

MULTI DISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
**CULTURAL, URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPES:  
GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES**

(ARCHEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, ENVIRONMENT, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, TOURISM, URBAN PLANNING)

08 - 09 FEBRUARY 2021, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD, INDIA



## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

COLLABORATOR



ORGANISED BY



CO-ORDINATION BY



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL  
ON MONUMENTS AND SITES  
(ICOMOS INDIA)

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,  
HYDERABAD, TELANGANA  
(INDIA)

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN  
SETTLEMENT, RESEARCH,  
DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

COMOS INDIA (South Zone) - INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS INDIA)

COMOS INDIA NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

IN CO-ORDINATION AND ASSOCIATION WITH

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS' RESEARCH, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT (IHSRDM), HYDERABAD, TS (INDIA)

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## CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE



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& Chancellor,  
Osmania University



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Conservation Architect

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Asst. Prof. Geography

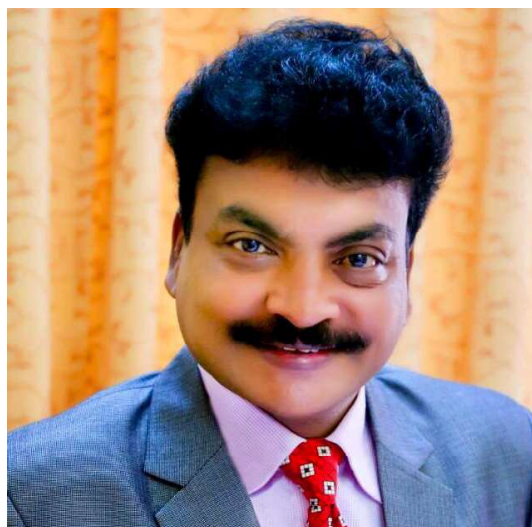
**Dr. G. Anand**  
Asst. Prof. Geography (c)

## CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

### DR. BALA KISHAN

CONFERENCE CONVENOR & DIRECTOR

**PROFESSOR AND HEAD,  
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**



Dr Bala Kishan is a Professor & Head, Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad. He holds L.L.B., M.Sc., with Geography, PG Diploma in Geographical Cartography and earned a Ph.D in Urban Environmental Studies from Osmania University. His area of interest includes - Remote Sensing, GIS, Geo-political issues concerning the Indian Ocean Region, Disaster Management apart from Urban Environmental Studies.

Presently Prof Bala Kishan is the Vice-President, National Association of Geographers India (NAGI) and President, Indian National Cartographers Association (INCA) Hyderabad Chapter. Earlier, he served as the Director, Centre for Indian Ocean Studies (CIOS) and Director, UGC- HRDC (formerly known as the Academic Staff College), Osmania University. During his tenure as the Director, UGC-HRDC, OU he got sanctioned a special grant of Rs 7 cores from RUSA - 2 with his dedicated efforts and brought special honour and recognition for HRDC, OU in the country. Prof Bala Kishan has participated in various national, International conferences and presented several research papers. He delivered invited guest lectures, special talks, key note addresses etc. at several seminars, conferences and at public fora. He had also been invited as resource person at several Academic staff colleges (UGC-HRDC's), across the country. Further,

Prof. Bala Kishan extended his services as Associate Editor for "Indian Ocean Digest" a bi-annual journal published from Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University, and "India - Asia" journal published by Institute of Asian Studies. He has published over 40 research papers on different topics and has authored few books. Prof. Bala Kishan is on the Board of Studies in several academic bodies and institutes. He is a life member in several academic and research organizations. Apart from his scholarly interests, Prof. Bala Kishan is also well known for his active participation in the "Consumers Rights Protection Movement" in both the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.



## CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR

### PROF. GSV SURYANARAYANA MURTHY

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR

CHIEF ARCHITECT

KSHETRA CONSULTANTS & INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN  
SETTLEMENT, RESEARCH, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

GSV Suryanarayana Murthy, a Registered Architect is a Post Graduate in Architectural Conservation from SPA, New Delhi and has other additional qualifications of PG Dip (Sustainable Development), IEE (1998-2000), New Delhi, PG Dip (Jyotirvastu), Telugu University - (2000-01), PG Dip Town & Country planning - (2013-14), Department of Geography, Osmania University.



He has professional associations and memberships with AIIA, as Life Member with INTACH, as Member with ICOMOS India, as member of National Scientific committee of Cultural landscapes with ICOMOS India. He has International Membership with Asian Cultural landscape Association (ACLA), Korea. He is also a member with International institute for Conservation (IIC) since 2 years.

Professor of Architecture in JBR College of Architecture, Hyderabad. Practicing as an Independent Consultant in the field of Architecture, Conservation, Planning, and Urban Design with an approach of “reuse, recycle, restore, appropriate use and maintain” as principles of Design, Planning and Execution of projects under his proprietary organisations of KSHETRA and IHSRDM.

Specialised in documenting Indian traditional Building and Historical building Knowledge systems. Worked under Govt. of AP as Asst. Prof HUDCO Chair in Centre for Urban development Studies as a Trainer and capacity building facilitator.

Associated with Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Orissa, Kerala, Delhi, Assam, Punjab, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh states in varied projects of Heritage, Human Settlements Infrastructure Planning and Development. Visiting faculty in Architecture and Engineering colleges and empanelled Architect in Central Govt. and State Govt. projects.

## ESTEEMED EVALUATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS



### DR. ASHOK KUMAR LONAVATH

#### ORGANISING SECRETARY

Dr Ashok Kumar Lonavath is the Chairman, Board of Studies & Associate Professor at Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad. He has 18 years of teaching and Research experience at Osmania University.

He has Published 36 book chapters in national & International books, edited 05 reference books, authored 04 & co-authored 08 geography text books published by Telugu Academy & Osmania University. He is a Member of Syllabus committee (Geography) NCERT, New Delhi & Board of Intermediate, Government of Telangana. He is also a Life member of NAGI, INCA, DGSI, UGIT, Convenor of 01 National conference & organizing secretary of 3 International conferences and 4 National conferences conducted by Department of Geography, Osmania University. He has won the Best Young Leadership Award by Asian Urbanization Research Association (AURA), Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania, USA.

### DR. T. ANURADHA

Dr. T. Anuradha serving as Assistant Professor in Department of Geography, Osmania University College of Sciences, completed M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. in Geography from Osmania University, Hyderabad. She has been engaged in post graduate teaching and research in Agricultural Geography and published almost 17 research publications to her credit, also published 2 books and contributed chapters in many books of Telugu Academy. She has presented papers in National and International seminars/conferences and almost completed 4 minor projects under UGC (SAP). Apart from academics she is also holding Administrative post as coordinating officer in college development council Osmania University.



### DR. ANUPAMA DUBEY MOHANTY

Anupama Dubey is currently Assistant Professor at Institute of Public Enterprise. She has experience of more than ten years in teaching, research and training. She has been a faculty of Geography at the Delhi University and also worked as Senior Research Analyst at National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT, Delhi) on Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (Project of Ministry of Human Resource Development). She has a wide experience of heading and contributing to various research and consultancy projects funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR, India), Union Grant Commission (UGC), Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, (NABARD, India), International Developmental Research Centre (IDRC, Canada), World Health Organisation and University of North Carolina (USA).

## ORGANISING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

### PROF. B. SRINAGESH

B Srinagesh is Professor of Geography and Director UGC-HRDC Osmania University. His research interests are in Urban and Regional Geography, Climate change, Remote Sensing and GIS, Critical Geography.

He has published Nine books and more than 45 research articles in various national and international journals. He is recipient of prestigious fellowship of UGC Research award 2015-17. He has successfully completed four Major Research Projects sponsored by UGC, DST, ICSSR, and fifth project under progress.

Prof. Srinagesh has conducted nine International conferences as convener, organizing secretary since 2008 and also conducted several trainings and workshops for teachers and students in Geography. Presently he is the Secretary, Indian Institute of Geographers (IIG) Pune. He was the Executive member of IGU Commission on Local and Regional development,



### DR. MOHD. AKHTER ALI

Dr Mohd Akhter Ali is working as Assistant professor in the Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad, having eighteen years of teaching experience.

He obtained his Bachelor, Master and Ph.D. degrees from Osmania University. He specialized in Environmental Geography, Urban and Regional Geography, Cartography, Rural Development, GIS and Remote Sensing. He is editor of many reputed journals in India. He is the life member of many academic organizations like NAGI, INCA, ISC, IGU, DGSI, etc.

Dr Mohd Akhter Ali has a credit of getting three books and more than hundred research papers published in journals of National and international repute. Dr. Ali is on the Editorial Board of Telangana Board of Intermediate education.

He has been invited to deliver lecture in several countries besides several institutions in India. He has been recipient of many prestigious awards.

### DR. ANAND G

Dr. Anand Gopagani did his Post Graduation, M.Phil and Ph.D. from Department of Geography Osmania University, Hyderabad. His research work on Appraisal of Urban Water Supply. He has been working as Asst. Professor (c) since 2009. His specialization is Urban Geography, Resource Geography and GIS. He has participated in several National and International seminars and Presented Research Papers. He has Five Research Publications in National and International Journals in his credit. He contributed as one of the Author for Intermediate and UG Geography text books published by Telugu Academy, Govt. of Telangana.



## ORGANISING COMMITTEE MEMBERS



### AR. VAIBHAVI DHOTE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE

Vaibhavi Dhote is working as a Conservation Architect KSHETRA Consultants Hyderabad where she has been researching on Cultural Landscapes of India. She has a Master's degree in Architecture (Conservation) from School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, an institute of National Importance and has worked on the Conservation of Amar Singh College, Srinagar with INTACH Kashmir that won the award of merit UNESCO's Asia Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation 2020. She has been involved in multiple projects like Built Heritage Listing and Research on Cultural Landscapes. Her professional and academic research papers include topics such as Conservation, Management & Development of Cultural Landscapes of India; and Significance of Historic Libraries of India among others. Over the last four years she has helped organise over eight workshops, seminars, conferences and webinars (academic, professional, national & international) related to Built and Cultural Heritage

### AR. TANYA SRIVASTAVA

Tanya is a young & enthusiastic architect with a keen interest in heritage buildings, conservation & adaptive reuse. She has worked in diverse contexts, ranging from the documentation of the ancient rainwater harvesting system at the Kuchaman Fort in Rajasthan, typology identification & measured drawings of three historic Deodis of old Hyderabad, evaluating & preparing restoration protocols for an ancient temple in Telangana & is currently a member of the professional team at M/s Kshetra Consultants in Hyderabad. She also holds three published papers under her name from her academic and professional career on National platform (MAT Journal) & International Platform (Archnet archive, MIT, Cambridge). Inquisitive about earth work and its implications, she has also worked in Panjim, Goa about designing & construction from vernacular material. During her academics, she also hosted various cultural & architectural walks in the lanes of old city of Agra. She has been a part of Judiciary committee for the COVA initiative on 15th Annual for School Students for Heritage: Practices for Protection & Conservation around the World.





## INTRODUCTION



We are surrounded by landscapes, especially in a country like India which is brimming with cultural activities and expression. As defined by UNESCO, the term “cultural landscape” embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is

therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.

Urban Landscapes are cultural landscapes of the urban region. They are a system formed by the relation between man and the urban environment. This topic is gaining importance due to the rate of change that cities are going through in present times, new emerging attitudes, and the drastic mutual effects of the environment on humans and humans on environment. Place-making is the process through which human beings work together to shape our experiential spaces. Rooted in community-based participation, placemaking involves the deeper understanding, rational planning, befitting design, optimal management and suitable programming of co-shared uses variety of spaces. It's all about constantly running reciprocal and backward-forward system of 'People-Place-Connection-Communication'. The Urban precincts of Cultural Landscapes are highly dependent upon the Civic sense and Administration for their maintenance, continuance, convergence and management.

Environmental landscapes are design and development of cultural and urban landscapes in a way that benefits the natural environment by inducing sustainability and saving energy, conserving water and providing means for the nature to thrive equitably. The cultural expressions found in the cultural landscapes must complement the environment's expression, creating a synergy between the both, and inducing sustainability as an inseparable aspect in the existence of Cultural Landscapes.

Cultural Geography examines the material expressions and artefacts of people, plurality of the society and the distribution of people in space, their identities, sense of space and methods of communicating knowledge. It examines the broad range of ways in which culture evolves and makes a difference to everyday life and places. Urban heritage is one of the primary symbols of human evolution through transformative history, thus it reflects the capacity of human being to overcome surrounding harshness of environment and ecology. That is how, heritage plays an important role in lending the urban cultural landscapes within a unique identity and symbolic expression. It is vital fact that the society is responsible for the built spaces that it functions



cosmality, and finally to Sustainability as envisioned by the UNO/ UNESCO in the frame of SDGs and Urban Future.

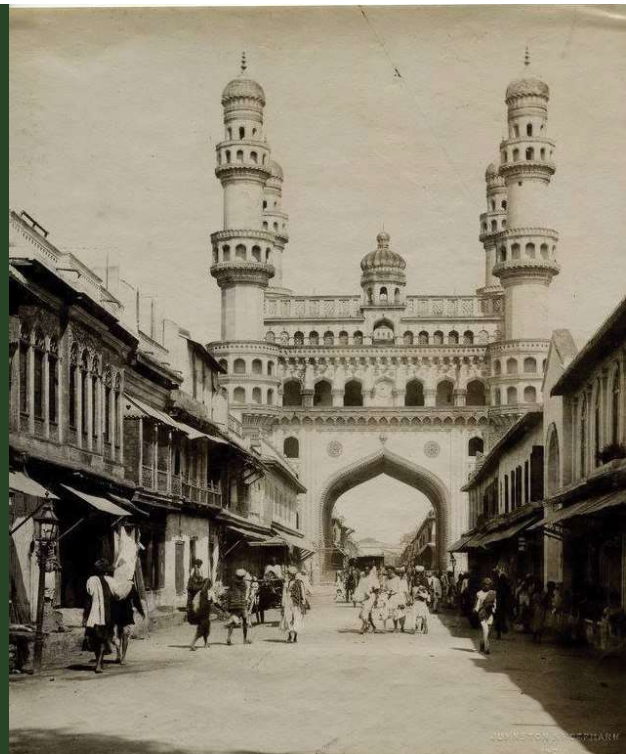
The planned International conference will broadly examine the evolution, transformation, status, role and vision of Placemaking in a City and Urban habitat, while emphasising the approaches, theoretical constructs, methods and techniques for management, maintenance, development towards taking the Cultural Landscapes and their role in the making the future of Cities and Urban Habitats.

within and the covering neighbours. The future of urban habitat and its precincts, its place making qualities, its identity and symbolising heritage and overall functionality need to be painstakingly maintained for the future. They require special concern and care for understanding, realising and optimal and civic-sensitized planning in the purview of historical-cultural emergence, and also to have a system and network for maintaining them as nexus of visioning future and bridging the linkages and interfaces from locality to globality and



## SUB-THEMES

1. PLACEMAKING - CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, URBAN SETTLEMENTS, & URBAN ENVIRONMENT
2. URBAN LANDSCAPES: HISTORIC, CULTURAL, TOURISM AND ROLE OF HERITAGE
3. SOCIETY & CULTURE CENTRIC MANAGEMENT OF CITIES: SOCIAL-CULTURAL URBAN LANDSCAPES
4. CHANGES, EXPANSION AND INTERFACES IN PERI-URBAN REGION & ENVIRONMENT
5. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, SUSTAINABILITY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT- SDGs
6. ASIA'S URBAN LANDSCAPE FUTURE: CITY AND HABITAT AND INTERFACING CULTURES
7. HYDERABAD URBAN REGION: STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL AND HERITAGE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT





## ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Geography is the study of earth's peoples, places, societies and environments. Geography is unique because it bridges the Earth Sciences (Physical Geography) and Social Sciences (Human Geography).

The Department of Geography, Osmania University is one of the oldest in India - it was established in 1942 and has successfully launched many pioneering courses. Among these are M.A. M.Sc., Geography, PG Diploma in Geographical Cartography, which has been in existence in the Department for more than 30 years. It started a M.Sc. Geo-informatics course in 2005-2006. Geo-informatics has various users spanning diverse disciplines who are increasingly adopting it as a Problem Solving and Decision Support tool. The Department of Geography has resorted to the path of modernization by way of acquiring infrastructure like Digital Image Processing, Photogrammetry and Geo-informatics Labs besides the already existing Cartography Lab, Environmental Lab and GIS Lab.

Geography is a unique discipline integrating subjects from Social Sciences, Sciences and Technology and unfolding the hidden relations of society in space. Initially, geographical knowledge was constructed around the physical basis of Geography and in course of time geographical studies have expanded their focus on to human relations. As time passed, the innovations in various fields of knowledge have had a definite impact on the subject and it started gearing itself up to face the new challenges. At the end of the twentieth century the developments in the field of information technology had a decisive influence in making the subject socially relevant. In fact, the subject is redefining itself to face the challenges of globalization. Today the subject is restructuring itself by integrating the new technologies - GIS, GPS and RS and in course of time it may emerge as the most important spatial science.

Spatial technologies such as Geographical information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) and Remote Sensing (RS) have totally transformed the disciplinary boundaries of spatial science. It is in this spirit that the Department of Geography, Osmania University, is taking initiatives in reorienting itself to be contemporary times. The Department has got a grant of Rs.46 lakhs & 95 lakhs by way of DST-FIST grant and UGC-CAS Phase-I grant respectively for upgrading its digital infrastructure and by way of its commitment to the two funding agencies- DST and UGC.

It is our endeavor to give a Digital Face to the Department to be relevant to the contemporary times with an objective of providing Technology with Human Face.

**PROF. BALA KISHAN,**  
HEAD,  
DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY &  
CONFERENCE DIRECTOR AND CONVENER,  
CULTURAL, URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPES: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,  
HYDERABAD INDIA

## FOREWORD BY CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

It gives me great pleasure in inviting you all to participate in this “Multi-Disciplinary International Webinar on Cultural, Urban & Environmental Landscapes: Geographical Perspectives” to be held on 8-9th February, 2021 being jointly organized by the Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Institute for Human Settlements Research, Design and Management (IHRDM), Hyderabad, Telangana State.

Although the theme of the webinar clearly focused on Cultural, Urban & Environmental Landscapes, it attracts a wide variety of manifestations of the human interactions with the natural environment. However, we all are aware that our human civilization is the result of the continuous conflict between the man and his surrounding nature. Our sustainable environment becomes the most important requirement for the human life. Unfortunately, man is not satisfied with all the comforts what he has today and chasing after more desires so aggressively by exploiting all the available natural resources and the environment, there by posing a great threat to his own existence on the planet earth. Obviously this leads to the environmental degradation which is becoming detrimental to the existence of not only to the humankind but for all living species on this planet earth. Hence, the efforts for the environmental protection and its preservation are becoming the prime concern of the day for all of us and in this context the Geography as a discipline is playing a major role.

Since, the ‘Pearl City’ Hyderabad is known for its unforgettable hospitality, initially, the organizing committee made greater efforts to make this event as a memorable conference by inviting all the resource persons, paper presentators and delegates there by conducting in normal and physical mode. however, the unexpected Covid-19 pandemic situation restricted the transportation facilities such as Air and Railways across the globe. In the given circumstances, we, the organizing committee did not have any other option except conduct the conference by converting it in to an online webinar.

The two day’s webinar is expected to provide a great platform for about one hundred scholars and experts from wide variety of subjects and disciplines in discussing, sharing their knowledge and expertise. This webinar is also becoming a center point for several subjects from multi disciplines like Archeology, Architecture, Culture, Engineering, Environment, Geography, History, Tourism and Urban Planning.

It is expected that the deliberations that followed by the presentations and exchange of ideas would be immensely useful not only for intellectuals but also to a large section of the society. I would like to take this opportunity to greet and welcome all the eminent and experienced resource persons, paper presentators and all the students and scholars who are attending this webinar online mode.

  
**PROF. BALA KISHAN,**  
 HEAD,  
 DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY &  
 CONFERENCE DIRECTOR AND CONVENER,  
 CULTURAL, URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPES: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES  
 OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,  
 HYDERABAD INDIA





## MESSAGE BY CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR

The inception of the Multidisciplinary International Conference on CULTURAL, URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPES: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES happened at Asian Cultural landscape Association (ACLA) in October, 2018 at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University in Faizabad, Ayodhya. During a conversation with honorable Prof. Bala kishan at the 7th annual meet of ACLA conference. I was invited for a presentation by respected Dr. Rana PB Singh who was the President of ACLA at that time.

What started as a brief discussion at Ayodhya was followed by proper meetings at Gorakhpur in October, 2019 and Hyderabad in January, 2020 along with Prof. Rana PB Singh and Prof. A. Balakishan towards organising the International Conference. Having dealt the subject of Cultural landscapes in terms of professional work and academic publications on River Island of Majuli Cultural Landscape, Assam; Alampur Kshetra, Telangana; I accepted the opportunity to collaborate with Osmania University for organising an International conference in 2021. In future we will be dealing with cultural landscape on the lines of sustainable development goals.

During the initial phase we were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which in turn turned the entire task into virtual mode. Initially what was planned as a three day in person Conference at Department of Geography in Osmania University, Hyderabad, India along with a curated heritage walk through lanes of Charminar and a field trip to the Unesco world heritage site Rudreshwara (Ramappa) temple was brought to virtual platform of Zoom and facebook due to the Pandemic.

To provide wider range to the virtual International conference well known organisations such as ICOMOS INDIA south zone, ICOMOS NSCCL, AKTU-Lucknow & IHSRDM have also collaborated and associated with Osmania University. We received around 120 abstracts from participants from all over the world. Which were scrutinised and reviewed by our esteemed evaluation committee for improvement. The selected ones will be presented by the participants on this platform today. Various esteemed speakers and knowledgeable participants are joining us from all over the world.

I congratulate all for joining us today and hope ans wih for future collaborations with allied disciplines.

  
**PROF. GSV SURYANARAYANA MURTHY**  
CO-ORDINATOR

CULTURAL, URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPES: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES  
&

DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS' RESEARCH, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT  
HYDERABAD, INDIA



## MESSAGE FROM ACLA

**Prof. Rana P. B. Singh** MA, PhD (Bhu Vns);

FJF & FIFS (Japan), FAAL (Italy), FACLA (Korea); Ganga-Ratna, Koshal-Ratna (India)

Life Member: INTACH, NGSI, NAGI; Member: ICOMOS

\* President: ACLA- Asian Cultural Landscape Association

(Korea & India), & \* founding Vice-President: BHAI -

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ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6031-9086>

**ACLA: Asian Cultural Landscape Association 아시아문화경관학회**

Ref. Acla/21/-30121.

Varanasi: 30 Jan. 2021.

### A Message for envisioning the Landscapes

“Geography is all about the living, breathing essence of the world we live in. It explains the *past*, illuminates the *present* and prepares us for the *future*. What could be more important than that?”, what former President of Royal Geographical Society, Michael J. Palin has said (27 Nov. 2007). This focus is well reflected in the sub-themes and coverage of the **Multidisciplinary International Conference on “Cultural, Urban and Environmental Landscapes: Geographical Perspectives”**: Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad, TG (Bharat-India): 8~9 February 2021. As a catalyst and vital force, Geography is marching towards cross-scale spatial and temporal knowledge of the interrelationship between humans and the environment that may further make viable path to sustainable future. This Conference will be proved as the Landmark on the path to follow on interfacing and interactions among the attributes of landscapes: Cultural, Urban and Environmental—strongly hoping that it will help in making ‘sustainable places of good lifeworld’ that we all co-share with deeper understanding.

Remember, we need a good and balanced combination and synthesis between insider and outsider, the Eastern and the Western, inter-disciplinary and intra-disciplinary, experiential and reverential, rational and relational, ... and so on, thus we would have sustainable, happy and habitable-humane-landscapes. Let us hope for the Good through the Truth in a Beautiful way (*‘Satyam – Shivam – Sundaram’* - సత్యం శివం సుందరం)!

Also, remember what Rabbi Hallel (*Ethics of the Fathers*, 1:14) says:

“If I am not for myself, who will be for me?”

But if I am only for myself, who am I?

If not now, when?”

I am sure this Conference will pave the path towards sustainable future. I wish and pray the Almighty to make this Conference a great success within the frame of multidisciplinary discourses, personal awakening, societal upheaval and finally to fulfil the ultimate aim of geography, i.e., “Making Happy Places”.

With thanks in anticipation, and kind regards

*Rana P. B. Singh*

(Prof. Rana P.B. Singh)

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## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

### PROF. RANA P. B. SINGH KEYNOTE SPEAKER

**Keynote Inaugural Lecture** (Online- Slide-show PPT): 8 February 2021 10:00-10:30AM.

### **Emergence of Cultural Landscapes *vis-à-vis* Placemaking & Heritagisation**

#### **Prof. Rana P. B. Singh**

President- ACLA, Asian Cultural Landscape Association (SNU Korea-India)  
Chief Coordinator, ICOMOS-India National Scientific Committee 'Cultural Landscapes'  
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[for most of my papers see, <https://banaras.academia.edu/RanaPBSINGH/Papers> ]

#### **Abstract**

Interfacing 'placemaking and cultural landscapes' is a worldwide multidisciplinary global concern which covers many points of view of the common impacts of socio-economic-cultural and right jurisprudence planning, wellbeing, and related advancement. Concerned with the complex interactions between development and environment, its reason is to see for ways, paths and implies for framing sustainability in all social activities aimed in such a march of advancement. The role of contemporary social-cultural issues in the context of UN-SDGs and associated cultural and sacred landscapes with emphasis on awakening the deeper cultural sense in harmonizing the world and the role of society and spiritual system, has been drawing upon the multi-disciplinary and cross-cultural interfaces—all in the frame of 'Future of the Earth'—this way emerging the complex and wholistic cultural landscapes.

Sacred heritage as a way of deeper knowing and exposition of spirit and power of place, is widely provoked to understand and experience the holy-heritage cities; thus, helps to explore the meaningful relation with place and inherent meanings. This thought process will widen the domain for contribution of sacred heritage in making cities towards sustainable development and global understanding, especially through pilgrimages and spiritual tourism. These issues are under the process of continuity, maintenance and transformation, within the scale of 'succession-sustenance-sustainability'—the basic platform and evolving pattern, transformation and scenario in sacred cities, and sacred sites and pilgrimages and cities. These issues are critically appraised and examined within the frame of theoretical construction, spatial representation, and emerging trends in the literature.

**Keywords:** Placemaking, cultural landscapes, spiritual tourism, cross-cultural interfaces, pilgrimage, sacredscapes, faithscapes.

**Basic sources** (in Press, *f.c.* 2021-2022):

Singh, Rana P.B.; *et al.* (eds.) *Placemaking and Cultural Landscapes*. AGES, Advances in Geographical & Environmental Sciences Series. Springer Nature Pte. Ltd. Singapore.

Singh, Rana P.B.; *et al.* (eds.), *Sacred Heritage and Pilgrimages in Cities*. Springer Nature Switzerland AG, Cham, Switzerland.

Singh, Rana P.B.; *et al.* (eds.), *The Indian Urban Landscapes: Cultural Representation & Global Message*. Springer Nature Switzerland AG, Cham, Switzerland.

## SESSION SPEAKERS

### DR. AMITA SINHA

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### **PLACEMAKING - CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, URBAN SETTLEMENTS, & URBAN ENVIRONMENT**

Amita Sinha is a former Professor in the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign (1989-2018) and has taught in the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning, IIT Kharagpur and in the Humanities and Social Sciences Department at IIT Gandhinagar. She is the author of *Landscapes in India: Forms and Meanings* (University Press of Colorado, 2006; reprinted by Asia Educational Services, 2011) and *Cultural Landscapes of India: Imagined, Enacted, and Reclaimed* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2020), editor of *Landscape Perception* (Academic Press, 1995), and co-editor of *Cultural Landscapes of South Asia: Studies in Heritage Conservation and Management* (Routledge, 2017). Her articles have been published in *Landscape Journal*, *Journal of Landscape Architecture*, *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, *Journal of Urban Design*, *Studies in the History of Gardens & Designed Landscapes*, *Architecture+Design*, *Marg Publications*, and *Tekton*. She was a Senior Fulbright Researcher at the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) in New Delhi in 2009 and is the recipient of Fulbright-Nehru Academic and Professional Excellence Award Fellowship in 2018-19. She received the National Merit Award, American Society of Landscape Architects for Cultural Heritage Project on Taj Mahal, India, in 2001 and Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA) Award in 2018.





## SESSION SPEAKERS



### MADHU VOTTERY

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

**URBAN LANDSCAPES: HISTORIC, CULTURAL,  
TOURISM AND ROLE OF HERITAGE**

An IVLP (USA 2012) Alumna and Expert Member with ICOMOS International, Madhu Vottery is a conservation architect, author and illustrator of 3 books.

Madhu has designed four Heritage walks, Craft Walk, Nature Walk and Historic MJ Market Walk for Government of Telangana. She has curated a mobile application, 'Hyderabad Heritage', for 275 heritage sites involving a dozen of school going children.

She has experience of a decade and a half, working on variety of projects focussing on Heritage Awareness for Local, State and Central Government. Madhu has worked with UNESCO for Capacity Building Workshops in 2019-20.

She has received laurels from State Government on many occasions. In 2019, she received REACH Heritage Award. She is a recipient of INTACH India scholarship in 2017-18 (to work on historic cities of north Karnataka).

Madhu has presented 'Cultural Heritage of Hyderabad' on well known webinar series 'Dekho Apna Desh' for Ministry of Tourism in Aug 2020, viewed in more than 60 countries.

## SESSION SPEAKERS

### DR. DEBJANI ROY

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### **SOCIETY AND CULTURE CENTRIC MANAGEMENT OF CITIES: SOCIAL, CULTURAL URBAN LANDSCAPES**

Dr. Debjani Roy, Ass Prof is currently heading the Post graduate Department of Geography, Nirmala College, Ranchi, Jharkhand. She has done her graduation in Geography from Lady Brabourne College, Calcutta and her Masters and Ph.D from Calcutta University. She has been a National Scholar throughout. She qualified NET-JRF in 1991 and was supported with the UGC fellowship for her research. She was awarded PhD degree in 1996 and has more than 20 years of experience in College teaching and in post graduate teaching.

She has more than twenty five papers published in various national and international journals to her credit and has contributed half a dozen chapters to several books on urban, resource, population and environmental geography. She has authored two reference books viz Population Geography and “Geography of Jharkhand - Land, Economy and People”. She has also edited two books viz. Development and Conflict and Environmental Degradation-Challenges and Remedies.

She has convened two UGC-ICSSR sponsored National Seminars (2013, 2015), one RUSA sponsored National Seminar (2016) two National level Workshops by UGC & NACC (2016, 2018) and a NITI Aayog sponsored International Conference (2019). She has presented papers, chaired sessions and been a resource person at several national and international conferences. In August 2016 she presented a paper on female tribal health and also chaired a session at the 33rd International Geographical Union Conference held in Beijing. She has also coordinated Refresher Courses on Gender Studies at UGC- HRDC, Ranchi.

She holds **life membership** of National Association of Geographers, India (NAGI), Geographical Society of India (GSI), Indian National Cartographers Association (INCA), and an international organization Gender and Feminist Geographies Research Group (GFGRG) and Indian Association for Woman Studies (IAWS) and is currently working on a minor project on sponsored by IAWS.



## SESSION SPEAKERS

### PROF. DR. S. GANAPATHY VENKATASUBRAMANIAN

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### CHANGES, EXPANSION & INTERFACES IN PERI URBAN REGION AND ENVIRONMENT



Dr. S. Ganapathy venkatasubramanian is a professor of Environment management and law at Anna University in Chennai and has been teaching since 30 years from bachelors to P.g. Diploma programme. Academically Dr. Ganapathy holds various Masters and P.g. Diploma in numerous fields such as M.Sc., M.Phil., (Environmental Sciences), M.B.A M.Phil., (Management), M.A. (Public Administration), M.L.S, M.Ed, M.A. (Personnel Management & Industrial Relations), P.G. Dip in Public Relations, P.G. Dip in Higher Education Degree in Law, P.G. Dip. in Environmental Law, P.G.Dip. in Criminology and Forensic Science, Dip. In Labor Law with Administrative Law, UNEP Dip in International Environmental Law Making& Diplomacy also Awarded Certificate Dip. In International Environmental Law conducted by UNITAR -2009 A Web Based Diploma Six Months Duration. Guided over 90 students. Appointed as Expert Member in the Monitoring Committee for Sand Quarrying operations by the Hon. High Court of Judicature, Madras for various District since 2018. Dr. Ganapathy holds various awards and achievements in Environmental Management such as “Environmentalism Award 2020”, “KALP - BEST Environmentalism Award 2020”, UGIT’S Excellence Award 2019, Best Environmental Assistance Award, 2019, Excellence in Teaching and Research Award 2018 by Asian Management Economics Commerce Association (AMECA) affiliated to International Economic Association- Spain 2018, Environment & Social Welfare Society , Khajuraho, India (An ISO 9001: 2015), Construction Industry Awards 2016, Aim Kalam Award - 2017 and many others. Dr. Ganapathy has worked and presented 50 National and 50 International published papers, conference preceeding and Journals in India and abroad. He also has an exposure to human resources development /human capacity building activites. He also holds membership in various professional bodies such as Life Member of Union of Geographic Information Technologists (UGIT) Dept of Geography and Geoinformatics, Bangalore University, Bengaluru; Life Member of Vigyanbharati, a science movement with Swadeshi spirit (VIBHA) New Delhi, India; Indian Association for Environmental Management, New Delhi, India; Management Teachers Consortium Global, Bangalore, India.

## SESSION SPEAKERS

### DR. HARVEEN BHANDARI

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### **CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, SUSTAINABILITY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT - SDGs**

Dr Harveen Bhandari is presently working as a Professor & Deputy Dean (Research & Publications) Chitkara School of Planning and Architecture, Chitkara University, Punjab, India. She holds a PhD in Planning & Architecture and her study included Cultural Significance Assessment of five venerated Goddess temples (Shaktipithas) in North India. With an experienced of more than 17 years, she has strong interest in research and has published papers in national/ international journals and has presented many papers in international conferences. She has been a part of Technical Program Committee (TPC) of several international conferences and a jury member for architectural thesis viva's in various architecture colleges in Punjab. She has been felicitated twice by A3 Foundation, Chandigarh with Architecture Journalism Merit Award in 2015 and A3 Foundation Teachers Award in 2017 for contribution in the field of research and academics in architecture. Being an ardent professional with immense sensitivity towards cultural heritage, she is an active member of national heritage organisations like ICOMOS India (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and a life time member of INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage). Has actively worked on documentation projects since 2011 such as documentation of heritage edifices in princely states of India viz. Ambala, Patiala and Nabha. Has also undertaken village documentation study with architecture students for villages situated close to Chitkara University, Punjab to help students imbibe skills for context responsive designs. Her areas of interest include cultural landscapes, living religious heritage, vernacular architecture, cultural tourism and pilgrimage studies in India.





## SESSION SPEAKERS

### PROF. ARAVIND MULIMANI

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### **CHANGES, EXPANSION & INTERFACES IN PERI URBAN REGION AND ENVIRONMENT**



DR. Aravind A. Mulimani is a Professor of Geography, University, Dharwad, India. Dr. Mulimani has obtained the Post-Graduation Degree in Geography in 1989 First Rank with Gold Medal from Karnataka University, Dharwad. Soon after completion of Post Graduate Degree he has joined the Department as a faculty member in January 1990, since then working in the same department. He has awarded M Phil degree in 1992 in the Resource Geography with in First Class. Later on, he has pursued the research in the field of Marketing Geography leading towards PhD Degree and awarded accordingly in 2002 from Karnatak University, Dharwad and the Ph D thesis has been published in the form of book with Financial Assistance of the UGC by the Karnatak University, Dharwad in 2006. At present, Prof is an author of Five Books in geography, which are an outstanding outcome from the research and is an academic credit to the discipline

Prof. Mulimani A.A. is a recipient of FOUR AWARDS by the prestigious organizations and Institutions not only in India but also in abroad. Prof. Mulimani became a HATRIC AWARDEE for the academic year of 2017-18. The BHUGOL BHUSHAN AWARD, 2018 by the Deccan Geographical Society of India, the second one is INNOVATIVE ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND DEDICATED PROFESSOR INTERNATIONAL AWARD, 2017 by the Innovative Scientific Research Professionals Malaysia. The third one is UNION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGISTS EXCELLENCY AWARD, 2017 by the International UGIT, Bangalore. The fourth one is DR.H.NARASHIMAIH EDUCATIONIST AWARD -2014.

## SESSION SPEAKERS

### AR. VASANTA SOBHA TURAGA

SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### HYDERABAD URBAN REGION: STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL AND HERITAGE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Ar. Vasanta Sobha Turaga is a Hyderabad-based, Independent Consultant -Conservation Architect and Urban-Regional Planner, Vasaamaha Consultants, with about 22 years of professional experience dealing with projects related to Heritage preservation, urban-environmental planning and architecture. Some of her major projects include Research on Golconda, Restoration of Former British Residency for World Monuments Fund, ETP Project for UNDP, Satyam Foundation, Heritage Master Plan for Govt. of Karnataka/ADB, AP Capital CRDA Master Plan, Warangal Master Plan, DPRs for Telangana Archaeology, Allahabad Smart City, besides carrying out Research for Salarjung Museum, Henry Martyn Institute, Centre for Environment, JNTU and others. She had made presentations at UNESCO, Paris, UN Habitat, Nairobi, University of Pennsylvania and ICOMOS, Beijing.

Through her Firm Vasaamaha, Vasanta Sobha is engaged in different architectural, historical research and documentation works and also R & D of engineering materials, technology and health assessment of historical structures in collaboration with Tech-Mahindra Ecole-Centrale Engineering College, KDM Engineers Group and NVLN Constructions Pvt. Ltd. Supporting Koti Women's College housed in the Historic Former British Residency, Hyderabad in starting its UCWK Heritage Club and conducting events/workshops.

Vasanta Sobha is associated with a number of architecture colleges in Hyderabad and outside, as internal and visiting faculty, including holding the positions of Professor and Principal of Sri Venkateswara College of Architecture, Hyderabad and Nims School of Planning and Architecture, Nims University, Jaipur. She is currently associated as Visiting Professor with Ashoka School of Architecture, Hyderabad and is pursuing her Ph.D, thesis to the School of Planning and Architecture, Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Hyderabad, on the topic of "Conservation of Samsthan and Zamindari Palaces of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh".

Vasanta Sobha has authored a book 'PillalaChetulloPennidhi-PrapanchaVarasatvam, in Telugu, on world heritage in young hands in 2007, and a booklet in English on "Dargahs of Hyderabad", Govt. of Telangana, 2018, besides regularly contributing articles in newspapers such as The Hindu, The Times of India, Hans India, The News Minute, The Indian Express, Andhra Jyothi etc, and various magazines.



## SESSION SPEAKERS



### M. VEDAKUMAR

#### SESSION SPEAKER & CHAIR

#### HYDERABAD URBAN REGION: STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL AND HERITAGE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

VEDAKUMAR MANIKONDA, an educationalist, eminent environmentalist, Heritage activist and studied B.E., Civil Engineering and also holds Master of Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) from SPA, JNTU, Hyderabad.

Apart from his profession, Mr Vedakumar is a passionate heritage activist. He is a Governing Council Member of Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), New Delhi. Mr. Vedakumar also serves as Chairman of Forum for a Better Hyderabad. In this role, he has undertaken and numerous activities pertaining to Urban Planning, Sustainable Development and Management, Heritage Conservation, Lakes & Water Bodies, Water Supply, Drainage, Forests and Open Space, Traffic & Transportation, Water & Air Pollution and Solid & Industrial Waste Management.

Along with heritage, He has taken a special interest in the protection of trees in the region since 2007. His persistence and commitment towards framing guidelines on tree felling has enabled the protection of 8000 trees, and the translocation of 7000 trees that some of them were more than 100-years-old.

He also oversaw a project on Musi River Conservation and Restoration in association with Humboldt University, Germany during 2005-2007. He was invited as a speaker to the International Water Conference in Berlin in 2007.

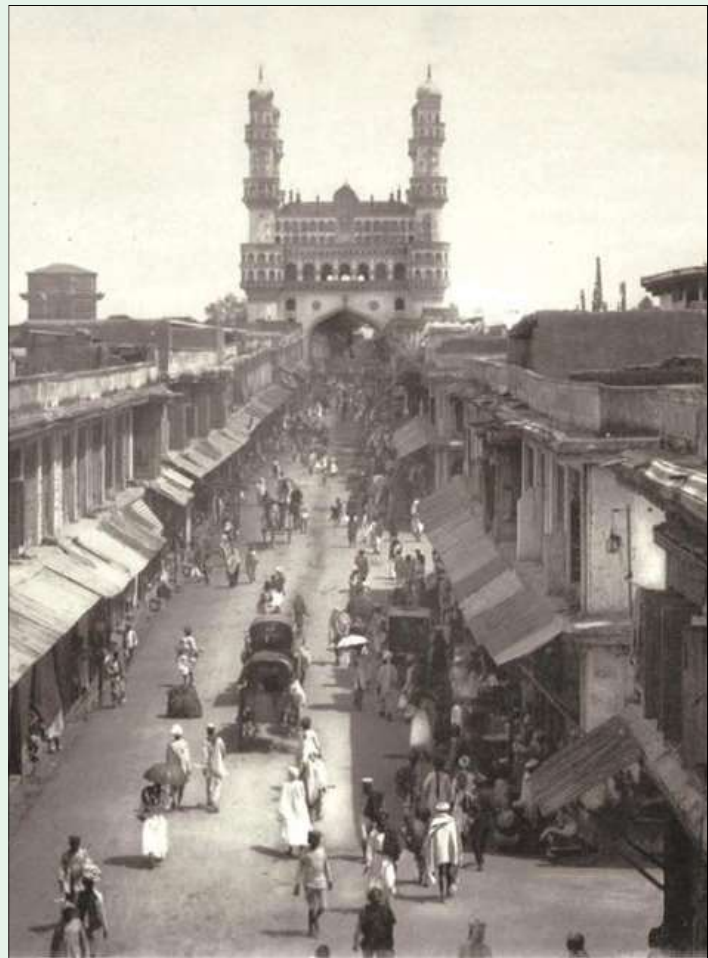
He travelled extensively through Telangana with heritage and social activists, intellectuals and other like minded individuals to study about the Heritage, Rivers, Nature, Arts and Culture etc. of the state. He has also prepared studies on the Built Heritage of Hyderabad during 2007-2009. He has urged state planners to recognize that preserving the past is an essential part of creating livable, sustainable cities.

He has carried out documentation and comparative studies of the architecture of those cities Architecture with that of Hyderabad. He visited ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in Rome in 2004 to interact with heritage conservation experts and learn aspects about the Built Heritage that could be implemented in Hyderabad and across India.

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## SUBTHEME 1

PLACEMAKING - CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, URBAN SETTLEMENTS,  
& URBAN ENVIRONMENT



# COMPREHENSIVE LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF HISTORIC GARDENS AT PALAYAM, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Naveena Mariam Jacob <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Landscape Architect - Intern, Desert Ink, Dubai

Abstract ID Number : PCUU 02

Landscape master planning for urban historical landmarks, is often limited to physical enhancement and overlooks the sensitivity required to address its physio-ecological attributes.

A city on seven hills, all of Travancore's royal and colonial infrastructure are sited on raised topography to symbolise power. Such is the cluster of historic gardens: Napier museum (1880), Public gardens (1857) and Kanakakunnu palace precincts (1885-1924).

Thiruvananthapuram's core was concentrated around the Sri PadmanabhaSwamy temple in the 18 th CE. The establishment of the cantonment and European neighbourhood in today's Palayam region, along with the genesis of this cluster, redefined the notional and finite territorial limits of Travancore in the late 19 th CE. As a socio-political marker, it determined urban growth direction.

With Thiruvananthapuram's expansion, these gardens lie in the heart of the city today, imparting identity and sharing ground for communion. The cluster is intertwined into people's daily lifestyle and contributes significantly to the city's organised recreational open space structure. Such are the nuances of its urban character.

The study investigates the existing landscape design of the garden complex through detailed landscape inventory, study of precedents and prepares sustainable comprehensive landscape development and management framework and strategies for historic garden typologies in Thiruvananthapuram.

**Keywords:** Ecology and Myths, Historic gardens, Sustainable landscape management, Urban identity, Place making

## PLACEMAKING IN NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF URBAN HILLS IN PUNE CITY

Dr. Banani Banerjee <sup>(1)</sup>

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Abstract ID Number: PCUU-04

Low and small hills and hill ranges, fondly known as tekdis, are scattered in the entire city of Pune creating a distinct panoramic natural landscape. Most of these hills are the lungs of the city and destination places for the people for pursuing a healthy and contemporary lifestyle. These 'green' paradises possess various cultural associations with the city, many sacred sites are located on these hills, having cultural link from the past, and remarkable vibrant cultural heritage of deep religious faith. Placemaking is described as the act and art of shaping places for people collectively by diverse groups through an experiential and continuous process of human interactions, which eventually makes the cities liveable, vibrant, distinct, and attractive habitat. A culturally rich and economically prosperous city, Pune is presently under the pressure of urbanization, gradually both legal development and infringement of slums are encroaching on hills destroying physical form, green cover, habitats for biodiversity and making cultural treasure troves vulnerable. This study focuses on how placemaking of diverse people in natural and cultural settings of the hills are relevant in contemporary society. A qualitative research in one of such hills was conducted, and found an array of activities for spiritual satisfaction and health enhancement making places meaningful. The sacred sites are destinations for placemaking, quiet and green cover attract for community participation to maintain and protect these assets, only firm policy and proper implementation by city government can make people privileged to pursue contemporary life for succeeding generations.

**Keywords:** Placemaking, Urban Hills, cultural landscape, sacred places, contemporary life

## VISIONING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PLACEMAKING WITHIN THE URBAN FABRIC OF DARBHANGA TOWN: THE CULTURAL CAPITAL OF BIHAR

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Abstract ID Number: PCUU-06

Darbhangha is one of the important districts of North Bihar situated in the heart of Mithilanchal. The city derived its name from “Dwarbanga”, a combination of two words Dwar and Banga, means the “Gateway of Bengal” suggesting the region’s linguistic and cultural empathy with Bengal that commences from here. This region has great affinity towards art (Madhubani art) and literature. It is also known as ‘the cultural capital of Bihar’ and ‘city of ponds’. Ponds hold a very important place since historical times in Mithilanchal. There are many sayings famous in region which itself describes the importance of ponds like pag pag pokhar maach makhan, madhur boli muski much paan (Densely dotted with ponds, abundance in fishes and foxnut, sweet tongued people inhabit it, who relishes betel leaves) and maach, paan or makhaan (Fish, Betel leaf and Foxnut). The district is noted for its trade in fish, mango and Makhana. City is currently facing the challenge of continuous deterioration and encroachment leads to decrease in the number of ponds and degradation of open spaces which is affecting the quality of life of the inhabitants. The study focuses primarily on accessing the present condition, significant issues, threats affecting the ponds and open spaces within the urban fabric and to provide suitable landscape solutions to prevent further degradation and ensure the wise use for the benefit of local communities of Darbhanga city, Bihar.

**Keywords:** cultural heritage, ponds, green open spaces, degradation, phytoremediation

## THE ROLE OF TEXTILE MILLS IN PLACEMAKING OF CITIES IN CENTRAL INDIA: A CASE OF NAGPUR AND HINGANGHAT

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Introduction of mass-producing factories inspired by the Industrial Revolution brought a major change in the economic scenario of many Indian cities. Handloom and Powerloom based textile mills had the lion's share amongst the various forces responsible for the rapid urbanization of these cities. The two cities - Nagpur and Hinganghat, have been chosen for this study as here, the textile mills were the main contributors in making these cities major manufacturing and trading hubs in Central India. Due to the various governing policies and indifference of the capitalists, these mills seem to have lost their original value. They have fallen prey to ownership disputes between the stakeholders, abandonment and conditions of deterioration, eventually losing the associated character of place.

The paper reviews the ideas and proposals conceived by associated stakeholders in order to understand their implications on the survival of these mills. Further, these mills are also analyzed in the purview of their contextual and historical values. The study comments on how the proposals and interventions could prove detrimental to the value of these mills. It also stresses on the urgent need for the preservation of what remains of them, using the tools of Industrial Archaeology and recommendations of conservation by Industrial Heritage.

**Keywords:** Textile Mill, Policies, Industrial Heritage, Industrial Archaeology, Active Preservation



## RECLAIMING THE SACRED LANDSCAPES OF VRINDAVAN PARIKRAMA

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Abstract ID Number: PCUU-08

Sacred landscapes in India are pilgrimage destinations for fulfilling religious vows and attaining spiritual benefits. Pilgrimages known as parikrama are performed on foot on circular, linear, and spiral paths ending at the point where it began. Braj Mandal parikrama takes a pilgrim on a journey around sacred groves, hills, and settlements. The goal of the Vrindavan Parikrama which is a part of the larger Braj parikrama is to visit sites where Shri Radha Krishna performed various leelas.

The 10km stretch along the River flanked by various ghats and temples, is a part of the pilgrimage route around the pilgrim town. River Yamuna's banks have been represented in medieval paintings and poetry as a pastoral landscape of tree groves. Today however, the riverfront is denuded of any vegetation and the floodplain is being encroached upon by new construction. The gap between the real and imagined landscapes can be addressed by revitalising Yamuna riverfront thereby preserving the meaning of pilgrimage and cultural heritage.

The concept, Weaving Time connects past with present by planting groves on the riverfront with a meandering walkway symbolizing ban yatra of Braj Mandal pilgrimage. This will enhance the walking experience of pilgrims in the reclaimed cultural landscape as celebrated in Krishna mythology. Heritage structures are preserved and the experience of kunj gullies is recreated by developing chowks at junctions near major temples. Thus, the legibility of the parikrama marg is improved through greater connectivity of pilgrim towns to the riverfront.

**Keywords:** Sacred Landscapes, Vrindavan, River Yamuna, Parikrama, Cultural Heritage Conservation

## RETRO-MAPPING OF TAMILAKAM IN MAINLAND INDIA

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Abstract ID Number: PCUU-10

Tamilakam, a Cultural Landscape has existed and evolved along with the Tamil, one of the most ancient languages of India. Tholkappiar who had written extensively about this region in his poetry during Sangam ages has recorded about the vast landscape of the region below Krishna river of Indian mainland. These poems describe the five diverse land resources that together form Tamilakam, with a polymorphous and flexible boundary. Land resources, also known as tinai in the region were; mountains/hill tracts (kurinji), forest and pasture (mullai), agricultural lands (marutham), lands by the seashore (neytal) and waste lands/ drylands (palai). From the verses of this poetry we understand, Tamilakam as a region, the juxtaposition of ecology of the place as well as the people speaking Tamil. Tinai is a nexus in which the sacred, the humans, natural and cultural phenomena stand in a relationship that integrates specific space and time (Muthal), naturo-cultural (Karu) elements and human action (Uri). Even today, we witness the same continuity in indigenous communities to a specific eco-region of these areas.

This study attempts to translate this ancient piece of poetry on the present geographical area of India. The systematic analysis of geospatial data from the various maps by Surveys of India department and other archival records, by overlapping and tracing the historical information with the help of mapping tools like Geographic Information System. The expected outcome will be mapping of the five diverse land resources and visualization of the Tamilakam region as a whole entity.

**Keywords:** Cultural Landscapes, Tamilakam, Place making, Heritage Management, indigenous communities

## UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF CHANGED SETTING OF FORT PRECINCTS AND EXAMINING THEIR RELEVANCE IN THE PRESENT CONTEXT - CASE STUDY MUMBAI, THANE AND MIRA BHAYANDER CITY

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Abstract ID Number: PCUU-14

The archipelago of Bombay gained prominence during the Portuguese rule and later thrived during the British era. This region, along with the Salsette group of Islands were ruled by various dynasties and eventually were annexed by the Gujarat Sultanate at the end of 14th century CE. When the Portuguese firmly established themselves in Vasai in the 16th century, the treaty of Vasai resulted in the islands of Bombay coming under the Portuguese rule. In the 17th Century, the islands of Bombay were given to the British who leased them to the East India Company. During the 16th and the 17th century the Portuguese, British and the Marathas constructed many small forts in this region (Islands of Bombay, Salsette Island, Kalyan ,Vasai region) to protect their territory during the skirmishes for control over the region. The 18th Century saw the city of Bombay become a thriving trade hub under the complete control of the East India Company. Land was reclaimed and slowly the natural setting of many of the forts changed. The forts lost their importance. In the present context most of the forts are dilapidated and in some cases the urban sprawl has reached the forts precincts. In a city which lacks open spaces, these forts precincts are the cultural markers which provide a unique opportunity to create green lungs for the city and “place” for all. The paper focuses on understanding the impact of changed settings of fort precincts and examining their relevance in the present context.

**Key words:** Forts, Natural setting, Cultural markers, open spaces, Placemaking.

## ADAPTIVE REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE- A CULTURAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE PAST AND PRESENT

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-15

Due to rapid globalization, India is starting to see a major shift in its Urban landscapes. Due to this innumerable heritage sites across India are falling prey to ignorance and market forces. Consideration of heritage in the country falls under a very tight vertical of monuments and sites. Industrial heritage forms an important but largely overlooked aspect of what is recognized and protected as heritage in India.

This paper frames inner-city brownfield sites like defunct industries as industrial heritage. They not only offer the opportunity for creative reuses but also have the potential to add a unique and distinct identity to our increasingly generic city-scape.

One such site in Delhi is the Indraprastha Power Plant. Established in 1963, It sits on the banks of Yamuna with Pragati Maidan and Lutyens Delhi within a 4km radius of the site. After serving the city's power needs for almost forty-six years, it now stands as a vulnerable site that fears demolition and erasure. Its location, institutional context, and the potential for a riverside public space are aspects that need to be highlighted to reinvest this site with energy and verve of a different kind but one that promises to bring vibrancy to the community.

This paper argues for tackling adaptive reuse strategically to maximize the transformational potential of this site. It presents a variety of tools and plans that can be employed to transform its structural and perceived spaces into a hub of cultural activities that not only engage people in intellectually energizing dialogues but pulls other historic spaces and places in its neighbourhood into this ambit.

**Keywords:** Adaptive reuse, Industrial Heritage, Placemaking, Socio-cultural Urban landscapes, Brownfield sites.



## ORIENTING CONSCIOUS PAST IN METROPOLITAN PRESENT: ANALYSIS OF URBAN DELHI IN MILLER'S *DELHI ADVENTURES IN A MEGA CITY*

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-17

The 2008 published travel narrative *Delhi Adventures in a Mega City* by the British journalist Sam Miller is an adventurous compilation of what he experienced while touring the Delhi urban space. A walking tour of the urban Delhi space by the author, the book explores rarely or hardly explored spatial layers of the city which, he writes, 'was of Sultanates and Mughals, of Djinns and Sufis, of poets and courtesans, is now a city of cybercafes and shopping malls, of Metros and multiplexes. It is the past and it is the future.' (Miller, 2008, p. 1). As Jean Roudaut 'consider[ed] the city as a text where, beneath a clear meaning, a thousand buried and murmuring words reside' (cited in Westphal, 2011, p. 159), Delhi's urban surface is visibly conscious of its past rich with political, social and cultural layers.

In this paper, I specifically mention that travel writing about Delhi space would fetch the notion that the spatial spirit of the city is rooted upon consciousness of past living in the present. For that, I have done a geocritical analysis of Mughal and Imperial spatial and architectural heritages and ruins of Delhi narrated in Miller's travelogue.

**Keywords:** Geocriticism, Urban Delhi, Walking tour, Richness and Ruins of Past, Spatial Identities.

## WATERSCAPE TO URBAN LANDSCAPE: CONTEXTUALIZING THE TRANSFORMATIONAL HISTORY OF MARINE DRIVE, COCHIN

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-18

The study entitled 'Waterscape to Urban Landscape: Contextualizing the Transformational History of Marine Drive, Cochin' Drive' attempts a historical and human geographical enquiry into the spatial structuring and restructuring of a geographical space to an urban landscape. Marine Drive is a beautiful promenade located in the heart of Ernakulam, facing the backwater i.e., the *Vembanad* Lake. It was constructed by the Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) of Cochin Corporation in the 1980's. Marine Drive has a walkway- starting from Rajendra Maidan to the high court junction including open spaces, boat jetties, shopping malls and hotels, residential and commercial places etc. and is one of the most popular tourist attractions of Cochin City. In the early period, the place was known as *Alumkadavu*, a tiny halt for boats that connected the backwater to the market. With continuous backwater reclamations *Alumkadavu* later transformed into modern Marine Drive. The expansion of human interactions as in the form of large scale reclamations had changed the nature of space from the past to the present context. Therefore the study focuses on the nature of human activities in the backwater and how it reshaped the structure of space from waterscape to landscape and redefined it according to urbanization and modern commercial trends.

**Keywords:** Space, landscape, human interaction, reclamation, urbanization.

# URBAN OPEN SOURCE: SYNTHESIS OF A CITIZEN-CENTRIC FRAMEWORK TO DESIGN DENSIFYING CITIES

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-19

Prominent urbanizing centres across the globe like Delhi, Dhaka or Manila have exhibited that development often faces a challenge in bridging the gap among the top-down collective requirements of the city and the bottom-up individual aspirations of the ever-diversifying population (Elefante, 2018). In parallel, new ideas and methods of densification and public participation are being widely adopted as sustainable alternatives for the future of urban development (Sassen, 2013). This research advocates a collaborative design method for future development: one that allows rapid application with its prototypical nature and an inclusive approach with mediation between the ‘user’ and the ‘urban’, purely with the use of empirical tools.

Building upon the concepts and principles of ‘open-sourcing’ in design, the research establishes a design framework that serves the current user requirements while allowing for future citizen-driven modifications. This is synthesized as a 3-tiered model: user needs - design ideology - adaptive details. The research culminates into a context-responsive ‘open source project development framework’ (hereinafter, referred to as OSPDF) that can be used for on-ground field applications. To bring forward specifics, the research looks at a 300-acre redevelopment in the core of a rapidly urbanizing city as a case, encompassing extreme physical, demographic and economic diversity.

The research attempts to re-calibrate the architectural design process and make it more responsive and people-centric. Over the five-part OSPDF, a two-part subsidiary process is also suggested after each cycle of application, for a continued appraisal and refinement of the framework and urban fabric with time.

**Keywords:** Open Source, Public Participation, Urbanization, Urban Development

## SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ISLANDS OF KAVERI AND THEIR THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION

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Every river basin with islands has been known to allow a variety of uses, assigned to them by the primary stakeholders over centuries of habitation and understanding of their context. Identification of these islands based on thematic classification would largely aid in the decision-making process. Thematic classification would take into account the nuanced understanding that comes from cultural practices.

Kaveri is a river from the south of India that rises from the Brahmagiri mountains in the Coorg district of Karnataka and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar in Tamil nadu after a mighty 800km long journey. It is one of the seven holy rivers and is worshipped as goddess Kaveri. Kaveri boasts of the largest fertile delta in the south of India that has been home to numerous cultures throughout history, serving as a major source for sustaining life. As the river makes its way through the upper, middle and the lower basin, it leaves a trail of unique landscape with its several streams, islands, tributaries, distributaries, meanders, waterfalls, cliffs and so on. Several of these islands are not only inhabited, but also are culturally significant.

This paper intends to document and study islands of the river Kaveri using the parameters such as land use, demography, heritage components, historical resources and narratives from popular media. Some of these islands such as Srirangapatna, Ranganathittu, Shivanasamudra and Srirangam are known for their exceptional cultural and natural significance. Tools like GIS will be used to map the islands along with its attributes and spatial analysis will be carried out. Indicators of placemaking will be explored to arrive at thematic classification. This paper will set a precedent to look at river islands and provide a tool kit to classify island landscapes.

**Keywords:** Placemaking, island, Kaveri, culture, spatial analysis



## PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES FOR GUIDING TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA'S URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-21

The urban cultural landscape is a distinctive feature of every city. Its features, systems and beliefs must be preserved and enhanced. Public participatory approaches can serve as a suitable method for much more informed and relevant development. The paper is thus a research project examining local areas of Delhi NCR, which have been in existence for more than 50 years. They were not just the historic structures but markets, neighborhoods, cultural values and ways of life. It can be argued that these together contribute to the heritage of a place and form its urban environment. There are many such parts in our cities which are grappling with rapidly progressing urbanization and presently undergoing a very desultory transformation.

The paper focuses on 3 areas, namely Sadar Bazaar (in Gurgaon), Tilak Nagar (in west Delhi) and Lajpat Nagar (in south Delhi) to assess paradigm shifts in the functioning of these markets and their adjoining neighborhoods under current socio-economic pressures. The embedded layers unveil many indigenous yet integrated approaches for the place. The green areas have a role in defining the character of Delhi's neighborhoods and have long served as melting pots for socio-cultural exchanges. The markets mark the prosperous image of the city of Delhi, bustling places known to serve all economic strata with their mixed use character. It maps and discusses the resultant spatial manifestation of this urban transformation currently seen across the chosen wards. The aim is to integrate urban heritage values in the redevelopment of the area using the people participatory approach, leading to the preparation of a "People's Plan" and framework.

**Keywords:** Public Participation, Spatial Strategies, People's Plan, Local Area Plan

## POSITIONING PLACEMAKING IN URBAN CONSERVATION, THE MALL ROAD, SHIMLA

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-22

Shimla is the capital of state Himachal Pradesh, established by the British as a retreat town and as a summer capital afterwards in 1864. This paper investigates the causes of decaying of the existing heritage condition of Shimla, once a summer capital of the country and identifying the potentials for rejuvenating the identity of the place through spatial development. This identity-led paper focuses on Place-Making and Urban Conservation for the development and importance of identity and heritage in rejuvenating the place. Identifying the values and significance of public spaces in the crowded context of Mall Road Shimla, makes the backdrop for the place-making approach of designing the strategies for the heritage of the city. The major questions addressed in the paper are related to identifying the pattern of use, facades, spatial and architectural changes in the shops of Mall Road Shimla with potentials and concerns for rejuvenation. By analysing the various aspects of the place, the investigation revealed that the attributes of Place-making and Urban conservation can actually come together to create an inclusive identity-led strategy to restore the city's heritage from further declining and providing the people a quality living experience. This paper contains stages like theoretical analysis, analysing the context, evaluating values and significance and strategies which can act as a stepping stone towards the rejuvenation of the whole city.

**Keywords:** Placemaking, Urban Conservation, Identity, Heritage and Spatial development

## GEOGRAPHY OF PLACEMAKING: THE INVISIBLE TRIANGLE OF 'CITIES OF DELHI'

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Abstract ID Number : PCUU-24

Delhi, which was an important military outpost of the Rajput Kings till 12th Century AD, slowly gained its importance as a potential capital city after the repeated Islamic invasions between 8th and 12th century, mostly happening from the North- Western frontiers. With Aravalli ridge towards its West and the river Yamuna towards its East, its locational advantage as a geographically secured place became particularly evident around the foundation of the Slave empire in India around 1192

AD. Since then, Delhi has remained the political and administrative capital of multiple empires. The physical remains of these earlier capitol complexes and 'cities' can be found in three major zones within the boundary of the modern urban agglomeration of Delhi. Together they roughly form an

equilateral triangle which is intercepted by a horizontal median. Three end-points of this imaginary triangle are Shahajahanabad in North, Mehrauli-Siri Zone in South-West and Tughlaqabad in South-East. These five points have not only been crucial to the placemaking efforts within the city, but also had a significant impact on the surrounding environs. Principal roads were laid out; important cultural markers were placed along with the arms of this triangle. Finally, when Delhi was chosen to become the Imperial capital, New Delhi was placed right in the middle of this triangle, presumably to have a notional as well as a physical connection to all the earlier cities of Delhi. In this paper, I'd like to discuss how the legacy of this sacred geometry has survived for more than a millennium and has significantly impacted the subsequent developments.

**Keywords:** Historic Landscape, Sacred Geometry, Historic routes, Capitol complex, Cities of Delhi

## SUBTHEME 2

### URBAN LANDSCAPES: HISTORIC, CULTURAL, TOURISM AND ROLE OF HERITAGE

## EXPLORING THE HINDU TEMPLES CONSTRUCTED DURING THE NIZAM'S DOMINION IN CITY OF HYDERABAD

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Abstract ID Number : ULHC-04

Each construction style reflects a distinctive fundamental principle that represents a culture of a specific age. The architecture of the Indian Hindu temple is not only the place of worship, but it is also the birthplace of wisdom, sculpture, design, and culture. The research explores the Hindu Temples, founded in Hyderabad post 18th century under the rule of Nizam. Several religious institutions such as tombs, temples, dharamshalas, etc. flourished during the Nizams. At present, the Islamic institutions are well known and maintained well, but the same is not the case with Hindu religious institutions. They are patronized by the Nobleman and their family who were appointed as an administrative official under Nizam dominion irrespective of their caste or religion. Temples not only served as a religious place but also acted as an urban economy in Hyderabad, which reflects the power of their patrons and performs the function for the state. The research focuses on exploring such temples within the city, marking their location, gather data and common attributes displayed by them; and explore the history, tradition, and heritage of the land and to recover some of the ancestors' loyalty, confidence, hardihood and never-say-die spirit and the place itself, to study the role of the temples over the city, construction, development, patronage, functions, and their role at the forefront of local politics. Research focuses on bringing in view the significance of these Temples in the past and why they should be valued in the present time. They are the hidden treasures that self-narrates the story of its survival for the past two centuries, also putting forward the need to conserve these living heritages of the city.

**Keywords:** Hindu Temples, Nizam, Nobles, Patronage, Religious Institution, Heritage.



## ANALYSING THE VISUAL HERITAGE OF INDIAN HISTORICAL URBAN IDENTITIES: CASE STUDY OF CHARMINAR'S VICINITY, INDIA

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Abstract ID Number : ULHC-05

The urban character of the historical zones of metropolitan cities is subjected to a rapid shrink in response to the changing urban face and built density. Most of the historical zones operate as independent social organisms where the heritage buildings act as nerve cells. These heritage buildings are positioned in such a way that they knit visual webs throughout the historical realm and manifest as strong urban identities. The urban identities together with its spatial and visual attributes form the imageability of the space.

The study intends to demonstrate broader examination on the concept of conservation of the historical cores of India, specifically to design a strategy to preserve the image of Charminar, Hyderabad. This will help in understanding the genetic visual code of the place and how the settlement weaved in response to it.

The major objectives of the study are (1) To measure the covex-visual accessibility of the Charminar using three dimensional isovist model (2) To identify the urban genotype of the by analysing its spatial connectivity to visual connectivity using space syntax.(3) To identify the architectural elements that play a major role in manifesting the character of Charminar's historical core, using empirical model. (4) To identify various approaches in preserving and glorifying the lost visual heritage of Charminar's vicinity. Direct documentations and observations have been conducted and several samples of visual heritage have been collected.

**Keywords:** Place making, Visual heritage, Urban Identity, Isovist and Heritage conservations

## CHANGING URBAN HISTORIC LANDSCAPES: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PUBLIC SPACES IN HISTORIC TOWNS OF DECCAN REGION INDIA

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Every settlement, village, town or a city has a story to tell in its own way. There are so many factors affecting the development of a settlement. Small origin or a first point meets with many circles and eventually grows with its contextual setup and heterogeneity. There are tangible and intangible attributes that build the story of the settlement pattern it keeps manifesting. There is a point or a magnet that triggers this evolution. Settlement evolves, layers get enhanced, eventually they build and develop the story of a historic town. There are certainly varied forces acting on a built environment flourishing in a very contextual setup nurturing its character that demonstrates its indigenous nature. These varied forces and patterns tangible and intangible heritage could be read and discussed in the context of public spaces in the historic settlements.

The hierarchy of open spaces is very evident in such historic towns where internal courtyards, community open squares and big open spaces in front of the royal mansions where the entire town can come together. Meandering narrow lanes responding to climate, security and unstable political situations. Narrow lanes opening into squares surprises us while experiencing historic cores. Open spaces such as squares, chowks, lanes, and courtyards are spaces where people come together and celebrate, express and many times rebel as well. These are the most democratic spaces in the town.

Research paper tries to look at public spaces in historic towns as an significant place to express and tries to explore how it's changing its culture over the period of time. Paper also tried to relook at Henry Lafavre's "production of space" theory in the case of Pune, Satara, Pandharpur, and Kolhapur context. Definitely Lafarve guides to look at historic towns in its own context. This research paper is supported with archival resources, photographic documentation, mapping, and Interviews of the experts in the field. This research paper tries to throw light upon how these public spaces respond to changing socio-political situations and urbanization over the period of time. This is an attempt to examine how common heritage and plural narratives reacts on these public spaces.

**Keywords:** Historic Town, Common Heritage, Urban Landscape, Production of space, Socio-Political significance, Public Space, common heritage

## FROM HAVELIS TO HEAPS: REDISCOVERING THE ABANDONED HERITAGE OF HARYANA

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Abstract ID Number : ULHC-12

A stroll inside the elaborate doorways and foyers of grand mansions attract interest, arousing the mystique and charm of era gone-by. With mirror embellishments, intricate walls, and frescos, they are treasure houses of art and architecture at best. The past is hidden in dark dungeons and the enclosed form of the buildings. By focusing on Havelis themselves and the impacts of modernity over time, the paper reveals the changes in the cultural landscape of historic Haryana. The description highlights the introduction of Havelis into the residential setting from Mughal times up until independence, their typical layout, and present condition by exemplification of modest Havelis drawn from selected districts of Haryana.

The paper follows variations brought in overtime - the old Havelis are perishing away, with newer forms being amalgamated in the contemporary urban landscape, such as diner Havelis or resort Havelis, which bring back vintage charisma and glory. Even as Havelis are increasingly being considered as cultural assets, most of the surviving ones continue to face apathy to vandalism. The great houses face challenges ranging from no patronage to family disputes and inheritance cases, which reaffirm their disrepair state. The paper dwells on how these Havelis can be conserved and made part of the current urban fabric, as they are role models of cultural identity, making a strong case for their safekeeping in the future.

**Keywords:** Cultural Landscape, Cultural identity, Frescos, Modernity, Vintage Charisma

# URBAN MORPHOLOGY OF NORTHERN KOLKATA FACILITATING BENGAL RENAISSANCE AND BEYOND

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Abstract ID Number : ULHC-14

Drawing on the interdisciplinary approach between human behaviour and environmental psychology, the study retrospectively inspects the correlation between historical events and individual achievements through inductive approach. Calcutta blossomed into 'metropolis' from a swampy rural trading post established by the East India Company on the east bank of River Hooghly. These 'traders' turned 'rulers', subsequently settled in the southern part to form the 'White Town'. This new centre of opportunities drew local traders and producers, who settled in the northern part of the city, delineating it as 'Black Town'. As the rulers spread western education introducing the 'baboo' culture to create acolytes, the area of College Square started throbbing with educational institutes. Being the epicentre of western thoughts, reformists abolished suttee, enacted widow remarriage and 'Young Bengal' under Derozio championed rational thinking, leading to expansive experimentation. Eventually manifesting the Bengal Renaissance and empowering the spirit of Indian independence. The closely-knit and organically developed neighbourhoods with interactive affinity group discussion or 'adda' of the 'para' culture, moulded the young minds. Their pensive sensibilities and stimulations inherent to the localities and their physical ambience of anguish and discontentment beyond personal allurements, nurtured cultural experiments and innovation. Five nobel laureates from this locale further exemplify the cultural sculpturing of the minds. In this area of about 15 sq. km. and the river-edge, a mesh of roads, streets, lanes and by-lanes dominate still today the cultural quest of 220 million people with linguistic bond and permeating the aspirations of a vast hinterland of Eastern India.

**Keywords:** Kolkata, Bengal Renaissance, Urban Morphology, Black Town, Western Education.

## TOURISM POTENTIAL OF MINING LANDSCAPE: A CASE STUDY OF RANIGANJ COALFIELD

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Abstract ID Number : ULHC-16

Mining is one of the pillars holding the modern-day civilizations and mineral extraction is a common practice all over the world. Mining landscape is a specific form of industrial landscape distinguished from its periphery because of its special kind of land use pattern and economic function. This study focuses on the Raniganj coalfield, the oldest coal mining region of India, and examines its tourism potential. For that, three mining sites within this coalfield have been selected, based on their unique values, i.e., Narankuri mining site– the oldest coal mine of India; Chinakuri coal mine– the deepest coal mine of India; and Sonapur-Bazari open cast project– one of the largest coal mines within the area. The assessment of mining tourism potentiality of these mines is done based on predefined criteria. Whereas, assessment criteria are selected after published literature on this topic. The major findings of the assessment are that these mines have high touristic value and good connectivity, which are essential for tourism development. Identification and protection of mining-based geo and cultural heritages, the establishment of basic tourism infrastructure, and the promotion of the mines as tourist destinations would help in the development of mining tourism in the area. Mining tourism could be a sustainable way for the preservation and interpretation of mining heritage, it is also an important tool to achieve certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as sustainable cities and communities; decent work and economic growth at local levels.

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**Keywords:** mining tourism, criteria-based assessment, tourism potential, heritage, SDGs.



# SHAKING THE CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE OF INTANGIBLE HERITAGE WORK: A REVIEW OF BANARAS' GULABI MEENAKARI CRAFT AND JEWELLERY

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Abstract ID Number : ULHC-17

Culture is referred to as the common thought of preferences with shared ideas, creativity and innovation of the wider section of the community. It is embedded in the spirit and heart of everyone, one that keeps on passing from one generation to the another for better refinement and sustainable development to become eternal. In the current scenario, all these are only showcased into some heritage books, museums, hastkala sankul and monopolised by the handicraft co-operative officials. Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Handicraft and Jewellery is one of them. The creator or the artisans of the heritage works are living in a very pathetic condition as they are not getting the adequate labour wage for their work. On the other perspective, the Meenakari products are becoming beyond the purchasing power of the common man and the heritage works lovers as it has become very expensive. Every sunrise brings inflation in the rate of gold and silver in the bullion market that constitutes 90% value of the Meenakari Handicraft and Jewellery. The basic objective of the study is to identify despite the huge amount of fund allocation and promotion works and welfare schemes the heritage work is still on the verge of extinction. The insights of the artisan's living condition became possible with the household survey based on the random sampling was conducted in different clusters of Banaras in 2020. After the analysis, it was concluded that there is a common minimum agreement between the artisans and government that the rich ancient art of Banaras is facing the worst time. The artisans are also having some economic problems that if they sit and work together in a particular cluster then, it will be difficult for them to earn their livelihood. The technique of preparing the Meenakari Jewellery is very rare as well as exclusive and there is a chance of stealing their ancestral antique technique. The government stand is that at least 20-30 artisans work under one room, then the improvement of their cluster would be sanctioned. Hence, there is a need to come to the point of agreement where both government and artisans satisfy. Then, we will succeed in protecting and preserving the rich intangible cultural heritage of India.

**Keywords:** Intangible, Clusters, Meenakari, Pathetic, Creativity.

## **GENDER, CASTE AND SYMBOLISM IN MADHUBANI PAINTING: AN ENQUIRY INTO THE IMPACT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL FABRIC ON MITHILA ART**

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**Abstract ID Number : ULHC-20**

Folk art is a form of art which represents the cultural identity of a society, and is made by individuals without any formal training in art. In the Mithila region of Bihar, Madhubani painting is a folk art depicting Hindu style of painting that has now attained worldwide recognition. In its original form, it was used by women to decorate the walls and floors of their houses during the time of festivals, and to this date, it is mainly women from the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Dalit communities who practice this type of painting. Thus, there is a distinct social as well as gender stratification involved in Madhubani painting, and the present study tries to explore these issues and their social, economic, and cultural impacts on the society in general, and women in particular. The study would use both primary as well as secondary sources. Data related to different forms of folk art and their micro regional variations, socio-economic attributes etc. will be collected through primary surveys that will include face to face interviews, focus group discussions, and in-depth observation. Based on these data, the study will try to assess the symbolic values of Madhubani painting as well as the role of socio-cultural fabric of the geographic space within which it is located in the evolution and development of different styles of Madhubani painting in the region.

**Keywords:** Madhubani painting, Gender art, Folk art, Socio-cultural fabric, Mithila art, Madhubani.

### SUBTHEME 3

#### SOCIETY & CULTURE CENTRIC MANAGEMENT OF CITIES: SOCIAL CULTURAL URBAN LANDSCAPES

## REIMAGINING PUBLIC PARKS: ASSESSING THE RELEVANCE AND USAGE OF PUBLIC PARKS IN CONSTANTLY EVOLVING URBAN REALMS - A CASE OF SURAT CITY

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Abstract ID Number : SCMC-01

This research deals with exploring the role of Public Parks in open space recreation in present day scenarios when Indian cities are undergoing rapid shifts in terms of Culture, Lifestyle, Infrastructure development, Gentrification, and Rural-urban migration. With ever changing lifestyles of the people living in cities, is the quintessential idea of open space recreation in a public park also in flux? With the idea of housing exponentially moving towards state-of-the-art residential townships with well-equipped central open spaces as private parks for the residents, to what extent are the City Public Parks still desired by them? As the cities keep progressing, so do their people and so do their standard of living and aspirations. In such a construct undergoing constant flux developmentally, the socio-economic and ethno-cultural connotations also keep evolving. Hence it becomes imperative to understand the relationship between the physicality of a park and its anthropological construct. A public park is one of the most dynamic elements of any urban fabric. Interestingly, one finds that while some parks are very much desired by users no matter how elementary they seem, other newly developed ones fail to attract people even with their seemingly strong amenities. Therefore, the intent of this study is to explore the socio-cultural factors that influence the performance of public parks in cities. How can the public parks be made more resilient and accommodative of users' perceptions and requirements to resonate with their idea of open space recreation, is what this work is all about.

**Keywords:** Flux, Socio-Economic, Ethno-cultural, Performance, Resilient.

## SOCIO-CULTURAL INTERACTIONS WITH NEGLECTED RIVERS- CASE OF RIVER GODAVARI AND NASHIK CITY

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Abstract ID Number : SCMC-03

Rivers connect people, places and other forms of life, sustaining diverse cultural beliefs, values; in a sense river has been linked to livelihood, identity, religious beliefs and ceremonies. It is important to understand interplay between rivers and people and the impact of human activities on the overall river system.

Nashik, a city in Maharashtra, owes its existence and recognition on the global religious map to the river Godavari. Godavari has a land-water interface of 13 kms; 3 kms is within the city's religious core - a place for conducting religious activities/ rituals throughout the year and for Kumbha mela (once in 12 years congregation of people to celebrate river).

However, every year Nashik gets flooded due to monsoon and water overflow from the nearby Gangapur dam. This flooding can also be attributed to rampant urban development and encroachment onto river flood plains. The urban growth pattern and absence of socio-connect in the river's remaining portion has made it a backyard of Nashik.

Godavari which once flourished across generations in Nashik has lost its importance as a 'living river'; social ignorance is turning Godavari into a neglected space. There is a need to re-recognise Godavari as a river, an ecological entity and create a 'sense of belonging and stewardship'.

Study is to understand the association between Godavari and society, to develop a comprehensive proposal for revival of socio-cultural connect through community participation and stewardship programs. And to create inclusive spaces for community's interaction with the river, restore river environment through natural processes and create an overall awareness about river systems.

**Keywords:** River System, Stewardship, Socio- cultural connect, integrated flood mitigation, naturalization



## UNDERSTANDING THE NEED OF PLACE IDENTITY IN TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENTS THROUGH THE LENS OF HERITAGE: A CASE OF KOLIWADA IN THANE

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Abstract ID Number : SCMC-06

Attempts of reimagining cities and towns with neo-liberal urban policies have led to drastic changes in many traditional settlements located across the length and breadth of the country. Recent decades have seen rapid commercialization, industrialization, and consequent influx of migrants that have left an irreversible impact on the socio-spatial fabric of these settlements in turn threatening their uniqueness. Due to regular struggles to accommodate such changes, settlements are experiencing extreme uncertainties and escalated identity crises.

The ‘koli’ or fisherfolk community which carries a tag of the first inhabitants of Mumbai city and peri urban regions like Thane predominantly live in one of such traditional settlements called koliwadadas, located in proximity to the coastline or creeks. *Every koliwada has its own built-unbuilt character and culture reflecting contextual factors.* Unfortunately, a major decline is observed in their primary occupation due to economic, socio-political, and environmental factors recently. To overcome their contemporary issues generated due to urban regeneration processes, the necessity to reinforce their place identity has evolved. This urgent need to strengthen the notion of “place identity” in such settlements can be satisfied by exploring the strong identity marker which is nothing but the “Heritage “of the settlement. Documenting multiple dimensions of heritage of koliwadadas especially in Thane region and assisting the settlement to regain their place identity is the primary aim of the research.

**Keywords:** Identity, Place identity, Traditional Settlements, Heritage, *koliwadadas*

## SUBTHEME 4

### CHANGES, EXPANSION & INTERFACES IN PERI URBAN REGION & ENVIRONMENT

## INTEGRATED APPROACH TO DEVELOP SHRIVAN FOR HIGHWAYS

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-01

Highway infrastructure is the most influential infrastructure category as it supports the rapid urbanization and economic prosperity of the nation, particularly the National Highway sector. Due to the regional spread, economic importance and rapidly changing development statistics, the placemaking along them in peri urban regions gains an equal concern. The various measures of context development have been taken by the authority too but proved inadequate to meet the goals of ecological development as it is deficient on design methodology. Hence the context sensitive highway landscape planning will prove advantageous. It will not only align the highways in an aesthetical manner but also aim in making this grey infrastructure development ecologically sensitive and self-sustaining.

Though the modern highway development is recent to India, the concept of landscape development along highways was not new as the roadways are the oldest means of travels. The highways known to India in early centuries were in the form of Great inland trade routes. The landscapes development along them were based on the principles of utility and user-friendliness along with the growth in the form of forest to meet the biodiversity as well. These were the type of cultural landscapes developed by Vedic Indians known as Shrivani- the forest of wealth or the utility forest in the modern terms.

This paper will investigate the feasibility and the method of redefining this indigenous way of landscape planning for modern highways to achieve holistic design approach.

**Keywords:** Highway landscape, Landscape Planning, Indigenous Approach, Integrated Development

## RETHINKING THE PERI-URBAN: SPACE, CAPITAL AND THE MAKING OF A NEW TOWNSHIP

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-02

This paper seeks to explore the large-scale transformation that the peri-urban region to the north-east of Calcutta has witnessed over the last two decades. It maps the intervention of the state government in the process of planning and visualising a new township over approximately 3000 hectares of agricultural land and the stages in this gradual process of change from a semi-rural to an urban landscape. A striking feature about Rajarhat-New Town is the novelty of the landscape which appears in many places to be absolutely frozen in time while simultaneously witnessing great activity at others. Amidst patches of greenery we suddenly come across a high-rise building haphazardly built, while at other places we feel we are no longer living in a city. Even after more than two decades of planning and construction, the envisioned mega urban form has not been able to oust the country entirely from its orbit. The use of the term peri-urban often reads such landscapes in terms of the binary between rural and urban and tends to valorise the latter. This paper questions the very idea of the peri-urban and shows how the rural makes its place within the urban even in a neo-liberal landscape thereby rendering such binaries as inconsequential.

**Keywords:** peri-urban, transformation, urban landscape, binary, rural

## E-WASTE AND ITS MANAGEMENT: A STUDY ON KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-04

Globalization leads to information and technological innovations and this rapid increase of the discarded electronic equipment generated by the industries causes environmental pollution. So, the significance of the study is to address the causes and the challenges faced due to the improper disposal of e-wastes in order to attain sustainable development as no such work has been done before. It is also required to emphasize on the present status of e-waste generation and the management scenario in Kolkata in order to highlight their hazardous impacts on environment and society. The data has been generated from the primary surveys, online questionnaires and even from some personal interviews of the scrap dealers, local sales shop and recyclers. After the collection of primary data, computation, tabulation and analysis of the same have been done to prepare relevant tables and diagrams giving the work a final shape.

Kolkata, located between 22° 30' N latitude to 88° 30' E longitude and eastern bank of river Hooghly generates approximately 2.5 lakh tonnes of e-waste annually. In order to improve the situation, a thorough study has been done. The heavy metals like Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Barium and Lithium leach through the soil polluting the groundwater making it difficult for the people who reside in Kolkata and also, pose a threat (lead poisoning) to aquatic life. It has been observed that this city has doubled the quantity of the production of e-waste generation in the recent days which create several chronic diseases and environmental fatigue indicating a huge gap between the e-waste generation and the recycling process.

**Keywords:** Environmental pollution, lead poisoning, chronic disease

# ASSESSMENT OF SOIL EROSION THROUGH MORPHOMETRIC PRIORITIZATION OF KODAVANAR WATERSHED USING ALOS-PALSAR DEM

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-05

The dynamic transformation in the size of growing population, demand over the production of food crops, which is limited by the soil erosion aiding towards the land degradation. In recent times soil erosion is the major issue threatening fertility of agricultural lands and is most common in the Indian subcontinent, where agriculture is the backbone. However, the advancement in the Remote Sensing and GIS techniques provide the fine resolution DEM, which helps in effective assessment and decision making. In this study, soil erosion has been assessed using the morphometric parameters in terms of linear, aerial and relief aspects through high resolution ALOS-PALSAR DEM. The morphometric analysis provides key understanding on the attribute of the watershed and helps in assessing the erosivity and erodibility. Kodavanar watershed is preferred as the study site, situated in the Dindigul district which is prone to extreme soil erosion and land degradation. Accordingly, the entire Kodavanar watershed is segmented into 10 sub-watersheds and assessed with 22 morphometric parameters, in which basin shape, bifurcation ratio is highly associated with the erosivity and Basin length with the erodibility. Therefore, the linear, aerial and relief aspects responsible for the soil erodibility and erosivity are taken for prioritization and those prioritized sub-watersheds are categorised based on the value of compound factor (CF). The sub-watersheds with low CF values are highly prone to erosion and vice versa. Thus, sub-watersheds falling under high priority are recommended to avail the management practices.

**Keywords:** ALOS-PALSAR DEM, Kodavanar watershed, soil erosion, prioritization, morphometric parameters.



## IDENTIFICATION OF SUITABLE CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHM OF LAND USE/ LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION FOR URBAN MAPPING. A CASE STUDY OF TIRUPPUR CITY CORPORATION, TAMIL NADU

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-06

In the history of mankind, one of the vibrant geographical phenomena is urbanization. Very rapid urbanization in the highly populated country like India, which changes natural land cover into urban land use, which is unavoidable. For understating the interaction between natural landscape and human activities, land use and land cover (LULC) is considered as the important indicator. Research on land-use and land cover changes (LULC) using remote sensing technology has a long history to evident. However, the advancement in the Remote Sensing and GIS techniques provide the fine resolution of data sets to proceed. Different types of classifiers have been used to perform land use and land cover (LULC) mapping. The study aims to create land use and land cover classification by making a comparison between different algorithms in Tirupur city corporation, Tamil Nadu by using Sentinel-2 satellite imagery. The commonly known supervised classification algorithms, support vector machines (SVMs), random forest (RF), and maximum likelihood (ML) classification are adopted for investigation. This is followed by the selection of training pixels from the remaining classes to perform and compare different supervised learning algorithms for the first- and second-level classification in terms of accuracy rates. Finally after the comparison the highly accurate algorithm was suggested for the mapping of urban areas.

**Keywords:** Sentinel-2, LULC, Tiruppur City Corporation, support vector machines (SVMs), random forest (RF), and maximum likelihood (ML).

# INFLUENCE OF URBAN- INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN HALDIA TOWN, WEST BENGAL

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-11

Economic development of the country is depending on mainly industrial growth and development. The new setup city are constantly undergoing due to urban-industrial development. Haldia, a port cum industrial town is the secondary employment sector which involves large number of peoples is engage to the various industrial purposes. The Haldia port town grows in early 1970s and popular industrial town in West Bengal. Now The Haldia town is the fastest growing port of the Eastern India. The Haldia port town is situated in the Haldi river bank, this place is nearest of the Bay of Bengal Sea. Kolkata and Kharagpur are joining to Haldia by the south-eastern railway. Kolkata and Howrah are join by the national high way no 46. The land surface is plane and soil condition is very eliding. The weather condition is very comfortable. Good location advantage, better connectivity, large number of educated people and different facilities are improve for rapid industrial changes have been seen within 25 years. The development has helped the economic growth of the region and it also related with the formulation of urbanization in Haldia town. Now a days the economic condition, this type of study is very helpful to understand that how this growth of industry and urbanization has helped the economy of the region.

**Keywords:** Industrial change, Industrialization, Urbanization, Industrial growth, Population, Development.

## A REVIEW ON CURRENT STATUS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KARNATAKA STATE: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-12

Solid waste is one of the world's biggest environmental issues. The production rate of municipal solid waste in Indian cities and towns is also rising due to the rise in urbanization, industrialization and population. Mismanagement of urban solid waste can have an effect on the environment, public health and other social and economic problem. Due to solid waste, people are getting health issues or medical problems and also its effects on the environment. Owing to the usage of electronics and other products, E-waste also contribute significantly to the overall flow. The potential risks to the use of electronic and other goods could be affected by such waste. In this paper attempt have been made a review of current status of solid waste management in Karnataka state which can help the component authorities responsible for municipal solid waste management and research to prepare more efficient plans. The following objective have been made to asses current status of municipal solid waste management in Karnataka state, to know impact of solid waste to the environment and human concerned in the study area and to find solution and suitable site for dumping solid waste in the urban centers in the state. The secondary data are used to analysis and simple statistical tools and techniques have been used.

**Keywords:** Solid waste, mismanagement, health issues, hazards, suitable site etc.

# **SIMULATION OF URBAN GROWTH SCENARIOS OF KHAMMAM TOWN USING SPATIAL MODEL DEVELOPED BY CELLULAR AUTOMATA (CA) COMPUTATION IN .NET AND OPEN SOURCE TOOLS**

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**Abstract ID Number : CEI-15**

Urban growth and development is an integral part of the dynamic process of urbanization. It is enabled by movement of people, economic activities, civic infrastructure and so on. It converts land from non-urban to urban land use. It also impacts the natural systems like, topography, water, vegetation and biodiversity. Managing urban growth is one of the important areas in geographical research. It calls for a scientific database and analysis to visualize the dynamics of change. This can be done efficiently through modeling by simulating urban growth scenarios, which is very important for strengthening urban planning.

The case town chosen is Khammam in the state of Telangana. It is a Tier 4 corporation town having 34 km<sup>2</sup> of Planning Area (PA) with a Larger Urban Area (LUA) of 91km<sup>2</sup>. It had a total population of 1.84 lakhs reported by Census,2011. The estimated population for 2015 was 1.94 lakhs. The study analyzed the 'Push and Pull' factors responsible for urban sprawl and urban growth. The database was generated using Landsat and IRS satellite data (1991 to 2015) along with Demographic and Socio-Economic data of 2011. Image data and Crowd sourced data available on 'Bhuvan Portal' ([www.bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in](http://www.bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in)) was used. Field data was collected using the 'PDA' device during 2012-2013. The raster based Spatial Model was developed by Cellular Automata (CA) computation for a systematic simulation of growth scenarios. The technology interface used for the model building was .Net and Open Source tools of GDAL, MapWinGIS and Postgres. For the statistical analysis PCA (Principle Component Analysis) on raster image and Regression Analysis were carried out by using 'R' from the modelling environment through R Engine .Net Interface. The 'Transitional Rules' for the model were built using the guidelines of Town Planning. The model helped to simulate growth scenarios of Khammam town for 2021, 2025 and 2031 time periods. The output result from the spatial model was validated referring to the Master Plan of 2031. The overall correlation achieved was 0.8.

**Keywords:** Urban Growth Scenarios, Spatial Model, Geospatial Data, Cellular Automata, .NET-GDAL, Master Plan

## GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AROUND MARBLE INDUSTRY AREA IN RAJSAMAND TEHSIL OF RAJASTHAN, INDIA

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Abstract ID Number : CEI-16

The right to breathe clean air is a fundamental right enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Air quality is considered to be of great concern due to its adverse impact on human health as well as the environment. The present study attempts to examine the spatial patterns of ambient air quality around the marble industry area in Rajsamand tehsil of Rajasthan, India. The study is based on eight-hour average concentrations of Respiration Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) measured using Respirable Dust Sampler APM 460 DXNL at twelve sample sites. The sample sites included marble mining sites, processing units and nearby residential areas at various distances from the mining and processing units. Air Quality Index (AQI) has been calculated for all the twelve monitoring stations.

Statistical surfaces for RSPM, SPM, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> and AQI have been generated using the Inverse Distance Weighted tool in GIS to examine the spatial patterns of distribution of pollutants, intensity of air pollution and vulnerability of resident population to pollution bred health problems. Village-wise average concentrations of all the pollutants have been estimated using zonal statistics using the village boundary of the tehsil in vector format. Results reveal that all stations have moderate (101-200) to severe (>401) AQI. The concentration of RSPM and SPM are considerably higher in the marble mining region than the region around processing units. NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> are highly concentrated along with National Highway-08 and Rajsamand city, which is primarily attributable to vehicular movements. Most of the Kelwa town, north-western and north-eastern villages of the tehsil are highly vulnerable to air pollution and facing severe health impacts.

**Keywords:** Air Quality, GIS, IDW, Marble Industry, AQI

## SUBTHEME 5

### CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, SUSTAINABILITY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT - SDGs



## POTENTIAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF URBAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN HYDERABAD

**Aditya Mane**

Abstract ID Number : CSU-01

### **Purpose:**

With evolution we humans have adapted ourselves to live in harmony with our natural systems.

But the rapidly increasing development due to economic activities and increased investments has led to an infrastructure crunch. This in turn has caused a substantial imbalance in the ecosystem.

Our goal with the tool of Green Infrastructure (GI) planning is to emphasize more on the relationship between environment and mankind. Thus, GI approach has to be considered for a better future in many Asian cities.

### **Methods:**

Understanding the present framework of Urban development. Identifying GI elements that are existing or planned, natural or man-made, with a sustainable approach.

- Agricultural and other productive land
- Natural green spaces
- Public parks and Gardens (open reserve spaces, cemeteries, urban parks etc.)
- Green Pathways
- Recreational facilities for sports
- Residential and other streets
- Roof gardens and vertical plantation on walls.
- Squares and plazas
- Unused rocky land reserved for future use.

### **Benefits:**

- Physical health and mental well being
- Resisting climate change, improves air quality by providing lung space by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> in air and mitigating urban heat island
- Economic benefits for the property
- Regeneration of Land and replenishing groundwater
- Maintaining ecology and habitat of flora and fauna
- Increase in healthy social life
- Reduces flooding caused by rainfall

### **Approach:**

Preparing an exclusive GI Plan for the city which provides a visionary and strategic framework for integrated development in the City Development Plan and helps to maintain a consistent database of existing assets (ecological, recreational, landscape and historical), which can be analysed to identify gaps and opportunities in the ecological and recreational networks.

# HUMANIZING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE-URBAN REGENERATION OF A MIXED USE, RELIGIOUS NEIGHBORHOOD IN A CENTURY OLD INDIAN METROPOLIS

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Abstract ID Number : CSU-02

With the growth and gentrification of cities, old-religious quarters in cities and the immediate neighbourhood face immense physical as well as anthropological-social pressure from the city. The social fabric of such neighbourhoods exhibits a wide gamut of informal and basic functions. The plural nature of such informal, highly associative neighbourhoods give rise to multiple activities and a vibrant social profile. With time these neighbourhoods allow gentrification to a great extent, various social groups get juxtaposed against each other, start building houses followed by customization of the immediate peripheries and form a self-organized, spatio-temporally evolved morphological collage. Religious forces acting from within the core of such neighbourhoods play an important role in shaping of the professional profile and thereby creating a dynamic and robust society. Cities are not static entities. Just like any other living organism, they grow. They evolve, changes shape and often degenerate into ruins as described by Lewis Mumford too through his proposition of 6 polis. In such older neighbourhoods of the city, with time the paradox of sacredness and pollution, urbanism and ecology, resource overutilization and social sustainability is under question. Often the generalised and unchecked influence of temporal, physical, sociological, cultural and political attributes lead to the degraded condition of such neighbourhoods. The informal and marginal groups who caters to the urban nouveau classes experiences inhumane living conditions, their occupation is under threat and incompatible land use has further intensified this issue. This inquiry/research tries to seek a more meaningful, reciprocative, efficient and dignified social and living spaces for such marginal groups creating an inclusive neighbourhood.

**Keywords:** religious, regeneration, urban, marginal, sustainable.

## **THE HETEROGENEOUS LAYERED URBANISM OF THE OLD PORT OF MANGALURU: ITS SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF TULUNADU WITH A VISION TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE URBAN FUTURE.**

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**Abstract ID Number : CSU-04**

The coastline of the cultural landscape of Tulunadu which forms part of the Konkan Coast harbours many historic riverine and sea ports owing to its unique ecological characteristics. Amongst these, is the historic port of Mangaluru in Karnataka functioning as a major channel for oceanic and trans-country trade since times past, continuing almost unhampered till today. Centuries of uninterrupted trade in the area in addition to the interest of western seafarers in the port post the technological advancements in the ship building, the socio-economic status of various neighbouring ruling powers and the already present local Tulu communities resulted in the formation of a complex heterogeneous urban port morphology. This area today forms the historic core of the tier-II city of Mangaluru which falls under the area based development strategy of the smart cities mission. Informed policies keeping in mind the urban heritage and ecological sensitivities of the cultural landscape is imperative. This paper aims at reiterating the significance of the cultural landscape of Tulunadu with respect to its unique ecological systems and the impact on its culture, the evolution of the urban fabric of the port area of Mangaluru and would discuss the possibility of sustainable management and urban future via frameworks like the historic urban landscape approach and the new urban agenda.

**Keywords:** Tulunadu, Mangaluru, Port Town, Ecology, Heterogeneous Urban Morphology

# CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN KABUL CITY-AFGHANISTAN

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Abstract ID Number : CSU-14

Kabul is the largest and Capital city of Afghanistan. It has been the center for political, economic, and cultural affairs since 1776 when the capital transformed from Kandahar to Kabul. After 2001 with a new and democratic system of government in Afghanistan, urbanization and similar to that migration took place in Kabul with an unprecedented speed which led to a haphazard growth of informal settlements in the periphery of the city. Almost 2/3 of the residents of the city live in informal sector settlements which can be considered as the main challenges for sustainable and resilient goals. Meanwhile, the lack of proper policies and resources by local authorities to the high-demand housings for Kabul settlers make the situation even more complex to achieve sustainable urban development goals in the city. Many policies and projects have been designed and conducted by local authorities with the support of international communities to ensure a safe, resilient, and sustainable urban place for Kabul settlers and new other projects are being implemented in the city to serve this purpose. Apart from the above-mentioned challenges still there are many issues toward an urgent urban infrastructure, proper access to facilities, streets, and freshwater for city settlers in Kabul. The paper focuses on the main challenges ahead of a sustainable urban environment for Kabul city. For analyzing the data, secondary data has been collected from various sources like books, the Center for Statistic Organization of Afghanistan, Journals, authentic internet websites, and libraries. The main outcome of the study provides some solution to the objective of the paper which will be useful for the researchers, academicians related to urban development and sustainable planning, and environmental studies.

**Keywords:** Kabul City, Challenges, Sustainable Development, Planning, Policy.

## SUBTHEME 6

### ASIA'S URBAN LANDSCAPE FUTURE: CITY AND HABITAT AND INTERFACING CULTURES

## URBAN PLANNING: A CASE STUDY OF KABUL CITY

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Abstract ID Number : AULF-01

In the recent past, urban growth in Kabul city has been haphazardly boomed. Since 2001 with the formation of new government in Afghanistan most of the people migrated from nearby regions to earn their livelihood in capital city of Kabul. This scenario caused a havoc in the urban planning and development of the capital city which in turn generated boost to the economy of the country. But, unfortunately due to the unprecedented planning in the study area different socio-economic challenges emerged which paralyzed the stability of informal sector Kabul city. Kabul city emerged as a central business district as most of the infrastructure facilities like hospitals, colleges, schools, airport, government and non-governmental organization offices are located in the area. Keeping in view all these facilities most of the people preferring Kabul city compare to other major cities of the nation. In this paper our main focus is on urban growth and its challenges in Kabul City in which most of the data has been collected from the secondary data sources like, books, international and national journals, unpublished sources, Afghanistan center for statistic organization. The outcome of the research will be helpful for urban planning and development as well as it can be relevant to various governmental and non-governmental organizations for their futuristic approach towards the Kabul municipality.

**Keywords:** Urban, Kabul, Growth, Challenges, Municipality



## PANDEMIC ECLIPSES THE PINDA: A CASE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON THE ANNUAL PINDA DANA MELA IN GAYA CITY

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Abstract ID Number : AULF-02

The city of Gaya has been a sacred complex for Hindus since antiquity because of its unique geographical location. Every year lakhs of Hindus converge here during the pitripaksha mela to perform the last rights for the departed from their family- the pindadana ritual. This mela is a central event around which the city has evolved. Taking a cultural landscape approach, the city can best be understood within an ecological framework that considers the relationship among objects as much as their individual distinctiveness. During the current pandemic, this mela has been cancelled for the current year. For the present paper the impact of covid 19 pandemic on cancellation of the annual pinda dana mela in Gaya has been analysed. The aim is to explore the socio economic impact of the cancellation of this mela on the priests and the cascading impact it will have on the entire urban ecosystem of the city. It is hypothesised that the lack of weightage to the cultural landscape in Gaya's city planning and local administration over past decades has left the city more unprepared to deal with the pandemic situation.

Telephonic interview has been carried out with 100 pandits and a focused group discussion held with priests and metropolitan authorities to analyse the situation better. Empirical observation of the ritual sites (various kundas and hillocks) was carried out. The aim is to suggest better city planning based on cultural landscape theory.

**Keywords:** Cultural landscape, Pitripaksha mela, Gaya, Covid 19, City planning.

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FOUR SCENARIOS IN MEASURING THE VISUAL POLLUTION SCORE IN INTRAMUROS, MANILA

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Abstract ID Number : AULF-03

Rapid urbanization in Manila led to the proliferation of visual pollutants in the landscape. The phenomenon being increasingly noticeable, even to laypeople, prompted various solutions from the government. Intramuros, known for preserving the Philippine colonial architecture in the 1890s, also started to exhibit the phenomenon. Before the problem can be addressed, a deeper understanding of the phenomenon should be established. Barroga, Navarra, and Palarca's (2020) study "Methodologies in the Identification, Analysis, and Measurement of Visual Pollution: The Case Study of Intramuros" was aimed to identify, analyse, and measure the visual pollution present in Intramuros. The methodology established assessed the visual landscape through two approaches— (1) Landscape Attribute Inventory which identified and measured the visual components of the landscape; and (2) Survey and Interview which assessed and quantified the perception of the observer. Correlation and linear regression studies were able to formulate a Visual Pollution (VP) score formula and establish the acceptable level of visual pollution. However, parts of the methodology were identified for improvement to better quantify visual pollution. This study proposed two changes in the methodology and explored four scenarios to compare the differences from each revision. Scenario 2 removed Water in view percentage in the calculation of Imageability score. Scenario 3 changed the Landscape Coding procedure. Scenario 4 included both changes. Using existing survey rating data, the VP and Average Visual Quality scores of each viewpoint in each scenario were calculated. Viewpoint 23 was still the most visually-polluted in all of the scenarios with the VP Score -4.886.

**Keywords:** visual pollution, visual pollution score, visual landscape, landscape metrics, landscape evaluation, heritage city, Intramuros, Manila City

## **SUBTHEME 7**

### **HYDERBAD URBAN REGION: STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL AND HERITAGE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

## CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S URBAN HABITATS: A HERITAGE INCLUSIVE APPROACH FOR HYDERABAD

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Abstract ID Number : **HUR-03**

The concept of cultural quotient (CQ) is relatively recent compared to intelligence quotient (IQ) or emotional quotient (EQ). An individual/ organization with a high cultural intelligence is capable of effectively adapting to diverse cultural regions and working with others from different cultural backgrounds. As policies in our times are becoming unilaterally development-centric, it's application in business, governance and the armed forces has already been studied in depth. However, its primary role in cultural landscapes has not been properly defined. Since cities are in a constant flux and metamorphosing into different forms, an evolved cultural intelligence shall surely help us better understand and address urban change. It could also act as a key driver for heritage conservation, urban planning, visitor management, cultural tourism and such allied fields in urban habitats. Hence, the paper shall explore the cognitive, physical and motivational components that constitute CQ, within the realm of urban studies. It shall study the four capabilities that stem from this cultural intelligence-based approach (drive, knowledge, strategy and action) with their application to the Indian context, and specifically to Hyderabad. In conclusion, the paper will elaborate how cultural knowledge and cultural mindfulness shall help navigate cultural practices and boundaries across India's vast cultural geographies. This might lead to a sensitive and inclusive form of culture-driven development in India, a veritable need of the hour.

**Keywords:** cultural intelligence, CQ, urban habitats, inclusive, culture-driven

## HYDERABAD: CULTURE AND HERITAGE AS A CATALYST FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract ID Number : **HUR-04**

Since medieval times, Hyderabad has been a confluence of different cultures and traditions, and at the turn of 21st century, developed into a global city. The amount of diversity that Hyderabad offers is immense. From fortifications to high-tech structures, this journey dominates the skyline of Hyderabad. Hyderabad has now become a sprawling metropolis and an emerging megacity looking towards environmental, social and economic problems.

Cities are multifarious systems that endlessly undergo environment, social, economic and cultural changes. The development intervention without accurate observations often generates proposals detached from their context, history and collective memory. Urban development and heritage management have been repeatedly considered two opposite paradigms for urban landscapes. Cultural and Heritage inclusive development plans can be described as all-inclusive action based processes that aims at bringing long-term solutions to emerging urban problems and socio-spatial complexities of urban landscapes.

**Keywords:** Heritage based development, Community engagement, Heritage Policies, Economic Growth, and Urban Regeneration

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## PROGRAMME SCHEDULE



## SCHEDULE FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



**Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India**

**8th&9th February 2021**



*With the support of  
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Day I	8 February 2021
Time	Activity
09.30am-09.40am	Introduction to Conference by Prof. GSV Suryanarayana Murthy
09.40am-09.42am	Introduction to Head, Department of Geography by Dr. Mohd. Akhter Ali
09.42am-10.05am	<b>Speech by HOD of Department of Geography OU Prof. Bala Kishan</b>
10.05am-10.10am	Introduction to Keynote Speaker Prof Rana P B Singh by Prof. GSV Suryanarayana Murthy
10.10am-10.30am	<b>Keynote Speech by Prof. Rana P B Singh</b>
10.30am-10.32am	Declaration of the Conference to be Open
10.32am-10.37am	Introduction to Subtheme ( <b>Placemaking - Cultural Landscapes, Urban Settlements, &amp; Urban Environment</b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Dr. Amita Sinha by Vaibhavi Dhote
10.37am-10.52am	<b>Session speech by Dr. Amita Sinha</b>
10.52am-11.02am	<b>PCUU02</b> - Comprehensive Landscape Development and Management: A Case of Historic Gardens at Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram by Naveena Mariam Jacob
11.02am - 11.05 am	Questions for the Presenter
11.05am-11.15am	<b>PCUU04</b> - Placemaking in Natural and Cultural Landscape of Urban Hills in Pune City by Dr. Banani Banerjee
11.15am-11.18am	Questions for the Presenter
11.18am-11.28am	<b>PCUU06</b> - Visioning the Cultural Heritage and Placemaking within the Urban Fabric of Darbhanga Town: The Cultural Capital of Bihar by Vinita Kumari
11.28am-11.31am	Questions for the Presenter
11.31am-11.41am	<b>PCUU07</b> - The role of Textile Mills in Placemaking of cities in Central India: A Case of Nagpur and Hinganghat by Ar. Ajinkya Vekhande & Trupti Kamat
11.41am-11.44am	Questions for the Presenter
11.57am-12.07pm	<b>PCUU08</b> - Reclaiming the Sacred Landscapes of Vrindavan Parikrama by Nidhi Kapri
12.07am-12.10pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.10pm-12.20pm	<b>PCUU10</b> - Retro-mapping of Tamilakam in Mainland India by Vaibhavi Dhote & Kanishka Sharma
12.20pm-12.23pm	Questions for the Presenter

12.23pm-12.33pm	<b>PCUU14</b> - Understanding the impact of changed setting of fort precincts and examining their relevance in the present context - Case study Mumbai, Thane and Mira Bhayander city by Devayani Deshmukh Upasani
12.33pm-12.36pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.36pm-12.46pm	<b>PCUU15</b> - Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage- A Cultural dialogue between the past and present by Mannat Bains
12.46pm-12.49pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.49pm-12.59pm	<b>PCUU17</b> - Orienting Conscious Past in Metropolitan Present: Analysis of Urban Delhi in Miller's Delhi Adventures in a Mega City by Anfal Mooliyathodi
12.59pm-01.02pm	Questions for the Presenter
01.02pm-01.50pm	Lunch Break
01.50pm-02.00pm	<b>PCUU18</b> - Waterscape to Urban Landscape: Contextualizing the Transformational History of Marine Drive, Cochin by Binu K T
02.00pm-02.03pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.03pm-02.13pm	<b>PCUU19</b> - URBAN OPEN SOURCE: Synthesis of a Citizen-Centric Framework to design Densifying Cities by Shaurya Chauhan & Sagar Gupta
02.13pm-02.16pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.16pm-02.26pm	<b>PCUU20</b> - Spatial Analysis of the Islands of Kaveri and their Thematic Classification by Balaji Venkatachary, Safiya M D. & Shruti Mutalikdesai
02.26pm-02.29pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.29pm-02.39pm	<b>PCUU21</b> - Participatory Approaches for Guiding Transformation in India's Urban Environments by Suruchi Modi
02.39pm-02.42pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.42pm-02.52pm	<b>PCUU22</b> - Positioning Placemaking in Urban Conservation, the Mall Road, Shimla by Samriti Singh
02.52pm-02.55pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.55pm-03.05pm	<b>PCUU24</b> - Geography of Placemaking: The invisible triangle of 'Cities of Delhi' by Diya Banerjee
02.05pm-03.08pm	Questions for the Presenter
03.08pm-03.10pm	<b>Concluding remarks by Session chair</b>
03.10pm-03.25pm	Tea Break
03.25pm-03.30pm	Introduction to Subtheme 2 ( <b><i>Urban Landscapes: Historic, Cultural, Tourism and Role of Heritage</i></b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Madhu Vottery by Tanya Shrivastava
03.30pm-03.45pm	<b>Session speech by Madhu Vottery</b>
03.45pm-03.55pm	<b>ULHC04</b> - Exploring the Hindu Temples Constructed During the Nizam's Dominion in City of Hyderabad by Ar. Bhavyata Agrawal
03.55pm-03.58pm	Questions for the Presenter
03.58pm-04.08pm	<b>ULHC05</b> - Analysing the Visual Heritage of Indian Historical Urban Identities: Case Study of Charminar's vicinity, India by Gowthami S.
04.08pm-04.11pm	Questions for the Presenter
04.11pm-04.21pm	<b>ULHC09</b> - Changing Urban Historic Landscapes: Freedom of Expression and Public Spaces in Historic Towns of Deccan Region India by Dr Vaidehi Lavand & Ar. Onkar Khebudkar
04.21pm-04.24pm	Questions for the Presenter
04.24pm-04.34pm	<b>ULHC12</b> - From Havelis to Heaps: Rediscovering the Abandoned Heritage of Haryana by Nidhi Dahiya
04.34pm-04.37pm	Questions for the Presenter
04.37pm-04.47pm	<b>ULHC14</b> - Urban Morphology of Northern Kolkata facilitating Bengal Renaissance and Beyond by Puja Bhowmik & Akhil Ranjan Sarkar
04.47pm-04.50pm	Questions for the Presenter

04.50pm-05.00pm	<b>ULHC16</b> - Tourism Potential of Mining Landscape: A Case Study of Raniganj Coalfield by Payel Ghosh
05.00pm-05.03pm	Questions for the Presenter
05.03pm-05.13pm	<b>ULHC17</b> - Shaking the Cultural Perspective of Intangible Heritage Work: A Review of Banaras' Gulabi Meenakari Craft and Jewellery by Mr Shahid Jamal & Dr Anajan Sen
05.13pm-05.16pm	Questions for the Presenter
05.16-pm-05.26pm	<b>ULHC20</b> - Gender, Caste and Symbolism in Madhubani Painting: An Enquiry into the Impact of Socio-cultural Fabric on Mithila Art by Suraj Prasad & Anjan Sen
05.26-pm-05.29pm	Questions for the Presenter
05.29pm-05.31pm	<b>Concluding remarks by Session chair</b>
05.31pm-05.35pm	Closing the sessions for the day. <b>Dr. Ashok Kumar Lonavath</b> , Organising Secretary

Day II	09 February 2021
Time	Activity
09.30am-09.40am	Introduction to Subthemes of the day by <b>Dr. Anupama Dubey Mohanty</b>
09.40am-09.45am	Introduction to Subtheme 3 ( <b><i>Society &amp; Culture Centric Management of Cities: Social Cultural Urban Landscapes</i></b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Dr. Debjani Roy by Prof. B. Srinagesh
09.45am-10.00am	<b>Session speech by Dr Debjani Roy</b>
10.00am-10.10am	<b>SCMC01</b> - Reimagining Public Parks: Assessing the relevance and usage of Public Parks in constantly evolving Urban Realms – A case of Surat city by Richa Lamba
10.10am-10.13am	Questions for the Presenter
10.13am-10.23am	<b>SCMC03</b> - Socio-cultural interactions with neglected rivers- Case of river Godavari and Nashik city by Ar Gayatri Karkhanis Narkar
10.23am-10.26am	Questions for the Presenter
10.26am-10.36am	<b>SCMC06</b> - Understanding the need of Place Identity in Traditional Settlements through the lens of Heritage: A Case of Koliwada in Thane by Ar. Shriya Rajwade
10.36am-10.39am	Questions for the Presenter
10.39am-10.41am	<b>Concluding remarks by Session chair</b>
10.41am-10.46am	Introduction to subtheme 4 ( <b><i>Changes, Expansion &amp; Interfaces in Peri Urban Region &amp; Environment</i></b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Dr. S. Ganapathy Venkatasubramanian by Dr. G. Anand
10.46am-11.01am	<b>Session speech by Dr S Ganapathy Venkatasubramanian</b>
11.01am-11.11am	<b>CEI01</b> - Integrated approach to develop Shrivani for highways by Ar Swati Desai
11.11am-11.14am	Questions for the Presenter
11.15am-11.25am	<b>CEI02</b> - Rethinking the Peri-Urban: Space, Capital and the Making of a New Township by Dr. Sukanya Mitra
11.25am-11.28am	Questions for the Presenter
11.28am-11.38am	<b>CEI04</b> - E-Waste and its Management: A study on Kolkata Municipal Corporation area by Sayantani Purkait & Dr. Arindam Sarkar
11.38am-11.41am	Questions for the Presenter
11.41am-11.51am	<b>CEI05</b> - Assessment of Soil Erosion through Morphometric Prioritization of Kodavananar Watershed using ALOS-PALSAR DEM using ALOS-PALSAR DEM by P. Thilagaraj , P. Masilamani , J. Killivalavan & V. Indira
11.51am-11.54am	Questions for the Presenter
11.54am-12.04pm	<b>CEI06</b> - Identification of Suitable Classification Algorithm of Land Use/ Land Cover Classification for Urban Mapping. A Case Study of Tiruppur City Corporation, Tamil Nadu by B.Prawin , P. Masilamani , P.Thilagaraj & V. Indira
12.04am-12.07pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.07pm-12.17pm	<b>CEI11</b> - Influence of Urban- Industrial Growth in Haldia town, West Bengal by Krishnendu Sahoo & Dr. Kaveri Dhabadker
12.17pm-12.20pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.20pm-12.30pm	<b>CEI12</b> - A review on Current Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management in Karnataka State: A Geographical Study by Somashekhara & Dasharatha P. Angadi
12.30pm-12.33pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.33pm-12.43pm	<b>CEI15</b> - Simulation of Urban Growth Scenarios of Khammam Town using Spatial Model Developed by Cellular Automata (CA) Computation in .NET and Open Source Tools by Shubhasmita Sahani, Raghavaswamy V
12.43pm-12.46pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.46pm-12.56pm	<b>CEI16</b> - Geospatial Analysis of Ambient Air Quality around Marble Industry Area in Rajsamand Tehsil of Rajasthan, India by Rajesh Kumar Yadav & Dr. Seema Jalan
12.56pm-12.59pm	Questions for the Presenter
12.59pm-01.01pm	<b>Concluding remarks by Session chair</b>
01.01pm-01.55pm	Lunch Break

01.55pm-02.00pm	Introduction to subtheme 5 ( <b><i>Cultural Landscapes, Sustainability and Urban Development - SDGs</i></b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Dr. Harveen Bhandari by Vaibhavi Dhote
02.00pm-02.15pm	<b>Session speech by Dr Harveen Bhandari</b>
02.15pm-02.25pm	<b>CSU01</b> - Potential for Enhancement of Urban Green Infrastructure in Hyderabad by Aditya Mane
02.25pm-02.28pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.28pm-02.38pm	<b>CSU02</b> - Humanizing the Cultural Landscape-Urban Regeneration of a Mixed Use, Religious Neighborhood in a Century Old Indian Metropolis by Pritam Dey, Paridhi Kedia
02.38pm-02.41pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.41pm-02.51pm	<b>CSU04</b> - The Heterogeneous Layered Urbanism of the Old Port of Mangaluru: Its significance within the Cultural Landscape of Tulunadu with a vision towards a sustainable urban future by Caroline D'Souza
02.51pm-02.54pm	Questions for the Presenter
02.54pm-03.04pm	<b>CSU14</b> - Challenges for Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development in Kabul City-Afghanistan by Fidel Rahmati and A. Bala Kishan
03.04pm-03.07pm	Questions for the Presenter
03.07pm-03.09pm	<b>Concluding remarks by Session chair</b>
03.09pm-03.14pm	Introduction to subtheme 6 ( <b><i>Asia's Urban Landscape Future: City and Habitat and Interfacing Cultures</i></b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Prof. Aravind Mulimani by Dr. Ashok Kumar Lonavath, Organising Secretary
03.14pm-03.29pm	<b>Session speech by Prof. Aravind Mulimani</b>
03.29pm-03.39pm	<b>AULF01</b> - Urban Planning: A Case Study of Kabul City by Fidel Rahmati and Prof. A.V. Shashikala
03.39pm-03.42pm	Questions for the Presenter
03.42pm-03.52pm	<b>AULF02</b> - Pandemic eclipses the Pinda: A Case Study of the Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the Annual Pinda Dana Mela in Gaya City by Dweepika Shekhar Singh and Ms. Ritu Priya
03.52pm-03.55pm	Questions for the Presenter
03.55pm-04.05pm	<b>AULF03</b> - Comparative Study of Four Scenarios in measuring the Visual Pollution Score in Intramuros, Manila by Stanley Don S. Barroga, L. Archt. Nappy L. Navarra, D. Engg., and L. Archt. Honorio T. Palarca
04.05pm-04.08pm	Questions for the Presenter
04.08pm-04.10pm	<b>Concluding remarks by Session chair</b>
04.10pm-04.25pm	Tea break
04.25pm-04.30pm	Introduction to Subtheme 7 ( <b><i>Hyderabad Urban Region: Strategies of Cultural and Heritage Inclusive Development</i></b> ) and Speaker & Session chair Ar. Vasanta Sobha Turaga & Er. Vedakumar M. by Prof. Suryanarayana Murthy
04.30pm-04.45pm	<b>Session speech by Ar. Vasanta Sobha Turaga</b>
04.45pm-04.55pm	<b>HUR03</b> - Cultural Intelligence Driven Development of India's Urban Habitats: A Heritage inclusive approach for Hyderabad by Shreeamey Phadnis
04.55pm-04.58pm	Questions for the Presenter
04.58pm-05.08pm	<b>HUR04</b> - Hyderabad: Culture and Heritage as a Catalyst for Urban Development by Rimita Bhowal
05.08pm-05.11pm	Questions for the Presenter
05.11pm-05.26pm	<b>Session speech by Er. M. Vedakumar</b>
05.26pm-05.36pm	ICOMOS Central Zone representative Nishant Upadhyay, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow
05.31pm-05.51pm	<b>Conclusion Speech by Prof. Bala Kishan, Head, Dept. of Geography, Osmania University</b>
05.51pm-06.00pm	Vote of Thanks

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MULTI DISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
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GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES**

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