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Mahavir

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APPLICATION OF A GEO-SPATIAL PLANNING MODEL ON RURBAN CLUSTERS: CASE STUDY OF KHUNTI, JHARKHAND

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ABSTRACT

Planning for rural areas in India is characterized by piece-meal schemes and fragmented policies which deal with separate sectors of village and rural development. The absence of integrated and holistic village development has resulted in large disparities between the urban and rural, causing regional imbalances which ultimately translate into problems like inequality, inadequacy and absence of connectivity. The problems of rural planning are twofold: the absence of an integrated spatio-temporal approach and the lack of perception of the rural settlement as a part of a larger system, or a region. In either case, the fundamental impediment to planning is the availability of data and its conversion into information. Information relevant to all sectors determining the development of a region needs to be collated, analysed and subsequently utilized for planning and its implementation in an area to facilitate holistic integrated plans. Without the availability of information, the development of rural India will continue to remain fragmented and disparate, perpetuating the piecemeal approach to planning that inherently visualizes the rural community as isolated from the urban.

An approach for holistic, regional development has been envisaged in the following paper, through a geo-spatial model for rurban cluster planning. The rurban cluster is a micro-region comprising a central town and few surrounding villages, as per the guidelines of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji



CONSERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: ENABLING LAWS

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ABSTRACT

The word 'Heritage' is getting importance since last two decades as for as India is concerned. It has acclaimed recognition in the Venice Charter, the text of which begins with highlighting the relevance of heritage and the responsibility to protect it for future generations. Heritage encompasses varied aspects. In other vocabulary, it is classified into two parts i.e., tangible heritage, and intangible heritage. The tangible is one that can be touched where as the intangible cannot be touched.

Various charters, such as International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, 1964 (Venice Charter), International Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, 1987 (Washington Charter), International Cultural Tourism Charter, 1999 and Charter for the Conservation of Unprotected Architectural Heritage and Sites, 2004 in India, have highlighted both these aspects.

In spite of the above International guidelines, out of more than 3,000 historic towns/ cities in India, not even a single one has been presented for getting the World Heritage City status. Most of these cities are changing fast due to various reasons, prominently the absence of legislation or poor enforcement of legislation and other priorities of development or redevelopment. No doubt, India is a country having maximum laws, but the problem seems of the poor enforcement. If we refer our Constitution, heritage legislation is another area which is an essential integrated component for the conservation. In addition, various legislations at the central and state level are there, but they lack the enforcement spirit in most of the cases.

This paper attempts to identify the existing legislation in India related to architectural heritage conservation on the one hand and also to explore the lessons to be learnt from important British legislation.

Keywords: *Architectural Heritage, Conservation, Laws, Punjab*



PERCEIVED SPACE - PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN SLUMS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to critically examine the social production of space for primary healthcare activities with focus on perceived space. While many scholars have embraced the idea of considering only socio-economic and cultural factors for non-accessibility of primary health services to women, this paper examines how accessibility to health care services can also be assessed by understanding perceived space in urban areas. This study is designed using the idea of Lefebvre's conceptualization of perceived space, linked with the primary health care accessibility, using various theoretical framework.

The parameters with respect to land use component, individual component, temporal component and transport component with respect to perceived space and accessibility have been evolved.

In conclusions, using this theoretical framework, parameters have been evolved that will be used for developing questionnaire for further studies.

Keywords: *Primary Health Care; Spatial Welfare, Perceived Space, Slums*

INTRODUCTION

At present, nearly one-third of India's urban population lives in crowded informal settlements or slum communities. UNHABITAT has estimated that by the year 2020, India's total slum population will cross 200 million people [1]. Urban slums are characterized by poor access to clean water and inadequate sanitation facilities; the basic requirements for maintaining good hygiene and health. With respect to health care, the urban poor are worse off than



IMPACT OF MIXED USE IN TOWNSHIPS IN A METROPOLITAN CITY: A CASE OF BENGALURU

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ABSTRACT

During the 20th Century, there was a rapid increase in population and urbanization patterns in most town and cities. The population and urbanization growth rate were more than the rate of infrastructural development. This led to severe urban issues such as vehicular and population congestion, urban sprawl, slums, pollution, pressure on the available infrastructure and services, environmental and sanitation issues. Concepts like Transit Oriented Development (TOD), New Urbanism, Liveable Communities, Smart Growth, Form Based Code, etc. try to tackle these issues through a holistic planning for living, working, recreation and movement. Most of the Indian cities are already under tremendous pressure due to lack of land for urban expansion and traffic congestion. Therefore, mixed use development becomes a plausible solution as it encourages compact development with a much better work-home-play relationship. Mixed use in townships started developing in large numbers in the metropolitan cities and Bengaluru being one of them, also experienced tremendous growth.

Mixed use in townships varies with area, type of mixing, densities and other features. In this paper, analysis is based on spatial impact (land use, area, density, entropy calculation, etc.), mobility impact (pedestrian infrastructure, walkability index, modal share, per capita trip length, average trip rate, distance of work place and residence and education, etc.), socio-economic impact (social mix, employment generation, jobs - housing ratio, etc.) and social infrastructure impact (education and health care facilities, playgrounds, religious centres, etc.).

Based on the analysis over the parameters, the positive and negative impacts of the mixed use in townships have been identified. The need for the planning interventions and



AMATEURS AND AUTHORS: CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALITIES IN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIOGRAPHY OF LATE-COLONIAL INDIA ¹

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ABSTRACT

This paper problematises the notion of architectural ‘authorship’ as a historiographic frame for reading built environments in the context of late-colonial India. Within this author’s ongoing research project in architectural history in this particular context, as well as more widely, firstly, the cognitive limitations of reading modern architecture through the figure of the bonafide architect are examined and highlighted. Furthermore, the paper discusses the exigencies of translation in opening up the frame of authorship. This is seen in conceptual as well as empirical terms. Such problems emerge at the interfaces of both disciplines as well as cultures. Finally, it advances a conceptually ‘elastic’ mode of reading authorship through the objects and practices that architectural histories’ examine. In doing so, a shift in emphasis from the artefact to the process in the discipline and practice of architectural history and theory is argued for. It is finally posited how, rather than impose a preconceived story on such or processes, being attentive to how meanings of terms transform across disciplinary as well as cultural interfaces, can harness these challenges into meaningful potential for knowledge production.

Keywords: *architectural history, late colonial India, architectural authorship, translation*

A multi-position problematic to historicise architectural modernity

In a recent international conference at the Bartlett School of Architecture titled ‘A World of Architectural History’, a Professor from the ETH Zurich’s Institute für Geschichte und Theorie der Architektur, while discussing future directions of the discipline, emphatically anticipated the ‘death’ of three axes that have continued to dominate Architectural History

¹ This paper draws upon and develops the Position Statement delivered and discussed by the author at sessions comprising “Field Studies”: the Annual PhD Colloquium of the Princeton University School of Architecture (2-3 March 2019), New Jersey, USA