

## NEWSPLAN

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### Abhyudaya



The most awaited event of the year for our clan, the NOSPlan Convention; where all the future planners of the country can come under one roof and showcase their talent, came with its XVII edition in winter to the College of Engineering, Pune at a greater and grander scale than ever. With more than 14 participating colleges hailing from different parts of the nation, this convention had a mixture of vibrant and magnificent cultures as always, all hearts set on the NOSPlan Winner's Trophy.

All the enthusiastic colleges started arriving on the day before the convention in full swing to adapt to Pune's historic flavour. The Convention began with an overwhelming performance of Dhol-Tasha. Though it had a Maharashtrian touch, every single individual felt connected and an adrenaline rush started rejuvenating everyone. The Inauguration ceremony in the presence of our Chief Guests and Dr. B.B. Ahuja, Director- College of Engineering, Pune was motivation at its peak adding to the spirit of confidence of the participants. The convention began with the War of Words – Crossfire, where the debaters put forth their thoughts on the Smart Cities buzz going on in the country. This was followed by the brain scratching event – Grey Matter.

The most enticing competitions are the informal events in the convention. Everyone cheering for their respective colleges, having fun, dancing and relishing their time. Day 1 had Skit It – the drama event where colleges showed their acting skills and won the hearts of spectators. Day 2 had Development Plan, Metropolis, Scrap Up and Art Attack. The day ended well with all the events adored by all. Day 3 had one of the flagship events of the Convention "Lights-Camera- Action"- Short film event. All the colleges participated with a sporting spirit. On the final day the delegates were taken to visit famous attractions of Pune such as Shaniwar Wada and the Agakhan Palace. The winners for the Convention were SPA Bhopal followed by MANIT Bhopal and SPA Delhi.

On behalf of COEP we extend our gratitude to all the colleges for being such a co-operative and fervent audience. We wish you all the best for your future. See you at the Convention next year with hopes of it surpassing ours on all fronts.

-Akshay Oza  
College of Engineering, Pune

### The March National Council Meeting

The very first National Council Meeting (NCM) of the year was held on 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2016 at Amity University, Manesar, Gurgaon. For all those who do not know, an NCM is a meeting of the Secretariat- the NOSPlan Advisory Board (AB), NOSPlan Executive Council (EC) and the Unit Council (UC) of every member college. It is a platform to discuss issues and exchange ideas on how to take the organisation forward. The Executive Council is elected by the member colleges and the Unit Council, as representatives to their respective colleges have the right to question the EC on the works being carried out. The March NCM started with every



EC member- the President, General Secretary, National Treasurer, Web Managing team and Editor-in-chief explaining the status of jobs stated in their agendas prepared at the beginning of their tenure, ongoing works and works to be taken up. Advisor Mr. Vipul Kumar and the Unit Council members questioned and gave critical opinions and advice to every EC member. Some topics discussed were- the content of new NOSPlan Website, events to be organised by NOSPlan apart from the Convention, selection process of the Unit Council and Advisory Board, NOSPlan accounts for FY 2015-16, new member colleges, knowledge sharing between all members and the NOSPlan publications. Some doubts that member colleges had regarding NOSPlan were voiced. A major point that was emphasized repeatedly at the NCM was that the Unit Council members must be more involved in NOSPlan activities and be responsive and co-operative to help the EC improve the organisation.

The highlight of every March NCM is the election of the new college that will host the NOSPlan Convention. The two colleges that bid were MANIT Bhopal and GNDU Amritsar. Both colleges presented details of how they would organise the Convention- capacity, infrastructure, sponsorship, sights to see in their cities, etc. After this, a vote was taken to choose the host. Out of 14 votes – 6 EC, 1 AB and 7 present UCs, GNDU received a majority of 11 votes making them the hosts for the XVIII Annual NOSPlan Convention to be held this December.

Congratulations to GNDU and hoping for participation of all colleges in the October NCM!

-Devashree Ragde  
Editor-in-chief, NOSPlan

### Editor's Note

Hello readers!

On behalf of the entire NOSPlan Editorial Board, I thank you for taking time out to read the 1<sup>st</sup> NewsPlan of the year! Packed with interesting news from the campus and beyond, we hope to get you updated on all the happenings these days. In this edition we bring to you the details of placements of member colleges, student achievements and photographs from studio trips to make this an interesting read. I thank all Associate Editors and my Graphic Designer Dhanshri for their contributions in making a successful NewsPlan.

Apart from the newsletter we will soon launch our very own weekly blog to fill you in on planning related topics of interest and current affairs. The blog can be viewed on [www.blog.nosplan.org](http://www.blog.nosplan.org). We require your complete cooperation and support to make our publications even better. Do send your articles and your opinions on the blog and newsletter on [chiefeditor@nosplan.org](mailto:chiefeditor@nosplan.org). Happy Reading!



## GIS DAY

### "Talk on "Knowing the Basics of Geo-Information Technology"

Talk on "Knowing the Basics of Geo-Information Technology" at GEC, Thrissur, Kerala School of Architecture, GEC paid its felicitations to the "GIS day" and made hard core efforts to bring out the applications of Geographic Information Systems in the all the basic fields of planning, engineering and forecasting. The event addressed a crowd consisting of professionals and students from various disciplines. The session began by the inaugural speech by Ar. Bejene S. Kothari, Head of Department, School Of Architecture, Govt. Engineering College, Thrissur by addressing the crowd on the importance of GIS applications to all fields of study and the pride of organising such an event on behalf of the Architecture and Planning Department of the college. On this occasion, Renjan Mathew Varghese, State Director of Kerala GIS community honoured the event as the Chief Guest for the session, along with the other GIS professionals from the community. Dr. Renjini Bhattathirippadu, Professor at School of Architecture and other faculty members were also present on this occasion. In the session, coordinated by Harisanker.M. and Devika K.C with the team of GIS community, top projects done by Mr.Renjan Mathew Varghese with GIS application were explained and the same have been felicitated by medals and certificates. He gave a concrete idea of the different applications of GIS and thanked SOA and GECT for their continuous support to the Kerala GIS community. He also called upon the other participants from the community to continue the day's session, to give a detailed preview of the various other applications. This also included an online presentation by Noggy Augustine from Australia.

GIS day is an international event that showcases the work of professionals who work with GIS technology. The main goals of the day are to help people recognize, discover and explore the many benefits of GIS, showcase the many uses of GIS and demonstrate real world applications that have made a difference in our society. After the inaugural session, various technical and online presentations were organised. More than 100 students showed their participation in the GIS day celebrations. The veterans of GIS fields in the state were awarded on this occasion. Yes, it is really true that the GIS Day provides an international forum for the users of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to demonstrate real-world applications that are making a difference in our society.

**- Udayakumar V. D.**  
GEC Thrissur

## Amifest

As a tradition of Amity University, the management and technical festival which are the golden and silver days for all the Amitians. The fest is held every year in the first or second week of February. Amifest 2016 was inaugurated on 9th February at 10:15 am by the Honourable Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) P.B. Sharma.

This fest aimed at synchronizing academic events & co-curricular activities that assist students to achieve holistic growth and opportunity to express their talents. It mainly includes a Fashion show, Battle of Bands, Bhangra group of Haryana students, management games, photography, puzzles, model making and the syllabus or activities that were cover in the semesters were on display in the Amifest. Students and faculty from Amity School of Architecture and Planning (ASAP) organised more than 60 events and participated in them. Their hard work, support and zeal made Amifest, Manesar a grand success. The participation of the students in the events was a testimony of their leadership skills and willingness to contribute in making Amifest a repository of ASAP. We displayed planning sheets of Neighbourhood Planning and models, art-works and sketches including thesis sheets of our ex- seniors. The faculty displayed their research papers and journals of interest in Amifest.

This year total 11 colleges and universities from outside participated in Amifest- Manesar 2016. This includes colleges such as Aurbindo College, Jesus and Mary and other reputed universities of Delhi NCR such as IGNOU, GD Goenka & ITM Universities. As a part of Amifest 2016, exhibitions were organised by ASET (Technology and Innovation), Amity School of Architecture and Planning and ASFA (Art and Design) in which students showcased their brilliant and skilful innovations.



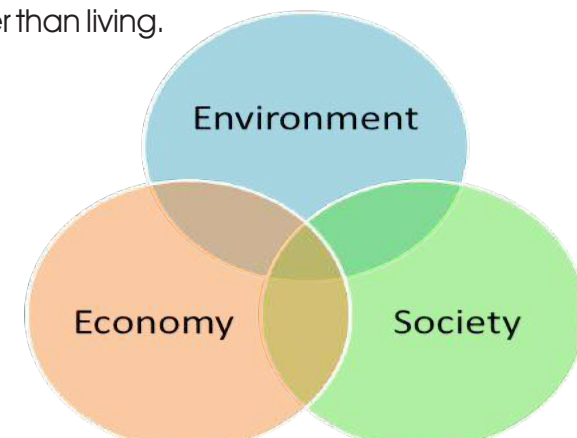
At last everyone was congratulated with prizes by Honourable Vice Chancellor of Amity-Manesar. Amifest 2016 was declared closed with the hope to light the spirit of the young and energetic students of Amity Manesar again in the year 2017.

**- Yash Singh Chandel**  
Amity University, Manesar

## From an Unplanned Origin to a Planned Destination

It was quite an experience to attend the professionally rewarding conference on "Urban Thinkers" Habitat for Humanity 2016 – focussing on the cities we need.

We all need eco-friendly, healthy, wealthy, safe, energy efficient, with high IT cities, rather one word "SMART CITIES". This is a statement that is easy to say, but difficult to bring out. How do we do it? Worth sharing, the conference stated that cities are nothing but an interaction between environment, economy and society. They are meant for generating economy rather than living.



Whether it comes, to housing or safety, the problem comes in the implementation and monitoring part of policies. Is this the city we need? Ask yourself today! The answer would be NO, with an image of a dreamt city in mind. The word Smart City is echoing everywhere but nobody knows how to reach there.

### SANITATION

Financing inclusive sanitation plans is essential for making India totally sanitized.

Gender-based Sanitation- Sustainable liquid waste management  
Proper treatment and management of human excreta and associated waste water.

### SAFETY

Use of IT for safety must be enormous. NGO's, police & IT professionals have roles and must work in partnership to make our cities safer for all.

### URBAN POOR

Safety for urban poor has not been captured as major concentrating spot so far. But it is. Providing housing, basic services through policymaking where governance role is vital.

### GOVERNANCE

Governance is a big hindrance to urban innovation. Taking a tap on their back today, NGOs/ CBOs have done a great job in the implementation aspect and delivering urban poor's needs to the government.

Another issue is the people's mind set. Since cities are planned for people their equal participation is essential. The initiative must be taken at local level itself for saving water and energy, dumping waste. Public involvement at the local level is a very fruitful way to climb the ladder towards smart cities. So it is our choice today to say "HELLO" /"NO" to smart cities. Either inhabit an unplanned origin? Or, join hands for a planned destination?

**- Chanda Malhotra**  
Amity University, Manesar



## GRIHA National Conference

There was a conference held at India Habitat Centre, Delhi named as GRIHA National Conference. The conference was attended by multiple stakeholders including architects, building design professionals, developers, manufacturers, and senior officials from government departments.

The conference theme was 'Cities of the Future' and the sessions were designed around enhanced efficiency of built environment both at a city and building scale. I attended a lecture called Indoor Environment Quality. The knowledge related to design and operation of indoor spaces to achieve the desired air quality when indoor conditions are good or bad was given. There were discussions on different green building rating systems such as GRIHA, LEED, WELL Building Standard, etc. According to Mr. Varun Pahawa, there is a revolution in the market for IEQ and the same can be increased through the use of mechanical ventilation techniques. He emphasized on how evaporative cooling can help reduce energy consumption in the Indian climate.

**- Kartik Srivasthav,**  
**Amity University, Manesar**

## Guest Lecture by John L. Taylor

Amity University, Noida, recently invited Mr. John L. Taylor for a lecture-cum-interactive session on Urban Planning and how it has flourished in India and other parts of the world. John L. Taylor, an urban planner from University of California, Los Angeles, has worked on several projects like NY City Community Renewal Program, Development of Patna and Calcutta's DP, Jakarta's Kampung Improvement Program and Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Plan of Indonesia. He is also the author of many books such as 'An Evaluation of Selected Impacts of Jakarta's KIP', 'Instructional Planning Systems', 'Think Again: A Philosophical Approach To Teaching', and, in collaboration with a fellow revered planner, Mr. D.G.Williams, 'Urban Planning Practice in Developing Countries'.

In response to a student's question, he states that the major difference between advanced cities like New York City and less developed ones like Calcutta, Jasola are that, the major problems aren't triggered by physical factors but instead, from socio-economic dysfunctions like practice of drugs, increasing crime rates, decline in health, etc. in advanced cities whereas such is not the case with developing and less developed cities. In his opinion, after working in Jakarta, Indonesia, In-Situ is a very successful practice and should be applied to planning even more than it is currently done. He also believes that a few basic beliefs of a planner should be based on the fact that he is building for the people and the urban poor are the most in need. He goes on to say that the Government should play its role efficiently at all levels and that a planner and his team should never believe in quick fixes as they are more harmful than any other worse case scenarios. Development is the need of the hour and it can successfully be achieved if and only if planners are thoughtful and ethical in their approach.

After the question another question was raised "AS A PLANNER WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT AND DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE IN A CITY: THE PHYSICAL PLANNING OR THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING?"

**-Unnati Rawal**  
**Amity University, Noida**

## An International Planning Experience for CET Students

Students from the Master's in Planning programme of Dept. of Architecture, College of Engineering Trivandrum (CET) were part of a unique international collaborative project in the town of Maradu near Kochi, Kerala earlier this year. Over a period of one week, they had the opportunity to share with and learn from the team of students from the State University of New York (SUNY), Buffalo headed by Dr. Samina Raja and Dr. Korydon Smith, engaged by GIZ and CSE, to prepare the City Sanitation Plan for Maradu.

The year 2008 marked the International Year of Sanitation, declared by the United Nations. In response to this, the Ministry of Urban Development issued the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP). Eight years hence, several national and international agencies have come

forward to lend assistance to the initiative. Among these are the Dutch bank 'Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Giz) Gmbh and the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi, working actively to help city authorities achieve the aim in the NUSP.



True to the interdisciplinary nature of the project, the SUNY team comprised graduates from a range of disciplines like public health, geospatial sciences, architecture and urban planning among others. The study involved detailed mapping and household surveys of one of the most

densely populated wards of the town, chosen against a set of criteria. The CET team's role was to help reconcile the language barrier and provide local wisdom concerning data collection and other logistics. It was a learning experience for the CET students to watch the SUNY teamwork, their practical shortcomings notwithstanding, as they gathered baseline data for the plan through structured questionnaires, diagramming and interviews with stakeholders. In return, the SUNY students appreciated the support of the CET students in executing the study. The lead faculty ensured incorporation of ample recreation hours into the schedule to help the students develop valuable academic relationships. It was heartening to see students from a foreign university travel so far, and in a show of international camaraderie, immerse themselves in serving a community half-way across the globe.

**-Radhika P Kumar**  
**College of Engineering Trivandrum**

## Accessible India Lecture by Dr. Victor Pineda

'Accessible India' as the word speaks, denotes a campaign by the Indian Government to make public infrastructure accessible to people with disabilities. It can be called as a Universal Design or Inclusive Design or Designfor All.

For Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) universal accessibility is critical for enabling them to gain access for equal opportunity and live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life in an inclusive society. The lecture by Dr. Victor Pineda was mainly focused on providing solutions to reach the aforementioned goal. Dr. Pineda himself being differently abled was able to understand how difficult it gets if public infrastructures are not approachable by them. He explained how disability is to be integrated in all context of life such as social context, legal context and also an intellectual context. As planners, he wanted us to focus on Universal Design. Universal Design is a way of thinking about every step we take in such a way that no individual is differentiated when they use it. We need to forge a new and inclusive urban agenda such that the needs of all human types are satisfied. The various principles of Universal Design must be integrated in every plan or design that is to be implemented. The designs must be equitable and flexible in use by all. It must be simple and intuitive such that it can be accessed spontaneously and without confusion. Universal Design must also include perceptible information and tolerance for error which plays a crucial role for planners which we usually tend to overlook. Moreover, spaces with designs which would include low physical effort and be approachable must be incorporated and each one of these designs must be put into practice.

In urban lanning, various frameworks should be formulated for inclusive planning. The five main pillars include legislative measures, executive and budgetary support, administrative and coordinating capacity, attitudes towards PWDs in Urban Life and participation of PWDs in urban development.

These frameworks would influence the urban life, therefore, taking forward a positive stride towards inclusive planning of urban development.

**-Tsomo Wangchuk**  
**School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi**



## GIS Workshop

Recently the students of Amity School of Architecture and Planning from Amity University Noida attended a workshop on GIS which was organised by Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS). Working with digital maps was a course on Geospatial Technology (GIS) held at India International Centre, New Delhi from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2016. The course was organised by the Honourable Head of Geospatial Lab, IIHS Mr. Ravi Chopra along with his other team members.

**DAY 1 was CREATE** – We learned about the basic introduction to GIS and data creation. It gave us an insight to the software of QGIS and we learnt about Georeferencing.

**DAY 2 was ANALYSE** – we learned to collect data i.e. SNS data collection system and importing. It also taught us many tips and tricks that how to collect data with more efficiency and making an analysis of data easier.

**DAY 3 was SHARE** – it gave us a basic introduction to 3D GIS and the workshop ended with teaching us the basics of how to print, publish and share out creation with the help of WEBGIS.

GIS is gaining importance as a tool to plan various projects in both urban and regional contexts. Projects of all scales are increasingly using GIS for planning and visualizing their data. GIS has fundamentally changed the way spatial data patterns and relationships in the world can be interactively processed, analysed, mapped, modelled, and displayed for an increasingly large range of users and for multitude of purposes. The course was intended for professionals and students working in the area of urban planning, city services, transportation, and activities associated with city planning and development.

As a student of urban planning, it was an experience which changed the way I will work on my studios and the way I will proceed with my thesis in the near future. The workshop left me with a doubt; "Why were we taught AutoCAD at the first place?"

The most important thing that I learnt in those three days was; "THERE IS ONLY ONE LIMITATION TO GIS, THAT IS MY IMAGINATION."

**-Ajeet Singh Arora**  
Amity University, Noida

## Synergy- SPA Bhopal

Synergy especially in SPAB is the combination of four forces called Alchemists, Decepticons, Illuminati, and finally Titans. And these four forces combined to produce a blast by combining their individual potentials. Here comes the exact meaning of Synergy forming an ultimate power by two or more forces.

These days really build a nest full of memories in the heart of every participant of Synergy.

Let us now, dive into the memory fall.

This journey started with the sunrise on the day of 19<sup>th</sup> February with the full energy by the four teams with a lot of events along with (I click) a photo coverage competition which is carried out by every team till the sunset on 21<sup>st</sup> February till midnight. Here travels an another wave of memory videoames, it was really an exciting event in which four teams fought to their fullest extremes for their respective teams.

Jumping on along with long jump let us run beyond the sprints, each team exposed to dirt, sun, and energy with Kabaddi, Tug of War, Gillidanda. Walking inside the SPA Trending which creates a trend in the history of SPAB. Then come the events related to arts which are tattoo design, mehndi design and wall graffiti which changed the look of outdoors of student activity building. Here I should tell about two people who guided each and every team for the complete three days, Ar. Nilanjan Mandal and Ar. Anuj Kale who are dedicated to arts and even danced with us in the SYNEneRGYtic NIGHT Hosted by DJ Shafin filled with a lot of cheers and catchy dance moves with the companionship of twinkling stars and moon with the cool evening breezes and beautiful fashion show by the beautiful women juried by Miss India Earth Ms. Aaital Khosla.

Wow, what an evening, should be experienced than to listen to get the real fun. So I am concluding this narration without revealing the winner because it really doesn't matter. Because deficiency of at least one power cannot produce the combined effect of the Synergy.

**-L. Mahesh Dutt**  
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

## Building Inclusive Smart Cities

In preparation of the Habitat-III International Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Habitat for Humanity India conducted a conference at the Indian Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The theme of the conference is entitled as "Building Inclusive Smart Cities" and dealt with the issues of "Sanitation" and "Safety" in today's urban context and "The City We Need". The conference had a great impact on the students to express their queries and give helpful suggestions. Discussions about the government schemes (such as AMRUT – Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Nirmal Gram Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana) took place. The session emphasized the 9 principles for "The City We Need"

- i) Singular identity and Sense of Place
- ii) Well-Planned
- v) Vibrant and Inclusive nature
- vii) Safe city
- ix) Manageable at Metropolitan level

- ii) Socially Inclusive
- iv) Regenerative City
- vi) Healthy city
- viii) Affordable and Equitable

The conference emphasized "Houses should be facilitated with HEARTWARE rather than a software and hardware". Various Non-Governmental Organizations have taken up measures to provide with many facilities related to sanitation and security for the citizens of the city. It was also mentioned the goal for removal of poverty by 2030. CORO an NGO started a moment in Mumbai "Right To Pee" which lead to Right to Dignity, Space for Public, Privacy, Freedom which altogether formed the "Right To City".



Shrawan Kumar Acharya, an urban and regional planner stated that data should be shared to the public as per Right to Information, but the data is duly not available. A delegate from Amity University, Manesar added to the point of P.I. S.K Acharya that in today's busy schedule, the public itself is not ready to give data to the surveyors which is a reason for not having the accurate data to be shared. If data is shared, It would lead to a revolutionary change in man's life.

**-S. Mohana Vamsi Sharan**  
Amity University, Manesar

The conference emphasized that **"IT IS TIME FOR CHANGE FROM MACRO LEVEL TO NANO LEVEL" and "FINANCING IS A MATTER OF LOCATION"** can only be achieved if and only if man's attitude is changed.



## The Pros and Cons of Upgradation of Administrative Body.

Exactly what happens when a village transitions to a town? Lonand, a town in the Khandala taluka of Satara, (Maharashtra) started experiencing the change in January 2016 when it underwent an administrative upgradation from a Gram Panchayat to Nagar Panchayat.

A group of students of T. Y. Planning, College of Engineering, Pune (as part of their Development Plan Studio) took the task, started with data collection and analysis, and are working to come up with a Development Plan for this semester. Though some people felt that this was a politically motivated change, the truth lies in the fact that Lonand came under 'C' Class Municipal Council as its population crossed the limit of 15,000. Thus the 'Lonand Nagar Panchayat' came into existence. Our major concern is whether this will have a positive or negative effect on the development of Lonand.



During the survey of Lonand for the preparation of Development Plan, the students came across mixed opinions from the people. Some people feel that the development proposals put forward by Gram Panchayat will now be cancelled as the new development authority will have a different functional approach. As the Nagar Panchayat officials are new, they would take time to understand the requirements of the people. People want the Gram Panchayat as their administrative body because it was an easy way of addressing their problems. Hence, upgraded facilities would be provided but would take time to reach the people. It is rightly said that society needs some time to accept the change it undergoes; this is the same case that happened with Lonand.

To achieve planned and controlled development in further years the work of preparation of Development Plan for Lonand for future 20 years under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 (MRTP Act) has been undertaken.

**-Shraddha Sule**  
College of Engineering, Pune

## Critical Appraisal on Magarpatta City, Pune

Magarpatta City (174 ha land area), was designed for 120 farmer families, in a locale where the Urban Land Ceiling Act passed by the Indian Government in 1976, with its draft released in 1982, instilled fear among natives of losing their ancestral land. Mr. Satish Magar, one among the land owners, who envisaged the tribulations of being mentioned as future urbanizable land, assembled the farmers in an immediate call for action to save their respective properties. Initiating with land pooling techniques to form a township in 1993, and funding from HDFC in 2000, the land progressed with struggles to today's recognized Magarpatta city.

The inclusive city was built with the participatory approach of the farming community, which instilled a sense of their own among themselves. The land pooling technique used to progress towards their set goal was exceptionally new, complimentary to the community as the share in profit was equally beneficial to them as well as the Maharashtra Government. Having a legislative initiative, the formation of the Township Act by the Maharashtra government, definitely communicates its efficiency and competence. Similarly being a city that has 30% open spaces and a specific hierarchy of green spaces scaling from central landscape facet Aditi garden, to pedestrian walkways is highly commendable in its design approach, some very few aspects followed in cities around India.

Compared to the dust and polluted atmosphere of the city, Magarpatta provides a cleaner lungful of air, having robust infrastructural

utilities and facilities. The entire city has been developed in a 1 km radius, hence applying the concept, "walk-to-home, work-to-work". However what is sad is an absence of hierarchy of road systems which provides a lack of sense of direction and makes it tricky and complicated to remember these routes. Furthermore the roads are designed in a manner that forces one to walk longer than maybe required. An inclusion of diagonal roads may have resolved this matter. Adding on, restricted mobility into the city has its share of pros and cons. In case of visitors, secondary entry is open to public with a regulation to primary entry into the places of prime importance. In case of transportation, the city is able to maintain its hygiene and purity because of this restricted entry, but evading its interaction with the surroundings portrays an introvert behaviour, which circumvents thoughts of whether that is required. The soul of Pune city is lost and such townships are deficient of indigenous characters and seemingly ape the western culture.

Anyhow, being able to completely fulfill all the 24 principles of Smart City concept, and its competence in providing satisfactory maintenance all year around till date, is exceptionally above the bar for any city in India. Being the administrative brain behind the entire process, Mr. Satish Magar and his team added another quality of upliftment of all the farmers, who now are part of board discussions and executive members regarding finance and development strategies. But the question remains was it right to completely remove agriculture from the scenario being an agrarian society.

**-Eunice Sara Jojee,**  
College of Engineering, Trivandrum

## Planning for Cooler Cities: A Way Towards Green Infrastructure

Warming associated with urban development will be alarming in future years by temperature increases due to climate change. The strategic implementation of Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) e.g. street trees, parks, green roofs and facades can help achieve temperature reductions in urban areas while delivering diverse additional benefits such as pollution reduction and biodiversity habitat.

Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) can be defined as the network of planned and unplanned green spaces, spanning both the public and private realms, and managed as an integrated system to provide a range of benefits. The primary goal for new UGI implementation should be to maximise 'overhead' vegetation canopy cover, to reduce canyon surface temperatures as well as provide shading of pedestrian space and transpirative cooling. The different UGI elements are mentioned below.

**1. Trees:** A mix type of tree species, with different canopy architecture must be considered to allow ventilation and long-wave radiation to escape.

**2. Urban green open space:** Urban green open spaces are primarily grassed areas with a relatively sparse (or absent) tree canopy, such as ornamental parks, sporting fields and golf courses.

**3. Green facades:** Green facades are climbing plants grown up a wall directly or on a trellis or similar structure set away from the wall. Green facades can be planted in the ground or in planter boxes at any height up the walls of a building. To benefit pedestrians, green facades should be installed adjacent to walkways.

**4. Green roofs:** During the day, roofs are some of the hottest surfaces in urban areas. Greening those roofs can greatly mitigate urban surface temperatures, as well as reducing air-space cooling requirement inside those buildings.

Mitigating extreme heat in urban climate will become a serious problem as the climatic change progress and urban population increases by leaps and bounds. In order to make cities cooler for living, UGIs should be an important component which would benefit the community as well as the ecosystem.

**-Meera Patel**  
SCET Surat



## Culture or Environment: What do you Prioritize?

At a time when India's Prime Minister is praising Sri Sri Ravi Shankar for introducing India to the world, we are turning a blind eye to the damage this 'Kumbh Mela of Art' might cause to the Yamuna River. The main question that arises is how AOL (Art of Living) got the required clearances in the first place. AOL got clearances from DDA, Min. of Environment and Forests, Min. of Water Resources and from the Delhi and UP Governments and none of them objected to the fact that the event was scheduled to take place on the floodplains of Yamuna. Floodplains are an integral part of the river just like the bark is an integral part of the tree. Moreover the event also received an aid amounting to 2.5 crore rupees from the Min. of Culture.

A petition was filed against holding the event and the National Green Tribunal (NGT) appointed a four member expert committee to inspect the site where the event is being organised. The committee, which submitted its report to NGT, said that the temporary structures would leave a 'permanent footprint' on the Yamuna floodplains. Prof. AK Gosian of IIT-Delhi, a member of the 4 member committee said that levelling and flattening of the plains have resulted in its compaction, which will significantly reduce recharging of water into the groundwater. The expert panel told NGT that at least Rs. 120 crore will be required to the repair the damage that was already caused to the floodplains. However, the NGT imposed a fine of Rs. 5 crore on AOL, which Sri Sri Ravi Shankar publicly refused to pay. The event received a go ahead after AOL paid Rs. 25 lakh and promised to pay the remaining amount within 3 weeks.

This controversy reveals that our nationalism is as dead the Yamuna. The NGT should have set precedence in such an important case by taking some strict action; instead it has flouted its own order against AOL. If citizens of Delhi were horrified seeing the floods in Chennai last year or Srinagar two years ago, they should very much feel the same this time when they take a serious look at their own backyard.

**-Ashwin Nagdeote,**  
College of Engineering, Pune

## Socio- economic Impact of Kudumbashree Programme in Kerala

Kudumbashree, which literally takes its meaning from our local language, prosperity(shree) of the family(kudumbam), is a multifaceted women based participatory programme dwelling with poverty eradication and women empowerment within the state, jointly initiated by Government of Kerala and NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). Kudumbashree is an innovative practice implemented by community-based organisations of poor women in co-operation with institutions of local self-government (LSG). It is considered as a step further to strengthen the decentralization process. Presently, various LSG's depend on Kudumbashrees around the state for its diverse activities and programmes.

It is to be noted that, where gender equality and empowerment of women is accepted universally as an important aspect of development, 99.5 percent of its members here have reported a boost in confidence and morale substantially through its work.

Empowerment of poor women is a process that enables individuals and groups to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of their life. Here, Kudumbashree aspires the same through better a participation of neighbourhood group members in Gram Sabha meetings and cultural programmes, indicating their deep involvement in the decision-making process. The process provides opportunities for greater access to knowledge, skills and resources.

Kudumbashree also plays a vital role in enhancing financial status of the less privileged women in the state through its thrift and credit societies. These societies facilitate them to save and provide them with cost-effective and easy credit through several schemes like Ashraya, Balasabha, Collective farming, BUDS etc for the upliftment of poor people. Kudumbashree programmes are funded by Central and state governments through various schemes. However, the over politicisation and mis-utilisation of funds has weakened their strength. In addition, some of the schemes were not utilised by the actual beneficiaries because of

the high-interest rates that would become a burden for them in the future. Solutions to tackle these issues are in need of attention; otherwise, it will lead to the decline of this programme and remain just another platform for exploitation of women and extravagance of state resources.

**-Minna Daniel,**  
College of Engineering Trivandrum

## Surat: Smart City as a Challenge "Diamond City among all the Smart Cities of India"

Surat is a Diamond city in the Indian state of Gujarat. It is the eighth largest city and ninth largest metropolitan area of India. Surat is the 34th-largest city by area and 4th-fastest. The city registered an annualised GDP growth rate of 11.5 per cent over the seven fiscal years between 2001 and 2008. Surat Municipal Corporation has taken so many initiatives in the last 3 years to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Surat. There is a drastic change in Surat in terms of many aspects like transportation condition in the city, solid waste management programme in the city, housing situation in the city, specifically role of municipality in expediting building plan approvals, property tax collection etc. Two-way communication between citizens and administration. Here are some strengths and weakness of Surat city:



**S-** Sustainable  
**U-** Urbanization  
**R-** Resource  
**A-** Action Plan and  
**T-** Technology

### Strengths

- High GDP growth rate and high per-capita income.
- Good employment opportunity.
- Basic infrastructure facility coverage more than 90 %.
- Implementations of GIS application.

### Weaknesses

- Less walkability due to encroachment on footpaths.
- Inadequate mass Transportation services.
- Parking space constraints.

For Surat city there should be poll conducted by a Government that on what aspect they think high priority attention should be given to transform Surat into a Smart city? Majority of Integrated Mass-Transport, Mobility and connectivity where citizens want the most among Smart Education System, Affordable Housing, Environmental issues etc.'

### Pan City proposals: Transport Mobility and Connectivity

- Intelligent Transit Management System.
- Automatic fare collection System
- Battery operated Vehicles.

### Area Based Development

**Existing urban Sprawl** – Gopi Talao Raj Marg (Chowk to station) Sahara Darwaza Redevelopment.

### New Development

**Green Field Development-** Dream City, Sport

**Existing Development-** Retrofitting

(Selected 112.28 Sq. Km area of City) Core and Non-Core Sectors.

**Total City Area:** 326.515 Sq. Km

**Retrofitting Area:** 112.28 Sq. Km

(Old City Limit of 1994)

Covering 72 % Population of the city.



**-Yash Singh Chandel**  
Amity University, Manesar



Taken at Vizag  
By Kumar Sai  
Amity University, Manesar



## Integrated Solid Waste Management over Landfill

According to the present practise, the waste management is better understood from these three steps- 1. Source reduction and reuse. 2. Recycling and composting and 3. Incineration and land filling.

For e-waste it is 5R concept. Reduce, repair, refurbish, recover, and recycle. *Diverting waste from landfill:*

Implementation of 3R concept- Reduce, Reuse and Reycle.

How to achieve 3R?

- IEC (Information. Education and Communication)- is performed in different ways like print media, electronic media, social media, school campaign, door to door campaign, street plays etc. More and more public awareness helps to improve MSWM system performance.

- Monitoring system will indicate awareness of public in reduction of waste, increase in reduction of waste and increase in segregation at source and decrease in waste generation.

Citizens' duty: waste segregation at source

Municipalities' role: additional incentives .

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT:

Integrated solid waste management includes sustainability concept in which waste reduction is given prior importance.

IDEAL WASTE MANAGEMENT:

**ROLE OF URBAN PLANNER:**



- Prepare vision document
- Frame – “ Development Control Regulation” (DCR) – Zero waste zone, Zero waste policy
- Explore smart technological options available and applicable in Indian concept.

Solid waste management is one the biggest issues that every country is facing in the current scenario. In developing countries, municipalities spend nearly 20-50% of their available budget on solid waste management. Hence, there is a need to adopt integrated solid waste management over general methods of solid waste disposal to make our mother Earth sustainable.

**-Vineela Nandam,**  
SVNIT, Surat

## The Strategic Road Development Plan for Hyderabad

Traffic is one of the major problems in every city in the country as well as in the world; in that context Hyderabad is no exception! Being a city originated from ancient roots of the Deccan nawabs to one of the biggest emerging IT hubs in the world! Lack of transport infrastructure is one of the major drawbacks. The roads that lead to major work areas are the facing problem in peak hours. To prevent this, the Government of Telangana along with the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) came up with the Strategic Road Development plan (SRDP) which in its first phase has 20 multi-level flyovers at major junctions in the city. The first phase is expected to be completed in Rs.4051 Crores and the work has been started and progressing with pace. Some more highlights of this SRDP include walkways for easy commute of pedestrians, sky ways which connects many centres of city to the Jawaharlal Nehru Outer Ring Road; which is surrounding the city through its outskirts at a stretch of 158 km. There already exists a skyway called PV Elevated Express Way which connects the city with the airport located outside the city, which is the longest flyover in India with 11.6 km length. More elevated ways are planned in such a way. Grade separators, the aesthetic fusion of a flyover and a tunnel way, are also planned. A total expenditure of Rs. 20,000 crores are to be spent. These plans are expected to clear the traffic gridlocks in Hyderabad and make the city emerge much more easily as a global city.

**-S.Vishnu Shashank,**  
JNAFAU Hyderabad

## New Initiatives for Smart Bhopal



Bhopal is an august city with a balanced interaction between urban structure and environment and one by one new projects with initiatives are coming up in the city to make it more livable, more stable and SMART.

The Bhopal Development Authority announced two smart city development projects for Bhopal during March 2015. The projects include developing a smart city over 75 acres in the heart of the city at stud farm near Jinsi Chouraha. The other one includes developing the IT Nagar area and its redensification. The government residential area in IT Nagar is one of the oldest planned areas in Bhopal and all the residential units are ground floors with mostly falling and empty houses. The authority plans to go vertical in T.T. Nagar and increase the number of accommodations to utilize the costly land of the area in a better way. There were also plans of demolishing old structures in the Old City's Ramnagar Pari bazaar and constructing new apartments. Also these projects will be developed in PPP mode. The project is already delayed by four years which also increased its cost from 1350 crores to 1700 crores.

Railway station is one of the portals to the city and now when Bhopal is listed in smart cities for first phase then modernization, upgradation and renovation are required to make it smart. For this one project is introduced for the redevelopment of Habibganj Railway Station (a part of Bhopal) which is to be completed in the next three years. The model is influenced from the Berlin station of Germany. This project would cost Rs 450-crore. This project will also be developed on PPP mode.

**-Salka Khan**  
MANIT Bhopal

## Smart Village – Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh

Smart city is a present day development trend! It is about developing smart infrastructure and technology (Information and Communication Technology) in fields like health, education, water supply, electric supply, sanitation, mobility & transport, housing, IT connectivity, digitalization, E-governance and citizen participation.

With a vision to achieve smart Andhra Pradesh the state government launched an initiative named **Smart Village-Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh**

This scheme is well implemented through a website given below <http://www.smart.ap.gov.in/myvillage/index.jsp>, where the data of each village of Andhra Pradesh is updated regarding demography, health, agriculture, education, employment, sanitation and progress regarding all the development schemes undertaken by state government can be exchanged. The interesting and useful aspect of this programme is: citizens can voluntarily register in this scheme through the website and provide data that they know about any village/Panchayat with in the state. They can also conduct surveys to collect data; the questionnaire for survey is readily available on the website. Participants can also prepare village development plan for which the guidelines are readily available on the website.

Town Planners play an important role in public participation programmes like this, as they have good knowledge regarding development aspects and preparing plans. In this programme development is achieved from unit level which leads to development of total state or country. It makes development process easier and more public oriented.

**-V. Sai Sesidhar**  
JNAFAU Hyderabad

## Haritha Haram

Trees are the blessings for human life by mother nature and it is our moral duty, prime requirement and call of the moment to save this auspicious gift. In this path, the State Government of Telangana started an initiative called Haritha Haram in 22nd June 2015 by Telangana Chief Minister K.Chandrasekhar Rao and he asked all officials to make Haritha Haram a people's movement but not as government's event.

He asked all bodies such as Non-Governmental Organisations, police department, industrial units, government and private firms, and students to involve in the program. The main aim of Haritha Haram is to improve the greenery in the state. The state government has planned to plant about 230 crore young trees across the state. The chief minister KCR held a review meeting on Haritha Haram with all district collectors, forest officials and superintendents of police. He said that apart from planting of young trees, some steps should also be taken to protect the young plants by providing the tree guards; so that animals do not eat them. He asked the collectors to set up the committees with school headmasters, tehsildars, village revenue officers, sarpanches, ZPTC & MPTC members to protect the young trees. The Chief Minister asked all the officials for publicity for this program by releasing posters and pamphlets etc. and to make arrangements for the shifting of young trees from one place to another.

Every citizen should give active participation in this programme. Haritha Haram should be taken up as a movement. The collectors should hold meeting with MPs, MLAs and MLCs on the arrangements. By this Haritha Haram we can control the pollution and increase greenery.

I appreciate our honourable Chief Minister for taking such a good initiative for environmental protection in the state of Telangana.

**-Kiran Kumar B.**  
**JNAFAU Hyderabad**

## Beautification of Bhagyanagar

The city of smiles, endearingly called the resplendent Pearl City, Hyderabad, the adobe (Abad) of the brave (Haider), the enchanting capital city of Trilinga deshah –Telangana, known for its royal history, food and its diversified culture was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the 'Best places to see in the World' in 2015. With outstanding attractions of heritage monuments, gardens, lakes, resorts, museums to delectable cuisine and a delightful shopping experience, Hyderabad offers a fascinating panorama of the past with a richly mixed cultural and historical tradition from the past 400 colorful years.

Kohinoor diamonds of the gigantic Golconda glittered the glory of the city since the time of evolution. The government plans to transform Hyderabad into an Istanbul by which surrounds of Hussain Sagar are all set to be dotted with sky-scrappers ala Malaysia to honor Gautama Buddha in order to raise Hyderabad to a global destination and to lift the city's image with sky scrapers around the Hussain Sagar. The implementation of an ambitious plan to construct multi-level flyovers, skywalks and grade separators at many locations under the Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP) project would begin in June. .

The engineering officials of the Irrigation department are planning to come up with a comprehensive action plan along with proper design for the 'Conservation and Rejuvenation Project of Musi River' by Government constituted body similar to the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Corporation or any such special purpose team to speed up the cleaning of river Musi.

The water crisis affected the sustainably designed city to such an extent, that the once known city of lakes needed assistance for the supply of drinking water from Godavari River by the Bhagiratha project. There is a need to take necessary actions for recharging the ground water in the city and make the city rise to its old title.

It has emerged as the Best Metropolitan City in terms of quality of living in India for the year 2016-second time in a row, as per the quality of living 2016 index compiled by global consultancy major Mercer.

**-T.S. Gururaja**  
**JNAFAU Hyderabad**

## Why Bhubaneswar was #1 Smart City?

**Smart Governance:** - Governance with self-autonomous decision is not smart. So Bhubaneswar selected to seek public participation as a part of smart and inclusive governance.

"E-Vartas", an online monthly newsletter started in January 2015, is another initiative by the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, to provide a platform to inform citizens about BMC initiatives with the goal to solicit their feedback in the future.

<b>Increase in sanitary latrines built under Swachh Bharat Mission</b>	10 out of 10
<b>Operable Online Grievance Redressal System</b>	10 out of 10
<b>Monthly e-newsletter</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Electronically place project-wise municipal budget expenditure information</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Resolution of elected City Council</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Table with dates, specific agenda and number of people in attendance in ward consultations held with residents of the city</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Levy of compensatory penalty for delays in service delivery</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Collection of internally generated revenue (e.g. taxes, fees, charges) during the last three FYs (2012-15).</b>	10 out of 10
<b>Payment of salaries</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Audit of accounts</b>	5 out of 5
<b>Percentage contribution of tax revenue, fees and user charges, rents and other internal revenue sources</b>	10 out of 10
<b>Percentage of operation and maintenance cost of water supply</b>	5 out of 10
<b>Percentage contribution of internal revenue sources (self-generated) used for capital works during FY 2014-15</b>	10 out of 10
<b>City-level JnNURM reforms</b>	0 out of 10
<b>Completion of Projects sanctioned up to March 2012 under JnNURM</b>	0 out of 10

Source: BHUBANESWAR SMART CITY CHALLENGE-



Bhubaneswar did lack only in JnNURM reforms, though they have completed more than 60% projects under JnNURM. As per criteria of smart city, minimum of 80% is to be achieved.

The mission was successful due to huge public participation.

**-Devang D Kapadia and Vineela Nandam**  
**SVNIT Surat**



## In Search of that Promising World

*A hundred grey scars mark the bedside window of his room,  
The hopes of each new day overshadowed by the dingy gloom.  
In stinking squalor, these wretched hours pass  
And in every breath he wonders whether this unforgiving plight was  
meant to last.*

*The grime sprawled on his face, the sweat trickling from his body aches  
Beyond that ever distant barricade, a dubious glance that's all he takes  
Stands a world distant, intimidating and incomprehensible to his  
ageing brain  
A piteous story of deep contrast that no one dared to explain.*

*A few of his brothers crossed over, lured by the exaggerated stories  
In between chasing pavements and those blinding lights, they  
searched for their forbidden glories  
Only to realize, all was a hoax  
The traffic snarls and the trauma from the relentless rat-race were  
clinging to them like binding ropes.*

*The lavish bungalows supposedly tinkling with the silver spoons,  
Have been reduced to nothing but a mere hollow space, no more a  
boon  
Thus both worlds are perishing equally fast  
Until a ray of light eradicates the forlorn shadows that have been  
consequently cast.*

**-Anushree Banerjee**  
**SPA Delhi**

## Quench Your Curiosity!

These are some of the top organisations where our seniors from member colleges have gotten jobs this semester! (Some packages too!):

### SVNIT Surat

Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat- Rs. 42 K per month  
Silver Oak College of Engineering & Technology Ahmedabad Gujarat – Rs. 39 K/month  
ATMIYA Institute of Technology & Science, Kalawad Road, Rajkot, Gujarat – Rs. 38 K/month

### SPA Delhi

Research Assistant at Centre for Science and Environment, pay around 40k  
Analyst at Feedback Infra, pay 30k  
Amity University, Noida  
Jacobs Engineering Pvt.Ltd: Package- 3,60,000  
Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence  
SBI with Aga Khan Foundation

### COEP (Through College Placements)

AREA- 1,50,000  
Urcon Consultants Pvt Ltd

### JNAFAU (Through College Placements)

My Home Construction  
New Desic  
Sketchmesh

### Achievements

**Amity University Manesar:** Medal winners

Gold Medal – Tarun Choudhary

Silver Medal – Akhil Chhibber

Bronze Medal – Monika Arora

### COEP

Akshay Ukirde- Paper published in Surat Conference  
Aishwarya Borate and Prajakta Sonar- Journal for Studies in Management and Planning

## Heavy-Hearted Migration

The Government is responsible for the employment opportunities of citizens as well as to conserve the roots of the tradition. Government should supervise all schemes. Less supervision create more corruption and misuse of those particular schemes. Thus the result affects the local people.



Due to Kutch devastation in 2001, Kutch has been tax free for 8 years provided with SEZ policy. Many industries have started here for production, but none of them gave the job opportunity to local people. After the cancellation of tax free, these companies stopped their production. As, a result local people started migrating from their native places for employment generation. They had been living since the division of India and Pakistan. Here in the above photo, we can see one local family is migrating from their native place to some other place with their dogs, goats and important belongings. The reason they said is, no more livelihood and lack of drinking water. They have to leave their traditional job of kutchi work, which they had been doing from more than 60 years. They had been travelling from 2 days, and they do not know how many days they have to travel.

Development of India is possible only by providing platform to the needed people.

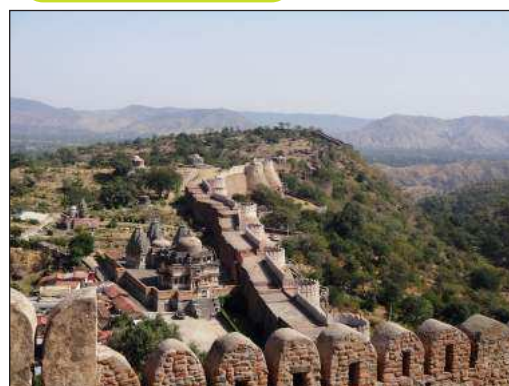
**- Tejas G. Dhabhi**  
**APIED Gujarat**

## City of Change

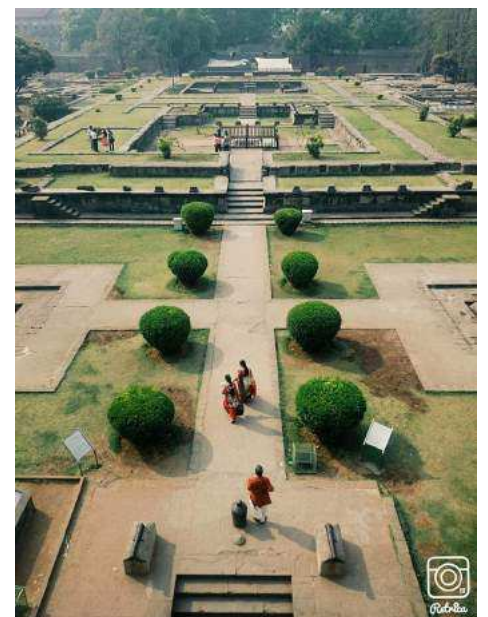
*Traveling in train, passing through the gate,  
You will find a city, a smart one beget,  
If not cared like a soul mate,  
We are going to lose our fate,  
"Smart smart smart" only saying, I hate,  
Stop living in a beehive, come out of chain,  
Make the change and live till late,  
Stop sermonizing and change the phase.*

**-Devang D Kapadia**  
**SVNIT Surat**

### SNAPS



Taken at Udaipur Fort  
By Antara Bhattacharya  
MANIT Bhopal



Taken at Shaniwarwada  
By Eunice Sara Jojee  
CE Trivandrum



## Bhunga – A Traditional Residence of Kutch



This is a collage photographs of traditional houses called 'Bhunga' which are basically found in Bunny area of Kutch. It was part of studio visit during study tour. It is totally made of clay-mud, grass and animal dung. The speciality of this house is that grass used for roof is 4 to 4.5 ft. long. It provides comfortable temperature throughout the year.

-Devang Kapadia  
SVNIT Surat

### Studios This Year

#### Amity University

Transportation Planning –Jhunjunu, Rajasthan

#### COEP

Area Appreciation – Old city, Jaipur

Neighbourhood Planning – Townships of Pune

Local Area Planning- Vadgaon Budruk, Bhavani Peth, Sahakar Nagar - Pune

Development Plan- Lonand, Satara district, Gangapur and Khuldabad-

Aurangabad district – Maharashtra

Regional Plan – Pune and Sangli districts, Maharashtra

#### CET

Magarpatta City, Pune

MANIT Bhopal

First Year- Townships of Bhopal and Sehore, M.P for Township Study

Second Year- Hoshangabad, M.P for Traffic Improvement Plan

Third Year- Chanderi, M.P for Development Plan

#### SVNIT

Bhuj Rehabilitation after Earthquake

Infrastructure facilities of Surat

Tourism of Rann of Kattch

#### APIED

Regional Planning –Kutch district, Gujarat

#### SPA Bhopal

3<sup>rd</sup> year- Ratnagiri

4<sup>th</sup> year- Amritsar

#### JNAFAU

Hanmakonda, Hsanparthi, Dharmasagar- Warangal district

Ramahundam- Karimnagar

Durgamcheru village, Miminpet Mandal, Ranrareddy ditrict Hyderabad

### STUDIO .. EK ADHURI KAHAAANI

Studio Hai Ek Badi Kahaani,  
Jisme Na Chali Kabhi Apni Man Maani  
Kiye Chahe Kitne Bhi Prayaas,  
Karna Pada Phir Se Abhiyaas  
Yahi Khatam Nahi Hui Ye Kahaani,  
Poore Semester Chali Yaha Teacher Ki Man Maani  
Kaam Kr Kr Ke Hui Thi Ankhe Laal,  
Par Na La Paye Us Bedard Faculty Ke Chehre Pe Muskaan  
Kya Btau Yaha Group Members Ki Baat,  
Usi Tension Me To Kaati Hai Har Ek Raat  
Jury Members Ne Lagayi Waat,  
Aur Chor Gye REDO Ki Chaap  
Planning Hai Ye Hamari Jaan,  
Jaha Studio Me Nikala Jata Hai Hamara Sar Sammaan....  
R.I.P Studio Exercise !

- Shivani Singh  
Amity University, Manesar

## The Two Sides of Jaipur

The Pink City of India and the gateway to a number of tourists in Rajasthan, Jaipur is a city with a prodigious history and a constantly increasing trend in the development, presently coming down the line. A small part of this city, mainly the Walled City was studied by the First Year students of College of Engineering, Pune as a part of their studio exercise.

Planning and Design Lab-II under the exercise named Area Appreciation. Area involves studying an area with respect to various parameters. Various domains like Socio Economic status, Public Semi-Public Institutions, Transportation, History and Tourism, etc. were studied in great details and the data including the current situation, provisions made towards the development of each sector and the proposed plans for the betterment of this cultural and historical city have been collected by making use of primary surveys and secondary data.

The city welcomed us with its mixed significances ranging from well-planned roads and infrastructure in modern Jaipur to a tough state of people living in congested and filth-filled areas in old Jaipur or the Walled City. As observed, the area of Jaipur around the Walled City expanded gradually and has developed according to the need of hour. However, the Walled City needs to be restored in order to improve its condition, keeping in mind its heritage importance at the same time.



Jaipur has a number of opportunities and scope for betterment in all fields. The unplanned areas still need to be planned while the planned ones need to be revised. There are various sectors wherein provisions are made but are not being used to their fullest and this is what we should be working on now onwards. Problems have been identified, public views and opinions are known. A note has been made about their demands and suggestions. All these things have to be put together and the analysis is to be carried out. At the same time, number of feasible recommendations and proposals can be given at our level.

-Tushi Agarwal  
College of Engineering, Pune

Background photo : Shehzadi ka Roza  
Credits : Girish Salode , MANIT Bhopal`



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