



**Three-Day Seminar on**

# **Spatial Planning Processes**

**October 25-27, 2018**



## **Contacts and Queries**

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### **Organisor**

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## **ABOUT THE SEMINAR**

Planning and design of human settlements have always been the conscious manifestations of man's creative urges to suit the prevailing geo-political environs of those times. Livability requirements, habitat life-style, availability of resources and governance mechanism have, through the ages, remained the core factors responsible in determining the planning processes followed in different regions. Accordingly, changes in historical, natural, socio-cultural, economic, political, administrative and technological conditions have kept these processes dynamic in their nature and mechanism. Harappa and Mohenjo Daro are examples of ancient planned human civilizations, demonstrating spatial planning paradigms that led to their genesis and continue to serve as guiding beacons to contemporary and evolving planning processes. Similarly, lessons from medieval and renaissance settlements represent the approaches still considered worthy of emulation in the planning and development paradigms of today. Their internalization with the planning and development of contemporary human settlements is the reflection of innovative conservation and physical practices being followed in spatial planning discipline towards achieving higher quality of life aspirations in human settlements. While the present day rural settlements, the suppliers of agricultural and allied products, manpower, natural resources and rich environment, are witnessing grave sustainability concerns relating to their habitat and economy, the urban settlements are facing diverse challenges owing to rapid urbanization and unprecedented out migrations from the rural heartlands. As such, the spatial planners are faced with the herculean task of evolving and shaping the spatial planning processes to eradicate lopsided growth and achieve balanced urban and regional development. Being the magnets of economy, infrastructure and polity, urban settlements especially the bigger cities have been experiencing severe challenges that necessitates appropriate planning interventions in order to upgrade livability for all its inhabitants. Similarly, continued efforts are necessary to bring in self-sustainability in the rural settlements by generating economy and infrastructure within them. The Union, State and Local governments through policies, programmes, missions and legislative frameworks are making painstaking efforts to bring in urban-rural continuum and achieve the sustainable development goals propounded by the United Nations as the '2030 Agenda. Advanced techniques, technologies and information systems are being sought after to deal with the urban and regional challenges by resorting to solutions that are reflective of the evolving and futuristic paradigms in urban and regional planning. The seminar focuses on introspection and retrospection of spatial planning practices in general and India in particular to showcase following agenda

1. Urban, rural and regional issues and challenges
2. Sustainable development goals, policies, programmes and practices
3. Rural and regional planning processes
4. Spatial planning processes in different regions of India

## **AMRITSAR: THE HOLY CITY**

Founded by the Fourth Guru of Sikhs Sh. Ram Dass Ji and internationally popular for Golden Temple, more than four centuries old Amritsar is known as the **Holy City**. The metropolis is inhabited by about 1,8 million souls. It is an important regional market centre for many products, which carries the status of District Headquarter. Located just 27 kms. from international border, it is the centre for India's border security. Tourist places such as Golden Temple, Durgiana Mandir, Ram Tirath, Jallianwala Bagh, Wagha Border, Gobindgarh Fort, War Memorial, etc. have made the



city an internationally known destination where one lakh tourists visit each day. The city presents reflections of medieval, renaissance, British, Mughals, Sikh and modern art and architectural styles in its developments. The city is well connected by highways, railways and airways, making it one of the most accessible places in the nation. The cuisine and textile of the city is famous across the globe. Average temperature of the city remains at about 30° in October end.

## **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, GNDU**

HRDC, GNDU, Amritsar was established in 1988 following introduction of scheme by UGC in 1987. Since its inception, it has been attracting teachers/professionals from all over India and academic community of GNDU shares its ideas and knowledge. The Centre has achieved high standards of excellence in its working by adopting high pedagogical tools, quality infrastructure, constant flow of information and knowledge and the latest developments around the globe.

### **Important Information**

- Regular faculty & research scholars are eligible
- Online registration at <http://www.hrdcgndu.org/>
- No delegation fee
- Tavel allowance as per UGC norms
- Twin sharing accommodation @ Rs. 150/- /day
- Only tea & lunch shall be arranged by the organisers