

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN TO
D/velop
PEDAGOGY & COURSE PREPARATION AT
KRVIA

AINSLEY LEWIS

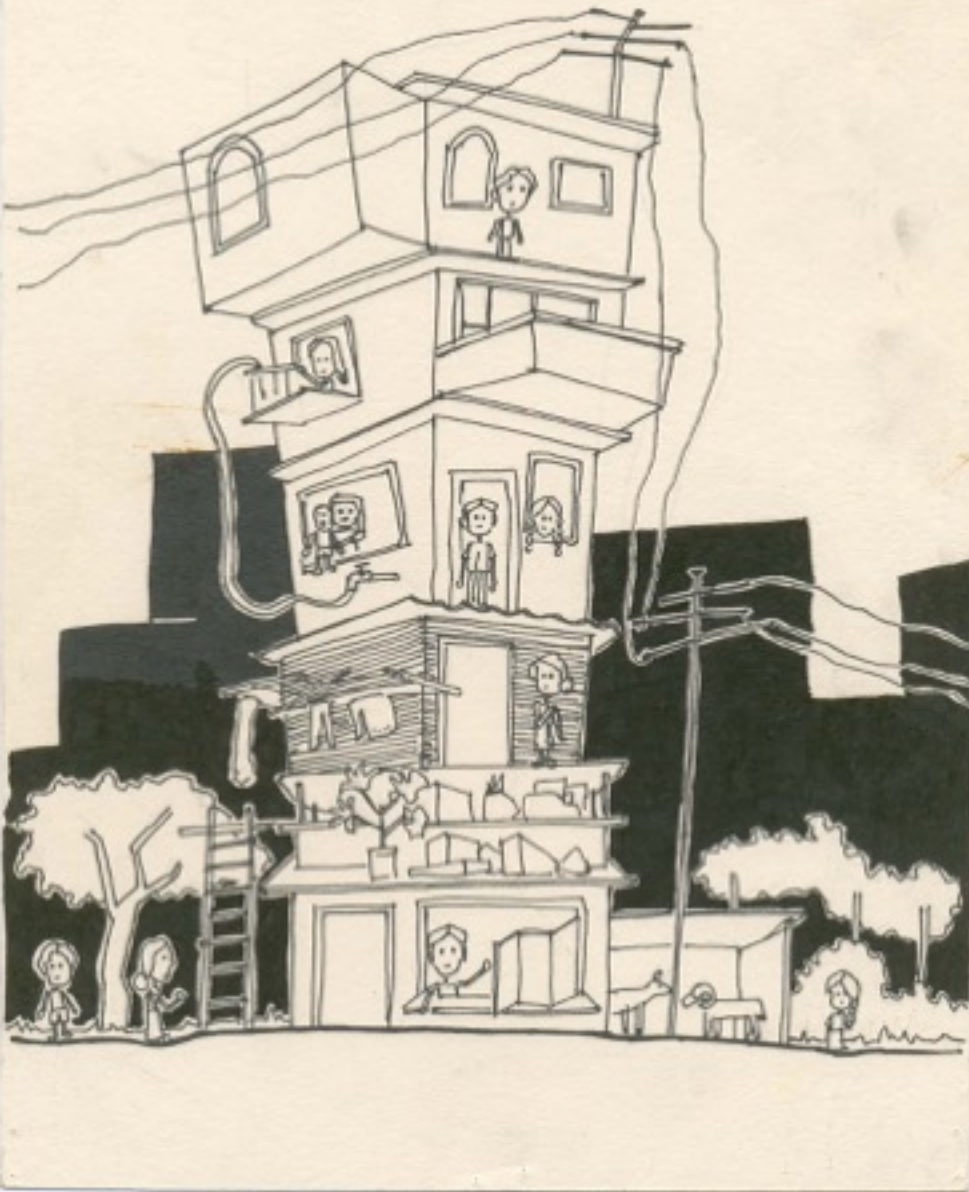
17TH MARCH 2018



D/velop
17th March 2018



Funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Source: KRVIA Fourth year housing -Apurva Talpade



KRVIA

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B IN U COM
Building Innovative Universities



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ground floor plan



first floor plan

12-13

NALASOPARA

It would like to explore the role which architecture could have in either enhancing or simulating such environments in a planned manner. In doing so, the studio would have the following architectural challenges:

Typological - It would allow for the exploration of diverse typological systems which can cater to such forms of living.

Process – It would help the student realize the importance of transformation and change which such architecture goes through in time. The students would have to evolve techniques of representing such architecture which is in a state of constant evolution.

Affordable living environments – While it would explore planned strategies of providing affordable housing it would also explore the architecture of affordable living environments which has been central to contemporary concerns of sustainability.

13-14

**NAVI MUMBAI
HOUSING
TOWARDS A
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

The studio aims at developing contextual housing delivery systems and subsequently experimenting with various typologies and architectural languages for these.transcending practicality to embrace aesthetic and psychological issues.

14-15

**NASHIK STUDIO,
BUILDING
ALTERNATIVE FUTURES
FOR HOUSING**

The aim of this housing studio would be to design sensitive and relevant forms of housing in Nashik, embracing new delivery systems, understanding the roles of local actors in its production and being conscious to the production of cultural identities.

16-17

DHARAVI

The interest of this unit will be typology, documenting & analysing existing types and then projecting new types as a counter to the dominant SRA model of re-housing, current prevalent in the city of Mumbai.

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



Syllabus for the Bachelor of Architecture

Programe : B.Arch.

**Course : Bachelor of Architecture
(Semester I & II)**

(As per Credit Based Semester and Grading System with
effect from the academic year 2012–2013)

*Architectural curriculum at the Undergraduate program
transforms a **learner into a professional**.*

There are several courses

CORE COURSES-Mandated by the University

Architectural Design-AD

Architectural Theory-AT

Allied Design-ALD

Architectural Building Construction-ABC

Architectural Representation and Detailing-ARD

Theory Of Design and Structures-TOS

Environmental studies-EVS

Humanities-HUM

COURSES -Formulated by the Institute

Electives-EL 25% of the class time

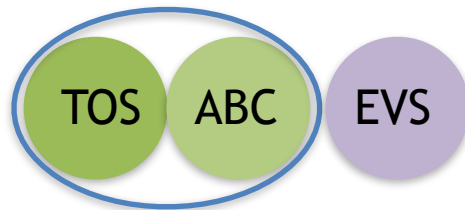
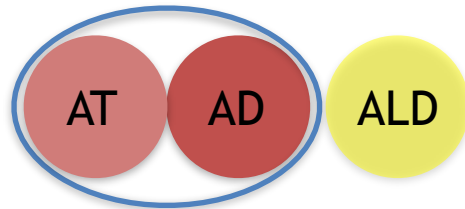
College Project-CP 25% of the class time

Study trips-ST

Encounters-E

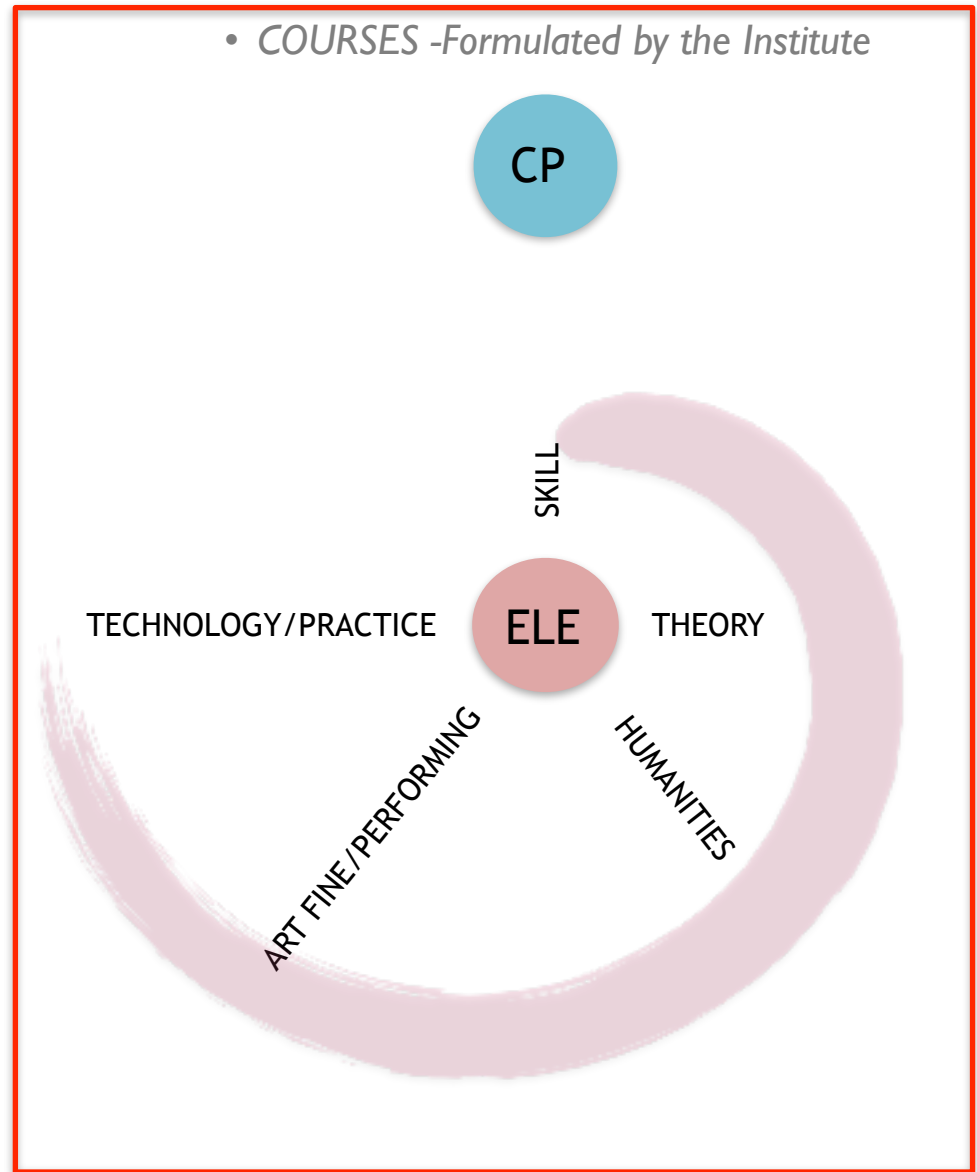
Special Lectures-SL

- *CORE COURSES-Mandated by the University*



ARD

- *COURSES -Formulated by the Institute*



COURSE PREMISE:

The KRVIA is currently engaged in a research program “BinuCom- Building Inclusive Urban communities” that attempts to make institutions of higher education aware of all the issues related to informal settlements.



The total housing shortage in Indian cities is expected to go up from about **18.8 million in 2012 to about 30 million in 2022**. However, a substantial part of India's quickly growing urban population lives in informal settlements under appalling conditions and suffering from lack of tenure, threat of eviction and poor infrastructure.

The Indian government has addressed this problem by defining **“Housing for All” by 2022** as its goal and is currently developing a new, national scheme for urban housing. This scheme aims at supporting four types of urban poor:

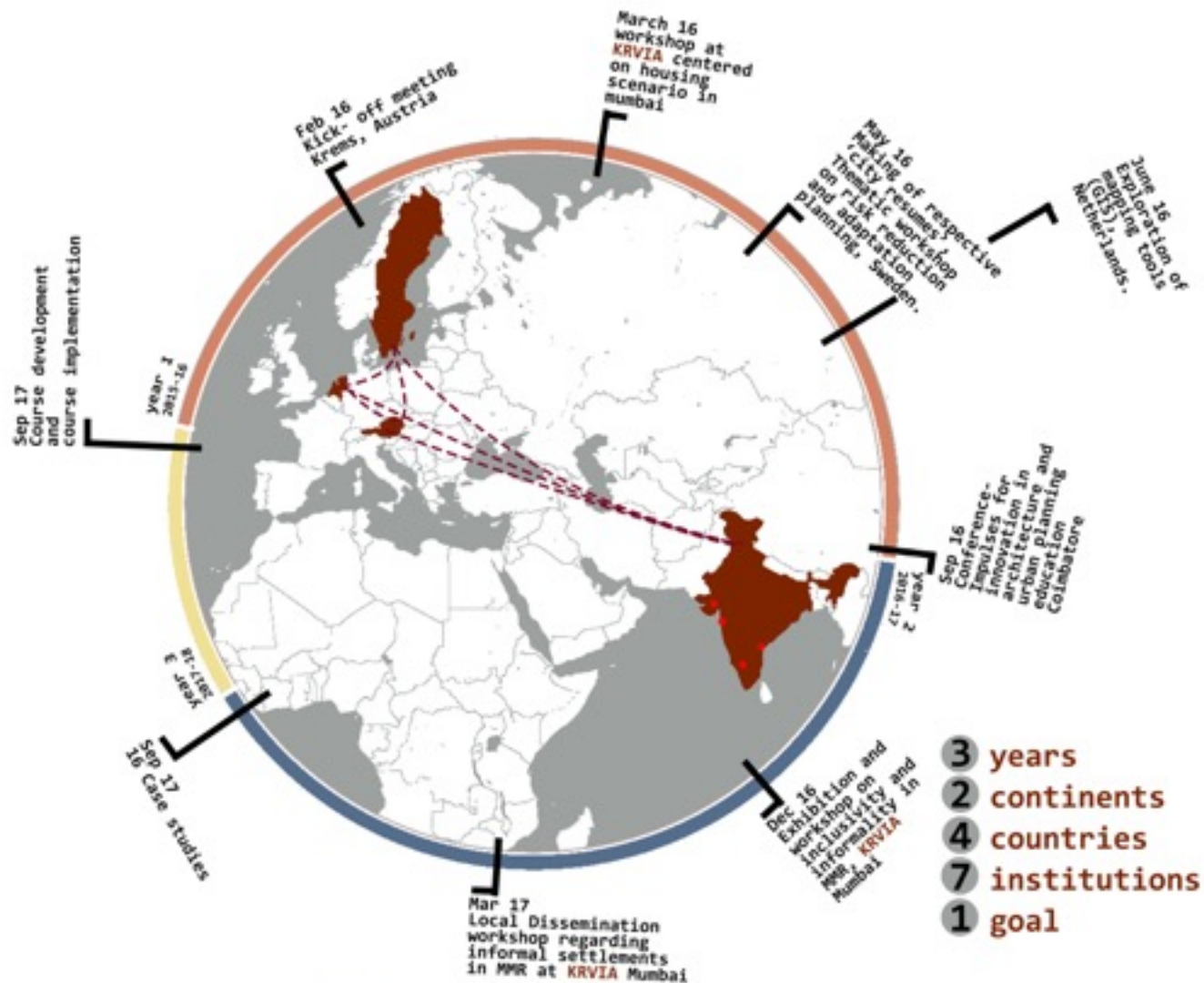
- Slum dwellers
- Urban poor not living in slums
- Prospective migrants
- Homeless destitute

The proposed housing scheme of the Indian government intends to support all four types of urban poor by implementing the following interventions:

- Slum rehabilitation for slum dwellers
- Affordable housing through interest subvention for urban households
- Rental housing for migrants and homeless
- Improvement of infrastructure in unauthorised colonies or slums

Indian HEIs are not well equipped to meet these demands, since **curricula in architecture and urban planning predominantly focus on technical and design skills**. Therefore, Indian Partner institutions have identified the following needs for innovation

- Indian HEIs need to strengthen their relations to the wider economic and social environment (public authorities, companies, community organisations and NGOs) to exchange experiences, build awareness, meet societal needs and accomplish their social responsibility
- Indian HEIs need to incorporate interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary aspects in their curricula for architecture and planning, which is either partly or completely new for them.
- HEIs lack indigenous educational resources, which reflect the specific Indian context for sustainable housing and inclusive community development.
- For developing **indigenous educational resources, which contain new tools, methodologies and pedagogical approaches**, they require specific know how, which will be rendered by European partners.



Author: Advait Deshmukh for BlnUCom



center for urban equity
ahmedabad



kamla raheja institute for architecture and
environmental studies
mumbai



school of architecture
and planning vijaywada



school of architecture
coimbatore

case study based research

to create new knowledge

to develop new courses

5 research papers

5 new courses

Organisational Structure

team

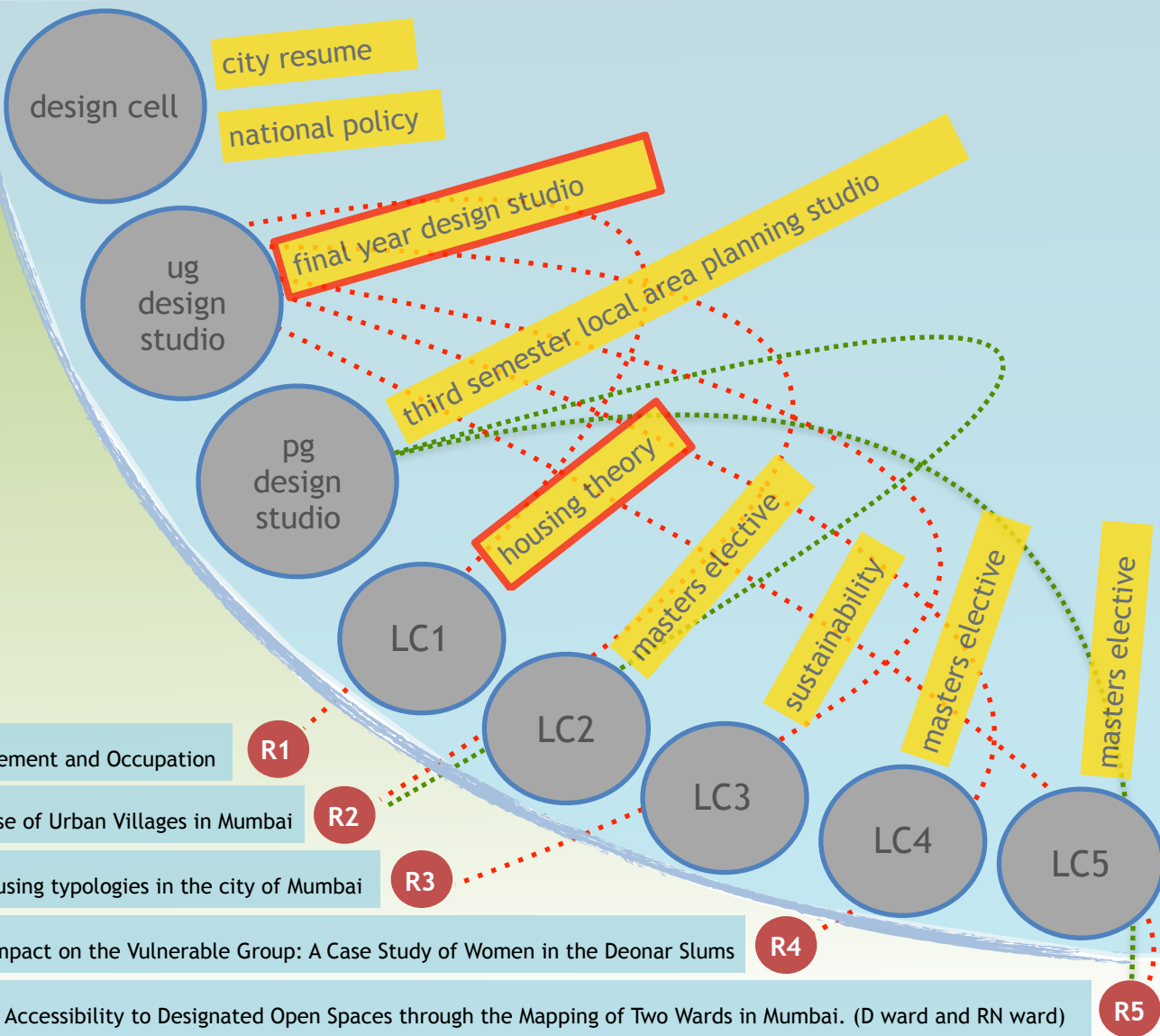
- Ainsley Lewis
Co ordinator
- Aneerudha Paul
- Manoj Parmar
- Rohan Shivkumar
- Ashok Lall

researchers

- Omkar Nandlaskar
- Uttara Ramakrishnan
- Nishant Pai

allied design course

- Hussain indorewala
Housing Theory: Understanding Urban Settlement and Occupation
- Shweta Wagh
Communities, Claims and Conflicts: The Case of Urban Villages in Mumbai
- Kimaya keluskar
Mapping liveability within lower income housing typologies in the city of Mumbai
- Mamta Patwardhan
The Environment Degradation and Health Impact on the Vulnerable Group: A Case Study of Women in the Deonar Slums
- Abhijeet Ekbote
Developing a Tool to Measure the Degree of Accessibility to Designated Open Spaces through the Mapping of Two Wards in Mumbai. (D ward and RN ward)



Author :Rohan Shivkumar reworked by Ainsley Lewis for BinUCom

Course:	Housing Theory: Understanding Urban Settlement and Occupation	
Duration:	12 Lectures + Discussion Seminars	
Marking:	Internal - External	
Faculty:	Faculty: Hussain Indorewala	
Pedagogic Intent:	The housing course intends to enable students to examine housing through various conceptual frameworks, and understand both historically and in the contemporary period the various contestations over its meaning and value, its mode of production, its use and control, its form and shape, and access and inclusion. It will equip students with the ability to frame and formulate the question of urban dwelling from the perspective of public policy, and develop the ability to critique public policy through an understanding of the theory and practice of urban settlement and occupation.	
Methodology	Weekly lectures will be supplemented by structured discussions on the themes presented, enriched by course readings that will be provided to students.	
Schedule:		
Week No	Lecture / Discussion Topic	Compulsory Readings
1	Introduction: Understanding Urban Settlement and Occupation	
2	Housing and <i>Dishousing</i> A Social History of Dwelling in Bombay	1) Mahadevia, Darshini, and Harini Narayanan. "Shanghaing Mumbai: Politics of Evictions and Resistance in Slum Settlements." In <i>Inside the Transforming Urban Asia: Processes, Policies and Public Actions</i> , 549–589. Concept, 2008. 2) Arnold, Caroline E. "The Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay Millowners And The Debate Over Housing Bombay's Millworkers, 1896-1918." <i>Essays in Economic & Business History</i> 30 (2012). 3) Indorewala, Hussain, Shweta Wagh, Uttara Ramakrishnan, and Omkar Nandlaskar. "City Profile Mumbai." KRVIA + BINUCOM (forthcoming), 2016.

3	Deconstructing "Slum" Discourse Views of and views from the "Slum"	<p>1) Ghertner, Asher. [Chapter 1] of <i>Rule By Aesthetics: World-Class City Making in Delhi</i>. New York, NY: OUP USA, 2015.</p> <p>2) Björkman, Lisa. "Becoming a Slum: From Municipal Colony to Illegal Settlement in Liberalization-Era Mumbai." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> 38, no. 1 (2014): 36–59.</p> <p>3) Nijman, Jan. "India's Urban Future: Views From the Slum." <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i> 59, no. 3 (March 1, 2015): 406–23.</p>
4	Housing by the State Institutions, Processes, Outcomes	<p>1) MMRDA. [chap 8: Shelter Needs and Strategies] of "Regional Plan for Mumbai Metropolitan Region 1996-2011," 1995.</p> <p>2) Patel, Shirish B. "Housing Policies for Mumbai." <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, August 13, 2005. http://www.epw.in/special-articles/housing-policies-mumbai.html.</p> <p>3) Marcuse, P. "The Beginnings of Public Housing in New York." <i>Journal of Urban History</i> 12, no. 4 (August 1, 1986): 353–90. doi:10.1177/009614428601200403.</p>
5	Housing by the Market Economics of Land and Housing	<p>1) World Bank. "Housing : Enabling Markets to Work." The World Bank, April 30, 1993.</p> <p>2) Mukhija, Vinit. "Enabling Slum Redevelopment in Mumbai: Policy Paradox in Practice." <i>Housing Studies</i> 16, no. 6 (2001): 791–806.</p> <p>3) Whitehead, Judy, and Nitin More. "Revanchism in Mumbai? Political Economy of Rent Gaps and Urban Restructuring in a Global City." <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 42, no. 25 (2007): 2428–34.</p> <p>4) Brenner, Neil, Jamie Peck, and Nik Theodore. "Neoliberal Urbanism: Cities and the Rule of Markets."</p>
6	Housing by the People Agency, Self-building & Precarity	<p>1) Frediani, Alexandre Apsan. "The World Bank, Turner and Sen: Freedom in the Urban Arena." <i>UCL DPU Working Paper No. 136</i>, 2009.</p> <p>2) Turner, John F. C., and Robert Fichter. <i>Freedom to Build</i>. Collier Macmillan Ltd, 1973.</p> <p>3) Benjamin, Solomon. "Occupancy Urbanism: Radicalizing Politics and Economy beyond Policy and Programs." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> 32, no. 3 (2008): 719–729.</p> <p>4) Panwalkar, Pratima. "Upgradation of Slums: A World Bank Programme." <i>Bombay: Metaphor for Modern India</i>, 1996, 121–142.</p>
7	Housing and Land Property, Tenure & Rights	<p>1) Ghertner, D. Asher. "Nuisance Talk and the Propriety of Property: Middle Class Discourses of a Slum-Free Delhi." <i>Antipode</i> 44, no. 4 (2012): 1161–1187.</p> <p>2) Goldman, Michael. "Speculative Urbanism and the Making of the next World City." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> 35, no. 3 (2011): 555–581.</p> <p>3) Handzic, Kenan. "Is Legalized Land Tenure Necessary in Slum Upgrading? Learning from Rio's Land Tenure Policies in the Favela Bairro Program." <i>Habitat International</i> 34, no. 1 (January 2010): 11–17.</p> <p>4) Anjaria, Jonathan Shapiro. "Guardians of the Bourgeois City: Citizenship, Public Space, and Middle-Class Activism in Mumbai." <i>City & Community</i> 8, no. 4 (2009): 391–406.</p>

8	Regulating and Deregulating Housing Development Rights, Land Policy & Building Standards	<p>1) Phatak, Vidyadhar K. "Regulating Urban Land." <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, October 22, 2005.</p> <p>2) Indorewala, Hussain, and Shweta Wagh. "Discriminatory Living Standards: FSI, Tenement Densities and Building Controls for Low Income Housing in the RDDP 2016 – BlogURK," August 18, 2016.</p> <p>3) Bertaud, Alain. "Mumbai FSI Conundrum: The Perfect Storm: The Four Factors Restricting the Construction of New Floor Space in Mumbai."</p> <p>4) Patel, Shirish B., Alpa Sheth, and Neha Panchal. "Urban Layouts, Densities and the Quality of Urban Life." <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, 2007, 2725–2736.</p> <p>5) Narayanan, Harini. "In Search of Shelter: The Politics of the Implementation of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976 in Greater Mumbai." In <i>Bombay and Mumbai: The City in Transition</i>. Oxford University Press, 2003.</p>
9	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Changing Forms, Persisting Trends	<p>1) Nainan, Navtej. "Building Boomers and Fragmentation of Space in Mumbai." <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, 2008, 29–34.</p> <p>2) Nijman, Jan. "Against the Odds: Slum Rehabilitation in Neoliberal Mumbai." <i>Cities</i> 25, no. 2 (2008): 73–85.</p> <p>3) Anand, Nikhil, and Anne Rademacher. "Housing in the Urban Age: Inequality and Aspiration in Mumbai." <i>Antipode</i> 43, no. 5 (2011): 1748–1772.</p>
10	Housing as a Right Struggles and Strategies	<p>1) Castells, Manuel, [chapter 4] of <i>The City and the Grassroots: A Cross-Cultural Theory of Urban Social Movements</i>. 7. Univ of California Press, 1983.</p> <p>2) Davis, Mike [a surplus humanity?] from. <i>Planet of Slums</i>. Verso, 2006.</p> <p>3) Right to Housing Bill – drafted by CRH</p>
11	Housing and Institutions Governance, Participation and Development	<p>1) Sanyal, Bishwapriya, and Vinit Mukhija. "Institutional Pluralism and Housing Delivery: A Case of Unforeseen Conflicts in Mumbai, India." <i>World Development</i> 29, no. 12 (2001): 2043–2057.</p> <p>2) Cornwall, Andrea, and Karen Brock. "What Do Buzzwords Do for Development Policy? A Critical Look at 'Participation', 'Empowerment' and 'Poverty Reduction.'" <i>Third World Quarterly</i> 26, no. 7 (October 2005): 1043–60.</p> <p>3) Fisher, William F. "Doing Good? The Politics and Antipolitics of NGO Practices." <i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i>, 1997, 439–464.</p>
12	Settlement and Occupation Self-building as Policy	<p>1) Harish, Swastik. "Urban Development, Housing and 'Slums.'" <i>IIC Quarterly</i> 43, no. 3&4 (2017): 184–98.</p> <p>2) Harris, Richard. "A Double Irony: The Originality and Influence of John F.C. Turner." <i>Habitat International</i>, Learning from the past: international housing policy since 1945, 27, no. 2 (June 2003): 245–69.</p> <p>3) Ward, Colin. <i>Housing an Anarchist Approach</i>. Freedom Press, 1976.</p>

KRVIA		Five new courses under the aegis of BInUCom at KRVIA	Faculty
	1	Developing a Tool to Measure the Degree of Accessibility to Designated Open Spaces through the Mapping of Two Wards in Mumbai. (D ward and RN ward)	Abhijit Ekbote
	2	Assessment of thermal and visual comfort within lower income housing typologies in the city of Mumbai	Kimaya Keluskar
	3	The Environment Degradation and Health Impact on the Vulnerable Group: A Case Study of Women in the Deonar Slums	Mamta Patwardhan
	4	Communities, Claims and Conflicts: The Case of Urban Villages in Mumbai	Shweta Wagh
	5	Housing Theory: Understanding Urban Settlements and Occupation	Hussain Indorewala

METHODOLOGY

1. UNDERSTANDING AND MAPPING OF A SLUM:

Site mapping has been categorized into various parameters.

The class had been divided into **EIGHT** groups. Each group needs to look at mapping the site and developing methods to illustrate the site keeping in mind the **specific parameter** assigned to each group.

Every group needed to do a comparative study of the specified parameter with another existing Example within the city or any other relevant examples along with the standards for the same specified by NBC, DCR or DDPA and the existing conditions on site.

Parameters to be used for mapping:

Group 1: Density:

Group 2: Typology:

Group 3: Infrastructure:

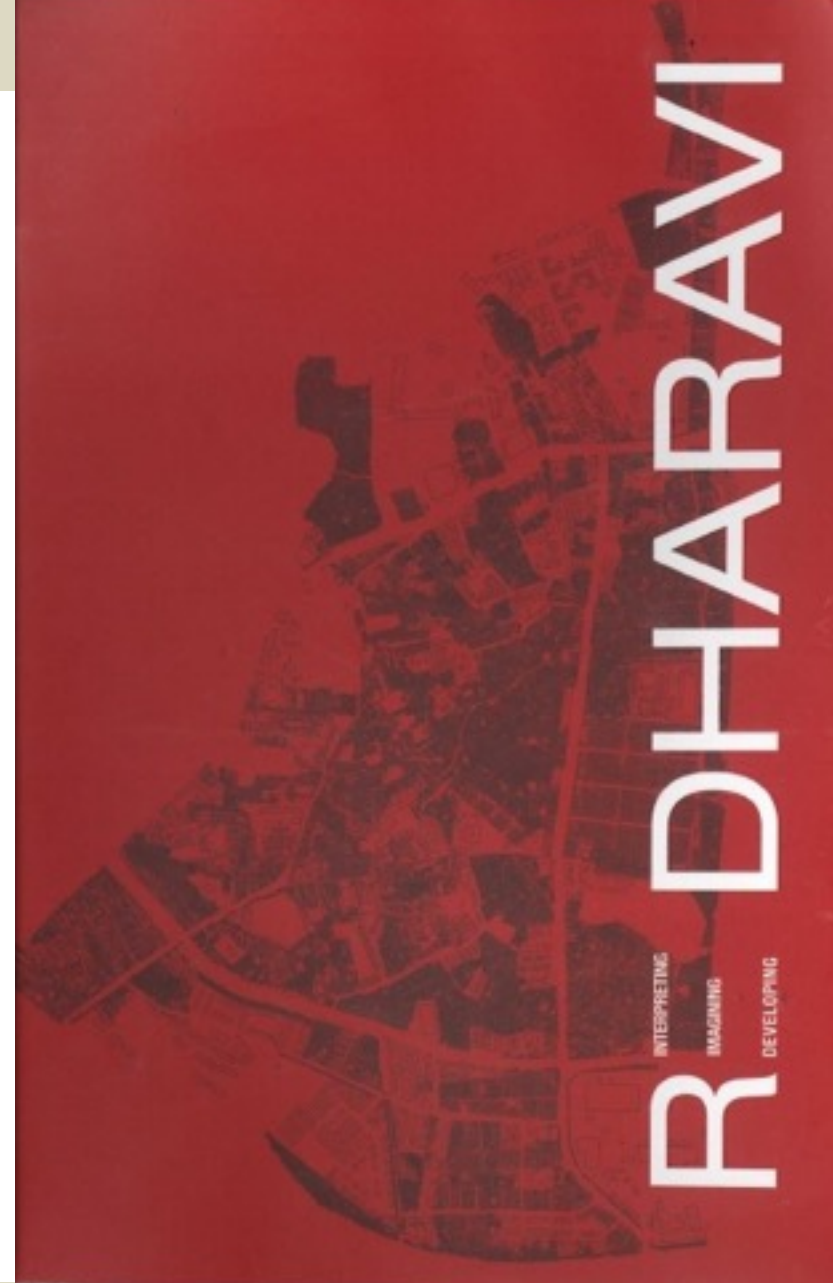
Group 4: Communities and Governance:

Group 5: Topography and Open Space:

Group 6: Amenities and Psycho-Geography:

Group 7: Transformations in Urban Morphology and Material Evolution and processes:

Group 8: The economics of Ownership & Rental formats and Understanding current Slum Redevelopment Policies.





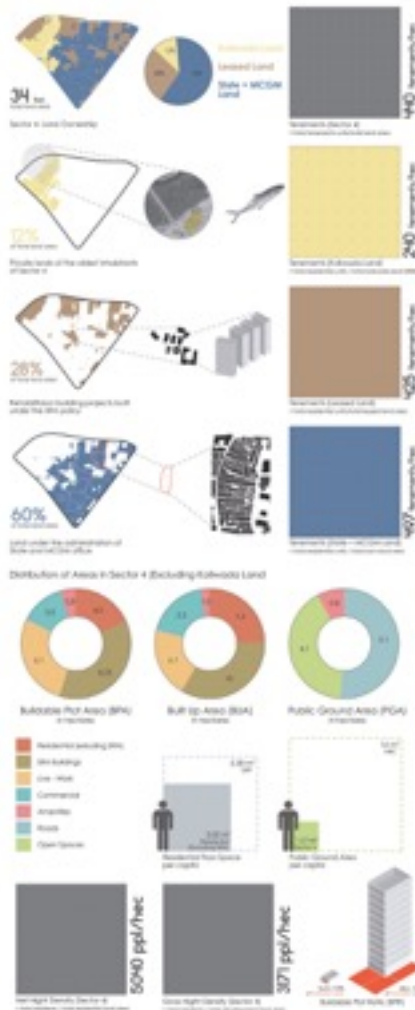
Conservative surgery:

Rethinking affordable social housing in Dharavi, case of Sector 4.

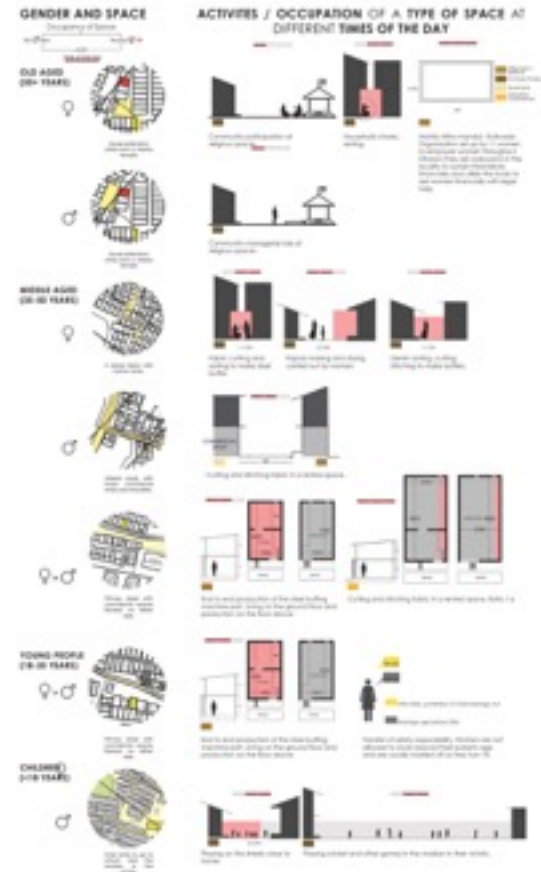
Transport connections



Density mapping



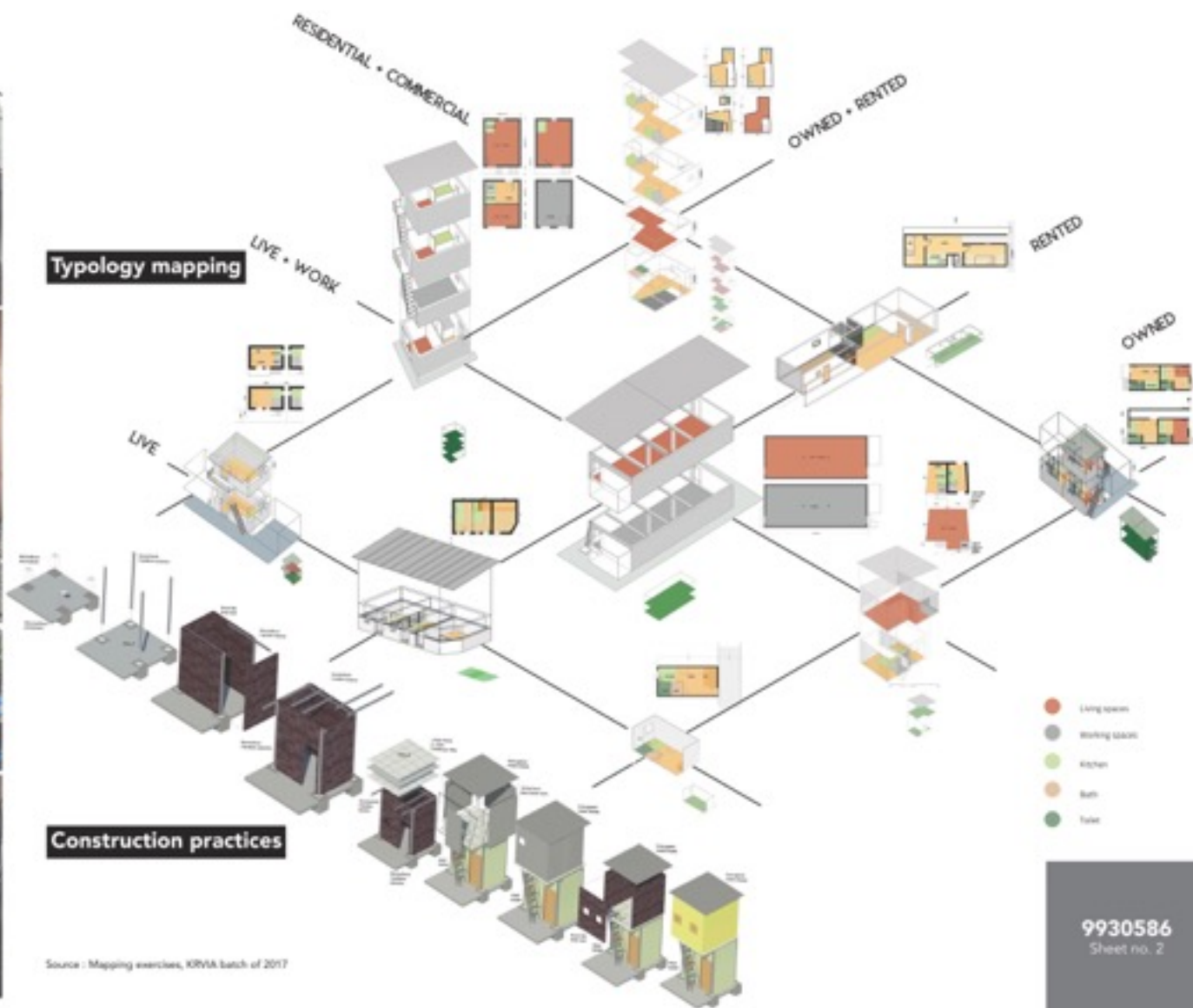
Psycho-geographic mapping



Source : Mapping exercises, KRVIA batch of 2017

9930586
Sheet no. 1

Source: Mihir Desai, Chinmay Shidhore & Lekha Samant



Source: Mihir Desai, Chinmay Shidhore & Lekha Samant



Existing cluster boundaries



Identification of existing open spaces and improving road networks



Increasing footprint of open spaces and connecting them via pedestrian corridors with respect to existing and proposed amenities.



Primary road
Secondary road
Tertiary road



Open spaces
SRA setback

Demonstrating conservative surgery as a strategy for a transect

9930586
Sheet no. 3

Conclusion- Lessons Learnt

The assimilation of information about the informal settlement and thus learning in a course takes place when:

1. There is in-depth primary research about the context.

In this case the learner began with the research undertaken by the Design Cell of KRVIA. The learners engaged with the context and made comparisons with standards, existing regulatory frameworks, guidelines, codes and existing conditions in other parts of the city.

2. Courses conducted simultaneously with specific pedagogic intent that address the same / similar issues add value to the discourse within the the respective courses. It may even cause conflict within the respective courses.

3. The learner thus has to establish an individual proposition to address the issue owing to the different positions they are exposed to.

4. The aim of the course intended at the outset may vary however the learning outcomes should take precedence. As faculty we must accept valid positions proposed by learners even if they do not meet the agenda of the course.