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2020-21

NOS PLAN PUNARUTTHAN

MAGAZINE

PUNARUTTHAN
RESURGE WITH TIME



NOSPlan Organisation of Students of Planning
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**PUNARUTTHAN
NOSPian ANNUAL
MAGAZINE 2020-21**

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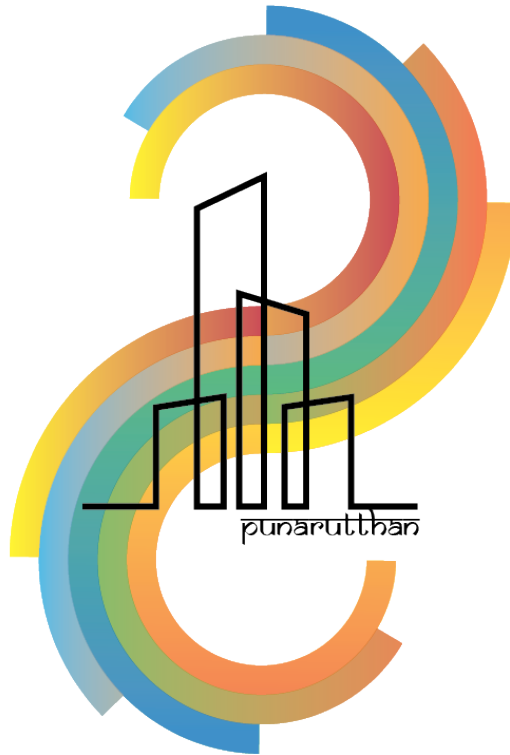
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PUNARUTTHAN

“Resurgence with Time”

The morphology of human settlements has always surmised renaissance. The first-ever existence of human settlement was evident with the discovery of first broken femur since vulnerability is the reason upon which predators' prey. This cemented that human settlements and their agglomerations have endeavoured to survive for the future. Survival has been the nucleuse of adaptability. It is this ambidexterity that modal us towards resurgent attribute.

And it is this character that logo for the NOSplan convention modestly tries to symbolise.

The logo tries to simplify the built structures of human agglomerations to contrasting population density. While the colour scheme of the logo nurtures the amalgamation of different land uses fostered by us. The element of time, something precise is symbolised by the invert incomplete infinity loop in the backdrop blended with the colours of land use. The incomplete factor embodies the fact that settlements will never succumb and strive for resurgence with time.

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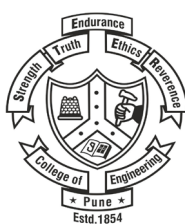
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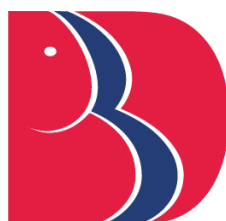
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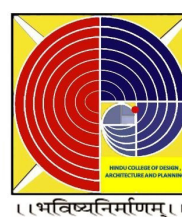
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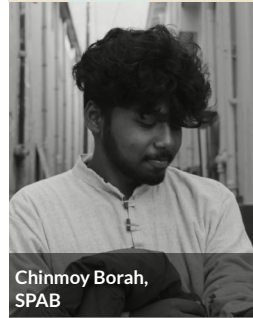


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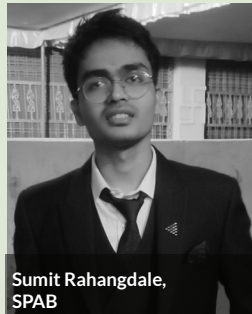
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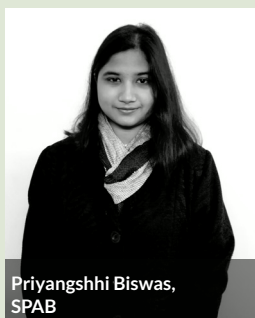
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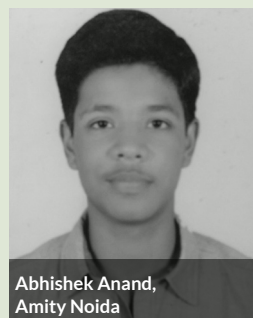
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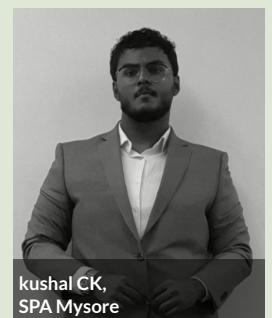
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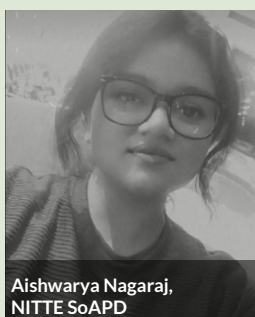
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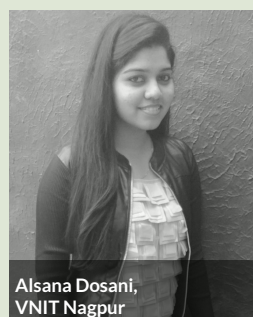
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Punaratthan: It is resurgence, transformation and that is the age in which we are moving. People may not even know or understand the importance of planning thinking that anybody can plan without the need for specialization. Of late however, the things in the urban area have started moving so fast that the country has realised the importance of planning. Those who have developed expertise in this area have started gaining importance. Expert bodies have predicted that our urban population is going to more than double in just less than 3 decades. If we allow the cities to grow as they have been growing, things are going to be extremely difficult for those who are coming to the urban areas.

all on 25th June of 2015. The Prime Minister envisioned that when we celebrate the 75th year of Indian independence nobody would remain without a house. In the last 5 years we have already completed and delivered more than 41 lakh houses. The beneficiaries to this come from EWS and LIG sections. It's not just 4 walls but houses with drinking water, electricity, cooking gas, toilets and proper living area. A place where the dreams and aspirations of those shifted to the urban areas, could be realised and contribute towards India's growth. The honourable Prime Minister has also laid the foundation of 6 light housing projects which use the best scalable construction technologies which use resources efficiently without endangering the environment. The Prime Minister has requested universities and colleges that these technologies should become part of our curriculum as Indian technologies.

The 3rd mission AMRUT, aims to provide universal water supply to every household increasing the total coverage of sewerage, proper drainage, provide a green space public space accessible to all, where people and communities can meet and cater to the requirements as well as suburban transport. A total of 500 cities were selected. It is not just a question of providing water resources, it's how do you take it to the families? How do you get 24/7 water supply with minimum expenses? All these require planning and a person like you can contribute a great deal.

The honourable Prime Minister also launched the smart city mission, 4th mission, with large scale consultation. He wants to develop 100 cities as smart cities that act as an example on how to develop. A path for all urban cities to be smart. Today it is making a bold statement across the country. This was one program which came to challenge a new paradigm shift. Any city was eligible for participation and the criteria was: **How do you dream your city to become smart over a period? How do you raise the resources to realise your dreams? And what do you do to make your city achieve the dreams and aspirations of citizens ultimately?** A great planner



Shri Durga Shanker Mishra

IAS, Housing and Urban Affairs Secretary of India,

From 2014 onwards the honourable Prime Minister started unfolding numerous flagship urban missions to transform the living of people who are coming with aspirations and dreams to urban areas. First among them was the Swachh Bharat mission. After 6 years, we currently have 4360 ODF cities, 1500+ cities are ODF+ and 500+ cities are ODF++. When you started in 2014 we only had nearly 15% of the Municipal solid waste getting properly treated but today we are processing nearly 68% of the and in coming years, we will be able to process 100% of it. It has become a real jan andolan. You need urban planning to achieve this. The cities need to be planned in a

way so that they are sanitation friendly and can be cleaned properly.

I was born in a village but then I moved to the urban area for education and have been living in urban areas. The first thing somebody encounters while moving is housing. If people don't have enough resources to move into a good quality house, They either land up in informal settlements or in city fringes where they have to travel to the city for everything. The second mission which was launched was housing for

architect from Denmark “**Jan Gehl says cities are for people. If the cities are for the people, the city should address the issues of the people.**” This smart city was nothing

but ensuring the liveability, culturally sustainable, socially sustainable economically sustainable and employability that improves the livelihood opportunities. It gave immense opportunities for city administration to do things that were citizen friendly. The Smart command & control centers are like the brain and nervous system of a city. They allow the city to see, process and decide about things whether it is sanitation, water, sewer, security, transport; everything. Our integrated command and Control Center played a huge role for COVID 19 management and other disasters. I invite you to please visit them. See the kind of power it gets to the city. We have as well learnt new ways of planning. Retrofitting, where we can provide a better quality of life in brownfield development; mixed development, which used to be the order earlier. We want to go for transit-oriented development, TOD. We want to have a mixed development so that people can live, work, do everything within the walking distance.

In fact, under the AMRUT scheme, we have developed the whole manual for local area plan for the brownfield and town planning scheme. I invite you to see how our laps and TPS is unfolding. It took a long time for old planners to get to this new kind of thinking where the masterplans are done on the GIS map with different layers of facilities and many cities have already done that. Another scheme which was launched that was HRIDAY. 12 cities have developed to rejuvenate the source of the city like Varanasi, Mathura, Kakinada, Amritsar. Each city is known for their certain cultural heritage. How can we plan our roads, cultural heritage, streets in such a manner that when you go to Banaras, you start experiencing Kabir, Tulsidas, Baba Vishwanath, Ma Ganga etc. People Start realising what the city is.

Another area which we have touched is urban transport. Nearly 700 km of Metros are under operation and another

1016 km under construction. We have also come out with a new specification for light metro: Metro lite and tiered Metro: Metro Neo so that the Tier 2 and tier 3 cities can be taken up. The Metros which are being produced in India are getting exported outside working on our path to Atma Nirbhar Bharat. Honourable Prime Minister launched a national common mobility card. By 2022 the whole Delhi is going to be on the national common mobility card where a simple debit card can be used as metro card. Soon you won't need to buy a Bombay card or Chennai, but the same debit card will work for Metro suburban rail, buses and all different modes of transport.

We are working with complete focus on transforming the urban landscape. The focus is only 2 folds. Ease of living, and ease of doing businesses. Making businesses simple. Improving the quality of life of the citizens. Making sure people can realise their dreams. My advice to you is that there are ample opportunities today, whether it is smart cities or Amrut mission, The housing program and general planning. We have a tulip program which is a fellowship under the smart city's internship. You can see how the country is transforming and tulip programs become part of the Indian growth. That is happening today. The word is realising and can you become part of it. Next year Central Vista will be completely transformed. Slowly the whole area is going to be changed and who is doing it? The planners, architects, engineers everybody is contributing towards that and you can be part of that.

“The country is on Punarutthan, highest level of transformation, with speed and scaling things up. The world is watching, India is on the move. I call upon all of you to be part of this growth story, to contribute your best.” The public

sector and private sector opportunities are present across the country. You should contribute towards making the country proud. Making the country first, India first as your motto and give your best. All the very best. Enjoy, learn, commit, and contribute.



Prof. Dr. P.S.N. Rao

Director, SPAD

To the aspiring urban planners, Greetings to all the readers. I must first congratulate everyone, that has been a part of this year's convention. Also, a round of applause to the host college, the NOSplan team and the collaborating organizations for their dedicated and meticulous effort and hard work. NOSPlan every year produces a learning opportunity to develop latent qualities. These latent qualities are the very necessary skills that help us in being adaptable in the real world. I believe, just like every year, all those who have been a part of the convention have enhanced their impersonal latent skills. Punarutthan is nothing but resurgence creating the new India which our beloved Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been talking about and we as planners have a very important and a key role to play in this resurgence of this new India. Therefore, we are trying to play our part in whatever small way we can. And hence it is very aptly titled. I congratulate all the students involved in this, the President, the new Convention Officer whose names I do not know but who have been working behind the scenes. All of you have done a great job in organizing this event.

Why planning and why NOSPlan. It is easy to break a single stick, but when bundled together, it gets strengthened. While I think it is important that all of us are doing our own little bit, it may not really add up to much. Each college

of planning, which is working independently doing its little bit in different parts of the country is one part of the story. We all have to do our bit but if you want to really grow as a profession then all of us have to come together and that is what NOSPlan is all about. It is about coming together and contributing together so all the colleges of planning in the country have all come together. It is nice to see colleges participating in a large number of events which have also been organized in the convention. Planning is also a lot about participation so we expect that all the students from various colleges across the country will participate. We would have loved to have all of you together in one place, meeting each other greeting each other, but unfortunately, that was not possible in the current times. So, we have no other choice but to do this on an online platform and then online has also become the order of the day. make this even successful.

The secretary to the Government of India in his address has very rightly pointed out what is the importance of the planning profession in making the new India. He has spoken to you about a large number of missions which the government of India has initiated. It is a long and detailed record of what we have been able to do. Together we can make a huge difference.

My message to all the young planners of this country is that people must live, people have to work, people have to play. To do all of this you need cities, you need settlements, you need villages. For all of these, we have a very important role to play. We have to speak for ourselves, because planning is still a very young profession. Although we have spent more than 100 years of planning in the country, we still are a young profession. So, we need to speak up and come together as a profession. The positive response towards the convention from all is an example of the efforts and dedication that was poured over the convention. In conclusion, I must say All's well that ends well.



Shri N.K Patel

President, Institute of Town Planners India

This is a great opportunity for me to communicate with all the young planners. The planning profession is huge and diverse with numerous opportunities. There is a huge road particularly for you young planners, to fill in the coming years in 2030 2040, especially in the cities. On the second part there is global warming which we have to tackle. Third, fortunately or unfortunately, there is the 74th amendment act which is not yet implemented. But if it does get implemented, then there will be a huge requirement of our profession. We are also talking about good density and bad density. There are a plethora of sectors in our nation, particularly in the political-economical condition of India. The young planners need to stand up. They should be more open, they should be more research oriented and rightly, they should advocate for all planning decisions to be local. We ought to follow the best practices each and every time. To understand these patterns and other things and for exchange of these ideas there are a number of the speakers giving their views here in NOSPlan.

So, I give my message to all the students across the country. There is a huge potential in our profession. But continuing as we have, as young planners, there is a huge responsibility which you have to show to the nation. Finally, as the President of Institute of Town Planners India, I congratulate the team of NOSPlan and welcome all the colleges and their students who are joining. This is a meaningful platform and I hope you all cherish it. I wish you all good luck. Thank you very much.

Greetings to the organiser and the participants. I would like to thank the organiser for inviting me to be the chief guest, but actually, I'm here as an organiser because I'm a part of you. I remember NOSPlan beginning its journey in 1971. Nosplan provides a platform for discussing not only the technical activities or the academic activities but all other activities which you have achieved through the competition. The successful competitors, I congratulate them, but those who are not successful, I would like to congratulate them more, so that from the next year onward, they participate more actively and level up and win the prizes. This is what is required from all others. Secondly, my humble suggestion, I request you that you also should participate in the commonwealth association of the planners' activities in which we are active participants for the last 3-4 year. I never thought my profession is not second to none. It can be compared with architecture, it can be compared with engineering. The activities of the professions are limited to the design and functionality only. But as far as planning is concerned, our canvas is so large that we are not only dealing with a group of buildings but also dealing with things far beyond such as providing the socio-economic conditions of the community and we are planning for that, unlike any other profession. So I think you should instil pride in your profession. We are not second to anybody. So I hope you keep this in your mind. Because if the engineers and architects can take the job of planners, I can also expect you to take the job of engineers and architects because you have also been given the core thing required as is for them. You are equally competent, if someone is taking your job, you have to control them and take their job as well.

Thank you and God bless you



Prof. D.S. Meshram

Council Member and Ex-President, ITPI



Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar

Dean (Academics), SPA Delhi

Greeting to all. A Lot has happened in the last three days. NOSPlan and the host college SPA Delhi have made the entire convention seem effortless, so heartiest congratulations. It is a delight to be a part of this year's convention. NOSPlan throughout its tenure has been able to conduct one of the rare conventions, in which the events begin before the actual commencement of the convention. Having been a member, it is a satisfaction to know with what seriousness and dedication the entire NOSPlan and the student bodies have put into the convention. In times of pandemic, the use of virtual platforms to hold this year's convention is a stellar example, why the planning fraternity will always be close-knit. NOSPlan has always been the precedent of transparency and honesty and this year was yet another example of it. It is

heartening to see the number of participants that have participated this year. With the number of students volunteering from SPA Delhi, the efficient functioning of NOSPlan and the response from delegates, I believe this year's convention has been a great success. Thus, I would once again congratulate everyone for their corporation, efforts and enthusiasm in making this year's convention a success.



Shri M Nagaraj

Director (Corporate Planning), HUDCO

Dear Students,
It is an honour for me to be able to share my experience with you. The current times can be seen as a dynamic innovative era that is influencing every aspect of our life. This is prevalent in India as well, something that your generation is very much aware of. To be able to be part of this convention such as NOSPlan, the students are witnessing decades of urban planning history. The growth of urban centres particularly in European countries unlike that of India has transformed them into the engines of social-economic growth that contributes to more than half of the global GDP. I must congratulate each one of you for choosing urban planning as your stream for your career because in my opinion it facilitates and assists the nation-building capacity. India, as you all know, is home to 1.38 billion people and we need our cities to promote and be the epitome of inclusive resilient and sustainability.

Urbanization as you all know is taking place faster than we have anticipated earlier. It is estimated that every minute about 30 people migrate from rural India to urban India because of various factors like employment, health, education etc. Some of these states for instance like Tamil Nadu and Kerala are highly organized. We have cities developing in a similar pattern which is equivalent to the city of Chicago. To overview the kind of population we must connect to necessary developments. India has come up with one of the best program schemes to tackle such issues. But with ever-growing development, I believe you all have a very bright future ahead and conventions like NOSPlan help you polish yourself. So, keep working hard and make India a robust country again.



Nayan Lashkari,

Founder, Urban Box

"Do not try to make circumstances fit your plans. Make plans that fit the circumstances." ~ George S. Patton.

Urban Planning is a vital instrument that shapes a city or a region and the lives of its residents. Hence it is the duty of the planner to understand the needs of the end user, the general public and decide in their favor. With this vision UrbanBox is committed to innovate and implement plans that enhance the development and reflect its sustainability.

NOSPlan has paved the path for budding planners around the country and has represented the unit of planners. It is one such platform where the planning community interacts among each other and enhances their knowledge by sharing. Teamwork is an important function to be learnt by planners. Healthy competition during the session boosts the teamwork and team spirit among the planners.



Shubham Aggarwal,

Founder & Manager, Planning Tank

NOSPlan reflects the indomitable spirit, an organisation by and for the students. A unique setup for students to brainstorm, understand, and grow. The unity and zeal to give back to profession remains the core strength of the organisation and very well translated in the activities undertaken.

I am certain that the students hold tremendous power to tackle the intimidating challenges when guided in the right direction and provided adequate support & encouragement. Willingness to work for the common cause while balancing the academics is remarkable. Every member of NOSPlan has a unique role to play and an important contribution to make. Annual convention helps in bringing out the best in the budding planners. The attempt to outperform has a lot to teach and experiences to offer, which is unique to each participant. On behalf of the entire Team Planning Tank, I wish each Planner out there great success. We will continue to support the initiatives taken by the organisation and look forward to working together.



Nethra,

Founder, Nonurbanism

Nonurbanism is a growing student-led movement initiated by the Nonurban Foundation that strives to empower solutions that seek to identify and help accelerate growth in rural areas. The organisation works to develop policy frameworks, development strategies, design proposals, and all-inclusive solutions for rural areas.

Conceived by a collective group of ambitious students who want to denote greater focus on rural areas, Nonurbanism is responsible for supporting projects that prioritise villages and townships to ensure sustainable development. Giving residents incentive to invest in their lives in rural areas through helping them with strategies and mechanisms to enable them a brighter future.

By gaining momentum through current

projects and creating impact from the ground-up, Nonurbanism is currently expanding with a talented team of individuals from various disciplines working in areas like Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan to support rural practices from diminishing. Enabling the livelihoods of those at the intersection of fading traditional practices and rural areas to thrive.

Our partnership with NOSPlan allows us to reach out to like-minded students and create new partnerships, exchange knowledge, skills and resources with the goal of developing an alternate discourse on the rural. To this effect, the strength-mapping competition conducted over the course of the Punarutthan convention has kick-started a growing database of rural strengths and potentials.

Trisha Udumudi,

President, NOSPlan 2020-21

Dear Readers

I was elected as the president of NOPlan a year ago. It seems to have passed away so soon. I have not been able to contribute to the best of my abilities, yet I see the organisation standing proudly and stronger than ever before. I can't thank my Executive council enough for the constant support that they have provided during my tough times and still continuing to work as hard as possible. I especially thank Abhishek Luke who took over my post while I was not able to and spearheading all the tasks associated with bringing back NOSPlan to its tracks. I feel proud to have been associated and headed an organisation of this stature, which is helping the planning fraternity grow and come together. I hope you all had a great experience of NOSPlan this year, and we look forward to the next council to continue on the same path of taking NOSPlan to new heights. I wish you all good luck!



Abhishek Luke,

President & National Treasurer, NOSPlan 2020-21

Rejoice for the day you've been given, and enjoy every moment of your beautiful life. Enjoy the little things that really make you happy.

Not a big fan of writing, I hope you are of reading. All the credit goes to my General Secretary and EIC for being persistent enough, enabling me to write this message not for you or me, but for the future leaders of this organisation. And for me, this is what NOSPlan is all about- providing opportunities for you to grow and strengthen your weaknesses. And in return you help the organisation grow with all your abilities.

Our council was formed in a very unique situation, no one had ever imagined to be in. When the world was dealing with the pandemic, we as an organisation had problems of our own. But I have learned not to dwell on the past, but to learn from it and put all my strength in making a better today. I have also learned not to worry about tomorrow, for tomorrow will worry about itself. Work towards improving today, so that tomorrow is a better day to start with.



Nirwan,

General Secretary, NOSPlan 2020-21

A true act of kindness always sparks another - Santa clause

I remember holding a copy of NOSPlan Magazine in 2017 during my first annual convention skipping through these very pages with insightful messages from council members and faculties to see if my article was published somewhere in the magazine's center. I guess today, I write this message from the other side of the table for the readers who aren't as impatient as I once was. After years of ups and down, NOSPlan has now begun to take the shape of an organization it was meant to be; A chorus in students' lives of planning that comes every year, uniting them and leaving them with memories to be taken to the professional world. I must humbly admit that it took me time to realize that the most essential thing NOSPlan had to offer was not the magazines and certificates but the opportunity to take back ideas and insights from colleges across the country. More importantly, I found friends in the most intense competitions and the most lively national council in the most boring meetings. Though on a serious note, I enjoyed the opportunity to lead NOSPlan with a diverse and dedicated set of wise enough minds to understand that Rome was not built in a day. We are still far from what we can be as a national organization. Hopefully, we will continue to have students who understand that the tree planters don't get to enjoy the shade of their trees; it is for the future. All it takes is some patience to work and maybe read through the insights of others.





Rajashekhar Reddy,

Web manager, NOSPlan 2020-21

Firstly, I want to let the executive council know that we're an amazing team. Ever since we met in zoom my performance was profoundly changed for the better. Though we're in a hectic situation, we dragged the organisation from zero to what we're today. We've no idea how much support member's simple acts of kindness has given the NOSPlan when it was going through a difficult time during the early days of bifurcation. I would like to express my gratitude to my co-members for being a big source of influence in the journey.

I'm extremely blessed to have wonderful people in the executive council. As a web manager, I've implemented the knowledge that I learnt during my previous years. This has allowed me to enhance my web designing skills.

Apart from web designing, the EC 2020-21 has created a benchmark in creating a beautiful website with a survey rating of 9.5/10 at the initial stages itself. Now, more colleges are expected to join the NOSPlan in the coming days, all this is happening because of the trust in the EC and its well functioning behaviour.

After my term, I would like to suggest the coming council to well manage the database and contacts (collaborations) for the future growth of the NOSPlan. Just follow the 3C concept = conserve, connect, change for the wellbeing of any organisation.

Amanpreet Singh,

Convention Officer, NOSPlan 2020-21

The biggest barrier in achieving a target is the mindset. With a clear mindset, ideas pave their own way!

My journey as a Convention Officer started in the year 2020, the year full of challenges, with no ideas about how to deal with the one standing in front of you. But me and my fellow mates had one thing clear in our minds, that we cannot let the problems overpower and stop our students from having an experience of a lifetime! Discussions went on, people joined in, and not long before we had a Convention team ready with lots of ideas and lots of events to go through. Day by day, the picture became clearer, the hands started working, and what felt like a blink of an eye, I was at the inauguration ceremony! For me, this could not have been possible without the immense amount of support I received from the Executive Council and everyone else associated with the convention.

I learnt a lot over these few months, but more than anything, it was the importance of vision for me. Having a vision is undeniably an important ingredient to success. The vision this organisation carries needs to be understood by each one of you reading these words. This organisation stands strong to promote planning as a profession and planners as an integral part of the society and hopefully you guys reading this will be carrying forward the approach.



Vishesh Bharadwaj,

Advisory Board, NOSPlan 2020-21



My introduction to SPA Delhi and NOSPlan was simultaneous, and it was incredible to learn what a group of students has come to accomplish in such a small but strong fraternity. It contains some magic, a magic that motivates us to work harder and inspires us to be part of something bigger than ourselves. NOSPlan instilled in us the courage to not only succeed but also to face our failures. It's a place where you can find inspiration and share that inspiration with others. As a member of the advisory board, it was my duty to push the executive council to their limits and inspire them not to give up, even in times of pandemic. Being a part of this organization taught me different lessons at various stages, the most important of which was to believe in others and their ability to achieve as a united front. I wish that all the readers also follow the true spirit of NOSPlan and keep the momentum of growth going established in the coming years.



Chaitanya Lodha

Editor in Chief, NOSPlan 2020-21

EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear readers,

We all have been through a lot this year, and it's finally the time for me to convey my last message to you as Editor in Chief. We started with the theme of Punarutthan keeping in mind we all are going through. The pandemic hit us all, some found new ventures while some loved their ones, but we all had to go through this together, and rise again: Punarutthan. I hope this magazine as well fills you up with the energy and enthusiasm towards a new beginning.

This year's magazine tries to reflect back on this theme of Punarutthan, where we go into the meaning of Punarutthan itself. What does it mean for the cities? We look at a few different aspects and viewpoints of the writer. We have explored in the magazine the numerous ways of how this new normal can be brought in including, housing, the urban green space, and especially the Migrant labourers, who will all help in building back better. We look at a few on-going projects including the Central Vista Redevelopment project, a symbol for the resurgence of our nation.

Keeping in mind the online nature of the convention, am sure not all of us were able to appreciate and experience the entire convention. I convey my gratitude for all the participants, and all the viewers, who commented and interacted constantly throughout the convention, but we can't deny the fact that most of us were watching from our beds, or maybe while eating snacks, or just half asleep. Knowing this truth, we have as well added an entire section on what all was done in the convention. We have highlighted the winning entries and summarised the entire convention so you can again get a glimpse of what you might have missed out.

As an Editor in Chief, I had this great opportunity to connect with you all. The issues faced behind the walls by the council may not be known to a lot, but it was my job to make sure that those issues don't hamper your experience. When I see the work of my predecessors, I feel to have done some justice to this post, given our own limitations. We had a successful partnership with Planning tank with close to 20 articles published, released 2 NEWSPlan, and I got the rare opportunity to actually publish 2 magazines in my tenure. We set up a direct mechanism for communication of important opportunities directly with the students through mails. We have been able to keep things moving throughout the year, with constant updates and publications. I feel to have achieved my intention of having an active and interactive NOSPlan throughout the year, and showing NOSPlan is not just the Convention, but a lot more.

I however could not have done it all by myself. The entire Executive Council has been on our toes from the very beginning working hard to sort out everything. Abhishek, Nirwan, Amanpreet have been constantly working behind the scenes for the smooth functioning. Their persistence and hard work is what allows me to bring forward with this magazine. The entire publication cell, especially Ashwini, Mallika, Sumit and Saptadeep, who have worked hard in making this magazine a reality are as well due a credit for this. I hope you all have a great read and enjoy the magazine.

PUNA RUTT HAN



RESURGE WITH TIME



“RISING AGAIN”-IS IT “WAY OF LIFE” OR “LIVING ANY WAY”



*Dr Abdul Razak Mohamed Professor,
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The way of life is conditioned by many factors and it varies place to place, individual to individual, community to community and so on. It is diverse, no doubt about it, it is. In a way the way of life is the manifestation of society, culture, economic, environment and politics oriented. It is generated by designers and planners by creating built environment with livable houses, neighbourhoods and cities towards safe living and safe mobility.

The theme of the NOSPlan is very much triggered towards the understanding the exiting “Way of Life” as “Living any Way” of the people across the globe. “PUNARUTTHAN” in general means bringing again into activity and prominence, and also it is an act of rising again - resurrection. The year 2020 passed and we all entered in to the year 2021 and every one look forward in a way “rising again” (from almost a dead-ly living circumstances) to get into the way people lived long with four to five generations together with social cohesion and harmony . It is towards rising again into life, activity, or prominence a resurgence of interest of every individual, community and the society at large as global extent.



During the Great Depression, the COVID19 home-based social living, education, teaching and working experienced a resurgence in popularity, as people began to alter with all possible means to lead a disliked vs made/in-induced/engage/lead/adapt a way of life – may be as “Living any way” with their household, community and society. Individuals and families are aiming to bringing again into activity and prominence, renewal of life; restoration of life; the act of recalling, or the state of being recalled, to life. To content with engaging materialistic way of life from a more social and cultural oriented means of living with an open and accessible people, places and the physical environment around their homes, neighbourhood and city. It is the hand wash, mouth and nose cover, social distance and less or no mobility became the “Living any Way”. It is due the fact that the people of all walks of life don't have a clear knowledge about the pandemic situation and its end part. Fear was and still drive as the major force behind every aspects of life of many.

Many communities around the Globe are envisioning a resurgence and

renewal of growth, which could make them very appealing and satisfiable to everyone. The city was being hurt by the pandemic situation, so that the Local to Regional, Central to Global governments worked on plans to bring a resurgence to their fellow human beings. The city restaurant, markets, workplaces, play grounds, parks, recreational places, religion centers, also the streets noticed a resurgence in business and life after the shopping mall, work, worship and recreational places, and even the streets are closed for long. The children really hoped that they would not see a resurgence in their living, learning, playing and socializing environment.

The NOSPlan till from its birth there were social interaction and mobility as the way of life and now the NOSPlan 2020 moved in to 2021 with distance and stay apart, is really to say that it is the not the way of doing but it is the doing any way, of course be positive and it is my best wishes to the NOSPlan team do all good and achieve great success. Let us vision to the future NOSPlan as Rising Again – as Way of Life.



Ishita Simhal,
Nirma University



RESILIENCE THROUGH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE INTERVENTIONS – A CASE STUDY OF STATE OF MARYLAND, U.S.A



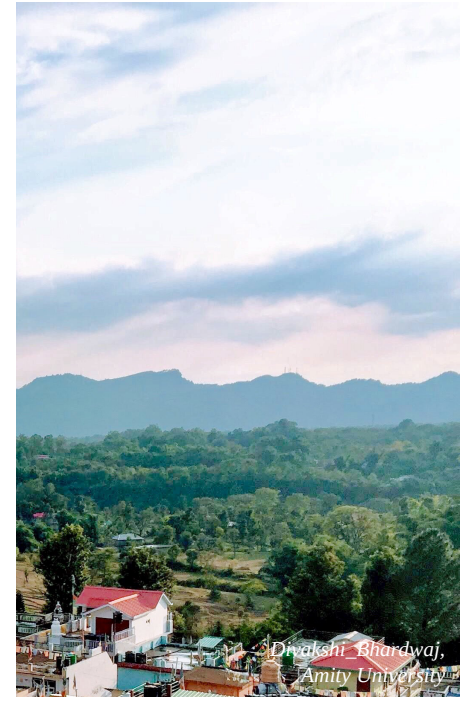
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Green Infrastructure is referred to as an interconnected green space network (including natural areas and features, public and private conservation lands and other protected open spaces) that is planned and managed for its natural resource values and for the associated benefits it confers to human population. (Benedict, 2006) Green infrastructure network has three components viz. hubs, corridors (links) and sites. Hubs anchor green infrastructure networks and provide space for native plants and animal communities, as well as an origin or destination for wildlife, people, and ecological processes moving through the system eg: protected areas such as national park, biosphere reserves, sanctuaries etc. Links are the connections that tie the system together eg: river, stream flood plains. Sites are smaller than hubs and may not be attached to larger interconnected net-

work eg: district parks, neighborhood parks, pocket parks. (Benedict, 2006) A brief summary of the steps taken by the State administration of State of Maryland towards protecting ecologically valuable undeveloped green areas and ecological restoration of developed areas, agricultural land and mined areas being part of hubs and corridors of the green infrastructure network has been given here. (Maryland's Green Infrastructure Assessment and Green-print Programme)

Green Initiatives undertaken by State of Maryland Administration

Total geographical area of state of Maryland is 79.4 lacs Acres, through green infrastructure assessment, 33% of that has been identified as ecologically significant undeveloped land. Timeline of various initiatives by the State administration to protect green



areas are as follows:

Program Open Space (POS) – initiated in the year 1969 with focus on land protection. Source of funding was real estate transfer tax.

Green Ways Commission (GWC) – initiated in the year 1991 with mandate to plan and coordinate implementation of green ways

Rural Legacy Programme (RLP) – initiated in the year 1997 with a focus on either to protect existing rural legacy areas or develop new ones. Rural legacy areas are defined as a region within or outside a metropolitan area found to be rich in a multiple of agricultural, forestry, natural and cultural resources. (Maryland's Green Infrastructure Assessment and Greenprint Programme)

Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA) – initiated in mid-90s, helped in identifying areas having high conservation value so that they can be put at the top of state's land acquisition / easement list.

Green Print (GP) – initiated in 2001 to partially fund GIA and resulting land acquisitions / easements. Entire GP is voluntary.

The methodology adopted for conducting GIA

STAGE I - Preliminary Assessment – watershed level analysis using Geographic Information System (GIS) of the entire state of Maryland by considering the factors such as land cover, wetlands, roads, streams, flood plains, soils and development pressure to identify hubs and corridors containing more ecologically critical undeveloped land

STAGE II - Detailed Assessment
Step 1: Assessment of vulnerability to development for identified hubs and corridors from STAGE I based on following aspects: (i) proximity to population centers (ii) access to infrastructure and (iii) property ownership factors
Step 2: Assessment of ecological value based on contribution to air quality improvement, water quality improvement, flood protection and wildlife habitats

Step 3: Assessment of composite ranking based on vulnerability to development, ecological value and current level of protection

Coordination between various initiatives:

- (i) Green Print (GP) and Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA) have provided more strategic focus to Program Open Space (POS) and Rural Legacy Programme (RLP)
- (ii) GIA has been started to address and

correct the general public perception regarding green ways planning of having predominantly recreational focus (iii) Green ways planning was one step ahead of POS as in case of the former, inter connection between green space was considered

Green Infrastructure vs. Resilience

Green Infrastructure elements such as bioswales, green roofs, rain gardens etc. provide increased flood risk mitigation and resilience for the urban areas. Provision of protected green hubs interconnected through linear green spaces such as stream flood plains, avenue plantation etc. will enable wildlife to thrive and pass freely without resulting into man-animal conflicts. A healthy ecosystem will automatically have better resilience capacity against climate change induced events such as high frequency high intensity precipitation, heat waves, SLR, drought etc.

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AFFORDABLE HOUSING A CITY REALITY

Cities are developing at an unparalleled rate, providing an amazing possibility for the improvement of neighborhood economies. However, their citizens want good, low priced housing – and this stays a project across the world. Permitting surroundings for low priced housing may be advanced with the proper infrastructure, funding and macroeconomic guidelines centered closer to social and economic inclusion. The project of affordability calls for now no longer simply short-time period fixes however additionally long-time period techniques. Solutions will want to cope with each the deliver aspect and the call for aspect of the housing market, and contain public-zone, non-public-zone and non-earnings stakeholders. There are also few factors that should be kept in mind like:

Affordability: exploring the trouble unpacks the belief of “affordability”: If a residence is reasonably-priced sufficient to shop for and run, however



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placed some distance from livelihood possibilities or services consisting of schools, it can't be stated to be low priced. The motives for a loss of affordability range from metropolis to metropolis, however typically consist of housing prices growing quicker than incomes, deliver of homes now no longer retaining up with call for, shortage of land, and demographic modifications consisting of populace growth, growing old and modifications in family composition.

Land acquisition and titling: Housing investments depend upon land having a criminal identify and protection through tenure and assets rights. City governments normally use tools – zoning and regulation – to form wherein and the way new homes may be built. The pros. and cons. related to green-field and brownfield improvement and

discusses techniques consisting of:

- Transit-orientated improvement, wherein growth of towns is deliberate round new city delivery infrastructure.
- Algorithmic zoning, with incentives for builders primarily based totally on evaluation of what is wanted to maximise the vibrancy of a network.
- Mixed-use improvement and inclusionary zoning, to make sure neighbourhoods have a combination of profits stages and proximity to jobs and offerings.
- Taxation answers, consisting of taxing the underlying cost of land in preference to the cost of the assets on it, and implementing a tax on vacant land or properties.
- Public-non-public partnerships on schooling to cope with talents shortages within the production zone.

Demand-side Challenges: Should

techniques attempt to make housing inexpensive for everyone, or goal help at positive sections of the population? And how ought to centered populations be defined: via way of means of earnings level, age, wide variety of youngsters or employment as key workers? There are few methods that delves into these and different demanding situations at the call for facet of inexpensive housing, including:

- Different types of tenure, going past a binary choice among apartment and homeownership, can provide more alternatives to town citizens suffering to have the funds for a house. They encompass build-to-hire, shared possession and shared fairness possession.
- Rent controls provide the ability to guard tenants, however need to additionally take care now no longer to limitation the destiny delivers of residences to hire via way of means of unfairly disadvantaging landlords.



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PUNARUTTHAN

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The deadly pandemic of COVID-19 has brought the world to a grinding halt. In the way people live and travel in cities, the novel coronavirus disease COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption. Partial or full lockdowns, along with the shutdown of their industries and economies, have totally changed the activity pattern and the way cities work. Due to widespread international connectivity, the movement of people and commodities, business and social pursuits in confined environments, cities across the world have experienced the wrath of the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to the fall of cities, its economies, disruption in supply chains and various urban spaces.

How do urban planning processes better prepare themselves for future management of pandemics? 'Punarutthan' is the term used for resurgence. Major improvements in the social, physical and financial infrastructure of cities can be seen in the post-pandemic world. Construction design and office configurations will be transformed according to health guidelines intro-

duced during the crisis, with protection being the primary concern. In order to provide a possible direction for urban development to mitigate the risks of future health emergencies, resurgence of the cities investigates the relationship between pandemic and urban health infrastructure, climate resilience, informal settlements and labour, social infrastructure, and commercial investments. The pandemic revealed that it is also important to make safe cities a parameter for growth. There may be a reconceptualization of cities as specific hubs of commerce, trade and information as the post-pandemic world shrinks and the rapid progression of globalisation wanes. Within demarcated governance zones, the mobility of goods and labor will be primarily limited, and cities may rise as self-sufficient units. Strengthening urban healthcare infrastructure to cope with the rush of newly infected patients and disturbances in general health services, especially public health services such as immunization, would prevent additional infections and disease outbreaks from being exposed to urban populations.

'Life is the only art that we are required to practice without preparation, and without being allowed the preliminary trials, the failures and botches, that are essential for training'.

- Lewis Mumford

The shortage of open spaces, inadequate resource management for the affected population, and disruptions in energy usage are some of the fractures implemented during the COVID-19 crisis. There are problems that provide a basis for resilience and sustainability in the absence of effective urban planning. The urban planning framework, which involves sex-disaggregated data collection on the number of inhabitants, number of families, pockets and areas of risk, as well as the availability of sanitation and hygiene facilities, must support pandemic responses. Unless the number of people living in vulnerable areas and information on the public amenities available to them is identified, preparedness and response plans will not be made. A concentrated push to collect up-to-date data on formal-informal settlements and urban workers is necessary to correctly quantify the funds needed to provide sufficient access to food, accommodation, sanitation and sanitation supplies.



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PUNARUTTHAN IN LOCKDOWN- Looking at the Overlooked Aspects

*Aastha Jain,
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Hindi terminology word, 'Punarutthan' signifying instance of resurging or renewal is marked to avail resurgence from beginning itself, highlighting the originality of our proud India's mother tongue language – Hindi, of which hues are fading away within the nation as time advances. Too often we see things in many perspectives but fail to see the most simple and basic side which impact our daily mindset consistently.

Like during lockdown due to Covid-19, for zillionth of times we all have complained of boredom, draining away the joyous moments of chilling out with friends, maddening online classes and those tons of assignments which

appeared abruptly out of nowhere. But between all these we have overlooked the warmth of family togetherness blessed to have due to this lockdown, which was lost as we all were deeply engrossed in our busy schedule mainly spent in offices, schools and colleges. Not only personal relationships are strengthened but environment too has healed profusely due to human restricted interaction with nature in this period as well as it has taught dominant mankind the feelings of being caged, similar to other overlooked existing species in zoo and circus not mentioning the brutal treatment accorded to them just for the sake of our entertainment. Changing the focus from wealth to health, giving the opportunity to

mothers to share the household chores with other family members too is bringing the sense of responsibility to all, appreciating the hard domestic work as well as rekindling the importance of women which is deteriorated since later Vedic period.

All these aspects brought by lockdown not only seek resurgence in the way of looking at things separately from health, family or environment dimensions but its complete resurgence of the way of living, renewing from materialistic life to the more meaningful life valuing health and enhancing relationships with humans as well as with other species forgotten since ancient times.

In today's era, cities are more of a concrete jungle rather than being a prosperous one. Cities are needed to be developed in such a manner that it can accommodate the larger part of our city without any resistance and at the same time, it also shows its great caliber to fulfill the demand of their children (people).

To cater those demands, we need to re-establish our city or resurge it to make a sustainable one. In most of cities, they are changing through various patterns like urban emergence, including sub-urbanization, and movements of population to certain suburb regions. Cities have complex economic development processes that are shaped by an almost infinite range of forces. They are largely influenced by exogenous forces, such as globalization and individualization.

"For almost as long as we have had cities, we have predictions of their decline and, for almost as long ... we have had prophecies of resurgence"
~Storper & Manville.

This quote illustrates the complexity of urban development and the challenge in predicting future developments in terms of decline or resurgence.

If we talk about cities based on theme like industrial, temple, tourism, etc.

were basically small in population size earlier. But the popularity and the attraction factor of such cities, by pull factor of migration people decided to settle down in such cities resulting in expansion or boom in population. But at same time there were some important factors that were needed to balance the weight of cities and their populace. The lack of infrastructure and services that were required to put forth at that time are causing problems nowadays. To inculcate these problems, we need to resurge our cities for better quality of life as well as sustainably.

Resurgence can be done in various ways, there is no such need to just demolish everything and create a new one. At the end, the only thing matters is what we have done to tackle the problems that were restricting or forcing us to live uncomfortably, because a person mind doesn't need an acre to live, he/she just need a place even it is small, where they can live comfortably, express themselves independently, access to all the resources, overall have a better quality of life.

Last but not the least, there are needs that are mandatory to implement in sustainable way that it can cater to us as well as to our future generation and it can only happen if we all put forth our hands together and try to make our cities healthier and beautiful.

RESURGE WITH TIME

Abhishek Anand,
Amity Noida



REVIVING THE URBAN SPACES: A SOLUTION TO “EPIDEMIC OF CONCRETE JUNGLE”

Kalyani Vinod,
SPAV

The rapid growth population followed by increase in infrastructure is a highly observed trend for the past years. These developments, obviously, increased the amount of built structure and the concern for urban green reduced significantly. Healthy cities are a necessity for today's world due to its increasing levels of pollution and other hazards. Urban open spaces can be a solution to this issue.

This article is an effort to throw light on the advantages that could be brought about by introducing urban open spaces, especially urban squares to the cities.

Green spaces are considered to be serene, social and natural and they also have greater restorative effects. Natural ecosystems are vital to preserve the regional ecosystems. An urban open space can include flora which is the urban green and also the water features often referred to as urban blue. They can help in providing form and shape to the city. Such spaces can be

utilised for aiding economic activities. Green parks, playground, playing field, waterways, urban squares etc. can be included under the category of urban open spaces. Apart from protecting the urban green and promoting sustainable development they are also helpful in boosting tourism. Open space conservation is considered to be the cheapest way to safeguard drinking water, clean the air as well as achieving environmental goals. Urban parks can also increase property value hence benefitting real estate sector. A formally designed urban space can draw users through catchy landscaping hence inducing positive psychological impacts on them.

Urban squares are a much preferred option as open space since they can act even as intersections in the transport systems. Well-designed public squares increase the visual landscape value and contribute to environmental aesthetics. Urban public squares can provide some economic benefits too. These squares

can improve the quality of life in urban environments. The squares are multi – functional in nature. They can be utilised as a landmark, a recreational space as well as an arena to hold public events. Old Town Square in Prague is an urban square which is one of the main landmarks of Prague. Old Town Square is utilised as a Christmas during December and is a well-known recreational area with an array of ornamental buildings depicting different styles of architecture such as Gothic, Baroque and Romanesque.

Open spaces can be utilised for leisure activities and can provide spaces for commercial activities. They can be multi – functional in nature. Parks can act as the lungs and green belts of the bustling urban areas. It is clearly evident that urban open spaces are essential for the cities of tomorrow. They can ensure a healthier and good quality of life.



Chinmoy Borah,
SPAB

URBAN RESURGENCE TOWARDS NEW CHALLENGES (COVID - 19)

Namandeep Verma,
Nirma University

Since March 2020, the outbreak of the unexpected global pandemic, named covid-19, has threatened the whole world, as well as our country's functioning and fragile ecosystem. It has proved to be very disruptive for the urban sector as well, and caused major health and economic issues. Additionally, created a low demand for housing, physical space and social facilities in immediate future. Government has a limited access to resources for infrastructure investments. Urban planning in today's tough times needs to be re-

looked and renewed which can help the cities to be resilient and well prepared for such kinds of pandemics.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India, has prepared a compendium of unique city level initiative to manage COVID-19. The Surat Municipal Corporation has developed a COVID-19 tracking system to identify potential victims. Integrated City Command and Control Centers set up under Smart City Mission have

been turned into "war rooms" by diversified cities like Gandhinagar, Raipur, Mangaluru, Itanagar, Kanpur and Ujjain to monitor the disease and communicate with citizens. The Pune Smart City has developed a web and mobile based dashboard consisting of live GPS, Geo-fencing and analytics for administrators to keep track of patients, Mumbai has adopted a cluster containment strategy to manage COVID-19 in high risk areas. Even, if one patient tests positive, the area around is demarcated as containment and cluster zones depending upon distance from the infected person. The area is cordoned off with introductions of movement restrictions. A map of area is prepared using GIS. The introduction of such digital systems in our cities is becoming a new way of handling pandemics.

The pandemic has surely proved that some of the cities have grown smarter and are using infrastructure, created to collate and provided adequate datasets to respond to the crises. Kerala is relatively more successful in responding to COVID-19 with its people centric health system. We need to relook at our urban system management at all levels throughout our country by taking an inspiration from these examples. Health has to be central to urban management. Also, benefits of water supply, sewerage and sanitation have to be considered for improved health impact of these services. This will require re-orientation research and capacity building in urban sector. Increasing city resilience should be important focus of development plans and implementation. The planning practices followed by us is a reflection of the current scenarios, trends and crises taking place. Cities should be made flexible enough, which can be responsive and resilient to outer threats, by applying long term solution and integrated decision making.



FORESEE THE NEW NORMAL

Haripriya Kesavan,
SPAV

"In the rush to get back to normal, let's use this time to consider which parts of normal are worth rushing back to"

~DAV HOLLIS

The new pandemic due to COVID-19 measured out to be the biggest public health crisis and has heretofore posed complications upon the planning community. Urban planning has risen to eradicate or cope with global predicaments which corresponds to essentially the development of sustainably adaptive cities to the people living within.

The pandemic has given us time to reflect upon how are we going to face existential crisis as the aftermath of uncontrolled urbanism or emerge with different set of priorities into responding to this situation, how do we further work with informal settlements in the cities into providing the services they need, are we going for short term solution or leave long term impacts, finally do we find other ways to work and engage with minimal mobility? However conventional characteristics of people and the way cities work has changed indefinitely, with this public realm on streets, roads, squares and plazas is the common ground connecting both cities and its citizens. With practices of social distancing, public spaces are to be reinforced with new sets of policies promoting such practices, thus creation of such meaningful public spaces must be the centre of planning.

In conclusion, new sets of development plans are a necessitate which would lift the challenges provoked to services delivery and mobility. Thereby, rebuilding community-based viable cities that resilient to future threats and are both sustainable and liveable cities.



Subrajoti Paul,
SPAV

DESIGN OF COMPACT INDIAN HOUSES POST PANDEMIC

Neha Jaiswal,
VNIT

Coronavirus's global pandemic has brought everything to a halt. Everyone is locked down in their homes, making everyone anxious. Things coming to a standstill seems so unreal and bizarre. Once again nature proved that the basic needs of life are just food, clothing, and shelter. This pandemic has affected the world economy. It has brought about a drastic change in the way we think and the way we live. Most of our lives revolve around our families and our homes. It's time to rethink the design of Indian compact houses and make them more liveable, safe and shielded from outside influences. Compact houses are the future of India, owing to population density, sky touching land rates, and huge demands of urbanization.

In response to COVID-19, and any other rampant that may leap up in the future, here's a compilation of a few changes and amendments that can be brought in to assure safety and security to a colossal extent.

1. Ablution Area

Washing hands is the most powerful weapon to stay safe from the spread of infection. Planning a small ablution area outside the main entrance to the house can help keep the germs out. The ablution area is also an important feature of Islamic architecture.

2. Managing Water Demand

The water crisis is a major concern in today's world, and with more and more people staying indoors, the demand for water for various activities has also increased. Water harvesting techniques have long been into existence, it's time we rethink the ways to preserve water and what's better than the 3R's; Reuse, Reuse, and Recycle. Water harvesting techniques are viable in urban settings.

3. Light and Ventilation

Proper light and ventilation in a house are obligatory. Natural light brightens up space as nothing else does. The orientation of windows and skylights should be such that they make the space airy, warm, and welcoming. It also keeps the germs and foul smell out. Providing large windows is quite in trend. Mirrors make the room brighter and make the space feel bigger. Preferring verticality over horizontality (In planning) may allow for more open space, which can be utilized as gardens, courtyards, and sit out spaces.

4. Bring in the Greens

Indoor plants always uplift and enhance the space, they not only purify



Ishita Simhal,
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the air but also add aesthetics to the interiors. A vertical kitchen garden can help grow basic vegetables at home, cutting down the need to go out to buy them.

5.Home Office

Looking at the current scenario, more and more companies are encouraging their employees to work from home. A study says, working from home is not only stress free but also productive. Provision of a mini office space in the house is quite in demand lately.

6.Sustainability and Economy
Pandemic has miserably affected the world economy, and its adverse effects will prevail longer than expected. Sustainable and economic material should be preferred. As Prime Minister appealed, "Vocal for local", vernacular material should be aggrandized. They are eco-friendly and also won't burn a hole in the pocket.

7.Beaming Colours

Being trapped at home is often depressing and stressful. Colours affect our moods and thoughts. Each colour has a psychological effect on our mind, they influence feelings and emotions of happiness, rage, sadness, tranquillity, hunger, or relaxation. Thoughts full section of colours can do wonders. Warm colours like orange, yellow, red, and pink are bright and happy. Cool colours like blue, green, and also neutral have calming effects. While neon colours stimulate alertness and energy. Colours speak!

8.Oligodynamic Effect.

Certain heavy metals like brass, copper, and silver have a biocidal effect. Brass doorknobs and silverware both exhibit this effect to an extent. Door handles, cabinet pulls and rails can be made in brass instead of aluminum or stainless steel to observe precautions on these not so observant surfaces.

Contactless technology, sensor detection technology, and voice-controlled intelligent personal assistants like Alexa and Google, are other options to observe safety both in residential and commercial spaces.

These are a few suggestions that can be inculcated in the design of our houses to keep them vigilant from such a pandemic. Though the control to the spread of the virus is not in our hands, observing precautions can lessen the quantum of the prevalent and help mitigate its effects.



Our Indian economy is driven by many large- and small-scale industries. These drivers of our economy are in turn driven by four factors of production which are land, labour, capital and entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs are seeds of ideas, land is the field for the idea, capital is the equipment for planting the idea and the labourers are the farmers. Now, the question here evolves as to what is farming without farmers? – i.e., from the above relation, we understand that there is no production without the labourers, just like how there can be no farming without farmers. Now that we have understood the importance of labourers in an industry and an economy as a whole, we must give importance to their life and safety. With respect to labour, industries have a huge need for labourers to be able to produce as much as the demand requires. This includes both skilled and unskilled labour and since there is a job creation, this becomes a pull factor which brings in migrant labourers into the picture.

The pandemic situation has created a number of problems majorly for migrant workers to go back to their homes. But before addressing the problem, the scenario when looked

into, has various inferences. First, if the workers have made arrangements to go back to their homes, the question arises as to how they would migrate back to the city when they need jobs. Secondly, if, as a solution to the first inference, the migrants are retained in the same region, where are they to be housed? Lastly, assuming the migrants decide to go back to their homes and work in their villages as farmers, how much of it will be a success, having known that the pandemic situation will not sustain forever. The solutions for the above problems shall be discussed, but we must first look into preventive measures that will not repeat the above situation. The wellbeing and safety of a migrant laborer revolves around three main factors which are:

1. Job security
2. Shelter (housing) and
3. Health and safety

Job is the main reason why these labourers have migrated from their areas and it becomes the responsibility of the industries that appoint these labourers to secure their jobs. The government's hand in securing the unskilled migrant labourers jobs by making policies over

private industries that appoint labourers. One such policy could be companies to make contracts that specify the tenure of their labour-force (threshold period of work as set by the government). The labour department of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, have a scheme called the Employee's Provident Fund (EPF) Organization, which takes some percentage of the employee's salary and some percentage of amount to be paid by the company for each employee that can be revived after the completion of the employee's tenure. This policy must be educated in all the labourers (both skilled and unskilled) and the labour department should and must ensure regular payment to the PF from the companies/ industries for each employee. This adds on to the security of the labourers and instills confidence in seeking temporary jobs.

Moving on to shelter, though the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) promises households for EWS, LIG and MIG, it is a great scheme under Credit Linked Subsidy, Affordable Housing in Partnership and Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction, but for In-situ slum redevelopment,

CITY'S GUESTS AND OUR HOSPITALITY

Nidhishree N Kumar,
Nitte School of Architecture Planning and Design

it needs to give more attention to the infrastructure. To elaborate further, slums are already congested areas with clustered households and cramped roads. In-situ slum redevelopment encourages renovation of households and gives liberties of increase in FAR or giving TDRs, but this doesn't improve the surroundings like proper roads according to residential standards, and so on. The household is improved but the living environment remains clustered and the security for living is at stake.

Health benefits of these labourers is to be ensured by the employers, as the labour department of India allots a certain percentage of the employee's salary for medical insurance (Employee's State Insurance), which needs to be paid by the company to the labour department. The regular payment of this must be ensured by the department of labour from every company. The labour department has every right to question the companies as to why they have not paid or why they have delayed the payment of these amounts, but most labourers are under loss today due to the mis-management of the companies.

These are a set of preventive measures

that can be taken to avoid repetitions of the current scenarios, given the case of such a revolutionary/ dynamic pandemic. Addressing each of the above problems – the first, sending migrants to their homes – transportation measures like selecting batches of migrants of a common area, keeping them socially distant in the selected means of transport, and allow a particular period of travel can be done. The government have taken measures for the same. The second problem of migrants coming back for jobs, the labour department comes into play here by instilling confidence in the workers that their jobs will be secure if they chose to stay, and although the labour department has a number of policies that ensure so, more policies as mentioned under job security may be introduced. The labour department plays a major role in influencing the decisions of these migrant labourers of whether to travel back or not. Considering the fourth problem, rather an assumption of whether the migrants would come back if they reach their homes, they would get back to their previous jobs of agriculture. If this would be the result, policies for agricultural economy needs to be strengthened, but the urbanization

rate would be dropped in such a case, although such a case to be persistent is not certain.

Labourers are the drivers of economy and thus the country. When they move cities in search of jobs, they become most important guests of the city. The wellbeing of these guests needs much focus, especially in a country like ours which is known for its hospitality. Policies must strengthen and ensuring the implementation is a MUST! Empowerment among citizens and being updated about new schemes through news and media are some expectations from the receiver's end. The Labour Department can play a major role by instilling confidence in their workers, stating to them about their rights and powers, and by being a strong mediator between the employer and the employee. Having said that, it is important that the department functions according to the rights and powers which will definitely ensure effective functioning of industry as well as the security of the workers, be it skilled or unskilled. This could have an impact in such a way that the labourers would want to migrate only as a result of choice and not as a need.





THE CENTRAL VISTA REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

*Upasana Patgiri,
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal*

Punarutthan or resurgence means rising again into life or activity. The greatest strength lies not in enduring a predicament but in resurging when faltered. Redevelopment projects are undertaken for purposes such as remediating old or abandoned properties, constructing new buildings or improvements at a site where formerly existing buildings have been demolished or reusing or repurposing existing buildings in order to make improvements to a site. The Central Vista Redevelopment Project is one such ambitious redevelopment project.

The history of Central Vista goes

back to 1911 when the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. Renowned architects Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker were appointed to design the new city which would become India's seat of power. The core of this capital city of Delhi is known as Central Vista, having Rajpath (originally-Kingsway) as the central boulevard that stretches for about 3km starting from the Rashtrapati Bhawan and ending in the Princes' Park, an area that has the palaces of the former princely states in India. Today, Central Vista consists of the Parliament House, the Secretariat buildings, the India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan, the

National Archives of India among other prominent structures and large public open spaces. Since it houses buildings of such high stature; the area is like a rich tapestry of culture, and heritage from all across India, with its history representing the country's history.

The entire 35-hectare area is a living example of the rich architectural heritage of India which also serves as a recreational public space. Even the 1962 Master Plan of Delhi had declared it as an 'Important site to meet the aspirations of a rich culture'.

The Central Vista Redevelopment



Nandini Jain,
SPA Delhi

Project proposed by the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in 2019 envisages revamping the entire stretch by altering some of the existing structures and constructing several new buildings including a triangular parliament building next to the existing one and residences for the Government officials; all of which might completely change the layout of the area. The current Government wants to go forth with the project, giving the arguments that the infrastructure of the current Parliament House is inadequate as per the demand and most of the existing structures have outlived their structural lives. However, this project has attracted a lot of criticism and debate because of several

issues, a few of them being:

- The project was drafted in an undisclosed manner and citizen engagement is lacking.
- It is proposing a land-use change in the area which is against the Delhi Master Plan and also violates article 21 of the constitution because it will deprive citizens of their right to open green space.
- It will involve large scale tree cutting for the construction to take place.
- The estimated cost of the project is about 20,000 crores which under the current circumstances is an unnecessary expenditure, as argued by many.

- The execution of the project can prove to be a threat to many of the iconic heritage structures and also rob people of a large amount of open space.

Cases and petitions have been filed challenging the project and there is an ongoing debate on whether it should take place or not. In my opinion, if this redevelopment does take place, it should have more public participation involved and not take away the open spaces from the public. Also, the Heritage structures need to be preserved as they are our identity and cannot be rebuilt.

CLIMATE RESILIENT WATER MANAGEMENT

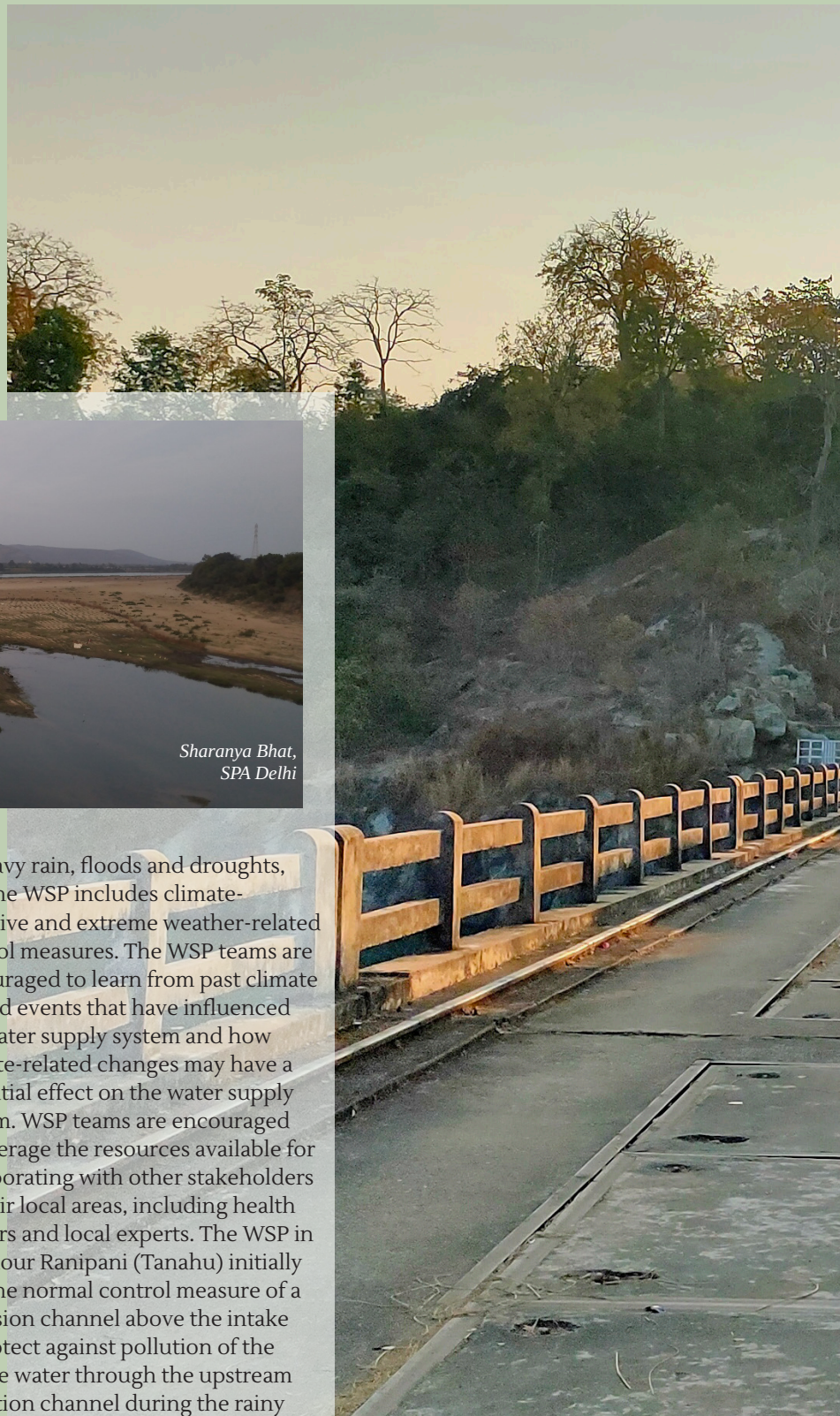
Daman Dogra, Sajeev S.
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal



There may be a tendency for hazard detection to be limited to thinking about those direct inputs that affect microbial and chemical parameters in the water supply system, as these are essential in terms of compliance with water quality standards. The approach to safe water must, however, be much broader, taking into account factors such as flood damage potential, sufficiency of source water and alternative sources, availability and reliability of power supplies, quality of chemicals and materials handling, training programmes, availability of qualified personnel, cleaning of service reservoirs, knowledge of the delivery system, protection, emergency procedures, reliability of communication systems and availability of laboratory facilities, all of which require risk assessment.

The identification of hazards and risk management in Nepal involves the recognition of potential risks, including severe weather events such

as heavy rain, floods and droughts, and the WSP includes climate-sensitive and extreme weather-related control measures. The WSP teams are encouraged to learn from past climate related events that have influenced the water supply system and how climate-related changes may have a potential effect on the water supply system. WSP teams are encouraged to leverage the resources available for collaborating with other stakeholders in their local areas, including health officers and local experts. The WSP in Barchour Ranipani (Tanahu) initially had the normal control measure of a diversion channel above the intake to protect against pollution of the source water through the upstream irrigation channel during the rainy season. However, given the threats of landslides and flooding linked to severe weather conditions, a pipeline has now replaced the vital part of the open channel and has thus been made more resilient to the environment.



Nepal case study: Water safety plans to manage risks in Nepal

The identification of hazards and risk management in Nepal involves the recognition of potential risks, including severe weather events such as heavy rain, floods and droughts, and the WSP includes climate-sensitive and extreme weather-related control measures. The WSP teams are encouraged to learn from past climate-related events that have influenced the water supply system and how climate-related changes may have a potential effect on the water supply system. The WSP teams are encouraged to leverage the resources available for collaborating with other stakeholders in their local areas, including health officers and local experts. The WSP in Barchour Ranipani (Tanahu) initially had the normal control measure of a diversion channel above the intake to protect against pollution of the source water through the upstream irrigation channel during the rainy season. However, given the threats of landslides and flooding linked to severe

weather conditions, a pipeline has now replaced the vital part of the open channel and has thus been made more resilient to the environment.

Nepal's climate-resilient WSP pilots show that the WSP mechanism offers an important structure for understanding and resolving the threats presented by climate change to the water supply systems. In order to resolve climate change concerns, the current national WSP implementation guidelines and related training guides for both urban and rural systems that were produced under the WQP (World Health Organization Water Quality Partnership for Health) have been revised. Therefore, the previous WSP approach has been replaced by a revised WSP approach that encourages climate impact consideration, with the notion of climate resilience implied and completely incorporated, so that the word 'climate-resilient WSP' will become obsolete in the future.



Sampath K
SPAV

INDIAN RAILWAYS: A MASSIVE RAIL NETWORK

Shreepati Jha
School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi

Indian railways has conducted one of the biggest upgradation works in history during lockdown. The Indian railways is one of the world's largest rail networks transporting 8.439 billion passengers and 1.225 billion tonnes of freight annually.

Over the last several decades, track repair and maintenance works were delayed or partly done as the rail network was extremely busy and any delay would cause a massive outrage through the system. The lockdown due to COVID-19 provided Indian railways with a chance to carry out much delayed infra and maintenance works in a large scale through the country in a single go. Around 3.2 billion USD has been spent in FY20 for doubling projects, 2226 km of track doubling and gauge conversion works has been completed in this

year as of June 2020. More than 200 long pending maintenance works including remodeling, repair and re-girdling of old bridges, doubling of rail lines and renewal of scissors crossovers were carried out. Around 500 modern heavy duty Track Maintenance Machines along with track, signal and Overhead Equipments (OHE) maintainers have worked regularly for 10,749 machine days to complete overdue track maintenance of 12,270 km of plain track. The track electrification work around the country is being done on a war footing with estimated 5782 RKM this year as of June 2020. Ultrasonic flaw detection (USFD) of 30,182 km of track and 1,34,443 rail welds has been carried out with USFD machine.

Health of the track has been monitored through periodic runs of Oscillation

Monitoring System (OMS) cumulating 1,92,488 km of track at 5,362 peak locations indicated by OSM test has been attended to ensure proper quality. Due to efforts of thousands of railway employees around the country, Indian railway network is now much more safer and faster to travel on.

The Indian railways is also working on the DRAFT NATIONAL RAILWAY PLAN for which suggestions are welcomed from all citizens. It is in an endeavour to address the inadequacies of capacity constraints and improve its modal share in total freight ecosystem of the country. The punarutthan of the Indian railways can now ensure better, efficient and flawless service when the railways starts working in full capacity.



Beginning with the Australian bushfires and ending with change of snow colour in Antarctica, the planet has seen a lot of destruction the previous year. In some way or the other, it is due to human negligence. The world has seen a massive downfall in the standards of living and undoubtedly, one of the key reasons is the global pandemic. Statistics show that over 200 disasters have been recorded in the first half of 2020. The International Monetary Funds forecast that there has been a 4.4% shrink in the global economy. Perhaps, one of the biggest challenges we are currently facing is ensuring a constant and safe supply of two of the most precious resources, food and water. According to the United Nations, around 25,000 people are losing their lives to food crisis worldwide, everyday.

As in the case of COVID-19 or the corona virus that has left the world in despair, it was borne in the streets of a wet market in Wuhan, China. This shows the importance of cleaner and healthier environment.

If issues like the ones mentioned above continue, what will be the future of the blue planet? Till when will it be habitable? The answer is very uncertain. If destruction continues at this pace, it is to be the understood that our end is very near.

Keeping all the issues in mind, how do we cope with the current disastrous world? What is the key to stop the world from drowning in catastrophes? How will the world thrive with the global economy undergoing massive destruction? The best answer would be, “to revitalize our spaces and make the world a better place to live in.”

In order to be above the curve, it is high time that we start thinking about how to develop ways and technologies that help us set a pace in order to ameliorate the prevailing conditions. We need to work on better plans for our urban as well as the rural areas that would help us in solving the current issues. We also see places that are left barren. These barren lands can be used for construction of some important places that might help the society.

The upcoming plans should focus on all the issues like food crisis, health crisis, poverty, shelter and livelihood that the world has faced and work accordingly. One way could be using tech services. We need to take lessons from COVID-19. We need to be prepared for anything and everything that happens although, on the brighter side, this pandemic has taught us the importance of how crucial proper city planning is. Therefore, we need to plan better and sustainable spaces.


FUTURE OF THE PLANET

A. Sri Sai Snigdha
School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada



INSTITUTION STRUCTURE FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

*Subrajoti Paul
School of Planning and Architecture, Vijaywada*



In every sector there are bodies which provide external support and stability to the system, maintaining the ground level workers by providing benefits and incentives, this kind of institution structure is absent in terms of migrant workers be it in any state. Though workers unions are plenty but they are toothless in providing benefits to the migrants, in most cases they are mere political agitators.

The system of institutional structures and delivery mechanisms of national social protection systems will prevent fragmentation of migrants. Migrant workers will get informed about their social protection rights and entitlements; government authorities will use this institution as a channel to provide these benefits. These institutions will be state government funded bodies executed by NGOs, philanthropist organisation or private players, to provide migrant workers material, legal and psychological aid when then enter an urban area in search of work. Information will be made available in a language so that migrant workers can understand, also taking into account the number of illiterate workers for whom visual or auditory forms of communication will be provided.

Post-disaster ad-hoc emergency cash and food transfers and in case of sickness or loss of employment migrants can alleviate basic and immediate human needs from these institutions. This is particularly relevant for the large numbers of migrants who have lost their jobs or livelihoods, either

temporarily or permanently, with no access to their support network back home and no possibility of returning home because of financial issues or travel restrictions. The Philippines, through its Overseas Workers Welfare Administration, has created an emergency fund targeted at Filipino migrant workers that provides a one-time payment to land-based and sea-based workers who have been displaced. They will be paramount in large-scale information and awareness-raising campaigns on health protection and other relevant measures that may affect the access of migrant workers to social protection or their migratory or employment status.

Providing repatriation assistance and adequate free-of-charge quarantine measures for returning migrant workers, including food assistance when relevant and needed. Institutions will provide key data and insights in formulating strategies, policies, legal frameworks and effective administrative systems that are inclusive of migrant workers and their families and based on the equality-of-treatment principle.

Along with providing labour cards, personal insurance and pension plans for workers which they can avail even when they return after few months, migrant workers who are parents will get the education of their children for free in any private or public school under Right to Education (article 21A), which will be a responsibility of the institution.

HISTORY OF PRICE CONTROL IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF INDIA

*Subrajoti Paul
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The concept of price control dates back to the mid-thirteenth century when India was at constant risk of invasion by the Chagatai Mongols from the north, at that time ruled by the Sultans of Delhi, the Khalji Dynasty. Alaud-Dīn Khaljī, usurped the throne from his uncle and was known for his ferocity and ambitious nature. To control over Delhi politics, he tightened his grip over the governance of the kingdom. He introduced the concept of price control by establishing 'Diwan-i-Riayasat' and Shahan-i-Mandi whose purpose was to ensure that the goods supplied to the markets by the traders and were sold on the fixed prices. 'Tareekh-i- Firoz Shahi' an account by Ziauddin Barni states that such decision was taken to maintain a large army, mostly of Turkic origin who lived in garrisons outside city walls, to get grains at cheaper price, so that the threat of Mongols could be tackled.

During the colonial era where raw cotton was first produced to attract the attention of the British Administration leading to the establishment of Hyderabad Residency Order and the Berar Cotton and Grain Market Act was passed which allowed Indians to assign a market in the district for sale and purchase of agricultural produce and constitute a committee to supervise the regulated markets. Post-independence the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) was constituted to frame the rules and enforce them to prevent the exploitation of farmers by the creditors and other intermediaries.

The coming decade still haunts the people of India and all future food policy makers, this period was known for the "Ship-to-Mouth" tragedy where drought-stricken India was completely dependent on imports particularly from US (PL480) in order to feed its population with India's former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's urging the population to skip a meal for day.





Then the nation saw a decade of innovation in the primary sector with Dr MS Randhawa (Mohinder Singh Randhawa), being the key figure to bring the Green Revolution in Punjab region. Due to major investment irrigation and dam projects post-independence and local practise of 'warabandi' also aided their production, Warabandi being a rotational and proportional method for equitable allocation of the available water in an irrigation system.

The United States then headed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, had put pressure on Indian policymakers to shift from capping food price, inspired by Soviet-era economics, to minimum support price, providing a fixed income guarantee for farmers. This system also acted as a backbone to Green revolution which was mostly concentrated to the irrigation fed region of Punjab and Haryana region.

Till date the Punjab government is dependent on the MSP and price control structure, though negligible growth seen in the sector while other states have diversified their crop production and yielded profits. It is high time for India to take the giant leap in Agricultural sector like it has done after opening its market for direct foreign investment.

P O E T R Y

A N D

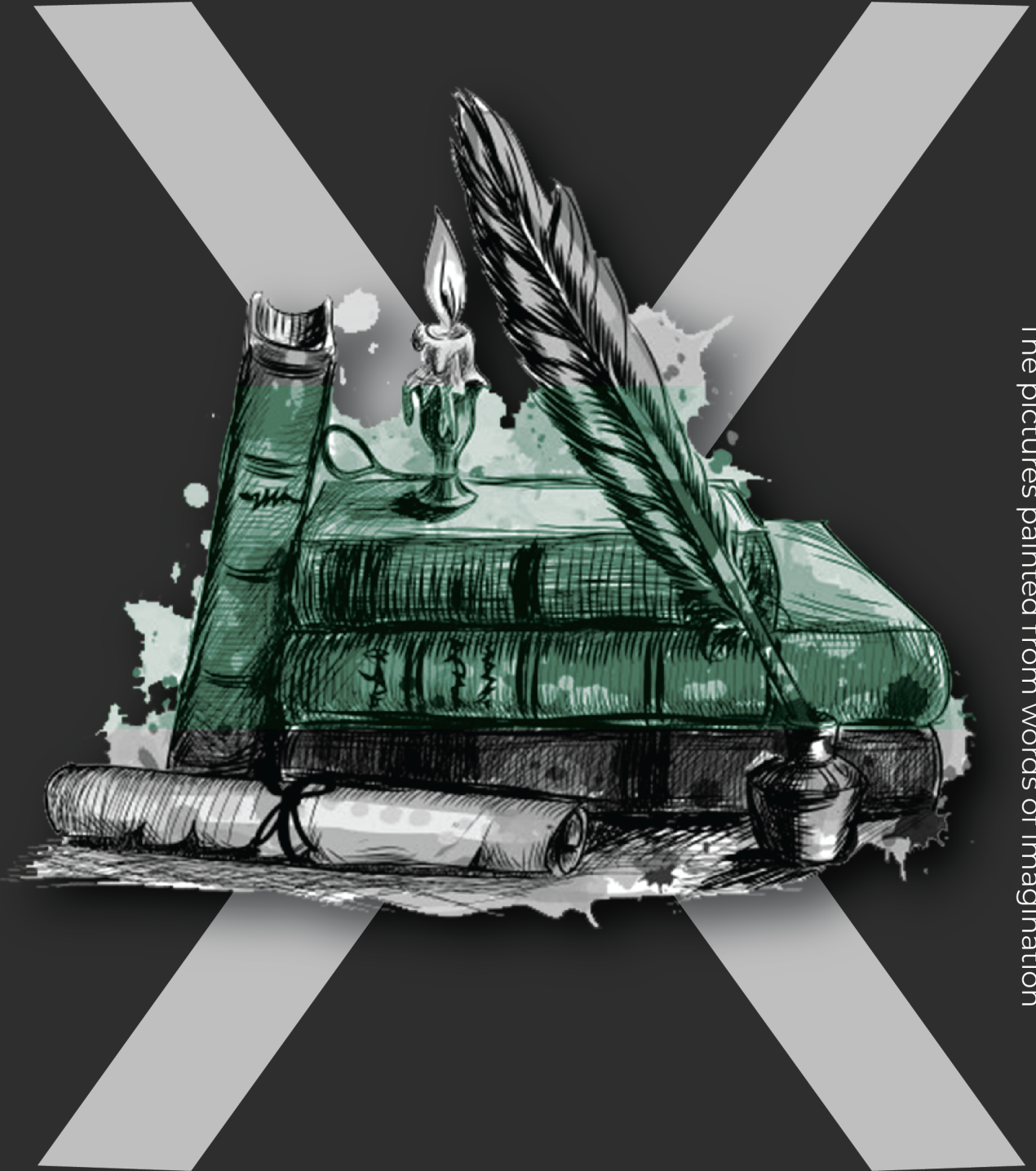
A R T

POETRY

The pictures painted from words of imagination

ART

Colours singing in harmony, or are they?



P U N A R U T T H A N
R U S E R G E W I T H T I M E

*I know not how to make you understand
It seems utterly futile and
Exhausting to tell you anything now.
I have done that over the last seven years
It has not once worked
I have lost all women of my life to you
Misogyny dwells till today
Even the young women here are at stake
We all have tasted its medicine
That taught to shy away
To keep silent, always.
Our opinions did not matter,
For our dresses made us sluts
For red lips weren't made for dark women.
Haven't we had all got our backs touched?
Their necks have tasted their breaths
And hair that has been pulled before.
Now that their bodies are burnt to ashes
And so are our hopes
Schooled and moral policed for loving
"Until marriage", "Make him happy"
But never heard of consent.
What an irony? Didn't you call your land "mother"?
Isn't it how our society functions?
Isn't it what our culture says?
Is this what India prays?
Posts, likes and your hollow promises
NO! I am not buying your shallow words
I am not here to change my skirt.
Men, sit, you have to be taught,
I don't deserve your blame.
My eyes are filled with disgust
Don't come teaching me rules and regulations
Keep those deadlines to yourself.
I have taken enough
Take your judgements to another lane.
Lift up curtains
It is my time to take the stage,
Pass the mic and fasten your seatbelts tight.
No clothing, time or place justifies rape.
It is the rapist. Period.
I don't want to share my name
Nor do I seek the title.
I don't want to be "second Nirbhaya"
I am not willing to be India's another daughter.*

**Priyangshhi Biswas,
SPAB**





WE WANT CHANGE



Shivani Patle,
VNIT

कुछ थे लड़के

कुछ ताकतवर थे लड़के
जिम जाया करते थे,
कुछ बहुत ताकतवर थे लड़के,
वो लकड़ी का बोझ उठाते थे,
जो सबसे ज्यादा ताकतवर थे लड़के,
वो घर की जिम्मेदारियाँ उठाते थे,

कुछ शान्त थे लड़के,
जो अपने दिल की बातें छुपाते थे,
कुछ बातूनी थे लड़के,
वो भी अपने दिल की बातें छुपाते थे,
तो वो कौन थे लड़के,
जो अपने दिल की सारी बात कह डालते थे,

कुछ glow and lovely लगाते थे लड़के,
मगर हाथों में चूड़ियाँ नहीं पहनते थे
कुछ glow and handsome लगाते थे लड़के,
मगर चेहरे में मूँछें नहीं रखते थे,
तो कौन थे वो लड़के,
जो इन ad वालों को मिल जाते थे,

कुछ थे लड़के,
जो माँ से कँधी कराते थे,
कुछ थे लड़के,
जो कभी बाल भी नहीं कटवाते थे,
मगर माँ से दूर हो जाने के बाद
अक्सर रात को आँसू बहाते थे,

कुछ थे लड़के,
जो बड़े शहर जाकर cool बन जाते थे,
कुछ थे लड़के,
जो छोटे शहर आकर simple dude बन जाते थे,
मगर हर तरफ थे वो लड़के,
जो सारी परेशानियाँ सह जाते थे,

कुछ थे लड़के,
जो सिर्फ लड़के बन पाते थे,
अधिकतर थे लड़के,
जो मर्द बनने की कोशिश में ही रह जाते थे...

Ujjwal Singh,
SPAB



INDIAN CITIES

*In the history of the indian civilization,
Cities were planned with great dedication
With rectilinear buildings arranged on a grid pattern
Fortification and guard towers for safety concern
The great granary built for food storage,
Tanks and wells built for no water shortage
The great bath built for public sanitation
And the pillerd hall built for better administration*

*But the planning skills of Indians were gradually lost
With passing time and at overpopulation's cost
Now the cities looks dirty and filthy
With garbage, slums and widespread poverty
With improper roads and faulty drainage
The modern cities were about to fail*

*But the planners came to save the day
With solutions to problems in the planners way
To bring change and raise the living standards
And the punarutthan of the ancient Indian city structures*

*Shreepati Jha,
SPA Delhi*



RESURGENCE OF WILL

*What I thought was a mere break at home
Didn't know it would last longer than my sanity
Days turned into weeks, weeks into months
Felt like long tunnel with no end
It might have started with a joyous note
But still I couldn't apprehend
What was about to ascend
As days turns into blur, then things started to change in the core
Things turned unchanging
It felt my heart lost its beat
I was drowning in my own despair
Will I ever be see the spark again
I needed to pick my sanity piece by piece
Cause that's not who I am, I need to release
From the clutches of time which plays games
On my mind,
As the papers of this year ended I saw the little light
That's all I need to stand back on my feet
Just a small ounce of light
Is all I hope for resurgence in my will to break from the cycle
Just a little hope is all I need.*

*Shravani sonar,
Amity University*



FACE OF A KNOWN

*It was a time of awkward hi and hellos
It was a time when all of us were strangers
It was then, that a festival came to our rescue!
It was the festival of Janmashtami.*

*We got thrown into mud, we got mud thrown onto us,
But even the unrecognisable faces seemed known.
It was the day our clothes got stained with dirt,
And our hearts got stained with memories.*

*Becoming the ice-breaker that almost broke our bones,
It marked the beginning of crazy yet beautiful friendships,
Those, for all we know, might become the new Sudama & Krishna?*

*Upasana Patgiri,
SPAB*

मुश्किलों से लेते हैं हम सीख मिलकर हम कर देंगे सब ठीक II2II

मुश्किलों से लेते हैं हम सीख
मिलकर हम कर देंगे सब ठीक II2II
दिख रहा नहीं कुछ भी आसान
आता है यह लेकर अलग नाम
छू लेंगे हम आसमान
हौसलों में है हमारी जान
ठान ली लेंगे पूरी शिक्षा
चाहे कितनी भी हो कठिन ये परीक्षा
मुश्किलों से लेते हैं हम सीख II2II
मिलकर हम कर देंगे सब ठीक
होगा इसपर हमारा नियंत्रण
होगा स्वच्छ ये पर्यावरण
खोज से होगा नवनिर्माण
निर्भय भारत होगा महान
मुश्किलों से लेते हैं हम सीख
मिलकर हम कर देंगे सब ठीक II2II

Natasha Kapai,
VNIT, Nagpur



WILL IT?!

*I always wonder...
Is it the constantly rushing people,
or the congested streets,
that frame a city to be
metaphorically mechanical!!
Let's imagine...
Just imagine...
Our body overwhelming with the touch of natural breeze,
Our mind being tranquilised by the essence of peace
Our hair drifting in the direction of wind,
Our fingers twirling around the flora and
our eyes meddling between the greens in search of fauna...
Isn't it beautiful, the creation...the nature's formation!
But It's always the busy streets and
the lifeless concrete stand-alones to us
It's always the non-terminating, non-recurring routine lifestyles to us
It's always digging deeper and sinking the taller to us
It's always the crooked urban scapes that sparkle fake charm to us
It has always been and It'll always be...will it?!!*

Nitya M,
SPAV



मूर्त शरीर का खयाल

Ujjwal Singh,
SPAB

Janya Vyas,
Nirma University

सुन्न खड़े आदमी को होश आया होगा,
 जब मृत शरीर को देखकर,
 उसके परिवार का खयाल आया होगा,
 सोचता होगा कि फोन कर के इत्तला कर दूँ,
 या मिल कर बतला दूँ कि वो नहीं रहे,
 सोचता होगा और सोच-सोच कर नदी को समुद्र,
 और बादलों को पानी से भरता रहा होगा,
 फिर आँखों से आँसू छलके होंगे,
 फोन की स्क्रीन में
 और वहाँ पड़े चप्पल में गिरे होंगे,
 फोन उठा कर कान्टैक्ट्स देखा होगा,
 उसमें maa, mrs का नम्बर होगा,
 पहले माँ को फोन लगाने का खयाल आया होगा,
 उम्र सोच कर खयाल छोड़ दिया होगा,
 आखिर में mrs का नम्बर डायल किया होगा,
 फिर शब्दों के जाल में फँस चुका होगा,
 सोचता होगा कि कौन सी भाषा बोलूँ,
 Your husband is no more,
 या फिर आपके पति भगवान को प्यारे हो गए
 फिर english की line में हामी भरी होगी,
 (ये Authentic और modern लगती है)
 लाश को खुली हवा खाते समय हो गया है,
 शायद किसी ने पहले घर वालों को बता दिया होगा,

किसी ने नहीं तो हवा ने बता दिया होगा,
 महाशय के घर में आँधी आयी होगी
 पर्दे उड़े होंगे, शीशा टूटा होगा,
 अगर ये नहीं हुआ तो mrs का दीपक
 जरूर बुझा होगा,
 अगर ये नहीं हुआ तो सीधे बताना
 कितना मुश्किल होगा,
 इस चुप्पी को तोड़ना कठिन होगा,
 और इस खयाल को सोच कर
 एक शब्द भी न निकला होगा,
 ऐसा ही हुआ,
 किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हुई,
 यह जायज़ था,
 मगर महाशय के पास कोई नहीं रूका,
 यह नाजायज़ था,
 शायद सबकी आँखों में आसूँ होंगे,
 और सब बेसिन की तरफ आँख धोने भाग रहे होंगे,

फिर क्या हुआ होगा,
 किसी ने सच में हिम्मत की होगी,
 और mrs को फोन कर के कह दिया होगा,
 आपके पति मर गए!!!!
 फिर सिर्फ सन्नाटा होगा!!!!



Ahad Ziyar,
SPAV



Chinmoy Borah,
SPAB



Rujvi Polara,
Nirma University



Shivani Verma,
SPAV



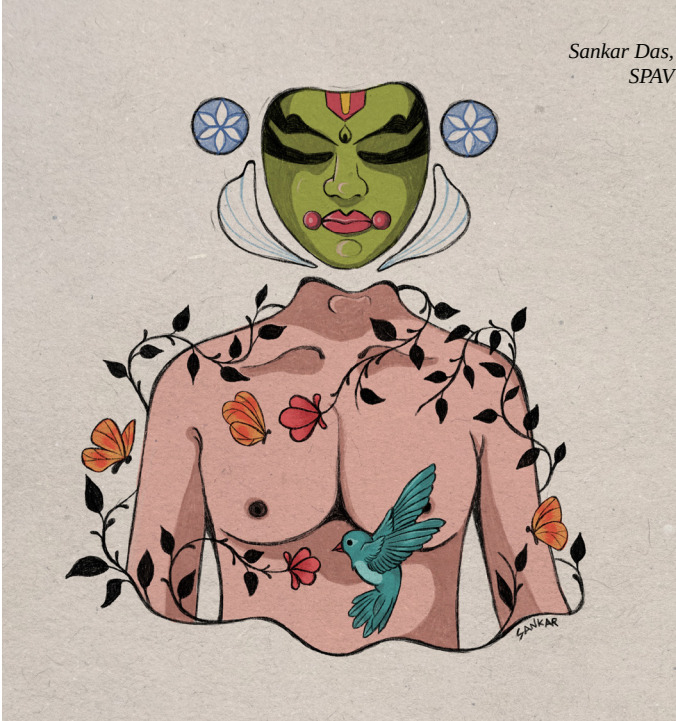
Abhradeep ,
SPAB

WITH SOME PAINT





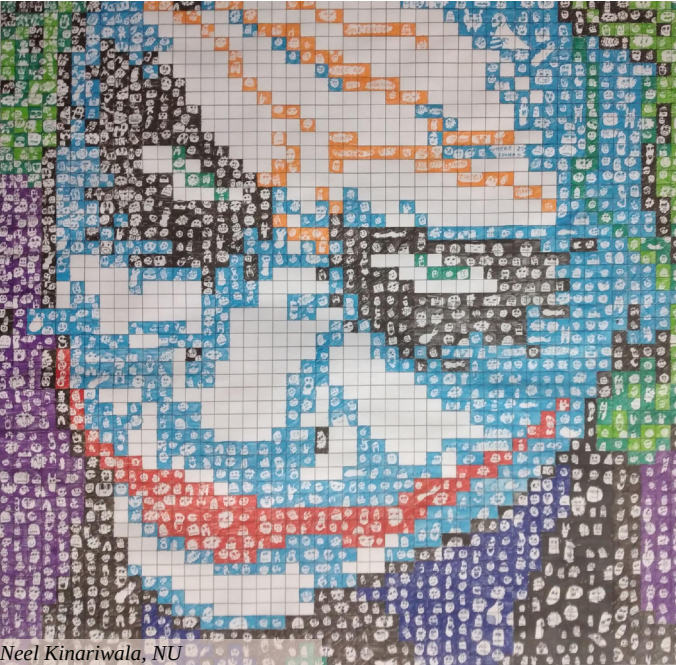
Sankar Das,
SPAV



Abhishek Raisinghani,
SPAB



AND A FEW CLICKS



Neel Kinariwala, NU



Ashwini Patel,
SPAB



Sai Tanya,
SPAV

C O N V E N T I O N



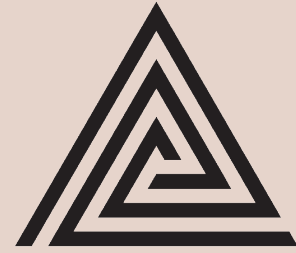
29-31st JANUARY

How it all came into happening: the online convention

P U N A R U T T H A N
R U S E R G E W I T H T I M E

ABOUT CONVENTION

The School of Planning and Architecture had a modest beginning in 1941 as a Department of Architecture of Delhi Polytechnic. It was later affiliated to the University of Delhi and integrated with the School of Town and Country Planning which was established in 1955 by the Government of India to provide facilities for rural, urban and regional planning. On integration, the School was renamed as School of Planning and Architecture in 1959.



Recognizing the specialized nature of the fields in which the School had attained eminence, in 1979, the Government of India, through the then Ministry of Education and Culture, conferred on the School of Planning and Architecture the status of “Deemed to be a University”. With this new status, the School had broadened its horizon by introducing new academic and extension programmes and promoting research and consultancy activities. It was recognized as “An Institute of National Importance under an Act of Parliament” in 2015.

The current SPA Delhi campus is located near ITO in Indraprastha Estate in New Delhi. The SPA Residential Campus and Hostel is located at Maharani Bagh, New Friends Colony, New Delhi and a girls hostel at Indraprastha Estate. A site of 20 acres has been acquired south of JNU by the school adjacent to Hotel Grand for developing a new campus.



Udit Narayan Mall,
Unit Co-ordinator



Rohit Chege,
Unit Treasurer



Janhvi,
Associate Editor

It was a pleasure of School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi to host the XXII Annual NOSPlan Convention-NOSPlan 2020-21 as “Punarutthan” which translates to Resurgence. The impacts of the global pandemic of COVID-19 are still being recognised, but it seems clear that this epidemic will make a mark on cities, both physically and socially, that will be felt for centuries. From a different perspective, the cholera epidemics of the 19th century contributed to the implementation of modern urban sanitation systems. The way we plan our cities has always been a result of prevailing cultural and technological trends and even major crises. In recent years, digitalization and data have changed the way we manage cities and how communities organise and advocate change. This pandemic has given us the chance to re-visualize and overhaul the systems of the city. The rationale behind selecting this theme was to transform, re-visualize and overhaul the systems of the city to mitigate the worst effects of climate emergency and upcoming pandemics handle the present and any future similar events that occur. To make our cities and spaces more resilient by applying long term solutions, integrated decision making and encouraging.



HOW WAS IT HOSTED ONLINE?



Hosting a convention in itself is a huge challenge. Convention acts not only as a competition but mostly as an opportunity for students to interact with other students and professionals, learn what new things others are doing, share the knowledge so as to enhance the skills and knowledge of everyone, and portray the work we are capable of doing to the industry. Given the physical and health constraints, It was inevitable that the convention was to be held online. with that however, we had to ensure the spirit of competition and learning.

The dates of the Convention might have been from 29-31st jan yet the submissions and presentations had started a week prior to it from 21st January. A Huge organising team was set up under the convention officer, working from creating event briefs, clearing doubts of individual students, collecting submissions and coordinating with the judges with hosting the event. The Convention was divided into 4 trophies. Planning trophy, which included the events referred to as formal events earlier. NOSPlan Publication Cell (NPC) Trophy, Which was aimed at getting entries for NPC for its activities including magazine, brochures, newsletters etc. The entertainment Trophy which included the events referred to as informal events. And finally the Gaming Trophy, exploiting the opportunity of hosting an online event. Everyone is always hyped up for games.

Moving away from the conventional briefs which fixed 1 entry from each college, we knew that big teams, and collaborations will be hard for students living in their homes. To have the maximum participation and ease of working, we had events which were mostly individual or had small teams of 3-4, where students could team up with people with whom they communicated regularly. We allowed immense flexibility in the events allowing a lot of people to participate. Having different trophies as well allowed not just a proper management of events but gaming and entertainment trophies allowed the fresh years to experience and participate in the annual convention without the need for technical knowledge. We collaborated with numerous institutions and organisations which not only got something useful out of these events but they provided us with knowledge support by hosting webinars on the topics closely linked to these events. This provided learning opportunities and allowed even the fresh Years, who didn't have much experience, to participate and give a competition.

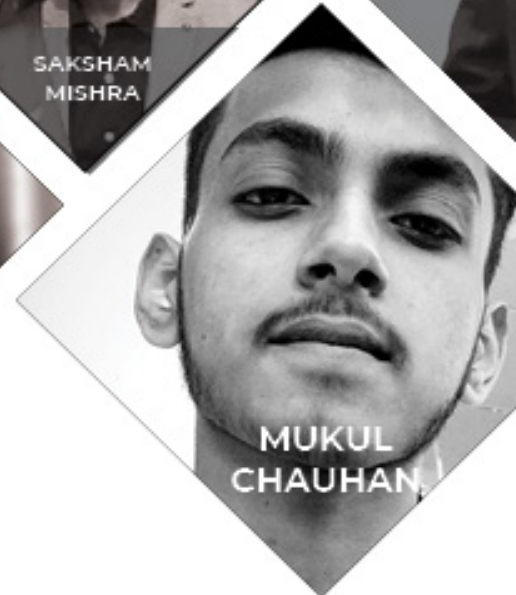
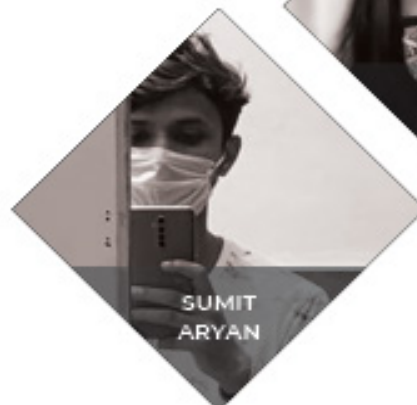
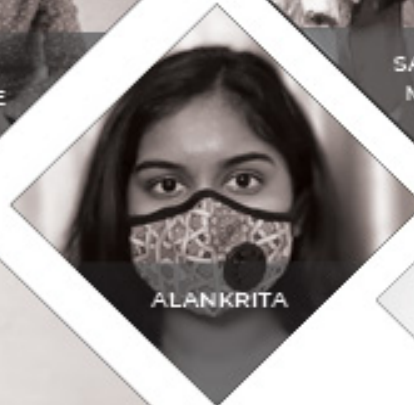
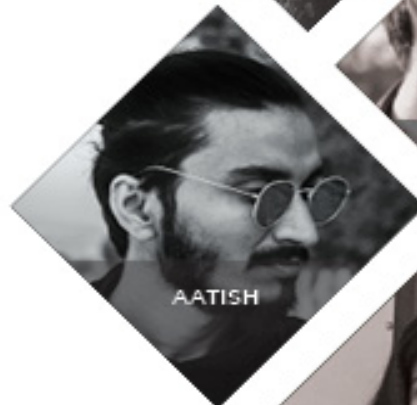
Finally, the social media was where the actual convention was held. All the announcements, events, webinars, speeches, were streamed online on numerous platforms. We used instagram polls in events of the entertainment trophy for engaging the people who weren't able to participate, and further portray the work done by the students to a wider audience. We, at NOSPlan, were ourselves in the process of Punarutthan. Looking back at the convention, there could always have been improvements, but what this opportunity has shown us is that it was indeed a revival. Over 350 students from across the country together to participate, compete, learn and explore. A physical convention would have been better, but we overcame the physical hurdle and now this convention has immensely increased the scope of the conventions in the coming years. We hope that the succeeding councils have a smoother journey ahead. We hope you all had a great time in the XXII Annual NOSPlan Convention-NOSPlan 2020-21.

*~Amanpreet Singh,
Convention Officer, NOSPlan 2020-21*

ORGANIS

OTHER TEAM MEMBERS

Mayuri Das
Shreepati Jha
Sagarika
Vibhu Saxena
Parth Makwana
Ayushi Singh
Kanika Gupta
Saumya Swasti
Karthik Girish
Sharanya Bhat
Krishna Sanjay Bhelau
Koushik
Sourav Kumar
Harkaran
Mahima
Harshangi Roy
Aayushi
Utkarsh Verma
Parnika Deborah
Vijay
Geetanjali
Anupriya Aggarwal
Ishit Saraswat
Aman Kumar
Gaibul Singh
Gautam Aggarwal
Poorvi Patle
Madhuchhanda Behera



ING TEAM



AHANA
CHATTERJEE



VINEET
KUMAR



SHADWAL
SRIVASTAVA



SHIVAM



AADARSH
AJIKUMAR



SHRUTI
GAUTAM



SHASHANK
SONI



MANNYA
KATYAL



AMEG V



ANUSHKA
MAHESHWARI



AMANPREET SINGH
CONVENTION OFFICER



ADIL
ANWAR



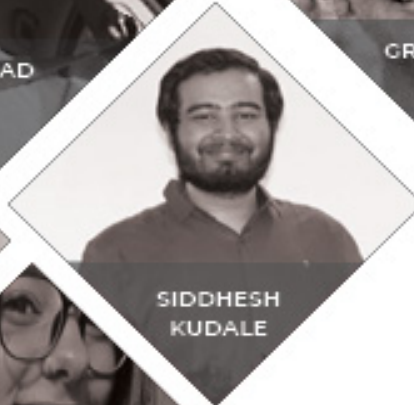
SAJJAD



CRUHASREE
DEEVI



ABHILASHA
KALRA



SIDDHESH
KUDALE



ROHIT
CHEGE



SAMREEN
DHINGRA



MEET
KUMAR

WINNERS



PLANNING
TROPHY



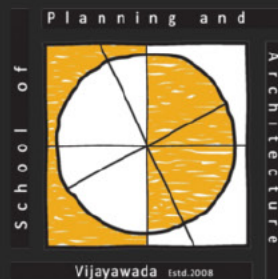
NOSPlan PUBLICATION
CELL TROPHY



ENTERTAINMENT
TROPHY



GAMING
TROPHY



2nd POSITION



1st POSITION



3rd POSITION



CYBURBA TRIFECTA

Cyburba trifecta was the quizzing competition in which colleges could only one team consisting of two members. It was held in 3 rounds. In round 1 each team had to answer five questions related to the field of planning which was timed. If a team was unable to answer any question in the given time, it was passed on to the next team, and so on. Each correct answer was awarded 3 points. The top five teams were qualified for the next round. Similarly, in round 2 five questions were asked and the correct answer was awarded 5 points whereas -2 was awarded for incorrect answers. The responses were timed. Each team were given the options of hints for a maximum of three questions for which 2 points were deducted for each hint taken. The top three teams proceeded to the next round. Round 3 was the final round which was the rapid-fire round.


Winners

1. SPA, Vijayawada
2. SPA, Bhopal
3. Nirma University

LIVE DEBATE

In live debate, only a team of 2 was allowed to participate from each college. The format for round 1 was that each team was given a topic upon which one had to speak for the motion while the other had to speak against the motion. The topics were randomly selected and announced 24 hours before the competition. The time duration for voicing their views was two minutes. Two rounds were held back and forth such that each team was given a total of four minutes. The top 6 were selected in a way that out of the two from the same team the highest score was chosen. The topic for the next debate was announced 15 minutes prior which was held in three rounds. In round 1, five minutes was given to each participant to voice their opinions, while in round 2 participants could cross-question each other with each participant given three minutes to do. In round 3, judges were asked to question the participants.

Winners

1. COEP
 2. Nirma University
 3. VNIT, Nagpur
- 

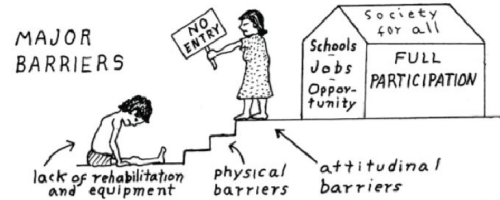


SAHAY For The Disabled

1st Position,
SPA Delhi

The “SAHAY (Spatial Aids to Help increase Accessibility) for the Disabled! initiative aims to integrate the current spatial plans with spatial solutions identified to help disabled persons to move around independently and freely around their city. These solutions will include basic and advanced proposals to provide accessibility to disabled persons. The initiative aims to make aware the types of spatial solutions for achieving universal accessibility and mechanisms to integrate them with plans.

General issues of accessibility for disabled



Three barriers exist in our society for the disabled

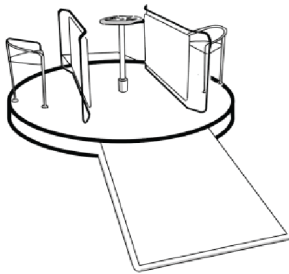
1. Lack of rehabilitation and equipment
2. Physical barriers
3. Attitudinal barriers

The issues mentioned are requests for providing accessibility

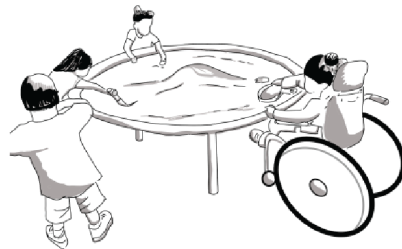
As part of the Accessible India Campaign, people can upload photos/videos to the website stating their concern and required action for the facility/amenity to be more accessible by them.

Source: 1. Wiman, R. (1997). The Disability Dimension in Development Action: Manual on Inclusive Planning.
2. Accessibility Requests - Accessible India
http://www.accessibleindia.gov.in/content/accessibility_requests.php

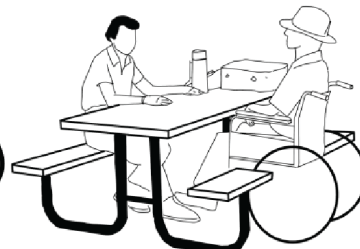
Facilities meant for disabled are used by everyone



Accessible merry-go-rounds and group spinners



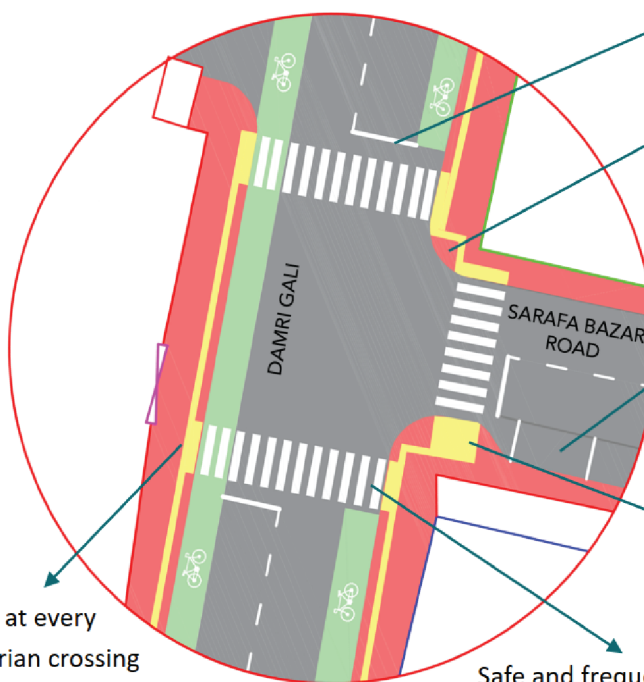
6| Elevated sand tables



7| Wheelchair accessible tables



8| Safe space or 'cocoon' for children's retreat



Ramps at every pedestrian crossing and change of level, elevated to a level of the adjacent footpath with ramps for motor vehicles with a slope of 1:8.



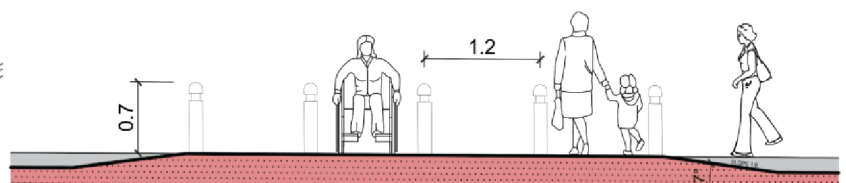
Adequate and visible **signages** and **road markings**

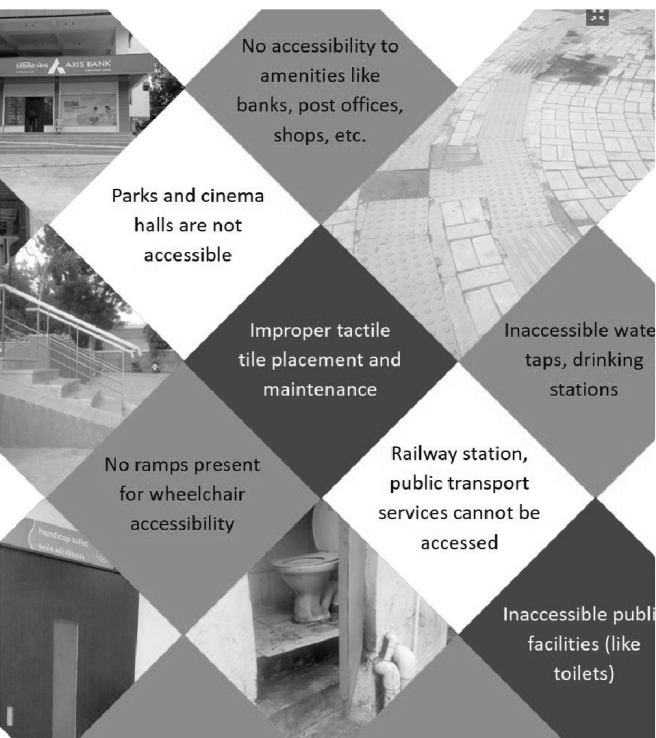
Tactile paving to provide guidance to the visually impaired in navigating the city

Designated parking bays painted on streets to avoid encroachment on footpaths

Curb extensions to shorten the crossing distance, protect pedestrians waiting to cross, smaller turning radii will reduce turning speed, and prevent illegal parking close to the intersection corners

Safe and frequent **crosswalks** or **tabletop crossings** to reduce vehicle speeds and emphasise the presence of pedestrian crossings



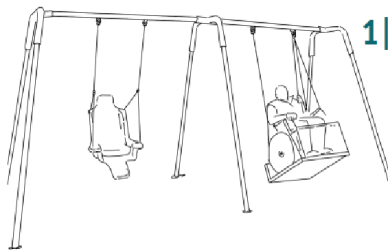


National Institute of Urban Affairs

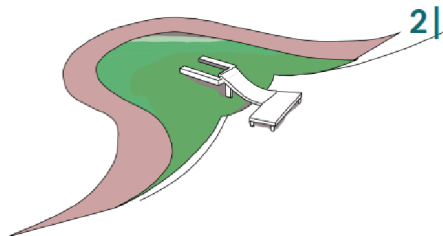
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
URBAN AFFAIRS

DESIGN IT ACCESSIBLE

Design it accessible event was collaborated with NIUA where participants could participate as individuals or in a team of up to 4 students. They were asked to choose a smart city of their choice (no two teams can work on the same city) to plan for disable friendly inclusive design. Their presentations for the design proposals had to include the rationale behind the choice of the city, the city's background study and the present, the context in terms of universal accessibility, the scale of proposals. Further, they had to detail the scope of the proposals being aligned with the smart city proposals. This was done through a presentation with a limit of 30 slides, a concept note briefly explaining the design and a detailed project report.



1|



2|



3|



4| Accessible gym equipment

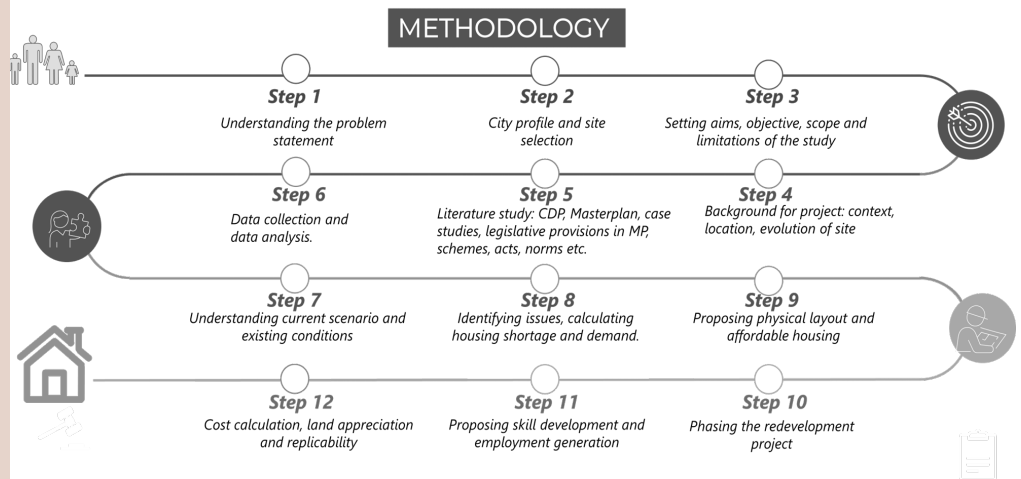
5

Winners

1. SPA, Delhi
2. SPA, Vijayawada
3. SPA, Delhi

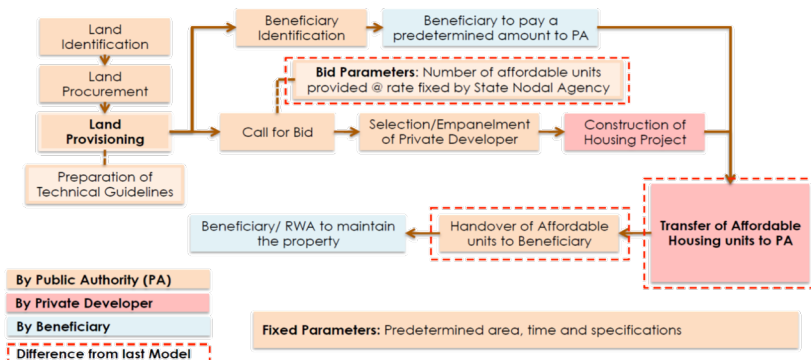
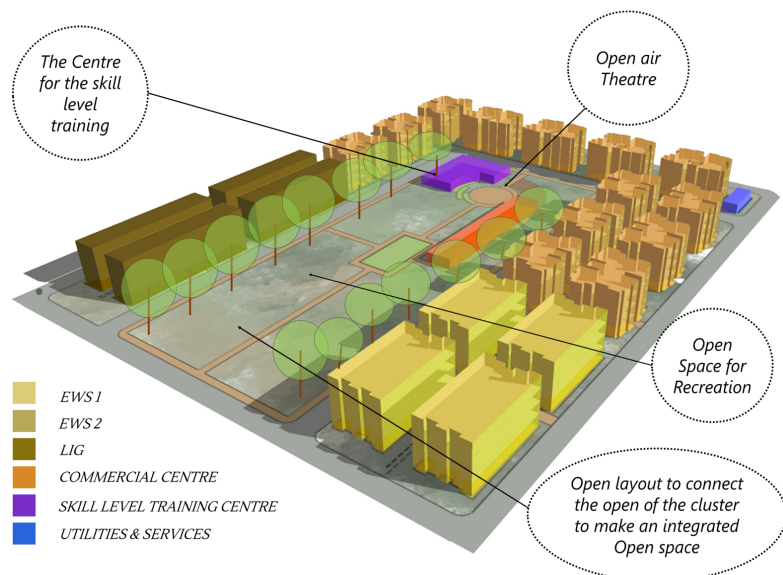
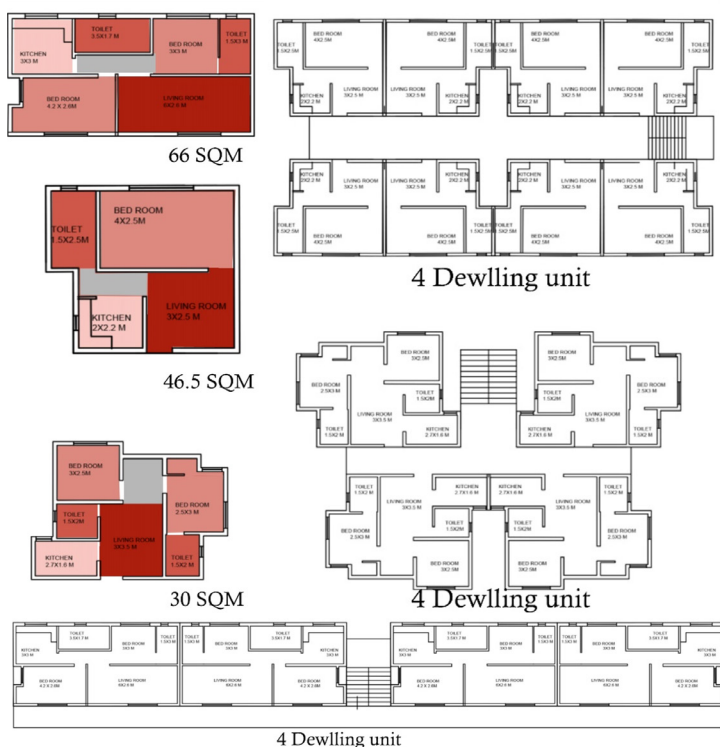
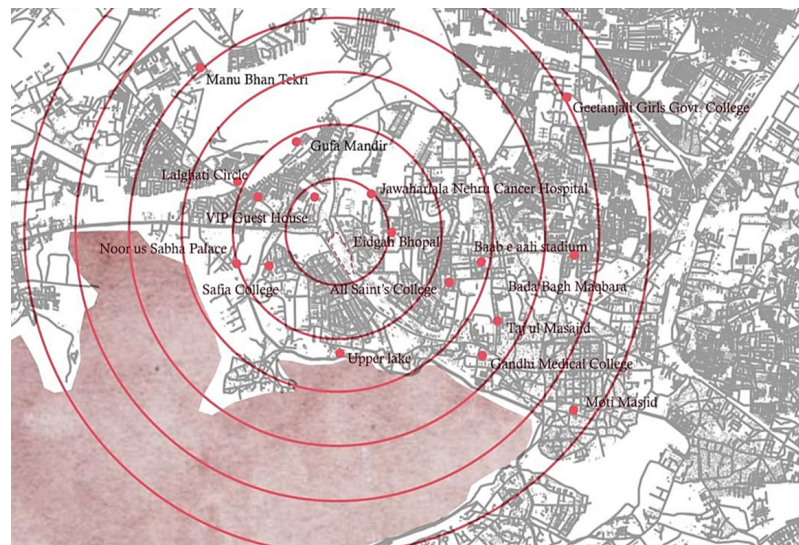
Slum Upgradation of Bajpayee Nagar, Bhopal

1st Position,
SPA Bhopal



The aim was to identify and analyze the issues in slum areas in order to propose solutions for slum upgradation in Bajpayee Nagar slums of Bhopal. The objectives were to study slum growth in city and select a slum based on set of identified criteria; to study socio-economic characteristics, housing needs and infrastructure condition of the selected slum; to develop physical layout for dwelling unit clusters and utilities planning; and to calculate project costs and suggest suitable mechanisms for funding and revenue generation. Three case studies were analyzed - Nonadanga Slum, Kolkata, 1996; Indore Slum Networking, Indore, 1996; Belapur Housing, Mumbai, 1986.

Bajpayee Nagar has an area of 6202sqm population or over 1088 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary facilities. 35% of the people were in the 0 - 14 age group, 63% were in the 15 - 60 age group and only 2% were 60+.





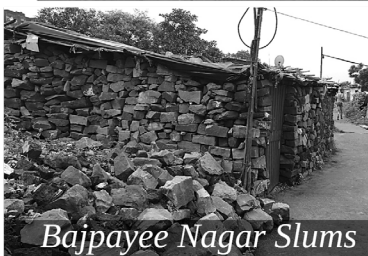
BRTS Corridor



TB Hospital



Vacant land



Bajpayee Nagar Slums



Mother India Colony



Lalghati Square



Site Topography



Bajpayee Nagar-RAY housing



CENTRE FOR
URBAN AND REGIONAL
EXCELLENCE

CENTRAL FOR URBAN AND
REGIONAL EXCELLENCE

CURE FOR BASTI

Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence partnered for Cure for Basti in which participants could participate as individuals or in a team of up to 4 students. They were asked to select any one slum, unauthorised/ regularised colony or urban village across the country. This event was a solution-based assignment for a given set of problems that could be found in any of the given categories. The teams had to specify the site's background study, comparison to different development plans, schemes and policies and were expected to produce an analysis, and the proposal. They were to present a unique approach/design/proposal from their perspective in the practical context. The submission for this event was done through PPT which could consist of 15 slides detailing the project and a detail project report.

Winners

1. SPA, Bhopal
2. NITTE SoAPD
3. SPA, Vijayawada

Dispersion Modelling for Industrial Area, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad

1st Position,
SPA Vijayawada

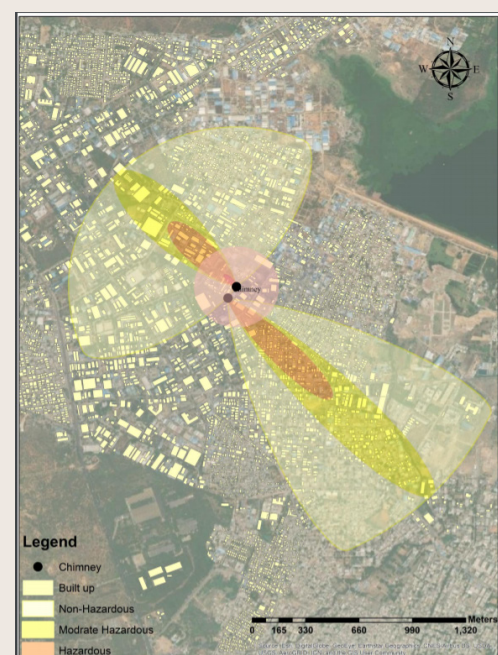
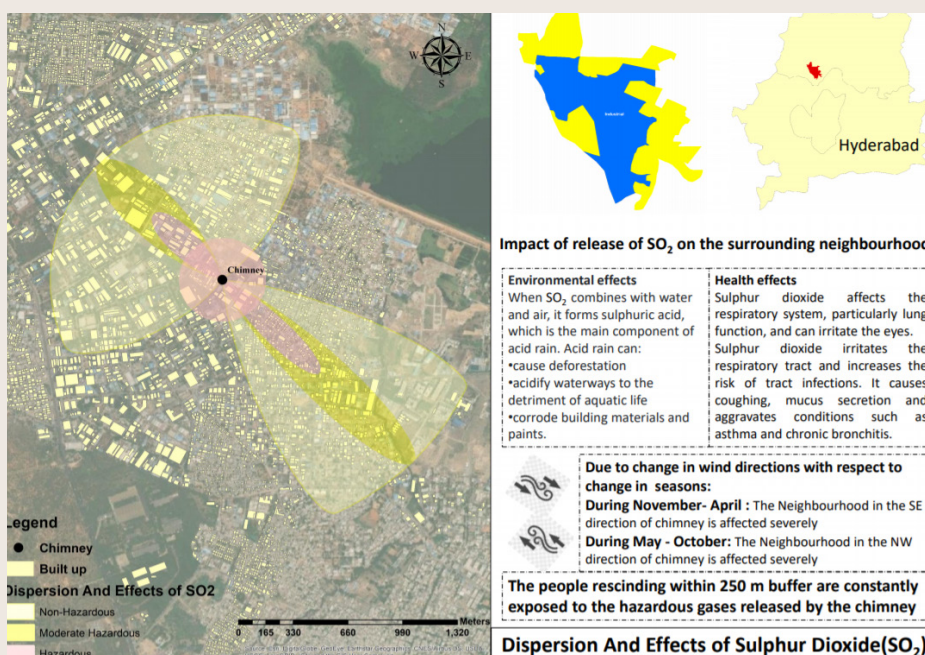
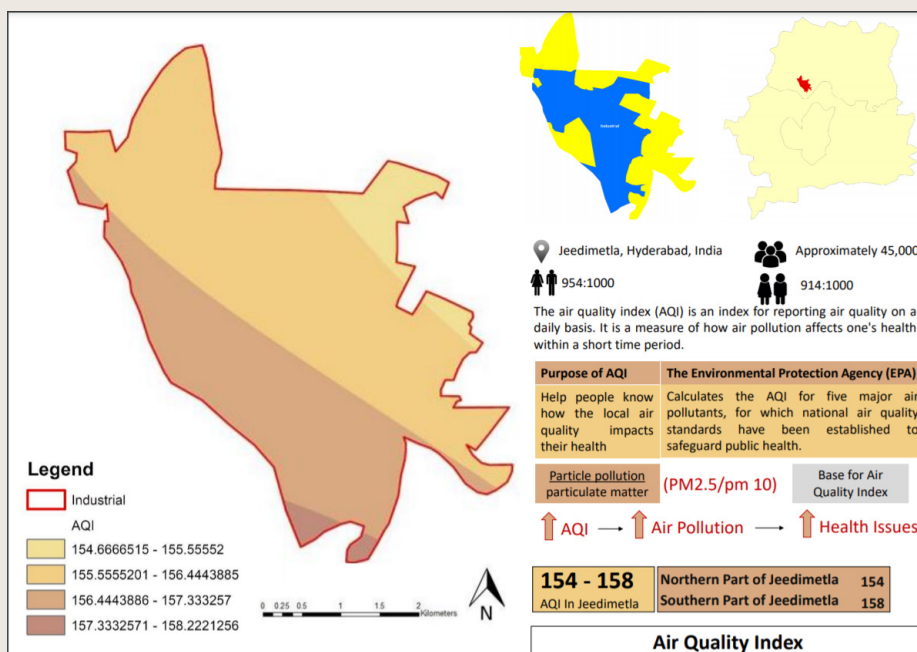
Abstract

Rapid economic growth has brought many benefits to India but has come at a cost to human health and the environment. Growth in industrial production and urban transport has led to poor air quality in many Indian cities and industrial clusters. There is an urgent need to address the rapidly worsening effects of air pollution on human health as well as on the global climate and to implement

measures to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in India's cities and industrial clusters. In addition, there is a need for detailed source apportionment analysis in Indian industrial clusters and cities, to facilitate informed decision making and investment in emissions reductions strategies.

Air pollution in India is a serious health issue. Of the 30 most polluted cities

in the world, 21 were in India in 2019. As per a study based on 2016 data, at least 140 million people in India breathe air that is 10 times or more over the WHO safe limit and 13 of the world's 20 cities with the highest annual levels of air pollution are in India. The 51% of pollution is caused by the industrial pollution, 27 % by vehicles, 17% by crop burning and 5% by fireworks. India has a low per capita emissions of greenhouse gases but the country as a whole is the third largest greenhouse gas producer after China and the United States. A 2013 study on non-smokers has found that have 30% weaker lung function than Europeans. Hence, the air pollution modelling strategies play a key role in determining the pollution levels of the given area and that can be used to access the level of pollution and the causes for the same. After a proper study of the area, the model can be implemented in those area and can play a key role in reducing the air pollution levels significantly and to promote a sustainable environment.



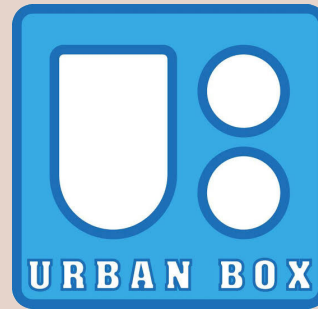
Analysis

Due to change in wind directions with respect to change in seasons. During November- April: The Neighborhood in the SE direction of chimney is affected severely. During May - October: The Neighborhood in the NW direction of chimney is affected severely. The people residing within 250 m buffer are constantly exposed to the hazardous gases released by the chimney.

Outcome

During November-April: The Neighborhood in the SE direction of chimney is affected severely. Around 8000 population is affected till date and it is predicted that around 8324 population will be affected.

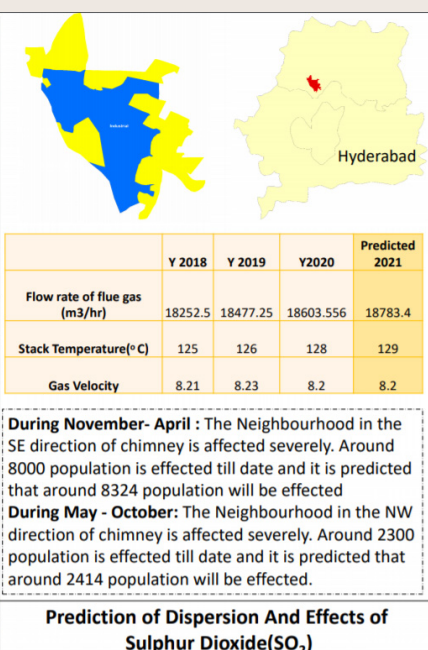
During May - October: The Neighborhood in the NW direction of chimney is affected severely. Around 2300 population is affected till date and it is predicted that around 2414 population will be affected.



URBAN BOX

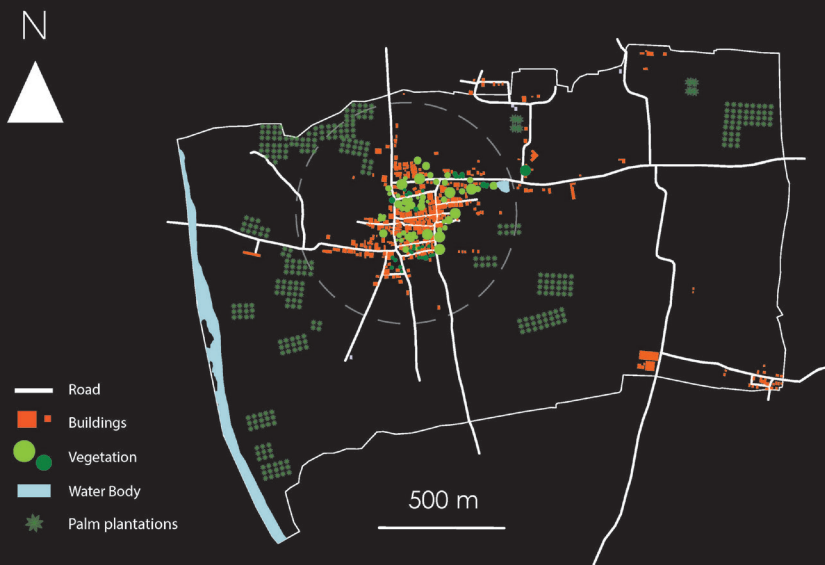
MAP IT OUT

Map it Out was held in collaboration with the Urban Box where participants could participate as individuals or in a team of up to 3 students. It was aimed to bring in new and innovative ideas that can be used to map air pollution in GIS through these plugins. The contestants were asked to use these tools to develop unique maps and develop relations on the potential of application for the same. Participants had to generate a map using any of the GIS software. The maps had to show some innovation, and applicability for data representation or analysis. The submissions were taken in standalone map formats in A3 sizes and a report detailing the purpose of the map, source data, methodology, and all the tools and plug-ins used to develop it.

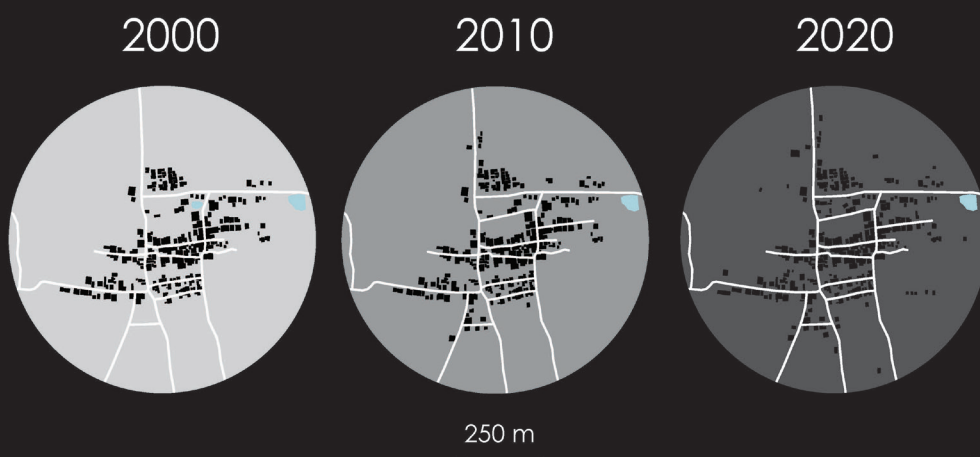


Winners

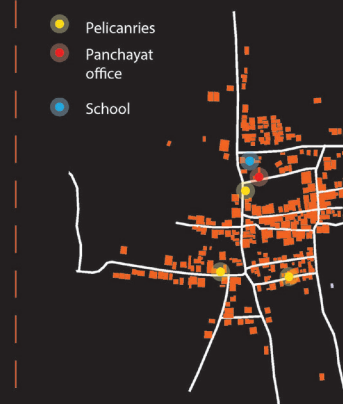
1. SPA, Vijayawada
2. SPA, Vijayawada
3. SPA, Bhopal



A model of symbiotic relationship, fondly dubbed as “the village of two storeys” by its inhabitants, Kokkarebellur is a village of people, as well as its birds, who inhabit the second floor, the trees. The map shows the totality of the village with a closer look at the agglomeration at the right.



In the early 2000s, the increasing anthropogenic activities and ignorance led to sharp decline in bird nests along with disappearance of a pond, whilst causing reduced immigration. After spreading awareness, people took initiative from 2015 onwards to improve upon the situation which led to improved immigration over the period of time.



SPECIES OF BIRDS



Painted Stork
(*Mycteria leucocephala*)

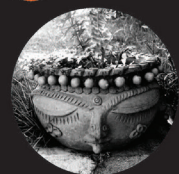


Spot-billed Pelican
(*Pelecanus philippensis*)



Ring-necked Parakeet
(*Psittacula krameri*)

Little Cormorant
(*Phalacrocorax niger*)



27% of species in Karnataka
45.5% of species in Mandya
can be found in Kokkarebellur

MAJOR OCCUPATIONS



Sericulture

Ag

KOKKARE RE BE LLUR

Mandya,
Karnataka

TEAM 8



Situated in Maddur taluk of Mandya district in Karnataka, Kokkarebellur lies between the two metro cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

LOCATION.

The ancient art of South Indian pottery and tradition of making handcrafted animals and birds are prevalent in the area.

A local festival called *phara*, "the Feast of the Village Deity", is also celebrated in the village.

ART & CULTURE



Agriculture



Pottery



Fishing

Sources: Pelican and People by K. Manu & Sara Jolly, Karnataka GIS, eBird, B. Linga Gowda (Pelican Conservation Group)





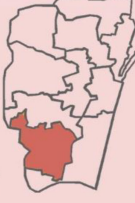


NONURBANISM

STRENGTH MAPPING


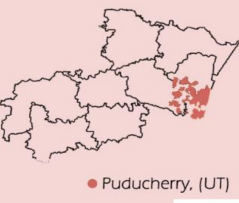
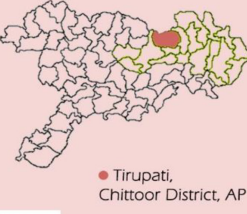


In Strength Mapping, participants could participate as individuals or in a team of up to 3 students. It was held in collaboration with Non Urbanism. Participants were asked to choose any rural area/village of their choice (no two teams would be allowed to work on the same rural area) that they wished to study and put forward innovative ideas for preparing a map, where participants specified the basis of the choice of area and the feature that attracted them the most. Participants had to convey their idea of strength in the rural areas (over urban areas) on the map of the village and determine the speciality of the village, spatially in their creative way. Their ideas were asked to present in a poster with a concept note detailing the explanation of the design.


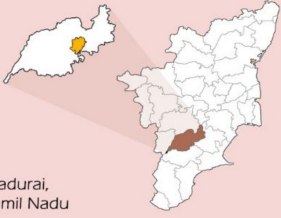
Winners

1. SPA, Bhopal
2. SPA, Bhopal
3. SPA, Vijayawada



SEMESTER I	SEMESTER III	SEMESTER V	SEMESTER VII	SEMESTER II
STUDIO TOPIC				
Graphics and design exercises Measured Drawings Street Study - Vijayawada	Site Plan for Housing Colonies under various Government Schemes - Vijayawada	Area Development Plan for Tambaram, Chennai, TN	District Development Plan 2041 - Indore, MP	Map preparation exercises Thematic Maps- Gunnavaram, Krishna, Andhra Pradesh
INTRODUCTION				
The studio is designed to inculcate in the students the knowledge of basic technical drawing, visualization methods as well as presentation and representation techniques through a series of exercises.	The studio aimed at exposing students to the site planning processes and analyses, housing typology studies, built environment, assessment of infrastructural demands, with its components, standards and building regulations.	The studio aimed at creating an understanding of the planning and development process of an ADP at the lowest planning level of a city/town, i.e., the zonal/neighbourhood level, with an intention to integrate the plan within the context of the master plan.	The studio aimed to assess the source richness, development, industrialization and linkage potential of regions in order to address the concerns and provide a boost in the form of creation of the broad economic growth with respect to availability of resources.	The aim of the learning process in this particular studio is to inculcate in the students an understanding of the symbology used in creating maps. It aims to teach map making and its importance to the students, which then enables them to improve their skills and helps them to learn its digital applications in planning.
FOCUS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles of geometry Understanding of scale and proportions Area appreciation studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site planning process and design principles Housing layout analysis and survey methods High-density development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conception of a sense of belonging towards the lake and the neighbourhood itself. To improve the condition of the lake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector-wise spatial distribution of development Commercial and Economic aspects of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elements of a map Preparation of a base map Preparation of various kinds of thematic maps
AREA OF STUDY				
				
● Vijayawada (M), Andhra Pradesh	● Vijayawada (M), Andhra Pradesh	● Tambaram, Chennai, TN	● Indore District, Madhya Pradesh	● Gunnavaram, Krishna (M), Andhra Pradesh
OUTCOME				
The studio elaborates into eight cognitive modules to delve deeper into the aspects of geometry, drawing and presentation and focuses on upgrading their visual and observational skills.	Design targets were arrived at through benchmarking studies and scenarios of high-density development and infrastructure demands were assessed. The end product allowed the students to learn how utilities plans/ drawings are developed for the layouts.	The key issues were analysed and town vending plans, redistribution of formal sector, parking and pavements for pedestrian friendly CBD streets, vehicular restrictions and dedicated parking etc. were recommended aimed at leading towards better infrastructure and social living.	Analysis was done at three levels – gram panchayat, block and district. In line with this the economic projections and land allocation for urbanization was carried out using statistical methods majorly focussed upon reducing the block disparities.	The students were required to study in detail and prepare a base map of their study area. This was then used to develop thematic maps of the topography, landuses, buildings and services in the area. Exercises on the symbology and uses of maps were used in order to prepare them for the process.

STUDIO OVERVIEW

M.INT. - SEMESTER I	MURP - SEMESTER III	MTIP - SEMESTER III	MEPM - SEMESTER III	MURP - SEMESTER II
STUDIO TOPIC				
Area Appreciation Exercise - Vijayawada, AP Outline Development Plan 2041 - Narsapur & Palakollu, AP	Regional Development Plan 2041 - Puducherry, UT	Feasibility Study for Aeria Ropeway between- Tirupati & Tirumala, AP Public Transport Plan 2039 - Tirupati, AP	Regional Environmental and Development Plan 2031 - Salem, TN	Urban Development Plan 2040- Lavasa, Pune, Maharashtra
INTRODUCTION				
The studio introduced a series of exercises ranging across scales from site planning to outline development plans aimed at allowing students to explore the various components, techniques, tools and methods involved in the process of preparation of plans.	The studio aimed at helping the students understand the city components of a master plan and impart techniques, tools and methods for the preparation of a CDP for a city whilst enabling them to understand the context, complexities, situations and emerging issues of the region.	The predominant objective is to strengthen the capabilities of the students in conducting feasibility studies using the application of statistical, micro and macro simulation softwares and thus plan, design and institutionalize the transport infrastructure projects with concepts and strategies.	The studio aimed at applying environmental planning techniques for baseline studies, assessment of environmental status and impacts at a regional level to create an Environmental Development Plan of the study region at a District scale.	The studio was carried out with the intention of understanding the challenges involved in reviving and developing a ghost city whilst providing an in depth understanding of the processes and issues involved with the planning, as well as, the legal implications involved in decisions made, including bankrupt investors.
FOCUS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area appreciation studies Site planning techniques and analysis methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development Sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel demand modelling with focus on public transportation Aerial Ropeway transit appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional environmental management and development Natural resource-based planning for climate change adaptation focusing on water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development Integration of tourism Transformation of the area into a resource generation town
AREA OF STUDY				
				
● Narsapur, Palakollu, West Godavari Dist., AP	● Puducherry, (UT)	● Tirupati, Chittoor District, AP	● Salem District, Tamil Nadu	● Lavasa, Pune, Maharashtra
OUTCOME				
A critical analysis of the existing landuse plan was done to assess the existing needs and scenario of the regions. Interventional and spatial proposals were given for sustainable development of the neighbourhoods and towns chosen.	Based on the critical analysis of the previous master plan and the existing landuse a proposed landuse plan was prepared. Various spatial proposals were given for sustainable development of the city keeping in view socio-economic and environmental requirements of the city.	Based on assessment of the existing transport systems and travel demand, the feasibility of ropeway for Tirumala and Public Transport Plan for Tirupati was prepared. The proposals were given considering the financial and economic gains of the projected system.	An environmental management plan was prepared which details out eco-centric balanced development strategies, climate resilient natural resource management as well as economic development strategies, with their basic concepts rooted in the idea of water security.	A critical analysis of the existing Master Plan and its feasibility was carried out, leading to a revision of the boundaries of the planning area. Further, a sustainable development plan for the urban area was prepared with the aim of densification, whilst focusing on the overall well rounded development of the study area keeping in mind the environmental norms.

SEMESTER IV STUDIO TOPIC	SEMESTER VI
Design, Development and Management of the various elements of a Transportation Network- Vijayawada	Master Plan 2031- Madurai
INTRODUCTION The Studio aims at exposing students to the various kinds of transportation surveys and aims at helping them understand how to design the various components of a transportation network.	The Studio aims at developing an understanding and detailed knowledge on different systems of an urban settlement, aiming, in particular, at improving and developing the physical, social and natural environment of the people in synergy.
FOCUS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation survey methodology Design of the various elements of a transportation network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems of an urban settlement Understanding of the impact of floating populations Infrastructure and Tourism
AREA OF STUDY  <p>● Vijayawada (M), Andhra Pradesh</p>	 <p>● Madurai, Tamil Nadu</p>
OUTCOME The students were required to arrive at different targets based on case studies and guidelines from various sources. The end product required the students to give design proposals on TOD for a BRTS corridor, parking design and management, junction improvement, NMT and Statio Area Plan.	The students were required to develop a Master Plan for the study area whilst focusing on the key problems pertaining to the performance of market areas, the impact of permanent and floating population on the provision of infrastructure and environment and the potential possessed by the newly added area to the city.

SPA VIJAYAWADA

MTIP - SEMESTER II STUDIO TOPIC	MEPM - SEMESTER II
Comprehensive Mobility Plan 2040- Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	Environmental Management Plan 2031- Mangalore, Karnataka
INTRODUCTION The studio focuses on inculcating in the students a detailed understanding of the various surveys and processes of data collection and analysis that a transport planner is required to carry out in order to develop the four stage model for a city.	The studio aims at introducing environmental baseline studies and detailed assessment of environmental status and impacts at an urban level to create an Environmental Management Plan of the study area.
FOCUS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four stage modelling process Travel demand studies Sustainable transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management and development Identification and analysis of environmental concerns
AREA OF STUDY  <p>● Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh</p>	 <p>● Mangalore, Karnataka</p>
OUTCOME An analysis of the existing scenario and travel demand in the study area was performed and four stage modelling was carried out. Various analyses were performed in order to understand the transportation needs of the area and a Comprehensive Mobility Plan was prepared in accordance with this.	An Environmental Management Plan was prepared which details out eco-centric developmental strategies dealing with different sectors and parameters of environment in order to achieve physical and social well-being.

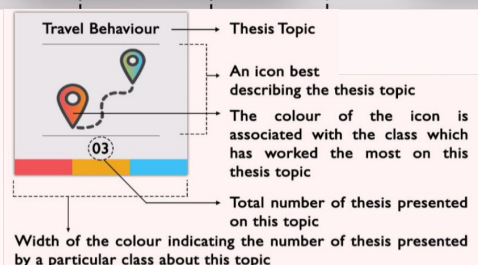
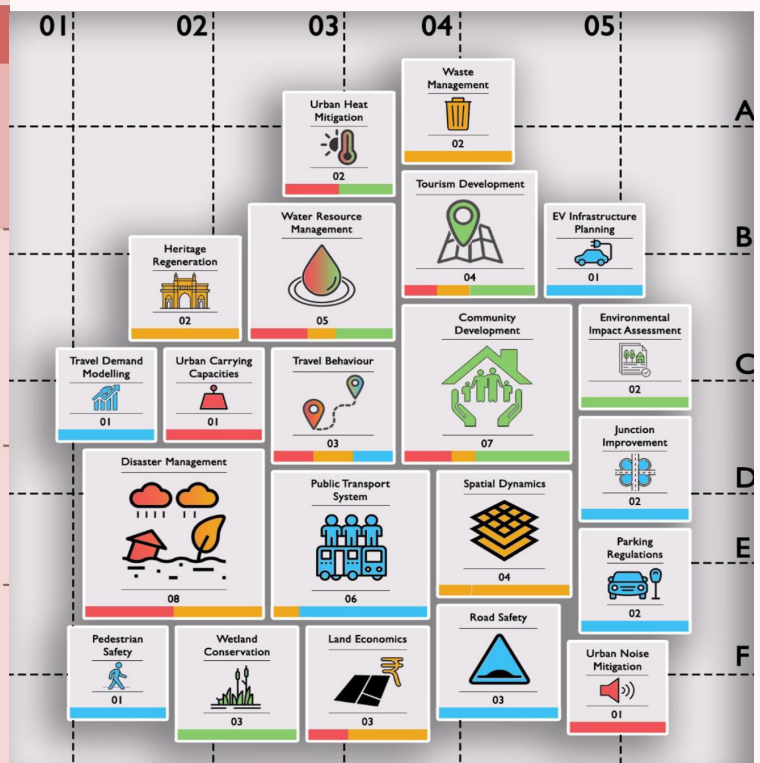
SHOWCASE PRESENTATION

Showcase Pin-up” was the common ground set up for all the colleges to have the opportunity to display their best works done by students. Each college could have one team consisting of 4 members at a maximum. All the teams presented their work done during studios, projects, in an attractive and aesthetically pleasing presentation. The presentation was held on a virtual platform. The teams as well prepared a brochure to showcase all the work they have done in their college.

Winners

1. SPA, Vijayawada
2. SPA, Bhopal
3. SPA, Mysore

THESIS





Planning Tank

Happy, healthy & sustainable human settlements!

ARTICLE WRITING

In the Article Writing competition, participants are allowed to participate individually or in groups of two. The event was held in two rounds, with elimination at the end of the first round. Each round was given a different topic, which was announced before the event. For round 1 topic was announced 48 hours before the submission deadline with a 500-word limit. Only 20 teams qualified for round 2. The topic for round 2 was announced 4 hours before the submission deadline and the word limit was 350. At the end of Round 2, the entries were published on padlet.com for the audience to read and interact. The window was open for 5 hours.

PLAINCATURE

Planicature was the comic strip making competition with no limitation of entries sent by each college. Participants were provided with a planning topic/scheme for which they have to make a comic strip or cartoon. The submission had to include a brief explaining the elements present in the graphic and the idea leading to the same. The brief should also explain ways the targeted communities relate to the information communicated. Further entries had to detail on ways these communities can interact/ align/ collaborate with the policy/scheme. Public votes decided the winning entries. These entries were posted on official social media platforms of Planning Tank, the sponsoring organisation.

Winners

1. SPA, Bhopal
2. SPA, Delhi
3. SPA, Bhopal

Winners

1. SPA, Bhopal
2. SPA, Mysore
3. SPA, Vijayawada

MONTAGE

Each college was allowed to send two individuals participants for the photography competition montage. The theme would be announced 48 hours before the submission deadline convention. Participants were free to interpret the theme as they like. Each student was required to click 3 photographs. A storyboard in ppt format was shared with the participants wherein they were asked to arrange the photos in a way that depicts a story. Each photo was supplemented with a caption of not more than 20 words. The photo-series was required to have a title of a maximum of 5 words describing the thought behind the story.

Winners

1. GBU, Delhi NCR
2. SPA, Delhi
3. SPA, Vijayawada

HOUSING AS TOOL FOR EQUITY: A PARADIGM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Article writing, 1st position,
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

Evolution of human-race has propagated housing needs, which lays down the foundation for survival. With accelerated growing demands of housing, millions still live under the perils of dysfunctional housing-system. Inadequate housing-stock not only questions institutional abilities to provide robust shelter spaces but also societal ignorance towards vulnerable. Studies have established a global understanding that inadequate housing-stocks stall economic and overall development of those directly and indirectly affected. It has become a universal cause of concern.

Unlike developed countries, developing countries have volatile, unstable economy and colonial past exploitations that annihilated local economy, pride and culture. Growing expenditure, external interference, limited land and population-increase has further increased the burden. Besides rebuilding themselves, they also have to compete with advance countries. Such countries' economic advancement mostly revolves around the primary and secondary sectors. Housing policy in developing countries have failed to provide universal and inclusive houses for all. Additionally, government bodies have not prioritized

or taken substantive steps towards framework provided by UNHabitat and Agenda 21 for housing. Further territorial planning no longer identifies housing as a priority in national agenda or a public responsibility with 'market rules' being allowed to operate with complete freedom. This culminated in exponential increase in land prices and urban sprawl. Simultaneously, housing commitment for all became a rich man's game by viewing housing as a commodity rather than a right, neglecting rent, cooperative ownership and microfinancing. So, to prioritize housing for all, attention must be paid to communities and individuals' vulnerability and requirement of special needs as majority of homeless population falls beyond the capacity of institutional system for housing-finance. Therefore, a need arises to develop financing and procurement model with regulations that can provide government-tenders to small-scale contractors, enable eco-friendly building practices, assist in financing the vulnerable.

Equity encompasses the parameter of housing domain, concerning to holistic distribution of goods and services in society. Research has projected potential economic growth from housing sector due to multiplier effect stimu-

lated by backward linkage and beneficial forward affinity towards economy. Yet developing countries generate mere 2-6% GDP through housing with 40% of urban wealth being invested in housing real-estate.

Moreover, six additional functions of housing identified by Perlman exist as shop, factory, rental income source, financial asset, entry point into the urban economy, and storage space or warehouse. The fiscal, legal and planning regulations must embody vertical and horizontal equity both in central and peripheral areas with necessary social controls to avoid gentrification and speculation. This accounts for progressive tax for vacant or underutilized built or unbuilt land parcels, compulsive construction orders, land use change and urbanization; capturing monetary gains; creation of special-zones for social and cultural interest, concession for social housing; adverse regularization of self-built neighbourhoods among other elements. To conclude, when the user groups' needs isn't restrictive to socio-spatial and monetary constraints, housing will then become a tool for equity in developing countries.

INFORMAL HOUSING: A GAP OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Article writing, 2nd position,
School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi

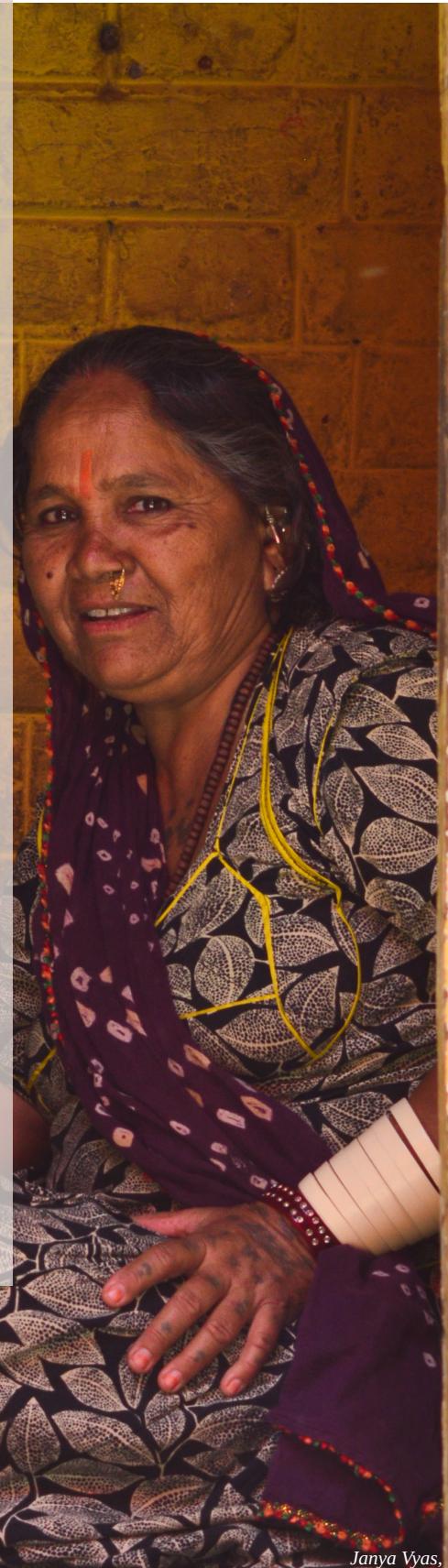
Informal Housing in India could be categorised in three subsystems- 'Jhuggi Jhopdi (JJ) Colonies', Densified Urban Villages & Unauthorised Colonies. All three subsystems got created as a demand for decent living spaces near work opportunities. The article explains how the 'Informal Housing' are nothing but a gap of spatial demand and supply.

Many JJ Colonies proliferated on high value land for easy & affordable access to work spaces. The resultant prices are due to good accessibility making the land optimum for commerce/offices or luxury residence. Slumming conditions slowly occurs, due to unwillingness to invest in amenities and infrastructure by slum dwellers due to poor tenure security. Resettlement colonies as a solution are often criticised for being far from main city and with improper infrastructure (Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence, 2005; Read, 2012). This begs the question of availability of cheaper but accessible space for low-cost housing.

Urban Villages, were often not integrated as a part of city planning process. People owning houses in urban villages lost their farmlands and had no option but to construct more floors, and earn from their rent. These houses served as cheap accommodation for migrants, and thus served a win-win situation for migrants and urban villagers.

Unauthorised Colonies are created from wrongly supplied housing. Few market players and middle men see the opportunity of high land value of an agriculture land, and demand for housing near the big urban settlement. These are difficult to monitor due to poor land records and property transfer system. More important than that are citizens, unaware about how a proper

property transaction takes place. Solution for creating an affordable and accessible space might not be just in creation of houses for purchase, but with temporary property rights (Clarke Annez, Bertaud, Patel, & Phatak, 2010). Chawls in Maharashtra gives rental rights, with clean and safe environment. A cost revival strategy needs to be framed, to construct houses and supply them on rental basis, subjected to a percent of monthly income, or accommodating people up to a certain income threshold. These rents may directly be a source of revenue for corporations instead of just property taxes. Mandatory workers' housing with constitution of companies also gives accommodation to workers in a company and promotes a company to decentralise. Space reservation for low-cost housing, especially in new planned cities, may provide long term cost benefit in terms of work and labour interactions and indirect benefits. Decentralised regional planning is also required to reduce pressure from the prime cities, with identification of potential urban settlement in a region (Denis, Mukhopadhyay, & Zerah, 2012). In conclusions, currently planning in India has failed to create decent, affordable and accessible spaces, thus leading to creation of slums, densified urban villages & unauthorised colonies with poor infrastructure. Housing in numbers of dwelling units (DUs) is not the proper determinant of housing demand, but the system of facilities, amenities, liveable structures at desired location may give us the true picture of condition of housing in the city. This will provide equitable space, improved housing as a system and not just number of DUs and help in providing opportunity for upward social mobility.



Janya Vyas,
Nirma University

HOUSING AND EQUITY: TWO PIECES OF THE SAME PUZZLE

Article writing, 3rd position,
School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

The Oxford Dictionary defines equity as “impartiality and fairness.” In terms of development, equity would ensure necessities are distributed solely according to the level of need of the people concerned, with no differentiation based on factors uncontrollable by man.

Housing, as defined by the World Health Organisation, is a residential environment, which should include the physical infrastructure, providing shelter, along with the necessary services and facilities desired for mental and physical well-being. This goes to show that housing is definitely, one of the basic needs of a human. Because of its far-reaching, comprehensive nature, the element of housing has a tremendous role to play in the balance of the society.

The construction of houses brings with it families and in turn, the mingling of diverse communities, as well as the development of various enterprises that supply amenities. Thus, a co-dependent and balanced structure is created, which is capable of sustaining itself.

In developing countries like India and countries in Africa and Latin America, the housing shortage is very acute. There is an estimated shortage of around 18 million houses in India. This brings us to the necessity of Affordable Housing. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in its 2011 report, defines affordable housing as those housing structures, whose monthly rent/ EMI does not exceed 30-40% of the gross monthly income of the resident. Size criterion is also used to define affordable housing. The purpose is to ensure affordable housing is such that it is accessible to the greater majority of the population. Related studies have shown that affordable housing schemes have helped reduce crime and have led to perceived control and life satisfaction. They have helped create a balance in the economy.

According to the mission Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), housing brings with it a security of tenure and along with it basic amenities like water and sanitation. The amalgamation of these, in the long run, ensures the health, education and social security of the inhabitants. Most developing countries, today, face the pressing problem of a steadily growing population and the lack of a sufficient supporting system. Developing nations are estimated to account for nearly 90 per cent of the world population and in countries like China and India, nearly a quarter of the population live in informal settlements. In Africa, more than half the population live in substandard conditions. This makes it an issue with global repercussions.



Anushka Maheshwari,
SPAD

The basic requirements for survival are common to man. With adequate measures to ensure these are fulfilled for every single inhabitant, in the ensuing cycle of events, each of them gets incorporated into the economy. This creates a sense of belonging and in turn, equity.

Public housing, provided at affordable rates, in a sustainably developing sphere, can eventually ensure the balanced growth of a society/ country and will create a society that includes everyone in its growth.

TEAM - PC1



PLANICATURE

MONTAGE ENTRIES

SPAB



SPA, Mysore



GBU



Nirma University

TAAL ANUSAR



3rd Position, SPAD



1st Position, SPAB

Taal Anusaar was a singing competition where participants were asked to prepare a song on the convention theme "PUNARUTTHAN". The song could be original and self-written or be an existing song with a considerable amount of uniqueness and creativity tagged to it. There was no language barrier, a song well explained and plying to the theme was appreciated. The songs were submitted in a video format which was judged by judges. Each college could send up to five entries. The top 6 entries were filtered to round 2, where public voting decided which entry was the best.



2nd Position, SPAD

Winners

1. SPAB
2. SPAD
3. SPAD

CAN WE ALL WEAR IT

Can we wear it all was fashion showed based competitions in which participants were asked to come up with gender fluid ensembles and prepare a video reel. The reel was judged by the judges. The outfits created were judged on the creative outcomes of the conceptual base and the kind of materials that have been used to create the outfits. Each college could send only 5 entries for round 1. In round 2 the winner was chosen using the public opinion among the top 6 candidates.

Winners

1. SPAD
2. SPAD
3. SPAV



1st Position, SPAD



3rd Position, SPAV



2nd Position, SPAD



KAR KE DIKHAO

In the monologue competition, each college could send up to five entries. There were two rounds held. In round 1, participants were required to make monologues of themselves portraying or mimicking some personality in a difficult real-life situation. A situation that could depend on a planning issue affecting the life of an individual. The judging criteria for round 1 were accorded 50% by judges and 50% by voting. The top 6 entries were filtered to round 2, where public voting decided which entry was the best.



SPAD

Winners

1. SPAB

2. COEP

3. SPAD

RENEW THE RASAS

Renew the Rasas was the solo dance competition in which each college could send only five participants entries. It was held in 2 rounds. In round 1 the participants were asked to make a dance video in a single frame on a song of their choices. Formatting the submission entries was prohibited. While in round 2, the top 6 entries were put up for public voting. The judging criteria for the preliminary round were accorded 50% by judges and 50% by voting.



1st position, SPAB



2nd position, SPAD



3rd position, SPAB

Winners

1. SPAB

2. SPAD

3. SPAB

"Play the opening like a book, the middlegame like a magician"

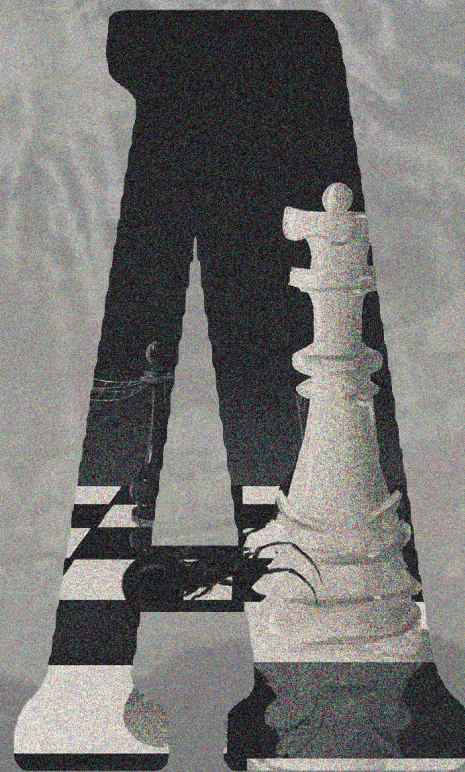


Rocket League

The matches were played by organizing a private match with each college having a team limit of 3 members. The moderator of the matches would share the name and password of the private portal to competing teams. The mode of communication for the tournament was held on the Discord app. The matches were held in a round-robin tournament method (in which each contestant would meet all other contestants in turn). The colour of each team was given by the event coordinator and was told beforehand. In a tie-breaker, the winner was decided by an extra goal.

Winners

1. SPAD
2. SPAB
3. SPAV



Chess

A fierce battle for becoming the chess champions was fought between colleges under the planning trophy. The guiding rules for becoming the champions were laid in which each college would have a team consisting of five members. Along which matches of 10|2 rapid was played between teams with each round being a knockout round. When the matches were tied, a tiebreaker of a 3+2 blitz game was played as a mini-match between one player sent from each team. Draws were counted as 0.5 points and accounted as an equivalent of half a win and half a loss for prize calculation. If a match was still tied after the mini-match tiebreaker, a single Armageddon game would be played with White 5+0, Black 3+0, Black got to draw odds. The player who won the toss at the start of Armageddon chose their colour.

Winners

1. SPAM
2. SPAD
3. SPAB

n, and the endgame like a machine.” – Rudolph Spielmann



Minecraft

In Minecraft, each college could have a maximum of 3 teams with 2 participants in each team. The game was played as a single-player or a team of two in which the players build according to the word given to them in a given time. The game was played in creative mode, so they had access to all the required blocks. There was a total of three rounds. In round 1, the topic was animals, each team was randomly allotted an animal which they were required in the given 5 minutes. While in round 2 and 3 they were given 10 and 15 minutes respectively. The topic was the round 2 was house, only the exterior structure was supposed to be built with the three given colours to each team. Lighthouse was the topic given in the third round with no restriction upon the theme and the way it could be built .

Winners

1. SPAV
2. SPAB
3. SPAB

Cities; Skyline

In the online portal for cities skylines, each college had a team of 3 participants. Each team was allowed to choose any 3 parameters provided to them. The teams were required to present their work during the convention, focusing on the applicability of the proposals. The presentations encompassed the rationale behind the plan, proper use and implementation of the parameters selected for the plan. The means of the presentation included a walkthrough video of about 2-3 minutes of the planned city, a link to the steam workshop file and a summary explaining the design considerations and innovation methods used with a word limit of 1000. .

Winners

1. SPAD
2. SPAB
3. VNIT



Institute of Town Planners, India

The Institute of Town Planners, India owes its origin to a small group of dedicated town planners, who, in 1947, decided to set up a professional Town Planning Institute on the lines of the Royal Town Planning Institute, London. As the planners, numbered only six then, a registered society could not be set up. Therefore, this small group formed itself into an Indian Board of Town Planners which after three years of continuous work formed the Institute of Town Planners, India with members numbering only fifteen having its own Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye-laws. The Institute which was established in July 1951, with Late Shri M. Fayazuddin as the first President, was formally inaugurated by Shri N.V. Gadgil, the then Union Minister of Works and Housing. Today, the institute has a membership of over 6,500, apart from a sizable number of student members, many of whom have qualified Associateship Examination (AITP) conducted by ITPI.



Town and Country Planning Organisation

TCPO has been functioning as an apex technical advisory organization on matters concerning urban and regional planning and development in the country. It has been assisting the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and other Central Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Local Bodies/Development Authorities on matters pertaining to urbanization, town planning, urban transport, metropolitan planning, human settlement policies, regional development strategies, planning legislation, urban and regional information system, urban mapping and research and capacity building. Within the ambit of past achievements, the role of TCPO has become that of an apex technical advisory organization in the country in all matters concerning urban and regional planning and development. It is the responsibility of TCPO to provide assistance and guidance to all agencies in the country and at all levels.



National Institute of Urban Affairs

The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is India's leading national think tank on urban planning and development. As a hub for the generation and dissemination of cutting-edge research in the urban sector, NIUA seeks to provide innovative solutions to address the challenges of a fast urbanising India, and pave the way for more inclusive and sustainable cities of the future. It is against this backdrop that in 1976, NIUA was appointed as an apex body to support and guide the Government of India in its urban development plans. Since then, it has worked closely with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, alongside other government and civil sectors, to identify key areas of research, and address the lacunae in urban policy and planning.



Housing and Urban Development Corporation

HUDCO is a unique institution with its motto of "Profitability with Social Justice". A Public Sector Company, under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), HUDCO has been a key partner with the Government in building assets for the Nation. In its operations, HUDCO lays a considerable emphasis on the housing need of the "deprived" that is Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low-Income Groups (LIG). Our Company the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd (HUDCO), the premier techno-financing public sector enterprise, in the field of housing and infrastructure development in our country. With an authorized capital of Rs 2,500 crore, as on date HUDCO has a paid up equity of Rs. 2,001.90 Crore.



Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence

CURE's mission is to achieve three goals; reconnected urban societies that take informed decisions to ensure sustainable urban development; strengthened local agencies with capacities for participatory community development and real evidence built from the ground up for effective service delivery. CURE's work focuses on building resilient communities and cities. It helps cities with the preparation of citywide slum upgrading and environmental resilience plans. The plans are designed to do three things: level people up - ensure equality, connect all the dots - ensure comprehensive and sustainable ecological solutions and integrate people within the city's fabric - ensure inclusive development



Urban Box

"Do not try to make circumstances fit your plans. Make plans that fit the circumstances." ~ George S. Patton. Urban Planning is a vital instrument that shapes a city or a region and the lives of its residents. Hence it is the duty of the planner to understand the needs of the end user, the general public and decide in their favor. With this vision UrbanBox is committed to innovate and implement plans that enhance the development and reflect its sustainability.



The Energy and Resources Institute

The Energy and Resources Institute is an independent, multi-dimensional organization, with capabilities in research, policy, consultancy and implementation. They are innovators and agents of change in the energy, environment, climate change and sustainability space, having pioneered conversations and action in these areas for over four decades. TERI believes that resource efficiency and waste management are the keys to smart, sustainable and inclusive development. Their work is focused on promoting efficient use of resources, increasing access and uptake of sustainable inputs and practices, Reducing the impact on the environment and climate. Their research, and research based solutions have had a transformative impact on industry as well as communities. They have fostered international collaboration on sustainability action by creating a number of platforms and forums by translating their research into technology products, technical services, as well as policy advisory and outreach.



Nonurbanism

Nonurbanism is a growing student-led movement initiated by the Nonurban Foundation that strives to empower solutions that seek to identify and help accelerate growth in rural areas. The organisation works to develop policy frameworks, development strategies, design proposals, and all-inclusive solutions for rural areas. Nonurbanism is currently expanding with a talented team of individuals from various disciplines working in areas like Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan to support rural practices from diminishing. Enabling the livelihoods of those at the intersection of fading traditional practices and rural areas to thrive.



Planning tank

Planning tank is on a mission to create happy, healthy & sustainable human settlements by means of education, technology & awareness. A unique online platform with focus on urban, regional and rural planning, frequented by students, professionals, academicians, and urban enthusiasts. We provide information, knowledge sharing and educational resources for informed decision making and cover the aspects of resources for influencers and decision makers, urban journalism, data sources, analysis & presentation, geographic information system (GIS), academic writing, environment & sustainable development

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