ADITYA
COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

F.Y.I.

FATHOM | YEARN | INNOVATE

From the Principal's

"The oak fought the wind and was broken, the willow bent when it must and survived."
-Robert Jordan, The Fires of Heaven

As much as subjective success can be to everyone, this quote speaks louder to me, now more than ever, when I think of addressing my students, and the readers of the third edition of student magazine of Aditya College of architecture, FYI. It is hard to believe that it has been two years since we published the first volume of FYI already. This edition is special, being the very result of the student body, faculty and the alumni coming together in trying times supporting each other to carry on the legacy of ACA's student magazine. It would be impossible to call this anything less than a recurring success. I hope that you find this edition a pleasant read, and I extend my congratulations and appreciate everyone who went above and beyond to do whatever was necessary to add to our young but thriving culture of literature and creativity.

Preface

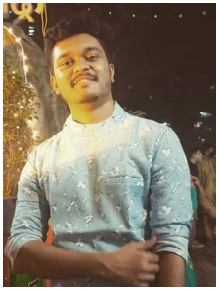
We at Aditya College of Architecture are proud to present this issue of Fathom Yearn Innovate (F.Y.I) for the third consecutive year. It presents of an archive of our student's journalistic articles, designs, graphical concepts, interviews with esteemed architects, and art, and is an ode to their never-ending creative spirit.

The theme this year is "Past, Present, and Future", in which we look to the past, to see works and inspirations of the great, analyse our present including our achievements and mistakes, and gaze into the future with cautious optimism.

On behalf of the Editorial Committee of ACA, we would like to thank all those that made the production of this edition of the magazine possible: our supportive and diligent faculty, and all the students who contributed their time and efforts into making this project a success. We look forward to your suggestions and comments, and hope you enjoy this issue as much as we enjoyed composing it.

Dear Readers ,

'I have experienced it': Quite an overused phrase, isn't it? But isn't it the most diverse part of life? Experience, be it yours or others, it is something one has felt seen, heard, touched , and smelt. Something that has happened and it is your take on it. But isn't architecture similar? Spaces that have vibes and those are the reasons that make it vivid. So let's walk together, you can see what we have been through and imagined in past, present and future through our five senses ...here's for then, now and more to come!

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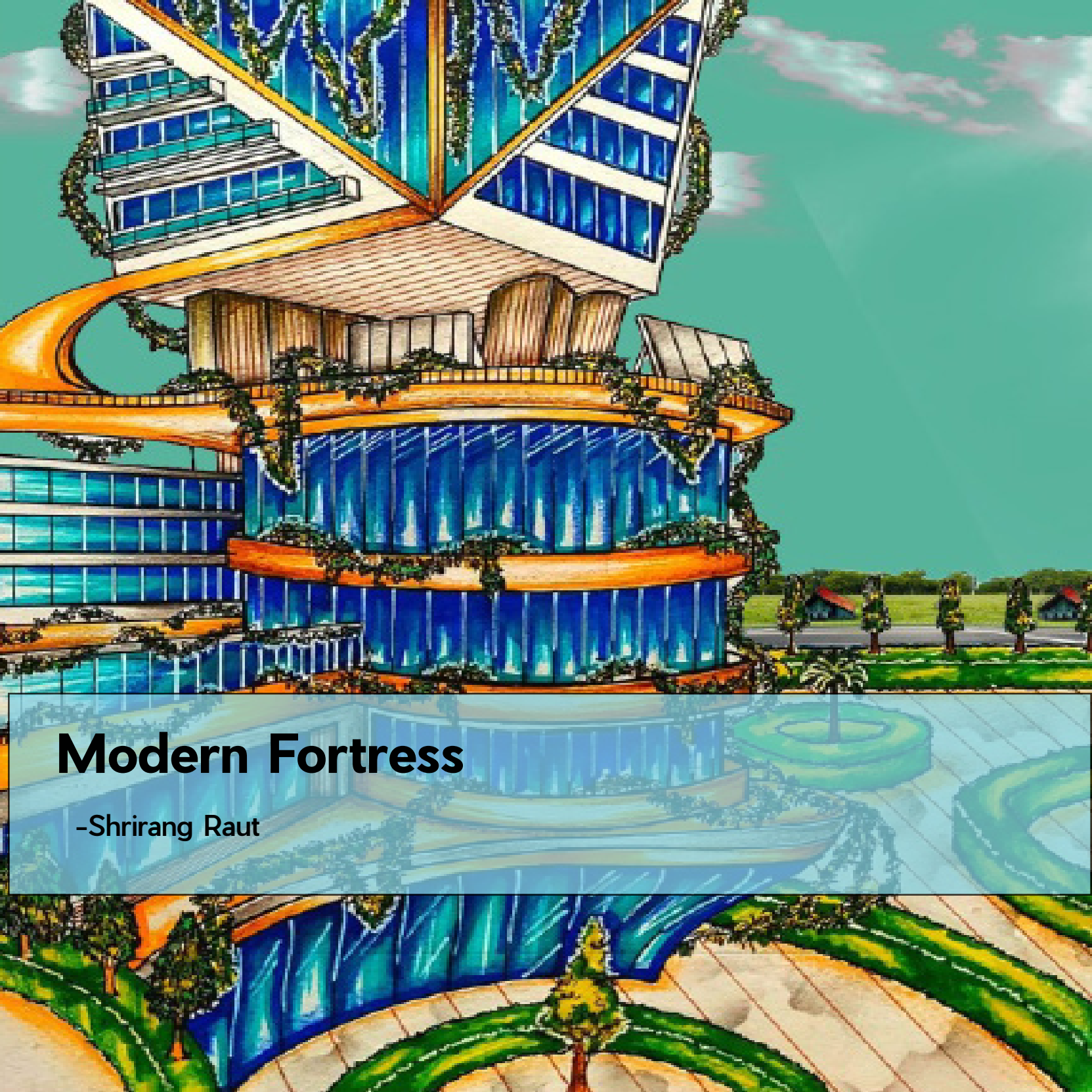


Modern Fortress

-Shrirang Raut

"The greatest thing in the world is to know how to belong to oneself." -Michel de Montaigne

We always admire the spaces which have all kinds of facilities in them. Each and every one of us appreciates and loves to have all that we need in one place, without wanting any help from others. For example, the forts which existed earlier where the royalties lived were self-sufficient and had enough resources with themselves and hence could survive in the same fort for months. They didn't have to be dependent on others for their requirements. They had enough amount of land which was essential to produce the food in order to feed their people. Having enough equipment's helped them in defending themselves during any conflict.

Bringing the same concept into the modern world but with low cost housing, less space used and with modern requirements will help us in figuring out few questions raised due to the growth of infrastructure in recent times. With the pace at which the infrastructure is taking place in recent times, it has left very little space for humans to construct new structures. Building self-sufficient structures could be a solution to it. A single structure with each and every facility in it, under one roof, will lead to less space consumption, rather than constructing different structures for different purposes

All the factors including the medical facilities, entertainment zones, sustainability, commercial spaces, residential spaces, etc should be taken into consideration while designing such self-sufficient structures. Not only spaces but some major factors like water and electricity should be considered as well .

The installation of green roofs, solar panels, can prove to be extremely helpful. A green roof provides a rainwater buffer, and also helps in purifying the air, it regulates the indoor temperature, and also saves energy which can be a vital step towards saving our natural environment, which is already near extinction. The usage of wind and geothermal energy, recycling the wastewater, and harvesting the rainwater are the factors that should be considered, which will make the structure completely self-sufficient. The list of advantages of using geothermal energy as an energy source is simply endless. We can depend on Geothermal energy as it keeps on generating 24 hours a day , irrespective of the weather conditions outside. It helps in saving up to 70% when we talk about energy bills . And so, it can turn out be an efficient option as well as sensible in the long run.

With the world facing water crisis each and every single day, the facility of recycling the wastewater and harvesting the rainwater could play a huge role in preventing the unnecessary wastage of water. Also, the structure won't be dependent on other government agencies for water and electricity. Entertainment is what fascinates people the most, and so it becomes a major part of a self-sufficient structure

c/o Shrirang Raut

A single space with all the entertainment facilities such as theatres, restaurants, shopping centers, parks, etc is what people look forward to. Considering the situation that is going around the world, where people are stuck at their homes due to the ongoing pandemic, entertainment has turned out to be one of the most major factors to be considered.

And hence, providing the structure with entertainment facilities such as multiplex, vertical gardens, hotels, restaurants, etc becomes extremely important, where people can have quality time with their friends, families, etc. To sum it up, self-sufficient structures can be a solution of many issues caused due to growth in infrastructure

Simply Effective

-Dishant Mehta

c/o Manthan Mahajan

Small scale architecture is often regarded as trivial and doesn't get enough recognition. Sometimes overlooked on how creative, meticulous and valuable it can be. Small scale architecture is a big part of the wide spectrum of styles present there in the field of architecture. It isn't just small, but convenient, effective, long lasting as well as requires great skill. Its features majorly consist of simplicity, aesthetically pleasing, storage efficiency, sustainable and many others which depends upon its use and user. It has to be comfortable and functionable at the same time.

Thinking about its origin would take us back to the origin of architecture itself, the small dwellings created by animal bones during the prehistorical times, or just another climate responsive cabin in the woods. Small scale architecture has been a big part of human lives.

Small scale architecture consumes less space and takes less time to build. If modern architects make use of the local techniques and local methods, and if those methods are efficiently and correctly implemented by the architect, the resulting small-scale structure would be remarkable. There are lot of exemplary small-scale structures but most preeminent in my opinion would be a tree house.

Some examples of small-scale local architecture:
1. Tube House by Charles Correa
2. Tree Top Studio – Max Pritchard
3. La Pointe – L'abri architects

Speaking of modern architects, in today's day and age, topics like modernism, post modernism are widely spoken about. One of those is deconstructivism. It is more of an evolved style of architecture and also an ideology. It's kind of a subjective matter and rather controversial sometimes. Some architects believe in maintaining order, harmony, symmetry and symphony. While some architects may have a different idea in their mind about the buildings they design.

This is where we have a clash of ideology between architects of modern times. Deconstructivism is widely accepted and practiced as an architectural style and its quite popular too. The most famous example is a structure based on deconstructivism by architect Frank Gehry, 'Walt Disney concert hall', in Los Angeles, California

Deconstructivism has been born out of the likes of modernism and postmodernism but its elements tell a different story. It contradicts the simplicity, clarity, and cubical approach of modernism and the rational and ornamental approach of postmodernism.

It focuses more on functionality, spatial design, geometry of the structure and we can say the structure may or may not have a story to tell. Main features of deconstructivism include to disassemble the architecture, it gives the impression of disintegration or fragmentation and also generally has ab-sence of continuity, symmetry and harmony.

The structure built with a deconstructivism mind may not necessarily have a profound goal or message to convey through its façade or its exterior look, but it will still be functional and operable for the users it has been created for. The structure built with a deconstructivism ideology may seem out of the box, even random and out of place sometimes. It makes the user or the observer think about the initiation and development of the thought of an abstract structure which popped into the designer's mind.

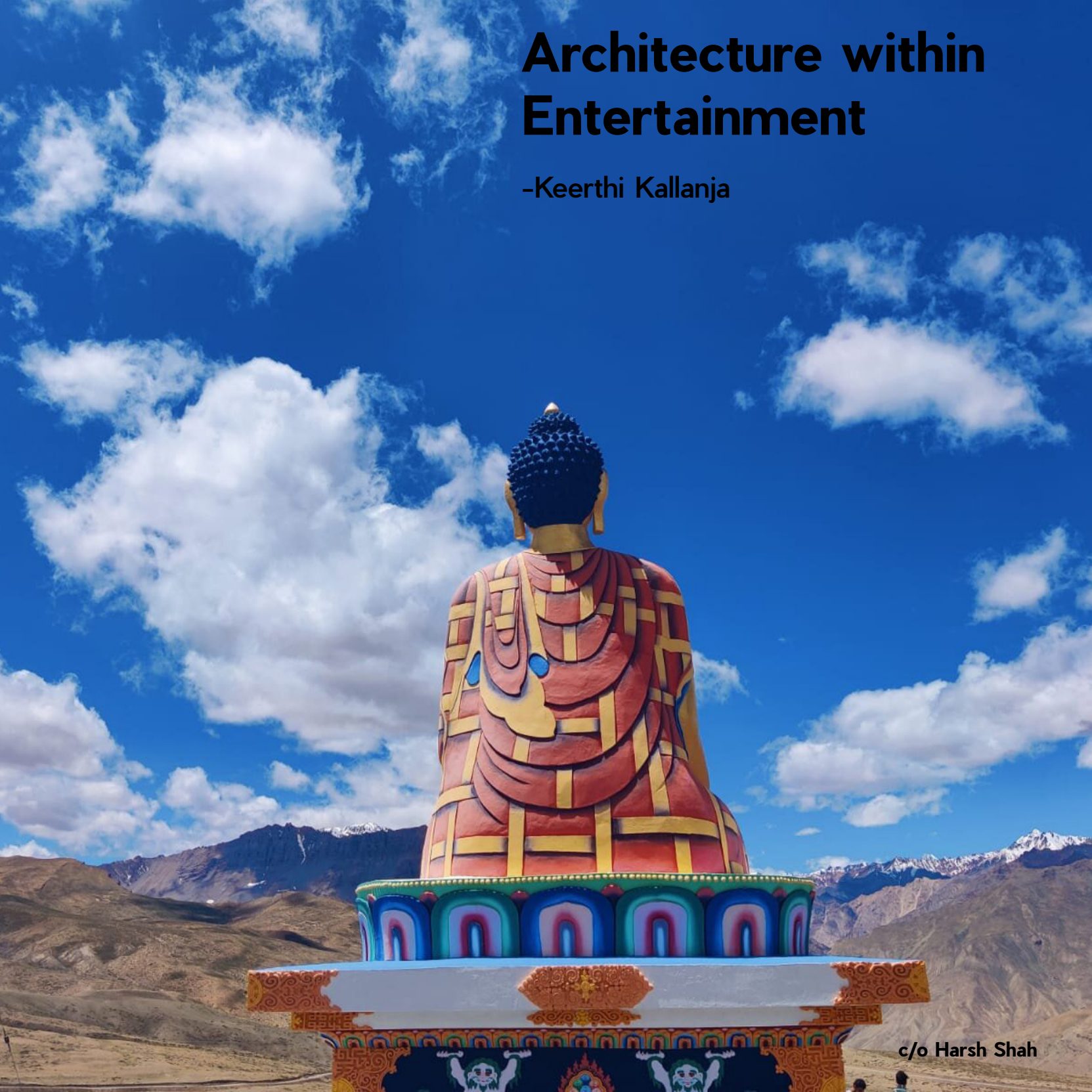
Architecture makes one feel or experience its presence through its existence may it be any style, there are several hours of thoughts put behind it so that the user can be the most comfortable and sensational about the surroundings and to the structure itself. A person is mesmerized by looking at the symmetry of taj mahal while others would love the rustic smell of iron of the Eiffel tower. One may be at peace while listening to the sound of nature sitting inside Frank Llyod Wright's Falling Water while other maybe feeling the ancient touch on the walls of the colosseum.

Humans can relate to one another through form of architecture, may it be of any period, era or age. It is a form of time travel which lets you experience the thrill of it if you dive deep into it.


c/o Manthan Mahajan

Architecture within Entertainment

-Keerthi Kallanja



c/o Harsh Shah

The entertainment industry is often viewed as a vast ocean of opportunities, dreams and fame, with glamourous film stars and actors bringing alive the spirit of the script given to them with their talents and charisma, earning them fame, money and even more opportunities. Behind these scenes of actors and other such artists performing, rehearsing the lines, taking a particular scene over and over, is something which we tend to miss out, but covers more than 90% of the screen and can make or mar the scene.

Set designing. The design of the space, which reflects the mood of the particular act, with the help of lights, colors and props placed around. The detailing such as the character's room with posters hung on the wall, reflecting his or her personality or favorite movie stars or bands. These tiny details, without which it would look bleak and artificial. Who could do it better than a professional who deals with the design of spaces itself?

Set design is a kind of space design where the professional, based on the script given, has to design a particular scene to reflect its mood and nature. They are handed in a script which describes the following aspect of every scene in the movie/ show: the scene number, where is it taking place (indoors or outdoors), what part of day, the specific location (at someone's house or in a restaurant, etc.) a brief summary of what is going on in the scene, the props which are seen and props to be used by the characters. Based on this data, a mood board of textures, colours, objects and lights are made, which best suits the mood of the scene.

Some more references are taken by visiting places which are similar to the scene, and, using this base, the space is designed accordingly, considering the movement of the actors around the space as they interact with each other and props to be used.

The use of architecture in set designing although seems very insignificant, can make or mar the scene. Good designs give a lasting impression, and the scene is totally etched in your mind. Notable films popular for the amazing use of architecture and design in their sets include Kubrick's The Shining, in which architecture is majorly used to depict the protagonist's slow descent towards madness. The movie starts with showing the viewers how much the main location of the movie is isolated from the outside world, which increases with every scene, with tall, empty rooms, long, dark corridors and immense silence. It gradually increases with every scene, which does well in conveying the mood of the characters.

The movie also has many use of symmetry in scenes depicting the grandiosity of the place, which adds to the erie, intimidating character of the space, as if it has a mind of its own, playing with the minds of the characters stuck within.

The use of architecture can thus create an impact on the viewers, if used correctly. Using appropriate colours, lights and design schemes, it can create an atmosphere which aligns best with the scene, giving a character of its own.

2.0

-Janhvi Bhuvad and Ganesh Khandare

c/o Rohan Sawant

Human and science believe that just the universe came into being with a big bang it too small end, however we often think when a new world come into existence how would life stays and how would human stay without all the basic necessities that we had earlier.

As we all know about the Charles Darwin theory of natural selection where in the fittest survives, we humans would start to mold ourselves depending on our surrounding and environment, however as we are aware of our basic necessities i.e., food, shelter, and clothing man will then start adapting to the new world and began his best hunt for survival. Although it is really astonishing to think of the beginning of architecture as a whole.

We human since the start of this very earth has been mismatching and trying new methodologies to build shelter that can protect and prevent us from various dangerous aspects of life such as wildlife, seasons, natural calamities, etc. The very shelter that human lived in are none other than the caves, and as the evolution of humans succeeded various civilization came into being, the very first Indus Valley Civilization, wherein even without the term "ARCHITECTURE" we are able to study the different aspects of the planning of that very civilization. It is amazing to know and learn about the town planning, great bath, water and drainage system also the grid pattern on which the entire Harappan civilization was constructed without the basic knowledge of the term architecture as an entire being/concept.

The questions such as 'Will humans be able to create a masterpiece like Harappa or Mohenjo-Daro in our world 2.0?' or 'Will human then live in cave like before?' or 'How will we bring architecture into existence into new world?'. May hunt some of us or rather most of us, as now we live our lifestyle with great luxury. In the mere future, maybe by creating something more stupendous than what we have right now in our present or for worse going back to square zero i.e., caves and then the start evolution. The future of architecture after destruction of this world is unknown and mysterious although we can take some instances to evolve new home for our hereafter of this world.

For example, in 2050, 29 years down the lane when this very earth may be destroyed by an asteroid or so as some human claim, and all come by a stand still where all buildings and home shutter and only handful of us are lucky enough to live, how will the renaissance of architecture be? Well one scenario can be by making use of scrap remains of destructive buildings i.e., the concrete can be recycled by finely powdering it and then making proper use of it or by using the most indestructible thing- PLASTIC! We can use plastic bottles to build home from scratch or even modify their properties by certain laboratory procedures to create a strong shelter. Stones can be used in the making of homes or even our very own E-WASTE can be recycled into steel and aluminum sheets that can be molded into houses. There is no end to solutions of human problems if an intellect puts his all into the making and shaping of his future, all comes down to man's will for a better lifestyle and his approach towards living.

ARIEL ALFATA

ENGINEER, RESEARCHER Research Institute for Human Settlements

Interview | By : Vedanti Mandalia and Keerthi Kallanja

What inspired you to choose housing and built environment as your masters' subject?

From the beginning, since graduation I was working in the built environment sector. I work for the central govt. and the ministry of public works and housing. Ministry responsible for providing basic infrastructure including housing & human settlements. From the beginning I was working in this sector so I studied and was deeply involved in issues like how to provide decent and healthy housing environment for the people especially lower income people.

Since you have completed your PhD form Hiroshima university, Japan can you please share your experience there? What were the differences in terms of difference in technology, study and everything?

I did my PhD majoring in building science. So, I focused on actually the passive designing, I studied about the thermal comfort passive design. We implement the emblematic design I am working in smart building etc. My undergraduate background is actually engineering physics and not architecture.

During your stay as a PhD student in Japan, what differences in building technology did you study or notice?

I am very impressed with how they develop buildings with high technology that are very efficient, for instance in terms of building insulation, they build or produce very high insulating materials so they consume energy more efficiently for air conditioning or other purposes. Interestingly some of the building regulation in Japan, somehow, they practice about passive and geo-climatic, so if one visits Japan, they will notice that buildings have same orientation in order to allow sun's rays enter the indoor spaces as much as possible particularly during the winter time.

Also some housing development companies they develop very advanced and high-tech things. I believe Indonesia and Japan have completely different level of economy, economic crisis, domestic products and so on, therefore with respect to all the criteria's I think it is impossible to just adopt such technologies from Japan to put forth in Indonesia or anywhere else as it is. However, we can learn how they differ from the basic and then we will be able to imply the principle of that particular technology into the local context of any hot and humid climate of a country (e.g., Indonesia), I think that according to me was very intriguing when I was studying in Japan.

As we know there is a lot of pollution and global warming during recent times, and with all the construction work that is going on around the world, do you think construction technology does affect the environment, what is your stance on this and could you enlighten us about your methodologies/ approach towards a design problem (if any)?

Again, from the many things that I learnt in Japan, one of it is that they can develop many modular techniques i.e., they can produce building materials efficiently so I think we can look up at them to come up with such technologies that can help us with energy consumption. Although in my organization, ministry of public works, now, we are trying to induce the principle of bioclimatic designs in our regulation. So, for me, I believe that at this moment, it is impossible just to rely on the passive design to produce thermal comfort for the building right.

For now, we have to combine with the sun of active cooling, but first of all, we have to make sure that the use of NFG in case of buildings is as lower as possible, in order to achieve that from the very beginning we design by using the principle of the passing percent of biomimetic descent, we have to carefully consider the local climate in Indonesia.

As you may know that we have more than 70,000 islands in Indonesia and all of them are influenced significantly by the sea breeze affected by the Australian climate and so on. So, this will be very unique and we have to carefully consider about working climate. First of all, we have to consider the development of the building using the bioclimatic principle, then by doing this, we can reduce the number of energies consumed by the building and if it still cannot achieve the thermal comfort. We can then combine the active system. Hopefully by combining two approaches, we can then lower more energy consumption of the building. For me, the biggest challenge I feel, is how we can make various guidelines for several regions in Indonesia, with the differing climatic zones.

Are there any natural methods of thermal comfort and passive cooling that you have experimented with, which relates more to nature or biomimicry than technology?

For now, we are doing some experiments with regards to passive design on an apartment in Indonesia itself. Firstly, as I previously mentioned to you that biomimicry is our most basic approach towards designing any apartment, and secondly what we consider about the reduction of emitted energy as much as possible, so we make sure that the local materials are available in the range of 20 kilometres from the construction site.

We are recently trying to combine follicle technology in our designs for a "low carbon apartment". For this we first design our apartments on the basis of a mapping principle, making use of prefiling, so that every unit enjoys wind and at the same time we cut down on excess solar radiation and then we maximize the perfect stack ventilation.

Unfortunately, there are some materials that are still not commonly used in Indonesia as for now, however, now we are trying to use those very materials in our prototype apartment and evaluating the effect of insulation for if it is a boon or a bane for the humid climate of Indonesia. We have also tried to apply latest technology for instance PCM as a source of radiant cooling, that plays a role of air/ water pipe for radiant cooling can be replaced by PCF. So, we tried to combine both traditional as well as modern approach in passive designing, as taking entirely a traditional approach cannot be implemented in today's time in Indonesia; for e.g., a material here is locally (Bahasa Indonesian) known as "alang alang" which has really good thermal properties which is seen in most of the traditional houses here, but now it is certainly not possible to use it here, so we have to replace such materials with the modern ones. Now our concept is to combine traditional as well as modern approach in our upcoming projects.

Can you give us a glimpse of your upcoming projects? Or rather what are your plans for the future and how do you wish to go about it?

Right now, I'm really interested in exploring my forthcoming project. We currently have a collaboration with Japan for research as you might be aware of. We are first trying to make/create a climatic zone for Indonesia as understanding climatic zones is very important for designing an

efficient building, and since Indonesia doesn't have enough information on its climatic zones, we are first trying to create one and even predict the future with respect to various climatic factors, particularly global warming.

So, we will be studying about the urban areas, pick a few cities in particular, and based on current scenarios, mitigation scenarios, under some adaptation scenarios we will then try to understand what will happen in 2030/2045 so on, and following that we will then start developing efficient thermal comfort for the people of Indonesia.

As Indonesian we don't have any relative national standard however like India, we do have some unique traditions. Similarly, the physiological condition of Indonesian people will be different than those who live in sub-tropical climate. That is our next target, based on our two findings we will design a building for now and for mere future.

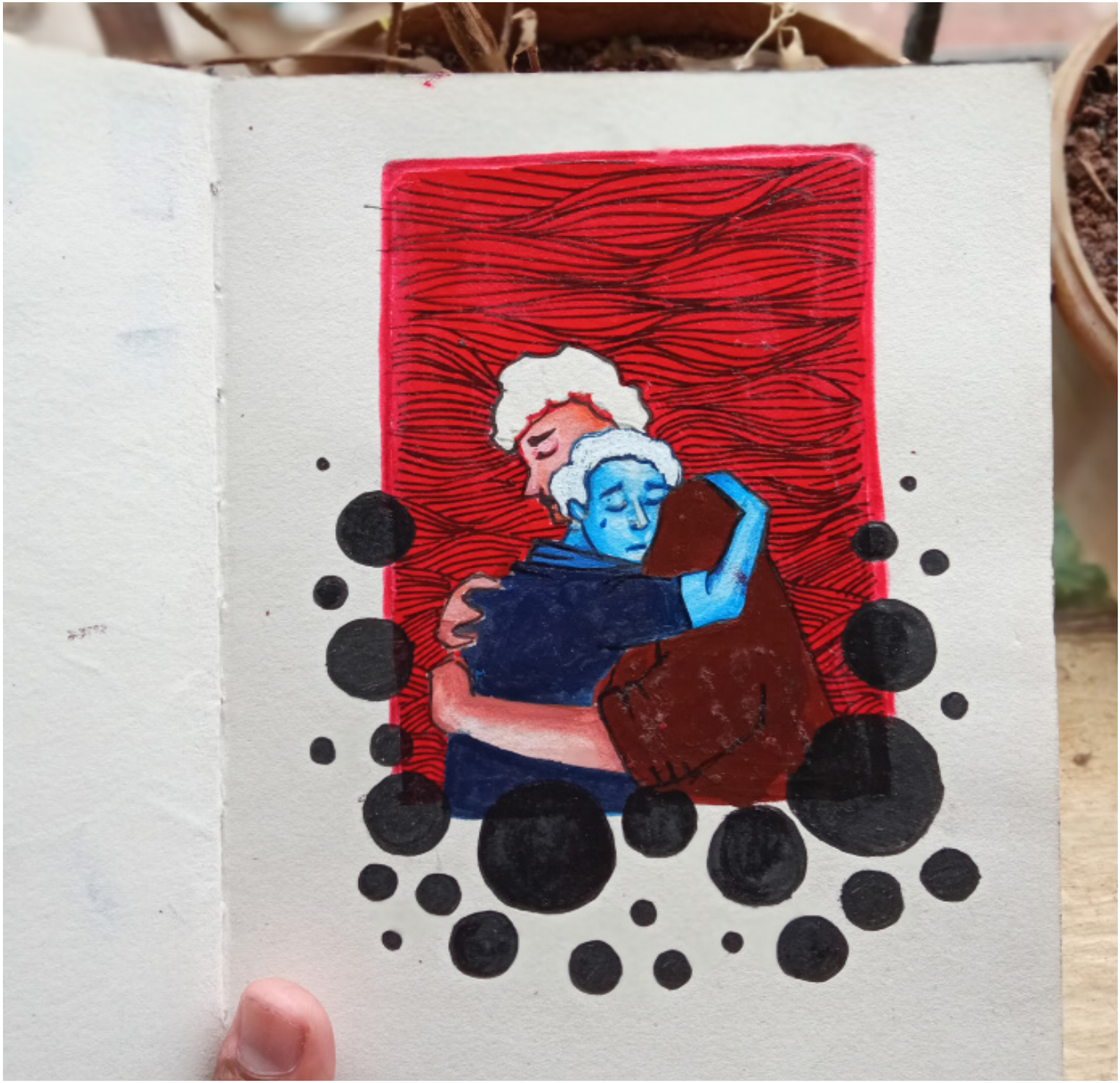
What will happen in the next 20-50 years, will we be able to adapt to the climatic conditions or maybe some technological approach would be required so as to be carried out in order to respond to the future production? That is our basic question as. of now for our project, and the next step after we complete the basic design for the present and future, we will evaluate the lifecycle energy and life cycle carbon dioxide, for its basic design, which one is better out of the two? Which one lowly affects the climate? etc. And then we are going to do some optimization. Further that basic design will then be selected in order to standardize for current condition and for future condition of Indonesia. Fortunate for us that our Ministry of Public Works and Housing Indonesia has authority to make regulations in the building. That is, I think, one of the benefits for this project. The result of operations will be just for the standardization in the future. That is our forthcoming project.

What would your message be for aspiring young generation or future architects so that we could also take interest in experimenting while coming up with our design ideas or concepts?

I like working with the younger generation, in particular, because they are very dynamic and enthusiasts. The one thing that I need to convey is that, it's actually that now our art is not okay. Our mother earth is sick. Because of our way of life and that we consume beyond our needs, I believe. Let's take a simple example, do you prefer using Hermès, Dolce & Gabbana (that you need to import to India) or maybe you can just select any local boutique from India? But if you were to select clothing's that are to be imported into the country, then are you aware of how much carbon dioxide it costs? A lot! We must change our way of life. And let's be more considerable about our mother earth. I think by understanding this, and in particular, for an architect, even me in that case, this is a big challenge as we have a very prophetic duty, we have a defined duty to set this up by our design. I think designs would be much influenced with the style of art in mere future and honorable way of living.

c/o Neha Shenoy

ANISH SHINDE




Prachi Shah

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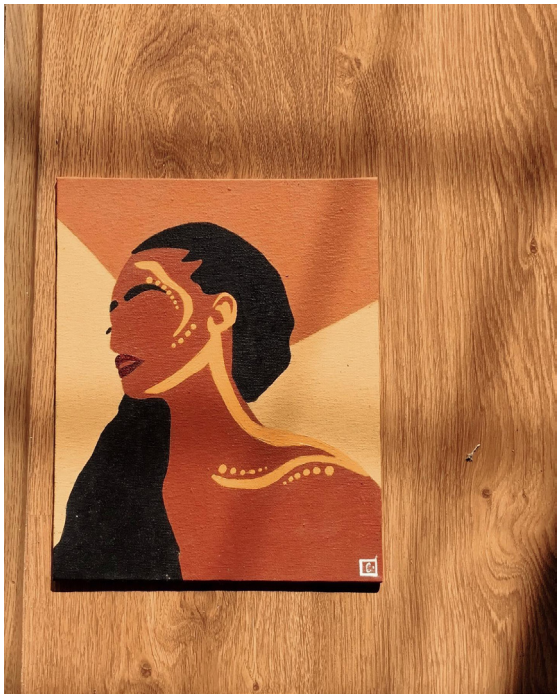

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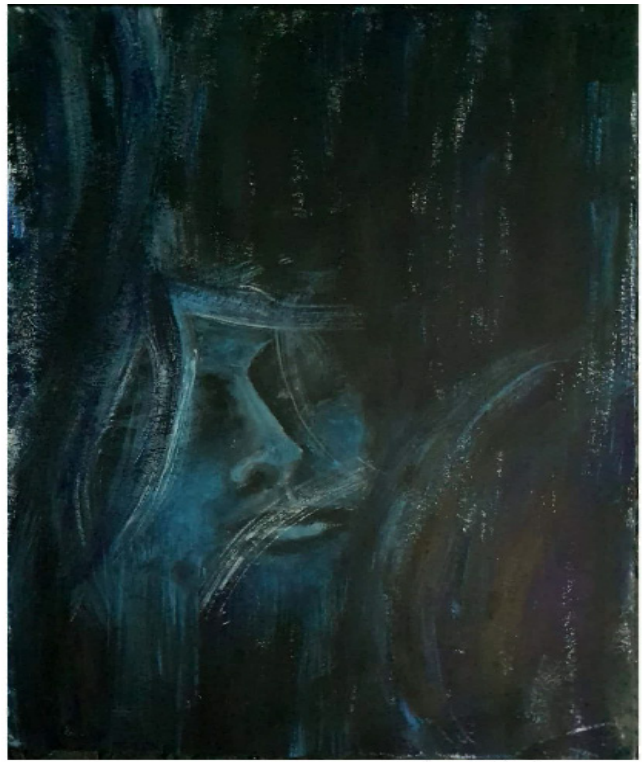

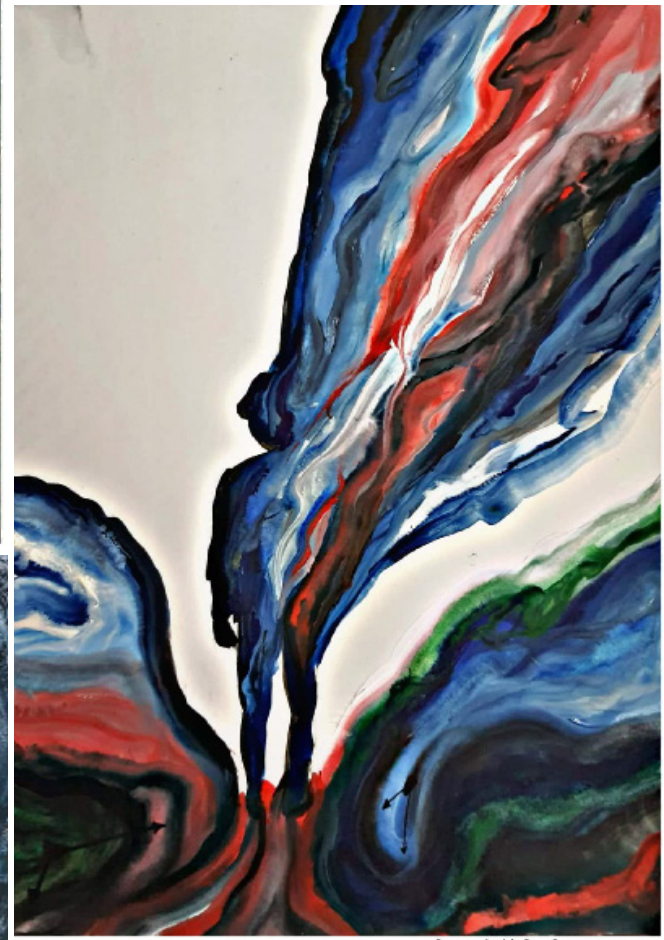

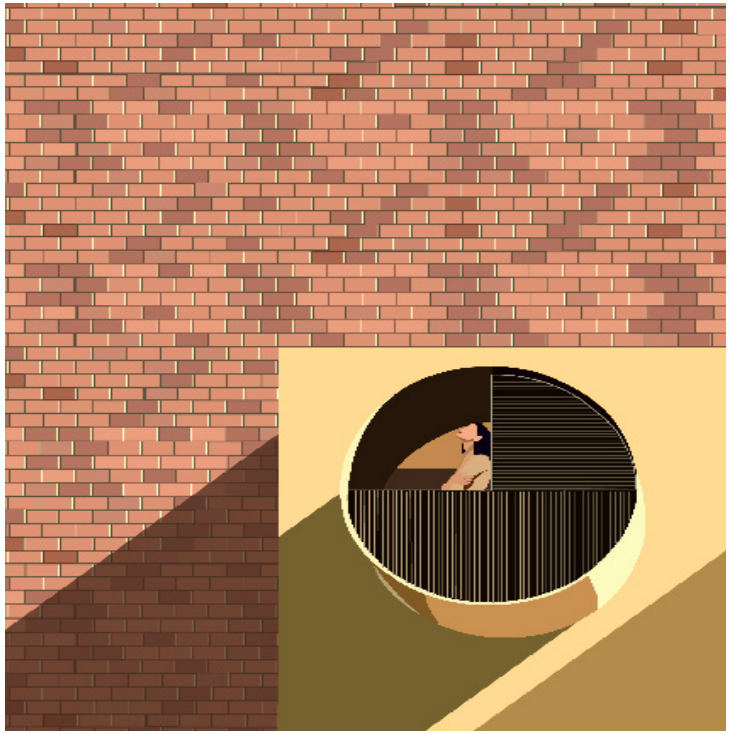

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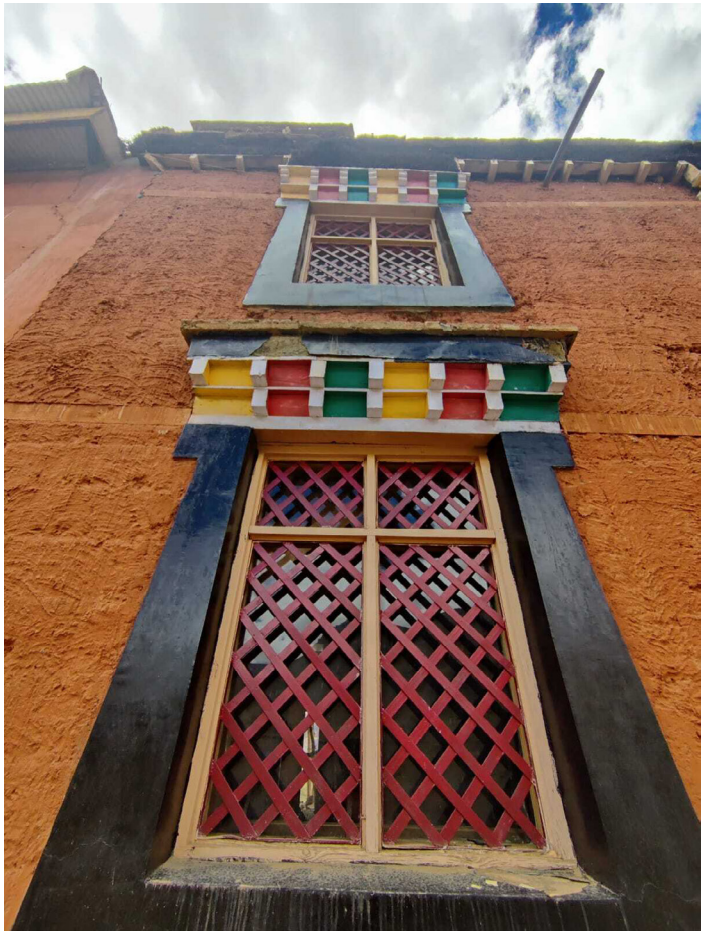


HARSH SHAH

c/o Neha Shenoy

c/o Latika Poojari

Affected Mindset

-Latika Poojari

Ever wondered why, in architecture, fashion, food, or art, we as humans have gone from rudimentary styles to lavish intricacies and somehow found our ways back to the cardinal point. Our journeys started from the caves, among the rock shelters in Africa, where the only thing the human mind was looking for was protection and means of survival. We went from building simple shelters out of leaves and sticks to building expansive fortresses. The question that arises here is, what brought us to construct such enormous structures with so many convoluted details?

The answer is fairly simple – Dominance. These structures initially used as shelters were later being used to establish supremacy. From the gigantic pyramids of the pharaohs to the palaces of the maharajas, each structure invokes only one thing – Power. No matter which style of the earlier centuries we look into, the more delineated an element, the higher the social status. All this saw a steep decline in the late 1940s, with the decorative elements being stripped out. Now, we suddenly had buildings showing exposed cement and sharp edges, a stark contrast to the then-popular Rocco and Baroque styles.

What brought about these changes? Why did people who were so detail-oriented suddenly want to make their structures bare and vicious? Though there is no accurate or correct answer to this, one can assume that they wanted freedom; from the posh and pompous lifestyles, they were leading. Brutalism and deconstructivism were not just architectural styles but also a way of life that people wanted to adopt.

These new ideas came like a breath of fresh air that allowed people to explore and invent, breaking the constraints that were previously forced upon them.

These styles then gave birth to contemporary and minimalistic ways of architecture with no set boundaries and no pressure of giving meaning to each and everything, finally putting everyone at ease. We have begun to construct the spaces around us for one specific reason – ease of living. We add and subtract as we fit, not worrying about the enormity or simplicity of looks. We are no longer compelling ourselves to create spaces as a status quo rather we create spaces to live and find peace in. No matter how small a space is, there is always room to reflect one's individuality!

The purpose and styles of our structures have changed over the years and will continue to do so. We know that architecture is a journey and not a destination. Here, the ever-changing mind-set of the people is the only constant. We cannot be certain of what the future holds for us, but the unswerving foundation of architecture is and will always remain- Survival of the human race.

We humans love to experiment and dabble in different areas which may be foreign to the background we have. From generations, experimentation has helped people in achieving quicker and smoother replacements for daily activities. But have we ever tried to develop our home or community on a larger scale for our upcoming future generations? Tried to use natural resources wisely to satisfy our needs and not greed? Ever thought of giving a healthy environment to the people around us, at the same time keeping it developed for our own ease? We have dealt with these questions in our mind but never thought of practically applying them. Some people did try to solve these questions and their answer to it was sustainability. Sustainability relies on 3 aspects or "pillars" to be more specific: social science, economy, and environmental protection.

Our villages, endearing as they may be, we have lost quite a touch with them. We do want to visit our village, connect with our relatives and also to be in touch with our culture & traditions. But due to lack of facilities, poor economic conditions, or due to harsh climatic conditions, many of us have migrated from our roots to a new city to begin a new life which led to increased pressure on natural resources and facilities provided in the city due to overpopulation. But what if these facilities & conditions are fulfilled in the village itself? Overcrowding in cities won't be a major issue.

Our simple villages can be turned into smart villages by introducing sustainability. A smart village must have proper ventilation and light services along with the use of easily available local materials. It also should have smart services which also include electric supply and water supply. Agriculture, an activity which many people depend on, should also have proper irrigation facilities for saving time and water. By providing them with proper technology students won't be facing issues in their studies which can be helpful for the students studying with the pandemic raging outside. Using green roofs or building homes using local materials and construction of houses according to climatic conditions of the respective region is also a step towards sustainability.

By using such solutions, people residing in such villages won't face any issues related to respiratory health as the environment around them would be pollution-free & also their economic conditions would not retain as well. To support the idea of smart village a small step toward it would also be equal to accepting this method. A village in the city of Leh Ladakh near Shey Valley have a school named Druk White Lotus School which is a true example of sustainability. The school is totally developed by using sustainable methods such as passive solar energy, VIP- latrines local materials and as well as promoting their local culture through that school. This shows us that one change can bring change in our surroundings too.

Microcities

-Rishika More

c/o Kunal Warang

c/o Kunal Warang

But when we talk about communities one thing that comes to our mind is people around us, our neighbors, families, or people sharing the same culture. To enlarge this idea or can say to bring into reality architects and designers have started using the concept & is called microcities. Structures like 8-house and via 57 west of Bjarke Ingles are ideal examples for such concepts. Such structures provide all facilities in one place and bring people from different backgrounds together on small scale. Even though away from home due to jobs people do enjoy their living in such buildings while enjoying their entertainment amenities as well.

Sustainability does make our life simple in every manner, and using it would help us to carve a better future for the coming generation as they would breathe in the pollution free environment, be in touch with nature itself, and would also enjoy seeing the technology incorporated and would enjoy the sound of natural elements such as water and wind and lives surrounding them.

What started out as an avant-garde art movement in the 1960s is now one of the biggest radical cultural changes we have seen. Minimalism is not just a visual arts movement in New York anymore it has now become a way of life and influenced all aspects of the global culture. But how did it all begin? What caused minimalist life style to have such a large brand value? And most important of all, does this movement even have a future?

Minimalism. It's the act of stripping things down to just the essential qualities and reach simplici-ty. in a world that is filled with excessive information, excessive advertisement, excessive senso-ry stimuli it gets pretty overwhelming. There is constantly a lot going on and always something to catch up with, be updated about. It doesn't end there though. There are companies always trying to appeal to the users through stimulating their subconscious with advertisement. Social media using algorithm to keep you hooked to it like a drug. It's just a constant bombardment form all sides, companies and people screaming in your face that their opinion is the right opinion.

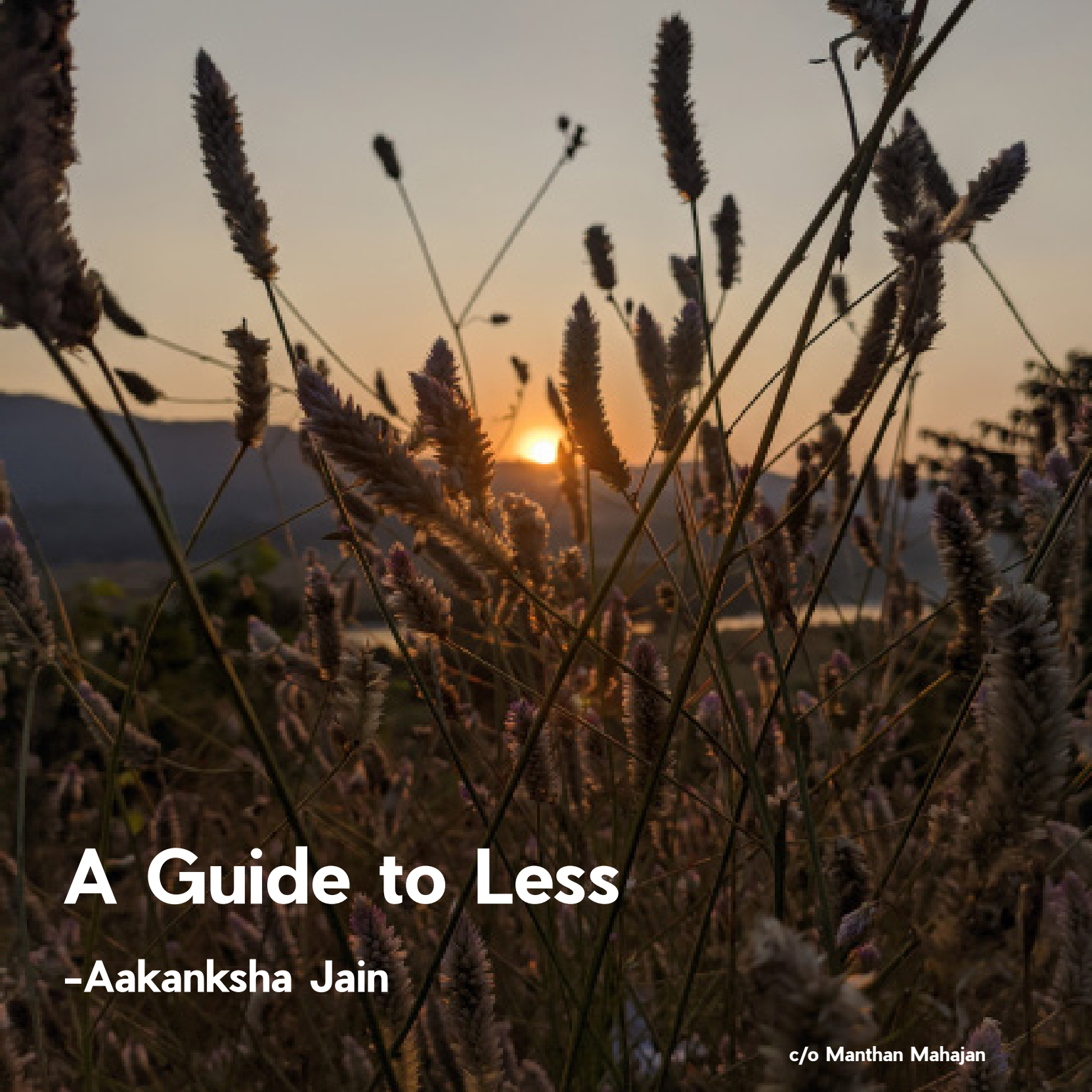
All of this gets tiring very fast and it's difficult to catch a break. This exact pattern of things has led to a wide acceptance of the minimalism movement. What's fascinating is minimalism is not a new concept. It has been around for centuries. There have always been people that have advocated the need to remove unnecessary things from one's life. But as a society we have grown to roman-ticize the phrase 'More is always better'.

The bigger something is the better it has to be right? Wrong and the rise to fame of the minimalist movement is a clear indication that people have widely understood the need for simplicity. There is a rising concern about the environment and one of the best ways to protect it is to conserve and reduce. This philosophy is right out of the definition of what minimalism is.

There is a belief that to be a minimalist all you have to do is declutter and throw away the things that you don't need anymore. This is obviously not true. There is more to the lifestyle than that. To be a minimalist is to remove anything that is unnecessarily distracting or is redundant in your life. one of the best up and coming examples of this lifestyle is the tiny house movement.

Now we live in a society that believes that the bigger the house is the more successful you are. But this downsizing in human habitat is here to stay. A tiny house means that all the excess articles automatically have to be given away so you only keep what matters most to you. Lesser space is used. It also helps the environment in a multitude of ways. Not only that but it encourages stronger bonds between the residents and more time spent outdoors in the nature.

This is just one branch in the tree that is the minimalism movement. This along can have a change for the better in the quality of life that humans lead and a bonus that it is great for the environment and we manage to reduce our carbon footprint.



A Guide to Less

-Aakanksha Jain

c/o Manthan Mahajan

c/o Manthan Mahajan

All of this comes to prove that a minimalist lifestyle is the way forward. It is great for the environment and the pocket. Also, since less land is needed to some extent can help with rapid urbanization and overpopulation.

Minimalism was just a way to reduce the clutter in art but it soon snaked a way into the lives of people to the point that the minimalist philosophy is not just restricted to materialistic things. It has become a way of life and a mindset. To many it is the key to freedom.

Human rights have affected center stage in associate degree era wherever they're longed to be each politically and ethically important. Most of the ideas of ethical and intellectual rights that square measure current, typically fail to challenge the dominant modes of action in society. the selection of the type of town that we would like isn't restricted to the scale of the town or the technological capabilities of its inhabitants. it's additionally regarding the link between society and nature, and regarding the values that we have a tendency to need. The rapid climb of recent cities has created square measures that square measure centrally set and whose buildings are erected on them, depressing the worth of those lands and replacement them with our endless comfort incessant desires. Quality of urban life has become an artefact, as has the town itself, in a very world wherever consumerism, tourism, cultural and knowledge-based industries became major aspects of the urban social science

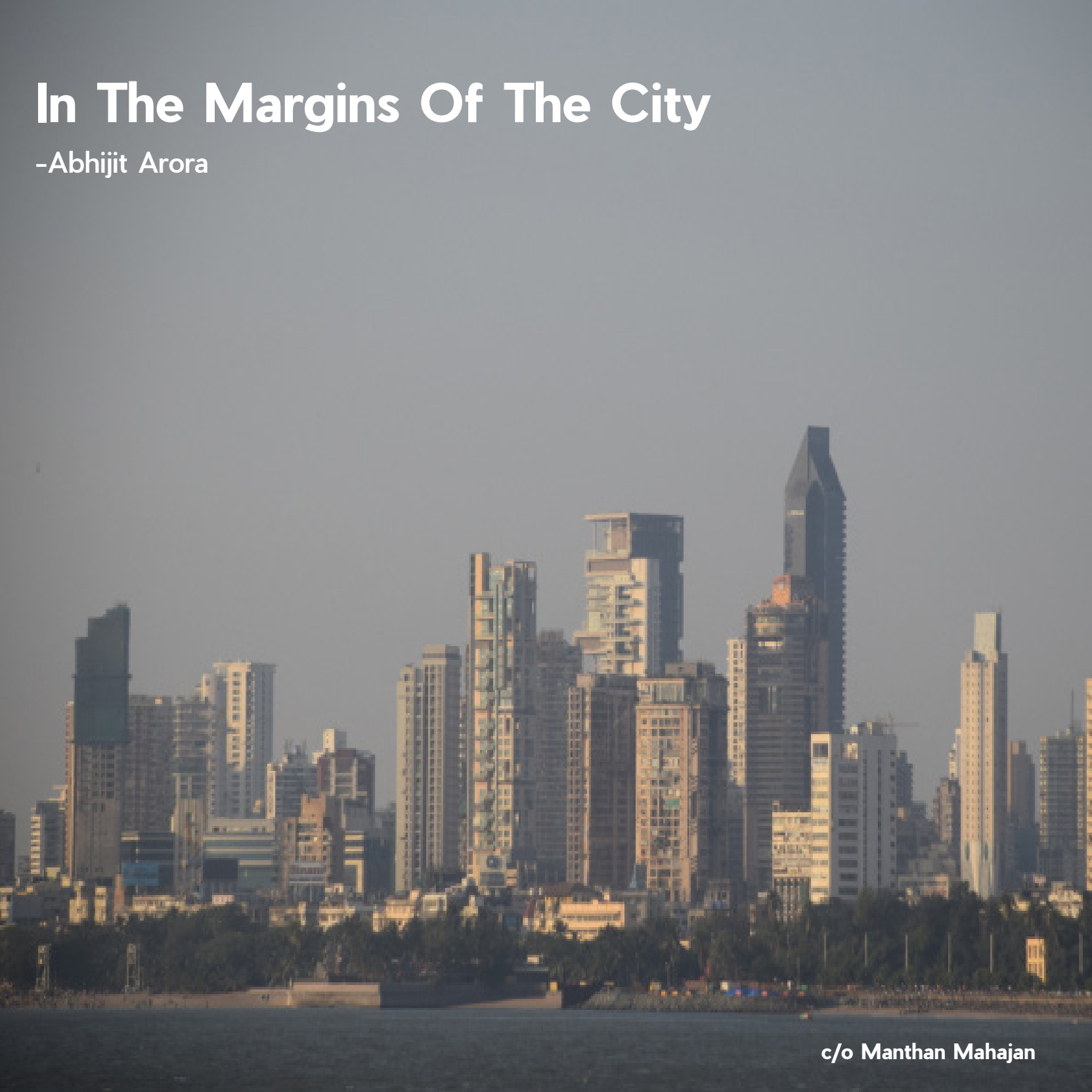
The question of however we would like our cities to appear and feel isn't solely regarding what reasonably town we would like, however additionally regarding however we have a tendency to live and add it. the correct to the town, further because the freedom to create and remake it, square measure each human rights. Urban transformation has usually concerned the destruction of varied social and political infrastructures. This method is seen as a category struggle since it usually results in the reduction of sophistication divisions.

It took quite 100 years for central Paris to finish its embourgeoisement, and also the consequences of this method were felt within the suburbs wherever the unemployed and unskilled youth were most vulnerable. this idea is applicable to a large vary of latest urban development in Asia, together with the big apple and capital of South Korea. In each case, the conception of displacement is at the core of urbanization. Ultimately, for any town, it had been continuously the migrants that created the guts and soul of a town. Be it the worker-mills migrants whose accommodation and dwellings were foretold by the urban center Development Port Trust within the twentieth Century, post the reclamation of Mumbai's seven islands or the Irish diaspora migrating to the big apple, USA post warfare I. every of those migrants brought in new talent sets, traditions and work culture-ethic to the forefront table. Overtime, these skillsets seeped and percolated down towards lots of alternative ethnicities further, that embraced these learnings.

However, in the capital of South Korea throughout the Nineties, developers and construction corporations employed goon squads to destroy the homes engineered by the conservative families WHO had fully grown up within the space. In Mumbai, meanwhile, quite half-dozen million folks formally thought-about as slum dwellers square measure settled onto land while not legal title. Since slum dwellers square measure embezzled occupants and lots of cannot definitively prove their long-run residence, they need no right to compensation. we have a tendency to see here the eventualities of 2 totally different worlds altogether - one marred by deviltry and also the alternative by a forced want for identity survival. It portrays the misuse of human and ethical rights as an entire for each the 2 regions.

In The Margins Of The City

-Abhijit Arora



c/o Manthan Mahajan

c/o Manthan Mahajan

In China millions square measure being roofless of the areas they need long occupied – 3 million in national capital alone. Since they lack private-property rights, the state will merely take away them by edict, giving a minor money payment to assist them on their method before turning the land over to developers at an oversized profit. In some instances, folks move volitionally, however there are reports of widespread resistance, the same old response to that is brutal repression by the Communist Party.

In Conclusion, the one step towards unifying these struggles is to adopt the basic right of the town as associate degree economic and political ideal compass, exactly as a result of it ought to target the question of what commands the mandatory affiliation between the native inhabitants and also the outsider migrants. The democratization of that right, and also the construction of a broad movement to enforce its can is imperative if the roofless square measure to require back the management that they need for thus long been denied, and if they're to institute new modes of urbanization. Thus, the long saying power struggle of identity validation and migration can prolong.

'A city is not an accident, but the result of coherent visions and aims .' -Leon Krier.
Mr. Leon was indeed right, a city is a kaleidoscope of numerous vibrant clusters. Clusters of people, communities, accommodations, labyrinths, transport , community hubs, cultural centres, heritage sites , health and care facilities etc. It is an epicentre of opportunities, development, various facilities such as health and care, jurisdiction building, mileages of cultures, commotion hubs etc. a successful city is ever engaging and people centric. For this matter it has social, political, economic, cultural and various other aspects to engage with within the margins of the city. It's a realm of its own. There is a healthy flow of living and minimum conflicts regarding various class, caste, sect, religion of the people as well as of animals and plants.

These are the few mandatory factors essentially kept in the mind of the architects while town planning. One node, building, bridge or any minute structure or space can be multifaceted. For example , shreyas flyover in Ahmedabad forms a way for the vehicles as well as has community gathering spaces below it. Such examples are seen in various cities . These deducts the formation of negative spaces an allows an ambience for healthy communication.Integrating structures such as new ranip bus stop provides for the entertainment, transportation and information facilities while having intriguing infrastructure which promotes tourism are like a trend which helps people for quick transport and other facilities within the reachable distances. This improves the standard of living of the city community as a whole.

City life and multiple provisions of basic needs of modern living such as electricity, medical facilities, food etc attracts migrants and the requirements increases . This requires crucial management of resources and pollution. Sustainability factors become difficult to maintain . However to avoid this , proper management of transportation, carbon footprint of structures, vision of the future , density management, maintenance of green lands are essential. Lakefronts, sanctuaries, vertical gardens , edible landscapes etc can be designed for healthy living if life of all living organisms. They also can be safely called as the saviours or the breathers of the city . They help availability of food , thus making the cities engaging and self sufficient. They also help the ecological balance of city system, hence reducing the carbon emissions increasing the living of the city.

Urban region without a ancient structure is like a crown without the centrepiece. Heritage sites increases the prominence of the city and promotes tourism. For example, Ahmedabad is known for quick turning into smart city because of various upcoming development projects but it's historical sites are also quite renown. Maintenance of these are quite important. Historical structures keeps the traditions ,a sense of belonging, importance of the place alive. It also promotes tourism and entertainment among residents of the city as well as outsiders . Thus, it such timeless structures and spaces as well as their accessibility shall be carefully planned. Such sites should be easily accessible to the residents as well as foreigners. They must have easy transport route and their maintenance and restoration shall be conducted from time to time.

The City Realm

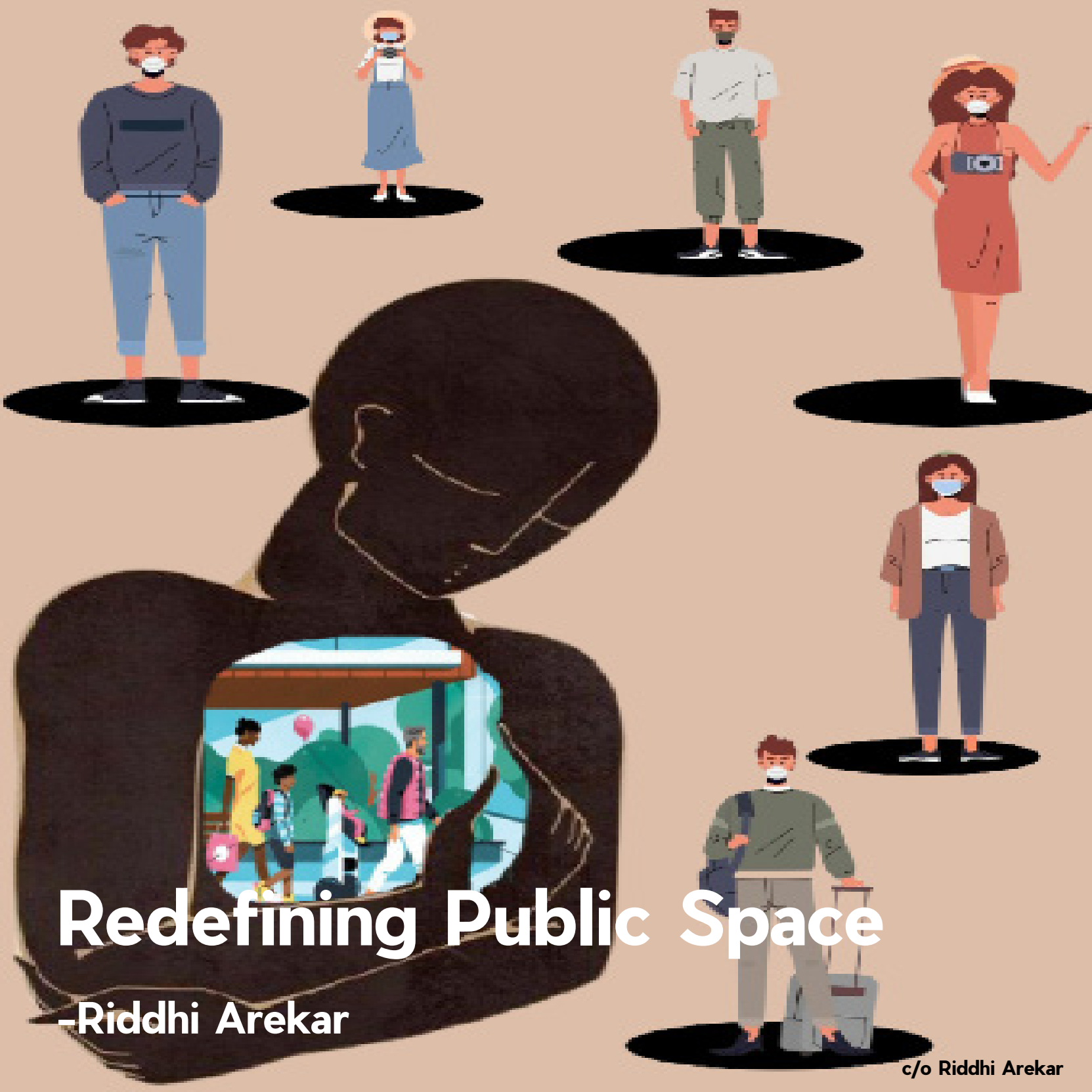
-Vedanti Mandalia

c/o Neha Shenoy

Police stations, judicature , government offices are mandatory for every city for smooth running and maintenance of law and order. The patrolling points allocation, location of their headquarters, proximity of the distances between two patrolling points and their headquarters, location of courts , etc are all the crucial matters which requires proper planning . Parliament houses , judiciary buildings their paths etc are also required to be planned. Transport to these places could be a tacky factor as there could blowfishes of roads leading to cross to the commoners or blockages to the ministers leading to chaos . Thus a pathway with minimum usages or derived in certain ways would be helpful. The city planning which leads to minimum issues regarding crime is always ideal.

Gardens, cultural theatres, multipurpose halls, libraries etc form the soul of the city. Hence they are highly recommended to be kept easily accessible from every part of the town as each of such space has a unique feature in itself. These are community spaces which are often crowded and require to accomplish the needs of various ranges of people.

'City are the abyss of human species.'- Jean Jacques Rosusreus. A city is majorly called satisfactory by the standard of living of people . The settlement patterns , the community houses as well accommodations for celebrities and the way their needs and requirements are fulfilled. As Edmund Paes rightly said,' the city of future is a city that cares about cares about citizens and ingrates them."



Redefining Public Space

-Riddhi Arekar

c/o Riddhi Arekar

'We must have thought about the future of architecture, someone says we will be creating a moon colony, some other people think that there would be moving homes and some other people think we will be living underwater but current architectural trends are so intriguing that you can't stop thinking about them. Redefining public space is one of them.

Human is a social animal. Social interactions in public spaces help in mental and intellectual development. There are countless advantages of public spaces. People use public space for different purposes such as to keep mind and body active, to spend time in nature, to feel good from being in a bustling city the entire day, to spend quality time with family, and many more. Public space gives a feeling of well-being.
"Cultures and climate differ all over the world, but people are the same. They'll gather in public if you give them a good place to do it" – Jan Gehl.

Throughout the years' new design techniques were added to make public space more functional. we have been stuck in a challenging situation where we need to stay safe in a public space. Now we have to live with covid-19. The global pandemic has raised new questions about how our future will look like and taught us to rethink public spaces. It has changed the definition of public space. In a lockdown, public spaces were closed to reduce the risk of coronavirus but people ignored their mental and physical health. Mental health was a big issue during this lockdown as people didn't get fresh air and light and weren't allowed to spend time in public spaces.

Rethinking public spaces will create a safer and expedient environment for the people. Many cities brought changes in public spaces. Some of the changes were widening of pavements, traffic-calming measures, and changes in how village markets operate. It has been seen that during the pandemic, hundreds of cities Boston, London, Portland, Vancouver, etc. have reconfigured their streets to accommodate more cyclists and pedestrians.

'The yin and yang are the two elements that complete the earth in a very unique sense. If beauty is yin, then dullness is yang, if whole-Fullness is yin then brokenness is yang, and that's where we get Inspired from- yin and yang: broken yet beautiful. From all the places we travel we always learn and get to know more about the History of any famous stories of that place: the stories of struggle, The stories of highs and lows and, sometimes even of the events that Broke the hearts of many at that very place (terrorist attacks, natural calamities, destruction, etc.), so to walk on the lane of Reminiscence for all those who lost their lives in such miseries an artwork or structure should be installed that pays tribute or salute to all the souls that are no more. The artwork so beautiful should caress the broken hearts of the people who lost their close ones. Especially during this time of pandemic, a „memorial artwork should also be displayed for all the families that lost their loved Ones in the battle against Covid-19.

"For certain places define a unique identity, It tells us stories of its history and serenity, it makes our soul wander to all places of its beauty, it undresses one's scars, bringing out memories that are gloomy, it resides within itself a hundred of emotions, it may be a home for many but can also be a hearts commotion"

To make the scars look less awful for the ones left behind and to ease their heart's pain to some extent, some form of creation should come into being not only for the ones left behind but to also remember the lost. For instance, the very famous Taj Mahal that is one of the seven wonders of the world, is a relic to remind us all, of the love that blossomed between Shah-Jahan and Begum Mumtaz. The history of the existence of the Taj Mahal is known to all but the fact that he commissioned for a Mvahal after his Begum passed away, to live with her memories, tells us about the brokenness yet the beauty of their love that resides deep within his heart.

This feeling of broken yet beautiful created a memorial so stupendous that it is being cherished by all the glancing eyes. The essence of remembering someone is what makes living so much easier for a few and such memorials artworks or relics will only help in healing Hearts. The bits and pieces that remained behind can be glued together to attain something so incomparable and irreplaceable that every inch of it is cherished and adored by all. However, in today's time it is not a task for the faint-hearted people like us to build an adorned masterpiece like the Taj Mahal although what we really can do is to create some unique form of artwork that depicts the connection or the bond that was lost in this life.

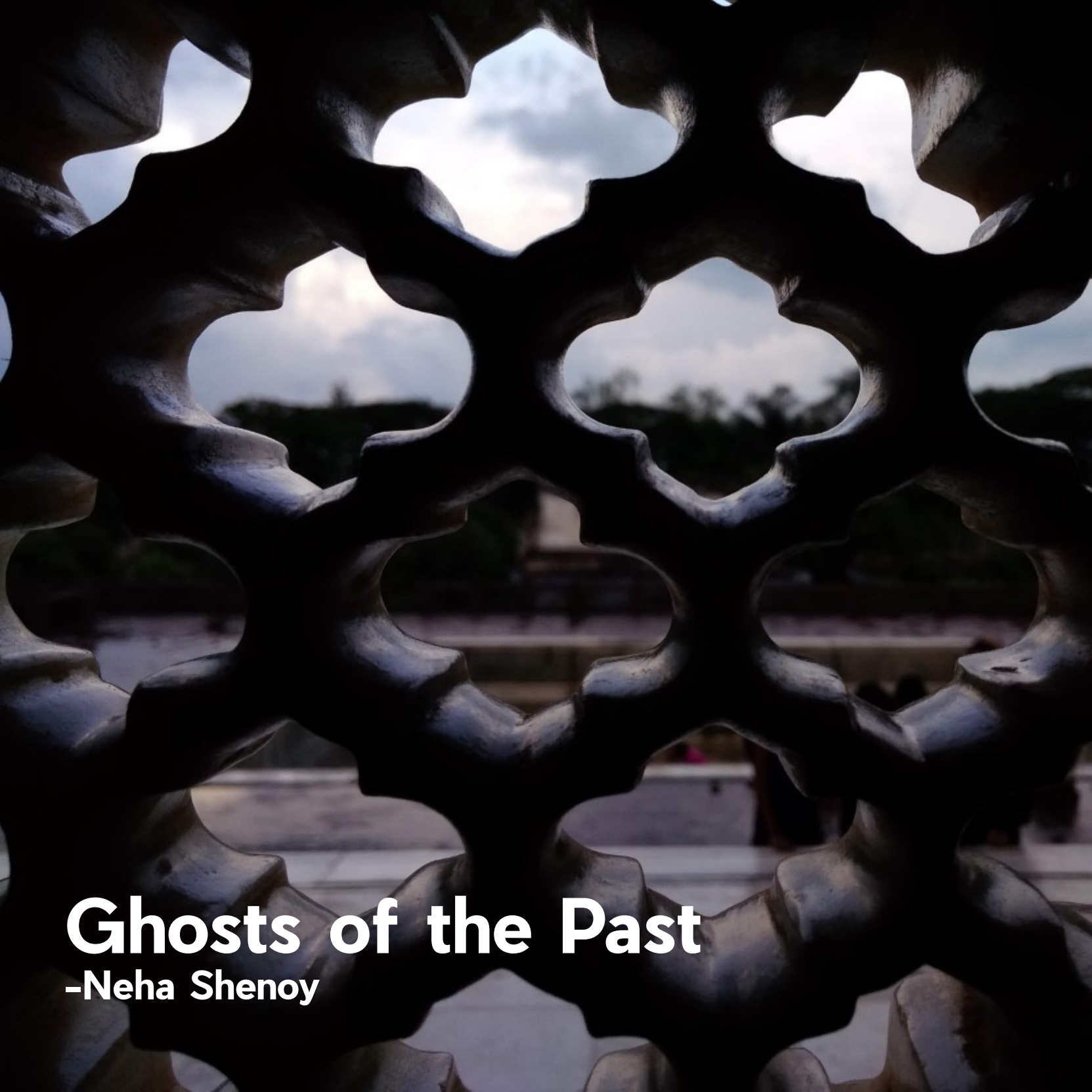
To give an example, in the present moment the hand casting trend is reaching great heights, Wherein people hold hands together while dipping their hands in a molding mixture and after it is settled, they then go ahead and add casting stone mixture (in that case even plaster of Paris can be used) so by this method people can preserve the hand castings for a lifetime; being inspired by the handcasting idea we can create a memorial wherein the carcass is buried down and above it a large hand sculpture made of wood is installed in a way that in between the hands a sapling can be grown to show an illusion of the hands holding a, life to depict – the birth of the new from the dead in past.

"To recollect the time spent with a gone psyche, it requires the fragments that were left behind, to complete the dual tale of life."

Taijitu Of Architecture

-Janhvi Bhuwad

c/o Vedanti Mandalia and Jahnvi Bhuwad



Ghosts of the Past

-Neha Shenoy

"**B**ombay is not housing its workers; it is warehousing them." -Patrick Geddes, 1930's.

Even after nearly a century, this quote still holds true. The financial capital of the country, Mumbai attracts migrants from all over the country in the millions, in the hopes of better education, better employment, and the possibility of a better life.

The influx of migrants into Mumbai can be traced back to the 1840's, when India exported cotton and textiles to the British. The mills were raised on what is now Central and South Mumbai, when most of the land was still not reclaimed. Furthermore, rise in activity in the port area on the eastern waterfront led to businessmen to invest in trade in Mumbai.

Thus, the Bombay Spinning Weaving Company was established in 1854. Business boomed at such a scale that by 1900, there were a total of 136 mills in Mumbai, over areas like Chinchpokly, Poybawadi, Byculla, Lower Parel, Worli, Lalbaug, Deleslie Road and Jacob Circle to Dadar, known as Girangaon (village of the mills). The mills employed over 200,000 locals, who, naturally, made a demand for housing facilities. This is how chawls came into place.

Romanticized in books, theatre, and Bollywood, chawls were designed as housing for the mill workers, created rapidly with cheap materials. Originally intended for single roomed occupants, chawls consisted of small rooms with little ventilation and common latrines. As more and more migrants flocked to Mumbai, the chawls had to accommodate the families of the workers as well, which created a fusion of ethnic backgrounds.

The textile industry skyrocketed until come 1982, when the Great Bombay Textile Strike, that lasted 18 months, caused majority of the mills to permanently shut down.

The redevelopment of the mill land started in the 1990's, when a number of private manufacturers purchased large areas of the land. Since they are located in a prime spot in central Mumbai, the cost of the land is sky-high, and some owners are reluctant to sell the pieces of land that could be released into the public sector as open grounds or public housing. They remain in a state of disrepair, and create urban voids, while most have been redeveloped into private buildings.

Although most of the land has been sold, that which was owned by the government has been redeveloped into stores, offices, and studios, the most popular of which are Phoenix and Raghuvanshi Mills on Tulsi Pipe Road.

The workers (and their descendants) that spent decades laboring in the mills were given no concession and received little to no financial compensation, and still reside in unfortunate conditions in chawls in areas of Mumbai where the land prices have hit the roof. Now, government policies dictate that the land owners had to give two thirds of the open space on their land for development. But seeing as most private lands have been redeveloped already, is it a case of too little, too late?

The mills that are still standing, which were once the livelihood of thousands of workers are now dilapidated structures that can be seen when one travels by train to Churchgate or CST.

Understanding the evolution of architecture is as complex as understanding the evolution of man as architecture mirrors who the architect is at the very core of his being. The beginning of architecture can be dated to around 10000 BC when people decided they wanted to stop living in caves and started having insights on how exactly they expected their residential spaces to feel and appear like the architecture we're examining today is frequently evaluated in visual terms and is subject to ocular perception, yet somehow the impulse to create an architectural masterpiece was prompted by much more than a yearning for aesthetic appeal.

Architecture has established itself to be many things –polished, contemporary, domesticated, convenient but one of its most intriguing characteristics is its ability to embody the spirit of time in a way that may be even more profound than what we see with art. The great tangible presence of architecture, which acts as the bestiary for human history, validates its parallelism with human history and serves as the finest physical evidence of societal change. Without using words, merely looking at structures designed in different times and places will help us grasp the progression of architecture and our past. Human actions were encapsulated in architecture, which was further clarified by the ongoing effort to preserve some of the constructed legacy while deciding to let the rest fade and deteriorate.

The ancient structures that we can see and document today belonged to the most developed and powerful societies, and those that have survived millennia are there to tell us how carefully they were fortified. Buildings that were developed in antiquity and are still surviving now serve a variety of purposes. As a result, we have the remains of those that were sacred, consecrated to gods, and established for religious purposes, along with those that were constructed for the public at large (secular). This, too, vividly illustrates the nature of diverse histories. The invention of fire may very well be traced back to the origins of construction.

Along with offering warmth and light, fireplaces were
recognized as a source of socialism. Beautifully built fireplaces were first unearthed in the Middle East some 1 million years ago, according to archaeological findings. These institutions were the ones who first formed the concept of a community, and they were the ones who taught us as evolving humans the importance of collaborating and the power of unification and coexistence. The constructions were also engineered to survive rain and wind, enabling flames to burn for longer periods of time while using less wood. Around 12,000 years ago, architecture began to be both a desire and a necessity. It's referred to as Monumental Architecture. Tribes used it as a sign of dominance, erecting effigies or even sculptures to symbolize their area or their strength.

Unfolding Architecture

—Michelle D'souza


c/o Devang Lahoti

Monumental architecture began to be developed for a variety of additional reasons after that. The Taj Mahal was created by Shah Jahan as a symbol of his love for Mumtaz, his wife. Churches and temples began to take on new forms and designs, with everyone vying
to make their house of worship more opulent than the others, as architects believed that the House of God should represent a small bit of Heaven's splendor. Today's architecture is founded on two key principles: accommodating as many people as possible while still keeping a structure's aesthetics. It
sparked the construction of skyscrapers that surpassed the clouds, as well as a race to see who could reach the heavens first. Architecture has evolved into a form of modern art, with structures that captivate visitors from all over the globe. Architecture like any other art inspires creative minds positively and negatively and is a massive reserve for budding architects to delve into.

INTRODUCTION

The aim is to allow students to relieve their childhood and imagine the space as a user. Children should encourage themselves into leaning, reading along with sense of play.

SITE

The Site is in Borivali West, Mumbai. The Site is in residential space surrounded by residential blocks and open ground to the side and in front of the site and an educational building next to which it is easily accessible for children and the site extends over an area of 4800 square meters. The site has two access roads. The main road i.e., the busy R.M Bhattad Road and Secondary Road with less traffic which will concentrate on pedestrian accessibility. Allowing cyclists and pedestrians safe and efficient and having a very friendly atmosphere. It is easy to get into site by public transportation, Firstly, the most direct form is nearest Bus Station takes 9 minutes. The temperature in Mumbai is 16degree to 32degree and average rainfall of 23.2 in per year and wind direction is from south-west to northeast. South of site with main road with heavy traffic and noise pollution, beautiful existing trees.

CONCEPT

The Concept is derived from mind mapping and noted down words which I could relate through children and then coming up which four main key words that are transparency, Exploring, relaxing, court

Transparency as people outside can see the readers inside which will create a kind of interaction. Exploring as children loves to explore and after exploring, they also need to rest and can enjoy their "Me Time" and court will welcome children and will act as an open reading space. Zoning is done keeping in mind the keywords and climatologic conditions of the site and hierarchy of spaces that are closed, semi open and open and activities placed one above interlinked for better accessibility. So, children of these ages are period of learning the five traditionally recognized senses which are sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. To represent, the spaces will divide into different vibrant color and pastel and material which is hard and soft material.

PLANNING

In terms of design, the structure is of G+1 floors. The ground floor consists of activities like shop, reception, admin, cafeteria, issue counter, book cataloging, librarian, reading room for 2-5 age group, storytelling, multipurpose hall, and toilet and maintenance of existing tree which serves as a courtyard. All these activities are on level of 0.9m from ground level. As we enter the shelving in the lobby is an innovative place for hanging books and magazines and newspaper reading for parents coming along with a waiting area. Rooms will allow children to fill in the blanks. Rooms will engage all the senses with colorful bookshelves with comfortable seating and throw pillows will allows children to lay while reading. Many elements incorporated to enhance learning experience.

Children's Library Design

-Mirali Kothari

c/o Mirali Kothari

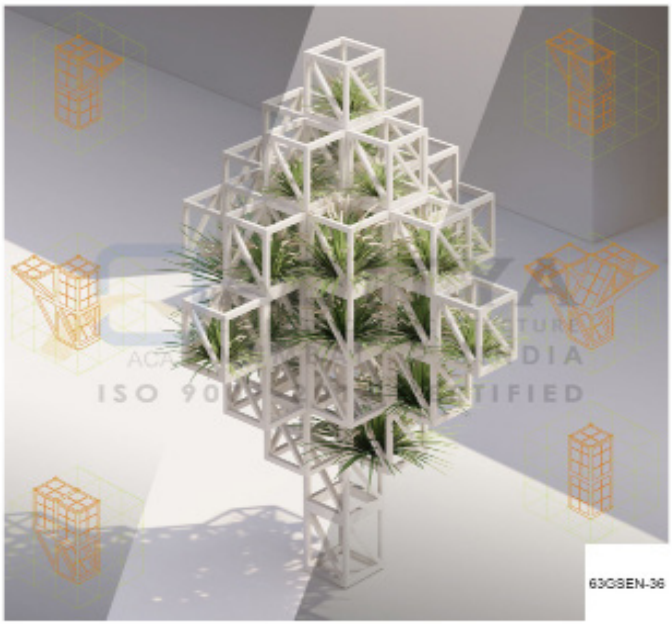
c/o Mirali Kothari

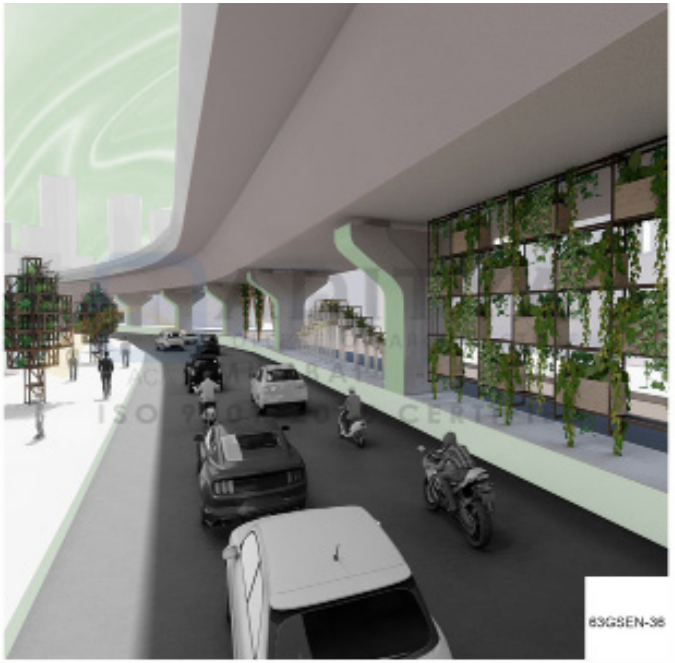
Spaces like storytelling and multipurpose hall keeping it as a double height space with different height levels and a multipurpose hall which will open to courtyard. There is a stair with seating facing the court and interacting with other spaces and staircase leading to first floor. First floor consists of activities like reading room for 6-12 age group, Av room, soft library, Science and art labs and n break out space with terraces. The courtyard provides lovely atmosphere for children and visitors before entering the library and when leaving it.

ELEVATION DEVELOPMENT

Elevations are done according to climatologic conditions as south side if site having direct sunlight and glare so providing jail like pattern skin. North side of site with less amount of sunlight providing glass on north side and bigger opening which will allow diffuse light and ventilation to pass through the building. West side having direct sun glare and provide diffuse lights and after providing slit will also reduce heat gain. East side if site having vertical sunlight adding vertical louvers will shade the interior.

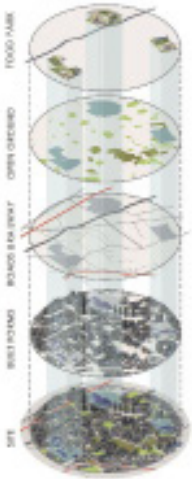
NASA GSEN 2020





URBAN AGROVIANDS

SITE PLAN (NTS)



Central district of Mumbai consists of six hundred acres of defunct mill lands that represent the textile era of the city this means a base to Mumbai if developed in the right way. The site is being chosen keeping in mind the need of farms in urbanization and to meet the food needs of growing populations. The site is located in Lalbaug, Mumbai.

The design incorporates the concept of sheet farming, edible food parks and transforming unused spaces into five food gardens. The structure is been made up of bamboos as it has sustainable qualities and handwearing characteristics and has a higher compressive strength than concrete or wood. Food is grown in a space where it is directly made available to consumers, bringing food production closer. In addition to make the process easy.

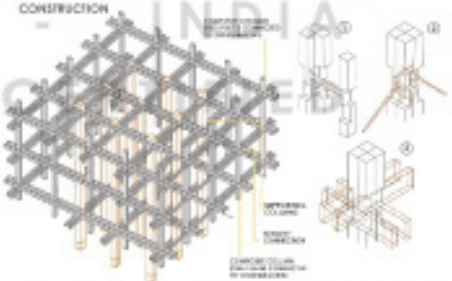
Growing plants using the technique of Aeroponic plantation where aeroponics is the process of growing plants with only water and nutrients this process is used due to space constraint and so has been constructed under the bridge and on roads. Workshop stands are designed so, that people can get a view of food farms and is urban organic farming done and creating innovative indoor gardens.

WORKSHOP

Vertical workshop stands provided with plantation conventionally produces and teach people about organic farming.

FACADE TREATMENT

CONSTRUCTION



PLAN-A (1:250)

ISOMETRIC VIEW

SECTIONAL ELEVATION A-A'

PLAN-B (1:250)

ISOMETRIC VIEW

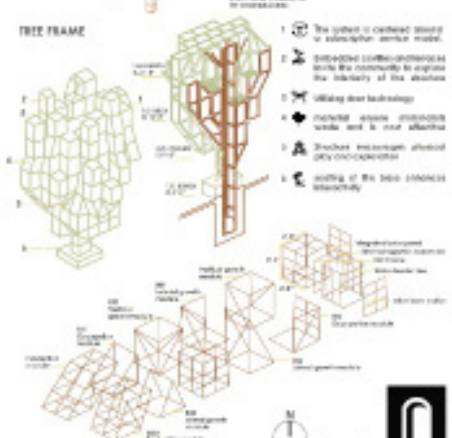
SECTIONAL ELEVATION B-B'

PLAN-C (1:250)

ISOMETRIC VIEW

SECTIONAL ELEVATION C-C'

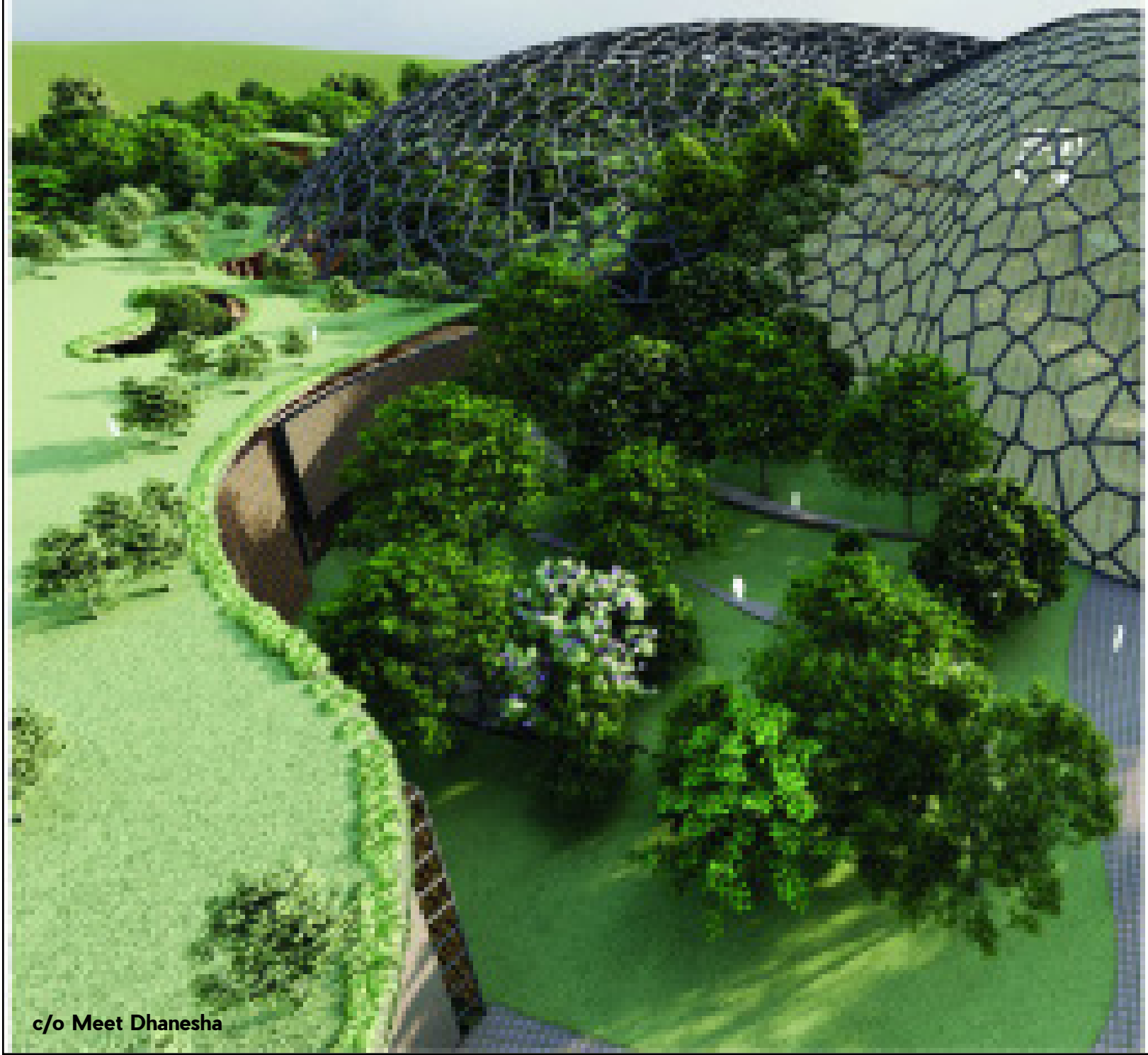
TREE FRAME



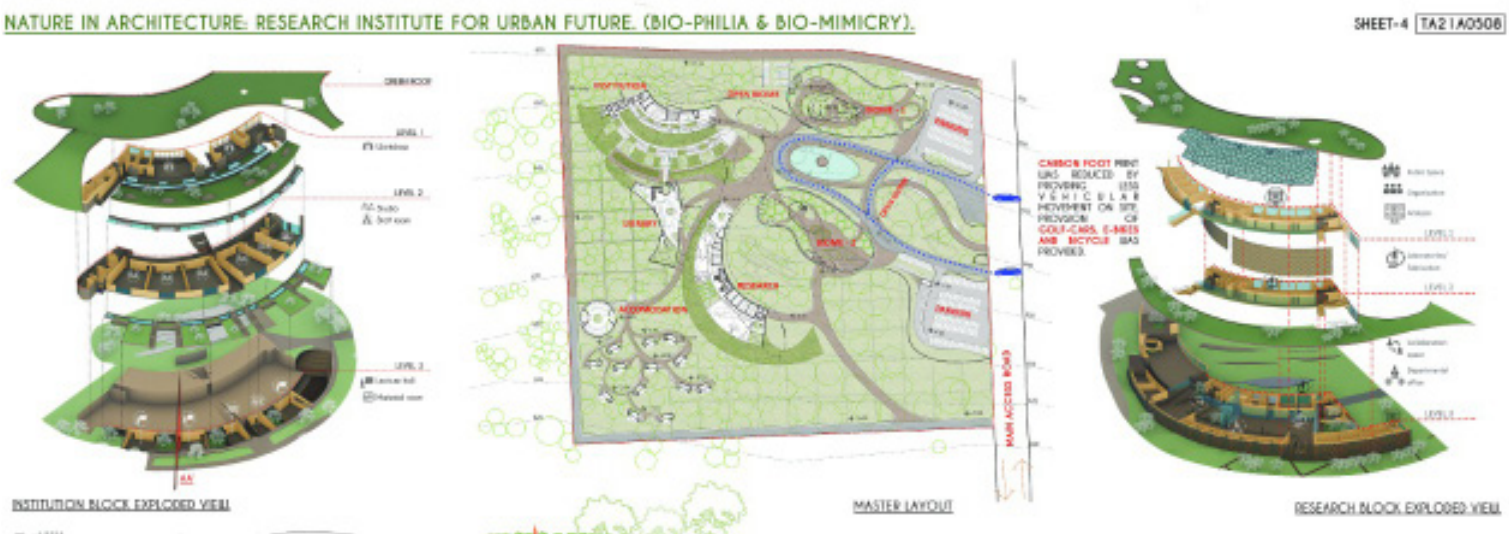
GSEN TROPHY 2020-21

NASA

Thesis By Meet Dhanesha



c/o Meet Dhanesha



Biomimicry Design Strategies:
Biomimcry is understanding of process of ecosystem in nature and putting its lessons for have zoned in place for billions of years in practice using technological implcation it is borrowing design stratergies from the nature to achieve a mature efficiency of a built place.

Accomodation:
To support research facility and institution and also for visitors who want to experience the space by staying between the woods.
CLT walls with thatched roofs connects the user to nature through material as well.

Increase in Biodiversity:
Opportunity for urban farming and wider scope of learning from nature.
More trees along with farming to create job opportunities and generate local supply.

Front Promenade:
For installation and experimental grounds, to understand user interactions with the same.
Walkway, solar panels and wind mills will help to generate engergy with green wall on the other side.
Internal Waterfall creates microclimate and adds biophilic feature.
Accessibility proposal of bicycle and electrical vehicle reduce carbon footprint.

Control Environment Biome:

To support research facility and institution with vegetation from various climate zones.

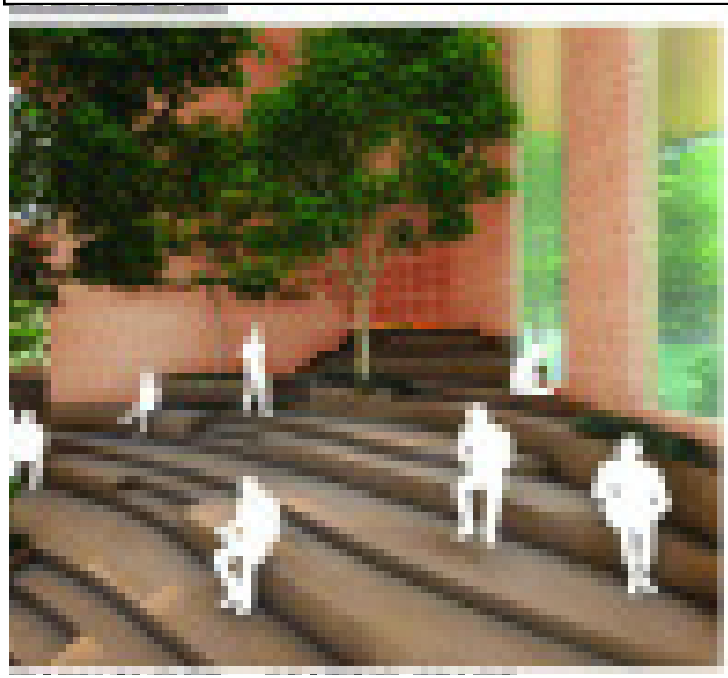
Open Biomes create an enclosure which makes the recreational spaces useable for open workshops and lectures, collaboration for research and educational programmes, also for cultural activities.

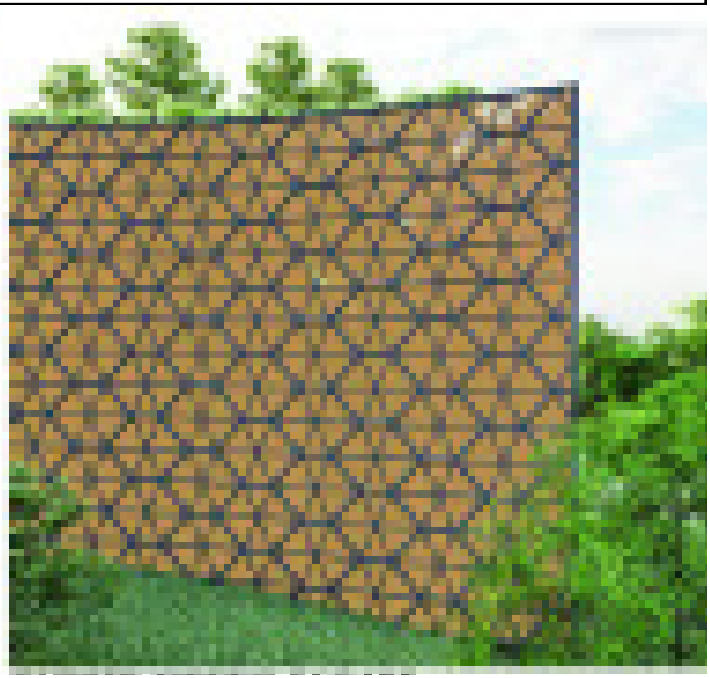
The space frame creates the experience of forest through reflection of light

Structural system adapted from nature to reduce material utilisation.

ETFE Sheet used insteads of glass to achieve desired thermal condition.

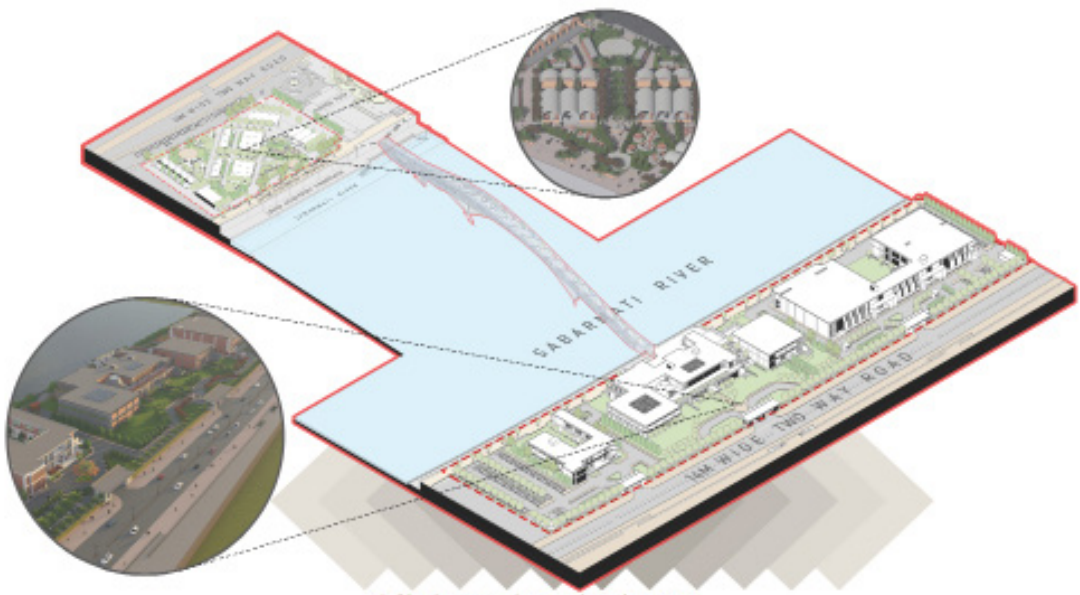
Mist HVAC system used along with bigger fans and openable vents to create desired indoor conditions for vegetation.

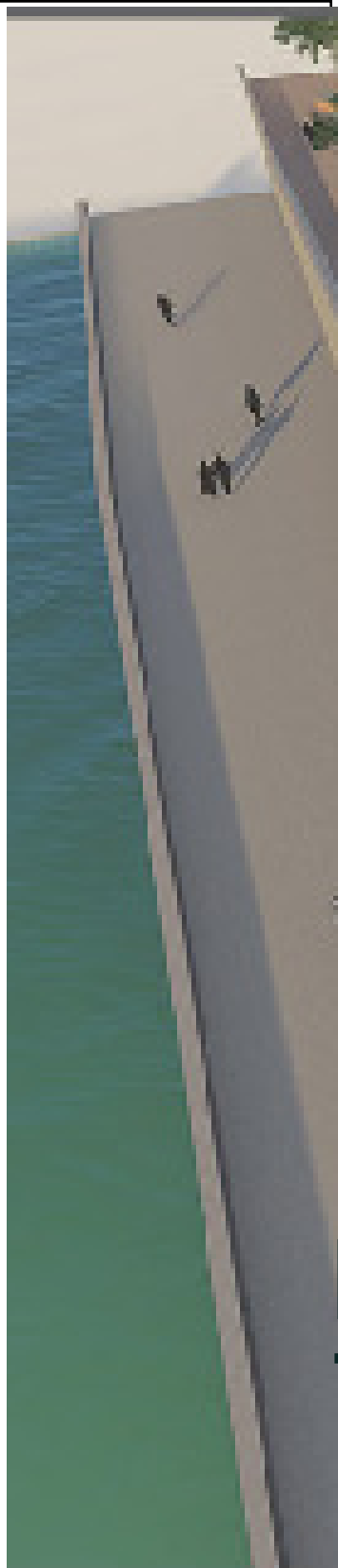


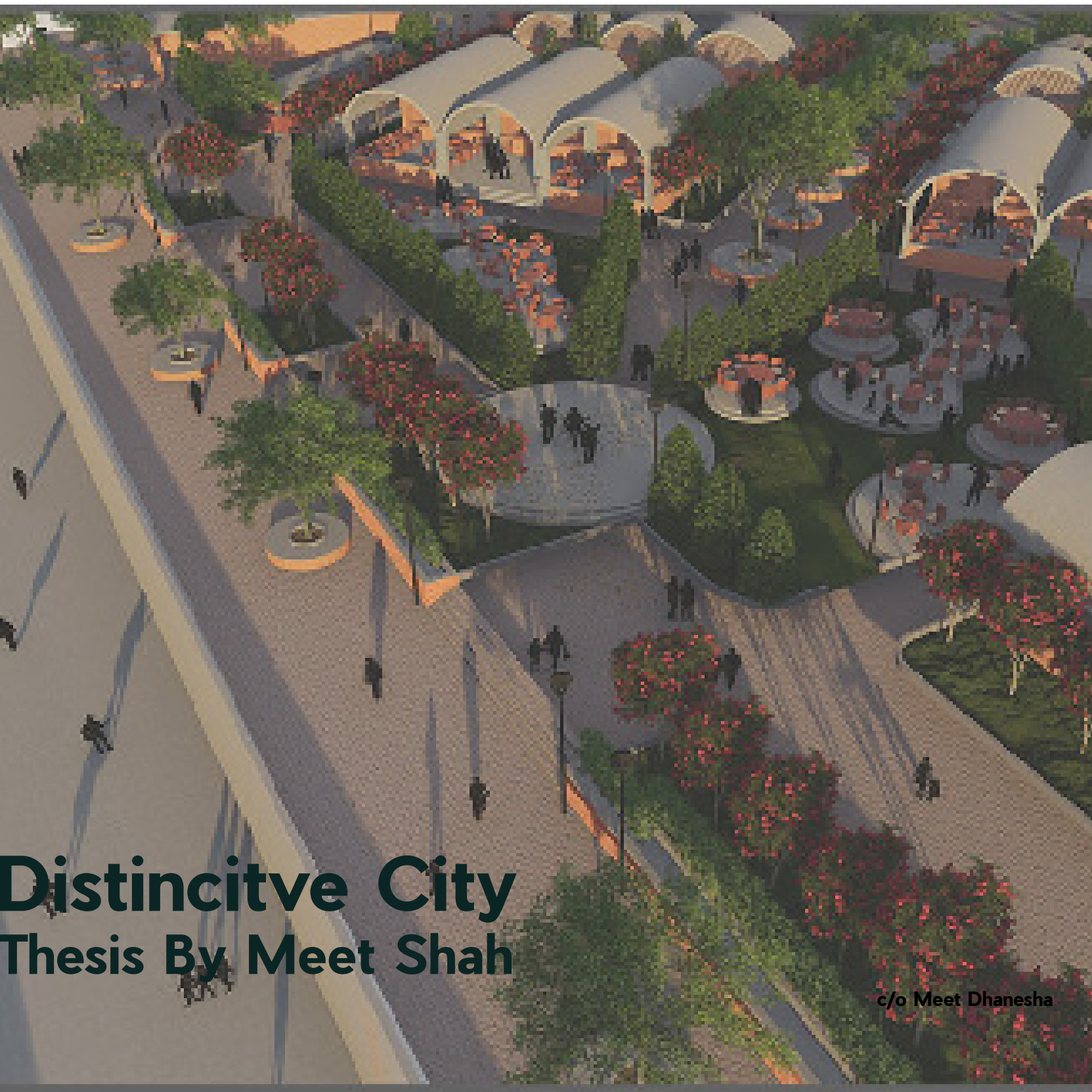


Distinctive City : Underlying bond between New & Old city Case of Ahmedabad, India

ABSTRACT:
Cities are a process of continuous evolution and development over a period of time. At the point when a city is continuously evolving, it carries with itself a onstant developing history, culture & traditions, social & physical characteristics of beholding itself into a unique identity of its own. Congested urban areas are spectators of the city's development history and as time passes-by they become disordered, overpopulated, and depleted regarding their resources and spaces to construct or intercede. With the change in time, there is a constant developing need for modern urbanization and infrastructure development esulting in the need for more and more public spaces catering to various civic activities and social integration for the city's beholders.



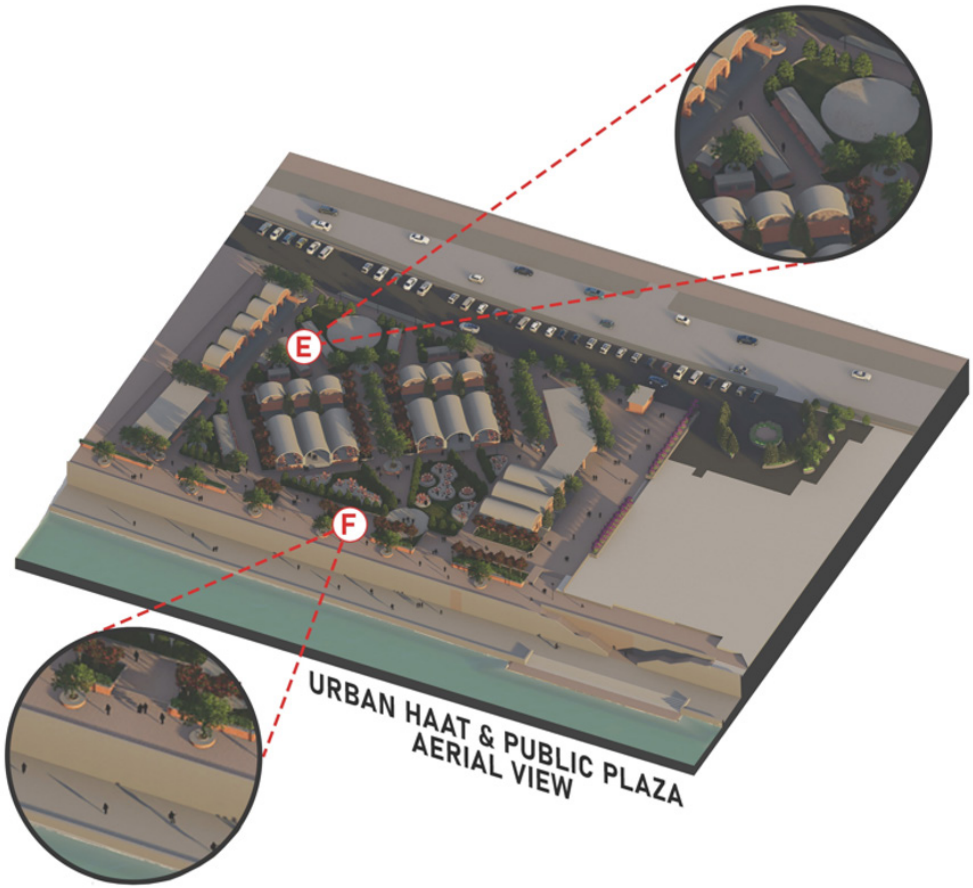




Distincitve City

Thesis By Meet Shah

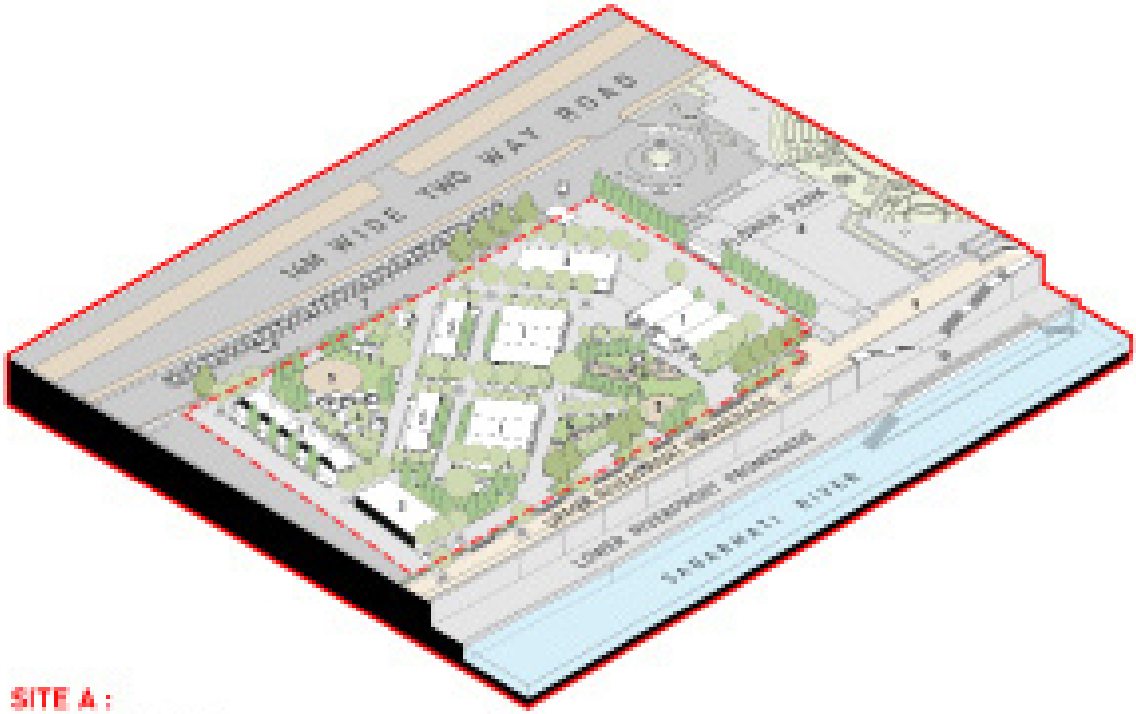
c/o Meet Dhanesha



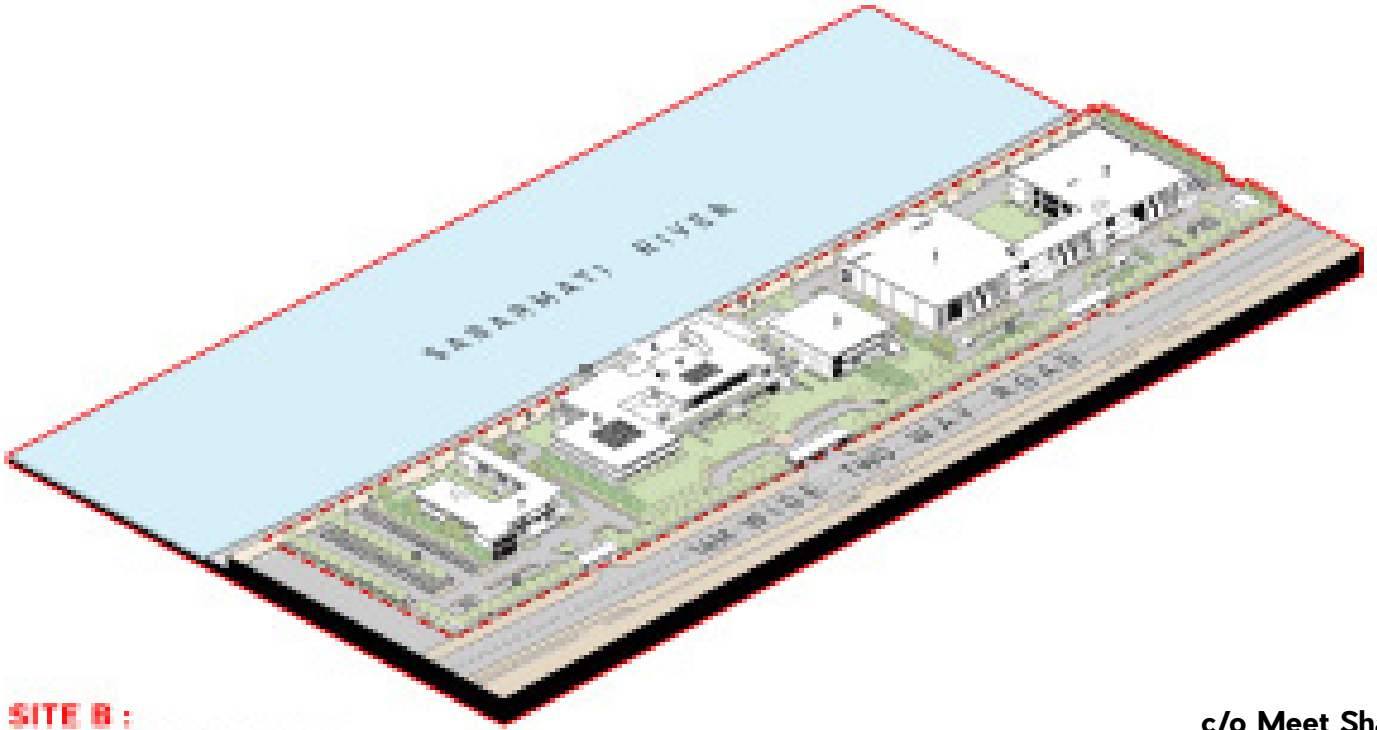
The main intent of the thesis research is to study the character and identity of a city and thus hold a balanced improvement that reflects both the qualities. Theintent is to bridge the gap between a city's distinctiveness of 'new' & 'old' character and identity with the city's ongoing future developments. One of the big questions for the developing cities in the future will be:"Do you want the character of the city to shape the new development, orDo you want the new development to shape the character of the city?"

INTRODUCTION:

This thesis research presents a framework for understanding the relationship of a city's character and identity taking the case of one of India's unique city: "Ahmedabad" that beholds a uniqueness of being titled as the "UNESCO World Heritage City" as well as being the upcoming "Smart City of India". The research paper tries to investigate the underlying bond between the city which is divided into two parts;



SITE A :
URBAN HAAT &
PUBLIC PLAZA DEVELOPMENT



SITE B :
CITY CIVIC CENTER

ACA Student Council
2021-22

PRACHI SHAH

PRESIDENT

Two years of lockdown taught us that nothing can be compared with the offline pattern of working, showing care, laughing together and much more. I'm excited to see what the future brings. Remember: The SECRET to inordinate doors is YOU.

SWARAJ KELASKAR

VICE PRESIDENT

Just studying won't lead you anywhere cause as you as you know a building is not just made with foundation it needs other services too.

PURVE MHATRE

GENERAL SECRETARY

Sometimes you have to just stop being scared and just go for it and.If you stay positive in a negative situation, you win.

KHUSHI BARDIA

TREASURER

Believe in yourself, you can conquer the world.

photograph by Neha