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THE LEADING LIGHTS OF ITPI : Their Mission and Profession over the Sixty Years



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THE LEADING LIGHTS OF ITPI : Their Mission and Profession over the Sixty Years

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F.I.T.P.

THE PLANNED CITIES

New Delhi

To build a city is something happy to think of. To create a new town is itself a happy thing. There cannot be a greater joy than to create. It is almost godlike to create. To be associated, therefore, with the construction of a city has been a thing which I appreciate the most.

* * *

What I should like in regard to every city is a clear plan of what the city will be like, say, twenty or thirty years later.

And then you can work by that plan slowly, gradually. Nothing should be allowed to come in the way of that plan, as has happened, for example, in our city of Delhi. Amazing structures have been put up in a haphazard manner all over Delhi and they come in our way now and in future.

* * *

The sense of beauty has an important role to play on the minds of the young generation. So the new city should be a place of beauty, developing ideas of beauty and everything that should be good so that life might become an adjunct to beauty.

* * *

Chandigarh

India has many famous ancient cities and buildings. Among these reminders of the past, there now stands a new and utterly different, growing cities – Chandigarh, which is, in the main, the creation of the famous architect. Le Corbusier I think, however, that Chandigarh is a great creation, which has already powerfully affected Indian architecture and brought new and fascinating ideas to our architects and town planners.

* * *

Let this be a new town symbolic of the freedom of India, unfettered by the traditions of the past . . . an expression of the nation's faith in the future.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

FOREWORD

The year 1951, when ITPI was established, heralded the beginning of town and country planning on modern, scientific and artistic lines in the country. Thousands of planned cities and towns which dot the face of India to-day owe to this mission for orderly and healthy *urban development*, but for which the alternative was chaotic and haphazard urban growth – Indian replica of the western towns of the industrial revolution days, a repetition of the mistakes Sir William Beveridge, a British economist, had advised to the Indian Planners to develop industry in such a way so as to “avoid the dreadful sprawling towns that we have in this country and the United States”.

This document *'The Leading Lights of ITPI: Their Mission and Profession over the Sixty Years'* pens down the history of the Institute, gives the essence of the thoughts and ideas which guided to move forward, slowly but surely in its mission as envisioned in its Memorandum and the profession – the town planning personnel – it prepared to give practical shape to those objects. The objects, in fact, aimed to lay the basis of spatial / land use planning process – the base and platform of all planning, social and economic to become part of national planning process. The document is an exercise at appreciation of the ideas of men who shaped the form and content of the movements – town planning movement. It is a valuable document as it brings to light relevant information about the Institute, as far as possible.

The Institute is completing its eventful and active period of 60 years. During this period it has endeavoured to promote the cause of town and country planning as an essential component of national planning and development. We believe that the physical planning and designing process synthesizes all development processes economic, social and cultural – and that it provides the physical or spatial framework for active programmes for improving the quality of life and the well being of the people. The Institute has, therefore endeavoured to create awareness in the public and the government agencies and organizations, of the need and importance of town and country planning and its relation to economic and social development at national, state and local levels. The Institute has achieved this by holding seminars / congresses and discussions and also by contributing to the work of Committees, Task Forces, National Workshops set up by various governments at all levels and carrying research studies on subjects of national, regional and local importance. The seminars / congresses particularly have made it possible to bring together town and country planners, architects, engineers, social scientists, administrators, heads of Development Authorities, etc; for exchange of ideas and experiences in this complex field of town and country planning. The Institute, which started with only 15 members in 1951, has grown considerably in 60 years and has now over 3500 corporate members and about 1500 student members. As for the fulfillment of the objectives, the Institute stood for, the achievements can be rated at a pretty high level.

The coming of the third millennium prompted the Institute to discuss its next millennium perspective on urban development planning. The new millennium was thought to be a mix of both challenges and opportunities. A major challenging task would be to improve the mechanism of planning process in the country by integration of physical planning with investment plans at city, state and national levels. Major problems in making development planning process more realistic

and effective were identified: weak data base, cumbersome and long-drawn procedures for plan approval, to mention a few. If the new millennium was thought to be a challenge to the urban planners in the changing economic scenario of the '90s', it also offered opportunities to make urban development and planning infotech based.

Infotech revolution, sweeping over the country, has reduced geographical distances, increased communication tremendously, enabled performance of human activities more and more through internet, vanishing distances between workplace and residence, all pointing to a change in the city structure and requiring a different mind-set for urban planning.

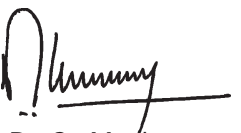
IT revolution offered a wide range of applications like collation, sorting, computation and analysis of basic data and information, making it easier to disseminate information, evaluate and monitor the plan, conducts impact assessment studies, assess and review. These applications would expedite planning process and strengthen urban management system. It is a challenge to the planners to make plan preparation, plan implementation and plan enforcement more expeditious.

The work of the preparation of the document was assigned to Shri Abdul Qaiyum, Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Council member during 1996, member of the Editorial Board during 2004-2005, and Former Town and Country Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, by the ITPI Council and the support in the preparation of the document was given by Shri Abu Nazim, former Documentation Assistant in-charge of Town and Country Planning Organization Library.

Relevant sources of information on different aspects of the document were researched and the report prepared by them.

Shri Abdul Qaiyum and Shri Abu Nazim worked on the document assiduously and I would like to record my appreciation of the hard work put in by them, especially Shri Abdul Qaiyum but for whose interest, this document would not have been completed.

Dated: August 2010



D. S. Meshram
President, ITPI

PREFACE

This Document, titled '*Leading Lights of ITPI: Their Mission and Profession over the Sixty years*' is an effort to document the history of an institution which spearheaded the modern town planning movement on scientific and artistic principles in the country. It is an exercise at appreciation of the ideas of the men who shaped the form and the content of a movement – planning of space as distinct from planning of the economy. In absence of such a movement, the alternative was *laissez faire* growth of cities and towns, resulting in their chaotic and haphazard development, putting at risk the comfort, convenience and health of community living. However, the country was not strange to town planning – Mohanjo-daro and Harappa urban civilization and, later, planned development of the cities of Shahjahanabad – the walled city of Delhi (1648) – and Jaipur, laid out and built in an integrated harmonious setting (1728) are good examples.

It is worth noting that the beginning of 1950's marked the start of two types of development processes simultaneously: while the national Planning Commission initiated the process of economic development through the vehicles of Five Year Plans whose intrinsic concern was GDP growth; ITPI on the other hand, was concerned with the process of planned development of cities and towns – destined to become "vehicles of growth" and bound to grow in number and size in the wake of industrialization and urbanization. ITPI concern being spatial development through physical planning; balanced spatial relationship among the several functional areas of cities and towns – residence, work –place, communication to work-places, open spaces as the lungs for breathing in fresh air; 'city-beautiful' architecturally but functionally efficient also in aspect of space allocations to different functions; preserving the relics of the past; the art and architecture of the ages gone – by. For "a place without old buildings is like a person without memory."

Both types of processes aimed at improving the quality of life – one from economic angle, the other from physical angle; the latter, however, explicitly emphasizing environment, ecology and health aspects of life. Such was ITPI'S vision of development.

The two types of planning process referred to above – economic development planning at the macro- level and spatial planning at the micro-level – are practiced to tackle growth problems at the two levels, but not in a coordinated manner. What is "needed is to integrate the skills of physical design with a trained understanding of the relevant social and economic forces within a single planning agency". The best use of national resources requires that land must be weighted against production, against the export trade, against employment. Town and country planners cannot do this alone. The solution lies in a wider conception of planning; land use control is an essential instrument of town and country planning; and economic development by the economic planner – the two working together.

A structural change in the Planning Commission, aiming at a coordinated functioning of the two types of planning was suggested by the Regional Planning Sub-Committee of the Housing and Regional Planning Panel (1955) of the Planning Commission, which found that the Planning Commission does not do broad coordination of development on the physical plane in view of the large number of national and regional factors. The Sub-Committee recommended setting up of a Central

Advisory Board for Town and Regional Planning by a statute, which would be assisted by a Division of Town and Regional Planning in the Planning Commission. The Board would provide the necessary authority to the work of the technical Division in the Planning Commission. The Board would set up a Regional Planning Body in inter-state regions to conduct regional surveys, prepare regional plans and superintend their implementation.

Besides the need for coordinated functioning of the two types of planning, mentioned in the above para, the need to take into account an inter-regional allocation of resources in over all national planning for a balanced regional development and planning of city or large urban centre in the regional context for a balanced urban – rural region to provide stable and diverse employment has been long recognized.

Though a number of elaborate regional plans were prepared in the country by a Central Government Organisation only in an advisory or recommendatory capacity" Regional planning in this way will contribute nothing to development" this is so because there is no regional planning organization to study the spatial development of the country, formulate regional policies, prepare regional development plans as an integrated part of the national development plan, coordinate the activities of the various departments, supervise the implementation of the regional plans. Absence of such an organization holds out little hope for an effective and successful regional development planning in the country.

ITPI embarked upon holding Seminars / Congresses annually with two motives: firstly to propagate the benefit, the necessity and urgency of planning of cities and towns to the government at different levels – Central, state and local – and to the wider public. The seminars were on diverse subjects related to spatial planning. The second purpose which these seminars served was that the Institute invited public men holding key decision – making positions in government and outside – prime minister, deputy prime minister, governors, chief ministers, ministers holding urban development and others, intellectuals and academicians – who graced the occasion with their physical presence, and messages, delivered inaugural addresses, gave their piece of mind to the planners as keen observers of developments in the country and outside. They listened to the problems and grievances faced by the planners in their day-to day working, promised their redressal – most – irksome problems was bureaucratic domination over technical personnel and discrimination in pay scale.

Of the dignitaries, special mention is needed of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Honorary Fellow of the Institute, who honored it with his messages, if not present. His patronage and guidance in town planning had been responsible for progress in this field.

At the 1961-62 Seminar, held at Madras, Dr. A.Lakshamaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras spoke about the role of authority and the role of a town planner. He said that if town planning is to be given the importance that it deserves, it can only be of those in authority will see to it that the town planner gets a free hand to exercise his judgment to plan as he feels proper.

A town planner, according to him, must have a dynamic personality, must be able to influence the administration with his enthusiasm and must come forward with bold policies and not compromise with little things just because the administrator is not prepared to accept it.

Since 1952, the Institute has held almost every year, a town planning exhibition in conjunction with the seminar. Shri C. Govinda Nair, President of the Institute during 1963-64 defined the

objectives of the town planning exhibition as two-fold. One, to impart knowledge and educate public opinion and the other, the competitive merit in the display of achievement and effort and scientific knowledge.

In the apportionment of the use of land for different purposes, town planning justifies it by using scientific techniques. This convenes the people of the areas and objectives of the plan and gains public support and cooperation for the success of the town plan. An exhibition, thus, is of value in that it sells the idea for common acceptance through an understanding of the benefits conferred by it.

The Annual General Meeting is an event which marks the end of the term of one Council and the election of a new council for the coming year. It is, therefore, an occasion, when ITPI reviews the achievements and problems faced during the preceding year and formulates policies and programmes for the next year.

Explaining the usefulness of the Annual General Meeting, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Honorary Secretary of the Institute, 1954-57, said "The Annual Meeting (which is held in Delhi) provides an opportunity for town planners in various parts of the country to get together and discuss planning matters mainly at the policy level. In 1956, for example, the meeting discussion centered round the "participation of town planners in national development".

The Institute prepared, from time to time, special reports basic to the subject of town planning: basic planning standards for new development or redevelopment of an existing urban area to check further deterioration and unhealthy growth; land use planning regulations and control – land being the ultimate platform of human activity; town planning functions at Central, state and local levels, etc.

Two points discussed in Section Two of this Volume require mention here. The proposal to set up a Central ministry of town and country planning at Patna Seminar needs to be revived, albeit in a modified form, such as the Housing Panel's recommendation, referred to earlier, on strong grounds of socially justifiable considerations in land allocation among various sectors of the national economy "to control and consider the execution of a National Policy with respect to all the activities affecting use of land to its best". Of late, some new issues, but nevertheless relevant in land acquisition – which is related to the proposed use of land after acquisition – are being discussed. The Central Ministry may oversee the issue just as the Ministry of Forests and Environment examines new projects on environmental considerations. On land use and land acquisition, two reports – Fazlur Rehman Committee on Urban Land Policy (1965) and Anand Narain Mulla Committee on the Land Acquisition Review (1970) are relevant even to-day; the latter recommended "to provide for a statutory device for preventing acquisition of good agricultural land and acquisition of excessive land."

The other issue is related to the disciplines which should rightfully form part of planning education system – stressed at different Seminars / Congresses, such as at Patna in 1956 by Shri Fayazuddin and at Indore Congress by Dr. Sachithanandan in 2004, who said that "the myth that urban planning is rooted in physical planning has gone through a full circle." It is perhaps not so; this point is one of the 5 point Agenda for reform of the planning education system.

As for the fulfillment of the objectives, the Institute stood for, the achievements can be rated at a pretty high level. One area of great success is the field of planning education. There was a great leap forward in the number of schools of planning and number of students turn – outs over the first 50 years. Time changed and with this its demands and requirements are different. It required a re-orientation of the planning education system. The Institute has rightly, initiated a proposal to this end. It has prepared a 5 point agenda of reform in the old model, stressing among other things, the need for an improvement in the quality of the faculty.

The changed economic milieu economic liberalization in the country and globalization of the economy and tremendous changes in the communication technology – also required a change in the planning law, a change in the paradigms of town planning. Reforms in the planning law system was a subject of discussion in one of the annual Congresses.

The Institute had, at a very early stage – at Bhopal Seminar in 1962 – suggested the need, at a policy level, for a change in the country's urban system which shall built at development of small and medium towns. A Task Force was appointed, which produced the report 'Planning and Development of Small and Medium Towns and Cities' which was followed by the IDSMT Scheme.

The Institute's initiatives for the preparation of Master Plan for Delhi, which served as a prototype of master plans for other cities in the country is a landmark achievement in the annals of town planning in India. The other achievements are documented here.

The document on '*The Leading Lights of ITPI: Their Mission and profession over the Sixty years*' is organized into three main sections.

Section One discusses the genesis of the Institute, its efforts and achievements; devoted to the memory of persons who laid the foundations of town planning in the country – the founding fathers, the leading lights, who has professional schooling in '*Videsh*' but never became alien to the '*desi*' customs and tradition. Their selfless devotion and commitment to the cause of the profession earned recognition not only to them but status for the Institute. The planned towns and cities of to-day are tribute to them.

The Institute's efforts in the fields of planning legislation, planning education, and setting up planning organizations stand up prominently and laid a firm foundation for invigorating the planning profession and promoting planned development of cities and towns on a sound basis.

Research and development being an essential part of any scientific institution to – day, the Institute took a great step forward and established the Centre for Research, Documentation and Training (CRDT) in 1986, and formed a 15 member Research Advisory Committee (RAC) to promote and serve town and country planning profession through meaningful research, efficient documentation and relevant training. The Institute through the CRDT, organized and coordinated the research study. Its research work and publications, namely UDPFI Guidelines has been considered as a good piece of research study.

The ITPI published its first Journal in January 1955; a quarterly publication has since then grown as valuable informative and educative organ of the Institute. 'Planners' Newsletter', another publication of the Institute, a quarterly pursuit is designed to serve as a window on the functioning

of the Institute; a medium to disseminate information pertaining to ideas and experiences in the field of spatial planning and development. Readers Volumes are prepared by subjects experts for use of the candidates appearing in the examination of the Associateship of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

In its desire to establish intellectual contacts with similar professional fraternities outside the country, ITPI reached an understanding with TPI (London), for mutual recognition of each other, this was also calculated to open opportunities to its members to work abroad.

The completion of the Headquarters building in September 1984 was a landmark in the history of the Institute. It provided much needed space for the growing activities of the Institute.

The establishment of Regional Chapter all over India, affiliated to the Institute, was a good move for stimulating activities not only in major urban centers but also in remote parts of the country. Twenty Regional Chapters and two Regional Centers have been set up so far in different parts of the country. Presently, thirteen Regional Chapters have constructed their own buildings and most of them are self-sustaining.

For enhancing the professional activities and ensuring participation of members to the maximum the various Chapters have been grouped into four zones. Each Chapter of the Zone will organize at least one Zonal Conference by rotation, each year, in every quarter of the year.

Section Two describes the significance of Annual Town Planning Seminars / Congresses, Town Planning Exhibitions, and Annual General Meetings of the Institute.

The organization of Town and Country Planning Seminars / Congresses, as an annual feature of ITPI, has been one of its outstanding promotional activities. Out of the 58 Seminars / Congresses held till date, 26 have been chosen for their being basic to the theory and practice to town and country planning. These seminars have been dealt subject wise, besides separately highlighting the salient features of the concerned seminars as a whole.

Since 1952, the Institute has held almost every year a town planning and housing exhibition in conjunction with the annual Congress. These exhibitions have served as factual background to the deliberations of the annual seminars held in principal cities of India and have enabled the public to see the planning and housing developments which were taking place in various cities of the states and the Union territories. The exhibitions and seminars have enabled the Institute to bring together the professional town planners and planning officials engaged in the practice and administration of town and country planning to establish liaison with the general public.

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute (which is held at registered office of ITPI, in Delhi) provides an opportunity for town planners in various parts of the country to get together and discuss planning matters mainly at the policy level. In 1956, for example, the Meeting discussion centered round the "participation of town planners in national development".

Section Three profiles the Presidents over the last sixty years, who played very significant role in giving a town and country planning content to the Five Year Plans, which laid the foundation of urban and regional planning in the country; played prominent role in placing urban and regional planning on sound foundations by establishing schools of planning, colleges of architecture, professional bodies of planners to safeguard and promote their professional interest; played a key

role in setting up town planning organization in the states to promote planned urban and regional development in the states. They by dint of their qualifications and experiences and devotion have brought the Institute to the present position.

As to the sources of this Volume, ITPI'S Journals, Planners Newsletters, Reports of ITPI Council, ITPI Publications, TCPO Publications, Government of India's Publications, etc.; have been richly depended on.

Finally, a few words explaining the need for this volume.

Read from cover to cover, it narrates the history of ideas which went into the shaping of the modern town planning in the country, in one handy volume what is documented in thousands of pages in the printed records not easily accessible, brings to light every relevant information about the Institute. It helps to connect up the elder planning fraternity to their past days at the Institute, to their intellectual encounters with their fellow professionals at the Institute and elsewhere at other venues.

To the young town planners this reader would acquire them with the genesis of their profession. It is of particular value to the student town planners as a basic reader about the Institute. In addition, it serves as ready reference for certain information about the Institute and the persons who presided over it.

Herein, lies the utility and usefulness of, and the special need for this Volume.

The author expresses thanks to the Council of the Institute for entrusting the preparation of this Volume.



Abdul Qaiyum

Former Town and Country Planner
Town and Country Planning Organisation

Dated August, 2010

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SECTION ONE

ITPI: ITS GENESIS, EFFORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

ITPI : ITS GENESIS, EFFORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

GENESIS OF THE INSTITUTE

The genesis of the Institute of Town Planners, India can be traced to the Health, Survey and Development Committee (HSDC), under the Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore, KCSI, KCIE, CBE. The Committee, better known as Bhore Committee, published its report in 1946, in which it observed that "most of the populated rural and urban centres in the country have grown up in the past without due regard to the principles of planning. It is, therefore, essential to regulate the growth of towns in accordance with the principles of sound planning, to make a determined effort to eradicate existing slums and to prevent conditions in which they can again grow and thrive".

HSDC discussed sound aspects of town planning, while dealing with problems of improving man's physical environment, like national planning for town and country, establishment of authorities in the provinces (now states) and at the Centre, town planning legislation, provincial organizations, qualification of town and village planners, their training facilities, establishment of an institute of town and rural planning. The recommendations of the Committee set the line of thinking at the government level, both Central and the states, in regard to tackling regional and urban planning in the post war years.

Soon the idea of setting up a professional body of town planners occurred to a small group of alert and sensitive professionals in 1947, who visualized the need to give perspective and physical dimension to the planning exercise. It was in October 1949 only that a body of six members met and passed the first resolution to name the professional body as the Indian Board of Town Planners, and to elect the persons for conducting the business of the Board.

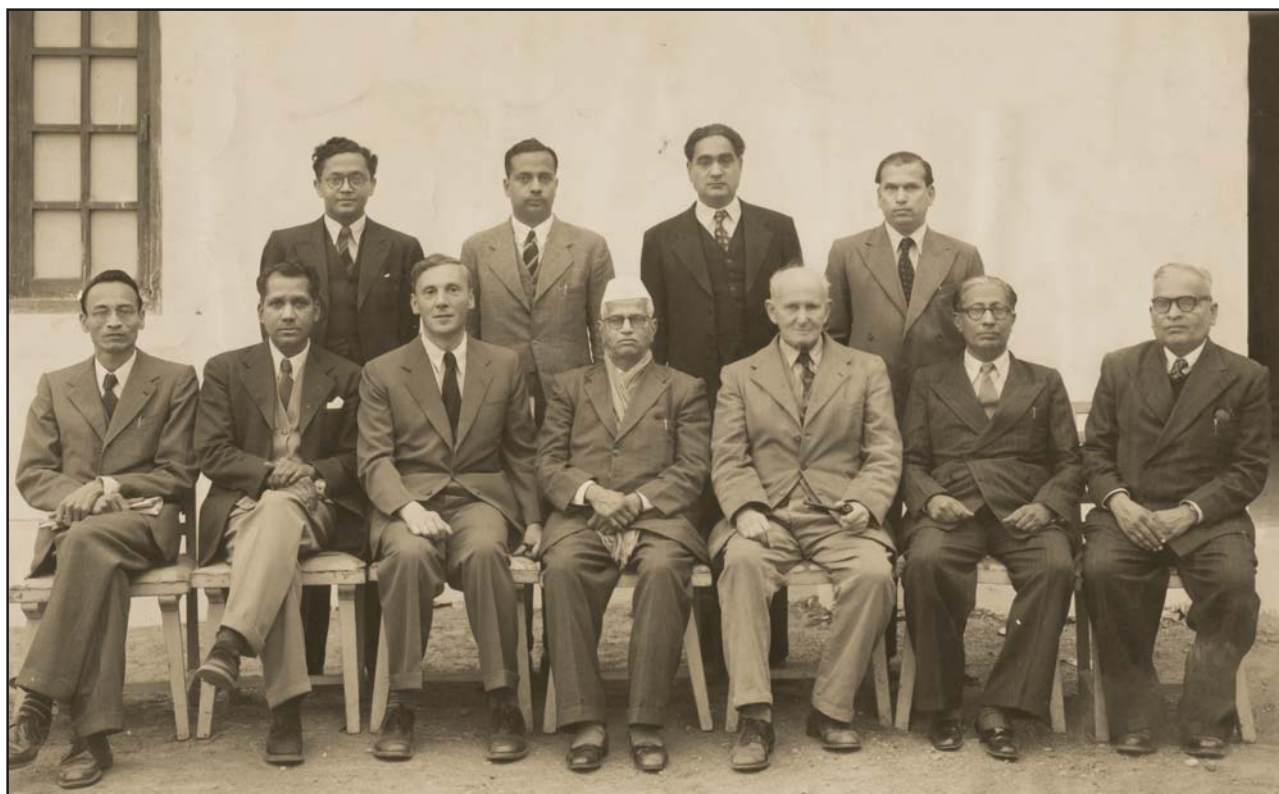
In the meeting, Shri O.H. Koenigsberger, Director of Housing, Ministry of Health, Government of India, was elected as its Chairman. The Group worked for a fully organized professional institute, and discussed the "Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-Laws" for the Institute. The Indian Board of Town Planners was named the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI); it was formally born in July 1951 with 15 founding members, when Shri C. Max Lock, the eminent British Planner and Architect inaugurated the establishment of the Institute, in the distinguished presence of Shri N.V. Gadgil, Union Minister for Works and Housing.

The names of the 15 Founding Members, their professional qualifications and designations are given below :

1. Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara
B.Sc. B.E., MCP.,
AMTPI
Town Planner and
Liaison Officer,
Government Housing
Factory, Nizamuddin,
New Delhi
2. Shri L.M. Chitale
FRIBA, FIIA,
AMTPI
Chartered Architect
and Town Planning
Consultant, Oriental
Buildings, G.T. Madras
3. Shri G.B. Deolalikar
FRIBA
Chief Architect, Central
P.W.D. Government of
India, New Delhi
4. Shri M. Fayazuddin
FRIBA, FIIA
Chief Town Planner,
Local Self Government
Department,
Hyderabad (Deccan)
5. Shri Walter George
ARCA (London),
FRIBA,
President, IIA
Architect, 1, Scindia
House, New Delhi

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 6. Shri S.K. Joglekar
MTPI, FRIBA | Town Planner, Central
P.W.D. Government
of India, New Delhi | 11 Shri Vishwa
Nath Prasad
ARIBA | Government Architect
and Town Planner,
Government of Bihar,
Patna |
| 7. Shri B.R. Kagal
MIE, MTPI | Chief Town
Administrator, Tata
Iron and Steel Co.,
Jamshedpur | 12 Shri K.L. Seth
B.E., B.Sc.
(London), AMIE | Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipal
Corporation,
Ahmedabad |
| 8. Shri Dharam
Singh Kler
AMTPI | Town Planner, PWD,
Secretariat, PEPSU,
Patiala | 13. Shri John Terry
ARIBA, AA Dip | Architect, Spencer's
Buildings, 15, The Mall,
Rawalpindi, Pakistan |
| 9. Shri O.H.
Koenigsberger
Engineer, Urban
Planner | Director of Housing,
Architect, Civil
Ministry of Health,
Government of India,
New Delhi | 14. Shri Hari Singh
Virdee | Asstt. Town Planner,
Central P.W.D.
Government of India,
New Delhi |
| 10. Shri T.J. Manickam
B.Sc., B.E.,
B.Arch, (Liverpool)
ARIBA, AMTPI,
AMIE | Senior Architect,
Central P.W.D.
Government of India,
New Delhi | 15. Shri S.R. Yardi
FRIBA, AMTPI | Senior Architect,
Central P.W.D.
Government of
India, New Delhi |

After the Inauguration and Establishment of the Institute in July 1951



The Founding Fathers of the Institute

The Institute is especially proud of its association with the first generation of town planners, architect planners and engineer planners of eminence, whose professional status and commitment to the cause of the profession earned them recognition by their contemporary professionals, appreciation in India and abroad, and are so by the posterity, some of them were honoured by the governments of their time with National Award of Padma Shri for excellence in their field of activity and contribution to planning - town and regional - and architecture.

Shri L.M. Chitale (1892-1960), Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, Royal Institute of British Architects, Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute, London, a Fellow and one of the founder members of the Institute of Town Planners, India was an eminent architect, who gave a "new style of construction which reflected his capacity for adapting western concept to suit eastern conditions". Shri Chitale designed universities, colleges, office buildings, state buildings, bank buildings, hospital buildings and factory buildings, both in India and abroad. In India, he has assisted several schemes including the Reserve Bank Building, Nagpur; Indian Institute of Public Administration Building, New Delhi; State Palaces at Jodhpur and Ernakulam and Central Leather Institute, Madras (now Chennai). Abroad, he was associated with the construction of Leeds University; Birmingham Hospital Centre; and the Stockton and Weybridge Housing Schemes in the U.K. Shri Chitale's comprehensive treatise "Air Raids and Civil Defence" is a unique contribution on planning in peace and war, which received the appreciation of the Ministry of Home Security, London and the Press in India and abroad. During 1929 to 1932, he practiced as the Assistant Consulting Architect to Government of Madras (now Tamil Nadu). Since then he was practicing as Chartered Architect and Town Planning Consultant in Madras. He was Chairman of Board of Studies

in Drawings and Architecture, Madras University for the period 1940-46. He had also been associated with the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, a member during the period 1948-56. He was honoured with the National Award of Padma Shri in 1957. He died in 1960.

Shri Mohammad Fayazuddin (1903-1978), Fellow of Royal Institute of British Architects, Indian Institute of Architects, and Institute of Town Planners, India was one of the six members constituting the Indian Board of Town Planners (1949) and one of the 15 founding members who formally established a professional institute – the Institute of Town Planners, India. He had the honour of being the first President of the Institute, the first Chairman of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, Ministry of Education and held the chair for six years (1959-63). He was instrumental in setting up the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, and College of Architecture, Hyderabad. With the setting up of the Directorate of Town Planning in the state of Andhra Pradesh he became the first Chief Planner and then Director of Town Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh and held the position till he retired from service in 1963. During service, he was elected as Advisor to the Chamber of Princess in 1938. Professionally, he managed about 25 projects and many master plans in the country and abroad. The projects included a variety of buildings like hospitals, industrial buildings, civic buildings and industrial townships. He prepared master plans and development plans in several states in the country, important one being the Master Plan for the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and other towns in the erstwhile state of Hyderabad. He prepared the master plans for expansion of the two holy centres of Kaba (Makkah) and Masjid-e-Nabwi (Prophet Mosque), Medina, Saudi Arabia. He also prepared master plans for new townships of Bagadul-Jadid, Bhawalpur and Udiapur. The Nehru Zoological Park of Hyderabad is one of his masterpieces.

Other architectural masterpieces of his creativity in Hyderabad and other cities in the country include the State Bank of Hyderabad, Ravindra Bharti, Nizam Orthopedic Hospital, Aiwane-Urdu, Nizam Sugar Factory, Gandhi Bhavan in Hyderabad, Maulana Azad Memorial Library, Aligarh University, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, Ghalib Academy, New Delhi, Mosque of Jamia Millia, New Delhi and University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. For his numerous projects of distinction and master plans, he received a number of awards and titles during his life time. He was awarded Hasan Nizami Gold Medal from Adabiat-e-Urdu, Hyderabad for writing and translating books on town planning into Urdu language, some of the other important titles conferred on him are Rafeeqe-e-Abbasia by the ruler of Bhawalpur, Behzad-e-Deccan by the Sufi Saint Khawaja Hasan Nizami, and Padma Shri by the President of India.

Shri J.K. Chowdhury (1918-1998), Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Royal Town Planning Institute (London), Indian Institute of Architects, and Institute of Town Planners, India was Council Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India for a number of years, Vice-President during 1963-64 and twice President-1964-65, 1965-66. He was the Chief Architect of the Punjab Government (1950-57); associated with Chandigarh Project, there he worked closely with Le Corbusier till 1959 and made valuable contribution to the development of Chandigarh Capital. His major projects of that time include the Regional Engineering College campus, Chandigarh; Chandigarh University campus and some of its important buildings; State Bank of India building, Chandigarh; and the Punjab National Bank. He started the architectural and town planning practice in Delhi in 1959. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited township at Dhanbad, Nangal township at Naya Nangal; Ashoka Hotel Convention Hall and the Annexe at New Delhi were his noteworthy projects. For the design of the Indian Institute of Technology Campus, New Delhi, he received the

“Distinguished Services Award” in 1986. The Indian Institute of Architects awarded him the IIA Baburao Mahatre Gold Medal for his outstanding contribution to the profession and creative excellence in architecture in 1994. He also designed several hospitals, medical colleges, university campuses and college buildings such as Guwahati Medical College, Silchar Medical College and Hospital (Assam); Medical College and Hospital (Jammu); Haryana Agricultural University Campus (Hissar); main college building of Ludhiana Agricultural University; Regional Engineering College Campus, Ludhiana; Rajendra Agricultural University (Bihar); New University of Jammu; Dibrugarh University (Assam). Other important projects include New Secretariat Building, Srinagar; Nangal and Trombay Fertilizer projects; Saraikela Township for Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Bihar (now Jharkhand). Shri Chowdhury studied town planning at the University of London and Regional Planning at the University of Tennessee, USA and worked with the Tennessee Valley Authority and Tennessee State Planning Commission and gained extensive experience of working with the reputed architect Anonin Raymond. Shri Chowdhury represented India on the World Congress on Housing and Town Planning in Israel in 1964’ he was the leader of a delegation of Indian Town Planners and Architects to Netherlands in 1966. Over fifty years in the field, Shri Chowdhury served in various capacities and greatly influenced town planning and design of major public projects in the country, in recognition of which he was awarded Padma Shri by the President of India.

Prof. V.N. Prasad (1909-1990), Associate of Royal Institute of British Architects, Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India was one of the founding members of the Institute and its President during 1956-57, was the leading light during the formative years of this professional body of town planners. He was one of the eminent figures in that pioneering group of town planners who influenced Indian planning

practice and planning education in the years after Independence. His presidency of the Institute, timed with the First and Second Five Year Plans, contributed a seminal role in cementing the foundations of urban and regional planning in the planning process of the country. He was a Member of the Housing and Regional Planning Panel of the Planning Commission, Government of India set up in connection with the drafting of the Second Five Year Plan. He played a very significant role, along with others, in giving an urban and regional planning dimension to the Five Year Plans of the country. Prof. Prasad worked with Sir Patrick Abercrombie during 1938-45 on three schemes for the Reconstruction and Planning the London County; the Greater London Plan; and Clyde Valley Schemes. Sir Patrick Abercrombie paid glowing tribute to Prof. Prasad : "a man of great technical abilities", "an excellent colleague". Prof. Prasad worked with the Government of Bihar as Chief Architect and Town Planner (1947-1953). He was responsible to State PWD for the design and architectural supervision of all major post-war government buildings, general advice to government of Bihar in all matters of building policy. He was also responsible to LSG Department for town planning activities – work undertaken include Town Planning Legislation in Bihar (Bihar Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act 1952); preparation of Development Plans for important cities and towns of Bihar. He was also Technical Advisor to the Government of Bihar, Industrial Housing Board, and Tata Electricity and Locomotives (TELCO). He served the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for sixteen years (1953-1969) as Head of the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, as Deputy Director and Director. During this period, he continued to direct the work of Diagnostic Survey of Damodar Valley Area, a study started at the behest of Planning Commission to analyze the socio-economic and physical characteristics of the area and relate to vast development programmes taken by DVC to regional development framework. He successfully carried

out the Diagnostic Survey of the Middle Damodar Valley, in collaboration with Patna University and Calcutta University, who were responsible for Upper and Lower Damodar Valleys. Interim Report and four final reports of Diagnostic Survey were prepared under his direction. Prof. Prasad was United Nations delegate to International Seminar on Regional Planning held in Tokyo in 1958; Member, United Nations Regional Planning Mission to Ghana (1961-62) and Chief, United Nations Regional Planning Mission to Sudan (1962-63)/ After retirement, he worked as an expert under UNDP and advised on many ongoing UNDP programmes in the East and the Far East Asian Countries. Prof. Prasad played a pioneering role in carving out a place for regional planning in the national planning process of the country.

Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara (1921-1991), Fellow of the Royal Institute of Town Planners (London), Associate of the American Institute of Planners and Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India was one of the founding fathers of modern town planning in India. More than that, he was a leading figure in that pioneering group of town planners who formed the Indian Board of Town Planners (1949) and the Indian Institute of Town Planners (1951) and influenced Indian Planning practice and Planning education in the years after independence. He played a prominent role in placing urban and regional planning on a sound foundation by establishing schools of planning, professional bodies of planners to safeguard and promote their professional interest. He played a key role in the setting up of the town planning organizations in the states to promote planned urban and regional development in the states. Shri Chandrasekhara was the Member of Council of the Institute for a number of years, Secretary General four times and twice President (1961-62 and 1962-63). He negotiated the purchase of the land for the Institute building and supervised its construction during its initial stages.

He was founding member and Secretary General for 24 years, Deputy President and Honorary President of the Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) and the Regional Chapter of International Federation of Housing and Planning, the Hague, Netherlands. During his tenure as Deputy President of EAROPH, the ITPI hosted the EAROPH-VI Congress in Delhi in 1978 and celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the Institute. He was also the founding member, governor and housing advisor of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi. He was a member of the Society for International Development; member of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning; member of the World Society of Ekistics; member, Building Committee of the National Building Code, Indian Standards Institution; member of the Land Use and Conservation Board, Government of India; Advisor, Department of Environment, Government of India; Chairman of New Towns Environment Appraisal Committee; and member of the Environment Research Committee and Mining Appraisal Committee- Shri Chandrasekhara worked in the Department of Regional Studies of the Tennessee Valley Authority; worked with Max Lock, a well-known planner in UK for Portsmouth; with Sir William Holdford, for planning of the Reconstruction of the city of London and also the Development for Pretoria, the capital of South Africa (1948). Shri Chandrasekhara worked as Town Planner and Liason Officer, Hindustan Housing Factory (1949-51); as Director, Building Division, Indian Standards Institution (1951-1959). In Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India (1959-1978) as Town and Country Planner; Additional Chief Planner and Chief Planner; in between he was on deputation to the Planning Commission; Government of India as Chief of the Composite Division of Housing, Urban and Regional Development, Water Supply and Drainage and Construction (1966-1967); Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi (1978-1979).

Prof. T.J. Manickam (1913-1974), Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and Indian Institute of Architects, Royal Institute of Town Planners (London) and Institute of Town Planners, India, was the President of the Institute three times- 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1968-69. He was one of the six members who formed the Indian Board of Town Planners (1949) and one of the 15 founding members who formally established the Institute of Town Planners, India. He was one of the leading lights during the formative years of this professional body of town planners, among the first generation of dedicated town planners in post-independent India. He played very significant role in giving an urban content to the Five Year Plans of the country. The think tank of the Institute, to be guided by persons like him, was prestigious. He was credited with creating and strengthening urban institutions in the country. From 1941 to 1945 he served in Mysore University as Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. He joined the Mysore State Government as Assistant Architect and Town Planner (1946-1949). In 1949 he moved to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) of Government of India, and worked there as Senior Architect. In 1955, Prof. Manickam became the founding Director of the School of Planning for setting up the School, the design of its buildings and development of various undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in architecture, urban design, landscape architecture and town and country planning. It goes to his credit that the School has developed on modern lines of education to become one of the foremost institutions of its kind in Asia. More particularly, he established the Landscape Architecture programme at postgraduate level in the School, the first such course in Asia at that time. Prof. Manickam was consultant for several physical planning and research projects, notable among them are designs for central schools, Korba industrial townships and development plans for tourist resorts in Kashmir. He was UN Consultant (Co-ordinator, United

Nations Physical Planning Team) Government of Jamaica (1963-1966). He was the Chairman of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, Chairman of the Commission of Eastern. Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing and Professional Education and Training; was the Expert-Member on the Committee set up to formulate Architects Act 1972, for the Government of India; represented AICTE as a member in the Ministry for Education and Social Welfare. As a teacher and director, Prof. Manickam's contribution to the production of a team of town planners who were to man the Central and State Town Planning departments in the country was immense. This went a long way in meeting the shortage of town planners. Prof. Manickam was among the few after 1947 whose role in promoting planning education, strengthening and preparing a fully qualified body of town planners, and laying the foundations for the future of urban India, is extremely significant.

Shri Otto H. Koenigsberger (1908-1999) was the Chairman of the Indian Board of Town Planners (1949), one of the founding members of the Institute of Town Planners, India, and its Life Member. A German architect, civil engineer and urban planner, Shri Otto Koenigsberger, came to India in 1939 as Architect and Town Planning Officer to the State of Mysore. Koenigsberger while in India (1939-1951) worked on development plans for several new towns, as well as designing many buildings like the auditorium and dining hall of the Indian Institute of Science and Technology, Bangalore; Occupational Institute, Bangalore; Victory Hall, Bangalore, etc. He participated in public sector development projects, such as the new industrial cities at Bhadrawati and Harihar in Mysore state; factories, hydroelectric power and irrigation schemes, university buildings, housing and urban development projects and the care and preservation of many historic monuments of the State. Towards the end of this period, the

Mysore experiences were utilized in other parts of India, that is, in the planning of industrial towns of Jamshedpur and Mithapur; and, eventually, the planning of the new capital of Orissa at Bhubaneswar. After Independence of India in 1947, Koenigsberger was appointed as Director of Housing in the Ministry of Health, Government of India and continued in this position till 1951. His work was primarily concerned with the task of setting and rehousing several million refugees from Pakistan. It included the establishment of a government housing factory in Delhi and the planning of six new towns for the refugees. Two of these towns, Nilokheri and Faridabad, were based on co-operative ownership and self-help by the settlers, experiences which were to become crucial in his ideas about housing and planning. In 1951, he returned to Europe. Otto Koenigsberger was one of the founders of modern urban development planning in the rapidly growing cities of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. He played a major part in the establishment of the United Nations Centre for Planning, Building and Housing, which later became the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the first UN Conference on Human Settlements (1976). He started the School of Tropical Architecture at Architectural Association (1954) and later the Development Planning Unit in the University College, London (1971). Koenigsberger taught that town planners in the developing world should be prepared to dynamically adapt their plans, and involve local communities and techniques, as opposed to imposing a static master plan based on western ideas—an approach he called "Action Planning".

Others among the founding members of the Institute, to whom reference was made earlier were Shri Walter George, Shri S.K. Joglekar, Shri B.R. Kagal, Shri Dharam Singh Kler, Shri K.L. Seth, Shri John Terry, Shri Hari Singh Virdee, Shri G.B. Deolalikar and Shri S.R. Yardi who laid the foundation not only of the Institute but of the town planning profession.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE

The objects for which the Institute is established are:

- (a) To advance the study of town planning, civic design and kindred subjects, and of the sciences and arts as applied to those subjects;
- (b) To promote planned economic, scientific and artistic development of towns, cities and rural areas;
- (c) To promote the general interests of those engaged in the practice of town and country planning;
- (d) To foster the teaching of subjects related to town and country planning; and to assist in providing such teaching by making grants to technical schools, colleges or institutions, or by paying or assisting to pay the fees and expenses of students of any such subjects or by providing and giving scholarships, prizes and other rewards to such students, or by any or all such methods;
- (e) To devise and impose the means for testing the qualifications of candidates for admission to membership of the Institute by examination in theory and in practice or by any other tests or to arrange with any technical school, college or institution for the imposition of any such tests;
- (f) To consider all questions affecting the practice of town and country planning and to initiate and watch over measures affecting, or likely to affect town planning; and to procure changes of, and amendments in, the law relating to or affecting town and country planning;
- (g) To hold conferences or meetings for the discussion of, and the exchange of views on, matters affecting or relating to town and country planning, the reading of papers and the delivery of lectures; and to hold congresses or exhibitions (either jointly with any other body or institution or not) for the exposition of any matters affecting or relating to the practice or theory of town and country planning or any allied subject; and to award medals, certificates, prizes or diplomas in connection therewith;
- (h) To form or acquire by purchase, donation, bequest or otherwise a library and collection of maps, models, drawings, designs or other material, and to maintain, extend and improve the same;
- (i) Subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, to purchase, lease, rent, hold and dispose of any land or property, and particularly any building or hall to be used as a place of meeting for the members of the Institute, or as a college, school lecture hall or reading room or library for the advancement of the objects of the Institute, to provide accommodation for any meeting, conference, exhibition or congress, whether promoted wholly or partly by the Institute or not, which in the opinion of the Council may conduce to or assist in the carrying on of the objects of the Institute or tend to do so; and to erect any such building or buildings;
- (j) To ascertain and notify the law and practice relating to town and country planning, and to compile, collect, collate, revise, print and publish statistics, professional record, periodicals relating to any of the objects of the Institute;
- (k) To amalgamate or combine or act temporarily or otherwise in conjunction with any other body or bodies, institution or institutions having the like or similar objects;
- (l) To accept any gift, endowment or bequest made to or for the Institute, and to carry any trusts attached to any such gift, endowment or bequest;
- (m) To constitute various classes of members, and when thought fit to elect honorary members;

- (n) To borrow moneys, if required, for the purposes of the Institute;
- (o) To do all such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

EFFORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Retrospecting over the degree of success achieved in fulfilling the objectives of the Institute stated hereinabove, it can be observed that ITPI can look back with satisfaction at some of the areas of its objectives in pursuing the objects, laid down in the Memorandum, Articles of Association and the Bye-Laws. The Institute's efforts in the field of planning legislation, planning education and setting up planning organizations, regional chapters and zonal conferences are praiseworthy; which have immensely contributed to the creation of a firm foundation of the planning profession and promotion of planned development of cities and towns on sound lines.

Planning Legislation

Development planning, in the context of industrial growth, coupled with urbanization, registered during the period 1890 to 1940, made incurablest to view urban development not as a mere construction of houses, provision of water supply and other community facilities for the emerging towns in an unrelated manner but as one whole integrated development in which each sector had a definite functional role to play.

The ongoing urban development in the country brought about the realization of the urgency of a comprehensive town planning legislation at the state and local levels. The Health, Survey and Development Committee (HSDC, 1946), after taking note of the existing planning legislation in the country, recommended that the Central Government should draw up a uniform planning law—a Model Town and Country Planning Law—which could be adopted by the states to deal with urban and rural areas.

Objective (f), stated in the Memorandum of Association, stipulated: "To consider all questions

affecting the practice of town and country planning and to initiate and watch over measures affecting, or likely to affect town planning; and to procure changes of, and amendments in, the law relating to or affecting town and country planning".

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) also emphasised that the Town and Country Planning Legislation should be enacted in all the states.

The Institute has worked earnestly in laying firm foundation for town and country planning legislation. Its earliest effort in this direction was in 1953 when its first All India Seminar was organized on a subject of extreme importance to the successful implementation of town and country planning provisions; Town Planning Legislation, following the recommendation of the Health Survey and Development Committee, the first Model Town and Country Planning Law was prepared by the erstwhile Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPO) in 1960 on the basis of an earlier draft drawn up by the Institute of Town Planners, India. The Model was considered by the first conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning, held in 1961, which set up a Committee of Ministers from several states to examine the Model Law and make suitable recommendations. The Committee, after carefully considering a large number of comments received from the state governments, examined the Model Law in great detail, revised it and recommended the same for consideration by the Second Conference of State Town and Country Planning Ministers held in 1962. The conference considered the Report of the Committee on the Model Law and recommended the revised version of the Model Law to the state governments for their consideration and adoption. In pursuance of this recommendation, most of the state governments took steps to revise their existing planning laws. Some of them have enacted laws on the basis of this Model, while others revised the existing legislations to

meet their individual requirements. In the meanwhile, the Government of West Bengal set up a Legislative Commission to study the Model Law and to advise the Government on a suitable form of planning law in 1962. The Commission examined the Model Law in great detail and expressed certain views and comments in its final report. The Fourth Conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning took note of those and considered it desirable that the recommendations of the Commission on the Model Law in great detail and expressed certain views and comments in its final report. The Fourth Conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning took note of these and considered it desirable that the recommendations of the Commission on the Model Law should be further examined by a Committee which might suggest any changes of improvements in the Model Act. The Conference also felt that the past experience in adopting the Model Law to the conditions obtaining in different states might also be taken note of by this Committee in suggesting changes or improvements in it. The committee examined the West Bengal Legislation Commission's report as well as the various comments and suggestions made by the state governments and others and suggested a small number of minor modification in the Model Law which were incorporated.

The last Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held on 18th and 19th July 1984 at New Delhi, while reviewing the progress made with regards to the enactment of comprehensive urban and regional planning legislation in the states and UTs recognized the need for undertaking suitable legislation on urban and regional planning by all the state governments and urged upon the state governments which had not undertaken such legislation, to do so at an early date.

The Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law, prepared by TCPO has

largely been the basis for the enactment of comprehensive urban and regional planning legislation in the states and UTs. The legality of this Model had been confirmed by the Ministry of Law.

Constitution 74th Amendment Act 1992 and Urban Planning

The 74th Amendment to the Constitution is the culmination of a prolonged debate in the Post-Independent India for devising a democratic and empowered system of municipal government in India. It generated high expectations for a new structure of urban local government with additional devolution of functions, planning responsibilities, new systems of fiscal transfers and strengthening of institutional capabilities.

Article 243-W of the Constitution 74th Amendment Act envisages, among others, that the Legislature of state may, by law, endow the municipalities with such powers and responsibilities subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to :

- (1) The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice, and
- (2) The performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matter listed in the Twelfth Schedule. The first three items of the Schedule are :
 - (a) Urban Planning including town planning;
 - (b) Regulation of land use and construction of buildings; and
 - (b) Planning for economic and social development

Since the early sixties—beginning with the Third Plan—master plans for “879 towns were prepared and plans of some 318 urban centres are currently in different stages of preparation or approval” (1995). These are basically land use plans characterized by strict separation of land uses. It has been observed that “implementation of these plans, however, has

generally been poor and they have been criticized to be rigid and static having little regard to investment planning efforts and taking very long time in the process of plan formulation and approval”

To examine the various issues related to preparation and implementation of master plans including the alternatives, if any the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India, through Town and Country Planning Organization with the initiatives of Shri D.S. Meshram, then Chief Planner, TCPO organized a National Workshop on Master Plan Approach: Its Efficacy and Alternatives during February 24-25, 1995. The National Workshop discussed the state of art in urban planning and development process and examined various alternatives. It was generally felt—that urban development plans were potent instruments in guiding the growth of a city. However, there was a need to re-examine the urban planning and development process, especially in the context of making it more dynamic and participatory as well as reflecting the spirit of the Constitution 74th Amendment Act 1992 which, among others, aims at devolving the urban planning including the town planning function to the elected municipalities. The National Workshop, inter alia, recommended:

- (1) Preparation of realistic and effective urban development plans including spatial development plans; resource mobilisation plan; institutional mechanism for plan implementation; simplification of laws and regulations relating to management/promotion of development; and a participating approach for planning;
- (2) Amendment to land use/development control laws and regulations;
- (3) Formulation of guidelines to provide appropriate advice to concerned agencies.

The National Workshop recommended, among others, preparation of model guidelines for urban

development plan formulation and implementation. Acting upon their recommendation the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (MAUE) awarded a research study to the Institute of Town Planners, India, apex professional body in the country—the objectives of research study included: Preparation of Urban Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines applicable to small and medium size towns and large cities incorporating efficient implementation mechanism and innovative techniques for formation of planned socio-economic and spatial development of urban centres; simplification of development promotion regulation and amending/restructuring of town planning laws.

To carry out the research study, the Ministry (MUAUE) appointed a Steering Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Srinivasan, IAS, Joint Secretary (UD) in the Ministry, to provide policy guidance and advice, and a Technical Committee of experts from different states and organizations in the country under the Chairmanship of Shri D.S. Meshram, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India. The Institute of Town Planners, India through its Centre for Research, Documentation and Training (CRDT) organized and coordinated the research study. The research study included : simplified planning techniques; norms and spatial standards; innovative fiscal resource mobilisation measures; simplified development promotion regulations, guidelines for location, site and situation, systems of private sector participation; manpower resources, traffic and transportation survey techniques; legislative support and revision/modification of the Model Law and Town Planning Acts of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The output in the form of Urban Development Plans Formulation and Implementation–UDPFI Guidelines is the result of the contribution made by the expert urban and regional planners in the country and the advice rendered by the

members of Steering Committee and the Technical Committee. The research study evolved an efficient, dynamic and proactive planning system and time-bound plan formulation, approval, monitoring and review process. These guidelines also provide the contents of each plan; the planning process and techniques; approval process; the innovative fiscal resources mobilization; and land assembly approaches; manpower requirements; spatial norms and standards; simplified development promotion regulations and revised model urban and regional planning and development law incorporating all the suggested provisions as per these guidelines as well as the Constitution (74th) Amendment Act 1992. The guidelines suggested changes as also provided in the Town Planning Acts of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Planning Education

ITPI has along its existence since 1951 been committed to the promotion of planning education. The number of qualified town planners was estimated at 35 to 45 at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. The Mission of United Nations Experts which visited the South East Asian countries about the same time found a great shortage of architects and town planners in the country, which had a disastrous effect on the quality, efficiency and economy of many of Indian housing and community planning projects. This was also one of the 'chief reasons for the absence of progressive town planning in most of the Indian Cities'. Fast growth of urban population over the decade 1941-51, constituted by the six million refugees also made the task of physical planning of cities more difficult.

In pursuance of its object of fostering the teaching of the subject related to town and country planning in schools, colleges or institutions, the Institute took early initiatives in formulating programme of planning education. The efforts bore fruit in July 1955 when its recommendations to establish a school of planning – the School of Town and Country

Planning was accepted by the Government of India. The Delhi School of Architecture was merged with it and renamed it as School of Planning and Architecture. Under a Scheme and syllabus of Examination, the Institute constituted the Town Planning Examination Board in September 1955 for conducting town planning examination. The Institute also conducts regular examination leading to the award of Associateship of the Institute of Town Planners (AITP) which is recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to a post-graduate degree in town and regional planning for government jobs.

At present, there are 14 schools or departments in various universities and IITs imparting post-graduate town and country planning education. Imparting of two years planning education at post-graduate level is the common feature in all the schools.

After more than 30 years of planning education at post-graduate level, this is the common feature in all the schools.

The Institute realized during the early 1980, that there was need for starting undergraduate programmes in planning and, accordingly, took up the matter with the Ministry of Education, Government of India and designed a 'Modal Curriculum' with the objective of producing planners with basic capacity of coming to grips with a variety of planning situations and delivering the necessary services in a professional manner.

A delegation comprising of Prof. N.S. Saini, President, ITPI; Shri D.S. Meshram, Additional Chief Planner, TCPO; and Shri S.C. Gupta, Director, DDA; called on the Special Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India during 1986, and gave the full justification for starting the Bachelor of Planning course.

The Bachelor of Planning was proposed to be treated as a full professional qualification like Bachelor of Civil Engineering and Bachelor of Architecture in respective disciplines. The School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi was the

**Table 1 : Planning Schools / University Departments
Imparting Planning Education in India, 2007**

S. No.	State	Name of the Institution	Programmes Offered	Student's Annual Intake
1	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad	1-UG and 1 PG	40
2	NCT Delhi	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	1-UG and 1-PG with 5 specializations	70
3	NCT Delhi	Institute of Town Planners, India, New Delhi	Associateship Examination Equivalent to Post Graduate Degree	15
4	Gujarat	School of Planning, Centre for Environment and Technology (CEPT) University, Ahmedabad	1-PG Course with four specializations	60
5	Gujarat	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat	1- PG Course	18
6	Gujarat	Arvind Bhai Patel Institute of Environmental Design, Vallabh Vidhya, Surat	1- PG Course	15
7	Karnataka	Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore	1- PG Course	20
8	Kerala	College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram	1-PG Course	20
9	Madhya Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal	1-PG Course	15
10	Maharashtra	Department of Architecture and Planning, Vishvesvaraiya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur	1 PG Course	21
11	Maharashtra	College of Engineering, Pune	1- PG Course	18
12	Punjab	Guru Ram Dass School of Planning and Architecture, GNDU, Amritsar	1-UG Course and 1 PG Course	50
13	Tamil Nadu	School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University, Chennai	1- PG Course	20
14	Uttrakhand	Department of Architecture and Planning, IIT, Roorkee	1-PG Course	10
15	West Bengal	Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, IIT, Kharagpur	1 PG Course	20
16	West Bengal	Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning, Bengal Engineering and Science University, Kolkata	1 PG Course	16
			Total	428

first to start bachelors programme in planning in 1989 followed by Guru Ram Das School of Planning and Architecture (GNDU), Amritsar, and Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. However, it is just a small step in developing undergraduate planning education system throughout the country.

To give the boost to the town planning education, ITPI was impressing upon the AICTE to create a separate All India Board of Town and Country Planning Education. Due to untiring efforts of Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI; AICTE established a separate All India Board of Town and Country Planning Education, in 1991 and Shri D.S. Meshram was appointed as the first Chairman of this Board.

As said earlier, there are 15 planning schools and planning departments imparting post-graduate level town planning education, including three institutions imparting bachelors programmes in planning. In addition, the Institute of Town Planners, India, since 1955, through its Town Planning Examination Board is conducting Associateship Examinations of ITPI, which is considered equivalent to the post-graduate planning qualifications by the Government of India. The total intake of students in these 16 institutions was 428 per annum (Table -1) as was the case in 2007.

The Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar held at Roorkee in 1990, estimated the requirement of planners at 7000 in 2001. This requirement has increased considerably in view of post 1992 developments.

The post-1992 economic reforms and the liberalization of the government proposal to develop Special Economic Zones (SEZs), new townships, hi-tech-cities, Knowledge Cities changed the urban scene drastically which would require town planners to plan urban areas in the context of the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts and the Twelfth Schedule, Article 243-W of the 74th Amendment, local bodies have to be staffed with trained planning manpower. To

meet their requirements, town and country planning education needs to be re-oriented.

ITPI is not unaware of the need for a very large number of urban planners in the context of the developments described above. The main purpose of the meeting in April 2007 of the heads of the planning schools and departments imparting town planning education, ITPI and the Ministry of Urban Development was to increase the number of qualified planners. Action areas were identified in the meeting.

Considering the present number of qualified town planners (3000) in the country, the number of students coming out of the schools every year (428) and their immediate requirement (5,754), Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI prepared the DPR in 2006 for setting up of four new Schools of Planning in the country and made the presentation to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and also to the Planning Commission. Due to his efforts, two new Schools of Planning and Architecture have been started in the year 2008, by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, one at Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh) and another at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)

Promoting research in planning and development of human settlements, its several aspects of living and working has also been ITPI's area of deep concern.

ITPI's Model Recruitment Rules systematised recruitment of professional planners.

Emerging areas of infrastructure technology—teleconferencing, distance learning, information dissemination, aggregation and desegregation of information, sharing of information and experience through networking—have opened up vast possibilities of acquiring knowledge beyond the four walls of traditional class rooms. Excellence in education can be acquired with these facilities. Possibilities of an enriched quality of education have improved immensely.

Globalisation has created new avenues of opportunities along with challenges in various

sectors. Town planning profession and practice is not spared. It is required to reorient its education system to cope with the situation. Accordingly capturing the recent trends and challenges of the 21st century, Shri D.S.Mesram, Chairman of All India Board of Town and Country Planning, AICTE prepared the Model Curriculum / Syllabus for Under Graduate Programme in Town and Country Planning in 2008, which has been approved by the AICTE, and also started the process of preparing the Model Curriculum / Syllabus for Post Graduate Programme in Town Planning.

Reforming the Planning Education System

ITPI is responsible to help evolve a planning education system in tune with the requirements with the time to face a continuously evolving social and economic situation in the country. It lays emphasis not only on quantitative aspect of the problem but also on the standard and quality of students as well. It came forward with a comprehensive agenda to overhaul the ongoing system to cope with the situation.

In an article in the ITPI Journal (4:4;10-12, 2007) on 'Town and Country Planning Education: The Way Forward' Shri D.S. Meshram, President of ITPI, reviewed the present model of town planning education in the country and outlined a five-point agenda for affecting a re-orientation in the system of planning education. Briefly, the agenda pertained to; increasing the number of students; developing student community; developing town planning education; faculty development; and encouraging networking among institutions and industry.

Certain gaps in the present system of planning education were pinpointed owing to which the Schools were not properly serving the community, industry and the users, which were the "laboratories of town and country planning". Students in some of the Schools were not exposed to the techniques of plan implementation—TDR, AR, etc. Gaps were found between the current needs and planning, management and development skills. Existing

models of planning education are inclined more towards physical aspects of planning. In the western countries, the system has moved into multi-disciplinary mould. This has led to isolation of physical planners from the main stream of planning and development processes. Planning education needs to be reoriented to become part of the main stream of planning organisation. It should have a balanced proportion of subjects from various disciplines in addition to professional courses that constitute the core of academic programme.

Institutions receiving accreditation from AICTE must maintain the standards for which they were granted it; make efforts to attract qualified faculty; maintain quality of teaching. This is also necessary to meet the challenges thrown up by the new functions assigned to the ULBs by the Twelfth Schedule of the 74th CAA to the town planners. Town and country planning must attain excellence in its standard to meet the new challenges.

Since the time the Zakaria Committee Report on shortage of Town Planning Personnel (1966), events like the 73rd and 74th CAAs, JNNURM, creation of SEZs, UIDSSMT would place additional pressure on the requirement of town planners. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, ITPI, in the Meeting of Heads of Schools of Planning identified action areas. Taking into account the situation as it obtains to-day, a 5-point Agenda- for increasing the number of students, for development of the student community, for developing town planning education, for faculty development and for encouraging networking among institutes and industry was prepared.

It is a timely review of the existing system of planning education, which should be critically studied by experienced teachers, so that the system does not become out of sync with the ground requirements of the day.

Planning Organisations

Urban Planning was no anathema to ancient and medieval India. The urban centres of

Harappa and Mohenjo-daro of Indus civilization were large cities which conformed to certain distinction and evolved principles of planning. A few new towns were established in the medieval period (700-1857). Good examples of planned cities of this period are Shahjahanabad—the Walled City of Delhi—and Jaipur. However, the foundations of modern urban planning were laid with the setting up of Town Planning Organisation (TPO) in 1955.

TPO was established at the initiatives of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) in November 1955 to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the fast but haphazardly growing National Capital. It was set up under the Ministry of Local Self Government following the British tradition according to which town planning was deemed to be part of the municipal function. Urban planning on modern lines made a start in India with the setting up of the ITPI and TPO.

TPO was charged with the task of producing a long term Master Plan for Delhi, which was the emerging from the ravages of partition of the country in 1947, what with all kinds of squatters settlements and refugee colonies located here, there and everywhere without any urban services or amenities. At that time no base maps for Delhi were available. It was a significant effort when Independent India's first Planning Team was assembled. It was a remarkable team matching the best anywhere in the world. The nine-member team had one who came from University College, London University, London (R.L. Bawa), while others came from some of the finest schools of planning in the world: MIT, USA (S.S. Shafi & B.D. Kambo), University of California at Berkley, USA (B.G. Fernandes), Edinbrough University, UK (S.N. Prasad), Harward University, USA (B.N. Rahalkar), University of California, Los Angles, USA (M.S. Malik), University of North Carolina, USA (Shrimanohar), University of Georgea Tech, USA (P.B. Rai).

The newly composed planning team got off to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan for Delhi.

It first prepared the Interim General Plan (IGP) as an interim measure; in fact, a planning innovation that came to be deployed by several other cities and towns in India and its neighbouring countries. A 2- Volume draft Master Plan was prepared, followed by a final Master Plan for Delhi (1961-81), which was the first Master Plan of its kind in the country and a model for future Master Plans. It was a pioneering work in planned Urban Development. The Interim General Plan (IGP) and the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 1962 were great achievements to the credit of both the TPO and ITPI.

In 1957, another organization, namely Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPO) was established on the recommendation of the Institute, to evolve a plan for Delhi Region, to advise on the development of steel towns; river valley projects and other regional development projects; to advise state governments and local bodies in the matter of urban and regional planning and to advise on the setting up of a framework within which town planning organizations and similar bodies could function in the country.

The starting point for undertaking a countrywide programme for preparation of master plans for towns and cities, enactment of town planning legislations, setting up of town planning departments in the states and Union territories and expansion of facilities for education and training in the field of town and country planning in India was marked when the first conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning was organized by CRURO in 1960.

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) , in the formulation of which CRUPO took an active part, recognized the need to embark upon a programme of planned urban and regional development, and, as a first step towards this goal, provided hundred per cent financial assistance to the state governments and Union territories for the preparation of development

plans for important cities and towns in the country, covering state capitals, new industrial centres, ports and metropolitan cities.

After the completion of the work on Master Plan for Delhi, TPO was merged with CRUPO in 1962 and the name of the organization was changed to Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO). Since then, TCPO has been functioning in an advisory capacity to various ministries of Government of India through the Ministry of Urban Development, to the Planning Commission, and to state governments, and in the process, initiating studies relating to more urgent problems of urban and regional development being faced in the country.

The responsibility of providing the needed technical service, coordination and research imparts to the state governments in this direction was taken up by TCPO. The Third Plan also provided for the preparation of regional plans for the more rapidly growing regions in the country. TCPO directly took the responsibility for preparing the regional development plans for inter-state regions like the National Capital Region and the South East Resource Region.

As a result of the efforts made by TCPO during the Third Five Year Plan, practically all the states and most of the Union territories set up town planning departments and enacted town planning legislations within the framework of which the state planning departments tried to promote planned development of cities, towns and regions at different levels, such as district and taluka plans. TCPO also played a significant role in projecting Central Government policy and programmes in respects of spatial planning and development at urban, regional and sub-regional levels in the country during the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, for coordinating urban development activities and planning legislation with the state town planning departments as well as advising the Ministry of Urban Development and Planning Commission on all

aspects of urbanization and spatial planning problems and formulation of regional planning policy. In order to meet growing concern for human environment and its proper management with a more comprehensive patterns of idea of living, TCPO undertook research studies covering basic development inputs, such as education and training, physical form and social cohesion in relation to urban form, influence of technological developments in Indian conditions, equity and efficiency criteria in the growth and operation of rural and urban system, systems approach to basic infrastructural development and like topics.

If the emergence of state planning organizations was actively worked for by the people at TCPO's helm of affairs, they were the brain children of the ITPI.

It is the objective of the Institute also to ensure that states and Union territories have apex town and country planning departments appropriately staffed. The Institute had been urging various governments to set up independent and well staffed town planning departments to advise them in town planning and housing matters. But the opening of new town planning offices or the expansion of old ones were hampered by non-availability of qualified town-planners. The Institute took early initiatives in formulating programme of planning education. The efforts bore fruits.

The Institute through its Annual Town and Country Planning Seminars / Congresses, regularly held in various parts of the country right from its inception provided a forum for promoting general awareness about the practice of the profession to bring about improvement and refinement in the planning practice at various levels. In support of Institute's efforts, two cases- one, the Town Planning in Bihar; two, the Town Planning Head in Andhra Pradesh, are discussed.

Bihar government started a town planning department in a small way in 1948 by recruiting

a few officers. In 1951, it appointed an Economic Committee consisting of prominent legislators. This Committee has come to the conclusion that town planners were not needed and the department should be disbanded. This resulted in the senior officers of the department leaving the state and there was a set back until 1955 when the government felt that the department was very much needed and resuscitated it. Since 1955, the town planning department was gradually built up. The Bihar Government hosted the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar at Patna in 1957. The theme of the Seminar was "Industry and Planning". The President in his address emphasized that "It occurs to me that perhaps one of the most significant developments within the last few years is the immense step forward towards the attainment of the planner's rightful place in the scheme of things, and to the public recognition of his usefulness and, indeed, of his inevitability in a world which, we hope, may be guided in the future, rather more by commonsense than it has been in the past. In fact, it is evident that there can be no such thing as a planless future if our civilization is to survive. Also, planned economy can mean nothing less than planning for full employment and for production, for education, for food supplies, for leisure, in fact for every human need which can be said to be a necessary component of civilized living. As land is the ultimate platform of all human activity, the basis of planned economy must be Town and Country Planning."

"This 'Planning' to us means Town and Country Planning but with a new significance and a new direction. Any planning or development scheme or programme, whether of productive industry, of homes or leisure, and whether of national significance, regional or local scale, must be viewed in this perspective. The evolution has been from a concept of planning as the control of building development in the interest of health, convenience and amenity, through and assimilation of, some part of the larger notion

of planning, to a relatively clear-cut objective. This, I suggest, now embraces the principle of the control of the use of land in order to harmonise the use: the health and well being of cities, as much as the implementing of national policies".

The Town and Country Planning Department in Bihar, by now, was fully established and called Town and Country Planning Organisation. It was upgraded and strengthened by appointing more personnel, and is headed by a technical person called Chief Town and Country Planner, since 1964. A number of regional offices are established for carry out surveys, preparation of master plans for urban areas and industrial towns.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, the Inspector of Municipal Councils, later, Director of Municipal Administration, was the ex-officio Director of Town Planning for very long time (1920-1961). Because of growing promotional activities of the Institute of Town Planners, India, involvement of senior town planner from the state in promotion of town planning activities, improvement and refinement in the planning practices aroused interest of general public in planned development in the state. The first Town Planning Seminar which was held in Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad in 1953 discussed a subject of extreme importance for town planning, that is, Regional and Town Planning and Development Law. Moreover, this Seminar provided a forum for promoting general awareness about the importance of town planning, its need and practice.

By this time, it was realized that the relation between the town as a whole and the environment of the surrounding countryside must be established. The countryside must be protected against uncontrolled expansion of our cities. Human happiness gains nothing at all from the unlimited growth of our cities.

It is high time for town planners to think not only of the expansion of our towns but also of

their restrictions. If we further consider the town in itself the harmonious organization of space demands, above all, the systematic distribution of areas for particular functions. The chaotic conditions within the cities and haphazard development in the fringes, can not be left any longer to chance. Planners must think seriously about all these things. It was felt that the Department of Town and Country Planning should be headed by a qualified town planner, independently. The Government heeded to this demand and appointed full-fledged town planner as head of the Town Planning Department from 1st October, 1961.

The Institute, as the highest professional body, committed to the progress of town planning profession, has worked in close association with the apex technical organization, CRUPO/TCPO which advises the Centre, the state governments and Planning Commission. The visionary founders of the Institute brought CRUPO and later TCPO into being. The Institute has, in turn been served consistently by those associated with the Organisation. The close operation and collaboration, in the interest of planned urban development on scientific basis, should be assiduously safeguarded. The relationship has existed right from the inception of CRUPO/TCPO and should continue smoothly.

Research, Documentation and Training

The importance of 'Study and Research' in housing and town planning was underlined as far back as 1956 in the inaugural address of the Institute's Annual Meeting, as its basic pursuit to suit town planning in Indian conditions, to take into account the "psychological and sociological factors of the country" in order to be able to evolve their own standards applicable to the country's" peculiar conditions. However, research is meaningful and useful only if it can be applied day-to-day practice. Theory and principles have meaning if these can be problems solving.

'Research and Documentation' has become an essential wing of any scientific institution today. The ITPI had been discussing for a number of years the proposal of establishing a Centre for Research, Documentation and Training (CRDT) at its Headquarters in Delhi. Several sincere efforts were made in this direction by members of the Council. The year 1985 marked the beginning of the CRDT when the aims and objectives of the Centre were approved by the Council in the meeting held on 12th and 13th January. The next meeting of the Council, held on 24th February, 1985, approved the structure of the Centre. A 15-member Research Advisory Committee (RAC) was appointed by the Council on 14th May 1985. A 5 –member Steering Committee to advise the Centre on its action programmes was later on added to its structure. The appointment of members on this Committee was approved by the Executive Committee of the Institute on 19th February 1986. It was later ratified by the Council. Thus in February 1986, the CRDT was finally established. The Honorary Director, appointed by the Council, is the executive head of CRDT and is responsible for organizing day-to-day activities of the Centre. Other supporting staff of the Centre are Research Coordinators (Town Planners), Documentation Coordinator (Librarian), Training Coordinator (Town Planners), Research Assistants, Assistant Librarian, Research Associate.

Aims and Objectives of CRDT

The aim of the CRDT is to promote and serve town and country planning through meaningful research, efficient documentation and relevant training.

The various objectives to achieve the above aim connected to research, documentation and training are: to promote research related study of urban and regional planning problems in India and their solutions; critical evaluation of the approach to urban development planning adopted in the country over the years;

examination of new concepts, techniques and alternative approaches to the problems of planned urban development; development of evaluation and monitoring techniques in plan implementation; to establish and maintain a well equipped urban and regional development planning library; to organize refresher courses for senior level town and country planners; to organize training courses for sub-professional level staff (planning technicians, field investigators, planning draftsmen) with a view to providing support to professional planners.

Functions of Research Advisory Committee (RAC)

The functions of RAC include identification and advice on research projects and priorities; periodic evaluation of the progress of work; identification, revision and approval, subject to ratification by the Council, of a set of terms and conditions for conducting research. The decision of the Council shall be deemed final on the implementation of rules and regulations and matters arising out of it.

The RAC is constituted by the Council of ITPI for a period of two years except the two members representing the Council who serve RAC for a period of one year only.

The composition of RAC is as follows :

1. Chairman RAC - President / Vice-President, ITPI
2. Ex-officio Member - Secretary General, ITPI
3. Ex-officio-Member - Secretary Publications
4. Two Members - To be nominated by the Council from among the Council members for a period of one year.
5. Three Town and Country Planners - To be nominated by the Council working in Government Organisation

6. One Town and Country Planner - To be nominated by the Council working in a Development Authority
7. One Town and Country Planner - To be nominated by the Council working in a Municipal Corporation
8. Three professors from the School - To be nominated by the Council of Planning
9. One eminent person from each of the following disciplines
 - a. Traffic and transport planning
 - b. Landscape planning / Ecology
 - c. Economics / Demography
 - d. Sociology / Social Anthropology
 - e. Development Management
 - f. Network and Services
 - g. Planning Legislation - To be nominated by the Council
10. Director, Centre for Research, Documentation and Training - Member Secretary

Functions of the Steering Committee

The functions of the Steering Committee is to advise CRDT on the action programmes subject to the ratification by the Council of ITPI, approve them including the financial commitments for their implementation.

It also advises CRDT on matters pertaining to documentation and training and selection of various teams, from the Panel of Experts, for implementing all projects depending upon their requirements and the area of specialization of the participating member on the panel. A panel of experts is formed from among the willing and available ITPI members which is updated every six months.

The composition of the Steering Committee is as follows :

1. President, ITPI - Chairman
2. Director, CRDT - Vice Chairman
3. Secretary-General, ITPI - Member
4. One Town Planner from the Academic Institutions - Member
5. One Town Planner from the field - Member

The term of the Steering Committee is for a period of one year and it is constituted by the Council of ITPI.

Sources of Funds

The CRDT gets funds for its activities from the annual budget of ITPI. Funds from external sources are also derived in case of sponsored projects or collaborative activities where the participating agencies provide funds.

Activities of CRDT

Through a number of continuing programmes and publications, the Centre justifies its existence. Its research work and publication 'Urban Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines' has been considered as a good piece of research study.

On recommendations of the 'National Workshop on Master Plan approach, the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment awarded this research study to the ITPI in March 1995. The Institute through its Centre for Research, Documentation and Training (CRDT) organized and coordinated the research study. The study evolved a dynamic, participating and time-saving urban planning system and process, having full regard to the professional, legal and political considerations. There are other useful publications brought out by the Centre. CRDT is, in fact, promoting perhaps the most important objective of the Institute, namely to "advance the study of town planning and kindred subjects" and to deliberate on all questions touching upon the practice of town and country planning".

The prospects of the profession of town planning, with its roots deeply seated in the country's social, economic, cultural, political and climate conditions, depend on research activities like those the Centre is busy with. The Centre is expected to intensify its research efforts in future.

ITPI Publications

Journals and newsletters are vital publications in the life of learned and professional bodies, through which their researches and advances in professional education and experiences are reported regularly.

ITPI did not lag behind in this respect. It started publishing its journal – ITPI Journal – in January 1955. Its first issue reported on the activities of the Institute and the profession. The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Government of India, appreciated and encouraged the Institute's efforts. The Journal, a quarterly publication, has since then developed to become a valuable informative and educative organ of the Institute.

Planning and development is not the concern of physical planners, only for, if physical planning is to be effective, there must be close collaboration between social and economic planning and several other professions, so that there is an integration of policies and programmes, resulting in coordination of development projects within regions and at local community level. Other professions are also involved : economists, social scientists, engineers, lawyers, geographers, transportation engineers and many more, so the exchange of information which this publication provides should serve many professions in their day to day work. In addition, it provides valuable materials for students and researchers of the concerned subjects.

Another publication of the Institute is the 'Planners Newsletter'. It is a quarterly pursuit, and is designed to serve as a window on the

function of the Institute; to serve as a medium to disseminate information pertaining to ideas and experiences in the field of planning and development; to achieve greater rapport among the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), the town planning departments in the states, the development authorities; a medium through which information and experiences can be mutually shared by bodies engaged in similar work. It also reports through its news and notes on international and national conferences, congresses, workshops and symposium on current thinking and experiences. In short, it tries to report on ideas meriting wide application in problem solving. An important feature of the Newsletter is reporting on the people in the profession and their achievements. A large number of them have had the honour of leading the Institute as its President. Profiles of most of them have already been covered under the column 'Know your former President'.

The Institute, in its status as the apex professional body of town and country planners in India, has been playing a major role in the development of the field of town and country planning in the country through its many-sided activities. The Newsletter highlights the wide-ranging activities of the Institute for information and use of its members as well as others interested in the activities of the Institute. The important issues on which it provides information are: organization of the Annual National Town and Country Planning Congress, activities of the Regional Chapters and Zonal Conferences, education activities, activities of the Professional Standing Committee, Educational Standing Committee, Evaluation Committee, Library Committee, Information Technology Committee, Editorial Board and Town Planning Examination Board as well as on the Council Meeting and the Annual General Meeting.

Important publications of the Institute are : Urban Development Plans Formulation and

Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines, Conditions of Engagements of Professional Services and Scale of Professional Fees and Charges, 'Readers Volumes'

The UDPFI, a research work of the Institution's CRDT has been found a useful piece of research study by urban administrators, town planners, especially municipal town planners and consultants.

The conditions of engagement relating to the professional services to be rendered has been adopted by the Institute for use of the Corporate members in the mutual interest of the client and the consultant planner and to maintain the highest standards of practice and conduct.

'Readers' Volumes' are prepared by subjects experts for use of the candidates appearing in the examination of the Associateship of the Institute of Town Planning (AITP), India. These Volumes are prepared mainly to fulfill the needs of the students and cover the syllabus of the scheme of the examination for AITP.

There are other publications brought out by the Institute. Its publications are useful additions to the reference materials available on planning and development in the country. It fulfills one of the main tasks of the Institute in bringing professional people from far and wide part of the country closer in their mutual interest and exchange of experiences.

Professional Alliance Between ITP (India) and TPI (London)

In its desire to establish intellectual contracts with similar professional fraternities outside the country, ITPI reached an understanding with TPI (London), for mutual recognition of each other's membership. This was also calculated to open opportunities to its members to work abroad. The mutual recognition would pave the way for establishing similar relation with other professional bodies, serving its members and

there of the same profession outside the country as well, once its membership is recognized by other town planning institutes.

The terms of the professional alliance concluded between the Institute of Town Planners, India and the Town Planning Institute, London were as under:

1. All grades of members of the Institute of Town Planners, India, visiting the United Kingdom will be welcome to attend meetings of the Town Planning Institute and its Branches and to make use of its library, and similar courtesies will be extended by the Institute of Town Planners, India to members of the TPI visiting India.
2. At least one member of the Town Planning Institute shall be a member of the Town Planning Examination Board of the Institute of Town Planners, India. At least three of the members of the Council of the Institute of Town Planners, India shall be members of the Town Planning Institute, London.
3. Close collaboration will be established by the Institute of Town Planners, India with the TPI in all matters relating to the revision or amendment of constitution, bye-laws, method of entry to corporate membership, scheme of examination and syllabus of study and Code of Professional Conduct.
4. Subject to such additional requirements which the Council of the respective Institutes may impose of any individual case and subject to the Articles of Association and Bye-laws of the respective Institutes, Fellows and Associates of the Institute of Town Planners, India shall be eligible for Associate Membership of the Town Planning Institute, London and Members and Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, London shall be eligible for Associateship of the Institute of Town Planners, India.
5. Before considering applications from candidates desirous of qualifying for

membership of either Institute and resident in the area normally covered by the other Institute, the Council of the Institute concerned shall forward any such application to the Council of the other Institute for its observations.

6. In the case of corporate members of the Town Planning Institute, London who are also members of the I.T.P. the T.P.I. will remit to such members one-third of their annual subscriptions to the Institute. The I.T.P. will do the same in the case of members of the T. P.I. who are also members of the I.T. P.
7. Apart from the concession set out in paragraph 6, neither of the Institute shall incur any financial liability, nor be responsible for the acts or defaults of the other.
8. These terms of alliance may at any time be amended by mutual agreement between the parties hereto.
9. Alliance may be determined at any time by either party giving to the other six months notice in writing.

Professional Activities

The Institute organizes its professional activities through its Council and, regular and special committees and sub-committees. The regular Committees include Executive Committee, Professional Standing Committee, Educational Standing Committee, Editorial Board, Town Planning Examination Board, Headquarters Building Committee, Regional Chapters Building Committee, Library Committee, Finance Committee, Information Technology Committee, etc. The special Committees and sub-Committees, adhoc in nature, were set up to deal with special needs. For example, a special Committee on the Headquarters Building was formed in 1974 to complete the project, a Committee on International Conference was formed in 1975-76, and a Silver Jubilee Committee was formed in 1976-77. During 2004-2005, the Institute constituted six expert committees on Urban Management and

Governance, Environmental Planning, Traffic and Transportation, Urban Heritage and Conservation, Infrastructure, Urban and Housing, and Disaster Management to articulate experts opinions and assist the Institute to take appropriate stand on such matters and also pursue the matter at the policy level. They will initially act as 'think tank' and will work in conjunction with the Professional Standing Committee. In fact, the Institute felt that certain areas also required inputs; it should constitute more expert committees in future.

On the recommendations of the Town Planning Examination Board, a three-member Committee was constituted for reviewing the thesis manual and curriculum for associateship examination. Another three-member Committee was constituted to prepare a standardized format for publication of Newsletter by the Regional Chapters, which all the Chapters will be required to follow up with the changes necessary to suit the local requirements and for uniformity in presentation.

The special purpose related Committees are generally for a short period.

There shall always be a Council of the Institute and it shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-General and other members. The Council sets up an Executive Committee for the day to day management of the Institute consisting of the President, the past-President, the Vice-President, the Secretary General, Secretary (Publications), Secretary (Examinations) and two members of the Council.

The Executive Committee is responsible to the Council for the activities of the Institute and derive its powers from the Council which may delegate to it such powers and duties as deemed fit.

The activities of other regular committees are as under:

Professional Standing Committee

The Committee looks up matters related to furthering the interest of the professional town planners working in public and semi-public departments, and practising, educationists and researchers. It looks up the matter related to appointment of qualified town planners in government and semi-government departments. It recommends to the Council, after thorough examination of the applications of the members, for the award of the Associateship and Fellowship of the Institute.

Educational Standing Committee

The Educational Standing Committee has varied functions. One major function is for the Institute's granting of the recognition for registration of the students passing out from various institutions imparting teaching training in subjects related to planning, for the award of Associate Membership of the Institute (AITP). Before taking actions, the Committee considers the documents sent by the institutions concerned; if there is need, then expert team is sent to these institutions for study/review of the courses and other related matters.

Another important regular function is the consideration of the application reviews for Associate Examination of ITPI.

Editorial Board

The Editorial Board's main function is the editing of the Institute Journals, Newsletters and other publications. The Board shall consist of the Vice-President, Secretary General, Secretary (Publications) and two other members appointed by the Council. The Vice-President of the Institute shall be the Chairman of the Board. The Secretary (Publications) shall be the Editor of the Journal, and Newsletters; these shall be published by the Secretary General of the Institute on its behalf.

Town Planning Examination Board

The Board conducts such examinations as the Council may prescribe from time to time for

candidates seeking to be elected as Fellows, Associates and for admission as students. The Town Planning Examination Board also deal with all matters relating to town planning education.

It shall be constituted by the Council with the following : President of the Institute as the Chairman of the Board; Secretary General of the Institute as a Member of the Board; Secretary (Examinations) as the Member-Secretary of the Board; a representative of the Ministry of the Government of India, with technical education; a representative of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning; a representative of the Ministry of the Government of India dealing with urban development; six experts from allied disciplines nominated by the Council; Three members of the Institute, at least one of whom is engaged in teaching town planning.

Headquarters, Building Committee

The Committee was constituted in 1974 as a special Committee on the Headquarters Building to complete the projects. After the completion of the Building Project, the Committee continues, inspects the building and gives their suggestions to the Institute for its renovation, improvement, etc. The Committee exerted to get the completion plan of the Headquarters Building sanctioned from MCD. Headquarters Building Committee also advise the Council on the matter related to L &DO, MCD, etc.

Regional Chapters Building Committee

The Committee reviews the status and progress of work of Chapter buildings. On its recommendation the grant is released to the various Chapters. Releasing of fund has been linked with the submission of the utilization certificate of the funds, released for constructions, and furnishing of the details of the amounts of Chapters' contributions, details of expenditure on various items and payments made to contractors, etc.

Library Committee

The Library Committee's main aim is to keep the Head Office Library up-to-date with at least a basic collection of books, periodicals, maps, drawings, models, reports, newspapers on subjects related to town and country planning and subjects allied to planning, for the use of members and students of the Institute. The Committee, within the budget earmarked for the library, adopts an acquisition policy for purchase of books, etc; that promotes the objectives of the Institute.

ITPI Headquarters Building

In its early days, the Institute of Town Planners, India was terribly handicapped for not having a proper building of its own to carry on its activities. During those days, the Institute functioned from a make-shift premises at the Institution of Engineers building. Efforts to acquire a suitable piece of land for the construction of the Headquarters building of the Institute continued. It met its success in the year 1960, when a plot of land, measuring about half-an-acre, on Ring Road in the Indraprastha Estae, New Delhi, adjoining the School of Planning and Architecture and overlooking the Yamuna river front was leased to the Institute for 99 years.

Due to paucity of funds, the Institute first constructed a small building, designed by Shri C.S. H. Jhabvala, the Head of Architecture Department, School of Planning and Architecture in March 1962 and accommodated the Institute's office and library temporarily. The inauguration of the building was made by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Health, Dr. Sushila Nayar, on 1st May, 1962 when the Annual General Meeting of the Institute took place for the first time in its own premises.

The Institute building, an ambitious project, was designed by the famous architectural firm of M/s Kanvinde and Rai. Shri Shivnath Prasad, an Associate Member of the Institute, associated himself in finalising the design of the building.

To take up the project construction, the Institute set up an independent committee in the year 1973 with adequate powers to deal this project. The project was sanctioned by the Municipal Committee of Delhi and initially the civil contract was awarded in 1973 to M/s Compact Pile Construction Company, New Delhi. For the purpose of construction of the building, the Ministry of Education advanced an interest free loan of rupees one million. It was estimated that the project will be completed by March, 1979. However, due to many odds and lack of funds, the construction work could not proceed progressively for a few years. The Council in the year 1981-82, reconstituted the, 'Headquarters Building Project Committee'.

The reconstituted Committee scheduled its construction in such a manner, so as to complete the project by 1984. Construction was restarted in the year 1983 and the construction work was awarded to M/s Competent Construction Company Limited, New Delhi under the supervision of and coordination of Integrated Construction Management Consultant Private Limited, New Delhi. M/s Competent Construction Company completed the project in the record time according to the design and specifications given by the architects. It would be pertinent to mention that Shri J.P. Bhargava, President, ITPI; Shri S.C. Gupta, Vice-President, ITPI and Shri R.K. Goel, Secretary General, ITPI; made the outright efforts to get the interest free loan from M/s. Siemens India Ltd; with the condition that fifty percent of the rent to be deducted every month towards loan, till the total loan is reimbursed to Siemens India Ltd.

The completion of the Headquarters building was a landmark in the history of the Institute. It provided much needed space for the growing activities of the Institute to disseminate and document the activities, to encourage and programme the right level of research and training and to act as a forum for meetings, seminars, workshops and exchange of views

concerned directly or indirectly with the objectives of the Institute.

The Headquarters building comprises two blocks, the front block and the rear one. The front block consists of seven floors while the rear block has four floors. The basement of the front block houses conference hall and stores alongwith equipments. The conference hall has the capacity of accommodating 100 persons with all the modern facilities of making presentations through Audio-Visual, LCD, etc. The ground floor provides space for library and office rooms while on the first floor there is a conference room and exhibition hall. The remaining floors provide facilities for research and training for ITPI as well as for the Seimens India Limited for their research and training facilities.

The ground floor of the rear block has the conference hall alongwith the lounge and entrance lobby, while the first and second floors have examination hall and committee rooms. On third and fourth floors, there are accommodations for care takers and security personnel and also few rooms for outstation, Members of ITPI of different committees for attending meetings, and Annual General Meetings of the Institute, and also a small dormitory for students.

The Headquarters building was inaugurated by Padma Bhushan Shri Bhagwan Sahay, ICS, on 28th September, 1984. Shri Sahay, the Founder President of the National Institute of Urban Affairs and Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India nurtured the profession of town planners, gave it a 'scientific temper and a sensitivity" Shri Sahay, who was intimately associated with the preparation of the Master Plan for Delhi 1961 by the privilege of being Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Chairman, Delhi Development Authority said "He was pleased to be with the tribe with whom he was familiar, with whom he had a pleasant period of life, and with whom he met in the flesh', then it occurred to him that town planning can be a science."

Regional Chapters and Regional Centres

The need for establishing Regional Chapters for stimulating professional activities under the auspices of the Institute in different parts of India was emphasized by the General Body of the Institute in its meeting held from 3rd to 5th June, 1960.

Regulations for Regional Chapters have been framed by the Council of the Institute of Town Planners, India as per Bye-Laws, 94-101, of the Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-Laws of the Institute. The words used in these regulations have the same meaning as in the Bye-Laws.

94(a) of the Bye-Laws of the Association mentioned that "Regional Chapter of the Institute may be set up in any state or Union territory in India at the state or Union territory capital after the approval of the Council provided that there are at least 20 members of the Institute having the right to vote and are attached to such Chapter".

According to 94 (b) "A Regional Centre of the Institute may be set up in any town other than the state or Union territory capital after the approval of the Council:

- Provided that there are at least 20 members of the Institute having the right to vote and are attached to such Centre.
- Further, provided that the Regional Centre shall in all cases report to the Regional Chapter of the state or Union territory in all administrative, accounting, technical and other matters.
- Further, provided that no two towns would be clubbed to form a Regional Centre and neither would there be two Regional Centres in a town.
- Notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove or hereinafter, the Council may

exercise control over any Regional Centre directly, without any intervention of the concerned Regional Chapter in all matters relating to the affairs of the Institute or as applicable to Regional Chapters, vis-a-vis the Council."

Bye-Law 95 mentioned that "the Regional Chapter/Regional Centre shall be governed and guided by the Council in all matters concerning town planning and the town planning profession."

Objects of the Regional Chapters

The objects for which Regional Chapters will be established are :

1. To advance the study of town and country planning, civic design and kindred subjects and of the science and arts as applied to those subjects in the area of their jurisdiction.
2. To promote planned spatial, economic, scientific and artistic development of towns, cities and rural areas in their jurisdiction.
3. To promote general interests of those engaged in the practice of town and country planning in the areas of their jurisdiction.
4. To foster the teaching of subjects related to town and country planning in the areas of their jurisdiction.
5. To consider all questions affecting the practice of town and country planning in the areas under the supervision, control and guidance of the Council of ITPI.
6. To form or acquire by purchase, donation, bequest or otherwise a library and collect material for the same and to maintain, extend and improve the same.
7. To aid and assist the Institute, to purchase, lease, hold, dispose and to construct and manage any property for and on behalf of ITPI and as per the specific directions issued by the Council of ITPI from time to time in this regard for the use and benefit for the town and country planning profession as well as members of the Institute.

8. To bring out periodicals or compile, collect, print and publish statistics, professional records etc. relating to town and country planning.
9. To do all such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects listed above.

stimulating activities not only in major urban areas but also in remote parts of India.

The first Regional Chapter of the Institute was set up in Madras (now Chennai) on 17th March 1963 and the first meeting of the Chapter was held under the Chairmanship of Shri C. Govindan Nair. Since then 21 Regional Chapters and two Regional Centres have been set up in different parts of the country (Table 2).

Establishment of Regional Chapters/ Regional Centres

Establishment of Regional Chapters all over India affiliated to the Institute was a good move in

West Bengal Regional Chapter was established in 1984 as the 11th Regional Chapter in the

Table 2: Regional Chapters / Regional Centres in the States and Union Territory

S.No.	REGIONAL CHAPTERS
1	Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, Hyderabad
2	Bihar Regional Chapter, Patna
3	Delhi Regional Chapter, Delhi
4	Goa Regional Chapter, Panjim
5	Gujarat Regional Chapter, Ahmedabad
6	Haryana Regional Chapter, Panchkula
7	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Regional Chapter, Shimla
8	Jharkhand Regional Chapter, Ranchi
9	Karnataka Regional Chapter, Bangalore
10	Kerala Regional Chapter, Thiruvananthapuram
11	Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter, Bhopal
12	Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai
13	Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur
14	North East Regional Chapter, Guwahati
15	Orissa Regional Chapter, Bhubaneswar
16	Punjab Regional Chapter, Chandigarh
17	Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Jaipur
18	Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, Chennai
19	Uttar Pradesh Regional Chapter, Lucknow
20	Uttrakhand Regional Chapter, Dehradun/Rooree
21	West Bengal Regional Chapter, Kolkata
S.No.	REGIONAL CENTRES
1	Udaipur Regional Centre; Rajasthan Regional Chapter
2	Vishakhapatam Regional Centre; Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter

Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, IIT, Kharagpur. In order to take care of the professional matters of planners in the eastern region, Kharagpur Regional Chapter changed its nomenclature to West Bengal Regional Chapter in the year 1997-98, having 116 members at that time and was among the 18 Regional Chapters in the country. The Chapter has since grown and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2009.

Activities Assigned to the Regional Chapters and Centres.

Activities of the Regional Chapters/ Centres may consist of any or all of the following:

1. To stimulate town planning activities in their area of jurisdiction; to participate in Regional conferences of interest to town planners and in general to represent the Institute's interest in all matters relating to town planning and housing;
2. To run teaching courses, training programmes and orientation classes for the benefits of student members of the Institute and inspire them to complete the examination and provide them every facility for study to the extent possible;
3. To hold examination of the Institute on behalf of the Town Planning Examination Board as and when requested by ITPI. However, such activities will be permitted in the Chapters where Chapters buildings are operational.
4. To coordinate and co-operate with the activities sponsored by the Institute.
5. To arrange lectures, talks, symposia, exhibitions and other town planning activities in the area of their jurisdiction. For these activities, the Chapters/ Centres may work in collaboration with the sister professional institutes such as the Institute of Engineers (India), local bodies, Regional Chapters/ Centres, branches of the Indian Institute of Architects, etc.
6. To co-ordinate and co-operate with the activities sponsored by the Institute.
7. Any other activity for which the Council's prior specific approval has been obtained.

Activities Performed by the Regional Chapters and Regional Centres

Major activities of the Chapters and Centres have been:

1. The organization of seminars, symposia, workshops to discuss topical issues of planning and development in the state, as well the professional issues, and to promote the activities of ITPI in their areas of jurisdiction;
2. The commemoration of important events such as the World Habitat Day, World Environment Day, World Town Planning Day, International Disaster Reduction Management Day, etc.
3. The organization of lectures by eminent professional where speakers from various disciplines participated and shared the views of experts on the need of keeping pace with the development;
4. The organization of Zonal Conference of the concerned Zone by the concerned Regional Chapters and Centres;
5. The organization, as host, of the National Town and Country Planners Congress by the Regional Chapter (whenever needed or desired by ITPI);
6. The conduction of the AITP Examination, on behalf of the Town Planning Examination Board, on the request of ITPI;
7. The procuring a piece of land and constructing the Chapter's buildings, which will act as nodal centres and the hub of activities of the Chapters. The Chapters have succeeded in their pursuits to a great extent.
8. The bringing out quarterly 'Planners Newsletter, highlighting the activities of the Chapter, planning news of the state, urgent

planning problems, planners specific news and views and personalia. Such newsletters have been published, almost by all the Regional Chapters for circulation amongst the state, local government departments, research and training institutions to keep them abreast with the latest development in the field of urban, rural, regional, transport and environmental planning.

A description of the various chapters' activities, over the year 2008-2009 would give an idea of their role as Regional Chapters of the ITPI.

Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, Hyderabad

During the year 2008-2009, seven major events were organised by the Chapter including the celebration of World Environment Day, World Town Planning Day, Workshop on Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act, Talk on Environmental Regulations for Hyderabad Metropolitan Region, etc. The Chapter also took initiatives for the establishment of Regional Centre at Visakhapatnam,

Delhi Regional Chapter, Delhi

During the year 2008-2009, the Delhi Regional Chapter organised interactive session on 'Promoting Green Buildings' and a Seminar on 'Gender issues in Town Planning'. In order to commemorate World Town Planning Day, a Workshop was also organised, on 'National Community Planning and Development. A Workshop was also conducted on 'Urban Diagnosis and Progress in the context of Integrated Disaster Risk Management.

Goa Regional Chapter, Panjim

Goa Regional Chapter was the host for organising 57th National Town and Country Planners Congress during 23rd -25th January 2009. The World Environment Day was celebrated in collaboration with the Department of Science, Technology and Environment and

Department of Town and Country Planning. On this occasion, a workshop was also organised. On World Habitat Day, a Seminar was organised on the theme 'Harmonious Cities' During the year, two Newsletters were published.

Haryana Regional Chapter, Panchkula

During the year 2008-2009, the Haryana Regional Chapter organised a number of workshops on topical issues of urban planning and development in the state, such as 'Gurgaon Planned Global City- A Myth or Reality' and 'Recent Economic Trends in Real Estate Developments and Urban Planning'. One Newsletter, highlighting the status of Town Planning Practice in Haryana, was published. The Chapter also conducted an orientation and training programme for newly appointed planners in Town and Country Planning Department.

Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Regional Chapter, Shimla

Seminars and Workshops were organised by the Chapter during the year 2008-2009, on professional issues in the states. Initiatives are being taken by the Chapter for identification of land for Regional Chapter building

Jharkhand Regional Chapter, Ranchi

During the year 2007-2008, the Jharkhand Regional Chapter organised one-day Workshop on 29th February, 2008 on the theme 'Infrastructure Development of Small and Medium Size Towns' of newly created state. One Planner Newsletter was published by the Chapter.

Karnataka Regional Chapter, Bangalore

During the year 2008-2009, the World Environment Day and World Planning Day were celebrated in which experts from the field addressed the members. Interactive sessions were organized on various topical issues in different parts of the state. Various facilities were augmented in the Chapter building and guest house.

Kerala Regional Chapter, Thiruvananthapuram

During the year 2008-2009, the Kerala Regional Chapter successfully conducted two seminars, one on "Town Planning Act of Kerala, and the other on Measures for Improving Safety and Efficiency in Traffic Planning". A brain storming session was also organised on the topic of 'Manpower in the Planning Profession'.

Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter, Bhopal

During the year 2008-2009, the Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter organised a workshop on the theme 'Harmonious Cities on the occasion of World Habitat Day. The World Town Planning Day was also celebrated by the Chapter. The Chapter also presented best thesis award on the entries received from the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT) planning students. During the year four issues of the Chapter Newsletter were published.

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur

During the year 2008-2009, the Maharashtra Regional Chapter (Nagpur) organised a workshop on the theme "Urban Housing-Policies and Issues" to commemorate the World Habitat Day, West Zone Conference on "Orientation of Planning Profession and Education for 21st Century", in collaboration with the Department of Architecture and Planning, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur was organised on 3rd January, 2008. Renovation of the Chapter Building was completed and additional facilities have been provided.

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai, during the year 2007-2008, organised West Zone Conference on the theme 'Impact of Liberalization on Urban Development' was successfully organised by the Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai. On this occasion, a Souvenir was released by Honourable Minister of State, Urban Development, Shri Rajesh Tope.

North East Regional Chapter, Guwahati

During the year 2008-2009, the North East Regional Chapter organised seminars and workshops to promote the activities of ITPI in the region. A seminar was organised on 'Rural-Urban Dichotomy in Spatial Planning'. One issue of NE Planners Newsletter was published. The construction of NERC building was progressing well and the super structure was likely to be completed shortly.

Orissa Regional Chapter, Bhubaneswar

East Zone Conference of the ITPI was organised by the Orissa Regional Chapter in Bhubaneswar. On the occasion of East Zone Conference, a souvenir was released carrying 12 technical papers. The Chapter also gave representation to the state government for involving the Chapter in monitoring and evaluation of development plans prepared by consultants. The building committee of the Chapter has taken an initiative for upgradation of the Chapter building.

Punjab Regional Chapter, Chandigarh

The Punjab Regional Chapter, besides, organizing seminar also undertook renovation of the Chapter building and created infrastructure in the building by generating financial resources.

Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Jaipur

During 2008-2009, the Rajasthan Regional Chapter organized seminar on the occasion of the World Environment Day and a video-film was prepared by the Chapter depicting the parking problems in Jaipur, which was shown during the seminar. The West Zone Conference of the ITPI was organized with the help of the Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Udaipur Centre at Udaipur on the occasion of World Tourism Day on the theme 'Regulations for Conservation of Heritage'. The Chapter /Centre buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur have been made self-sustaining by leasing out certain portions of the buildings and at the same time facilities increased in the Chapter building and guest houses. Library of

the Chapter has been made functional by procuring new books.

Tamilnadu Regional Chapter, Chennai

A Seminar on the World Environment Day on the theme 'Kick the Co2 Habit towards sustainability and Growth' was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor of Anna University and special address was delivered by Shri M.R. Mohan, Member Secretary, CMDA. The World Town Planning Day was inaugurated by Minister of Information and Chairman CMDA. The construction work of the Chapter building is in the progress.

U.P. Regional Chapter, Lucknow

The Uttar Pradesh Regional Chapter was the host for organising North Zone Conference on the theme 'Basic Qualifications for Planning Education and Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Urban Development' in which members of North Zone Chapters participated. Facilities in the Chapter building have been augmented and proposals for the extension of the Chapter building are being prepared.

West Bengal Regional Chapter, Kolkata

During the year 2008-2009, the West Bengal Regional Chapter arranged a programme on the occasion of the World Environment Day with lectures by eminent environmental experts on the theme 'Kick Co2 Habit'. Workshop on the theme 'Development Prospects for Barjora-Gangajalhati Planning Area' was also conducted in collaboration with the Area Planning Authority. During the year lectures of eminent professionals were also organised by the Chapter. Four issues of Planners 'Newsletters of the Chapter were also published. The Chapter conducted the AITP examinations in which more than 20 students appeared.

Regional Chapters Buildings

With the prime objective of providing a basic infrastructure to the Regional Chapters, ITPI sponsored and encouraged all the Chapters to

procure land for the Chapter buildings. These buildings are to act as nodal centres and to form the hub of activities of Chapters for promoting the cause of professional understanding in general and that of town planning in particular. The Institute intends to establish a chain of Centres in important cities and towns.

Presently, thirteen Regional Chapters, namely Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (Mumbai), Maharashtra (Nagpur), Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana have their own building and most of them are self sustaining. Glimpses of some of the Regional Chapter Buildings are given on page 32-33.

The West Bengal Regional Chapter has G+IV storied building with provision of lift. The total build up area is 1030.70 sq. m with 206.14 m in each floor. The building has one AC Conference room with seating capacity of 100 people, with Chapter's secretariat, library etc. The guest floor has a four bedded AC rooms, 2 double bedded non-AC rooms and a four bedded dormitory having car parking facility in the ground floor.

The Haryana Regional Chapter, immediately after its establishment on 14th November, 2002, strived hard to get a plot of land from Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) at Panchkula and finally with the support and cooperation of ITPI, the Chapter succeeded in getting a four Bays site measuring 1088.54 sq. m. in prestigious 'institution belt' of Sector-2 in Panchkula on 15th December, 2003.

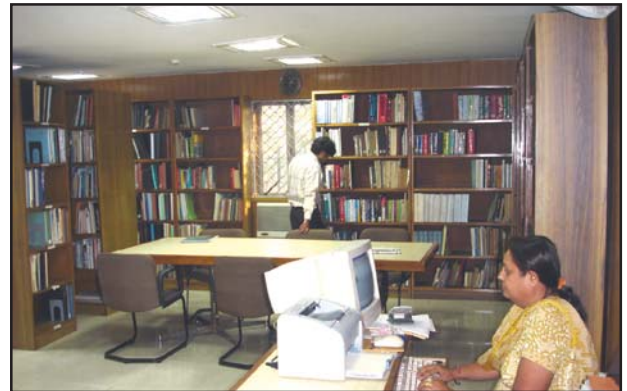
The construction of the building started in April 2004 and the massive building covering an area of more than 25000 sq. ft. was constructed and completed within a period of slightly more than two years. The building was inaugurated on 10th August 2006.

The building has an ultra-modern air conditioned auditorium with a seating capacity of 150 persons

GLIMPSES REGIONAL CHAPTERS BUILDINGS



ITPI HQ Building, New Delhi



ITPI HQ Building, New Delhi - Library



ITPI, Karnataka Regional Chapter, Bangalore



ITPI HQ Building, New Delhi - Auditorium



ITPI, West Bengal Regional Chapter, Kolkata



ITPI HQ Building, New Delhi - Conference Hall



ITPI, Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai



ITPI, Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai-Central Court



ITPI, Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, Hyderabad



ITPI Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur



ITPI, Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Jaipur



ITPI, Haryana Regional Chapter, Panchkula



ITPI, Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Udaipur Center



ITPI, Goa Regional Chapter, Goa

and fitted with video-system. The Chapter has also furnished a conference-cum-service hall, its office, library, a guest house and has installed four computers with Broadband Internet connection facilities. The Chapter building has a guest house, having four double-bedded rooms, one five-bedded dormitory for the officers, one two-bedded dormitory for the sub-ordinate staff, arrangement for the stay of drivers of the guests and accommodation for caretaker to ensure his 24 hours presence.

The provision for installation of lift in the building has been made to facilitate the senior/infirm and physically challenged members.

The Chapter buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur Centre have been made self-sustaining by leasing out certain portion of the building and at the same time facilities have been increased in the Chapter building and guest houses. Library of the Regional Chapter has been made functional by procuring new books.

Most of the Regional Chapters buildings are being renovated and additional facilities are being augmented. The Chapter building of the Maharashtra Regional Chapter Nagpur, for instance, has been renovated and additional facilities have been augmented.

Presently (2006-2009) construction work of Chapters buildings of North East Regional Chapter and Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter is under progress. The First phase of building of

North East Regional Chapter is likely to be completed shortly. Procurement of land for Vishakhapatnam Development Authority (VUDA) is under progress and procurement of land for Uttarakhand Regional Chapter is being explored.

Zonal Coordination Committee and Zonal Conferences

For promoting the professional activities and ensuring participation of members to the maximum, the various Chapters have been grouped into four Zones. A Zonal Coordination Committee (ZCC), comprising members from the various Chapters has been constituted for organising the professional activities of the Chapters at Zonal levels. The Chapters included in four zones are given in Table. 3.

The Zonal Coordination Committee comprises two members from each Chapter (preferably one of the member is from academic side). Each Chapter of the Zone will organise at least one Zonal Conference, by rotation, each year in every quarter of the year. These quarters of the year may be assigned to each Zone by the ITPI Council.

Such Zonal Conferences, organised annually by the Regional Chapters, are not only to stimulate general interest in town and country planning but also to bring out the importance and appreciation of the subject closer to the host Chapter, through its leaders, and to the state government officials. Besides, it also provides

Table 3: Chapters Included in Four Zones

North Zone	U.P. Regional Chapter, Uttarakhand Regional Chapter, Delhi Regional Chapter, Punjab Regional Chapter, Haryana Regional Chapter, Himachal and J.K. Regional Chapter.
South Zone	Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, Kerala Regional Chapter, Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter and Karnataka Regional Chapter
East Zone	West Bengal Regional Chapter, North East Regional Chapter, Jharkhand Regional Chapter, Bihar Regional Chapter and Orissa Regional Chapter
West Zone	Maharashtra (Mumbai and Nagpur) Regional Chapters, Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter, Gujarat Regional Chapter, Rajasthan Regional Chapter and Goa Regional Chapter

an opportunity to study the problems and prospects of development, the weaknesses and strengths of the areas, considered as 'resource regions'; and of the states constituting the zone, and the depressed areas within the states; have discussions with experts, the local talents and find solutions.

The four zones, comprising around 21 Regional Chapters, function, so to say, as regional areas of ITPI that takes up national issues; if situation so calls for, international perspective. The ZCC is an appropriate forum to take up regional studies, issues and problems like city regions, resource regions, river valleys, backward, depressed and problem areas. ZCC can sponsor regional studies, bring out problems of the various zones, after recommendations to the concerned states.

Territories of the states of the country are usually strongly differentiated with respect to physical features, spatial exploitation of known natural resources, human potential with its social and cultural characteristics, level of income, urbanization ratios and economic activity—particularly in agriculture and social overhead capital investment. Varying climate conditions are something not unique. An uneven monsoon, for instance, causes floods in major crop-producing states and droughts in others and raises the spectre of severe food shortage and hunger.

The prospects of the profession of town and country planning, with its roots deeply seated in the country's physical, economic, social, cultural and political conditions, depend on detailed studies of the areas.

Two cases North Eastern Region and the arid parts of Rajasthan – would amply illustrate the vast differences in several respects described above.

The origin of settlements in the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country, for instance, is

closely associated with the physical and climate conditions, agricultural activities of the people and transport linkages. The vast Brahmaputra Valley with its extensive alluvial deposits provides suitable setting for its rural and urban settlements. Urban settlements in the NER are distributed far apart from one another in the midst of rural settlements and they act as mere centres for a variety of essential functions of the surrounding area. The most interesting aspect of the present distributional pattern of urban centres in the NER is the recent growth of a large number of market towns which have essentially come up for carrying commercial functions including collection and distribution in addition to some industrial activities on a small scale basis and socio-cultural functions. Most of these centres attained the status of towns in 1991 Census. In 1931, Guwahati, the biggest town of Assam, had hardly a population of 30,000.

The arid parts of Rajasthan are a near rainless desert, where water is the most scarce of resources. One of the factors that determined the location of an urban complex was easy access to water in a desert terrain. This is true of all the historical cities of Rajasthan, be it Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur or Pali. Cities of Rajasthan are not yet as large as cities in other states. But the problems are becoming similar. Growing slums, overflowing drainage, inadequacy of water supply, traffic congestion, parking problems, polluted environment—all these are now becoming part of the urban scenario in the cities of Rajasthan. Land has become a major constraint, as the supply of developed land has not been as fast as would be required by the rapidly growing population. Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable.

Recently, a number of states have been parcelled out in small states for better administration and balanced development, but separate statehood may not necessarily be a substitute unit for good governance and

balanced development. For instance, the creation of new state of Jharkhand by separating mineral rich and industrially developed part of Bihar from the agriculturally rich part of Bihar may upset the balance between agriculture and industry.

Zonal Conferences during 2004-2005

During the last six years (2004-2009), all the four zones, through their Regional Chapters, have organised a number of meaningful Conferences. The East Zone organised four Zonal Conferences at Bhubaneswar (twice), Ranchi and Guwahati. The Conference organised by the Orissa Regional Chapter on 6th February, 2005 on theme : 'Plan Implementation and Monitoring – Interface between Local Bodies and Development Authorities' was inaugurated by Shri K.B. Singh Deo, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Public Enterprises, Government of Orissa. He said that there was a need for synergy between all programmes undertaken by various sectoral and lead agencies to achieve optimum results out of varied inputs that go into creating urban and regional spaces. He emphasized on the need for a spatial framework for city regions with the state as a whole. Such a spatial framework, he noted, requires professional inputs of a very high quality. The Hon'ble Mayor of Bhubaneswar, Shri Mihim Kumar Mohanty emphasised the importance of experience. He was of the view that "imagination and creativity is a poor substitute for experience'. According to him, it was pertinent that experience of a cross section of the population starting from politicians, bureaucrats, technocrats to the last person on the street should be taken note of, and incorporated appropriately in the planning process. Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, President, Institute of Town Planners, India in his address stressed that spatial planning is the canvas for all activities of human habitation and the same has been incorporated in the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India. Planning without precise

data must be avoided for a vast country like ours because even a small mistake could lead to catastrophic consequences due to the very magnitude of our population and area. But he also emphasised that much time should not be lost in collating and collecting data. To speed up planning processes, there is a need for using modern technologies and tools.

Addressing the East Zone Conference on the theme 'Planning and Development of Social Infrastructure' at Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Mesra, Ranchi, on 4th August 2007, Prof. S.K. Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, BIT, Mesra, who was presiding over the Conference said that ITPI and BIT can work together for achieving better results in planning and development of towns and cities of Jharkhand. He also underlined the dramatic changes taking place in the socio-political scenario of the country which is posing a great challenge to planners to provide social infrastructure in the ever-changing scenario, Innovative technologies and advanced communication system would rather increase demand and accessibility of social infrastructure comprising health, education etc. not only to 'haves' but also to 'have-nots'. Chief Guest, Shri V.K. Choubey, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ranchi, expressed that there was a need to have advance planning not only in terms of physical infrastructure but also social infrastructure specifically health and education. Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI, in his address stated that in an era badly in need of sustainable development, it is not only important to provide the minimum quality and standard of living and accessibility of all to basic physical infrastructure like water supply, sewerage, drainage, power and solid waste management but also the availability and accessibility to social infrastructure like health, education, sports on which the quality of life in urban centres would depend. He also touched upon aspects of making the development of towns and cities accessible to physically handicapped by creating barrier free environment.

The East Zone conference at Guwahati on 23rd February 2008, discussed the 'Emerging Challenges in Urban Planning: Issues in Master Plan Implementation'. While inaugurating the Conference, Smt. Dolly Bora, Mayor, Guwahati Municipal Corporation, reminded the planning fraternity, the need for sustainable approach to planning of infrastructure including transportation, power, solid waste management, etc. She further stated that for the successful implementation of master plans, plan implementing agencies should obtain the support of various stakeholders like NGOs, senior citizens, educational institutions etc. She also highlighted the importance of public participation in planning. Shri Biren Dutta, Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Assam, Urban Development Department, in his address observed that planners were doing surgical interventions, but these were required to be adopted only when preventive and curative measures failed. He also brought into focus the issue of people friendly planning. Quoting the example of workers, he stated that their habitats need to be located near their work places so as to reduce the costs of work trips. He also called upon the planners community to give constructive suggestions to help the government to redraft its urban policy, and to make master planning process more effective, faster and dynamic so as to meet the aspirations of the masses.

In his address, Shri V. Satyanarayana, President, ITPI, called upon the planning fraternity to look for innovative mechanisms to internalize community participation in urban planning right from preparation of the plan to implementation. He also stated that urban areas are the engines of prosperity and therefore need to be harnessed for the wellbeing of the masses. In his welcome address, Shri P.K. Rajkhowa, Chairman, North Eastern Chapter, ITPI gave a detailed picture of the planning initiatives undertaken in Guwahati and stated that Master Plan approach to planned urban development needs to be multi dimensional, and be used as

a tool to synergies a city's development. He also stressed for a rational planning approach having an in-built participating mechanism both at community as well as private sector levels to regulate and promote the growth of our towns and cities.

The West Zone organised two Zonal Conferences. The first Zonal Conference was organised by Rajasthan Regional Chapter at Udaipur Centre, during 27th-28th September, 2008 on theme 'Legal Framework for Heritage Conservation'. Shri Ravindra Shrimali, Chairman, Nagar Parishad, Udaipur in his address stated that Udaipur is a town where there are a number of heritage structures, and therefore has the potential to be developed as one of the heritage hubs for attracting heritage related tourism. Accordingly, he stated that the recommendations of the Conference would be taken in the right earnest by the Nagar Parishad and requested the delegates, participants and experts to give their free and frank opinion about the conservation of heritage of Udaipur. Shri Kuldeep Ranka, District Collector, Udaipur in his address mentioned that planning and development has to be people friendly because the regulations which we are prescribing for conservation of our monuments is not being implemented because land being acquired for this purpose is not being adequately compensated. Therefore regulations should take into consideration the aspirations of the people. Quoting the example of Patwa's Haveli at Jaisalmer, he stated that, if the property is required to be acquired, then compensation is required to be given at market rates. He also stated that industries which are hazardous should not be located within or in the vicinity of the towns except the eco-friendly industries. Shri Shiv Kishore Sanadhay, Chairman, Nagar Vikas Nayas, Udaipur, in his address traced the history of cultural heritage of Udaipur since its inception. Quoting the examples of 'Padavo Ka Killa', 'Hathi Pole' etc., he was of the opinion that we have to think in terms of our history and historical monuments, which always reminds us about our culture and heritage. He also raised the issue

of coming up of industries, which are not conducive to overall development of the town and region, due to environmental pollution. He requested the concerned agencies including the administration not to allow such kind of industries which are degrading the natural environment of Udaipur. Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI, in his address said that lack of coordination between various agencies is one of the factors responsible for our losing rich heritage. He stated that Hon'ble High Court of Delhi declined the argument given by a legal guardian of National Heritage. i.e. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) that rapid urbanization of capital city of Delhi has resulted in the withering away of 12 monuments and intends to deprotect them, as these monuments have lost antiquarian value due to urbanization. It is also historical monuments and sites under the charge of the ASI across the country have simply disappeared, leaving no trace. This is the co-ordination scenario prevailing in the country. Shri S.C. Mahagoankar, Chairman, Rajasthan Regional Chapter informed that government of Rajasthan is in the process of preparing the legislation for heritage conservation of Rajasthan and recommendations and deliberations of the conference would go a long way in drafting the legislation.

West Zone Conference on 'Orientation of Planning Profession and Education for 21st Century' was organised by Maharashtra Regional Chapter (Nagpur) in collaboration with the Department of Architecture and Planning, Visvesvarya National Institute of Technology (VNIT) on 3rd January, 2009. In his welcome address, Shri Ashok Waghaye, Chairman, Maharashtra Regional Chapter (Nagpur), gave the background and specifically requested the delegates to deliberate on the entry level qualifications for post graduation in Town and Country Planning for which Institute of Town Planners, India has requested all its Regional Chapters to organise such workshops so as to decide whether the canvas of basic qualifications for postgraduate education in Town and Country Planning be widened or status quo be

maintained. In his inaugural address, Dr. S.S. Gokhale, Director, VNIT, Nagpur, who was the Chief Guest, stated that there is a lot of scope for the Town and Country Planners, as the planning and development activities are likely to be increased manifold due to ever increasing urbanization. Shri S.D. Langde, Director, Town Planning and Valuation Department of Government of Maharashtra, who was the Guest of Honour, stated that to meet the challenges of 21st century, town and country planning education needs to be reoriented, specifically with reference to addressing the impact of the large scale projects like SEZs, knowledge cities and Technology Parks besides, the advancement of latest technologies. He suggested to review the eligibility requirements for planning education at post graduate level. Shri D.S. Meshram, in his presidential address, stated that town and country planning education is relatively of recent origin and therefore has been undergoing vast changes to keep pace with the present socio-economic conditions. The techniques and technologies, not only for plan making but also for plan implementation and enforcement are under going sea-change. Environmental, legal, administrative and financial issues have further raised the aspirations among the people for better quality of environment. Thus, the role of town planning profession assumes more importance. The disciplines like information technology and management, statistics and demography, mathematics, remote sensing and GIS, telecommunication, infrastructure development and management, real estate development and management influence planning and development of land to a great extent. Therefore, the role of planner becomes more challenging and the town planners are expected to understand all the intricacies that influence planning and development of land, requiring minutest details in planning, development and disposals of land so as to provide complete solutions in planning and management planners, therefore, are also required to be trained adequately in the fields

so as to enable them to address the matters relating to spatial, development of human settlements, therefore, there is an urgent need to re-visit basic qualifications for post-graduate education in town and country planning.

The South Zone, through its Regional Chapters, organised Zonal Conferences at Hyderabad on 22nd May, 2004, at Kodaikanal on 27th-28th May, 2006 and at Vishakhapatnam on 28th April 2007.

The Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter organised the Conference on 22nd May, 2004 at Hyderabad on 'Best Practices in Plan Implementation' Shri S.R. Rao, Principal Secretary, MA and UD Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, in his inaugural address mentioned that good governance and public participation would facilitate and strengthen plan implementation process. Quoting the examples of Singapore and Hong Kong, he highlighted the need for achieving more effective floor space through FSI. He argued that efforts should be made to realize our dreams and vision so that results could reach the people. In his address, Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI, stressed that while adopting the best practices one has to be extra careful because all the best examples can not be followed anywhere and everywhere due to local conditions. Quoting the example of town planning schemes being implemented successfully, he stated that experience of Maharashtra is not encouraging. He also cited the examples of urban development models being practiced in the country i.e. land acquisition on the mass scale as followed in Delhi, involvement of the private sector in urban development as followed in Haryana, etc. On the issue of TDR/AR, he opined that, this is successful only in Mumbai and Pune but not in other small towns of Maharashtra. Therefore, he again cautioned that while adopting specific models, the local scenario/situation is required to be taken into consideration, Dr. P.K. Mohanty, Executive Director, Centre for Good Governance,

Hyderabad, mentioned that the nexus between Master Plan and resource mobilization is required to be established. He further emphasised that not only land be taken as resource but town planning itself should be used as resource. He also advocated the idea of Purchasable Development Right. Besides, he desired that principle of 'polluters to pay' be extended to 'congesters to pay' , 'users to pay' and also argued to bring integrated town planning law supported by UDPFI Guidelines. Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI, in his presentation raised the issue like—who is going to finance when implementation is the responsibility of local government. He was also of the view that TPS as practiced in Gujarat could be better alternative to land acquisition Shri V.R.Satish Chandra, Director of Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, in his presentation highlighted the success of road widening projects made by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, numbering 184 roads, covering a total length of 65 km.

The South Zone, through the Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, organised the Zonal Conference on 27th-28th May, 2006 at Kodaikanal on the theme ' Tamil Nadu State Urbanization Policy' Imperatives and Initiatives'. Tmt. Jayanthi, Vice-Chairperson of the Chennai Metropolitan Urban Development Authority was the Chief Guest at the Conference. In her address, she emphasised the need for having interface between industrial policy and urbanization policy, she also stated that planning and provision of infrastructure should be synchronized with the process of urbanization. She also stressed that Master Plans should be prepared well in advance, that is, before the plan period of the existing master plan expires. She also underlined the aspects of information technology, which is changing the whole urban scenario, especially telecommunication technology. She raised the issue of investing back the GDP generated by cities for their development. She emphasized that the model urbanization policy should be prepared by the

Institute of Town Planners, India and circulated to all the states for their guidance and reference. She suggested that this model policy could be adopted by various states with required local changes. Tmt. R. Vasuki, Collector, Dindigul was the Guest of Honour. In her address, she highlighted the need for research for better plan preparation and implementation by adopting latest technologies and innovative techniques. She also advocated that for checking migration to urban areas, rural areas need to be given urgent attention for their development so that people are discouraging migrating to urban areas. Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, the past- President of the Institute expressed his desire that the Town Planning Department of Tamilnadu needs to be energised by inducing qualified planners to meet the challenges, if Tamilnadu is to be made most progressive state of the country. Shri D.S. Meshram, President of the Institute, in his address, traced the growth of urban population in the country, which rose from 26 million in 1901 to 286 million in 2001, that is 11 times increase in 100 years. Urban population has also registered growth of 28 percent between 1991-2001 and is likely to register 40 percent growth by 2021 and 50 percent by 2031. Therefore, the issue of urbanization will assume the gigantic magnitude. He said that it was high time that Government of India takes up the preparation of National Urbanization Policy on priority basis. He said that it was not that government of India had not been concerned about this issue and attempts have been made in the past to evolve a national policy on urban development. However, as it stands to-day, there is no National Urban Policy in India. Therefore, there is a felt need to have comprehensive National Urban Policy. He also drew the attention towards urban scenario of Tamilnadu where as per 2001 Censu the urban level is 44 percent as against the national average of 28 percent which itself requires urgent attention for the preparation of urbanization policy for Tamilnadu. In this direction Shri Meshram offered technical assistance to the state from the ITPI side.

The North Zone, through its Regional Chapters, organised Zonal Conferences at Roorkee on 23rd June 2007, at Lucknow on 22nd February, 2009 and at Panchkula on 7th November, 2009.

The North Zone Conference at Roorkee was organised by the Uttrakhand Regional Chapter on 23rd June, 2007 on the theme 'Development Planning Initiative in the State of Uttrakhand'. Welcoming the delegates to the Conference, Prof. Nazamuddin, Chairman, Uttrakhand Regional Chapter stated that after Uttrakhand assumed the status of a state, development activities have been accelerated manifold in terms of development of industries, residential areas, educational activities, etc. due to which land prices have gone up many times, compounding the problems of traffic bottlenecks, slums, shortage of infrastructure, etc. He also quoted the example of industrial houses such as Birla, Tata etc. coming up in the state.

Therefore, the theme of 'Development Planning Initiative in the state of Uttrakhand' assumed much more importance. Shri R.D. Singh, Deputy Director, CBRI, during the inception of the theme of the conference stated that in Uttrakhand 80 percent of the area is hill slopes and hardly 20 percent of land is available for development activities. The state, however, has been endowed with plenty of natural resources but still the state is not economically developed. He, therefore, called the delegates to give their suggestions for sustainable development of the state including human settlements so that the economy of the state could grow. In his inaugural address, Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI stated that for sustainable development of Uttrakhand, the potentials available in the state including natural resources need to be thoroughly looked into so that appropriate strategies could be evolved. Garhwa, Kumaon and Tarai regions of Uttrakhand have got rich cultural heritage and these areas can be brought into the tourist circuit so that domestic and overseas tourists can be attracted. He also quoted the examples of Kedarnath, Badrinath, Hemkunth, besides,

Yamunotri and Gangotri as the most important religious places in India which are located in Uttarakhand and has the tremendous potential to attract pilgrim tourism. At the same time he cautioned about the side effects of tourism and suggested for the precautions to be taken to minimise the bad effects. Dehradun, the capital of the state, is very important destination for secondary education. As the IIT, Roorkee is not far from Dehradun, the entire area can be developed as a destination for higher technical education as well as by attracting major educational institutions. There is a need to attract national and overseas students by providing proper infrastructure and also by ensuring proper publicity. Another aspect he touched upon was the multiplicity of agencies in the state having number of development authorities and suggested that a state level development authority on the pattern of Haryana could be set up.

The North Zone Conference organised by the Haryana Regional Chapter, Panchkula on 7th November, 2009 discussed an important topic 'Land : A Resource for Development Planning'. Shri T.C. Gupta, Director, Town and Country Planning, Haryana, and Chief Administrator, HUDA, while inaugurating the Conference said that at present the gross density of population in Haryana is 80 and 100 person per acre. In order to cope with the increasing pressure on land, Haryana is set to increase the density in upcoming residential areas. To this effect the state government would be issuing a notification. The increase would even be over 20 percent. On the theme of 'Land-A Resource for Development Planning', Shri Gupta emphasised

on the need for updating rules for optimum utilization of available urban land. Technology has given us options for intensive utilization of land by constructing safe, high rise buildings, he said. The required infrastructure for such buildings in densely populated areas, including fire safety measures and earthquake resistant designs could also be taken care of by using modern technologies. Outdated laws and policies should be weeded out to make way for modern planning practices, he said, adding that town planners should be flexible and innovative so that land could be put to best use in a balanced manner. Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI, in his address stated that land is a limited resource and therefore needs to be used optimally and judiciously for urban development activities specifically when acquisition of land even for the public purpose is becoming difficult. This is so, firstly, because it is not possible for the government and development authorities to pay compensation at the market rate and secondly, the people resist to surrender their land due to their attachment with land and property. Besides, there is a growing awareness among land owners about the importance of land which they possess in the form of precious real estate. The Conference was attended by more than 100 delegates, including town planners, architects, engineers, and other professionals from Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and the Council Members of the Institute. Discussions were organised in two technical sessions. The first Session was chaired by Shri J.S. Ghuman, former Chief Town Planner, Government of Punjab. The second Session was chaired by Shri VVLN Sarma, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Regional Chapter.

TOWN PLANNING SEMINARS / CONGRESSES, TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITIONS AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

TOWN PLANNING SEMINARS / CONGRESSES, THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

After the establishment of the Institute in July 1951, a very modest conference was held in Delhi in the year 1952. The conference made a substantial contribution to the formulation of basic town planning and housing policies by the Central and the state governments. This small beginning was followed by an All India Seminar at Hyderabad in 1953, which initiated work on the preparation of model Town and Country Planning Act. The subsequent seminars, held annually at the principal centres of various states capitals, were attended by increasing number of delegates and observers representing varied disciplines and interests as well as post-graduate students of Town and Country Planning and Housing.

At each seminar, the Institute chose for study and discussion, a subject pertaining to town and country planning, which was of current value and interest to the country and relevant to the venue also. For instance, when the Institute met in the 'hill states', it had topic suitable to the venue – Planning and Development of Hill Areas, Development of Hill Capitals – the main theme centred around protecting environment, maintaining the ecological balance and improving the living conditions and quality of life of the local people; if the venue was a metropolitan areas, the topics were on study and discussion on more acute aspects of the problems faced in specific areas such as metropolitan traffic and transportation, housing, financing of urban expansion and the problems of housing, employment and urban land development.

The seminars / congresses, apart from promoting town planning interests served several

other purposes: addressed as often they were by persons occupying key positions in government, educational institutions, intellectuals – Prime Ministers, Deputy Prime Minister, Governors, Chief Ministers, Ministers holding urban development and others who expressed critically on related matters, listened to the expert views of town planners, heard their problems faced in their day to day working with non-technical bureaucrats in government departments, and promised redressals of problems and help in removing hurdles.

In particular, organisation of Town and Country Planners Seminars/ Congresses as an annual feature of IPTI, has been one of its outstanding promotional activities. The Seminars, in essence provided forum, on the one hand, to advance understanding of town planning issues of national and regional significance and, on the other, issues basic to the advance of the subjects of town planning itself, issues facing by the profession of spatial planning and development. The forum also provided good opportunities for interaction among planners, belonging to disciplines contributing to planning administrators, policy makers for sharing of experiences gained by professionals, researchers and educationists with a view to keeping planning practice and education vibrant with latest trends, techniques and technologies.

It is a matter of satisfaction to the Institute that the several advices given by the Institute, emanating from its seminars and annual meetings during the last 58 years proved of great value to the government and were implemented to a large extent. Few instances of such advices rendered by the Institute are in regard to the 'Development of Small and Medium

Size Towns and Cities;’ Creation of an Urban Development Division in Planning Commission’ and the ‘Development of Central Vista, New Delhi.’

At the Seminar in Bhopal (1962-63), the problems of small and medium size towns and cities were discussed and the conclusions of the Seminar were found extremely useful to state and Central governments in formulating policy.

At the instance of the then Prime Minister, a Task Force to examine the planning and

development of small and medium size towns and cities was appointed by the Ministry of Works and Housing in October 1975 “to assess the pattern of evolution of towns and cities since Independence; to examine laws relating to local administration and urban development; and to suggest suitable modifications in these laws keeping in view the need to assist the planned growth of small and medium towns; to formulate guidelines and regulations relating to matters such as zoning, set-back, building control and such other relevant matters.”

BOX 1: CENTRAL VISTA COMPLEX, NEW DELHI

The press report of the proposals of the Government of India to build the Defence Secretariat in Central Vista, identical in form and architectural style, as of the Parliament, sparked off a controversy among the architects and town planners of this country. The future programme of the Government to build many new buildings in the complex such as the office for the Ministry of External Affairs, the Parliament Secretariat and the offices of other Ministries, affecting thereby the entire scene of the Central Vista was also a part of the controversy. The complex is regarded as an architectural ensemble of unique value, sentimental and aesthetical. Some were of the opinion that the existing scene is most beautiful, and should be left as such, some were of the view to build in a limited way while others favoured the complete change of the Central Vista by building the sky-scrapers. For such controversy of the design of a complex which is so very important for the national interest, the Northern Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects and the Institute of Town Planners, India, organised a Seminar on the design of Central Vista. The Seminar was held on 16th March, 1962 and was attended by the architects and the town planners from various parts of the country. It was decided in the Seminar that an appeal should be made on behalf of the two Institutes to the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India to save the Central Vista. The letter written to the Prime Minister jointly by the Chairman, Indian Institute of Architects, Northern Chapter and the President, Institute of Town Planners, India is as follows:

Letter to the Prime Minister

“The press reported a few weeks ago the proposal of the Government of India to build a Defence Secretariat similar to the Parliament but three times its height and size in floor areas, the location of the Secretariat being in juxtaposition to the Parliament along the Central Vista in New Delhi.

To the people of India, the Parliament and the Rashtrapati Bhawan complex, as the seat of democracy and a democratic government is an architectural ensemble of unique value, sentimental and aesthetic and esteemed to be of national importance. The press report has caused a deep concern that a place, acclaimed to be one of the most beautiful vistas in the

world, may not remain so with construction of the dominant Defence Secretariat which will overshadow every other building in the vicinity.

With this apprehension in mind architects and town planners from different parts of country met in a joint meeting organised by the Institute of Town Planners, India, and the Northern Chapter of the Institute of Architects discussed the development from all aspects, physical, functional, aesthetic, historic and sentimental. They requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister to reconsider the location of the Defence Secretariat and to appoint a Committee for the replanning of the Central Vista consisting of a few eminent architects, town planners, landscape architects, etc., in India to advise the Government in regard to any development contemplated affecting the Central Vista.

If so desired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, representatives of both the Institutes 'will be happy to call upon him to explain more fully the views expressed in this letter, and to extend personally their fullest co-operation in this matter."

Role of the Institutes

A meeting which was later called by Mr. Prem Krishan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, on 20th June, 1962 was attended by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D; the Chief Architect and Town Planner, C.P.W.D., the Town Planners of the Town Planning Organisation (now the Town and Country Planning Organisation) Ministry of Health; the Chairman of the Northern Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects and the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India. The recommendation of this meeting was to request both the Institutes to set up "a small advisory group of architects and town planners to make proposals for the specific requirements of the Government of India as the construction was to be undertaken shortly and later go into the details of the redevelopment of the entire complex. This group consisting of architects and planners of eminence, Messrs. J.R. Bhalla, A.P. Kanvinde, H. Rehman, C.S. Gupte. Bijit Ghosh and Shiv Nath Prasad, made their recommendations and the report was presented to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in a meeting held in the office of Mr. Prem Krishan on 7th July, 1962. The Ministry also sought the views of Mr. E. Bedford who is now (1962) the Chief Architect to the Ministry of Works, U.K., who endorsed the recommendation made jointly by the Northern Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects and the Institute of Town Planners, India in an interim report.

Interim Report

Since the problem of the Central Vista is one that would require continuous study, one of the important recommendations made in this report to the Government is for setting up of an advisory group of architects and planners drawn from both the Government and private circles. This advisory group may be entrusted with the task of studying the Central Vista and advising the Government on every development, however insignificant it is, likely to come up in that area. The report has tentatively demarcated certain area as the Central Vista Complex starting from the ridge and extending up to the river. This area should be considered as coming under strict architect control and all development in this complex must be permitted only when they conform to the general requirements of the overall development of the Central Vista, as determined by the advisory group.

Important policy directions given by the Task Force were “national population policy should be supplemented by national population distribution linked to the system of human settlements.” The imbalance in the population distribution, as seen in the exploding metropolises should be corrected by a redistribution of population among small towns and medium cities by decentralization of economic and other activities from large cities, by developing an omni-directional functional linkages among small and medium towns and cities. Small and medium towns and cities should be selected for development on priority basis. The Task Force also considered broad parameters of the tasks, system of urban authorities and suggested steps for the re-organisation of local government for an inter-related system of human settlements.

To expedite development of small and medium towns, the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The Seminar at Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1967 made the Centre alive to playing an active and promotional role in the matter of town planning and urban development in the states. To perform this role, the Planning Commission created Urban Development Division in the Planning Commission in 1968.

There was a proposal of the Government of India in 1962 to build a defence secretariat similar to the Parliament House but three times its height and size, and to build many new buildings in the Central Vista Complex, New Delhi. The Institute of Town Planners, India jointly with the Northern Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) organised seminar on the proposed development and on its recommendations an appeal was made to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India showing their serious concern at the proposal which would spoil “one of the most beautiful Vistas in the world”. They were requested by the Government to set up a joint advisory group of architects and

town planners to study the complex and advise the Government on every development likely to come up there. The proposal of the Government of India to build a defence secretariat was thus killed – and the Vista was preserved. An interim report on a comprehensive study on the Vista was prepared. Details of the Central Vista Complex, New Delhi are given in Box 1.

Town Planning Congresses / Seminars Organized by the Institute Since 1952

Since 1952, the Institute has organised 58 Town Planning Seminars. The first one was modest conference held in Delhi in the year 1952. Second one was an All India Seminar at Hyderabad in 1953. From 1954, the Seminar at Kharagpur to the Seminar at Bombay in 1959 were known as Autumn Town Planning Seminars. From 1960-61, the Seminar at Bangalore to the Seminars upto 1994-95 at Hyderabad were known as Annual Town and Country Planning Seminars. Since the Delhi Seminar in 1995-96, the Seminars are called the National Town and Country Planners Congresses.

A list of the Seminars/ Congresses, so far organised from 1952 to 2009-2010, incorporating the venues, the themes and the President of the Institute that year, is given in Table-4.

Seminars / Congresses Chosen owing to their Special Significance for Town Planning Profession in the Country

Out of the 58 Seminars / Congresses held till date, 26 have been chosen for their being basic to the theory and practice to town and country planning; their being topical at the international and national levels at the time, such as problems of human settlements, protection of human environment, national system of urban settlements in their regional settings, problems of urban infrastructure, etc. These Seminars have been dealt with subjectwise, besides

Table 4 : ITPI Annual Town and Country Planning Seminars / National Town and Country Planners' Congresses - 1952 to 2009-2010

No.	Year	Venue	Theme	President
1.	1952-53	New Delhi	Formulation of Basic Town Planning and Housing Policies by Centre and States	M. Fayazuddin
2.	1953-54	Hyderabad	Town Planning Legislation	M. Fayazuddin
3.	1954-55	Kharagpur	Regional Planning and Multipurpose Projects	S.K. Jogleker
4.	1955-56	Lucknow	'Planning Standards' and 'Land Use Planning and Control'	T.J. Manickam
5.	1956-57	Chandigarh	Village Planning and Improvement	V.N. Prasad
6.	1957-58	Patna	Industry and Planning	M. Fayazuddin
7.	1958-59	Jaipur	Development of Towns and Cities	Walter S. George
8.	1959-60	Bombay (Mumbai)	Planning for Metropolitan Cities	S.K. Joglekar
9.	1960-61	Bangalore	Role of Development Plans in Guiding the Future Growth of Cities and Towns	T.J. Manickam
10.	1961-62	Madras (Chennai)	Planning for Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their Integration with Master Plan	C.S. Chandrasekhara
11.	1962-63	Bhopal	Planning Problems of Small and Medium Size Towns and Cities	C.S. Chandrasekhara
12.	1963-64	Guwahati	Town Planning and Housing in relation to National Emergency and Defence Needs	G. Govindan Nair
13.	1964-65	Ahmedabad	Industrialisation and its Role in Urban and Regional Development	J.K. Chowdhury
14.	1965-66	Hyderabad	Planning for Resource Region, Urban Renewal and Development Control	J.K. Chowdhury
15.	1966-67	Bhubaneswar	Planning of Ancient and Historic Towns	P.C. Khanna
16.	1967-68	Calcutta (Kolkata)	Metropolitan Areas : Problems and Prospects; their Future Role in the National Economy	P.C. Khanna
17.	1968-69	New Delhi	National Capital : Its Planning and Development	T.J. Manickam
18.	1969-70	Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram)	Rural –Urban Integration in Development Planning with Special Reference to Coastal Regions in India	N.S. Lamba
19.	1970-71	Srinagar	Planning for Tourism	B.D. Kambo

No.	Year	Venue	Theme	President
20.	1971-72	New Delhi	Development of Connaught Circus as Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi	B.G. Fernandes
21.	1972-73	Shimla	Planning for the Next Decade 1974-84	H.K. Mewada
22.	1973-74	Bhopal	Human Environment and National Development in Context of Fifth Five Year Plan	K.S. Rame Gowda
23.	1974-75	Bokaro	Planning and Management of Steel and Other Industrial Cities.	K.K. Kaplish
24.	1975-76	Bombay (Mumbai)	Human Settlements and Environmental Planning	Bharpur Singh
25.	1976-77	Bangalore	Action for Habitat 2000 A.D.	D.V.R. Rao
26.	1977-78	New Delhi	Towards Humane Environment : Planning for Human Living	S.S. Shafi
27.	1978-79	Roorkee	Plan Implementation : Experiences and Issues	C.S. Gupte
28.	1979-80	Lucknow	Settlement Planning and Action for 80s	J.P. Dube
29.	1980-81	Gandhinagar	India's Urban Future : Role of Small and Medium Towns	Sayed S. Shafi
30.	1981-82	New Delhi	Integrated Approach to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas	J.P. Bhargava
31.	1982-83	New Delhi	Physical Planning Inputs and Planning Education of the 20-Point Programme	J.P. Bhargava
32.	1983-84	Mysore	Development and Environment	J.P. Bhargava
33.	1984-85	Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram)	Strategies for Development of Human Settlements	E.F.N. Ribeiro
34.	1985-86	Indore	Development Management in Urban and Rural Areas	N.S. Saini
35.	1986-87	Madras (Chennai)	Planning and Provision of Shelter for the Poor	S.D. Raj
36.	1987-88	Bhubaneswar	Planning for Settlement and Shelter : Towards 21st Century	D.S. Meshram
37.	1988-89	New Delhi	Managing Development at National, State and Local Levels in the Context of 8th Plan	D.S. Meshram
38.	1989-90	Roorkee	Emerging Challenges in Spatial Planning with Focus on Manpower, Research and Training	R.V. Bapat
39.	1990-91	Calcutta (Kolkata)	Metropolitan Decentralisation	J.S. Ghuman

No.	Year	Venue	Theme	President
40.	1991-92	Pune	Settlement Planning : Concepts and System	H.R. Suri
41.	1992-93	Goa	Development and Management of Coastal Areas	H.R. Suri
42.	1993-94	Coimbatore	Planning and Development of Hill Areas	D.S. Meshram
43.	1994-95	Hyderabad	Emerging Dimensions of Regional Development Planning – District, Metropolitan, Urban Areas as Planning Units	D.S. Meshram
44.	1995-96	New Delhi	Planning for Rural Development	H.R. Suri
45.	1996-97	Trivandrum (Thiruvananthapuram)	Planning and Development of State Capitals	H.R. Suri
46.	1997-98	Mysore	Urban and Regional Planning since Independence : Restrospects and Prospects	E.F.N. Ribeiro
47.	1998-99	Bhubaneswar	Urban Infrastructure Development	E.F.N. Ribeiro
48.	1999-2000	Jaipur	Urban Development Planning : Challenges in the Next Millennium	D.S. Meshram
49.	2000-2001	Hyderabad	Information Technology for Urban and Regional Planning in New Millennium	D.S. Meshram
50.	2001-2002	Nashik	Implementation of Development Plans for Good Governance	A.R. Patharkar
51.	2002-2003	Chandigarh	Urban and Planning Reforms	D.S. Meshram
52.	2003-2004	Shimla	Development of Hill Capitals : Shimla Vision 2005	D.S. Meshram
53.	2004-2005	Indore	Plan Implementation and Enforcement : Innovative Mechanisms and Techniques	A.N. Sachithannandan
54.	2005-2006	Amritsar	Jawaharal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission : Spatial Planning Implications	D.S. Meshram
55.	2006-2007	Kochi	Reforms in Town and Country Planning Legislations	D.S. Meshram
56.	2007-2008	Kolkata	Planning and Development of Peri-urban Areas	V. Satyanarayana
57.	2008-2009	Dona Paula,Goa	The District Regional Development Plan	D.S. Meshram
58.	2009-2010	Nagpur	Inclusive Planning for Empowering Urban Poor	D.S. Meshram

separately highlighting the salient features of the concerned Seminars. These 26 Seminars are:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1955–56 : 'Planning Standards' and 'Land Use Planning and Control' 2. 1956–57 : Village Planning and Improvement 3. 1957–58 : Industry and Planning 4. 1959–60 : Planning for Metropolitan Cities 5. 1960–61 : Role of Development Plans in Guiding the Future Growth of Cities and Towns 6. 1961–62 : Planning of Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their Integration with the Master Plan 7. 1963–64 : Town Planning and Housing in relation to National Emergency and Defence Needs 8. 1967–68 : Metropolitan Areas: Problems and Prospects; their future Role in National Economy 9. 1968–69 : National Capital: Its Planning and Development 10. 1970–71 : Planning for Tourism 11. 1971–72 : Development of Connaught Circus as Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi 12. 1973–74 : Human Environment and National Development in Context of Fifth Five Year Plan 13. 1976–77 : Action for Habitat 2000 A.D. 14. 1977–78 : Towards a Humane Environment: Planning for Human Living 15. 1984–85 : Strategies for Development of Human Settlements 16. 1987–88 : Planning for Settlements and Shelter | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. 1989–90 : Emerging Challenges in Spatial Planning with focus on Manpower, Research and Training 18. 1998–99 : Urban Infrastructure and Development 19. 1999–2000 : Urban Development Planning : Challenges in the Next Millennium 20. 2000–2001 : Information Technology for Urban and Regional Planning in New Millennium 21. 2002–2003 : Urban and Regional Planning Reforms 22. 2004–2005 : Plan Implementation and Enforcement: Innovative Mechanisms and Techniques 23. 2005–2006 : Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: Spatial Planning Implications 24. 2006–2007 : Reforms in Town and Country Planning Legislations 25. 2007–2008 : Planning and Development of Peri-Urban Areas 26. 2009–2010 : Inclusive Planning for Empowering the Urban Poor |
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'PLANNING STANDARDS' AND 'LAND USE PLANNING AND CONTROL' are two extremely important subjects in town and country planning. Planning standards are basic requirement to be observed in any planning exercise – new development or development of existing city or town. These two important aspects were the main theme of the ITPI Autumn Planning Seminar, held at Lucknow in October 1955. ITPI presented a report on "Planning Standards' in April 1957 (Journal of the ITPI, 1957, pp 20-27). It said that standards can not be rigid, influenced as they are by social and economic conditions of the people, their habits and customs, available resources and climate conditions. Also, for a country of the size of India, uniform standards would not help; instead, they have to be evolved on a regional basis.

These standards were necessary to help and guide the planner “to check further deterioration and unhealthy growth in our cities, towns and villages”. The Institute prepared planning standards for residential neighbourhoods, public open spaces, circulation, utilities, community for dwelling units, village planning criteria. It pointed to the need for their revision to suit the changing conditions.

The other important subject discussed at the Lucknow Seminar was “Land Use Planning and Control”.

The paper on ‘Land Use Planning Regulation and Control’ in the Journal for discussion at the Seminar by Shri Govindan Nair, Joint Director of Town Planning, Government of Madras (now Tamil Nadu) brought out certain features of the problem which were of pressing importance to the country directly affiliated with “our present-day conditions and also in the context of the large scale redevelopment plans being evolved in the national Second Plan”. The paper hoped that the Seminar would produce “a resourcefully workable and efficient programme of action that may be recommended to our government.”

Land—its use, its control, its planning—is considered to be a national need; of great value to the town planning science; a “basic foundation of all town and country planning, laying down in principles and patterns the zoning, the apportionment and the distribution of land—urban or rural—is a manner agreeably adequate and serving the needs of humanity in a healthy, comfortable and economic way. It was the realisation of the importance of land in the achievement of full growth and development of the nation that the two commissions in the U.K. —Barlow and Scott—studied the problem of land.

The NCU considered land as a resource and access to it as one of the programmes of intervention in the urban sector.

India To-day earns its major income from non-farm sector of the economy but lives in villages.

In terms of expanse of area and population, it was and is pre-dominantly rural.

Country planning as such deserved no less attention than planning of towns and cities. In rural planning, village housing and improvement in living conditions there are a major concern of planners. It is a subject of utmost significance in the national development. The subject deserved to be discussed in a planning seminar where experts in sociology, geography, public administration and physical planning were present. The significance of the Seminar at Chandigarh in October 1959 on ‘Village Planning and Improvement’ lay in drawing people’s minds more and more towards our villages and to produce ideas and proposals for their improvement.

In the previous seminar at Lucknow, ITPI had evolved criteria for planning and development of villages: providing space for community facilities, rehabilitation of displaced persons in the process of village improvement and future expansion of the villages; care to be taken not to take good agricultural land for housing or other non-agricultural purposes. For village improvement, certain standards laid down. These related to laws and by-laws, size of plots for living, multi-purposes open spaces; arrangements for clean and wholesome water supply in every village by providing standards and properly protected wells in adequate number; pucca drains as far as number; to carry waste water from the house; storm water drains along the main roads.

Relating to the theme of “Village Planning and Improvement”. Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in his message observed that “It is far more important that we should think more and more in the term of village planning. It is by that we shall ultimately be judged and it is by that also that we shall improve the housing and living conditions of 80 per cent of our population.”

The Technical Session at the State Planning Officials Conference discussed problems relating

to 'Slum Clearance and Re-development. Formulation of slums around the new town of Chandigarh naturally aroused poor sentiments of the Prime Minister when he said that "they are a continuing blot and an irritation" and that "no city or town which have slums should rest content". And the Chief Minister, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon referred to the "poor surroundings, unhealthy and unaesthetic environment" of the slums with obvious disgust.

In contrast Chandigarh was considered by H.H. Rajpramukh of Patiala as a bold project because it meant the establishing of a completely new town with an entirely new conception. He felt that we have to develop not only one Chandigarh but many more properly "laid out towns". To Shri Kairon, Chandigarh was dreamland and the city's potentialities of becoming a "healthy habitation—physically, intellectually and spiritually—immense."

Chandigarh, built as state capital, was a symbol of state pride as were Bhubaneswar and Gandhinagar. India needed another type of new towns as growth centres, development of small and medium towns to decongest big cities. Instead of allowing metro concentrations, it had become necessary to explore new options for diffusion : building new urban centres into areas of large regional complexes, change-over from metro congestion to regional distribution by building new towns as balanced communities. Future Urban India actually needed new towns, not as state symbols but as growth centres in regional context. This point was stressed by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee at the Calcutta Seminar (1967-68) when he said "Change-over from metropolitan congestion to regional distribution can not be achieved without building new towns as balanced communities, not mere residential suburbs on a large scale. Twenty years later, the same point was stressed by the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) (1987), but in a more reasoned and sophisticated manner when it recommended development of 329 GEMS and

49 SPURS, their deliniations made on the basis of 15 agro-climatic regions and 80 natural regions.

In the context of emphasis of the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) on industrialisation, Patna Seminar's (1957-58) topic 'Industry and Planning' was very relevant. It laid down broad guidelines for industrial planning, location of industries, relation of industrial planning with overall planning at the regional and local levels. The Seminar called upon the town planners and town planning officials to appropriately respond and fully involve themselves to the type of development the country was going through. In the gignatic task of national industrial growth, the need of cooperation of industry with the architects and local bodies was stressed to keep an eye on industry's negligence of its social and ethical responsibilities relating to dispersal of industrial wastes. Sir William Beveridge's caution to avoid the dreadful sprawling towns in the U.K. and United States was a timely advice to the planners.

The ultimate platform of all human activities was land; and planning was, in fact, town and country planning "with a new direction". The objective of planning embraced the principles of the control of use of land for the health and well being of cities, a subject discussed earlier at the Lucknow Seminar in October 1955. ITPI considered that a proper administrative machinery was necessary to control and consider the execution of a national policy on all the activities affecting use of land to its optimum. This was only possible by creating a Central Ministry of town and country planning and housing. Industrial development, as envisaged in the Second Plan will reshape the structure of towns and cities. Many new towns will come up. A ministry of town and country planning was needed to deal with the situation effectively.

Talking about the need of Central Ministry of town and country planning, it will not out of place to indicate ITPI's view points on the role of town planners at various levels of administration.

For a clear and unambiguous understanding on the role and functions of the town planner at different levels, ITPI, in a report of the Technical Session, in April 1956 on the Town Planning Function at Central, State and Local Levels, defined his role and responsibilities at different levels: Town Planner role is not limited to city development and development alone but pervades beyond local level also. In report assigned appropriate role and responsibility of town planners at the three levels.

It said that planning is a process of facilitating better decision making and is inherent in the larger process of government. Planning function is closely interlinked from the highest policy making level to the day to day execution of work and a planning agency is required at all levels. The responsibilities and tasks of the planning agencies differ from the local to the Central level. The Report regarded it reasonable to first consider planning in relation to a municipal body because civic planning makes its beginning at the local level.

The Report listed the functions at the local level which concern primarily to city development and city improvement. Efficient discharge of these functions vests in different departments which prepare reports for city development. The need at this stage is felt of a coordination to put together the improvements reports prepared by different departments to remove maladjustment in the developments proposed. This function in planning is referred to as town planning. The town planner weaves all these into a cogent physical pattern. By virtue of the nature of its function, town planning becomes an inseparable part of the municipal commission.

The town planning function at the state level is broader in scope than at the local level. The function is best exercised through the agency of a State Planning Board – the State Planning Department. The head of the Department who will be the Secretary of the Board should be a town planner. The functions of the Board and the Department will be coordinator of planning

and development activities within the state. In addition to broad coordination at the state level, the Board will supervise the city planning activities taking plan at the city level and guide them to the extent desirable.

The Planning Commission at the Centre exercises planning functions but does not do broad coordination of development on the physical plane. The Regional planning Sub-Committee of the Housing Panel recommended the setting up of a Central Advisory Board for Town and Regional Planning assisted by a division of town and country planning in the Planning Commission.

In the Patna Seminar broad principles of urban architecture were laid down: the plan of a town should be in harmony with the towns functional character; should avoid over structuring. Keep remembering the “vocabulary of form and surface of the past”; develop on indigenous architecture and preserve the architectural heritage of the country; avoid the rigidities of Chicago and extravaganzas of Brasilia.

The President stressed upon collaboration with the architect, engineer, surveyor; talked of admitting the sociologist, economist and the geographer who, in particular, contributed to the real and wider meaning of planning, into the family of planners to promote the best conditions of living, work and recreation. This aspect of urban planning – multi-disciplinary nature – was admirably studied in the 2004-05 Congress at Indore by Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, “The Myth that urban planning is rooted in physical planning has gone through a full circle and a genre of people with social, economic and aesthetic considerations, with their footprints in the milieu of their own but global in their outlook, with effective decision – making and management capabilities, will be the order of the day.”

The seminar on ‘Planning for Metropolitan Cities’ at Bombay in 1959 gave the call for an urgent and immediate need for the formulation and pursuance of a coherent national physical planning policy because a great deal of damage

had already been done in the land use pattern by the various development activities in towns – development, expansion, improvement – but disjointed and disconnected; therefore not having the effect that was expected. Erratic slum clearance schemes and spasmodic housing colonies do not make town planning in the real sense, the President, Shri S.K. Joglekar observed.

Shri Joglekar said that the vital role of town and country planning to control use of land has been recognised. Even if we start now, it would not be too late.

In his message to the Seminar, the Prime Minister liked the idea of a “City beautiful” but “beauty in simplicity, beauty that need not be expensive”.

The founding fathers of the modern town planning movement in the country, mentioned in the First Section, had propagated the modern town planning, as a necessity and urgency for health of living at the thought level by organising inspired and sensitised the political leadership of the day, foremost among them was the prime minister of the country; their active patronage of the Institute and the cause it stood for; and thirdly, the emphasis of the Second Plan on industrialisation, leading to growth of towns and cities, both new towns and the expansion of the old ones. All together contributed to the growth of the movement, necessitating creation of institutions, absence of which would have resulted in haphazard and chaotic urbanisation.

ITPI, during its short existence of ten years, had worked hard for the progress of town planning movement, and strived to create and strengthen the necessary institutions for the planned development of towns and cities. The Second Plan's wide ranging programmes relating to planned urban development were bold measures. The Plan's achievements in the field of urban planning and housing development owed to the efforts of the Institute.

Notwithstanding these achievements, it was thought desirable by the ITPI to assess, through

a committee, its activities over the years to learn about the strengths and weaknesses to give more strength to the movement. An assessment committee was proposed to study five vital areas of ITPI's activities.

1. To assess the experience of town planning work in the past ten years and to recommend policies and programmes for future activities;
2. Establishment of regional planning organisation for preparing outline development plans for metropolitan centres and regions.
3. Enactment of planning legislations.
4. Establishment of permanent town planning organisations at state and local levels.
5. Education of the public regarding the importance of development plans.

Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in his address to the Seminar wondered as to why people and authorities were in different to the benefits and aesthetics of planned cities and towns when towns were planned in early India and, recently, Jaipur city had a semblance of modern town planning, though recently some attention was being paid to it in some states. To the President's regret about lack of adequate number of town planners he placed town planners in a higher position as far as town planning was concerned and said that “a person who was an engineer, a very good engineer, could not necessarily be a good planner; similarly with architects. He agreed to the President's proposal for a Central Planning Organisation to guide and assist the state governments, for regional planning organisation, but objected to it on grounds of over-concentration. He said that “national planning must include town and country planning”. This would present an “integrated process of nation's development and not a one-sided nation's development. This was not an expensive luxury and was not at all expensive in terms of human welfare.”

THE MADRAS SEMINAR (1961-62), discussed as it a subject of vital importance in the daily life

of the urbanites - 'Planning of Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their Integration with the Master Plan' – was at a time when the Third Plan was finally approved with its recognition of the importance of urban and regional planning, making specific financial allocation to enable the state governments and the Centre to initiate a comprehensive programme for the development of our metropolitan cities, state capital, port cities, industrial centres and the rapidly growing regions. It was a particularly auspicious occasion for the Institute whose efforts during the last ten years, through these seminars, meetings, papers presented to the Central and state governments were successful in this direction.

Rise in the urban population and industrial growth occasioned serious shortages in the provision of adequate public utilities and community facilities in towns and cities in the country. The problems were mainly those of serious shortage of water supply, unsatisfactory drainage and sewerage systems, inadequate power supply, uneconomical and insufficient transport system, lack of community facilities and non-availability of adequate finances to provide utilities and amenities.

The Drafting Committee of the Seminar made suitable recommendations to the government.

The message of the Prime Minister and the inaugural address of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, Dr. A. Lokshamaswamy Mudaliar pointed to the urgency of planning. The Prime Minister said, "I have often expressed my view that such planning is very important, and the more it is delayed, the more the difficulties that will arise. All our major cities should certainly take this up."

Dr. Mudaliar said that at all levels of government and in the public, there is a pressing need to recognise the urgency of the urban problem. He said that both imaginative and resourceful authorities are needed to solve problems faced by urban and rural areas of the country. Speaking about the role of authority and the role of a

town planner, he said that if town planning is to be given the importance that it deserved, it can only be if those in authority will see to it that the town planner gets a free hand to exercise his judgement to plan as he feels proper. The town planner, for his part, must be able to influence the administration with his enthusiasm and must come forward with bold policies and not compromise with little things just because the administration is not prepared to accept it.

THE GUWAHATI SEMINAR (1963-64), was of special significance, brought as it out town planners' role in post-war reconstruction of his country besides his usual peace-time role in town and country planning. As the President of the Institute, Shri Govindan Nair said, "the role that town planners can play in the national emergency would appear, on first sight to be unimportant. This is understandable as the work of the town planners, except in the case of big cities like Delhi and Calcutta has been little known. A brief mention of the role which the town planners have played in a national emergency in other countries will reveal to us the key role which the town planners can play and should play. In U.K. most of the work in town and regional planning was done during the war years 1942-45 and the Greater London Plan was being prepared as London was being bombed. Town Planners were busy not only working on the reconstruction of cities and towns but also advising on aspects of future defence policy such as dispersal of industries, location of key services, etc."

The President cited another instance of Poland which it was under German domination, the national physical plan and detailed urban and regional planning work was done in U.K. by Polish town planners who had escaped to UK, with the result that immediately the war was over, Poland had an excellent set of plans to work out its development activities in full realisation of its resources and its limitations.

In his message, Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru hoped that the deliberations of the

Seminar will “help the government in finding expeditious and economic solutions to problems relating to planning of cantonments and airports, alignment and designing of border roads, protection of essential utilities and services, and planning of urban settlements to meet the defence needs.”

NEW DELHI was chosen for the second term, after 16 years, as the venue of ITPI's 17th Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar in 1968 to discuss a subject suitable to its position and status in the country. The theme of the 1968-69 Seminar was “National Capital: Its Planning and Development”. There could be no other place more suitable to address the theme.

On the theme of the Seminar, the President, Prof. T.J. Manickam, said that the Institute had been closely connected with the preparation of the Master Plan for Delhi from the very beginning. Ministry of Health approached ITPI for its advice on the preparation of MPD. The Institute took keen interest in formulating an early policy regarding setting up an organisation – the Town Planning Organisation—to take up the work. The Institute continued to act in a consultancy capacity but for a short time only. It had tried to find a method of assessing the merit of the MPD; but the idea could not be pushed ahead as active participation of some important officers of the Organisation could not be available. Even so, the Institute kept the idea of fruitful participation of the authorities and the Institute in the process of planning and development of the National Capital alive. The President said that in the urban design and planning of New Delhi, Lutyens' and his planning team's contribution was great. “This contribution should not be lost sight of in planning the Capital”, Prof. Manickam urged.

Besides his ideas on planning of the National Capital, the President dwelt on the task of recognition of the urban sector in the Plans treating urban development as a social development, role of the professional planners, qualifications of the town and country planners,

their interactions with their counterparts in international conferences. The presence of the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was a special reason to bring these problems to his notice for his interventions at the ministerial level.

Prof. Manickam said that urban planning had not received its due share in the previous Five Year Plans. Urban areas were the real problem spots in the country. Urbanisation was the only way by which the rural population could be provided with employment and minimum essential services and it was a means “to resolve the present problem of population drift”. Future policy on urban areas should be to concentrate on urban areas to create the necessary minimum facilities there. He urged upon immediate planning legislation and implementation measures to obviate possibilities of creating metropolises like Calcutta.

He depreciated the mind set of treating urban development as social development. Urban development provides the basic infrastructure for all economic activities. Cities were growing bigger, posing problems of increasing magnitude, but plan outlays decreased. The Institute urged the Planning Commission to give this problem its due share in the Fourth Plan.

The President raised the basic question of the role of professional planners and said that the country appeared to have inherited all the bad traits of the British administration, fit for colonial rule. “Our administrators act as autocrats and all the technical people are working in a subordinate capacity... Civil service domination in technical fields ... no good for our future progress”.

He felt sorry that confusion existed in government circles regarding the qualification of a town planner. “Architects, engineers and surveyors were appointed as chief town planners. While they were good in their own field, they “do not have the know-how of planning”. This was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister also. It was very frustrating to

the qualified town planners to work under others who were not able to guide them. He requested the Deputy Prime Minister to discuss this question of responsibilities of town and country planners, their qualifications with other members of the Cabinet so that they could play their part in the physical development of the country.

The President pleaded for a broader policy with regard to participation of Indian planners and housing specialists in international conferences to come to know at first hand the experiences of the developing countries in South-East Asia.

The Deputy Prime Minister in his inaugural address stressed the need for harmonious coordination between the technicians and the administrators and agreed that the technicians had not been given the due importance in the past. He said that planning should be such that "man should advance materially and spiritually."

Human environment becomes a casualty of high rate of GNP Growth. As the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said at the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment: "the inherent conflict is not between conservation and development but between environment and the reckless exploitation of man and earth in the name of efficiency."

Dr. K.S. Rame Gowda in his presidential address of the ITPI Seminar 1973-74 on "Human Environment and National Development in the context of Fifth Five Year Plan" observed that the main emphasis in the national development since Independence has been on economic development; social and environmental aspects either totally neglected or at the most, being incidental to other developments. Growing pressure of population on settlements, especially in urban centres has tended to lower quality of life.

In the series of annual seminars of ITPI, the Seminar on the theme "Action for Habitat 2000 AD" had a special significance, because, the subject was discussed during June 1976 at the

Vancouver World Conference and, secondly, the theme was relevant to the objective of national development also. The subject was discussed at two levels: One, Action at National and Regional Levels and two, Action at Local Level.

The President of the Institute, Prof. D.V.R. Rao was happy to say that though a fledgling in the community of professional institutions (1976 was a Silver Jubilee Year of the Institute), it had endeavoured to promote the cause of town and country planning as an essential component of national planning and development.

Prof. Rao reiterated what the UN Conference stated as the most pressing issues before the global community and before India also as an integral part of this community.

First, socio-economic, ecological, environmental deterioration, exemplified by inequalities in living conditions of the people, acute unemployment, illiteracy, disease and poverty, breakdown of social relationships and increasing degradation of life supporting resource of air, water and land; secondly, the population growth trends which indicate almost a doubling of the population within the next 25 years – 1976-2001- thirdly more than doubling the need for food, shelter and other requirements of life; fourthly, uncontrolled urbanisation and consequent conditions of overcrowding, pollution, deterioration in metropolitan regions; fifthly, rural backwardness, rural living at the lowest standard, contributing to continuous drift of rural population to urban centres.

The Vice-President of India, Hon'ble Shri B.D. Jatti said that development had meaning only if it resulted in an improvement of the living environment of those who live in over half a million villages, and that the quality of human settlements influence and shape the quality of life itself. He was fascinated to know that a Second India was in the offing in just 25 years – 1976-2001.

THE SILVER JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ITPI-25TH ANNUAL

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SEMINAR – held jointly with the Sixth Congress of EAROPH (Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing) in February 1978 in New Delhi Jointly discussed the theme “Towards a Humane Environment: Planning for Human Living (with three sub-themes). Delegates from 14 countries brought with them first hand experiences of dealing with the problems of human settlements in their respective countries. Participation of representative, from UNEP, ILO, WHO and the UNO made the Conference grand, impressive and useful in search of solutions.

The Minister of Works and Housing of the Government of India, in his inaugural address said that the situation regarding ‘shelter and environment’ in Asia and the Far East was changing due to the new values and a greater concern for the quality of life. He said that the most important dimension was the delivery of services to the majority of our people at the end of the various distribution system.

The coming of the third millennium prompted ITPI to discuss its next millennium’s perspective on urban development planning.

The new millennium was thought to be a mix of both challenges and opportunities. A major challenging task would be to improve the mechanism of planning process in the country by integration of physical plans with investment plans at city, state and national levels. Major problems in making development planning process more realistic and effective were identified: weak data base, cumbersome and long-drawn procedures for plan approval, to mention a few.

Follow-ups of 74th CAA- read with the 18 functions enumerated in 12th Schedule – were necessary for strengthening financial and functional base of local bodies; for the latter their clear cut jurisdictional demarcation to avoid overlapping in their functioning was needed. For financing of urban development and infrastructure projects it had become unavoidable

to take recourse to commercialisation of such projects, resorting to use charges, public-private partnerships, assessing capital markets, creating enabling environment for investors, etc.

Widening spatial disparities in the provision of facilities and amenities bred social unrest. Planning measures for decongesting low-income settlements, earmarking residential land for the urban poor should be part of appropriate mechanisms to prevent social harmony.

The venue of the Seminar–Jaipur–was a proper occasion to stress heritage conservation and tourism development. The city was internationally recognised for its “classic urban design, imperial outlook, symmetry in planning and harmony with natural environment”. As such, heritage of Jaipur, needs to be conserved for years to come”. As a general rule, conservation, protection and a rejuvenation of old built-up areas should not become casualties of commercialism and high rise box architecture.

If the new millennium was thought to be a challenge to the urban planner in the changing economic scenario of the 90s, it also offered opportunities to make urban development and planning infotech based.

Infotech revolution, sweeping over the country, has reduced geographical distances, increased communication tremendously, enabled performance of human activities more and more through internets, vanishing differences between workplace and residence, all pointing to a change in the city structure and requiring a different mind set for urban planning.

I.T. revolution offered a wide range of applications like collation sorting, computation and analysis of basic data and information, making it easier to dissemination information, evaluate and monitor the plan, conduct impact assessment studies, assess and review. These applications would expedite planning process and strengthen urban management system. It is a challenge to the planners to make plan

preparation, plan implementation and plan enforcement more expeditious.

With regard to the potentials of IT for plan implementation, the plan proposals can be disseminated through interactive computer system. The agencies involved in the implementation of the plan could make use of the plan while taking up different projects of development. Once a project is implemental and its details are added on the webset by the concerned department, the coordinating agency can know the upto date status on implementation which could not be known in the absence of computer based interaction system. The potentials of interactive system could be harnessed for timely implementation of the plan proposals.

There are immense benefits and uses of information technology tools, such as remote-sensing, aerial photography, satellite imagery, GIS, GPS, etc. in plan preparation exercises, help as these are in preparation of base maps, identification of urban sprawls, spatial growth patterns, land use analysis, land suitability for different activities.

Development for a comprehensive Urban Information System (URIS), giving information on various aspects of urban planning and development, including land information system-ownership, built-up areas, structural conditions etc. for various activities of plan formulation, monitoring and execution; help of remote sensing technique for urban physical surveys to promote data/information to urban planners and development executives and as alternative to remove inconsistencies in the statistical data and to provide systematic, complete, reliable data. More and more dependence on information and mapping technology like GIS, GPS, etc. is needed as spatial planning techniques to facilitate urban planning process. Such are the technological opportunities open to the urban planning profession.

Urban and regional planning entered a new phase with momentous changes in the nineties

such as economic liberalisation, deregulations, new industrial and housing policies, throwing new challenges and opening up new opportunities. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA) which called for structural changes in the urban planning process, plan implementation and management, gave constitutional recognition to spatial planning. Significantly, the Twelfth Schedule to urban planning, including town planning, regulation of land use and building construction, planning for social and economic development. The Amendment provided for constitutions of District Planning Committees (DP(s)) and Metropolitan Planning Committees (MP(s)) for preparation of development plans. It laid emphasis on devolution of powers, responsibility and resource to the local bodies. This Amendment, together with the 73rd was a big step towards a major reform in rural and urban local government.

The national workshop on 'Master Plan Approach: Its Efficacy and Alternatives' was followed by the preparation of 'Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines', which recommended an urban development planning system, proposing a hierarchy of interrelated plans – a policy-oriented long-term (20-25 years), Perspective Plan (PP), a comprehensive medium term (5 years) Development Plan (DP) (within the framework of the PP), an Annual Plan (AP) for implementation of DP, synchronizing with economic planning system of Five Year Plans.

More changes by way of reform were that mechanisms for plan implementation, management and enforcement needed to be built within the local government system. Also, integration of fiscal and physical components is another point to considered for reform in urban and regional planning.

Another area of reform of urgent concern to the town planning movement in the country planning is related to planning legislation.

Statutory basis of master planning in India was inspired by the British Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. New towns in India, namely Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, though built according to well-conceived master plans but were without statutory provisions.

Developments in the nineties, mentioned above, and others would result in drastic changes in the economic base of more and more towns and cities. Future cities will be locations of technology parks, knowledge cities, cyber cities, mall multiplexes. There is an increasing demand for increased FAR, height restrictions. These problems should become part of a whole gamut of planning system for achieving the common goal of economic growth and planned urban development.

To avoid bottlenecks between liberalisation policies and the planning status, existing planning policies and practices and planning legislations require to be reviewed.

73rd and 74th CAAs require municipal acts to be reviewed accordingly. The longer it is delayed, reforms in planning status be postponed, because these Amendments heralded a giant steps towards reforms in development plan making.

In human settlement planning, as in economic planning also, plan-making, that is development plans (DPs), is the first step in planning process. DPs constitute one of the major instruments for shaping, planned urban form of our settlements which is comprised of various activity systems. But the desired level of quality of a healthy living environment which is the first and foremost objective of town planning, can not be achieved if the implementation is poor; which would result in unwanted, unplanned and unauthorised development, culminating in development of squatters and slums and incongruous land uses. Implementation also gets hindered due to long time taken by planners and bureaucrats in the preparation and approval

of development plans. Majority of (1200) development plans prepared by 2005 have not been implemented because planning instruments lacked teeth and governance structures are incapacitated both in terms of political and bureaucratic will.

Implementation, its mechanism and technique, it may be seen, assume crucial role in the planning process. This prompted IPTI to hold one of its annual seminar (2004-05) on the topic 'Plan Implementation and Enforcement : Innovative Mechanisms and Techniques'.

To-day, urban governance is not the lone domain of governments. Good, effective and efficient urban governance depends on other players in the field – the stakeholders like local communities, local businesses, industry groups besides local governments. A participatory structure of the governance is the one in which stakeholders have ample scope to voice their opinions for achieving better quality of urban living to the people. Success of planning depends on the extent to which each stakeholders articulate his opinion in respect of plan implementation as well as plan preparation.

What is planners' role at implementation stage? His involvement is required not only at plan preparation level but also at plan implementation level in order to ensure that proposals conceived in the development plan get translated in letter and spirit by taking cognizance of ground matters. Planners must seek to devise instruments that deliver implementation of development plan policies in a changing spatial environment. Innovative techniques like TDR, AR, land pooling and readjustment techniques have to be used as implementation tools.

As to the reasons for non-implementation of development plans and policies, five causes are given : non-preparation of development plans at lower levels like Zonal plans as in the case of Delhi Master Plan, Bhopal Development Plan; inadequate people's participation in the plan preparation as well as in implementation; weak

financial resource base of urban local bodies; political interference; lack of co-operation and coordination with other related organisations and line departments or agencies responsible for the development and governance of cities and towns.

An effective legal backing is necessary for implementation of development plans. It is, however, not enough. Effective development plans are ensured by efficient and effective machinery equipped with technical and management resources and capacity with adequate powers to see that distortions or deviation from development plan proposals do not occur. Changes, if necessary, should be according to statutory procedures. Laissez faire approach would jeopardise development process.

Town Planners have been facing the much more difficult task in renewal work of old cities to make them better liveable. An urban renewal mission on national level – Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) – was launched in December 2005. It is a 7 year Mission (2005-2012); with the objective of reducing urban congestion and providing basic services to the urban poor, ensuring delivery of other already existing services such as education, health and social security. The Mission consisted of two-sub-missions: one, related to urban infrastructure and governance, to be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development; and the other related to basic services to the urban poor, to be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The JNNURM will entail investment partnerships among the Central government, state government and local bodies. It targets to cover megacities, cities with million plus population and cities of cultural and tourist importance, numbering 60.

The Mission aims to ensure adequate investment of funds to cover deficiencies in urban infrastructural services, planned development of identified cities, including peri-urban areas,

outgrowths, urban corridors, so that urbanisations takes place in a dispersed manner.

ITPI in a Congress on JNNURM (2005-06) deliberated on the spatial implications of the Mission. The sub-themes of the Congress dealt with, 'Planned Development of Identified Settlements'; 'Integrated and Equitable Provision of Infrastructure'; 'Urban Reforms'.

JNNURM makes it mandatory to prepare City Development Plans (CDP). CDP would focus on development of economic and social infrastructure strategies which deal with issues affecting the urban poor, elimination of bottleneck-legals and others which have stifled land and housing market.

The President in his address expressed his misgivings on JNNURM's CDP vis-a-vis master plans which regulate development of towns and cities; where CDPs fit in the hierarchy of master plans, zonal plans and layout plans.

IN INDIA, which is in the process of transition from rural to urban – the pace becoming faster after the 60s–there has emerged a zone between the census categories of towns and villages–called as 'Peri-urban' (also known as 'rurban'). Peri-urban areas on the outskirts of mega-cities, metropolitan areas and larger cities have a tendency to grow along the urban-corridors at faster pace. These are clusters of residential development within rural landscape, often forcing immediate rural- urban interface. The transformation in these areas is mostly unplanned and haphazard. These are both authorised and unauthorised developments like informal settlements and slums.

Problems in such areas comprised of conversion of agricultural land into habitable land, misuse of such land, for example, 135 sq km. of an area around Calcutta developed in a unplanned manner where only 15 to 20 persons per acre live as against about 100 persons if the development had been undertaken in a planned manner. These areas are experiencing more of

pollution and environmental degradation than in planned urban settlements. Migrant rural people have a tendency to live in peri-urban areas where provision of infrastructure is inadequate; so, quality of life there is poor.

Emergence of peri-urban areas is the result of acute shortage of available residential land in cores of cities and its escalating prices.

Development in peri-urban areas is governed by several agencies – village panchayats, nagar panchayats, district administration, metropolitan planning committees, district planning committees, development authorities. Functional responsibilities of these bodies are not clear-cut; their functions are overlapping and their actions are not coordinated.

In short, their problems are : misuse of land; unplanned and unauthorised development; multi-authorities control and therefore overlapping of responsibilities; inadequate and poor quality of infrastructure.

As said earlier, peri-urban areas have a tendency to grow along cities/ urban agglomerations. Cities and urban agglomerations, with over a million people, numbered 35, as per 2001 Census, and constituted about 40 per cent of the urban population. Calcutta's case, cited above, is a common feature in the other many urban agglomerations/ cities in the country. The problems posed by such areas appear to be on a big scale even at present and are bound to become more serious.

The DPCs and MPCs could act as important and more effective authorities to guide development in such areas, and master plans and regional plans could be more result producing and appropriate planning tools in their direction.

Planning and development of Peri-urban areas appropriately received ITPI's attention in the Congress at Kolkata in 2007-08.

OF LATE, the themes of 'inclusive planning' and gender and class empowering–women and the

poor—are gaining more and more focus in public debates. The importance of the theme 'empowering the urban poor' lay in the fact that there are 80.7 million persons living below poverty line (BPL) in the urban centres of the country. With limited access to employment opportunities, shelter, health care, they are marginalised. They need to be included in the main stream of development through provision of opportunities for access to shelter, employment and basic services. The relevance of the theme could also be judged by the fact that government at various levels were busy in framing policies for the uplift of the urban poor.

There should be more effective linkage between social, economic and spatial planning. This integration leads to improve efficiency in the working of the city economy.

The concept of city planning meant access to jobs, shelter and social services to all.

ITPI's latest Congress at Nagpur (2009-10) discussed the theme 'Inclusive Planning for Empowering the Urban Poor : The four sub-themes which sharpened the concept of inclusive planning in the concept of urban planning and development were : (1) Access to shelter, livelihood opportunities and infrastructure; (2) institutional mechanisms and planning processes; and (3) mobilisation of resources for the poor; and (4) slum rehabilitation and redevelopment initiatives in Maharashtra. The last sub-theme was a local theme.

Empowerment of the urban poor could be realised when they feel that they have stake in the city, are allowed to participate in the decision making process, are capable of bringing about desired changes in the delivery system by having sufficient influence on the deliveries of government agencies.

In the present planning process, the urban poor is generally invited at the implementation stage; they should also be involved at plan preparation and implementation stages, they are one of

the major stakeholders in the urban planning and development process. They can determine their own development needs better than what emerges from the government policy-makers.

"India is at a juncture of decentralised urban planning process and new avenues of financial resource generation and high levels of technical capability are being opened up. This has positive implications for introducing new urban planning and development strategies which are pro-poor. In order to address this scenario, there is a need to effectuate inclusive and participating process of urban planning and development".

Inclusive planning is, in fact, an issue of including those who have been excluded till now.

Salient Features of the Concerned 26 Seminars

1) The Autumn Town Planning Seminar, and State Planning Officials Conference, 1955-56, were held together at Lucknow from October 22 to 26, 1955.

The Autumn Planning Seminar discussed two subjects, namely 'Planning Standards' and 'Land Use Planning and Control', and the State Planning Officials' Conference deliberated on the subject of 'Planning and Implementation of Slum Clearance and Housing Programmes'.

An important feature of the Seminar was the message from the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Prime Minister in his message said that "The more I see our major cities and towns, the more I realize how important it is to plan them properly. We talk about town planning but there is seldom any real attempt at building the city beautiful. I think that there should be a plan for every major and minor city giving some ideas of what it should be twenty or thirty years hence. If this plan is kept in view, then it will be possible to prevent development and construction which not only are undesirable but are likely to come in the way of future growth.

Our roads are usually much too narrow. Often extensions of a town and built without adequate arrangements for drainage or water supply or lighting. It is somehow expected that all these things will follow. As a matter of fact, these amenities should precede the building of houses.

We have to think more and more in terms of relatively small houses. The days of the big bungalow are passed or will pass soon, and few will be able to afford such large houses. Public buildings, of course, have necessarily to be big., There is no reason why they should not be attractive in addition to being utilization. In these public buildings, I think our artists and sculptors should be encouraged to put in some of their work.

We are the inheritors in India of a bad tradition in regard to building. This tradition grew up during the last two hundred years or so under British rule which produced quite extra ordinary unattractive houses. We have thus to develop again a sense of beauty in regard to architecture. Beauty does not necessarily mean expense or ornateness. Indeed, there is too much attempt at this ornateness by some of those who can afford it. The result is not at all happy or pleasing.

I do not know what the Planning Seminar will consider but I hope they will give a lead to our architects so that they might help in developing better taste in architecture and a pride in developing our cities so as to make them not only good to look at but gracious centres of living."

The Seminar was addressed by His Excellency Shri K.M. Munshi, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on 22nd October 1955. It was very largely attended. Over 100 delegates from Central government ministries, state government, municipal bodies, local bodies such as improvement trusts, etc. and elected councilors participated in the Seminar.

Addressing the Seminar, H.E. Shri K.M. Munshi graphically described the ills of uncontrolled



His Excellency Shri K.M. Munshi being escorted by President Shri T.J. Manickam to address the Autumn Town Planning Seminar

developments, and their effect on physical and moral living of human beings and stated that whatever was being done was insignificant in comparison to the magnitude of the problem and the appalling case at which town authorities permitted haphazard building preparing the ground for future slums.

Speaking on village planning, he stated that every villager was eager to improve his conditions. He would like to have the lanes of the village paved, drains installed, a compound to each house and his cattle-shed maintained in hygienic conditions. What the villager wanted was a direction and a plan. Shri Munshi, suggested that in every 'Panchayatgarh' there should be a complete 'model plan' for the village meeting hall, modern requirements with tube-wells, pumps, drains, avenues of trees, fuel forests, playgrounds and other amenities.

He commended the activities of the Institute and its effort as an expert body in town planning

in preparing the mind of the public, the legislatures and the governments for receiving new and healthy ideas on planning.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Finance, Forests, Power and Co-operation, Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, on behalf of Dr. Sampurnanand, the Honourable Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

The Hon'ble Minister, Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim emphasized the importance of town planning as well as regional planning, especially in the context of change of times and the requirements of the people. According to him "town planning comes in, in almost all sorts of development in the country, e.g. if a power plant is to be installed at a particular place, the regional plan of that particular area becomes very important and if it is not thoughtfully prepared, it may not be possible for the country to derive full advantage from that power plant. Before setting up any industry, the planner has to decide whether the place will be easily accessible and the new industry will not create nuisance to the inhabitants of that area. He has also to plan workers colonies and other connected units in such a way that while maximum benefit is derived from their location, they do not conflict with each other. Similarly, in the field of housing, slum clearance and other development, the town planners have to play an important part. Any development, which is carried out haphazardly without a pre-conceived plan, is bound to create difficulties in the long run".

The President of the Institute, Shri T.J. Manickam, at the outset, spoke that the task of preparing a presidential address to be delivered to an institution which had such a wide scope was a formidable one at any time, and this year it had been made difficult by two distinct factors. The first was to speak before such a distinguished gathering of representatives of states and local planning departments from every part of the country. They have gathered here in Lucknow to discuss the common

problems with town planners. The second factor is the Conference of the Housing Ministers, held in Simla during 27th to 29th June, 1955 which adopted the following excellent resolutions on town and country planning.

“This Conference recognises that in its direct effect on both physical and social welfare the home and community environment is a vital factor in the level of living. In view of the grave housing situation in the country, there is need to integrate all housing activity to all-round and planned improvement of the environment and other socio-economic activities. This can be brought about by urgent attention to physical planning of towns as well as regions. Towards this end, it is desirable to have a National Plan and also Regional Plans including plans for important regions where river valley schemes and other special development activities are concentrated. In order to give effect to this, suitable legislation may be undertaken and suitable organization both at the Centre as well as in the states may be set up.

The Conference also considers desirable to have master plans and development plans prepared on a phased basis for individual towns, cities as well as villages to provide for zoning use of land, control of ribbon development, location of industries in areas considered suitable, carrying out of civic and diagnostic surveys and preparation of master plans. In order to deal with this effectively, the Conference considers that necessary legislation may be undertaken by the states. It is understood, however, that the Indian Institute of Town Planners has already prepared a draft for such legislation. This draft, after being suitably scrutinised by the legal experts of the Central government, may be circularised as a model for the consideration of the state governments.

It is realised that local bodies and state governments would not be in a position to finance the survey and implementation of the proposed master plans without some assistance from the Central government. It is

recommended that such assistance may be given by the Central government on the basis of individual requirements.

The conference recognises that further progress in town and country planning will be limited to a considerable extent by the availability of suitably trained technical personnel. The Central Education Ministry has already organised two institutions, one at Kharagpur and the other at Delhi for the purpose of giving special training in town planning. It is however, considered that such facilities may be entirely inadequate to the requirements and it is therefore recommended that the All India Council of Technical Education may be requested to expand facilities for such education, if possible, on a regional basis.

The President, later on, mentioned that he has based his address on the resolution of the Housing Ministers Conference, mentioned briefly the implications of the resolution, and the ways and means the Institute could help and advise the Central and the state governments in implementing the objectives contained in the resolution.

The State Planning Officials' Conference was addressed by Honourable Shri C.B. Gupta, Minister for Planning, Industries, Health and Supplies, Uttar Pradesh and inaugurated by Honourable Shri Syed Ali Zahir, Minister for Justice and Local Self Government, Uttar Pradesh.

2) The Autumn Town Planning Seminar and State Planning Officials Conference (1956-57) were held together in Chandigarh from October 8 to 14, 1956. The Planning Seminar on “Village Planning and Improvement” was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Rajpramukh of PEPSU on 8th October 1956, and was followed by a review of exhibits on Village Planning and Improvement in India, presented by the various states and Central organisations in the country. On the following two days on the 9th and 10th – technical sessions on Village Planning and Improvement were held. The State Planning Officials

Conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon on 11th October. The Conference in its technical session discussed problems relating to "Slum Clearance and Redevelopment". Following the discussions on these subjects, a session on "Public Participation in Planning" deliberated on the rules which should govern plan-making for the people.

In his message, the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I am particularly interested to learn that among the subjects to be discussed are "Village Planning and Improvement" and Slum Clearance and Redevelopment". A third important subject is "Public Participation in Planning". "While it is important that we should plan our big cities properly and put up noble public buildings, it is far more important that we should think more and more in the term of village planning. It is by that we shall ultimately be judged and it is by that also that we shall improve the housing and living conditions of 80 per cent of our population."

He further said, "So far as slum clearance is concerned, I have often laid great stress on this. No city or town which have slums should rest content, as they are a continuing blot and an irritation."

"All these activities are or should be on a large countrywide scale. If so, it is essential that the public should understand them, cooperate with them, participated in them".

"I hope the Seminar will turn people's minds more and more towards our villages and produce ideas and proposals for their improvement".

In his presidential address, Prof. V.N. Prasad said that the Seminar shall be discussing the problems of urban slums and the problems of physical planning in urban-rural context. The problems of urban slums can only be assessed in the background of urban population and the overall urban housing requirements.

The urban population is growing fast. The increase has been due to factors like national increase, and influx of population from rural areas to areas of industrial, commercial and administrative concentrations. The urban population of the country recorded an increase of 41 per cent during the decade 1941-1951, that is, upto the commencement of the First Five Year Plan. During the period of the First and Second Five Year Plans, with heavy emphasis on industrialization, transport and commerce, the rate of growth of urban population would have been higher – of 50 per cent. The increase in urban population means more houses.

The approximate assessment for physical need of urban houses in 10 years (1951-61) may be made on the following: Income and influx of population in urban areas; relief for existing congestion; replacement due to normal depreciation; and replacement of houses unfit for human habitation.

Village planning and improvement as explained is a subject which has the utmost significance in the national development. Village planning while it appears simple, it yet a very complex problem. The village as a primary unit of living should satisfy the physical, aesthetic and emotional needs of the individuals in the village as well as the community as a whole. On account of the limitations in regard to resources and technical assistance, village planning and improvement calls for the greatest ingenuity from the planners. It is in these villages that customs, habits and traditions are deeply rooted, the plan of village has to be identified clearly with the manner of living of the people and the improvements should be such as to be convincingly beneficial to the villages. It is, therefore, befitting that this subject should be discussed in a planning seminar where experts in sociology, geography, administration and physical planning are present.

Addressing the town planners and the distinguished gatherings H.H. Rajpramukh of

Patiala talked broadly about the great problems and enormous projects going on in the country. While commending the achievements under the First Five Year Plan and the efforts to implement the Second Plan, he felt that the people of the country had the capacity and the will to work

but wished that the spirit of sacrifice should also be there.

On the development of Chandigarh, he considered it as a 'bold' project because it meant the establishing of a completely new town with

**BOX 2: AUTUMN TOWN PLANNING SEMINAR, CHANDIGARH, 1956
INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY H.H. RAJPRAMUKH OF PATIALA**

I am indeed very happy to have had the opportunity of coming here to-day and meeting you all. I am particularly grateful to the Governor of this great state of Punjab who very kindly asked me to come here, and to inaugurate this Seminar.

What you have read out, Mr. President, and the figures you have given, clearly show the magnitude of the housing problem that faces us in this country, particularly in this northern zone. It being so, I think it is just that everyone of us, whether he be an engineer, a doctor, or an administrator, or a layman like myself, should appreciate the magnitude of the problem, and develop the will and determination to surmount any difficulties that come in the way of the building up of our country. I am a layman on this subject, but even as a layman one can see things in one's own way, not entirely technical possibly in a way which is more aesthetic, or as a user of a building in a town; but before I come to the question of town planning, I would like to say that I look at this problem in a larger perspective for which of course, some planning is necessary. From our achievements under the First Five Year Plan, and our efforts to implement the Second Plan, I feel that we have the capacity and the will to work, but I would like to say that the spirit of sacrifice has also got to be there. We have great problems before us, and enormous projects are going on in this country, one of which is this very bold project of Chandigarh. I say 'bold' because it means the establishing of a completely new town with an entirely new conception. I have just heard what you have

in view, but what counts most is the spirit behind the whole show. We have to develop not only one Chandigarh but many more properly laid out towns and properly planned buildings. We require buildings, Indian in conception, because it is India that needs them, and that is one thing that we have always got to bear in mind in every form of planning.

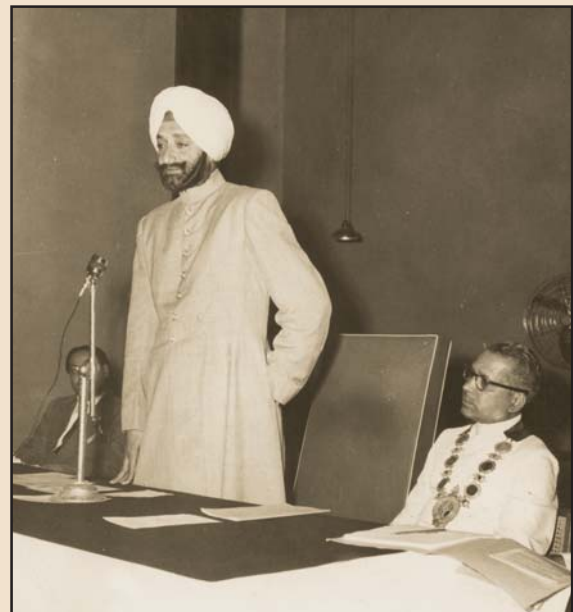


H.H. Rajpramukh being introduced to the members of the Council of the Institute

I feel that enough stress has not been laid on the planning of the rural areas. We see to-day an enormous movement of the ruralites to urban homes. We have got to investigate further how we can prevent that multitude going over to the towns. Industry undoubtedly brings in humanity in large numbers, but it has to be so planned that industry does not

develop in any one area alone, and a large part of the country can take part in that industrial development. We have to see that village life which has indeed greatly improved in the community project areas is further improved, not merely in the form of greater production, agricultural or otherwise, or improvement in the handicrafts, but that it also helps to make village life worth-living, and acts as an incentive to the villagers in their own zone to remain there. We should so educate the youth of the country that they accept the sort of profession that their forefathers have been doing. It is only a practical and a bold approach that can make us go ahead. Our country is not as rich as we would all like it to be but we have got to make it rich, and that is the basis of the approach to-day. I quite realize that we have certain difficulties, but we have to adjust ourselves to the times, and overcome all such difficulties. I would like you, Mr. President, and all of you who are undoubtedly going to discuss all these problems, to make rural life worth-living, and more attractive. Let us not provide amenities to towns only; let us also take care of our rural brethren. A great deal of the problem will then be solved; one problem can help in solving the other. No one should remain in his own isolated chamber, and develop it independently.

'Now, we have in a way, the problem of family planning; that also has some connection with the housing problem. I would like to see some definite approach. It is most essential that we build up a society which is compatible with the growth of humanity, and of the spirit of India. I feel that in all these problems you should have the will to go ahead; for no country has existed if it has not lived in the spirit of the age, and if it has not adopted a brave policy. I do hope all these things will be discussed by you, and there will be some results; but let those results be definite ones; that is all I want; let those results be the ones which are suited to the need of the country. Let us develop what we have in us. Unfortunately, we do not realize what we have in us. We have to look back to our own history, we have to look back to our immediate past, and it is only then that we shall realize what India is, what India had, and it is we who have to develop this Motherland of ours. You should have greater spirit and greater energy to overcome difficulties, and I hope that this spirit and this urge is in everyone of you. You have the duty, if I may say so, of providing ways and means for planning for better living. We all see that things which were considered impossible in the past are so easily possible to-day, and things that we may think impossible to-day will most surely be possible tomorrow ; there is no doubt about it. I wish you all success, and I will indeed look forward to seeing the results of your endeavours, not only in this Seminar but in all Seminars, to succeed. I hope that all of us will be here to see your efforts bearing fruit. I now have great pleasure in inaugurating this Seminar of yours, and wish you all good luck.



H.H. Rajpramukh of Patiala delivers the Inaugural Address at the Autumn Planning Seminar

an entirely new conception, but he felt that “we have to develop not only one Chandigarh but many more properly laid out towns and properly planned buildings.” He further said that “we required buildings, Indian in conception, because it is India that needs them, and that is one that we have always got to bear in mind in every form of planning”. (A full text of the address of H.H. Rajpramukh of Patiala is given in Box 2).

While addressing the State Planning Officials Conference on 18th October 1956, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon expressed his happiness of being associated with the deliberations of the Conference. Chandigarh, the venue of the Conference, was a little dreamland for him. Being young, Chandigarh gives an opportunity to those who can project their minds in the future and judge its potentialities with a very watchful eyes. The city's potentialities of becoming a healthy

habitation, physically, intellectually and spiritually are immense.

Coming to the main theme of the Conference, “Slum Clearance in Old Cities”– the slum, according to him is a fertile ground for crime, deterioration of mental faculties, and acts as manure for the disease to grow.”

He pointed out that the development of a correct attitude of non-acceptance of poor surroundings is more important than the actual physical removal of these slums. The rest of houses and places would become slums with an attitude which does not react violently against unhealthy and un-aesthetic environment.

Another point he stressed was the problem of self-help. The slum clearance to his mind can not become popular movement in the country unless the idea of the self-help becomes the guiding force towards their removal. (The full text of the address is given in Box 3).

**BOX 3: STATE PLANNING OFFICIALS CONFERENCE, CHANDIGARH, 1956
ADDRESS BY SARDAR PRATAP SINGH KAIRON, CHIEF MINISTER OF PUNJAB**

I am most happy to find myself associating with the deliberations of the State Planning Officials Conference. You could not have chosen a more appropriate venue for this second conference of yours. The city of Chandigarh is to me a little dreamland and where the partition of the country brought us unlimited calamities on a very large number of citizens of this state, it conferred on them the benefit of an absolutely modern city. It is with pain that I think of the hard days we have gone through and it only gets “relieved when I find Punjab marching ahead, with full speed and making up deficiencies created by the migration. One of the deficiencies was the capital of the state and it has now been provided in Chandigarh. I have travelled abroad and have seen the happy faces that one finds in all countries the world over and when I see the reverse process in this country, I occasionally feel a little depressed.

Chandigarh is catering to surge up that great hidden depression by providing those necessities which go to make life happy. In this perspective, I have been seeing and watching the growth of the Capital from the very day I came down from Simla and upto now I have with a growing consciousness come to the conclusion that environments play a very great part in the happiness of any individual and as such Chandigarh's planned surrounds will go a very long way towards obtaining that single objective of human life viz. happiness.

The state has been sanctioning large sums of money for creating recreational facilities in this city. Large parks have been provided. A lake has been provided at a cost which may be

considered extravagant, but I see happy faces yachting, fishing, rowing in no near distant time. The surroundings of each habitation have been provided with suitable open spaces. The monotony of existence in the post-partition period is being reduced. The hazards of travel on the roads for motors, cyclists and pedestrians are being minimised. What a city? Is it not a dreamland? Aesthetical growth itself exuberates and places the mind on the plain where it expands and recreates itself from the enjoyment of the beauty. That beauty is being created in Chandigarh. To my mind it is well established. Its enjoyment slightly sublimates itself in the minds of those who live here.

The impact of the modern city on certain minds was tremendous. It even evoked criticism from informed, educated and well placed members of the society. I from the very beginning realised the superficial study of the detail and the minor unadjusted physical needs was the cause. I am of late most happy to find this hard fact that those who were most critical have started purchasing plots in Chandigarh and the criticism that was once there has given way to an appreciation which in turn, I feel will attain its full stature and the economies will gush out in the same proportion as the original criticism was made. Chandigarh, I consider, is the leader of the towns in India, in the sense that it is as well internationally known as any other city in the country. Being young it gives an opportunity to those who can project their minds in the future and judge its potentialities with a very watchful eye. The city's potentialities of becoming a healthy habitation physically, intellectually and spiritually are immense. To my colleagues I always asked that anything which detracts from making it a perfect whole in either of these spheres should not be allowed to undercut. Time at my disposal is not such that I can touch on the various delightful aspects of Chandigarh but the words I have most often repeated in the various meetings and to the various visiting groups who came in Chandigarh that a Paradise is being created for the Punjab' and in time to come the posterity will bless what they cannot foresee today.

I understood that the major problem you will discuss soon after I inaugurate this Session is 'Slum Clearance' in old cities. That slum is a fertile ground for crime, deterioration of mental faculties, and acts as a manure for the disease to grow, is well established. I wish you all success in your deliberations.

I would, however, point out that as a public man, to me, the development of a correct attitude of non-acceptance of poor surroundings is more important than the actual physical removal of these slums. The rest of houses and places would become slums with an attitude which does not re-act violently against un-healthy, un-aesthetic environments. Your conference will be a big success if ways and means can be found to create this attitude. A certain amount of public co-operation is necessary if the idea is to penetrate it in the social structure of the country. While, therefore, deliberating the physical aspect I am sure this important point you will not lose sight of. Another



Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister, Punjab, Inaugurating the Conference at Chandigarh

aspect which I must also stress is the problem of self-help. The Slum Clearance to my mind cannot become popular movement in the country unless self-help becomes the guiding force towards their removal. In Sweden, I am told, there are no slums, but from some of the literature I have seen people build their own houses with their own hands. Only facilities in the form of shaped units are provided by the industry. Where technical skill is wanted, it is given on co-operative basis. Can we do something on these lines? It would also mean extending facilities to those who want to help themselves towards this big movement. I wish Chandigarh meeting may become a beacon light for the guidance of whole of India. I understand state officials are not only technicians, they are administrators in the various corporations and other organisations in the various cities. I will be most happy to see the conclusions reported to me in due course to enable me to take some action at the government level.

Another point which has come to my notice is that open spaces which are meant as lungs of the city become repositories of slums for the reason that the low-paid men cannot travel long distances to work. What is the remedy? You may deliberate on this point. Some of you may have experience of handling city problems in our various corporations and municipalities. Running of the corporations and municipalities to cater for modern standard of life in a country which is centuries old where the spirit of the local body government has not soaked into the public and the elected members' is a very difficult task. A definite method or approach to bring such organizations to accept responsibilities and discharge them is called for. How to get about it and results are to be obtained quickly?

In the opening speech, the Secretary has pointed out slums growing very near this city. It took us a little time to get our periphery control Act through and in the interval of the Periphery Control and starting work in Chandigarh, the land which was not acquired gave an opportunity for unhealthy surrounds to develop. It is surprising how slums develop. It does attract those who are used to live under poor conditions and no amount of official or private pressure can keep them back from migrating from this unnatural living. We on our part have now prepared a scheme which is going to operate upon with a view to liquidate this source within the next three to four months. It has taken the shape of constructing certain shops and leasing them out on hire-purchase system to the low-income-group traders, who can neither make a suitable shop or residence nor can exist without a certain amount of income. They are trying to eke out an existence to provide them with surrounds where they will prosper. This experiment will be a pre-runner for shaping our policies if found successful.

Generally I have addressed at some length the question of slums. I also understand that your Institution will deal with the question of housing. It is a big problem I have mentioned already, that a certain amount of self-help will be necessary. The other major important point is the cost of



Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister, Punjab, interacting with technical and administrative persons at Chandigarh Conference.

construction. We, in Punjab, have built 4,000 houses in soil stabilized work many years back. They stood well. Their defects, I have been informed by engineers, have now been remedied by researches. I do remember the period when those had to be built immediately; and I am told, planning, research work and execution went on simultaneously practically in war conditions. It has produced, like the results of other wards, the results which will in time contribute towards this problem. The use of soil as a building material for modern housing has been evolved. I believe you have seen these experiments and those if not, it is worthwhile your visiting these places which are not far from here. Mass housing referred to by the Chairman can only be achieved when materials are not transported over long distances. I am told we are already short of transport facilities even for more urgent needs and heavy industries. When dealing with housing problems, I am sure you will be able to consider the problem of what goes into the building as well and how soon and how cheap can it be provided.

We have also referred to the movement of the population from country to the towns. It will be a sad day if large cities are created at the cost of rural areas. A movement in U.S.A. is already afoot to decentralise the cities by creating in regions, rural universities based on entirely different concept than the universities at present. It is outside your domain to go into this question as to how rural universities can be brought into being. We will as government consider this problem later on but the needs and the urges of individual both in the cities and the rural areas are the same. You can well categorise those in your Institution. This information will enable us to find without much effort as what path to follow. It will define objectives, I need not dwell very long on the various points.

A large number of technical and administrative persons with experience have collected. They can pool their experience with what we have got in the Punjab and we have a fairly large store-house in a single place like Chandigarh to which place I welcome you. I have given orders to the Capital Organization to place everything they have at your disposal and knowing them I say they are only too anxious to disseminate information collected by them sometime with lot of pain and sometime from extreme criticism.

I inaugurate this Session which I wish success.

3) The Autumn Town Planning Seminar (1957-58) was held at Patna in October, 1957. The theme of the Seminar 'Industry and Planning' laid down broad guidelines for industrial planning, location and relation, and industrial planning to overall comprehensive planning at the regional and local levels. The President of the Institute, Shri M. Fayazuddin said that it was a timely deliberation on the ongoing industrial development launched by the Second Five Year Plan—a very important part of national development activities which required preparing the planners and planning officials to involve themselves in industrial planning. He spoke of

cooperation of industry with the architects and the local bodies to negate industry's negligence of its social and ethical responsibility—disposal of industrial wastes. He recalled Sir William Beveridge's advice to the Indian planners to develop industry in such a way as to "avoid the dreadful sprawling towns that we have in this country and the United States."

Shri Fayazuddin said that land was ultimate platform of all human activities, so the basis of planned economy must be town and country planning. Planning was to him, town and country planning "with a new significance and with a new

direction." The objective of planning embraces the principle of the control of the use of land for the health and well-being of cities as much as the implementation of national policies.

He urged the planners to establish a relation between the town as a whole and the environment of its surrounding country. He believed that human happiness gained nothing at all from unlimited growth of cities. Town planners must think not only of expansion of towns but also of their restrictions; within the towns a systematic distribution of the districts allotted to work, dwellings, traffic and recreation, that the recreation area has not been conceived in a systematic relationship with the dwelling area. A proper administrative machinery was necessary to control and consider the execution of a National Policy with respect to all the activities affecting use of land to its best. This was possible by creating a Central Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Housing. Industrial development as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan will reshape the structure of towns and create many new towns. Such a Ministry was inevitable to deal with the situation effectively, Setting up such a Ministry would be a logical recognition of the importance of town, country and regional planning.

As for town planning legislations as they prevailed in various states and the local bodies' obligations to carry out town planning schemes, he observed that these bodies did not contribute substantially to town development. Two factors seemed to be responsible for this: defective legislations and negligence of the principles of town and country planning on the part of these bodies, even though they were armed with enough statutory powers. master plans for towns were necessary to regulate their development. He urged the town planners and administrators present in the Seminar to ask for a probe in the affairs of the local bodies.

Slums were an inevitable result of heavy industrialization. He quoted the Prime Minister as saying that "immediate approach was to

supply the first necessities—water, lighting, latrine, drainage". The order of action in respect of slums in the country should be arresting their new formations, improving the existing ones and ultimate clearance of all slums.

With regard to architectural formation of towns he reminded the town planners that a good look plan should be made in harmony with the town character. Mentioning broad architectural principles in preparing a town's plan, he cautioned against "overstressing of engineering, false pride in structure... reluctance to draw upon the great and rich vocabulary of town and surface of the past." The young architect must not "wobble between rigidities of Chicago and the latest extravagances from Brazil", if he would to discover the "vitality of the best work and the present." He quoted the American architect—Edward Stone — "as saying India has the richest architectural heritage in the world." To "develop an indigenous architecture", Stone advised the Indian architects to "turn to your own buildings for inspirations".

Talking about city as an important item of city planning, he cautioned against installing of statues of great patriots and leaders at petty roundabouts and traffic controls and said that local bodies should not allow it without approval by experts responsible for city planning and civic design. Sites vacated of statues of the British period must not be filled up with undesirable features.

About their own qualifications, he said, this must improve continually. Planners must collaborate with the specialist architect, engineer, surveyor, lawyer and must consider giving fuller admission into our 'family' of the sociologists, economist and geographers who contribute to the "real and wider meaning of planning" He hoped that the ITPI would continue to produce town planners to meet the pressing demand of the country.

He spoke of establishing direct link between town planners and local bodies and organizations with

similar objectives. The reward for the town planners is the sense of serving the human race to provide it with the "best conditions of living, work and recreation."

4) The Seminar (Planning for Metropolitan Cities, 1959-60) at Bombay highlighted the importance of the venue of the Seminar, that is, the city of Bombay (now Mumbai) and the state of Bombay (now Maharashtra), which have always presented a model in public administration and civic responsibility, found herein are outstanding examples of how citizens can help to promote planning and how their cooperation can successfully eliminate the anarchist and non-conformist from our civic life. The President observed "Bombay as the foremost part of this country plays a vital role, in the building up of this nation and the fact that this year's (1959-60) Annual Seminar is being held in this city fills us with pleasure and pride. That the subject for this Seminar should be "Development Plans" is most fortunate and appropriate coincidence, if I may call it that, for Bombay is on the eve of preparing such a development plan."

While reviewing the achievements of the Institute, the President, Shri S.K. Joglekar was happy to say that the "Institute, founded eight years ago, has been able to achieve substantial success in the promotion of scientific, economic, cultural and aesthetic planning of our cities; it has successfully established a planning and educational institution and the success which it has to-day brought together the entire town and country planning profession under one banner with the one avowed purpose of serving the nation."

In his presidential address, Shri Joglekar said, "Many things are happening in town improvement, development, expansion, slums, etc. But they seem to be mostly disjointed and disconnected and therefore have not been having the effect which we expect them to have. Erratic slum clearance schemes and spasmodic housing colonies do not make town planning in

the real sense. This is merely nibbling at the problems and quibbling about details."

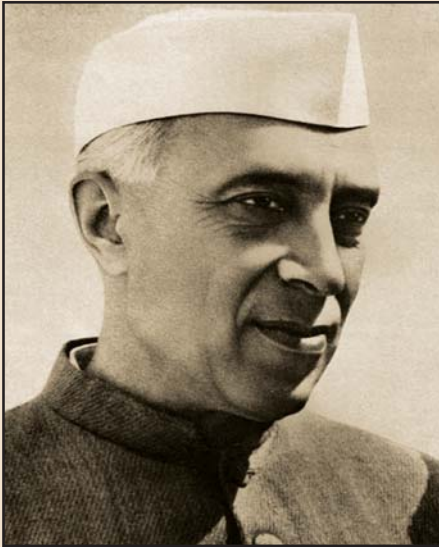
"Antibiotic effects of more housing or slum clearance schemes do not compensate for the major diseases of the city. Summary treatment like Chandigarh or dilatory approach like Dandakaranya do not make for any positive approach in planning. Both the examples above are a necessity arising out of partition of the country, a sort of political inevitability."

Shri Joglekar emphasized an urgent and immediate need for the formulation and pursuance of a coherent national physical planning policy. The vital role of town and country planning has come to be recognized rather late and a great deal of damage has already been done in the changes in the land-use pattern by the various developmental activities. "We shall not be too late if we start now. We, technicians are caught in the wake of unprecedented hurry as a result of political pressure and we must take care that because we are starting late, we are not rushed too headlong. We must take care of our facts and our promises and embark upon firm ground to achieve our set goals."

He described it as most fortunate that the Government of India has set up the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation. Now it is the job of this agency to take the lead with the help of profession and work as quickly as possible towards the establishment of a coherent national physical planning policy. He said that he was very happy to note that the states were already taking the line. The establishment of a separate Town and Country Planning Department in Punjab was an excellent step in this direction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India (1947-1964), an Honorary Fellow of the Institute, in his message to the Bombay Seminar 1959, spoke against formulation of new slums, liked the idea of a "city beautiful", but "beauty in simplicity", beauty that need not be expensive". His message (Box 4).

BOX 4: THE SEMINAR (PLANNING FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1959-60) AT BOMBAY MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, AND HONORARY FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE



The Seminar on Town and Country Planning which is going to be held in Bombay soon, faces a problem of increasing importance in India. There can be no doubt that the progressive industrialisation of India is leading to a rapid increase of urban population. This increase usually takes place in a haphazard way and results in the creation of slums and unhealthy conditions. It is bad enough for us to have old slums, and we have to do our utmost to remove them, but to add to them is surely almost a crime. Therefore, this question of planning of cities is of the utmost importance.

In a different sense, but equally important, is the planning of our villages and the building of cheap and desirable houses there with local materials. Indeed, I think far greater stress should be laid everywhere on the use of local materials.

I feel also that we have probably got into some ruts in our thinking in regard to public constructions. We apply standards and methods laid down long ago, and these may not be applicable under modern conditions. Thought therefore should be given to a revision of these old standards. We have to build hundreds of thousands of schools in our rural areas. If some expensive standard design is to be adhered to, then this building process will be delayed. As a matter of fact, these old designs for school buildings have no merit whatever. They are expensive. They may be solid, but that is no particular virtue.

In foreign countries, great progress has been made in architectural designs and town planning. Gradually the idea of a city beautiful is taking possession of people's minds. Beauty or artistic merit need not necessarily be expensive. There is beauty in simplicity. In India, we have to lay special stress, therefore, on simplicity and inexpensiveness.

I send my good wishes to the Seminar on Town and Country Planning.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

New Delhi

October 15, 1959.

5) The Seminar (1960-61) at Bangalore was all the more memorable as it coincided with the 100th birth-day celebrations of the great Engineer–Statesman and Fellow of the Institute Dr. M. Visvesvaraya. Member of the Institute, planners and planning officials from all over the country hastened to pay their homage to this beloved national personality who symbolized all

that planning means and achieves. The Institute on that occasion expressed its appreciation by presenting an address felicitating Dr. M. Visvesvaraya on his successfully completing a 100 years of selfless and devoted life in the interest of the nation.

The Inaugural Session started with scores of messages received from the Governors and

Chief Ministers of states and Union ministers, who all emphasized the importance of town planning in the present context of industrialization and urbanization and wished the Seminar every success.

The President of the Institute highlighted the importance of the occasion at which the Prime Minister of India, whose patronage and guidance in town planning had been responsible for progress in this field, was present amidst the delegates to bless the efforts of the Institute in the work it had taken up. The President then briefly reviewed the urban and rural development during the last 10 years, pointed to some of the significant developments in the field of physical planning such as Community Development Schemes, National Extension Programmes. The development of New Towns in the shape of Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela and recent trends in the building of new towns in India and in the international context. He pinpointed some aspects of planning which had been somehow neglected and which had caused injuries to our towns as well as to our countryside. He stressed the importance of the preparation of outline development plans for all the cities of India as soon as possible. He mentioned the efforts of the Centre in setting up the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPO) with the purpose of promoting and coordinating urban and regional planning at the national level in cooperation with the states and also the need for planners and architects in India to be constantly in touch with their counterparts in other countries so that they could benefit by constant exchange of experience and knowledge.

Concluding his address, the President placed before the august assembly a five-point programme consisting of the setting up of a committee of assessment to assess the experience of town planning work in the past 10 years in the country and to recommend policies and programmes for future activities in that field; the establishment of regional planning organisations for preparing outline development plans for metropolitan centres and

regions; enactment of planning legislation, establishment of permanent town planning organisations at the state and local levels and education of the public regarding the importance of development plans to their every-day life. The programme further suggested the employment of physical planners in all major schemes of development and encouragement to planners to participate in international conferences, seminars and study tours. The President of the Institute then requested the Prime Minister to inaugurate the Seminar.

Addressing the town planners, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a singularly intimate speech talked about the excellence of town planning in India in the early days and the solid accomplishments of such town planning which one could see in the city of Jaipur. In spite of this splendid past, the Prime Minister felt that it was only recently that some attention was being paid in some of the states to town planning. Referring to the President's statement that there were not many town planners in India, the Prime Minister praised and honoured the engineers but he felt that a person who was an engineer, a very good engineer could not necessarily be a good planner; similarly with architects.

Speaking broadly, he commended the proposals which the President had put forward and agreed that there should be a Central Planning Organisation to guide and assist the state governments. He was also in agreement that there should be regional planning organisations; but felt that the Centre should not be responsible for those organisations for a variety of reasons, one of them being over-centralisation. The help of the Central Planning Organisation will be available to the regional organisations and the state governments. He felt that national planning must include town and country planning which would present an integrated process of nation's development and not a one-sided development. Such planning, he felt, was not an expensive luxury as many thought it to be; it may be very

economical in the long run and in terms of human welfare it could not be considered at all expensive.

The many troubles in urban areas starting from students indiscipline etc., all arose from lack of planning of our towns and cities. He felt that proper planning of cities with spacious houses to live in, open spaces and all that could go a long way to create a healthy atmosphere for living which was of great importance in moulding the minds of citizens. Environment made or marred man's life and he quoted the instance of Bangalore city which was fortunate in many ways in providing a healthy environment to the people; but Calcutta was just the opposite. He stressed that town and country planning should only not emphasise on cities, but should take up country planning and rural planning. It was the more important part of overall planning. He also emphasised the need of preserving our natural landscape and not indiscriminately cut

trees which he felt was a crime. He felt that the old type of living in bungalows had to give place to more intensive forms of urban living. This should not however affect standards of amenities, open spaces, etc., which must not be sacrificed. And how to do this taking into account not only the present needs but looking far ahead, say 20 to 30 years was the problem which the town planner must consider and bring out solutions which could be practically implemented.

In inaugurating the Seminar, he welcomed the town planners conferring together and hoped that the conference will bring out ideas for both rural and urban improvements. He asked the members of the Institute to look ahead so that they would help in producing an atmosphere in India which will understand town planning and which will require the services of more and more town planners.

**BOX: 5 INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURAL SESSION
OF THE ANNUAL TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SEMINAR, BANGALORE—1960**

Mr. President, Chief Minister and Friends,

I am glad to have this opportunity to meet the Town Planners of India. Town Planning in India is really not a new kind of activity and yet it is only recently, I believe, that any measure of wide attention has been given to it. Of course, there has been Town Planning here in cities from ancient times.

Perhaps, one of the most notable instances of Town Planning in India, is the city of Jaipur when some 200 years ago, Raja Jai Singh planned the city after taking the trouble to send his people all over Europe to have a look at the cities of Europe and bring their plans. Long ago, I saw in the Jaipur Museum the plans of the European cities like Constantinople, Paris, London and Rome in the 18th Century as brought by Jai Singh's men, and I found them very interesting. This showed the insight



Prime Minister delivering his Inaugural Address

of the Rulers of Jaipur of those days. As you know, Jai Singh was intensely interested in Astronomy and so has built his huge astronomical observatory—Jantar Mantar.

In spite of all this fact, it is fairly recently that some marked attention has been paid in the states, barring some individuals interested here and there, to town planning. From your address Mr. President, I gather that even now there are not many trained town planners in India. We have of course excellent Engineers and we honour them; but it does not follow that a person who is an engineer, a very good engineer, is necessarily a Town Planner. I have been often impressin, this on my colleagues including Mr. K. C. Reddy, who is sitting here next to me. Now in your address you have referred to improvements and some suggestions for governments to consider. Broadly speaking, I like the proposals and suggestions you have made, but that is only a general response to your address and I am not committing any government to it. But I do think that some of your suggestions should be considered by the governments. I think that in the Centre, we should continue to have a permanent Planning Organisation. We have since built up such an Organisation of a high order for the City of Delhi, which has prepared a Master Plan to which you have referred. Some such organisations might well continue there, not only for Delhi but also to give advice for any part or any city in India. I agree with you that there should be regional planning organisations, state or otherwise, but I do not think the Centre should make itself responsible for these for a variety of reasons. I do not like too much of centralisation. The Centre should of course be intimately associated and if they have a Central Planning Organisation, which I think should continue, naturally its help will be available to any region. But the state governments should build up their own regional organisations. It takes time to do that, and it is not merely a question of reading books, but the experience of doing things. That experience has been gathered by some of our young planners in Delhi in the past five to six years. It would be a pity to break up that organisation and I hope it would therefore continue and be available for consultation for work in any part of India. In addition to this, there might well be regional organisations which have to be built up. I suppose that the demand for organised planning will grow in India.

City and town planning and in a sense general planning for a country's growth—industrial or otherwise, is now a concept well recognised all over India. In our National Planning Commission's Five-Year Plans this is recognised, although the full significance of planning is not always understood or appreciated. It is not merely making a list of things to be done, making a list of factories to be put up, dams to be put up or other things of that type. It is an integrated process of the Nation's Development and not one-sided. I am not talking about National Planning but rather of Town and Country Planning. Now even in regard to Town Planning, I think, I hope I am not mistaken, there is not enough realisation of its importance in our presiding authorities in ttates, towns and municipalities and the rest. Some people are interested vaguely but I do not think they realise the very great importance. Many of them may think that Town Planning is a good thing but rather an expensive luxury and therefore cannot afford it, I do not think that is true. Indeed, real planning should not be expensive. It may be economical indeed. But certainly in terms of human-welfare it is not at all expensive. It is by far the most economical thing you can do. We talk so much today of industrial trouble, student indiscipline and so many other kinds of conflicts and controversies. They are troublesome indeed. But I do think that often there are many causes and many reasons. Let us investigate them by all means. I do not mean to say that Town Planning will put an end to them. Nevertheless, I do think that proper planning of cities, proper and

spacious places to live in open places and all that, would go a long way to create a healthy atmosphere for living, which is of greatest importance. In the case of a factory, we talk of production or to increase our production. True, that is of basic importance. But production depends not only on the training you give to an individual but also on the environment in which he works and lives. This is of great importance. It is a fact and it has been definitely proved where the environment becomes better, the work becomes better production becomes better. So we see economically it is a paying proposition for an industrialist or for a State to provide that environment and those amenities which on the lowest plane produce better work and lead to greater production.

Bangalore city which is in the state of Mysore, is very fortunate in many ways. But in many of our University Towns, the conditions of life of the average student are not at all good. Probably in Calcutta they are worst of all. As an instance some kind of survey, two or three years ago showed that a poor student had no place to live, he wandered about the streets. It is a wonder to me how the students can study at all or indulge in any useful activity. Many students may turn out brilliant work or very good work, given the proper surroundings, environment and normal amenities of working. They cannot work walking about in the open street without a place to stay. So from the point of view of producing a mental climate for doing good work or getting good training, this kind of planning, town planning including of course housing etc; is of the greatest importance.

When I think of Bangalore, which I often do, because Bangalore is my favourite city and a very charming city, I think of many things, industries, scientific Institutions and gracious buildings. But things come to my mind immediately, not your Palace or even Institutions,, but flowers and noble trees, the lovely flowers of Bangalore and the really noble (noble is the only word), trees of Bangalore. The mere thought of that soothes my mind. Of course, many other places in India cannot grow those lovely flowers in such abundance. All that most places can grow, are not so good in quality. Trees are wonderful things. I am not quite sure, if planners think quite as much of trees as they ought to. I am sure, they will give them some importance in the scheme of things. I think trees are important. It angers me very much when I see people cutting down old trees. I feel as if they are committing murder in front of me. This sense of growing trees should be developed in India. Planners should develop, I think a very strong scientific or biological concept in the mind of men for space, gardens, trees, flowers and the like.

So I do think that in our rapidly developing and changing India, we should pay enough attention to urban and rural planning. I am glad your Institute is, called the Town and Country Planning Institute, although I suppose may be I am mistaken much of the planning is directed to cities and less to rural areas. Perhaps, it is natural and inevitable, that to some extent it has to be done. But the fact remains that a very large proportion of our population lives in the villages and it is to the extent that we better the village, that we help this 70 to 80 per cent of our population. It is very important for other reasons also, because I think we should try to stop the drift from the village to the town. You cannot do that by telling people not to do it, because the town is more attractive; it affords more conveniences and opportunities. Therefore, we have to take the amenities, some of the simpler ones, and the opportunities to the village, to make it a worthwhile place to live in. Small towns are at the present moment rather in a bad way. Between village and big towns they tend to disappear. In western countries, more especially in highly developed communities, they have a very

special problem of the disappearance of small towns. Villagers within say 100 miles of the big city, even though they live in the countryside, look to the city. But I do think it is important from every point of view to develop our villages. Well it is not easy for a Town Planner to develop them; for one thing rural development requires rural electricity, and other services. Mysore again is rather fortunate with regard to electricity. The point is that even with the existing conditions, a great deal can be done. Something has been done by our community development movement, but much has yet to be done. First of all, the local people in the village should be infused to participate and feel that they are building something for themselves. It is not possible in any major work, whatever it may be, for you to impose from above by governmental means. Governments are useful; perhaps inevitable. Whenever you do something which concerns millions of people the millions must come into the picture and do it no doubt with guidance from others. One of the major objectives of the Community Development movement has been to create this urge for self-development, with the help given. Secondly, it is important that the type of work and improvement that we do should bear some relation to the conditions we have in those rural areas. What I mean is: it is no good planners suggesting something which is to be imported from long distances. He must use local materials. I believe that quite a good deal of progress has been made and can be made. We think of providing local materials in a modern way. When I say local materials, I do not mean that we should build mud huts. I do mean that we should use local materials in a new way with new processes which can easily make them cheap and relatively attractive. I do attach importance to attractiveness. In India again in the last century or more, I suppose—I say so with some diffidence—our artistic tastes have deteriorated terribly. More especially our middle class, the kind of community to which I belong, have got deplorable taste. It is very bad. Some of the moneyed people think that money is a test for art and beauty, which of course it is not. It is normally the reverse of it. Now we should develop artistic taste again, because even now I think, relatively speaking, our village people or village women have an artistic and aesthetic sense in their clothing and in the colours they use. They blend well. Not the middle class people. Some of them have ambitions to copy something in London or Paris or New York, which is very beautiful in New York, London or Paris, but when transported to India does not fit in at all even from the point of view of being beautiful. It is the middle class who have lost it and we should get it back again. Sense of artistic values is the way a thing is done, the way you furnish a room or put a chair or table or anything. But the artistic sense, I am afraid, most of us do not possess; nobody cares for it. It is unfortunate. So I think Town Planning becomes associated not only with many things you think of but the deliberate attempt to encourage artistic, aesthetic perception in artistic values not only outside the house but inside the house with a little bit of interior decoration. Again I am not talking of expensive things, but the way of doing things usually the artistic way it is the complicated way that tends to become bad. I want to fight against something which is really very depressing in India among the middle class, to which many of us belong. In all these matters lack of artistry, lack of aesthetic sense inevitably leads to a measure, of vulgarity, which is bad of course. Now the Indian people as a whole are very far from being vulgar, they are not. The Indian peasant is not vulgar definitely so. Why then should those who presume to consider themselves better than the peasant become or tend to become rather vulgar? I do not mean modern; it is not my idea of modernity. All these theories are relevant to Town Planning because it is not merely a house, it is a home; it should be a home; it should be a reflection of the personality of the man and man is conditioned by his house and the house is conditioned by the man. A simple hut, even the

mud hut of a peasant, may be of artistic creation and the big palace may–not be as it often is not.

We have the problem of growing population and vast numbers of people live in cities. Old Bungalow type of residence is likely to become more and more difficult. Take Delhi for instance. Of course, we have to think much more in terms of public transport. You hear today that we are trying to develop a cheap car. That will turn out to be a good thing; What is more necessary is the cheap public transport. In Paris or London, everyone whatever his status travels by public transport. It is considered here an insult for a superior person to go in a bus; not so in London or in Paris; everybody travels either by underground train or by bus. That should be the case.

What about the growth of population? This type of bungalow life will become more and more difficult, whether you are at Delhi or elsewhere. Apartments, flats or whatever you call them are more or less self-contained, comfortable to live in with no great need for servants. Servants are getting frightfully 'expensive. It is very good that servants become more and more expensive. We shall learn to do things ourselves. We are thinking more and more in terms of apartments–comfortable self-contained apartment–which a husband and wife can run easily without servants. Now the apartment requires good planning. If there is space for a house, you want space for the community. We want parks and spaces for these people who live in closed up apartments–so parks and open spaces become very essential. Another thing–even in all cities our roads are very narrow and traffic becomes congested. In London, Paris and Rome it is hardly possible to move. There is so much as everybody has got a car. Our roads are narrow and when we build new roads, we forget the fact that we live in an age of swift transport by automobile and the rest. In Bombay, good roads generally speaking are not broad enough. But in the outskirts of Bombay, if the Corporation builds a narrow road, 10 years later major houses are built up and it becomes the centre of the city. Then the road is too narrow and they cannot knock down the houses. In fact it is very difficult for the planner. Therefore, you should plan ahead.

Planning means perspective planning, looking 20 to 30 years ahead. Every Municipality and corporation should build wide roads. In fact, space must be left for expansion, which is most important; In Bangalore, I do not know what the corporation thinks of the road. The broadest roads probably in the world are in the Russian, cities like Moscow. It is not a road at all. It is a 'maidan'; It is about 300 yards broad. I am told that at first it was an empty space, but it is now filled up with traffic, more and more cars, more and more double lines of roads and foot paths and bicycle tracks.

I welcome your conferring together, and I hope that your conference will give us ideas both for urban and rural improvements. You will look ahead and that you will help in producing an atmosphere in India which will understand Town Planning and require the services of more and more, town planners. One thing if I may say so, the President referred to the steel towns of Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. I have not seen them recently. I saw them when they were built. I say it is important that whenever any large undertaking is put up especially one which involves housing, Town Planners should be associated. I commend –Mr. Reddy to remember this fact for the future. He is our Minister for Works.

I thank you for this opportunity of addressing this distinguished gathering.

6) The Seminar (1961-62) held at Madras discussed the subject of the "Planning of Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their Integration with the Master Plan". Talking about the importance and urgency of this subject of planning, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, pointed out in his message that "I have often expressed my view that such planning is very important, and the more it is delayed, the more the difficulties that will arise. All our major cities should certainly take this up."



Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara delivering his presidential Address

In his Presidential address, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara said that "this Seminar is being held soon after the final approval of the Third Five Year Plan and we are very gratified to note that the Plan has recognized the importance of urban and regional planning and has made a specific financial allocation that will enable the state governments and the Centre to initiate a comprehensive programme for the development of our metropolitan cities, state capitals, port towns, industrial centres and rapidly growing regions. We are very happy that the Institute's efforts during the last ten years through these seminars, meetings and papers presented to the Central and state governments have been successful in this direction."

For an effective translation of the Plan's objectives and programmes, Shri Chandrasekhara emphasized "it is necessary to translate these into their physical terms and

study them on a regional level so that they could be inter-related, inter-woven and co-ordinated in respect of both time and space. This process will enable the planner to find out if there are gaps in the programmes as such and the adjustments necessary to eliminate the gaps. It will also help the planner to discover any regional imbalances that the Plan may give rise to and counter them with suitable measures."

Shri Chandrasekhara stressed that this task should be taken up as soon as possible so that each region of this country can have a clear picture of what the Third Five Year Plan would mean so that region in so far as the developments are concerned, whether it be in the industrial field, or housing or village improvement or road construction. The sooner this translation of national objectives and programmes into a series of regional plans in specific terms is carried out, the clearer would be the picture that aimed to be achieved at the end of the Third Plan. These regional plans, besides facilitating the drawing up of well co-ordinated development programmes, may well be the basis for the drafting of the Fourth and subsequent plans for economic development of this country. From the Institute we recommend strongly that this task be taken up urgently.

During the discussion in the seminar it was observed that rapid urbanization and industrialization have led to serious problems in the provision of adequate public utilities and community facilities in towns and cities in the country. The problems are mainly those of serious shortage of water resources, unsatisfactory drainage and sewerage, inadequate electric power supply, uneconomical and insufficient transport operation, lack of community facilities and non-availability of adequate finances for providing utilities and amenities. The drafting committee taking note of these, made suitable recommendations.

The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. A. Lakshamanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of



Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, inaugurates the Seminar (1961-62) which discussed the "Planning of Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their Integration with the Master Plan".

the University of Madras. In his inaugural address, Dr. Mudaliar reminded that it is not as if town planning was unknown in ancient days. In fact, Sir Patrick Geddes who came here in the second decade of the century (1915) was struck by the remarkable foresight of the ancient people of Tamilnadu in the manner in which town planning was done and in the big temple-cities Conjeevaram and Madurai, town planning would appear to have reached perfection in those days.

The question of town planning in India has assumed great importance in recent years on account of several factors. The large increase in the population, the consequent migration of large number of people from the rural areas to the cities, the development of many industries, unfortunately in the bigger cities and modern methods of transport have necessarily directed the attention of all governments and public men.

At present, in several of the large cities, overcrowding, insanitary condition, the development of numerous slum areas, the decrease in open spaces, the multiplicity of industries increasing congestion and leading to shortage of housing, have resulted in grave problems.

It seems that at all levels of government and in the public, there is a pressing need to recognize

the urgency of the urban problem. Development is bound to take place, wisely or not and with or without planning but with imagination and resourceful authorities are needed to solve problems faced by urban, sub-urban and rural areas of this country.

Concluding his address, Dr. Mudaliar spoke about the role of authority and the role of a town planner. He said that if town planning is to be given the importance that it deserves, it can only be if those in authority will see to it that the town planner gets a free hand to exercise his judgment to plan as he feels proper.

A town planner, according to him, must have a dynamic personality, must be able to influence the administration with his enthusiasm and must come forward with bold policies and not compromise with little things just because the administrator is not prepared to accept it.

7) The Seminar at Guwahati (1963-64) had chosen the very appropriate subject of vital importance viz, 'Town Planning and Housing in relation to National Emergency and Defence Needs'. The Institute was well aware of the state of national emergency and its astounding impact. It was also aware that it must direct all its thoughts and energies and spare no effort to help achieve a full measure of defence and security for the country. The Institute felt that the town and country planning function had a most vital and extremely substantial contribution to make in this regard.

Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in his Message to the Institute expressed that "The Annual Seminars organized by the Institute of Town Planners are of great help in focusing public attention on problems of topical interest in rural, urban and regional planning. I am glad, therefore, that the Institute is holding a Seminar this year at Guwahati to discuss 'Town Planning and Housing in relation to National Emergency and Defence Needs' and hope that their deliberations will help the government in finding expeditious and economic solutions to problems relating to planning of cantonments and airports;

alignment and designing of border roads; protection of essential utilities and services; and planning of urban settlements to meet the defence needs. I wish them success.

In another message, Shri Bimla Prasad Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam, opined that "The importance of town and country planning is progressively receiving wider appreciation in our country. Our object is to build a happy and prosperous future. For that purpose a scientific planning is necessary in every sphere of life of a nation. In archeological discoveries of the civilizations of the world we got enough indication of existence of scientific town and country planning. Scientific town and country planning is a necessity for a happy future. Without that, unhealthy growth of towns and countryside would lead to a large number of complicated problems, quite a large numbers of towns and cities of our country today are being, developed according to scientific plans. But India is a vast country, and what has been done so far just touches the fringe of the problem. It has not been possible to create an impact. Planning on a much large scale for a much large number of towns and villages has to be undertaken and executed."

"In the context of Chinese aggression we must give the highest priority to the defence needs. I am glad to find that the subject for discussion at the Seminar is 'Town Planning and Housing in relation to National Emergency and Defence Needs'. I have no doubt that this Seminar of top ranking town and country planners of the country, would make valuable contribution to the subject. We are very glad that Guwahati has been chosen as venue for this conference. I, on behalf of the Government, as well as the people of Assam, extend a hearty welcome to this distinguished gatherings. I am sorry that due to indisposition it has not been possible for me to attend this function, for which I extend my apology."

In his presidential address, Shri Govindan Nair observed that the Institute of Town Planners,

India, as the highest professional body in physical planning in the country is committed to the progress of town planning profession in the country so that it could serve the nation in better ways. Referring to the national emergency, Shri Nair said that town and country planning had a very vital and substantial contribution to make in achieving a full measure of defence security for the country; ways and means may have to be found out, not merely as temporary expedients but also as long range measures of planning so that in the event of any kind of enemy action, towns and cities could be so organized and planned so as to safeguard to the maximum possible extent the ravages that might be caused. The President made a fervent plea for a close liaison between the defence and civilian sectors during the war as well as in peace time. The Seminar, in addition to the regular participants, was also attended by the military engineers, a team from the Ministry of Defence and other military officers.

8) The Seminar (1967-68) was held at Calcutta and saw the fulfillment of a long-term desire of the Institute to meet in this prime metropolitan city of the country. The theme of the Seminar was "Metropolitan Areas: Problems and Prospects; their future Role in the National Economy". In his presidential address, Shri P.C. Khanna said that West Bengal felt the greatest impact of industrialization which was a very challenging field for town and country planners. Calcutta metropolitan area was dealing with one of the biggest planning problems.

Calcutta metropolis, as in 1967, was described as a city in crisis by the Basic Development Plan and the actions recommended by Boards, Committees and Commissions, over the past 200 years, were piecemeal and inadequate. Calcutta's problems were common to other cities in the country, but some additional problems, such as its climate and the extremely slow process of transition from primitive to modern made the task more difficult, both in land use and development. This slow process made the cities a mixture of both rural and urban.

Shri Khanna talked about the status of 'City' at the national and political levels. Though cities were seats of a major part of the national activities, yet they existed as tiny little entities. "Their existing status does not enable them to deal with their development." He called for a reform in the local government structure in "a very big way", because there were geographical aspect of city expansion: the city had become a 'regional centre', spilling beyond its boundaries; so the problem could not be solved at the local level only. He stressed the need for a very strong and effective regional approach towards the distribution and direction of the burgeoning urban population. He likened the fast urbanization as flood waters which can not be dammed but channelised. It called for a national programme of well thought out regional plans, deciding on the geographical location of future receptive cities: their development as new towns, a clear and firm policy on the location of large industries, building up of bold organizations and revision of national priorities.

He suggested developing new towns to deflects as recipients of rural migrants to decongest big cities. He worked out number of 10 new towns, each accommodating 5 lakh population, needed per year; their development cost estimated at Rs. 800 crore. He believed their development was not only economic but a highly remunerative proposition. Their development was considered as essential as setting up steel plants, hydroelectric projects, etc. Such towns, therefore, should receive "paramount attention at the highest level."

He discussed the problem of funds for their development: revolving funds at the Central level, and at the state and local bodies. Optimistic he was about fund availability but not so regarding the "capacity to organize and a will to act". Disapproving the method of adding of bits", suggested integrated and composite budgetary system, a method adopted for Chandigarh's development.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Ajoy Kumar

Mukherjee. Hon'ble Shri Mukherjee made an interesting point about the Changing world but unchanging problems. This was illustrated by Augustin's description of the Imperial Rome: "It is a capital of a million people, jammed into stuffy, mal-odorous apartments, of people complaining of housing shortage, soaring rents, congested traffic, polluted air, crime in the streets, high cost of living and the perennial problem of unemployment." In 1965, President Johnson "description of American urban problems" in the "Great Society": "To-day seventy five percent of the people live in urban communities. They are confronted by problems of poverty, residential blight, polluted air and water, strained human relations and over-burdened municipal services." Both of these two accounts would read like extracts from the reports of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (CMPO). Several thousand years of history and miles of distance between continents have made no difference in the task of urban habitation.

Hon'ble Shri Mukherjee believed that cities now are placed where machines thrive and men decay and seemed to agree with the great thinker sociologist Patrick Geddes who said that cities are places where we "add more and more of worse and worse." These were the ages- old problems "which have brought you to this Seminar". He hoped that "your efforts create a new response to the old challenges."

Cities originated as citadels of religious and political association, economic opportunities and cultural stimulus." Town Planning, therefore is not a mere problem of land utilization and control; it is something very much beyond that something more complex, more exciting and often more rewarding."

Town planners have problems of planning and re-planning. About the later, he said that urban renewal programme has not been an easy task. This has encountered controversies, delays, inertia, financial difficulties and sometimes it is just plain failures. About heaps of reports on

cities all over the world, he said what was common was that most of the cities are of wrong types, in wrong places and for wrong purpose. They invariably present a picture of magnitude of problems and enormity of mistakes.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that too often our planning agencies lack clearly defined social objectives and therefore one effort cancels the other. He advised that instead of carrying metropolitan concentration further, we should utilize new technical facilities for diffusion and for building new urban centres into areas of large regional complex, but change-over from metropolitan congestion to regional distribution can not be achieved without building new towns as balanced communities. Success of large coordinated effort of planning rests on bringing together with a working partnership a multitude of municipal country, state and even Central agencies.

He was particularly happy with the second theme of the Seminar "Comprehensive Regional Planning in Relation to National Economic Planning because planning for urbanization has to be closely related to the planning and development of the rural areas which are the supporting system for the urban areas. Then in a vast country like India, the dangers of over-centralised planning are apparent; and it could be unrealistic to ignore the differences between regions.

9) The Seminar (1968-69) to discuss an important issue of urban planning and development was held in New Delhi in 1968. It was interesting to know that the first Seminar of the Institute of Town Planners was held in Delhi in 1952 when the first President of the Institute was installed in office and after 16 years the Institute was having its seventieth Annual Town Planning Seminar in New Delhi again. This was so owing to the invitation extended to the Institute at the Calcutta Seminar in 1967-68 by the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi

The theme of the 1968-69 Seminar was 'National Capital: Its Planning and Development'. The



Shri Morarji Desai, The Honorable Deputy Prime Minister of India and Prof. T.J. Manickam, President, ITPI

President, Prof. T.J. Manickam in his presidential address pointed out that the Institute had been intimately connected with the Delhi Plan from the very beginning. It would be worthwhile to recall that when the Ministry of Health wanted to take up the question of preparation of Master Plan of Delhi, they approached the Institute of Town Planners for advice and the Institute took great pleasure in formulating an early policy and established the Town Planning Organisation. The Institute continued to act in a consulting capacity for a short period only.

The Institute had tried to find a method of assessing the merit of the MPD, but the ideas could not be pushed further as active participation of some important officers of TCPO could not be available. But the Institute kept the idea of fruitful participation of the authorities and the Institute in the process of planning and development of the National Capital alive. In the urban design and planning of New Delhi, Lutyens and his planning team contribution was great. "This contribution", Prof. Manickam urged "should not be lost sight of in planning the Capital.

The presence of the Deputy Prime Minister at the Seminar was utilized by the President to place some of the problems of the planners and their view on the development of the country before him.

The President felt that urban planning had not received its due share in the previous plans

because, to him, “the real problem sports are the urban areas”. Urban population will increase tremendously in future and urbanization was the only way by which the rural population could be provided with employment and minimum essential services at lowest cost. He said that urbanization should be welcome as a means “to resolve the present problem of population drift.” Rural-urban migration could not be prevented in a democracy. Future policy on urban areas should be to concentrate on urban areas to create the necessary minimum facilities for the basic living standards in urban areas. Urban areas kept growing and it was not possible to decentralize urban areas because this was not done successfully anywhere. Unless there is a dynamic policy on the planning and development of urban areas cities can not survive. Unless planning, legislative measures and implementation measures are created in all the urban areas, we will leave metropolises like Calcutta which is an example of what an urban area should not be like.

Prof. Manickam observed that urban development was located as a social development. This was wrong, according to him. Urban development in effect provides the basic infrastructure for all economic activities”. The Plan outlay on housing and urban development was 2%, 2.5%, 2.7% and 1.75% in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plans respectively. Cities were growing bigger, posing problems of increasing magnitude but plan outlay decreased. It was paradoxical. The Institute recommended that the National Planners give this problem its due share in the Fourth Plan. He requested the Deputy Prime Minister to discuss the question of responsibilities of town and country planners, their qualifications with the other members of the Cabinet – so that they could play their part in the physical development of the country.

He raised the basic question of the role of the professional planners and said that the country appeared to have inherited all the bad traits of British Administration fit for colonial rule. “Our

administrators act as autocrats and all the technical people are working in a subordinate capacity. Civil service domination in technical fields bodes no good for our future progress. He said that in Western countries resources and facilities of educational and training establishment have been completely utilized for practical projects and research. In our country also educational institutions like School of Planning and Architecture which has a team of well qualified and talented planners, architects and engineers, should be afforded such opportunities and they should not be isolated.

Prof. Manickam felt sorry that confusion existed in government circles regarding the qualifications of a town and country planner. Architects, engineers and surveyors were appointed as Chief Town Planners. While they were good in their own field they “do not have the know-how of planning”. He told that he had brought this to the notice of the Prime Minister. This was very frustrating to the qualified planners to work under others who are not able to guide them. He requested the Deputy Prime Minister to discuss the question of responsibilities of town and country planners, their qualifications with the other members of the Cabinet so that they could play their part in the physical development of the country.

He mentioned ITPI's efforts to have its own headquarters building and solicited his patronage and government's help for this. The project was worked out on a suggestion by an earlier Chief Commissioner of Delhi. The building was proposed as an inter-institutional co-operative effort wherein economists, engineers, architects, surveyors, geographers, landscape architects, etc. would be fully involved, to bring about closer collaboration among the various professions.

He said that for success in the field of low-cost housing and rapid urbanization it was necessary for the Indian planners and housing specialists to come to know at first hand the experience of the developing countries in South East Asia and attend conferences held in their countries.

The planners were denied opportunities, to gain international experience at a little cost. He pleaded for a broader policy in this regards.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai in his inaugural address said that “urbanization could be halted” and that planning should be such that “man should advance materially and spiritually”. He felt that development of the

village had been neglected. He was totally opposed to the vertical growth of the capital. The Deputy Prime Minister stressed the need for harmonious coordination between the technicians and the administrators. He agreed that the technicians had not been given the due importance in the past. The full text of the inaugural address of the Deputy Prime Minister is given in Box 6.

BOX 6: THE SEMINAR (NATIONAL CAPITAL: ITS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, 1968-69) IN NEW DELHI, INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SHRI MORARJI DESAI, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

For his inaugural address Shri Morarji Desai started by saying that he was happy that the Capital was selected as the venue for this year’s seminar especially as the theme was apt for the Nation’s Capital

Mr. Desai then went on to say that though the trend in India was towards increasing urbanisation, he was of the opinion that this could be halted. He stated “Towns are necessary but villages are also essential. Planning should be such that man should advance materially and spiritually.”

He appealed to the Town and Country Planners that during the discussions they should pay adequate attention to the development of the villages, which I aspect he felt had hitherto been neglected.

In laying stress on rural development Shri Desai stated “I have no doubt if our villages become much better and have facilities like sanitation, roads, educational institutions and decentralised industries, the exodus that is taking place to the cities can be reverted in the future. We do not want to turn the whole of India into cities and towns. Rural life, if properly developed, will be more attractive for the average man.”

He quoted the example of Madras in stating “One of the few towns where harmonious blending between rural and urban areas is visible, is Madras. Towns and villages are so interdependent that one can not do without the other. Unless this is taken into consideration, towns will remain crowded and the exodus from the villages will continue.”



Inaugural Address: Shri Morarji Desai, The Honorable Deputy Prime Minister of India

Referring to the development of Delhi, Mr. Desai said that it was regulated by a Master Plan which had been in operation for the past few years. During this period, the population had increased many folds. There had been delays in implementing the Plan and this

needed study by experts as delay sometimes resulted in unhealthy growth. He cautioned planners against grandiose schemes which consumed a lot of money. He said, "Art does not consist in simply spending money but in utilizing it judiciously. Simplicity gives more charm than any ornamentation. We must imbibe the best from everywhere. Before giving importance to our own art, it can be enriched by taking the best from the world but sometimes we are carried away by outside appearances or what is considered as fashion. Ours is a culture of unity in diversity and this is one thing which is more veritable. Everything cannot be cast in one pattern. There must be variety in different forms of architecture and planning in the country. It must also be seen that the plans are congenial to local conditions." He added that he was totally opposed to the vertical growth of the capital, as skyscrapers were nothing but an imitation of buildings elsewhere and an exhibition of wealth.

Mr. Desai then went on to stress the need for harmonious co-ordination between the technician and the administrator to ensure proper implementation and execution of various plans in the country. He agreed that the technician had not been given his due importance in the past and he asked the technician and the administrator not to forget the importance of each other. He said that efforts were being made to bring about co-operation between the two so that no field of activity was neglected.

Mr. Desai concluded his inaugural address by saying, "Whatever is done should be done with a view to seeing that man and human society derive maximum benefits which do not mainly lie in material development but also in the development of man as a human being. If this is not done, we will end in the destruction of human society."

10) The Theme of the Seminar (1970-71) held at Srinagar was "Planning for Tourism". Tourism in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, especially in Kashmir Valley assumes special significance because of its natural beauty; it has a rare combination of climate and physical features; high mountains, lakes, springs and tall alpine trees.

In his presidential address, Shri B.D. Kambo informed that the Council of the Institute of Town Planners, while accepting invitation from a state government gives a deep consideration to the theme of the seminar. This is important so that the delegates could focus discussions on the most pertinent issues. The Institute selected "Planning for Tourism" as the main theme for the Seminar this year keeping in mind the vital role which tourism plays in the life and economy of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It is because of the importance of this subject and its direct relationship with physical planning

that the Institute decided to invite the departments of tourism from all the states in the country, so that all could sit together and discuss the problems in their totality. The President was very happy to say that Director General, Tourism, Government of India, and Directors of Tourism from several states, responded to our invitations and came here to discuss the vital problems of planning for tourism. Their participation in this Seminar also indicated the importance they attach for physical planning to create best environment for tourism.

Hitherto tourism has been treated as a promotional activity, both at the national and state levels. Every year, Central and state governments allocate fund for promotion of tourism and improvement of tourist destination areas. These funds are allocated sectorwise and are unfortunately spent rather than invested in isolation without much regard to the overall framework of physical development for the

tourist destination areas. Tourism has been recognized all over the world as an industry for gainful investment. This also brings into a country substantial foreign exchange. It is necessary that this important factor is properly appreciated, given adequate recognition and our promotional aspects of tourism is supplemental by developmental policies, programmes and plans. Provision of tourist facilities in our cities and town must be considered in the context of their overall plans. Most of the large cities and towns in the country now have some kind of framework which lays down the overall future pattern of physical development. Some of these plans are even backed by adequate planning legislation to regulate and guide the physical development. It is essential that those concerned with promotion and development of tourism make use of these plans and detail their investment on tourist infrastructure in order to make it part of the long range development plans. Developments carried out in isolation will not only prove costly but may sometimes become infructuous.

The Seminar was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri Bhagwan Sahay, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

As a person intimately associated with the preparation of the Master Plan for Delhi 1961 (MPD-61) by the privilege of being Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Chairman of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) His Excellency Shri Bhagwan Sahay indicated the processes undergone in the making of the plan, the stages through which it had to pass before implementation.

“He was pleased to be with the tribe with whom he was familiar, with whom he had a pleasant period of life, and with whom he met “in the flesh”; then it occurred to him that town planning can be a science.”

He touched upon the need for town planning in regional context. The MPD had provided for regional planning to absorb surplus population in the satellite towns but the regional legislation could not be passed in time.

The progress of the MPD was rapid to absorb a large number of people every year. Delhi progressed because a good deal of development took place and because it had a machinery unlike Calcutta where there “is no machinery available to absorb the entire population or to provide for

**BOX 7: THE SEMINAR (PLANNING FOR TOURISM, 1970-71) HELD IN SRINAGAR
THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY H.H. SHRI BHAGWAN SAHAY
GOVERNOR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

I had the good fortune of being associated with the Master Plan of Delhi and during the years that I was connected with it, I had the occasion to meet a number of distinguished personalities of your tribe. Earlier to this the word ‘Town Planning’ meant nothing special to me. It had not occurred to me until I met town planners in the flesh that town Planning can be a science. The development of a town or the establishment of a new town is not merely a matter of commonsense but of applying principles based on organised knowledge to hundreds of problems allied to a city. You have to forecast more or less the life of a city over a period of years with all its multitudinous activities and organise the city in such a way that it may be functional and nice and easy to live in. This requires an immense understanding of economic investment and the ability and knowledge gained over decades in other parts of the world and also in India to those problems.

The planners produced the plan. First of all you had to get the plan accepted by public opinion because it touches important aspects of their life. This plan involved changes of occupation and involved vital changes of areas where property grown in values had to be

retrieved. You had to get over those difficulties and the plan thus required a lot of changes before being accepted by the public. When that process was accepted you had to get the plan approved by the Government of India. Then the most difficult part of it was to provide the financial basis which could provide funds to meet the liability of Rs. 350 crores over a period of 20 years. In the beginning it looked rather like a dream. It was necessary to provide the basis by which the plan could be implemented. As a first step, it was proposed to give land on 99 years lease with the proviso that whenever the land changed ownership half of the value of the land was handed over to the public body. Then the question of ownership was initiated for community purposes at the expense of the people who bought developed land. Many people were skeptical especially when it was said that the plan could be financed by a 'Revolving Fund' of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 crores. But the development is taking place now. The financial provisions are there and I think numerous colonies have now developed. Lots of areas have been cleared and the progress has been very rapid. It is now able to absorb a large number of people every year.

We had to encounter great difficulties which threatened further progress of that Plan. I would mention one because it is relevant in regard to what your President has just said about the physical aspects of regional plans. We had also provided for regional planning so as to absorb in satellite towns the surplus population that moves to Delhi and also for the development of right upto Meerut in regard to development of agriculture and horticulture. Unfortunately we could not pass the Regional legislation in time. This became even more difficult when that man of vision and dictator-like qualities Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, passed away.

Your President was quite right that planning has no meaning unless and until a plan is translated into physical terms. There are a number of stages which have to be passed through before the sanctioning of the plan. It is a sort of a mild tyranny and it is a long chapter. The question then crops up of management by the authority that indicates the proposals and how that authority exercises the regulations. In Delhi, it was necessary to make the plan as rigid as possible through Parliamentary sanction because you were facing vested interests but rigidity is not always necessary. There should always be an appropriate machinery but it would suffice for that machinery to endorse whether a particular proposal is in accordance with the land use. Also, legislative sanction is required to give the necessary authority. Every human being is under pressure in our country. You may also be a victim of that. Every one is under pressure of some one. But I will advise you that you must possess ability to resist those pressures. If there is a legislative sanction, the law supports you in your decision in regard to implementation. Rigidity and flexibility is a matter of choice and that can be adjusted according to circumstances.

I was very much interested to know that in your Annual Seminars, you take a special topic each year and you also select a venue in accordance with the topic. In Orissa, you had a very suitable topic. When you met at Calcutta there was a topic which needed a great deal of attention there. Calcutta is nowadays facing a lot of problems. It is being felt that there is no machinery available there to absorb the entire population or to provide facilities for the growing children or the citizens. Most of the people are living on the streets in unhealthy conditions and children are being brought up in very dirty surroundings. What kind of future in general could we expect in such conditions? You cannot blame those children. That is what has happened in Calcutta and I can tell you this if the other towns do not grow very fast, they may also be facing like problems. Density of population is an important aspect in this

regard. You must look to the future needs of the young children; otherwise, I am afraid, serious problems will arise. Let us hope that the concerned authorities do something for Calcutta. It is a most urgent problem and it requires enormous resources.

It is imperative that these resources are made available and also that others should utilise and exploit these resources. Delhi has progressed because a good deal of development has taken place there.

I think you have very wisely selected Kashmir as the venue of your Seminar. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Government was really keen to have this Seminar in Srinagar and it is a pleasure that you have made it possible to be here. I hope your deliberations will study in detail the complex problems of town planning so far as this state is concerned and your recommendations will also be useful to other areas and regions.

Kashmir as a valley abounds in natural beauty. Here you will find a rare combination of climate and physical features. It has got very high mountains, springs and tall alpine trees. It has lakes scattered all over the state. Lakes are even available at an altitude of 14,000 ft. There is nothing lacking which is not available here except desert, if you consider that as a bounty. God Almighty has been very kind to the people of this Valley who are fortunate enough to live in such a land.

Now you look at the urban areas; the way the traffic moves at the system of movement. It seems that we have in Srinagar not exploited fully places which are at high ground where it would have given natural drainage to the locality. You should look to the various aspects of physical planning; where we should have a girls' school, a college and a factory and so on. In this city, you can see a museum where the best collection of old shawls are available and which may not be found anywhere in the world. A cold storage plant is going to be located near this museum. If we plan things in this manner, I am afraid we will create so much of chaos that in spite of all bounty it will not be worth living in such like surroundings. We have to think of planning on right lines and make best use of the natural surroundings. We have to find out what our new requirements are. Every town has its functions. The first planner perhaps lived some 3000 years before Christ. How many times was Rome created? Those towns had certain functions to perform. They used to revolve round the kings and courts. Similarly in India industrial revolution is going to develop.

Now coming to the theme of your Seminar; Tourism is an entirely new function. Tourism is under exploration and I am glad that your Seminar is going to examine these problems in depth and will be able to recommend some principles which could be applied to local services. You do not achieve a plan by just having plans of a number of towns. Regions sustain those towns. The town as a region has to grow and develop particularly in a valley of tourists. Relationship between the towns and region has to be emphasised. There are sites that have much to be developed. All these things are to be done. If a tourist requires accommodation for a short visit you have to provide the necessary accommodation. Secondly it is very necessary that discussions should not be confined merely to the development of towns from the point of tourist requirements only but of the regions as a whole in which the towns are located. That is an important aspect of this matter and I do hope that this problem will be considered in depth. There is one other important point to be looked into. When we think of tourists, we always think in terms of the foreign tourist and then grand calculations are made saying that there has been explosion of tourism in the world. Then it is quoted that

Spain in the last year earned so many thousands of dollars of foreign exchange, and so many had visited Yugoslavia. Then there is simple question that if all these people had come to India. We would have no problem of foreign exchange at all. It is also thought by some people that if these foreign tourists do not visit India we will perhaps be left without work. But this kind of paradox does not exist in our life. The people in India have now more leisure and are having more money to spend. The resources with regard of expenditure are more distributed in the western world. A tourist goes where he feels comfortable, He wants to have a holiday. Countries like Yugoslavia, Italy or Spain are now within a stone's throw from each other. India is a strange land. Its identity is not known. Of course, Kashmir's identity is well established from the point of view of tourists. The total picture of India is a very dispersed sort of thing. There are many elements in our picture. I don't know much about the Western world. I am not familiar with it. If you are planning for half a million tourists, you can get half a million. But the important factor is change of interest and taste. Let the economic developments take place in the manner it is being developed. Let us not build our hopes, either for earning foreign exchange or for general promotion of economic wealth merely on tourism, because that is not going to happen. Tourists do not visit our Valley all the year round. When the tourists are not there, what will the workers do? Seasonal variation is a very important factor. Please consider this aspect from the angle of domestic tourists.

If you look at Kashmir, the number of foreign tourists has increased at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent per annum. You can not afford to run big hotels only for a period of two/ three months as that will not be economical. We will always be faced with the question of the kind of accommodation to make available for foreign tourists and then the problem of infrastructure. Sixty per cent of the foreign tourists come in the months of August, September and October. But 70% tourists in the months of May and June are domestic tourists. A foreign tourist buys a few things from here for his friends. He cannot carry those heavy things himself. It is seldom that he orders things to be sent by ship. But a domestic tourist is keen to take many small souvenirs for his friends and relatives.

I hope you will examine this matter in all its aspects, particularly the kind of accommodation that has to be provided for domestic tourists. Then the question will be whether you are going to have five star hotels which will hardly work for a small 'section of visitors, say foreign tourists, who, come to the Valley only for two or three months in the year. I personally suggest for your consideration that you may have small places of accommodation 'where one family can manage to live. I do not know what the foreign tourist wants. But we should be prepared to give comfortable quarters, clean and simple flooring and show hospitality and friendship to all. We need not change our ways in order to please the man who comes with the dollars.

The people of this Valley know the requirements of tourists. They are a very hospitable people and very intelligent too. The question of siting of hotels is equally important. .Wherever anybody places a hotel, he has got available in this Valley a beautiful landscape. .

You will forgive me the time I have taken in the above context. I cannot give advice to people who know better than me. It was a great pleasure to be with the tribe with whom – I was familiar and with whom I had a pleasant period of life. I wish your Seminar great success.

Thank you.

facilities." He said that if other cities do not grow very fast, they may be facing problems like Calcutta.

He talked about the physical aspects of regional plans and about the need to pass the regional legislation (in the case of Delhi), which could not be passed. It was necessary to provide for regional planning to absorb surplus population in the satellite towns.

Talking about Srinagar as a venue of the Seminar, he said the state had a rare combination of climate and physical features. There was nothing lacking there "except desert". Talking about the subject he said tourism was an "entirely new function". He stressed on regional aspect of urban planning: regions sustain these towns." Relationship between the towns and the regions has to be emphasized. Development of towns should not be looked from the view point of tourists' requirements only but of the region as a whole. As for the tourists he said "We should not think in terms of foreign tourists only. "People in India have now more leisure and money to spend and advised to think of domestic tourists. (A full text of the inaugural address of His Excellency Shri Bhagwan Sahay, Governor, Jammu and Kashmir is given in Box 7.)

11) The Seminar (1971-72) on 'Development of Connaught Circus as the Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi' was jointly organized by the Institute of Town Planners, India, the Town and Country Planning Organisation, the Delhi Development Authority and the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi on the 4th, 5th and 6th, September 1971 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Master Plan for Delhi and the Zonal Development Plans pertaining to Connaught Circus envisaged the development of Connaught Circus and its extension as the Metropolitan City Centre of the National Capital. The provisions of the Master Plan and the Zonal Development

Plans had been implemented since 1962. The emergence of multistoreyed buildings along Barakhamba Road, Curzon Road and in the vicinity, improvements undertaken to facilitate better traffic flow in the Connaught Circus area, the provision of recreational amenities, all formed part of this development and provided indications to the future form and functions of the Metropolitan Centre.

It was felt that this was the appropriate time to take note of the experiences of the last 10 years and to consider whether the emerging shape and structure of the Connaught Circus reflected satisfactorily the aspirations of the people of Delhi and the role of the metropolitan centre of the national capital of India, a city of international importance.

With a view to obtaining a wide cross-section of opinion of architects, planners, engineers, transport specialists, citizen organizations, commercial bodies and others who were intimately concerned with the development of the Connaught Circus, a Seminar as mentioned hereinabove was organized. Twenty five organizations and over 50 individual experts were invited to participate in the Seminar.

To facilitate detailed and pointed discussion and collective thinking on the several aspects of its development, a working paper setting out the important and salient facts about development of Connaught Circus as the metropolitan city centre, the extent of thinking that had gone on in regard to the different aspects of development, the improvements that had been effected so far, the benefits that had been realized or were anticipated to be realized, the several problems that had cropped up and the major issues which the Seminar might consider was prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organisation and circulated amongst the participants prior to the Seminar. This working paper provided the basis of discussion during the different working sessions of the Seminar.

The opening session of the Seminar was addressed by Dr. Aditya Nath Jha, Lt. Governor, Delhi who stressed the value and importance of periodic examination of the development programmes concerning Delhi, especially in the present circumstances of limited resources that were available to the Delhi Administration, which had to be utilized to achieve maximum benefits. Dr. Jha outlined the many efforts that had been made by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Administration in studying the various problems of Connaught Circus, especially the traffic and parking problems and the extensive studies that had been conducted by the Central Road Research Institute at the instance of the Delhi Administration and which had come up with suitable solutions for taking care of these problems.

Shri I.K. Gujral, Hon'ble Minister for State in the Ministry of Works and Housing, inaugurating the Seminar called for an integrated approach to the development of the Connaught Place complex to preserve its unique character. Speaking as a layman and not as an expert, Shri Gujral said that piecemeal development was ruining Connaught Circus. Skyscrapers had sprouted like mushrooms with no thought for the total effect they created. He mentioned that the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had expressed doubts about the advisability of constructing so many high buildings in and around Connaught Place as these had brought many problems in their wake.

Referring to the problems created by this intensive development, Shri Gujral stated that the major one was that skyscrapers had resulted in a heavier traffic flow into the restricted area. This, in turn, had created a parking problem and he had his doubts if the parking areas created in the basement of the skyscrapers were being used for this purpose. He suggested that the Seminar consider if all parking spaces whether in the open or in a basement, should not be municipalized so that proper control could be exercised over them.

Shri Gujral deplored the serious effect that intensive construction was having on the ecological aspects – namely growth of trees and landscaping in this area which were not only being dwarfed by the tall buildings, but would probably die out as there was very inadequate space and basements were being constructed on the plots to provide for parking. He referred to the Central Park in Connaught Place which was originally conceived as a garden city centre and a sanctuary for pedestrians, but today it had become a major hazard. Concluding, Shri Gujral stressed the timeliness and the importance of conducting an indepth micro-study of Connaught Place to understand the problems of its growth in greater detail, more so because of the original Lutyens' Concept of Connaught Place as a complementary link to Chandni Chowk was now outdated.

The Seminar, he said, was a first step in this effort to review development in the Metropolitan Centre and expressed his gratitude to all the organizations and individual experts who had responded to the invitation to participate in it. He assured the participants that the Government would give due consideration to the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar.

The Seminar discussed the following four aspects in depth as well as in breadth : (1) Connaught Circus : Its role as the Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi (2) Connaught Circus : Dimensions, Scale, and Desirable and Feasible Form in Space (3) Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic in the Connaught Circus Area (4) Administrative, Technical and Fiscal measures necessary to realize a comprehensive and well-developed Metropolitan City Centre.

The conclusions that emerged from the four Working Sessions were examined by the Drafting Session and finalized. The final report of the Seminar was presented to the concluding session, at which the report and recommendations were unanimously approved.

12) In the context of the main theme of the Seminar (1973-74) at Bhopal on "Human Environment and National Development in the context of the Fifth Five Year Plan" no statement would be more pertinent than what the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had said at Stockholm Conference on Human Environment. She said that "the inherent conflict is not between conservation and development but between environment and the reckless exploitation of man and earth in the name of efficiency". Since the time the country started planned development after Independence, with centuries of neglect of the economic, social and physical aspects of its life, the main emphasis in the national development has been on economic development, with the social and the environment aspect being either totally neglected or at best being incidental to other development. The result has been a rapid deterioration of environmental conditions which was, even to begin with, none too satisfactory. Pressure of population growth on settlements particularly in urban centres has invariably tended to lower the quality of life, the one main factor "responsible for such deterioration being inadequate attention towards provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, drainage, environmental sanitation and housing.

That the economic development per se has not ensured automatically the improvement in people living conditions, was realized only lately and this had led to a basic reorientation of approach to all development with a parallel thrust towards realization of social justice, alongwith economic development. The human being is such an integral part of his environment that his economic development can not be separated from the life sustaining environment in which he lives.

It was, therefore, with the view to examine how best the quality of man's environment could be conserved and improved, that the Seminar addressed itself to this basic issue, both in its main theme deliberations as well as the workshop

topics. While the deliberations on the main theme enabled comprehensive search for solutions to the problems, the workshop sessions enabled several aspects of the problem being examined in detail so that specific lines of action in operational areas could be worked out.

In his presidential address, Dr. K.S. Rame Gowda informed that many technical papers from members, and delegates on this important subject of 'human environment' have been received. Quite a number of papers highlighted the importance of environment and the great problems faced by our cities, towns and villages in preventing the deterioration of human environment, let alone its improvement. Further, he said that he would like to discuss about urban development, which was assuming greater importance in view of the rapid urbanization and its impact on human environment.

He said that, though the percentage of urban population in India in 1971 was only 20 percent of the total population, the massive increase in population in rural areas had led to the deterioration of the conditions of the human environment. The urban centres had to provide most of the infrastructure facilities for the rural surroundings. Since the emphasis of the Five Year Plans has been on agriculture, irrigation, power and industry, sufficient allocation is not found for improving the urban and rural settlements. Though the Plan objective envisaged in Chapter 11 of Volume II of the Fifth Five Year Plan was laudable the strategy adopted to achieve these objectives required to be reviewed.

Important objectives for the Fifth Plan under regional and urban development were : to augment civic services in urban centres as far as possible and to make them fit for a reasonable level of living; to make efforts to tackle the problems of metropolitan cities on a more comprehensive and regional basis; to promote the development of smaller towns and new urban centres to ease the pressure of increasing of

national importance, such as those related to metropolitan cities or inter-related projects; to provide the necessary support for the enlargement of the scope and functions of the industrial townships undertaken by the Central government undertakings so as to make them more self-contained.

ITPI had prepared and sent to the Planning Commission and Government of India an "Aide Memoir" on the Fifth Five Year Plan programme for urban development and housing. Important points of the memoir were :

"The insignificant outlay on urban development, as it is, has no clear strategy nor is it adequate for evolving any such strategy. Apparently, the Urban Development Programmes are to be prepared by the state departments and they are to include all types of development starting from town expansion to urban re-development, urban renewal, remunerative scheme and a substantial programme of land acquisition. Seventy one (71) crores rupees are provided for urban development for all states and Union territories. It is understood that the provision of Rs. 105.47 crores for the environmental improvement in slum areas is mainly to go to metropolitan cities. Thus the remaining 131 Class I towns, 198 Class II towns and 617 Class III towns have to make with 71 crores. This can only result in a wasteful scatter of these resources purely based on political pressure and very little achieved in regard to this objectives. This will totally discourage and destroy the large efforts that are being made in regard to urban development by the various states and local bodies."

The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri P.C. Sethi, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Shri Sethi in his inaugural address highlighted the problems of overcrowding of population in towns and cities, acute shortage of housing, people living in sub-standard and unfit houses for habitation. He lamented that the quality of human life in towns and cities and villages, particularly in the slums in towns and cities had gone down. He realized

that on account of limitations of finances, building materials, developed land etc. it would not be possible to clear those slums and provide new houses to the slum dwellers within a short period. But, at least, it would be possible to provide the basic necessities of life, e.g; safe drinking water, light, road, sewerage, sanitation, which could keep life going. He was of the view that if the minimum programme of development was taken in the slum areas, it would give substantial relief to the slum dwellers than wait for a time when huge housing programme in their areas would be taken up. Shortage of cement and steel could easily hamper the large scale housing constructions.

Talking about housing programme in rural areas, Shri Sethi was of the view that because of non-availability of cement and steel people should go for local materials like lime and even mud, if necessary, or local tiles. He was very glad to mention about the preparation/making and use of tiles by the Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. The use of these tiles, locally called "Kavelus" is a practical aspect of the problem.

Another point mentioned by Shri Sethi was the loss of agricultural land for non-agricultural uses. With increasing population growth, increasing material needs of modern living, its derived needs for housing space, industrial space, office space, park and open space and so on, is bound to increase and simultaneously increasing pressure on land—and the land must come from agricultural and other non-urban uses. Agricultural land protection should be an explicitly laid down goal planning / master plans and part of a comprehensive in local planning, in master plans for cities of towns and in metropolitan growth management.

13) The Seminar (1976-77), held at Bangalore, being part of the various activities of the Silver Jubilee Year of the Institute, had a special significance in the series of Annual Seminar of the Institute. The subject Action for Habitat 2000 A.D., discussed in June 1976 at the Vancouver World Conference, was chosen

for this Seminar also to throw more light on the subject. The Seminar was relevant to the objective of national development, and was discussed at two levels, one, Action at National and Regional Levels, and two, action at Local Levels.

The President of the Institute, Prof. D.V.R. Rao in his presidential address informed the delegates that the Institute had now completed 25 years of its active young life and was celebrating the year as its Silver Jubilee Year. The Institute looked back to the past 25 years with pride and satisfaction that though fledgling in the community of professional institutions, it had endeavoured to promote the cause of town and country planning as an essential component of national planning and development.

Coming to the main theme of the present Seminar, the President at the outset referred to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver 1976) which said that "Population growth and rapid changes in the location of human activities, proceed at such a pace that by the end of century, we shall have to build another world on the top of the present ones. If properly directed, this formidable task could mobilize untapped resources and turn into an unique opportunity for changing our man-made requirement : this is the challenge of human settlements strategies."

With the population of India growing to nearly 950 million by 2000 A.D. from the size of 550 million in 1971, the greatest challenge facing the country will be, next to food, the problem of improving the quality of life of people in the existing settlements and also meeting the needs of the additional 400 million in these settlements between now and the end of the century. The Institute of Town Planners felt that it would perhaps be most appropriate at this juncture to address ourselves to finding some guidelines for specific action to meet this challenge. Therefore, "Action for Habitat 2000 A.D. was chosen as the main theme of the Seminar.

Two additional factors had also influenced the choice of the main theme. The Institute of Town Planners, which had witnessed the national development through the successive plans and the corresponding growth and development of human settlements, wished to take the opportunity in this Silver Jubilee Year of the Institute, not only to take a look at the many achievements so far, but also to take a look at the future of the human settlements in the country in the context of the great challenges ahead. Secondly, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (1976) focussed world attention on the need for policies and programmes to be undertaken by the member-countries in order to bring about significant improvement in the quality of life of the people. In this task the United Nations Conference took the most comprehensive view of the human settlements policies and strategies and made very elaborate recommendations for national action. In the context of our own deep interest in helping, whatever way possible, in evolving the right strategies for the development of human settlements in the remaining period of this century, so as to bring about some significant improvement in the quality of life of the people in these human settlements, the Institute looked forward to very fruitful discussions on this subject in this Seminar.

In an assessment of the magnitude of the problems of human settlements, the President, Prof. Rao said that he could do no better than state, what the U.N. Conference on Habitat so succinctly stated as being the most pressing issues : (1) Firstly, socio-economic, ecological, environmental deterioration, exemplified by inequalities in living conditions of the people, acute unemployment, illiteracy, disease and poverty, break-down of social and poverty, break-down of social relationships and increasing degradation of life supporting resources of air, water and land; (2) secondly, the population growth trends, which indicate almost a doubling of the population within the next 25 years, thereby more than doubling the need for food, shelter and other requirements of life; (3) thirdly, uncontrolled

urbanization and consequent conditions of overcrowding, pollution and deterioration in metropolitan regions; (4) fourthly, rural backwardness, which compels a large majority of the population to live at the lowest standards of living and contribute to uncontrolled urban growths.

The President apprised the delegates that during the successive Five Year Plans in the country, the areas of public concern in regard to problems of human settlements have gradually widened. Strategy with only a few selected social housing programmes in the First Five Year Plan, a more rational consideration of the problems of urban and regional development was included progressively in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans. The recognition of the need to prepare comprehensive master plans for cities and towns to direct their growth on planned lines and extending the concern during the Fourth Plan to a more balanced development of economic activities to prevent unrealistic growth of metropolitan cities, and consequent adoption of the regional approach to the problems of urban development have greatly widened the areas of concern relating to problems of human settlements over the past 20 years. At present, special attention is being given to development of backward regions, and attempts are also being made to meet the problems and prospects of small and medium towns. The President further informed that the recently introduced Prime Minister's New Economic Programme gives a big thrust to rural development. Though these efforts might appear to be disparate and fragmentary, yet they cumulatively cover the entire range of the problems of human settlements from villages to metropolitan cities. Considering the fact that we have now a basket of policies and programmes covering population, agriculture, industrialization, resource development and mobilization together with specific programmes of social development affecting the bulk of the disadvantaged population in the country, both rural and urban, a comprehensive human

settlements policy can now be evolved. We already have the experience of attempting macro-level planning in terms of larger regional development programmes, such as the river valley programmes, rural area development programmes, development of resource regions, etc. and seen their impact on settlement growth and development. We have also the experience of trying to meet, in some way, the minimum needs of settlements such as provision for housing, health, education, community services and facilities. We have also been witnessing the marked changes that the massive rural development programme is having on the rural scene. It is now necessary to move towards a comprehensive approach, to the development of human settlements by integrating all policies and programmes as an integral part of the national development process for the next 25 years for tackling the formidable task of meeting the minimum needs of the vast population within the resources that are going to be available for the purpose.

In meeting this challenge, human settlements must be seen as an instrument and object of development. The goals of development policies are inseparable from the goals of every sector of social and economic life. The solutions to the problems of human settlement are therefore, to be conceived as an integral part of the economic and social development process of the community.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Honourable Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti.

The Hon'ble Vice-President among other observations, observed, that the topic of the Seminar was fascinating when one thought that, in terms of population, a "Second India" would be added in just 30 years to the present one-by 2000 A.D. He said that development has meaning only if it results in an improvement of living environment of those who live in over half a million villages, that the quality of human settlement influence and shape the quality of life itself. (A Full text of his message is given in Box 8).

**BOX 8: THE SEMINAR (ACTION FOR HABITAT 2000 AD, 1976-77)
AT BANAGLORE, INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY
SHRI B.D. JATTI, HONOURABLE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA**

I thank Prof. D.V.R. Rao, President and council members of the Institute of Town Planners, India, for inviting me to be present here today. I value this opportunity of meeting members of a profession which is concerned with the planning and development of human settlements, a matter which is of vital importance to our country's welfare. I am grateful to Shri B.T. Somanna, Chairman of the Bangalore Development Authority for his welcome. I thank you all for the warmth with which you have received me here today.

The population of India which was around 580 millions is increasing at the rate of 2.48 per cent per annum which means an addition of 13 million persons every year. On this basis, and allowing for the impact of the country's family planning efforts, the population of India is expected to reach 950 millions by 2000 A.D. This means that in less than thirty years, since the last census there would be added in terms of population, a "Second" India, as it has been so aptly described. The problem facing us today is "where and how such a large mass of humanity will find its habitat". The theme of your Seminar, "Action for Habitat, 2000 AD", is therefore not only fascinating, but most timely, as, in less than twenty-five years from now, we shall have reached the turn of the century. It will be recognised that at the rate at which population is growing in our country, it is a matter of paramount importance and urgency that we should begin planning the future pattern of human settlements without any delay. I may add that it is most fitting to hold this Seminar in Bangalore where planned development has been a tradition since several decades.

For a predominantly rural country like India, development planning has meaning only if it results in an improvement of living environment for the common masses who inhabit over half a million villages throughout the length and breadth of the country. Any planning and development of habitat should therefore be largely rural oriented. The problems of village settlements are our fundamental problems, and their solution is our fundamental task. We made a beginning nearly twenty-five years ago to achieve rural development through multipurpose Community Development Programmes. There have also been massive outlays in successive Five Year Plans, on measures which have an impact on the rural economy, such as agriculture, irrigation and power, rural health, education, transport and communications etc. In recent times there has been a shift of emphasis towards programmes designed to protect and uplift the weaker and more vulnerable segments of our Society by strengthening their productive resource base, and by meeting their minimum needs. The Prime Minister's new Economic Programme has brought the promise and fulfillment of a new



Inaugural Address by Sh. B.D. Jatti, Hon'ble Vice-President of India

life to millions who have all along subsisted on the margin of poverty and deprivation. Land reform laws, allotment of housing sites in rural areas, reduction or abolition of debts, improvement of agricultural wages, expansion of irrigation, and other ameliorative measures have made our development programmes significant and truly beneficial to our masses. They are also a valuable incentive to their participation and support in our endeavours.

It has been recognised that the quality of human settlements influence and shape the quality of human life itself. The level of development is also reflected in the human settlements, rural and urban. While the term development may connote one thing to developed countries, it connotes quite another thing to us who belong to the developing world. For the developed countries because they are already developed perhaps to the optimum level, further development may well connote environmental degradation. For us, on the other hand development is essential as the means to upgrade the human habitat by providing the necessities of decent existence. In her address at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm, our Prime Minister explained the situation in these words: "The environmental problems of developing countries are not the side-effects of excessive industrialization but reflect the inadequacy of development... To us it (development) is one of

the primary means of improving the environment for living, or providing food, water, sanitation and shelter ; of making the deserts green and the mountains habitable".

The economic development of rural areas is the first step towards the general expansion of development to cover the areas of shelter, energy, water, sanitation, health, education, transport, cultural life etc. In these sectors we have to evolve materials and methods suited to villages, and not just transplant the materials and methods adapted for urban development. Innovation rather than limitation is needed for fruitful implementation of rural development programmes.

It is high time that we evaluate our planning experience, as well as our achievements and failures with respect to our national objectives, more specifically, the objective of rural development. Perhaps the present policy of rural development planning which flows from highly centralised and sectoral planning approach and involves a multiplicity of implementing agencies at various administrative levels has to be replaced which is capable of an integrated approach towards its task. Such an agency should be able to formulate and execute development plans which fully take into account the local natural and human resources and their specific needs and potentialities. Such a unified machinery has to plan its programmes and procedures and have sufficient flexibility to take into account the partial variations in physiography, natural and human endowments and socio-cultural settings.

It has to be regretfully admitted that over the years regardless of our planning efforts, the disparities between the living environments for urban and rural communities have not been appreciably reduced. The gulf between the haves and have-nots, the privileged and the under-privileged, and the elite and the common masses has not been narrowed down. This is because the benefit of planned development have largely accrued to the population in urban centres. The rapid growth of population in rural and urban has also strengthened tendencies towards concentration of wealth, opportunities and activities.

While rural areas pose their own special problems of development and call for an innovative approach in the solutions adopted, urban areas have their own special features and special problems which must be duly recognised before planning solutions. India has about 3000 urban areas with a population of 120 million, statistical projections indicate that by 2000 AD the number of urban centres will be about 5000 with a population of 300 to 350 millions. The dangers to which towns and cities are chiefly prone are those of over-industrialization and over-population. Over-industrialization is a hazard to the environment being capable of polluting both air and water, and sometimes the land also. At the same time by offering comparatively limitless employment opportunities, it can cause a flood of immigrant labour from neighbouring villages, thus adding pressure on housing space, health and sanitary facilities etc. The end result of this process is deterioration of the quality of life in cities and towns. The remedy for this situation seems to be, as Shri Raghuramiah, the Union Minister for Works and Housing indicated at the Habitat Conference at Vancouver last June, in the development of an appropriate rural-urban continuum, in which there will be a relationship between urban and rural areas which is mutually beneficial rather than exploitative. For arresting the growth of population in cities, there is need for self-contained human settlements in satellite towns which would attract population from within the region and offer them very satisfactory living conditions in settlement with fresh air, pure water and verdant surroundings, which cannot be dreamt of in metropolitan cities. As you are aware we have succeeded in achieving such regional development to an appreciable extent around our major cities.

I should like to make a passing reference here to an extra-ordinary experiment in town planning which is worth emulating. Auroville in Pondicherry has a community of young intellectuals living in a progressive technological environment. They are working at innovations like using Solar energy, using waste products to produce new building materials, recycling used water etc. There is an endeavour to impart spiritual values along with the scientific outlook. This is an attempt to realise Aurobindo's ideals through the city that "belongs to no one in particular, but belongs to humans as a whole."

It is obvious that the process of development is multifaceted. But two factors stand out with special prominence: people and land. These are basic and crucial to development. The population problem has caused us much anxiety. Its growth has to be controlled and its distribution regulated. It is a gratifying fact that we are going all out to reduce the growth of population over the next decade by means of a Family Planning Drive in accordance with the National Population Policy. The target is to reduce the annual growth rate to 1.4% by 1984. The second factor to be brought under social control is land. Social control has been found necessary in order that this valuable resource may be put to optimum use for the benefit of the people, giving due weight for the poorer sections of the community. Following the Prime Minister's new Economic Programme, legislation has been enacted fixing ceilings on vacant land, restricting plinth area of new constructions etc. Transfer of urban property have come under certain restrictions. It is hoped that these and other measures for regulation of land use and distribution will halt haphazard urban development and promote social justice.

It is now recognised that environment is an important factor in development, and its preservation and improvement are essential for the welfare of human settlements. In our endeavours to accelerate development we should not lose sight of this factor, because man

needs and seeks much else besides material progress. In the words uttered by the Prime Minister at Stockholm, "We see that however much man hankers after material goods, they can never give him full satisfaction. Thus the higher standard of living must be achieved without alienating people from their heritage and without despoiling nature of its beauty, freshness and purity so essential to our lives."

Men of vision and skill have gathered here, men who can visualize the future shape of things to come. I wish your endeavours success in ushering in a glorious era of health, happiness and prosperity to our people as a new millennium dawns.

I have now much pleasure in inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Seminar on Town and Country Planning.

14) The theme of the Seminar (1977-78) "Towards a Humane Environment : Planning for Human Living" with sub-themes dealing with Shelter and Environment; Planning Development and Delivery of Economic and Social Services; and Environmental Resources and their Management were jointly discussed with the Sixth Congress of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) and the 25th Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar (the Silver Jubilee International Conference) of the Institute in New Delhi, on February 19 to 25, 1978.

"The situation regarding 'shelter and environment' in Asia and Far East is currently undergoing a major transformation not because of industrialization or urbanization, but due to the new values and a greater concern towards the quality of life. The growing population pressure poses serious challenge to the planners who have to find new ways with the limited resources and technological capability to deal with these problems and formulate alternative strategies for growth and development. The most important dimension is the delivery of services to the majority of our people at the end of various distribution systems. And, it is here that each and every nation in Asia and the Far East is looking forward to your expert suggestions and guidance to help usher in a new era of balanced growth and development."

With these words Hon'ble Shri Sikander Bakht, Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation of the Government of India inaugurated the EAROPH VI Congress and the Silver Jubilee International Conference of the Institute of Town Planners, India in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 20th February 1978.

The Congress/Conference was attended by nearly 300 delegates coming from 14 countries amongst which were Belgium, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, U.K. and Vietnam. Delegates from outside India were about 70 and they brought with them first hand experiences of dealing with the problems of human settlements in their respective countries.

The Congress / Conference had also participation from representatives of UNEP, ILO, WHO and the United Nations. A distinctive feature of the Congress / Conference was the key address delivered by Dr. C.V. Narasimhan, Under Secretary General, United Nations. In his key address, he stressed the urgency to deal with the problems of human settlement by national governments and the need for national governments to support fully a programme on human settlement on an inter-country basis at the regional and international levels. He appreciated the role of "NGOs like the EAROPH

in mobilising the government and non-governmental support for actions in the field of Human Settlements on the lines recommended by Vancouver UN Habitat Conference.

The Congress / Conference was organized under the patronage of the Government of India and was hosted by the Institute of Town Planners, India, the national professional body which celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the occasion. It was co-sponsored by the Town and County Planning Organisation of the Government of India and the International Federation for Housing and Planning, Netherlands.

The main theme and sub-themes of the Congress / Conference were discussed in the plenary sessions and the working group sessions. The draft reports emerging from the various sessions were considered in the plenary closing session presided over by Shri Sikander Bakht, the Hon'ble Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation of the Government of India, and was approved

The conclusions and recommendations emerging from the deliberation were prepared.

The quest towards a humane environment can not start better than recalling Mahatma Gandhi's words : "Recall the face of the poorest and the most helpless man whom you may have seen and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him? Will he be able to gain anything by it? Will it restore to him a control over his own life and destiny."

Economics issues, scientific approach and a confidence derived from technological achievements have clouded our approach to the problem of human living and have stripped it of basic compassion, essential for looking at man in his totality. We agree to provide him a shelter with our command over scientific and technological resources, reducing it to the economic minimum, we provide him a job that condemns him to drudgery for life, and we

provide him an environment, a jungle of steel and concrete to which he is a total stranger. We then expect him to be happy and contented and grateful for what he has received. If it turns out that man becomes cruel, emotionally disturbed and behaves unnaturally – we call it a disease and confine him to an asylum. Thus the very advancement is science and technology which should enable us to achieve greater happiness for man has led us to a dehumanized approach on account of its indiscrete use".

This Congress / Conference was concerned with how to bring back compassion into our planning, especially when we dealt with the economically disadvantaged. How do we assured that social justice which was talked of so much reached the lowest of the low and gave him a feeling of security in human community and confidence to bring up his family with the assurance of even balance between physical and emotional needs.

The Congress / Conference was equally concerned with the destructive side of man's actions, the mad rush to consume natural resources and in that process determinate his environment, ultimately leading to its total destruction and condemnation of the future generations to untold sufferings and privation.

Thus the Congress / Conference directed their attention towards man in his totality, to evolve a living environment acceptable to the poorest and the humblest and at the same time to the preservation, protection and conservation of that environment with all available scientific and technological resources and tools. In the context of these objectives, the Congress / Conference set out the recommendations.

15) The Seminar (1984-85) at Trivandrum (now Thiruvananthapuram) discussed the important issue: "Strategies for the Development of Human Settlements"; divided into three plenary sessions. Plenary Session I dealing with the Strategies for the Development of Human settlement: National

Scenario; Plenary Session II dealing with Regional Area Scenario at State and District Levels; and Plenary Session III dealing with Metropolitan Scenario.

In his presidential address Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro outlined the past services of the Institute in training the professional planners to undertake various posts in governments, teaching in institutions, consultancy and research.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri K. Karunakaran, inaugurated the Seminar.

Human Settlements, urban and rural, primarily serve as the organizational framework for providing economic and social services for all the people at different levels. Economic services, such as markets, financial institutions, professional services etc. provided by the settlements are part of the required infrastructure for the various economic activities to be developed in any area. Social services needed by the people may vary from community to community according to the level of social development, existing institutional structure and the occupational pattern. In all cases, however, certain basic amenities and services essentially needed for human living, such as, safe drinking water supply, sanitation, housing, health and educational facilities, etc. Thus, there is a need to evolve an inter-dependent well-knit and complementary settlements pattern which will provide adequate economic services and community facilities at all levels.

During the discussions in the Seminar, it was acknowledged that no conscious efforts have been made to work out a comprehensive policy for human settlements in India. Hardly any attempt has been made towards identifying the strategies for the development of human settlements. Also, a spatial focus was not conspicuous in national Five Year Plans.

The existing human settlements were faced with overcrowding, high densities, inadequate water

supply and sewage disposal system, and other basic necessities of life; and lack of management.

It was observed that the million-plus cities were growing faster than other human settlements. In the perspective development envisaged for India by the end of the century, the number as well as share of the metropolitan cities was anticipated to increase from the present 12 to between 22 to 25 with four of them crossing the 10 million mark to become super-metro. At the end of the spectrum, there were more than 200 cities having a population between one lakh and ten lakh and another 2,000 plus between 50,000 to one lakh.

The Seminar was of the view that it was imperative to have a well-conceived policy of human settlements in which various sizes of the settlements should be made to play a positive and effective role for promoting regional development. The metropolitan centres should be recognized as pivotal to the regional development. However, it was important that they had to become planned and not to become unmanageable. The unrestrained growth of the metro centres was likely to lead to a shortage of the basic infrastructure facilities besides creating problems of environmental degradation and social tension. The Seminar noted with great concern the increasing social unrest as living conditions deteriorated.

The common problem noted in all the metropolitan cities was the absorption within and also of the villages at the periphery. Appropriate plans for these settlements should be prepared to avoid their becoming as fostering slum.

It was pointed out that most of the plans prepared for settlements were unimplementable; because until recently the consideration related to economic dynamism of the region was not linked properly with the physical determinism within the acceptable limits. One major reason for non-implementation of physical plans was identified as the plans were not properly and adequately built into the economic plans at the national and state levels.

The decision makers of the first few national plans did not visualize economic and environmental consequences of investments in public sector projects.

It was also pointed out that even today enough emphasis was not being laid on environmental consideration in the development of settlements, and that economic considerations have overridden other issues.

16) The Seminar (1987-88) held at Bhubaneswar in January 1988 discussed a subject of intrinsic relationship, that is, "Planning for Settlement and Shelter: Towards 21st Century".

Planning for human settlements and shelter has received considerable attention during the recent economic development. Foremost emphasis has to be laid on the spatial planning for development of human settlements and shelter within the framework of available resources in the country as part of our preparation to enter into the 21st century.

The rapid process of unbanisation in recent decades and the endless drift towards a few metropolitan centres have brought certain serious problems. It is well known that almost without exception, all of our major metropolitan centres suffer due to lack of basic public services. Therefore, a comprehensive policy on urbanization supported by policies on human settlements and shelter is the need of the hour in order to evolve future guidelines for the development of urban and rural settlements. Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans included the programmes for development and environmental improvement of slums leading to provisions of better shelter and other facilities. Integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP) was initiated in big cities with the purpose of increasing housing and other facilities. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) started, keeping in view the whole gamut of settlements, planning for

settlement was not limited to urban area only but rural areas were also given due attention. Various agencies of the Central and state governments like Development Authorities and Town and Country Planning Organisation at Centre are involved in planning of settlements and shelter.

Shri D.S. Meshram, President of the Institute, in his presidential address, appreciated the role of the members of the Institute who had acquired invaluable experience in promoting spatial planning as a viable means for development of our towns and cities, commensurate with the typicality of diverse traditions and culture. The numerous human settlements together with their respective natural setting have set up a unique laboratory for the spatial planners to try out their convictions and methodologies. He emphasized that the programme like IDSMT has created an opportunity for town planners to understand the intricacies of development management in general and project planning in particular in the Indian context.

He said that it was heartening that the Central government is keenly awaiting the report of National Commission on Urbanisation to come out with National Urbanisation Policy and National Human Settlement Policy. With regard to the 'International Year for the Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) 1987', the President pointed out that it is high time to deliberate upon the various issues related to the task ahead and come out with specific sets of implementable recommendations, otherwise the pledges taken last year will pass into the folds of history as a bundle of pious rhetoric. The President further pointed out the concern about the core areas in the metropolitan cities which are still throbbing and pulsating business centres, which face the ever growing problems of tenancy and multiple ownership of building and property invasions of higher remunerative land uses and annihilation of tradition living areas and where little has been done by the physical planners to ameliorate the

built environment. He called upon the schools of planning in the country to join hands with the planners in the field to identify such a methodology as it would be futile to deliberate on the policy options for planning of human settlements and shelters only, without concentrating on the contents of a visible methodology to achieve the desired results. The President stated that the Task Force on Housing and Urban Development appointed by the Planning Commission had categorically recommended that planning of human settlements should be considered at regional and sub-regional levels to integrate the benefits of economic development. The President suggested to concentrate on identifying more potent methods of integrating national level economic planning with micro-level settlement planning.

The President also touched upon the planning of tribal areas and stated that from the Fifth Five Year Plan we have separate sub-plans for the tribal areas and efforts are on to suitably interlink in an integrated way the area development and tribal development. The President further elaborated that the Task Force on Tribal Development suggested three tier development at micro, meso and macro levels. Planning Commission has further advised to follow administrative boundaries as far as possible in delineating the tribal regions. He also touched upon the heavy losses of life and property due to natural and man-made disasters in the past. He called upon the town and country planners to take up this challenge also and work hard to establish bench-mark studies in the field of planning for disaster- prone areas.

The Chief Guest, Shri Bala Krushna Jena, Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Development, Orissa, in his inaugural address said that the achievement of a balanced development of settlements is a difficult task because of great uncertainties and complexities inherent in the fast changing scenario of settlements but the task is noble as efforts are required to aim at giving concrete

shape and meaning to the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of the settlements in raising their standard of living and providing comfort, security and pleasure without ill-effect of pollution and environmental degradation. He observed that the task of providing shelter particularly to the weaker sections of society is not only difficult but complex also. Citing the example of Orissa state where the urban population is 12 per cent as against the national average of 22 per cent, he drew the attention of town planners to the peculiar situation prevailing in the state requiring special efforts for proper development of the towns and cities. He also said that pumping resources to only four national cities, i.e. Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai should not be at the cost of other towns in the vicinity. He highlighted the role of small and medium towns in the overall development of the state and implored that more towns of Orissa state should be covered and higher financial assistance should be made available under the Centrally sponsored scheme of IDSMT.

Shri Niranjan Patnaik, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Science and Technology, Government of Orissa, in his valedictory address said "Industrialisation and urbanization are related phenomenon and in order to achieve a balanced development, Orissa government is formulating development plans for the regions covering the area under industrial complexes at Rourkela, Angul, Damanjodi and Paradeep, besides the State Capital Region. He opined that only spatial and sectoral integration can help in our march towards 21st century.

Shri R.L. Pardeep, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development related the efforts being made by the Government of India towards vital issues like development of urban and rural areas and for providing shelter to various sections of the society. He told that in order to provide adequate financial resources to different states and local level agencies, National Housing Bank is being set up, besides Urban Infrastructure Corporation is also being established.

Shri Dalbir Singh, Hon'ble Chief Guest and Union Minister of State for Urban Development in his address said that shelter is one of the most basic needs of any human being and to develop shelters in the planned settlements speaks of the urge for better living in an environment of brotherhood. In the developing nations with population growing fast and urbanization process getting beyond control and management it is time to have a look in the entirety of the phenomenon. Here the demands and resources are very competitive and despite our best intentions, our resources fall short of our aspirations. He said tribal area development has been given special treatment in the Five Year Plans. Ministry of Urban Development is doing its best to boost up the development and planning process.

17) The Seminar (1989-90) held at Roorkee In April 1990 discussed the theme "Emerging Challenges in Spatial Planning with Focus on Manpower, Research and Training" with sub-themes dealing with (i) Professional and Sub-professional Manpower Requirements at National, State and Local Levels, (ii) Education and Training Thrust Area, (iii) Research, Priorities and Thrust Areas, (iv) Habitat Research Priorities. The Seminar was attended by 250 delegates which included physical planners, policy-makers, development management experts, educationists and experts of various disciplines from all parts of the country.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Ajit Singh, former Union Minister for Industries at CBRI auditorium, Roorkee. In his inaugural address, Shri Ajit Singh emphasized that in the process of development in our country, the villages, which were the lowest order settlements in the hierarchy should not be overlooked. He said that Government of India was committed to bestowing on the villages their rightful honour and dignity through integrated area planning. He was also of the view that agro-based rural industries should receive special attention to facilitate harnessing of local resources and skills

and the creation of gainful employment. Emphasizing the challenges faced by planners due to the population migration, fast rate of growth of metropolitan cities, rural development priority, pollution of environment and other factors, Shri Ajit Singh said that to meet these ever growing needs and challenges a suitable machinery involving urban and regional planners in an appropriate manner is required. He was of the opinion that a developing country like India needed about eight qualified planners per million population today. This meant that there should be 6,500 planners in India, whereas there were hardly 1,800 at that time. He also quoted that in United Kingdom there were 60 qualified planners per million population. The corresponding figures for Australia, Canada, Nigeria and Sri Lanka were 46,35,4 and 3 respectively. For India it was only 2.5.

Shri K.C.S. Acharya, former Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Advisor, land use and environment, while delivering his keynote address said that with the expansion that had taken place in the past forty years, prime agricultural lands had gone under concrete and the trend was continuing. Land is very scarce resource and therefore planners should develop norms for land use and enforce them, otherwise "we should be leaving behind most complex problems for the future generation."

The President of the Institute, Shri R.V. Bapat, in his presidential address highlighted that the entire plan formulation process, which is top down and sector specific in nature should be reviewed to introduce grassroots participation. He contended that planning has to start from block levels and move upwards to district, state, regional and national development levels. Such a plan has to integrate spatial planning, giving due regard to environmental, resource harnessing and sector specific development activities. He pointed out that the omission of spatial planning and the alienation of the physical planner from the process of plan making has led to various conflicts between the inter-sector

activities, misuse of prime land and environmental resources which have suffered very heavily. The neglect of human settlements-big and small- is the very outcome of the same. He emphasised that if block-level planning is given priority, it will lead to development of rural areas and help in harnessing micro-level natural endowments, provide job opportunities and enable the rural masses to reap the benefits of development. He urged the Planning Commission to involve the spatial planners and use their expertise for the cause of integrated spatial and economic development at the national and other subsequent levels. The other task which has not been initiated till now and neglected till today in the preparation and determination of national land use by the National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council, the absence of which has deprived the national information for the judicious use of the precious wealth and endowments.

Shri Bapat was critical of the gigantic task before spatial planners which they are required to undertake vis-à-vis the position and status in which they are presently occupied. He pointed out that it was a pity that spatial planners are not even made full incharge of their own planning and development departments.

18) The Congress (1998-99) was held in Bhubaneswar in December 1998, The theme of the Seminar was "Urban Infrastructure Development". The President of the Institute, Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro, in his presidential address described the present status of urban infrastructure as pitiable; the maintenance of assets created was equally grim. Even after 50 years of Independence sizeable section of the urban population do not have access to safe drinking water—a basic necessity. Over half of the urban population is without safe sanitation. Power, drainage, solid waste management, roads, telecom—all have their tale of woes. The massive scale of urbanization, technological advancements, changing life styles and concomitant deteriorating environmental

condition, all call for critical review of the existing situation of urban infrastructure. It would also be imperative to look for innovative approaches for development, financing and management of urban infrastructure so as to improve the efficacy of the urban support system to meet the emerging needs of society.

Shri Riberio further said that an assessment of the existing situation of urban infrastructure has confirmed that growing urban areas are putting an extra burden on already scant infrastructure. Uncontrolled and unplanned demographic growth in urban areas coupled with inadequacy of basic infrastructure service not only affect the quality of life and living environment but also create problems of law and order and urban security. Infact, from the very First Five Year Plan urban infrastructure development has been considered as an integral part of city planning and economic development process; but with meager allocation of resources, provision of urban infrastructure could not keep pace with the increasing demand of basic urban services, with the result there was a yawning gap and huge backlog of physical and social infrastructure, network and utility services, facilities and amenities, transport and other support system. Apart from geographical imbalances in distribution of facilities and services at intra-city level there is also greater variation in quantum of services from town to town and even at intra-town level. City roads and transport system are inadequate to meet the increasing requirement of traffic, leading to congestion, environmental pollution and deterioration in quality of roads due to excess loads. Despite considerable achievement in the power sector, there is severe shortage of power supply vis-à-vis demand in urban and rural areas. Power demand in urban areas has increased manifold but due to chronic power shortage there are frequent power cuts, low voltage, low frequency and high incidence of breakdowns.

About operation and maintenance of urban infrastructure, Shri Reibero said that it was also bad. To justify his statement he quoted the

'India Infrastructure Report' by Rakesh Mohan' which estimate that the total funds required for the period 1996-2001 would fall in the range of Rs. 793 billion to Rs 940 billion. Water supply and toilet facilities alone need an estimated Rs. 210 billion for the period 2001-11 and Rs. 228 billion for 2011-21'. Although basic physical infrastructure is provided, its continued maintenance in an efficient manner pose serious problems. Inadequate or improperly maintained infrastructure does not last its expected life cycle, resulting in 'significant maintenance and repair expenditure which could otherwise be used for providing additional facilities and services. In fact, available resources for infrastructure development and management are far from adequate to match the quality and quantity of the real economic demand. As such, inefficient management of urban infrastructure leads to considerable cost to the functioning of urban systems which in turn affect the economic growth, thereby indirectly putting a brake on the growth of national economy. Provision and delivery of infrastructure service, largely the responsibility of local government are usually financed by the Central or state governments because resources of the local bodies are generally insufficient even to meet their operation and maintenance. Apart from urban local bodies, state line departments and parastatal agencies are also looking after certain infrastructure services such as power, transportation, telecommunication, and social infrastructure including education, health, banks and financial institutions, housing and other related services. Banks and financial institutions which are essential to maintain the economic base of an urban area as well as its hinterland are established by government and the private sector. The housing activity is performed both in public and private sector. The contribution of private sector in building individual housing units is about 90 percent. Yet the contribution of public sector in developing housing plots and provision of infrastructural facilities is crucial.

Shri Ribeiro mentioned that various Central and state sector schemes were contributing in

augmentation of urban infrastructure such as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), the Mega city scheme, Urban Basic Service Programme, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, etc. For instance, the IDSMT Scheme under operation since Sixth Five Year Plan is applicable to towns/cities with a population upto 5 lakh. Under the Scheme, Central, state assistance is provided for components like strengthening of roads, site and service scheme, development of bus/truck terminals, construction of storm water drains, development of market complexes, tourist centres, street lights, slaughter houses, gardens, playgrounds, traffic improvement and management schemes, social amenities for the poor etc.

The President pointed out that despite the sordid state of urban infrastructure development and management the silver lining is that in all these years some components of urban infrastructure are being treated as priority sector. With liberalization of economic policies and globalization of market economies, multilateral agencies, private sector, funding and financing agencies at national and international levels are coming forwards to invest in urban infrastructure development. The need is that the spirit of macro economic policies should percolate down at local level so as to create a congenial investment climate for infrastructure development. Shri Ribeiro advised the fraternity of planners and urban managers that we should gear ourselves to move faster not only to make up the backlog but to meet the emerging needs of urban infrastructure in view of the increasing scale of urbanization in twenty first century.

Shri Ribeiro was of the view that in planning for physical and social infrastructure the prevalent norms and standards and concepts and techniques need to be reviewed in view of the advancement of technology, changing lifestyle and emerging urban patterns. Adequacy, accessibility, multiple utility and commercial viability of urban infrastructure would help in upgradation

of environment and quality of urban life. The norms and standards need to be based on various factors, such as hierarchy of settlements, locational and spatial attributes, affordability, socio-economic compatibility and manageability.

Shri Ribeiro agreed that massive investments of financial resources, both human and managerial, would be required to improve the situation of urban infrastructure. In this connection, he referred to a World Bank Study for the developing countries, holding good for India also which revealed that about 4 percent of GDP per year was invested in physical infrastructure facilities. Of the total investment resources, 12.5 per cent through international development assistance and 7.5 per cent through private capital. Keeping in view the future investment needs pattern of funding would undergo a sea-change. Traditional means of revenue mobilization through local taxes, non-tax revenues, capital grants and loans need to be supplemented by the enhanced role of private sector in providing urban infrastructure.

Concluding his address, Shri Ribeiro said that he had tried to touch upon a few issues which required detailed examination by the professionals and experts present there. There were many more areas which needed their attention so that meaningful discussion takes place.

19) The Congress (1999-2000) on the theme "Urban Development Planning: Challenges in the next Millennium", was held at Jaipur in December 1999, the same venue where ITPI's 7th Seminar had taken place in 1958. Some of the Characteristic features of the urban India on the eve of the new millennium were indications of the rise and progress of the service sector—infrastructure technology, growing dependence on cyber administration and e-governance—otherwise the contribution of the same old problems of rapidly urbanizing societies, though in accentuated forms – rising levels of

urban poverty, deficiency of basic services and amenities, deteriorating environmental conditions. The Congress was expected to provide new directions to meet urban development planning challenges in the years to come.

The President Shri D.S. Meshram, said that an assessment of urban planning activities over the years, reveal that we have come a long way from piecemeal planning measures undertaken within the purviews of municipal acts, improvement trust acts, to comprehensive planning and from development plans to development planning. Urban development as an integrated part of economic development was recognized in the very First Plan, but a momentum in promoting the cause of urban development was generated only in the Third Plan. He mentioned important landmarks in urban development planning—integrated urban development programme of large towns/cities. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns continuing with the needed modifications, Urban Basic Services Programme, strengthening of urban infrastructure, water supply and sanitation schemes, formulation of National Housing and Habitat Policy, enactment of 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, for strengthening local bodies, involvement of private sector in urban development. All these would have far reaching implications on urban development planning in the years to come.

The President said that the next millennium would be a basket—both of challenges for urban India and opportunities as well for the best use of upto-date information, technology for development purpose. A major challenging task to improve the mechanism of planning process in the country would be integration of physical plans with investment plans at city, state and national levels. Major problems identified in making the development planning process more realistic and effective were: weak database, inadequate base maps, non-use of innovative planning development and management techniques, cumbersome and long drawn

procedures for plan approval, faulty revision mechanisms, ineffective regional planning system, etc.

Urban land policy and strategy play a crucial role in catalyzing planned urban development. But the present policies and strategies do not take a comprehensive approach. Inventory of urban land records would go a long way in implementing land use development policies. Further, land assembly and development approaches, currently in vogue needed to be practiced on a wider canvas. Differential planning policy for urban land and rationalization of development control measures were also necessary for planned urban development.

Follow-ups of 74th CCA in respect of strengthening of financial and functional base of local bodies, their clear cut jurisdictional demarcation to avoid overlapping in their functioning are required. The Presidential address touched upon various urban problems—urban infrastructure and services, housing shortages and cost-reducing measures, urban renewal and regeneration programmes, water supply and sanitation, carrying capacity of roads, traffic engineering techniques, public transport modes, unified metropolitan transport authorities etc. and suggested measures to improve the situation.

Financing of urban development and infrastructure projects is a very daunting problem : as against the existing flow of funds of Rs. 50 to 60 billion per annum, the required amount would be Rs. 253 billion to Rs. 278 billion per annum for the next 10 years (1995-2005). (Rakesh Mohan's India Infrastructure Report). To undertake this gigantic task, it would be inevitable to take recourse to commercialization of such projects, resorting to user charges, public-private partnership, accessing capital market, creating enabling environment for investors, etc. To make accessibility of the urban poor to the basic amenities easy, convergence of all the poverty alleviation programmes at local and community levels would be required.

Growing income inequalities side by side with spatial disparities in facilities and amenities are fertile grounds for urban crimes. Planning measures for decongesting low-income settlements, earmarking residential land for the urban poor should be part of appropriate mechanism for mitigating the crime situation. Environmental action plan as part of development planning process and mandatory environmental impact assessment for all projects at local level covering an area of five hectares would help in tackling urban environmental problem.

The address dwelt on the need for preserving the urban heritage. Conserving, protecting and rejuvenating old built-up area should not become the casualty of the race for advanced technology and consumerism. Heritage conservation is facilitated by appropriate building by-laws and regulations.

Development of a comprehensive urban information (URIS), involving various aspects of urban planning and development, was essential for planning, development, monitoring and management. Preparation of upto date and accurate base maps on large scale with the help of latest techniques should get priority attention. Stress was laid on strengthening planning education, research support base and training facilities to capably undertake the growing job of urban development planning. Besides more and more dependence on information and mapping technology like GIS, GPS, remote sensing etc. advanced planning and implementation techniques, such as TDR, AR, land pooling should be used as spatial planning techniques to facilitate urban development process.

The address stressed the need for heritage conservation and tourism development, especially in the context of Jaipur, the venue of the present Congress, internationally recognized for its "classic urban design, imperial outlook, artistic, beauty, symmetry in planning and

harmony with natural environment". The heritage of Jaipur "needs to be conserved for years to come".

20) The Congress (2000-2001) was held at Hyderabad, which had earlier hosted three such seminars, but this time with a difference: Hyderabad now also known as Cyberabad, indicating a change in its urban function, entering into the service centre of the economy-sponsored by more than ten bodies, it was expected to bring out specific recommendations for actions to be taken for channelising the opportunities provided by information technology for urban and regional planning in the new millennium. There could perhaps be no more opportunities, avenue to chart a new road map for planning, development and management of urban centres in the infotechage. The topic of the Congress was : "Information Technology for Urban and Regional Planning in the new Millennium".

The President, Shri D.S. Meshram, observed that the Infotech Revolution held great promise to quicken the process of governance and administration for better functioning of towns and cities. Distances have been reduced, communication has increased tremendously, human activities are increasingly performed through internets, distances between workplace and residence are vanishing. All these points to a change in the city structure requiring a different mind set for urban planning.

The Congress at Hyderabad assumed special significance because infotech provides a range of applications—collection, collation, sorting, computation and analysis of basic data and information, easier to disseminate information, evaluate and monitor the plan, conduit impact assessment studies, assess and review. These applications would improve planning methodologies, quickens the development mechanisms and strengthen urban management system. The Congress would focus on applications of information technology in plan preparation, implementation and enforcement.

He said that with the emergence of ICE age, resulting from convergence of infotech, communication technology and entertainment, the cultural gap between urban and rural areas is decreasing. This held the possibility of decongesting urban centres. With the fast communication technology and internet, we are moving towards "global village" IT habitat.

The President in his address recounted the immense benefits and uses of information technology tools- such as remote sensing, aerial photography, satellite imagery, GIS, GPS, etc. which are increasingly being used, helping in preparation of base maps, identification of urban sprawls, spatial growth patterns, land use analysis, land suitability for different activities – all helping in plan preparation exercise.

As for the potentials of IT for plan implementation, the plan proposals can be disseminated through inter active computer system. The agencies involved in the implementation of the plan could make use of the plan while taking up different projects of development. Once a project is implemented and its details are added on the website by the concerned departments, the coordinating agency can know the uptodate status on implementation, which could not be known in the absence of computer based interactive system. The potentials of interactive system could be harnessed for timely implementation of the plan proposals.

The need for urban information system, including land record data, in terms of ownership, use, built up areas, structural condition, value, property tax assessment, availability of basic civic services, etc. was stressed. Digitised map on 1:1000 scale which provides location of all properties, utility lines, facilities and services for us of local development agencies. For management and governance purpose this map will be of immense use. Geo-coded maps available on computer screen would prove to be an asset for urban management.

In the field of education and training, he said the tele-conferencing, distance learning, information dissemination, aggregation and desegregation of information, sharing of experiences and information through networking, public participation in planning process through internet, development of theme based internet platform for wider use and reference are some of the emerging areas which should form part of training to improve quality of planning education with the help of information technology. In view of the impact of IT on functioning of towns and cities existing and modified. In order to make the role of planners effective in planning and development agencies, a Town Planner should be Member Secretary in MPs and DPc being constituted in light of 74th Constitution Amendment Act. According to him the future planners should be more of 'techno-yogi' and 'silicon surfer' alongwith co-ordinator and professional experts.

As for the objectives and achievements of the Institute, he said that promoting and inculcating an understanding of the subject of town planning and looking after the interests of its professionals were among its main objectives. As regards its achievements in the field of planning education, the Institutes active interest in setting up schools of planning, state town planning departments, formulating planning legislation is acknowledged by all. The Institute is associated with AICTE; its President is Co-Chairman of the joint Board of Architecture and Town and Country Planning education of the AICTE. The Institute is preparing a report on 'Planning Education in the 21st century in India'. The Associateship Examination of the Institute is equivalent to post-graduate degree in town planning, the revised Model Urban and Regional Planning and Development Law, the Model Recruitment Rules, the UDPFI Guidelines have been brought by the Institute. Its area of operation and activities has controversely expanded so much so that there are at present 20 regional chapters.

21) The Congress (2002-2003) on 'Urban and Regional Planning Reforms' was held

at Chandigarh, 'the City Beautiful', designed by Corbusier (Charles Edouard Jeanneret, 1887-1965), the Swiss architect living in France, and a source of inspiration to the urban designers. The Congress was sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and co-sponsored by eight other bodies.

The President, Shri D.S. Meshram spoke about the accomplishment of the Institute since 1951. It has grown in strength in respect of the number of planners on its roll-from 15 to 2000- promoting and inculcating and understanding of the subject of urban and regional planning, its necessity for the health and orderly living where the cities numbering (more than 5,000 and an urban population of 285 million, 27.78 per cent of the total population, Census 2001). The untiring efforts of the founder members of the Institute impressing upon the governments at all levels resulted in realizing the utility of master plans/ development plans, so much so that 900 development plans have been prepared and 250 more are in different stages of preparation and approval. Regulation of the development and growth of towns and cities goes to the credit of town planning movement in the country. There are other achievements of the Institute during the 55 years or so of its life : promoting urban planning education in a number of planning schools; promoting research in planning and development of human settlements; promoting of the preparation of model recruitment rules of professional planners; organizing annual town and country planning seminars on subjects of topical interest, providing an opportunity to interact and share the experiences of planners, administrators, policy-makers from abroad and within the country.

Urban and regional planning entered a new stage with momentous changes like economic liberation, deregulations, new industrial and housing policies throwing with challenges and opportunities to urban planners.

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) called for structural changes in the planning

process, plan implementation and management. The Amendment gave constitutional recognition to spatial planning. Significantly, the Twelfth Schedule relates to urban planning, including town planning, regulation of land use and building conservation, planning for social and economic development. The Amendment provides for constitution of DPCs and MPCs for preparation of development plans. It lays emphasis on devolution of power, responsibility and resource to the local bodies. This Amendment together with the 73rd is a big step towards a major reform in rural and urban local government. It has revived the concept of district planning and made specific provisions for plan preparation, financial outlays, etc.

The national workshop on 'Master Plan Approach: Its Efficacy and Alternatives' was followed by the preparation of 'Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines' which proposed a hierarchy of interrelated plans – a policy oriented long term (20-25 years) Perspective Plan (PP), and an comprehensive medium term (5 years) Development Plan (DP), (within the framework of the PP), an Annual Plan (AP) for implementation of DP, synchronizing with economic planning system of Five Year Plans.

The President emphasized the point that plan implementation and enforcement were equally important. In all plans, prepared at various levels, mechanisms for their implementation, enforcement and management need to be built within the local government system itself. This could be achieved by proper horizontal and vertical integration involving both public and private agencies. He also said that effective monitoring was an important part of implementation of DPs. Integration of fiscal and physical components is another point to be considered.

Preparation of plans need a strong data base at city and ward levels. To strengthen the data

base, emerging techniques of aerial photography, remote sensing and GIS need to be used besides using the conventional methods. Internets, WWWs (World Wide Webs,) as part of information technology have affective technologies, urban education, research and training, planning. Planning laws need to be changed to facilitate use of such innovations. Innovative techniques like TDR, AR, land pooling and re-adjustment techniques practiced as implementation tools and innovations like remote sensing, GIS, GPS for land assembly and development promote the cause of town and country planning education and practice in our country. Planning education needs to be reoriented accordingly.

The President observed that planning and development of our towns and cities has not met with the desired level of success. Causes and factors which inhibit the processes of urban plan preparation, plan implementation and plan enforcement need to be identified.

22) The Congress (2004-2005) held at Indore focused on the main theme 'Plan Implementation and Enforcement: Innovative Mechanism and Techniques' with the sub-themes : (i) Public Participation and Partnership, (ii) Regulations Promoting Development; (iii) Governance and Capacity Building; (iv) Experiences of Mixed Land Use in Madhya Pradesh (Local Sub-theme).

The President of the Institute, Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, in his presidential address, said that the planning process, as all of us would acknowledge, included plan-making, development component and enforcement functions. There was, by and large, agreement about the fact like the development plans were one of the major instruments for shaping planned urban form of our settlements. But it was also a fact that desired level of quality of living environment could not be attained due to poor implementation of development plans resulting in unwanted and unplanned and unauthorised

development culminating in the unintended developments of squatters and slums, and incongruous land uses.

More than 1200 development plans, as he informed, had been prepared by that time, by town planning departments, urban development authorities and municipal corporations of various categories of urban settlements. However, majority of development plan proposals had not been implemented because planning instruments lacked teeth, and governance structures were incapacitated both in terms of political and bureaucratic will.

Various stakeholders have put forward a number of reasons for non-implementation of development plans and policies. However, five major reasons are often underscored. These include non-preparation of detailed plans at town levels like Zonal Plans as in the case of Delhi Master Plan/Bhopal Development Plan; inadequate people's participation in the plan preparation as well as in the implementation; weak financial resource base of urban local bodies, political interference; lack of co-operation and co-ordination with other related organizations and line departments or agencies responsible for the development and governance of cities and towns.

Implementation of development plans, policies and planning projects entailed that the various land uses designated on city maps were required to be translated into the reality on the ground. Planners, therefore, must have the capacity to prepare the development plans, which could then be amended or revised according to changes in the dynamic living changes to suit the needs and aspirations of the people in the context of sustainable development. It hardly needed further emphasis that land uses shown on the city maps in respect of various activity systems were not necessarily sacrosanct but reflect basic requirements of the people of healthy living environment. In this context the question of permissibility for mixed land uses for the

convenience of people and to reflect socio-economic necessity and efficiency needs to be addressed without emphasizing much on preconceived, fixed, and rigid notions / ideas.

It was also essential for the implementation of development plans to have adequate legal backing so as to make it implementable and enforceable. However, merely creating legal frame works will not ensure effectiveness of development plans. It has to be supported by managerial resources and capacity with adequate powers to see that no distortion or deviation from development plan proposals take place, unless it forms part of the felt needs of the society at large, and is done according to well laid down statutory procedures. Any laissez-faire approach to the subject actually jeopardize development processes.

Another relevant issue was public participation, particularly in India, in the post 74th Constitution Amendment Act, the role of people at the grassroot level becomes very significant. Therefore, the question, as to what extent public participation actually takes place, was very crucial to development processes. The whole idea of governance and the role of administrators, elected representatives, citizens and town planners, becomes rather very complex and needed to be debated adequately in order to address this issue, particularly in terms of capacity building of stake-holders.

Urban governance was no longer restricted to what governments did. Local communities, local governments, local businesses and industry groups were the major stakeholders in the city. A participation structure of governance was one in, which stakeholders had ample scope to voice their opinions for achieving better quality of life to the people. Success of planning depended on the extent to which each stake holder could articulate his opinion in respect of plan implementation. In the development process, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can serve effectively as groups to articulate the demand/concerns of local communities.

Political will and administrative efficiency will certainly ensure planned and orderly development of our cities. Planners involvement was required not only at plan preparation level and/or formulation level but also at plan implementation level in order to ensure that proposals conceived get translated in letter and spirit by taking cognizance of ground realities. Therefore planners must seek to devise instruments that deliver implementation of development plan policies in a changing spatial environment.

Turning to the planning education, the President said that “we should acknowledge that the whole purpose of education was to create a cadre of professionals who can catalyse the development process keeping in mind the need to increase social equity. Social stability with an inclusive approach without losing the fact that at the end of the day, the quality of human environment will not be compromised in the name of single parameter affordability. The myth that urban planning is rooted in physical planning has gone through a full circle and a genre of people with social, economic and aesthetic considerations with their foot prints in the cultural milieu of their own but global in their outlook with effective decision making and management capabilities will be the order of the day”.

Concluding his address, the President remarked that he had tried to briefly touch upon some of the important issues which, of course, would require detailed examination by the delegates present there. Further, he added that he was however aware of the fact that besides these, many more issues would require their attention for meaningful discussions.

23) The Congress (2005-2006) held at Amritsar in January 2006 discussed the theme “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: Spatial Planning Implications’ with sub-themes dealing with Planned Development of Identified Settlements; Integrated and Equitable Provision of Infrastructure; Urban Reforms, and

Development of Border Settlement : Case Study – Amritsar.

Shri D.S. Meshram, President of the Institute, in his Presidential address, first, gave the background and the salient features of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and then discussed the spatial implications of the National Urban Renewal Mission. The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) consisting of two sub-missions, infrastructure and governance to be administered by Ministry of Urban Development, and the other on basic services to the urban poor, to be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, in December, 2005, to focus attention on integrated development of infrastructure and services, secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management, ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in urban infrastructural services, planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out-growths, urban corridors, so that urbanization takes place in a dispersed manner, scale-up the delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor, to take up urban renewal programme, i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) city area to reduce congestion and provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing services such as education, health and social security.

To be implemented over the next seven years (Dec. 2005 to Dec. 2012), the JNNURM will entail investment partnerships among the Central government, state governments and local bodies. The components which could be considered for funding under the JNNURM are water supply and sanitation; sewerage and solid waste management, construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains;

laying, improving and widening of arterial and sub-arterial roads and bridges; construction and development of bus and truck terminals, environmental improvement; construction of working women hostels, night shelter, community toilet, etc. street lighting, slaughter houses, civic amenities like playgrounds, stadiums, community halls, hospitals, waste management and urban transport.

JNNURM targets to cover mega cities, cities with million plus population, state capitals and cities of cultural and tourism importance, numbering 60. However state governments will have option to replace cities other than, identified state capitals in place of cities/ towns with less than one million population.

Under JNNURM, it is mandatory on state governments to prepare 'City Development Plan' (CDP). The CDP focus on the development of economic and social infrastructure, strategies that deal specifically with issues affecting the urban poor, strengthening of municipal governance and their financial accounting and budgeting systems and procedures, creation of structures for bringing in accountability and transparency and elimination of legal and other bottlenecks that have stifled the land and housing market. It provides a basis for cities to undertake urban sector reforms that help direct investment into city-based infrastructure. Thus CDP emphasis is more on attracting investments and is totally silent on spatial planning/improvement/development activities, not to take of regional aspects. However, the components identified for funding under JNNURM would have spatial and regional implications. Another aspect of CDP, as mentioned by the President, Shri D.S. Meshram was the 'silence' of CDP on Master Plan (MP)/ Development plan; even do not take cognizance of the presence of the Master Plan, despite that majority of towns and cities identified under JNNURM have second generation Master Plans; Amritsar is one example. Amritsar Master Plan -2021 is the third generation (1st 1976-96; 2nd-1997-2001; and 3rd 2000-2021 master plan) which is in operation.

In fact, master plan is an important instrument in guiding and regulating development of towns and cities over a period of time and contributes to planned development both conceptually and operationally. There may, therefore, be conflict between CDP and M.P., in that case the provisions of Master Plan would take precedence, being statutory document.

CDP, in essence, attempts unbundling of projects; however, the unbundling of projects should not be taken in isolation of Master Plan but such projects, as pointed out by the President, should emerge from proposals enunciated in the Master Plan. Further, he pointed out that the proposals should be phased out in the form of projects and programmes together with their priority. The President was further of the view that CDP should strive at integrating economic development plans at macro level and physical development plan at micro level in conformity with Master Plan.

Another point raised by the President in his address was the establishments of corporate organizations by the Central government for the implementation of the projects to be funded under the Mission. It was feared, that the establishment of such organizations would create multiplicity of agencies, overlapping jurisdictions and functions besides the increase of establishment, administrative and operational costs which would be loaded to the project. It was suggested that the function of coordination, supervision and implementation of projects under the Mission should be left to the direction of the state governments to identify the agency from existing personnel of urban development.

It was pointed out that the role and functions of District Planning Committee and the Metropolitan Planning Committee should also be ensured because CDP appears to be silent on the issue of horizontal and vertical coordination between plans prepared by DPC/MPC.

The President welcomed the emphasis given by the Mission on redevelopment of inner cities

but cautioned that the modalities of relocation are required to be worked out because, in majority of cases, it has been seen that relocation of people and business establishments in new locations was generally not successful and met with resistance from the local people.

On the sub theme 'Development of Border Settlement : Case study of Amritsar', the President of the Institute paid a rich tribute to the Amritsar, the city of Golden Temple, which symbolizes the spiritual heritage of the people of Punjab, a city of national and international importance; he traced its growth from a small village in 1577 A.D. to the size of a metropolis in 2001; the only border town of this size in India- located at a distance of 28 km from Indo-Pak border. During this period it has also grown as a major trading and commercial town. It is considered as one of the most important land port of India.

Though Amritsar has grown in size and activities its problems have also grown in the same way : overcrowding and congestion, acute shortage of housing, expansion of urban areas without adequate provision of urban infrastructure resulting in creation of slums, unorganized commercial activities along the roads leading to ribbon development, lack of parking facilities, traffic congestion, slow movement of traffic, etc.

There is need of planned development of the city. Amritsar, being a border town is required to be planned in such a manner that it facilitates and does not hinder the smooth functioning of the cantonment and its surrounding areas and the movement of military activities during wars. The Town Planning Department, Government of Punjab has prepared the Master Plan 2000-2021, for Amritsar. This Master Plan based on 1991 census, as 2001 census was not available at that time. Amritsar has now acquired metropolitan status.

The town of Amritsar is also required to be planned and seen in the regional context,

assumes more importance due to opening up of border which will give fillip to trade and commerce activities. In addition, the upgradation of Raja Sansi Airport resulting into manifold increase in Air traffic is also required to be given more weightage. Now that Amritsar town has been included in the list of towns to be covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and it is mandatory to prepare City Development Plan (CDP), all these aspects are required to be revisited.

24. The Congress (2006-07) was held at Kochi (earlier known as Cochin). The theme of the Congress was 'Reforms in Town and Country Planning Legislations' with four sub-themes (1) Emerging Town and Country Planning Processes; (2) Making Cities Safer (3) Participatory Planning; and (4) Development Control Regulations and Bye-Laws (Local theme). This was ITPI's fourth visit to the state of Kerala.

The President, Shri D.S. Meshram, recapitulated the objectives and achievements of the Institute. The Institute has grown in strength, over the years, as far as the number of qualified planners is concerned- from 15 to 2,500 on its roll. It has all along strived to promote awareness of the subject of urban and regional planning, its relevance and application to development of towns and cities; advancing study and research in planning and development of human settlements. The Institute published Model Recruitment Rule for guidance of the Central and the state governments in the matter of recruitment of town planners. ITPI organizes Zonal Conferences on regional and local issues. It has been interacting with AICTE to promote planning education. The Institute persuaded the AICTE to constitute a Special All India Board of Studies in Town and Country Planning Education, effective from September, 2006. Among the promotional activities of the Institute is the Annual Organisation of National Town and Country Planners Congress, share experiences of individual professional and educationalists to reorient the planner to new theories and techniques.

He said that town planning as a government responsibility and as a professional discipline is a twentieth century phenomenon. New towns like Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela etc. and Capital cities like Chandigarh, Bhubhaneswar, though built according to well-conceived master plans, but without any statutory provision. Statutory provision of master planning in India was inspired by the British Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. The first Town and Country Planning Seminar, held at Hyderabad in 1953, was on this subject.

The Central Town and Country Planning Organisation, in collaboration with ITPI drafted a Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law, which was adopted by most of the states after changes according to their local conditions.

The President indicated some salient features of the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts as a giant step toward reform in development plan making: devolution of powers to the people; envisaging the constitution of three types of local bodies to bring about uniformity in the constitution of municipalities; a new schedule – Twelfth Schedule – added to the Constitution, which among other things, included urban planning including town planning, regulation of land use and construction of buildings.

ITPI authored UDPFI Guidelines which recommended urban development planning system comprising of four inter-related plans of different durations: Perspective Plans, Development Plans, Annual Plans and Plans of Projects/Schemes. A Seven Year Plan-Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) entailing investment partnership among the Central and state governments and local bodies. The Mission aims reforms of two types – mandatory and optional; the former includes implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in the 74th CCA repeal of ULFRA, etc and the latter include revision of Bye-laws to stream line the approval process

for construction of buildings development sites, etc; simplification of agricultural land for non-agricultural uses.

JNNURM makes it mandatory to prepare City Development Plans (CDP). CDP would focus on development of economic and social infrastructure, strategies which deal with issues affecting the urban poor, elimination of bottleneck, legal and other, which have stifled land and housing markets.

Over 140 Special Economic Zones, near growing urban areas and at other strategic locations – airports, seaports having the potentials of creating 5,00,000 jobs, will have direct bearing on the mother city and the interests of the global and Indian Capital. Displacement of the agriculturalists and other people is an intricate problem. To avoid conflict between economic liberalization policies and the planning statutes, existing planning policies and practices and planning legislations required to be reviewed. Future cities with the location of technology parks, knowledge cities, cyber cities, malls multiplexes, etc. there is an increasing demand for increased FAR, height restrictions, local aspects like setback from roads. He advised that these problems should become part of the whole gamut of planning system for achieving common goal of economic growth and planned development” of cities and towns so that they do not act at cross-purpose.

He said that the prevailing legislations were enacted in the fifties and recent developments like the two CCA, JNNURM, SEZ, Economic liberalization, a drastic change in the economic base of more and more towns and cities as a result of new activities, technological innovations like GIS, GPs, etc implementation tools like TDR, AR, TPS, etc. all urgently call for an examination of existing rules, regulations and laws to accommodate the new initiatives.

He appreciated Kerala government initiative to enact Kerala Municipalities Act 1994 after 73rd

and 74th CAAs for administration, creation of DPCs and devolution of powers to local bodies.

25) The Congress (2007-08) was held at Kolkata in December 2007. The main theme of the Seminar was “Planning and Development of Peri-Urban Areas” with a focus on the sub-themes: Planning and Development Policies; Implications of Peri-Urban Developments; Financing and Management of Infrastructure; and Integrated Needs of Urban Poor in the Development Process – as the local theme.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Ashok Bhattacharya, Minister-in-Charge, Municipal Affairs Department and Urban Development Department, Government of West Bengal. Shri Bhattacharya appreciated the theme of the Seminar – Planning and Development of Peri-Urban Areas- an issue which is of extreme significance in the context of increasing urbanisation which is being witnessed throughout the world in 21st century—the Century of Urbanisation. Shri Bhattacharya stated that as per United Nations estimates, during the year 2007 the world population was 660 crore, with almost half of them living in urban areas. United Nations projected that by 2030, six out of every ten people will live in towns and cities as the world’s population is expected to climb to 820 crores; however, a major share of this population will be living in slums and peri-urban areas. Cities in the developing world confront challenge of a rapidly globalizing urban world. While the global spread of urbanization has positive impact and created a lot of opportunities, it has also created many problems which are acting as barriers to potential gains. The cities are faced with problems of inequality, civil unrest, increased competition for basic needs and access to essential services, socio-political and economic institutions and health threats. Besides, the impact of the climatic change and environmental stress has also heightened the problems, particularly for the urban poor residing in slums and peri-urban areas.

West Bengal, as informed by Shri Bhattacharya, is also experiencing urbanization in similar fashion

to those of the other developing countries through out the world, especially in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The state government is seized of this potential urban growth and has been continually devising measures for providing healthy urban systems in the state. As a matter of policy, the state government had introduced the decentralized paradigm of planning and development in both rural and urban areas. Further, he said that West Bengal was pioneer in implementing almost all the provisions of 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution and constituted Metropolitan Planning Committees, with an Executive Committee and five sectoral sub-committees with elected political representatives. Besides, there are District Planning Committees in each district, which are functioning well.

Peri-urban area, Shri Bhattacharya said, is used to describe such areas that are in some form of transition from rural to urban and may also be clusters of residential development within rural landscape. These areas often form the immediate urban-rural interface and a majority of the peri-urban areas are on the fringe of established urban centres. Acute shortage of available habitable land and its escalating prices in core of cities is compelling the poor as well as the new immigrants to live in peri-urban areas of the cities. These peri-urban areas are experiencing much of pollution and environmental degradation as a result of new industrial units and manufacturing industries being setup outside of core city areas. Besides, increasing migration of rural people being engaged continually in various informal sectors has a tendency to live in the nearby areas of the industrial unites and economic centres in which they work. They live in these peri-urban areas where provision of infrastructure is inadequate and quality of life is generally poor. These areas are virtually transformed into urban sprawls. As a result, these areas get developed in an unplanned and haphazard manner with both authorized and unauthorized developments. Peri-urban areas are also experiencing conversion of agricultural land into habitable land. Shri Bhattacharya stated

that in a recent study done by the Ahmedabad Space Application Centre, it was revealed that about 135 sq km. of area had been developed in an unplanned manner surrounding Kolkata city. Due to that unplanned expansion it was observed that only 15 to 20 persons were residing in each acre of land, which could have accommodated around 100 persons if the development would have been undertaken in a planned manner.

In this context, Shri Bhattacharya emphasized that we should focus discussions on some new concept of comprehensive planning. According to him Comprehensive Development Plan must be prepared to meet long term demands of the developing cities, optimizing resource allocation, co-ordinating the development between urban and rural areas, specifying the scale and development orientation and realizing sustainable development in terms of society, economy, population, resources and environment. Besides, the development objectives must focus on forming a social development and establishing well distributed residential communities with clean environment, adequate facilities, comfortable living and convenient transportation.

In his presidential address, Shri V. Satyanarayana, also described the 'Peri-urban Area' as a space in the process of rapid transformation from rural to urban on the outskirts of mega-cities, metropolitan areas and other larger cities. In the larger urban agglomerations, peri-urban areas have tendency to grow along the urban corridors at faster rate. Often transformation in such areas are generally unplanned and haphazard. There are both authorized and unauthorized developments including informal settlements and slums. Provision of services and infrastructure is inadequate and quality of life is generally poor. The transformation of peri-urban areas is inevitable. Development in these areas is inevitable. Development in these areas is governed by several agencies including village panchayats, nagar panchayats, district

administration, Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), District Planning Committee (DPC), Development Authorities. Functional responsibilities of such agencies are not clear; their functions are overlapping and their actions are not co-ordinated. Shri Sathyanarayana stressed that the District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees constituted under the Constitution Amendment Acts could be important authorities to guide the development in such areas and Master Plan and Regional Plan could be more appropriate and effective tool in this direction.

On the local theme "Integrating Needs of the Urban Poor in the Development Processes" he stated that urban poverty was a stark reality due to lack of access to employment, adequate housing, services, social protection, health care and education. It is more prominent in metropolitan areas and Kolkata is no exception. Similar is the case with Hyderabad—a radial city with 33 roads – which is also experiencing the problem of rapid growth and huge developments in the form of SEZs, Industrial Parks, IT, ITES, Bio-technology complex, large residential complex/enclaves in the peri-urban areas in Hyderabad. In the absence of proper co-ordination mechanisms between various agencies which are responsible for granting permissions or approvals of layouts and buildings, the problem of provision of infrastructure both physical and social, besides road networks are assuming alarming proportions. Therefore, there was an urgent need to create Metropolitan Planning Committee (MCP) to co-ordinate the planning and development activities in the vast peri-urban areas of Hyderabad.

26) The 2009-2010 National Town and Country Planning Congress was held at Nagpur on the timely theme of "Inclusive Planning for Empowering the Urban Poor". The importance of the theme lay in the fact that there are 80.7 million persons living below poverty line (BPL) in the centres of the country, who generally migrated from the rural areas and small towns in search of employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. The

migratory stream was so big that even the growing urban area was unable to absorb the flow and provide the bare minimum of the basic needs to them. With limited access to employment opportunities, shelter, health care, they are marginalized. They need to be included in the main stream of development through provision of opportunities for access to shelter, employment and basic services.

The relevance of the theme could also be judged by the fact that governments at various levels were busy in framing policies of the uplift of the urban poor. The Institute realized that urban planning which provides spatial dimension to economic and social development could also make some contribution towards inclusive development. ITPI organized the Congress with the Sub-themes : (1) Access to shelter, livelihood opportunities and infrastructure; (2) Institutional mechanisms and planning processes; (3) Mobilisation of resources for the poor; and (4) Slum rehabilitation and redevelopment initiatives in Maharashtra. The last one was a local theme. The concept of inclusive planning in the contest of urban planning was thus further sharpened by the four sub-themes.

The President, Shri D.S. Meshram, made it clear that the concept of "inclusive planning" meant access to jobs, shelter and social services for all. He said that urban planning provides spatial dimension to economic and social development and so urban planning should become more inclusive, localized and pro-poor. He therefore stressed the need for more effective linkages between social, economic and spatial planning. This integration leads to improvement in the efficiency of the working of the city economy.

Empowerment of the urban poor concept be realized when they feel that they have stake in the city, are allowed to participate in the decision-making process, are capable of bringing about desired changes in the delivery system by having sufficient influence on the decisions of government agencies.

In the present planning process, the urban poor is generally invited at the implementation stage;

they should also be involved at plan preparation and enforcement stage, because they are one of the major stakeholders in the urban planning and development process. They can determine what emerges from the government policy makers.

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007 said that nearly all housing shortage pertained to the urban poor. The President observed that along with employment opportunities location of such opportunities was also necessary to be taken into account. He also said that the Congress's special focus was the poor who remained exclusive from fulfilling their basic needs.

He said that institutional mechanism and efficient urban governments are back-bones of planning. They are being reformed, such as the new institutions like MPCs and DPCs for the devolution of planning functions to local bodies under the 74th CCA, but the progress "is very slow".

It is sometimes argued that resources are scarce which is responsible for lack of access to shelter and basic infrastructure for the urban poor. That is so in all the developing countries, but, he felt that in this country "we have remained less successful in eliminating galloping inequalities, resulting in very poor access of the poor to livelihood opportunities and critical infrastructure". He felt that the response of the policy-makers and planners to the resource scarcity argument' are inadequate and needs to be revisited if one is genuinely interested in empowering the poor".

The President observed "India is at a juncture of decentralized urban planning process and new avenues of financial resource generation and high levels of technical capability are being opened up. That has positive implications for introduction of new urban planning and development strategies which are pro-poor. In order to address this scenario there is a need to effectuate inclusive and participating process of urban planning and development."

TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITIONS, THEIR VALUE

Professor Patrick Geddes and Town Planning Exhibitions in India

The first Town Planning Exhibition held in India, in recent times, was the one organized in the year 1915 at Madras (now Chennai) by Prof. Patrick Geddes. Prof. Geddes (1854-1932), an eminent ecologist, was considered as one of the major contributors to the development of modern urban and regional planning. His second contribution was the "Cities and Town Planning Exhibition", which did more to boost his international reputation in the town planning movement. It was at the invitation of Lord Pentland, the then Governor of Madras state (now Tamil Nadu) that Prof. Geddes organized the Town Planning Exhibition at Madras in 1915. This Exhibition aroused tremendous interests of the citizens of Madras and highlighted the importance of town planning in ensuring an orderly growth of towns and cities. Prof. Geddes took the Exhibition later to other cities like Conjeevarem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Bellary, Salem, Indore, Bhopal, Baroda, Nagpur, Lucknow, Kapurthala, Patiala, etc. These Exhibitions were particularly directed towards a concern for social conditions and urban development and attracted town planners, municipal administrators, civil servants and professionals, business people. Since then not many town planning Exhibitions were held in India.

Town Planning Exhibitions Organized by the Institute of Town Planners, India

Since 1952, the Institute of Town Planners, India has held almost every year a town planning and housing Exhibition in conjunction with the Seminar.

These Exhibitions have served as factual background to the deliberations of the Annual Seminars held in principal cities of India and have

enabled the public to see the planning and housing developments which were taking place in the various cities of the states and Union territories. The Exhibitions and Seminars have enabled the Institute to bring together the professional town planners and planning officials engaged in the practice and administration of town and country planning, to establish liaison with the general public as well as non-official organizations and individuals interested in these subjects, to establish close contact between them, to correlate their experience in a graphic and vivid form and to facilitate mutual understanding and appreciation of their respective view points, ultimately resulting in the growth of the town and country planning movement in our country.

Shri C. Govindan Nair, President of the Institute, during 1963-64, and Joint Director of Town Planning, Government of Madras state, (now Tamil Nadu) defined the objectives of the town planning Exhibition as:

Any "exhibition must have two objectives : One to impart knowledge and educate public opinion, and the other the competitive merit in the display of achievement and effort and of scientific knowledge.

To the laymen, a scientific or technical exhibition imparts knowledge, but to the scientists and technician imparts exchange of ideas. But, above all, to the particular science itself, an exhibition is of value, in that it sells the idea for common acceptance through an understanding of the benefits conferred by it.

There is great value in town and country planning exhibition. Since town planning must of necessity touch upon land and property and as land and property are perhaps the most attached and the most valued of man's belongings, and since in the application of the principles of "eminent domain" in the apportionment of the use of

land for different purposes, including even appropriation for public uses or purposes, the maximum amount of protests are bound to issue. It has, therefore, become all the more necessary to prove, by scientific techniques and interpretations, the justification and righteousness of the techniques involved, the methodology adopted and the exhaustive analysis made of problems would convince the people, of the aims and objectives of the plan and gain for the plan the required amount of public support and cooperation”.

Town Planning Exhibitions Organized by the Institute Since 1952: Few Examples

1. An Exhibition on Town and Country Planning was organized in conjunction with the Conference (ITPI) held in Delhi in 1952. This Exhibition on Town and Country Planning in the United Kingdom, was brought to India by the courtesy of the British Council. The Exhibition was opened by Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply.

The Conference was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Planning, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda and was participated by planners from India and abroad, Miss Jane Drew and Mr. Maxwell Fry, who were then working on the Chandigarh Plan, also attended it.

The Exhibition evoked great interest amongst the general public and the officials in regard to the possibilities which could town and country planning offered to the future development of Delhi and other cities of India.

2. Another Exhibition organized in conjunction with the All India Seminar at Hyderabad in 1953 depicted for the first time the town and country planning activities in the different states and cities. The Seminar and the Exhibition achieved for the first time the consideration of town and country planning activities at the national level.
3. The All India Town and Country Planning Seminar held at Chandigarh in 1956 devoted

its attention to the development of the villages and an Exhibition organized in Village Planning and Improvements attracted a great deal of interest.

4. On the occasion of the inauguration of the Autumn Planning Seminar and State Planning Officials Conference held at Patna in October 1957, an Exhibition on Industry and Planning was organized by the local organizers with the contributions, sent by different states and local governments as well as private industries. Immediately after the inauguration, the Exhibition was opened by Shri Birchand Patel, Minister for Food and Health, Government of Bihar on October 4, 1957.

The Exhibition depicted the problems of industrial towns and the many solutions which had been tried. Commencing with a review of planning in Britain, the problems of their large industrial cities such as London and Manchester, industries housing and location of new industries, etc; the exhibits posed an important question regarding the ever-growing big industrial towns, whether these should be allowed to grow or should be limited in size and new industrial located in specially built self-contained towns. The Exhibition also contained an exposition of industries development in Bihar, United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), Andhra Pradesh and the industrial estates sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. An interesting exposition of students work relating to Durgapur and Kalyani townships and models of schemes prepared by the Patna Improvement Trust drew attention to the importance of survey and proper planning in all industrial developments. Big industries had contributed their share with interesting charts from Tata Chemical Limited, Hindustran Insecticides, and the new township at Vikkroli by Godrej and Boyce Limited. The Exhibition was opened to the public during the Seminar. The British Information Services also exhibited a number of films of town planning on the occasion.

5. After the inauguration of the Town Planning Seminar at Bangalore in September 1960,

the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also opened the Exhibition on Town and Country Planning, organized by the Local Organising Committee in conjunction with the Seminar in Bangalore on theme "Role of Development Plans in Guiding the Future Growth of Cities and Towns". The Exhibition presented a cross section of town planning and housing activities that were taking place in the country in the different states and in the different cities and towns, Master Plans for cities and towns including the Draft-Master Plan for Delhi, lay-outs for housing colonies, industrial estates, and other projects were presented with interesting models and charts to show the progress of the programmes. The Exhibition proved a resounding success as during the week, it was open for public inspection, it was seen by a large public who crowded to see what had been accomplished in the way of proper town planning and good housing.

6. In conjunction with the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar (1961-62) an Exhibition of "New Towns in India and Abroad" was organized from October 21 to 27, 1961 in the Examination Hall of the University of Madras at Marina, Madras. A number of exhibits of new towns laid out by the Central and state governments such as Chandigarh, Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur, Chittaranjan, Neveli, etc; were exhibited. The School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, and the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, also displayed exhibits of planning studies and proposals. The British Information Centre put up a very good exhibition of new towns in the United Kingdom; Messrs Doxiadis Associates, Consulting Architects and Town Planners, Athens, Greece, exhibited the Master Plan proposals of a number of towns designed by them including Islamabad in Pakistan, Khampa in Ghana, etc. The Exhibition was one of the largest organized by the Institute. The response from the public was

overwhelming. Several thousand citizens of Madras visited the Exhibition. The Exhibition Sub-Committee of the Local Organising Committee had made excellent arrangements for the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was opened by Shri V. Munuswamy, the Mayor of Madras on 21st October, 1961. In his opening address, the Mayor hoped that the Exhibition would be very helpful to assess the planning policies and programmes of India and many other countries and it would be of very great educative value to the public of Madras. The Mayor was of the opinion that town planning rules were at present honoured more in breach than in their observance. The main cause of violation of Town Planning rules was their rigidity and impracticability. He, therefore, pleaded for the relaxation of the town planning rules. The Mayor pointed out that there were two aspects to be considered in town planning, namely the positive aspect and the negative aspect. The positive aspect lay in the provision of utilities, services and community facilities while the negative aspect lay in controlling the construction of buildings with a view to seeing that neighbouring buildings were not deprived of light, air, etc; in the control of location of industries which emit smoke and dangerous gases and in the control of trades which were detrimental to the health of the community.

Shri V. Munuswamy stressed that attention to the negative aspect should be concentrated in the residential areas inhabited by the middle and upper income groups whereas the positive aspect should come into play in the areas inhabited by the low income groups especially in the slum areas.

Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, the President of the Institute, welcomed the mayor, the distinguished guests and the delegates to the opening of the Exhibition and hoped that the Exhibition would help in mobilizing public opinion in the cause of artistic and scientific development of towns and villages. Shri M. Meeran, Administrative Officer,

Madras Housing Unit, Madras State Housing Board, welcomed the delegates and invitees to the function and outlined the salient features of the Exhibition.

7. In conjunction with the Eleventh Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar at Bhopal from 9th October to 15th October, 1962, an Exhibition of Town Planning was organized there in Sadar Manzil. At the opening of the Seminar, the President of the Institute Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara enthusiastically said that this magnificent Darbar Hall had provided a venue for a Town Planning Exhibition and it would seem as though town planning itself was holding a 'darbar' in this hall. The wonderful way in which this magnificent hall had been got up especially for this Exhibition and the interesting manner in which the Exhibition had been arranged indicated the great value which the Bhopal Municipality attached to town planning and the benefits they expect. There was yet another factor indicating the importance, at the present juncture which the Municipality of Bhopal attached to town planning having experienced rapid growth in the last six years and kept on preserving the scenic and picturesque value of this town.

The Exhibition had some very interesting contributions put up by several state governments to whom the Institute was grateful for participating in the Exhibition. The Exhibition also provided an eye-opener to the various planning activities that were going on in Madhya Pradesh and the vast scope of their coverage. An important feature of this Exhibition which would be something new and exciting was the work of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, the newly set-up metropolitan planning body which had done some exceedingly good work during the last two years, it had been functioning. Calcutta as we knew was the problem city of the country and the World Bank Experts two years ago were of the view that the city would explode unless something were

done immediately. It was due to the far sightedness and bold action of the late Dr. B.C. Roy that we had this new organisation on planning working in Calcutta. The work that had been displayed in the Exhibition should prove of great interest to all of us.

Shri Chandrasekhara was hopeful that this Exhibition which had been organized by the very valiant efforts of the local organizing committee and in particular, the Chairman of the Bhopal Municipal Committee, Shri D.G. Karanjaokar, Chief Town Planner and Shri Kaplish, Town Planner and their staff would prove of great value in convincing the ordinary man of the importance of town planning and the manner in which it would help in realizing that ideal which he was to-day striving for, in a permanent and lasting manner.

The Exhibition was declared open by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

8. The Exhibition of Town Planning and Housing which was arranged in conjunction with the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar at Guwahati from October 13 to 18, 1963, was organized by the Guwahati Development Authority, on behalf of the Government of Assam.

In the Exhibition, town planning experts of several states governments, municipal corporations, improvement trusts and schools of Town Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, participated and displayed exhibits in an excellent manner. A special section of the Exhibition was exclusively devoted to the display of Development Plans of Guwahati, Tinsukhia, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Shillong, Nowgong and other principal cities of Assam, and the planning work done by the Guwahati Development Authority.

The Exhibition was opened by Shri Mohindra Mohan Choudhry, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Assam. In his opening address, Shri Choudhry expressed his gratitude to the Minister of Town Planning, Government of Assam for providing

this opportunity to come over here and to inaugurate the Exhibition. He expressed his feelings of learning many things about town planning from the speeches of Joint Secretary and the President of the Institute. They had explained fully the significance of such kind of Seminar and the utility of the Exhibition. The Exhibition might be technical one, but even a layman like him, he expressed, would find interest in it because we would see in it how the towns of India were coming up and what was in store for the towns in future. He lamented, that in matters of town development, other states in India were much ahead of Assam. Till the other day, practically speaking, in Assam there was no town. In 1931, Guwahati, with a population of 30,000 population, was the largest town in Assam. It was particularly heartening for us that the Institute of Town Planners had chosen Assam as the venue of the Seminar.

Shri Choudhry said that in Assam not much had been done towards the development of towns. As he said that their resources were very limited and therefore, they must try to fix up the priority in a scientific way and unless they fixed priority, they could not achieve much, Shri Choudhry fully agreed with the views of the Planning Minister where he had said in his inaugural address that planners themselves could not do much unless they got the co-operation of the people. People "Co-operations were very much needed particularly when our resources were limited". Shri Choudhry felt that unless people themselves come forward and lend their co-operation in all respects, the Town Planning Department could not achieve much for us.

9. In conjunction with the Seminar (1967-68) on theme "Metropolitan Areas: Problems and Prospects; their future Role in the National Economy" held in Calcutta from 23rd to 29th October 1967, an Exhibition on "Metropolitan Planning" relating to Calcutta and similar work from different parts of the country was organized. The Exhibition was opened by Shri Jyoti Basu, Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal. In his opening address, Shri Basu

remarked that though circumstances differed from one city to another, the methods adopted to assess a problem and decide on a solution for that problem were comparable. Besides, all over the world humanity seemed destined towards greater and greater agglomerations. For the developing countries, in particular, there might not be an alternative but to add further industry and investment to the metropolis for the reason that it had already a considerable investment in transport, trade, education and other institutional facilities which were a strong attraction and which should be fully utilized. For those concerned with metropolitan planning, the understanding of the complete economic and social forces that operated in the metropolis was essential and the factors that constituted to draw and held people in the metropolis was essential. The success of the planners in finding solutions to metropolitan problems would directly depend on that understanding; to the extent they did not, they would fail. That was why a comparative presentation like this Exhibition was important for it would help us to look at the metropolis as a whole, to view it in relation to others and to gain a measure of the knowledge needed in its planning through a fruitful knowledge of idea.

With these words Shri Jyoti Basu declared the Exhibition in Metropolitan Planning opened.

10. On 27th October 1968, the Exhibition on National Capitals: Their Planning and Development, held in conjunction with the Seminar was declared open by His Excellency, Shri A.N. Jha, Lt. Governor of Delhi. The theme of the Exhibition was that of the Seminar viz, "National Capitals: Their Planning and Development".

In fact, the entire Seminar and in particular the Exhibition evoked keen interest the world over. This was apparent from the excellent selection of the charts, maps, diagrams and photographs on display of the National Capitals of Australia,

Brazil, Canada, France, Japan, Nigeria, the U.K. and West Germany. These together occupied half of the display available and gave an opportunity to the large number of visitors to compare developments of other National Capitals with that of India's

Most of the other half of display space available was devoted to Delhi, the Capital of India. Through a series of maps, charts, diagrams, sketches, photographs and models, the development of Delhi through the ages depicted. The Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, contributed most of the background materials on Delhi's historical growth, the results of surveys for the plan, the Interim and the Statutory Master Plans. These were supported by the Zonal Development Plans showing there by the stages involved in Plan preparation.

These basic plans were supported by excellent examples of the Plan in action, mainly by the important implementation agencies connected with Delhi's planned growth viz. the Delhi Development Authority, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Council, the Central Public Works Department, and the Central Road Research Institute.

The rest of the available space at the Exhibition was allotted to the state's Capitals of India; examples were the display of the Capitals of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana-Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttrakhand etc.

The School of Planning and Architecture also had exhibits of students' work on the general theme.

The Exhibition was well received by the press and the large number of visitors each day. A pleasing feature was the large number of children from the various schools of Delhi in organized groups. The opening of the Exhibition was attended by all the 200 delegates and other



Lt. Governor inaugurating the Exhibition

distinguished guests especially invited for the occasion.

Prof. T.J. Manickam, the President of the Institute received the Chief Guest, the Lt. Governor, and introduced him to the Council of the Institute. In his welcome address, the President expressed his thanks to the Lt. Governor for agreeing to grace the occasion which was the most ambitious one by the Institute. The President also thanked the representatives in Delhi of the various participating countries for their kind help in arranging for the exhibits.

His Excellency, Shri A.N. Jha in his reply stated that he was glad to inaugurate the Exhibition. He was happy that the Capital was selected as the venue for the year's Seminar and he hoped that Delhi would benefit from both the expert advice of the Planners assembled for the Seminar and from the selected exhibits on Delhi and other National Capitals. In his inaugural remarks, the Lt. Governor appealed to the specialists to co-ordinate their efforts to improve the Capital and other cities of the country.

His Excellency then declared the Exhibition open and was taken round the display halls along with the other distinguished guests and delegates.

Along with the Exhibitions, films on Town Planning and Civic Design were also shown on each evening of the Exhibition week. The films were loaned by the High Commissioners for Canada

and the U.K., by the Embassies of France and West Germany; by the Japan Information Service; and by the United States Information Service. These screenings were largely attended and greatly appreciated.

11. An Exhibition on Port Towns and Water Front Development was organized in conjunction with the Seminar at Trivandrum from November 17th to 21st November 1969. Shri C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala declared the Exhibition open in the evening of 17th November 1969 at the University Students Centre. The Chief Minister and the delegates were then taken round the display halls and they evinced keen interest in the Exhibits displayed beautifully in the halls and stalls. The following Central and state governments and other agencies participated in the Exhibition : Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi, Government of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, and Andhra Pradesh states; Delhi Development Authority; School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, Survey of India, Bangalore; Bamboo Research Centre, Trivandrum; Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Trivandrum, Coir and Coir Mats Association, Alleppey, Kerala.

12. As a part of the EAROPH VI Congress and the Institute of Town Planners, India Silver Jubilee International Conference (1977-78), the Institute of Town Planners organized their Silver Jubilee Exhibition at the Indoor Stadium of the New Delhi Municipal Council at Talkatora Gardens which portrayed very effectively the efforts being made in India in regard to planning, building and housing, especially the low income house construction, planning and development of self contained townships, prefab-rication and advances in material technology, etc. The Exhibition was opened by the Lt Governor of Delhi on 21st February 1978.

The Congress/Conference was attended by nearly 300 delegates coming from 14 countries amongst which were Belgium, Hongkong,

Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, U.K. and Vietnam. The Congress/Conference had also participation from representatives of UNEP, ILO, WHO and the United Nations.

13. In conjunction with the Seminar (2007-2008) an Exhibition on the theme "Provision of Infrastructure in Urban Areas including Peri-Urban Areas" was organized which was inaugurated by Shri Bikas Ranjan Bhattacharya, Mayor of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The organization of Exhibition had provided an opportunity to various stakeholders such as government departments, non-government organizations, academic institutions, public and private sector agencies, development authorities and urban local bodies to display their projects and products.

In his inaugural address, the Mayor stated that by 2051, more than 50 percent of the population would find their habitats in the urban area which calls for more rigorous planning for the urban settlements including Kolkata. For the purpose, there was a need to prepare master plans for sewerage, landscape, transport, etc; in the absence of which the development of our towns and cities will face major problems of traffic and transportation overburdening already overstrained infrastructure. The mayor called upon the planners community to address all such issues in the right earnest and suggest solutions to remedy these deficiencies.

14. In conjunction with the 58th National Town and Country Planners' Congress on theme "Inclusive Planning for Empowering the Urban Poor" held at Nagpur from 4th to 6th January 2010, an Exhibition on theme "Inclusive Planning and Development was organized to provide an opportunity to various stateholders to showcase their projects and success stories. The Exhibition was inaugurated by Shrimati Archanatai Dehankar, Hon'ble Mayor of Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE, THEIR USEFULNESS

The Annual General Meeting is an event which marks the end of the term of one Council and the election of a new Council for the coming year. It is, therefore, an occasion, when ITPI reviews the achievements and problems faced during the preceding year and formulates policies and programmes for the next year.

Explaining the usefulness of the Annual Meetings, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Honorary Secretary of the Institute (1954-57) said : "The Annual Meeting (which is held in Delhi) provides an

opportunity for town planners in various parts of the country to get together and discuss planning matters mainly at the policy level. During the year 1956, for instance, the discussion centered round the "participation of town planners in national development", which helped to clarify the role which town planners should play in the development activities proceeding in the country in order to help the country to realize the full benefits of the projected developments in a lasting manner." (A full report and the recommendations are given in Box 9).

BOX 9: THE TOWN PLANNING FUNCTION AT THE CENTRAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SESSION HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE, APRIL, 1956

Planning is the effort to improve the making of decisions; it is not a general political theory, or a doctrine of public functions and powers, but a process of facilitating better decision making. It is inherent in the large process of government. The job of improving the making of decisions at these strategic points is important and it is difficult. It requires understanding which can come, only with the recognition of the job and its importance, and a study of its requirements in organisation, procedure and personnel.

The planning function is closely interlinked from the highest policy making level to the day to-day execution of work. It helps to integrate hour by hour, day by day, and over longer periods the working of the administrations at different levels. A planning agency is, therefore, necessary at all levels. Depending upon the variety of functions, responsibilities and nature of organisational set-up of the administrative agency at each level, the responsibilities and the tasks of the planning agency differ from the local to the Central level. To understand the implications of planning, its necessity and its role in the Central, state and local administrations, it is necessary first to understand specifically what the job of a planner is. In view of the fact that civic organisation and civic planning makes its beginning at the local level, it is better to talk about planning in relation to a municipal body in the first Instance.

The functions at the local level which relate primarily to the city development and city improvement are (1) services, water supply, drainage, electricity, refuse removal, street cleaning, etc., (2) building programme, both by the public agencies and the private agencies, (3) schools and playgrounds, (4) parks and recreational facilities, and (5) housing and slum clearance.

Authority to promote or control any one of the above functions is vested in the municipal administration and the departments which become concerned with the efficient discharge of

responsibilities in this direction are the city architect, the city engineer, the city health officer, the Director of Education and the Municipal Commissioner and in some cases Housing Commissioners. All these officers prepare programmes for development and improvement involving fiscal planning which devolves upon the Municipal Commissioner's office, The need at that stage is felt for a co-ordinator who can put to-gether the improvements proposed by the different departments and reconstruction as well as a programme for financial outlay and its realisation. This co-ordinating function makes it possible to remove effectively any maladjustments in the developments proposed, programmes to proceed simultaneously and in harmony and further makes it possible to fit the annual programme into a broad long term plan of city development and improvement. This function is planning often referred to as town planning, and a planner is equipped to appreciate and understand programmes in public and private building, development of services, measures in public health engineering, educational facilities, housing and slum clearance programmes. He weaves all these into a cogent and efficient physical pattern commensurate with the ability of the local body to raise the necessary finances to meet such development.

By virtue of the nature of its function, town planning becomes an inseparable part of the Municipal Commissioner's administration and a very effective aid to him as a planning and development agency.

Town planning function at the local level can be either merged with any of the departments or kept separate depending upon the size of the local body and its resources. In a small town, a city engineer can also be asked to look after the town planning function provided he is qualified, but in a big municipal corporation where the financial outlay of each department is substantial, it is necessary that this function is established separately in its own right and, in that capacity, it will serve the head of the local body in a manner calculated to give a uniform emphasis to all aspects of city development or improvement.

When established, several departments in the local body will prepare plans for improvements concerned with their individual functions and send them to the town planning organisation which will put these improvements together and so phase them as to bring about development in different aspects in any area in relation to each other. The Town Planning Department will see that in a state housing project, construction of houses is always undertaken after the roads and services are laid, and while laying services, there is co-ordination between the water supply authorities, the road authorities and the electrical supply authorities and that their respective lines do not run to cross purposes.

The form in which the Town Planning Department is to be established in the local administration will depend upon the needs of the local body concerned. However, it is important to note that in whatever form the planning body is established, it must have sufficient independence of action and be free from the influence of political parties which govern the local administration. This is specially necessary in view of the fact that town planning often leads to adverse effect on certain properties and beneficial effects on others and those who are adversely affected are apt to use every means in their power to prevent such action being taken though they are convinced that the action proposed is in the interest of the community as a whole. Often town planning measures have been utilised for the purpose of party promotions and election campaigns. If the community should benefit in a lasting manner from town

planning, it is necessary that the town planning organisation must be made independent of the day to day administration of the city and must be so constituted that the full co-operation of political parties and citizens interested in the welfare of the community is obtained.

One such set up is by means of a city planning board or city planning commission established by a state statute and with the Municipal Commissioner as its Chairman. The Secretary of such a Board or Commission will be the City Planner, a qualified planning official appointed by the local body, On the Board or the Commission will be the City Planner, a qualified planning official appointed by the local body, On the Board or the Commission will be represented by the departments of Health Engineering and Education, the City Architect, and its social programmes administrator, This Town Planning Board may have a sub-committee for approving building plans according to the Building Byelaws. Such a set-up makes it possible to check that buildings not only conform to the Building Bye-laws of the locality, but also to the zoning regulations and planning programmes proposed by the local body. Where the town planning function is combined with one of the departments that department should be directly under the Municipal Commissioner himself, i.e., the Municipal Commissioner should be a town planner and in charge of the planning and development department. In America, it is a very common procedure now to hire the city manager, the equivalent of our Commissioner here as a Town Planner, thus combining in the function of the city manager, the function of the town planner also.

The type of organisation suitable in each of these two cases depends on (1) the size of the city; (2) the existing pattern of administration; and (3) the magnitude of the problems which the city faces.

Town planning function at state level

The town planning function at the state level is broader in scope than at the local level though it follows very much the same pattern as at the local level. Instead of departments, the co-ordination will be among several ministries, the factors being more complex and involved. The function is best exercised through the agency of a State Planning Board established again by a state statute, and composed of the representatives of the various Ministers of the state and presided over either by the Minister of Planning and Development, or that of Local Self-Government.

The State Planning Department should again be independently placed either under the Minister for Planning and Development or the Minister for Local Self-Government, preferably the former. It should not be placed under the state P.W.D. and should be distinct from it. The head of the state Planning Department who will also be the Secretary of the State Planning Board should be a town planner.

The functions of the State Planning Board and the state Planning Department will include co-ordination of planning and development activities within the entire state, broken up into regions where regional differentiations exist. In addition to broad co-ordination at the state level, the State Planning Board will also have to supervise the city planning activities taking place at the local level and guide them to the extent desirable for co-ordinating activities adjacent to local bodies in the overall interest of the state.

Planning function at the Centre

The Planning Commission at the Centre exercises the planning functions; it does not however do broad co-ordination of development on the physical plane which is very essential. To this end the recommendations of the Regional Planning Sub-committee of the Housing Panel reproduced below are reiterated.

- (1) In view of the large number of national and regional factors which regional planning involves, the Committee feels that the subject of regional survey, planning and development should come under the purview of a Central Advisory Board to be set up by a statute under the Planning Commission.
- (2) A Central Advisory Board for Town and Regional Planning assisted by a division of town and regional planning in the Planning Commission.
- (3) A Regional Planning Body set up by the Central Advisory Board in regions which encompass more than one state in order of priority, supported by a technical planning department to conduct regional surveys, prepare regional plans, and super-intend their implementation.

Annual General Meetings of the Institute Since 1955: Few Examples

Shri V.T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, in his inaugural address of the Annual Meeting of the Institute held in April 1955, outlined the scope of town planning, its effect on human living and the need to prepare proper plans of development for the various towns and cities in this country. However, he pointed to the lack of interest shown by the state governments or the Central government in the problems of town planning. He quoted the report of First Five Year Plan.

“The solution of the housing problem on a permanent basis”, the report says, has to be linked up with town and country planning. We have already seen how haphazard growth and ribbon development has been caused by inadequate legal powers to control use of land and construction of buildings, though it must be admitted that neither the state governments nor local authorities have shown a full appreciation of the situation or utilized such powers as they already have to arrest the unhealthy growth. In some states, legislation on town planning, has been enacted or is contemplated. It is, however, desirable that

there should be a uniform policy in the matter and we recommend that there should be a National Town and Country Planning Act, which would provide for zoning, and use of land, and control of ribbon development, location of industries in areas considered suitable, clearance of slums, carrying out of civic and diagnostic surveys and preparation of Master Plans”.

The above was the recommendation made by the Planning Commission on the subject of town and country planning.

“Why should we make this recommendation?” This was the question asked by Shri Krishnamachari to himself, and he told himself that “we found that in this country, beginning from 1931 onwards, there has been a large migration from villages to towns. I do not think one can complain about it. This is a natural movement in an underdeveloped country on account of subsistence farming conditions. This was more necessary in view of the migration of large sections of the rural population to towns and cities, owing to the subsistence level of agriculture and the breaking up of the joint Hindu family system. The number of cities and towns and their population had vastly increased in the

last decade. The pressure of accommodation had necessitated large scale expansion of the towns and cities”.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute 1956

The members of ITPI met in Delhi on 31st March and 1st April, 1956 for a two-day Annual Meeting which included the Annual Business Meeting and the Annual Planners Conference to discuss the subject “The Planning Function in the Central, State and Local Administration”.

The Annual Meeting was inaugurated by Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Hon’ble Minister for Health, Government of India on the evening of 31st March, 1956 amidst a gathering of town planners, high officials of the Central and state governments and distinguished citizens of the country.

Welcoming the Hon’ble Minister, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Honorary Secretary of the Institute said that he was fortunate in having on this occasion Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Hon’ble Minister for Health to inaugurate the Annual Meeting. Her presence highlighted the keen interest which the Ministry of Health had been taking in housing and town planning matters since 1949 and the encouragements which the Ministry had always readily given to the activities directed towards housing, slum clearance, environmental hygiene and allied town planning matters.



Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Honorary Secretary of the Institute welcoming the distinguished guests.

Shri Chandrasekhara then described briefly the activities of the Institute which it had pursued in fulfilling its objectives, namely to advance the study of town planning, civic design and allied subjects and to promote planned economic, scientific and artistic development of towns, cities and rural areas.

The President of the Institute, Prof. T.J. Manickam, in his address to the Hon’ble Minister for Health, mentioned the development that had taken place since the Lucknow Seminar, namely the creation of the Delhi Development Planning Authority, with an independent Town Planning Organisation under the Ministry of Health. He expressed the pleasure of the Institute in having been associated with the preparation of a Master Plan for Delhi in a consultant capacity. “The Credit, Prof. Manickam continued, in the formation of this new authority goes to our Health Minister, who is with us today”.

Inaugurating the Annual Meeting, Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur expressed her happiness and thanks for inviting her to inaugurate the Annual Meeting of the Institute and welcoming her with very kind words. She opined that the Institute was manned by experts in the art and science of town planning and she therefore, felt that it might even be presumptuous on her part to offer either any suggestion or advice to them. Her plea, however, in addressing the members of the Institute, as she said, was her keen interest in building and design from her earliest years and during her recent period of special service in the cause of health.

Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur then traced the development of community life in ancient India and the manner it had been developed to the present day. During the British period, Shrimati Rajkumari said, there was generally speaking, no conscious effort at town planning. The British appeared to be content with the building of ‘Civil Lines’ and cantonments in which they, in the main, resided and left the rest of the towns and areas to grow up anyhow. She mentioned the great evils that resulted from haphazard

urban development, slums and indiscriminate exploitation by real estate agencies. She declared that a virile nation growing in stature under the leadership of a great man of profound human sympathy should not hesitate to find the solution. Town Planning, She said, was not an unwanted luxury. Indeed, it was a vital necessity. As a woman: Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur declared, "I love beauty in home and beauty in an environment. Beauty brings joy and light and hope into life and because it more often than not lies in simplicity, orderliness and goodness it should not be beyond the means of even the poorest:.

The Minister for Health dealt with the scope of town planning and the effects it has on different sections of people. She was heartened that the Institute had not neglected villages from the scope of its work. She said that proper town planning legislation was immediately needed in this country.

Concluding, Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur wished every success for the deliberations in the meeting and hoped that with the zeal and devotion of the members to a good cause, the Institute would make a real contribution towards

progressive advance in town and country planning. (A full text of Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur" speech is given in Box 10)

Proposing a vote of thanks to Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Prof. V.N. Prasad, President elect for the coming year, said : "Madam, you have rightly said that the environmental need gives a long way towards the welfare of man. Unfortunately, much of our urban environment is obsolete, is unhealthy and it is certainly uneconomic. Our nation is undertrained. .At this stage, due regard is being paid to this vital aspect of our development activity. We physical planners are gratified to see that various governments would need physical planning in the Second Five Year Plan. It is for our profession and it is for the Institute to see that this opportunity is fully utilized to improve the cause of town planning in under developed countries. With the blessing of high personalities like Rajkumariji, I am sure we shall get all the assistance and all the encouragement that we want."

Prof. Prasad then thanked the Hon'ble Minister for Health for having graced the occasion and having given the Institute valuable and encouraging advice.

**BOX 10: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1956, INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR, HON'BLE MINISTER
FOR HEALTH, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Mr. Chairman and friends,

I AM very happy to be here this afternoon and thank you for having asked me to inaugurate your annual meeting and for the very kind words with which you have welcomed me. Your Institute is manned by experts in the art and science of town planning and I, therefore, feel that it may even be presumptuous on my part to offer you either any suggestions or advice. My plea, however, in addressing you today is that have from my earliest years been extremely interested in building and designing and during my recent period of special service in the cause of Health I have been appalled at the lack of attention paid by us to what in, in my opinion, a very vital aspect of national life. I hope you will therefore bear with me in my attempt to give expression to some of my thoughts for your consideration.

In India, throughout the ages, villages and towns used to be laid out to a definite plan. Communal life was well planned, well housed and well developed". The ruins of Mohan

JoDaro, Harappa, Nalanda and Pataliputra all will indicate that they were built to a set plan with broad streets, well spaced houses in rectangular blocks, properly laid sewers and open spaces. The shilpa shastras deal exhaustively with the principle of village and town planning. But successive invasions were a great blow to town planning in India. Beautifully laid out towns and villages had necessarily to become fortifications for the protection of life and property and people were forced to crowd together and construct their houses in close proximity with the result that congested areas grew up with narrow streets and insanitary lanes. During the British period of our history there was, generally speaking, no conscious effort at town planning. The British appeared to be content with the building of "Civil Lines" and cantonments where they in the main, resided, leaving the rest of the town areas to grow up anyhow. Increasing urbanisation in India during the last several decades has led to 'the creation of slum areas in towns which have naturally marred their orderly growth. There has been a continuous process of haphazard developments with the result that slums have multiplied, open spaces have been eliminated, sewage and drainage disposal has been made most complicated, indeed almost insoluble, and traffic and other problems have created a chaos which is difficult to correct. The situation has deteriorated so much in our cities that it is now imperative for us in the interests of civic and national well-being to put an end to any further uncontrolled drift in urban development. There is no room for either apathy or neglect or for the selfish greed of vested interests. Slum areas in any country are not only the harbingers of physical ill-health but also of moral degradation. Unauthorised constructions and squatting have almost become a profession and local authorities are unable or at times even unwilling to take action against law breakers. It is, however, never too late to mend, A virile nation growing in stature under the leadership of a great man of profound human sympathies should not hesitate to find a solution. Town planning for us is not an unwanted luxury. Indeed, it is a vital necessity. We cannot plan for healthful living unless we not only eliminate slums but also prevent their recurrence, unless we insist on much higher standards of housing, unless we have well planned institutions in open layouts and unless we have large and beautiful park areas for recreation and enjoyment. It has aptly been said that the efficiency of any activity will be proportionately related to the efficiency of the surroundings in which that activity functions or is housed and that the

psychological reaction of environment for better or worse exerts a powerful influence in the building up of an individual and of society. The saying that "Man builds the city so that the city shall build his sons" is pregnant with a whole world of meaning. Town planning in essence means a new type of living because it involves the studied transformation and harmonious marshalling and blending of personal and individual interest into an integrated and mutually beneficent collective mode of life, at once disciplined and trained.

Town planning may mean different things to different persons, but it is essentially the process of preparation for the



Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, delivering the Inaugural Address at the time of the Annual General Meeting of the Institute.

realisation of a preconceived goal. Delhi today is an example of how unplanned and unintegrated efforts have created a big problem for us. In the broad canvas of our towns and cities various hues and colours must be so blended that a beautiful and harmonious picture may emerge, rich in tone and truly expressive of our great nations to achieve this end, the trained brush of the artist must function and function without lot of hindrance. Such an artist is the town planner and I am glad that more and more importance is being attached to him,

Town planning has necessarily to be comprehensive in scope if it is to attain its objectives. Several years ago Sir Gwilym Gibbon, Director of the Local Government Section of the Ministry of Health in the U.K. rightly pointed out that:

“The planner of today is in the same position as the medical practitioner of the last century. His practice is largely empirical with occasional bursts of insight. The body social is not less complex than the body physical and certainly not less difficult to understand”.

The need for research in housing and town planning is as great as in any other field. It does not seem to be wise for our town planners to imitate the west and attempt to transplant western ideas wholesale in our environment. Town planning in India must be suited to Indian conditions and must take into account the psychological and sociological factors of the country. All this means study and research. I hope that some at least of our engineering colleges will 'have special courses for advanced town planning. Indeed there is no reason why there should not be a separate degree for this specialised art, The present practice of some of our civil engineers spending a few months abroad and claiming to have become accomplished town planners ought to be discouraged.

I am indeed heartened to learn from the President and the Secretary of the Institute that town planning in your minds does not connote planning for cities, whether big or small. Ours is primarily a land of villages and no planning can be complete without planning, pleasant layouts for the countryside also. While we are doing a great deal in our Community Project and National Extension, Block programmes for village uplift, do not think much if any stress has been laid on rebuilding our villages on a planned basis. I feel this is a lacuna that should 'be made good without delay and I would personally like to sponsor any suggestion that might come from your Institute for the purpose of putting up even one model village in one state with a view to having as early as possible one in every state. I had actually, because I am so keen on such programmes, asked for funds whereby I could put up one small model village. I believe voluntary labour and even funds would be available to us because a programme of this kind would greatly attract our villagers. But I was unfortunately unable to get the necessary money sanctioned. I shall not, however, cease from trying ;to attain my objective and I am confident that in all such endeavour I shall always have the willing co-operation and advice and guidance of your Institute.

As a woman, I love beauty in the home and beauty in environment. Beauty brings joy and light and hope into life and because it more often than I' not lies in simplicity, orderliness and goodness it should not be beyond the means of even the poorest. As a servant of health I am more than anxious that our towns and countryside shall be attractive and healthy with all the amenities that the human being has a right to demand wherever he lives.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact, of which I am sure you are already aware, that there is no comprehensive town planning legislation in our country. Improvement Trust

Acts are good up to a point but they are hardly sufficient for the growing needs of the situation. I may be permitted to suggest that your Institute should undertake a study of comprehensive town planning legislation and send up definite proposals, to the Government of India. I need hardly assure you that your proposals will be carefully studied and suitable action taken thereon as early as possible.

I now come to the subject in which most of our schemes are either starved or rejected—I mean the subject of finance. It will not be possible to finance town planning schemes from the general revenues of the country. In any case there will not be adequate funds forthcoming from either the Union or state governments. I therefore venture to suggest that large urban areas should pay a betterment levy for financing, at least in part, their own town planning schemes. Betterment fees are levied on canal irrigated rural areas, and there seems to be no reason why urban areas which would gain in civic amenities and in better public health by environmental improvement should not be made to pay even partially towards the cost of such improvement.'

I have mentioned Delhi before and would like to say a few words about the Capital City. I am glad your President has also referred to the sorry state of affairs that exist here. While laying out plans for the New Capital, Old Delhi appears to have been ignored, so that it has developed into what might be described a "slum land." Even in New Delhi owing to the compelling necessity of providing urgent shelter to lakhs of displaced persons who flocked here after partition, slum areas have grown up in the shape of housing colonies without proper drainage and sewerage. The result has been that in the Capital City of India, public health problems of vast magnitude have cropped up for which we must all take our share of blame. Recently legislation has been enacted to prevent indiscriminate or haphazard housing building activities. A Town Planning Organisation has also been asked to draw up a Master Plan for Delhi. I am ever so glad that your Institute is actively helping the organisation in its immense task.

As President Roosevelt once remarked "City Planning must be based on an adequate study of social and economic conditions and trends of civic growth as well as a sane conception of true economy and healthful conditions of living. It is equally obvious that the physical and economic problems of cities have become so complex and difficult of solution that we need to approach their planning in a scientific spirit and with the aid of the best technical skill". I commend his words to all those who are interested in what is at all times and particularly in New India a fascinating subject.

I shall conclude by quoting a most apt Chinese proverb which we may well take to heart :

When you plant for a year, plant grass
When you plant for ten years, plant trees
When you plant for the centuries, plant towns.

You have my best wishes for the success of your deliberations and I do hope that with your zeal and devotion to a good cause, you will be able to make a real contribution towards progressive advance in town and country planning.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1957

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 18th-20th April 1957, was inaugurated by Sardar Swaran Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, The function was presided over by the retiring President of the Institute, Prof. V.N. Prasad.

Joining the Hon'y. Secretary in extending the hearty welcome to the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Prof. V.N. Prasad expressed his happiness on the Minister's intimate understanding of the problems of town and country planning as Honorary Fellow and now that he had to steer the affairs of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, he had no doubt; that the country would get a positive guidance in the field of physical planning in so far as these basic industries were concerned.

Prof Prasad, in his address stressed the need for co-ordinated planning of the various activities, and proposals for improvement based on extensive surveys and scientific studies.

He emphasized that town planning or regional planning involved the process of co-ordinating a large number of heterogenous factors, which had to be woven into a unity having harmony, and satisfying all functional requirements. He mentioned that in the Second Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission had considered the desirability of co-ordinating different development activities such as housing, slum clearance, town improvement schemes, etc. and had specifically indicated methods of achieving such co-ordination. Under the title "Urban Development", the Second Five Year Plan clearly indicated the need for co-ordinated planning of the various activities. To quote the Plan, "within the framework of plans drawn up on the basis of territories, such as districts, states and for different sectors of development such as agriculture, industry and transport, and for their more different implementation, it is also necessary to work out physical Plans based on the study of urban and rural regions, viewing each region as an area for integrated local

planning". Prof. Prasad said that "Comprehensive physical planning is a necessary corollary to extensive economic development" was a well established principle. However, he lamented, that all state governments and public authorities had not yet fully realized the need for integrating economic development with physical planning. They had apparently not yet realized that it was no longer possible or right to leave the immense physical development that would inevitably come about either unregulated or uncoordinated. Unrelated efforts, he said, would lead to depressingly, low standards. There was a wasteful side to all such uncoordinated development. There were many instances in the country, he said, where considerable amount of money were being spent on isolated development without any regard whatever as to how these were going to form part of the overall development needs of the area. Prof. Prasad gave an instance of Calcutta, where many crores were proposed to be spent by the Calcutta Corporation in improving civic amenities. From the proposal available, the improvement envisaged seemed to be no more than a continuation of the present housing, in whatever open spaces that were available in and around the city, and the same was true for water supply, road widening scheme, etc. There was no evidence that those improvements were being effected after Calcutta" problems had been scientifically assessed through extensive surveys and that implementation was taken up as part of a well studied development plan. Prof. Prasad said "that the situation at present obtaining in cities like Calcutta is comparable to that which obtained in London, Manchester, etc. before the last war. In most of these western cities isolated schemes of improvement had been taken up without any positive all round development. It was only when an overall study was made during war years, that it become possible to assess the overall problems of metropolitan cities and to work out integrated solutions. If any great city in the world needs a comprehensive and scientific study to assess the problems and to undertake remedial measures, it is Calcutta. I hope that the State Government of West Bengal and the City Fathers of Calcutta, while not

delaying urgent improvements, will simultaneously embark on a comprehensive and scientific study of Calcutta and its environs.”

Inaugurating the Annual General Meeting, Sardar Swaran Singh expressed his happiness and thanked for inviting him to inaugurate the Annual Meeting of the Institute. Being associated with the Institute as an Honorary Fellow, he spoke about his intimate understanding of the great task which the town planners were endeavouring to grapple with. Town Planning, as he said, was a highly complex one. It was not just drawing a few lines on paper. It involved a great deal of thought; not only this, but also difficulties of all types especially faced by it, when it was being translated into practice. Perhaps it was not always easy to give concrete shape to the fine ideas that emerged on paper.

He expressed his feelings of relief as the initial resistance was now being broken and new townships, new colonies, new industrial towns, new production units, had given considerable scope for the town planners to give some concrete shape to the ideas that had been haunting him all these years.

Sardar Swarn Singh quoted the presidential address of Prof. V.N. Prasad and agreed with him that physical planning really was a subject much more comprehensive than tackling any particular unit. He agreed with Prof. Prasad that there should be comprehensive physical planning. Despite all these efforts, much progress had not been made in actual practice, because the different types of industries which

were coming up were not controlled by a single authority. He said that in a mixed economy where a public sector and a private sector were envisaged, small scale industries, heavy industries and the like are functioning and it is not always easy without having some sort of a master plan to fit in all these things in a rapidly advancing economic structure, but with regard to areas where intensive development of industries would take place during the next 10 years or so, if some sort of a master plan could be prepared, it would definitely be a great advantage. As all of you would no doubt be aware, two steel plants that are coming up, one at Bhilai and the other at Rourkela are not very far from each other. Then we have got the coal fields. If some sort of an integrated physical planning from now onwards could be thought of in which the two steel plants with all the ancillary industries that might be developed and the proper exploitation of coal mines and their development, could be integrated. He was quite sure that it would not only change the face of that area but would also yield results about which our future generations could rightly be proud of. The Hon'ble Minister was very hopeful that the Institute would give thought to those problems and throw up suggestions which could then be taken up by some sort of follow-up action to that we could give some concrete shape to the various ideas which the Institute would be giving.

The Hon'ble Minister expressed his happiness on the good work done by the Institute during the last seven years and wished it every success. (A full text of Sardar Swaran Singh Speech is given in Box 11)

**BOX 11: INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF SARDAR SWARAN SINGH,
MINISTER FOR STEEL, MINES AND FUEL, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE HELD ON 18TH APRIL, 1957.**

It gives me great pleasure to speak to you this evening and to associate myself with the great task which you are endeavouring to grapple with. I accepted this invitation when I was a little more intimately connected with your activities and I did not want to let you down at the last minute and that is my explanation and apology for being with you this evening. Although direct responsibility for town planning, architecture or engineering will not be mine

the task that faces the country—the people and the government—requires a set-up in which planning at all levels and in all spheres is bound to play a predominant role. Actually, the country is getting more and more planning minded, if I may use that clumsy expression. Now for the last several years planning is very much in vogue, Five Year Plan, economic development, social development and the like, but if planning as an expression found its place in our vocabulary or in our thinking, so far as our country is concerned, I think the earliest expression was that of town planning. Now it is Five Year Plan and so many other plans, but town planning, somehow or other, was the first to use this expression of planning. Although town planning as such existed on paper, the actual work that was handled was not of any great magnitude and if I may recall to the memory of this august gathering, there has always been a certain amount of hostility and resistance to the valiant efforts that have been made from time to time by different planning organisations who have been put in charge of either any metropolitan area or any other part. Still they continued with their efforts, although they had limited staff, unsympathetic approach and a large number of other difficulties.

Town planning as you know, perhaps much more intimately than I do, is a highly complex problem. It is not just drawing a few lines on paper but it involves not only a great deal of thought but also in its actual translation into practice, it really impinges upon a variety of circumstances and in actual practice it is not always easy to give concrete shape to the fine ideas that emerge on paper. Therefore, there have been difficulties of all types which have confronted those who have been entrusted with the actual task of undertaking town planning with a view to improve the existing towns, big and small. I have some experience of certain states in India where some of our very enthusiastic town planners somehow or other found themselves pitted against a stone wall and progress was not being made. I have somehow a feeling that the initial resistance is now being broken and new townships that are springing up—new colonies, new industrial towns, new production units—have given considerable scope for the planner to give some concrete shape to the ideas that have been haunting him all these years, for instance the township at Chittaranjan, the town-ship in a smaller way at Sindri, satellite townships around many of the existing towns like the refugee townships that have sprung up in a fairly large number of towns in North India and also certain parts of Bombay. Two new capitals—one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Chandigarh—have been built, though they are highly controversial. Some intensely like them, others hate them with equal vehemence. Till all these developments are thought-provoking and they have focussed the attention of the country to this important aspect of physical planning.

Your President has rightly pointed out that physical planning really is a subject much more comprehensive than tackling any particular unit. Tackling any important unit, important though it is, is not a complete answer for our difficulties and is not a completely satisfactory solution. To borrow your President's expression, there is to be integrated physical planning. In theory



Sardar Swaran Singh speaking on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Institute.

it is a very attractive proposition but when we actually sit down to work out details, it is not so simple. There are all types of obstructions, some purely physical, some sociological and even certain amount of lethargic thinking. It is not easy to shake off our old set of ideas and it takes considerable time before that initial resistance is broken and the ground is prepared for reception of new ideas. I have every sympathy for the planners, because as soon as their plan reaches the blue print stage criticism starts, which by snow ball action gathers momentum as blue print gets translated into actual physical shape. Somebody does not like the angle at which two roads meet, somebody does not like the location of the school, hospital or market centre and so on. The answer to these, if I may suggest a layman's answer, would be some sort of a synthesis between this consumer resistance, if I may use that expression, and the ideal of our own that you will be proposing to give to the society. Unless your plan or idea or concept is well received, you should try to find some answer to the criticism. All of them may not be ill-founded; some of them may be ill-informed and premature, but a certain amount of this criticism has to be met and you will really be not actually thinking and acting as practical men if you brush aside all criticism as completely misinformed or unjustified. After all, it is ultimately the people who have to fit themselves in the patterns, whose reactions to any particular scheme is the deciding factor. Just as no amount of abstract critical theory or abstract economic proposition will solve our problems and it is ultimately the democratic apparatus that decides, that sort of reaction, that sort of response to the democratic process in some invisible form always continues to assert itself, It is responsiveness to that process which should really be our guiding principle. In this Institute we can canalise their feeling but if there is a definite flow in any direction we cannot stop it. It is that canalising process which really should be the objective of successful planning.

Certain amount of physical planning has been undertaken in canal areas and those who come from West Punjab are quite familiar with it. They started on completely virgin land; canals were laid down, then villages were planned. The idea of planning was there for the last 70 years or so; that was perhaps agrarian planning. That process is going on all over the country even today. I am not aware whether the town planners are ever associated with that process. This consolidation of holding is going on all over the country and I am not aware if your Institute or planners are associated with the layout of the village, approach road, connecting road between two villages and the like but any help that you could render "to the organisation will, I think, be extremely welcome, and from the speech made by your President, it appears that you gave thought to this problem in your meeting at Chandigarh.

Our country is now embarking on a very ambitious programme of rapid industrialisation. Social, economic and like problems and even problems of planning have, therefore, to keep pace with this rapid industrialisation. Shortage of space, a larger number of people collecting round about industrial units and the like are problems which are faced by other countries. Those countries which did not take due note of this revolutionary change that has been brought about in the physical patterns, social outlook and other problems. How from this industrialisation, are today finding it extremely difficult to bring order in the confusion that has developed.

Your President has spoken about physical planning. Some thought has been given to this aspect but I agree that much progress has not been made in actual practice, because the different types of industries which are coming up are not controlled by a single authority. In a mixed economy where a public sector and a private sector are envisaged, small-scale

industries, heavy industries and the like are functioning and it is not always easy without having.' some sort of a master plan to fit in all these things^: in a rapidly advancing economic structure, but with; regard to areas where intensive development of industries would take place during the next 10 years' or so, if some sort of a master plan could be prepared, it would definitely be a very great advantage. As all of you would no doubt be aware, two; steel plants that are coming up, one at Bhilai and the other at Rourkela are not very far from each other." Then we have got the coal fields. If some sort of an integrated physical 'planning from now could be thought of in which the two steel plants with all the ancillary industries that might be developed and the proper exploitation of coal, mines and their development, could be integrated. I am pretty certain that it will not only really change the face of that area but will also yield results about which our future generations can rightly be proud. I am sure that your Institute will give thought to these problems and throw up suggestions which could then be taken up by some sort of follow up action so that we could give some concrete shape to the various ideas which you will be giving.

I am very happy that you have been doing good work during the last seven years that it has been functioning. Tradition, history, continuous thinking and labour are bound to yield results and the suggestions that have been made about stepping up training facilities, utilisation of planners in the various stages of planning and their association, thinking, execution and all that really are very laudable suggestions. I am sure that you will continue to put forward your viewpoints which are based upon not only good theory but also on very sound basis and I am sure that they will yield results.

The problems that face your Institute are really very fascinating and I would like to pay a tribute to the band of enthusiastic planners who have produced provisional plan for Delhi. They have given very good thought to this complex problem. My sympathies are with them because I am not very sure if all the brilliant ideas that they have got will be put into practice or not. Anyhow, the attempt is very laudable and we have to go ahead and start something within the broad framework of that plan. We have to take rapid decisions.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that things should go on. We cannot keep things frozen for a long time; for instance, if we wish that no building activity should take place, that will not be a correct appraisal of the situation and we will have to rightly put away that plan. We should give some elbow space within the general framework of the plan so that things could go and ultimately fit into the plan. I hope this matter will receive the attention it deserves and we could make some progress. The ideas have to be married to the actual progress; anything that obstructs the growth and progress does not fit in with the scheme under consideration.

We have now to create conditions in which consistent with the general layout things would start moving and we could make some progress. Some sort of indication and direction has to be given and I am sure this matter will be given proper thought and we should be able to go ahead with the execution of certain parts of the scheme within the broad framework.

I wish your Institute every success. I think I am associated with the Institute as an Honorary Fellow. I must confess that I have not taken any great interest in your functioning or thinking. I may, how-ever, assure you that in whatever position I may be, I will watch with great interest the progress that you make and if at any time you feel that I can be of any use to your Institute, I shall be only too happy to help you.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1960

The 1960 Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held from 3rd June to 5th June, 1960. This year, the programme included an important item in the form of an Extra-Ordinary General Body Meeting to consider the revised constitution of the Institute which was approved unanimously by the General Body.

The Annual Meeting was inaugurated by Shri D.P. Karmarkar, Hon'ble Minister for Health, Government of India, on the evening of 3rd June 1960. Extending a cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Minister, members and guests of the occasion of the 1960 Annual Meeting of the Institute, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Honorary Secretary, briefly traced the development of the Institute during the last nine years, its growth of membership and its achievements in the field of planning education, planning law, advice to the state governments and mobilization of public support for town and country planning through the organization of seminars, conferences, meetings, lectures, etc. He mentioned the very important role which the Ministry of Health had played in the field of town and country planning by establishing a planning organization to prepare the Master Plan for Delhi, Thus creating a nucleus of town planners in the Centre, and subsequently establishing the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPO) and the interest which the Ministry of Health was taking in this field was an indication that town and country planning will receive greater attention in future also. He thanked the Hon'ble Minister for kindly consenting to inaugurate the Meeting and bless the efforts which the Institute was making in promoting scientific and sound town and country planning in the country.

Associating himself with the welcome extended by the Honorary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister, the President of the Institute, Shri S.K. Joglekar said that he could confidently state that the right royal road to town and country planning had been well and truly laid and paved. Both Central and Provincial (state) governments had recognized town and country planning as a

necessity. The credit, Shri Joglekar mentioned, should go to the Institute which over the last nine years had sought to promote sound and scientific town and country planning in the country through its seminars, conferences, lectures and other means.

While the foundation has been laid, Shri Joglekar pointed out, the task itself had not been undertaken and there was much to do especially in regard to employment of qualified people to undertake town planning projects, training of more planners to meet the needs of the nation, co-ordinating developments within the framework of a development plan and giving town and country planning its rightful place and not considering it just as an extension either to public works, or another department. In his speech Shri Joglekar touched upon various points such as consultants help from outside the country, the need to place the Indian town planners at the top and provide consultants' help to them and not consultants at the top and the Indian town planners occupying only the second position, betterment fees and its justification, the need for extensive peripheral control around urban areas and the need for establishing a suitable urban rural relationships. He touched upon an important aspect of urban development, i.e. the absence of efficient transport system. The efficiency of any city was determined primarily in terms of the facility it provides for movement whether it be goods, or people and whether going for work or shopping or recreation.

Concluding, the President thank the Honourable Minister for his kindness to be with them that evening and requested him to inaugurate the meeting.

Inaugurating the Annual Meeting of the Institute, Shri D.P. Karmarkar appreciated the good work done by the Institute and congratulated the members and its office bearers who had shouldered this burden with the very slender resources and small membership and had contributed so much to propagation of scientific town and country planning in this country. He was particularly very happy that even within the short period, the Institute had been able to

acquire a site for itself and he wished the Institute every success in realizing its ambition in getting a building built for the Institute. He also mentioned about the establishment of Regional Chapters all over India affiliated to the Institute and he thought that it was a good move in propagating planning ideas not in Delhi, but also in the remote parts of India.

In making planning and planned development successful, Shri Karmarkar emphasized the importance of peoples' participation and their support. He said that "Planning is for the people and without the support of the people for whom the plan is made, no plan can be implemented. This is obvious to me almost everyday among the many problems that we face such as clearance of slums, housing of displaced persons, providing healthy environment and educating people to bring about greater civic consciousness.

Shri Karmarkar mentioned the speech of President, Shri S.K. Joglekar, wherein he had made some very important points that deserved to be specially taken note of by the members of the Institute as well as organizations interests

in the promotion of planned developments of our towns. The problems of developed urban land had assumed vital importance in the present context of industrialization and consequent urbanization. This heavy urbanization had brought in its wake on for a long time to come one of the dominant factors influencing the manner in which our urban land was to be used. At the regional and national levels simultaneous agriculture and industrial developments had sharpened the competition for land, particularly in densely populated areas surrounding productive centres.

The subject, namely "Urban Land Policy" which the Institute had chosen for discussions in the technical sessions of the Annual Meeting was one the government was vitally interested, informed Shri Karmarkar and desired to have the copy of recommendations which the Institute would evolve after the deliberations.

Shri D.P. Karmarkar inaugurated the Annual Meeting and wished every success to the Institute in its endeavours. (The details of Shri D.P. Karmarkar Inaugural Address is given in Box 12)

BOX 12: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1960, INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR, HON'BLE MINISTER FOR HEALTH, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Mr. President, Members of the Institute and Friends:

I am happy to be with you this evening to inaugurate the Annual Meeting of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

The brief account of activities of your Institute which the Secretary has given us indicates that your Institute has been doing very good work since its inception in 1951 and I should like to congratulate the members and office bearers of the Institute who have shouldered this burden and with the very slender resources and small membership have contributed so much to propagation of scientific town and country planning in this country. Professional Institutes like yours play a very important part in educating the public and building up sound public opinion in regard to the projects which Central and state governments take up. The organisation of seminars and conferences which your Institute has been engaged is a very important way of getting public participation in our planning projects.

Planning is for the planned and without the support of the people for whom the plan is made, no plan can be implemented. This is obvious to me almost every day among the many

problems that we face such as clearance of slums, housing of displaced persons, providing healthy environment and educating people to bring about greater civic consciousness. The role which your Institute will play will increase from day to day as we take up more and more projects of town, city and regional planning and I welcome the activities of your Institute and will certainly help in whatever way we can in making the activities of the Institute successful and fruitful.

I am particularly happy that even within the short period your Institute has been able to acquire a site for itself and I wish you every success in realizing your ambition in getting a building built for your Institute. Your Secretary has been telling me about the establishment of Regional Chapters all over India affiliated to this Institute and I think it is a good move in propagating planning ideas not only in Delhi, but also in the remote parts of India.

Your President in his speech has made some very important points that deserve to be specially taken note of by the members of the Institute as well as organisations interested in the promotion of planned developments of our towns. The problems of developed urban land have assumed vital importance in the present context of industrialization and consequent urbanisation which we see in our towns and cities. This heavy urbanisation has brought in its wake an acute situation in housing which will be for a long time to come one of the dominant factors influencing the manner in which our urban land is to be used. At the regional and national levels, simultaneous agriculture and industrial developments have sharpened the competition for land, particularly in densely populated areas surrounding productive centres. In all our cities and towns we face the dilemma whether the peripheral kind should be retained for agricultural purposes or should be allowed to be developed for urban purposes.

Health, education and housing are essential for planned economic and social development, a rational allocation of land for different uses is the pre-requisite to building up a good and satisfactory urban environment. The housing shortage has created problems of uncontrolled development within the city as well as on the periphery and that in its turn led to the misuse and abuse of land. We have also problems like squatting, intense over-crowding, and slum conditions. These problems have not been solved by any private effort and the government, have had to intervene by instituting certain controls over development and formulating land development policies so as to bring some amelioration in the conditions. With the intervention of the government, there is an essential need to reconcile the powers vested in the government with individual rights, the interests of the community with the interests of individual, whether he be a squatter, a property owner, a tenant or merely a speculator or investor in land,

This intervention by the public has made the problems of land acquisition, payment of compensation, collecting of betterment fee and also an assessment of what percentage of increase in property value should accrue to the owner and what percentage should be taken over for the benefit of the community as a whole. In all these cases of public intervention, the predominant considerations are that of equity and social justice which our policy will continue to maintain. We are now in the process of evolving a rational urban policy and our aim would be to create conditions under which housing efforts can succeed without being

hindered by non-availability of land, high cost of land and lack of physical and social amenities. Towards this end it appears desirable that there should be very close co-ordination between town and country planning and housing.

Recent estimates of urban growth reveal that in the next 20 years our towns and cities will have a population of 2.7 times the population in 1951. This is an enormous growth and most of our municipalities will need, expansion of their areas and it is necessary for them to start thinking of this expansion, from now on so that the schemes for water supply, drainage, and other amenities which they are now formulating can keep their needs of future in view, and plan for their provision in a number of successive phases.

Now that this growth is going to be there it is important for the municipal bodies to prepare a general framework which will enable them to exercise control, within their present area as well as areas which they need to bring under them, overall immediate developments so that they form a satisfactory part of the overall growth. One of the task which these bodies should so is to prepare as soon as possible existing land use maps, and zone the area within the municipal boundary as well as the area which it will need in the 20 years growth for different uses such as residences, industries, ware-housing, commerce, recreation, open spaces, schools, hospitals, etc. The sooner such a step is taken, the more rational will be their approach in controlling and directing the present day developments.

The model Planning Legislation which your Institute prepared is now being finalised by the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organization and we hope very soon a Model Legislation acceptable to all the state governments will be there for the states to enact and enforce. Some of the states have already such laws and when all the states have such a Legislation, there will be a legal framework within which speedier planning and implementation of the plans can be done; we need not however wait until then and the municipal bodies within the powers they have now under the State Municipal Acts can do a great deal and I think it should be the responsibility of municipal bodies to mobilise support, awaken civic consciousness and build up resources within the community for not only making the plans but also implementing them. In this effort your Institute in its capacity as professional body can do a great deal to help the municipalities in their work and I hope your Institute will draw up a programme how this could be done.

The subject you have chosen for your discussions tomorrow namely 'Urban Land Policy' is one that the government is vitally interested in and we shall look forward to the recommendations which you will evolve after your deliberations.

I now wish to inaugurate your Annual Meeting and wish you every success in your endeavours.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1965

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1965 was held from 7th to 9th May, 1965. The Annual Meeting was inaugurated by Shri S.G.

Barve, Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi. In his Presidential address, Shri J.K. Chowdhury, President of the Institute, welcomed the guest and members of the Institute, to the inauguration of the meeting. He stressed that integration of physical and economic plans ought

to be considered as an absolute necessity in the preparation of development plans for the states. He also emphasized the need for an effective State Planning Board, and pleaded for the creation of a separate Ministry of Housing and Town Planning immediately. Referring to the Fourth Five Year Plan, Shri J.K. Chowdhury pointed out that it would be necessary to prepare comprehensive development plans for all the rural and urban areas in a systematic way, so that the relationship of one area to another and their inter-dependence and inter-connections were understood and evaluated in the context of the region, to prevent haphazard, uneconomical development. He said that comprehensive town and country planning was a pre-requisite to industrial development—a lesson we learnt from the West.

Inaugurating the Annual General Meeting of the Institute, Shri S.G. Barve, Member, Planning Commission, said that due to the population explosion, the town planners in the country faced a mammoth task. The unwieldy growth of metropolitan cities such as Bombay and Delhi, had disrupted social patterns. The problem could only be solved by careful town planning, he added. Shri Barve expressed bewilderment that in a country where urbanization was taking place in leaps and bounds, there were no more than 150 trained town planners. He hoped the situation would improve in due course. One problem of unplanned growth of cities that he could think of was traffic—the regular traffic jams. What, he wondered, would happen when more people in the country owned cars. He pleaded for appropriate planning legislation and controlling the growth of cities and towns.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks by Shri B.G. Fernandes, Honorary Secretary of the Institute.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1967

Welcoming Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission to

inaugurate and address the Annual General Meeting of the Institute 1967, the President of the Institute, Shri P.C. Khanna expressed that the Institute was honoured in having Shri K. Hanumanthaiya on that occasion.

In his welcome address, Shri P.C. Khanna described the town and country planning as a branch of National Planning. It dealt with the subject of planning, the use and development of land, and the design of man's physical environment. Every planning activity, he said, whether it was in the economic field or in the social services field or in the health services must ultimately be translated on to the physical topography of land. All these planning programmes created simultaneous demand for the use of land, and the land that available in an area had to be apportioned suitably between these uses. The task of arranging available land in a pattern which was most profitable and productive to the country at large was what town and country planning aimed to do.

Shri Khanna stated that during the last 15 years the Institute through the Presidential speeches had tried to bring out a number of points which had considerable bearing on the administrative aspects of this subject. Some of the important points brought out were as under :

- (i) Our Five Year Plans have hitherto expressed themselves only in terms of financial outlays or, at the best, in terms of physical targets of production and of commodities in the various sectors of the Plan. No Plan has so far tried to spell out any estimate of location and of land requirements to indicate where and how this physical and expanding activity will be accommodated.
- (ii) The Third Five Year Plan, no doubt, stressed the need of preparation of Development Plans of important cities and regions, but even within the limited objective of mere preparation of these plans on some realistic basis, there are some serious handicaps.

For example, the economic programmes of the country are being let out in phases of 5 years. City and regional plans need to cover a much longer span and have to be based on estimates of long term economic needs. No such studies of specific areas or regions have so far been carried out.

- (iii) This task at the states level, is evidently the function of the Planning Departments each under a Planning Commissioner. These departments instead and in effect are, unfortunately, functioning more like a clearing house for the compilation and distribution of financial outlays and planning there seems to be more of an exercise on super-budgeting. There is need for economic planners and town and country planners being given more effective roles in these Departments.
- (iv) There is need for country's Five Year Plans being evolved and built out of the long term economic and physical programmes of each area and region—no matter in how many phases of 5 years, we may have to execute them. This pre-planning and phasing combined with pre-development in essential base work programmes like land and services, apart from ensuring integrated development, will help in the speedy execution of various projects and achieving the required targets.
- (v) Although basic needs like land, water supply, drainage must anyhow, in a planned or un-planned manner, form an essential and inevitable ingredient of any physical development, urban development, water-supply and drainage continue to be given a low priority in every Plan and there is tendency to look upon them more as a sort of hygienic or sanitation measures.
- (vi) Even with limited plan provision on such sectors as industry, housing, land development, water-supply, health, education which have direct impact on urban development, the present system of

distribution and feeding of financial outlays through the separate and water-tight channels of each ministry, has hardly been conducive to the concept of any integral and planned development.

- (vii) The consequent result in the matter of Plan performance has been that there has been greater emphasis on the quantity of financial outlays rather than on the quality and extent of actual 'Layouts'.

It is estimated that the present urban population will double itself by the turn of the century. It should be a matter of some concern as to what positive and concrete steps the country is taking to accommodate this colossal increase. In this respect the Institute went on to submit :

- (viii) that in the absence of any
 - (a) positive approach and programmes ;
 - (b) Organisation ;
 - (c) Finances; and
 - (d) Effective machinery for control and co-ordination, implementation of these Plans has been almost conspicuous by their absence.
- (ix) Demand must be met with supply. Town planning and development is essentially - large-scale enterprise. Making land available at selected spots and provision of main lines of basic services, such as water-supply, sewerage, and power—which have necessarily to be laid out on a much wider and coordinated scale—are only a few of the numerous aspects of urban development which can only be tackled through large scale action preferably in the public sector. These cannot be achieved through any regulatory measures on any private enterprise. The imperative need of "today is development of more and more of new towns.
- (x) At growth points urban development, if properly organised, should always be a

remunerative proposition. At other places it is only 'a matter of long term investment. Integral urban development needs and integral and composite budget for its various requirements land, development works, community facilities. This is the secret behind Chandigarh—of its schools, swimming pools and the lake. What is needed is a consolidated and specific provision in the Plan for the implementation of urban and regional plans in the hands of a single Ministry at the Centre and Town and Country Planning Departments at the states' level,

- (xi) A real hitch lies in organising this activity. There is always something about the inertia of the public sector. Despite the complicated techniques of large-scale development and the magnitude of this problem, the subject belongs to the local authorities. From technical, financial, administrative and political considerations, these authorities appear to be too small to cope with this stupendous task. There is need for radical thinking on local government reform. Democracy might require building up from the smallest unit of *Panchayat*, but the work of development and control cannot be decentralised into any amount of small units."

It is hoped that the above points clearly brought out the vital role of town and country planning in the development of the country. It needed to be placed at a proper pedestal. The Institute was glad to note that the Administrative Reforms Commission had proposed the establishment of a separate Department of Regional Planning which will deal with all aspects of urban and regional development including housing, water supply and drainage, land acquisition and development, local government, and locational planning of industries and other major development activities. We considered this as a right and progressive step forward. The Institute, however, had again and again emphasized for a separate ministry for urban and regional development and until such a

ministry was formed the present attitude of that vast subject being viewed as something subsidiary or ancillary to other subjects like health or works can not be overcome. Shri Khanna said that the Institute hoped that the proposed separate department of Regional Planning would soon lead to the establishment of a separate ministry. A similar pattern was called for at the state's level with minor modifications, depending upon the agencies designated for execution of these projects. It was understood that such a pattern was already in force in a number of states. In some advance countries, this composite portfolio was considered of such an importance that in one form or another it was directly responsible to the Prime Minister or the Sovereign head of the State.

With these words, I request you, Sir, now to inaugurate our Annual General Meeting.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), opened the Annual Meeting with the remark that he was happy to be with the Institute of Town Planners, India- an association which is trying to make life more comfortable, beautiful and happy in the country. He said that cities came into existence as a result of the highest achievements of group living. Time has come when we can take advantage of the process of urbanization and give it a shape; acceptable, healthy and of the maximum happiness for living. He appreciated the Institute's earnestness to deal with this aspect of national life. He, however felt that "Delhi is the worst example of a metropolitan city, sprawling in a disorderly and tragic manner", in spite of the fact that "the Planning Commission is here, town planners are here, the best brains are here". Citing the example of location of two power plants right opposite the WHO, he said that people who are in power did not take advantage of technical advice by the experts. Referring to the controversy between the generalists and the technicians, he said that "the Administrative

Reforms Commission was going to consider how best to give shape to our administration.”

About the pattern of administration in Canada, he was told that a chief engineer or a doctor with requisite qualifications, experience and ability could become Chief Secretary to the Government. But in India a ‘caste system’ is prevailing. He was convinced that it would not be wise to exclude altogether certain categories of our public services.

He frankly told the engineers and town planners that “with all the knowledge they have acquired

and all the expertise they have, we have not been able to plan our town and villages in a satisfactory manner”. “We request the town planners to see what is not only of ability but also of beauty.

Administrative Reforms Commission was busy in planning the functions of the government, Institute of Town Planners with planning for towns and villages. They were “partners in making the country progressive, beautiful and healthy. (A full text of Shri K. Hanumanthaiya inaugural address is given in Box 13).

**BOX 13: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1967: INAUGRUAL ADDRESS BY
SH. K. HANUMANTHAIYA, M. P;
CHAIRMAN ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION**

Mr. President and Friends,

I am very happy to be here with you this evening. The Institute of Town Planners is an association which is trying to make life more comfortable, beautiful and happy in this country as in other countries of the world. Since the Second World War, in every country of the world,—whether it is America, Europe, Africa or Asia—the process of urbanization is going on. This is not peculiar to any one country. Some-how it so happens that man migrated from the forests to the tribal settlements and tribal settlements trans-formed, in the course of history, into villages and towns. Cities came into existence as a result of the highest achievement of group living. May be this process is being accelerated by people: who are in a position to earn and those who want to earn. The surplus population of villages, especially in India, is migrating to towns and cities. During my tours I see towns growing very fast. Cities have been growing fast but in the villages there is not a proportionate expansion either in the shape of buildings or extension.

I do not want to blame anybody for this particular trend. Mahatma Gandhi put more faith in rural living than in urban living. He himself demonstrated how to live in a village, whether it is Sevagram or Sabarmathi. In rural living rather than in urban living. I find the facts of life more compelling than Gandhiji’s speakings.

In 1942, the population of Bangalore city was about 500,000; it is now more than 2,000,000—a fourfold increase. We have to take these facts of living into consideration and plan accordingly. The advice to migrants to go back to villages will not work. The time has come when we can take advantage of the process of urbanisation and give it a shape acceptable, healthy and of the maximum happiness for living. It is this aspect of our national life that you are dealing with. I appreciate, therefore, your earnestness, and sense of patriotism. I am very happy to see that your united effort has brought this Institute into” existence and you have also

acquired a building. The process of urbanisation will continue irrespective' of the growth of your Institute and building and other facilities.

Delhi is supposed to be the centre of all the planning activities. I have come here very often. I have visited, for my own work and for some conferences, the Institute of Public Administration and other public buildings situated here. Very beautiful buildings are constructed here but the roads are not good. The most tragic thing is that two-thermal power stations which pollute the air are situated right opposite the World Health Organisation. The after-effects of the burning of coal are not fully realised. The Planning Commission is here, the town planners are here, the best brains are here and yet Delhi is the worst example in India of a metropolitan city, sprawling in a disorderly and tragic manner. One of these power stations was already there but the other one could have been located somewhere else. But at that time, as your President said, people who were in power did not take advantage of technical advice by the experts. "You may reinforce your argument that the general administration has failed. I know this controversy between the generalists and the technicians for quite some time. After the appointment of the Administrative Reforms Commission, we have gathered a lot of information and we are certainly going to consider how best to give shape to our administration. My formula is different. Everyone speaks out of his own experience.

When I was Chief Minister of Mysore, I found that it was impossible to have an efficient administration unless, in all the problems you were dealing, you knew the persons with whom you were dealing. If you did not know the problem, the persons who were working under you and who were working for you, inefficiency was inevitable. The thoroughness with which your terms are dealt with will give you material not duly mandatory but otherwise to run the administration most effectively. This knowledge of matters and men is the basis for efficient administration and this formula can be applied in every field of human activity and particularly in government. The administrators, generally say that they have an overall view of all matters, whereas you take a parochial view or a departmental view. The repercussions of a particular project on the whole country must be visualised and what effect that project is going to have in course of time must also be taken into consideration. This are the two special qualifications an engineer, a doctor or a town planner should have. We have to presume that each one of us is concerned only with the question of degrees I am, therefore, convinced that it would not be wise to exclude altogether certain categories of our public services. I am not in a position today to tell you what the Administrative Reforms Commission is going to recommend on the subject. I can only say this much today that we will certainly cut new grounds.

Recently I got an opportunity to go to the United States of America and Canada, In Canada I was discussing with some Ministers, the pattern of administration that prevails in that country. I was told by them that even a chief engineer or a doctor, could become the Chief Secretary to the Government provided, he had the requisite qualifications, experience and ability. But in India a 'caste system' is prevailing. Naturally, there is a sense of enormous resentment in other sectors of government services.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1969

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on 5th and 6th April 1969. There was a large gathering to attend the inaugural address delivered by Shri I.K. Gujral, Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Communications, Government of India.

The welcome speech of Professor T.J. Manickam, President of the Institute, highlighted the current situation of town and country planning operation in India. The importance of having comprehensive town and country planning legislation was emphasized. It was explained with typical cases that to have satisfactory working, the town and country planning departments needed to have improvements in their recruitment systems, in their administrative powers, in their budget allocations and in order to have optimum benefits from town and country planning, it was necessary to have plan implementation agencies.

Professor Manickam stated that the country was on the eve of launching the Fourth Five Year Plan which had been delayed for the past two years. The Third Five Year Plan made a big significant contribution to the field of town and country planning. Having realized the problems of the rapidly growing cities which had assumed critical proportion, the Third Five Year Plan introduced the preparation of development plans for major metropolitan centres, state capitals, port towns, industrial areas and resource regions. The scheme provided full financial assistance to state governments for the development of towns and this assistance was in addition to what the state governments themselves had provided in their respective state Plans. No matching contribution was required. The states were required to provide a permanent nucleus of staff needed for enforcement of development plans and advice on problems during process of implementation.

The Centrally sponsored scheme also envisaged that the state governments should as soon as

possible enact comprehensive town and country planning legislation so that the development plans would become legal instruments for the control and direction of future developments.

The effectiveness of this Centrally sponsored scheme did not come up to the expectation due to various factors. The scheme being a new one, many state governments were not clear as to how staff had to be sanctioned, etc. It was only in the later part of the Third Plan that the matter was clarified by the Centre giving definite guidance regarding staff recruitment as well as expenditure for projects. Another factor which influenced the progress of the scheme was due to the fact that Central allocation was released year by year depending on the expenditure of the previous year.

However, inspite of the various initial difficulties, there was appreciable amount of planning activities in the states. Only three states had so far enacted comprehensive planning laws, while others had their laws under consideration. This had cause considerable delay in the implementation of the development plans. Moreover, planning departments were not adequate by staffed either numerically or from the point of view of a multi-disciplinary team. In most of the cases, though development plans had been prepared, the planning process seemed to have come to a halt, as there was no organization to implement these plans.

As per his understanding, Prof. Manickam said that in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the subject of town and country planning was no longer the activity of the Centre and the policy to continue the Central assistance scheme had been given up as the urban and regional planning was now being transferred to the state sector. It would be left to the states to make the necessary allocation for urban and regional planning and development within their own budget whereas in the Third Five Year Plan cent percent grant under the Centrally sponsored scheme was given. As such, urban and regional planning was less likely to be favoured for financial assistance, as other projects appear to had higher priority

over town planning in the states. This was detrimental to the future prospects of urban and regional planning, as Prof. Manickam feared.

Another point raised by Prof. Manickam was the appointment of young administrative officers (IAS) as Directors of Town Planning Departments. This situation was bound to cause difficulties for the planner, as Senior Town Planners had to work under the administrator. He noticed this situation existing in Tamil Nadu where an I.A.S. officer had been made the Director of Town Planning. The Senior most Town Planner works as Joint Director and he had no access either to the Secretariat or to the Minister. All the advice on town planning was given by the Director who was an I.A.S. officer. This was a sad situation. Prof. Manickam said that he attempted to see the Secretary to the PWD in Madras to place the opinion of the Council of the Institute of Town Planners but it was not possible for him, even as the President of the Institute, to get an appointment to discuss this matter with the Secretary. The matter was referred to the Director of Town Planning (an administrator) who felt unable to deal with the situation. Yet another point – the appointment of the staff, in one state it was found that all the town planning staff was maintained by the Central government assistance, nearly 120 persons were given notice of termination of appointment. Prof. Manickam, as he stated, brought this to the notice of the Minister concerned, notices were withdrawn and were accommodated in the plan budget. Such instability led to deterioration in the efficiency of the department. In another states, due to the temporary nature of the employment in the planning departments, officers were borrowed from PWD, and, therefore, there was no stability in the department. This was to be overcome. In some states, it was obligatory to know the language of the states. This stipulation had worked against the overall efficiency of the profession and it prevented talented persons being employed in a particular state. The Institute hoped that this stipulation of knowing the language of the state be condoned in the

case of applicants who otherwise satisfied all the other conditions of recruitment and they should be allowed sufficient time to learn and pass a test in the language of the state.

Prof. Manickam concluded with those introductory remarks and hoped that states would provide funds for development so that urban areas did not deteriorate any further. He requested the Hon'ble Minister to address the gatherings.

Inaugurating the Annual General Meeting, Shri I.K. Gujral expressed his happiness and gratitude to the Institute for inviting him to talk to them. He acknowledged that the meritorious service that the Institute and the town planners were rendering in the construction of this nation must receive more adequate recognition.

Shri Gujral was distressed to know that the Fourth Five Year Plan's emphasis was changing, particularly when the need growing in our urban approach; reorientation was needed, and unless we realize the pressures which were coming on our normal being put up with, we would be in for a time when our problems might be so big that the problems of urban life might never get resolved. Shri Gujral expressed his sympathy with the Institute and understood the intense feelings of the Institute and the town planners in particular, that the government's approach on Fourth Plan should be different than what the Planning Commission had recommended. He hoped that, in due course, the Institute would be able to project itself better to create a consciousness in the country that planning was an imperative basis of our national growth, that not only planning as such but particularly town and urban planning.

Shri I.K. Gujral stressed the need of having cognizance of socio-economic changes taking place fast in India. He suggested that concept of town planning should change with the emerging social tensions and demands. Towns of tomorrow would be different from those of today because of new social dimensions as well as advance in technology.

BOX 14: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1969, INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SHRI I.K. GUJRAL, MINISTER OF STATE, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. President and Friends,

I feel honoured that you should have asked me to come here this evening and talk to you. I feel particularly so because of the intense respect I have for your profession and for the profession of your cousins, the architects. I do feel that the meritorious service that you are rendering to the construction of this nation is something which must receive more adequate recognition.

In a way, Mr. President, I was distressed from your address that the Fourth Plan emphasis is changing and particularly when the need is now being realised and consciousness is growing that in our urban approach, reorientation is needed and unless we realise the pressures which are coming on our normal life and the way urban life stresses are being put up with, we would be in for a time when our problems may be so big that the problems of urban life may never get resolved. Therefore, I feel I have a sympathy with you and understanding of your intense feeling that the government's approach on Fourth Plan should be different than what the Planning Commission has recommended. And I hope as the debate develops, your point of view will be known better and I hope you will be able to project yourselves better to create a consciousness in the country that planning is an imperative basis of our national growth, that not only planning as such but particularly town and urban planning. It is very important that particularly in today's context when the pull of the urban life is so significant and visible, we should be able to understand and realise that it is absolutely important for us that if this country is to grow, then urban life planning should be such that it is able to put up with the strains of to-day and strains of to-morrow. I am, therefore, at one with you in understanding of the problem and I can only promise you sympathy and understanding and perhaps use of the media that are at my disposal to project your point of view. Since we are a democratic society, it is very important for us to realise the consciousness of the people and how it matters, we must realise for ourselves that even the best case has to be presented and unless we are in position to present that case and make people realize and appreciate what our problems are, or what their own problems are, we are not likely to succeed very much.

I was just before I came here reading a very interesting mathematical work. The interesting mathematical work was that in terms of mathematics we have all heard of 3 raised to the power 18 and it is said if three people talk a gossip and those three people talk to other three and so on, we go to the 18 steps, a stage comes when to the exact $38,74,20,489$ people get that gossip



Inaugural Address by Shri I.K. Gujral, Minister of State, Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Communications

through in 18 steps. Therefore, the potential of spreading your point of view should be known and if nothing else but a simple mathematics were thought of, that raised to the power 18 were thought of, if you could go up by 18 steps, I am sure we have mobilised sufficient strength to not only rule in this country but to let you project. Therefore, I have sympathy with you in your understanding.

Mr. President, talking of this mass media and their role in the urban life, particularly in the life of country I must come round to some basic problems that are facing us. And the basic problems are that town planning, to my concept and my knowledge is nothing but only a sociological expression. Unless we are able to appreciate and realise that town planning has a very deep and thorough link with the sociological objects that we may fix for ourselves and the structure that we are trying to evolve for ourselves, it will be difficult both to understand town planning and also for you to plan the towns well. And since we are talking of sociological commitment that we all have to make before we think of town planning, it is very important for us to understand how society is growing. It is very important for us to understand the relationship that society in a growing and changing world like ours has with the technology. In today's context, when as a result of nuclear fission, new sources of energy have been found and immense knowledge is at the disposal of the man and space has been explored, the entire dimension of human knowledge has changed, and if the dimensions of human knowledge change the social and sociological set-up that we are trying to build around this new technological revolution has to be realised to be appreciated. We have got to keep in mind this fundamental fact that in to-day's space age man is now thinking of throwing a few particles of dust around Equator and change the climate. It is in today's context that man is thinking that it is possible for us to have artificial rain in an area where rains never come. It is also possible for us and atleast in a conceptual stage it is that we should be able to put up a chain of satellites in the orbit and via those satellites to brighten up your nights and the problems of town life might change. It is in this context that town planning conceptually must also change. It is no use going on thinking in the terminology of pre-Second World War and go on thinking of a structure, either administratively or conceptually, of a type which has no relationship with the new technological growth and if this technological change is coming, every society and social set-up which does not weave itself closely with the new technological revolution will never succeed in bringing new values. And every new value ultimately spells itself into new social urges and new social tension.

To my mind town planning is nothing but an effort to resolve those social tensions and if those social tensions have to be resolved, those tensions have first to be understood. Since we want to understand those social tensions, we have got to realise that in to-day's changing phase, if human knowledge is doubling itself, then not only the human knowledge doubles itself but the social tensions that the knowledge create also have to be understood. If the youngmen of to-day in any university in the world are pressing for their new viewpoint, we have got to understand it before we can resolve it. But unfortunately for us, you have mentioned only the administrative set-up of the town planning organisation in various parts of the country. I think in the world as a whole, the entire administrative set-up is in the hands of those who are predominantly pre-Second World War edition and pre-Second World War editions are those minds which have not conceptually even conceived this new change that

is coming about. We are trying to lead the younger men of to-day who have more sources of knowledge at their disposal, who have understood the tensions of the world better, who are going to face the challenge of the world to-morrow. We are trying to lead them with-out either knowing what their urges are and trying conceptually to reach that stage of the imagination where new sources of energy have been found. It is known history of the world that every time the world grew, every time it is imperative for us that we first understood technological change and wove our society around it-feudalistic stage when man found steam or man found gasoline, around that new society was built and around that new towns were built. And towns of temple days are very different towns. Feudal life towns are very different from towns of industrial life. Therefore, towns of to-morrow will be very different than towns of to-day. You are planning and conceiving towns of to-morrow. It is very important for you, Mr. President, to understand what the towns of to-morrow are, what the tensions of to-morrow are and what the social set-up of to-morrow is. And social set-up of to-morrow is going to be so much technology orientated that men like me find it difficult even to think of it and even to imagine it. Therefore, I wish you all luck and even if you succeed in resolving the problem of removing an IAS and putting a town planner, I do not know how you will succeed in solving the social problems that are going to be confronted tomorrow.

I have been talking to some of those people like you and your fellow professionals who are in the spheres of town planning and spheres of architecture, and I do find that they are like me. We are groping in the dark because we take the world as static, because we think that it is only the problems of yesterday that we are called upon to solve to-morrow. I think one of the basic failures of town planning in this country is that town planning is not planning of to-morrow. Town Planning in this country is an effort to-day to solve the problems of yesterday, because yesterday created a lot of problems for us. It created over-congested cities, it created problems of slums, it created problems of those towns which grew in a haphazard fashion, because towns were never conceived. Therefore, to-day if the planner is trying to solve the problems of yesterday, I do not know who is going to solve the problems of tomorrow. And if the problems of to-morrow are not solved in the sphere of town planning, I am afraid social tensions that it will generate will be beyond imagination. And social tensions are a 'must'. It is a 'must' because I think out of contradiction human society grows and since out of tension the human society grows, it is very important that we understand the urges created. And urges created cannot be understood unless we have understood the source of energy. And for understanding the sources of energy, it is very important for us that we should be able to break the shackles of the profession that chain us down. It is a very sorry state of affairs sometimes to imagine that pre-war concept was expertise and speciality. Expertise and speciality may be good in its own concept but it is also shackled. And once it is shackled, then the new sources of energy that become available also get shut out. And since they get shut out, the totality of life is not conceived. And if the totality of life is not conceived, totality of tension is not conceived. And since tension is not conceived, solutions are always lopsided and half-minded and achieve half results. Therefore, without trying to tell you something more I am trying to point out, Mr. President, that it is very important that a group of intellectuals like yours, should get together and apply your mind to these urges of to-morrow. And urges of to-morrow I think can also be understood by younger men and we must create circumstances and atmosphere where those who are younger than us, those amongst us who are young— we think even the youth stopped with

us and youth does not come after us. I think youth does come after us, particularly in a country like ours. I saw some astonishing figure yesterday. 50% of engineers working in this country are below 30 years. 70% of women graduates in the country are below 30 years. In to-morrow's that will take place in 1972, 55% of the voters will below 30 years. The time has swung in favour of tomorrow. It is for you and for me to realise how we are going to meet this and how you are going to spell out in terms of town planning. It is this challenge, think, which you and all of us have to face.

I am grateful to you that you should have give me an opportunity to come here and talk to you. Let us understand one thing. In talking also, to-day's challenge is not of technology. To-day's challenge also a crisis of communication, particularly because the growth that mass media has placed at our disposal has created a situation where any government is able to across crores of people in a matter of minutes. That created also the problem that there is no process of feed back. While centralised mass media is able to project an idea, the people as a whole have no feed-back channel. to put back their reactions to it except through agitation. Therefore, since agitation is now an expression of the people-for a feed-back purpose, in town planning we must think of the processes where it can be more rational and more reasonable. Therefore, the main difficulty is that technological growth of to-day, the growth, of mass media, the latest techniques and satellites another things of audio-visual techniques to put across the idea must now evolve a town around a life where the feed-back for even the sources of mass media is possible

I am grateful to you that you have given an opportunity to come here. I do not want to dwell on it longer than I have done to-day. But I hope you think of your organisational set-up to-morrow, not only that solve your routine problems but you will address yourself to the known problems of the future of the human race which I think we are all faced with. Thank you very much.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1971

The Annual General Meeting, 1971 of the Institute, held on 16th May, 1971, was inaugurated by Shri I.K. Gujral, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Works, Housing and Urban Development, Government of India.

In his presidential address, Shri B.D. Kambo, President of the Institute, expressed his happiness and gratitude to have the Hon'ble Minister of State for Works, Housing and Urban Development amidst his colleagues and other distinguished guests on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Institute. "It was a moment of great pleasure for us to have you

Sir, expressed Shri Kambo, it is because of your association with the administration of the Capital City, your very keen interest in improving the urban environment, one who considered housing, urban development and town and country planning a very vital programme for national economic development."

In his address, Shri Kambo touched upon the very basic issues facing physical planning, housing and urban development.

Shri Kambo said that town and country planning formed a very vital and important aspects of National economic planning. All plans and programmes of National planning and economic development had to be eventually translated

into 'space' i.e. development of land and resources, town and country planning, the physical planners immediately came into the picture. But it was paradoxical that this did not happen in the actual decision making programme. All plans for economic improvement and development were essentially of development on the land and the physical planner, by virtue of his training and experience in the wide range of subjects that encompass town and country planning is the right individual who studied different variables existing under given conditions, selected those decisions and recommended the course of action.

The programme of improving urban environments or providing housing and other facilities to the millions in this country was not a small one. It was too huge to be taken casually. Year after year as the total outlay for the National development was increasing upwards, housing and urban development were being given lower and lower priority. The backlog in housing was thus increasing every year. Shri Kambo informed that the President of India had also expressed concern about the shortage of housing in the country and its ever increasing backlog. In advanced countries housing is looked upon as one of the means of building the National economy. In a developing country like ours, this tool could be used equally effectively.

Housing construction and urban development programmes could be very important areas for creating employment opportunities for thousands of architects, engineers, planners and millions of others. On the other hand, if this aspect of National economic development continued to be neglected. We all talk of Calcutta city's problems, the misery of a large section of people living there and we felt rather concerned that such state of affairs might not spread to other urban areas of this country. At the same time, not much positive measures were being taken to avert such a crisis.

Another point raised by Shri Kambo during his address was the subject of professional know-

how in town and country planning. Shri Kambo informed that it had never been uncommon in India to talk about inviting foreign experts for handling our development programmes, including planning our communities and redevelopment of metropolitan cities. Further, he informed that during the course of the last year (1970-71) some of the states in India had been considering inviting foreign experts to prepare blue prints for their new capital cities and some steps had also been taken in that direction. Shri Kambo informed the meeting about the efforts made by the Institute in this connection. The Institute appointed special committees at two different occasions during the course of that year to study the problem and prepared very brief reports for considerations of the Chief Ministers concerned, all the complexities that are involved in planning and building new capital cities and the areas in which the Institute would be glad to provide them the necessary assistance. The Institute committees did this work honorarily as group of professionals deeply concerned with the physical planning process and building of new communities for Indians living in Indian environment. Further, he added, that there should be no doubt in any quarter that Indian planners were fully competent and equally confident to handle their planning programmes, be it new towns, metropolitan cities or redevelopment projects.

Shri I.K. Gujral, while inaugurating the Annual General Meeting 1971, of the Institute, thanked the President of the Institute for delivering a speech with full professional competency which made his inaugural speech somewhat easy because in many ways he agreed with all that the Institute's President had just said. The Hon'ble Minister was also very thankful to him when he said that with his taking over the charge of the subject of town planning at the Centre, housing and urban development would get a lift in national affairs. The Hon'ble Minister hoped that he should be able to live up to this trust.

Talking about the Master Plan for Delhi, he described it as an excellent document, serving

Delhi very well. It is also acting as a prototype for plans in the rest of the country. The citizens of Delhi, as he mentioned, had seen the Plan at work for 10 years and they were able to foresee in some ways what was likely to happen in Delhi over the next 10 years, and how the Plan was going to affect them. However, he mentioned about the complaints which came to his notice that the Plan was not being strictly adhered to and violations of various sorts were taking place. He felt, however, the Plan was working well. The land uses laid down in the Master Plan should be strictly adhered to. The Master Plan should not be too flexible. There were advantages in its being rigid. After all, land use is determined on the basis of planned study and in the interest of the country and the city as a whole.

Talking about the Institute's 20 years of existence, the Hon'ble Minister expressed his hope that the awareness of physical planning which the Institute created, acquire momentum, in the last 20 years should have hoped that the Institute would be able to create an impact for planning consciousness and that it could play an important role in the society,

About engaging of foreign experts by our country in town planning, the Hon'ble Minister agreed with the views of the President of the Institute that we should not ask for foreign collaboration in this field. Our young planners, particularly all those who had experience over the last two decades had the essential background to plan. He was therefore, of the view that there was no need of foreign expertise. In fact he thought the stage had now been reached when we were in a position to export our physical planners to the countries that needed them. Our men, he said would also get the benefit of experience in a different environment and thereby a broader outlook.

Agreeing with the views expressed by the President on the subject of housing, the Hon'ble Minister said that housing was one of our biggest problems. In urban areas alone the backlog was

of over 30 million units. The problem got more chronic each year with the unabated rush of people to our urban areas, How to solve this problem? He asked himself. Finance was a major problem, he said. He gave an example of Delhi Development Authority which was making some attempt within its area. The experiment of land acquisition, its development and sale had helped the Delhi Development Authority in building up capital for its housing and other development programmes. These programmes were worth studying but the overall housing problem was very acute and needed more drastic remedial measures. What these measures were, he was unable to say and perhaps the Institute might be able to help the government on this subject, said the Hon'ble Minister.

The Hon'ble Minister informed about the establishment of Housing and Urban Development Corporation; housing is now receiving more attention and priority than in the past, more funds are allotted to this sector of development. A system of a revolving fund was also suggested. But this was not enough, technical advice was needed and this was where the Institute could help us, said the Hon'ble Minister. He further elaborated the type of help he expected from the professionals. He said that the professionals must not only tell us that houses are needed and their quantum and location but they must also tell us how houses can be built economically. He expressed his great faith in the town planning profession. He desired that the architects too must help us, and coordination between these two professions is of utmost importance.

The Hon'ble Minister said that another important issue was regional planning. In addition to urban plans; it was important that the country had a good framework of regional planning and that urban plans were prepared through regional directives, The Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of India had done some creditable work in this field. Through

regional plans all the facts required for urban planning would be available. The Hon'ble Minister hoped, that the Town and Country Planning Organization would be able to inculcate consciousness in this area of planning in addition to urban planning.

Coming to implementation of the Plan for Delhi and the much talked about beautification programmes, the Hon'ble Minister desired that this should be uniformly carried out over the city. Also, the stage was overdue for physical planning in Delhi to achieve consciousness for implementation and for results as well.

Concluding his inaugural address, the Hon'ble Minister said that the Institute of Town Planners had an extremely important role to play in shaping the future of our country. He wished and hoped that as time passed the Institute's impact and leadership would be appreciated by the nation as a whole.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1981

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on August 1, 1981, wherein a large number of the members participated. The Secretary General presented the Annual Report highlighting the activities of the Institute and the various Regional Chapters during the year 1980-81. In the morning, a technical session with main theme 'Environmental Imperatives in Planning Cities and Towns' was held. The Session was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Planning and Labour and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri N.D. Tiwari. Apart from the lively address by the Hon'ble Minister and speeches by Shri Syed S. Shafi, President of the Institute, Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Secretary, Department of Environment, and Prof. Bijit Ghosh, Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. Six technical papers were presented.

Based on the highlights of the address and the speeches delivered, technical papers presented

by various authors and discussions held, the following conclusions emerged :

- (1) The term 'environment' has a vast coverage both in terms of area levels and contents. The role of town and country planning is specifically related to the planning and development of human settlements, i.e. creation of built environment. This should be made clear and emphasized to all concerned authorities.
- (2) National Environment Policies must specify in clear terms the role of planning and programmes for built environment.
- (3) The organizations dealing with physical planning should make a review of works done in the field of environmental planning in the past to set a direction for formulating inter-related action plans for future than conducting mere hypothetical exercise.
- (4) Environmental planning should be made an integrated process incorporating the economic and social aspects. This would bring an integration of both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the quality of life. The various forces and process involved with the development of settlements, like the process of succession, should be well identified and related.
- (5) In planning of environment for future, the conservation of the art of our villages, towns and cities should be given due consideration. The new developments in the name of false economic growth should not mar the heritage of our human settlement. All resources including the economic, social, cultural and visual should be well identified and analysed to impart their due weightage in environmental planning.
- (6) There is increasing tendency for construction of high rise buildings in our major cities to optimize the return on urban land without making full analysis of the compatibility of built environment with surrounding eco-system or agro-climatic situations. It is

necessary to evolve architecture and design for built environment suited for the local eco-systems.

- (7) The various development forces like population growth, urban development, scientific and technological advance, rapid changes and increasing artificial injection to the environment are creating complicated reactions to the environment in human settlements. To combat the confused present situation a strategy should be worked out comprising the components of planning details, resources/technological details, and policy decision for implementation.
- (8) The town and country planners should give more attention to design aspects of environmental planning relating to micro-level areas, e.g. the built environment of a neighbourhood, the environment of street, of pedestrian path, building of structure in an area which do not blend with the environment in general etc. The standards of environment improvement in some areas i.e. slum areas or low income group areas, should not have lower development standards.
- (9) It was realized that the town and country planner does not have all aspects related to environmental planning and design under his control. It is necessary that there should be a proper system evolved to bring a general public awareness for the various environmental imperatives in planning cities and towns. There should be some training orientations courses on environmental planning for the various categories of people and decision makers.
- (10) To ensure the implementation of various programmes / schemes of environmental planning, it is necessary that a town planner is involved in all stages of development works right from the inception to the development stage.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1989

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1989 was held in June 1989 in the Institute premises. The Technical Session of the Meeting was organized by the Centre for Research, Documentation and Training (CRDT). The Session was chaired by Padma Shri J.K. Chowdhury, an eminent architect planner and past-President of the Institute. In all seven technical papers were submitted, out of which three were key papers.

Dr. S.K. Kulshreshtha presented the background paper on the subject, raising the main issue for the discussion. The key papers were presented by Shri R.G. Gupta and Shri R.L.P. Sinha. Other persons who presented their papers were Shri H.B. Singh and Mrs. Ritu Shankar.

The Chairman, Padma Shri J.K. Chowdhury, in his opening remark appreciated government efforts to introduce the Bill on Panchayati Raj to decentralize planning at the grass-roots level, which shall be directly under the control of Central government, He also mentioned that the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana of the Central government will also give financial assistance to Panchayati Raj institution. Emphasising on proper distribution and allocation of funds, Shri Chowdhury said that a population based allocation may not be able to take care of the priorities which may create imbalances of development. National Commission on Urbanisation has also pointed out certain problems of financial resources and has recommended restructuring of the present system. Municipal Financial Commission in Kerala has suggested a system of financial management which has proved quite successful for urban local bodies. Insisting on this aspect, Chairman stressed the need of augmenting the financial resources of the *Panchayati Raj* institution/Local Bodies themselves through their own sources like taxes, etc.

Prof. R.C. Gupta stating that Panchayati Raj institution is not entirely new and planners role is very clear for physical development, emphasized the need to have a new institutional arrangement keeping in view the urban-rural continuum as rural population is desirous of approach to urban services. He therefore stated the constitution of district planning team is important for both urban and rural development in an integrated manner.

In his concluding remark Padma Shri J.K. Chowdhury said that in other countries community development was superimposed on state level and more powers are given to local authorities on grass root level.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1991

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on June 28, 1991. A Workshop on 'Planning Practice and Professional Charges' was organized by the Centre for Research, Documentation and Training (CRDT), on 28th June. During the first Session of the Workshop. Padma Shri J.K. Chowdhury, past-President of the Institute was the Chief Guest and Shri J.S. Ghuman, President of the Institute, was in the Chair.

Dr. S.K. Kulshreshtha, Honorary Director, CRDT, ITPI, introduced the topic of the Workshop and raised basic issues related to planning practice, role of government departments and practicing planners in the spatial development process, their inter-relationship and ways and means to promote professional practice. He also highlighted the issues relating to scale of professional charges.

Three Key papers were presented during the Session, the speakers were Shri P.M. Apte, Chief Consultant, M/s Apte Consultancy, Mumbai, Prof. R.C. Gupta, Head, Department of Regional Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and Shri H.R. Suri, Vice-President, ITPI.

Shri B.G. Fernandes, past-President of ITPI was Chief Guest of the second Session of the Workshop which was chaired by Shri D.S. Meshram, Chief Planner, TCPO, Government of India, New Delhi. The key speakers during the session were Prof. A.N. Sengupta, Director, Centre for Human Settlements, Anna University Chennai, Shri R.G. Gupta, Director, Planning, D.D.A., New Delhi, and Shri J.K. Gutpa, Divisional Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Punjab, Chandigarh.

After thorough deliberations, the workshop recommended the following :

Professional Practice

1. Role of government departments and non-government consultants engaged in urban and regional planning practice should be clearly defined. These two should be working in harmony and their role should be complementary and not competing.
2. ITPI should promote non-government consultancy and take necessary actions in this direction.
3. ITPI should take necessary measures to publicise the profession by highlighting its contribution in the spatio-economic development process, and improvement in the quality of life of common people.
4. To provide legal support, zoning regulations of Master Plans should specify signing of all development plans/schemes by qualified planners as a mandatory obligation.

Scale of Professional Charges

1. There is need to review and restructure the exiting scales of professional charges.
2. The scales of professional charges should clearly specify the job description for different stages of work and the professional fees charges.
3. New areas like traffic and transportation planning, traffic surveys, transport impact assessment, urban renewal, environmental

impact assessment, socio-economic and physical surveys, urban services, urban and regional planning research, supervision, co-ordination, evaluation and monitoring of project at site, etc. be included and the professional fees specified

4. Fees for special items like physical surveys, traffic surveys and the like should be mentioned separately,
5. The basis of fees calculation should not only be area of population. In addition to these the calculation based upon man-months and percentage of cost of project should also be examined and recommended where applicable.
6. The agreement format between the client and the planners should also be given by ITPI,
7. Some mechanism be introduced in the Scale of Professional Charges to take care of inflation.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1996

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 1996 was held on 28th June 1996. On the occasion of the Meeting, a National Workshop on 'Evaluation of Town and Country Planning Education' was organized. The Workshop was divided in two sessions. Session One was devolved to 'Town and Country Planning Education: Emerging Scenario'. Shri H.R. Suri, President, ITPI, was the Chairman of this Session, Prof. B.K. Sengupta, Prof. M.R. Kulkarni and Prof. Sarup Singh were the key speakers.

Session Two was on theme 'Need to make Town and Country Planning Education Industry Oriented'. Shri D.S. Meshram, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India was the Chairman of this Session. Prof. T.M. Vinod Kumar, Shri Arun Mhaisalkar and Shri J.K. Gupta were the key speakers.

The recommendations which emerged were:

Session – One

1. New areas of concern like energy and ecological conservation required translation in spatial terms with use of new techniques like satellite imagery, computer aided design and development management, etc.
2. It is estimated that by 2001, the country would require about 5000 professional planners.
3. In view of the changed role of municipalities as a result of 74th Amendment, both-generalist and specialist planners are required to cope up with the planning requirements, land use regulations etc.
4. Town Planning Education and Training are required to be imparted with multi level integrated programme. At the post-graduate level, emphasis on implementation of planning policy and programmes including research on special subjects may be introduced.

The in-service/mid career professionals may also be given training on selected themes and specialization considering advancements in the field.

5. A network of various institutions imparting planning education should be established by which exchange of information and sharing of experience is possible.
6. Graduate professionals are not accepted by many organizations since the recruitment rules of many organizations have not yet been amended. This needs to be taken up at the appropriate level urgently.
7. Comprehensive in-puts in the AITP Scheme of Examination are required with special emphasis on planning practice.

Session – Two

1. A National Commission on Planning Education with representatives from Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Ministry of Education, Schools of Planning etc. is required

to be set up to monitor and guide various policy issues on planning education. The Institute of Town Planners, India should act as the nodal agency for achieving the objective.

2. Planning institutions should play a crucial role in making planning a 'peoples movement' by organizing awareness programmes for non-planners directly/indirectly engaged in urban and rural development.
3. The linkage of academic institutions with professional agencies is weak. Hence, there must be continuous and effective feedback from the profession to academics and vice-versa.
4. The Institute of Town Planners, India in collaboration with AICTE may standardize the course content of various courses which could be adopted by academic institutions with requisite modifications in electives necessary for a particular region.
5. The Institute of Town Planners, India should take necessary action to introduce Urban and Regional Planning subject in UPSC and State Public Service Commission, Competitive examinations so that professional planners may have new avenue to take up administrative jobs.

Annual General Meeting of the Institute, 2005

The Annual General Meeting of the Institute was held on 29th September 2005 at the ITPI Conference Hall. On this occasion, the Delhi Regional Chapter of the Institute, organized a Seminar on the 'Need for Training of Planning Professionals'. The Seminar was chaired by Professor A.K. Maitra, Co-Chaired by Professor Subir Saha, Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and Presided over by Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, President, ITPI. While introducing the theme of the Seminar, Dr. Ashok Kumar, Assistant Professor of Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, explained the basic purpose of pursuing training programme for professionals. He noted that the

planners should be equipped with new techniques for value addition to professional activities. Planners should be aware of innovative solutions and sensitive to caste, religion, gender and large social changes that are taking place in urban governance, state of urbanization and management of settlements and influences of globalization. Planning practice has been changing too in respect of policies and political rights, funding patterns and globalization, so training is required to face these changes and improve skills, knowledge and values of the professions. Planning schools and universities, ITPI, practicing and retired senior planners, NGOs and CBOs, activists and combinations of these should impart the skill, knowledge and values through training. All these groups also require training.

Presentations made by the key speakers namely Dr. S.P. Bansal, Director (Planning), Dwarka, D.D.A., Dr. N. Raghubabu, Senior Environment Specialist (GTZ) and Shri M.L. Chotani, TCP, TCPO. The interactions among the delegates resulted in the following suggestions and recommendations :

1. Capacity building of planning professionals through in-service training programmes and refresher courses on regular basis is essential for effective planning and implementation of urban development plans, programmes, schemes, projects, etc.
2. As training is necessary for the planners, schools and universities should start developing training packages.
3. Successful innovative projects and research work should be shared by the professionals to update their knowledge. This can be done by imparting information through training programmes.
4. Training will improve the efficiency level of planners in terms of use of new technologies and equipments in the planning field.
5. Planners should be responding to the paradigm shift in the profession. The paradigm shift is being observed in

development plan preparation and development planning. Land use plans versus integrated spatial and economic plans. Urban plans versus investment plans, city development plans versus sustainable and viable projects and schemes, urban extensions versus urban renewal and redevelopment, development control versus development promotion. Understanding of these changes should be imparted to the professional planners through properly developed training programmes.

6. Planners should develop skills for the preparation and implementation of projects, schemes, preparation of budget and monitoring of projects by attending related training programmes.
7. Training should emphasise on the issue of urban infrastructure, methodology of planning and development of projects.
8. Toolkits propagating particular planning solutions should be developed.
9. Plans should be sensitive to the environmental issues and planners should be trained for the same. Development plans should ensure protection of environmental resource areas and comply with environmental laws.
10. Training programmes also should be developed to impart knowledge on changing needs of society, particularly processes of plan preparation, understanding and use of new technologies, sharing of knowledge and information in best practices, exchange and documentation of ideas.
11. Training should be extended to all level of planning professionals as well as to the decision makers.
12. Planning institutions including, planning schools, universities and the ITPI should develop training, research and development cells to achieve above results.

Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Institute, 2009

The Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Institute was organized on 23rd January, 2009

at NIO Auditorium, Dona Paula, Tiswadi, Goa, to discuss 'Basic Qualifications for Planning Education'. A background note for this meeting was circulated on 13th December, 2008.

At the outset, Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI read out the background note, after that Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI, opened up the discussion for the members to present their views.

In the discussions, Prof. R.D. Singh, Shri K.M. Sadhanandh, Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, Prof. Alok Ranjan, Shri R.K. Pandita, Shri M.D. Lele, Ms Tenjenvenia Kechu, Shri S. Santhanam, Shri S.T. Puttaraju, Shri Samran Das, Shri N.K. Patel, Shri P.K. Krishnaje, Ms. Snehlata Peonekar, Shri A.K. Jain, Shri Deepak Khosla, Ms. Suneeta Aloni, Shri Manav Jain, Shri Morad Ahmad, Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Prof. Vijay Kapase and Prof.V.S. Adane expressed their opinion on the prevailing basic qualifications for post-graduation in town and country planning, including Associateship Examination of ITPI, and were of the opinion that before making eligible other qualifications for post-graduation in town and country planning, the issue be deliberated threadbare in Regional Chapters and Zonal Conferenes.

Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI, in his concluding remarks stated that ITPI has already requested all the Regional Chapters to discuss this issue and send their considered opinion to ITPI for consideration. He has also stated that this issue has been deliberated at West Zone Conference held on 3rd January, 2009 at MRC (Nagpur) and added that, it would further be deliberated at Zonal Conferences comprising of concerned Regional Chapters before submitting it to the General Meeting of ITPI for consideration, because this issue is not only crucial for the town and country planning education but also for profession.

Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Institute, 2010

In the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Institute, held on 5th January, 2010 at Nagpur,

the basic qualifications for post-graduation in Town and Country Planning were discussed in which 126 members participated. The members who expressed their views were Prof. Ashok Kumar, SPA, New Delhi, Prof. Ashwani Luthra, GNDU, Amritsar; Shri R.V. Bapat, former Director, Town Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal; Shri Monis Khan, TCPO, New Delhi; Prof. Utpal Sharma, Director, CEPT, Ahmedabad; Shri S.D. Langde, Director, Town Planning and Valuation, Government of Maharashtra; Uttam Kumar Roy, Professor, ATS, West Bengal; Shri M.L. Chotani, Director, AMDA, New Delhi; Shri R.P. Sachan, Town Planner, Town Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow; Shri Rajesh Chandra Shukla, NCRPB, New Delhi; Shri Harnam Singh Azad, Senior Town Planner, Town Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan; Prof. Alok Ranjan, MNIT, Rajasthan; Shri Naresh Kumar Dhiran, Town and Country Planner, TCPO, New Delhi. It was, however, observed that some of the members were of the opinion that the basic qualifications which currently prescribed are B. Arch; B.E. (Civil); Master in Geography/Economics/Sociology should not be changed because it would amount to dilution of Town and Country Planning Education. While some of the members were of the opinion that due to opening of economy/liberalization of industrial

policy and globalization trends the basic qualifications prescribed at present for post-graduation in town and country planning education needs to be extended to other disciplines.

It was, therefore, resolved that ITPI would address a letter to all the corporate members of ITPI and obtain their views and also place the information in ITPI Newsletter.

Accordingly, your views are solicited on the following :

1. Do you agree that the existing qualifications prescribed for admission to post graduation in town planning programmes should be changed?
Yes/ No
2. If yes, indicate which other subjects should be included in addition to the present subjects.
3. If no, give reasons in support of your opinion.
4. The qualifications for Associateship Examination of ITPI also includes Post Diploma in Town and Country Planning of SV Government Polytechnic, M.P. Board of Technical Education, Bhopal and Central Polytechnic, Department of Technical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu. These qualifications should be continued or not : yes/no. (Kindly give reason).

PROFILES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE 1951-2010

Professionalism and Professional Integrity, Their Landmark Contributions for the Profession

Over the past 60 years of the Institute (1951-2010), 32 Presidents strived to achieve the objectives set down before the Institute to "Provide planned economic, scientific and artistic development of towns, cities and rural areas; to advance the study of town planning, civic design; to foster the teaching of subjects related to town and country planning; to watch over measures affecting or likely to affect town planning and to promote changes of, and amendment in, the law relating to, or affecting town and country planning; to hold congresses or exhibitions for the exposition of any matters affecting or relating to the practice and theory of town and country planning;" to establish regional chapters to stimulate professional activities in different parts of India, to organise annual zonal conferences by the regional chapters to bring the importance and appreciation of this subject, closer to the host chapter.

The Presidents had an abiding and selfless interest in the advance of modern town planning ideas and their application for planned development of India's growing towns and cities. They put themselves wholeheartedly for its progress not merely on artistic considerations but for the sake of a healthy, convenient and comfortable urban and rural living.

The professional status and commitment to the cause of the profession earned them recognition by their contemporary professionals, appreciation in India and abroad and by the posterity. Many of them were honoured by titles and awards during their life time; some of them

were honoured by the government of their time with the National Award of Padma Shri.

Many of them were the leading lights during the formative years of this professional body of town planners. They spoke on subjects like the physical environment affected by industry, land as the ultimate platform of all human activity and hence of planning; said that planning, in reality, is town and country planning with new directions, talked about planning legislation, urban slums, architectural principles in urban design, city furniture, standards of planners' qualifications, with profound sensitivity of thoughtful planners, sensitivity of a genuine multi-disciplinary town planners, providing the human race "with the best conditions of living, work and recreation".

They played very significant role in giving a town and regional planning content to the Five Year Plans, which laid the foundation of urban and regional planning in the country; played a seminal role in cementing the foundations of urban and regional planning in the planning process of the country; played prominent role in placing urban and regional planning on a sound foundation by establishing schools of planning, college of architecture, professional bodies of planners to safeguard and promote their professional interests; played a key role in setting up town planning organisations in the states to promote planned urban and regional development in the states.

They were flexible and versatile, held the vision of collective team, so the team moved closer to the end result. They were committed to the success of their mission; one of them – President H.K. Mewada -planned a new capital for a prosperous state in India; hitherto, a capital

or new city planned by the foreign experts; and watched it grow and develop as the time passed, all the while remaining in the government bureaucratic set-up; raised the status of Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor with a rank equal to that of the state Chief Engineer, with a special pay equivalent with the Chief Secretary of the state, also, helped to raise the status of town planning profession in other states. Another one – President D.S. Meshram – fought successfully for the elevation of the post of Chief Planner of the Central government Town and Country Planning Organisation to the rank of Secretary, Urban Development of the state governments. Some fought continuously for the establishment of the Town and Country Planning Departments in the states and then a fulfilled department with Chief Town Planner as the head with all responsibilities of planning in the states.

During the growing days, the profession of town planning had to face a number of problems. A major problem was the appointment of young administrative officers (IAS) as Director of Town Planning Departments. This situation was bound to cause difficulties for the planners, as the senior town planners had to work under the administrator as the senior officers like Joint Director had no access either to the Secretary or the Minister. All the advice on town planning was given by the Director – an IAS Office, who was found inadequate to deal with the situation. This was a sad situation and the Institute brought this to the higher authorities. Deputy Prime Minister Shri Murarji Desai, in his inaugural address of the ITPI Seminar held in Delhi in 1969 agreed that the technicians had not been given his due importance in the past and he asked the technician and the administrator not to forget the importance of each other. He informed that efforts were being made to bring about cooperation between the two so that no field of activity was neglected.

Another point was the appointment of the staff in the states. In one state, it was found that all the town planning staff was maintained by Central government assistance. Nearly 120

persons were issued notices of termination of job. The Institute's President brought this to the notice of the concerned minister; notices were withdrawn and staff were accommodated in the plan budget. Such instability led to deterioration in the efficiency of the department. In another state due to the temporary nature of the employment in the planning department, officers were borrowed or brought on deputation from PWD and therefore, there was no stability in the departments.

In many states, it was obligatory to know the language of the states. This situation had worked against the overall efficiency of the profession and it prevented talented persons being employed in the particular states. The Institute tried its best that this stipulation of knowing the language of the state be condoned in the case of applicants who otherwise satisfied all the other conditions of recruitment and they should be allowed sufficient time to learn and pass a test in the language of the states.

The Institute's Presidents have acted as persons true to their professionalism on several occasions, they demonstrated exceptional integrity and sound understanding of the highest professional standard, and, at critical times, encountering extra-ordinary situations in their professionals careers, they invariably took a firm stand, never flinching from the professional integrity. They strived to save urban form and fabric with boldness of their profession, fearlessly, not succumbing to official pressure, to protect the art and architecture of the past age.

When questions came up to save the Delhi Central Vista – "One of the most beautiful Vistas in the World"- (refer to Section 2, page pp 39-41), or the preservation of the Canopy (Chhatri) at the India Gate in Lutyens' New Delhi or to save the national heritage like India's finest mosque, the Jama Masjid of Shahjahanabad or to express anguish on the unwarranted demolition of the Turkman Gate of Delhi – which was not as per the recommendation of Delhi Master Plan or to save the form and fabri of Delhi, they strived to save the situation boldly.

There was once a proposal to demolish the famous Canopy (Chhatra) at New Delhi "India Gate under which once stood a statue of King George V. A PIL was filed at the Delhi High Court by the President of the Institute – S.S. Shafi. Court stayed the demolition of the Canopy sans the statue; the Canopy has been preserved as being an elegant specimen of Colonial architecture.

On another occasion, President Shafi, as a member of the Malhotra Committee, appointed to simplify the Delhi's Building Bye-Laws, appended his note of dissent with the report, since this would, according to him, drastically alter the basic features of the MPD, and would compromise with the "form and fabric" of Delhi.

President (Prof.) Manickam was among the few after 1947 whose role in promoting planning education, strengthening and preparing a fully qualified body of town planners, and laying the foundations for the future of urban India, is extremely significant.

President D.S. Meshram reviewed the working of the present model of town planning education over the last 50 years in the country. Certain shortcomings were pin-pointed : the models are inclined more towards physical aspects of planning, rather than multi-disciplinary mould- incidentally- this was explained as early as in 1957 in Patna presidential address- This resulted in isolation of physical planners from the mainstream of planning and development process. To become part of the mainstream of the planning process, planning education system needed to be reoriented. President Meshram prepared a 5-point agenda for re-orientation of the system to serve the community, industry and the user better (for details, refer to page pp 14-15 of Section One)

President (Prof.) D.V.R. Rao introduced the novel method of training housing specialists by promoting field practices as a supplement to the traditional classroom teaching at the School. He promoted field practices as means of teaching at the School and undertook extensive field studies with the help of the faculty and students about the growing problems of housing

for marginalised communities in Delhi and other cities. These studies were published in national and international journals. These studies evoked even greater of interest in academic and research organisations abroad and in the United Nations.

Due to President Meshram's initiatives, ITPI was awarded the work of preparation of the UDPFI Guidelines – an alternative approach to the master plan approach – by the Ministry of Urban Development. The Guidelines are being followed by various state departments. Adopting the Guidelines, he prepared the Development Plan for the Universal Township of Auroville to demonstrate the practical applicability. He was Chairman of the Technical Committee.

The untiring efforts of President Meshram got created a separate All India Board of Town and Country Planning in 1991 by AICTE, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

To increase the number of Town and Country Planners, he prepared the DPR for starting 4 new Schools of Planning in the Country. He also made the presentation to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and also to the Planning Commission and MHRD started 2 Schools of Planning and Architecture, one at Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh and another at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

President Meshram initiated the idea of organising annual Zonal Conferences by the Regional Chapters constituting into four Zones, each Chapter of the Zone organizing at least one Zonal Conference each year in every quarter of the year.

The Institute under his presidentship acquired land for construction of a majority of the Regional Chapters' buildings. The 13 Regional Chapters to-day have their own buildings. The buildings act as ITPI's nodal centres and are hubs of activities of the Chapters for promoting professional understanding.

This Section profiles the founding fathers of the profession; other leaders of the movement who continued their cause selflessly and devotedly.

They all, have, over the years, made immense contributions, as documented in the preceding two sections, counselling the governments at various levels, on matters relating to spatial

development, according to the exigencies of the situation, according to their academic learning and their vast and varied experiences gained in the country and outside.

Table 5: Names, qualifications and designations of the Presidents at the time of their Presidency, in sequence

S.No.	Name and Qualification	Year	Designation
1.	Shri M. Fayazuddin F.R.I. B.A., F.I.I.A, F.I.T.P.	1952-53 1953-54 1957-58	Chief Town Planner, Local Self Government, Hyderabad (Deccan); Chief Town Planner and Director, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
2	Shri S.K. Joglekar F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., F.I.T.P.	1954-55 1959-60	Chief Architect and Town Planner, C.P.W.D., Government of India, New Delhi
3	Prof. T.J. Manickam B.Sc. B.E., B.Arch (L'Pool), F.R.I.B.A., F.I.T.P., F.R.T.P.I.	1955-56 1960-61 1968-69	Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
4	Prof. V.N. Prasad F.R.I.B.A., F.I.T.P.	1956-57	Head, Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, (Retired as the Director of the Institute)
5	Shri Walter George F.R.I.B.A., F.I.T.A., F.I.T.P., A.R.C.A.	1958-59	Practicing Architect, New Delhi
6	Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara B.Sc., B.E., M.C.P. (Harvard), F.R.T.P.I., F.I.T.P.	1961-62 1962-63	Town and Country Planner, Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPO), Government of India, New Delhi; name changed to Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) in 1962. He retired as Chief Planner, TCPO and Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
7.	Shri C.Govindan Nair B.E. (Civil), Dip. T.P. (Edin), F.I.T.P.	1963-64	Joint Director of Town Planning, Government of Madras (now Tamil Nadu)
8	Shri J.K. Chowdhury F.R.I.B.A., F.R.T.P.I., F.I.I.A., F.I.T.P.	1964-65 1965-66	Consulting Architect and Town Planner, New Delhi
9	Shri P.C. Khanna B.E. (Civil), T.P. (Durham, U.K.), F.I.T.P.	1966-67 1967-68	Senior Town Planner, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh
10	Shri N.S. Lamba B.E. (Civil), T.P. (Durham, U.K.) F.I.T.P.	1969-70	Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh

S.No.	Name and Qualification	Year	Designation
11	Shri B.D. Kambo N.D. Arch, M.C.P. (M.I.T., USA) F.I.I.A., F.I.T.P.	1970-71	Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
12	Shri H.S. Godbole B.E., M.I.E., A.M.I.E., M.T.P.I. F.I.T.P.	1971-72 (upto Sep. 1971)	Consulting Architect, Town Planning and Engineer, Bombay (now Mumbai)
13.	Shri B.G. Fernandes B. Arch (USA), M.C.P. (USA), M.A.I.P., F.I.T.P.	1971-72 (from Oct 1971)	Chief Town Planner, Design Group, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, New Delhi
14	Shri H.K. Mewada M. Arch, M.Sc (Planning), A.I.I.A.F.I.T.P.	1972-73	Chief Planner and Architectural Advisor, Gandhi Nagar Project, Government of Gujarat and also the Head of the State Town Planning and Valuation Department, Government of Gujarat
15	Dr. K.S. Rame Gowda B.E. (Civil), M.S. (USA), Ph.D (Mysore University) F.I.T.P.	1973-74	Director of Town Planning, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore
16	Shri K.K. Kaplish Dip. T.P. , A.M.T.P.I., F.I.T.P.	1974-75	Joint Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal (Retired as Director)
17.	Shri Bharpur Singh M.A.(Geog). P.G. Diploma in Regional Planning, F.I.T.P.	1975-76	Chief Co-ordinator and Planner, Environmental Research and Planning and Design Organisation (ERPDO), Ludhiana Urban Project
18	Prof. D.V.R. Rao B.E., B.Arch. M.C.P., A.R.I.B.A., F.I.T.P.	1976-77	Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
19	Shri Sayed S. Shafi B.E. (Civil), M.C.P. (MIT, USA), F.I.T.P.	1977-78 1980-81	Addl. Chief Planner, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi
20	Shri C.S. Gupte, Dip. Arch, A.I.I.A., A.R.I.B.A. F.I.I.A. Licenstate Member I.T.P.I., M.R.I..T.P. (London), Chartered Town Planner	1978-79	Former Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of India, New Delhi
21	Shri J.P. Dube N.D. Arch, Dip. T.P. (Durham U.K.), F.I.T.P.	1979-80	Chief Town and Country Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
22	Shri J.P. Bhargava B. Arch (Hons), M.A. (Planning, Vancouver, British Colombia), F.I.T.P,	1981-82 1982-83 1983-84	Senior Town Planner and Architect (on deputation to NOIDA, Government of Uttar Pradesh undertaking, Chief Town and Country Planner Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow

S.No.	Name and Qualification	Year	Designation
23	Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro G.D. Arch., T.P. (Manchester), F.I.I.A, F.I.T.P.	1984-85 1997-78 1998-99	Chief Planner; Former Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi
24	Prof. N.S. Saini B. Arch, Dip. T.C.P. M.U.P. (USA), F.I.T.P	1985-86	Professor of Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
25	Prof. S.D. Raj B.E. (Civil), Dip. T.C.P. M.S. (USA), F.I.T.P.	1986-87	Director, School of Architecture and Planning, Chennai
26	Shri D.S. Meshram B.A., B. Arch., M.T.C.P. LLB., F.I.T.P.	1987-88 1988-89 1993-94 1994-95 1999-2000 2000-01 2002-03 2003-04 2005-06 2006-07 2008-09 2009-10	Addl. Chief Planner, Chief Planner, Former Chief Planner (2002-03, onward) Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi
27.	Shri R.V. Bapat B.Arch; P.G. Dip. in T8nning	1989-90	Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
28	Shri J.S. Ghuman B.E. (Civil), M. Tech (Planning), M.I.E., F.I.T.P.	1990-91	Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh
29	Shri H.R. Suri B.A. (Hons), B. Arch (Hons), F.I.I.A, F.I.T.P.	1991-92 1992-93 1995-96 1996-97	Consulting Architect and Town Planner, New Delhi
30	Shri A.R. Patharkar B. Arch, M.C.P., Dip. R.D.P. (Netherlands), F.I.T.P.	2001-02	Director, State Town Planning and Evaluation Department, Government of Maharashtra, Pune
31	Prof.(Dr.) A.N. Sachithanandan B. Arch., M.C.P., Ph.D., F.I.I.A., F.I.T.P.	2004-05	Former Chairman, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Anna University, Chennai
32	Shri V. Satyanarayanan Dip. Architecture, P.G. Dip. Housing, M.Sc. (Urban Development Planning) (London), F.I.T.P.	2007-08	Former Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

PROFILES

Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin



Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin

Padma Shri Mohammad Fayazuddin, the first President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, had bright academic career and an extremely successful professional record including three times President of the Institute; the first Chairman of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Town Planning, Ministry of Education, and held the Chair for six years (1957-63). He was instrumental in setting up the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, and College of Architecture, Hyderabad.

After the establishment of the Institute in July 1951, a very modest Conference was held in Delhi in 1952 when Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin was installed as first President of the Institute. The Conference made a seminal contribution to the formulation of basic town planning and housing policies of the Centre and state government. This small beginning was followed by an All India Seminar in 1953 at Hyderabad under the presidentship of Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin. The Seminar was organised on a subject of extreme importance to the successful implementation of town and country planning provision, namely Town Planning Legislation. The prevailing town planning legislation in most of the states of the country were the legacy left behind by the British Administration.

The Planning Legislations that were in force prior to the Independence days and even after Independence had thrown the entire burden of town improvement and town development on the elected autonomous local bodies consisting of representatives elected by the public. Certain legislations like Town Planning Acts were in existence in many states of the country for over 25 years. The President observed that the planners will have to find out whether the local autonomous bodies which were vested with vast powers fulfilled their obligation to the rate payers by carrying out substantial town improvement and town development schemes. The President said that the answer was 'No'. Further he said that he did not know whether the failure on the part of the local bodies was due to the defective legislation or due to the negligence on their part. Irrespective of their merits and urgency with no regard to the technical opinion, town planning schemes were generally carried out only in the areas represented by members belonging to majority party of any local body.

In his third term's (1957-58) presidential address to the Autumn Planning Seminar on 'Industry and Planning', Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin spoke of the immense social, scientific and industrial developments of the last few years which have tremendous significance for the planners. He dwelt on several subjects – like the physical environment affected by industry; land as the ultimate platform of all human activity and hence of planning; and planning, in reality, is town and country planning with new directions; planning legislation; urban slums, architectural principles in urban design; city furniture; standards of planners qualifications. He spoke on these subjects with profound sensitivity of a thoughtful planners, sensitivity of a genuine multi-disciplinary town planner, providing the human race with "the best conditions of living, work and recreation".

Professionally, he managed about 25 projects and many master plans in the country and

abroad. The projects included a variety of buildings like hospitals, industrial buildings, civic buildings and industrial townships. He prepared master plans and development schemes in several states of the country. He was responsible for the preparation of Master Plan for the twin-city of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and other towns in the erstwhile state of Hyderabad. He prepared the master plans for the expansion of the two holy centers of Kabah Makkah and Masjid-e-Nabwi (Prophet's Mosque), Medina, Saudi Arabia. He also prepared master plans for the new townships of Bagadul-Jadid, Bhawalpur and Udaipur. The Nehru Zoological Park of Hyderabad is one of his masterpieces.

Other architectural masterpieces of his creativity in Hyderabad and other important cities in the country include the State Bank of Hyderabad; Ravinder Bharati; Nizam Orthopedic Hospital; Aiwan-e-Urdu, Nizam Sugar Factory, Gandhi Bhawan, Hyderabad; Maulana Azad Memorial Library, Aligarh University; Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi; Ghalib Academy, New Delhi; Mosque of Jamia-e-Millia, New Delhi; and University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

For his numerous projects of distinction, and master plans, he received a number of awards and titles during his lifetime. He was awarded Hassan Nizami Gold Medal from Adabiat-e-Urdu, Hyderabad for writing and translating books on town planning into Urdu language. Some of the other important titles bestowed on him are Rafeeq-e-Abbasia by the ruler of Bhawalpur; Behzad-e-Deccan by the Sufi Saint Khawaja Hassan Nizami; and Padma Shri by the President of India.

Padma Shri Fayazuddin was born on 22nd September 1903 in a middle class family in Hyderabad. He had his early education at City High School after which he joined the City College, Hyderabad. He had to discontinue his education owing to the sudden demise of his parents. Since he was very good in drawing and rendering, he was appointed as drawing

teacher in the City College. Later, he joined the newly constituted City Improvement Board of Hyderabad. The Chairman of the Board, Sir Nizam Jung, noticed the inherent talent in Padma Shri Fayazuddin and sent him to Sir J.J. School of Architecture, Bombay in 1925 to pursue studies in Architecture. The Director of the School, Sir Betley recommended Shri Fayazuddin for a scholarship to pursue further studies in England. Government of Hyderabad accordingly, sponsored him for studies at the A.A. School of Architecture, London. He was elected a member of the Royal Institute of British Architecture in 1935. Sir Howard Robert desired him to visit some European cities. On his visit to European cities, he prepared drawings of monuments, etc. including Alhamra Palace in Spain, which ultimately earned him the title of Star of School.

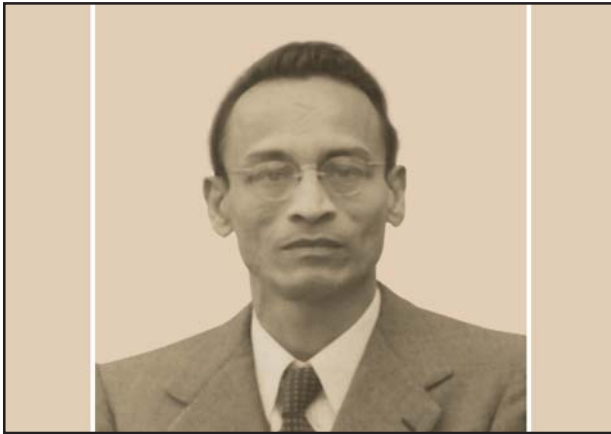
After his return to Hyderabad in 1935, he was immediately elevated to the rank of Chief Architect to supervise, the construction of various buildings in Osmania University Campus. With the setting up of the Directorate of Town Planning, he became the first Chief Town Planner and then Director of Town Planning, and continued in the same position till he retired from service in 1963.

He is the author of Housing and Planning for India; Houses for the Masses and Town Planning in H.E.H. Nizam's Dominion.

Padma Shri Fayazuddin died in 1978. He was 75.

Shri S.K. Joglekar

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



Shri S.K. Joglekar

members of the ITPI's 'think-tank' and an active member during the formative years of the Institute.

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

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

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

He stressed the organic use of land and coordinated utilization of human activities. The most primitive human activity is the constant struggle to live in a shelter and make a living. Between these two, we can safely interpolate a thousand and other activities to increase the

struggle and out of this struggle the society has helplessly coined the expression "Survival of Fittest".

Stress on physical planning called for survey of land use, a comprehensive and definite land use policy for the whole country, regardless of any boundary – physical, agricultural or political. Government should direct the growth of basic industries in "special areas and for choosing special areas in intensive regional planning must immediately be taken in hand".

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

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

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

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

and Dandakaranya did not make for any positive approach in planning. They were a necessity born out of partition – a political inevitability.

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

Prof. T.J. Manickam



Prof. T.J. Manickam

Professor Thambuswamy Joseph Manickam had the distinction of being the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India for three times – 1955, 1960 and 1968. He was one of the six members who formed the Indian Board of Town Planners in October 1949, and one of the 15 founding members who formally established a professional institute, namely the Institute of Town Planners, India in July 1951.

He was one of the leading lights during the formative years of this professional body of town planners, and among the first generation of dedicated town planners in post-independent India. He played very significant role in giving an urban content to the Five Year Plans, which laid the foundations of urban and regional planning in the country. The think tank of the Institute, to be guided by persons was like him,

considered prestigious. He was credited with creating and strengthening urban institutions in the country.

During his tenure as President of the Institute, Prof. T.J. Manickam organized its three Annual Town and Country Planning Seminars, at Lucknow during 1955-56, at Bangalore during 1960-61, at New Delhi during 1968-69.

The Seminar at Lucknow ('Planning Standards' and 'Land Use Planning and Control') where town planners and the representatives of states and the local planning departments from every part of the country had gathered to discuss the common problems of town and country planning in the country. An important events which coincided with this Seminar was the Conference of the Housing Ministers held in Shimla during 27th to 29th June 1955, which adopted the following excellent resolutions on town and country planning. "The Conference recognize that in its direct effect on both physical and social welfare, the home and community environment is a vital factor in the level of living. In view of the grave housing situation in the country, there is need to integrate all housing activity to all-round and planned improvement of the environment and other socio-economic activities. This can be brought about by urgent attention to physical planning of towns as well as regions. Towards this end, it is desirable to have a National Plan and also Regional Plans including plans for important regions where river valley schemes and other special development activities are concentrated.

The Conference also considered desirable to have Master Plans and development plans prepared on a phased basis for individual towns, cities as well as villages to provide for Zoning use of land, control of ribbon development, location of industries in areas considered suitable.

"It is realized that local bodies and state governments would not be in a position to finance the survey and implementation of the

proposed Master Plans without some assistance from the Central government.

The Conference recognized that further progress in town and country planning will be limited to a considerable extent by the availability of suitably trained technical personnel”.

The President based his address on the resolutions of the Housing Ministers Conference, mentioned briefly the implications of the resolution, and the ways and means the Institute could help and advise the Central and the state governments in implementing the objectives contained in the resolution.

The Seminar at Bangalore (Role of Development Plans in Guiding the Future Growth of Cities and Towns) was all the more memorable as it coincided with the 100th birthday celebrations of the great Engineer Statesman and Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Dr. M. Visvesvaraya. The Institute, on that occasion expressed its appreciation by presenting an address of felicitation to Dr. M. Visvesvaraya on his successfully completing a 100 years of selfless and devoted life in the interests of the nation.

The President highlighted the importance of the occasion at which the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, whose patronage and guidance in town planning had been responsible for progress in this field, was present amidst the delegates to bless the efforts of the Institute in the work it has taken up. The President then briefly reviewed the urban and rural development during the last ten years pointing to some of the significant developments in the field of physical planning such as Community Development Schemes, National Extension Programmes, the development of New Towns in the shape of Chandigarh, Bhillai and Rourkela and recent trends in the building of new towns in the international context. He pinpointed some aspects of planning which had been somehow neglected and which had caused injuries to our

towns as well as to our countryside. He stressed the importance of the preparation of outline development plans for all the cities of India as soon as possible. He mentioned the efforts of the Centre in setting up the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPU) with the purpose of promoting and coordinating urban and regional planning at the national level in co-operation with the state and also the need for planners and architects in India to be constantly in touch with their counterparts in other countries so that they could benefit by constant exchange of experience and knowledge.

At the Seminar at New Delhi (National Capital : Its Planning and Development), the President informed that the Institute has been intimately connected with the Delhi Plan from the very beginning. It may be worthwhile to recall that when the Ministry of Health wanted to take up the question of preparation of Master Plan of Delhi, they approached the Institute of Town Planners for advice and they took great pleasure in formulating the early policy and establishing the Town Planning Organisation.

The President was of the view that the problems of the Capital are not very different from the problems of other metropolitan towns which are growing in size and number all over the country. Urban planning has not received its due share in the previous plans. The Institute appreciated that the majority of our population is still in the rural areas and a great deal has to be done for the improvement of the rural areas. However, if one examines carefully, the real problem spots are the urban areas. Urbanisation is inevitable and it is the only way by which we can provide the rural population with employment and minimum essential services. Therefore, urbanization should be welcomed as a means to resolve the present problem of population drift. As long as we believe in democracy and freedom of movement it is not possible for us to stop the present rural-urban migration.

Our future policy on urban areas should be to concentrate on them to create the necessary

minimum facilities for the basic living standards in urban areas. These are not available to them at present. The urban areas continue to grow in population and attract more and more people. It is not possible for us to decentralize urban areas. This has not been done successfully anywhere. Unless there is a dynamic policy on urban areas, their development and planning we can all ask ourselves this one question. Will our cities survive? The example of one of the metropolitan cities – Calcutta – is a clear example of what an urban area should not be. All our urban areas are tending towards that situation. Unless planning, legislation and implementation measures are taken in all the urban areas we are bound to see more and more deterioration in the quality of life.

Born on 31st July 1913, Professor Manickam did his B.Sc. and B.E. (Civil) from the University of Mysore in 1932 and 1936 respectively. He graduated in Architecture from the University of Liverpool (UK) in 1940. He started his professional career as an Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Mysore in 1941, and worked , as such for about five years. He went to Liverpool again and obtained a Postgraduate Diploma in Civic Design in 1946. He joined the Mysore State Government as Assistant Architect which later appointed him as Government Architect and Town Planner. In 1949, he moved to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) of the Government of India as a Senior Architect. He worked there till 1955.

In 1955, he became the Founder Director of the School of Town and Country Planning (later re-christened as the School of Planning and Architecture), New Delhi. He was responsible for setting up of the School including the design of its buildings and development of various undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in architecture, urban design, landscape architecture and town and country planning. It goes to his credit that the School has developed on modern lines of education to become one of the foremost institutions of its kind in Asia. More

particularly, he established the Landscape Architecture programme at postgraduate level in the School, the first such course in Asia at that time.

As a teacher and director, his contribution to the production of a team of town planners who were to man the Central and state town planning departments in the country was immense. This contribution went a long way in meeting the shortage of town planners. His role, both as the President and founder of the Institute on one hand, and teacher of urban planning on the other, deserves to be 'inscribed' in golden letters alongside others, in the annals' of the history of urban *and* regional planning. Professor Manickam was among the few after 1947 whose role in promoting planning education, strengthening and preparing a fully qualified body of town planners, and laying the foundations for the future of urban India, is extremely significant.

Professor Manickam was consultant for several physical planning and research projects, notable among them are designs for Central Schools, Korba Industrial Township and development plans for tourist resorts in Kashmir. He was UN Consultant (Co-ordinator, United Nations Physical Planning Team), Government of Jamaica for three and a half years (1963-1966). During his stay there he gained a good understanding of social and economic life of the people of the islands and how it influenced the course of their economic and urban development. He had travelled widely to Europe, USA and other countries for attending international seminars and conferences.

He also designed the SPA Building besides YMCA Tourist Hostel, New Delhi, British School and was responsible for the preparation of Master Plan for the Township of Hindustan Copper Limited, Aluminum Factory and Residential Complex, Korba, etc.

Professor Manickam was a Fellow Member of the IIA and also the Chairman of its northern

Chapter. He was the Chairman of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning. He was also the Chairman of the Commission of Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing on Professional Education and Training. He was the expert member on the Committee set up to formulate Architects Act, 1972 for the Government of India. He represented AICTE as a member in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

Professor Manickam authored numerous papers, notable among them are Housing Crisis in the East; Trees for Landscaping; Physical Planning of Industrial Estate; Indian City Pattern; Cost of Urban Infrastructure for Industry; and Urban and Regional Planning in India, etc.

He shouldered his responsibility as a director with that of a teacher. He was fond of taking classes even when he was an administrator.

As director, he was respected by the faculty and as teacher revered by the students. He has good rapport with the bureaucrats. He promoted field practices as means of teaching at the School.

He died in Liverpool in May 1974, while on an official tour. He was 61.

Prof. V.N. Prasad

Professor Vishwa Nath Prasad, one of the founding members of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) and its President during 1956-57 was the leading light during the formative years of this professional body of town planners. He was one of the eminent figures in that pioneering group of town planners who influenced Indian planning practice and planning education in the years after Independence. His presidency of the Institute timed with the First and Second Five Year Plans, played a seminal role in cementing the foundations of urban and regional planning in the planning process of the country. By the end of the First Plan, it was evident that urban and regional planning



Prof. V.N. Prasad

constituted an important aspect of development. He was a member of the Housing and Regional Planning Panel of the Planning Commission, Government of India, set up in connection with the drafting of the Second Five Year Plan.

The need for delineating 'Planning Regions' in the country was realized as early as 1955 when the Panel made, in this regard, specific recommendations. He, along with others, was instrumental in laying down five principal objectives of urban and regional planning in the Second Plan: (i) Survey and preparation of master plans for all important towns, (ii) preparation of regional plans for the existing towns, and new towns likely to develop as industrialization proceeded, (iii) development of river valley areas based on careful surveys of the physical, economic and social aspects; named five such priority areas, Damodar Valley area was one of them, (iv) enactment of town planning legislation in all the states and the setting up of the machinery for the implementation, (v) implementation of development programmes in an integrated manner with careful attention to their impact on urban and regional development. The Third Plan emphasized the need for balanced regional development and as a first step, in this direction, provided for the preparation of regional development plans for the five resource regions. Prof. Prasad played a very significant role in giving an urban and regional planning dimension to the Five Year Plans of the country.

Prof. Vishwa Nath Prasad was born on December 23, 1908 in Banaras (now Varanasi). He had his early schooling at Banaras; passed his Matriculation Examination from Government High School, Bareilly in 1925; obtained pre-degree education from Banaras Hindu University. He obtained Government Diploma in Architecture from the Department of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Government of Bombay in 1932 and, Diploma in Architecture from the Department of Architecture and Town Planning, College of Art, Edinburgh (U.K.) in 1935.

Prof. Prasad started his professional career as a Town Planning and Architectural Assistant under Prof. S. D. Ahshead of London University in his private firm (1933-34) and worked on design and layouts of housing estates in London and on other architectural works. During 1934-35, he worked as Town Planning Assistant in the private firm of Mr. A. Potter, Secretary, Town Planning Institute, London. He worked on design of housing layouts and preparation of draft plans of the County of Kent. During 1935-37, he worked as Housing Assistant in the Architects Department, London County Council, and worked on design and supervision of housing tenements, cottages, shops and elementary schools in various parts of London. During 1937-38, he worked as Architectural Assistant, Government of Bengal and was responsible for designing of government buildings including extensions to the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta.

From 1938 to 1941, he worked as Assistant Architect and Town Planner, London County Council. His job was to design projects and air - raid precaution structures in London; survey of bombed areas, traffic intensity survey and survey of slum areas, and work on the preparation of the County of London Plan under Sir Patrick Abercrombie.

From 1941 to 1943, he worked as Assistant Town Planner, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, London. He was assigned to Sir Patrick Abercrombie for work on preparation of the

County of London Plan. His jobs involved were to research on the entire traffic and communication problems of London including that of rail, road, underground, canal, shipping and air; collaboration with various ministries and local authorities; and preparation of Communications and Traffic Plans for the Greater London Area.

From 1943 to 1945, he worked for the Clyde Valley Regional Planning Committee, set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland. He was assigned to Sir Patrick Abercrombie for work on preparation of development plans for west of Scotland including Clyde Valley Region. Jobs involved were survey and planning work of the entire system of communications for west of Scotland including draft proposals for reorganization of rail, road, canal, air and shipping as published in the Clyde Valley Regional Planning Report.

During 1945 to 1946, Prof. Prasad worked as Technical Officer to Advisory Committee for London Regional Planning set up by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The job was to examine the proposals including the Greater London Plan submitted to the Government by Sir Patrick Abercrombie.

Sir Patrick Abercrombie paid glowing tribute to Prof. Prasad in his letter dated 1st June, 1946 "You were mentioned by me in the Greater London Plan as having contributed direct research and original ideas to the scheme; recently in the Clyde Valley where you have been working on communication of all types, you have also made your presence felt and added important contributions to the whole. I think the fact that I have specially sought your services on the two later schemes after experience of your work, is proof of the high opinion I hold of your technical abilities. I am glad to be able to add that you have proved an excellent colleague with the other members of the staff. I have always known you if a job was to be done by you it would be completed up-to-time and done better than I even expected".

In 1947, Prof. Prasad joined Government of Bihar as Chief Architect and Town Planner and worked there till August 1953. He was responsible to the State PWD for the design and architectural supervision of all major post-war government building projects including hospitals, educational institutions, housing and all types of public buildings; general advice to Government of Bihar in all matters of building policy. He was also responsible to Local Self Government Department for town planning activities - work undertaken including Town Planning Legislation in Bihar (Bihar Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act; 1952); preparation of development plans for Patna, extensions to Jamshedpur and work on improvement plans for other urban areas in Bihar.

He was Technical Advisor to the Government of Bihar, Industrial Housing Board and Consultant to Tata Electricity and Locomotives Company (TELCO), on industrial housing.

Prof. Prasad joined the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, as Head of the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning on September 15, 1953; became the Deputy Director of the Institute on May 18, 1963 and Director on February 20, 1967 and continued till he retired in 1969. During this period, he continued to direct the work of Diagnostic Survey of Damodar Valley Area, a study started at the behest of Planning Commission to analyze the socio-economic and physical characteristics of the Valley Area and relate to vast development programmes taken by the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to regional development framework. He successfully carried out the Diagnostic Survey of the Middle Damodar Valley, in collaboration with Prof. P. Dayal of Patna University and Prof. S. P. Chatterjee of Calcutta University, who were responsible for the Upper and Lower Damodar Valleys respectively. Interim Report and four final reports (on various aspects of Diagnostic Survey of the Damodar Valley Area) were prepared under his direction.

Prof. Prasad was United Nations delegate to International Seminar on Regional Planning held in Tokyo in 1958; Member, United Nations Regional Planning Mission to Ghana (1961-62), and Chief, United Nations Regional Planning Mission to Sudan (1962-63).

After retirement he worked as an expert under UNDP and later on worked as advisor to many of the ongoing UNDP Programmes in the East and Far East Asian countries.

Prof. Prasad was Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Associate of the Royal Incorporation of Scottish Architects; Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India; Chairman, All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning, Ministry of Education; Member, All India Council for Technical Education and Eastern Regional Committee; Founder Chairman of the Regional Science Association, India.

Prof. Prasad, as said earlier, was President of the Institute during 1956-57. In his presidential address to the Chandigarh Autumn Town Planning Seminar on 'Village Planning and Improvement' he said that the topic had the utmost significance in the national development of the country. The subject looked to be simple but was not so. Village planning and improvements called for the greatest ingenuity from the planners. The village plan has to be identified with the manner of people's living; the improvement should be convincingly beneficial to the villages. It was befitting that subject so important for lakhs of villages and for an overwhelming rural population should be discussed by experts in sociology, geography, public administration, physical planning, etc.

Prof. V. N. Prasad died in December, 1990 at the age of 82. The Institute of Town Planners, India, in his memory has instituted an Award, known as "Prof V.N. Prasad Best Thesis Award" for theses prepared by the students of

recognized planning schools and institutions in India. The Award consists of a citation, and a cash prize as decided by the Council from time to time and shall be presented to the recipient (s) at the Annual Congress of the Institute. The selection of the Best Thesis for the award shall be made by a Committee headed / chaired by the President, ITPI.

Prof. Prasad as judged by his seniors, was an "excellent colleague" as a worker, a man of great technical abilities, loveable and loving as a teacher, helpful and kind to his students, played a pioneering role in carving out a place for regional planning in the national planning process of the country. He is a leading light for the Indian planning profession.

Shri Walter George



Shri Walter George

Shri Walter George, ARCA (London), FRIBA, FITA, FITP, was a practising architect at the Delhi; President of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA); and President of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) during 1958-59. He was one of the members constituting Indian Board of Town Planners; one of the 15 founding members who formally established the Institute in 1951; he was one of the members of the Group who finalised the Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-Laws. Thus, he was one of the persons considered as the 'think-tank' of the Institute.

His association with the ITPI was of a short duration, but contribution-wise was solid and long lasting.

Shri Walter George was one of the three consultants who spend considerable time in advising on the project of Master Plan for Delhi. He had stressed, as early as the first Seminar (Conference) in 1952, the need for legislation measure to be introduced in Delhi state and urged for immediate control of land use so that indiscriminate development of new 'nagars' and suburbs all around Delhi, blocking essential lung space for the congested parts of Delhi be controlled.

He welcomed government decision to set a CRUPO as a body of specialists and hoped that similar teams would be set up at state and local levels.

His Jaipur address on 'Development of Towns and Cities' is remarkable as counsels of a 'grand old man' of the profession to the next generations of town planners.

Tributes were paid to the Maharaja, remarkably enlightened with town planning ideals by a person "with outstanding ability and culture for his plans" enlightened with modern ideas on architecture and town planning – Walter George. Jaipur was planned for a more civilized living – rather than more for defence, the city of Amber built about 800 years earlier. He said that to restore the orderliness in town and city growth, these can not be a return to the geometrical orderly plan of the earlier River Valley Civilizations and those of the Greece and Rome, but plans for new needs had arrived at a "balanced and integrated solution" for the cities and "for the whole of the Region surrounding them."

He said that town planning began with history, but the profession of Town Planning was "Within his own life time". He told that the meeting that decided that the very first Town Planning Institute should be framed was called Town

Planning Institute by Architects. He observed that throughout the ages the Architects have been the Town Planners; Later, a schism was created, resulting in a divorce of 'thinking' from 'feeling'. He deplored this and pleaded for infusing more human feelings into both buildings and towns, bringing not only the engineers and architects together but other specialists also who were necessary for planning as 'Town Planning is a work of team' comprising of several specialist disciplines now necessary to be appropriated by town planners.

He talked about procedure in this team work, mentioning three steps in the process of town planning: recording existing facts, considering both present and future needs; and bring to plan, that is, putting line on drawings, which is an art of creation. He said that since only our man holds the pencil, not the group. The pencil, he said should be held by the Town Planners; and he is better equipped if he is a practicing architect or engineer. The three – the town planners, architect and the engineer – along with the others "disciplines would arrive at the best possible solution. The plan decided by justifiable resources" touched by imagination and human feelings.

He regretted that there was a great deal of confusion in the mind of those who "control us" about the role of town planner in the context of the development of the country. It was the Institute's duty to dispel the confusion.

Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara

Shri Chamarajanagar Subha Rao Chandrasekhara was one of the founding fathers of modern town planning in India. More than that, he was a leading figure in that pioneering group of town planners who influenced Indian planning practice and education in the years after Independence. He played a prominent role in placing urban and regional planning on a sound foundation by establishing schools of planning, professional bodies of planners to safeguard and



Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara

promote their professional interest. He played a key role in the setting up of town planning organizations in the states to promote planned urban and regional development in the states.

He was the founding member and Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI). He was the member of Council for a number of years, its Secretary General five times and its President twice.

During the presidentship of Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, two Annual Town and Country Planning Seminars of the Institute were held, the first one on the 'Planning for Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their Integration with Master Plan', at Madras (1961-62); and the second one 'Planning Problems of Small and Medium size Towns and Cities', at Bhopal (1962-63)

These Seminars, the President informed are being held soon after the final approval of the Third Five Year Plan and we are very grateful to note that the Plan has recognized the importance of urban and regional planning and has made a specific financial allocation that will enable the state governments and the Centre to initiate a comprehensive programme for development of our metropolitan centres and rapidly growing regions. We are very happy that the Institute's efforts during the last ten years through these seminars, meetings and papers

presented to the Central and state governments have been successful in this direction.

The Third Five Year Plan, thanks to the initiative taken by the Union Health Ministry, Planning Commission and the state governments has put forward before the country series of programmes, which if carried out successfully, should mean substantial improvements in the conditions in the bigger cities as well as relief to the urban dwellers who have suffered for long from acute shortage of housing, services and amenities.

He observed, "this is only a beginning and there is much yet to be done. For an effective translation of the Plan's objectives and programmes, it is necessary to translate these into their physical terms and study them on a regional level so that they could be inter-related, inter-oven and co-ordinated in respect of both time and space. This process will enable the planner to find out if there are gaps in the programmes as such and the adjustments necessary to eliminate the gaps. It will also help the planner to discover any regional imbalances that plan may give rise to and counter them with suitable measures."

Coming to the main theme 'Planning for Utilities, Services and Community Facilities and their 'Integration with Master Plans', the President observed "the rapid urbanization and industrialization has led to serious problems in the provision of adequate public utilities and community facilities in towns and cities in the country. The problems are mainly those of serious shortage of water resources, unsatisfactory drainage and sewerage, inadequate electric power supply, uneconomical and insufficient transport operation, lack of community facilities and non-availability of adequate finances for providing utilities and amenities".

The President was of the view that – "the planning of public utilities and community facilities

is not given normally the high priority it deserves; ad-hoc: or piecemeal provision of public utilities and community facilities, as is often done, is shortsighted and wasteful, all programmes for provision of public utilities and community facilities should be within the framework of a phased implementation of master plans".

While delivering the presidential address on the seminar on "Planning Problems of Small and Medium Size Towns and Cities", the President, Shri C.S. Chadrasekhara made fervent plea for preparing a national physical plan. In consonance with national objectives and goals as outlined in the Five Year Plans. The President described vividly the problems of urbanization and suggested that urbanization should be directed to small and medium towns rather than allowed to be set-up in metropolitan cities. He pointed out that very little attention was being paid to the planning of small and medium size towns while some attention was being given to the problems of metropolitan cities. Shri Chandrasekhara further emphasized the need for efficient management of towns. He described the state of affairs generally prevailing in the Local Bodies as unfortunate and called for a clean functional demarcation between the elected body and the executive of the local level to assure the executive freedom of action.

Shri Chandrasekhara negotiated the purchase of land for the Institute building and supervised its construction during its initial stages.

He was Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute London, and Associate Member of the American Institute of Planners. He was Founding Member and Secretary General for 24 years, Deputy President and Honorary President of the Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) and the Regional Chapter of International Federation of Housing and Planning, the Hagues, Netherlands. During his tenure as Deputy President of EAROPH, the ITPI hosted the EAROPH - VI Congress in Delhi in 1978 and celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the

Institute. He was also the Founding Member, Governor and Housing Advisor of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.

Shri Chandrasekhara was a member of the Society for International Development, member of the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning; member of a committee set up by the International Geographical Association, member of the Architectural Association (London); member of the World Society for Ekistics, member Building Committee of the National Building Code of India, Indian Standard/Institution; member of the Land Use and Conservation Board, Government of India; Advisor, Department of Environment, Government of India and Chairman of New Towns' Environment Appraisal Committee; and member of the Environmental Research Committee and Mining Appraisal Committee.

He worked in the Department of Regional Studies of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville. Tennessee; with Max Lock, a well-known town planner in UK for the preparation of a plan for Portsmouth; with Sir William Holdford, renowned town planner in planning of the reconstruction of the city of London and also the development for Pretoria, Capital of South Africa in 1948.

He worked in the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) as Director, Building Division from December 1951 to August 1959. He was Town Planner and Liaison Officer from August 1949 to November 1951 in the Government Housing Factory, now known as Hindustan Housing Factory.

He joined the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation (CRUPO) later renamed as Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) as Town and Country Planner in September 1959 and was promoted to the position of Additional Chief Planner in March 1970 and Chief Planner in March 1975. He took retirement from the post of Chief Planner in October 1978 to join the School of Planning and

Architecture, New Delhi, as Director. While in TCPO, he was on deputation to the Planning Commission, Government of India as Chief of the composite Division of Housing and Urban and Regional Development, Water Supply and Drainage and Construction from September 1966 to August 1967.

In TCPO, he was responsible for drawing up programmes and policies relating to urban and regional planning activities to be initiated at the national and state levels and their implementation; development of centers of tourism and archeological interest; redevelopment of old and new cities; recreational programmes and policies; building up of a databank for feeding urban and regional planning work at different levels and establishment of information channels for preparation of knowledge and experience as well as maintaining regular feedback; development of suburban and intra-urban transport system facilities such as terminals and flow patterns; preparation of regional development plan for resource regions like the South East Resource Region, formulation of regional planning programmes to cover comprehensively the entire country and organization of regional study units leading to the preparation of regional plans and advising on planning education and organization of short and long term planning courses and preparation of plans of tourist towns and tourist areas in India and Nepal (Pokhara).

Shri Chandrasekhara published a large number of papers relating to standardization in building and planning field, modular coordination, etc. He also supervised and provided guidance in urban and regional planning work to Central, state and local planning departments through especially prepared manuals on different aspects of urban and regional planning, Model Town and Country Planning Law, Zoning Enabling Law and Zoning Regulations, Central Urban Land Policy, Industrial Location and Development Potential Studies, preparation of plans for industrial townships for public sector undertaking such as

Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Damodar Valley Corporation, Hindustan Steel; monitoring, guiding and advising on Central assistance programmes such as Integrated Urban Development Projects (IUDP), etc.

Shri Chandrasekhara was born on 8 March, 1921 in Chamarajanagar, a town near Mysore city. He had his early education at Methodist Mission High School, Mysore City and Intermediate College Mysore University, Mysore. He took his B.Sc. degree from Central College, University of Mysore, Bangalore in 1941, got first class and second position in order of merit in the University. He did his Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from the same University and got first class and first position in order of merit and was awarded Proficiency Medal in 1945. He did his master's degree in City and Regional Planning with Honors from the graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Massachusetts, USA in 1948.

His devotion and selfless service to the cause of urban and regional planning profession would be an inspiration to the coming generations of urban and regional planners in the country. His association with the profession till he breathed his last will always remain in our hearts and minds.

Shri Chamarajanagar Subha Rao Chandrasekhara died on 14th January 1991 at the age of 70.

Shri C. Govindan Nair

Shri C. Govindan Nair was an eminent engineer and planner of pre and post-independent India. He was one of the early members of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI), as also a member of the Institute of Town Planners, U.K. His commitment to the promotion of professional values in Madras was so strong that the ITPI organized, at his initiative, its tenth Annual Town Planning Seminar (1961-1962) at Madras. As a follow-up of the Seminar, the first Regional Chapter of the Institute was set up in Madras.



Shri C. Govindan Nair

Later, he was honored by the Institute by electing him its Vice President for 1962-63 and President for 1963-64. During his tenure as President, the Twelfth Annual Town Planning Seminar was held in Guwahati in October, 1963. The theme of the Seminar was 'Town Planning and Housing in relation to National Emergency and Defence Needs'. In his message the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru expressed the hope that deliberations would help the planners find expeditious and economic solutions to problems relating to planning of cantonments and air-ports, design and alignment of border roads, and also planning of urban settlements to meet defense needs.

In his presidential address, Shri Govindan Nair observed that the Institute of Town Planners, India, as the highest professional body in physical planning in the country is committed to the progress of town planning profession in the country so that it could serve the nation in better ways. Referring to the national emergency, Shri Nair said that town and country planning had a very vital and substantial contribution to make in achieving a full measure of defense security for the country; ways and means have to be found out, not merely as temporary expedients but also as long-range measures of planning so that in the event of any of enemy action, towns and cities could be so organized and planned so as to safeguard to the maximum possible extent to ravages that might be caused. The President

made a fervent plea for a close liaison between the defense and civilian sectors during the war as well as in peace time. The Seminar, in addition to the regular participants, was also attended by the military engineers, a team from the Ministry of Defense and other military officers.

Shri C. Govindan Nair was born on 12th May 1909. His father was an engineer with the then State Government of Travancore. Shri Govindan Nair had his schooling in Trivandrum Government Model School and had his intermediate education in the Government Maharaja College of Science, Trivandrum. Subsequently, he went to Madras (now Chennai) to take up his engineering studies. After qualifying in Civil Engineering, Shri Govindan Nair worked with the Public Works Department of the erstwhile Travancore State. His interest in Town and Country Planning took him to Edinburgh (UK) from where he obtained his professional qualifications in Town Planning. He returned to India and joined the Directorate of Town Planning, Madras, as a Junior Town Planning Expert, around the time India became independent. At this time, Madras Presidency covered parts of Andhra Pradesh in Rayalaseema and Circars, parts of Kerala in Malabar and parts of Karnataka in South Kanara and the whole state of Madras (now Tamil Nadu).

After the State Reorganization in 1956, Shri Govindan Nair became the Chief Town and Country Planner for the Tamil Nadu Government and was the key person in formulating policies and programmes in town and country planning sectors in the State. One of the first steps taken by him, was to formulate a scheme for assistance in the preparation of detailed Town Planning Schemes and Master Plans for local bodies under the Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961). When these proposals fructified, he was instrumental in assembling whatever human resources were available and harnessing these resources to meet the emergent planning needs. It was due to his efforts that a number

of officers from Tamil Nadu were deputed to the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. His contribution in planning and development, particularly for the city of Madras (Chennai) has been enormous. The development of Madras (Chennai) as an industrial and manufacturing center brought in the need to plan industrial estates, residential neighborhoods as well as numerous other planning projects. He designed the best traditional industrial estates of Gunidy, Ambattur and Manali and extremely livable residential neighborhoods at Ashok Nagar, Besant Nagar and in many other parts of the city.

His longrange vision incorporated city development strategies in the projects that were being carried out and this can be seen in the completed inner ring road, parts of which were provided in the K.K. Nagar and Anna Nagar neighborhoods. During his period, draft Master Plans were prepared for Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy. The Master Plan report prepared for Chennai became the basis for the final Master Plan that was approved in 1971. Another important work that was carried out under his guidance was the revision of the Madras Town and Country Planning Act, 1920. The Town Planning Act, 1971 is a result of his commitment to carry forward the recommendations made by the Town Planning Enquiry Committee in 1948. He was also instrumental in initiating a comprehensive traffic and transport study for Madras.

After a long and illustrious career, Shri Govindan Nair retired as Joint Director of Town and Country Planning in 1966. It was generally felt that he, in spite of all his contributions to the town and country planning in the state, was not given his official status in the hierarchy of the government set up. However, this did not deter him from carrying out what he considered his duty to town planning and welfare of the people of the state.

When he came in, he was practically a lone planner and when he retired from the Directorate, he had left a large body of planning professionals to carry on this work.

After retirement, Shri Govindan Nair was active in many spheres. He was a Visiting Professor in the School of Planning and Architecture, Chennai, where he influenced the career of many planning professionals.

Shri Govindan Nair was a person of great human values and he considered everyone working in the Directorate as his partner in work rather than the usual boss subordinate relationship. He was always ready to help the staff learn to become better planners. His contribution to planning education was also highly significant and during his time, the Directorate was manned by a large number of professional town planners.

His professional competence, his personal qualities, his suave manners and his diplomatic interaction with officers and staff, both inside and outside the Directorate, earned him a lot of personal respect and regards. His tenure in the state could be counted as the golden period of town and country planning in Tamil Nadu.

Shri Govindan Nair died on 7th May 1970, after a brief illness. He was 61.

Padma Shri J.K. Chowdhury

Padma Shri Jugal Kishore Chowdhury, an eminent architect and town planner of his time, made a valuable contribution to both architecture and town planning, which deservedly earned him the National Award of Padma Shri in 1977.

Born in Assam in 1918, Padma Shri Chowdhury studied architecture at Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay (Mumbai), Town Planning at the University of London, and Regional Planning at the University of Tennessee, U.S.A. He worked with the Tennessee Valley Authority and Tennessee State Planning Commission and



Padma Shri J.K. Chowdhury

gained extensive experience of working with the reputed architect Anionih Raymond.

He returned to India in 1949, and became the Chief Architect of Kandla Port Township. In 1950, he joined the Government of Punjab as Consulting Architect. There he worked closely with the world famous Architect Planner Le Corbusier till 1957 and made valuable contribution to the development of Chandigarh Capital. Padma Shri Chowdhury's major projects of that time include the Regional Engineering College Campus, Chandigarh, Chandigarh University Campus and some of its important buildings; State Bank of India building, Chandigarh; and the Punjab National Bank.

He started the architectural and town planning practice in Delhi in 1959. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) Township at Dhanbad, Nangal Township at Naya Nangal; Ashoka Hotel Convention Hall and the Annexe, New Delhi were his noteworthy projects. For the Design of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, he received the "Distinguished Services Award" in 1986. The Indian Institute of Architects awarded him the MA Baburao Mahatre Gold Medal for his outstanding contribution to the profession and creative excellence in architecture in 1994. He also designed several hospitals, medical colleges, university campuses and college buildings, such as Guwahati Medical College (Assam); Silchar Medical College and Hospital

(Assam); Medical College and Hospital, Jammu; Haryana Agricultural University Campus, Hissar; main college building of Ludhiana Agricultural University; Regional Engineering College Campus, Ludhiana; Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar; New University of Jammu; Dibrugarh University, (Assam). Other important projects were New Secretariat Building, Srinagar; Nangal and Trombay Fertiliser Projects; Saraikela Township for Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Bihar (now in Jharkhand).

He was the Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects (FIIA); Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (FRIBA); Fellow of the Royal Town Planning Institute (FRTPI) London and Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

Shri Chowdhury was member of the Institute of Town Planners, India for a number of years, Vice-President during 1963-64 and twice President 1964-65 and 1965-66. During the first tenure of his presidentship, he successfully organized the Thirteenth Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar at Ahmedabad in October 1964, The theme of the Seminar was "Industrialisation and its Role in Urban and Regional Development."

In his presidential address, Shri Chowdhury emphasized the importance of industrial developments, especially the large industrial projects which act as foci of regional development. Steel plants and other large industrial projects provided the basis for the development of small and medium industries, new townships, and a whole host of commercial and other activities.

Shri Chowdhury said that in the national Five Year Plans, certain broad directive principles and policies regarding "Balanced Industrial Development" were indicated but in actual practice, very little was achieved. The states which were primarily responsible for the development of industries had not been able to organize themselves to establish a proper

scientific base for industrial planning and resources. For that reason industrial growth was taking place in a haphazard manner with its ill-effects on the social structure of the cities, especially in some of the industrial cities. He felt that if the industrial population of a city was not balanced with the other working population residing in it, socio-economic imbalance were inevitable. In the expansion or re-development of our towns and cities, particularly industrial ones, this factor should not be lost sight of.

During his second tenure as President, the Fourteenth Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar was held in Hyderabad in September 1965. The theme of the Seminar was "Planning for Resource Regions, Urban Renewal and Development Control". On the occasion, Padma Shri Chowdhury recalled that 13 years ago the Institute had "the honour of being invited to hold its Second Town and Country Planning Seminar in this historic city of Hyderabad. It was in this very Seminar that the Institute had the opportunity of discussing a subject of extreme importance, that is, the Legislation for Town and Country Planning Law.

In his presidential address, he pointed out the importance of natural resources, especially the land resource, which is humanity's habitat. It provides food and other essential resources. In a country beset by innumerable immediate problems, one long-range problem stands out above all others : the rapidly increasing pressure of population on land resources. The lands in the country are being increasingly subjected to degradation due to natural and human factors. The prevention of land degradation and the augmentation of the carrying capacity of land to provide food, fuel, fodder and industrial raw materials have, therefore, been a primary concern of the government. The conversion of good flat farm land to provide urban infrastructure and economic activities is a typical example of the increasing use of land; considerable damage has also been made to the land on urban fringe while a good percentage

of land within cities is either vacant or still used for agriculture. He emphasized the role of town and country planners who are primarily concerned with planning, development and control of land on which all our activities have to be organized. He also suggested a regional approach to resource development, which is especially significant to a large country like India where regional variations in mineral and power resources, agriculture and economic conditions and transport facilities are well marked. An integrated regional space frame, with reference to which all activities including agriculture, industrial development, new towns, development of infrastructure could be organized, is essential for achieving balanced regional development.

While discussing the 'Urban Renewal' the President said that it is a comprehensive task and must develop as an integral part of urban and regional planning for the overall development of town and the country.

He further said that conservation, rehabilitation and development are essential and inter-related components of urban renewal. Conservation should essentially aim at maintaining the land and buildings in good state of repair, arresting deterioration by way of improvement to extend the useful life of existing structures and services; and revitalizing the deficient areas by augmenting the utilities, services and community facilities, in a developing country, conservation of deficient areas should take precedence over wholesale redevelopment.

An urban renewal scheme should invariably include a workable programme for relocating displaced families. They should be offered satisfactory housing facilities at reasonable rents consistent with their rent-paying capacity and related to work places, as far as possible.

While discussing the issue of "Development Control", the President opined that it is an essential and integral part of all development programmes for the physical growth of urban

and rural areas. The authority for development control is derived from a comprehensive planning legislation. The enactments of such a legislation or where one exists, the revision of the existing legislation to make it comprehensive should be taken by the state governments concerned as early as possible. It would also be necessary to review the legislation from time to time to take note of changing needs and conditions.

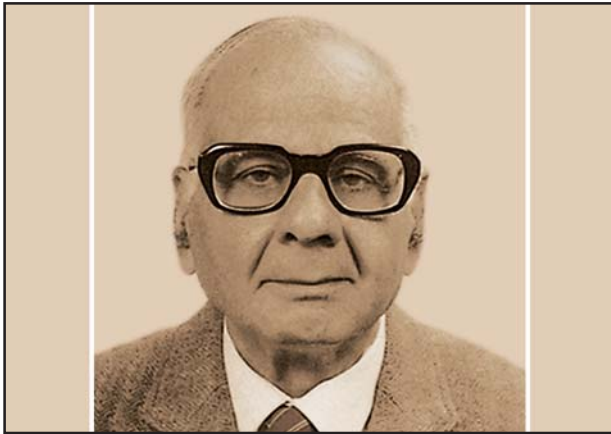
Padma Shri Chowdhury was a distinguished member of several planning and housing organizations; he represented India at many international meets. He represented India in the World Congress on Housing and Town Planning in Israel in 1964. He was also the leader of a delegation of Indian Town Planners and Architects to the Netherlands in 1966.

As a visiting professor to the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, he taught urban design. He was also closely involved with education and examinations of several universities.

Over fifty years in the field, Padma Shri Chowdhury served in various capacities and greatly influenced town planning and design of major public projects in the country. He died on 16th December 1998. He was 80. His creation in brick and mortar will speak of his greatness for all time to come.

Shri P.C. Khanna

Shri Pratul Chand Khanna, President of the Institute of Town Planners, India for two terms, 1966-67 and 1967-68, was an eminent town planner of India. He was born on 17th April, 1917 in Amritsar. He had his early education at Government College, Lahore, now in Pakistan; graduated in Civil Engineering from Thomas College of Engineering, Roorkee in 1939, which at that time was the only and premier engineering college in India. In 1946, he was selected for advanced studies abroad in Town Planning, under a Post-war Scheme, sponsored



Shri P.C. Khanna

by the Punjab Government and the Government of British India, to train future architects (developers) of Post-war India. He had the distinction of being one of the two among a total of about 100 scholars from all over India, in the subject of town planning. He completed his course in Town Planning from the King's College, University of Durham, England in 1948.

He was elected as a member of the Town Planning Institute, London in 1948; Associate Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India in 1952 and, its Fellow (FITP) a few years later, Fellow of the Royal Town Planning Institute (FRTPI), London in 1956.

As a President of the Institute of Town Planners, India he successfully organized and conducted the Annual All India Town Planning Seminars (Congresses) at Bhubaneswar in 1966 and at Calcutta in 1967. The Seminar at Calcutta made the Centre alive to playing an active and promotional role in the matter of town planning and urban development in the states. To perform this role, the Planning Commission created an Urban Development Division in the Commission in 1968.

Shri Khanna in his address to the Seminar on 'Metropolitan Areas - Problems and Prospects, their future Role in the National Economy' held at Calcutta (1967-68) said that Calcutta Metropolitan area was dealing with one of the biggest planning problems created by big

industrialization which was a very challenging problem for urban planners. He said that though cities were playing great role in the national economy, yet they existed as 'tiny little entities'. Their present status did not enable them to deal with their development. Cities had become 'regional centres'. He called for a reform in the local government structure. The burgeoning urban population in big cities required to be diverted to towns to be newly created. He thought 10 new towns each accommodating 5 lakh population per year; costing Rs. 200 crores a year would be required till the turn of the century (for 33 years). He was hopeful of raising finance but not so about organizational capacity and will to act. He suggested integral and composite budgetary system.

Shri Khanna joined the Lahore Municipal Corporation as an Assistant Engineer in 1941. The Corporation was functioning at that time under an ICS administrator. In 1944, he was appointed as an Assistant Town Planner in the Punjab Provincial Town Planning Organization headed by a fully qualified Britisher, who happened to be a member of the Town Planning Institute, London.

On his return from England in 1948, after the partition of the country, he was appointed as the head of then headless Punjab Provincial Town Planning Organization. He held the post for nearly 13 years, that is, up to 1962 when the Provincial Town Planning Organization was upgraded to the level of a full fledged Department where he continued to be its technical head in the capacity of Senior Town Planner, Punjab till 1966 and, following the reorganization of Punjab in 1966, as Senior Town Planner, Haryana till 1968.

He was on deputation as Chief of Urban Development Division in the Planning Commission from 1969 to 1975, According to a very logical and comprehensive view of urban development taken by the Commission, this portfolio covered

consideration of policy and programme-making on all aspects of urban development and urban infrastructure like housing (urban, rural and slums), water supply, more particularly water supply schemes for metropolitan cities with their inherent complexities and financial constraints, economy in building construction, legislation to promote and regulate such development. It was the first time and the only time that this post was entrusted by the Planning Commission - otherwise a stronghold of highly academic economists - to a town planner and Shri Khanna held this post for six and a half years, till his superannuation in April 1975.

After his retirement from Planning Commission, he joined as Professor and Head of the School of Planning - set up shortly before - in Guru Nanak Dev University. It is mostly the product of this School which is, at present, manning the department of Town Planning in the states of Punjab and Haryana.

In Lahore Municipal Corporation, Shri Khanna was engaged in a project which, according to social concept of those days, could well be described as the first schemes of 'social movement' at beneficiaries' cost undertaken by a local authority for provision of development services like metalling, paving and draining of scores of streets in scores of unauthorized colonies, at the expense of the colonizers and plot holders and, boldly enforced on them through the Lahore Corporation Act, especially got amended for this specific purpose. Although, a technical and young hand at that time, it was he who was made fully in charge of the enforcement of this project.

During the tenure of appointment, he was also overall in charge of 'Building Control' which involved him in evolving and formulation of building byelaws, which, after the partition of the country, were adopted as model building bye-laws for all local authorities in Punjab and later served as the basis for drafting of the

zonal plans in Chandigarh and for the models drafted by the Indian Standards Institutions.

During his long period of service (1944-1968) in Punjab and Haryana governments, he was responsible for planning and implementation of several schemes and projects. Some of the important schemes were housing and industrial estates like the 'Model Towns', for rehabilitation of the uprooted Punjabi population from Pakistan; resuscitation and setting up of improvement trusts at Amritsar, Jullundhar, Ludhiana, etc. These Trusts set the ball rolling for establishment of a number of urban development schemes, in these expanding towns. The Amritsar Improvement Trust, undertook the difficult task of rebuilding Amritsar walled city, a good portion of which had been the victim of communal frenzy and arson during the partition days. One of the important schemes, laid out then was the planning of a wider access road to the Golden Temple. This rebuilding task of the damaged city was pushed through the efforts and enthusiasm and cooperation of a number of local officials and citizens of Amritsar, including Shri Khanna, through the Punjab government enacting two special laws, namely the Punjab Damaged Areas Act, 1948 and the Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1950; framing of Town Planning schemes for the various local bodies under the Punjab Municipal Act 1911.

Shri Khanna was associated, as a representative from the then Punjab and later Haryana governments for necessary coordination in the drafting of the first Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Delhi, prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organization and Ford Foundation Consultants and which recommended the setting of 'Ring Towns' like Faridabad and Gurgaon in the then Punjab, and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. Later on (1964-68), he was responsible for the drawing up and enforcement of Master Plan and Development Schemes for the Ring Towns, namely Faridabad,

Gurgaon, etc. This was done under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Act 1963, which was especially got enacted. This Act, though rather brief and sketchy, was backed and elaborated by comprehensive Rules made under this Act and by Zoning Regulations prepared and appended in the Master Plans under this Act, e.g., Faridabad.

During his tenure in Planning Commission, as Chief of the Urban Development Division (1969-75), the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), was setup; on the lines of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), planning and development (Authorities were set up practically in all metropolitan cities, viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and such authorities at the state level to undertake schemes in their various cities, e.g. Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) and Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) a programme of formulation and financing of 'Integrated Urban Development Plans' for all towns of three lakh population and above was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), specific funds as loans to the state were provided in this Plan; an accelerated programme of rural water supply and slum improvement was pushed through. Slum improvement programme through the provision of drains, roads and water supply and other sanitation facilities in the existing slum areas turned out to be a fairly effective and popular scheme.

As seen above, he had a long and variegated work experience of working at the levels of local authorities, state government, Central government and in the field of town planning education. He influenced Indian planning practice and played a key role in the setting up of town planning departments in the states of Punjab and Haryana to promote planned urban development.

Shri Pratul Chand Khanna died on 11th May, 2006, at the age of 89.

Shri N.S. Lamba



Shri N.S. Lamba

Shri Narinder Singh Lamba, Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India had the distinction of serving the Institute as Vice-President for four terms and President during the year 1969-70. The establishment of the Regional Chapter of the Institute at Chandigarh in 1969-70 was entirely due to the initiative and lead given by him. Shri Lamba, who died in service as Chief Town Planner, Government of Punjab on 9th May, 1978, was born on 11th April, 1922 at Miani in Sargodha district, now in Pakistan. After his education at Government College, Lahore, he joined the Punjab Engineering College, Lahore, obtained a Civil Engineering degree with honours in 1942, and joined Government service as Assistant Town Planner in December 1943. He was awarded Post-War Reconstruction Scholarship for two years (1948-50) to obtain Post-graduate Diploma in Town and Country Planning at Durham in England, which he achieved with distinction. He was awarded a U.N.Fellowship in 1960 to study town planning trends in Europe and U.K.

The partition of the country in 1947 and the consequent problem of resettlement of displaced persons dominated the work of Punjab government. Shri Lamba was entrusted with the planning of refugee towns, now falling in the states of Punjab and Haryana.

These towns were initially conceived mainly as residential areas, but subsequently the idea of

self-contained townships with employment opportunities in industry, trade and commerce was brought in and some of the refugee towns were planned on principles of modern town planning -model towns are one example. Mandi towns were also planned and constructed for refugees; in fact, during the seven year period after partition, the Punjab government was engaged mainly in planning and establishing these mandi towns with the sole purpose of rehabilitating the displaced people. Shri Lamba was responsible for planning and establishing of mandi towns in its initial period and later, as Chief Town Planner, Government of Punjab for establishing of Mandi Division in the State Town Planning Department, assigned with the task of planning and development of food grains, fruit and vegetables and fodder markets in the state.

After his return from U.K. in 1950, Shri Lamba was attached to the Chandigarh Capital Project Authority for the planning and development of Chandigarh and to work in close association with Le Corbusier and other foreign experts. His loyalty to the concepts and ideas of Le Corbusier and their implementation, was highlighted by Maxwell Fry in the Royal Institute of British Architects. His contribution in detailing and developing the Chandigarh town on which he worked for nearly 16 years is well-known and internationally recognized. The detailing of the layout, development controls and the legislation for the development of a new city and measures such as zoning, periphery control initiated by Shri Lamba are being used as prototypes of urban development control throughout India and other developing countries. The Royal Institute of Town Planners, England elevated Shri Lamba as a Fellow at the age of 37 and he was perhaps the youngest member to receive this honour.

After the establishment of the Town and Country Planning Department in the state of Punjab, in 1962, Shri Lamba joined the Department as State Town Planner - a technical head with the task of advising, directing and correcting the preparation of master plans for a number of cities and towns, development schemes of

Improvement Trusts and State Government. He was also responsible for further extension and detailing of Chandigarh Plan and its legislation.

Shri Lamba became Chief Town Planner of the Town and Country Planning Department on 4th of August 1970 when it became a fullfledged department with Chief Town Planner as its head, with all responsibilities of planning in the state, as in the case of State Town Planner. As Chief Town Planner, he was largely responsible for guiding the growth and expansion of the Department with opening of the Mandi Division, Mohali Division, and a Project Cell. The Mandi Division, as mentioned hereinabove, was responsible for planning and development of food grains, fruits and vegetables, and fodder markets in the state; Mohali Division was assigned the task of planning and development of an Urban Estate at Mohali, adjacent to Chandigarh, as an integrated township, while the Project cell at the headquarters under the control of Chief Town Planner to guide and to take care of the specialized project in the state.

In addition to these, Shri Lamba undertook the planning and remodeling of old towns; few examples of such developments are the Golden Temple and Jallianwala Bagh Approach Road at Amritsar, major towns such as Jallundhar, Ludhiana and Pathankot. Such programmes were self -functioning and thus the authorities could renew the old areas without much financial aid from outside the project resources.

During his tenure as President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, the tenth Annual Town Planning Seminar was held in Trivandrum (now Thiruvananthapuram) in 1969-70.. The theme of the Seminar was "Rural-urban Integration in Development Planning with special reference to Coastal Regions in India". In his presidential address, Shri Lamba observed that with the increased production, mechanization, literacy and the new demands and desires the rural areas around the urban core have begun to pose problems not known before.

The sharp difference in living standards, growth of population not-uniform over such areas, planning policies and programmes and the administrative set up of *Panchayati Raj* have made us conscious of the requirements for a new approach. Until now the rural programmes, the periphery around the urban core (which may vary in its sphere from town to town), either independently or sometimes in competition, with the result that they are not complimentary for the general promotion of the areas 'as a whole'. The urban administrative set ups have been reluctant to accept any responsibility for the surrounding rural periphery.

Such functioning in water-tight compartment, working at cross purposes, emphasizes the need to define their interrelationship, their organic growth economically, administratively, physically and socially.

Shri Lamba was an internationally acknowledged and widely toured urban planner of India. He visited U.S.A., South America, U.K., Germany and France with Ford Foundation during January - March 1970 to study urban development projects and new Capitals - Brazilia, Bogota and new towns in these countries. He visited Canberra (Australia), Hong Kong and Manila in May 1970 to attend the Forum 70 on city of 21 Century and was a guest speaker.

As a result of his revolutionary ideas on the development of new towns and the redevelopment of old towns, Shri Lamba was appointed as a Co-Director of a "Seminar on Town Planning" in Berlin organized by German Foundation for 'Developing Countries', and conducted the Seminar for one month (October-November 1970), participated by nearly 15 developing countries.

As a result of his contribution in the planning field, Shri Lamba was selected by the U.N. for their development programmes in 1971, and he served as a United Nations Expert in the Kingdom of Lesotho (South Africa) for two years (1971-73).

Shri Lamba was honoured with a Research Associateship Scholarship by the International Development Research Centre, Canada in 1977 for one year. During which he followed up a personal and data collection tour to Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Malawi and further on to Cumbernauld (Scotland), Milton Keynes (U.K.) and other new towns in U.K. to analyse and study the planning of new towns in developing countries and thus guide those engaged in planning of new towns, especially reorienting the then prevailing systems.

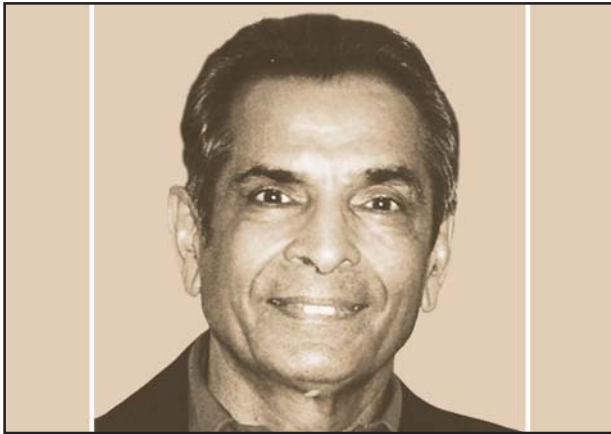
As a visiting professor, Shri Lamba taught the subject of town planning and urban design in the College of Engineering and later in the College of Architecture, Chandigarh for nearly 10 years (1959-70).

He contributed articles in professional journals, leading newspapers and gave interviews on the planning of Chandigarh. He wrote books on '*Trees and Towns*', published by state government, '*Town Planning in other Countries*', published by the Technical University, Berlin in 1973. He was writing a book titled *New towns with reference to Chandigarh* but could not be completed because of his sudden death in 1978.

Shri Lamba was perhaps an out of the ordinary town planner and urban designer. His planning and design approach earned an opportunity to rub shoulders with eminent architects and town planners of his time. Besides, Shri Lamba was a teacher and author also.

Shri B.D. Kambo

An eminent architect, urban designer and urban planner of post – independent India, Shri Banarsi Das Kambo was the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India during 1970-1971 and a Council Member for a number of years. As the President of the Institute, he had the honour of participating in the first meeting of the Commonwealth Association of Planners held in London from 21st to 24th September, 1970. Important issues discussed in the meeting were



Shri B.D. Kambo

the condition of planning profession in the Commonwealth countries including planning education and research, professional and technical matters, etc. It was resolved in this very meeting to form the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP). Shri Kambo was selected as a member of the first Executive Committee of the CAP, representing the South Asian region including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Shri Kambo also successfully organized and conducted the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar in Srinagar during 1970-71. In his presidential address, he informed that the Council of the Institute of Town Planners, while accepting invitation from a state government gives deep consideration to the theme of the seminar. This is important so that the delegates could focus discussions on the most pertinent issues. The Institute selected 'Planning for Tourism' as the main theme for Seminar at Srinagar this year keeping in mind the vital role tourism plays in the life and economy of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It is because of the importance of this subject and its direct relationship with physical planning that the Institute decided to invite all the departments of tourism from different states in the country, so that we could all sit together and discuss the problems in its totality. We are very happy that the, Director General, Tourism, Government of India and Directors of Tourism from several

states have come here to discuss these vital problems of planning for tourism. Their participation in this Seminar also indicated the importance they attach to physical planning to create best environment for the tourism.

Shri Kambo said, that hitherto tourism has been treated as a promotional activity both at the national and state levels. Every year Central and state governments allocate funds for promotion of tourism and improvement of tourist destination areas. These funds are allocated sector wise and are unfortunately spent rather than invested in isolation without much regard to the overall framework of physical development for the tourist destination areas. Tourism, as he said, has been recognized all over the world as an industry for gainful investment, as this brings into a country substantial foreign exchange. Shri Kambo emphasized that it is necessary that this important factor is properly appreciated, given adequate recognition and our promotional aspect of tourism is supplemented by developmental policies, programmes and plans. Provision of tourist facilities in our cities and towns must be considered in the context of their overall plans. Most of the large cities and towns in the country now have some kind of framework which lays down the overall future pattern of physical development. Some of these plans are even backed by adequate planning legislation to regulate and guide the physical development. It is essential that those concerned with promotion and development of tourism make use of these plans and detail their investment on tourist infrastructure in order to make it part of the long range development plans. Developments carried out in isolation will not only prove costly but may sometimes become infructuous.

Shri Kambo, besides serving the ITPI, was also actively involved in different professional bodies at national and international levels. He was the Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects; Vice-president of the Council of Architecture, and

represented the Government of Rajasthan for a three year term. He was the full member of the American Institute of Certified Planners; Member of American Planning Association and Member of Community Planning Association of Canada.

Shri Kambo was born on 1st April 1928 at Shankar, a village near Nakodar town in Jalandhar district of Punjab. He had his early education upto high school and intermediate levels at DAV College, Nakodar, He graduated in architecture from the erstwhile Delhi Polytechnic in 1950 and did his Master in City planning from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA in 1954,

Shri Kambo started his professional career as Associate Planner with Messrs Adams, Howard and Greeley, Cambridge, USA in June 1954 and thereafter worked with Shenago Valley Regional Planning Commission, Sharon, USA, While in Cambridge, Shri Kambo worked on the preparation of Master Plan for the industrial town of Peabody and analyzed planning problems of a suburban town of Andover.

Thereafter, Shri Kambo returned to India and joined the erstwhile Town Planning Organisation of Government, of India in the month of December 1955 and served the Organisation till August 1959. He was one of the first group of town planners to join the newly created Town Planning Organisation by the Government of India to prepare Master Plan for Delhi. The planning team at TPO prepared the Master Plan for Delhi (1961-1980), which was the first master plan of its kind in the country, a prototype for future master plans.

Shri Kambo was selected as Chief Architect and City. Planner for designing and guiding the development of various steel cities of India in September 1959. Master Plan for Bokaro Steel City, besides architectural design solutions for all types of residential and public buildings were

prepared under his guidance. He continued working in this capacity till May 1967.

He was selected for the post of Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor, Government of Rajasthan, which he joined in June 1967, and held the post for about 15 years till his superannuation in March 1983, Shri Kambo rendered full range of professional services to the state government on matters relating to urban and regional planning and housing programmes, planning administration, etc. Master plans were prepared under his guidance for almost all the Class-I cities and steps were initiated for other towns as well. Jaipur Development Authority was constituted in August 1982 for planned development of the city. Earlier, Urban Improvement Trust for Jaipur was looking after this work. Work on Regional Plan for Indira Gandhi Canal Region was in advance stage of publication during his time. During his tenure, the first plan of Rajasthan Sub-region of National Capital Region was finalized. He also published a plan for Jaipur City Region.

Shri Kambo was instrumental in initiating various legislative and administrative steps for the implementation of urban plans and programmes. To carry out planning and monitoring work, statute known as Jaipur Development Authority Act was enacted in 1982. All physical development of Jaipur is controlled under this Act.

During his long tenure as Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor, Shri Kambo gave sound footing to the Authority. Activities and functions of the Authority increased manifold since then. In order to cope with the increased technical work, the whole state was divided into a number of work regions.

Shri Kambo, in his capacity as the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor of the state was also a member of Jaipur Development Authority, Rajasthan Housing Board, Rajasthan

Water Pollution Board, NCR Planning Board and other state level committees and gave professional advice to these bodies on all planning matters. As Chief Town Planner of the State, he was Member Secretary of State Planning Committee and also of the NCR Sub-Region of Rajasthan. As Architectural Advisor of the state government he gave technical advice on architectural projects to bodies such as Rajasthan University, Regional Engineering College, Electricity Board, Road Transport Corporation, Local Bodies, etc.

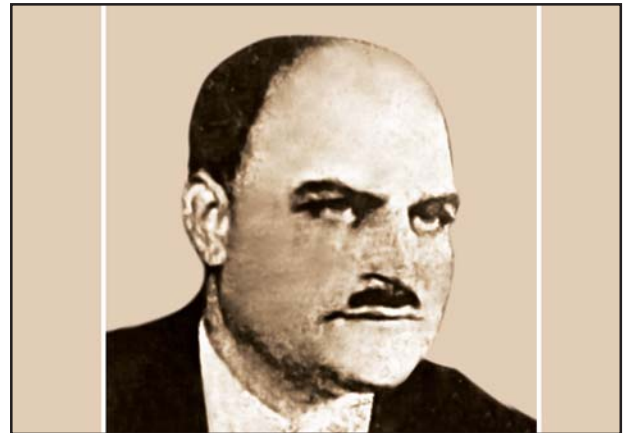
Besides these regular assignments, Shri Kambo had distinguished himself by working on various committees of Central and state governments. Prominent among these were the committee of experts for identifying a new capital site for Assam, constituted by the Government of India, of which he was chairman. Shri Kambo was a member of the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee. He also served on the Board of Governors of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. He was closely associated with the committee set up by the Planning Commission on 'Planning of New Industrial Townships'.

During the course of his long professional career, he participated in seminars and conferences and published a number of technical papers and articles in the journal of the Institute of Town Planners, India; Indian Institute of Architects; Royal Town Planning Institute; Fulbright Journal, etc. He had visited a large number of countries, namely USA, Canada, UK, France, Italy, Holland, Denmark, West Germany and Ghana for undertaking various professional activities.

Shri Kambo had attained vast professional experience at national and international levels. Judged by the high offices he held and conferences he attended, he was undoubtedly the first rank urban planner of modern India. He was a strict disciplinarian, a hard task master.

After his retirement, Shri Kambo chose to spend last years of his life in USA, where he breathed his last on 18th February 1999. He was 71.

Shri S.H. Godbole



Shri S.H. Godbole

Shri Shrikrishna Hari Godbole, a distinguished member of the engineering and planning professions of his time, was elected the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India for the term 1971-1972. Dying suddenly on 8th September, 1971, Shri Godbole could preside over the functioning of the Institute for four months only.

Born on 26th July, 1921, Shri Godbole served in the fifties as a consultant to the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (UN-ECAFE) on Housing. He had extensive architectural and planning experience. He was consultant to a number of important organizations, amongst them the Tata Trust for their Rural Development Project was one. Evincing deep interest in the professional activities, Shri Godbole founded a non-profit organization- the Rational Planning Corporation in Bombay, and pioneered its efforts in rural development. The generation of electricity from cow dung was one of the achievements of the Corporation under Shri Godbole's guidance.

Shri Godbole was also an active member and Vice-President of the Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) from 1966 to 1971. He was appointed in 1970, as the Chairman of the EAROPH Commission on Professional Education, Training and Research in the Planning and Housing in the Eastern Region.

Shri Godbole participated in a large number of co-operative organizations, which received his advice and services generously. He was very popular amongst voluntary organizations and rendered yeoman's services to the co-operative housing and building efforts in Bombay.

Unfortunately, Shri Godbole's life came to a premature end. He died in 1971, when only 50. Due to his sudden demise, the Institute and the planning profession could only benefit from his rich and wide engineering and architectural experience for a very short period. He had the capacity to think clearly and work with firmness, sincerity and meaningfully.

Shri B.G. Fernandes



Shri B.G. Fernandes

Shri Boniface Gregory Fernandes is an eminent urban, regional and transport planner of post Independent India. He served on various national expert groups and international bodies related to transportation and human settlements planning, and the United Nations' Department of Technical Cooperation for Development for five years.

He is the Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI). He has been member of its Council for a number of years; Chairman, Editorial Board (1971-72); Secretary General, twice (1964-66); Vice President and President for 1971-1972. During 1971-72, the Seminar on 'Development of Connaught Circus as the

Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi' was organized on 4th, 5th and 6th of September 1971.

The President in his address spoke about the role of Connaught Circus as the metropolitan city Centre of Delhi. He traced the growth of Connaught Circus during the sixties. The Master Plan for Delhi and the Zonal Development Plans pertaining to Connaught Circus envisaged the development of Connaught Circus and its extension as the Metropolitan City Centre of the National Capital. The provisions of the Master Plan and the Zonal Development Plans have been implemented since 1962.

It was felt that this was opportunate time to take note of the experiences of the last ten years and to consider whether the emerging shape and structure of the Connaught Circus fulfilled satisfactorily the aspirations of the people of Delhi and the role of the metropolitan Centre of National Capital of India, a city of national importance.

He is an Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Architecture and Registered Architect of the Council of Architecture. Shri Fernandes was the founder President of Delhi Chapter of LAMBDA ALPHA INTERNATIONAL Land Economic Society.

Shri Fernandes was born on 14th May 1928 in the city of Bombay (Mumbai); had his early education at St. Stanislaus' High School in Bandra, a suburb of Mumbai and St. Xavier's College in Mumbai. He graduated in architecture from the University of California, at Berkeley, California, USA in 1952 and did his Master in City and Regional Planning in 1954 from the same University.

Shri Fernandes joined the erstwhile Town Planning Organisation (TPO) as Associate Planner in late 1955, set up by the Central government to prepare the Master Plan for Delhi. As a member of the planning team, he was head of Traffic and Transportation Section of the Organization. His task as an urban transport planner was to prepare a

transportation plan for fast growing metropolis for the next 20 years that would make the arteries of the capital clog-free, to make the movement of goods and people as smooth as possible, to rid the city of traffic jams and snarls.

He was Town and Country Planner in the Town and Country Planning Organisation after the merger of TPO with CRUPO (Central Regional and Urban Planning Organization) in 1962. As Town and Country Planner in the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), Shri Fernandes was in-charge of monitoring and advising Central government, assisted urban planning programmes of state governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and the Union territories of Goa (now state) and Pondicherry. He also headed the South East Resource Planning Division (1966-1967) and was responsible for the preparation of the Preliminary Report for the South East Resource Development Plan. During his tenure in TCPO, a number of studies on traffic and transportation problems of metropolitan cities of India were done. Shri Fernandes was a member of study team on Metropolitan Transport set up by the Planning Commission in 1965 to assess the adequacy and deficiency of existing transport facilities in relation to the then needs of the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi including roads, road transport and rail transport to determine the long term requirements of cities, having due regard to the overall plans of metropolitan development and location of industrial, commercial and other activities, to study the feasibility of various proposals for meeting the requirements for different modes of transport, to propose appropriate administrative and other arrangements for the operation of metropolitan transport services. The Team came out with an Interim Report with the objective of helping the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan which was in its final stages.

He was also a member of the Committee set up by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs for

selection of site for the capital of the newly formed state of Arunachal Pradesh. He was a member of Education Committee set up by the Union Ministry of Education to review the workings of the Schools of Architecture and Planning throughout India.

Shri Fernandes served as the Member Secretary of the New Delhi Re-development Advisory Committee (NDRAC), a technical cell, set up by the Government of India in 1971, and was Chief Town Planner of the Design Group of NDRAC (1971-1977). This high-powered committee was to make recommendations for the Metropolitan City Centre of Delhi (Connaught Place and its environs and Lutyens Bungalow Zone). The committee was to review the development plans for the various zones of New Delhi within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Council as set out in the Master Plan (1962-1981) and the zonal plans and prepare comprehensive and detailed plans for each zone. On completion of the assignment with NDRAC, Shri Fernandes served the Delhi Urban Art Commission as its Secretary.

As an officer of the Government of India (TCPO), Shri Fernandes spent seven months in Japan, under the Colombo Plan to study Japan's approach to housing, urban and regional planning; visited Holland as a member of the delegation at the invitation of Dutch Government to gain knowledge of their urban and regional processes and their housing schemes for various income groups. Shri Fernandes was a leader of the Indian delegation for the international seminar on 'Habitat' at Manila, Philippines in 1974.

Shri Fernandes services were seconded to the United Nations' Department of Technical Cooperation for development by the Government of India, as an Urban and Regional Planning Advisor to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (1978-1983). Shri Fernandes retired as Chief Planner voluntarily from TCPO while with the United Nations. On his return to Delhi, he worked as a planning

consultant with the Consulting Engineering Services, India (1984-1991), advising on projects related to urban and regional planning and urban renewal.

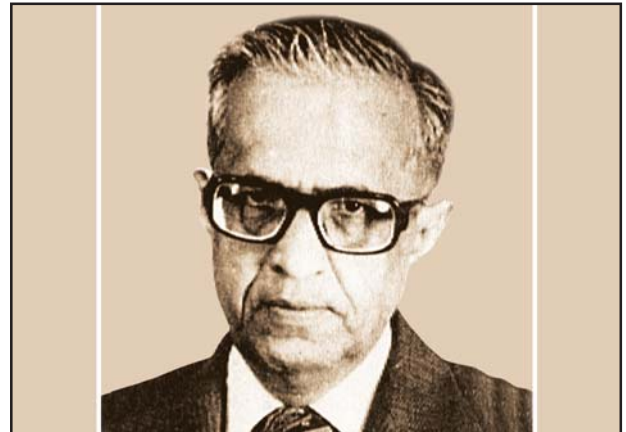
Shri Fernandes was a member of the National Commission on Urbanisation, set up by the Government of India (1985-1986) to examine the state of urbanization in the country; to identify priority action areas; to formulate and recommend basic guidelines for the specific action plan in each of the identified priority action areas; to evolve and recommend policy frames and suggest basic approaches for the encouragement of manageable urbanization; and to recommend an institutional framework for monitoring the effective implementation of the Commission's recommendations, etc. The Commission submitted its Interim Report to the Government in January 1987 and a two-volume Final Report in August 1988.

Shri Fernandes has been closely associated with the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi. He was a member of the Board of Governors, representing the Institute of Town Planners, India- prior to SPA was made 'deemed to be University'- later he was made member of the Academic Council and was visiting professor in the faculty of Urban Design of SPA for two academic years.

Shri Fernandes has authored books on: Planning in India, Making of Delhi a Better Place and co-authored book on Design for Living. He has, over the years, contributed articles on urban and regional planning, urban design and on traffic and transportation in the ITPI Journal, SDR (Spatio- Economic Development Record), local newspapers and magazines. He is now spending his retirement days in traveling and writing.

Shri Fernandes is soft spoken and gentle in manners and exhibits a feeling of warmth in talk with old colleagues in his informal hours, keeps fresh and alive old emotional and sociable and remembrances. He is hale and hearty at the age of 82. May he remain so in future.

Shri H.K. Mewada



Shri H.K. Mewada

Shri Hargovind Kalidas Mewada, the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India during 1972-73, had the distinction of planning a new capital city for a prosperous state in India and watch it grow and develop as the time passed, all the while remaining in the government bureaucratic set-up. Shri Mewada was appointed as the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor for the Gandhinagar Project in the new state of Gujarat, with a rank equal to that of the state Chief Engineer with a special pay scale equivalent to the then Chief Secretary of the state. To start with, he established the new office for the Project, and visited various countries of Europe including U.K., Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands and Yugoslavia to study development of new towns and urban areas of those countries under a special programme arranged by the U.N. He worked on the Master Plan of Gandhinagar and architectural design of the government buildings that were constructed in the capital city.

Shri Mewada's presidency of the institute timed with the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Approach Paper to the Plan, gave due importance to the national programme of minimum needs (MNP), a programme essentially about investment in human resource development.

During his tenure as the President, the ITPI successfully hosted the inaugural conference of

the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) in New Delhi in March 1973. Shri Mewada, the President of the Institute was elected member of the new Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Association of Planners to represent the South West Asia Region. As a member of the Association, he visited U.K., West Indies, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand

Shri Mewada in his presidential address to Town and Country Planning Seminar on the theme "Planning for the Next Decade 1974-84" held at Shimla (1972-73) emphasised the importance of long-term planning. He said that it is not a luxury but a competing necessity for developing countries. The process of development is a continuous and dynamic one in which priorities and objectives for each decade have to be necessarily linked with a long term perspective. Without such advanced planning in the context of large perspective. It is indeed difficult to take decisions with confidence and certainty. Haphazard and piecemeal planning without a proper vision of the future is likely to prove wrong, costly and abortive.

A long-term perspective worked out in sufficient details brings out inter-dependence between different sectors of economy and helps in a clear understanding of possible obstacles to the growth of the economy. It also enables a developing economy to take consistent and timely decisions regarding the optimum uses of its resources and location and regional distribution of economic activities. In an under-developed economy, there are innumerable conflicts arising out of inter-personal, inter-sectoral and inter-regional differences which could be resolved only in terms of a long-term plan with the overall objectives of National Unity and National Development. In absence of such long term planning on a comprehensive basis, regional disparities and distortions are bound to arise in course of time, leading to social, economic and political imbalances and pressures. Now that the Planning Commission and also the states are

engaged in preparing the draft programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is necessary to draw attention to the need for long-term programme for physical planning and development. It has been observed in the past that the impact of economic programmes is felt in the physical development of region and on human settlements in the post-plan period and this effect is slow and long lasting. The physical planning, to be effective, has therefore to be tackled on a longer period than the Five Year Plans. It is therefore necessary to have the physical planning programme drawn at least for a period of ten years. The theme "Planning for a Decade" for this Seminar is most relevant and pertinent.

Shri Mewada was born on 23rd January, 1921 in a village called Denap in North Gujarat. Being the eldest of five brothers in the family, his father was very particular that his son obtained good education. Therefore, he was sent to schools where they were available in other villages. To reach this school, Shri Mewada had to walk 7 to 10 kilometers daily. Later he was sent to stay at the senior school from where he passed his secondary examination and secured matriculation certificate from the Bombay University in 1940 with first division. He took his Diploma in Architecture from Kala Bhawan, Technical Institute, Baroda in 1944 and got first class and first position in order of merit. During 1946-1947, he was awarded an Ex-Baroda State Overseas Scholarship, later known as the Bombay State Scholarship, to study in USA. He obtained B.Sc. and M. Sc. in Architecture from the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York during 1948-1949. He got the Charles Godwin Sands Memorial Award, given by the Cornell University for exceptional meritorious work in architectural design. Shri Mewada also obtained a Masters of Science in City and Regional Planning from the University of Illinois in June 1950. Shri Mewada was one of the very few Indian Town Planners who had obtained high qualifications in his field more than fifty years ago, while coming from a modest background.

After qualifying in architecture, Shri Mewada joined former Jaipur State, Rajasthan and worked there as an Architectural Assistance till 1946. He worked as an architect in Agra in 1947, during which time he acted as a Consulting Architect to the Maharaja of Kishengarh, Rajasthan and designed the Mitra Nivas Palace, the Kishengarh Club and remodeled the Majhela Country House.

On his return from USA in 1950, Shri Mewada joined the Punjab government in October 1950, as an architect on the Capital Project of Chandigarh. He worked mostly on the design of various categories of residential buildings. He also collaborated in the preparation of the Plan for the New Capital. He worked in the Punjab till May 1951, after which he took a position as an Architect Planner in the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This was the senior most position in the Department then. He worked on the preparation of Master Plans for Allahabad, Haridwar and Almora. He also drafted the Uttar Pradesh Town Planning Act and Model Building Byelaws and also prepared housing schemes for industrial workers and slum clearance schemes.

He resigned from the Uttar Pradesh Government in February 1955 and joined the Assam government as an Architect Planner in March 1955 at the level of Chief Engineer, PWD of the State. Here he helped the state government in establishing the Town Planning Organization. As a Town Planner, he was engaged in the preparation of Master Plans for Greater Guwahati, Shillong and also for preparing layout plans, housing schemes, etc. He was instrumental in drafting the Assam Town and Country Planning Act and Assam Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Bill. Besides these, he advised local bodies in the state in all matters pertaining to town development, and the Community Project Department, their planners and also preparation of plans for remodeling of villages in a planned manner under the Rural Housing Schemes.

He resigned his job in Assam and joined the Rajasthan Government as the Superintending Engineer, Town Planning Circle in the Public Works Department of the state. Later he was promoted as the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor in the same Department. While in Rajasthan, he prepared a large number of Town Planning Schemes and undertook the preparation of Master Plans for Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur, master plans for a large number of smaller towns, particularly in the Chambal Project Area and Rajasthan Canal (now Indira Gandhi Canal) Area, were also prepared. He also advised the Government and local authorities on matters of town planning, law and implementation of town planning schemes. He also played a key role in the establishment of the Town Planning Department in the state, which was established in mid 1964. He joined the Department as its Chief Town Planner. No doubt, in the early years of its establishment, the Department functioned with a skeleton staff, but as soon as activities and functions of the Department increased, it expanded manifold.

When the new state of Gujarat was formed after it split from the erstwhile Bombay state, the political leadership of the state decided to build a new city as the capital of the state and named it Gandhinagar. The Chief Minister designate of the new state of Gujarat, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, declared on 19th March, 1960 at Bombay (Mumbai) that the proposed site of New Capital of Gujarat state would be located 24 km. to the north of Ahmedabad city on the right bank of Sabarmati River (the site as finally selected was 32 km northeast of Ahmedabad). Thought was also given to inviting a foreign architect for the Project, however, at the highest level of the government, it was decided that the Project would be entrusted to an Indian Architect Planner. Shri H.K. Mewada, being highly qualified for the job and also from Gujarat, was invited for the Project. He was, at that time, working in the state of Rajasthan. Rajasthan government, very reluctantly allowed Shri Mewada to leave the state.

In November 1964, Shri Mewada was appointed as the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Advisor for the Gandhinagar Project in the state PWD, with a rank equal to that of Chief Engineer, and special pay scale that was equivalent to the then Chief Secretary of the state. He joined the state in January 1965. For the Project, he had to establish a new office. He visited various countries of Europe in 1968 to study the development of new towns and urban areas of those countries under a special programme arranged by the UN. Shri Mewada prepared the Master Plan of Gandhinagar city and architectural 'design of the government buildings. The Capital City was designed for an ultimate population of 1,50,000. As per 2001 Census, Gandhinagar NAC had a population of 1,95,985. Today Gandhinagar presents the spacious well organized look of an architecturally "integrated city. Around the centrally located government complex, the city is divided into 30 sectors. Each sector has its own shopping, government and private housing. Apart from this, there is a generous provision for wide open green parks, extensive planting and a large recreational area along the River giving the city a lush green garden city atmosphere.

In the mid 1970s, Shri Mewada was also entrusted the work of State Town Planning and Valuation Department in addition to the Capital Project work and government, which was later upgraded to the rank of Special Secretary. For the state Town Planning Department, he was a key figure in drafting the state Town Planning and Urban Development Act 1976 as well as setting up of six urban development authorities. He was also instrumental in drafting the Model Building Byelaws to be used as guidelines by smaller local bodies.

Shri H.K. Mewada, who retired from the state government in 1981, belonged to the first generation of architects and urban planners in post-independent India. His career of about 35 years is a living example of whole - hearted dedication to the profession of architecture and

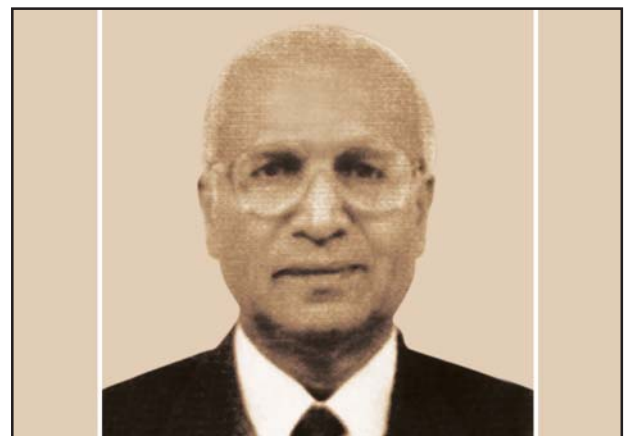
town planning. He came from a modest family, but by virtue of his education and by sheer dint of hard and devoted labour, he rose to great heights in the profession. No doubt that his rank equal to the Chief Engineer, and Special Secretary in the government, he helped to raise the status of town planning profession in other states also.

Shri H.K. Mewada was a self-achiever, but not a mere self-seeker. He also fought successfully for his professional brethren to raise their status. He raised urban planning from a position subordinate to PWD and made it an independent entity.

He was a visionary architect and town planner. His vision was remarkably new because of which he was preferred to a non-Indian urban planner in the planning of the township of Gandhinagar by the highest level of the state government.

Those who know him and his work, know him as a visionary architect and town planner and remember him, even after 17years of his death.

Dr. K.S. Rame Gowda



Dr. K.S. Rame Gowda

Dr. K.S. Rame Gowda, a Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, has the honour of being its President during 1973-74. He served as member of the ITPI Council for 10 years (1968-78); was Chairman of the Professional Standing Committee of the Institute during 1978-79. He was the Founder Chairman of the Bangalore Regional Chapter of the Institute of Town

Planners, India (1968-74). Dr. Rame Gowda was the Director of Town Planning, Government of Karnataka for a long period (1964-76), during which he organized the Department of Town Planning on a firm footing and drafted the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act -1961, which came into force with effect from 15th January 1965; and was responsible for setting up City Planning Authorities under the Act. The Act has adequate provisions for preparation and enforcement of statutory development plans for the urban areas. During his tenure, the Department played a key role in setting up of city planning authorities and development authorities, Dr. Rame Gowda was associated with the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and the University of Roorkee. He had the privilege of serving as a member of a number of technical and academic bodies. He was the U.N.Chief Technical Advisor (Project Manager) in Oyo State of Nigeria (1979-1982).

As the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Dr. Rame Gowda successfully organized and conducted the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar (1973-74) held at Bhopal. In his presidential address, Dr. Rame Gowda emphasized the relevance and pertinence of the theme of the Seminar 'Human Environment and National Development in context of Fifth Five Year Plan'. He informed that many technical papers from members and delegates have been received and hoped to discuss this important subject of 'human environment', which "We feel is deteriorating, though there may be some improvement here and there". Quite a number of papers have highlighted the importance of environment and the great problems faced by our cities, towns and villages in preventing the deterioration of human environment, let alone its improvement. He said that he himself would like to discuss about urban development which is assuming greater importance in view of the rapid urbanisation and its impact on human environment.

"The population explosion in our urban and rural areas is creating great problems, which have to be studied, analysed, and solved by town and country planners. Though the percentage of urban population in India is only 20 percent (1971) of the total population, the massive increase in population in rural areas has led to the deterioration of the human environment. The urban centres have to provide most of the infrastructure facilities for the rural surroundings. Since the emphasis of the Five Year Plans has been on agriculture, irrigation, power and industry, sufficient allocations not found for improving the urban and rural settlements. Though Plan objective envisaged in Chapter 11 of Volume II of the Fifth Five Year Plan is laudable, the strategy adopted to achieve requires to be reviewed". "The Institute of Town Planners has prepared and sent to the Planning Commission an 'Aide Memoire' on the Fifth Five Year Plan programme for urban development and housing".

Dr. Rame Gowda was born on 18th October 1921; hail from an agricultural family at Kanchugarara Koppalu, village in Mysore district of the then Mysore State (now Karnataka). He graduated in Civil Engineering from the University College of Engineering, Bangalore in 1946. He did his Master Degree (M.S.) in City and Regional Planning from Illionis Institute of Technology, Chicago, U.S.A. In 1960; did practical training as City Planner in the Department of City Planning, City of Chicago (U.SA) for six months after completing the Master Degree. He received his doctoral degree in Engineering (Urban and Regional Planning) from Mysore University.

Dr. Rame Gowda is the Fellow and Professional / Chartered Engineer of the Institution of Engineers (India); Registered Architect of the Council of Architecture, New Delhi. He has been a member of the American Planning Association; Member of the Council of the Institution of Engineers, Calcutta (1990-92); Member of the Executive Committee, Institution of Engineers, Karnataka State Centre (1976-1978 and 1984-

1994); Member Convenor, State Environment Committee in Karnataka; member, Bangalore Urban Arts Commission; Director, Karnataka Urban Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore; Chairman, Institution of Engineers, Karnataka State Centre (1990-1992); Member, State Town Planning Board, constituted under Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act 1961 (1991-94 and 1996 to date); Founder Director of Centre for Symbiosis (of Technology Environment and Management (STEM), Bangalore, a registered professional society, committed to organizational research, development and planning.

He has been Member, Board of Convenors, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; Chairman of the Governing Council, College of Education and member of Managing Committee, Bharath Education Society, Bangalore; (1972-74) and President of the Society (1979); President of Vokhaligara Sangh (1983-87) which runs many educational institutions including an engineering college and a medical college; member of the Works Committee of Bangalore University (1965-1976), designed the university Campus; member of Board of Studies (Architecture) of Bangalore University and of Development Studies (MURP) of Mysore University (1965-1975); drafted the curricula for B. Arch and MURP courses respectively; also prepared the revised course of study for MRUP; Chairman, Board of Studies and Board of Examiners for MRUP in Mysore University (1982-1 988); member of the Academic Council of the University of Roorkee (1992-1995). He acted as examiner and as member, Board of Examiners in the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore, Karnataka, Madras and School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, and also delivered special lectures on urban and regional planning in these universities for a very long period for over 25 years.

Dr. Rame Gowda started his professional career as an engineer in the Department of Public Works, Government of Mysore in 1946, and

worked as such for about eight years (1946-54). He joined the erstwhile Department of Architecture, and Town Planning, Government of Mysore and worked for seven years on this post (1954-61). He was appointed as the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Government of Karnataka in 1961 and became the Director of Town Planning in April 1964, the post which he held for a long period of twelve and a half years, till his superannuation in October, 1976.

During his long spell of working in the government, Dr. Rame Gowda was involved in many development activities. He worked as Secretary, Dandili Town Committee, constituted by the state government for the preparation of Master Plan for new industrial town of Dandili (1957-58); worked as Secretary, Bangalore Planning Board, which was entrusted with the preparation of Master Plan for the Metropolitan City of Bangalore (1962-63); was member secretary of State Town Planning Board and member of the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board; Karnataka Housing Board and the State Slum Clearance Board (1964-1976). He was also teaching architecture and town planning in the B.M.S.College of Engineering, Bangalore for degree course from 1961 to 1965 on part-time basis and delivered special lectures in the University College of Engineering, Bangalore (1965-1977); was teaching town planning law and administration for the short term training course (eight months a year) organized by the Department of Town Planning for the in-service personnel (1968-76).

Dr. Rame Gowda guided and supervised the preparation of development plans for the cities, towns and potential villages; preparation of development plans for new towns, hill stations, pilgrimage centres and tourist centres; preparation of town extensions / improvement schemes, slum improvement schemes, urban renewal and redevelopment schemes, rehabilitation schemes for towns and villages; guided the planning authorities and development authorities in the plan preparation and plan

implementation and plan enforcement under the Karnataka Town Planning Act, 1961; provided technical assistance to urban development agencies; furnished technical opinion in all matters relating to development of urban and rural lands.

Dr. Rame Gowda published a large number of technical papers, presented at national and international forum relating to urban and regional planning and housing. A gold medal was awarded by the Institute of Engineers (India). Kolkata in 1994 for one of the technical papers.

He has also authored a book entitled Urban and Regional Planning in English and another on the same subject in Kannada; both these books were published by the University of Mysore in 1972. He has also co-authored a book on Indian Urbanization and Planning published by the University of Akrol, USA in 1977.

Dr. Rame Gowda has travelled widely to America, Africa, Europe and Asia for attending international seminars and conferences; led a delegation from India for the international seminar on town planning in West Berlin in October 1970; participated in the International Conference held at Kaduna (Nigeria) and at Nagoa (Japan) in 1980

Dr. Rame Gowda is now 89. He is still actively participating in the activities of the Institute of Town Planners, India and the Institution of Engineers, India. He is well known for his contributions to town and country planning. As far as his personal qualities, Dr. Rame Gowda is a man of positive and helping attitude. It is a pleasure to be face to face with him: a smiling face, cool tempered, gentle in manner and words. Looking at his long life – his past 89- he is valuable asset to the town planning and engineering professions. He has every reason to be satisfied with his professional career.

Shri K.K. Kaplish

Shri Keval Krishan Kaplish was Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Chairman of



Shri K.K. Kaplish

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

Under the presidentship of Shri Kaplish, the subject of 'Planning and Management of Steel and other Industrial cities' was discussed at the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar held at Bokaro in December 1974. In his presidential address, Shri Kaplish pointed out that large industrial cities act as foci of regional growth. It is, therefore, essential to regard every major industrial cities as a nucleus for integrated development of the surrounding region as a whole. Steel town and other large industrial and power project towns provide the basis for the development of small and medium industries, new townships, progress of education and training, and whole host of commercial and other activities. The steel towns, due to the expanding iron and steel industry, may play a strategic role in the process of urbanisation in the country. The possibility of such development abounds in the vicinity of such cities and towns.

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

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

He joined the Town Planning Department of the erstwhile state of Madhya Bharat at Nagpur. At the time of re-organisation of the states in 1956 and the formation of the state of Madhya Pradesh, the head office was shifted from Nagpur to Gwalior and later to Bhopal in 1960. On 3rd June, 1963, he became Town Planning Officer and Chief Town Planner on 20th January, 1969 and Additional Director on 5th December 1972 and continued on this post till 1981 when he was promoted to the post of Director which post he held for about four years, till 1984.

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

He also guided the formulation of town planning schemes under Improvement Trust Act which helped orderly planned development of fast growing urban centres in the state. The schemes facilitated easy availability of developed

plots to general public at very affordable rates. The Improvement Trust Act was applicable to over more than 23 towns. Madhya Pradesh was the first state in preparing detailed existing land use maps in India, which served as very valuable spatial data base having legal backing. Grid based land use sheets in the scale of 1:500, for core built up area, 1:1000 for out built up area and 1:4000 for open area prone to city growth, based on actual survey – for which cost was borne by local authorities- were prepared. Existing land use maps and land use registers giving 'TP No' to each and every property within envisaged planning area, worked as base line spatial data base to frame planning proposal and regulate development permission. Shri Kaplish believed in organizing citizen study group to mobilize citizens active participation to generate deliberation on draft development plans and organized exhibitions at different places in the city among different groups.

During his stewardship, Madhya Pradesh was the pioneering state in framing a new town and country planning act. The state enacted the 'Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyniam, 1973' broadly on the basis of model guidelines prepared by the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation. The Act gave town planning activities and the Director of Town Planning tremendous boost. Under this Act, an attempt was made to delineate the state into suitable planning regions and to prepare development plans for them. Based on scientific studies, the state was divided into 10 planning regions and preparation of regional development plans for some of them were taken up. Bhilai Region was one of them,

During his tenure 'Standard Urban Area' maps were prepared, which became base line for preparing census data base for each urban area in 1971 and subsequent censuses. Standard Urban Area was a new concept introduced by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, for the Census Department to document census data for each urban area.

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

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

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

Shri Bharpur Singh

Geographer Planner Shri Bharpur Singh, who died in December 1975, at a young age of 45, was visionary urban and regional planner. His career of about 16 years is a living example of wholehearted dedication to the profession of town and country planning. By virtue of his sheer dint of hard and devoted labour he rose to greater heights in the profession. He, especially in the re-organised state of Punjab (1966), was responsible for raising the status of state Town



Shri Bharpur Singh

Planning Department. He was also responsible for the creation of a research and design organization, namely Environmental Research, Planning and Design Organization (ERPDO) involving planners, engineers, traffic and transport planners, social scientists for urban studies. He was the founding member of Guru Ram Das Post-Graduate School of Planning in Guru Nanak Dev University at Amritsar.

Shri Bharpur Singh was the Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, its Council member for four years, Chairman of the Punjab Regional Chapter thrice and the President of the Institute during 1975-76.

The Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar (1975-76) on 'Human Settlements and Environment Planning' was held in Bombay during the month of December 1975 on the request of the Bombay Regional Chapter of the Institute.

Due to sudden death of the President, Shri Bharpur Singh, on the eve of the commencement of the Seminar – hearing the sad news the Seminar adjourned one of the working sessions after observing two minutes silence – the presidential address was presented by the Vice-President, Shri J.P. Dube.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Chavan. Shri

S.B. Chavan acknowledged that environmental deterioration, especially in our urban settlements, has certainly acquired dimension which we can no longer afford to neglect. He appreciated the decision of the Institute to focus its attention on human settlements and environment planning. Further, he said that rapidly increasing urban population and its relative concentration in large cities and metropolitan centres has been one of the reasons for the serious deterioration in the quality of living conditions in urban areas. The strain as a result of slums, overcrowding and insanitation, growing backlogs and shortages of civic amenities and public utilities are being increasingly felt.

Concluding his address, Hon'ble Shri S.B. Chavan said that "the environmental quality of our cities and towns, of our villages and hamlets is largely dependent upon the stage of economic development that we can achieve. Comprehensive planning at the national, regional and urban levels is the only answer to control environmental aspects without affecting economic growth. Man through his intensive desire to survive can adopt himself to any kind of environment congenial or harsh but being the masters and creators of our own environments we would rather prefer to change the environment rather than the man, for the long range question is not so much the sort of environment we want, but the sort of man we want."

Shri Bharpur Singh was born on 30th January, 1930 in village Gujjarwal in Ludhiana district. He did his matriculation from his village school in 1945; joined Government College, Ludhiana, graduated in 1949; did his Masters in Geography-securing first position in the University. Joined G.G.N. Khalsa College as lecturer in Geography. He joined the first ever course in Masters in Town and Country Planning in India at IIT Kharagpur.

After graduation in Regional Planning (1958), he served on the Damodar Valley Regional

Planning Project, a study started at the behest of Planning Commission, under the guidance of Prof. V.N. Prasad, Head of the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, IIT, Kharagpur.

He joined the Punjab government provincial Town Planning Organisation at Patiala in 1959, held the independent office of Assistant Town Planner, Ambala in 1960 and was the first officer to evolve the comprehensive plan for the Ambala city and cantonment; held the office of Divisional Town Planner, Amritsar from 1962 to 1970; he had many prestigious projects to his credit, namely Draft Master Plan for Amritsar, 5-Year City Development Programme, Amritsar City Centre and Approach Road to Golden Temple, and Jallianwala Bagh National Monument and had the participation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; and Development of Mall Road and G.T. Road, Amritsar. In 1970, he became the Senior Town Planner, Chandigarh, in 1972 he became the Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Punjab. During his short period of one and half years as Chief Town Planner, he developed the technique of regional planning in the state of Punjab; to explain the approach, an exhibition was organised at the Institute forum at Simla in 1972; he was also Chief Co-ordinator and Planner (ERPDO) Urbanisation Project, Ludhiana and the Project had a great success under his guidance and patronage.

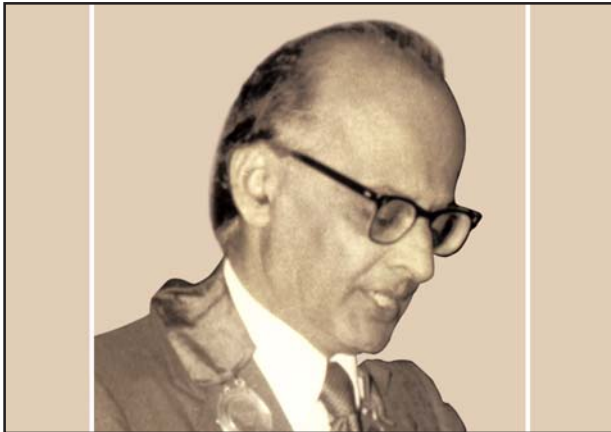
Shri Bharpur Singh represented the Punjab state government as a state delegate to EAROPH Conference at Nagoa in 1972. He also attended the International Federation for Housing and Planning Congress (IFHP) at Copenhagen from 9th to 13th September, 1973.

The remarkably progressive professional career of Shri Bharpur Singh was pruned by the tragic hands of destiny at a young age of 45.

As for his personal qualities, he was unassuming, simple and straightforward; commanded respect

from his juniors and senior as well; respected not only by his professional colleagues but also alike by the bureaucrats and other experts in related field.

Prof. D.V.R. Rao



Prof. D.V.R. Rao

Professor Devanhalli Venkanna Raghavendra Rao, an engineer, architect and town planner, is an elder academician par excellence. During his long span at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, he produced a large number of urban and regional planners and housing experts to practice spatial planning in India. For Prof. D.V.R. Rao, it was a unique privilege to have the opportunity of serving two premier national centres of architecture and planning education in the country in their formative years.

Prof. Rao is the Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India. He served its Council as its member for a number of years, as Secretary General and President during 1972-1973 and 1976-1977 respectively. He took active interest in the activities of the Institute. He is also the Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London.

Prof. D.V.R. Rao in his address to the Seminar on 'Action for Habitat 2000 A.D.' held at Bangalore (1976-77) covered various aspects of the Seminar. The President was of the view that

with the population of India growing to nearly 900 million by 2000 A.D. from 550 million in 1971, the greatest challenge facing the country will be, next to food, the problem of improving the quality of life of people in the existing settlements and also meeting the needs of the additional 400 million in these settlements between now and the end of the century. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver 1976) said that "Population growth and rapid changes in the location of human activities proceed at such a pace that by the end of the century, we shall have to build another world on the top of the present one. If properly directed, this formidable task could mobilize untapped resources and turn into a unique opportunity for changing our man-made environment; this is the challenge of the human settlements strategies". The Institute of Town Planners felt that it would perhaps be most appropriate at the juncture to address ourselves to finding some guidelines to meet this challenge. Therefore "Action for Habitat 2000 A.D." was chosen as the main theme of the Seminar. The President said that "Two additional factors have also influenced the choice of the main theme. The Institute of Town Planners, which has witnessed the national development through the successive plans and the corresponding growth and development of human settlements, wish to take this opportunity, in the Silver Jubilee Year of the Institute, not only to take a look at the many achievements so far, but also to take a look at the future of the human settlements in the country in the context of the great challenges ahead. Secondly, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (1976) focused word attention on the need for policies and programmes to be undertaken by the member countries in order to bring about significant improvement in the quality of life of the people. In this task, the United Nations Conference took the most comprehensive view of the human settlements policies and strategies and made

very elaborate recommendations for national action. In the context of our own deep interest to help in whatever way possible, the right strategies for the development of human settlements in the remaining period of this century, so as to bring about some significant improvement in the quality of life of the people in these human settlements, the Institute look forward to very fruitful discussions on the important subject in this Seminar.

Born on 15th December, 1922 in Bangalore, Professor Rao did his B.Sc. from Central College, University of Mysore, Bangalore, in 1940. He did his Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from the same University in 1944. He graduated in Architecture from the University of Liverpool, England, in 1950. He did his Master's Degree in City Planning from the University of Pennsylvania, USA in 1959. He got the J.N.Tata Endowment Scholarship for higher studies in architecture for the period 1945-1950, and was deputed to the United States by the Government of India to study town planning, housing and industrial architecture under the TCM Programme from 1958 to 1959.

After graduating in Civil Engineering in 1944, Prof. Rao joined the then Hindustan Aircraft Factory in the post war Planning Department and worked there for two years. After graduating in architecture in 1950, he spent a year in teaching at the Department of Architecture in the then Delhi Polytechnic. He worked as Assistant Town Planner for Government of Bihar from 1951 to 1952.

He joined the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), New Delhi as Architect in 1952, where the job assignments, among other things, included designing of buildings for the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. This led to his being invited by the Institute to join as Assistant Professor of Architecture and Regional Planning in the newly started Department of Architecture and Regional Planning. While at the CPWD, he assisted as the Organizing Secretary

of the United Nations Conference on Housing in Delhi (1952), in designing and constructing a 'Village Community Centre Complex suitable for villagers in India in low-cost housing exhibition organized for the Conference.

He joined the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur as Assistant Professor of Architecture and Regional Planning in 1953, and became Professor and Head of the Architecture and Regional Planning Department in 1960 and continued there till 1963.

Alongside teaching at IIT Kharagpur, Prof. Rao participated in the Damodar Valley Regional Study started by the then head of the department, Prof. V.N. Parsad at the behest of the Planning Commission, Government of India. The Study which extended over four years, almost corresponding with the second Five Year Plan period, was to analyze the socio-economic and physical characteristics of the region and related the vast development programmes taken up by the Damodar Valley 'Corporation (DVC) to a regional development framework.

Prof. Rao joined the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in 1963 as Professor of Housing and Community Planning. From 1963 to 1966, he functioned as the officiating Director of the School. Taking over the Department of Housing in 1966, Prof. Rao developed the study of housing with academic depth required for a postgraduate programme.

He introduced the novel method of training housing specialists by promoting field practices as a supplement to the traditional classroom teaching at the School. He promoted field practices as means of teaching at the School and undertook extensive field studies with the help of the faculty and students about the growing problems of housing for marginalized communities in Delhi and other cities. The studies were published in the School's journal 'Urban and Rural Planning Thought', and also in international journals such as EKISTICS, These

studies evoked even greater interest in academic and research organizations abroad and in the United Nations.

In 1974, Prof. Rao became the Director of the School and served the institution till 1977. Besides managing the administration and academic activities of the School, he explored the possibilities of further growth of the School; he vigorously made efforts to secure a Deemed to be a University status for the School. He participated in the erstwhile National Building Organization's efforts in promoting economy in building construction and use of alternate building materials. He also participated in the work of the Indian Standards Institution in the formulation of the National Building Code. He also participated in the expert group meetings organized by the UN agencies in housing and related subjects and contributed working papers. He was a member of the Government of India delegation to the first UN Habitat Conference held in Vancouver in 1976. He worked with the committees set up for drafting recommendations of the Conference.

Important consultancy works carried out by Prof. Rao included Design of the Rajendra Chhatra Nivas, Calcutta - a hostel for 200 students, and design of the foundry building and Agricultural Engineering Building both for IIT, Kharagpur. He was a planning consultant to the Durgapur Development Authority. He was a member of the Durgapur Regional Plan Committee, and was also involved in the preparation of Master Plan for Durgapur and its environs as an expert planning consultant. He became consultant on the planning of Heavy Engineering Corporation Township at Ranchi. He also guided the junior architects in designing the library and administration building of the Viswa Bharati University at Santiniketan.

Prof. Rao joined the United Nations Regional Development Project in Saudi Arabia as the Planning and Housing Expert in 1977. The Project

was set up by the United Nations' Department of Technical Cooperation for Development to prepare Master Directive Plans, Execution Plans and Action Plans within the National and Regional Framework as well as the preparation of a Rational Spatial Strategy for Saudi Arabia. The work included monitoring the consultants' work against clearly defined scope of work for each city and town ensuring best planning and appropriate linkages between the three levels of planning. The national Spatial Strategy and Regional Development framework, as prepared by Prof. Rao was based on the National Five Year Plans. The Strategy identified 25 growth centers, determined the location of economic activities to be located in these centers, determined the distribution of population over the national territory and these growth centers, achieve Sedentarisation of Bedouins and the Social and Physical Infrastructure need to support the Strategy. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Nations commended the work.

Alongside the main project, Prof. Rao undertook additional UN assignments and assisted the Department of Architecture and Planning of the University of Leuven in Belgium in 1979 in the preparation of one month training programme in housing for officials of developing countries under the Belgium Government Aid, using the resources which the Architecture Department had developed from their experience in North African countries in the field of housing.

He also worked as physical planning expert in 1986 on the assignment to prepare outline proposals for Economic and Physical Development Plan for the Fujaria in the Emirate of UAE. After studying the resources, existing conditions, development potential in each sector, etc,' the multi-disciplinary team led by the economic and the physical planner prepared the Outline Plan for integrated economic and physical development of the Emirate. Preparation of a detailed Development Plan was to follow on the basis of the Outline Plan.

Prof. D.V.R. Rao has more than 42 years of experience in teaching, research and development work. He is an intellectual luminary. His inspiration and brilliance as a teacher has been the greatest asset to the School and ITPI. Above all, he is a soft spoken and considerate person. In action he is human and compassionate.

He is now 88. But this has not prevented him from participating in the activities of the Centre for Symbiosis of Technology, Environment and Management (STEM) at Bangalore, of which he is a founder member and Director.

Shri S.S. Shafi



Shri S.S. Shafi

Shri Sayed Saeed Shafi, a bold, outspoken and sensitive professional City Planner of the Independent India, is the Fellow of Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI), was Member of its Council for a number of years, Secretary General during 1958-59 and twice President – 1977-78 and 1980-81. During the first tenure of his presidentship, he had the privilege of hosting the Sixth Congress of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) in New Delhi in February 1978 and of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the Institute of Town Planners, India. The Theme of the EAROPH VI Congress/ ITPI Silver Jubilee International Conference was Towards a Humane Environment : Planning for Human Living.'

The Congress / Conference was attended by 300 delegates, coming from 14 countries. Delegates from outside India numbered about 79 who brought with them their first hand experiences of dealing with the problems of human settlements in their respective countries.

In his inaugural address Hon'ble Shri Sikander Bakht, Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation, Government of India, said that "The situation regarding shelter and environment in Asia and Far East is currently undergoing a major transformation not because of inudustrialisation or urbanization but due to the new values and a greater concern towards the quality of life. The growing population pressure poses serious challenges to the planners who have to find new ways with the limited resources and technological capability to deal with these problems and formulate alternative strategies for growth and development.

The Congress/Conference directed their attention towards man in his totality, to evolve a living environment acceptable to the poorest and the humblest and at the same time to the preservation, protection and conservation of that environment with all available scientific and technological resources and tools. It is in the context of these objectives the Congress / Conference set out the recommendations.

During his second tenure of presidentship (1980-81), the theme of the Seminar was "India's Urban Future : Role of Small and Medium Towns". In his presidential address, Shri Shafi suggested that urbanization should be treated as a positive instrument for social change and this can, in turn, only be obtained through a new approach and a new urban form and pattern. This can only be derived from existing realities. Besides 10 or 12 metropolitan centres, there were more than 3,100 small and medium towns spread all over the country. The President, Shri Shafi suggested that it should, therefore be possible for us to introduce

elements of deliberate change to ensure the attainment of national goals of social transformation by recognizing their importance and their potential to share the anticipated urban population.

“There is no reason why India as a nation can not formulate a more humane system of settlements in tune with the national aspirations and peculiar resource constraints tempered by the compulsions of poverty. In my considered submission, India, and indeed many countries of the Third World, can still choose the life style and urban pattern which would not only substantially reduce the demand for energy and transportation but can lead to a more harmonious relationship between the village and the town, and with the environments”.

As part of the Congress / Conference, the Institute of Town Planners, India, organized their Silver Jubilee HBITAT Exhibition which portrayed very effectively the efforts being made in India in regard to planning, housing, and development of self-contained townships.

Shri Shafi was born on 5th May, 1930, in Delhi (Shahjahanabad), in a well-known family with deep roots and affiliations with Walled City. He received his early education at the Aligarh Muslim University-School; studied at the College of Engineering at the University (AMU) and graduated in 1950, securing a first Class with “eleven distinctions”. Subsequently, Dr. Zakir Hussain, then Vice-Chancellor, sent him to work with Karl M. Heinz, an Architect credited with original design of Jamia Millia Islamia Campus at Okhla. Shri Shafi worked with Heinz on various projects, gaining valuable on-the-site experience.

Shri Shafi joined Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, U.S.A. in 1953 and had the distinction of being instructed by a galaxy of world acclaimed teachers, among them were the legendary Prof. Frederick J. Adams, John T. Howard, Lloyd Rodwin and Kevin Lynch; and visiting professors like Sten

Rasmussen from Norway; and George Kypesh. At MIT, Shri Shafi wrote his Master’s thesis on “A Planning Framework for the National Capital Region in India.” He graduated in 1955. In 1960, Shri Shafi was awarded a French Government Scholarship to study Urban Planning and City Renewal Project in France. That enabled Shri Shafi to visit a large number of European cities including several new towns in Europe and the United Kingdom.

After graduation in 1955, Shri Shafi joined the erstwhile Detroit Metropolitan Regional Planning Commission and worked there till middle of August 1956. He returned to India on 15th August, 1956 and on the following day, he joined the erstwhile Town Planning Organisation (TPO) as Associate Planner, set up by the Central Government, at the initiative of the first Prime Minister of the country, Jawaharlal Nehru, to prepare a Master Plan for Delhi.

The Planning Team at TPO first prepared, the Interim General Plan (IGP) as an interim measure; infact, a planning innovation that came to be deployed by several other cities and towns in India and its neighbouring countries. A 2 – Volume and draft Master Plan was prepared followed by a final Master Plan for Delhi (1961-81), which was the first Master Plan of its kind in the country and a model for future master plans. It was a pioneering work in planned urban development.

After the completion of the work on Master Plan, Shri Shafi took over as Town and Country Planner in TCPO after the merger of TPO with CRURO - renamed as TCPO (Town and Country Planning Organization)

Shri Shafi was one of those who developed the concept of the National Capital Region and delineated the metro-region around Delhi and also developed applicability of the concept of ring towns and counter magnets” for the planning of the National Capital and its development in a regional context, that is, the National Capital Region (NCR).

In 1966, Shri Shafi was selected by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to help assist Iraq in appraising and evaluating the master plans being prepared by a team of Polish Planners (Polservices) engaged by the Iraq Government for Baghdad and later for other cities, namely Basra, Mosul, Kirkurk and Suleimaniya.

During his six years of stay in Iraq, Shri Shafi helped to set up an Urban Planning Department with the College of Architecture at the University of Baghdad; a full-fledged City Planning Department at Amanat-al-Assima (Baghdad's Municipal Authority); and a center for Urban and Regional Development within the Iraq Planning Board.

Shri Shafi was promoted to the position of Additional Chief Planner in 1975 and Chief Planner in 1978, in Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of India. He also functioned as Member Planning, DDA, where besides giving technical advice also organized the exercise for the MPD 1981-2001. He was a member of New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC), and Delhi State Transport Authority.

He guided the preparation of the outline Development Plan for Western Ghats Region, a project entrusted to TCPO by the Planning Commission (1980). He guided and supervised the preparation of a Manual on Norms and Standards for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Services (1980). Under his guidance, the Madras Metro Transport System Plan was prepared, part of which has already been implemented. He is among the proponents of the positive role of small and medium towns alongwith the big cities in the urban development of the country. He was a member of the Task Force on Eco-Development Plan for Goa, constituted by the Planning Commission (1982).

Shri Shafi took voluntary retirement in January 1983 when he was Chief Planner to join the Makkah Planning Team in Saudi Arabia, as

Planning Coordinator of an eleven-nation Team assembled to develop a long range Perspective Plan for the Holy City of Makkah and the Haj Region. It was a unique honour for any Indian to be associated in such a key role.

Shri Shafi has deep interest in Delhi's planning and its problems. He was a member of the Malhotra Committee appointed to simplify Delhi's Building Bye-Laws. He appended his note of dissent with the report, since this would, according to him, drastically alter the basic features of the MPD and would compromise with the "form and fabric" of Delhi. Has written critically about the formulation of the MPD – 2021, in articles written by him on the subject, namely "Bold but not Beautiful", "Capital Punishment", etc; he spoke of the physical deformity of Delhi as result of ill-conceived planning ideas.

He is courageous and bold in speeches and writing and is not a meek supporter of the establishment. However, it was during the period of "National Emergency", circa 1975-77 when Shri Shafi had to take firm professional stand despite the fact that at that time he was a full-fledged senior officer, in the Government of India. His magnum/ opus is "The Un-Making of a City Plan" an article published in the Hindustan Times (June 1976).

But that is not the only instance when, as a professional, Shri Shafi took a stand. At one point of time, there was a proposal to demolish the famous Canopy at New Delhi's India Gate under which once stood a Statue of King George V during whose regime New Delhi was developed as the Imperial Capital. Shri Shafi with his friends filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) at the Delhi High Court and the Court stayed the demolition of the India Gate Canopy sans the statue, but the Canopy has been preserved as being an elegant specimen of Colonial architecture.

In 2006, the Government of India set up a Committee to examine the extent and nature

of unauthorised colonies and other illegal structures that have come all over urban Delhi and to suggest the measures to prevent such illegal and unauthorized developments all over the Capital Territory of Delhi. Chaired by - Lt.Governor, Shri Tejinder Khanna had Shri Shafi as one of its key professional member. The Committee submitted the voluminous report in May 2006.

A full member of the American Institute of City Planners (AICP) and an active Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Shri Shafi has a patronizing attitude towards the profession and the Institute of Town Planners, India. Shri Shafi has been instrumental in setting up the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and remains to date a member of its Board of Governors. He continues to contribute articles in professional Journals and in all the leading newspapers of Delhi including The Statesman, Times of India, Indian Express and the Hindustan Times.

Shri C.S. Gupte



Shri C.S. Gupte

Shri Charudatta Shankar Gupte was an eminent architect, urban planner and urban designer of pre- and post-independent India. He has the distinction of being the first Chief Planner of the Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of India.

Shri Gupte was born on 26th February, 1917 in a small town of Mahaswad near Mumbai. He

did his Diploma in Architecture, (Government of Bombay), in 1938; passed final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1945; completed a comprehensive course in City Planning and Housing under the Colombo Plan Technical Training Scheme, Japan in 1963

He became the Associate of the Indian Institute of Architects (1940); Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (Chartered Architect) in 1946; Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects (1956); Licentiate Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India (1967); Member of the Royal Institute of Town Planners (London) in 1969 (Chartered Town Planner),

Shri Gupte was elected Council Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India for 1968-69 and 1970-71. He was its President during 1978-79. In his presidential address, Shri Gupte assured that the aspect of planning for the vast millions particularly the poorer sections of the community will be considered in the Seminar deliberations, in Roorkee, with basic theme : Plan Implementation: Experiences and Issues. While mentioning the basic rural character of the country and the increasing urbanization level, the President pointed out that inter-relationship between rural areas and small and medium towns should be an important aspect of consideration in framing the development programmes. For this purpose, an appropriate planning process and decision-making is vital. It is necessary that emphasis is laid on implementation of sectoral programmes through coordination, monitoring, reviewing and lastly feed-back techniques. He further emphasized that the experience of plan preparation and their implementation in urban areas should be taken as inputs in the preparation of area development plans being taken up at block level by the state governments.

After qualifying in architecture, Shri Gupte worked with Messrs Sykesh Patkar Divecha and designed a number of cinema halls and studios; notable among them were the famed Mehboob

Studio and Bombay Studio. He also worked for Messrs Thakarsy and worked on various industrial projects.

Shri Gupte joined the Delhi Improvement Trust (DIT) as Chief Architect in March, 1946 and continued there till December, 1956. He joined the Town Planning Organization (TPO), as Architect-Planner, in December 1956. TPO, an expert organization of town planners, was setup in December 1955, under the Central Ministry of Health to advise the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority in all matters relating to planning of national capital and prepare a master plan for the capital city. TPO produced an Interim General Plan (IGP) for Greater Delhi to put a modicum of check on the haphazard growth of Delhi, pending the preparation of a long-term master plan. A two-volume Master Plan for Delhi was published in May 1960. Shri Gupte presented the Draft Master Plan for Delhi in 1960 to the Cabinet, in a meeting chaired by then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Plan was finally approved in November 1961; came into force from June 1st, 1962. It considered the needs of Delhi population up to 1981. The Delhi Master Plan was the first exercise in comprehensive planning of a larger urban area. It became a prototype for many cities in the country. Shri Gupte, as the Architect/ Planner of TPO, was actively involved in the preparation of the draft as well as the final plan.

After the preparation of the Master Plan, TPO was merged with the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organization (CRUPO), setup in 1958, as an all India organization and named Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO). Shri Gupte, became the Chief Planner of TCPO in 1966, which post he held till his superannuation in February, 1975.

During his tenure as Chief Planner in TCPO, Shri Gupte was on UN assignment (1971 -72), as a team leader to guide a "Research Project on Nairobi, Kenya". This was followed by the preparatory work for the ensuing Habitat

Conference of the United Nations at Vancouver, as follow-up action of Environment Conference at Stockholm, Sweden in 1972. Shri Gupte along with the then chairman, TCPO, visited various countries during 1972-74, to interact with global experts in the field.

While in Delhi Improvement Trust, Shri Gupte, as Chief Architect, was responsible for the preparation of improvement schemes, development schemes, slum clearance schemes, rehousing schemes, civic design projects, such as market, health centres, etc.

Shri Gupte, as the Architect Planner in TPO, took active part in programming and co-ordination in the preparation of Interim General Plan and Master Plan for Delhi.

As Chief Planner, TCPO, Shri Gupte was responsible for drawing up programmes and policies relating to urban and regional activities to be initiated at the national and state levels and their implementation; preparation of interim general plans, master plans, town planning legislations, control of urban land values; laying down minimum standards for urban services, slum improvements, according importance to urbanization as an important aspect of economic and social development, preparation of zonal development plans and detailed project plans for Delhi.

During his tenure, TCPO played a key role in the setting up of town planning organizations in the states to promote planned urban and regional development in the states. The Central government made provisions for the 100 per cent financial and technical assistance, through TCPO, for preparation of master plans for metropolitan cities and other large and growing cities and, also some of the rapidly growing regions, During Shri Gupte's time master plans for 61 Class I and Class II towns and regional plans for few fast growing regions were taken-up.

The Town and Country Planning Organization functioned as the technical secretariat for

drawing up the Regional Plan for the National Capital Region. Shri Gupte worked as its Member Secretary. The first Regional Plan for the Region was prepared under the guidance of Shri Gupte, which was approved by the High Powered Board in 1973. Another pioneer work on the preparation of Regional Development Plan for the South East Resource Region was initiated and progressed during his time.

During his tenure as Chief Planner, the Organization prepared Development Plan for Durgapur Steel Township (1969); Structure Plan for Shimla Urban Area (1973); Redevelopment Plan for Shahjahanabad (1974) and Development Plans for Aihale, Badani and Pattadakai (1974).

He pioneered the concept of satellite towns in India and was responsible for preparing the draft plan for satellite town near Ahmedabad. He was also a Member of the team working on Ahmedabad Master Plan.

Shri Gupte, travelled world over and visited a number of countries in various capacities; in 1957 he was the member of the team of planners for studying postwar redevelopment of Germany; in 1962-63, he visited Japan for studying city planning and housing. He represented India in U.N. Conference on Regional Planning at Honolulu in 1967; he attended U.N. Seminar on Regional Planning in Eastern Europe at Bukharest, Rumania in 1969; participated in the meeting of South-American Regional Planning Board, through Ford Foundation and participated in the conference held in Caracas, Venezuela, Bogota, Columbia, Panama, Mexico, etc.

He served as Member on various Committees: prominent among them were Regional Planning Board, Mumbai, City and Industrial Development Corporation, Regional Planning Board, Pune, Planning Committee, Noida. Member, Board of Governor of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

After his retirement from TCPO, Shri Gupte joined as Consultant to Messrs Consulting Engineering Services. During this period he worked on Salalah, the old capital of Oman, Sahar Keniya and Sana of North Yemen. He also prepared a Regional Plan for the Eastern Coast of India, i.e. Vishakapatnam Bhirnumipatnam, focusing on coastal development.

His varied official career was tinted with some positive personal qualities: he was cool, soft-spoken, and considerate with his subordinates; was amicable with all and commanded respect from his juniors and seniors as well.

He died on 21st December, 2008. He was 91.

Shri J.P. Dube



Shri J.P. Dube

Shri Jayanti Prasad Dube, President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, for the term 1979-80 and Vice-President for 1975-76, was an eminent architect and town planner of India.

During his tenure as President, the Town Planning Seminar of the Institute was held at Lucknow in March 1980. The theme of the Seminar was "Settlement Planning and Action in 80s". Shri Dube in his presidential address pointed out that inspite of 25 years of urban planning, our urban development plans had hardly been able to create the required employment, cheap and modest housing for the low income and weaker

sections of the society which constituted the majority of our population. In the process of urban development, the common people and the informal sector had been largely left out. He stressed that there was need to evolve innovative approaches and strategies to meet the situation. In doing so, he stressed that we must endeavour to develop at least minimum acceptable norms and standard and innovate techniques and methods through which a healthy environment could be ensured. He stressed that during the 80s, much of our attention, therefore, needed to be focused on this area of planned development.

Another point which he raised was the control over the growth of large cities and for this he said that the emphasis should be given for the development of small and medium towns and mentioned the initiatives taken by the Central Government for the programme of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Shri Dube said that planned urban development was synonymus with planned rural development; indeed they were two faces of one coin; therefore development of urban and rural settlements had to be conceived as an integral part of the urban and rural system as a whole, depending and supporting each other in the overall function. In defining a strategy for development of the above spectrum of human settlement system, Shri Dube said that there ought to be a definite emphasis on formulation of spatial plans for a settlement framework at the rational and state levels within which urban and rural development plans and programmes could be conceived for overall planned development. Shri Dube said that this would demand recognition of our administrative, legal and technical supports at different levels; in turn, these plans should be conceived and implemented as 'development packages'. Shri Dube said that "we were aware that our urban development problems could not be keyed only

to the development of a few large cities, big organized industries and commerce and big business. Urban development in the eighties must focus on small business, small industries and the small men, the urban poor."

During his long tenure of Chief Town and Country Planner, Government of Uttar Pradesh, he was instrumental in giving a firm and sound footing to the state Town and Country Planning Department.

Shri Dube was born on 14th November, 1925 in Meerut and had his early education at Harcourt Butler High School, New Delhi and Christian College, Lucknow. He obtained his National Diploma in Architecture from Delhi Polytechnic in 1951, which later on became the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, and Diploma in Town Plannina from the King College, New Castle on-Tyne, University of Durham, U.K in 1955.

He was Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Architect; Fellow Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute, London.

Shri Dube started his professional career as Assistant Town Planner in 1951 and was associated with the planning and designing of the new capital town of Chandigarh. He joined the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh as Town Planner in '1956 and served the state government for more than 25 years in various capacities. He was on deputation to the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi, a Government of India undertaking, as an Architect Planner, from January 1961 to January 1964. During his stay there, he was responsible for the planning of various sectors of the HEC township spread over an area of 5,746 acres, administered by its own town Planning Committee. He also supervised the planning and construction of specific buildings, composing of shopping centers, hostels, hospitals and other ancillary buildings for the township of 20,000 residents.

On his return from HEC, Ranchi, he worked as Town Planner and Senior Town Planner in the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. In this capacity he guided and supervised the work of the various regional offices entrusted with the preparation of master plans and regional plans of various towns and regions. He took over as Chief Town and Country Planner, Government of Uttar Pradesh in August, 1969, the post which he held for about 15 years till his superannuating in November 1984, which is a record period for any head of the department in Uttar Pradesh.

As state Chief Town and Country Planner, he was responsible for drawing up programmes and policies relating to urban and regional planning activities to be initiated in the state and their implementation. He advised and assisted the state government in implementation of urban development and housing schemes in the state; in formation and revision of by-laws relating to urban planning and development; assisted the state government in implementation of urban development and housing schemes in the state; assisted the state government and competent authorities with regard to the implementation of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act; assisted the state government in establishing Development Authorities in various towns and guiding them in their running efficiently in the early stages - to prepare layout plans and zonal development plans for them; undertook all planning and architectural work of UP Housing and Development Board till the formation of an architectural wing in the Board; prepared standard designs for various categories of house, i.e. for low-income group, middle-income group, economically weaker sections of community, etc. scrutinized and evaluated the physical progress of housing and urban development projects of the local bodies to release financial assistance from the government; provided technical assistance to local bodies and Development Authorities in the field of housing and urban development and the work under the Integrated

Development Authorities in the field of housing and urban development. The work under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was solely conceived and implemented through the Department under his supervision. The Department was working on approved 60 towns under the IDSMT Scheme. He guided and supervised the work of regional offices in the state entrusted with the preparation of master plans, regional plans of various towns and regions. During his tenure, master plans for about 50 towns and regional plans for 11 regions were completed.

Apart from these routine work, the works' which were also handled by Shri Dube included the drafting of the housing and urban development sector reports for the various Five Year Plans; planning of New Tehri Township and new Township of NOIDA. As member of Board of Directors, assisted the U.P. Housing Board, Rajkiya Nirman Nigam; U.P. Tourism Corporation; U.P. Avas Nigam, Avas Sangh, etc., He was actively associated with the preparation of Kanpur Urban Development Plan (KUDP) and later on monitoring its development.

After his retirement from the state government service, Shri Dube joined the State Planning Commission as its member (from January 1985 to January 1990); was advisor, Lucknow Development Authority (April 1985 to March 1986); was consultant, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from August 1984 to March 1989 for their planning and architectural works; was consultant, Investment Planning and Monitoring Cell (IPMC).

Shri Dube's almost 40 years of work as architect and town planner in various capacities enabled him to gain rich experience in the fields over these years. He wrote a large number of technical papers, published in various journals and newspapers of the country and presented in seminars and conferences, relating to urbanisation, urban development and urban management, environmental and ecological

considerations in physical planning and development, urban and regional planning, planning and development of small and medium towns, especially in Uttar Pradesh.

During his long tenure as Chief Town and Country Planner, Shri Dube gave a sound footing to the Department by framing and adoption of service rules and sorting out seniority-related matters in the Department. It is during his long tenure that the Department saw some flourishing moments, that is, permanency of divisional offices and creation of sub-divisional officers for discharging the functions of urban and regional planning activities, especially the IDSMT scheme.

Shri Dube was kind and gentleman, lively and a humorous person. He freely and effectively interacted with people at all levels.

He died on 24th November 2004, at the age of 78.

Shri J.P. Bhargava



Shri J.P. Bhargavaa

Shri Jagdish Prasad Bhargava was thrice President of the Institute of Town Planners, India from 1981 to 1984 and Secretary General during 1977-1978. He is an eminent architect and town planner. During his long tenure of service in Uttar Pradesh State Town and Country Planning Department, right from Assistant Engineer (Architecture) to the Head of the Department, Shri Bhargava worked with zeal and enthusiasm

and displayed extra-ordinary abilities in visualizing and drafting projects, getting them approved by the government, monitoring and assisting their implementation by the concerned agencies. This extra ordinary quality of Shri Bhargava enabled him to get 34 towns in Uttar Pradesh approved by the Government of India for implementation under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme sponsored by it. A mammoth job implemented with credit resulting in the development of 34 small and medium towns in Uttar Pradesh, which earned the state top position as beneficiary in India. Because of his remarkable new vision, Shri Bhargava was asked to plan New Okhla Industrial Township, which gave new approach and dimension to industrial development. This is said to be the beginning of integrated township concept in the state.

Shri Bhargava was born on 1st June, 1935 in Lucknow. He is a qualified architect and urban designer. He did Bachelor's Degree in Architecture with honours from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in 1958, and got first position in his batch in order of merit. He did Master of Arts in Planning from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver in 1964. He obtained Diploma in Urban Studies from London University in 1970.

He joined the Uttar Pradesh Government as Assistant Engineer (Architecture) in July 1958; worked in different capacities, such as Senior Architect, Executive Engineer (Planning and Surveys), Associate Planner, Architect Planner, Town Planner, Senior Town Planner and Architect (on deputation to the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, NOIDA), a Government of Uttar Pradesh undertaking. He was appointed Chief Town and Country Planner to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in June 1983, the post which he held for 10 years till his superannuation in May 1993.

As Chief Town and Country Planner of the state, Shri Bhargava was responsible for drawing up

policies and programmes relating to urban and regional planning activities to be initiated in the state for implementation. He advised and assisted the state government in implementation of urban development and housing schemes; in formulation of revision of bye-laws relating to urban planning and development; assisted the state government and competent authorities with regard to the implementation of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act; assisted the state government in establishing development authorities in various towns and guiding them in their efficient functioning in the early stages, to prepare layout plans for them; undertook all planning and architectural work of the Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board till the formation of an architectural wing in the Board; prepared standard design for various categories of houses, i.e. for low-income group, middle-income group; economically weaker sections of society, etc; scrutinized and evaluated the physical progress of housing and urban development projects of the local bodies and development authorities in the field of housing and urban development and the work under the Integrated Development Authorities in the field of housing and urban development. The work under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was conceived and implemented through the department under his supervision. He guided and supervised the work of regional offices entrusted with the preparation of master plans, regional plans of various towns and regions in the state.

Shri Bhargava is Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India (FITP) and the Indian Institute of Architects (FIIA), He has been Member of the Council, Secretary Publications and Editor of the Journal of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

As Secretary General, he ably organized the Sixth Congress of the Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) in New Delhi in February 1978, and the celebration

of the Silver Jubilee of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

The themes of the three seminars held during Shri Bhargava's tenure as President were 'Integrated Approach to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas', held in Delhi in 1982; 'Physical Planning Inputs and Planning Education for the 20 - Point Programme' held in Delhi in 1983; and 'Development and Environment' held in Mysore in 1984.

In his Presidential Address, he informed that most of the metropolitan development authorities in India have been established, more or less on the same broad objectives, that is, to plan, to co-ordinate and to develop in order to give proper direction, consistent with the long term perspective. However, with few exceptions, as he observed, they failed to ensure development. He felt that the time was ripe to look back and review the whole planning process and development activities in our metropolises, their organizational structures and professional skills required for governing these cities.

Shri Bhargava highlighted the crucial need for physical planning inputs in development programmes and the significant role planners could play in their implementation. The environmental policies of developing countries must naturally be concerned with both categories of problems - the problems arising out of poverty or the inadequacy of development itself, and the problems that arise out of the very process of development.

Shri Bhargava was selected by the UNICEF (United Nations Children Emergency Fund) as Project Director for their social and poverty eradication projects in Uttar Pradesh, a great achievement indeed for a physical planner. The work done at Barabanki and Baliya were highly commended.

As a Member of Board of Director, Shri Bhargava assisted the U.P. Housing Board, Rajkiya Nirman

Nigam, U.P. Tourist Corporation, U.P. Avas Nigam, Avas Sangh etc. Shri Bhargava organized and guided the work of U.P. and National Cooperative Housing Federation and U.P. State Road Transport Corporation.

He is a versatile planner. As Trustee and Director, Development of Era's Educational Trust, Shri Bhargava has planned, guided and monitored the establishment of Era's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital with intake of 100 students for MBBS with Hospital of 520 beds; Era's Institute of Allied Health Services and Research in four subjects with intake of 40 students per subject; Era's School of Nursing with intake of 50 students and Era's Degree College.

Shri Bhargava's 35 years of service career is living example of his whole hearted dedication to the profession of town and country planning. Even after his retirement, he is serving the state and profession for the last 15 years, by dint of hard, sincere and devoted labor in quest of excellence. At present, he is consultant of Tata Consultancy Services of Urban Development, Uttarakhand. As Chairman of Rudrabhisek Enterprises Private Limited, Shri Bhargava is contributing and assisting the state government in implementation of its very important schemes i.e. 'High-Tech Township' or 'Integrated Township'. The projects designed under his guidance are highly appreciated for being unique, economical, eco-friendly and consumer friendly.

Most important of all, it was during his tenure as President that much of the construction work of the Institute's headquarters building was completed. Shri Bhargava is a man of positive and helping attitude.

Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro

Shri Edgar Francis Noel Ribeiro is an eminent urban planner, urban designer and conservationist, served various national expert groups and international bodies related to urban, regional and human settlement planning. He was



Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro

born on 25th December 1930 in Poona (Pune); had his early education at St. Xavier School and St. Xavier College, Bombay (now Mumbai); did his architecture from Sir J.J School of Art, Bombay in 1957 and, Town Planning from the University of Manchester (UK) in 1960. He is the Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India; has been Member of its Council for a number of years, Secretary General for two years and President thrice. He has also served on its various technical committees and even today takes full interest in the activities and development of the Institute.

Shri Ribeiro, in his presidential address at Trivandrum Seminar (1984-85) on "Strategies for the Development of Human Settlements" said that these settlements – urban and rural – primarily serve as the organizational framework for providing economic and social services to the people at different levels, yet there was no attempt to identify strategies for their development. There is the need to evolve an interdependent, well-knit and complimentary settlement pattern which will provide adequate economic services and community facilities at all levels. He regretted that spatial focus was conspicuous by its absence in the Five Year Plans and that the consideration related to economic dynamism of the region was not properly linked with the physical determinism within the accepted limits. The Seminar recommended that a well-conceived policy of

human settlements in which various sizes of human settlements should be made to play a positive and effective role for promoting regional development was necessary.

During his second tenure, the Seminar was held in Mysore during December 1997, which coincided with the Golden Jubilee Year of Independence of India. It was imperative to assess the progress made in various spheres of development and to chart out the visionary path to be followed. The theme of the Seminar "Urban and Regional Planning since Independence : Retrospect and Prospects", therefore assumed special significance, acclaimed Shri Ribeiro. Looking back, in the last 50 years, considerable progress has been made in the field of urban and regional planning. Before Independence, as he mentioned, town planning activities were undertaken within the purview of Municipal Acts, Improvement Trust Acts, Town Planning Acts mainly in piecemeal manner. Today, comprehensive planning legislations, exist in almost all the states and in some of the Union territories. With regard to planning education, town and country planning emerged as a distinct discipline in the post-independence years. The President expressed his happiness over the considerable progress made in the field of urban and regional planning in all these years.

During his third tenure, the Seminar with the theme "Urban Infrastructure Development" was held at Bhubaneswar in December 1998. Talking on the theme, the President said that sustainable urban infrastructure development and management is a crucial issue confronting urban planners, urban managers, policy makers and administrators. The Seminar would focus on various aspects of urban infrastructure comprising norms and standards of physical and social infrastructure, their financing and management.

Shri Ribeiro was Associate of Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA), 1959 to 1980; Fellow of Royal Town Planning Institute, UK, (FRTPI),

1970 to 1980. He is Fellow of Indian Institute of Architects (FIIA), 1990 onwards; Fellow of Economic Development Institute (World Bank, Washington), 1979 onwards.

He was Vice-President of the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), a non-government organization with headquarters at the Hague, Netherlands). In this capacity, he successfully organized its 23rd Congress in Delhi in December 1987. The main theme of the Congress was Planning Actions for Shelter for the Homeless. Over 200 planners from about 40 countries participated in the Congress.

He was Advisor, through the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, to the Institution of Engineers, Nepal and the University of Trondheim, Norway on introducing a post-graduate programme in urban and regional planning in Nepal (1992-95). He was member of the Planning Commission Working Group on Urban Development for the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans; member of the Environment Assessment Committee on Tourism and Transport Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment and Forests, (1992-1994 and 1998-2000) and, member of its Conservation Committee, 1993-96; Chairman of the Indian National Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites -ICoMOS (1990-95); member of the Governing Council of Indian Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage - INTACH, (1989-93); and Convener of Delhi Chapter of INTACH (1988-93); technical member of the National Capital Region Planning Board (1985-88); and Advisor (1995-98); technical member of Delhi Development Authority (1983-88); member of Executive Council of University of Pondicherry (1993-96); and member of Research Council, Central Building Research Institute - CBRI (1991-97).

He is the founder member of the Center for Urban Poverty Alleviation (1994); Life member of the Indian Institute of Public Administration-IIPA (1981); Chairman of the Society for Delhi

Development Studies New Delhi (1983); and All India Board of Architecture and Town Planning Education of the AICTE (from August 2003).

After qualifying, Shri Ribeiro worked in England with the State and Lanchashire Council (1960-62). He joined the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), Government of India in 1962 as Associate Town and Country Planner and served the Central Government for about 26 years in various capacities. He was on deputation to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu as a Senior Town Planner from March 1965 to June 1967. He was promoted to the post of Additional Town and Country Planner in TCPO Government of India in July 1967. He worked as Town and Country Planner, Design Groups, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India (1972-75) Architect Planner, TCPO, (1975-79) Planning Commissioner, Delhi Development Authority, (1979-1983). He was appointed Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation in April 1983, which post he held for about six years till his superannuation in December, 1988. During this period he was Consultant, Development Control, Government of Jamaica through UNCHS from January 1986 to July 1986.

After his retirement from TCPO, he joined the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi as its Director, (September 1989 to July 1992); Head of Architecture Heritage, INTACH (January 1989 to August 1989) and Executive Director, Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage, Delhi (Aug. 1992 to Dec. 1993) Director, Special Projects, Duncan Macneill Group, Delhi (1994-97); Deputy Team Leader, GHK International (UK) for the Planning of Bangalore Sub-Region (1997-98). Shri Ribeiro is the Principal partner of the firm "E.F.N. Ribeiro Associates", a group of urban planners architects, landscape architects and conservation architects, 1997.

Shri Ribeiro worked as the Director in the Association of Urban Management and Development Authorities (AMDA) - an apex body

active in providing capacity building support to its large number of members, from 1999 to 2006.

In TCPO, Shri Ribeiro guided and supervised the work of Integrated Urban Development Project (IUDP), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT); Urban Development and Urban Renewal Programmes; Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programmes; Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (E1US) schemes; study of integrated transport, industrial location policies and programmes; monitoring of urban land policies; development of new townships for public sector and redevelopment of old townships of DVC; formulation of the planning standard for the project townships; development of centers of tourism of archaeological and cultural heritage interest; development of urban and regional information system; research and training programmes-undertaking core research studies, advising the Ministry of Urban Development and state planning departments in physical, socio-economic and regional planning development; consultancy work providing expertise in the field of urban planning and design to state and local governments, public and semi-public undertakings.

In DDA, as Commissioner Planning (1979-86), Shri Ribeiro took the onerous task of complete reorganization of the Planning Department to take up many new responsibilities, including the preparation of the Perspective Plan. He, very ably led a team of senior town planners with an array of experts on transport, infrastructure, water resources from outside DDA and brought out the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective 2001, in the year 1985.

His other achievements include National experiences with shelter delivery for the poorest group in urban India for UNCHS (1994); Settlement upgrading at Hyderabad / Visakhapatnam for Government of Andhra Pradesh through Duncan Macneill Group (1995);

Review and Reassessment of Urban Development and Planning Regulations under the prevailing environment of developing countries of the Asian Region for UNCHS (1998); Concept Plan for the Southern Karnataka Region and Structure Plan for Bangalore Metropolitan Region, as Deputy Team Leader for GHK International, UK, (1998); 10 type designs for construction of around 1000 primary schools and six type designs for construction of around 400 secondary schools in cyclone affected districts of Orissa for the Prime Minister Office (PMO). These have since been implemented (2000); Design of a 500- bed teaching hospital in earthquake affected district of Bhuj in Gujarat for PMO. The first phase has since been implemented (2001); A study on Land Development Policy: Issues and option for Delhi Development Authority (2002), A programme for strengthening urban planning and development skills for the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (2003).

Shri Ribeiro's capacity to discharge the responsibilities of a vast number of posts is enviable; which has enabled him to gain rich experience in the fields over these years. Academically, too, he has made a good contribution to the literature on urban planning. He has published a large number of papers, presented at national and international forum relating to urbanization, urban development and urban management in India; integrated development of small towns, their role in human settlement system in India; policy and strategy planning, regional planning; metropolitan planning; transportation; tourism; housing; urban land policies and land use control measures; urban conservation and rehabilitation, building and sites of archaeological, historical and architectural significance. He also authored the chapter on India in the book entitled Urban and Regional Planning and Development in the Commonwealth published by Howell publications (UK), (1988), Improved Sanitation and Environmental Health Conditions - an Evaluation

of Sulabh International Low Cost Sanitation in Bihar - Monograph for UNCHS Year for the Homeless, (1986) "Future of the National Capital Region; Technology for Development : Impacts on Asian Culture-a case study of Planning and Development of Chandigarh; Urban Growth Trends in India and Role of Central, State and Local Governments. These can be used, with profit, both by the teaching staff and working professionals as well.

Shri Edgar Francis Noel Ribeiro has a long and variegated work experience; he is as active after his retirement from government service as he was before; and has emerged as a respected professional in the field of urban planning; respected not only by his professional colleagues but also alike by the bureaucrats and other experts in related fields. He remains an active urban planner to this day.

Prof. N.S. Saini



Prof. N.S. Saini

Prof. Nayan Singh Saini was a well known urban planner and a teacher of town planning of the 1980s. During his 28 years of professional life, both as an urban and regional planner, worked with the various national and international town planning agencies; taught at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. He managed about 30 consultancy projects, research works and training programmes and brought out a large number of urban and regional

planners to contribute to the building of modern urban India.

Prof. Saini was born on 6th August, 1937 in Mundakheda Kalan village in Haridwar district, Uttar Pradesh, now in Uttarakhand. He had his early education at Krishak Higher Secondary School, Raysi and K.L.D.A.V. Intermediate College, Roorkee, both in Haridwar district; got Merit Scholarship from the Uttar Pradesh State Examination Board for four years. He graduated in Architecture from the University of Roorkee in 1962; did post-Graduate Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi (1964); did Master of Urban Planning from University of Oregon, Eugene, U.S.A. (1967). In addition, he had taken up courses in Computer programming and data processing, and in French Language from the Delhi Institute of Management Services (1977).

Prof. Saini was the Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI); its Secretary General (1976-77); Vice President (1978-79, 1982-83 and 1983-84); and President during 1985-86. He had also served on its various technical committees, such as, Chairman, Editorial Board (1978-79, 1982-83, 1983-84); Chairman, Task Force on Environment and Development (1984), Chairman, Examination Board (1985-86). He was also the Chairman of Delhi Regional Chapter of the Institute (1977-78). He visited Australia for presenting a Country Report at World Congress, as the President of the Institute.

Prof. Saini in his address to the Seminar on 'Development Management in Urban and Rural Area' held at Indore (1985-86) outlined the policy recommendations of the Seminar as : formulation of national settlement policy; treating urban development as a separate sector in the national and state level plans; defining the development programmes relating to super metropolitan areas, metropolitan areas, large cities, small and medium towns, and rural growth

centres separately; and application of dynamic process of planning and development where perspective plan, action plan, annual project plan need to be worked out distinctly, improving the role of planners with due recognition, placement and authority. He emphasized that the planners have to prove their worth for obtaining due place in the process of development management.

He was the member of the Regional Science Association, India (1973); member, Indian Society for Technical Education (1978); member, All India Housing Development Association, New Delhi (1981); member, Working Group on District Planning, 'Planning Commission, Government of India (1983), member of the Working Group on Environmental Planning and Management in Hilly Towns of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India (1983); member of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India (1983-1989), member International Federation for the Housing and Planning (IFHP), Hague, the Netherlands (1985); member, the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISoCaRP), Hague, the Netherlands (1985); Member of the Programme Advisory Committee on Energy Efficient Appropriate Technology in Housing, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India (1985) member of the Research; -Advisory Committee of the National; Institute of Urban Affairs, Government of India (1985:86); member, Organisation for Planning and Housing (EAROPH), Kuala Lumpur (1976, 1986-90), member, Indian Institute of Public Administration (1987); member, Town Planning Board of the Government of Manipur State (1988-90).

In addition to these, Prof. Saini had the privilege of serving as member of a number of expert committees of the University Grants Commission, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Education; Ministry of Environment and Forests; state Town Planning Departments, urban development authorities; and universities.

Prof. Saini started his professional career as an Assistant Architect with the National Industrial Development Corporation, New Delhi in 1962. After qualifying in town planning, he joined the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), Government of India in 1964 as Assistant Town Planner. He worked as Teaching Assistant in University of Oregon and Urban Planner in Oregon Planning Commission, U.S.A. He joined the Ford Foundation, New Delhi as Senior Urban and Regional Planner in 1969 and remained there till June 1974. He joined the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in July 1974 as Assistant Professor and served the School for 17 years (1974-1991) in various capacities. During this period, he was away with the Department of Building Engineering, University of Eden, Yemen from April 27, 1979 to June 4, 1981. Back to the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, he was promoted to the post of professor in August 1981 and headed a number of departments, from 1990 till his death. In January 1991, he was Dean of Studies and the Head of the Department of Urban Planning and Coordinator, Centre of Urban Studies. During this period, he also acted as Director of School, though periodically for short periods.

Prof. Saini's professional achievements include preparation of layout plans for industrial areas and industrial townships; interim development plans for Panaji and Pondicherry; interim regional development plan for Goa; Comprehensive Development Plan for Veneta City, Oregon, U.S.A.; landuse study and community facilities aspects for the preparation of National Capital Region Plan; studies on possible development patterns in Bombay Metropolitan Region and Restructuring of Bombay.

In the school, he taught regional planning, metropolitan development planning, rural development and village planning, planning principles, development planning, development management, ecology and resource

development, design of human settlements and conservation, environmental impact assessment.

He also worked as external examiner for doctoral research works (Ph D Degree in Planning Development) to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Gujarat University (Ahmedabad), University of Mysore and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Important consultancy works done by him were : Integrated Development Plan for Sohar town in Sultanate of Oman; Integrated Development Plan for Greater Aden - 2010; Development of the Campus of the University of Aden; Structure Plan for Salalah - second capital of Sultanate of Oman; Development Programmes for Growth Centres in the areas of six Urban Development Authorities of Gujarat; Development Plan for the Tirupati Urban Development Authority (TUDA) area; Identification and detailing out of environmental quality improvement projects for the factory and residential areas of Indian Tobacco Company, Saharanpur; Socio-economic and transportation studies for the revision of Master Plan for the NOIDA Urban Development Authority. Feasibility study of a new bridge over tire Yamuna River between NOIDA; Township in Assam for 'the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC); Development Plan for Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Rajgir for the Government of Bihar; Urban Renewal Plan for Chawri Bazar and Ajmeri Gate bazaar area, Delhi for the Delhi Development Authority.

Important research conducted by Prof. Saini were: on methodology for identifications of growth centres; planning for development of agriculture, health care, education, transportation, community development block and district level integrated development plan; Gurgaon in Haryana for metropolitan dominance and rural - urban continuum; Taluka level development plan in Western Ghat Region; designing of resource conserving urban module for metropolitan growth in collaboration with the University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.;

environment impact assessment of industries and guidelines for their development in the National Capital Region, Delhi sponsored by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India; evolution of planning in India, sponsored by the National Commission on Urbanization, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India; Planning and Development in Rourkela - a steel town in India - sponsored by the University of Kaiserslautern, West Germany.

Prof. Saini had also prepared a large number of reference reports, mostly related to development management for urban - rural settlements; development administration; urban finance; urban land management; philosophy and principles in designing of new towns; integrated development of small and medium size towns - programmes and practices, related to them; district planning, rural planning, urban planning and regional planning.

Prof. Saini had published a large number (almost 72) of technical papers presented at national and international fora relating to urbanization and urban development in India. He also prepared a coloured brochure on "Integrated Development of Sohar Urban Region" for distribution to the public in the Sultanate of Oman; Development of Middle Income Housing, Alhamdi, Sana, North Yemen, Concept for Integrated Development of three District in Sagarmatha Zone of Nepal, Concept for Planning of Bang Bo Bang Phli, a New Town near Bangkok for the Government of Thailand. Emerging Dimension for Planning Education in Indian for International Conference on Planning Education, held in Birmingham, U.K.

Prof. Saini had authored three books, namely year book 1976-77 of the Institute of Town Planners India (1977); Integrated Development Planning for Watershed (1984); Rural Development at Metropolitan Fringe - a Resource Conserving Approach (1989)- He also edited two books, namely Urban Development Planning Strategies and Techniques (1985) and, Urban and Regional Information System in ESCAP Region (1987).

Prof. Saini visited the U.S.A. as a student as well as to work there as an urban planner on a city plan (1965-67); visited Sultanate of Oman several times for consultancy projects on preparing Development Plan for two cities (1974-77); visited Yemen to work there as the Head of the Department of Building Engineering (1979-81); visited Nepal for presenting a paper at an International Conference for Integrated Mountain Development (1985); visited the Netherlands for presenting a paper at an International Conference on invitation of the International Training Conference (1986); visited Australia for presenting a Country Report at World Congress as the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India (1987); visited Japan for presenting a paper at International Conference and delivering lectures at planning organizations on invitation of the Nagoya City (1988); visited Cuba to, deliver a series of lectures on planning" under the Indo-Cuba Cultural Exchange Programme (1989); visited Britain to deliver lectures on Indian Planning and Development.

As may be seen from the above account of Professor Saini's career, spanning over a period of 28 years - a combination of research and teaching - he achieved something to be envied. He had much to his achievements, but he never flaunted them. He was a silent and devoted worker, honestly committed to his assignments. His was a productive career, cut short by death much before his superannuation.

As for his personal qualities, he was, gentle in words and polite in behaviour. He was fair and honest in his dealings with his juniors too. He was modest and unobtrusive.

Prof. Saini died on 29th January, 1992 when he was 54.

Prof. S.D. Raj

Professor Srinivasan Durai Raj, Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India and its



Prof. S.D. Raj

President during 1986-87, was one of the leading educationists in town planning in India. During his long span at School of Architecture and Planning, Chennai (1968-82), he produced a large number of urban and regional planners to participate in the shaping of modern urban India.

Professor Raj was born on 7th July, 1932. He did his Bachelors Degree in Civil Engineering from Madras University in 1954; post-graduate Diploma in Town and Country Planning from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in 1961 and Master of Science (Urban System) from North Western University, Evanston, Illinois, USA in 1975.

He was member of the Design Advisory Committee (MMDAJ); member, Regional Technical Committee (HUDCO); member, Zonal Technical Committee (HUDCO), member of Jury, Prime minister's National Award for Excellence in Urban Planning and Development (Completed and Concept), Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India.

He served as technical expert for Staff Selection Committee, UPSC, New Delhi; Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission of Regional Engineering College, Trichy, Mysore University and, Bangalore University.

Prof. Raj organized a number of workshops, seminars at international and national, state and institutional levels. Workshops and seminars

organized at international level were Data Management for Urban System supported by UNCHS for training the senior professionals of development authorities in Asian Region; A two-week programme, supported by UNCHS on UNCHS developed urban information system and its use in developing countries; Fifth International Congress on Human Settlements, supported by UNCHS; and International Seminar on Shelter and Environment supported by UNCHS.

At the state level, Prof. Raj organized a number of MMDA sponsored seminars and training packages with support from ODA, Government of Great Britain as part of the Madras Urban Development Project, implemented with the financial assistance from the World Bank, important projects were Housing Policy, Evaluation of Sites and Service Project: Evaluation of Slum Improvement Programme, Management of Urban Growth. Delivery and Maintenance of Social Service Manpower Planning and Training Project Planning; Planning and Development of Information System, Shelter and Community Development Project Management Group (TNUDP) Programme under World Bank financial assistance - Urban Civic Services; Site Planning and Planning related issues for Southern Railway Engineers, Planning and Implementation of Urban Civil Services (TCPO); Management of Urban Development, Greater Cochin Development Authority Fullbright Training Programme for 15 Professors from USA on Urban and Regional'; Planning in India.

Apart from this, six members of academic staff were identified and sent to UK for short-term training programmes in urban management, housing, etc, as part of training and skill up-gradation with assistance from ODA, Great Britain.

Prof. S.D. Raj, in his address to the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar on 'Planning and Provision of Shelter for the Poor' held at Chennai (1986-87) emphasized that the planning and

provision of shelter for the poor require a comprehensive policy at the national level with elaborations at the state and regional levels so that strategies could be evolved to direct activities towards improving substantially the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged people. The most important areas that require attention, he emphasized, are shelter, services, conservation, employment, legislation and regulation, management and finance, research and education, training and information. He suggested that action oriented plans on these aspects should be prepared. For housing solutions, he suggested that in both the formal and informal sectors, people oriented approach instead of agency oriented approach should be used.

After qualifying in Civil Engineering in 1954, Prof. Raj joined the Municipal Corporation of Madras, as Supervisor/ Assistant Engineer and worked there till 1962. He joined the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi as lecturer in 1962 and continued there till 1965. He joined the School of Architecture and Planning, Chennai in 1965 and worked there as Assistant Professor and Professor till 1978 and became Director, the post he held for more than 10 years till his superannuation in June 1993.

After his retirement as Director in 1993, he joined the Consultancy Engineering Services (India) Private Limited, New Delhi as Advisor and continued there till 2000.

In Municipal Corporation of Madras, Prof. Raj was involved in design and supervision of construction of a number of infrastructure, maintenance and improvement projects; while in School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, he was engaged in teaching assignments to graduate and postgraduate students in the department. While in Anna University, School of Architecture and Planning, Chennai as Director and Professor of Town and Country Planning, Prof. Raj was involved in teaching and research assignments, covering local areas settlement plan to metropolitan and regional plans,

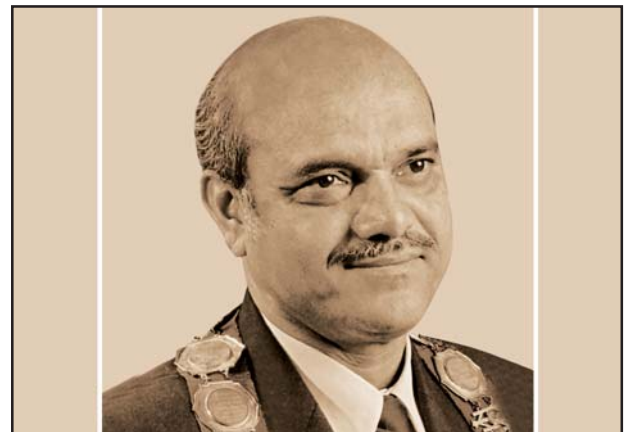
delineation of goals and objectives development control and management monitoring and evaluation, specific issues on shelter, transportation development of infrastructure, resource mobilization and utilization,, rural planning and development, economic base analysis, etc. He also acted as member of the review committee for graduate and post-graduate thesis.

During his tenure of service, Prof. Raj attended a number of training workshops, seminars and published various planning problem related papers at national and international levels.

Professor Raj was soft-spoken and kind hearted teacher and was endeared by his pupils coming to the School from every corner of the country. He was broad minded and never differentiate (from among his students) on grounds of region or religion, cast or creed.

Professor Raj died on 26th May, 2002. He was 70.

Shri D.S. Meshram



Shri D.S. Meshram

Shri Diwakar Sitaramji Meshram holds a unique position among the Presidents of the Institute of Town Planners, India – he has the privilege of being the President of the Institute for twelve terms – 1987-89, 1993-95, 1999-2001 and 2002-04, 2005-07 and 2008-10. He was Vice-president during 1986-87, Secretary General

(1985-86) and Secretary Examination (1982-85).

He was Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India for quite a long period for 12 years (1989-2001), longer than any Chief Planner before. He joined the Organisation as Town and Country Planner(TCP)in 1981. As TCP he was in-charge of a very important scheme of the Sixth Five Year Plan – Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) whose objective was to deflect migration of rural population from big and metropolitan cities to small and medium towns. He worked hard for the successful take-off of the Scheme which resulted in expanding its coverage and a larger allocation of funds by the Planning Commission. The message of the Scheme was also propagated by him through documentaries with the help of the Films Division, titled 'Towards Small Towns'.

As Chief Planner, he pushed through modernisation schemes, like Urban Mapping, and Urban Information System (URIS). These were given practical demonstration as part of successive Five Year Plans. Base maps were prepared under urban mapping scheme and Chengalputtu town of Tamil Nadu was studied to test the practicability of URIS. Other agencies / organizations showed interest in the Scheme of Urban Observatories, however, TCPO was made the nodal agency for the Scheme.

The process of functioning with the help of modern tools of technology was carried forward by him. Use of computer software and hardware was given fillip and its use was impressed on state Town Planning Departments as well. The Regional Plan of Bharatpur based on Geographical Information System (GIS) was initiated in collaboration with Space Application Center, Ahmedabad. Digitization of "Lutyens' Bungalow Zone of New Delhi", also with the application of GIS was initiated by him. A software with an automated system was developed in TCPO to replace the manual scheme of monitoring the Town Planning Schemes. A

documentation entitled "TCPO: Retrospect and Prospect" was brought out to document the old Projects, Master Plans, research studies, etc., buried and unknown to the new generation of urban planners – to serve as guide and reference to them. This would become a valuable treasure of information handed over by the first generation of urban planners after independence. He has to his credit the elevation of the post of TCPO Chief Planner to the rank of Secretary, Urban Development of state government.

Under his initiative, a National Workshop on Master Plan Approach: Efficacy and Alternative was organised in 1995, participated by professionals and bureaucrats alike to debate on the superiority of concepts like 'structure plan', 'action plan', 'comprehensive development plan' vis-a-vis the static concept of master plan / development plan. The Model Town and Country Planning Law was revised while he was Chief Planner, to bring it in conformity with the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments.

As Chief Planner, he guided the preparation of the Development Plan of Auroville Universal Township, Singrauli Regional Development Plan (1990), Draft National Urban Policy (1992), Cuttack Bhubaneswar - Puri Regional Plan {1996), Urban and Regional Planning and Development in India (1996), Outline Development Plan for Port Blair, Jammu Master Plan-2021, etc.

During the presidentship of the Institute, a study on 'Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) was assigned to the Institute by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation in 1996 due to his initiatives. He was Chairman of the Technical Committee, responsible for the four-volume study which culminated as Guidelines. The Development Plan for the Universal Township of Auroville adopted the UDPFI Guidelines to demonstrate its practical applicability. The institute, under his presidentship acquired land for construction of a majority of the Regional

Chapters' buildings. It was due to his efforts that annual ITPI Conference was regularly sponsored by the parent Ministry. He initiated the idea of organizing Annual Zonal Conferences of the ITPI on the themes of regional interest and ensured that such conferences are held in different zones regularly.

As Chief Planner, he was member, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), National Capital Region Planning Board; member, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC); member Research Advisory Committee, CBRI, Roorkee; member, Executive Committee, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; member, Faculty of Physical Planning, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Jury member, Ph.D. thesis Examination, J.N.U, New Delhi, member, Board of Planning Education, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad; member, Indian Building Congress. He Was the first Chief Planner who was a member of NDMC. He was Chairman, Lutyens's Bungalow Zone Committee; chairman, Committee on Trade and Commerce, MPD 2021, chairman, Policy Zones – NCR, 2021; member – secretary, Technical Group on Urban Planning System in India, set up by the Planning Commission; member – secretary Steering Committee on Review of MPD 2001; member – secretary, Working Group on Urban Transport set up by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. He was chairman on National Urban Information System, NNRMS; chairman of Committee on Training and Human Resources of NNRMS. As an architect in Defence, he has planned the important building like Olympic Size Swimming Pool at Chandimandir, Institute of Avialational Medicine at Bangalore, Paraplegic Home at Mohali, Chandigarh, besides Gurdaspur Cantonment, etc.

As Chief Planner, he represented his country at several international meets: Commonwealth Association of Planners in Canada; UNDP Conference on Population at Barcelona, Spain; Barrierfree Environment, held in Indonesia, Thailand and China; Congress on Environmental

Pollution held at New York, Washington. He delivered lectures at the University College of London. He has undergone training in disaster mitigation and risk management in Sweden and visited England, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, France, Luxemburg. He delivered lectures on urban development and management at Lal Bahadur Shasti Academy, Mussoorie,

Shri D.S. Meshram has the honour and privilege of being the President of the Institute twelve times. In his presidential address to the National Town and Country Planners Congress at Hyderabad (2000-2001), he said that the Infotech Revolution has reduced distances, increased communication tremendously, distances between workplace and residence is vanishing. These point to a change in the city structure, requiring a different mindset for urban planning. The Infotech Revolution provides a range of application, holding great promise for improvement in planning methodologies and for quickening the process of governance and administration of urban areas. He recounted the immense benefits of information technology tools, potentials of information technology for plan preparation and plan implementation.

In his address to the Congress (2002-2003) on 'Urban and Regional Planning Reforms', he said that urban and regional planning entered a new stage with momentous changes like economic liberalization, deregulation, new industrial and housing policies. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act called for structural changes in the planning process, plan implementation and management. The Amendment provided for constitution of DPCs and MPCs for preparation of development plans. This Amendment, together with the 73rd was a big step towards a major reform on rural-urban government.

In his address to the Congress (2006-2007) on 'Reforms in Town and Country Planning Legislation', he said that the 73rd and 74th CAAs were big steps towards planning legislation after the Model Regional and Town Planning and

Development Law. These Amendments, alongwith the 12th Schedule, gave a constitutional recognition to town and country planning in the country. UDPFI Guidelines which recommended urban development planning system, comprising of four inter-related plan of different durations. The JNNUR Mission aimed reforms of two types : mandatory and optional, aiming, among other things, at simplification of legal and procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land for non-farm uses.

The 58th Congress (2009-10) on 'Inclusive Planning for Empowering Urban Poor' assumed its topical relevance from the realization of Institute's concern with urban planning which provides spatial dimension to economic and social development. In this concern, ITPI could also contribute towards inclusive planning which meant access to jobs, social services, shelter for all. Urban Planning should become more localized and pro-poor. This concern required effective linkage between social, economic and spatial planning.

Shri Meshram introduced some reforms in the functioning of the Institute : that is – no office bearer to hold the positions of the Institute in any capacity i.e. President, Vice-President, Secretary General for more than two consecutive terms. As a Secretary General he himself imposed restrictions (1985-86) on the authority of Secretary General to sign cheques of any amount and instead he preferred two signatories i.e. President/Vice-President and Secretary General to inculcate financial discipline in the matters of ITPI, and setting up an example of self-restraint for the next generation office bearers of ITPI. For the better functioning of the Institute, Financial Rules and Regulations for its staff were prepared. ITPI hostel building was redesigned. The Journal and Newsletter of the Institute were registered with the Registrar of Newspapers in 2005 though it was being published since 1955.

It was due to his untiring efforts that a separate All India Board of Town and Country Planning

has been constituted by All India Council of Technical Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Shri D.S. Meshram has been again appointed the Chairman of this Board.

Shri Meshram was instrumental in taking up the issue of starting undergraduate planning courses in country with the help of then Ministry of Education, Government of India and recently with Ministry of Human Resource Development to start four new Schools of Planning at Vijaywada and Bhopal.

Shri Meshram was born on 16th May 1941 at Nagpur; received his Bachelor's Degree in Arts and Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from Nagpur University. Then got his Master's Degree in Town and Country Planning from School of Architecture and Planning, Chennai and LLB from Punjab University, Chandigarh. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

He is hardworking, sincere and devoted to his work – in whatever capacity he worked – as President of the Institute, as Chief Planner to the Government of India, Additional Chief Planner, Town and Country Planner. He liked, appreciated and shared the burden of those who were positive and selfless in their approach to work. His contribution to the country as Chief Planner to the Government and to the town planning profession, through his services to the Institute, is great indeed.

He is quite active at the age of 69 and takes full interest in the activities and development of the Institute and contributes to the betterment of the profession.

Shri R.V. Bapat

Shri Ramesh Vishnupant Bapat, Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, twice Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter of the Institute (1985-1987), Council member of the Institute (1986-1988, 1990-1991) and President during 1989-1990, is a well-known urban and regional planner. During his long tenure of service



Shri R.V. Bapat

in the Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh, right from the Assistant Town Planning Officer's position to the Head of the Department, Shri Bapat worked with zeal and enthusiasm and displayed professional abilities and management and administrative capacities.

As the President of the Institute, Shri Bapat successfully organized the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar held at Roorkee in April 1990 on "Emerging Challenges in Spatial Planning with Focus on Manpower Research and Education". The Seminar was attended by a large number of delegates, which included physical planners, policy-makers, development management experts, educationists, experts in the various disciplines from all over the country.

Shri R.V. Bapat, in his presidential address, highlighted that the entire plan formulation process, which is top down and sector specific in nature, should be reviewed to introduce grassroots participation. He had contended that planning has to start from block levels and move upwards to district, state, regional and national development levels. Such a plan has to integrate spatial planning, giving due regard to environmental, resource harnessing and sector specific development activities. He pointed out that the omission of spatial planning and the alienation of the physical planner from the process of plan making has led to various conflicts between the inter-sector activities, misuse of

prime land and environmental resources which have suffered very heavily. The neglect of human settlements – big and small – is the very outcome of the same. He emphasized that if block-level planning is given priority, it will lead to development of rural areas and help in harnessing micro-level natural endowments, provide job opportunities and enable the rural masses to reap the benefits of development. He urged the Planning Commission to involve spatial planners and use their expertise for the cause of integrated spatial and economic development at the national and other subsequent levels. The other task which has not been initiated till now and neglected till today in the preparation and determination of national land use by the National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council, the absence of which has deprived the national and the state planning boards of the information for the judicious use of the precious wealth and endowments.

Shri Bapat was critical of the gigantic task before spatial planners which they are required to undertake vis-a-vis the position and status in which they are presently placed. He pointed out that it was a pity that spatial planners are not even made full incharge of their own planning and development departments with the result that they have practically no direct role to play.

Shri Bapat was born on 13th February 1935 in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. He did Diploma in Architecture from M.S. (Maharaja Sajajirao) University of Baroda in 1954 and Bachelor in Architecture from the same M.S. University of Baroda in 1960. He did Postgraduate Diploma in Town and Country Planning from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in 1966. He did a certificate course in Development Planning for Metropolitan Region from DPU, University College, London in 1977.

Shri Bapat joined Government of Madhya Pradesh as Assistant Town Planning Officer in 1961, was Deputy Director in the Directorate of Town and Country Planning in 1965; promoted

to the post of Joint Director in 1973, Additional Director in 1985 and Director in 1988, a post which he held till superannuation in February 1993.

During his 32 years of service in the state in various capacities, Shri Bapat personally handled the complete process of development plans preparation from physical (Engineering-Aerial Photo-intel) surveys; base map preparation, data collection and analysis; mapping; plan projection; conceptualization; formulation of plan proposals; plan estimates, zoning regulations and plan implementation with phasing to publication of draft plans; receiving objections, suggestions, hearing and submission of plans to government for approval under statutory provisions of Madhya Pradesh Town Planning Act 1973.

He also guided and monitored the preparation and formulation of city plans which included the review of plans for Bhopal, Gwalior, Raipur, Indore, Ujjain, Jabalpur, Khajuraho; the plans prepared for cities and towns of cultural and tourist importance were Panchmarhi, Bhedaghat, Amarkantak, Mandu, Chanderi; the plans prepared for new industrial growth centres such as Pithampur, Mandideep, Pilo Khadi, Singrauli, Korba, Dewas, Vijaypur -Raghogarh, Borai (Durg); and the plans prepared for towns under the IDSMT Scheme.

In addition to these works, there were a number of special planning tasks such as planning for Bhopal New (Satellite) Township; Hoshangabad town -rehabilitation planning due to Narmada floods; Gohad town (Bhind district) flood affected rehabilitation area planning; Itarsi and Mandla – fire devastation reconstruction plan. Shri Bapat also prepared a status paper highlighting special features and characteristics of urbanization in Madhya Pradesh state with scenario for 2001 for the National Commission on Urbanization in 1986.

Shri Bapat also held the dual charge of Chairman of Special Area Development Authority, Bhedaghat (District Jabalpur) and Chairman of Town Improvement Trust, Jabalpur from 1977

to 1979 and Additional Director, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh; Executive Director of Madhya Pradesh Vikas Pradhikaran Sangh (A registered Semi-government Organization of M.P. state government) and Additional Director and Director of the Directorate of the Town and Country Planning Department from 1986 to 1988.

After his retirement from the state government service, Shri Bapat has remained very active and has done a number of consultancy works, mostly – as project incharge, team leader, and advisor to state government. NABAD, NGO, etc. in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh. Overall, he worked in the areas concerning the preparation of sub-regional plan, district plan, reconstruction and integrated development plan for village, village planning and development model at gram panchayat level; plan preparation for watershed and livelihood; establishment of bio-fertilizer-cum-production centre and bio-gas demonstration-cum-production centre; urban regeneration, etc. A few of the important projects handled by Shri Bapat during this period are as under: Pipaya and Bharuch - Ankleswar sub-regional plan, districts Bhavnagar/ Surendranagar and Bharuch; Reconstruction and Integrated Development of village Panchayat development model through CIS techniques; plan preparation for watershed development and livelihood; urban regeneration programme for all corporation cities in Chhattisgarh; preparation of development plan for Janpad Panchayat and Gram Panchayat of districts Sajapur, Bankhedi, Hoshangabad and Shivpuri; establishment of bio-fertilizer cum-production centre and bio-gas demonstration-cum production centre; Eleventh Five Year Plan for district Shivpuri, M.P. (under Backward Region Grant Fund).

Shri Bapat has an enormous capacity to work hard. Even at the age of seventy four, he is extremely busy with the preparation, implementation and monitoring of a number of projects in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh.

Shri J.S. Ghuman



Shri J.S. Ghuman

Shri Jagjit Singh Ghuman, President of the Institute of Town Planners, India during 1990-1991 and Vice-President during 1988-1989, is a well known town planner. During his long tenure of service in Punjab Town and Country Planning Department, right from the Assistant Town Planner to the Head of the Department, Shri Ghuman worked studiously. Professionally, he was engaged in formulating policies and strategies for urban and regional planning, preparation of master plans for cities and towns, development of tourist centers, programming and monitoring of projects such as urban estates, industrial estates, shopping centers, development and implementation of schemes in the urban and rural sectors to ensure orderly growth and development of environmentally critical areas and the human settlements in the state of Punjab.

Shri Ghuman was born on 20th May 1934. He did his matriculation from the Punjab University in 1953, and was placed in the first division. He did his Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) from Gujarat University in 1960 and M.Tech in Regional Planning from the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in 1962. He is a Member of the Institution of Engineers, India (M.I.E.) and the Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India (FITP).

Shri Ghuman joined the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Punjab as Assistant Town Planner on 28th November 1962 and worked in different capacities such as Divisional Town Planner, Senior Town Planner, Chief Coordinator and Planner in Environmental Research, Planning and Design Organization, then a part of the Punjab Town Planning Department, charged to look after plan schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums' (EIUS) – a scheme under the state Minimum Needs Programme and also a part of the Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme, envisaged a package of services for the immediate improvement of the unhygienic environment of the urban slums; and Rural Sector - community development block planning, programming and monitoring of schemes at the block level in coordination with the District Administration. Shri Ghuman was appointed Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Punjab in January 1979, the post which he held for 13 years till his superannuation in 1992.

Shri Ghuman had a long tenure of service, almost 30 years, from 1962 to 1992 in the Town and Country Planning Department, including the 13 years (1979-1992) as Chief Town Planner. He also held dual charge of Chief Co-coordinator and Planner, and Chief Town Planner from January 1979 to August 1982.

As Chief Town Planner of the state, Shri Ghuman was responsible for environmental and physical planning, formulating policies and strategies for urban and regional planning, programming and monitoring of projects and schemes in the urban and rural areas. He supervised and coordinated the work of the officers of the Environmental Research, Planning and Design Organization, Senior Town Planners and Divisional Town Planners. He advised and assisted the state government in matters related to physical planning. Shri Ghuman guided and supervised

the studies leading to the preparation of the Report on the Development of the Area around the Golden Temple Complex at Amritsar in 1988.

Shri Ghuman did extensive work on the compilation of information, drafting and presentation of the study on "Human Settlement Structure Plan -Hierarchy of Human Settlements in Punjab - 2001". He strongly advocated and promoted the orderly growth and development of the human settlements through chanelization of public and private investments in "Free Enterprise Zone" for location and siting of industrial and other economic activities on the periphery of urban settlements.

As the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Shri Ghuman successfully organized and conducted the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar at Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1990-1991. The theme of the Seminar was 'Metropolitan Decentralization. On the occasion, Shri Ghuman recalled that 23 years ago (1967-1968), the Institute had the honour of being invited to hold its Annual Town Planning Seminar in this very historic city. The theme of the Seminar then was 'Metropolitan Areas - Problems and Prospects: their Future Role in the National Economy'. It was in this very Seminar that the Institute had the opportunity of discussing a subject of extreme importance which made the Centre alive in terms of playing an active and promotional role in matters pertaining to town planning and urban development in the states.

In his presidential address, Shri Ghuman briefly touched upon the critical issues faced by the town and country planners, administrators, and local government experts in dealing with the enormous task of metropolitan decentralization and suggested options which required serious attention of the decision makers.

He pointed out that the metropolitan decentralization efforts in India have evolved gradually though piecemeal efforts were being

made, to integrate development activities in the metropolitan cities and their regions. Efforts have also been made from time to time to contain the growth of population and spatial expansion of these cities. Further, he said that the past planning and developmental efforts in the four super-metro-regions presented a varied picture and experience in adaptation of the decentralization process and development strategies. In Calcutta (CMDA) and Madras (MMDA), the decentralization strategy was confined to metropolitan development area only, whereas in the case of Bombay (Mumbai) BMRDA and Delhi (NCR/ DDA) a regional approach has been adopted to effectively manage the growth and development in the metropolitan regions. These variations in planning and development of metro cities, as he suggested, required serious consideration. Shri Ghuman felt that there was need to upgrade the essential services, to introduce innovative planning measures and to execute vital projects and schemes aimed at conservation and economic regeneration of the metro centers, and for the environmental improvement of urban slums. Decentralization, he clarified, did not mean that it was to limit and check the growth and development of metropolitan centers, rather concerted efforts were needed to manage the growth and development of the metro centers along with their regions.

After retirement from the state government service, Shri Ghuman joined as Professor of Planning at the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar in 1992.

Shri Ghuman's knowledge and experience in the field of urban, regional and environmental planning is a valuable asset to the profession. One can profitably seek advice on urban, regional and environmental planning from his very rich experience, spanning over more than four decades. Added to his wide and long professional experience are his great personal qualities like calm and cool temperament, amicable, hospitable and helpful nature.

Shri H.R. Suri



Shri H.R. Suri

Shri Hanwant Rai Suri, Chairman of Delhi Regional Chapter and Vice -President of the Institute of Town Planners, India for two years (1989-1991) and President of the Institute for four years (1991-1993) and 1995-1997) is a well known architect, town planner and urban designer. Shri Suri also served as the Chairman of Town Planning Examination Board of ITPI for three years (1991-1993 and 1995-1996). He was nominated by the ITPI Council as a representative of the Institute of Town Planners, India for the Jury of the Committee constituted for the Prime Minister's National Award for Excellence in Urban Planning and Design in 1996. Shri Suri served the General Council as well as the Executive Council of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi from 1991 to 1996 and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) in various capacities. He was a member of the Advisory Board (Architecture, and Town Planning) of AICTE from 1990 to 1994, member of All India, Board of Studies in Architecture and Town Planning of AICTE in 1990-1991, member of the Central Task Force of the AICTE for postgraduate Proposals in Engineering Technology, Architecture and Town Planning; member of National Expert Committee for Revision of Salary Scales of Technical Institutions of AICTE, member of Central Vista Committee, Government of India, New Delhi from 1991-1993 and 1995 to 1996; Chairman of Town and Country Planning Advisory Board, Government

of Madhya Pradesh from 1991 to 1994. Shri H.R. Suri worked with various government and private organizations and won various prizes. He won the first prize for design of the stadium at Muzaffarpur (MRDA) and the second prize in all India Competition for Department Building for Madhya Pradesh Government (Secretariat); and was commissioned for Design of Vidhan Sabha Building for Bihar Legislative Assembly.

Shri Suri was born on 27th July 1933. He passed his Matriculation examination in 1949 from Sain Das A.S. Higher Secondary School, Jalandhar and was placed in the first division. He did his B.A. (Honors) in Mathematics in 1955 from the Punjab University; Bachelor of Architecture (Honors) in 1959 from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Post-graduate Diploma in Town Planning in 1967 from the University College, London. Shri Suri is a Fellow Member of the Indian Institute of Architects (FIIA) and Fellow Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India (FITP).

As President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Shri Suri obtained the distinctive honour of organizing four Town and Country Planning Seminars at Pune (January 1991-1992) on "Settlements Planning: Concepts and System"; at Goa (February 1993) on "Development and Management of Coastal Area; at New Delhi (January -February 1996) on "Planning for Rural Development; and at Thiruvananthapuram (December 1996) on "Planning and Development of State Capitals".

In Pune Seminar, he made the crucial point that each settlement should have a spatial development plan, integrated with the wider regional plan. The recommendation of the Seminar sent for immediate inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan then being prepared by the Planning Commission in order to make adequate provisions for regional and settlement development plans.

The Goa Seminar highlighted the economic importance of Indian waters to the country as

a treasure of mineral wealth and that of beaches with aesthetic and environmental value. It was recommended, inter alia, that the Coastal Zone Management Plans should become integral part of the regional plan of the specific geographic priority urban region.

The New Delhi Seminar was held at a time when elected panchayats and urban local bodies were striking deep roots and the Constitution / Amendments (73rd and 74th) were made. The ITPI, as Shri Suri informed, examined the provisions of the two amendments and prepared a comprehensive report on the subject.

In Thiruvananthapuram Seminar, Shri Suri pleaded that all state capitals should be treated as "Special Cities" receiving special funds for their development; and metro-capital regions should form the basis for policy deliberations for effective planning and development of state capitals.

After completing his Bachelor of Architecture in 1959, Shri Suri started his professional career and joined Messrs Chowdhury and Gulzar Singh, an architecture and planning firm located in Delhi, in July 1959 and worked there on Nangal Fertilizer Plant at Nangal; Anti-Biotic Factory Complex for Dumex Private Limited at Chandigarh; Needle Factory for Croz Backert and Saboo; and designed a number of bank buildings in sector 17 in Chandigarh. Shri Suri joined Messrs Robert Atkinson and Partners, Chartered Architects in London as Architect in August 1961 and worked on the design of 26 storey complex, on Horsperry Road, London for local government offices at Victoria Street 'London; and redevelopment of Woolwich Barracks for the Ministry of Defence, Great Britain. He worked with this firm till May 1963. From May 1963 to February 1967, Shri Suri worked as Senior Architect with Messrs Tripe and Wakeham, Chartered Architects, London on the design and supervision of Beer Bottling Plant and Warehouse for Mann Crossman and Paulin Limited at White Chapel, London.

On his return from England in 1967, he was appointed as Town Planner (Pool Officer) and attached with Delhi Master Plan Division of Town and Country Planning Organization, Government of India, New Delhi. He worked on the Zonal Development Plans in Delhi. He also designed the New Fruit and Vegetable Market at Azadpur, Delhi.

In February 1968, he joined the Delhi Development Authority as Associate Town Planner and worked on land use applications, development and redevelopment projects; preliminary surveys and planning for the wholesale fruits and vegetables market in Delhi flatted factory complexes for Motia Khan area, Thomson Road area as well as for Rohtak Road area of Delhi; planning of the truck terminals at Rohtak Road, G.T. Road, Azadpur, Chandrawat and Mathura Road; planning and design of central slaughter house (automatic) in an area of 100 acres on Rohtak Road, Delhi; Design of 23 storey office building for the Delhi Development Authority; design of police station with staff accommodation for bachelors and families at Daryaganj; and preliminary design of police headquarters; Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Shri Suri joined the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in October 1970, as Assistant Professor and was posted in what was then known as the Department of Urban and Regional Planning. He taught planning standards to postgraduate students. In private practice, as partner of Messrs Designers and Planners Bureau, Shri Suri worked from 1972 to 1979 and designed Mauryalok, a sixteen-storied office - cum - shopping complex in Patna for the Patna Regional Development Authority. He prepared a redevelopment plan of Sadar Hospital at Bhagalpur and Medical College Complex along with Food and Drug Testing Laboratory for the Department of Health, Government of Bihar.

He was consultant to a number of cooperative house building societies for the development of land for plotted development as well as for group

housing; and designed and supervised a number of schools, bank buildings, commercial offices as well as industrial buildings. He was consultant to the Punjab and Sind Bank, Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Jammu and Kashmir Bank and State Bank of India.

He worked as consultant to the Department of Irrigation and the Electricity Board, Jabalpur for Department of Housing for the staff. Till recently, he was the Chairman of Urban Systems India Private Limited, established in 1992; the firm specializes in architecture and planning projects. He is still continually involved in professional planning activities.

Shri A.R. Patharkar



Shri A.R. Patharkar

Shri Arun Rajabhau Patharkar, Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Member of the Council for a number of years and President during 2001-2002, is a well known urban planner. During his long tenure of service in Maharashtra State Town Planning and Valuation Department, right from the Assistant Director to the Head of the Department, Shri Patharkar worked with zeal and enthusiasm and displayed extraordinary abilities in getting endeared by him and subordinates.

Shri Patharkar actively involved himself in the drafting of the Model Urban and Regional Law (revised) and suggested modifications in the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act

1966, which incorporated the provisions of Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines, prepared by the Institute of Town Planners, India for the then Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India, during the year 1995-1996.

As the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Shri Patharkar successfully organized the 50th National Town and Country Planners Congress at Nashik in 2002. The Congress discussed the theme that focused its attention on implementation of development plans for good governance. After three days of deliberations, the Congress made a number of recommendations, which, inter alia, includes that urban development plans should be viewed as a tool for good governance, as it is a public document open to all, providing a framework for development of all sectors in towns and cities.

Shri Patharkar was born on 9th May, 1944 in a family with modest income but large in size, in Amravati, a district place in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, His father, though with low family income was very keen to see that his son should be highly educated. Shri Patharkar did not belie his father's desire. He was a bright and intelligent student and while in school, he captured the goodwill and attention of his teachers. He was always first or second in his class. He stood eighth in order of merit at Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination (HSSC) in 1961 and was awarded National, Merit Scholarship. He did his Bachelor's Degree in Architecture with Honors from the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering (VRCE), now known as, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (VNIT), Nagpur in 1966 and got first class and second position in order of merit. He did his Master's Degree in City Planning with highest grade points from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in 1968. He obtained a Postgraduate Diploma in Regional Development Planning from the Hague, the Netherlands in 1973-1974.

Shri Patharkar started his professional career as Associate Lecturer in the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in 1968. Subsequently in 1969, he was promoted to the post of Lecturer in the same Department. He joined the Maharashtra State Town Planning and Valuation Department as Assistant Director of Town Planning in the year 1970. Shri Patharkar worked as Assistant Director from 1970 to 1982 and he discharged services at Nanded, Akola, Kolhapur, Nashik and Jalgaon during the period.

Shri Patharkar was promoted as Deputy Director of Town Planning in 1982. He functioned as such from 1982 to 1990 at Amravati, Aurangabad and Nashik. As Deputy Director, he controlled, supervised and co-ordinated the working of the district level offices. Later in 1990, he was appointed the Joint Director of Town Planning and posted at the head office at Pune as the state level Head of Implementation Wing. He was appointed as the Director of Town Planning in the year 1994, the post which he held for about eight years till his superannuation in 2002.

As the Director of the State Town Planning and Valuation Department, his jurisdiction extended to the whole of Maharashtra. The Department acted as central body providing expertise for preparation of regional plans through the Regional Planning Boards, especially set up for specific regions; development plans and town planning schemes of the municipal council areas of the state through local municipal bodies; and also for the preparation of area development plans for implementation by other agencies; preparation of urban development plans for small and medium towns; preparation of urban transportation plans, etc.

As Director he was responsible for initiating and drawing up of programmes and policies relating to urban and regional development plans in the state. He supervised and coordinated the working of the offices of the Joint Directors, Divisional offices and those of special units

headed by the Deputy Directors. He advised and assisted the state government for the implementation of urban development and housing schemes and in the preparation of comprehensive traffic and transportation plans. He extended advice to the state government on all planning matters for exercising control over the local municipal bodies and planning authorities in the field of physical planning also monitoring the progress of the IDSMT projects, being implemented by respective municipal council.

During his service tenure, Shri Patharkar prepared the development plans of Nanded, Latur and Kolhapur towns, but his major contribution was in the preparation of Master Plan of Nashik, notably at three stages, firstly when it was a municipal council, secondly, when it was a municipal corporation and thirdly, after his retirement from the government service. His other major contribution was the initiation of dialogue with the state government on revision of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act with reference to Town Planning Schemes. He propagated that after the arbitrators plan is prepared, it should be immediately taken for implementation and financial implications may be calculated subsequently. Increment of land value which amounts to 50 percent should be distributed on pro rata basis so that municipal bodies can recover the costs. He also initiated the dialogue with the government on 'Planning Standards' which were based on the British norms and therefore needed to be reviewed and revised, based on practical aspects and ground realities so as to meet the aspirations of the people.

After his retirement from the state government service, Shri Patharkar is called upon by the government to work on various committees set up by it. He has been appointed as the member of Planning Committee for Pune and is also appointed as a member of Core Group on Urban Planning and Implementation to study the present practices and to suggest the government the ways and means for change or revision.

The profile of Shri Patharkar's achievements affirms the distinctiveness and high level of his abilities as a student, and qualities of an officer and a kind person. He came from a modest family but because of his education, dedication, hard work and sincerity, he rose to greater heights in the planning profession. His humble and humane behavior earned him many friends and associates.

At the age of 66, Shri Patharkar is very active and is doing a number of consultancy works. Recently he has prepared the City Development Plan of Nashik under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). He takes full interest in the activities and developments of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan



Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan

Professor (Dr.) Ayyampalayam Natarajagounder Sachithanandan, fondly addressed by his peers as well as the students as Sachi, is an architect planner, an academician, researcher and consultant. He has a natural aptitude for teaching and research. He realized, at the very beginning of his post-academic career, that teaching can offer opportunities both for dissemination of knowledge and consultancy and extension of activities as well. He attaches great importance to the professional institutions. For him interdisciplinary approaches to teaching and experimental learning are cornerstones of professional and academic excellence.

Dr. Sachithanandan is a Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India and the Indian Institute of Architects. He has been a member of the Council of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) for more than 15 terms, and the Chairman of the Education Standing Committee of the Institute twice. He was one of the core members of the team which assisted the Institute in drafting the Bachelor of Planning Curriculum and Syllabus during the mid 1980s. He has been the Secretary and Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Chapter of ITPI for more than six terms. His active participation in the affairs of the Institute of Town Planners, India took him to the positions of Vice-President in the year 1987 - 1988 and later as President during 2004-2005. As an affable person, he has been equally comfortable in serving the sister institutions, such as the Indian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers, India. He has been a member of the Joint Board of Architecture and Town Planning, All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) twice and currently a member of the All India Board of Town Planning Education, AICTE, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India.

Dr. Sachithanandan in his presidential address to the National Town and Country Planning Congress on the theme "Plan Implementation and Enforcement : Innovative Mechanisms and Techniques" held at Indore (2004-05) pointed out that implementation of development plans, policies and planning projects entails that the various land uses designated on city maps are required to be translated into the reality on the ground. Planners, therefore, must have the capacity to prepare development plans, which could then be amended or revised according to changes in the dynamic living environment to suit the needs and aspirations of the people in the context of sustainable development. It hardly needs further emphasis that land uses shown on the city maps in respect of various activity systems are sacrosanct but reflect basic requirements of the people for healthy living environment. In this context, the question of

permissibility of mixed land uses for the convenience of people and to reflect socio-economic necessity and efficiency needs to be addressed without emphasizing much on preconceived, fixed and rigid notions / ideas.

It is, also essential for the implementation of development plans to have adequate legal backing so as to make it implementable and enforceable. However, merely creating legal frameworks will not ensure effectiveness of development plans. It has to be supported by effective and efficient machinery equipped with technical and managerial resources and capacity with adequate powers to see that no distortion or deviation from development plan proposals take place, unless it forms part of the felt needs of the society at large, and is done according to well laid down statutory procedures. Any laissez-faire approach to the subject may actually jeopardize development processes.

Born on 1st March, 1943 in a small village in Periyar district in Tamil Nadu. Dr. Sachithanandan had his early education in government high school. He graduated in architecture from the University of Madras in 1964, and got Masters Degree in Town and Country Planning in 1966 from the same University. He obtained his Ph.D. in Housing from the University of Madras, a rare feat for an architect planner in those days.

Dr. Sachithanandan started his professional career as Planning Assistant with the Department of Town and Country Planning, Government of Pondicherry (now Puddicherry) and worked there for a year. In 1967, he joined as Lecturer in the School of Architecture and Planning (SAP), his *alma mater*, and worked on this post till 1973 when he was selected as Assistant Professor, a post which he held till 1981. Recognizing his capabilities in teaching and administration, University elevated him to the position of Professor in the Madras University in 1981. His deep commitment and involvement in academic activities enabled him to become the Dean, Faculty of University in 1993, the position he

held till 1999. Impressed by his experience as a teacher and administrator, besides the rapport and popularity he had with the students as well as teachers, the University elevated him to lead the affairs of the School of Architecture and Planning (SAP), Chennai, as Director. He was on the helm of affairs of the SAP from 1999 to 2003: At the time of converting the Anna University into an affiliating University by bringing 250 engineering and architecture colleges, Dr. Sachithanandan was the logical choice to be the Chairman, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, the position he held from 2001 till his superannuation in 2003.

Dr. Sachithanandan received many travel fellowships. He received the Training Fellowship under Colombo Plan by the Government of U.K. which enabled him to travel to London in 1984 to undergo advance training in housing at the University College, London. He was awarded the Travel Fellowship as an outstanding Scientist by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India to participate and present a research paper in the International Convention on Housing in the Third World Countries at London in 1987. Under the Travel Fellowship by the University Grants Commission and Hokkaido University, Japan and INSEG, he was invited to participate and present a paper on Coastal Management and Metropolitan Development at Ashikawa, Japan in 1991. During 1997, the National University of Singapore and Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, U.K. selected his paper for presentation and offered him Fellowship for the same.

Dr. Sachithanandan's active involvement in consultancy work, along with a team of his faculty colleagues, demonstrates his full commitment to disseminate and marry research findings and field experience. He was Project Director for the project 'Environmental Assessment of Kailasapuram (BHEL) Township', in Tamil Nadu, entrusted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India (1985-1986). During the same year 'Land Use Study of Madras

Port', which was proposing to transform itself to become a major container terminal with a satellite port for handling coal and sulphur to be located at Ennore, Tamil Nadu, entrusted by the Indian Port Association, New Delhi, was completed. He also assisted in the project on 'Allotment of House Sites cum Construction Assistance - Impact Evaluation', sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi in 1990. Another project on "Shelter Strategies for Madras, Trichy and Erode", a World Bank assisted project for Government of Tamil Nadu was done under his guidance during the year 1991, which formed the basis for shelter programmes of Government of Tamil Nadu. He was the principal co-ordinator for evaluation of IDSMT project in five towns in Tamil Nadu, besides preparing the feasibility reports on IDSMT projects under HUDCO, sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Feasibility of Mega City Projects in five towns in Chennai Metropolitan Area, sponsored by the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance Development and Infrastructure Corporation (TUFIDICO) was successfully completed in 1997. He has undertaken 'Development Plans for select Heritage Towns in Tamil Nadu', sponsored by the Directorate of Town Planning, Government of Tamil Nadu (1998). He has prepared 'Corporate City Development Plans' for a few towns under the World Bank assisted TNUDP-II 2000, a pilot study for National Urban Observatory, sponsored by TCPO, New Delhi (2001). Mission Application of Urban Renewal - Thiruvannmalai, a religious town sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology were completed as part of the consultancy programme (MATURE) - Technological Innovation for Urban Renewal. He has helped Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority as part of its Design Advisory Committee and Heritage Committee besides being a facilitator in preparing the report on Land Use and Development for Chennai Sustainable Project', a UNDP assisted project (1995). He was selected to conduct the Fulbright Training Programme for faculty from 10 universities of

U.S.A. on Urban and Regional Planning in India in 1986.

He was a member of the Technical Group on Urban Planning set up by the Planning Commission in 1996 to assess the manpower requirements in town and country planning. He assisted almost all the schools imparting town planning education either as a member of the Board of Studies or as a member of the Doctoral Committees or as an examiner or as expert member for selection of faculty member for various schools, Union Public Service Commission as well as the States Service Commissions.

As a teacher and researcher, Dr. Sachithanandan has guided five PhD scholars successfully and three are working for PhD. More than 200 postgraduate students and about 200 undergraduate students of architecture have benefited from his contributions.

In his 37 years of career, a combination of research and teaching, Dr. Sachithanandan has achieved something to be envied for. Recognizing his teaching capabilities, deep commitment and involvement in academic activities, Government of Tamil Nadu conferred on him 'Dr. Radhakrishnan Memorial Award' in the year 1997. This award is given away to the best teacher in Architecture and Planning in the state. Tamil Nadu Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects also conferred on him the Award of Best Teacher in Architecture in 1992.

As far as his personal qualities are concerned, he is unassuming, simple and affable; is amicable with all and commands respect from his students and colleagues.

Dr. Ayyampalayam Natarajagounder Sachithanandan is as active even after his retirement in 2003, as he has emerged as a respected professional in the field of planning and architecture.

V. Satyanarayanan

Shri Vemula Satyanarayanan, a Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, has the honor



V. Satyanarayanan

of being its President during 2007-2008. He has served as Council Member of the Institute for 12 years (1995-2006). He was Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter of the Institute during 1995-1996. During his Chairmanship he made excellent efforts for allotment of land for the Regional Chapter building at Begumpet, Hyderabad and also contributed vigorously for the construction of the Chapter building.

As the President of the Institute, Shri Satyanarayanan successfully organized the National Town and Country Planners' Congress at Kolkata in December 2007 on 'Planning and Development of Peri-urban Areas' with a focus on the sub-themes; Planning and Development; Financing and Management of Infrastructure; and Integrated Needs of Urban poor in the Development Process – as the local theme. The Congress was attended by a large number of delegates, which included physical planners, policy makers, development management experts, and experts from various disciplines.

The Congress was inaugurated by Shri Ashok Bhattacharya, Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge Municipal Affairs Department and Urban Development Department, Government of West Bengal. Hon'ble Shri Bhattacharya appreciated the theme of the Congress, an issue which is of extreme significance in the context of increasing urbanization being witnessed throughout the world in 21st century. He emphasized that the focus of discussion in the

Congress has been rightly placed on some new concepts of comprehensive planning. According to him 'Comprehensive Development Plans' must be prepared to meet long term demands of the developing cities, optimizing resource allocation, coordinating the development between urban and rural areas, specifying the scale and development orientation and realizing substantial development in terms of society, economy, population, resource and environment.

In his presidential address, Shri V. Satyanarayanan described the 'Peri-urban Areas' as a space in the process of rapid transformation from rural to urban on the outskirts of mega cities, metropolitan cities and other large cities. In the large urban agglomerations, peri-urban areas have tendency to grow along the urban corridors at faster rate. Often transformation in such areas are generally unplanned and haphazard. There are both authorized and unauthorized developments including informal settlements and slums. Provision of services and infrastructure is inadequate and quality of life is generally poor. However, these transformations of peri-urban areas are inevitable. Development in these areas is governed by several agencies including village panchayats, nagar panchayats, district administration, Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), District Planning Committee (DPC), and development authorities. Functional responsibilities of such agencies are not clear, their functions are overlapping, and their actions are uncoordinated. Shri Satyanarayanan stressed that the District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees constituted under the Constitution Amendment Acts could be important authorities to guide these developments and Master Plans and Regional Plans could be more appropriate and effective tools in this direction,

On the local theme 'Integrating Needs of the Urban Poor in the Development Processes; he stated that urban poverty was a stark reality due to lack of access to employment, adequate

housing, services, social protection, health care and education. It is more prominent in metropolitan areas and Kolkata is not exception. Similar is the case with Hyderabad – a radial city with 33 roads – which is also experiencing the problem of rapid growth and huge development in the form of SEZs, Industrial Parks, IT, ITES, Bio-technology complex, large residential complexes and enclaves in the peri-urban areas in Hyderabad. In the absence of proper coordination mechanisms between various agencies which are responsible for granting permissions or approvals of layouts and buildings, the problem of provision of infrastructure, both physical and social, besides road networks are assuming alarming proportions. Therefore, there was an urgent need to create Metropolitan Planning Committee to coordinate the planning and development activities in the vast peri-urban areas of Hyderabad.

Born on 7th May 1942, Shri Satyanarayanan is an architect and urban designer. He did his Diploma in Architecture in 1966 from College of Architecture and Fine Arts, Hyderabad. He completed his Postgraduate Diploma in Housing from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in 1972; and M. Sc. (Urban Development Planning) from the University College, London in 1984. Shri Satyanarayan travelled widely to Europe, USA and many Asian countries, and has given talks on vastu applications in designing buildings and exchanged views with experts of these countries, especially the Scandinavian countries.

Shri Satyanarayanan was the Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1993-95. Earlier he has worked in various capacities in the Municipal Administration Department, Government of

Andhra Pradesh including the Chief City Planner of Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, twice (from 1987- to 1991 and from 1995 to 1997). He was also in-charge of the Planning Section of Hyderabad Municipal Buildings and Landscaping Projects. As a Director, Town Planning, he was actively involved in the preparation of master plans of various towns and cities of the state. Earlier he worked as Architect-cum-Town Planner in Andhra Pradesh Housing Board during 1967 to 1976 and got the first prize and cash award in a statewide competition conducted by Andhra Pradesh Housing Board for the Best House Designs for various categories of house designs and multi-storied complexes.

Shri Satyanarayanan also worked as Chief Planner of Quli Qutubshah Urban Development Authority and his major works there included widening of Charminar to Falaknuma- 5 km long (widening 40 ft to 80 ft) road, Dabirpura to Chanchalguda, Yukutpura and many other roads in the City's Congested areas.

Shri Satyanarayanan, whether in Andhra Pradesh Housing Board or Municipal Administration Department or Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad or Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority, has done outstanding city development works, road widening programmes in congested city areas, city beautification programmes including sub-ways and flyovers which were highly appreciated by his seniors and was considered as an asset to the departments.

Even though Shri Satyanarayanan retired on 31st May 2000, he is quite active in the profession of town and country planning and also actively participates in the activities of Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter and ITPI as well.

