

NEWSPLAN



OFFICIAL NOSPLAN NEWSLETTER

EDITOR'S NOTE

Greetings to all readers!

I hope you all are safe and sound. We are in a tough situation, where our bodies are locked in our houses, but our minds are trying to explore the entire world. Boredom is the mental state that we are right now, trying to fight. I want to encourage, all the readers and especially Unit councils to come up with small events, or contests that they can think of for the students. We have added one such in this newsletter, but that's not the only one we want to do. I extend my help, to all, if they need any help, in setting up these events or just even brainstorming. For the same, we have set up a discord server, to get our ideas out, and do something productive.

With this, It brings me and my team great pleasure to bring Newsplan's first edition of 2020. The COVID pandemic has forced us all to stay at home, and we took this opportunity, to bring forward to you some great articles by the students.

The NOSPlan Editorial team proudly presents to you the first NewsPlan of the year 2020. In these hard times, technology and social media are what is keeping us all connected. This edition features on Technology and development in the field of planning within our country and abroad.

I would like to thank the graphic designers: Chinmoy, Harsha and Vishesh; the editors working with me: Upasana, Mallika and Soujanya along with all the Associate Editors and writers for all their hard work and contribution.

We have started to work on the magazine for the year 2019. this is as well a shout out to all the hard work done by the previous editorial board and we hope to take forward their work to finish the magazine soon. If you are interested to help us out or have feedback and suggestions, mail us at nosplaneditorteam@gmail.com or join our discord server where we are working: <https://discord.gg/gkRCDwT>

We hope this newsletter helps you get some new ideas. We hope you are all safe and doing well. Stay home! Stay safe!

Chaitanya Lodha
Editor in Chief



NOSPlan WEBINARS

On 6th May 2020, the collaboration of NOSPlan and ACPN (Asian City Planners Network) to conduct a series of online webinars bore its first product, with the first online panel discussion on: "Impact of Covid-19 on Vulnerable Sections of Society". This webinar had the privilege of having three distinguished panellists namely Prof. Chetan Vaidya, Shri. R.Srinivas and Dr Antarin Chakrabarty. Many interesting discussions took place owing to the years of experience in the planning field and practical knowledge. The webinar was moderated by the founder of ACPN, Mr Sourav Sujit, and was concluded and ended by Ms Trisha Udumudi, President of NOSPlan Organisation. The webinar was attended by about 100 students from all around the country and also it was streamed live on YouTube which made it possible for people to watch the panel discussion even after the session.

On 9th May 2020, a second webinar was hosted by NOSPlan and ACPN (Asian City Planners Network), with an exciting topic: "Enhancing Urban Resilience Post COVID". During the webinar, the speaker, Dr Umamaheshwaran Rajasekhar (Chair, Urban Resilience at NIUA) spoke about the changing norms in the context of planning and described how "the normal" is now under a paradigm shift due to the pandemic COVID-19. He explained how city planners of the future need to incorporate the discussion of resilience into their professions and practice, and about how India is planning itself for the future, giving us an insider's perspective.

To know more, visit - www.nosplan.com

Speakers (from top to bottom) : Shri. R. Srinivas, Dr. Antarin Chakrabarty, Chetan Vaidya, Umamaheshwaram Rajasekhar



STORIES IN MAPS

Not really from blood and sweat
But maybe from clicks and sketch
We bring this entire enormous earth
On a tiny paper we stretch

Lines and colours is what they see
In something more but we believe
Lies behind this blue green map
Scaled down mystery unperceived

But not from the planner eyes
We need to raise their voice
Of what the story is hidden
Speaking of the ground and skies

We look for maps meaningful
We look for stories wonderful
Hidden in these small pieces of paper
A world even more colourful

We, as planners always work in some way or the other with maps. These maps are not just our tools, but are our voices and our vision. NOSPlan has brought you a great opportunity to give the stories of your maps a platform

We are looking for some of the most innovative maps, that you have made. They could be hand drafted, or generated by GIS or any other way, but they all should tell some story.

Share your entries, with their stories to us either on Discord server, or mail it to us at nosplaneditorteam@gmail.com and get a chance to feature it on the website and other pages!

Are We Really Smart?

Zeel Patel
Nirma University

A hundred cities across the country were selected to make them citizen friendly and sustainable by renewal and retrofitting plans. This mission was launched by the Government of India with the big aim of transforming India. Is the mission relevant and needed at this stage of development in our nation? Or it is just another political propaganda to draw attention?

A Smart City as its names suggest is smart in terms of using what is innovative and efficient. A smart city is in technical terms an area that uses internet of things (IoT) sensors to collect data and then uses it to manage resources efficiently. The data is processed and analyzed to plan and manage traffic and transportation systems, power supply units, water supply networks, waste management, etc.

Cities should first have a facility in place to get a technologically advanced upgrade. A strong institutional system is what we actually require to manage and allocate funds. What we need is to urgently initiate systemic reforms in city governance for successful outcomes. And of course, foreign models will not work for our country; problems of a complex nation will not get solved with simpler solutions; stakeholders need to think smarter and bring out smarter solutions.

This biased opinion regarding the concept of smart city may lead to an undermining of the possible negative outcomes of the development of the new technological and well-planned infrastructures needed for a city to be smart. We are already into the 4th year of the project and still we don't see anything smart about the chosen cities, they are still the same. The real problems people are facing remain the same: poverty, lack of basic services, etc.

Hence, what does smart really mean? Because the foreign definition is definitely not working for us. It has to change for a country like ours.

What has the mission achieved since its launch? Well, it certainly has succeeded in creating an environment of competition and greed for access to government funds which are technically taxpayer's money.

A wide variety of projects and proposals have received green signals and funds for implementation, from building mobile applications to housing to new "greenfield" cities from scratch. Cities are expected to grasp the national funds to pool in additional public and private investment. When you look at these proposals, they are not what a city actually needs, pretense is what it actually is.

Think about how unsafe we feel while some data is leaked through Facebook and other such social media, and on the other hand we are willingly giving biometric and other personal information which can be easily manipulated. The first smart thing any smart city planner must do is to define the parameters clearly, set guidelines on who will have access to and control the data collected. The high level of data collection with no discretion has created concerns among people and in fact they are true.

Four years into the mission-as on July 25, 2019-only 933 projects (18 per cent) have been completed, at a cost of Rs 15,504 crore. And of course, no one talks about the mission being geographically un-uniform. Whatever percentage of projects are completed are just from four states of Karnataka,

M.P, Gujarat and U.P. Out of 100 cities, not a single project has been completed in 34 of them, despite four years having passed since the Mission was launched. Piecemeal development is another issue, limiting development to small areas will boost existing inequalities, since there would be unavailability of the upgraded services to other citizens. According to ministry data, 80 per cent of the Mission's funding will be spent on area-based development, which on average benefits less than 5 per cent of a city's population.

A vast country like India, transformation projects like these will surely take time to implement, history also confirm this statement. Its high time stakeholders learn not make false promises to gain popularity and to break trust of the citizens.

An engineer can't perform a bypass surgery and that's that. Hence, it is a role of the government to employ right people for the right task. There are municipal acts in place, though never taken seriously talk about roads, potable water, sewage systems, street lights, footpaths and maybe a couple of other points. So, following the state municipal act and providing people with all these facilities is smart city in my opinion.

People have to be at center and not technology, people are going to live in the cities. While technological advancements and developments are very important for developing country like ours but we should not forget it one of the biggest democracies, hence any development should be based on inclusiveness and not become a platform of exclusiveness.

C N A S E L S I M C I T Y Y Q V A G
I S N T O C I T Y I S L A N D Y R I
T U N C I T I E S S K Y L I N E S I
I R O E O Q F R O S T P U N K B U Y
E V O T T F X R D J E B C F S I N T
S I X V N H A G E O F E M P I R E H
I V I L D M E Y K H E F K Q O N K E
N I N S O E W O C R Q D W J M W Q S
M N T J L G I J T B M D D Y L P V E
O G R T R A N S P O R T F E V E R T
T M O J T P N E I T W K X A C F Y T
I A P B Y O K D P B A N I S H E D L
O R I K O L Z X E M B D W A H M O E
N S C U R I Z X C R Z M T F J X A R
E I O B Q S B Y S L S Y V Q Q J S S

WORD HUNT

Getting bored sitting at home? Try finding the city simulator games, and other related games, in this wordhunt and maybe you may enjoy them in your computers too!!

Chaitanya Lodha
SPA Bhopal

ANSWERS

Age of empire
Islanders
Surviving Mars
The Settlers
Tropico
Cities skylines
Simcity
Megapolis
Frostpunk



Gayathri
JNAFAU

GLOBALISATION AND URBANISATION GOES HAND IN HAND: CHANGING PATTERNS OF THE CITIES

Jyoti Chhabra
SSAA, Gurugram

Globalisation forms the two sides of coin. Fundamental changes have been noticed after globalisation. It has affected people's relation through the way they communicate in between in addition to their linkages to the place. As a consequence, the urban forms of the cities have witnessed a large shift in the patterns of the cities. Also rich diversity of human civilization through being exposed to different cultures ultimately changes the social structure of the society.

Global forces tend to have an impact on urban areas. Modern urban space is distancing itself from vernacular urban patterns. Two most reliable indicators of good urban form are the integration of individual architectural components and the successful integration between buildings and open spaces within the overall built environment.

Population increase, spatial expansion and economic growth have changed the physical layout of cities. As a result of digital revolution a division took place on the basis of affordability and access, which ultimately forms the urban structure of the particular space.

Globalization has changed the urban fabric of the urban space in positive and negative ways. The digitalization and advancement in communication enables the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. There is an increasing gap between already existing urban space and the upcoming urban places.

Such aspect has strong impact on the shape of the cities. Expression in the form of inequality in pattern of segregation of people and land use can be seen more vividly. By change of technology over the decades and its impact on the urban fabric we have scientific knowledge about how to avoid and minimize the gap between the urban gaps of places

by framing certain policies and adopting strategic planning, creating balance in the urban city, ultimately adding to global benefit. Best decision making is what is needed for a wider distribution.

Citizen participation in planning and local governance has increased almost everywhere in the world. Physical layouts have changed over the decade after industrial revolution and globalization. It has sharpened the basic conflict between the old and new urban settlements. The urban fabric of cities has changed, differing according to different places, conditions and various aspects. Various terminologies are most prominent now and will be more emphasized later like decentralisation, urban sprawl, sustainability and inclusive planning. Just like the gap between the developing and developed countries is visible, likewise there is a huge gap that can be seen in any urban layout of the city in which some part is newly developed and some is undergoing development. Urban fabric is also changing in terms of privatisation. Spatial management policy should be meant so that the cities can not only grow in terms of infrastructure and technology but also in align with the existing spatial arrangement, requirement of the inhabitants and also seeing the future exposure of that place.

The world pulsation is important to look at to, which clearly indicate why, when and how the form has changed the physical layout of city. It's now like a process; people migrating to live in cities and increasing the particular.



Munjal Mehta
ANU, Ahmedabad

ANSWERS



Socio economic development in India

Shravani Sonar
Amity University, Noida

Technology is a process that is multidimensional. Some of its main dimensions include: level of economic development, level of education, level of health services, degree of modernization, status of women, level of food, quality of housing, goods and services delivery, and access to communication. In India, the improvement between major states in socio-economic growth is not standardized. This research explores the current heterogeneity of inter-state growth and thus establishes the sensitive measures of developmental diversity. Instead of analyzing the variance of a specific factor across states, a composite index based on multiple variables was developed using main component analysis and states were grouped according to indices derived from four widely accepted components: (a) *economic growth and economic condition or, in other words, level of economic development*; (b) *common minimum requirements*; (c) *healing; health and health-related services* (d) *communication*. The empirical results support the general understanding of the countries. India's states are characterized by significant socio-economic development inequalities.

The variables that are found to be more important for the overall process of development relate to basic needs such as employment, food availability, minimum purchasing power and services such as safe drinking water, health care infrastructure, etc. It is also noted that the enrolment rate cannot be raised unless the basic requirements of the common people are met. True development therefore requires government action to improve basic education, safe drinking water services, and health care, and remove barriers to social minorities, especially women. As a prerequisite for overall development, the role of social development such as literacy (and particularly of female literacy) in promoting basic skills emerges. While economic growth in the context of expanding gross national product and other related variables is one of the most fundamental inputs to the overall development cycle, the fundamental goal of development should be to expand human capacity that has long been overlooked.



Globalisation and Global economy

Subrajoti Paul
SPA Vijayawada

Trade has always been an important factor to link civilisations with each other so that they can coexist while allowing each other to benefit from the exchange of goods and ideas. From the time civilization started there was a need to connect with the contemporaries in order to fill the deficiency in terms of military equipment's, natural fuel, luxury from international trade etc; but, it was only restricted between one or two groups and not the whole world at once. With the advancement of automobile technology for last mile communication, other mediums of travel have made travelling easier and faster, also with more stable governments in countries, the security of goods and returns increased. This created a global scenario of world trade which we now call it as Globalisation.

In Europe trade between the nations was low and a desperate need of a market the Europeans started exploring the east and far west for opportunities to trading which then lead to trading ports and finally into becoming their colonies which served as their market in the course of industrialist sitting up factories like mushrooms in every part of Europe and selling the stuffs to their colonies which was a form of forced trade and an earlier, more tainted form of Globalisation.

The requirement of countries to become a part of Globalisation came after the rise of the Nazis and German forces invading Poland and other nations. After the war governments various nations found out that modern times every country is interlinked and for the progress of any nation, opening its market was useful and big guns like USA supported this and included many nations in this ideology. While other major power USSR had other plans to not engage in global trade, while other countries with socialist and had free trade with the nation but not at an international level. All the things changed after the fall of USSR and rise of capitalist mentality, which opened the gate to explore and extract goods and ideas internationally, which was also helped by the dotcom movement which allowed any person of any nation to connect at a global scale. This created a situation where every country is linked in every term, and policy makers had to take into considerations every action, as it may lead to a global phenomenon affecting the nation.

All these situations changed world economy at large as with increase in technology, data has become easy to manage and analyze which makes every act committed by a nation more transparent than ever, which in the long run can affect a nation be it develop or developing nation in a positive or negative manner.

Countries can have dominance in the world economy and exert their power in making international decisions or global laws, these soft powers help in the proper regulation of the world economy, making it easier of any nation irrespective of its size or military might to sustain itself. Countries like Monaco are very small in size and military might but have money in their economy and also per capita wise they exert their policy makers focus on their taxation aspects and international tourism to make future plans, while countries like China which has a high GDP but with a huge population the per capita wise it gets defeated, while its government focuses on its cheap labour market and producing low end products in bulk, these things drives its financial structure, as the USA does when pumping a great share of its GDP in defence making a global dominance in military might, while countries like Djibouti survive by allowing major nations to setup military camps in their nations.

Global economy is a huge market which is hungry for product, labour and services, while each country is playing its card to stay in the global race and sustain its economy. This creates a scenario of balance where one country is benefiting the other which is then providing to another nation by taking its product. This helps in maintaining world peace as every nation becomes important and stability provides for a good market to grow.

Social Media: New Way to Capture Dynamic Character of City

Vipul Parmar
SPA Bhopal

Traditional urban planning process is becoming inefficient to address contemporary problems because the technological intervention has changed the way in which people interact in their surroundings. Data and information is generated by the people which can be utilized for knowing the characteristics of the city. Big data, data analytics or data mining has enhanced the feedback system which helps to fulfill the demand as per need of the user.

The businessman, politicians and other stakeholders are using the data set developed by public knowing or unknowingly to improvise the facility and attract the customers to purchase the product. This has changed the market scenario completely and also increase the competition in the city.

Social Media platforms are allowing people to share their ideas, innovation or problems over the internet. The increasing use of social media and smartphones helps people to share their routine activities online and leave their digital footprints in the urban areas. These foot prints

can be used to make urban planning more participatory as well as dynamic. The image generated by the people over the internet can surely give planner more insights about the public perceptions about their environment. This has changed the traditional method of participation and helps to collect large amount of dataset and helps in more effective planning of urban area.

The image of Urban planning has been changed from being static to reality in motion, where the citizens themselves in continuous evolution are important source of data constantly providing relevant information for better urban planning, adapted to real changing needs of the city and the real requirements and preference of citizens.

“Our life in quarantine has become a jumbled mess, but has it jumbled our brains too? if not, maybe these jumbled words will help you out. here are 12 software names that we students use, that got jumbled up quarantine. see if you can unjumble the jumbled.”

1. rscaig
2. acuoadt
3. vteri
4. enigidns
5. dord
6. triwnpeopo
7. cexle
8. ohsotopph
9. echpsukt
10. ioltausrtrl
11. gogolfoersm
12. eeoglhotgra



1. 4RC615
2. 4U70C4D
3. R3V17
4. 1ND3516N
5. W0RD
6. P0W3RP01N7

7. 3XC3I
8. PH0705H0P
9. 5K37CHUP
10. 1IU57R470R
11. 6006I3F0RM5
12. 6006I334R7H

Chaitanya Lodha
SPA Bhopal

Automatic Vehicles Driving into The Urban Blues

Rudrasen Sheorey
COE Pune

Technological change in a City

Shreeyali Agarwal
SPA Bhopal

With the rise in population and economic activities, technology has helped in redefining urban hierarchies and bringing a new type of specialization to the economic base of the cities. Technology contributes to shaping a city. Despite its use in various fields, little is known by the people about its role. Very few know-how information and technology both can influence the way people and firms work and use space.

Technologies emerged back in the 1960s, for example, fax machines, computers, etc. which helped the city in growing towards a modern way of living. High technology in the manufacturing area grew faster from 1975 to 1982 in the metropolitan area. The technology made it possible to capture, store and transmit information in the digital form, which makes transmission possible. The rapid adoption of these technologies has helped in increasing the productivity of work. Three main functions of information technology is: transmission, conversion of information into digital form and distribution and routing.

Changes are rapid and evolving. The Internet is growing at an explosive rate over the last few years. IT is becoming cheaper and is more user-friendly. Software is becoming more available in various applications. These technologies are important because they help in conducting any transactions at a distance. Over the last decade, employment has increased in fields such as software development, telecommunication equipment, computer hardware and programming which has helped in the growth of a city. The global telecommunications system has selected a group of cities to emerge as a global center to facilitate its production worldwide.

Today, IT is helping local government to cut costs by providing and delivering services electronically. Even technology is playing an important role in improving urban as well as the rural condition of the city. With the introduction of IT in society, it has brought many advantages with it such as globalization, communication, cost-effectiveness, etc. Also, it has brought job opportunities in various fields which have also helped in increasing employment.

Our world has been rapidly evolving and over the last 20 years technology has significantly shaped the modern society. The invention of automobiles was the catastrophic moment which shaped the way we now perceive cities. It has decided the urban grain and form of most of our urban spaces and the way they operate. Autonomous vehicles today, integrate various emerging technologies that had previously been imagined as works of fiction. Advanced driver assistance systems are improving safety by controlling specific driving functions. The fully autonomous vehicles capable of driving without human intervention has enabled them to communicate and co-ordinate amongst themselves as well as the surrounding. Advancements in electric vehicle and traffic management systems complement the emergence of AVs and magnify the benefits they provide. However, this transformative potential does not come solely from AV technology.

The convergence of technological advances with the rise of the shared economy and ride-sharing services like Lyft and Uber could potentially transform the predominant mobility paradigm from privately owned to shared vehicles. A transition to shared mobility would have significant implications for the size of the vehicle fleet, traffic congestion, parking, and urban design. The timeline of AVs' arrival has been crucial with planners today revolving their theories around sustainability and environment. The rapidly advancing technology has made it possible to hit the stores by early 2020. However, vehicle prices, regulatory delays, and uncertainties surrounding insurance, legal liability, testing and validation procedures, could delay AVs' market availability.

Despite this delay, planners must prepare for the paradigm shift and adapt so as to build resilient cities and ensure a smooth transition of incorporating human driven vehicles with automated ones. AVs have the potential to improve the safety and efficiency of transportation systems, reduce vehicle emissions, and improve the mobility of transportation-disadvantaged populations. However, a new system will demand newer measures. Drop-off zones, vehicle storages, expensive IoT driven infrastructure, re-emergence of urban sprawl, new right-of-way designs, changes to access management practices, reconsideration of signage and signalization, new models for pedestrian and bicycle networks, and reductions in demand and changes to the location of parking are only starters. The majorly impacted sectors will be parking and curbs. Reduced parking demands coupled with high ride sharing demanding improved curb side pick-up and drop-off will be enhanced with the rise of AVs. Planners must, thus prepare their communities for the wide range of possible impacts that AV technology will have on transportation and the built environment. Transit planners must welcome this change and seek opportunities to pilot transit-specific applications. Special attention to integrate this new technology with the larger system is crucial for realising its true potential. On a whole however, we can safely establish the fact that automated transport will soon hit the roads and evolve into era unseen by planners as well as policy makers..



Urbanism

Niedesh Shair
SVNIT, Surat



Planning Policies for Urban Agriculture

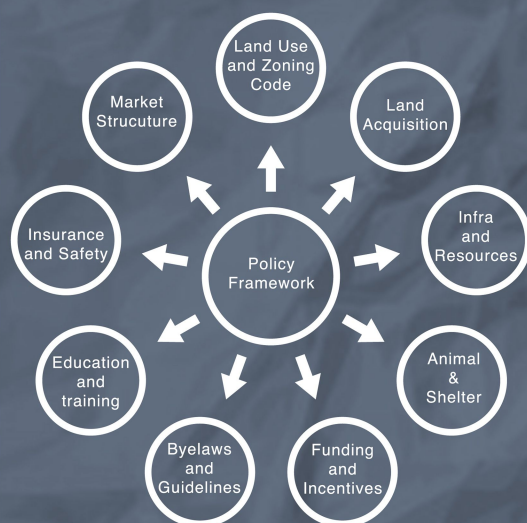
Rithu Simha
SPA Delhi

Why Policy?

Policies are guidelines to achieve objectives. They are aimed at regulating and controlling development of activities, such as urban agriculture, to facilitate smooth and efficient functioning of society. Urban agriculture is both a bottom-up and a top-down process: it requires action, organizing and commitment from individuals and community groups and municipal backing through supportive policies, appropriate zoning, and financial backing and incentives to overcome various barriers.

Focus Areas for Urban Policy Framework

Planning policy areas are identified on the basis of facilities essential for urban agricultural activities, and barriers to practice. Municipal-level land, resource and labour based policies are proposed at local-level, while financial policies may be adopted at State or National levels.



Urban Agriculture has evolved as a means of coping with urban food insecurity and enhancing employment generation, economic development, environmental sustainability, spatial aesthetics and social well-being and cohesiveness. Though urban agriculture faces innumerable barriers such as limited land and water access, poor soil quality and infrastructure and lack of policies and guidelines, municipalities across the world have successfully worked towards breaking down barriers and promoting urban agriculture.

Formulation and efficient implementation of policies for land use and acquisition, infrastructure access, financial mechanisms, training and market structures, etc. paves way for holistic practice and regulation of urban agricultural activities.

Urban Agriculture may be defined as the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing agricultural produce in or around urban areas. It supplies food products from different types of crops (grains, root crops, vegetables, mushrooms, fruits), animals (poultry, rabbits, goats, sheep, cattle, pigs, fish, etc.) and non-food products (e.g. aromatic and medicinal herbs, ornamental plants, tree products). Urban Agriculture also includes trees managed for producing fruit and fuelwood, as well as tree systems integrated and managed with crops (agroforestry), and small-scale aquaculture.



Shlok Raval
Nirma University

"City farming is a strong and positive activity urban residents are undertaking in an effort to take control of food security, social ills and environmental degradation in their communities. It has provided food, jobs, environmental enhancement, education, beautification, inspiration and hope" (UNDP 1996; Mougeot 1994). As urban planning is the process concerned with development and management of land and resources, great scope for planning measures to facilitate and promote urban farming exists.

Examples of provisions for Urban Agriculture

In the United States, many municipalities have proactively amended their zoning by-laws to include urban agriculture in recent years, in response to growing local urban agriculture movements. In Canada, Ottawa is one city that has also taken this approach, retaining Agriculture Zones and Agriculture Land Use designations that originally applied to rural areas of the jurisdiction, but permitting agricultural activities in a limited number of peripheral urban areas.

The Chicago City Council created a city-funded entity called NeighborSpace, which operates as a land trust and is authorized to purchase properties to protect them as open spaces, including community gardens.

Just Food in New York offers an adult Farm School, which will provide professional training in urban agriculture through a two-year certificate program.

SHAR (Self-Help Addiction Rehabilitation) in Detroit is working to identify effective ways to ensure, on

large tracts of land, that soil is suitable for growing food.

Community supported agriculture (CSA), farmers' markets, and farm stands are set up in cities such as Massachusetts and Oakland, to facilitate ways to reach consumers directly.

With the Productive Green Land Law of Japan in 1991, tax suspension applies for those farmers in the urbanisation promotion area of three mega-city zones who would continue farming for more than 30 years.

In Buffalo, New York, residents may keep up to five chickens or one cow, but they must obtain a permit. To obtain a permit for keeping a cow, the city ordinance requires "conformity with the City Code and with the rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Health in the interest of public health.

