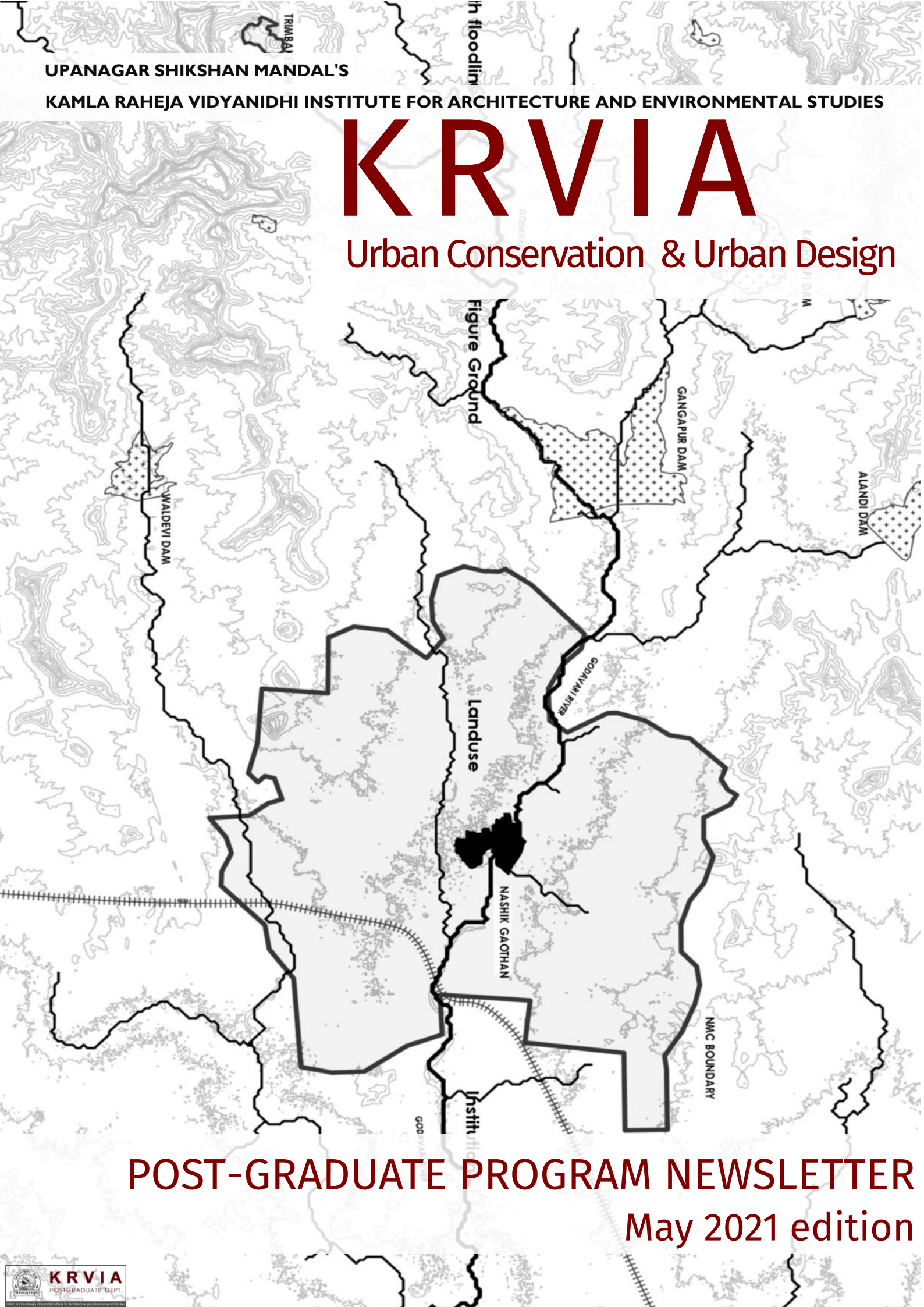UPANAGAR SHIKSHAN MANDAL'S

KAMLA RAHEJA VIDYANIDHI INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

KRVIA

Urban Conservation & Urban Design

POST-GRADUATE PROGRAM NEWSLETTER
May 2021 edition

KRVIA
POSTGRADUATE DEPT.

CREDITS

INDEX

KRVIA + SPA Bhopal, SPA Vijayawada + NIT Hamirpur +DUK,Austria + ITC University of Twente, Netherlands + NGO partners (SPARC and CURE)

Conductors

Sandeep Menon

Vikram Pawar

Ankush Chandran

SPECIAL LECTURES

Swara Bendre

Sebastian George

Ms. Funda Atun Girgin

Javier Martinez

Andre da Silva Mano

Shubham Mishra
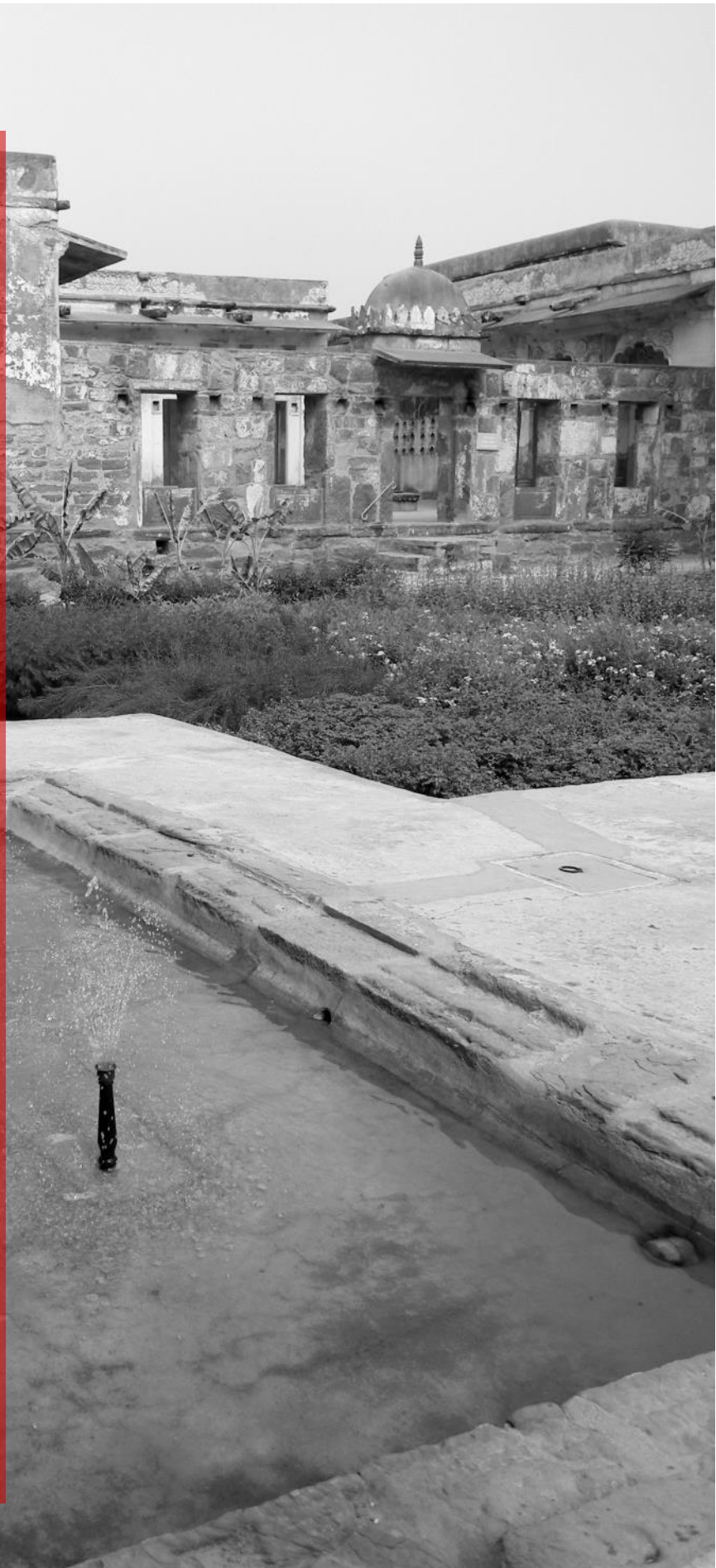
BREUCOM

Professional Development Programmes (PDP III and IV)

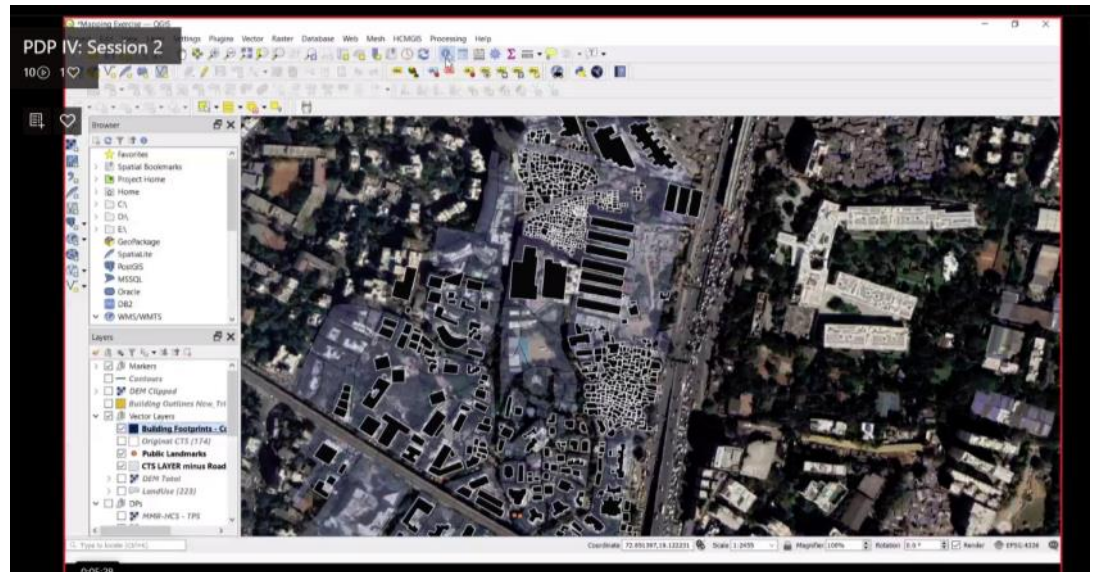The Building Resilient Urban Communities (BReUCom) project conceives and pilots postgraduate short term Professional Development Programs (PDPs) targeted at real world problems. The programs offered under the BReUCom Program have been derived from the research undertaken as part of the BReUCom project, with collaborations between 4 Indian Institutes of higher learning (KRVIA, SPA Bhopal, SPA Vijayawada and NIT Hamirpur), 2 European Institutes of Higher Learning (DUK,Austria and ITC University of Twente, Netherlands) and 2 Indian NGO partners (SPARC and CURE).

The PDP courses deal with various aspects of urban resilience, and provide the participants with an in-depth understanding of the various factors that enable resilience in our cities.The target participants were those with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture/Planning. Participants enrolled in Postgraduate programs in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design, Urban Planning, Conservation, or related fields. Also, other applicants with a keen interest in Urban Studies were also encouraged to apply. After successfully completing the program, the participants shall be awarded a joint certificate from the respective institution and the BReUCom project (Erasmus + Program of the European Union).

The two PDPs namely- PDP III and PDP IV were offered as a bouquet for effective dissemination of the Project objectives. The participants were encouraged to sign up for either one of the courseworks or for both together depending on them.

Combined Programme Briefs: Professional Development Programme

Cities in the global South are great examples of social engineering, they are seemingly cosmopolitan, providing socio-economic opportunities. The rising inequality where risks and opportunities are not equally shared by all the city dwellers.

The urban communities at the highest risk are the economically weaker sections of the population who are forced to live in informal settlements which are either concentrated on erstwhile wetlands or on the precarious slopes of the vestiges of the hillocks in the city- thus rendering them as illegal encroachments as well as being highly vulnerable to disasters. Climate change and its effects are more pronounced in exacerbating the plights of the informal settlements in both core cities as well as peri-urban conditions. However, their interdependencies with the environment are rarely synthesised or find places in discourses and eventual action plans. Both regional as well as local area resilience plans require a thorough understanding of the ecological interdependencies for them to be effective spatial resolutions. Technology allows us to study, document, analyse and synthesise the past and future effects of anthropogenic as well as nature related vulnerabilities.
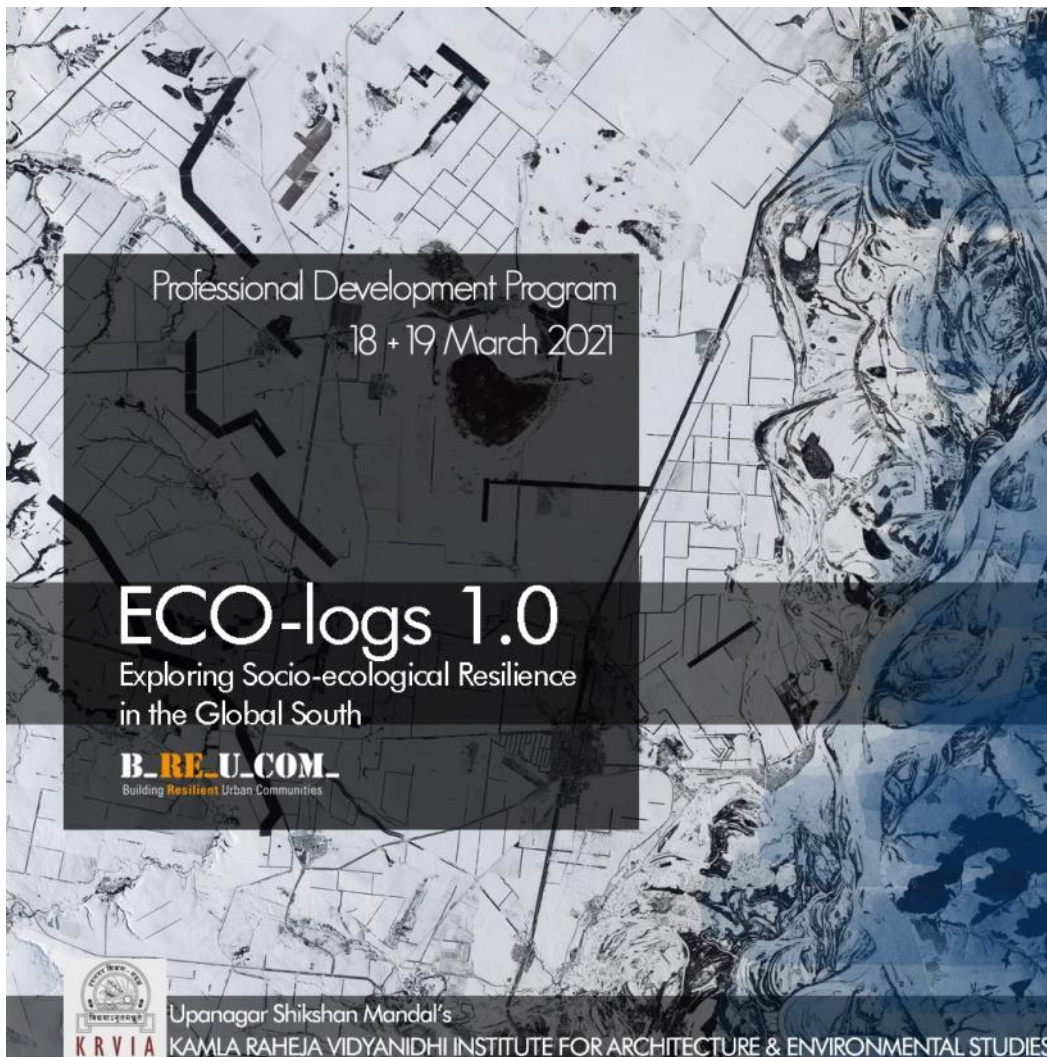
PDP III

**ECO-logs 1.0 : Exploring Socio-Ecological Resilience in the Global South**

PDP III looked at the theoretical underpinnings of socio-ecological resilience and the use of open source Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and allied technologies in varied roles for achieving resilient solutions to urban ecological challenges. The PDP was divided into three sessions. The first session was on Contemporary Thoughts on Socio-ecological Resilience by Sandeep Menon, Core Faculty, KRVIA. The lecture focused on resilience thinking including generating increased knowledge of how we can strengthen the capacity to deal with the stresses caused by climate change and other aspects of global change. It emphasised on finding ways to deal

with unexpected events through identifying sustainable ways for humans to live within our planet's boundaries. The session also included two presentations by KRVIA Masters Alumni whose research topics dealt with the issues of urban flooding. The research projects discussed as part of the presentations explored Geographic Information Systems as an analytical method. Swara Bendre's presentation explored the recurring issue of urban flooding in the Mumbai Suburban region and Sebastian George's presentation focused on the issues pertaining to the urban sprawl taking over the wetland ecosystems of suburban Kochi, Kerala.

The second session dealt with international perspectives on mapping vulnerabilities with three speakers from ITC Faculty of Geo Information Science and Earth Observation, University of Twente, Netherlands. Ms. Funda

Atun Girgin, Assistant Professor,ITC presented her work in assessing earthquake vulnerability of Istanbul. The presentation by Javier Martinez, Associate Professor, ITC dealt with ways of assessing quality of life in european cities using open source GIS tools. Andre da Silva Mano,Lecturer, ITC presented case studies from the global South wherein GIS and open source information tools were used to document and analyse vulnerabilities.

The third session commenced with a lecture on perspectives and applications of GIS and its possibilities beyond mapping by Shubham Mishra, Urban Geographer and GIS Specialist, Urban Narratives, New Delhi. The concluding session of the PDP was on mapping vulnerabilities -a case study on urban rivers of Mumbai by Prof. Vikram Pawar, KRVIA.
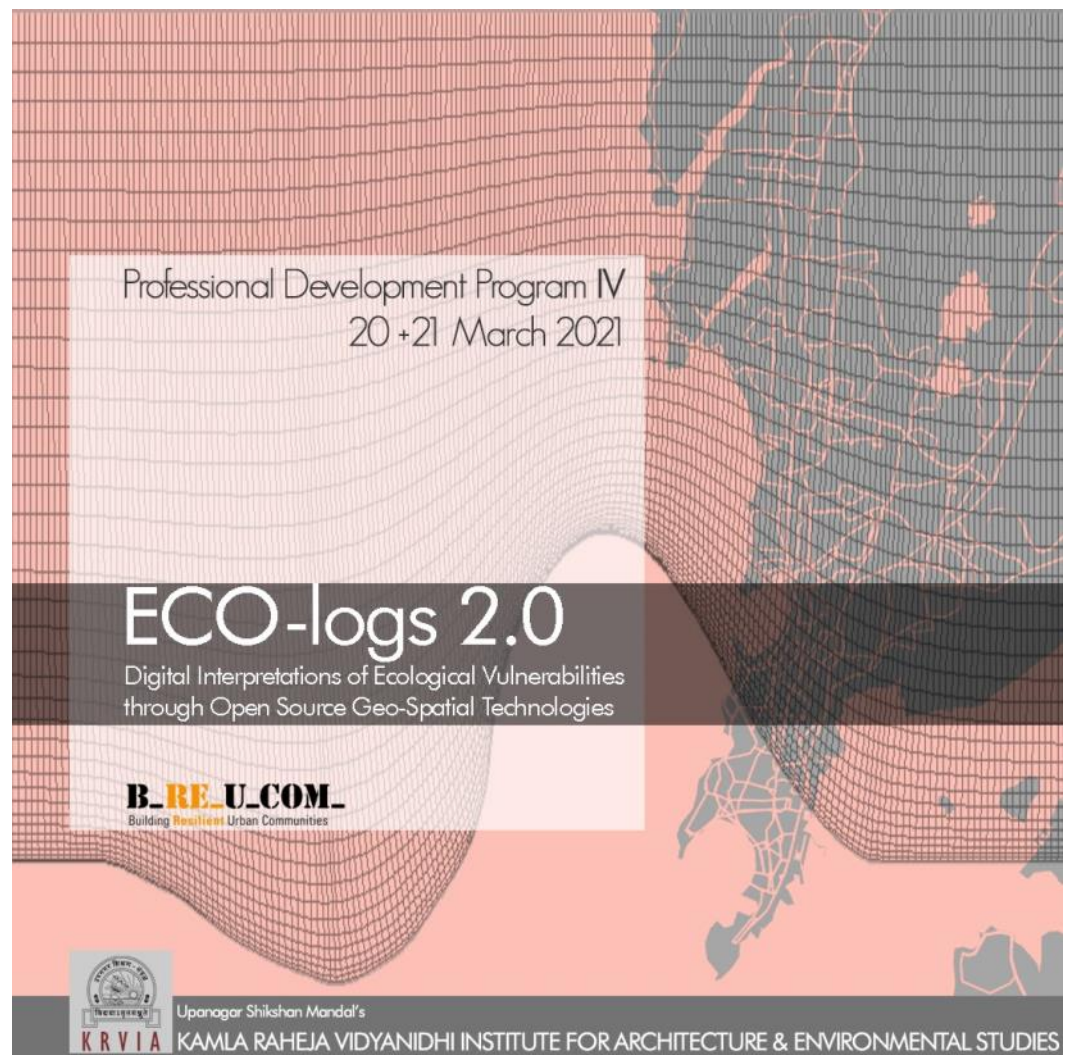
PDP IV

ECO-Logs 2.0 Digital Interpretations of Ecological Vulnerabilities through Open Source Geo-Spatial Technologies

Professional Development Programme IV focused on visualising, analysing and interpreting environmental data using the open source platform Q GIS (Geographical Information System). A Geographical Information System enables one to represent the position of data on the Earth's surface and to perform spatial analytics and even produce outputs in the form of digital cartography. The participants were encouraged to map the ecological vulnerability of a case study site as a sample output for use in spatially-oriented adaptation planning. Prof.Vikram Pawar, Shubham Mishra and Ankush Chandran, Assistant Professor, KRVIA presented a series of lectures on the basics of Q-GIS.

They mentored the participants in break up rooms in how to work with Q-GIS as an analytical tool. The participants worked together with the mentors, to conceptualise the investigative and mapping process of ecological vulnerabilities and strategise on building resilience in the given situations, in selected sites.

STUDIO I

8 week studio assignment

Studio Faculty

Rohan Shivkumar

Aditya Sawant

Sanaeya Vandrewala

Ankush Chandran

Ketaki Tare Bhadgaonkar

Students learn the acts of reading, interpreting and representing cities. The outcomes of the studio exercise are imagined to be representations of the speculated city in various media, through which students learn various workflows associated with urban design, conservation and planning.

Ceramic Tea cups AD 1750

Necklace worn during 400 BC

Knives used during Renaissance period AD 1500
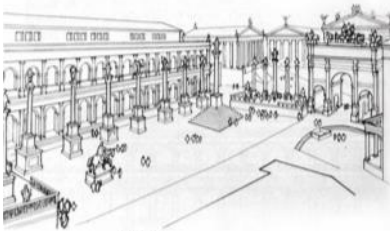
Forum

temple

Roman Domus

With the indecisive and unprecedented times the KRVIA Semester I M.Arch. developed an 8 week intense studio for the students to understand and interpret the various forces that determine the form of a city. It intended to look at how a city is a result of various layers, of historical events, cultural values, socio-political climates and relationships with ecology, (geography, ecosystems), and how changes in any of the layers have significant implications on the nature and form of the city. The idea of Resilience is embedded in the act of observing the relationship between Form, Socio-economic Structures and Ecology, as a system as opposed to their observation in silos.

The KRVIA Masters Studio I introduces students to urbanism, the nature of its practice and the discourse around it. They are introduced to the field of urbanism, through various examples from throughout history- the most epic acts of human enterprise and society.

Coupled with the theory modules, the first Semester of the Masters program aims to articulate an epistemology of cities, so as to enable richer and more nuanced engagements with the city in the semesters that follow.

MEHRAN CENTRAL SQUARE

HOUSE OF WISDOM

MAIDAN

CITY GAME

Rajgarh Fort Complex

C. The Fort area has few important functional buildings place just outside the main samprada fort. It has maintain its architectural importance and character in its elevation.

The Assembly hall is the best part of the fort area neighbourhood. It has exhibitions by famous Indian and international artist paintings, artifacts, sculpture, jewellery. Currently, it is mainly used for public m e e t i n g s .

Rajgarh fort complex is the important neighborhood of the town. It has all the administration buildings.

At the rajgarh fort you will see a few old stables that wetre used by the sampradaa's king army to kepp their horses. There is also a memorial built in honour of the great king.

Port Area

D.

Nigamah Port

Nigamah Port or formerly known as Panah fort has long been the principle gateway to Sampradaaya and has played a pivotal role in the development of the island's economy, trade & commerce and prosperity of the city in particular.

It is situated almost on the end of the West coast of island and is gifted with a natural deep water harbour of about 400 square kilometres protected by the mainland of Konkan on its East and Island of Griham on its West.

Nigamah Port

The port has achieved this position through continuous endeavor to serve the changing needs of maritime trade.

THE CITY GAME

Choice. Chance. Circumstance.

With a background of Mumbai as a toolkit city to study planning, evolution and history, the students were divided into 5 groups with each group creating their own city maps. Different lenses for analyzing these cities were introduced as progressive game levels such as Age of Convergence, Age of Enterprise (here each group was assigned a feudal city, a mercantile city, a militarist city and a religious city), Age of Empire, Age of Industry and Age of Extremes. Imagination of cities based on the various systems they functions with was key.

The students were introduced to various determinants of urban form throughout the game. The effects of their decisions on life in the gameverse was observed and simultaneously represented through various visual mediums.

In the representation of outcomes in game-life, the students chose various artefacts of the everyday, as well as morphological mediums. The deliverable of the studio was an enactment of the act of gaming, which included graphical material that the students could add to their respective groups' game maps.

The students along with the faculty build the game interface in each level.

In level 1, the students chose from a kit of parts, containing various options for each determinant of urban form. These determinants were embedded in the key questions that students had to answer at each level.

COINS WITH INSCRIPTION FROM 2000 B.C

STUDIO I

Studio Faculty

Rohan Shivkumar

Aditya Sawant

Sanaeya Vandrewala

Ankush Chandran

Ketaki Tare Bhadgaonkar

BURIAL GROUND
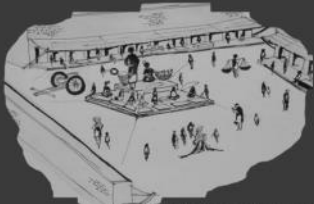
PLAGUE MEMORIAL

FORT EMMANUAL

SHIP BUILDNG

PORT

THE OSIAN CIVILISATION

2600 BC - 1700 BC

The Osian civilization was built in the 26th century BCE and was one of the most advanced town with remarkably sophisticated civil engineering and urban planning.The town was civilized and had a well established sewage system and water supply.
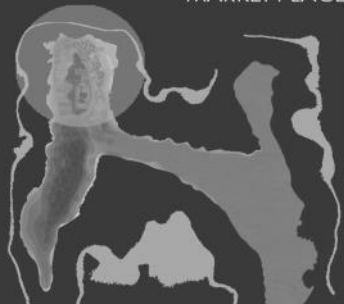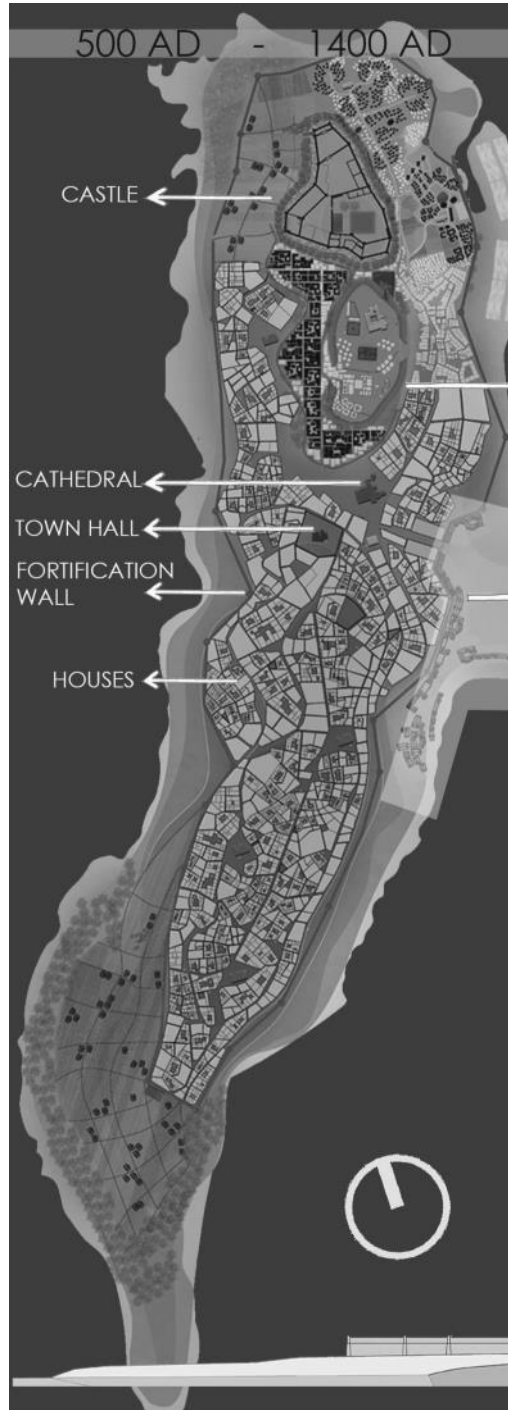
GATHERING SPACE

WATER TANK

THE CITADEL

MARKET PLACE

KEY PLAN

THE MEDIEVAL ERA
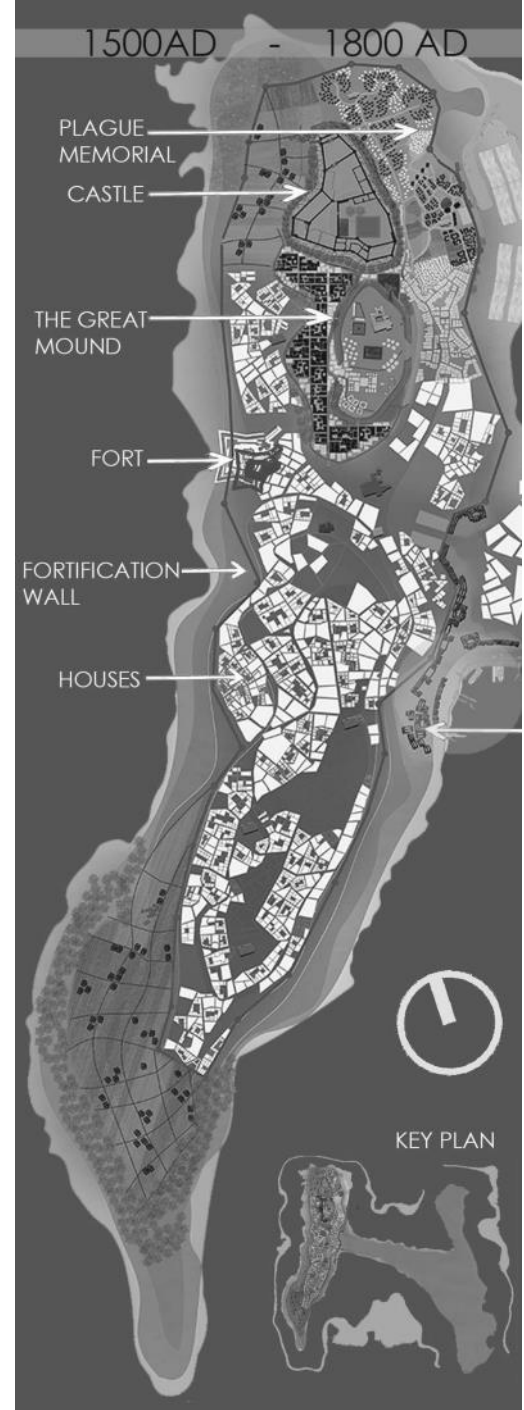

500 AD   -   1400 AD

CASTLE

CATHEDRAL

TOWN HALL

FORTIFICATION WALL

HOUSES

THE OLD TOWN

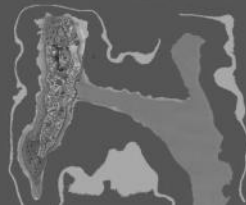### 1500AD   -   1800 AD
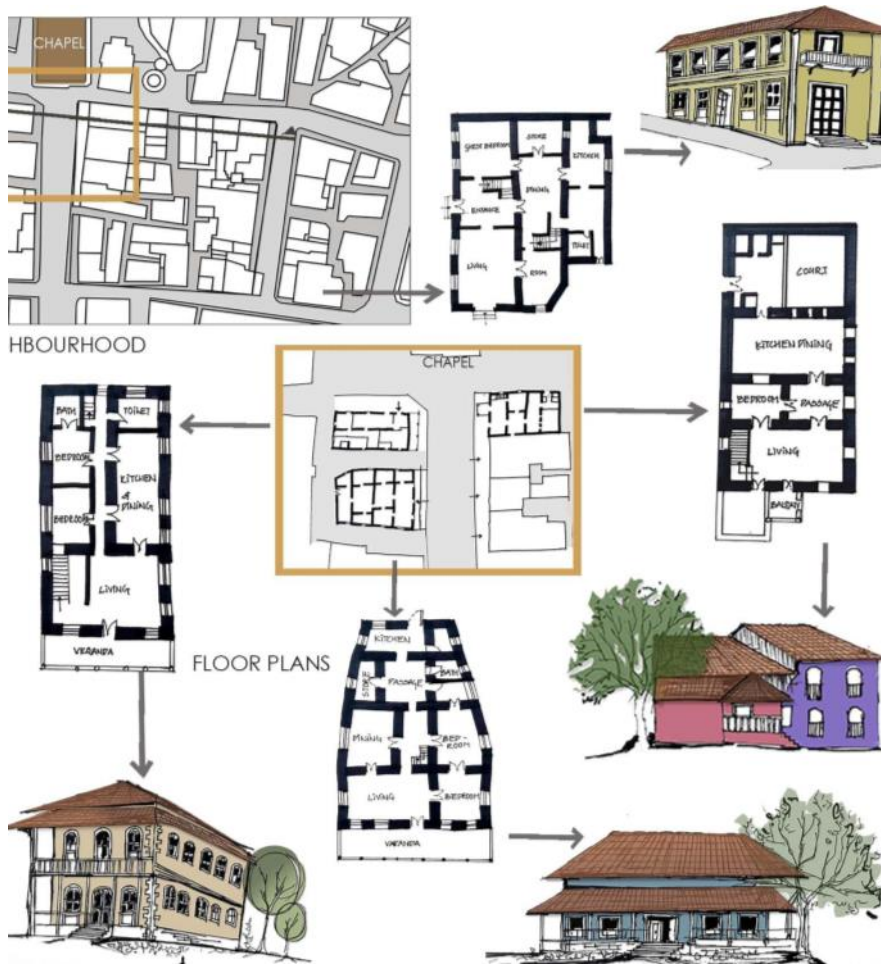
PLAGUE MEMORIAL

CASTLE

THE GREAT MOUND

FORT

FORTIFICATION WALL

HOUSES

KEY PLAN

HBOURHOOD

CHAPEL

FLOOR PLANS

1900 AD - 1960 AD

MASTER PLAN

The case work of Group 5 of the Masters students imagined the Urban form and development through different eras—The Osian Civilisation, The Medieval Era, The Old town during the Portuguese Era, etc. These were drawn into plans with studies of development patterns and building typologies.

The layout of the town was created with a sacred core, private spaces, public spaces and building typologies. Floor plans showing the spatial layout of the typologies were designed, along with street elevations and street nodes.
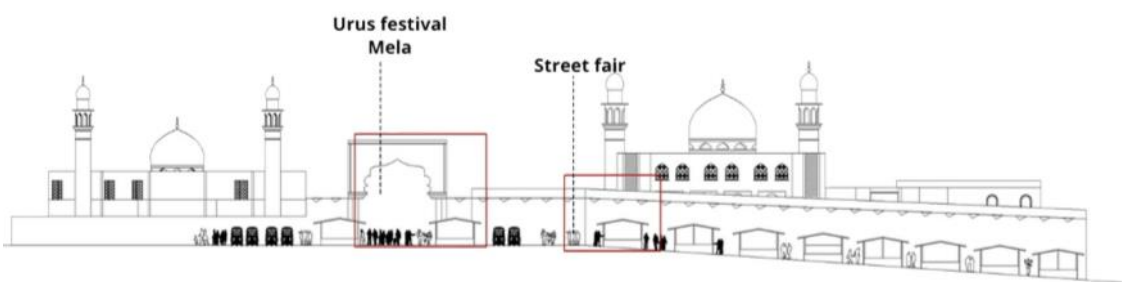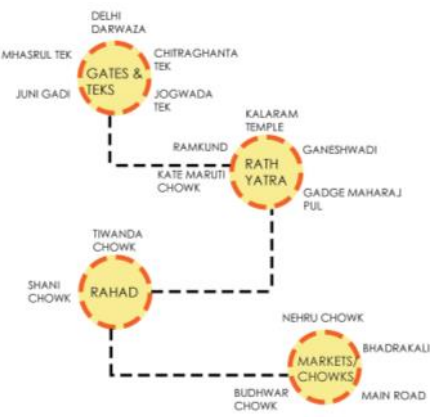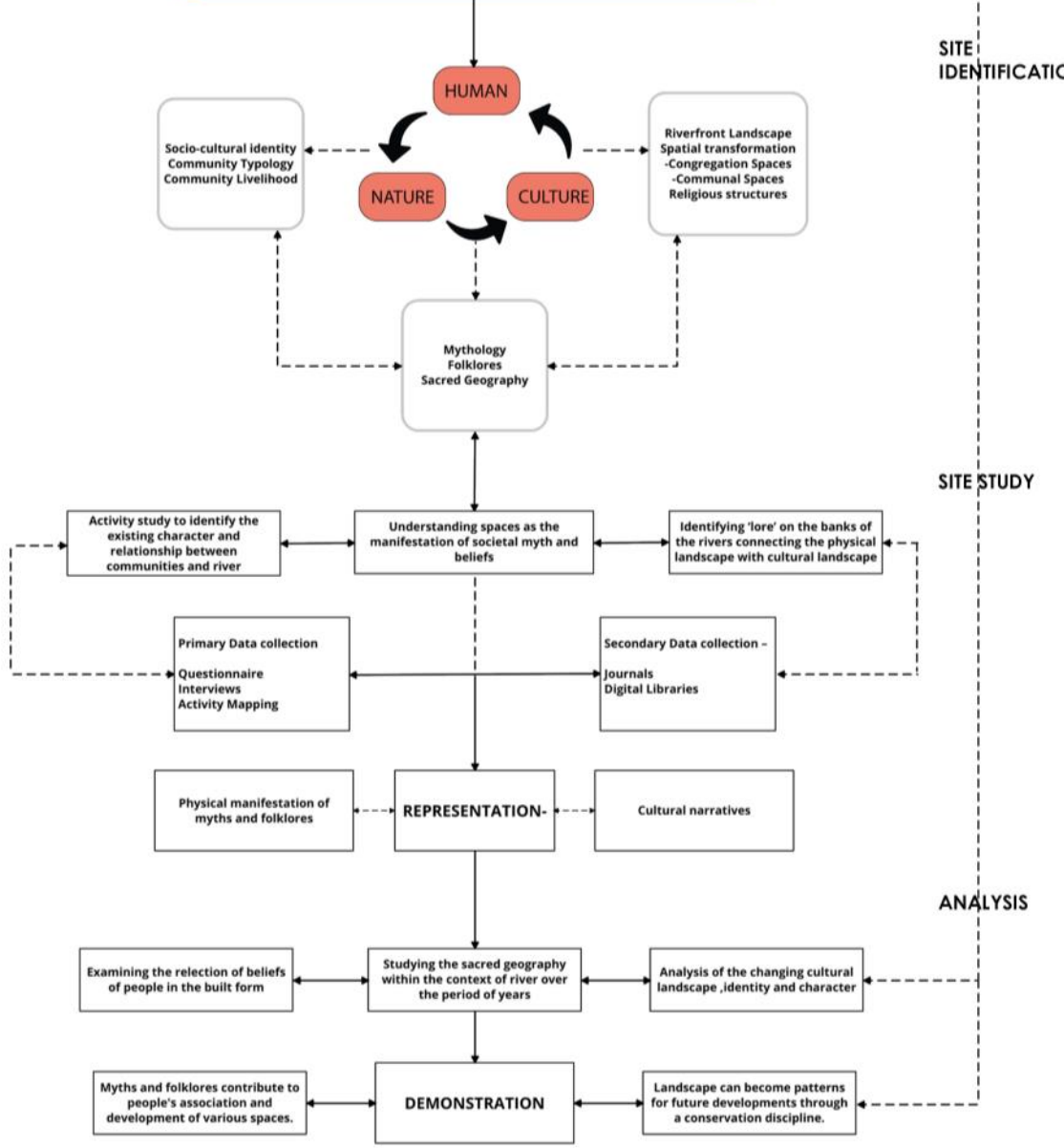

MICRO STREETS

VIEW

THESIS

Strengthening Spatial

Dimensions of Landscape and

Culture, Case of Nashik,

Maharashtra
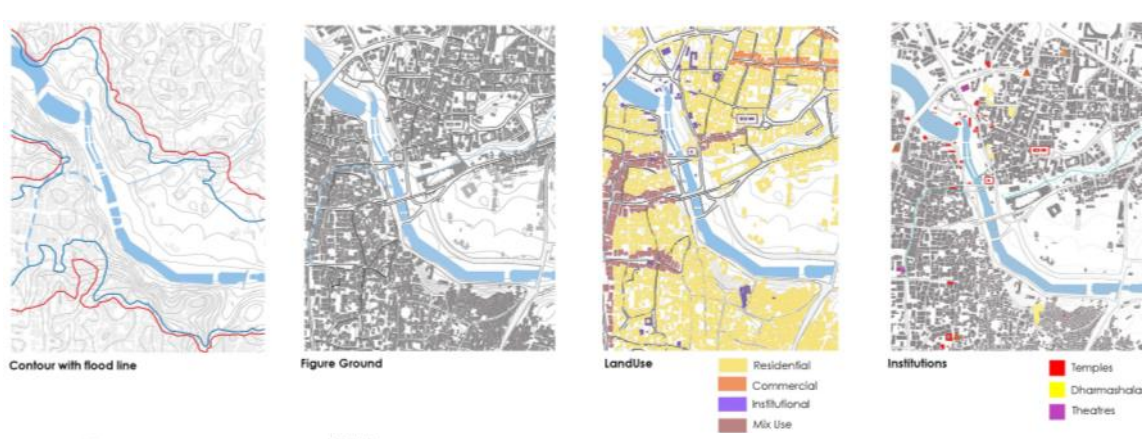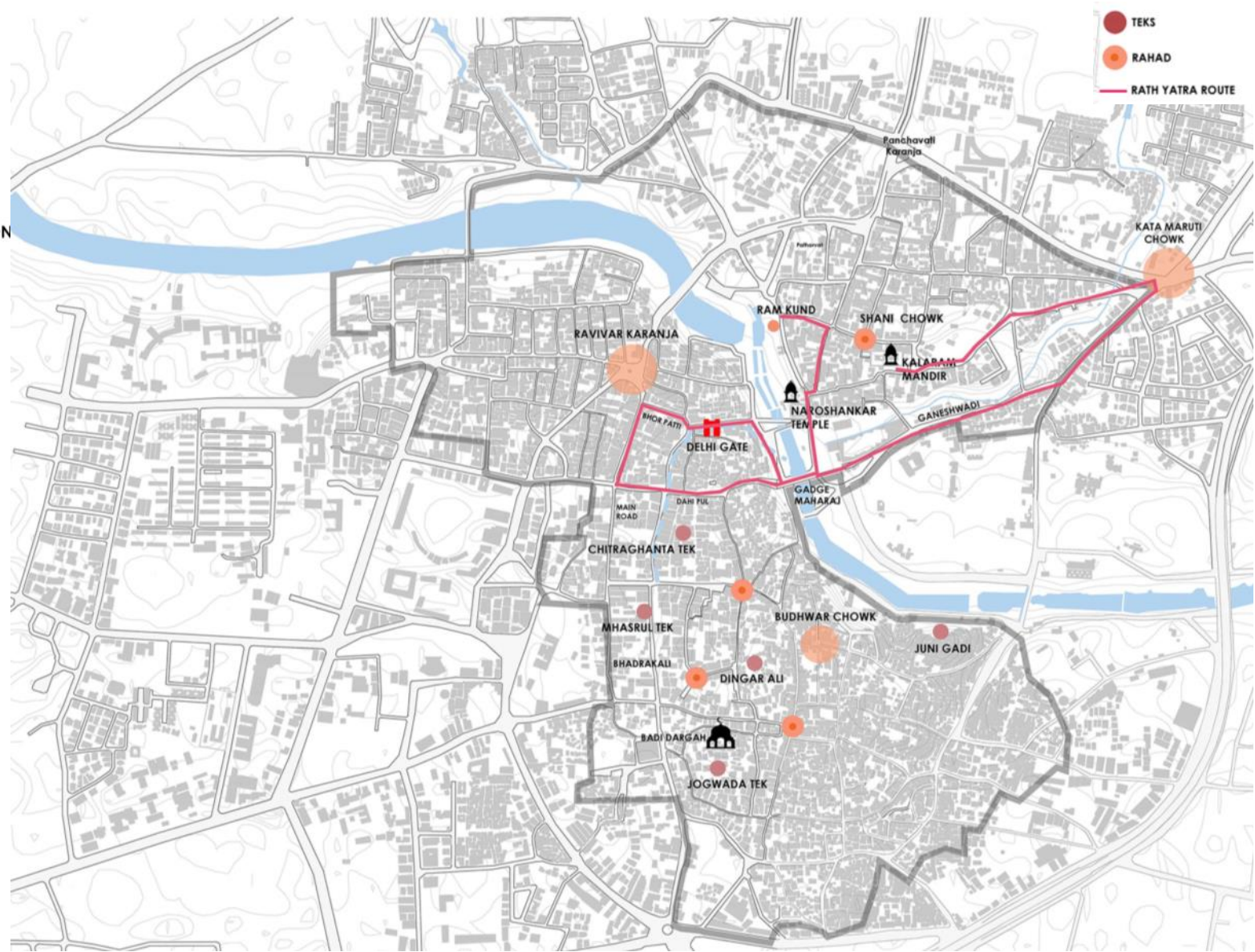
Student

Chinmayi Marathe

Relationships between humankind and nature can be determined as the very substance of and conditions for human survival. But, at the same time, humans interpret and construct relationships between themselves, nature and culture. As to understanding, how culture shapes our values and how values shape the world we live in, how culture and values determine our relationship with nature and what new cultural narratives are needed to understand the sense of a place.

AIM-
The thesis aims to study the relationship between human, nature and culture through folklores and mythologies to understand their influence on the spatial organisation of the historic city of Nashik to develop an appropriate strategy for conservation linked to urban development to retain the landscape of various values

HUMAN

Socio-cultural identity
Community Typology
Community Livelihood

NATURE   CULTURE

Riverfront Landscape
Spatial transformation
-Congregation Spaces
-Communal Spaces
Religious structures

Mythology
Folklores
Sacred Geography

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Activity study to identify the existing character and relationship between communities and river

Understanding spaces as the manifestation of societal myth and beliefs

Identifying 'lore' on the banks of the rivers connecting the physical landscape with cultural landscape

SITE STUDY

Primary Data collection
Questionnaire
Interviews
Activity Mapping

Secondary Data collection –
Journals
Digital Libraries

Physical manifestation of myths and folklores

REPRESENTATION-

Cultural narratives

ANALYSIS

Examining the reflection of beliefs of people in the built form

Studying the sacred geography within the context of river over the period of years

Analysis of the changing cultural landscape, identity and character

Myths and folklores contribute to people's association and development of various spaces.

DEMONSTRATION

Landscape can become patterns for future developments through a conservation discipline.

DELHI DARWAZA
MHASRUL TEK   CHITRAGHANTA TEK
GATES & TEKS
JUNI GADI   JOGWADA TEK

KALARAM TEMPLE
RAMKUND   GANESHWADI
RATH YATRA
KATE MARUTI CHOWK
GADGE MAHARAJ PUL

TIWANDA CHOWK
SHANI CHOWK   RAHAD

NEHRU CHOWK
BHADRAKALI
MARKETS/ CHOWKS
BUDHWAR CHOWK   MAIN ROAD

Urus festival Mela

Street fair

The thesis aims to study the relationship between human, nature and culture through folklores and mythologies to understand their influence on the spatial organisation of the historic city of Nashik to develop an appropriate strategy for conservation linked to urban development to retain the landscape of various values.

TEKS
RAHAD
RATH YATRA ROUTE

Contour with flood line

Figure Ground

LandUse

Residential
Commercial
Institutional
Mix Use

Institutions

Temples
Dharmashala
Theatres

Pilgrim towns have added the dimension of the myth and venerated which govern their development of space of use. Cultural landscapes have been developed and shaped by the people around them. The beliefs of the people are not just reflected in the built forms but are also evident in the landscape surrounding them. Thus it becomes important to understand how spaces are the manifestation of societal myth and belief, as people are interconnected with sacred spaces.
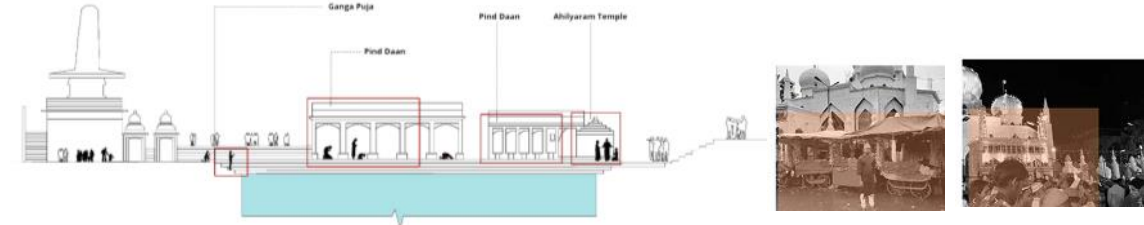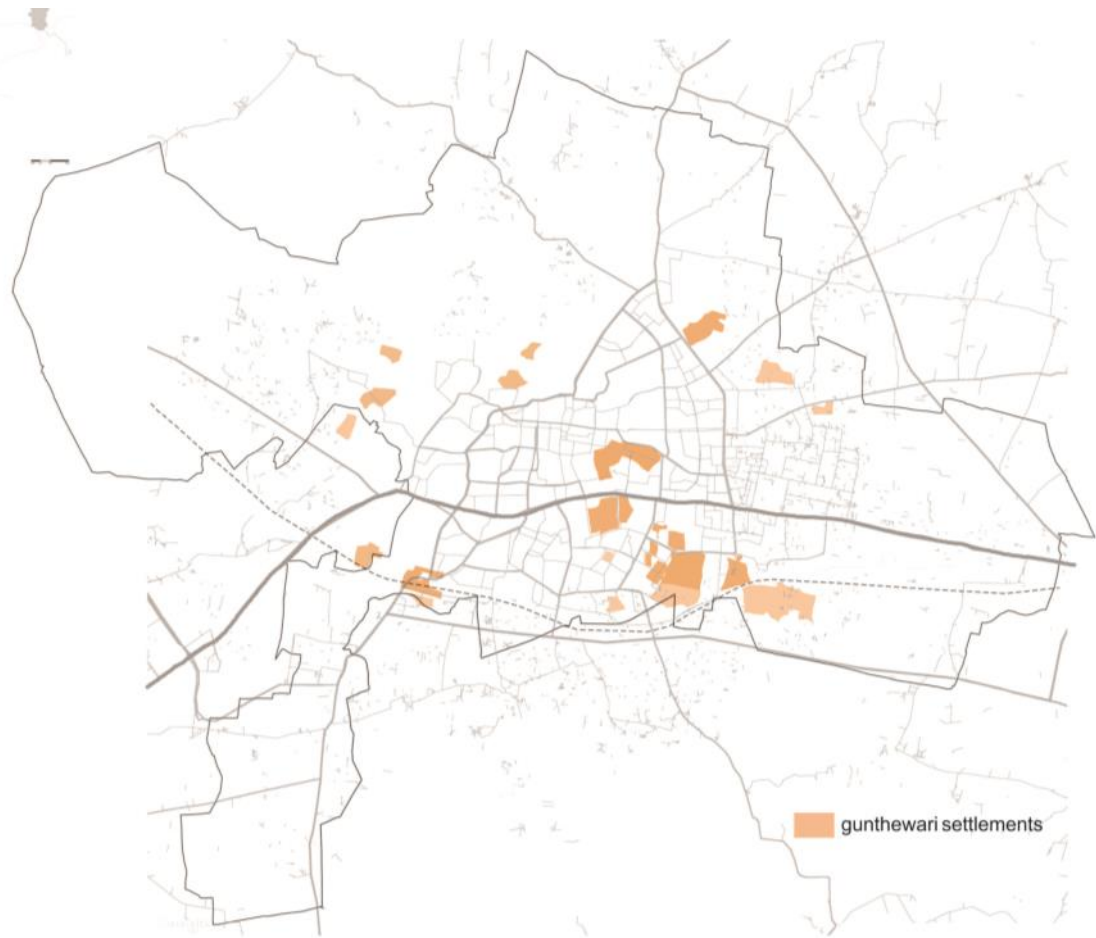
THESIS

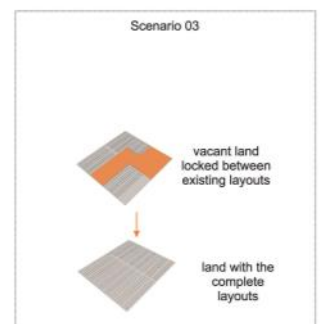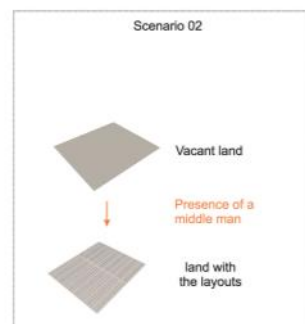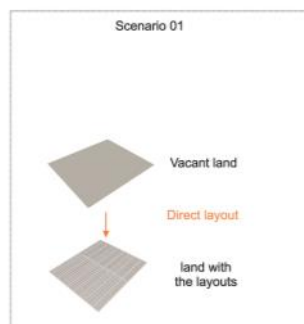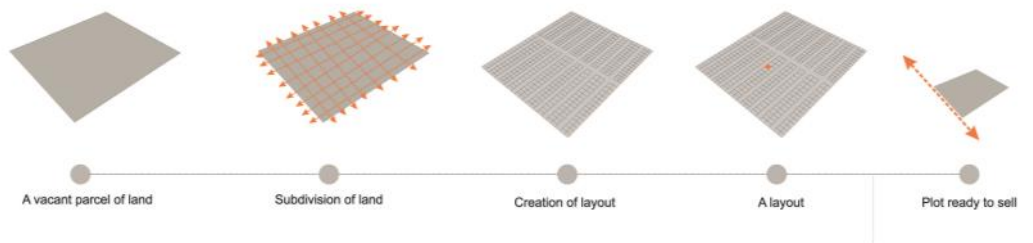**Examining the role of quasi formal settlements in the spatial growth of second tier cities**
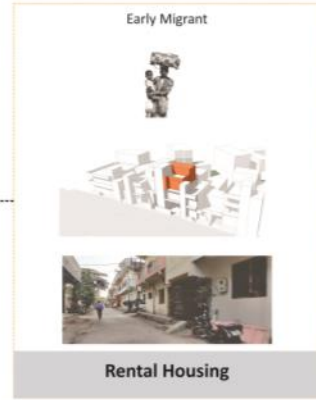
Student

Chinmay Pade

A case of Aurangabad : Since India set out on the path of liberalization, the cities in the country have started expanding rapidly ;in both economical and spatial terms. Maharashtra a western state in India ,has seen a dynamic urban growth. In the last two decades majorly the second tier cities of Maharashtra are under constant pressure of urbanization. Aurangabad the regional headquarter of Marathawada , is a major industrial hub .The decadal growth rate of the population is phenomenal in last three decades and averages around 80-85%. if compared to the average decadal growth rate of the Maharashtra state, which is around 40% ,it is almost double.
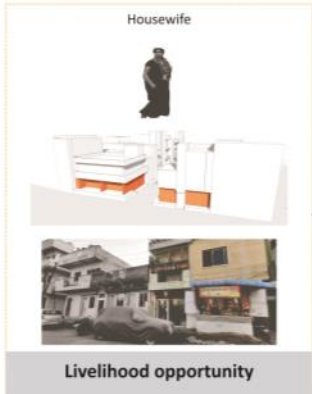

Location of Gunthewari layouts in aurangabad

| A vacant parcel of land | Subdivision of land | Creation of layout | A layout | Plot ready to sell |

| Scenario 01 | Scenario 02 | Scenario 03 |

Vacant land — Direct layout — land with the layouts

Vacant land — Presence of a middle man — land with the layouts

vacant land locked between existing layouts — land with the complete layouts

Student

Affordibility

Early Migrant

Rental Housing

Housewife

Livelihood opportunity
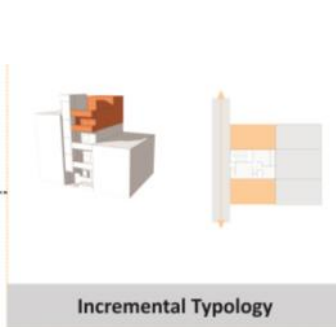
Factory worker

Incremental

A Gunthewari Layout

The various narratives of the occupants thus brings out the qualitative aspect and quantitative aspect is explored through on site mapping of physical attributes. This phenomenon thus provides an opportunity to study the patterns of urban spatial growth in the second tier cities. Understanding the ecosystem of these neighborhoods emerging through these developments, can be explored further. This research can help in shedding light on the patterns of urban spatial development and specific challenges arising in the process , and states response to this challenges.

Building Use Map

Road network

Incremental Typology

Linear Layout

Mixed use Typologies

Community Spaces
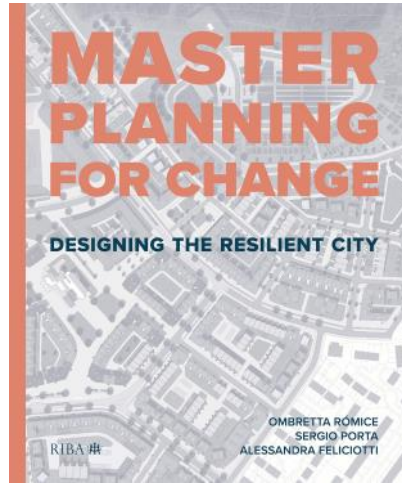
URBAN DIALOGUE & BOOK RELEASE

Ideation

Masters Faculty
With
Sergio Porta
Ombretta Romice
Alessandra Feliciotti

All cities are characterized by dynamic change. Urbanism can be understood as distinctive social and cultural patterns that develops within the cities. In order to understand a city's ecosystem, it is essential to recognize interactions and connections between the living and non-living parts. Patterns and processes resulting from these interactions are required for better understanding of the city. Cities form centres where political and economic power relations are instituted and maintained. Within urban centres, multiple cultures develop, interact, and create social change.

Urban design and urban conservation can be understood as a tool to facilitate everyday social interaction through the strategic design of public and private spaces, creating a sense of real communities. It is building of these sustainable communities that leads to community-led regeneration that is meeting the needs of the present alongside enabling the capabilities of future generations deeply rooted as part of a legacy. This physical sense of neighbourhood and community cohesion can enhance community stability, reinforce desirable social

patterns and networks, and contribute to a sense of reassurance and security. Thus, the disciplines of Urban Design and Urban Conservation allow generations of people to enjoy and experience the riches and variety offered by their environment.

People's participation in the dialogue on the urban therefore plays a crucial role in determining how their future is shaped. The appropriation of urban heritage by local communities is dependent on their capacity to engage with and benefit from urban regeneration. Practices of collaboration lead to the better management of urban sites and, in turn, a greater sense of ownership. With these objectives the urban dialogue is imagined to be a place for discussion and debate on various issues related to urbanism within India and contributing to the global narratives.

Authors **Sergio Porta, Ombretta Romice and Alessandra Feliciotti** were invited by KRVIA to present their book 'Master Planning for change: Designing the Resilient City'.

The book presents a practical approach to master planning the city and its areas (existing and new) as urban environments for the 21st century, addressing the design of cities as complex adaptive systems.

URBAN DIALOGUE VIRTUAL EXHIBITION

Five institutions came together to participate in the Urban Dialogue Virtual Exhibition. Rizvi College of architecture, Pillai College of architecture, Dr DY Patil College of architecture, PVP college of architecture and KRVIA , imparting master's courses from Mumbai and Pune, participated in this exhibition by presenting thesis research work of recently graduated students serving as a medium of reflection.
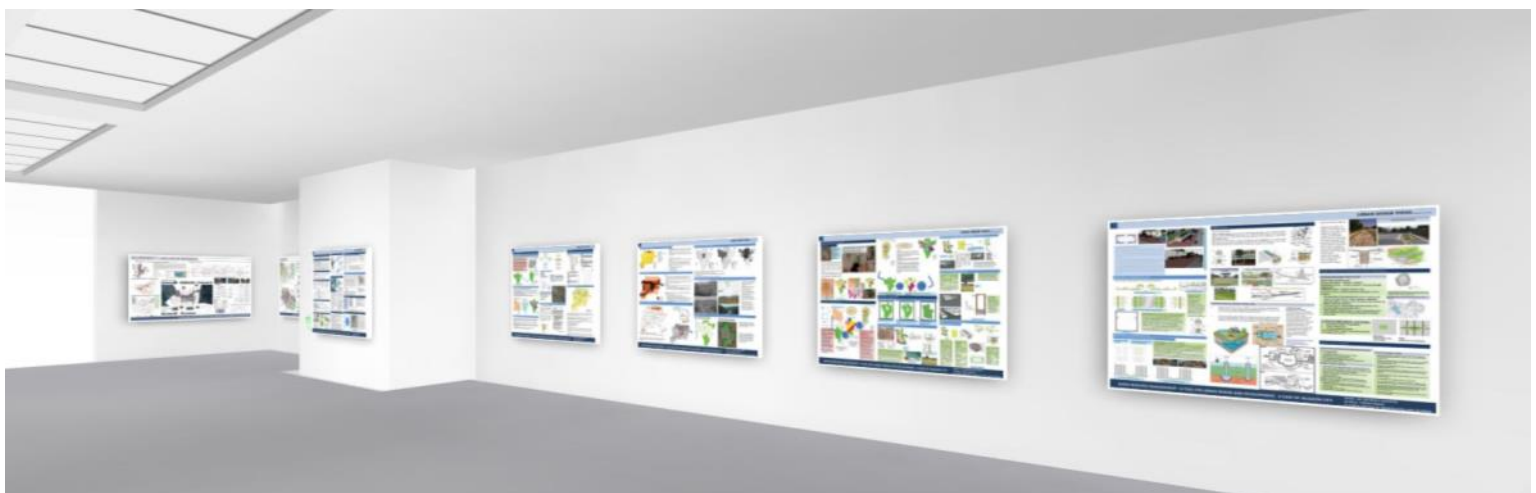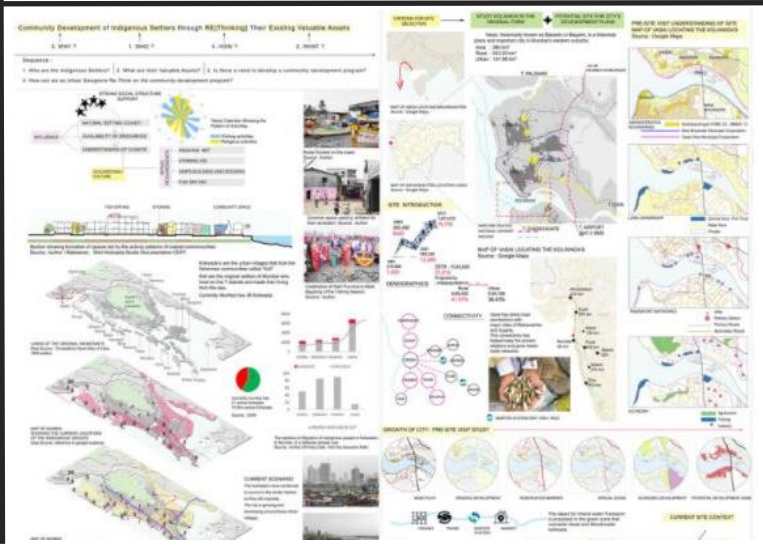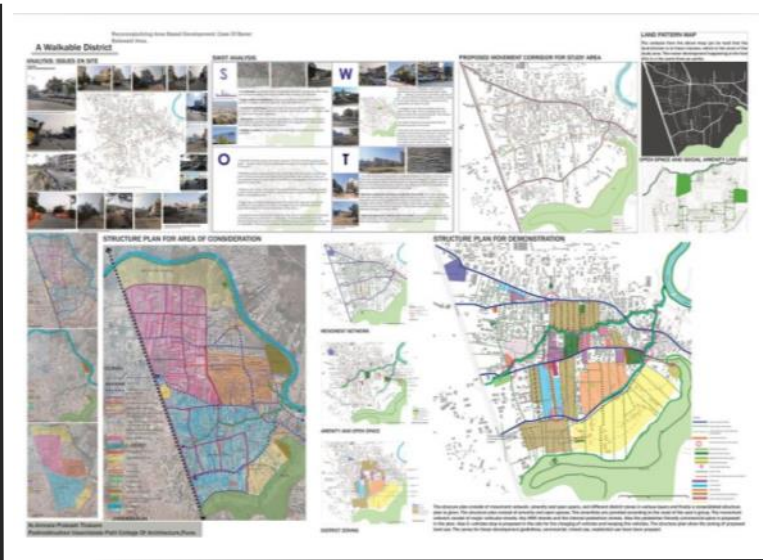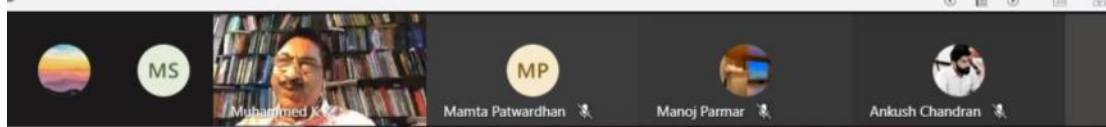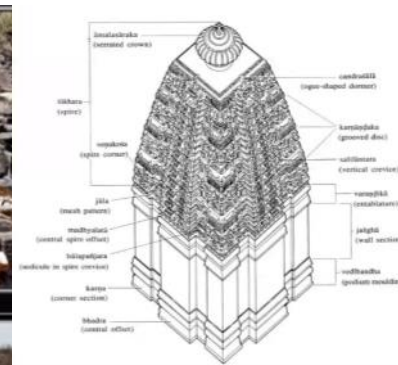
LECTURE

CHALLENGES OF CONSERVSTION IN THE CHAMBAL VALLEY

Guest Lecturer

K. K Muhammad

Shri Muhammed K.K, retired from the Archaeological Survey of India as Regional Director (North) in 2012, is known for archaeological excavations and conservation works for which he was conferred Padmashri in in 2019.

He was invited by the Institute to share his experiences of conserving the Temples in Chambal Valley, at an Encounters session held on 28th April 2021. Mr. Muhammed who spearheaded the project shared the anguish and agony of fighting with the powerful group of Mining mafia and joy and pleasures of reconstructing eighty temples from bits and pieces.

Bateshwar group of temples located fifty kilometres from Gwalior is deep in the Chambal Valley. The surrounding area is infested with the dreaded dacoits where nothing could be done without their express permission. Here more than two hundred temples of 9th-11th century were lying in a highly ruinous condition, as if a massive earth quake had reduced them to fragments and stones. The presence of the dacoits was a blessing in disguise as no antique smuggler had the courage to smuggle out sculptures from the complex.

After protracted negotiations with the dacoits by Mr K.K Muhammed, then the Chief of Archaeological Survey of India in MP, out of two hundred temples, devastated beyond recognition, eighty temples have been pieced together with meticulous care and precision. Here like the proverbial phoenix, a temple town came in to life from its own ashes and debris. There still remains buried, the remains of hundred and twenty temples waiting to be excavated and restored.

In the meanwhile, the combined action of MP and UP Police shot down and killed the dacoit gangs one by one. Once free from dacoits, the area was taken over by the powerful group of mining mafia. Their rampant mining and its vibrations brought down the conserved temples. Those employees of the Archaeological Survey of India who protested against it were threatened and manhandled. Mr Muhammed himself had sharp exchanges with them at the site. As the letters to various Departments and Ministers failed to stop mining, Mr Muhammed was forced to take up the issue with the then Sarsang Chalak of RSS, Late KS Sudarshanji. As a result of his intervention mining was stopped but not before violent show of strength between the armed mining mafia and the police. In the end the police were able to crush the mafia. Thus calm prevailed in the area.

But it was the proverbial lull before the storm. Once Mr Muhammed was transferred to Delhi, mining restarted at Bateshwar with renewed vigour. A young IPS officer Mr Nagendra Kumar who mustered courage to stop mining was crushed to death by a truck loaded with illegally quarried stones. Many officials like Mr Nagendra kumar paid with their life for protecting the environment and temples.

BOOK REVIEW

ORDINARY CITIES :

Between modernity & Development by Jennifer Robinson

Writer
Parul Jain

Jennifer Robinson's "Ordinary Cities" is a powerful critique of the academic theorisation of Urban theory. Through her book, she attempts to reclaim urban modernity from the grasps of the western cities, and urges to redefine the framework of urban development by breaking the hegemony and decolonising the field or Urban Studies. Her central thesis is that for far too long, urban theory has stemmed from a binary notion that certain cities are "innovative" and models for urban development (Park and Wirth's model), while others are "imitative" and striving to live up to the standards of these cities. She emphasises that modernity is autonomous, diverse and creative; progressive and interdependent at the same time, by drawing on Walter Benjamin's work.

The book revolves around the concept that all cities are best understood as "ordinary" and that by denouncing classifications and hierarchy like "Western" "global" "developing" "third world", a more cosmopolitan comparitivism that places all cities within the same analytical field. Urban scholars need to think of all cities as "Ordinary" that are dynamic and diverse arenas for social and economic life. Criticising the Chicago school model , she highlights that translating hierarchy into spatiality doesn't account for diversity and uniqueness. It also eliminates the interdependence of urban and suburban/rural areas. She argues that only by dislocating modernity, can we understand its omnipresence.

Her contention is that Tradition and Modernity are interdependent, and that innovation in urban areas is always a result of hybridisation, interconnects and interdependence.

Urban modernity is a borrowed and reinvented everywhere, and that understanding of forces that contribute to the remaking of cities. Debunking the claim that modernity is specific and limited to the west, allows the acknowledgement of modernity in diverse contexts, and provides a more comprehensive platform for policy makers to derive ideas from a diverse set of experiences, which are well suited to, and can be adapted to their cities, rather than imposing western models of development. She articulates this concept further by discussing how talking about only certain cities overlooks the contributions of many other cities like Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong or Lagos, which in today's world of interconnected flows and digital trade have created diverse and distinct forms of urbanisation, but are considered insignificant players. By setting out a post- colonial urbanism that is derived from a cosmopolitan understanding of diverse cities, the book tries to enrich the divided forms of urban studies.

While Robinson successfully breaks down the binary and parochial frameworks in which cities have been classified and studied, and establishes a very provocative way of understanding cities, the book towards the end fails to arrive at an implementation of the same. While emphasizing on the urgency of including post-colonial contexts as significant contributions for the field of urban theory, her contention leaves behind many western cities that aren't global , also out of the framework, thus implicitly taking the same position as other marginalised non-white scholars. The book however, definitely provides a better viewpoint for understanding "cityness" apart from the global models and in a divese setting.
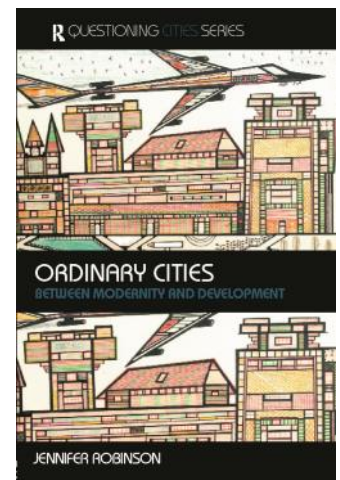
Through her book, she attempts to reclaim urban modernity from the grasps of the western cities, and urges to redefine the framework of urban development by breaking the hegemony and decolonising the field or Urban Studies.

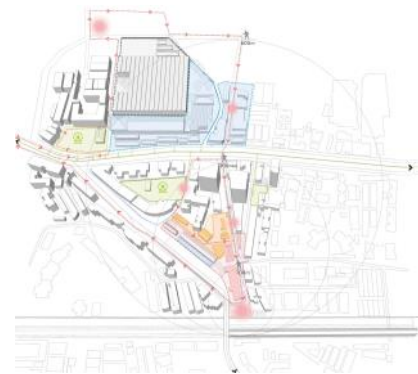## CONVOCATION CETEMONY

M. Arch 2018-2020

The Urban Dialogue Event held on 17th April 2021 concluded with a virtual Graduation Ceremony for the M.Arch batch 2018-2020.

Ms. Swara Bendre addressed the audience with an testimonial, where she spoke about her journey through the 2 years at the Institute.

## COA NIASA POST GRAD THESIS AWARDS

Suruchi Didolkar

Suruchi Didolkar of KRVIA PG Program was declared winner (one of three winners) for COA NIASA post graduate thesis award for her thesis titiled 'Exploring Everyday Urbanism and Cultural Territories'.

The thesis explored everyday urbanism in planned neighborhoods through amalgamation of 'Cultural territories' and 'Third place' theoretical concepts to derive a framework in analyzing the

everyday life in public realm (cultural+ physical), and informal user networks (social) to revive the sense of place and celebrate 'everydayness'.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

Gayathri Iyer
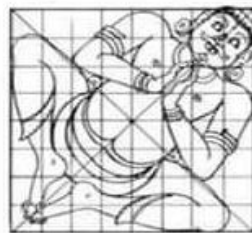
KRVIA PG Program student Gayathri Iyer's paper titled 'Morphological Analysis of 'Shilpashastra' and a Comparison with Contemporary Urban Morphologies: A case of Madurai', was published in the International Journal of Engineering Research Volume No. 8, Special Issue No. 2.
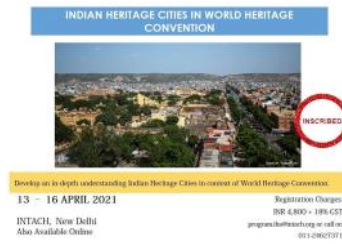
Planned historic settlements based on agama texts (Shilpashastra) in India are a unique morphology, physical embodiment of the agama philosophy & practice-ritual systems in these cultural landscapes. These settlements, characteristic to the South East Asian region have remained absent from the global city-planning dialogue. The agama texts prescribed city-structure guidelines

for urban form. However, there is a large deviation between the prescribed and on ground model. The paper intended to carry out a morphological analysis of Shilpashastra and understand it in relevance to the contemporary city. The process shall help identify the deviations from texts as well as evolutionary developments.

ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT

Neha Parulekar

KRVIA Masters Faculty Ms. Neha Parulekar was part of the teaching faculty for the course titled 'Indian Heritage Cities in the World Heritage Convention' by INTACH, New Delhi.

As part of the programme, the students had to explore some of the key aspects of the World Heritage, World Heritage Convention, Operational Guidelines, the nomination and inscription in the World Heritage list, and the management of World Heritage sites. Through discussions with and inputs from various World Heritage experts, the participants gained a deeper understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of World Heritage. The 4 day course was conducted along World Heritage Day 2021, from 13 April to 16 April 2021.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The KRVIA Institute announced the appointment of Manoj Parmar as Director, effect from 1st February, 2021.

Manoj Parmar has been with KRVIA since 1992 and has served as visiting as well as core faculty for the last 28 years. He has also served as Dean of the KRVIA Post Graduate Program for the past 12 years.

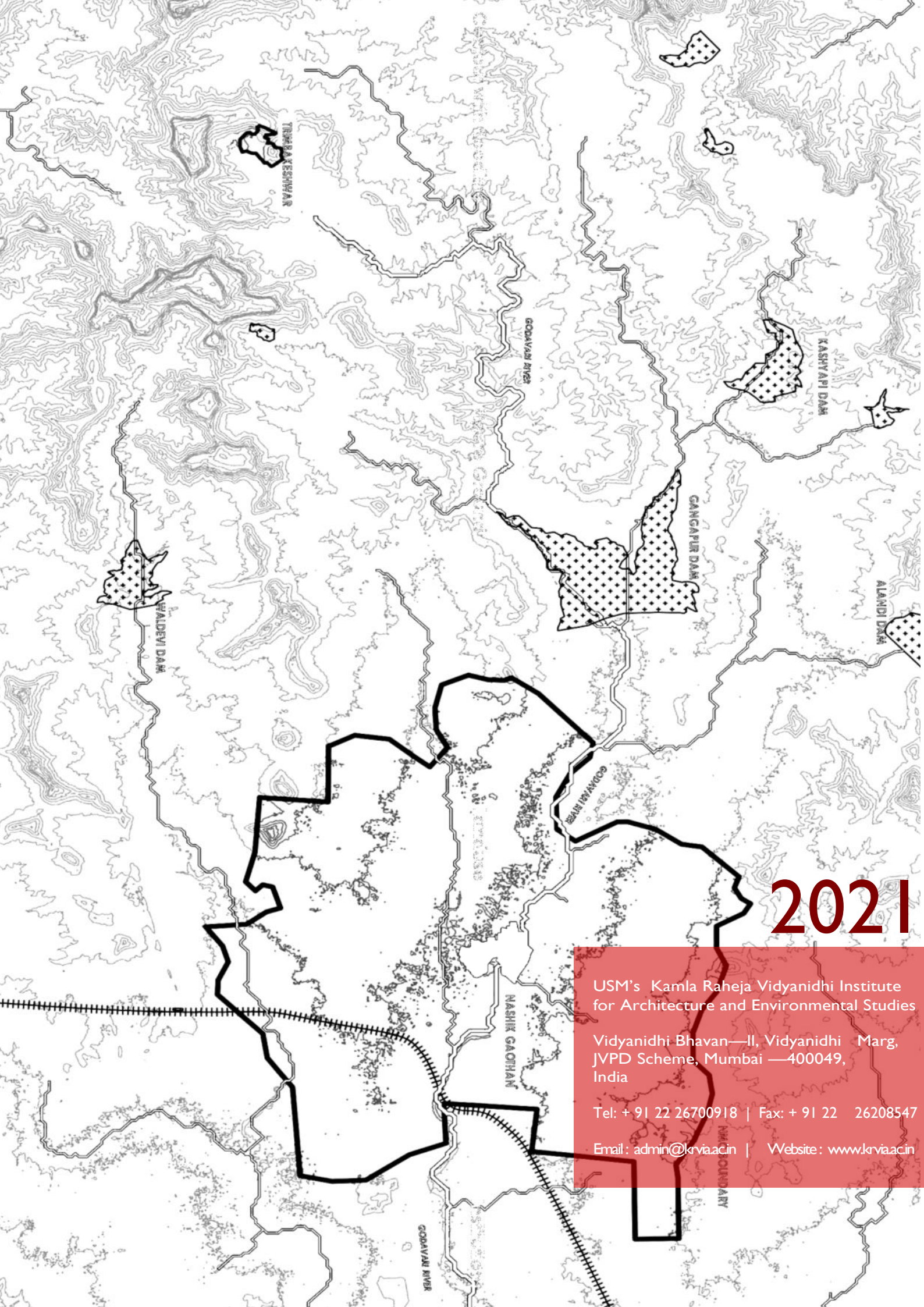The Institute also announced the appointment of two new Members of the Academic Council.

Dr. Anuradha Chatterjee (PhD) is Professor and Dean, Faculty of Design, Manipal University Jaipur and Soumitro Ghosh, Partner Mathew and Ghosh Architects.

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Two new members— Ketaki Tare Bhadgaonkar and Apoorva Iyengar were appointed as core faculty members for the M.Arch Program at KRVIA.

TRIMBAKESHWAR

KASHYAPI DAM

GODAVARI RIVER

GANGAPUR DAM

ALANDI DAM

WALDEVI DAM

GODAVARI RIVER

NASHIK GAOTHAN

GODAVARI RIVER

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