



INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS INDIA

4-A, Ring Road, IP Estate, New Delhi- 110002

75 NTCP

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

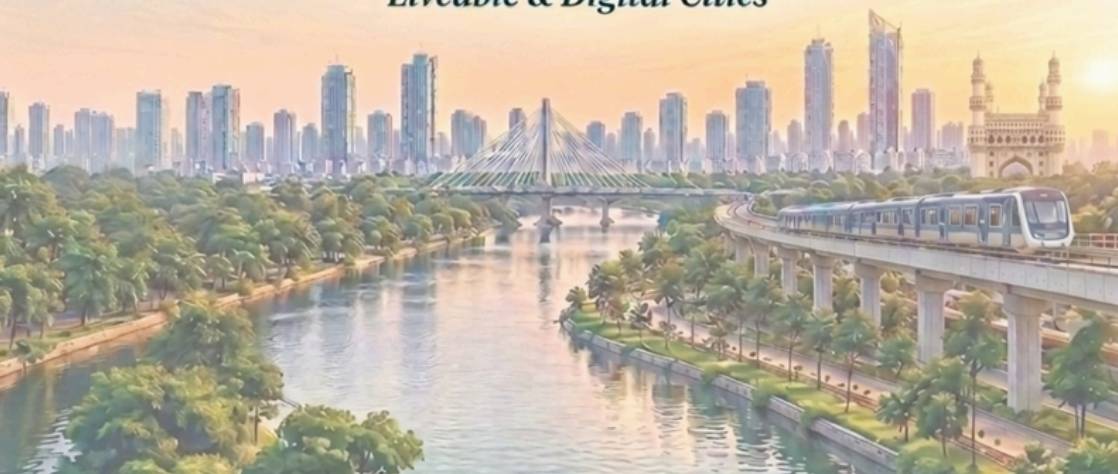
Dates: February 11-13, 2027

📍 Hyderabad International Convention Centre,
Hyderabad, India

THEME

ENVISIONING URBAN DEVELOPMENT-2047

*Towards Productive, Inclusive, Resilient,
Liveable & Digital Cities*



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Institute of Town Planners India (ITPI)

Institute of Town Planners India (ITPI); established in 1951, is committed to promote dynamic, inclusive and integrated town and country planning practice, education, research and institutional mechanism for vibrant, sustainable and resilient spatio-economic development of towns, cities and regions. The Institute has over 11,000 qualified planners as its Associate and Fellow members. It has 24 Regional Chapters located in different States of India and 9 Centres located at major cities. All Regional Chapters and Centres act as catalysts to promote the aims and objectives of ITPI within their jurisdiction. Apart from holding Annual National Town and Country Planners Conferences (NTCP) on themes of topical interest, ITPI organises Zonal Conferences through its Regional Chapters on regular basis in addition to Seminars/Workshops and Capacity Building Programmes in Regional Chapters. It publishes its quarterly newsletters and journals for outreach.

ITPI is committed to advancing and strengthening SPATIAL planning by promoting and maintaining high standards of town and country planning education. The Institute safeguards the professional interests of those engaged in planning education and practice. ITPI has approved 134 planning schools/ Institute/ Universities for the purpose of making their students eligible for its membership.

ITPI is the second-largest national planning institute among Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), and is a member of Planning Committees of BRICS countries. It has Partnership with International Institutes such as Hong Kong Institute of Planners (HKIP), Hong Kong, Regional and Urban Planner's Society of Nepal (RUPSON), Nepal, and national organizations such as World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-India), National Institute of Disaster Management (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India), Institute of Urban Transport (IUT), Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Institute of Valuers (IOV), Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), and National Economic Forum (NEF).



About the Conference

Urban India currently houses around 487 million people (35% of the population) and is projected to surge to 876 million (52.8%) by 2050. Cities already generate over 60% of India's GDP, a figure expected to climb past 70% as urbanization accelerates. Viksit Bharat 2047 (to commemorate 100 years of India's Independence) envisions transforming India's urban centers into dynamic, sustainable, and empowered economic growth hubs capable of supporting a \$30-trillion developed economy. India's spatial planning too is catching up with this digital revolution that are impacting Cities and regions. To envision urban India beyond 2047, it is important to make India's future cities 'productive', livable, resilient, digital integration with spatial planning, energy efficient to boost the city economy, and to build the futuristic infrastructure with sustainable finance. The 75th NTCP international conference will address the urgent need for making our cities livable, productive, sustainable and resilient.

Main Themes: Envisioning Urban Development-2047

Sub-Themes

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) Productive Cities | 5) Energy and Infrastructure |
| 2) Digital Cities | 6) Riverfront Development & Rejuvenation |
| 3) Livable Cities | 7) Gender Sensitive Planning |
| 4) Resilient Cities | 8) Youth in Planning |

Exhibition

An Exhibition showcasing the innovative projects in urban development across India by the public sector organizations, academic institutions, non-government organizations, and private practicing firms will be organised for the days of the conference.



Hyderabad City

Hyderabad, the capital of Telangana, is one of India's fastest-growing metropolitan economies and a major hub for global business, technology and innovation. With an urban population of over 1.3 crore, it has evolved from its historic identity as the "City of Pearls" into a leading centre for Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, Aerospace and Defence. It is a key contributor to Telangana's economy and continues to attract significant national and international investment.

The city's modern economic landscape is anchored by HITEC City and Cyberabad, which host major global technology companies and over 500 Global Capability Centres. Genome Valley, India's first organised life sciences cluster, has further strengthened Hyderabad's position in pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and vaccine manufacturing. Robust infrastructure, proactive governance and institutions support its growing knowledge-based economy. At the same time, Hyderabad retains a distinctive cultural identity shaped by its 400-year-old heritage. Landmarks such as Charminar, Golconda Fort, Chowmahalla Palace and Falaknuma Palace reflect its rich architectural legacy, while its culinary traditions, including Hyderabadi Biryani and Haleem, have earned it global recognition as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy.

With Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad Metro Rail, the Outer Ring Road and extensive green initiatives, the city continues to strengthen its urban infrastructure and liveability. The Telangana Government's Hyderabad Rising initiative focus on positioning the city among the world's leading cities for liveability, sustainability and economic growth, with ambitions for net-zero development and a city GDP exceeding \$600 billion. Major initiatives such as Bharat Future City, the Regional Ring Road and Musi Riverfront Rejuvenation are expected to shape Hyderabad's next phase of urban expansion, reinforcing its role as a globally competitive, culturally vibrant and future-ready metropolitan city. Hyderabad has pleasant weather all over the year except for summer from March to June. In the February month, the temperature varies between 25° C to 30° C.



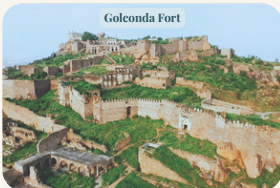
Charminar



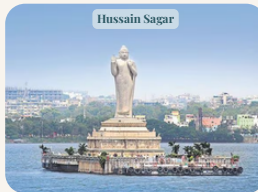
Statue of Equality



HITEC City



Golconda Fort



Hussain Sagar



Ramoji

Venue: Hyderabad International Convention Centre

First-of-its-kind in South Asia, Hyderabad International Convention Centre (HICC) is a purpose-built, state-of-the-art convention facility, with its recognised eco-label tag for sustainable building. HICC is among the leading standalone convention centres in South Asia. The 75th NTCP International Conference is set to take place in its cutting-edge halls.



Sub-Themes 1: Productive Cities

Productive Cities are engines of economic growth, generating high economic output through a combination of population, skilled workforce, innovation, entrepreneurship and efficient urban systems. The session will explore transformative practices from India and across the globe, focusing on how cities can create jobs, attract investment, foster innovation and promote entrepreneurship, particularly through start-ups and self-employment, while ensuring an improved quality of life. The discussions will highlight the role of effective spatial planning, efficient infrastructure, sustainable mobility, digital transformation and responsive governance in enhancing urban productivity and competitiveness. In the context of urban and regional development, emerging models such as Fintech Cities, Green Cities, Blue Cities, Health Cities, Diamond Cities and Sports Cities offer opportunities to develop specialised economic ecosystems, generate employment, strengthen local enterprises, attract investment and create new business opportunities. The deliberations will further examine how cities can leverage their economic potential, human capital, technology and infrastructure to build resilient and future-ready urban economies. Particular emphasis will be placed on innovative and sustainable approaches to urban finance, exploring how cities can mobilise, manage and diversify financial resources to support infrastructure development and sustain long-term economic growth. The session will seek to understand how integrated planning and innovative economic strategies can enable cities to become more productive, inclusive, competitive and liveable, contributing to stronger urban regions and the broader vision of a developed India.



Sub-Themes 2: Livable Cities



The concept of livability extends beyond the provision of basic infrastructure. It encompasses the relationship between people and their built environment, including access to housing, mobility, public spaces, employment, healthcare, education, recreation, environmental resources and essential services. Livable cities are places where people can move safely, participate meaningfully in community life, access opportunities and enjoy a healthy environment. Rapid

urban growth has also brought significant challenges, including traffic congestion, inadequate housing, environmental degradation, social inequalities, pressure on infrastructure and increasing vulnerability to climate-related risks. These challenges affect different sections of society unequally, particularly children, older persons, persons with disabilities, women and economically vulnerable communities. There is a need to move from an infrastructure-oriented approach to a people-centred approach to urban planning. Planning for livability requires understanding the everyday experiences of citizens and ensuring that urban development responds to their diverse needs. Key Dimensions of Livable cities are Inclusive and Affordable Housing, Sustainable Mobility and Accessibility, Quality Public Spaces, Healthy and Green Urban Environments, Safety and Security, Social Inclusion and Equity, Climate Resilience, Responsive Governance, and Efficient Infrastructure. The future of urban development lies in creating cities that are inclusive, accessible, sustainable, resilient and responsive to the needs of citizens. The deliberations will therefore focus on practical planning and policy pathways.



Sub-Themes 3: Resilient Cities

Today, the Indian cities stand at a critical crossroads of rapid urbanization, climate change, extreme weather events, pandemics, and infrastructure stress, exposing the fragility of urban systems. As India marches toward its vision of Viksit Bharat, building resilient cities is not optional; it is imperative. Addressing climate change and disaster risks, and integrating them into city master plans and short-term spatial plans, remains a key challenge. The need of the hour is not just growth, but growth that can absorb shocks and bounce back stronger, which is the essence of resilience.



This calls upon planners, policymakers, investors, and researchers to reimagine urban India beyond 2047 through the lens of adaptability, sustainability, and preparedness. It invites critical discourse on climate-responsive planning, disaster risk reduction, resilient infrastructure, nature-based solutions, decentralized urban systems, and community-driven resilience strategies. It challenges us to move beyond conventional master planning and embrace flexible, inclusive frameworks that can absorb environmental, economic, social, and technological disruptions while safeguarding the lives and livelihoods of citizens. Resilience also requires strengthening critical infrastructure, ensuring continuity of essential services, integrating risk-sensitive land-use planning, and promoting resource-efficient urban systems. There is a need to mainstream resilience in urban planning, investment, and governance rather than treat it as a standalone intervention. Deliberations on evidence-based research, innovative planning approaches, institutional mechanisms, and on-ground experiences will help shape resilient cities that are prepared for uncertainty, adaptable to changing conditions, and capable of supporting sustainable and inclusive urban development.



Sub-Themes 4: Digital Cities



India is aiming to establish itself as a global Artificial Intelligence (AI) powerhouse, and the National Artificial Intelligence Mission, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes, and the National Data Governance Framework are pushing the agenda of Public Digital Infrastructure to make future cities platforms for seamless and efficient governance. Covid-19 has shown that the Integrated Control and Command Centre (ICCC) can cut across sectors to make infrastructure accessible and affordable. However, last-mile connectivity, the application of IoT,

blockchain (off- and on-chain), distributed computing under centralized maintenance, interoperability and scalability across government and private sector and the convergence of BIM-GIS digital twins remain challenges in linking digital infrastructure with spatial planning. The future of digital cities requires not only technological advancement but also its integration with planning, governance, infrastructure, and service delivery. Real-time data, sensors, geospatial technologies, AI, and digital twins can support evidence-based planning, efficient resource management, infrastructure monitoring, and better responses to emerging urban challenges. At the same time, data security, privacy, interoperability, digital inclusion, and institutional capacity require serious deliberation to ensure that digital transformation benefits all sections of society. Innovative operational models need to be scaled up from local to regional levels, with mechanisms to monitor, evaluate, and frequently update urban systems. The convergence of digital and spatial planning can provide a platform for more responsive, transparent, efficient, and resilient cities. Deliberations on emerging technologies, institutional frameworks, implementation models, and on-ground experiences can help shape the future pathway for digital cities in India.



Sub-Themes 5: Energy and Infrastructure

Energy and infrastructure are the backbone of growing urban development and have a major role in shaping a sustainable, inclusive and future-ready India. With rising energy demand and increasing climate-related challenges, Indian cities need to move beyond conventional energy towards integrated, efficient and resilient energy transition, and decentralized green energy systems. Knowing these sources are insufficient for the future, centralization vs decentralization also brings complex management in spatially design our urban future settlements. But the question remains whether these are sufficient to cope up the future cities that demand higher levels of energy. The focus of deliberations will rest on the transition towards clean and renewable energy, energy-efficient settlements, decentralized energy systems and smart grids, while ensuring reliable, affordable and equitable access to energy. Urban infrastructure needs to be planned as an integrated system rather than through isolated sectoral interventions. Physical, social, economic and digital infrastructure should be integrated with land-use planning and overall urban development. At the same time, climate-resilient infrastructure is essential to address increasing risks from flooding, heat stress, water scarcity and other emerging challenges. Role of green infrastructure, nature-based solutions, circular resource management, sustainable mobility and digital technologies in improving urban efficiency and quality of life shall be explored. The discussions will seek practical planning approaches, innovative technologies and appropriate policy interventions for creating resource-efficient, connected, resilient and low-carbon cities, contributing to the larger vision.



Sub-Themes 6: Riverfront Development & Rejuvenation



From the Ganges in the north to the Kaveri in the south, rivers and their tributaries have generated and sustained civilizations across India. Planners are still exploring the intricacies of interfacing the river and the city in various dimensions. River as source for water, an urban design objective, river as an entertainment objective, river as a medium for transportation, and river as abused for dumping waste have been used in different ways in which citizens

have interacted with rivers. Riverfront development and rejuvenation require a balance between ecological restoration, urban development, public use, and economic value. How to recapture land value in and around the riverfront and interface it with the rest of the city remains a challenge for planners. Wastewater, industrial pollutants, solid waste, encroachment, and other wastes deposited in rivers and along their fronts require urgent attention. Removing, treating, and recycling these pollutants, restoring natural river systems, and improving water quality are important dimensions of rejuvenation. The challenge is to ensure that riverfront development goes beyond beautification and becomes an integral part of the city through public spaces, mobility, recreation, tourism, and economic activities. Nature-based solutions, flood management, ecological buffers, and climate-resilient infrastructure also need to be integrated into planning. Solutions for riverfront development and rejuvenation, through evidence-based strategies, innovative planning approaches, and implementable action plans, need to be deliberated to create riverfronts with economic, social, environmental, ethical, and physical value while restoring the river as an integral part of the city.

Sub-Themes 7: Gender Sensitive Planning

Rapid and unplanned urbanization is playing a big role in exacerbating existing inequalities across the world. Although cities are imagined to accommodate large populations, they rarely address the needs of the most vulnerable population, like women, further widening the gender gap and other inequalities. The market-logic of urban planning and design, including infrastructure, materials, and services, is based on the principle of being 'gender neutral,' which often overlooks gender-specific needs. Within this logic, the contributions and aspirations of millions of women – be it workers, residents, consumers, producers, or service – providers – remain and undervalued. With technology taking precedence, numerous city and regional-level development plans are being developed, but there is little to suggest systemic change from the current paradigm of urban development. A systemic change would mean actively thinking and working on aspects of gender justice within spatial and economic justice, to make cities sustainable, equitable, and inclusive. Gender-sensitive planning needs to address access, safety, mobility, housing, public spaces, sanitation, healthcare, employment, and essential services from the perspective of women and other vulnerable groups. Planning and design processes also need to recognize women's participation in the formal and informal economy and their role in shaping urban life. Data, technology, and participatory approaches can further support evidence-based planning that identifies and responds to gender-specific gaps. Special focus needs to be given to gender-sensitive approaches to urban planning and design, and empowering women through inclusive policies, education, resource access, and greater participation in decision-making. Such an approach can help create cities that are sustainable, equitable, safe, and inclusive for all.



Sub-Themes 8: Youth in Planning



The youth population, often associated with the Gen Z group (15 to 29 years), constitutes 27% of India's population. Along with the Millennials (28–43 yrs), the Gen Z are shaping the digital revolution and bringing in the transformation across sectors through their deep digital dive. With their innovative vision, the need of the hour is to bring together the determination and ability of different age groups with shared sense of hope and purpose. A big challenge is to lean these abilities to transform the spatial development processes through digitalisation, urban

lifestyles and governance in the present and future cities of the world including India. Through their intense mobility, employment and social network skills, to digital native skills, the youngs can bring in market dynamics in housing, public space, physical, social, environmental and digital infrastructure and shape the spatial planning. It is important how we are shaping future cities in the spatial development process across different sectors. ITPI invites the young planners to come forward with innovative ideas through their research that can guide the inclusive, sustainable, liveable, productive and resilient urban future, which in turn can steer the global spatial planning policies for affordable housing, mobility beyond carbon-emission solutions, future waste (beyond liquid and solid waste to e-waste & medical waste, etc.), physical, social, digital and economic infrastructure.



Call For Papers

ITPI invites original innovative research papers from Planning Professionals in government, NGOs and private organizations, Academicians, Researchers Scholars, and other stakeholders working in the field of urban development and allied disciplines across the world.

For submission of Abstracts and Papers, please visit the ITPI website for the format and guidelines through the link itpiconferences.in or scan the QR code.



Timeline for Submission of Abstracts and Papers

Last Date of Submission of Abstracts (Max. 250 Words)	15th October, 2026
Last Date of Confirmation of Acceptance of Abstracts	20th October, 2026
Last Date of Submission of Full-Length Paper (Max. 3000 words including tables, figures, maps etc.)	30th November, 2026
Last Date of Confirmation of Acceptance of Full-Length Papers	15th December, 2026

Exhibition Packages

Indoor Built-up Booth (For 3 days)	Indian Exhibitors (₹)	International Exhibitors (US \$)
Universities/ Colleges /NGOs	50,000*	500*
Government Organizations	1,00,000*	1000*
Private Organizations	2,00,000*	2000*

*GST @18% is to be added to the above tariff.

-Above fee is restricted to exhibition stalls only. Kindly book by **15th January, 2027**. For further details please contact **ITPI** at 75itpiconference@itpi.org.in

Co-Sponsors

Category	Amount (₹)	Incentives
Gold Cosponsor	25.00 lakh	A4 size full page colored advertisement in Souvenir, 5 free delegates (No registration charges), 1 standee at the venue and logo on back drop
Silver Cosponsor	15.00 lakh	A4 size full page colored advertisement in Souvenir, 3 free delegates (No registration charges), 1 standee at the venue and logo on back drop
Bronze Cosponsor	10.00 lakh	A4 size full page colored advertisement in Souvenir, 2 free delegates (No registration charges), 1 standee at the venue and logo on back drop
Delegate Material Sponsor	10.00 lakh	A4 size half page colored advertisement in Souvenir, 2 free delegates (No registration charges), 1 standee at the venue and logo on delegate bags. (350 approx.)



Delegate Registration

For Physical Participation

Category	Indian Delegates Fees (₹)	Delegate Fees from SAARC & Less Developed Countries (US \$)	Delegate Fees from BRICS + Countries (US \$)	Delegate Fees from Developed Countries (US \$)
Sponsored Members (Private / Quasi Govt/ Government Officials (including Local Bodies and Parastatal Agencies)	15000*	150*	200*	225*
ITPI Member or Member of Town Planning Institute of the other respective country (With Proof)	7500*	100*	150*	150*
Academicians/Research Scholars in Planning (with Proof of ID)	7500*	75*	100*	125*

- *18% GST is applicable on all registration fees.
- **Early Bird Registration:** Avail 15% rebate on the registration fee across all categories for registrations made on or before 15th December, 2026.
- **On-the-Spot Registration:** A 15% additional charge over the standard registration fee will be applicable for on-the-spot registrations.
- **Online Registration Deadline:** 30th January, 2026.
- The registration amount will include Conference Kit, 2 Lunches on Conference Days and 3 Conference Dinners.

For Online Participation

- Foreign Delegates – US \$ **15** (Inclusive of GST)
- Indian Delegates – ₹ **500/-** (Inclusive of GST)
- ITPI Members – Nil

Registration fee (Physical/Online) is non-refundable.

Register , Be Part of the Urban Future.

- To book your spot at 75th NTCP International Conference 2027, please click on the given link and complete the registration form on <https://www.itpi.in>



Who can Attend

- Town & Country Planners,
- Architects and Engineers,
- Officials of Development/Housing Boards and other align agencies,
- Officials of Government Authorities,
- Central and State Government Officials,
- Officials of Town and Country Planning Departments,
- Officials of Municipal Corporations,
- Green Building Consultants,
- Built Environment Consultants,
- Real Estate & Housing Developers,
- Academicians from IITs, NITs, SPAs, and other Planning Schools.
- Other Stakeholders.



Programme

Thursday 11th February, 2027	
Registration	
Inauguration of Conference	
Inauguration of Exhibition	
Friday, 12th February, 2027	
Plenary Session: Envisioning Urban Development-2047	
Technical Session I : Productive Cities	
Technical Session II (Parallel Sessions) :	1. Livable Cities 2. Gender Sensitive Planning
Saturday, 13th February, 2027	
Technical Session III (Parallel Sessions) :	1. Digital Cities 2. Youth in Planning
Technical Session IV (Parallel Sessions) :	1. Resilient cities 2. Energy & Infrastructure
Technical Session V :Riverfront Development & Rejuvenation	
Valedictory Session	



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