

WORKSHOP ON
NATIONAL URBAN OBSERVATORY
4TH JULY, 2003, NEW DELHI

PROCEEDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION
(Govt. of India)
Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation

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1. Background

United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS) had examined the status of human settlements across the world in Habitat II Conference at Istanbul in 1996. The 171 member countries, including India, adopted the Habitat Agenda. The Conference noted that Habitat related information is not adequately available on account of which formulation of policies and planning efforts suffer. The focus of the Habitat Agenda is on adequate shelter for all and sustainable development in an urbanizing world. Accordingly UNCHS in close partnership with UNDP, World Bank and other Organizations conceived an Urban Indicators Programme (UIP), which was promoted for use among member countries during the Conference. The Programme seeks to develop a uniform set of Urban Indicators using relatively comparable methodology across the world.

Indicators are tools for assessing and comparing human settlement conditions; assessing specific problems related to water supply, sewerage, transport, etc.; monitoring and implementing urban policy at all levels; negotiating solutions with partners; fixing national / municipal targets and formulating action plans. It is also related to the setting up of Local Urban Observatories (LUOs) and National Urban Observatories (NUOs) in order to develop and refine necessary tools to monitor progress by using a partnership approach. These LUOs and NUOs would be guided at the apex level by Regional Urban Observatories (RUOs) and Global Urban Observatory (GUO). The setting up of Urban Observatories is a system by which a world-wide information and capacity building network established by UNCHS would help implement both the Habitat Agenda and Agenda-21 at the National and Local levels.

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation located the National Urban Observatory in TCPO in 2001. TCPO had drawn up a phased programme of action over a three year period at a cost of Rs. 120.39 lakh. It was decided to take up pilot studies for selected urban centres in the first instance to assess the range and periodicity of data available, to identify data gaps and develop a comparative profile of urban indicators. In the first phase (2001-02) TCPO conducted pilot studies for 12 towns through five agencies in addition to taking up two studies in-house. In the second phase (2002-03), pilot studies for another 22 towns have been assigned to eleven agencies, which are nearing completion. Based on the reports submitted by the agencies under the first phase of the study, a Consolidated Report highlighting the findings was prepared.

Statistical data is indispensable for physical and economic planning. A proper allocation of resources sector-wise at macro and micro levels would be problematic without reliable statistics. Budget allocations made without giving due regard to the scenario revealed by statistical data may result in giving more to the greedy and less to the needy. It is perhaps due to this reason that in India today there are wide disparities in sectoral and spatial development. Though statistical data is very important for overall planning, it assumes greater importance in relation to urban planning. This is because city is a bigger entity than a rural settlement and the problems pertaining to urban areas are not only myriad but also complex and many of the problems may be insurmountable.

Urban areas may be more developed when compared to rural areas, but it should not be forgotten that there are wide disparities in development among the cities and towns. In order to get a clear picture with regard to urban scenario, it is needless to say that compilation of urban indicators has to be given due priority. Urban indicators will help to assess the quality of life in urban areas by revealing the position of various services and

facilities available in urban areas. The data pertaining to urban indicators will help to improve operational performance of services, to make inter-town comparisons and will go a long way in making appropriate physical and economic plans. In short, urban indicators will immensely help in evolving appropriate urban policies and programmes.

The NUO will ultimately be responsible for collection, compilation and storage of data pertaining to all the urban centers in the country and also work out urban indicators for all the towns and cities. The NUO will not be directly involved in collection of data at town level, but will get the necessary information feedback through the Local Urban Observatories, which would be set up by the State Governments.

The number of urban indicators that the UNCHS wants every country to work out is large. The areas and sectors covered are also many. In fact, each and every country may not be able to compile all the urban indicators as required, due to various reasons such as lack of resources, indifferent/non-cooperative attitude of people and unwillingness on the part of individuals/departments/organisations to make available information, lack of education and so on.

2. Summary of Pilot Studies of 12 towns (Phase I)-

The focus of Urban Indicators Programme is to collate and analyse data covering six key areas i.e. socio-economic development, infrastructure, transportation, environmental management, governance and housing. TCPO set up a Core Group and Working Group consisting of officers and staff drawn from various divisions for undertaking pilot studies. The questionnaire was designed in consultation with the Ministry, representative of NBO, representative of HSMI and circulated to all agencies identified for undertaking pilot studies.

In order to assess the extent of availability of data at town level and to know the various problems associated with collection of statistics for the purpose of working out urban indicators, TCPO conducted pilot studies covering 12 towns viz., Hyderabad and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh; Amritsar and Patiala in Punjab; Mysore and Mangalore in Karnataka; Faridabad and Sonapat in Haryana; Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu and Dehradun in Uttaranchal and Jaipur in Rajasthan. The findings and observations of the pilot studies are as follows:

1. Data pertaining to many variables are either not available at all or available only in raw form. Some of these variables are number of classrooms, floor areas of classrooms, health facilities provided by private sector, housing finance, employment in the informal sector, women-headed households, households below poverty line, city income, per capita income at city level, per capita expenditure, work trips, travel time, monthly expenditure on transport, housing stock in the private and unauthorized sectors, rental housing, actual number of slums and slum population, civic amenities provided in slums, solid waste generated, access to drinking water, water connections, duration of water supply, electricity-supply and losses, electricity charges, telecommunication data, access to sewerage, public toilets, noise pollution, air pollution etc.
2. Time-series data is not available in respect of many of the variables, as there is no system for collection of data for such variables periodically. For example, land use data is contained in the Master Plans prepared by either by the State Town and

Country Planning Departments or the Local Development Authorities. The Master Plan is a perspective plan prepared for a 20-year period (in some cases 10 years) and generally no updating is done during plan period and therefore there is difficulty in obtaining time series data. Moreover for land use, the years for which data is available is not the same for all the towns.

3. At present, many of the States compile statistics only at district level or at the most at taluka level and not at town level. Hence, for many of the variables, one can get aggregated data at district and taluka levels but not at town level.
4. Even in those states where town-level statistics are compiled, the variables for which town-level data are compiled are few in number.
5. Some of the data presented in the pilot studies are just estimates and not based on actual surveys. Such data may not be reliable. The methodology adopted for working out estimates may also be different from town to town. Hence, the estimates may not be comparable.
6. Sometimes, the authorities from which certain data have to be collected refuse to part with the data. In some cases, it was observed that the data was available in raw form in large files or registers but the authorities were neither willing to compile the data from these files and registers themselves nor ready to allow others to compile the data.
7. Definitions, classifications and concepts adopted differ from time to time within the same town or from town to town as a result of which the data becomes in comparable.

3. The Workshop

In order to have wider discussions and consultations on the Findings and Observations of the pilot studies conducted under Phase-I for the Urban Observatory Programme, TCPO organized a Workshop on National Urban Observatory on 4th July 2003 New Delhi. Invitees to the workshop consisted of State Urban Development Secretaries, Secretaries of Planning, Chief Town Planners / Directors of Town Planning of various states, academicians, and other experts in the field. List of participants is given at Annexure-II. The Workshop was structured in four Sessions. Two Technical Sessions of which one was related to completed pilot studies & other for On-going Pilot Studies followed the Inaugural Session. In the Concluding Session draft recommendations were presented. The Workshop Programme is given at Annexure-I).

4. Proceedings

4.1 Inaugural Session

The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri L.M.Mehta, Secretary (UEPA) and Shri Pankaj Jain, Jt. Secretary (H) was the Guest of Honour. Shri S.P. Gupta, Dy. Secretary (H) welcomed the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour and participants in the Workshop and Shri K.T. Gurumukhi, Chief Planner, TCPO introduced the theme of the Workshop. In his Introductory Address, Shri Gurumukhi stated that the National Urban Observatory (NUO) should be

integrated with the National Urban Information System Scheme being taken up during the 10th Plan and outlined the role of the TCPO in formulating the scheme. He also emphasized that adequate attention needs to be paid for collecting urban data so as to serve as a base for attribute data under NUIS.

Shri L.M. Mehta, Secretary (UEPA), in his Inaugural said that economic growth and urbanisation are inter-related. As economic development picks up, faster growth of towns and cities takes place. In 1991, India had 4615 urban settlements of which 23 were metropolises. The urban component of population accounted for 25.7%. In 2001, there were 5161 urban settlements of which 35 were metropolises and the urbanisation level was 27.8%. Rapid growth of urban areas poses problem for city planning. Growth outpacing planning and development efforts resulted into continuous deterioration in the quality of life particularly in large urban centers. This is reflected in excessive concentration of population, homelessness, poverty, unemployment, social problems, lack of access to basic services, environmental degradation, etc. These challenges may vary from place to place but it is necessary to identify local issues and address the same. To do so, systematic and periodic collation and analysis of both spatial and attribute data is required, which will facilitate effective decision support.

Shri Mehta referred to the Earth Summit (Rio, 1992), which took up various issues concerning 'Mankind' and 'Save the Earth'. The action programme of the Summit, called upon developing countries to initiate steps to achieve governance for sustainable development. Targets were set at five-year intervals. Habitat-II (Istanbul, 1996) which promoted the Urban Indicators Programme (UIP), seeks to adopt a partnership approach involving decision makers at Government level and stakeholders who have interest in urban development issues.

He highlighted the phased programme drawn up by TCPO after being declared as NUO consisting of development of questionnaire, taking up of case studies programme, regional seminars cum workshops, national workshop, undertaking capacity building and training, creating website, documentation of best practices and country report. Thus the emphasis of both NUO and LUOs is on consultative processes, taking up local themes and best practices.

Shri Mehta also mentioned that prior to the work undertaken by TCPO, the Deptt. of UEPA had brought out two reports for the special session of the UN General Assembly, covering among others the following towns: Guwhati, Indore, Jaipur, Ludhiana, Vijayawada, Chennai, Mumbai, Mysore, Patna and Bangalore. The Planning Commission is now of the view that all components related to spatial and attribute data be integrated in one scheme called National Urban Information System (NUIS) comprising of Urban Spatial Information System (USIS) and National Data Bank and Indicators (NDB&I). NDB&I will address NUO and the Indicators aspects.

Given that the ULBs would ultimately be responsible for plan making, implementation and enforcement on account of the 74th CAA, the aim of this programme would be to establish a successful network of Local Urban Observatories in each ULB so that data is collated and analyzed on a wide range of subjects to be used in plan making and related work. At present, urban data is not only scanty but also scattered and is generally aggregated at the district level. The pilot studies undertaken by TCPO reveal that it is imperative to devise a standardized format for data collection, ensure periodic updating, etc.

by the States at town level through the Planning and Statistics Departments to start with for aggregating data at State level for onward transmission to NUO / GUO.

Shri Pankaj Jain, Jt. Secretary (H), in his address said that today, we have the second largest urban system in the world. Unplanned and uncontrolled urban growth outpaced the planning and development efforts in urban areas resulting into deterioration of urban living environment. If the trends continue, the urbanization level may increase to 41 – 45% by 2021 with an urban population of 550 million. Major concentration of urban growth would continue to be in large and metropolitan cities. Urbanization can make a positive contribution to economic growth provided the economic base of the cities is strengthened, productivity is increased and health of cities is sustained for better living environment.

Urban Indicators Programme assumes greater importance to assess the conditions and health of urban centers in order to formulate effective urban policies and programmes. The programme envisages setting up a system of Urban Observatories at local level and National level to develop urban indicators by using partnership approach.

The qualitative Indicators required to be covered under the programme such as housing rights under shelter, urban violence under social development and eradication of poverty; disaster prevention and mitigation instruments under environmental management; Public – Private Partnership under economic development; level of decentralization, citizens' involvement in major planning decisions, transparency and accountability under governance and international cooperation also need to be covered fully in the pilot studies. Most of the pilot studies are based on secondary data thereby indicating gaps in database. Infact, a limited primary survey, short and quick surveys and certain guesstimates may also be used to collect and compile the required data in order to assess the picture comprehensively.

While undertaking these studies some sort of structured discussions with the actors for habitat development at local level such as public agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and people at large should also be held to observe the local conditions closely. Various reforms initiated at local level need to be consolidated for sustainability and wider application. The pilot studies should also indicate the effect of public policy initiatives taken at town level. All such issues should be considered in the on-going studies. Apart from standardized questionnaire extensive discussions and consultations at local level would help in assessing the ground situation clearly.

Shri Jain also said that as regards periodicity of data, no doubt, we have to take the reference years indicated by UNCHS but the existing system of data collection should be adjusted with the required periodicity. At local level, the agencies for collection and compilation of data required under Urban Indicators Programme may also be identified along with the mechanism for collection, compilation and consolidation of data.

Shri Jay B. Kshirsagar, TCP proposed a vote of thanks and expressed his gratitude to the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, other invitees, participants and experts.

4.2 Technical Session-I

Technical Session-I which was chaired by Shri Pankaj Jain, JS (H), had presentations by Prof. S. Arunachalam of School of Architecture and Planning, Chennai in respect of Villumpuram and Triuvanamalai, Prof. Dr. R.S. Sandhu of Guru Nanak Dev University,

Amritsar and Shri Amarendra Kishore of INTWOT, Delhi in respect of Amritsar & Patiala and Faridabad & Sonapat respectively. Shri Pankaj Jain in his opening remarks mentioned that it may not be possible to develop a uniform set of indicators for all the towns and cities as characteristics vary to a large extent. However, indicators are tools to judge the performance of a town or city. As most of the studies based on indicators rely on secondary data, information may or may not be authentic. He emphasized that authenticity of data is of paramount importance.

The presentations brought out a comparative analysis of the towns to the extent possible based on data collected for 23 UNCHS Indicators. The Consultants explained the framework of database and also highlighted problems in terms of accessibility to data and discussed its limitations.

After the presentations, participants discussed the NUO programme. Professor S.C. Gupta, Urban Development Consultant, Delhi was of the view that there should be clear cut differentiation between developed and undeveloped area and requested TCPO to circulate the questionnaire widely. Shri P.S. Uttarwar, Joint Director, DDA mentioned that the NUO Programme should give a wholesome picture of the town and there is a need to develop appropriate environmental indicators. Shri K.K. Kaul, Sr. Town Planner, PUDA, Chandigarh opined that instructions may be issued by the Ministry through State Governments to the District Administration to make data readily available. Dr. S.K. Kulshrestha, Urban and Regional Planning Consultant, Delhi stressed on the fact that there is a need for establish machinery to collect data on a continuous and sustained basis for urban centers.

4.3 Technical Session-II

During Technical-II chaired by CP, TCPO, Shri K. Nagasreenivas, STEM, Bangalore, Prof. Narayana Sastry, IDS, Mysore, Smt. May Mathew, GKDA, Kohi, Dr. S.S.A. Jafri, GIDS, Lucknow and Dr. V. Devadas, IIT, Roorkee made presentations for Gulbarga & Tumkur, Bidar and Davangere, Thrissur & Kunnampkulam, Moradabad & Bulandshahr and Ramnagar & Roorkee respectively. Consultants presented detailed analysis supported by strong database with regard to socio economic data and infrastructure of respective towns. For these towns also, most of the data was collected from secondary sources and some primary surveys were conducted. In most cases, time series data was not available as a result of which comparisons could not be drawn. In many cases, data was recorded poorly in the offices / agencies concerned and also not available in required form. Concluding the discussions Chief Planner, TCPO appreciated the efforts made by the Consultants and thanked the participants and invitees for their inputs in making the deliberations lively and meaningful.

4.4 Concluding Session

The concluding session was presided over by Shri D.P. Tiwari, IAS, Commissioner, Town Planning, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and Prof. B. Bhaskar Rao, was the Guest of Honour. Sh. K.T. Gurumukhi, Chief Planner, TCPO, Sh. J.B. Kshirsagar, TCP and Shri M.L. Chotani, TCP also shared their views. The Chief Planner, TCPO, presented the recommendations, which emerged after the daylong discussions in the workshop.

Prof. Bhasker Rao, while appreciating the work done by TCPO as well as other agencies suggested that NUO should be kept purely 'data base'. Later on it can be converted into 'information base' Professionalism would play very important role in the success of this NUO Project.

During the discussion it emerged that the foremost requirement is to adopt a standardized questionnaire for collection of data. This calls for inter-action with the States and Union Territories. This standardized questionnaire needs to be exhaustive so that all the variables for which data need to be collected are covered. Similarly data collected at one point of time becomes the base for the future. Therefore, the definitions and concepts adopted in the first instance should also be followed subsequently. Uniform definitions for all the variables need to be adopted throughout the country so that the final town-wise data generated is comparable. The methodology for making estimates has to be same. Legislation needs to be enacted making it obligatory on the part of States and Union Territories to establish Local Observatories at town level/district level to collect compile and store data as per the standardized format.

Shri Tiwari, in his concluding remarks said that it was a very thought-provoking Workshop. He appreciated the manner in which presentations were made and congratulated the participants for their work. He congratulated the Chief Planner TCPO and his officers for organizing the Workshop and suggested that TCPO should also arrange such Workshops / Seminars exclusively for State Directors of Municipal Bodies on a decentralized basis.

During this session it was also emphasized that all the Local Observatories and the National Observatory have to be interlinked with computer network for speedy exchange of data. As the Observatories are expected to play a crucial role in policy-making at government levels through furnishing the necessary data, they have to be directly under the administrative control of Chief Secretaries of States. The Observatories have to depend on various government departments for collecting the required data. If the various government departments at state level and central level do not provide necessary cooperation and support, the Observatories may fail to perform the role for which they are established. The Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation which has been identified to act as NUO, cannot perform the role of NUO with its limited staff. The NUO has to be manned mainly by Statisticians and Economists and would require dedicated staff to deal with the whole country at national level. Hence, NUO itself has to be a separate entity and TCPO can give secondary support.

Shri M.L. Chotani, TCP thanked all the participants and the organizing team members for their co-operation in making the Workshop a success.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the presentations made and the deliberations and views of participants, the following recommendations emerged:

- I. Questionnaire developed for the First & Second Phase Pilot Studies should be further modified / amended and made more comprehensive to collect information taking into consideration Urban Indicators developed by various other National

and International Agencies. Since there is heterogeneity in the definitions it is essential to define the concepts and terms on which data is to be collected.

- II. Data collected under the NUO Studies should be based on specific objectives to serve a variety of needs.
- III. There should be comparison of data between same size/class of urban centres. There should be a standard unit of measurement for collection and presentation of data to enable comparative analysis.
- IV. The data collecting agencies should be identified at various levels and networking of all such agencies should be developed so as to have information flow on a continuous basis.
- V. At present, every State and Union Territory has a Planning and Statistics Department to collect and compile statistical data. However, these departments compile data only at State and District levels. Only in some States, data is compiled at town-level and that too only for a few variables. Till the entire infrastructure for collecting the data required for generating various urban indicators is established in the form of Local Urban Observatories (LUOs), the existing Statistics Departments may compile town-level data also. At district and local levels, this department should be fully involved in this programme and it needs to be strengthened to collect the requisite data on Urban Indicators as a part of existing data collection system.
- VI. Data on various Urban Indicators should be presented in GIS format so that it could be transferred or imported at various levels.
- VII. Most of the Pilot Studies are based on secondary data only. There are few indicators, which cannot be covered from the secondary sources; therefore the studies should also be supported by primary surveys and other techniques wherever necessary for wider coverage of indicators.
- VIII. It is essential to determine the periodicity of the information for different urban indicators for consistency and uniformity so as to determine the change in urban scenario periodically. Also, the periodicity of data collection cannot be same for all variables, for obvious reasons, one of which is financial constraints. Generation of such data, which requires primary surveys, like demographic data, cannot be compiled annually. If such data is required for each and every year, only estimates can be made.
- IX. Adequacy and inadequacy of services and utilities required on the basis of urban indicators should be seen from the point of view of standards of such services and utilities in specific size/ class of town.
- X. Town level composite urban index should be worked out, giving due weightage to each of the indicators to facilitate comparison.
- XI. As the Planning Commission now of the view that all aspects related to spatial & attribute data be covered under National Urban Information System (NUIS) scheme, the State Town Planning Departments, which have the necessary

resources in terms of manpower for data collection, may be designated as nodal agencies for the purposes of NUO in the first instance under NUIS after which the work may be transferred to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which will function as Local Urban Observatories (LUOs).

- XII. LUOs may be set up in phases with priority being given to 'Metropolitan Centers' and 'Class-I' cities of respective states.
- XIII. Finance is the crucial input for establishing Observatories at various levels. The Central Government has to give the necessary financial assistance to the States and Union Territories to set up Local Observatories. The Observatories would also be needed to be manned by highly skilled, competent and well-qualified computer literate staff at Central and Local level.

WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL URBAN OBSERVATORY4th July, 2003, India Habitat Center, Auditorium, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.**ORDER OF THE DAY**

Registration
(1000-1100Hrs.)

Auditorium, IHC

Inaugural Session
(1100-1130 Hrs.)

Chief Guest: Shri L.M. Mehta, Secretary(UEPA)
Guest of Honour : Shri Pankaj Jain, Jt. Secretary (H)
Welcome by Shri S.P. Gupta, Dy. Secretary (H)
Introduction to the Workshop by Shri K.T.Gurumukhi, CP, TCPO
Inaugural Address by the Chief Guest
Vote of Thanks by TCP, TCPO

Tea (1130-1145Hrs.)

Technical Session I
(1145-1330 Hrs.)

Chairman: Shri Pankaj Jain, Jt. Secretary (H)
Presentation on NUO by TCP, TCPO
Presentation of Pilot Studies by
Prof. S. Arunachalam, SAP, Chennai (Villupuram & Tiruvannamalai)
Prof.Dr. R.S. Sandhu, GNDU, Amritsar (Amritsar & Patalia)
Shri Amaradendra Kishore, INTWOT, Delhi (Faridabad & Sonapat)
Sharing of experiences by Participants

Lunch (1330-1415 Hrs.)

Technical Session II
(1415-1600 Hrs.)

Chairman: Shri K.T.Gurumukhi, CP, TCPO
Brief on on-going Pilot Studies by
Shri K.Nagasreenivas,STEM, Bangalore(Tumkur & Gulbarga)
Prof. N.N. Sastry, IDS, Mysore (Bidar & Davangere)
Smt. May Mathew, GKDA, Kochi (Thrissur & Kunnamkulam)
Dr. S.S.A. Jafri, GIDS, Lucknow (Moradabad & Bulandsahr)
Dr. V. Devdas, IIT, Roorkee (Ramnagar & Roorkee)
Sharing of experiences by Participants

Concluding Session
(1600-1645 Hrs.)

Chief Guest : Shri D.P. Tiwari, Commissioner, Town Planning, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
Guest of Honour: Prof. Bhaskar Rao, Executive Director, STEM
Welcome by TCP, TCPO
Presentation of Major Recommendations of the Workshop by Shri K.T. Gurumukhi, CP, TCPO
Address by the Chief Guest / Guest of Honour
Vote of Thanks by Shri M.L. Chotani, TCP, TCPO.

Tea (1645-1715Hrs.)

List of the Participants in the Workshop-

(A) Ministry of UD & PA

- 1 Shri L.M.Mehta
Secretary (UEPA)
- 2 Shri Pankaj Jain
Jt. Secretary (H)
- 3 Shri S.P.Gupta
Dy Secretary (H)
- 4 Shri Hazari Lal
L & D O
- 5 Shri N. Namasivayam
Dy Secretary
- 6 Shri Shyam Kapoor,
Dy. Secretary(NSDP),Min of
UD&PA
- 7 Shri R.P. Thaldi,
Dy Secretary
- 8 Shri Gautam Kumar Chakraborty,
Asstt. Legal Adviser & Deputy
Director of Estates
- 9 Shri S.N. Gupta,
Under Secretary.
- 10 Shri Paramjit Singh,
Under Secretary
- 11 Shri J.S. Dua,
Under Secretary
- 12 Shri D.K. Goel,
Under Secretary.
- 13 Shri R.C. Nayak,
Under Secretary
- 14 Shri Yash P. Jokhani,
Under Secretary
- 15 Shri Amit Mukherjee,
AO.
- 16 Shri Vinod Kumar,
AS (T), DS.
- 17 Shri L.R. Gupta,
Under Secretary
- 18 Shri M.N.Mathur,
Economic Adviser

Secretaries of UD/Plg.

- 19 Shri. Chander Singh,Principal Secretary,
Finance & Planning,Haryana,
Chandigarh.
- 20 Shri. D.P. Tiwari,
IAS,Commissioner,Town
Planning,Govt. of MP, Bhopal
- 21 Shri. D.U.S. Yadav,Secretariat, Urban
Development,GNCTD, New Delhi.

- 22 Shri. Hage Kojeen, IAS,Secretary
(UD),Itanagar.

Directors/CTP of Town Plg.

- 23 Shri. A.K. Jain,Commissioner
(Plg.),DDA, New Delhi.
- 24 Shri. B.B. Rattan, Chief Town Planner,
Uttaranchal,Dehradun.
- 25 Shri. K.K. Kaul,Sr. Town Planner,Punjab
Urban Dev. Authority, Chandigarh.
- 26 Shri. M.M. Mewada,Chief Town
Planner,Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar.
- 27 Shri. Seet Singh,Sr. Town Planner,
Patiala.
- 28 Shri. V.M. Hedge,Director of Town
Planning,Karnataka, Bangalore.
- 29 Shri. V.M. Kinhikar,Director of Town
Planning,Pune, Maharashtra

Consultants

- 30 Amarendra Kishore,Executive
Director,INTWOT,New Delhi.
- 31 Shri. K. Nagasreenivas,Urban
Engineer,STEM, Bangalore
- 32 Smt. May Mathew,Town
Planner,Greater Kochi
Development Authority, Kochi
- 33 Dr. R.S. Sandhu,Prof.,Department of
Sociology,GNDU, Amritsar.
- 34 Prof. S. Arunachalam,SAP, Chennai.
- 35 Prof. S.C. Gupta,Urban Development
Consultant,New Delhi.
- 36 Shri. S.P.Jakhanwal,Former VC,
DDA,New Delhi.
- 37 Dr. S.S. A. Jafri,Prof. Giri Institute of
Dev. Studies, Lucknow.
- 38 Dr. V. Devadas,Asstt. Professor,Dept.
of Arch & Planning,IIT, Roorkee.
- 39 Prof. N. Narayana Sastry,Prof. of Urban
Planning,Mysore
University,Mysore.

Academicians

- 40 Prof. A.K. Maitra,Director,SPA,
New Delhi.
- 41 Prof. E.F.N. Ribeiro, Director, AMDA,
New Delhi.

- 42 Prof. Jamal H. Ansari, Prof. of Planning, SPA, New Delhi
- 51 Prof. K. Kapadia, Prof. And Head Department of Urban Planning, SPA, New Delhi.
- 43 Prof. M.R. Kulkarni, Professor Urban Development, NIPA, Gurgaon.
- 44 Dr. Mahavir, Physical Planning, SPA, New Delhi
- 45 Dr. S.K. Kulshrestha, Architect Planner, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi.
- 46 Prof. Surinder Suneja, Professor & Head, Landscape Arch., SPA, New Delhi
- 47 Prof. T.M. Vinod Kumar, Professor, SPA, New Delhi.
- 48 Dr. V.K. Tiwari, Director, NIUA, New Delhi.

Other Invitees

- 49 Shri. A.D. Biwas, Dy. Town Planner., MCD, New Delhi
- 50 Smt. A.K. Gupta, Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 51 Shri. A.K. Manna, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 52 Shri. A.N. Devikar, Sr. Architect, CPWD, New Delhi.
- 53 Shri. Akram Javed, Research Associate, TERI, New Delhi.
- 54 Shri. Amir Ali Khan, SRO, NCDM/IIPA, New Delhi.
- 55 Shri. Amit Das, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 56 Shri. Anil Barai, Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 57 Smt. Anju Agarwal, Asst. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 58 Smt. Archana Mahapatra, Jt. Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 59 Shri. Arup Roy Choudhary, CMD / NBCC, New Delhi.
- 60 Shri. Ashok Malik, Architect, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 61 Shri. B.S. Sokhi, Head, Human Settlement Analysis Group, Dehradun.
- 62 Shri. Balbir Verma, President, IIA, New Delhi.
- 63 Shri. D.D. Bakde, Sr. Architect, CPWD, New Delhi.
- 64 Shri. D.K. Saluja, Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 65 Shri. H. Bedi, Asstt. Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.

- 66 Shri. H.R. Suri, Past President, ITPI, New Delhi.
- 67 Shri. H.S. Dhillon, Jt. Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 68 Shri. H.S. Dogra, Chief Engineer, CPWD, New Delhi.
- 69 Shri. Inder Mohan, Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 70 Prof. J. Krishnamurthy, Scientist, ISRO, Bangalore.
- 71 Shri. J.S. Sodhi, Jt. Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 72 Shri. K.L. Sabharwal, Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 73 Shri. K.M. Sexana, Asstt. Director (Plg.) DDA, New Delhi.
- 74 Shri. Kuldeep Raj, Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 75 Smt. Manorama Sharma, Mayor, Dehradun.
- 76 Dr. Meena Gupta, Director, IHBAS, New Delhi.
- 77 Shri. N.K. Agrawal, Addl. Commissioner (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 78 Shri. N.K. Chakraborty, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 79 Shri. P. Dinesh, Dy. Town Planner, MCD, New Delhi.
- 80 Dr. P. Jaypal, Dy. Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi.
- 81 Shri. P.M. Parate, Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 82 Shri. P.M. Tripathi, ED (HR), HUDCO, New Delhi.
- 83 Shri. P.S. Uttarwar, Jt. Dir (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 84 Shri. P.V. Mahashabdey, Director (Planning) MPPR, DDA, New Delhi.
- 85 Shri. Partha Dhar, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 86 Shri. Pramod Behera, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 87 Dr. R. Chandrashekhar, Sr. Architect, DGHS, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 88 Shri. R.B. Arya, Dy. Director (Survey), DDA, New Delhi.
- 89 Shri. Rajiv Mishra, Reader, Sir JJ College of Architecture, Mumbai
- 90 Shri. S. Majumdar, Chief Architect, DGHS, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 91 Shri. S.B. Khodankar, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.

- 92 Shri. S.K. Rohilla, A.D. (Tech.), NCR, New Delhi.
- 93 Shri. S.K. Sinha, E.D., HUDCO, New Delhi.
- 94 Shri. Sanjay P. Pathak, Jt. Director (Plg.), DDA, New Delhi.
- 95 Shri. Shashi Kant, Jt. Director, DDA, New Delhi.
- 96 Dr. Tej Bahadur Singh, Addl. Prof., Institute of Human Behaviour, New Delhi.
- 97 Shri. Uday Raj, Sr. Engineer 'SF', ISRO, Bangalore.
- 98 Dr. V. Ragavaswamy, Group Head, NRSA, Hyderabad.
- 99 Dr. V.N. Patkar, OR Specialist, MMRDA, Mumbai.
- 100 Dr. Veena Sharma, Dehradun.
- 101 Shri. Vinod Kumar, Asstt. Secretary, Delhi Urban Art Commission, IHC, New Delhi.

TCPO

- 102 Shri. K.T. Gurumukhi, CP
- 103 Shri. J. S. Negi, IP
- 104 Shri. J.B. Kshirsagar, TCP
- 105 Shri. J. Premnath Singh, TCP.
- 106 Shri. M.L. Chotani, TCP
- 107 Shri. Y. Ramesh, Assoc. TCP
- 108 Shri. Udit Ratna, Assoc. TCP

- 109 Shri. N.K. Dhiran, Assoc. TCP
- 110 Shri. P.K. Dhuria, Assoc. TCP
- 111 Shri. R. Srinivas, Assoc. TCP
- 112 Shri. R. Murlidhar Naik, Assoc. TCP
- 113 Shri. Devendra Bhandari, Assoc. TCP
- 114 Shri. S.K. Raut, Assoc. TCP
- 115 Dr. K. Mahant, SRO
- 116 Shri. B.K. Bharti, SRO.
- 117 Dr. Santosh Vidyadharan, SRO
- 118 Shri. A. K. Rathore, Assoc. Architect
- 119 Shri. P.C. Bhardwaj, P.H.E.
- 120 Shri. Monis Khan, Asstt. TCP.
- 121 Shri. J.K. Kapoor, Asstt. TCP
- 122 Shri. Pawan Kumar, Asstt. TCP
- 123 Ms. Abha Aggarwal, Asstt. TCP
- 124 Ms. Promila Bhalla, Asstt. TCP
- 125 Shri. H.L. Poddar, R.O
- 126 Shri. R.B. Gupta, R.O
- 127 Smt. Nilima Verma, R.O
- 128 Shri. R.S. Batra, R.O
- 129 Ms. Omvati Garg, RO
- 130 Shri. K.B. Singh, A.O.
- 131 Shri. P.K. Mishra, Hindi Officer