

# Appraisal of Architecture & Urban Planning Curriculum Approaches for Informal Settlements: At Faculty of Architecture, SCET-Surat

Bhavna Vimawala

National BINUCOM conference,  
Informal Settlements in Indian Cities  
Impulses for Innovation in Architecture and Urban Planning  
Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, 1-4 September 2016



Funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

**B IN U COM**  
uilding inclusive urban communities



**Informal Settlements Indian Cities**  
Impulses for Innovation in Architecture and Urban Planning



# National Conference on **INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN INDIAN CITIES – IMPULSES FOR INNOVATION IN ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING EDUCATION**

At Karpagam University (KAHE), Coimbatore

National Conference/Workshop within the framework of the project  
**“Building Inclusive Urban Communities” (BInUCom)**,  
funded under *Erasmus+* program of the EU Commission

1-3, September 2016

Ar. Bhavna Vimawala

Professor, Faculty of Architecture, SCET, Surat

Doctoral Candidate, CEPT University, Ahmedabad

Architecture and Urban Planning education is the foundation to the inclusive cities that learn and innovates

Cities are being compelled to accommodate rapid urban growth

Phenomena of informal settlements

If left unaddressed can become an increasing cost to the city

GOI mission “Housing for All” by 2022 as its goal

Demand for professionals: address the multifaceted challenges

Higher education institutions need to rise up to the instance to concentrate on the most important concerns

**The aims at discussing innovative curricula  
including individual course related practices  
in the institutions with regards to  
informal settlements and social inclusion in  
the education of the next generation of  
architects and urban planners**

“Looking Back to the Crossroads and Forward to the Possibilities”

# APPRAISAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING CURRICULUM APPROACHES FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS:

At the Faculty of Architecture-SCET , Surat

- BACKGROUND
- INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY PROGRAM
  - RATIONALE OF COURSE
- COURSE CURRICULUM OVERVIEW
  - COURSE OUTLINE /OBJECTIVES
  - THEMATIC AREAS
- COLLABORATION & INTERFACE
  - FEEDBACK
- OUTCOME:LESSONS LEARNED & FUTURE PLANS

# AIM & OBJECTIVES OF THE APPRISAL

Aim is to discuss the appraisal of Architecture and Urban Planning education related practices in the institutions pertaining to study of informal settlement in Indian cities in the curriculum offered (at Faculty of Architecture, SCET-Surat) and comprehend the urge for Innovation.

To achieve the aim, this study intends to address following objectives

- To study the **issues incorporated** regarding informal settlements in curriculum at different levels at individual courses and related practices in institutions
- To study **how the issues** related to Informal Settlements and current challenges have been **addressed in the approaches** in education at institute level
- To **derive the possible intervention and suggestions** for innovation in curriculum for social inclusion in training of the next generation of architects and urban designer/planners.

# PROCESS AND METHOD

The appraisal considered **only of those subjects** that consider and include the aspects of informal housing and other issues related to housing of Architecture and Urban Planning

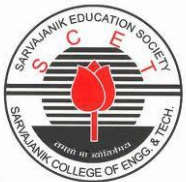
**Undergraduate** and at the **post graduate** level courses offered at the institute

Review the thematic areas relating to the particular subjects how these subjects considered the issues of informal settlement in the **theoretical premise** and approaches in various **projects, exercises, assignments, seminars, writing research papers, students competitions** and **Interface through institution collaboration** prescribed that forms the part of curriculum.

To evaluate the approaches those are implemented have been put together by getting the **feedback from students, faculties and stakeholders** associated with the institute.



*Self financed college Established.... 1995.  
under the philanthropic body of Sarvajanik Education Society (SES)*



## **FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, SCET Sarvajanik College of Engineering & Technology**

**Affiliated to Veer Narmad South Gujarat University- Surat, GUJARAT**



# INTRODUCTION

Study programme

# FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE –SCET, SURAT

## COURSE OFFERED

### UNDER GRADUATE

- **Bachelor in Architecture** (B. Arch. approved by COA)
- 5 years course -Started in 1995

### POST GRADUATION

- **Master in City Design** (M. Arch. approved by COA)
- 2 years course -Started in 2007

# RATIONALE OF COURSE

## PHILOSOPHY

The Faculty aims at developing a strong professional base for its students and familiarizing them with current trends and happenings in the field of Creativity and Design Industry at both National and International levels.

The Faculty concurrently encourages student exposure to allied fields like philosophy, creative thinking and writing, theatre, music, painting and sculpture, product design, etc. and creates a platform to enable students to appreciate multifarious arts.

**The teaching philosophy stresses on socially responsive and contextually sensitive design practice.**

**"To create Design professionals who are sensitive to today's demands of ever increasing complexity of society, changing technology, environmental pressures including physical and cultural connotations."**



## PHILOSOPHY

The Faculty aims at developing a strong professional base for its students and familiarizing them with current trends and happenings in the field of Creativity and Design Industry at both National and International levels.

The Faculty concurrently encourages student exposure to allied fields like philosophy, creative thinking and writing, theatre, music, painting and sculpture, product design, etc. and creates a platform to enable students to appreciate multifarious arts.

**The teaching philosophy stresses on socially responsive and contextually sensitive design practice.**

**"To create Design professionals who are sensitive to today's demands of ever increasing complexity of society, changing technology, environmental pressures including physical and cultural connotations."**



***"Moulding young creative minds into sensitive professionals who are competent to negotiate social complexities, environmental pressures and changing technology"***

# OPPORTUNITY FOR INTROSPECTION

## The title

*“Looking Back to the Crossroads and Forward to the Possibilities”*

(borrowed from book written by Douglas Simson & Lee Duemer)

may seems to apply here, for the field of inquiry in higher education to suggest another perspective, further investigation and also the action by means of various possibilities.

Appraisal : Need of the day

APPRAISAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING CURRICULUM APPROACHES  
FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

At the Faculty of Architecture-SCET , Surat



Crossroads are illusive and momentary culminations  
of different directions;  
but very important turning point of defining further  
way for the movement.

Similar the education is one of the most important  
and influential mode of the society  
that determines the responsibility and further  
approach for the moulding of the society  
and thus the nation.

# COURSE CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

# UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME

## ISSUES OF COMMUNITY HOUSING INCLUDED IN CURRICULA

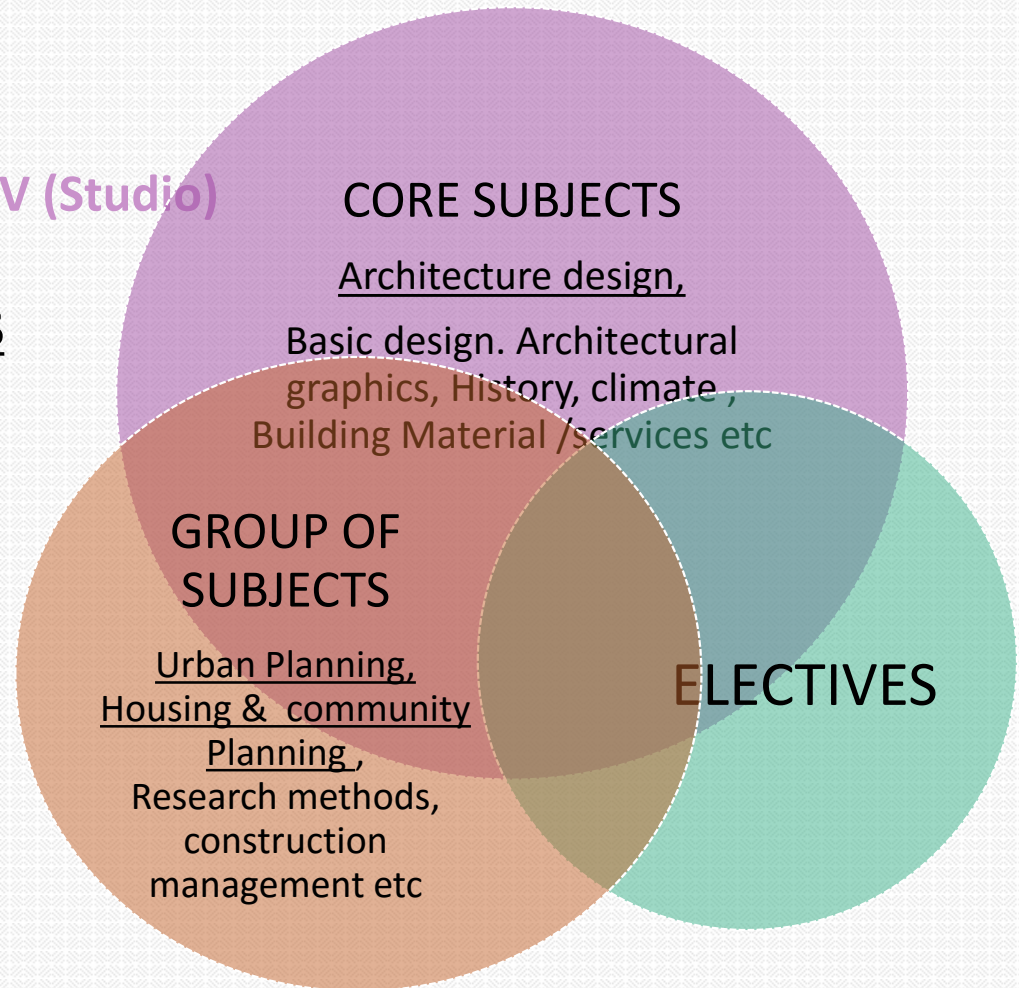
- **ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN – SEM. IV (Studio)**

## ISSUES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS INCLUDED IN CURRICULA

- **HOUSING & COMMUNITY PLANNING  
SEM. IX**
- **URBAN PLANNING-SEM. VIII**

## REVISED SYLLABUS

- **HOUSING & COMMUNITY PLANNING  
SEM. VI**
- **URBAN R.PLANNING -SEM. VII**



# POSTGRADUATE/MASTER PROGRAMME

## ISSUES OF HOUSING /INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS INCLUDED IN CURRICULA

### STUDIO

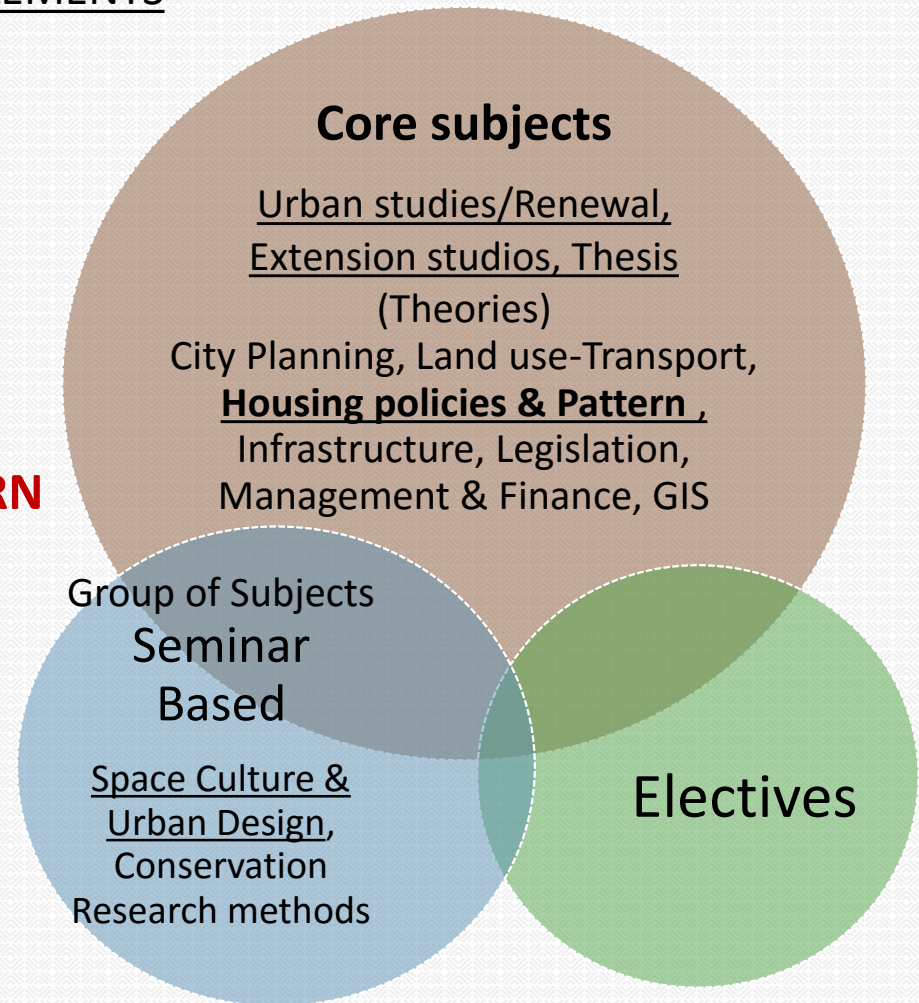
- **URBAN STUDIES/RENEWAL/  
URBAN EXTENSION**

### THEORIES -SEM I

- **HOUSING POLICIES & PATTERN**

### SEMINAR BASED

- **SPACE CULTURE AND URBAN DESIGN**



# COURSE OUTLINE OBJECTIVES/METHODS

## UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

# ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO

ISSUES OF  
COMMUNITY HOUSING  
INCLUDED IN CURRICULA

CORE SUBJECTS: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

**B. ARCH. II (SEM IV)**

**COMMUNITY HOUSING STUDIO**



# SYLLABUS : B.ARCH II SEM. IV

Sr.No.	Subject Code	Subject Name	Sub Content / Emphasis	Teaching Scheme		Cont. Evaluation	End Sem Evaluation / Jury / Viva / Practical /	Theory Exam		Grand Total
				L / T (Hours)	S/W/P (Hours)			Marks	Duration	
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. Core Subjects</b>										
1	ARC-401	Architectural Design IV	Architectural Design Studio – 06 Basic Design and Visual Skills- 02 Building Bye laws & Codes of	-	10	280	120	-	-	400 / 200
2	ARC-404	Architectural Graphics Skills IV	Manual – 02 Computer – 03	-	5	140	60	-	-	200 / 100
3	ARC-402	Building Materials and Construction Technology IV	Building Construction –03	2	1	100	40	60	2	200 / 100
4	ARC-403	Structural Design and systems IV		3	-	50	20	30	2	100 / 50
5	ARC-	History of Architecture - II		3	-	70	30		-	100 / 50
6	ARC-406	Building Services & Equipments II		2	-	50	20	30	2	100 / 50
<b>B. Group Of Subjects</b>										
7	ARI-407	Interior Design		2	-	70	30		-	100 / 50
<b>C. Electives</b>										
8	ARE-408	Elective -IV	1. Sustainable Architecture (PSA)	2	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>					<b>1300</b>

## B. ARCH. II (SEM IV)      ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STUDIO COMMUNITY HOUSING STUDIO

EMPHASIS	CONTENT	PROCESS
<b>Determinants of space making on housing or house forms in rural and urban context and their relevance.</b>	Develop understanding of building bye laws and its implementation in reference to building design.	Community Housing with a cluster size of 15-20 units

### INTRODUCTION

The focus of the studio is to make the student equipped for Identification of the **cultural factors** of space making such as notion of privacy and territoriality, **family structure and hierarchy, gender roles, occupational associations, traditional values and their continuity.**

Interpretations of socio-cultural factors in the built form in terms of spatial organization, orientation, open, semi open and closed spaces correlation, scales and proportions etc., climate and topography, local construction system and use of materials, bye laws.

### EXPECTED OUTCOME

Design of various typologies such as **dwelling-cluster and neighborhood in a specific community and context.**

Understanding of socio-cultural aspects and imbibing the same in the physical manifestation of typology and cluster design.

Relevant case studies and their analysis, literature review, exercises related to relevant or appropriate construction systems and materials.

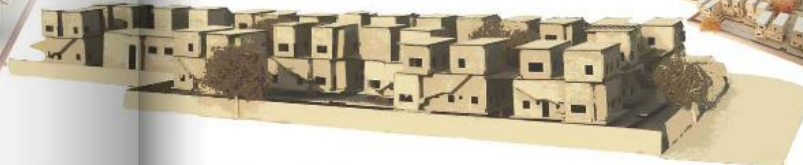
### EXERCISE

The type of exercise includes:

1. Short term exercise to understand the importance of clustering various buildings.
2. Area study to understand the socio cultural aspects of the place
- 3. Major design exercise for a cluster of houses based on community, profession or specific group to understand the complexity of socio-cultural aspects in design.**

## [ STUDIO-4 ] INCREMENTAL HOUSING

"For our habitat is not created in vacuum, it is a compulsive expression of beliefs and aspirations that are central to our life." - Charles Correa



### DESIGN BRIEF:

The design required planning an incremental housing project in Surat with 3 categories of units, A: 25 - 35sq. m., B: 35 - 50sq. m. and C: 50 - 75sq. m. of area.

### DESIGN PROPOSAL:

The concept was to arrange the blocks around a central open space for the community which acts as a recreational and a multi-functional zone. The north-south orientation at the site level allows a good amount of east-west light to penetrate into the site. By restricting the parking to the exteriors, a complete convivial pedestrian space opens up to the interiors of the site. The cumulativeness of the units had to be controlled and therefore the blocks are juxtaposed and the space in between them serves the purpose of incrementalism. The smaller units are stacked on the larger units. Various options are devised for incrementing the units, either by adding a room in between both the units or by adding a mezzanine level thus making the whole system more cost effective.



CLUSTER PLAN

SECTION-BB'

SECTION-CC'



MASTER PLAN

PROCESS MODELS

SECTION-AA'



The basics, terminologies and challenges we face as a society as well as their identification and communal life, it was taught in Sem 4.

2) yes, it develops an understanding of how different people live differently and the approach of 'one solution for all' is not valid."

ADITI DORA  
B.Arch V Sem IX

Source: B. ARCH. II (SEM IV) ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN - Community Housing Studio

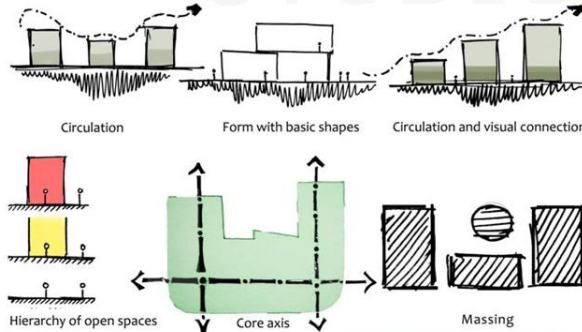
Student work : Dhruv Rupawala Faculty: Prof. Mahesh Nagecha, Prof. Rikta Desai , Prof. Vishwanath



The idea is to collaborate three distinct user groups – Incremental, Commune, Senior Citizen, done by 3 different students together, and provide ample amenities and opportunities for public interaction to each. My contribution to the project was the design of INCREMENTAL HOUSING.

# STUDIO 4 HOUSING

1. A plot of 4.5 acres suffices for all three whilst providing responsive clusters for each. A person can involve himself duely in the campus and open to a larger community while maintaining his privacy simultaneously.
2. The complex, responding to the scale of the project, has different layers for an individual also providing active spaces for a group or gathering altogether. the master layout complements the site with respect to its arrangement and forms six different cluster with a tree defining each.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



- “In 4th semester for community housing, one of the project given was of incremental housing for low income group.
- The scope of controlled increment was a major challenge.
- Thus one of the method of planning for low income group was introduced.
- The introduction for such topic in 4th semester itself developed an inclination for me towards study for informal settlement and it's solution .
- Thats how I implemented during my training program and even in my thesis was on **Housing for Urban poor”**.

Dhwani Modi  
B.Arch. Batch 2015

# ARCHITECTURE/PLANNING (THEORY SUBJECTS)

ISSUES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS  
INCLUDED IN CURRICULA

Group of subjects ( Theoretical)

**B. ARCH. III (SEM VI)**  
**Housing & Community Planning**

**B. ARCH. IV (SEM VII)**  
**Urban Planning**

Thematic focus for dealing with informal settlements

# SYLLABUS : B.ARCH III & IV - SEM. VI & VII

Sr.N o.	Subject Code	Subject Name	Sub Content / Emphasis	Teaching Scheme		Cont. Evaluation	End Sem Evaluation / Jury / Viva / Practical / Test	Theory Exam		Grand Total
				L + T (Hours)	S/W/P (Hours)			Marks	Duration	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Core Subjects										
1	ARC-601	Architectural Design VI	Institutional Building / Public Building with complexity of services / functions	-	6	350	150	-	-	500 / 250
2	ARC-602	Building Materials and Construction Technology VI	Building Construction – 04	3	1	100	40	60	2	200 / 100
3	ARC-603	Structural Design and systems VI		3	-	50	20	30	2	100 / 50
4	ARC-	History of Architecture -IV		4	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
5	ARC-	Landscape Design		2	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
B. Group Of Subjects										
6	ARI-606	Basics of Construction Management	Construction Project Management	4	-	50	20	30	2	100 / 50
7	ARI-607	Housing & Community Planning		4	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
C. Electives										
8	ARE-608	Elective -VI	1. Architectural Journalism 2. Art in Architecture	3	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
	TOTAL			23	7					1300

Sr.N o.	Subject Code	Subject Name	Sub Content / Emphasis	Teaching Scheme		Cont. Evaluation	End Sem Evaluation / Jury / Viva / Practical / Test	Theory Exam		Grand Total
				L + T (Hours)	S/W/P (Hours)			Marks	Duration	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Core Subjects										
1	ARC-701	Architectural Design VII	Urban Insert / Architectural Insert in an Urban Context	-	12	420	180	-	-	600 / 300
2	ARC-702	Building Materials and Construction Technology VII	Building Construction – 06	4	2	100	40	60	2	200 / 100
4	ARC-703	Advanced Structural Design and systems		2	-	50	20	30	2	100 / 50
3	ARC-704	Advanced Services		2	-	50	20	30	2	100 / 50
5	ARC-705	Research Skills & Project Introduction	Thesis Proposal Preparation	2	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
B. Group Of Subjects										
6	ARI-706	Urban & Regional Planning		3	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
C. Electives										
7	ARE-707	Elective -VII	1. Disaster Management 2. Intellegent Buildings	3	-	70	30	-	-	100 / 50
	TOTAL			16	14					1300

Source: Syllabus B. Arch Prepared by FoA SCET



# B. ARCH. III (SEM VI) Housing and Community planning SYLLABUS

## **Emphasis:**

Developing an appreciation of Housing as a process evolving itself with changes in people-place-time

## **Contents:**

### **Introduction to Housing Theories & Policies –**

Introduction to Concepts of Housing Typologies

Introduction to Socio-political aspects of urbanism

Urban growth and its implication on housing and community development in India

### **Housing for urban Poor**

Housing problems in urban and rural sectors, Issues, challenges and solutions

impact of urbanization on housing need, demand and supply; Managing urban slums

Cost Effective Housing – Socio-Economic Factors; Forms and Materials

Management of Urban Land for the 'Housing'

## **Housing Legislation & Finance**

Review of existing Housing Byelaws and their impact on resultant residential environment within given contexts;

Review of existing systems of Housing Provisions and Policies;

Housing Finance Agencies – their roles and objectives

## **Methods and Techniques of Housing Surveys**

Data Base Management; Collection, Processing, Retrieval, Storage of data; Sources of data and information

## **Determinants of Housing Interventions**

Significance of Public Participation, Role of NGOs,

Anthropological and Cultural Factors of a Community Life-Style,

Economic Factors and Affordability as determinants of housing interventions

## **Projects:**

### **Design strategies for sustainable housing**

Studio Project aimed at developing **an appropriate methodology** for qualitative assessment of existing/chosen housing site for identification of characteristics & problems therein; and **suggests strategies related to suitable interventions and management of the housing**

# B.ARCH. IV(SEM -VII) URBAN PLANNING SYLLABUS

## **Emphasis:**

Developing an understanding of urban context with its schematic abstraction and contemporary manifestations

## **Contents:**

### **Evolution of human settlements & Interpretation of urban forms –**

historic determinants and settlement types; an overview of landmark developments in conceptual theories related to settlement patterns and the resulting dynamics of changing urban forms and interpretation of urban form as manifested in literature, arts, technology and politics during different stages of time

**Appreciation of Urban Morphology** and Form as a correlation of activity-space-time-ambience; Principles of structuring urban spaces – spatial parameters of activities; Impacts of cultural geography, traditions, communications and mobility on Image ability of a place

# B.ARCH. IV(SEM -VII) URBAN PLANNING SYLLABUS

**Contemporary Planning Process & Mechanisms** –significance of land use planning, Development Plan & various methods of managing land as TP Schemes etc.

## **Planning and Management of Urban Infrastructure and urban Governance**

Physical & Social infrastructure Systems from Unit Level to City Level (Water Supply, Sewerage, Electricity, Solid Waste, communication and various social amenities); innovative approach for integrated infrastructure

Various Authorities and their jurisdictions related to urban development

Introduction to aspects of sectoral elements of regional planning: macro and micro

**Projects:** Various Site Studies for Appreciation of Changing City Form as a palimpsest of changing political, social and anthropological events

# THEMATIC AREAS

DELIVERING EXERCISES  
ISSUES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

## B.ARCH. III(SEM -VI) Housing and Community Planning

EMPHASIS:	ATTACHMENT	CONTENT	PROCESS
Develop <b>comprehensive approach and appreciation of the Concepts of housing</b> not only as product but as process through set of principles in Housing with changes in people-place-time	To <b>enable to relate the architectural projects in context of affordable HOUSING</b> in rural, urban and regional context and <b>sensitizing towards an insistence on the quality of housing supply</b> whether it is existing or proposed to understand <b>housing as community and system of built environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To understand the key concept of Housing theory, housing typologies , housing intervention with emphasis necessarily as <b>cross disciplinary</b> involving programme of <b>various actors</b> like policy makers, financing authorities, implementing agencies as well as the <b>stake holders and the government system with various existing systems</b> of Housing Provisions , policies/strategies /guidelines and role of public and private sectors in context of housing community planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Understand the Concepts of Community &amp; neighbourhood Planning in various socio-economic strata, focusing on urban areas, its importance and issues related to housing.</li> <li>•To have a <b>comprehensive understanding of systems of housing provisions</b>, critical evaluation of the lacunae there- in and the validity of the creation of the right platform for comfortable user- participation.</li> <li>•Explore different typologies and classification in Housing Planning through Studio as well as theory components</li> </ul>



# ISSUES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: IN TEACHING /LEARNING



## Studio exercise

(Slum, EWS, LIG, Rural)

- Site specific /case study/intervention
- Objectives & methodology
- Visual perception exercise



## Seminar topics for theoretical understanding

- Report preparation
- Discussion & presentation



## Competitions related to Housing

- Identification of relevant site /
- Preparation of drawings and submission



# STUDIO EXERCISE: SLUMS ,EWS, LIG

## Exercise- (Housing Studio)

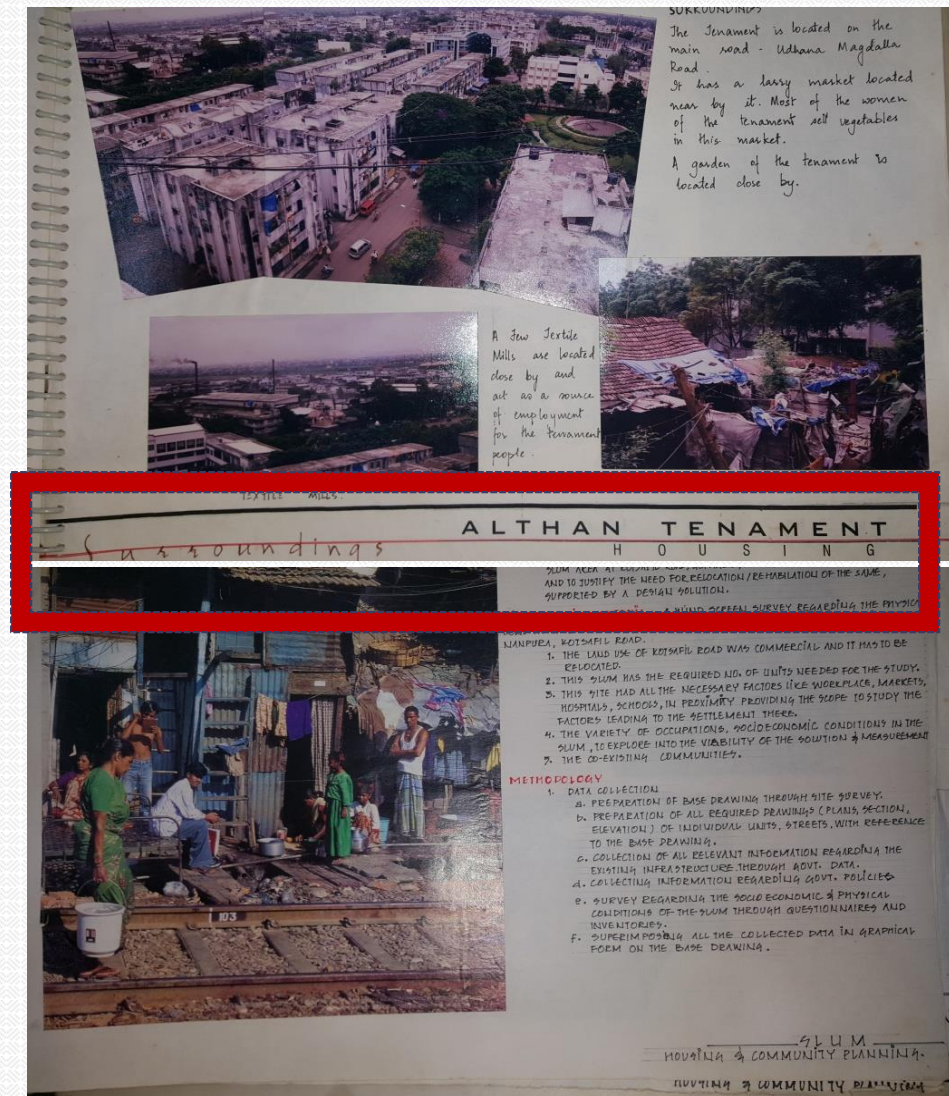
The housing studio aims at making students sensitive towards an insistence on the quality of housing supply whether it is existing or proposed.

**Aim :** To study the complex issues, involved in the given housing situation, and formulation of strategies to uplift the general housing status for wholesome living environment of the inhabitants.

The students then conducted detailed inventory and survey according to the questionnaire prepared.

Faculty: Prof. Bhavna Vimawala, Prof. Leena G.

Source: Housing studio exercise carried out by students at FoA SCET



## **OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:**

### **1.To study the physical profile** of the identified community wrt:

- 1.Sizes of the DU/ sizes of the plots
- 2.Activity profile
- 3.Ratio of indoor to outdoor space within the cluster
- 4.Type of structures (kutcha/ pucca)
- 5.Circulation- hierarchy of roads, streets
- 6.Existing infrastructure of services (water, waste disposal, lighting, communication)
- 7.Methods of construction (self/ professional)

### **2.Socio-economic Profile**

- 1.Is the settlement going to be regularized/ relocated/ renovated?
- 2.General occupation pattern
- 3.Community background (village/ state)
- 4.Daily activity profile, seasonal activity profile, yearly activity profile general behaviour analysis
- 5.Aspirations/ needs
- 6.Income range and affordability present as well as in coming times

Identification of representative typologies based on overlaying of the studied parameters, and attempt at improving those 4-5 dwelling unit as a prototype to be followed.

**3 Attempting an improvement at community life** by the proposals for better utilization of the community spaces, infrastructure satisfying the social needs, better socializing opportunities, coherence in general, along with possible strategies for community development by integrating the larger contextual issues like the relation with the surrounding communities, circulation nodes, better livelihood generating opportunities

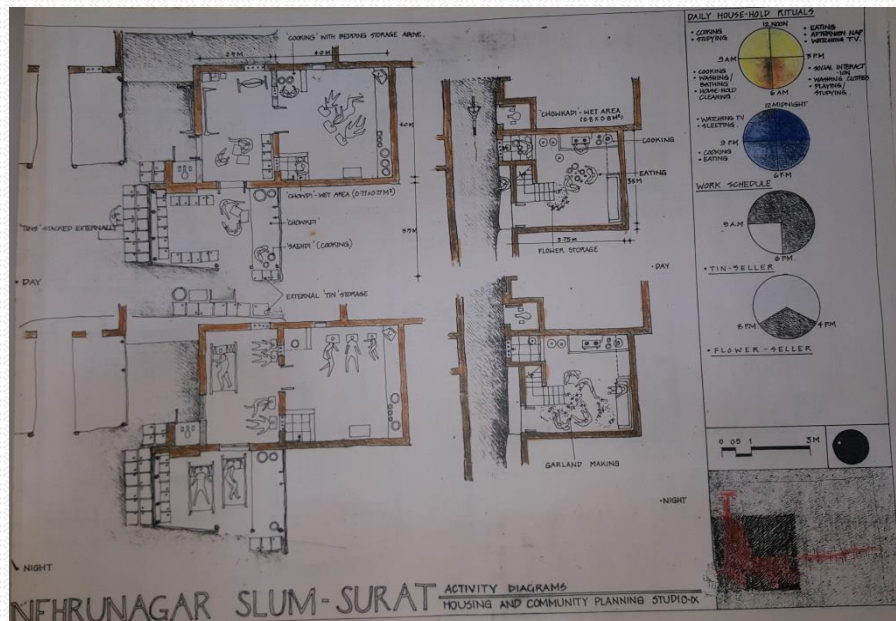
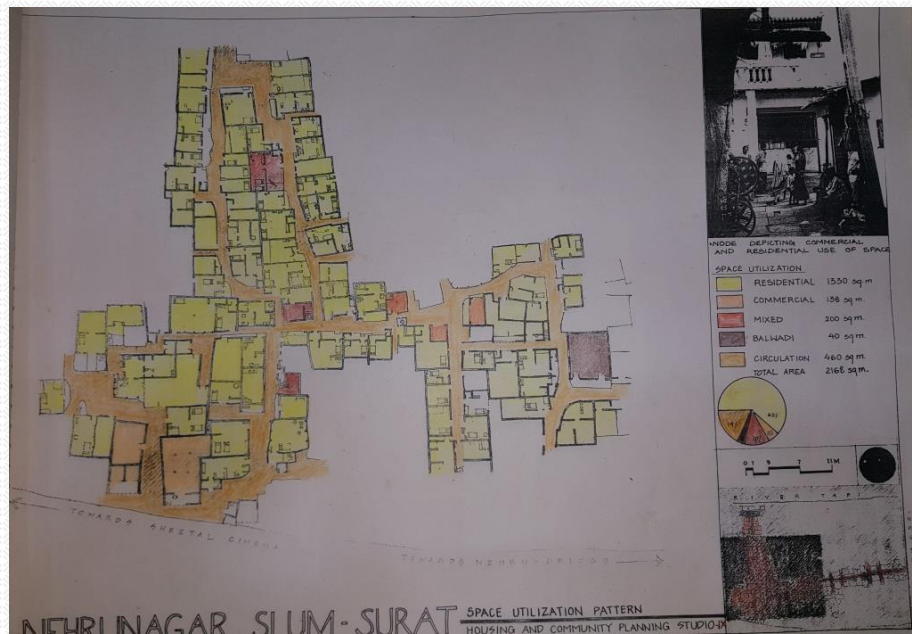
**4 Studying the government floated schemes for improvement** in such settlements

1. Physical plan proposals, critical assessment and analysis of the same.
2. Funding process
3. How far successful/effective in providing the housing
4. Potential for community participation
5. People's say or participation in the same

**5 Formulating the realistic housing standards for betterment** over existing conditions

1. Study the Order of preference-
  - a. Tenure rights
  - b. Infrastructure provisions /Amenities
  - c. Improvement in the physical dwelling.





No	Main task	Sub task	No.of week
1	Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design of inventories and questionnaires</li> <li>Collection of technical data and govt. policies</li> <li>Documentation of site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of base map</li> <li>Plan, section ,elevation and other related detail</li> </ul> </li> <li>Reconnaissance survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-economic</li> <li>Condition of structure</li> <li>Services</li> <li>architecture</li> </ul> </li> <li>updating and transforming information on base map</li> </ul>	
2	Analysis of data collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>analysis of built form at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>age</li> <li>socio-economic</li> <li>infrastructure</li> <li>condition</li> <li>govt.policies</li> </ul> </li> <li>Defining the built form at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Settlement level</li> <li>Individual and unit level</li> </ul> </li> <li>Defining technology (if any)</li> </ul>	
3	Conclusion from analysis and Formation of design brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies</li> <li>Guidelines for future development</li> <li>Design requirements</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
4	Design and Final presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation</li> <li>Compilation of report (A3 size)</li> </ul>	

ISHI BANERJI | Mon, 31 Aug 2009-08:41am, Surat, dna

# 2009



[Home](#)
[City](#)
[Surat](#)
[Crime](#)
[Civic Issues](#)
[Politics](#)
[Schools & Colleges](#)
[Events](#)

[News Home](#) » [City](#) » [Surat](#)

## Redevelopment of low-cost tenements at Althan begins

Himanshu Bhatt | TNN | Aug 25, 2011, 10.35 PM IST

## Make money From Trading

Make money by trading stocks and FX Get 25\$ free - Start now!  
**www.ufx.com**

[Check your Credit Score](#)

Before you apply for Loan or Card, Check your CIBIL  
TransUnion Score  
**[www.cibil.com](http://www.cibil.com)**

Ads by Google

**S**URAT: Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) has started the process to redevelop the shoddy 25-year-old low cost housing complexes that house over 1200 families at Althan. The plan is to redevelop them at no extra cost either to the low income group residents or to the SMC.

# 2016

**Bhatar Tenament** added 2 new photos — 🧘 feeling thoughtful at 📍 Bhatar, Surat, Gujarat.  
August 21 at 11:03am · Surat · 🌐

Today meeting for latest updates for the Redevelopment process of our home.

Meeting by Executive Committee Member.

Let's move ahead for to secure our home for the betterment.

Government survey started by surat municipal corporation.

Very soon further process will carry on.



**અલથાણા ટેનામેન્ટ સીડેવલપમેન્ટ પ્રોજેક્ટ- સુરત**



ભાવપત્રક - બાયોમેટ્રીક સર્વે વર્ક

અનુવાદક ટેનામેન્ટ ૧૯૨૦ ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૨૧ ના વર્ષના અંતમાં ટેનામેન્ટના દેશીઓના માલિકી કક્ષ બાબતે બાયોમેટ્રિક સર્વે કરવાનો કમિશનરી અંતર્યક્ષેપ કર્યો. "આદિમજા કન્સર્વેશન ઓફ ટેનામેન્ટ સિસ્ટમ" કહેતા હતા. સરકાર કામના બાયોમેટ્રિક સર્વે વર્ક હેડના અનુવાદક ટેનામેન્ટના માલિકના કોઈ એક અંગુઠાના નિશાનના કામ અંગેના ભાવ રીતિબંધ કવરમાં વફૂરી નીચેના વિગતો સાથે દિન-ક્રમાં નીચેના સંજોગોમાં મોકલવા.

(સીલબંધ કવર ઉપર "બાયોમેટ્રીક સર્વે વર્ક" લખવું)

અવધાત ટેલામેન્ટના બ્લોક સી-૧ થી સી-૫૪નાં ૧૨૦૦ કુટરોને તોડીને નવા પબ્લીસ  
માટેની પ્રોજેક્ટ મેગફોર્મલ કન્સલ્ટેશનીના કામખોરી અમારી કંપની “**આકિમિયરા**  
**કન્સલ્ટન્ટ પ્રાઇવેટ લિમિટેડ**” હતલ છે. સુરતના આઈટેક્ઝ, કેવલપર્સ, એન્જીન્યીરિંગ  
દારા હયાત કુટરો કુટરોના માથ બાહી વિગતો સાથે તેમજ આ ૧૨૦૦ કુટરોનાં તે વ  
અવધાતના સર્વે નંબરમાં આવરીને સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાનાં ડી.પી. સ્કીમની બિઝીનેસ  
એક એલ આઈ, પ્રમાણે (ડી સી આઈ મુજબ) નવીન સીડેકવપર્મેન્ટનું ઉત્પાદન શરૂ કરશે.

જામણી કાલસીની ઠાસત અંબલાડાં દેખાવેન્થી દોરડા  
 ની સીકડત કંઠી મળી જાયશે)  
 ૧ ઉપર "પ્રેરણાદેશ ક્રોઈંગ વર્ક" લખવું)  
 ૨ે સીકેલા સરનામે ટા.૧૧ અને ટા. ૧૨ સોંપવડતા સેપ  
 શે)  
 ટેલ - વાઈસ પ્રેસીડેન્ટ (ખોજેકડ)  
 ૧ સોસાયટી, હોમીઓપેથીક સેકેવર પાસે, રૂઢાણ અખત  
 સરકડ પાસે, ડિવાન- મગલગઢ રોડ, મુરત.  
 ૨૦૬ ૫૩૦૬૫ - ૯૯૧૩૩ ૩૪૫૧૭  
 ra.com E-Mail : mogniproitra@gmail.com



# SURROUNDINGS

The Tenament is located on the main road - Udhana Magdalla Road.

It has a larry market located near by it. Most of the women of the tenament sell vegetables in this market.

A garden of the tenament is located close by.



TEXTILE MILLS.

A Few Textile Mills are located close by and act as a source of employment for the tenament people.



SLUM ADJOINING THE TENAMENT & A SCHOOL

ALTHAN TENAMENT  
H O U S I N G

Surroundings

# STUDIO EXERCISE: VISUAL PERCEPTION' STUDY



How many kinds of transportation do you see? <b>1</b>	Record a shingle pattern here. <b>2</b>	Locate a symmetrical building. Locate an asymmetrical building. <b>3</b>	Pick up an object and bring it back for a Found Object Museum. Use good sense. <b>4</b>	Record a brick pattern here. <b>5</b>
Do you see a building with a twin? <b>6</b>	Find a column which supports something. One which does not. <b>7</b>	Do you see an example of alternating rhythm or pattern? <b>8</b>	Where do people gather during the day? At night? <b>9</b>	What art objects do you see? Can you tell how people in this area feel about art? <b>10</b>
LOOK down. Do you see pattern? texture? <b>11</b>	List the street furniture. <b>12</b>	Look up. What do you see? <b>13</b>	Do you hear relaxing sounds? Disturbing sounds? <b>14</b>	Do you see anything you can't identify? How would you find out about it? <b>15</b>
Find a space to feel BIG in. Find a space to feel small in. <b>16</b>	Do you see any animals? How many different kinds? <b>17</b>	Pretend you live or work here. Play that role. <b>18</b>	What would you add to this area to bring people together? <b>19</b>	Touch a building. How does it feel? <b>20</b>
Look at a building from a Worm's Eye View. <b>21</b>	How many hues of green do you see? <b>22</b>	Look at an object in the shade. What colour is it? <b>23</b>	Look for an interesting colour. How many times do you see it on this block? <b>24</b>	Take a view through. Use your fingers. <b>25</b>
What is your favourite building? Do you know why? <b>26</b>	Where would you look for help? <b>27</b>	What building materials do you see? <b>28</b>	Make up a Game Direction of your own. Write it here <b>29</b>	<b>30</b>

## An Architectural Value System

	- 100 always	- 75 usually	- 50 sometimes	- 25 seldom	+ 25 seldom	+ 50 sometimes	+ 75 usually	+ 100 always
Destroys pure air								Creates pure air
Destroys pure water								Creates pure water
Wastes rainwater								Stores rainwater
Produces no food								Produces its own food
Destroys rich soil								Creates rich soil
Wastes solar energy								Uses solar energy
Stores no solar energy								Stores solar energy
Destroys silence								Creates silence
Dumps its wastes unused								Consumes its own waste
Needs cleaning and repair								Maintains itself
Disregards nature's cycle								Matches nature's cycle
Destroys wildlife habitat								Provides wildlife habitat
Destroys human habitat								Provides human habitat
Intensifies local weather								Moderates local weather
Is ugly								Is beautiful
Negative score (out of 1500):				Positive score (out of 1500):				
Final score:								

## STREET CHARACTER



Wide secondary roads are provided for two way vehicular axis.



Tertiary roads having vehicles parked on both the sides.(also individual parking)



Proper footpaths are provided for the pedestrians.



Choraha and temple created good communal spaces for societies



S.M.C garbage collectors are provided for the societies.



Individual societies were provided with gathering spaces.

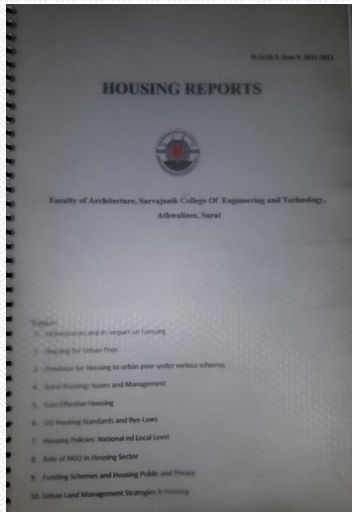


# SEMINAR TOPICS FOR THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING

## SEMINAR : Developing theoretical premise

Emphasis:

Understanding of comprehensive issues involved in urban housing  
(Focus on informal sector)



## Housing, Terminology Housing Understanding: Key Concepts

Faculty: Prof. Bhavna Vimawala,, Prof. Sangeeta M.  
Source: Housing studio exercise carried out by students at FoA SCET

- Required to carry out study and prepare of report and presentation
- Contents Details and guidelines are given

### Seminar topics

1. Urbanization and HOUSING: Overall perspective
2. Impact of urbanisation on housing and housing scenario in Indian context
3. Housing: Issues, Management and strategies.
4. Rural housing : issues and management
5. Housing the urban Poor: Issues, challenges and sustainable solutions
6. Slum Causes, Problems and Remedies
7. Understanding Slum typology
8. Managing Urban Slums
9. Slums Improvement and Development Schemes & Policies
10. Housing Policies Govt ( national and local level)
11. History of affordable housing for all in India. Major landmarks and learning.
12. Guidelines for Preparation of a Slum Free City Plan of Action Under the RAY
13. SLUM Networking
14. Cost Effective Housing /Low Cost Housing
15. Participatory Housing Program. Retrospection and prospects.
16. Housing policies and implementation
17. Housing finance and management
18. Management of Urban Land for the 'Housing'
19. Access to Land for Housing the Urban Poor
20. Design strategies for sustainable housing
21. Critical study of Bye laws for housing

# COMPETITIONS RELATED TO HOUSING SLUM/NIGHT SHELTER

## “Making Indian Cities Slum Free”

## HUDCO TROPHY -2011

HUDCO this year has put its eye on the slums and its conditions towards a goal of “Making Indian cities slum free” where architects also have a role to play majorly towards cost-effectiveness and sustainability considering various issues of housing liveability by attempting effective approach with finding issues and reacting to them to achieve a goal for better living conditions presently as well as in future.

## Exercise framing

Surat is amongst the fastest growing cities in India with business in textiles and diamonds as a stronghold. The trade and commerce encourages migration to the city precincts stressing the housing condition.

Presently Surat is crowded with 312 slums located nearby: “their work places, the river bank and transport corridors”, residents of which need to be provided with habitable housing environment.

So the students of SCET, Faculty of Architecture have the proposal of redeveloping one of the slums towards better quality of living and providing cost effective facilities.

This module perhaps would further act as a “pilot project” for other slum pockets and their development.

This exercise is meant as a learning process in the “Best Practices” which could be adapted in the redevelopment schemes of slums / cost effective housing for low income groups

HUDCO TROPHY 2011

### MAKING INDIAN CITIES SLUM FREE Slum Improvement/Redevelopment

As per 2001 Population Census, 285 million people reside in urban areas. It constitutes 27.8% of the total population of the country. In post Indian era, while population of India has grown 3 times, the urban population has grown 5 times. This trend has resulted in rise in the number of urban poor. As per 2001 estimates, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million.

It has been reported that almost 30% of the population in each city is under slum and Mumbai in particular has reported even 50% of the population residing in slums. This should not be acceptable to any decision maker, political representative including even professionals. Architects are directly related to this problem and therefore shall be expected to address this situation in a foreseeable future.

In a recent survey conducted by HUDCO, in one of the slum pockets in Delhi, it has been noted that 71% of the population reports a household income of less than Rs.5,000/-. 25% of the household have income between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000. Only 4% of the population have income above Rs.10,000 per month. It is also very surprising to note that 22% of the households are below Poverty Line.

It is pertinent from above, that, for the households having income up to Rs.10,000 per month, no private sector can come forward to address their issues of providing minimum shelter. It is the foremost responsibility of the Govt./Private Agency to see that policies are laid and resources are granted for the households who cannot afford minimum shelter and resources in the urban areas. Govt. of India has formulated 'RAJIV AWAS YOJANA', which is making an assessment for the first time to make the Indian cities slum free. Prior to that, Govt. of India had also formulated 'JMNURM', presently under enforcement, having two sub-missions as "BSUP" and "IHSDP". In these schemes, the Govt envisages provision of minimum two room units in an area of 25 Sqm with a provision of kitchen, bath along with two rooms.

When we look at the slum scenario, we realize that there are 2 possible options of solutions:

1. In-situ upgradation, which means provision of basic infrastructure facilities and other infrastructure with minimum disturbances to the physical fabric.
2. Redesign i.e. construction of new tenements on the same site.

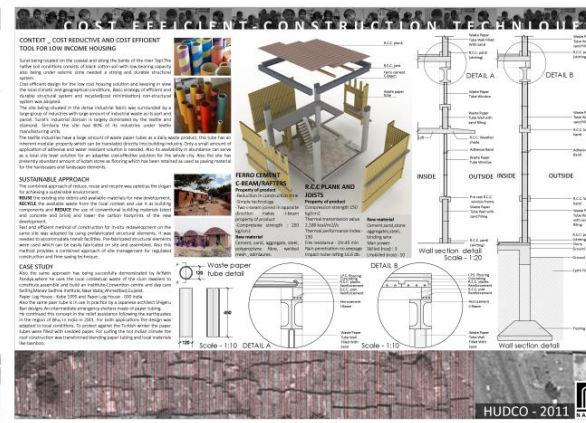
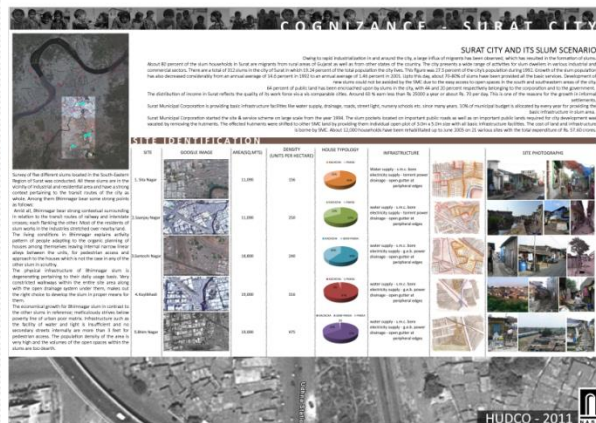
In both the solutions, there should be minimum disturbance to their living, including home to work place linkages.

It is therefore, proposed that each school of architecture may therefore choose a particular slum pocket of 0.5 hectare to 2 hectares. The students shall be free to adopt any of the above two options.

National Association of Students of Architecture  
54th Annual NASA Convention  
HUDCO Trophy 2011







HUDCO TROPHY 2011

## MAKING INDIAN CITIES SLUM FREE

### Slum Improvement/Redevelopment

Source: Housing studio exercise carried out by students for the competition- HUDCO at FoA SCET

CONSTRUCTION					COST DETAILS				
ITEM	AMOUNT	UNIT	TOTAL (RS.)	NO. OF ELEMENTS	NET AMOUNT (RS.)	ITEM	NET AMOUNT (RS./UNIT)	ITEM	NET AMOUNT (RS./UNIT)
Foundation	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Foundation	10.00	Foundation	10.00
Structure	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Structure	10.00	Structure	10.00
Roofing	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Roofing	10.00	Roofing	10.00
Plumbing	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Plumbing	10.00	Plumbing	10.00
Sanitation	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Sanitation	10.00	Sanitation	10.00
Electricity	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Electricity	10.00	Electricity	10.00
Water supply	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Water supply	10.00	Water supply	10.00
Landscaping	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Landscaping	10.00	Landscaping	10.00
Other	10.00	sq. ft.	10.00	1	10.00	Other	10.00	Other	10.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>sq. ft.</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.00</b>

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PER UNIT				PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PER UNIT			
ITEM	AREA	COST	NET AMOUNT (RS./UNIT)	ITEM	NET AMOUNT (RS./UNIT)	ITEM	NET AMOUNT (RS./UNIT)
Academic Centre	2152 sq. ft.	322000	301.6	Academic Centre	301.6	Academic Centre	301.6
Dispersary	532 sq. ft.	79800	97.3	Dispersary	97.3	Dispersary	97.3
School	2152 sq. ft.	322000	301.6	School	301.6	School	301.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4836 sq. ft.</b>	<b>743800</b>	<b>700.5</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700.5</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700.5</b>

<b>TOTAL UNIT COST (INR)</b>	<b>65626.23</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIT COST AFTER DEDUCTION (INR)</b>	<b>61394.91</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST (INR)</b>	<b>53045202.24</b>



[illegible][illegible]

### Context

Of the many pitfalls of rapid and unplanned urbanization, homelessness is probably the worst. In India, where urbanization has reached 31% according to Census 2011 and is expected to cross the 50% mark by 2050, homelessness is a matter of serious concern. Census 2011 estimated the total homeless population in India to be 1.94 million, which is often debated to be grossly underestimated. A growing and wealthy group in India would be at least 3% of the National Advisory Council, the number of homeless and doubtful is likely to be at least 33% of that group. However, what is beyond debate and doubt is the unimaginable hardship, challenges and indignity faced by the homeless people in their struggle of survival in the cities of India. Besides, hunger, deprivation, exclusions, indifference and neglect by the policy makers are also victims of extreme hostilities from various authorities. Homelessness is definitely, underpinned by the lack of political will and most crucial required intervention to eradicate poverty is associated with homelessness.

A program titled "The Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for the Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas" was launched in 1992 by Govt. of India with the objective to ameliorate the living conditions of the absolutely shelterless. It was later renamed as "Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless" in 2002 but was subsequently withdrawn in January 2010 after little or no success in achieving the stated objective. A Writ Petition was filed in 2005 after to bring to the notice of the Supreme Court the distressing condition and the denial of basic needs like food and shelter to the homeless, which consequently ordered that:

*"Nothing is more important for the State than to preserve and protect the lives of the most vulnerable, weak, poor and helpless people. The homeless people are constantly exposed to the risk of life while living on the pavements and the streets and the threat to life is particularly imminent in the severe and biting cold winter, especially in the northern India. The State must discharge its core obligation to comply with Article 21 of the Constitution by providing night shelters for the vulnerable and homeless people."*

National Association of Students of Architecture  
55th Annual NASA Convention

HUDCO Trophy 2012

"A LIFETIME OF STAYING ON THE FOOTPATHS WITH ONE YOUNGER SISTER. I CAN'T THINK OF SHIFTING TO ANY OTHER PLACE EVEN FOR A NIGHT." SAYS A 16-YEAR-OLD PRINCEANA WHO WORKS IN THE MARRIAGE PROCESSING, CARRYING THE CHANDRIAN

## CONTENT

1. **The Ideal Social Scenario**
  - 1.1. Homelessness – what it is?
    - 1.1.1. Who are homeless
    - 1.1.2. Homeless – The City Makers
  - 1.2. Homelessness in the Country
    - 1.2.1. Factors leading to homelessness
    - 1.2.2. Effects due to homelessness
2. **Homelessness – The Issue Rises**
  - 2.1. Government's stand
  - 2.2. Modality of Operation
3. **When there are homeless shelters why do homeless people sleep outside?**
4. **Case study: An existing shelter for homeless in Delhi**
  - 4.1. Equities Development Initiatives Trust (EDIT),Chennai
5. **Population of Homeless in Surat – Zone**
  - 5.1. Locations of Homeless in Surat
    - 5.1.1. Construction and Infrastructure
    - 5.1.2. Analysis of Sites
    - 5.1.3. Characteristics of Shelter
    - 5.1.4. Inferences
6. **Concept development**
  - 6.1. Concept: paradigm
    - 6.1.1. Concentration
    - 6.1.2. Unit (Prototypes/Paradigm)
    - 6.1.3. The vernacular Characteristics (Condensed Railway Coaches)
7. **Case Study – Container**
8. **Site**
  - 8.1. Site Identification And Justification
  - 8.1.1. S.W.O.T Analysis
  - 8.1.2. Statistical Analysis
  - 8.1.3. Plan and View
  - 8.1.4. Section and Streetscape
9. **Anthropometry**
10. **Materializing the Concept**
11. **Estimation**
  - 11.1. Finance Policy

*Handwritten:* 11/11/2012

[illegible]

### B.1.2. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

**ACID DISTRIBUTION**

- 10% Muslim
- 90% Christian

**RELIGION/CASTE**

- 10% Muslim
- 90% Christian

**OCCUPATIONAL MALES**

- 10% Beggar
- 90% others

**OCCUPATIONAL FEMALE**

- 10% Beggar
- 90% others

**OCCUPATIONAL CHILDREN**

- 10% Beggar
- 90% others

**PLAN AND VIEW**

- 100% Contour
- 0% Proposed Site

**Legend for Plan and View:**

- Contour
- Proposed Site

**Legend for Occupational Data:**

- Beggar
- Students
- Labourers
- Other Jobs

**Legend for Religion/Caste:**

- Muslim
- Christian

**Legend for Acid Distribution:**

- Muslim
- Christian

### 11. ESTIMATION

Sl. No.	HEAD	Est. 2012 (INR Crores)	NDP (INR Crores)
	<b>Total of Construction Contracts</b>		<b>1,34,94,00,000</b>
A	Cost of materials		
	Earth work	2,40,00,000	
	Concrete work	15,57,00,000	
	P.C.C. work	10,48,00,000	
	Steel work	27,25,00,000	
	Masonry, murets & sewerage m/s	12,20,00,000	
	Electricity	15,40,00,000	
	Water supply	15,40,00,000	
B	Contract		
	Substructure works		1,62,38,00,000
	Other cost 100%	89,08,00,000	
	<b>EST. COST WORK</b>		<b>1,64,50,00,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>2,04,02,00,000</b>	

- The top 10 items of construction in Surat is generally 1000 Rs./sq. ft. But for low cost housing construction will be 600 Rs. per sq. ft.
- Income for homeless - such would bring the cost of cost. With conventional method of construction it would be around 800-900 Rs. per sq. ft.
- Proposed cost of housing - around 800-900 Rs. per sq. ft.
- Cost of construction with conventional method -  $4000 \times 750 = Rs. 36,50,000$
- Proposed cost of houses - Rs. 2,54,22,51 approximately.

#### 11.1.1. FINANCE FLOW

```

    graph TD
      A[Train Coach in Use] --> B[Train Coach Committed]
      B --> C[Racelys]
      C --> D[Sold in an Auction]
      D --> E[Used as a Night Shelter]
      E --> A
  
```

- After the coaches are declared condemned, the Indian Railways sell them to scrap dealers as a general procedure.
- After the scrap dealers buy the coaches, they sell them to the Indian Railways with the Central Government as the mediator.
- HCOED spends Rs. 20,000/- per bed for night shelter and in accordance with the same Rs. 192,000/- is consumed by HCOED in total.
- 50% of the condemned coaches is sponsored by the Local Municipal Corporation.
- Note: These condemned coaches after further deterioration after 50 years without maintenance are re-condemned and sold in scrap which will generate funds for future development of similar projects.

**PARTIAL**

## 2.2. MODALITY OF OPERATION


The projects under the scheme will be formulated, constructed and operated by the municipal bodies or agencies designated by State Coordinators or Municipal Corporations.

\* Apart from State or local agencies, the private agencies including voluntary organizations recommended or concurred in with the State Government or its agencies could be associated with the implementation and management of the schemes.

To make the corporate single shelter scheme self supporting for maintenance purpose, commercial places like shops and go-downs could be provided in the ground floor of such complexes and existing structures can be renovated to create such integrated units.

The following table shows an example of failure in the case of Gujarat, though going by the government's stand and its modality.

CITY	NO. OF SHELTERS NEEDED	NO. OF SHELTERS PER GROUND VERIFICATION OR APPROX. NO. IN THEIR WARD	NO. OF SHELTERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	LEVEL OF SHELTERS IN SHELTERS	CONSTRUCTION & COMMENT
Ahmedabad	43	1	44	Poor	In ground Phase construction. No shelter in the city.
Bharuch	6	4	1	Good	Two new night shelters have been started after June 2013. In the city, there are 100 shelters (100 persons) in the city.
Vadodra	11	14	Average	High	High shelter in the city. No shelter in the city.
Surat	9	1	10	Poor	There are no night shelters in the city. No shelter in the city.
Rajkot	10	2	4	Poor	High shelter in the city. No shelter in the city.
Jamnagar	6	1	1	Poor	High shelter in the city. No shelter in the city.
Total	112	10	58	Average	

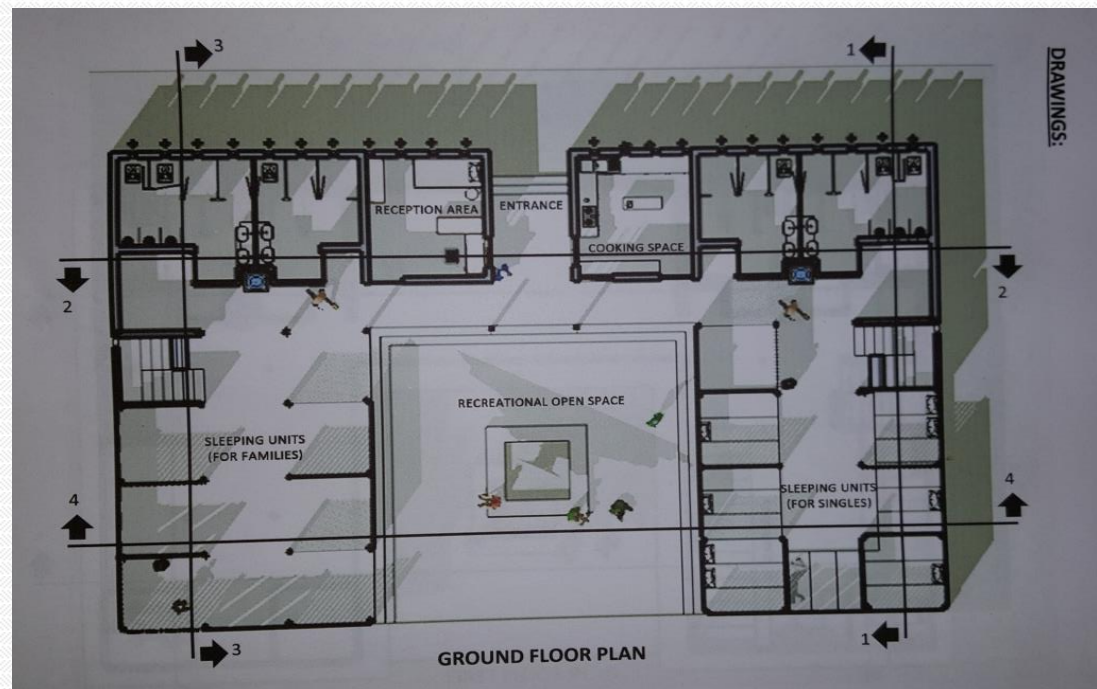
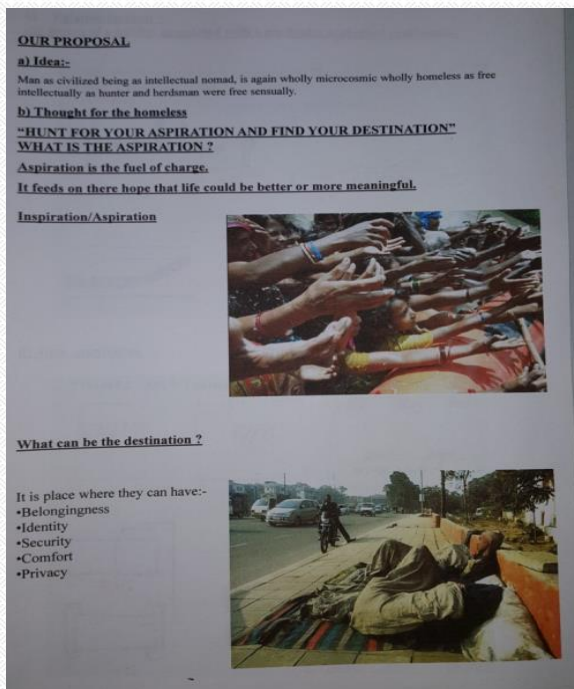
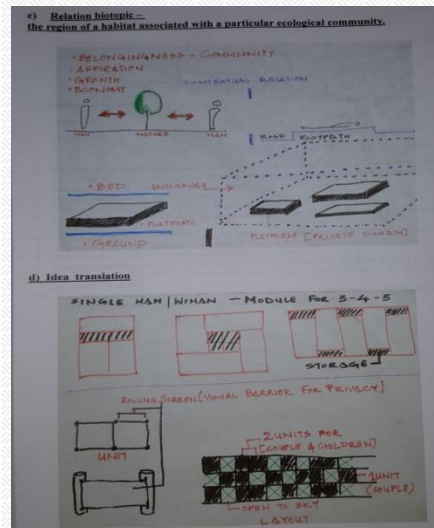
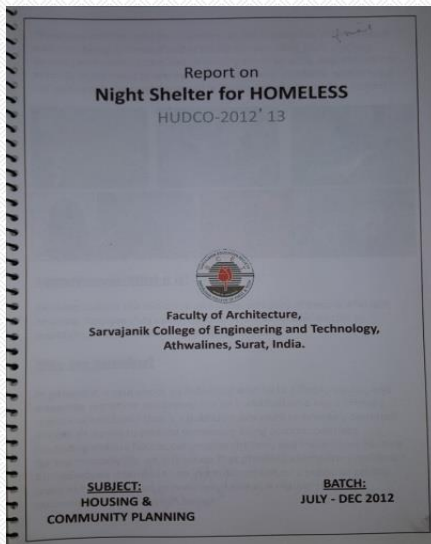


PARADIGM GROUP

## “Region Specific Design for Day & Night Shelter with Appropriate Use of Cost Effective Indigenous Technology”

Source: Housing studio exercise carried out by students for the competition- HUDCO at FoA SCET





Source: Housing studio exercise carried out by students for the competition- HUDCO at FoA SCET

## **B.ARCH. IV(SEM -VII) URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING**

## B.ARCH. IV(SEM -VII) URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

EMPHASIS	ATTACHMENT	CONTENT	PROCESS
<p>Develop comparative understanding of theories of urban planning and its relation with urban context with its contemporary manifestation.</p> <p>Further to create awareness and promote understanding the role and importance of Urban planning /design in the making of quality built environment and human settlements</p>	<p>To enable to relate the architectural projects in context of planning in rural, urban and regional context.</p>	<p>To understand the concepts of urban Planning in relation to city growth, its mechanism and development strategies and its significance in relation to city/urban context.</p>	<p>Introduction of various exercise (based on site study and literature) to develop their perception and aptitude towards the issues related urban planning/design based on theories as well as practical aspects to develop multi-dimensional capabilities to analyze the built environment on physical, socio-cultural, environmental and technological characteristics of rapidly changing humankind.</p>

Source: Architecture Pedagogy, Prepared by FoA SCET

# EXPLORATION & INTERPRETATION FOR SYLLABUS

## Studio exercise (Understanding city)

- Site specific /case study/intervention
- perception exercise - City /Urban spaces /social Housing

## Seminar topics (Theoretical understanding)

- Report preparation /Discussion & presentation
- Book reviews

## Competitions (Related to Housing)

- Identification of relevant site /
- Preparation of drawings and submission

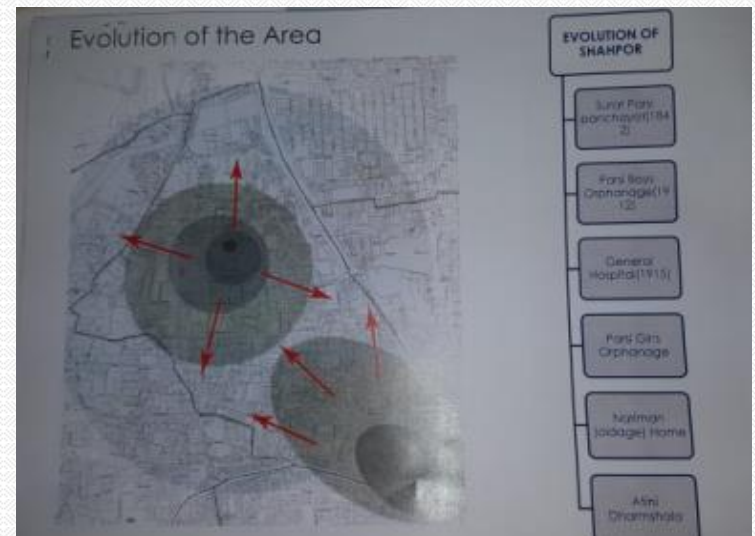
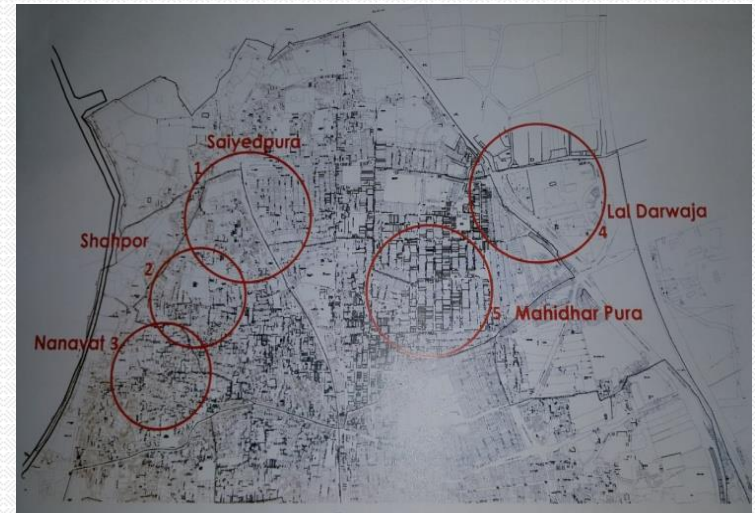


# STUDIO EXERCISE: UNDERSTANDING CITY

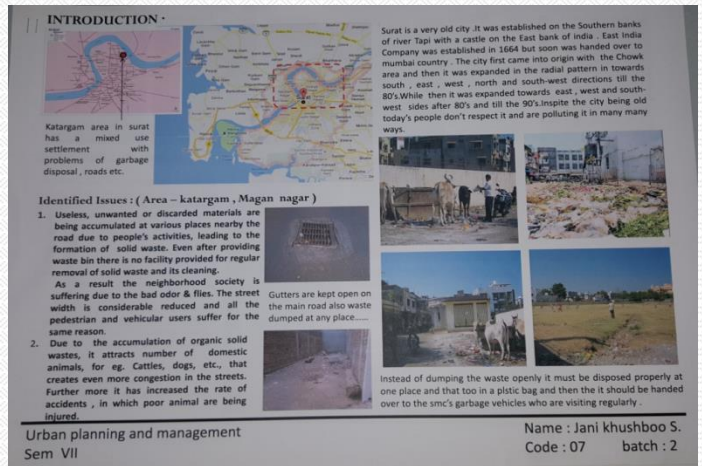
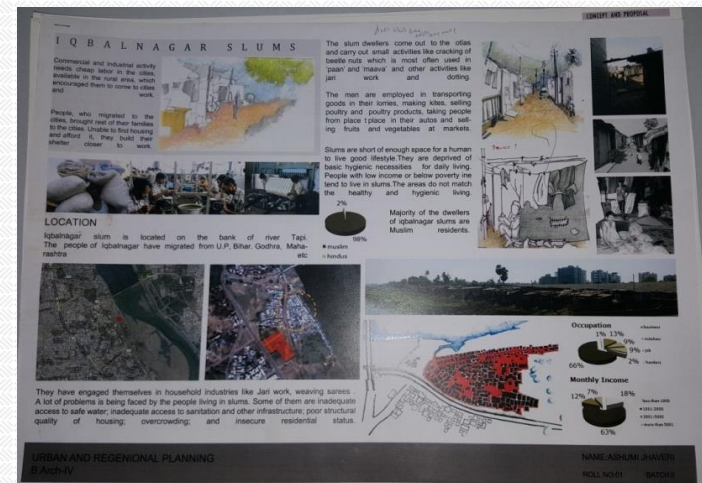
## ACHIEVE SENSIBLE, SUSTAINABLE AND REALISTIC UNDERSTANDING – THE NEED OF CITY

Focus of the study is to develop an understanding the need and demand of city and its people in relation of urban context with its sustainability for future

A city is a multifaceted combination made up of various components and processes working in harmony with each other. These components are integrated and each has a defined role to play in the entire process of functioning of a city. The aim of the exercise is to extract each of these components and recognize the need in order to understand the mechanism as a whole.



No	Main task	Sub task
1.	Site identification	<b>Observation and Site identification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Reconnaissance survey</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use (Resi, comm., road, industry, open,</li> <li>Land mark</li> <li>Infrastructure /Services</li> <li>Activities pattern(Socio-economic-religious etc)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2.	Study of the Spatial structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To study the urban fabric , Built form along the edge and quality of edge, accessibility, edge landscape with the elements</li> <li>To study the Architectural image and character</li> </ul>
3.	Data collection Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of technical data and govt. policies etc</li> <li>Documentation of site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of base map (2 level)</li> <li>Plan, section and other related detail</li> <li>Background studies</li> <li>historical information (–if any)</li> </ul> </li> <li>updating and transforming information on base map</li> <li>Design of inventories and questionnaires</li> </ul>
4.	Data to be collected pertaining to the points given: And Analysis of data collected to the same aspects given.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>analysis of open -built form at (figure ground study) over all and settlement - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use</li> <li>Activities pattern( with time frame) and community participation- public domain</li> <li>Traditional ,socio-cultural, religious</li> <li>Economic</li> <li>Connectivity and accessibility</li> <li>Circulation hierarchy</li> <li>Infrastructure-social , physical</li> <li>Condition assessment</li> <li>Urban form and its manifestation</li> <li>Govt -.Policies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.		<b>Social - Cultural and religious activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To study the various activity pattern and Community participation and Public domain</li> <li>To study the traditional , social ,cultural and religious connection and consideration</li> </ul>
6.	Conclusion from analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inferences / Suggestions where applicable</li> </ul>
7.	Final presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation</li> <li>Compilation of report (A3 size)</li> </ul>

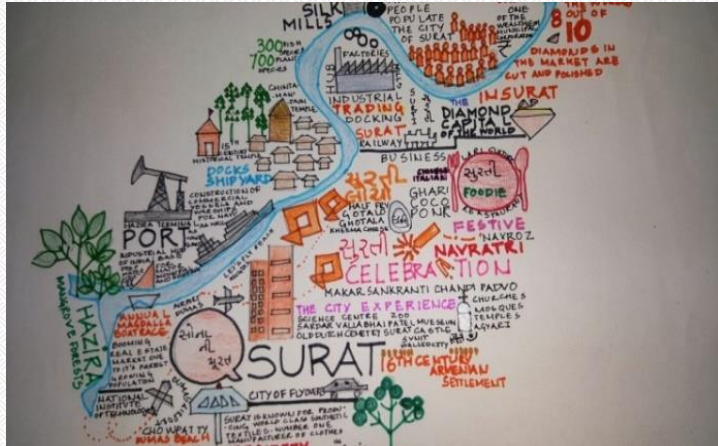


Faculty: Prof. Bhavna Vimawala,, Prof. Sangeeta M.  
Source: URP studio exercise carried out by students at FoA SCET



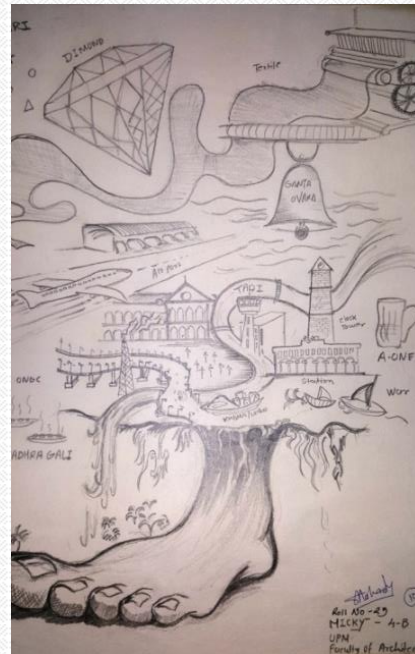


# STUDIO EXERCISE: 'PERCEPTION OF CITY'



- PERCEPTION OF CITY  
Urban place/space  
The city through its  
strength and  
opportunities

The exercise of understanding terminology related to urban theory /planning, design in terms of its significance in relation to the city further carried forwarded for application of 'technicality of the term/issue' in practical application.



Through perception in relation to the various concerns interrelated to Surat city (or any other known city).

# SEMINAR : THEORETICAL BASE & CURRENT PRACTICES

## Building up a Theoretical Base considering current practices

### Sustainable city

Green city

### Resilient city

### Compact city

Urban village

Walkable city

Garden city

Subterranean city

Organic

Plug in city

Harbour city

Eco city

Solar city

Global city

Creative city

### Smart city

Floating city

Cultural city

Elevated city

Vertical city

The aim of exercise is to explore and understand the best practices in urban planning for future growth of cities through emerging concepts/concerns by identifying the existing cities of India.

The purpose of the study is also to develop an understanding how various factors can transform city and how we, **as an architect, planner or designer, can anticipate these changes to bring identity as we plan for the future growth and to think on the challenges of our rapidly changing humankind.**

## ASSIGNMENT: SEMINAR TOPICS

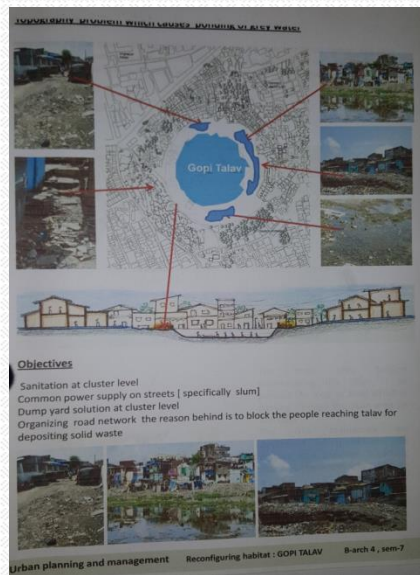
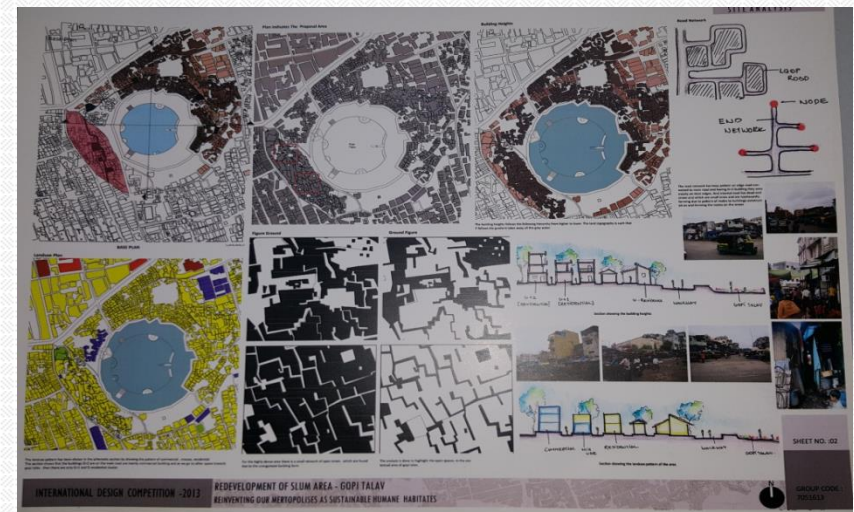
1. Urbanization and its impact on planning
2. Importance of Land use planning
3. Urban Planning process and mechanism: Development Plan purpose and procedure
4. Town planning scheme and land acquisition
5. Urban growth and its implication on informal housing
6. Managing urban slum
7. Management of Urban Land for housing
8. Urban infrastructure management and intergraded approach(Basic/physical)
9. Importance of social infrastructure
10. Integrating Health and urban planning
11. Importance of city service( fire, power/ electricity, communication, gas etc)
12. Solid Waste Management: Domestic & Commercial
13. Solid Waste Management: Industrial , Hospital waste and e waste
14. Urban services (Sewerage & storm water disposal)
15. Urban water supply
16. Urban transportation network
17. Urban governance / development administration system and urban authorities
18. Urban morphology and city structure
19. Determinants of urban form and its manifestation
20. Urban planning –architects' role

Faculty: Prof. Bhavna Vimawala,, Prof. Sangeeta M.

Source: Housing studio exercise carried out by students at FoA SCET



# COMPETITIONS RELATED TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS



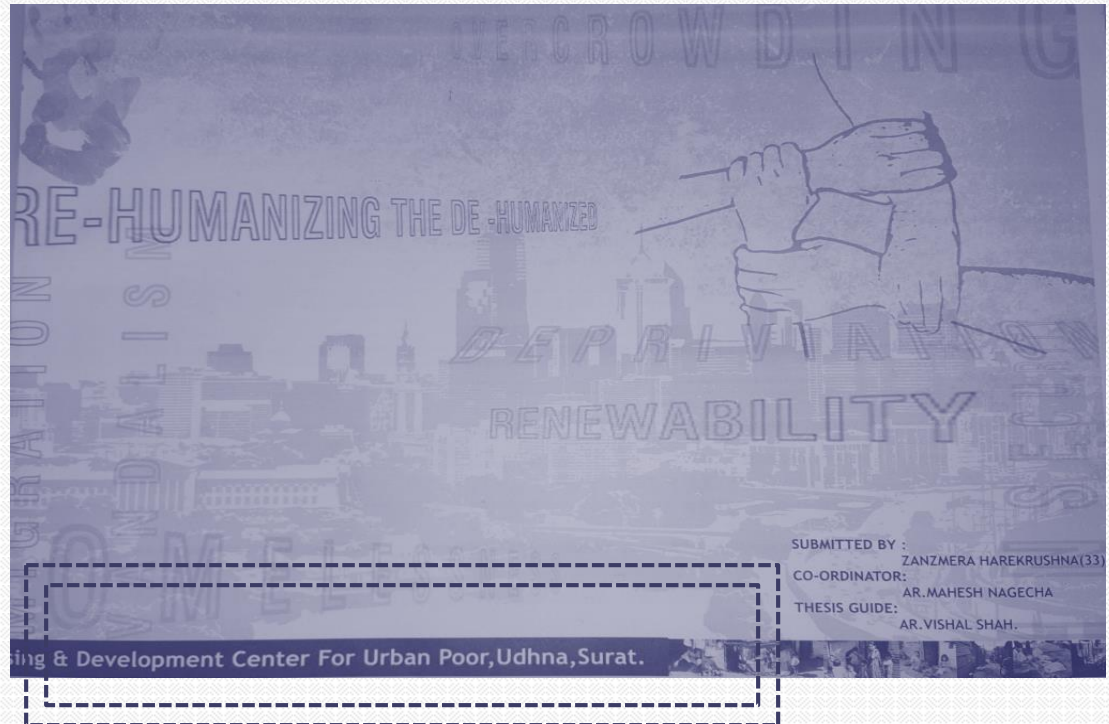
Source: URP studio exercise carried out by students for IAHH competition at FoA SCET

# Continue understanding in final Thesis

Design thesis to evaluate the student's ability to explore in the field of architecture.

*Analytical Skills learnt in the subjects Sharpens Critical Appraisal and leads to Informed decision making while choosing or proposing projects. some students continue the understanding of issues of informal settlements and carryforward for their final year thesis also*

*Prof.Sangeeta Mohanty*



It may be any categories not restricted to LIG, MIG, HIG or incremental, cultural-community housing, occupational, but also can be housing for the refugees, victimized by any calamity such as flood, earthquake affected focusing on cost efficiency, slum /informal settlement including redevelopment or rehabilitation and redevelopment projects.

**COURSE OUTLINE**  
**OBJECTIVES/METHODOLOGY**  
**POST GRADUATE LEVEL**



# M. ARCH. I (SEM I) GOAL & OBJECTIVES

Carrying the ideology further Faculty of Architecture is conducting a Masters Program

The intention of the programme is to impart education and to train architects into present generation professional and experts in the field of city design and development

The course attempts at developing a broad perspective towards city development with a contemporary outlook, while striking a balance with tradition and culture.

Maintaining academic concerns the course focuses on the holistic development of the student to work in existing system of development.

## **objectives of the course**

1. Bridge the gap between larger aspects of urban and regional planning and individual act of architecture and to be a connecting link for an integrated development.
2. Create an understanding of existing mechanism of city development and to assume a role in decision making for development processes of the city.
3. Develop a theoretical understanding with emerging concepts in urban space design and city development

# M. ARCH. I (SEM I)

## SYLLABUS

M.ARCH. I (SEM – I)										
EXAMINATION SCHEME										GRAND TOTAL
COURSE	COURSE NO.	TEACHING SCHEME		THEORY EXAMS		PRACTICAL EXAM				Marks (7+11)
		L Hours	S/P/W Hours (TW)	Duration Hours	Marks	Tutorial Marks	End Sem Marks	Conti. Evaluation Marks	Total (8+9+10)	
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
URBAN STUDIES & DESIGN	C 101	-	10	-	-	-	500/250	500	1000/500	1000
URBAN FORM & EVOLUTION OF CITY	C 102	3	-	-	-	-	150/75	150	300/150	300
LANDUSE AND TRANSPORTATION	C 103	3	-	3	100	-	50/25	150	200/100	300
HOUSING POLICIES & PATTERN	C 104	3	-	3	100	-	50/25	150	200/100	300
SPACE, CULTURE & URBAN DESIGN	S 105	-	3	-	-	-	150/75	150	300/150	300
AND GIS		2	-	2	50	-	50/25 Applied for Revision. April 2008	100	150/75 Applied for Revision April 2008	200
TOTAL		09	13	-	-	-				2400
Total Contact Hours / Week		Total Hours - 24								

Source: Syllabus M. Arch Prepared by FoA SCET

# HOUSING POLICIES & PATTERN

## Contents:

The course aims to develop an understanding on shift in perception of housing problem and changing attitudes towards solutions.

It also touches upon the issues related to **urban housing problem and develop an understanding on modes of housing supply, housing need assessment, housing need v/s demand.**

The course examines issue of **affordability for housing, housing finance, legislation and how they affect settlement patterns.**

It also examines the relationship between housing densities and housing typologies.

# SYLLABUS

## PHYSICAL

- Housing problems: Urbanization and Industrialization.
- Slums and squatters settlements - problems and possibilities.
- Residential layouts, housing densities, neighborhood unit, community facilities

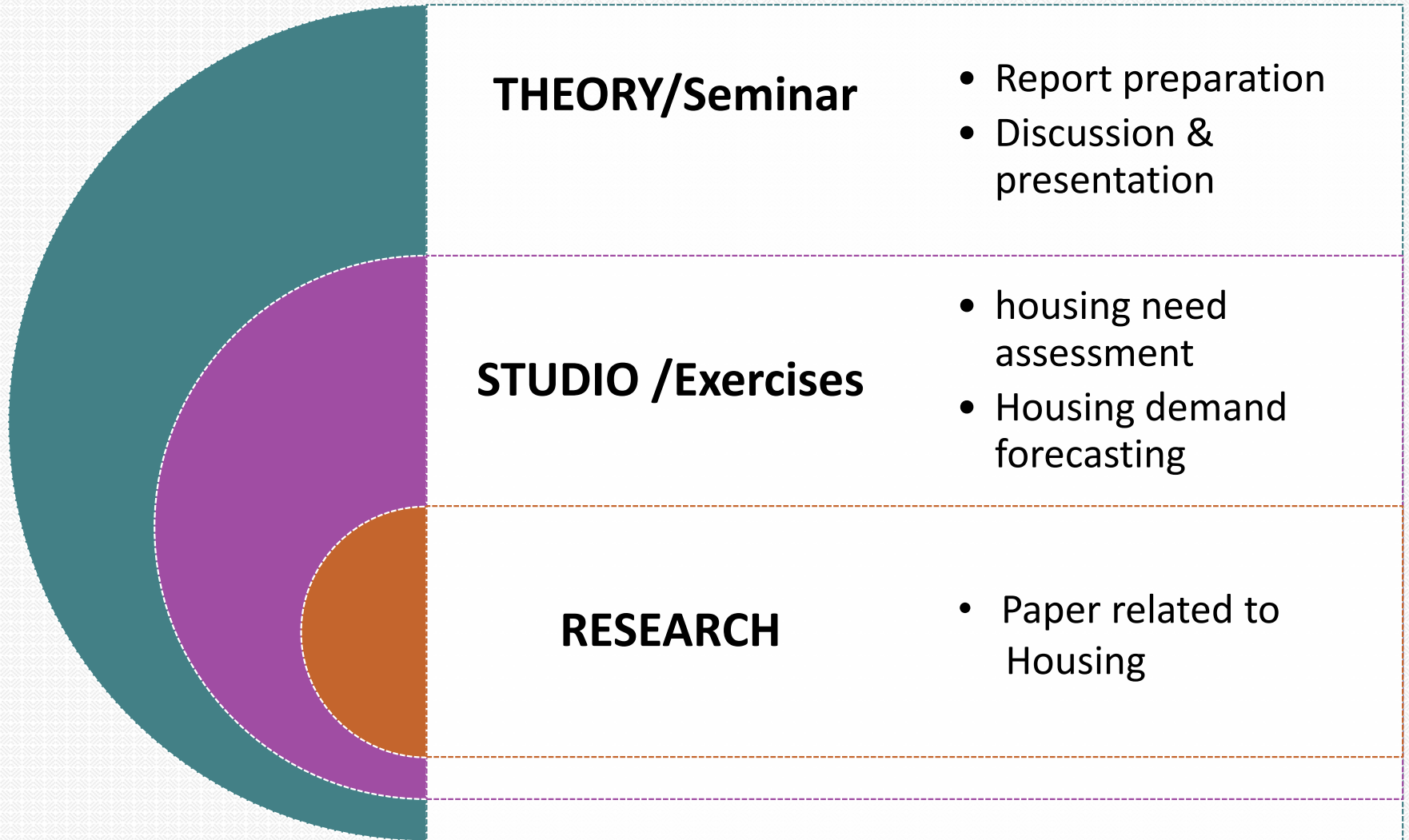
## SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- Social aspects: built environment & human behavior, Evaluation of user's satisfaction
- Finance for housing: priority in the national plans - role of public and private agencies, role of cooperatives and various institutions.
- Cost reduction techniques in housing.

## POLICIES /NORMS

- Housing norms and standards.
- Estimating Future Housing Needs
- Urban Housing Strategy Formulation & Strategies for Housing Urban Poor
- Housing Policy and Perspective at National Level

# ISSUES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS INTERPRETED FOR SYLLABUS





# SEMINAR /THEORY

## **Urban Housing and Strategies for Housing the Urban Poor**

- Urbanization and Housing Scenario in India- (Causes of urbanization and its impact on housing)  
,Present Situation
- Housing problems in rural and urban India --- relating to housing density and housing Gaps in demand and Supply
- Housing For Urban Poor: Issues challenges and Management strategies
- Approach ,Various strategies of Slum Development
  - Slum improvement programme in Indian cities
  - various relocation packages and up gradation programmes for slums
  - In-situ Development

## **•Housing Policies-(National and local levels)**

- Historical Developments
  - National Housing and Habitat Policy
  - Slum draft policy
  - Slum Networking Resettlement & Rehabilitation
  - JNNURM & RAY

## **•Approaches for Mass Housing in India**

- CIDCO Model
- Gurgaon Model
- Town Planning Scheme
- Land Management Techniques, increase land supply for housing the Urban Poor

- **Township Policy**

- Gujarat Township Policy
- Maharashtra Township Policy
- Rajasthan Township Policy

- **Finance for housing**

- Housing Development & Finance Institutions in India - HUDCO, Housing Boards etc
- Institutional Role and Responsibilities , Past and Current Programs
- Role of housing agencies both public and private sector in India
- The role of NGO's in the housing sector
- Housing & Microfinance

- **Innovation in cost effective Housing**

- Optimizing Cost in Housing: issues, strategies, and applications'
- Low cost housing different from low income housing?
- Need for Cost efficient housing
- Innovative approach with design and planning criteria, materials and techniques
- Alternatives construction systems for cost optimization for the buildings
- Approaches in Planning, Construction Technologies, Material Selection.

- **Housing Norms & Standards**

- Overview -Significance of Norms & Standards in Housing development
- Ex. National Guidelines (UDPFI, DDA), Local Guidelines (GDCRs),
- International Standards (Time Saver standards)
- For planned development, equity, For livable environment

# VARIOUS EXERCISE

## HOUSING DEMAND FORECASTING ( Taught by Faculty has done Post Graduation in Housing)

### Introduction

The purpose of this exercise is to educate student in drawing up a specification for a major research project designed to estimate housing need. Estimating housing need is crucial for preparation of any master plan. It needs to develop an internal capability to estimate housing need.

### Aim

To outline briefly different approaches to estimating housing need, summarize their pros and cons, and identify key issues and challenges to be addressed.

Reviews the main existing/recent methodologies which have addressed housing need at national and sub national levels.

- Definition and scope of housing need
- Measurement of existing needs
- Modeling of relationships governing needs
- Projection and forecasting

It concludes by highlighting the particular areas which the proposed research might address, in order to overcome the limitations of the current methodologies.

# HOW TO OVERCOME ??????????

સમગ્ર રાજ્યમાં 17.15 લાખ મકાનો ખાલી, શહેરમાં માંગની સામે 50ટકા વધુ મકાનો સુરતમાં 2 લાખથી વધુ મકાનો ખાલી  
ઓવર પ્રોડક્શન, ડિમાન્ડ કરતાં વધુ મોટી સાઈઝનાં મકાનો અને ભાવ વધારાની ઈફેક્ટ, શહેરમાં 600થી 1200 સ્ક્વેર ફૂટની સાઈઝનાં મકાનોની માંગ વધુ, મોટી સાઈઝનાં મકાનો ધૂળ ખાય છે

સિટી લેબર / સુરત

સમગ્ર દેશમાં રિયલએસ્ટેટ ક્ષેત્રે આવેલી મંદીના વાદળો ધીરે ધીરે દૂર થઈ રહ્યા છે. દરમિયાન રાષ્ટ્રીય હાઉસિંગ બેંક દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલા એક સર્વેમાં ચોકવતારા ઑક્લા સામે આવ્યા છે. જે અનુસાર ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં 17.15 લાખ મકાનો બનીને ખાલી પડેલા છે. જેમાં માત્ર સુરતમાં જ 2 લાખથી વધુ મકાનો છે. જેની સામે સુરતમાં મકાનની ડિમાન્ડ માત્ર 50 ટકા છે. શહેરમાં પણ ઘણાં સમયથી રિયલએસ્ટેટ ક્ષેત્રે મંદી ચાલી રહી હતી. નવા બુકિંગનો દૂર લોકો જુના સોદા પણ કેન્સલ કરી રહ્યા હતા. એવી સ્થિતિનું નિર્માણ થયું હતું. જેનું કારણ આ ક્ષેત્રમાં

ઓવર પ્રોડક્શન હોવાનું કહેવામાં આવી રહ્યું છે. શહેરમાં માંગ કરતા વધારે મકાનો બની ગયા છે. આ વાતની પુષ્ટિ હાલમાં જ એક સર્વે દ્વારા થઈ છે. સર્વે અનુસાર સમગ્ર રાજ્યમાં 17.15, 375 મકાનો બનીને ખાલી પડેલા છે. જેમાં માત્ર સુરતની વાત કરીએ તો આશરે 2 લાખથી વધુ મકાનો બનીને ખાલી પડેલા છે. જ્યારે શહેરમાં માંગ માત્ર 80 થી 1 લાખ મકાનોની છે. જે મકાનો બન્યા છે, તે 1500 સ્ક્વેર ફૂટથી વધારે મોટા છે. જ્યારે શહેરમાં માંગ 600થી 1200 સ્ક્વેર ફૂટની સાઈઝના મકાનોની છે. આજ સ્થિતિ રાજ્યના અન્ય મોટા શહેરોમાં છે. હકીકતમાં માંગ નિશ્ચિત સાઈઝના મકાનોની છે.

શહેરમાં ઝાન મુજબ 2012 પછી મકાનોની કિંમતમાં વધારો-ઘટાડો

ઝોન	વિસ્તાર	+/-
વેસ્ટ	રાંદેર, અડાજણ, જહાંગીરપુરા	+48%
સેન્ટ્રલ	કોટ વિસ્તાર	-30%
નોર્થ	કતારગામ, ડબોલી, અમરોલી	+41%
ઈસ્ટ	વરાણ, પુલા સીમાડા	+22%
સાઉથ	ઉપના, બેસ્તાન, પારિસરા	+18%
સાઉથ	ઈસ્ટ લિંબાયત, રિડોલી, પરવત	+37%
સાઉથ	વેસ્ટ પીપલોડ, વેસુ, કુંડ	+31%

મકાનોની કિંમતમાં 20 ટકાનો વધારો



NHBના સર્વે અનુસાર શહેરમાં 10 વર્ષમાં મકાનોની કિંમતમાં 80 ટકાનો વધારો થયો છે. જેમાં છેલ્લા ત્રણ વર્ષમાં 20 ટકા જેટલો વધારો થયો છે. સોથી મોટો વધારો વર્ષ 2007 થી 2012 સુધીમાં થયો છે. 2012 પછી કિંમત વધારાની ગતિ મંદ થઈ ગઈ હતી.

અમદાવાદ જેટલું જ ભાડું સુરતમાં	અમદાવાદ	સુરત
	1000-2000 sq.ft + 6000-12000	1000-2000 sq.ft + 6000-10,000

એફોર્ડેબલ હાઉસિંગની સૌથી વધુ ડિમાન્ડ શહેરમાં હાલ સૌથી વધુ ડિમાન્ડ એફોર્ડેબલ મકાનોની છે. ખાસ કરીને 1200 સ્ક્વેર ફૂટથી ઓછી સાઈઝના મકાનો લોકો વધુ પસંદ કરે છે. ઓછી માર્કેટિંગથી પણ આવા મકાનો તરત વેચાઈ જતા હોય છે. જ્યારે મોટી સાઈઝના મકાનોની ડિમાન્ડ ઘણી ઓછી છે. આવા મકાનોનું વેચાણ પણ થઈ રહ્યું નથી. » વેલજ શેડ, પ્રમુખ સુરત બિલ્ડર એસોસિએશન

મંદીના વાદળો હટી રહ્યા છે

સુરતમાં મંદીના વાદળો હવે ધીરે ધીરે દૂર થઈ રહ્યા હોવાનું કેટલાક બિલ્ડરોએ જણાવ્યું હતું. છેલ્લા થોડા મહીનાઓથી મકાનોનું વેચાણ થઈ રહ્યું છે. આ સાથે જ નવા બની રહેલા પ્રોજેક્ટમાં પણ બુકિંગ શરૂ થઈ ગયું છે. આગામી દિવસોમાં રિયલએસ્ટેટ ક્ષેત્રમાં ફરી તેજ આવાવાનું નિર્માણ ઉદ્યોગ સાથે સંકળાયેલા લોકોનું કહેવું છે.

મનપામાં 500 ફ્લેટ ખાલી

પાલિકા દ્વારા શહેરમાં 11 હજાર આવાસો બનાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. જેમાંથી હમણાં આશરે 500 થી 800 આવાસો ખાલી છે. આમાંથી ઘણાં કતારગામ અને પાલ જેવા વિસ્તારોમાં તો ધર્મા વેઈટિંગ સિસ્ટમમાં મુકાયા છે. ખરેખર જરૂરમંદ વ્યક્તિઓ બજેટમાં મહે તો મકાન ખરીદી કરી રહ્યા છે.

NEWS RELEASED ON 28<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2016

Regarding vacant stock in city but .....affordable housing is not available !!!!!!! What went wrong???

CAN EDUCATION / PROFESSIONALS DO SOMETHING???????????



# WRITING PAPERS



HOUSING & AFFORDABILITY  
ARCHITECTURAL & TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

## TALK AFFORD

CALL FOR PAPERS

In 2008, for the first time in history, more people will begin to live in cities than in villages. According to the State of World Population Report 2007, the world's urban population is 3.3 billion out of a total world population of 6.6 billion.

If the current trend continues, the number of urban dwellers will reach almost 5 billion by 2030. In India the urban population is expected to become 576 million in 2030 from the current 328 million.

Over a billion people around the world live in appalling conditions of urban slums lacking the benefits of adequate housing. In India alone, about 100 million persons live in slums and slum-like conditions without adequate basic facilities such as piped water, sanitation, schools, health, and so on. These numbers are expected to touch 200 million by 2020. Housing the poor is an urgent and important need for building socially inclusive cities offering equity of life for all. The current real estate market continues to be a challenge for many of our nation's households. The increasing expense of transportation, rising healthcare and childcare costs, increasing land values, and construction costs have cumulatively stretched household budgets and added to the affordable housing crisis.

The symposium HAATS '09 addresses one of the biggest challenges of the hour- 'to provide affordable housing for urban poor'.

We invite students' entry for paper presentation under the following themes

- Use of Cost -effective and Appropriate Technology
- New Materials and technology
- Prefabrication
- Sustainable Planning Principles.
- Multilevel Spatial Planning & Alternatives.
- Incremental Housing Concepts.
- Facilities & Amenities for Community Living.
- Innovative approach to Housing Layouts.

### ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

You must be registered for the meeting to which you are submitting your abstract(s) for consideration.

- Please name the file by the PRESENTER'S NAME\_INITIALS (eg. stewart\_dj .doc)
- Abstract should contain about 200 words.
- Please list the authors and affiliations directly under the title, and underline the name of the presenter & Name of the Faculty guiding the Paper.
- Abstracts must be submitted through e-mail to haats09@gmail.com.

## MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE (CITY DESIGN)

### *"Study of Contemporary Housing Schemes in Surat Metropolitan Region with Reference to Environmental Consideration"*

Environment & City Development

Submitted By: Yesha Gandhi (Code: 01)

[2012 - 2013]

# WRITING PAPERS

HAATS '09

SRM School of Architecture & Interior Design

TALK AFFORD

Sustainable Planning Principles

Paper Presentation

## Abstract

The problem of homelessness in cities around the world resist overview, essentially because the growth of every city and the way the authorities attempt to manage its growth are rooted in its history, culture, as well as its local politics. Globally, the shelter conditions of the poor are deteriorating. In present scenario, planning and building of cities creates a dramatic impact on the use of the energy and emission of green house gases, indirectly affecting each individual.

Is it a "Mission Impossible" to provide sustainable land use choices that "meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?" The current market place lacks adequate sustainable land development.

The paper provides demand for sustainable development packaging as it is budding. There are many individuals and groups that are transforming "sustainable principles" into practice, using sustainability models and principles. It further explains the use of green building products, site selection, mixed use, landscaping, and energy efficient as they are some of important approaches towards sustainable planning.

Our vision of a sustainable community is one where a high quality of life is provided for all its occupants; one where every person can live with dignity and respect; and one where there is an encouragement of diversity, creativity, and healthy lifestyles – including urban poor.

## Authors and Affiliations

- The Mission – Delivering Sustainable Communities, Copyright ©2002: By Roger D. Blevins, AICP; Mary Anne G. Bowie, AICP; Connie B. Cooper, FAICP; and Bryan D. Klein
- <http://www.smartergrowth.bc.ca/index.cfm>
- <http://www.housing-the-urban-poor.net/QuickGuides.asp>
- Definition of Sustainable Planning Principles- Community Energy Plan Action Area 6

Presented by – Ms. Dimpal Anandani, Ms. Sweta Desai  
Faculty – Prof. Bhavna Vimawala  
Masters in city design, Faculty of Architecture, SCET-Surat, Gujarat

## HOUSING & AFFORDABILITY

### ARCHITECTURAL & TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

#### TALK AFFORD

SRM School of Architecture & Interior Design

The symposium HAATS '09 "to provide affordable housing for urban poor"

## Affordable Shelter of Quality

### Paper Presentation by:

Rikta Desai and Alpa Pandya ([riktadesai@rediffmail.com](mailto:riktadesai@rediffmail.com), [alpapandya\\_24@yahoo.com](mailto:alpapandya_24@yahoo.com))

Students of M. Arch (city Design) at Faculty of Architecture,  
Sarvajani College of Engineering and Technology, SURAT  
(Under the guidance of faculty Prof. Bhavna Vimawala)

## ABSTRACT

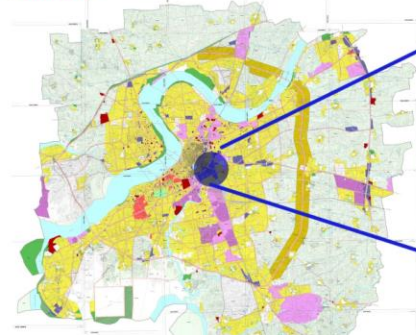
Housing as one understands is process and not a product. It is much more than just a shelter of the basic need. It encompasses many socio-economic aspects beyond a shelter. India's housing shortage has touched plus million units. Developing countries need to accord high priority to housing and despite the severe constraints of resources, ways and means have to be devised to tackle this problem, emphasis on affordable housing for all sections of the population. It also means cost-effective housing for all, particularly for the low income families so that to extent possible housing is bought within their reach. To most of the people, cost reduction in building activities implies a corresponding reduction in standards of quality, durability, finish and appearance. But cost effective housing include from given resources of materials, land and funds, one should be able to build the maximum number but of good quality at an affordable cost; using sensible solutions and appropriate technology.

The paper attempts to focus on the reasons of housing inadequate and the need arising from the same and how the gap between the insufficient / inappropriate housing scenario and the sufficient / appropriate not only low cost, but cost efficient, affordable housing for all can be filled in with the collaboration of organizations working in this field at the same time transferring the knowledge, research, innovation and awareness between we all.



# M.ARCH: RENEWAL/EXTENSION

## SURAT D.P.



The Ring Road is a major road of Surat, which encircles the inner city, linking the major areas and serves as traffic bypass. The existing length is 5.5 km commencing from Sardar Bridge, through Athwa Gate, Majura Gate, Udhna Gate, Kamela Gate, Sahara Gate and Delhi Gate up to the railway station. The total length envisaged is 9.3 km.

In the recent years, this ring road has been layered of almost throughout its total length with a series of flyovers. Though these flyovers have solved the issues of uninterrupted movement towards station and market area, it has changed the entire perception of ring road. Increasing number of vehicles have again increased the burden on overall road network.

The history of this belt being occupied in **TEXTILE TRADING** is just 30-35 years after the City wall started disintegrating. Its location near the railway station made it feasible for trading activity to happen. The majority influx of people in this business is the migrants from Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The textiles have grown tremendously in the last decade wherein businessmen have started a whole package from manufacturing different variety to trading it to various regions of India.

THIS BUSINESS OF SUCH SCALE WITH A LOCATION OF PRIORITY IS LACKING IN THE PROPER INFRASTRUCTURE AND SYSTEMATIC ACTIVITY PATTERN, WHICH THUS LEADS TO IRREGULARITY IN THE EXPANSION AND BUSINESS GROWTH AS A WHOLE.



## ISSUES:

### (A) INTENSIFIED CIRCULATION

- Commercial supremacy
- Lack of sophisticated circulation management
- Markets deprived in:
  - Position
  - Infrastructure
  - Approach and circulation
  - Intensified commercial activity
  - Pedestrian V/S Vehicular V/S Loading

### (B) INADEQUATE FACILITIES

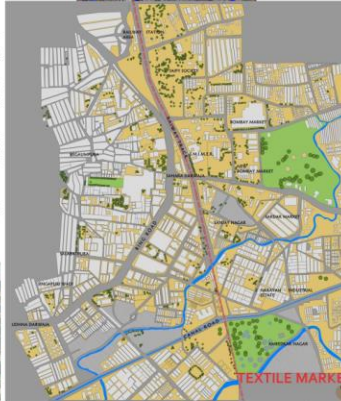
- Parking
- Services
- Lack of open spaces
- Lack of Lung spaces
- Uncomfortable long stay of visitors
- Loading - unloading mis-management

### (C) NETWORKING

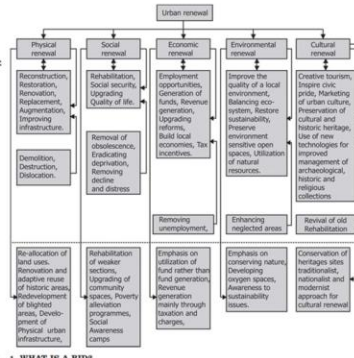
- Unarranged accesses and streets
- Lacks Legibility
- Conflicted connections

### (D) FACE

- Poor face of the prime business hub
- Lacks character



Strength	Weakness	Intervention
Location	A. congestion	1. offering parking
central location	A. embracing 'business face'	2. space - urban guidelines
commercial importance	A. blurring 'business face'	3. improving market demands
diversity	A. lack of connectivity	4. improving market demands
established commercial & industrial precinct	A. lack of legibility	5. re-branding the precinct as a central business district
central shopping location	A. lack of improvement schemes	6. re-branding the precinct as a central business district
A. landmark - major	A. high growth's employment	7. high growth's employment
commercial - industrial	A. high growth's employment	8. high growth's employment
accessibility & finances	A. high growth's employment	9. high growth's employment
sample - business	A. high growth's employment	10. high growth's employment

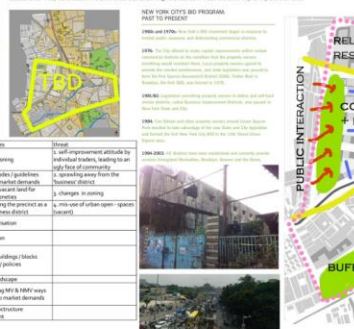


## 1. WHAT IS A BID?

A Business Improvement District (BID) is a public/private partnership in which property and business owners elect to make a collective contribution to the maintenance, development and promotion of their commercial district.

The idea for BID is based on the shared maintenance program of many suburban shopping centers. Merchants usually single properties, manager for one only but within the retail space to multiple tenants. Towards pay a common area maintenance fee to undertake services that enhance the appearance of common area and provide signage advertising for the mall and its stores.

A BID works in much the same way. However, because the BID is set in an urban context, multiple property owners agree to the extra fee assessment. Thus, stakeholders in a commercial district can sign themselves to such the same way to improve their area.



BIDDING WITH I-TBD (IMPROVEMENT OF TEXTILE BUSINESS DISTRICT) - CASE OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION, SURAT

# **COLLABORATION & INTERFACE**



# INTERFACE

## **SRDC – SCET RESEARCH & DESIGN CELL FoA SCET**

Consultancy and research services to Government and Non-Government organizations

Field of Master Planning, Urban Design, and Architecture

**Students are given exposure to such projects under SRDC**

Establishing a balance between theoretical inputs and practical implementation.

## **Institution collaboration with other institutions between UHCRC & SCET**

Institution collaboration with other institutions Between UHCRC & SCET, CSS

I) Academic consortium urban development, climate & health resilient (UDCHR)

II) Multi-stakeholder academic & research –training activities collaboration



### **Urban Health And Climate Resilience Centre**

An initiative of Surat Climate Change Trust Supported by Rockefeller Foundation

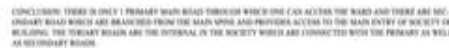
Executive Director: Dr. Hemant S. Desai, Dy. Com. Health and Hospital, SMC

Sr. Consultant & Technical Director: Dr. Vikas K. Desai

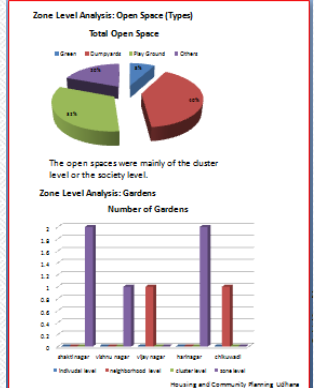
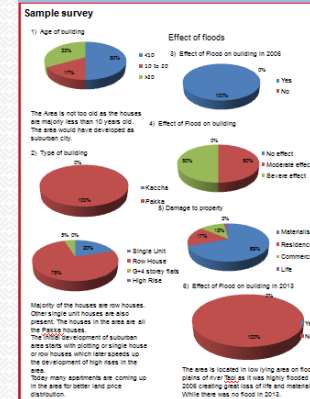
**Dr. Vikasben Desai, Technical Director of UHCRC**

**studio exercise on Housing Vulnerability indicators**  
**study carried out by students at FoA SCET In Collaboration with UHCRC**

Housing and Community Planning Update



Housing and Community Planning Singapore



Ward name	Ward number	Zone name	Area in sq.km	Households	Population			household sample
					Total	Male	Female	
Gopipura	8	Central	0.22	3960	18795	9821	8974	40
Udhana	56	South	6.8	56050	248331	145282	103049	560
Karanj	46	East	1.85	43481	205888	117577	88311	440
Singapore	39	North	2.62	6667	32319	17765	14554	67

# COLLABORATION WITH VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

## EXPERT LECTURES /JURORS/ SPEAKERS

### LIFE IN SLUMS

DR. (MRS.) VIKAS K. DESAI

Ex. PROFESSOR & HEAD

Department of Community Medicine  
Government Medical College, Surat

### HOUSING FOR URBAN POOR

Socio-economy Aspects

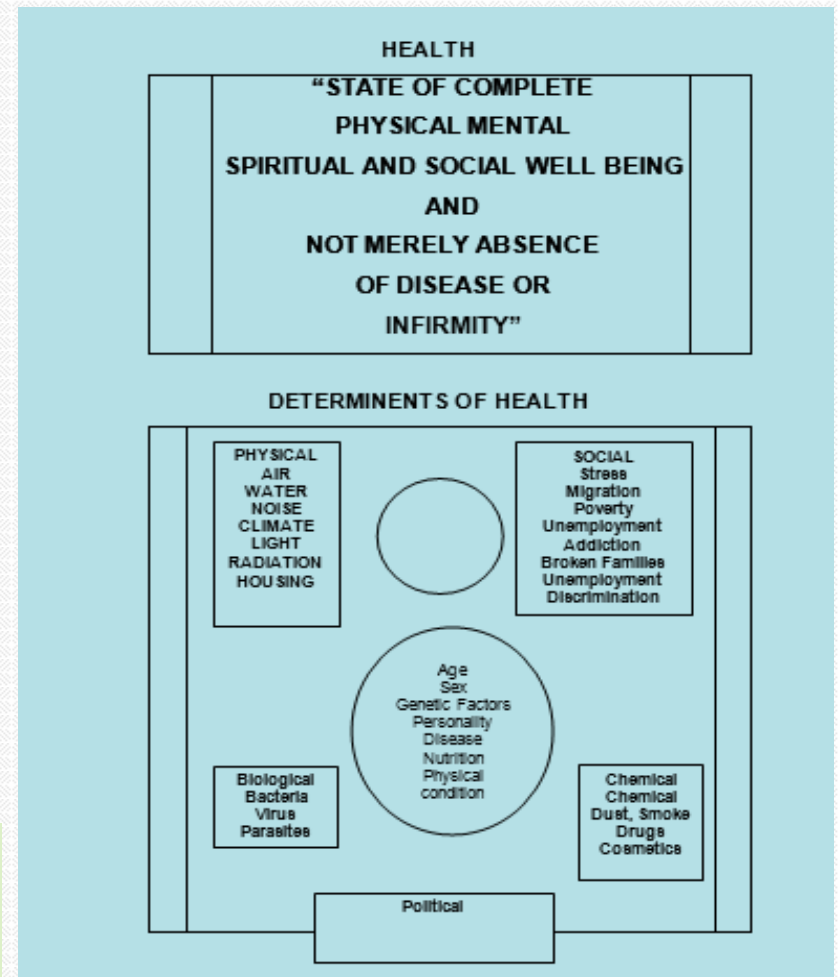
by Prof. Biswroop DAS

Eminent speaker / Jurors from various  
Authorities

Surat Municipal Corporation

Surat Urban Development Authority

Other Academic institute



# COLLABORATION

## Interface with Authorities and other stakeholders

### **Affordable housing & 'Connectivity and Mobility Working Group'**

Study of specific shocks and stress in Surat city to build resilience strategy as part of 100 Resilient City

Surat Climate Change Trust (SCCT), Surat Municipal Corporation

Workshop by Faculty of Architecture (SCET) and TARU

Leading Edge on executing a project on

**Cool Roofing and Passive Ventilation demonstrated options** to increase thermal comfort of citizens during summer especially **poor & focus on low-income housing**

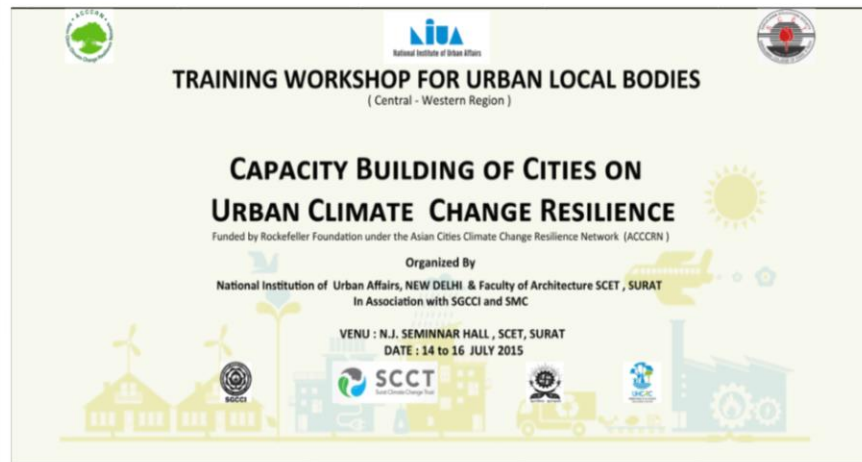


# INTERFACE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Project Coordinated from Faculty of Architecture, SCET, for **UCCR** (Urban Climate Change Resilience) **project in association with NIUA** (National Institute of Urban Affairs-Funded by Rockefeller Foundation) under the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)

FoA, SCET was functioning as a Regional hub (central –western) for the training to improve the resilience of urban local bodies for climate change by strengthening their capacity building of identified six cities (Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jodhpur, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Ujjain)

as part of MOU agreement made between NIUA and FoA SCET. Oct 2014- July 2015  
**Involved Junior Faculties /Master Programme students**



# INSTITUTION COLLABORATION & INTERFACE



&



Universidad  
Politécnica  
de Cartagena



Erasmus+

**FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE -SCET &  
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA (SPAIN)**

**ESTABLISHING UNIVERSITY SPECIFIC COURSE FOR STUDENTS REGARDING  
AN INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH APPLIED TO ARCHITECTURAL & URBAN PLANNING**

# FEEDBACK

## Students Faculties & Stake holders

# Feedback from Students Faculty & Stake holder

## STUDENTS

- B.ARCH - SCET
- M.ARCH-SCET
- BOTH . B.ARCH & M.ARCH – SCET

## FACULTIES

- FACULTIES -SCET
- FACULTY STUDIED AT SCET

## STAKEHOLDERS

- AUTHORITY
- COLLABORATION INSTITUTE
- EXPERTS



# FEEDBACK FROM STUDENTS

## FOR B.ARCH II Sem IV Studio – UNDER GRADUTE STUDENT

According to me, it's easy to design just the **residential spaces for people** but the **challenge** comes when u even have to take care of their **traditional occupation** which is one of the most important criteria in handling the informal settlements. So if the curriculum is teaching that the design should focus on socio economic growth of the people, at the same it should also concentrate on **how it should be taken care**. This can be given as a design project for 4th semester or a small project in later semester under the subject of housing.

Dhwani Modi  
B.Arch. Batch 2015

The portion in the syllabus should be **widened in order to develop sensitivity towards all kinds of people and their relevant needs**, which forms an integral part of design whether at academic level or in practice.

Aditi Dora  
(B.Arch V Sem: 9 Doing Internship)

## B.ARCH & M.ARCH – SCET

The course is comprehensive and informative in both graduate & post graduate levels; it is helpful to us in various cases in documentation for competition at bachelors level and even at masters level for **giving project proposal for revamping areas in studio projects**. It's explains us all the police & practical aspects at academic level. However **practical experience** should be given more focus on rather than **imaginative ideas at design level**, more live case studies should be a part of curriculum as it very helpful for future projects.

Miloni Parekh  
B.Arch. & M. Arch II

## B.ARCH , M.ARCH & FACULTY AT SCET

Taking care and designing good Informal settlement is becoming important in current scenario as we all are working towards zero slum cities and quality of life of Urban Poor. In housing projects like community housing **we should incorporate the "Informal settlement - housing for poor"**.

Now a days "land pooling" of such slum area is also a emerging concept. Developers buy the entire parcel of land where such informal settlements have been developed and they work out a commercial real estate model to develop the land.

Here the slum dweller gets good house nearby or in the same vicinity and rest of the land is profit to developer. As we should also incorporate such projects also in our Housing studio.

Ar. Prof. Hardik Gandhi

# FEEDBACK FROM STUDENTS

FOR B.ARCH II Sem IV Studio – UNDER GRADUTE STUDENT

*•Helps and further it develops an understanding of how different people live differently and the approach of 'one solution for all' is not valid“.*

B.ARCH & M.ARCH – SCET

*comprehensive and informative in both graduate & post graduate levels*

*it is helpful to us in various cases in documentation for competition at bachelors level and even at masters level for **giving project proposal for revamping areas in studio projects.***

*For such topics there should be more focus on **policy part and their implementation***

*However **practical experience** should be given more focus on rather than **imaginative ideas at design***

*more live case studies should be a part of curriculum as it very helpful for future projects*

B.ARCH , M.ARCH & FACULTY AT SCET

*"land pooling" of such slum area is also a emerging concept. Developers buy the entire parcel of land where such informal settlements have been developed and they work out a commercial real estate model to develop the land.*

*Incorporate such projects also in our Housing studio.*

# Extended understanding

**\* SMALL CASE-STUDY:-**

**Location of area**

**Map of Surat City**

Surat is one of the major city of Gujarat. People from other states come here for livelihood due to increase in employment opportunities. As a result is a major city with a large slum population.

**Map of Timaliawad**

Timaliawad is a residential area along with some commercial area. It is the area consist of slum on the other side. The people living there are the muslims and Hindu. Their major occupation is workers, vendors, scrap collectors, sellers of wooden doors and windows, Bamboo sellers, GI sheet makers, workers for sun-drying the city, auto-rickshaw drivers, etc.

• There is major population & population community.

• Major Focus on Slum Area.

**Map of Studied Area**

→ The area is densely populated  
→ It has three nodes and its triangular shape  
→ It is some what located in center and it is being accessed from Athwa Gate, Nanpura Gate & Chowk.

**Basic Study of Area:-**

**Land Use**

25% Built  
75% Open

**Use**

10% Pakka  
5% Residential  
5% Commercial  
5% Residential + Commercial  
5% Green  
5% Kachha

**DENSITY**

70-100%  
60-75%

**TIMALIAWAD, SURAT.....**

Name:- Pooja S. Shantawala  
code - 05 Batch - 02

**SUB:- URBAN PLANNING & MANAGEMENT - VII**

Yes, I found the topic of informal settlement to be very interesting as these was my thesis topic in a way, made me **understood how informal settlement comes into existence and how their urbanity is emerging day by day and what factors have made them so emerging issue of today's scenario.**

For such topics there should be more focus on **policy part and their implementation** so there should be addition of these two topics and how to frame that policies should be added to our curriculum

Pooja Dhria  
M Arch



**RE-IMBIBE RUN-DOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD (URBAN GHETTO) WITHIN THE CITY, URBAN TRANSFORMATION**

CASE - TIMALIYAWAD, NANPURA, SURAT

Pooja Dhariawala  
Roll. No. - 02, M. Arch-II, Sem-IV

The issue of informal settlement was dealt in a way where they would be provided with each an every basic amenities such as open green spaces at individual, community, cluster & neighbourhood level and apart of these they should be dealt in a way where they would have their work space around them so that they don't have to travel much and would work as their daily occupation and that can be only done by providing commercial and residential area in one such as mix use housing.

**• ISSUES:-**

- Solid waste Management
- Grey water Management
- Health problem due to solid waste.
- Ponding of grey water
- Sanitation & Drainage.
- Bye-laws problem.

**• DATA REQUIRED FOR ANALYSIS:-**

- After identifying the issues, the data required for analysis on solving the issues are:-
- Requirement of plan (From S.M.C or Zone office)
- Studying the problem of area.
- Requirements of the people living there.
- Problem faced by the people.
- Studying the Road network for infrastructure problem.

**• CONCERNS / OBJECTIVES:-**

- Dump yard solution.
- Houses provide should be sustainable.
- Affordability of the Houses & services.
- Providing proper solution for sanitation & drainage.
- Everything should be done keeping in mind the bye-laws, that would help in the development or growth of the city.

**• METHODS AND PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION:-**

- There are various methods and process such as, for them to provide better settlement, their Houses should be affordable so that they could buy them and houses should be sustainable in terms of environmental condition.
- Their Houses should be provided with the open spaces so that, there could be proper interaction between the people.
- Houses should be designed keeping in mind the bye-laws.
- All these process can be done by telling them the needs & requirements.

**REHABILITATION OF SLUMS....**

Name:- Pooja S. Shantawala  
code :- 05 Batch - 02

**SUB:- URBAN PLANNING & MANAGEMENT - VII**

# Response

*Necessity to study Informal Settlements*

***As a Urban Designer the study of topic associated to Informal settlements helps and directs us in designing and proposing a liveable environmental justice and to address the issues associated to Peri-Urbanisation in our practice and current scenario .***

*Pratiti shukla  
B. Arch /M. Arch SCET*

But no exposure even at the internship/training level

**VERY FEW OFFICES WORK ON SUCH PROJECTS**

***AFTER BECOMING PROFESSIONAL HARDLY  
GET A CHANCE TO WORK ON SUCH PROJECTS***



# Response

*Since my early days as a student I was always fascinated by the way people have always come together to shape cultures all around the world. To me, so is the **nature of informal settlements** with the manifold of cultures, trades and emotions that come into existence with the fabric of so called planned cities. So with my experience of being **an architect for 9 years** the structure of the course (M. Arch City Design) has given me a chance to study and understand these communities even better. **Where in it has helped me assess the situation of life in these settlements in relation to social, cultural and political context that exists in urban areas especially in a country like India***

*further more keeping in mind the structure of the course I would like to make some suggestions which would help us as students to realize from what*

***we learn rather than just idealize concepts within the classroom.***

*Hence I feel it is important that the curriculum is set such that includes and involves certain **workshops or seminars on regular basis with executives of the ULBs** where students formulate questions and discuss real issues, which would help them understand the fundamental principles of evolution, growth development and challenges of a particular city.*

*In our case for example if Surat municipal corporation could open up a **fellowship programs** for students can become **active participants in the process of development.***

Vivian Prakash  
M. Arch II

# FEEDBACK FROM FACULTIES

- As previous **curriculum module** has the training or internship for one semester,(semester 7th) therefore the housing and the urban planning subject was part of **8th and 9th semester**.
- Recently in 2011-12 as per the recommendation by COA; to have practical training/internship for an year and this was adopted by the FoA SCET , hence the 8th and 9th semester is considered for training.
- Therefore the changes were incorporated in the syllabus in the redistribution of subjects and Housing ( as earlier in 9th sem) and the Urban Planning (as earlier in 8th sem.) subjects considered for part of **6th and 7th semester**. Hence the maturity level of students which were observed after internship found to be very different.
- Interpretation of syllabus : Innovation and their own interpretations may or may not consider informal housing in the given assignment or projects.

Modification in the syllabus /revision etc required lots of approval and time consuming as all academic institutions have their own affiliation with their regional universities.

- Students were reluctant to carry out survey /study or even the data collection in the informal settlements/ slums
- As people do not allow them stating , it is becoming regular practices from the authority ..as residents of those settlements always have that impression that it is becoming part of some routine procedure by authority and they are not going to give us anything.
- They demand monetary support from students to even give their information for the survey.
- Risk factor as more number of students are now being admitted in the course are female (70:30)

# OUTCOME

Lesson learned and future plans

# QUESTIONS TO BE INTERVENE

## EDUCATION

- Students have more inclination for 'Urban Design' compare to Housing or Urban Planning.
- As an professional their interest is found to be creating landmarks or 'Design Public Spaces' rather than for people as 'Design for social housing'
- Largely Planning is always seen as very technical & engineering subject.
- Many education institute face problems of not having sufficient faculties with the subject experts of Housing and planning.

## COLLABORATION INSTITUTE/EXPERTS

- Students do have excellent potential but need to be given more practical experience. The hidden talent need to get utilize in right way by the appropriate authority.
- Students need to taught to understand and learn community wisdom and should be taken into account and how they enchased during emergency 'as they know their regional problems better' should be the best solution to tackle many of such issues related to informal settlements.

## AUTHORITY

Students do not have much practical experience and are not well trained to tackle such issues They are not aware of the reality , actual problem and hurdles in implementing those schemes though are innovative.



# QUESTIONS TO BE INTERVENE -LESSON LEARNED



## Education

- Plenty of Academic work have been done but it is never been utilized & remained on paper. Only help in deciding the field of post graduate study
- Student after becoming an professional , normally do not get chance to practice in field for such projects and curriculum found to be exam oriented

•How one can bridge the gap????

## Practices

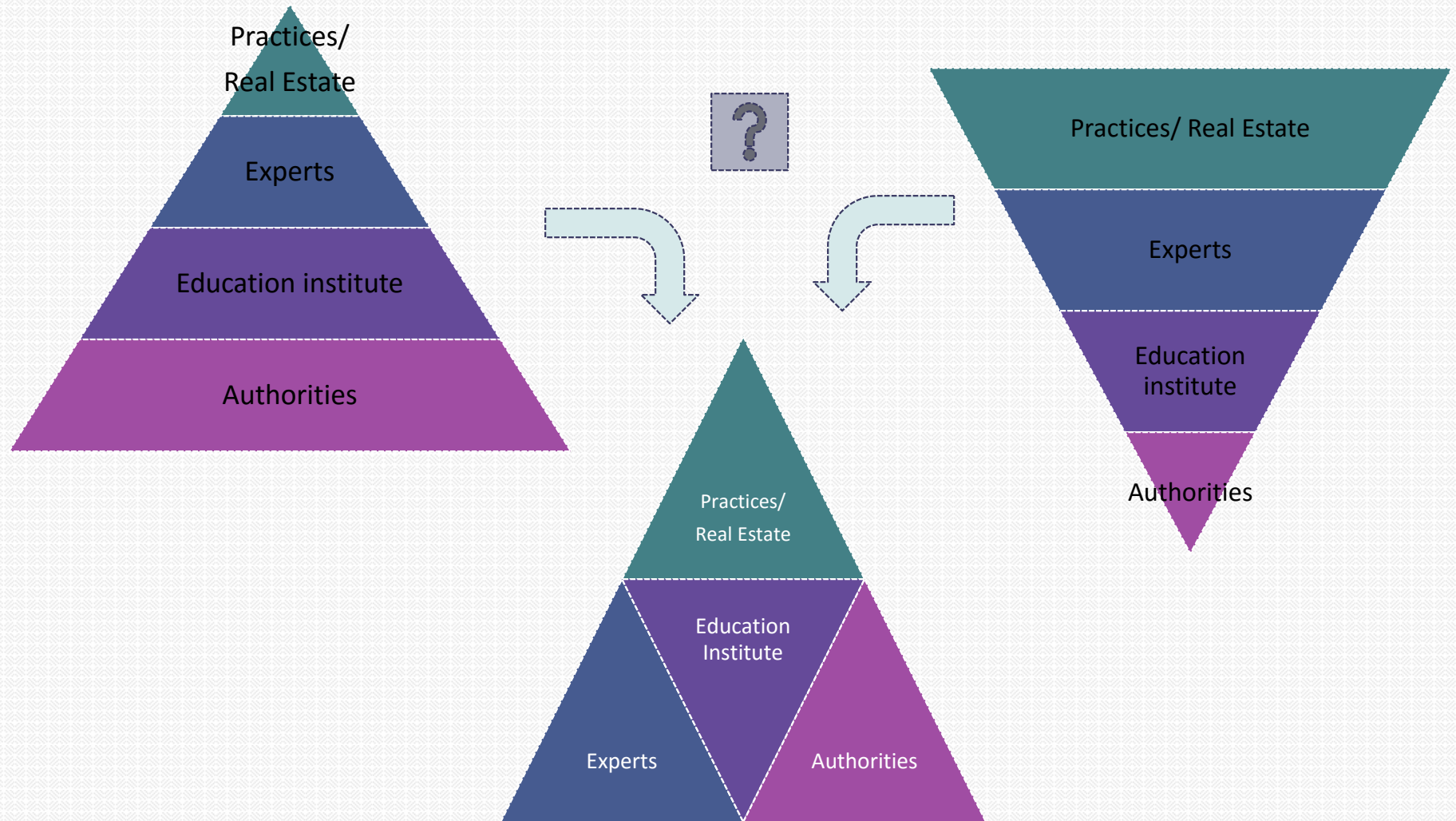
- Students hardly get exposure during their internship on such projects
- How to involved Real estate ???? Hire professionals/architects, Planners

## Authority

- There are less opportunity in the government sector for the employment compare to their professional practice..
- How to increase employability???



# QUESTIONS TO BE INTERVENE -LESSON LEARNED



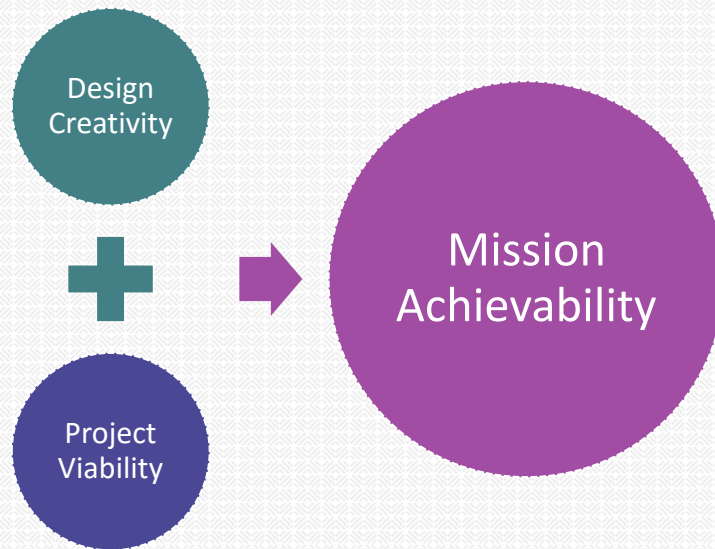
# FUTURE PLANS

## HOW TO OVERCOME ??????????

**Can be added as one more ELECTIVE focusing on housing specifically on informal settlement??**

- Diversity in informal settlements (land ,tenure legality )
  - Informal Settlement & urban development studies
  - Developing Social Housing Project /self development of slum
  - Urban /social Housing & integrated urban Planning strategies
- 
- To enhance the relevance of study of INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS in architecture and planning studies by initiating integrated and multidisciplinary aspects of social inclusion, sustainable housing, participatory mapping and environmental risk assessment with current agenda of “Smart, Resilience , Green, compact , Sustainable” cities
  - Developing relevant local/ indigenous case studies and teaching/learning materials for the Indian context for students as well to train faculties.
  - CoA and established institute need to create data base for experts and provide necessary support.
  - Community participation, Urban health are some of the major aspect and hence planning need to be integrated.
  - Urban planning is for and it should be survival of people not for eradicate their existence specially for informal settlement.

# The difference between design creativity , viability and achievability have to be understood very clearly & critically



Collaborative Team Teaching Models



Collaborative Workshop with active participants from all stakeholders for process of development and policy making decision at city level for informal settlements

Interface between academic institution, Real estate, authority

Faculty training need to upgrade knowledge



# Introspection ??