



PLANNERS NEWS LETTER

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Present on the dais (left to right) Shri Jagdish Rajurkar, Secretary, MRC (N); Shri Sujit Rotge, Council Member, ITPI; Prof. Dr. Vijay Kapse, Chairman, MRC (N); Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President Emeritus, ITPI; Shri S. B. Khodankar, Secretary General, ITPI; Dr. Sarika Bahadure, Treasurer MRC (N) and Dr. Arpita, Faculty, VNIT, Nagpur

MAHARASHTRA REGIONAL CHAPTER, NAGPUR: LECTURE SERIES - X

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur organized tenth lecture series on 10 August 2021 at MRC Lecture Hall on the theme of 'Safe and Sustainable Public Transit'.

Prof. Dr. Vijay Kapse, Chairman, MRC (N), welcomed the Chief Guest Dr. D. S. Meshram, President Emeritus, ITPI, and Guest of Honour Shri S. B. Khodankar, Secretary General, ITPI, key speakers and participants. He noted that to decongest the ever increasing traffic, it is pertinent to discourage personalized vehicles on roads by encouraging use of public transport. Accordingly the theme of Lecture Series 10 on 'Safe and Sustainable Public Transit' becomes significant, Prof. Dr. Vijay Kapse mentioned.

Guest of Honour, Shri S. B. Khodankar, Secretary General, ITPI in his address explained that it is essential to ascertain as to which system – Metro Rail, BRTS, RRTS, Paid Taxi and Hyper Loop System – will be suitable and sustainable for a city through proper assessment of volume of passenger movement and last mile connectivity. If the metro rail transport system is not suitable or convenient

to masses then there will be no adequate ridership, and thus, no purpose will be served to provide such an expensive alternative because it would prove to be a burden on the city economy. He also pointed out that circulation pattern in Nagpur city is uni-directional and metro route on major direction does not suit people because they have to change several modes before boarding the metro. Therefore, assessment of suitable and sustainable Mass Transport System for a particular city is of paramount importance.

He also quoted the example of Delhi and Ahmedabad with reference to provision of BRTS. In Ahmedabad, BRTS was successful but in Delhi it was not successful and had to be dismantled because of its design, as the existing roads carries heavy traffic and existing right of way (ROW) is not sufficient. Therefore, making reservation of dedicated traffic lanes for the BRTS on such roads having heavy traffic would bring other traffic to a standstill, whereas the BRTS lanes would remain empty. Thus, 'one jacket fits all' solution should not be applied to all cities.



Institute of Town
Planners, India

MRC (N), Lecture
Series – X

DRC Environment Day

2 Planners
Newsletter

Dr. D. S. Meshram, President Emeritus, ITPI, argued that there are two schools of thought on public transit. One believes that public transport is one of the safest ways to travel. It is ten times safer per mile than travelling by car because it has less than tenth per mile traffic casualty (injury or death). While the other school of thought believes that in case of accidents, public transport poses higher risk of safety and security since there happen to be more passengers. However, there cannot be any difference of opinion on the issue that safety and security aspects are very important in traffic and transportation. Worldwide, approximately one million road fatalities and ten million people are injured annually, many with long term disabilities and almost 70 percent of these occur in developing countries as per Department for International Development, Berkshire.

In India as per one of the survey only 9 percent women felt public transport is completely safe, while 3 percent claim it is completely unsafe. The major issues raised by women were the lack of last mile connectivity, provision of dedicated footpaths, because some of the footpaths were not usable and encroached; lack of lighting on the roads as 40 percent of the women felt that only major roads were well lit. Dr. Meshram also brought into focus the aspect of safety in the public transport due

to Covid – 19 pandemic, during which observing physical distancing is mandatory, which makes travel by public transport cumbersome.

Dr. Arpita, faculty, VNIT, Nagpur focused her talk on the topic ‘Safety on Urban Highways’ with a specific focus on fatalities which occur due to accidents on urban roads and highways, which are increasing day by day. This happens because road safety is not always the top priority in India. She further explained the statues of “Five Pillars of Road Safety” i.e. road safety management; construction of safer roads; post-crash facilities; safer vehicles and establishment of rules and facilities for safer road users; and engineering prospective of these statues. She also presented various strategies to make movement of traffic on roads safe for users.

Dr. Ankit Kathuria, Head, IIT Jammu delivered his lecture on the theme “Capacity of Bus Rapid Transit System”. He explained in detail its advantages, methodologies for estimating its capacity to assess whether the system will be able to accomplish the future public transit demands.

A vote of thanks was extended by Shri Jagdish Rajurkar, Secretary, MRC, Nagpur, while Dr. Sarika Bahadure introduced the key speakers.

DRC ENVIRONMENT DAY: CONSERVATION OF WATER RESOURCES IN URBAN AREAS

This year’s World Environment Day on the theme “Ecosystem Restoration” emphasises conservation of our existing ecosystems and also revival of other natural resources. Water for drinking and sanitation sustains human health, livelihoods and general living environment of city residents. A sustainable urban economy is also dependent on the quality, reliability and cost of water supply. Providing sufficient water for drinking and adequate sanitation has been one of a city’s key responsibilities of governments.

Often, land development and rapid rate of development of buildings, roads and other infrastructure overlook naturally occurring water resources in an area. Encroachments in catchment areas, watershed zones, aquifers and water bodies have become a common phenomenon.

This interrupts naturally forming water basins, dries-up or damages water bodies, reduces water catchments, cuts off and contaminates water sources that should be available to people living around them, and leads to poor drainage, flooding and damages local infrastructure.

According to the World Economic Forum’s 2015 Global Risk report, around one third of the global population is currently water stressed with about one billion people not getting safe drinking water and perceives water crisis as a top-order threat. India is no different. According to Government of Indian data, 22 out of 32 large cities face water crises.

Water bodies are an important part of urban ecosystems. They perform significant environmental, social and economic functions—recharging



Screen Shot of DRC Environment Day Webinar

groundwater to act as sponges, supporting biodiversity and providing livelihoods. In urban India, however, the number of water bodies is declining rapidly. Wetland Authority of Delhi has also identified around 1,040 water bodies in the national capital, which are likely to disappear if proper precautions to preserve the same are not taken.

Considering the importance of conservation of water bodies, the Delhi Regional Chapter (DRC) organized an online expert talk on “Conservation of Water Resources in Urban Areas” on 12 June 2021.

Prof. Dr. P. S. N. Rao, Chairman, Delhi Regional Chapter, welcoming the participants and key-speakers mentioned that this World Environment Day 2021 begins as the Eco-system Restoration Decade declared by the United Nations. Water is the lifeline for all of us. However, water bodies are more polluted in urban areas than in rural areas. Besides extraction of ground water is also more in urban areas.

Dr. Rajinder Singh, popularly known as Water Man of India, in his address flagged issues of groundwater extraction in cities and replenishing water resources in India. He noted that the future survival of our cities will depend on how we conserve water because 72 percent of aquifers today have a negative recharge balance, and 39 percent are in a critical state. In India, 65 districts are affected by water shortages, droughts, and floods are the main threats in the country. Many Indian cities are at risk of reaching

‘Day Zero’, like what happened in Cape Town of South Africa ‘Zero Water’. Dr. Rajinder Singh also underlined that water literacy comprises of three major steps:

- Understanding water that is to say learning about all water sources from glaciers to groundwater and water cycle, flora-fauna, and socio-economic landscapes which are dependent on these water sources;
- Practicing conservation of water through various measures including rainwater harvesting and wastewater management; and
- Making people understand the concept of save water.

Dr. Rajinder Singh called on the city planners to promote water literacy among citizens who should be made central to all water conservation programs. Raising awareness of water issues is of prime importance today. He also shared his experience of constructing around 11,800 check dams using local resources and technologies for rejuvenating groundwater, which in turn recharged about 2,50,000 wells and reduced the temperature of the region by 3 degree Celsius. Dr. Singh also explained about his program of “Skill Development in Efficient Use of Water”, and flagged issues of community driven decentralized water management; conservation and disciplined use of natural resources i.e. use of local resources and technologies in water conservation; and climate change. While concluding his talk, Dr. Rajinder Singh, stressed the fact that recharging of Yamuna Basin is very important to



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DRC Environment Day

improve the natural ecosystem in solving Delhi's water challenges.

Dr. Suresh Rohilla, Senior Director, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Delhi, in his presentation stressed on the importance of water harvesting and shared his experiences. He pointed out that agencies generally avoid the responsibility of water harvesting. He explained how water sensitive planning and design acts as a tool for restoration of urban eco-system. He also pointed out that per capita availability of water is reducing. Human settlements extract groundwater from 250 – 300 feet below the ground water level. To meet demand, we bring water from dams, which are far away. He advised that we should stop ground water extraction. He also brought to the knowledge of participants that about 30 to 40 percent of smart cities experience flooding during rainy season and at the same time in summer shortage of water. But this aspect is not focused on in Area Plans and Development Plans. In India no city provides water supply by 24 x 7. This itself is the pointer to shortage of water in urban areas. Quoting the example of shortage of water, he mentioned that people in Delhi depend on ground water, where water pipelines do not exist due to which groundwater level in Delhi is declining. In conclusion, Dr. Rohilla advocated for 'Water Sensitive Planning Approach' in Indian cities.

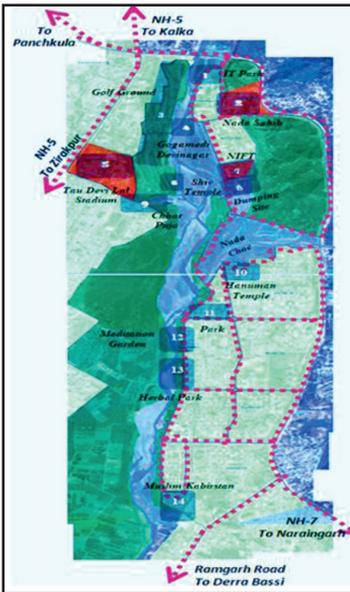
Prof. Anil Dutt Vyas, Professor of Environment, Manipal University, Jaipur started his talk by sharing his experiences when he was working in Sudan, where water tankers were used to provide water to residents who stood in long queues to collect water. This is not the story specific to Sudan but is true for all developing nations because water is one of key challenges in developing nations today. In such scenario, sufferers are the poor. Dr. Vyas then explained the case study of Jaipur. There is irregular rainfall pattern in Jaipur region due to climate change. Besides, rainfall has reduced by 40 percent in this region. Specifically in desert areas, water is not available for basic purpose of drinking. Dr. Vyas mentioned water is generally brought from 10 to 12 km in desert areas. Out of 237 blocks 207 block are in 'dark zone' of water scarcity. When water is not available, how to conserve it, asked by Dr. Vyas. There is hardly any area left for recharging when most of the area is built up. As per official figures there are only 2,000 tube wells but unofficial figures are 25,000, and

groundwater level is depleted by 25 m in Jaipur. As per Jaipur Development Authority Rules, any plot measuring 300 sq yard or more, is required to collect rain water on roof top. But there is no implementation of this rule. He opined that instead of applying whole city approach, this problem can be solved by addressing in parts. He noted that Manipal University, having over 10,000 students, is effectively managing every drop of water by providing 'Zero Discharge Facility', and wastewater is used for gardening and agriculture purposes.

Dr. D. S. Meshram, Former Chief Planner, TCPO and Chief Guest, in his key note address highlighted the importance of conservation of water bodies and water management in planning and development of cities. He shared his experiences of water management in Auroville Universal Township, Master Plan of which was prepared by Town and Country Planning Organization. In 1968 the site was barren and not even single blade of grass was grown, without any vegetation, even though average rain fall was 120 cm a year. Very few water bodies were there, but dried up, due to uncontrolled runoff, and inadequate knowledge of aquifers. The principles of water management at community level were zero run off, conservation of water, recycling and reuse of water. Accordingly, actions were taken by designing drainage system to support zero runoff, check dams were constructed across the canyons, earthen dams were constructed across roads to divert runoff in the ground below, collecting run off within green belt and then pumping to central lake so that green belt acts as aquifers for water recovery. In addition, actions were taken for roof top harvesting using low flow toilets that use less water, repairing leakages instantly, etc. In conclusions, Dr. D. S. Meshram mentioned that water is required not only for the consumption of human beings but also for animals, birds and plants. He raised his concern over wastage of treated water in gardening and road cleaning and was of opinion that we should therefore, encourage use of recycled wastewater and adopt dual piping system. He also shared his planning experiences while preparing Plan for Andaman Nicobar Islands, where earlier dual pipe system was prevalent. He also stressed upon rooftop rainwater harvesting at individual household level.

In the webinar, a vote of thank was proposed by Shri J. K. Kapoor, Secretary, DRC.

RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT: GHAGGAR RIVER



Riverfront Development: Ghaggar River

The Haryana Regional Chapter (ITPI-HRC) organized a seminar on 19 July 2021 on the theme “Riverfront Development: Ghaggar River” at HRC, Auditorium, Panchkula. The main focus of the seminar was to understand techniques and strategies for riverfront development.

Shri Narender Kumar, Secretary, HRC welcomed the Chief Guest Shri A. K. Singh, IAS, Principal Secretary, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana.

Ms. Gurpreet Kaur, Research Officer, HRC in her presentation mentioned that Ghaggar is an intermittent river in India flowing during the monsoon season. Ghaggar River originates in Shivalik Hills in Solan district and then flows through Panchkula, Haryana, Mohali, and Patiala, Punjab. This seasonal river feeds two irrigation canals that extend into Rajasthan. The present day Saraswati River originates in a submontane region in Yamuna Region and joins Ghaggar near Shatrana in Punjab. Saraswati originates in Yamunanagar district of Rajasthan. A dried out channel of the Sutlaj joins the river Ghaggar near Sadulgarh (Hanumangarh), the Naiwal channel. The Ghaggar then join with the dried up Drishadvati (Chautang) river. The wide river bed (paleo-channel) of the Ghaggar suggests that the river once was flowing full of water through the entire region, which presently is a dried channel of the Hakra River, possibly emptying into the Runn-of-Kutch. It supposedly dried up due to the capture

of its tributaries by the Indus Yamuna Rivers, and the loss of rainfall in much of its catchment area due to deforestation and overgrazing.

Shri Vijay Kumar Goel, Chairman, HRC, noted that the objective of this study is to tap the latent potentials of Ghaggar River by developing its river front, which will also save land along river front from encroachment by slums and squatters. The study contains mainly two parts, the first is literature review and the second is research on study area. Besides, introducing types and characteristics of riverfront development, need, concept and its advantages, general principles and elements for successful riverfront development, guidelines needed for riverfront development projects and case studies are also elaborated in the first part. The background of study area included Ghaggar site selection, area potentials and need for riverfront development of Ghaggar River, scope, aim and objectives of the projects, project methodology, issues and site challenges, design concepts and features and recommendations and conclusions form the second part of the study.

Shri A. K. Singh congratulated the ITPI-HRC for taking up a very relevant study on ‘River Front Development: Ghaggar River’. He also emphasized the role of the professionals, particularly town planners in shaping the urban form of the towns, planning futuristic towns, and channelizing the growth of urban areas. He appreciated the study conducted by the HRC-ITPI and assured to take it further for its implementation. He also suggested that we should make the project



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financially self-sustainable. He then released the research study published by the HRC-ITPI on the theme 'River Front Development: Ghaggar River'.

Shri K. K. Khandelwal, IAS (Retired) Chairman, HARERA, Gurugram, also graced the occasion and released the Newsletter of the HRC-ITPI. In his address, Shri Khandelwal, requested Shri A. K. Singh to increase the strength of town planners in Haryana for ensuring proper planning and management of towns, particularly in view of the rapid pace of urbanization in the State. He also emphasized the need for proper implementation and enforcement of development plans prepared by the town planners.

After threadbare deliberations in the interactive session, the following recommendations emerged:

- The study undertaken by HRC has brought out the current challenges being faced by the people living in the surroundings areas of the River Ghaggar due to improper utilization of available

open land, which otherwise has the large potentials for riverfront development.

- There is an urgent need to prepare "Ghaggar River Development Plan", which will also save the precious land from encroachments and incidence of slums and squatters.
- Riverfront development of Ghaggar River will not only attract tourists but also local residents of the tri-city.
- For proper planning and development of Ghaggar River, it is essential to understand the river flow, identify conducive activities, and define edge conditions and levels to manage water flow.
- Implementation of Riverfront Development Project is required to be done in phased manner.
- Raising awareness, interest and sense of ownership amongst the people will facilitate the implementation, which will go a long way in addressing challenges related to the Ghaggar River.

WEBINAR

Delhi Regional Chapter

**OPEN HOUSE DISCUSSION ON
"DRAFT DELHI MASTER PLAN 2041"**

**SUNDAY
11th JULY 2021
11:00AM-12:30PM**



ITPI - DRC



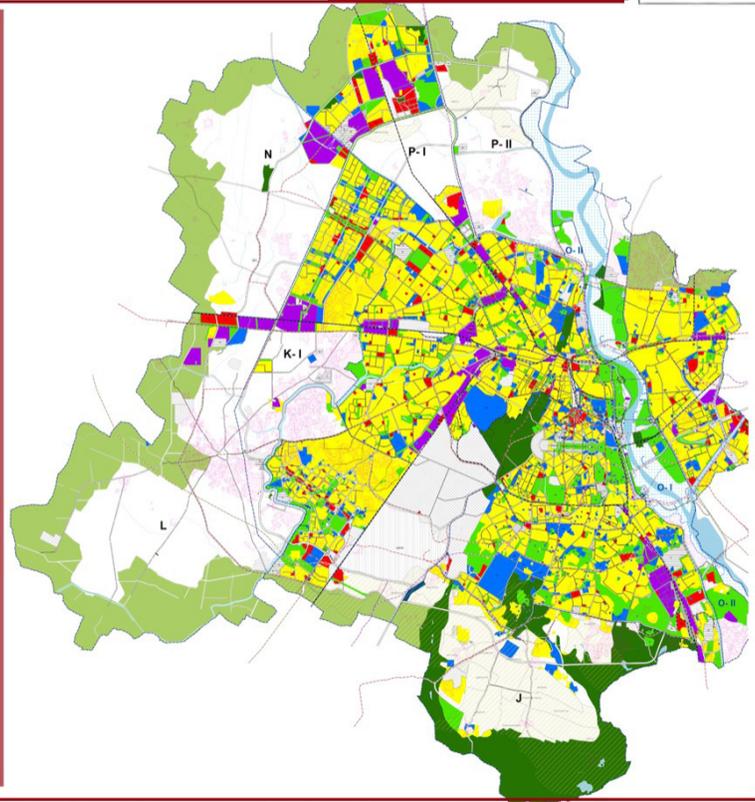
Prof. Dr. D S Meshram
President Emeritus ITPI and
Former Chief Planner TCPO, M/o HUA, GOI



Prof. Dr. P. S. N. Rao
Director SPA Delhi and Chairman DRC



Sh. J K Kapoor
Secretary, DRC



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URBAN PLANNING IN JAPAN

Delhi Regional Chapter of the ITPI, organized the Technical Session on the theme 'Urban Planning in Japan', on 24 September 2021 in the ITPI Auditorium, which was chaired by Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar, immediate Past Chairman of the DRC as Prof. Dr. P. S. N. Rao, Chairman, DRC was out of station.

Chief Guest, Shri N. K. Patel, President, ITPI in his address mentioned that in Japan massive migration from rural to urban areas led to the expansion of metropolitan areas both in terms of population and geographical area and has consequently caused various challenges related to land development such as high land prices, long distance commuting, inadequate infrastructure and urban sprawl, specifically in metropolitan fringe areas. Accordingly in 1968, the Japanese Government introduced a set of new planning measures including distinct land zones within which urbanization would or would not be permitted. He has also shared his experience of zebra crossing, where majority of vehicles do not stop at cross walks, despite presence of pedestrians.

Shri S. B. Khodankar, Secretary General, ITPI, gave in brief about the achievements of the ITPI. He noted that the ITPI has created recently the "Women's Forum" and also "Young Planners' Forum" under the umbrella of the Commonwealth Association of Planners. He also highlighted that the implementation of master plans or development plans, if implemented in time bound manner, could resolve a majority of problems of our towns and cities.

Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar, Dean (Academics), SPA, Delhi and former Chairman of DRC, introduced Prof. Prafulla Parlewar, Professor of Urban Planning Department, SPA, New Delhi and requested him to make a presentation on the theme 'Urban Planning in Japan'.

Prof. Prafulla Parlewar, made the presentation on "Urban Planning in Japan with case studies of 'Nagahama and Kawagoe Cities in Japan'. He began by saying that both towns have high quality of life, modern infrastructure, and latest technology. Japan consists of 47 prefectures, 779 cities, 842 towns and 196 villages. Urban planning in Japan is known as "Machi Zukuri". "Machi" means a city

and "Zukuri" means making or planning. Some of the major questions are how the Japanese city planning system facilitates making world class cities? Why is the Indian urban planning system not capable to make cities with quality of life similar to Japan? What is the difference between planning legislations in India and Japan? Globally, private participation is the most important tool to implement urban planning objectives. In Japan, an innovative model of "Machizukuri Kaishya" is implemented in the cities of Nagahama and Kawagoe. Machizukuri Kaishya means a Town Planning Company. How can we develop such a model in Indian cities? Some of these questions can provide us with answers to regenerate Indian cities.

In Japan, the City Planning Act was enacted in 1935, which primarily looked into land re-adjustment. After World War - II, this act was further amended and the New Town Planning Act was passed in 1958. It went into amendments in 1982, 1988 and 2000. This act provides methods for Special District Plan, Greenery District, Quasi City Planning Area and Public Participation. Further, due to this act, it was possible to redevelop urbanized areas and revitalize historic cities. Later, during 1960 to 1973, Machizukuri became a primary method of urban planning through community participation. In the city of Nagahama and Kawagoe, under this system, Machizukuri Kaishya model was developed and implemented to regenerate these historic cities.

The city of Nagahama with a population of 1,16,043 persons is located in Shiga Prefecture in Japan. The city is famous for its historic palace, and traditional Japanese style houses. In 1970s, the city of Nagahama prepared a "Museum City Plan". However, it was difficult to implement the Plan Vision due to lack of institutional mechanism. In 1987, a Machizukuri Kaishya known as "Kurobabe Company" was established to regenerate the historic city of Nagahama. This company was started with eight investors from the local community with an investment of 130 million Yen (1.12 million USD). In a short period of time the company regenerated the complete historic city. Today, Nagahama is famous as a "Glass City" in Japan with numerous glass



Prof. Prafulla Parlewar
Professor of Urban
Planning, SPA Delhi
making presentation.



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Activities of Regional Chapters of ITPI

shops, museums and glass studios. Furthermore, Kawagoe is a city in Saitama Prefecture in Japan with a population of 3,53,214 persons. The Machizukuri Kaishya model was also developed and implemented in this city for the regeneration of the historic district.

Similar innovative models of private participation can be developed for Indian cities. A Town Planning

Company can be developed with a group of investors to redevelop shopping streets, housing, historic districts, and special areas. This type of model can provide Indian urban planning a tool for shaping world class cities.

The presentation was followed by open house discussions. At the end Shri J. K. Kapoor, Secretary, DRC, extended a vote of thanks.

ACTIVITIES OF REGIONAL CHAPTERS OF ITPI

ITPI functions through 24 Regional Chapters, mostly located in capitals of States, and 5 Regional Centres. Most of the Regional Chapters have undertaken professional activities including webinars to achieve the objectives of ITPI. The activities of various Regional Chapters is given below in brief:

Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, Vijayawada:

APRC has taken consultancy services for the preparation of GIS based Master Plan for three ULB's of Andhra Pradesh namely Madakasira, Pedana and Tiruvuru. APRC celebrated World Town Planning Day on 8th November, 2020 and also organized 69th National Town and Country Planners Conference at Vishakhapatnam successfully.

Chhattisgarh Regional Chapter, Naya Raipur:

The newly constructed building of the Chhattisgarh Regional Chapter at Naya Raipur was inaugurated on 7 November, 2020.

Delhi Regional Chapter, New Delhi:

DRC made the representation on merger of planning and architecture department at DDA, and also organized Webinar and panel discussions on "Master Plan for Delhi, 2041 – an Approach to Responsive Planning". Besides, Annual Networking Meeting, was also organized.

Goa Regional Chapter, Panaji:

The Chapter celebrated World Town Planning Day 2020 on 8 November, 2020, and organized a seminar on "Nature Based Solutions for Urban Planning". The foundation stone of Goa Regional Chapter Building was laid by Shri Chandrakant (Babu) Kavlekar, Honorable Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Goa.

Gujarat Regional Chapter, Ahmedabad:

Gujarat Regional Chapter organized webinar jointly with GICEA on "Post Covid Real Estate an Opportunity to Build – Back – Better" and on "Future of Urban Work: Implications of Work from Home in Indian Cities"; and also on the theme "Impact of Pandemic Covid – Various Sector of Indian Economy"; and on the theme "Way Forward: Micro Urban Planning – TP Scheme and Local Area Plan" and also on "Post Covid Urban Planning – New Norms".

Haryana Regional Chapter, Panchkula:

The HRC organized seminar on the theme "River Front Development: Ghaggar River"; and also celebrated Independence Day and Republic Day.

Kerala Regional Chapter, Thiruvananthapuram:

KRC organized web talk on "Towards Better Planning" and created a new line of professional knowledge exchange focusing on "Town Planning Acts and Its' Implication in the Future Planning Scenario of State". The chapter also organized Best Thesis Award competition 2020 - 21 for the students of Planning Schools of Kerala.

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai:

During the period MRC (M) organized two technical workshops / webinar on the theme "Implication of EIA 2020 on Ecology and Economy"; and "Mitigating Unauthorized Development through Planning Interventions".

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur:

MRC (N) under their flagship program titled as 'Lecture Series' organized talks of eminent professionals on the theme "Sustainable Cities". The Regional Chapter also organized Best Thesis

Award, second time for the Postgraduate students of Planning in which students from VNIT, Nagpur; and CoE, Pune participated.

Odisha Regional Chapter, Bhubaneswar:

The ORC observed the World Habitat Day, World Town Planning Day, World Environment Day, and is trying to get professional consultancy in the field of urban planning by taking up Master Plan project initiated by OUHM

Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Jaipur:

Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Jaipur organized webinars on the theme “Planning for Pandemic Resilient Cities”, “Reverse Migration - Is Rurban Mission a Way forward”, “Issues of Housing for Industrial Workers”. Besides Lecture Series 2020-21 was organized on the theme “Philosophers Take on Sustainable Development” focusing on “Developing Sustainable Habitat: Gandhi’s Ideas

of Sustainability”; and “Developing Sustainable Habitat – Philosophy of Gandhi and Tagore”; and “Affordable Housing in India with focus on MIG”. RRC also published Newsletter (January – March, 2021) and Celebrated World Environment Day; while, RRC Udaipur center also organized lecture on “Udaipur Urban Vision”.

Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, Chennai:

TNRC organized a webinar in collaboration with Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science on the theme “Ecosystem Restoration”; and also resumed work of construction of Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter at Chennai.

West Bengal Regional Chapter, Kolkata

The West Bengal Regional Chapter, Kolkata organized the webinar on “Role of Physical Planning in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals” on 8th November, 2020.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY - 2021

HINDUSTAN
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

spade & **INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS, INDIA**
Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter (TNRC)

Commemorate
WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY
Ecosystem Restoration

5th June 2021 @ 3 PM

Keynote Speaker
Thiru. Pradeep Kapoor
Council Member
& Former Secretary General ITPI, Addl. Chief Town Planner, Rajasthan

Dr. M. V. Ramana Murthy
Director, NCCR
Ministry of Earth Sciences, NIOT, Chennai

Dr. K. Gunasekaran
HOD, Transportation Division,
Civil Engineering Dept. & Estate Officer, Anna University

Thiru. Rajan Samuel
Managing Director,
Habitat for Humanity, India

Dr. Rosy Vennila, M.D.
Retd. Dean,
Karur Govt. Medical College

Dr. Mrs. Elizabeth Verghese
Chancellor
will preside over the function

Dr. Anand Jacob Verghese
Pro Chancellor

Thiru. S. N. Sridhara
Vice Chancellor
Thiru. V. Kumar
Secretary, TN Regional Chapter, ITPI

Thiru. S. R. Rajendhiran
Chairman, TN Regional Chapter, ITPI
Thiru. C. S. Rajasekar
Treasurer, TN Regional Chapter, ITPI

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Register here for the event:
<https://bit.ly/2T439nC>

World Environment Day - 2021



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04 JUNE
6 PM ONWARDS



UTTARAKHAND
CHAPTER

UTTARAKHAND
REGIONAL CHAPTER

JOIN US FOR A VIRTUAL (ZOOM PLATFORM) EVENT, ON THE **EVE** OF

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY - 2021

ROUNDTABLE DIALOGUE ON:

GREEN & SUSTAINABILITY

SPEAKERS PRESENTATION



Lalit Kishor Bhati

ITPI Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter
Auroville, India

Ecological Restoration

Experience of Auroville

Auroville has been engaged with ecological restoration works for last 50 years, as a learning society and a living lab, providing an inspirational living experience in a holistic way!



Sanjay Bhargava

IIA Uttarakhand Chapter
Dehradun, India

EcoGroup, Dehradun

Champions of 'Zero Waste' living, its a Mass Movement of Environmentally Conscious Residents of Dehradun; with focus on Waste Segregation, Recycling & Composting!



Riyan Habeeb

ITPI Uttarakhand Regional Chapter
Dresden, Germany

Vegetation Indices

in context of Uttarakhand

Discourse upon Land use based devices as GnPR (Green Plot Ratio) and BAF (Biotope Area Factor) and their viability towards striking balance between environment and urbanization.

STAY TUNED FOR MEETING DETAILS...

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SUPPORTED BY:
 Greenify
Smart Home Automation with IoT Technology



INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS, INDIA

GUJARAT REGIONAL CHAPTER, AHMEDABAD

WORKSHOP ON

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING...
REAL TIME REVIEW**

FELICITATION PROGRAM OF:

N. K. PATEL
PRESIDENT, ITPI

CHIEF GUEST:
DR. BIMAL PATEL
PADMASHREE

SPEAKERS:
SEJAL PATEL
N. K. PATEL

DATE:
19TH SEPTEMBER, 2021
9.30 AM ONWARDS

VENUE:
ITPI HALL,
MEMNAGAR

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CCSD, CSIR – NEERI, Nagpur, in his presentation, impressed upon to maintain ecological ratio balance of species and organisms in nature. To clarify his point Dr. Pandey highlighted that adding a pinch of salt, makes the vegetable tasty but doubling the quantity of salt does not double the taste. Rather it will destroy the taste of vegetable, which is also true for maintaining the ratio of industrialization, commercialization, agriculture, forestry, etc. He brought into focus the relationship between urban and rural areas and noted that unless we develop rural areas, urban areas cannot be developed in a sustainable manner. There is much gap in urban and rural areas in India, while this divide in European countries is negligible. He also highlighted the challenges of urbanization like shortage of housing, unemployment, shortage of water, non-existence of sewerage system and lack of solid waste disposal, urban crimes, urban slums and sprawls, overcrowding, transportation, etc. With reference to transportation, which is main contributor to pollution in urban areas, he flagged the issue of export and import policy of vehicles, which needs to be revisited.

Prof. Dr. V. S. Pandey narrated the problems of rural areas in the country. He said that urban and rural planning is linked with environment. Aiming for too much industrialization at the cost of destruction of

forests will destroy the ecological balance. To explain his point, he narrated the story that in a forest foxes use to eat rabbits. Once they decided to eat all rabbits due to which there was no food left for them because they depended on rabbits for their food, ultimately the survival of foxes was in danger. Therefore, let us not destroy the ecological balance of nature, argued Dr. Pandey. While closing his talk Dr. Pandey, said that in India, we do not give much importance to environmental protection, which is quite clear if we see allocations made for the Ministry of Environment and Forests in comparison to other Ministries. India is a wealthy country as there are lot of rich people living in the country. At the same time, there are poor people who are struggling to get a meal a day for their survival.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Professor and Head, Department of Environment Science; and Dean, School of Earth Science, Central University Rajasthan, initiated his presentation by noting that developed countries have exploited resources rapidly for their advantage, while developing countries could not exploit resources to develop themselves economically. In the process wealth richer countries became richer while poorer countries remained poor. However, economically developed countries have also started realizing the after effects of exploitation of the natural resources in the form of global warming, which does not distinguish between developing and developed nations. Therefore, there is a need to restore eco-system, which is beneficial to both developed and developing countries.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar also pointed out that in every 2 – 4 hours we are adding 152 million tons of man made pollution in the thin cell of our atmosphere, which he called as 'Man Made Global Warming'. In fact greenhouse gas emissions come from coal mining, industrial transport, forest burning and burning of fossil fuels due to which more and more warming takes place. Among the top 24 greenhouse gas emitting countries, India ranks third. In India this emission comes from energy sector (70.6 percent), agriculture (21.9 percent), Industry (5.6 percent), waste (2 percent); and aviation and shipping (0.5 percent), which affect the ecological balance. He also mentioned that global surface temperature since 1940 to 1970 was showing positive as well as negative trends. But since 1980 it has shown only positive trends and an increase of 1 degree Celsius and is moving towards further warming. He advised that plantation of more and more trees should be resorted to. In fact we are the trustees of future generations and we are required to return back the strong eco-system to upcoming generations. As in India greenhouse gas emission mainly come

from power sector, we have to switch over to green energy including wind energy, solar energy, etc. While concluding his presentation Dr. Rajesh Kumar said 'Economic Growth alone cannot improve the life of people'.

Dr. D. S. Meshram, President Emeritus, in his concluding remarks underlined that Covid – 19 has shown us disastrous consequences, which are taking place due to loss and disturbance of eco-systems. In fact, with healthy eco-system people's livelihoods can be enhanced and we can stop the collapse of bio-diversity. The Global Mission is to revive billions of hectares of land for forests and farmland. We have destroyed half of the waste land; 50 percent of world's coral reefs, and 90 percent of the coral reefs could be lost by 2050. Global greenhouse gas emissions have been growing for three consecutive years. This is the time to basically rethink our relationship with natural eco-system and attempts should be made to avoid, preventing, holding and reverting eco-system from destruction. Planners have a great role to play in this direction by taking proper measures like:

- Avoid acquiring productive agriculture land for urban development;
- Reduce pollution from traffic and transportation by devising ways to use environment friendly transport modes by encouraging:
 - Cycle and rickshaws;
 - Developing pedestrian footpaths at least for short trips; and
 - Promoting Mass transportation instead use of personal vehicles.
- Solid waste management and disposal:
 - Collection and segregation of dry and liquid wastes at household level;
 - Segregation of degradable and bio-degradable wastes;
 - Conveyance of solid wastes by using latest technologies; and
 - Disposal of plastic waste through incinerations is quite expensive therefore, it is advisable to re-cycle or re-process the plastic wastes.
- On the issue of rural development, planning community always propagates rural - urban continuum. But without rural development, urban development cannot be made sustainable.

The webinar ended after open house discussions. A vote of thanks was extended by Shri S. B. Khodankar, Secretary General, ITPI.

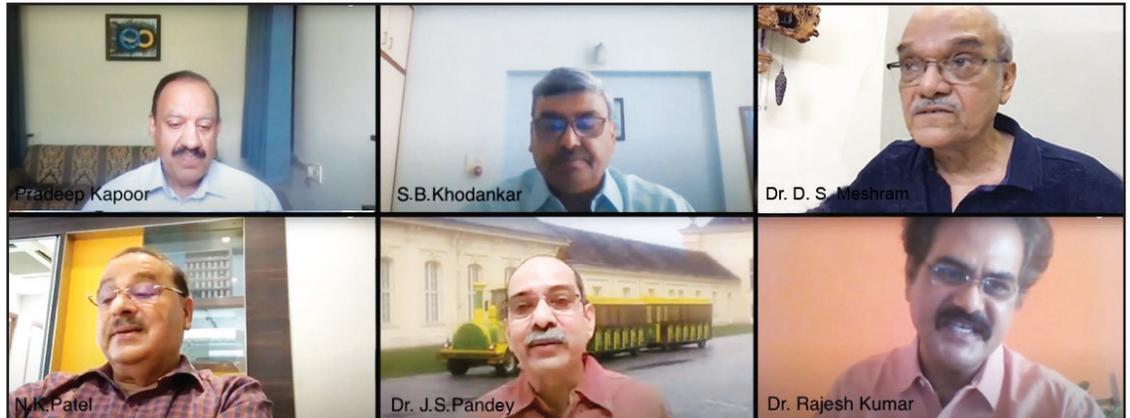


Institute of Town
Planners, India



Shri N. K. Patel,
President, ITPI
addressing the
participants

EXPERTS TALK ON WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY - 2021



Screen Shot of Experts Talk on World Environment Day 2021

Institute of Town Planners, India while celebrating World Environment Day - 2021 on 5 June 2021 in the ITPI Auditorium, organized the talk of experts on the theme “Ecosystem Restoration – Creating a Good Relationship with Nature”.

Shri S. B. Khodankar, Secretary General, ITPI, while welcoming the participants mentioned that the theme of World Environment Day – 2021 is ‘Ecosystem Restoration’ which focuses on reversing the damage caused by human activities to the environment. He also brought into focus the emergence of Covid – 19, which has shown us how disastrous the consequences of loss of ecosystem can be. Nature has given clear warning through this pandemic that business as usual will not work. By shrinking the area of natural habitats of animals, we have created ideal conditions for pathogens – including corona viruses to spread. Therefore, the World Environment Day focus on ecosystem restoration is significant step forward. He has also noted that natural resources provide for the needs of human beings but not for the greed of human beings as these enhanced activities damage the environment. He further emphasized that human beings are not alone on this planet, and other creatures also have the right to survive on this planet.

Shri N. K. Patel, President, ITPI, in his address underlined the fact that ‘Ecosystem Restoration’ means to assist in ecosystem’s recovery, which has been degraded by deforestation, pollution and human activities. Quoting UNEP he explained that in every three seconds, the world loses forest equivalent to a football field and over the last century

we have destroyed half of our wetlands, besides over 4.7 million hectares of forests lost every year. The frequency and intensity of droughts, storms and extreme weather events are the outcome. He flagged yet another issue by advocating for the restoration of urban ecology through combination of biology and ecology based measures. He called on the planning community to protect green spaces, and to plan and develop the cities keeping in mind how to restore the ecology of our towns and cities. Shri Patel also talked about socio-ecological metabolism, which is a particular form in which societies establish and maintain their material inputs from nature and output to nature. In fact metabolism refers to the chemical reactions that occur within an organism to sustain life. Urban ecology is the scientific study of the relation of living organisms with each other and their surroundings in the context of an urban environment. Urban ecology promotes resilient and sustainable urban spaces where humans and nature can co-exist.

Shri Pradeep Kapoor stated that for the last 49 years we have been celebrating World Environment Day with the objective to create awareness in masses but it has not happened. On the contrary, situation is deteriorating further. Therefore, we have invited experts to enlighten us on the various issues concerning ‘Ecosystem Restoration’.

Dr. V. S. Pandey, Former Professor and Chairman ACSIR Chief Scientist, Science Secretary and Head

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