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**Paper ID - RM01**      **Investigating the Influence of Curriculum Models on Student Experiences in CEPT, Ahmedabad**

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**Abstract**

This research investigates the impact of an institute's two types of curriculum design on the nature and content of architectural design studios. More specifically the study examines how these two distinct approaches to curriculum design influence the application of theoretical knowledge in design studios (its impact on learning perception for students). The Data collection involves observational studies of student works in design studios during their third year at two institutes: CEPT University which has a student centric approach to their curriculum and the Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics, Delhi whose curriculum is oriented towards societal needs and demands. Additional data based on surveys and interviews with tutors, students, and alumni was also collected. Both data sources are analyzed to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of integrating theoretical knowledge in design studios and how each type of curriculum impacts students' experience. Based on this analysis, possible improvements in the curriculum will be discussed to address major weaknesses.

**Keywords**

Architecture Education; Curriculum Design; Design Studios; Learning Experience

**Paper ID -  
RM02**

# **Innovative Strategies in Urban Green Spaces: Enhancing Sustainability Through Community- Driven Design**

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## **Abstract**

Urban green spaces are crucial for enhancing the quality of life in cities by providing environmental, social, and economic benefits. This paper explores innovative strategies to enhance sustainability through community-driven design in urban green spaces. By integrating participatory design methods, sustainable practices, and advanced technology, we aim to create resilient, inclusive, and multifunctional urban green spaces that address the unique needs of diverse communities. Through case studies, surveys, and empirical research, this paper demonstrates how community engagement and innovative design solutions can lead to more sustainable and vibrant urban environments.

**Introduction** Urban green spaces, such as parks, gardens, and recreational areas, are pivotal in promoting environmental health, social well-being, and economic vitality in cities.

**Background** The increasing urban population and subsequent demand for land have led to the reduction of green spaces in cities. Traditional top-down approaches to urban planning often overlook the specific needs and preferences of local communities, resulting in underutilised and poorly maintained green areas.

**Problem Statement** Despite the known benefits of urban green spaces, many cities struggle to maintain and enhance these areas in the face of rapid urbanization, climate change, and limited resources. Traditional urban planning approaches often fail to engage local communities, leading to spaces that do not meet the needs of their users. This paper aims to develop and evaluate innovative strategies for enhancing the sustainability of urban green spaces through community-driven design.

**Design Theory** The design theory underpinning this research is based on the principles of sustainable urban development and participatory design. Sustainable urban development focuses on creating urban environments that are ecologically sound, economically viable, and socially inclusive.

**Scope:** This research focuses on urban green spaces in diverse metropolitan areas, examining a range of environments from small community gardens to large public parks. The paper proposes a framework for implementing community-driven design in urban green spaces, highlighting best practices and innovative strategies. Solutions include establishing community advisory boards, utilizing digital tools for participatory planning, and fostering partnerships between public, private, and community stakeholders. This paper concludes that community-driven design is a powerful approach for enhancing the sustainability of urban green spaces. By actively involving local communities in the design process, cities can create green spaces that are more resilient, inclusive, and reflective of user needs. The research provides valuable insights and practical recommendations for urban planners, designers, and policymakers committed to fostering sustainable urban environments.

## **Keywords**

Urban Green Spaces; Sustainability; Inclusive; Community; Urban Planning

**Paper ID -  
RM03**

**Understanding the Statistical Testing:  
Choosing the Method for Identifying the  
Indigenous Region for Bhils**

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**Abstract**

Every scholar's choice and identification of the relevant research method is an important part of the research. We look at types of data and the methods used to describe or summaries data. Data is defined as information (such as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. As statistics begins with data collection, understanding data is important, as it will help apply the right statistical tests, make the appropriate assumptions, and draw meaningful and robust conclusions. In this paper, we first illustrate the understanding of Statistical testing and later discuss the steps involved in choosing the appropriate method to identify the indigenous regions for Bhils in India.

**Keywords**

Methods; Statistical Testing; PCA; Fuzzy Delphi; R Tableau; Indigenous;  
Bhils

**Paper ID -  
RM04**

**Studying Human Comfort through EEG**

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**Abstract**

Human comfort has been a focus of interest for many researchers, leading to the evolution of numerous methods to understand and enhance it. EEG (Electroencephalography) is one such method that provides insights into human comfort by examining brain activity. Since people spend much time indoors, EEG helps researchers understand how different environmental exposures affect brain conditions. As a complex organ, the brain offers a wealth of information about physiological and psychological states through its activity. Researchers can learn how the built environment influences human behavior and psychology by studying different brain areas. This presentation will highlight the methods used to understand human comfort through EEG.

**Keywords**

EEG; Human Comfort; Physiological methods

## **Paper ID - RM06**

## **Identification of Indicators for analyzing village transformation**

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### **Abstract**

This paper connects to my ongoing doctoral research on village transformation caused by the Noida International Airport. It reviews the case of the six village settlements relocated to provide land required for the first phase of NIA. Villages are an amorphous typology. With freedom for building homes, experiencing with nature and materials, lack of support infrastructure, left to fend for themselves and the dominance of cities, they undergo rapid change, which is difficult to identify. Without guidelines and definitions, organic villages become towns and cities when their population increases. Until such time they remain anonymous from the lists and come to the notice of development and planning bodies only after they overpopulate and become unmanageable. In the process of relocation, villages have undergone transformation. Through the years of independent India, they have always been a focus of special programs and policies, drawn to address only specific agendas and there is no comprehensive effort to make them a part of the mainstream. This research presents identification of indicators for the village transformation. It presents the origin and basis of indicators from village visits, literature reviews, government definitions, five-year plans, Gram panchayat Spatial Development Plans and several case studies. Number of findings are not the correct measure to judge transformation indicators in villages. Most of these indicators are qualitative, yet there is an effort to make indicators quantifiable. Research does not present the prioritization of indicators, nor does it venture into the multi-criteria decision analysis. It is a potential link of studies to indicator.

### **Keywords**

Village Transformation; Indicator analysis; GPSDP; Urban; Noida International Airport



**Paper ID -  
RM07**

**Evaluation of stakeholder participation in planning and management of urban water bodies' basins with the use of Integrated Lake Basin Management in case of NCT Delhi**

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**Abstract**

Rapid urbanization, unplanned development, and environmental degradation have placed unprecedented stress on urban water bodies, although it remains unknown that which approach can be impactful for rejuvenating them for sustainable water future. It is evident that existing approach and stakeholder participation are not efficient, leading to poor conditions of urban water bodies. This study extensively examines the current level of stakeholder participation using the concept of integrated lake basin management (ILBM), with a focus on identified indicators. Residential, Mixed use, commercial, and green cover are some of the major uses of the basins, making the involvement of local stakeholders such as RWAs, NGOs, activists, and communities a necessary component of its management and planning. This study uses key informant interviews, questionnaire surveys, document reviews, and site observations and proposes an indicator framework for assessing the participation aspect of Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) in the context of the water bodies basins in the case of NCT Delhi. This indicator framework demonstrates the stakeholder participation using identified indicators such as education level of communities, level of engagements in the meetings, events of local communities, level of youth engagements in the events and meetings, level of engagement of locally aware people in recent workshops, meetings or initiatives, level of dependency of surrounding communities on natural resources of water bodies, and satisfaction with the use of water resources by surrounding communities. This study applied a five-point Likert-type scale of 1-5 satisfaction levels, where 1 is the least and 5 is the highest, for indicators assessment. For assessing the participation aspect, the questionnaire was coded, and all data was uploaded to SPSS. Diverging stacked bars were used, and the sum, mean, standard deviation, and average mean for each variable were calculated. The overall results show that the participation aspect of the planning and management of the water bodies basins is low to moderate in NCT Delhi. This threatens the sustainability of the water bodies, especially concerning youth engagement in events and meetings and the level of use of water resources by the surrounding communities, which performed very low. The major challenges are the low level of youth engagement, less use of resources of water bodies, and low dependency rate on water bodies, leading to a lack of awareness about water bodies resources, lack of knowledge, and lack of community involvement in stakeholder meetings. Enhancing the understanding of the complex nature of water bodies basins issues, especially

those related to the linkages between the water bodies and their basins, requires further attention from local stakeholders and communities.

**Keywords**

Collaborative Planning; Integrated Lake Basin Management and Planning; Surface Water Resources Management; Water Bodies Basins Planning and Management; Stakeholder Participation

**Paper ID -  
RM08**

## **Research Framework - Built environments of Campuses of Faith Based Organizations**

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Department of Architecture, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi

### **Abstract**

This study embarks on a detailed exploration of Indian museums, beginning with a comprehensive state-wise listing, typology examination, and analysis of growth trends. Footfall statistics highlight the significance of these institutions in cultural preservation and public engagement. Building on this foundation, the study delves into the intricacies of museum experiences, exploring various types and dimensions. It analyzes models of visitor experience and the stages of their journey, from initial curiosity to deep engagement. Central to the exploration is the relationship between experience and spatial design, examining how the layout and ambiance of a museum influence visitor interactions. The concept of space and place is also investigated, uncovering elements that transform ordinary spaces into meaningful places and foster a strong sense of place within museums. This sense of place is crucial for creating memorable and impactful visitor experiences. Integrating a literature review, the study examines how cultural variables shape museum use in both Indian and Western contexts. This comparative analysis provides insights into global museum practices and highlights the diverse factors influencing visitor engagement. By connecting these elements, the study aims to enhance understanding of cultural heritage preservation and improve museum experiences. The narrative offers a rich perspective on the evolving landscape of museums, spanning both local and global contexts.

### **Keywords**

Research Framework; Design Methodologies; Wellness Architecture; Spiritual Architecture

**Paper ID -  
LR01**

# **Analyzing the Transformation of Khasi Architecture from Traditional to Modern**

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## **Abstract**

The built environment is a reflection of its habitants cultural, social, economic, geographical, value and belief system. Vernacular Architecture and Indigenous communities have traditionally demonstrated a deeply intertwined relationship with the natural environment. The physical environment system, site, climate, materials and construction technology are choices that are governed by cultural factors. The state of Meghalaya in North-East India is located at the lower elevations of the great Himalayan range. The region is a part of seven sister's states and situated in a scenic nook of India. Meghalaya is celebrated for its copious biodiversity along with its indigenous cultural practices and folk tales. The state is divided into regions according to their tribal lineage comprising of Khasi, Jaintia and Garo as major groups. The Khasi Hills region lies towards Meghalaya states southern periphery encompassing two of the world's rainiest places in the world. Khasi Hills region is sited in zone-5 of seismic hazard. This region is mostly inhabited by tribal Khasi population. Khasi people are believed to be living in this climatically challenging and vulnerable region in isolation for a long time and thus creating a distinct lifestyle and cultural, architectural, administrative and linguistic character. The tribe faced another challenge in the early nineteenth century with the intrusion of the British via Sylhet plains. Globalization, advancement of technology led to the infiltration of modern-day material and construction techniques into the isolated Khasi region. Considering a big shift in Khasi architecture, there a need to trace the evolution of this change. A lack of research on this remote region is a motivating factor to contribute via this paper. The aim of this study is to analyze the parameters responsible for shift in architectural development in the challenging physical context with other governing factors like culture, ethos and beliefs of Khasi tribal community. The study is conducted through data from secondary sources like papers, dissertations, publications, government documents, etc. This research finds application in the present scenario when there is lot of modern construction coming up especially in context of tourism sector. The suitability of these modern day choices in this hostile environment is an area of further study.

## **Keywords**

Khasi region; Rainiest places; Earthquake; Architectural transformation

**Paper ID -  
LR02**

**Gendered Patronage in Colonial Modern India':  
Nawab Shah Jahan Begum's Self-  
Representation Through Architecture in the  
Princely City of Bhopal (1868-1901)- An  
Approach to Literature Review**

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**Abstract**

This study explores the multifaceted patronage of Nawab Shah Jahan Begum, the 11th ruler and third female sovereign of Bhopal, during her reign from 1868 to 1901. Within the broader context of colonial India, this research aims to critically examine how Shah Jahan Begum's unique position as a female ruler facilitated a distinctive form of gendered patronage that left an indelible mark on the cultural and architectural landscape of Princely Bhopal. By analyzing Shah Jahan Begum's extensive architectural projects and prolific literary output, this research will uncover how her gender influenced her patronage and representation in a male-dominated colonial society. The research focuses on several key themes: the appropriation of the Mughal legacy, the intersection of colonial modernity with traditional practices, and the gendered dimensions of Bhopal's built heritage in Princely Bhopal under Begum Shah Jahana's reign, with gender as the overarching theme. Shah Jahan Begum's patronage is examined through architectural undertakings that combine Mughal and colonial styles, along with her writings, which show her reformist and gendered beliefs. The seminar title aims to discuss the approach taken for the literature review of the research, further exploring the nuances of female patronage in Islamic societies as a distinct discipline. The presentation shall discuss the literature sources and approach adopted to understand the underexplored area of female patronage in colonial India, offering new perspectives on how women rulers like Shah Jahan Begum used their authority to carve out spaces of influence and legacy and navigated the intricate power dynamics of their time. The literature review approach will emphasize the crucial role of gender in shaping the historical narratives of patronage and cultural production in Princely Bhopal.

**Keywords**

Gendered Patronage; Women Rulers; Colonial Modernity; Princely States

## **Paper ID – LR03**

## **Allahabad Heritage Appreciation**

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### **Abstract**

Allahabad, a heritage city with influence of all the ancient rulers since the Ashoka empire in 3rd century B.C, then existence of kumbh mela in the 7th century and later in 12th century was acquired by Muslim rulers and was under Mughals 1575, 17th century. In later 17th century the treaty of Allahabad was signed between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive, of the East India Company and British East India Company came into existence. The city lies close to the confluence of three rivers, Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati, this city finds its mention in ancient Hindu scriptures including Ramayana and Mahabharata and later again came into notice in the medieval era during Mughal emperorship and in the British period which can even be witnessed today in the form of rich architecture heritage. Allahabad was also an important Administrative Centre under British rule. In 1834 it became the seat of a Provincial administration, the city became the capital of the North Western provinces and left behind a classic British heritage and has a privileged colonial past. Since the city was ruled by Britishers for more than 150 years, it led to addition of complete new layers in the city in the form of development of new areas like Civil lines, Allahabad cant etc. also new typologies of buildings like churches, institutions, cemeteries, halls, bungalows and memorials are the living examples of British Raj. This research aims to study the architectural heritage of Allahabad in the British period and tries to discuss the literature followed by the methodology for the detailed study of the heritage through the case study of Saint Cathedral Church. The objective of the research is to recognize and outline architectural style of the heritage structures followed by the methodology for assessing the structures and in turn document the Saint Cathedral church as a case study.

### **Keywords**

Culture; Heritage; architecture; Britishers; Allahabad

**Paper ID –  
LR04**

# **Optimization of Daylighting and Energy Performance Using Jaalis in Institutional Buildings: A Literature Review**

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Department of Planning and Architecture, Dada Lakhmi Chand State University of Performing and Visual Arts, Rohtak

## **Abstract**

In this doctoral research paper, a thorough examination of the literature is presented, focusing on the improvement of daylighting and energy efficiency in institutional buildings by utilizing Jaalis. Jaalis, which are traditionally utilized as perforated screens, have played a crucial role in architectural designs for many centuries, primarily due to their capacity to harmonize aesthetics and environmental performance. This review consolidates research results concerning the utilization of Jaalis to augment natural light infiltration while reducing heat gain, thereby contributing to energy efficiency, and enhancing occupant comfort in institutional environments. The paper explores a range of studies that examine the thermal efficiency, distribution of light, and potential for saving energy through the use of Jaalis. It goes into detail about the methods used, such as computational simulations, experimental arrangements, and on-site studies, to assess how effective Jaalis are in various climates. The review emphasizes important factors like the choice of materials, design patterns, and placement strategies that affect how Jaalis perform. In addition, this study identifies gaps in the current literature, such as the necessity for standardized assessment criteria and data on long-term performance. It also proposes future research paths, such as incorporating modern materials and advanced simulation tools to improve how Jaalis function in contemporary architectural designs. The significance of integrating traditional architectural features such as Jaalis into contemporary sustainable construction methods is emphasized by the findings. Jaalis, through efficient use of natural light and energy, have the potential to substantially decrease the need for artificial lighting and HVAC systems, leading to reduced operational expenses and environmental effects. This analysis lays the groundwork for upcoming research and real-world implementations focused on improving energy efficiency in institutional structures through inventive design strategies.

## **Keywords**

Jaalis; Daylighting; Energy Performance; Institutional Buildings; Sustainable Design; Thermal Performance; Light Distribution

**Paper ID –  
LR05**

## **The Strategies to reduce CO2 emission through Embodied Energy for sustainable buildings: A Review**

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### **Abstract**

The world's population has been steadily increasing, and this growth often leads to the expansion of urban areas. As more people move to urban areas in search of employment and better living conditions, there is a rising demand for infrastructure and services. Over the last year, there has been a significant shift in politicians' attitudes within India and other countries regarding the issue of climate change. This change in political mindset is driven by the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, such as high winds and flooding, in India and globally in recent years. As a result, there is a growing challenge in the planning, design, and construction of more sustainable buildings to reduce energy consumption for heating and cooling in new housing projects, thereby lowering CO2 emissions by decreasing the reliance on fossil fuels in the built environment. This is crucial since carbon dioxide is one of the primary greenhouse gases contributing to global warming. Consequently, there is an enhanced focus on reducing CO2 levels in composite climate. Concrete, steel, and aluminum are so prevalent that you would have to venture into a forest to avoid them. These three materials alone contribute to 23% of global carbon emissions. They are used extensively in our buildings and infrastructure. To meet our climate goals, we need to reduce and eliminate the emissions associated with these materials. Buildings generate nearly 40% of annual carbon emissions, with 12% coming from embodied carbon and 28% from operational carbon. Construction materials are extracted, processed, manufactured, and then transported to the site, where they are assembled to construct the building. The fuels burned to produce energy and heat during these activities result in carbon emissions. These emissions, resulting from all activities involved in making the building, are known as embodied carbon emissions. India is the third-largest emitter of carbon in the world, with about one-fifth of the country's carbon emissions coming from buildings. In the next two decades, these emissions are projected to rise by 50%, the largest increase of any country. During this time, the built floor space in India is expected to more than double, creating a massive demand for building materials. The demand for cement will more than double, the demand for steel will nearly triple, and the demand for brick will increase by three to four times. The impacts of embodied carbon are locked in for decades due to the long lifespans of buildings. The International Energy Agency estimates that currently available alternative materials could reduce global cumulative emissions by 70%. This Research explores strategies to reduce CO2 emissions by addressing embodied energy in sustainable buildings. Embodied energy, the total energy consumed by all processes associated with the production of a building, from the mining and processing of natural resources to manufacturing, transport, and product delivery, plays a significant role in a building's overall carbon footprint.

### **Keywords**

CO2 emission; Embodied Energy; sustainable buildings; Materials



**Paper ID –  
LR06**

**Important factors for children outdoor play  
areas in neighborhood - A literature Review**

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**Abstract**

Children's play activities depend on the outdoor spaces within the neighborhood environment. Children's outdoor activities influence by the spatial setting of physical environment. This study is conducted a systematic review of 30 studies to understand the association of outdoor play areas in neighborhood and children's outdoor play of age group (7 to 12) years. Children in different stages of childhood required different kind of playing environment while they start acquiring independence and exploration of their neighborhood environment during this age group. A database is generated through various sources based on inclusion and exclusion standards. The identification of various aspects and categorising into important factors related to spatial setting of neighborhood and children's outdoor play. Studies show both physical and social aspects influence the children's outdoor play requirements beyond need and requirements. It was evident that most preferred research method in children play areas and its related activities were surveys and interviews. This research provides thoughtful planning of children's outdoor play areas in residential neighborhoods. The studies emphasize on the varied physical environment, spatial settings, social dimensions and individual factors including parental and children's perception to utilise the outside neighborhood space for play areas. The study identify the neighborhood factors of outdoor play for children and suggest direction for future research work

**Keywords**

Children Outdoor Play; Neighborhood Factors; Physical Aspect; Social Aspect

# **Paper ID – Commons and Act of Commoning**

## **LR07**

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**Abstract** Settlements have historically developed around commons, which are critical social-ecological systems within urban environments. Ecological commons, such as forests, grasslands, mangroves, water bodies, wetlands, and soil, provide essential ecosystem services like water recharge and carbon sequestration. These commons also offer cultural and recreational benefits and have traditionally supported productive uses. However, urbanization often leads to their neglect or unsustainable consumption, transforming them from community-managed assets to public ones, resulting in their degradation, loss of biodiversity, and environmental issues like urban flooding. Urban settlements in flux, such as small and medium towns, or peri-urban villages engulfing in urban boundaries, face additional complications in managing commons due to ambiguous governance, vested interests, and evolving aspirations. Unclear governance structures, overlapping roles, insufficient resources, and inadequate budgets cause these areas to be overlooked at various administrative levels. Despite their recognized importance, commons remain contested spaces, especially in neoliberal economies. Conventional planning often fails to ensure their sustainability and resilience. This situation highlights the need for relevant tools, data, and governance frameworks to guide urban development towards sustainability. To address these challenges, this study undertakes a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to synthesize and consolidate existing knowledge on urban commons and acts of commoning. The SLR critically examines the current body of research, aiming to provide a comprehensive exploration of the knowledge landscape, identify theoretical frameworks, discern emerging trends and approaches, and highlight the response from urban design and associated disciplines. Key findings include the etymological understanding of commons, commoners, and commoning, tracing their historical roots and socio-political dynamics. The review underscores the transformative potential of urban commoning within neoliberal economic contexts, highlighting community-driven initiatives and the roles of designers and intermediaries. Theoretical perspectives are examined, revealing frameworks and principles underpinning the conceptualization of commons and commoning. The review also explores the dialectics of commons and commoning, dissecting socio-political and economic tensions inherent in these practices. It identifies future research gaps, particularly in Southern urbanism, urging further exploration of the unique challenges and opportunities in the Global South. Understanding care and kinship within urban commons emerges as crucial for the sustainability and resilience of commoning

practices. Furthermore, the review investigates pedagogical approaches, tools, and methodologies for urban designers engaged in commoning processes. It emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary approaches that integrate design principles with community participation, fostering collaborative and inclusive urban development. By addressing theoretical foundations, practical applications, and future research directions, this review serves as a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and urban designers navigating the complexities of urban commons.

**Keywords**

Commons; Urban Commons; Commoning; Resource Management; Urban Design and Planning; Neo-Liberal Economies

# **Paper ID – LR08      Evaluating the Quality of Literature Reviews in Architectural Research**

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**Shashi Singh**      Research Scholar, Department of Architecture, National Institute of Technology, Patna

**Dr. Anjali Sharma**      Department of Architecture, National Institute of Technology, Patna

## **Abstract**

The quality of literature reviews in architectural research significantly impacts the development of theoretical frameworks, design methodologies, and practical applications within the field. This study evaluates the quality of literature reviews in architectural research by examining the criteria that ensure rigor, comprehensiveness, and critical analysis. Through a systematic review of existing literature reviews in top-tier architectural journals, the research examines common methodological approaches, scope, and critical analysis techniques used in the field. A mixed-methods approach, combining bibliometric analysis and expert interviews with leading architects and scholars, reveals prevalent issues such as selection bias, inadequate scope, and insufficient integration of interdisciplinary perspectives. The evaluation framework includes criteria such as clarity in the definition of scope, transparency in the selection and exclusion of sources, depth of critical analysis, and integration of diverse perspectives. Key findings indicate that many literature reviews in architectural research often suffer from limited scope, selective bias, and superficial analysis. A significant number of reviews lack transparency in their methodology, failing to adequately explain their selection criteria and search strategies. Additionally, there is a notable deficiency in the integration of interdisciplinary perspectives, which is crucial given the inherently interdisciplinary nature of architecture. The study recommends best practices for enhancing the quality of literature reviews in architectural research. These include employing systematic search strategies across multiple databases, clearly defining inclusion and exclusion criteria, and ensuring a balanced integration of theoretical and empirical studies. Moreover, the incorporation of interdisciplinary insights from fields such as sociology, environmental science, and engineering can enrich architectural research, providing more holistic and innovative perspectives. This research has significant implications for scholars, educators, and practitioners in architecture, advocating for improved methodological rigor and ethical standards in literature reviews. By adhering to these enhanced standards, architectural research can achieve greater depth, reliability, and practical relevance, ultimately contributing to more robust and impactful advancements in the field.

## **Keywords**

Theoretical Frameworks; Design Methodologies; Architectural Research; Systematic Review; Practical Applications

**Paper ID –  
LR10**

**Systematic techniques for a good literature  
review**

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**Abstract**

A thorough literature evaluation is critical for producing useful insights and laying a solid foundation for academic research. This research examines systematic strategies for improving the quality and effectiveness of literature reviews. It begins by explaining the aim and value of literature reviews in scholarly research. The discussion then shifts to systematic procedures, which include systematic search tactics, criteria for identifying relevant material, and methods for organizing and synthesizing findings. Critical analysis is highlighted as an important tool for assessing the strengths and limitations of existing material. This study highlights the practical guidelines and examples that demonstrate how researchers can use these strategies to conduct complete and rigorous literature reviews that contribute meaningfully to their field's knowledge.

**Keywords**

## **Paper ID – LR11**

# **Multidisciplinary approach towards the identification of relevant literatures in the domain of Indian Textile Industrial Heritage**

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### **Abstract**

The preservation and study of industrial heritage, particularly within Indian textile industries, is absent. Most of India's historic textile industries have faced or facing closure, demolition, liquidation, abandonment, or litigation. The Indian Textile Industrial Heritage (ITIH) represents a rich tapestry of cultural, historical, architectural, technological, and industrial significance, intertwined with India's socio-economic fabric over centuries. As a result, its industrial heritage encompasses a diverse range of prized materials, techniques, the architecture of spaces of production, storage, communities, and socio-economic impacts. This study recognizes the complexity of ITIH, necessitating a comprehensive exploration through multiple disciplinary lenses for effective research. As a part of ongoing doctoral research, this paper explores a multidisciplinary approach aimed at identifying and understanding relevant literature concerning the Indian Textile Industrial Heritage (ITIH) domain. The methodology employed involves a systematic review of literature across various domains and timelines, including history, economics, architecture, textile engineering archaeology, architecture, art, and industrial heritage studies. This paper also explores the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in this kind of research. The multidisciplinary approach outlined in this paper demonstrates its efficacy in identifying, synthesizing, and discovering pertinent literature that was not known before on the Indian textile industrial heritage. By utilizing a variety of disciplines, researchers can gather a diverse range of perspectives, gaps in previous works, and sources to support their arguments and new findings in the research. The study bridges the gap between heritage conservation and industrial history. This research offers a holistic understanding and a nuanced perspective on the complexities inherent in managing and interpreting the industrial heritage of the textile industry within the Indian context instead of demolition. By integrating diverse scholarly perspectives, the study enriches our understanding of ITIH and provides a foundation for future research and conservation efforts in this vital area of India's textile heritage landscape.

### **Keywords**

Multidisciplinary approach; Indian Textile Industrial Heritage; Industrial Heritage; Literature Review; Textile; History; Economic; Architecture

## **Paper ID – LR12**

# **Unveiling Museums: A Study of Visitor Experience and Cultural Contexts**

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### **Abstract**

Imagine stepping into a realm where history, culture, and architecture converge, offering a myriad of experiences to every visitor. This study embarks on a detailed exploration of Indian museums, beginning with a comprehensive state-wise listing, typology examination, and analysis of growth trends. Footfall statistics highlight the significance of these institutions in cultural preservation and public engagement. Building on this foundation, the study delves into the intricacies of museum experiences, exploring various types and dimensions. It analyzes models of visitor experience and the stages of their journey, from initial curiosity to deep engagement. Central to the exploration is the relationship between experience and spatial design, examining how the layout and ambiance of a museum influence visitor interactions. The concept of space and place is also investigated, uncovering elements that transform ordinary spaces into meaningful places and foster a strong sense of place within museums. This sense of place is crucial for creating memorable and impactful visitor experiences. Integrating a literature review, the study examines how cultural variables shape museum use in both Indian and Western contexts. This comparative analysis provides insights into global museum practices and highlights the diverse factors influencing visitor engagement. By connecting these elements, the study aims to enhance understanding of cultural heritage preservation and improve museum experiences. The narrative offers a rich perspective on the evolving landscape of museums, spanning both local and global contexts.

### **Keywords**

Indian Museum; Visitor Experience; Cultural Contexts; Spatial Design; Sense of Place

**Paper ID – CS02      The Case Study Method: An In-Depth Qualitative Approach to Understanding Complex Issue**

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**Abstract**      The case study method is a qualitative research approach that provides an in-depth understanding of complex issues within their real-life context. This method is particularly valuable in fields such as social sciences, education, and business, where it enables the exploration of contemporary phenomena in detail. By focusing on a single instance or a small number of cases, researchers can uncover rich, contextual insights that might be overlooked by other methodologies. This paper examines the strengths and limitations of the case study method of research using a few examples, highlighting its ability to generate comprehensive data through various sources such as interviews, observations, and document analysis. The flexibility of the case study design allows for both exploratory and explanatory research, making it suitable for developing theories and testing hypotheses. However, the method also faces criticism regarding its potential for researcher bias, challenges in generalizing findings, and the extensive time required for data collection and analysis. Despite these challenges, the case study method remains a powerful tool for gaining a nuanced understanding of specific instances, contributing significantly to the development of knowledge and practice in various disciplines. This research underscores the importance of careful case selection, methodological rigor, and transparent reporting to enhance the validity and reliability of case study findings.

**Keywords**      Exploratory Research; Explanatory Research; Real-life context; Reliability



# **Paper ID – CS03      Employability Readiness of Architecture Diploma Students**

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## **Abstract**

In today's competitive world, unemployment is a matter of serious concern. It is often claimed that diploma students from polytechnics face challenges in finding suitable employment opportunities. The issue of employability of diploma students is very critical and needs to be addressed. It is necessary to have the right set of skills to be employable. This manuscript is based on the perceptions of skills of diploma students from polytechnics. The objective of this paper is to understand the awareness of students for employability skills and to study their preparedness for employment. Data collection has been done using a structured survey questionnaire. The sample consists of a total of 356 architecture students from eight polytechnics of Punjab state and Union Territory, Chandigarh to investigate the preparedness of diploma students for employment. The findings reveal that the students are not very well prepared in technical skills and also need to focus on basic and higher-order thinking skills. The recommendations are made to the academic faculty of polytechnics to make efforts to enhance the technical skills of students as per the needs of the construction industry.

## **Keywords**

Architecture Diploma Students; Employability skills; polytechnic education; Perception of employability Skills

**Paper ID –  
CS06**

**Assessment of Temporary Urban  
Transformation during a Mega Cultural Event -  
Case study of Durga Puja in Kolkata**

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**Abstract**

Urban tourism is a significant driver of the development of many cities through generating income, employment, investments, and multiplier effects. According to UNESCO, cultural heritage tourism is one of the largest and fastest-growing global tourism markets. Cultural events and festivals generate large-scale tourism and impact the physical and socio-economic spheres of a city. Firstly, this paper evaluates the potential of cultural events in the urban regeneration and development of a city through relevant case studies and highlights their lack of inclusion in urban tourism plans and policies in the Indian context. Further, the paper examines the mega cultural event of Durga Puja in Kolkata that drives urban transformation in a seasonal manner through temporarily generated public spaces transforming the existing cityscape. The annual cultural festival being a city-wide art exhibit, unique to Kolkata generates a pulsar effect by attracting large public gatherings and causing high infrastructure demands. The methodology uses mixed method data analysis based on the primary surveys held during Durga Puja- 2022 involving pandal authorities and visitors. GIS mapping of the spatial distribution, scale of operation and associated activity pattern of the Pandals (temporary architectural installations) is done. Multi-regression analysis has been carried out to determine a relationship between generated pulsar effect of pandal clusters and the identified significant variables that in turn, are equated with visitors' opinions. It is found that the scale of the pandal which is represented by its budget is the main determinant of pulsar effect followed by whether situated in a park as most of the biggest pandals are in parks or squares. Interestingly, adequate road width, parking facility, area, and seating capacity of pandals, though having a positive correlation do not significantly impact the pulsar effect. These nuances have been explained through issues highlighted by visitors that even if the facilities are inadequate, people visit the famous pandals of the city but it sure creates inconveniences and safety issues. Conclusively, an assessment framework has been conceptualized to address the temporary urban transformations of pulsar effects of cultural mega events in a city.

**Keywords**

**Paper ID –  
TT01**

## **Sacred Spaces and Social Cohesion: Jain Temples in the Walled City of Jaipur**

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### **Abstract**

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the third out of five levels of needs is belonging and love; meaning that humans seek an intimate environment, and sense of community to lead their lives with fulfilment. A chunk of this is derived from relationships with family, but the role of community in this setting is inimitable. Since times immemorial, religion has been a pillar of community. Therefore, it is observed that the birth of a new settlement is often led by the establishment of a religious center or shrines. This paper focuses on the Jain Temples in the walled city of Jaipur using the case of the locality of Mahavir Park. It talks about their significant role as the nuclei of community engagements and consequently fostering the Sense of Belonging. These temples act as anchors of community by providing a platform for community interactions, places for developing and propagating cultural agendas, and as symbols of identity that each individual associates with, imparting the structures a strong standing in building a Sense of Belonging for their users. The paper makes its case by providing instances where the temples played a crucial part in the lives of individuals of the Jain community while they were settling, and how they became the epicentres of engagement, and how they have a large bearing on the schedules of people of different age groups. Observations, personal histories & interviews, as well as narratives by historians have been used to establish the multidimensional nature of temples as communal spaces. These structures are examples of the haveli style native to Rajasthan, and to this day, continue to serve as centers of community interaction in the Chowkdi. The Sense of Belonging also plays a part in the governance and upkeep of these anchors of community, and vice versa.

### **Keywords**

Heritage; Sense of Belonging; Chowkdis; Jaipur walled city; Religion; Temples; culture

**Paper ID –  
TT02**

# **Enhancing Research Decision-Making: The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) Approach**

**Prajakta Sonar**

Research Scholar, COEP

## **Abstract**

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a powerful decision-making tool widely employed in research to tackle complex choices by breaking them into manageable parts and evaluating their relative significance. Researchers use AHP to structure decision problems hierarchically, with the main goal at the apex, criteria in the middle, and alternatives at the base. Through pairwise comparisons, each criterion and alternative is assessed against others based on their contribution to achieving the overarching objective. These comparisons, typically scored on a numerical scale, allow researchers to quantify the relative importance of each element. AHP then calculates weights for criteria and alternatives based on these comparisons, indicating their priority in achieving the desired outcomes. This method enhances decision-making transparency and reproducibility, guiding researchers in selecting the most appropriate methods, variables, or actions for their studies. By providing a systematic framework for evaluation and prioritization, AHP ensures that research decisions are grounded in a structured assessment of factors, thereby optimizing the quality and effectiveness of research outcomes across diverse disciplines.

## **Keywords**

**Paper ID – TT03      Role of Geo-Spatial Technologies in the Sustainable Regional Development of Industrial Corridors in India**

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**Prof. Qamar Irshad**      Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

**Abstract**      Economic corridors are considered one of the key engines of urban and regional development in the global south. Large-scale industrial infrastructure projects like industrial corridors have been envisaged in India to boost sustainable economic development. This research paper explores the prospects of sustainable development of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in the aligned urban centers in India. With the help of advanced geo-spatial tools of Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing, the research delves into tracking the changes in urban and regional developments such as infrastructure development, land use changes, socio-economic shifts, and its impacts to assess the sustainability along the corridor. The methods adopted include spatial analytics of the land use and land cover classifications, energy and water usage, and land consumption rates to analyze the spatial complexities of DMIC while integrating a multidisciplinary approach to understand its impacts. The study further exhibits the crucial role of innovative geospatial technologies in the sustainable development of industrial corridors highlighting the key sustainable Goals (SDGs) such as SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 15 (Life on Land) in the potential development of urban centers along the corridors.

**Keywords**      Industrial Corridors; Sustainable Regions; Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor; Land Use and Land Cover; Socio-Economic changes; Sustainable Cities and Communities

# **Paper ID – TT04      Inventory and Documenting Heritage structures in Chandannagar, Hooghly**

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**Abstract**      North of Kolkata, along the western banks of the River Hooghly, lie the riverfront heritage towns of Bandel, Chinsurah, Chandannagar, and Serampore. These riparian towns, which developed as colonies of European traders, Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Danish exhibit an architectural blend of indigenous systems and European influences, creating unique urban and cultural landscapes. The convergence of different architectural styles in these towns reflects a rich history of colonial interactions and local adaptations. This research focuses specifically on the French port town of Chandannagar, strategically positioned between Chinsurah (Dutch) and Serampore (Danish). Established in the 17th century, Chandannagar boasts a plethora of heritage structures that narrate the tale of French colonial rule interwoven with indigenous architectural elements and spatial arrangements. These structures stand as testaments to the town's historical significance and cultural synthesis, offering invaluable insights into the colonial and post-colonial evolution of the region. The primary aim of this research paper is to demonstrate the comprehensive methodology employed in surveying these heritage structures. The methodology encompasses several key steps, including the identification, mapping, inventory, and detailed documentation of selected heritage sites. By meticulously documenting these structures, the research seeks to preserve the architectural heritage and provide a systematic approach for future conservation efforts. The paper delves into the tools and techniques implemented during the survey, which was conducted by the author on-site from 2021 to 2023. This primary study involved extensive fieldwork and data collection, ensuring an accurate and thorough documentation process. The author developed specific formats for listing heritage structures, assessing their value and significance, and creating detailed inventories of the selected sites. These formats were meticulously crafted with reference to the UNESCO Burra Charter of 1990, which provides guidelines for the conservation of cultural heritage sites. By adopting the principles outlined in the Burra Charter, the research ensures a standardized approach to heritage documentation and conservation. The study's findings highlight the importance of preserving Chandannagar's unique architectural heritage, emphasizing the need for continued efforts in heritage management and conservation. In conclusion, this research paper not only contributes to the preservation of Chandannagar's architectural heritage but also serves as a model for similar studies in other colonial towns. By showcasing a detailed and methodical approach to heritage documentation, the paper underscores the significance of integrating historical context with contemporary conservation practices, ultimately aiming to protect and celebrate the rich cultural legacy of these heritage towns.

**Keywords**      French, Hooghly, Chandannagar, Heritage, Inventory, Documentation

## **Paper ID – SQ01**

# **Water Governance in Delhi: Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Implications**

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### **Abstract**

India's urban water crisis is a pressing concern, primarily resulting from poor water governance, amplified by the burgeoning urban population. The imbalance between increasing per capita demand and limited raw water resources further strains the pressure on existing water supply. This research focuses on the complexities of water governance in Delhi India, characterized by its multi-dimensional nature, including economic, political, social, and environmental factors; its role in achieving future water security. This study is about understanding how different stakeholders are involved in the water governance process at different levels as different type of settlements exists in Delhi. This research critically examines water governance in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD), addressing pertinent political economy questions, including water access through the network, exclusion from the network, methods of water supply to unconnected households, and prevailing water inequities. The study employs a comprehensive empirical analysis, drawing insights from interviews with various stakeholders, water experts, academicians, decision makers, public representatives, etc. exploring water governance. Hence, this study aims to show how the engagement of different stakeholders is important for effective water governance that ensures all sectors of society to have equitable, reliable, and sustainable access to water. For instance, city's spatial planning, represented by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), and the water utility body, Delhi Jal Board (DJB), exhibit minimal convergence in their functions. Consequently, rapid and haphazard urban growth has exacerbated water insecurity.

### **Keywords**

# **Paper ID – SQ02**      **Delineating the design philosophy and characteristics in the works of Bhai Ram Singh**

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**Abstract**      The eclectic "Indo-Saracenic" architectural style replaced the existing neo-classical or neo-gothic style in mid-nineteenth-century British India, almost coinciding with the change of Indian governance from the East India Company to the British Empire. British art and craft enthusiast John Lockwood Kipling often critiqued the new hybrid style as a facade embellishment technique featuring Mughal, Rajput, and Hindu elements. Bhai Ram Singh, an Indian-origin carpenter, blossomed under the patronage of Kipling to design traditional craft-inspired carved wooden furniture and interiors. In his forty-year illustrious career, he advanced from being a skilled craftsman to being an architect, a designer, and eventually a full-fledged academician without adopting the hybrid style of his European contemporaries. The existing literature mentions some of his works but does not highlight his design approach or philosophy. This paper aims to understand the tangible and intangible aspects of design philosophy in the works of Bhai Ram Singh, who created masterpieces of art, craft, architecture, and sculpture in various parts of undivided India and the UK in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The researchers conducted the study through an open-ended and structured questionnaire for architects, historians, academicians, and researchers familiar with Bhai Ram Singh and his works. This study will be significant in understanding the design approach and style of Bhai Ram Singh, one of the first native architects and designers in British India.

**Keywords**      Bhai Ram Singh; Design Philosophy; Design; Questionnaire; Content Analysis





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