

- Sponsored : Rs. 7500/-
- Non-sponsored : Rs. 5000/-
- ITPI Member : Rs. 2500/-
- For each accompanying family member add Rs.2000/-
- All the above rates are exclusive of GST@18% (ITPI GST No:07AAACI1624B1ZA)

- Sponsored : Rs. 500/-
- Non-sponsored : Rs. 250/-
- ITPI Member : Nil
- For spot registration only digital payment or draft will be accepted.
- Registration fee once paid will not be refunded.
- Registration can be done on ITPI website : www.itpi.org.in

- For Accommodation Contact identified hotels directly. Use Code “NTPC73” while booking.
- Details of identified hotels for delegates:
 - O by Tamara, 0471 710 0111, 97784 14218 Rs.6500 /- for Single; Rs.7500/- for Double (+ tax) reservations@obytamara.com
 - Gokulam Grand, 97788 00355 Rs.4750/- for Single; Rs.5500/- for Double (+ tax) sm.tvn@gokulamhotels.com
 - Karthika Park, Phone: +91 81370 33636 Rs.4250/- for Single; Rs.4950/- for Double (+ tax) reservation@hotelkarthikapark.com
 - Ginger, Phone: 0471 6663333, 8089766593 Rs.2700/- for Single; Rs.3300/- for Double (+ tax) sales.trivandrum@gingerhotels.com

1	Gold Cosponsor	Rs. 5.00 lakh	A4 size full page colored advertisement, three free delegates, one standee at the venue and logo on the back drop of main event.
2	Silver Cosponsor	Rs. 3.00 lakh	A4 size full page colored advertisement, two free delegates, one standee at the venue and logo on the back drop of main event.
3	Bronze Cosponsor	Rs. 2.00 lakh	A4 size full page colored advertisement, one free delegates, one standee at the venue and logo on the back drop of main event.
4	Sponsor for Delegate Material	Rs. 4.00 lakh	A4 size half page colored advertisement, two free delegates, one standee at the venue and logo on the delegate bags (350 approx.)



- Intelligent, Digital Spatial Planning and Governance

- Techno-Urbanism

Municipal Fiscal Health

Blue-Green Economy Resilient Future

Local Democracy and Spatial Planning in Kerala

- Field Visit of project sites



Coastal Road, Kappil



Technopark



Napier Museum

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Organised By



Intelligent, Digital Spatial Planning and Governance



Smart City Planning

The World is actively adopting technologically driven innovations in planning. Technological advancements have transformed the planning process, making it more efficient, data-driven, and citizen-centric. The use of Technological Integration like Geospatial Technologies, Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Collaborative Tools like Cloud-Based Platforms, Virtual and Augmented Reality, Sustainable Practices, flexible and adaptive planning etc. has a crucial role to play in India’s futuristic advancement. The National Urban Information System (NUIS) High Resolution Data acquisition method in this regard. Further under JNNURM, Smart City Mission, AMRUT 1.0 and AMRUT 2.0 various new approaches are being initiated by Government of India for technologically driven Planning. While innovation in planning in India brings many benefits, it also comes with its own set of challenges and drawbacks. Balancing technological advancement with social, economic, and environmental considerations will be crucial for successful and sustainable planning innovations. This could improve the performance of the urban areas to provide granular information to avail better services and thus provide better services to the citizens. The proper management of urban areas calls for accurate and vital spatial information to be available to city administrators/ managers on a regular basis. This calls for spatial governance, which has been globally accepted as one of the key components in shaping the cities/ towns and regions through policies, plans and strategies. Data in the urban areas are so scattered and requires consolidation and dynamic updation. This could improve the performance of the urban areas to provide granular information to avail better services and thus being provide better services to the citizens. Urban observatory is an area where there is a lot of innovation is taking place and we need to improve our skills to structure and make innovations.



Smart City Challenges

The gap between urban and rural areas in terms of digital access and infrastructure are limiting the effectiveness of smart cities. Ensuring inclusive access to digital services is essential. The increased use of digital technologies raises concerns about data privacy and cybersecurity. Implementing robust security measures and protecting citizen data are critical. Standardizing protocols and ensuring compatibility across different technologies are important for successful implementation. The high cost of implementing and maintaining smart technologies can be a barrier. Securing funding and ensuring efficient use of resources are crucial for the sustainability of smart city projects. Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Data Analytics, Virtual and Augmented Reality, Blockchain, Geographical Information System, Collaborative Platforms Citizen Engagement, Simulation modelling & Visualization etc. are some of the Digital initiatives which needs Digital planning in India involves integrating digital technologies and tools into the planning processes across various sectors. This transformation aims to enhance efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness in areas such as urban development, infrastructure, governance, and resource management.



Urban Finance and Creative Economy

Urban finance and the creative economy play crucial roles in enhancing the vibrancy and sustainability of local bodies. By actively supporting and integrating the creative economy, local bodies can drive economic growth, foster community engagement, and enhance the quality of life for residents. Leveraging creative industries can transform urban spaces, stimulate local business development, and build a vibrant, resilient community.



Urban finance is a crucial aspect of urban planning and economic strategies to support and sustain urban development. Effective urban finance is integral to successful urban planning, ensuring that cities can fund and sustain development projects, maintain infrastructure, and provide services. By aligning financial strategies with planning goals, local bodies can enhance their ability to meet community needs, support economic growth, and build resilient, vibrant urban environments.

Climate Resilience in Urban Planning

Climate resilience is crucial for vulnerable cities, communities, and ecosystems to cope with the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related disasters. Climate resilience in India is a critical focus area due to the country’s vulnerability to various climate-related challenges, including extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and shifting monsoon patterns. Building climate resilience involves adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change while enhancing the capacity of communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems to withstand and recover from climate-related stresses. Building climate resilience in India involves a multi-faceted approach that integrates policy development, infrastructure improvement, community engagement, and innovation. By addressing the diverse impacts of climate change through comprehensive strategies and collaborative efforts, the vulnerable cities in India aims to enhance its resilience and sustainability in the face of growing climate challenges. Likewise, Environmental sustainability involves a combination of policy measures, technological advancements, and community engagement to address the country’s unique environmental challenges. By focusing on renewable energy, water conservation, waste management, and sustainable planning approaches, the vulnerable cities aim to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship, ensuring a healthier and more sustainable future for its population.



Local Self-Government in Kerala

Kerala, the first Indian state to implement the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India, devolved power to local self-government institutions, to empower them to take a greater role in decision-making and administration at the grassroots level. Decentralized planning in Kerala is a notable example of how local governance can play a crucial role in development. Local democracy influences the spatial development of both urban and rural areas and thus making it an important to look in detail the importance of spatial planning in development of both urban and rural areas. The decentralized approach has led to improvements in local infrastructure, better delivery of services, and enhanced community participation in governance. Its diverse and unique geography with coastal land, midland and hilly area and its tropical climate characterized by high humidity and substantial rainfall, makes it significantly susceptible to natural disasters like flooding, landslides, cyclones, coastal erosion etc. Climate Resilience and Developing a Risk Culture are of prime importance to the State, where decentralised planning can play a pivotal role through its technologically driven innovations to mitigate/manage the ill effects of this disasters, create preparedness and make it climate resilient.



ITPI and its Digital Initiatives



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Thiruvananthapuram

An exhibition on the theme “Intelligent, Digital Spatial Planning and Governance” is being organised during the Conference at O by Tamara. It would provide various stakeholders an opportunity to advance their business and contribute to the development of intelligent and digital spatial planning and governance. In order to book space in the exhibition and to secure other details, please contact Smt. Oormila Raj Mobile No. 9074260258 and Dr. Priyanjali Prabhakaran Mobile No. 94977 75694.

Technical Paper Submission

Technical Papers are invited on the main theme and sub-themes not exceeding 3000 words. The papers may be submitted in MS-Word format on the website of ITPI <https://itpi.org.in/73ntcp/paper-submission> by 30th November, 2024, 17:00 hrs. Any further queries can be mailed at 73ntcpconference@gmail.com. ITPI reserves the right to accept, edit or reject any of the Technical Paper without assigning any reason.

Thiruvananthapuram District

Thiruvananthapuram, formerly known as Trivandrum, is the southernmost district of Kerala State and is the capital of the “God’s own Country”. The place gets its name from the word, ‘Thiru-Anantha-Puram’ which means “The town of Lord ANANTHA”, the abode of the sacred Serpent “Anantha”, upon whose coils reclines Lord Vishnu who is the deity of the royal family of the erstwhile Travancore State.

Thiruvananthapuram is unsurpassed in Kerala for its luxuriant vegetation and grandeur of its scenery. Mahatma Gandhi crowned it with the title of “Evergreen city of India”. Historical records show that Trivandrum was an important town in the kingdom of Vanad during the 14th century A.D. Being the seat of Sree Padmanabha, the family deity of the Venad Kings, Trivandrum enjoyed a special status within the Venad Kingdom. During the 18th Century, Thiru-Ananthapuram became the capital of Travancore (Venad) when the capital was shifted from Padmanabhapuram by Maharaja Ramavarma (1758-1798) popularly known as Dharma Raja. Trivandrum attained the status of a City Corporation as early as in 1940. Trivandrum was retained as capital of the Travancore - Cochin State in 1948 and later the capital of Kerala State in 1956 after State reorgainsation.

Thiruvananthapuram, a major IT hub in Kerala, witnessed a significant milestone with the establishment of Technopark, India’s first IT park, in 1995. It is also a notable academic and research hub. It is distinguished by its British colonial architecture and many art galleries. Rich in cultural heritage, Thiruvananthapuram has served as the capital to the area in pre colonial period, colonial period and post colonial period, which has enhanced the character of the town as an administrative, educational and cultural centre.



Kazhakkootam



ISRO, Thumba