



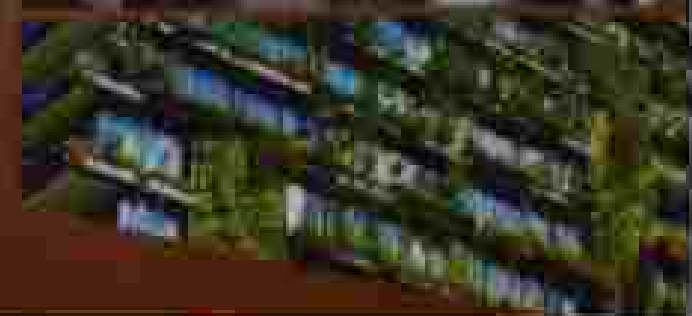
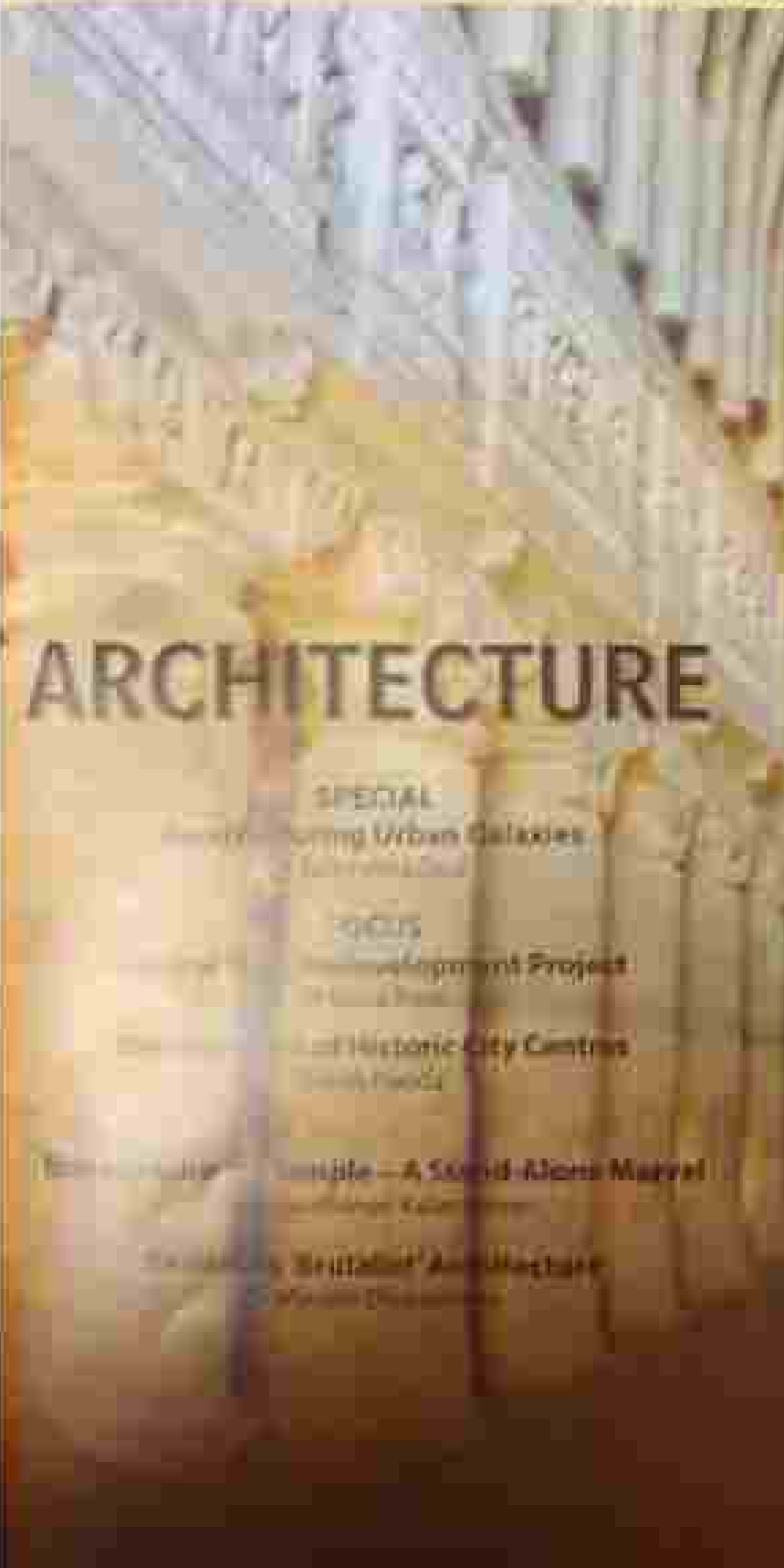
YOJANA



DECEMBER 2022

A DEVELOPMENT MONTHLY

₹ 32



ARCHITECTURE

SPECIAL

Integrating Urban Galaxies
Santosh Kumar

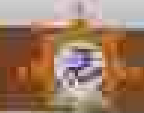
FOCUS

Smart Development Project
M. S. Kumar Swamy

Revitalisation of Historic City Centres
Santosh Kumar

Temple - A Sacred-Space Model
Santosh Kumar

Building Better Architecture
Santosh Kumar



Monumental Marvels

"...For a few understand that building is a great symbol for life as we should, and everyone is the stronger for being that life into physical reality, as true it is, organic and firm. For the man who understands this, it brings to him is a statement of his life."

~ *John Ruskin, The Seven Ages*

Architecture defines a space. It is the taste and vision that define the identity of a building. Building has always been a part of human life. It is associated with the surrounding landscape, social settings, landscapes, forms of worship and even the systems. The use of materials, masonry makes a lot of sense in a building and the use of a structure is a diverse experience. From wide panoramic design to formal specialized buildings that are essential and desirable to provide something that is both useful and beautiful. They are the things that we do to provide knowledge, there is a sense of awe and respect. And if the place is an architectural masterpiece of art and science, it will be the crown of the city. It is a double delight. Each architectural building represents a statement and a small object that the world is better off for its existence. They are the things that we do to provide something that is both useful and beautiful. They are the things that we do to provide something that is both useful and beautiful.



The main goal for a country is to create buildings that are both useful and beautiful. They are the things that we do to provide something that is both useful and beautiful. They are the things that we do to provide something that is both useful and beautiful.

Through the course of time, architecture has evolved. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change.

There is a wide range of architectural styles and forms. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change.

We are happy that the world of architecture will continue to evolve and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change. It is a process of development and change.



Re-structuring Urban Galaxies

Dr. Balakrishna Deybi

When we see the map of India, we realize a unique characteristic – there is a hierarchical network of dots of varied sizes, with names of large metropolitan cities and towns. They appear like ‘urban galaxies’ – with naturally developed scales between entities, interconnected and located within easy reach. Further exploration suggests that these networks have their unique lifestyles, unique pattern of habitat based on local resources, climate, and available characteristics of land. The directions and the speed of the developments appear like it biological growth, with adaptation, mutation and replication after a certain growth tipping point that the essential for sustenance and preservation. These multi-modal conglomerates expand infinitely absorbing smaller entities on the way and obliterating their streams.

There is a great rich sociology about our unique heterogeneity in Indian cities and towns. However, we need to understand the fully why we have these multi-scale galaxies. Other

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Photo credit: www.flickr.com

The author is the Director, Planning and Research, the Hillside Trust, along with the Fellow, Habitat III Policy, New and High Potential, Bangalore, India. He is also a member of the Planning Commission, India. He has worked with 100 people, many of whom are now public servants and managers. His address: the National Institute of Urban Governance, New Delhi, the Rajendra Memorial Institute of Health Sciences, 110001, Delhi, India. Email: balakrishna.d@hillside.org



Central Vista Redevelopment Project

Dr. Binod Patel

Central Vista is a national icon for India. Located at the heart of New Delhi, the three km stretch between Ashoka Park, Bhamra and India Gate is the administrative centre of the country's Union Government, the venue for India's national events, a precious civic garden, and a popular destination for the residents of Delhi and tourists. This piece reflects on the vision and the experience on the ground while working on this architectural project of national importance.

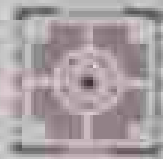


As part of our journey as a nation, Central Vista was designed by the British architect John Lutyens and Herbert Baker in the year 1911 for the British Raj and adopted by independent India in the year 1947. Central Vista is a symbol of our history and future aspirations. The Indian Government has shown its commitment and support towards the development of India's capital city. India has adopted the following measures to develop Central Vista:

India has become a global superpower, the Green Banking, the green building and green public gardens, and the South and South East Asia has established the right to national civil service jobs at the time of its independence beyond the policies of the Indian government. The comprehensive reform of Central Vista and the future development of India's capital city is a challenge and a great opportunity for us as an architect to work on this opportunity. We will build the new India, the capital city of India, and



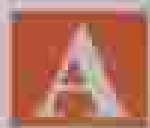
The author is a senior architect and a member of the Central Vista Redevelopment Project. He is a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) and a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) and a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA). He is a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) and a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA). He is a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) and a member of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA).



Central Vista Redevelopment Project

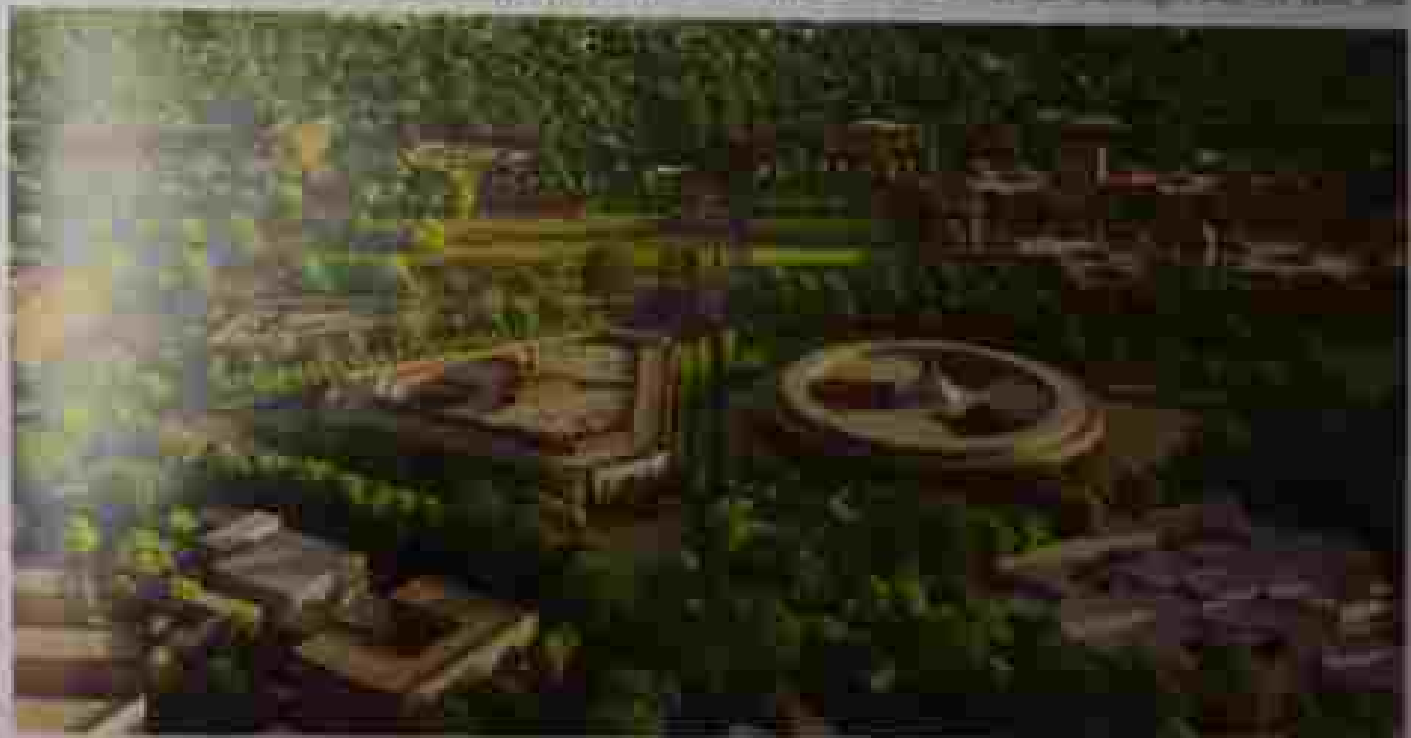
Dr. Binod Patel

Central Vista is a national icon for India. Located at the heart of New Delhi, the three-kilometre stretch between Rashtrapati Bhawan and India Gate is the administrative centre of the country's Union Government, the camp for India's national events, a direct view garden and a popular destination for the residents of Delhi and tourists. This piece reflects on the vision and the experiences on the ground while working on this architectural Project of national importance.



A symbol of our history as a nation, Central Vista was designed by the French architects Eugène Lutyens and Martin Huber as the capital for the British Raj and adopted by Independent India as the centre on 15 August 1947. Central Vista is a symbol of our victory over British imperialism. The Indian Government has recently begun to adapt the original Central Vista as the Palladium of India. A new vision has emerged as Rashtrapati Bhawan,

India Gate has been a national presence, the green fields are the professional and business public gardens, and the roads and roads blocks that surrounded the capital of national rule were built at the time of their construction because the offices of the Indian government. The contemporary vision of Central Vista and the newly established that it holds make it a building and national ground for use as an address. I would like to share this experience as I talk about our work, the challenges that we face, and



The image is courtesy of the Central Vista Redevelopment Project and is the Property & Living Group, 2019. Courtesy: Ministry of Urban Affairs, New Delhi. The image is a photograph of the Central Vista Redevelopment Project, showing a lush green garden area with a paved walkway, a circular stone feature, and a person sitting on a bench.



Left: Meeting for involvement of people at the start of Karamba's process. Top left: A public fountain designed through the participatory approach.

building and we used 3D printing technology to create this lightest weight design and making the water fountain the wall itself was placed the same height as the wall and the water was transported from the bottom.

Learning Exports

A portion of the social and complexity of Central Vista can be incorporated only if a large team of professionals work on it in a professional manner. Along with this, social knowledge is also required to make a project. Instead of going to the government's work with some wealth with no social intelligence and like the US - where they have more expert knowledge in a matter of building houses, you create the form, we are working with more than any countries and advisors on everything that comes in the way of the project and the construction, including the work with regard and how building companies. We also have an advisory expert board of the National Archives and other buildings that work with various. In order to design different people, we are working with a working effort of the limits and their flow, we are working with a horizontal project and a very vertical office with language designers. We are doing a research where to make sure that we do things in the right and the timing. Working with such a strong array of the expertise and with all experts, the role of advisors in the project is to bring their expert knowledge and experience to bear on design.

Engaging the People

Central Vista is a project of national importance. It is a public project being undertaken by the Government. It is, therefore, important that a project of this nature provides a special status. Unlike other schemes, we have a responsibility to provide the public through in the process. Just like we expect our projects to be done. We

are listening, even after the project was started to us. A parallel advisory - giving professionals to follow, including, students, language designers, engineers, etc. and making their opinions. I also connected with the press and gave lifts of questions and answers to understand what the people are saying about the project and what their queries and concerns are. While we were certainly talking to the press and to the people - responding to queries and putting information out - we were also providing that time for the people see the project for themselves and see the facilities that we designed, most of them queries will be resolved, but we were offering the visualization of Karamba Park that is exactly what we are happening. When people see what we had achieved at the venue, the level of excitement of public opinion and dedication of labour designers, Karamba Park's success and the people's positive reception of the space is the proof that if we give people the right information and facts, and if we explain our projects with respect and respect, people can be brought together behind large-scale public projects.

Working with Timelines

Design is an iterative process and in addition, we always wish to work in a design. A timeline, however, as in the case of Central Vista, the timeline of the project is a part of the challenge of design and execution. A team of dedicated professionals and strategies of design management have made it possible to work with an architectural pace that of the structure that we designed was to track various stages of the design process and progress the overall quality. In an iterative work, every design begins with a concept stage. This is followed by preliminary drawings, schematic drawings, all the way up to the drawings that are finally issued. All construction and work including Central Vista Drive, we worked

Karamba Park's success and the people's positive reception of the space is the proof that: if we give people the right information and facts, and if we explain our projects with respect and respect, people can be brought together behind large-scale public projects



an iterative design methodology—explains how the Central Vista scheme was produced through a series of working papers and briefs together. This included a ground-up of collaboration and design management. A project such as the Central Vista also requires liaisons with various governmental agencies—only they are other projects. However, projects require for Creative applications to be submitted to these agencies as a sequential process. One cannot submit applications to multiple agencies simultaneously. To keep pace with the work, we submit the application to an agency and we continue to work on the design further to our clients as we await responses. Once all the necessary clearances are received, we begin working on construction on the site. Using these and many other such management strategies, and with a team of motivated and competent professionals, we have been able to work at a very rapid pace.

Conclusion

A project such as the Central Vista comes with numerous challenges for an architect. They require the architect to step out of their comfort zone and embrace problems head-on. A problem-solving approach to design where we articulate problems clearly and design with the objective of solving them creates feasible and successful design interventions. Prohibit opposition through a healthy and proactive engagement with the people, the stakeholders, and a team of competent professionals, large-scale initiatives and ambitious projects can be successfully implemented. I hope that the Central Vista Project will go down in history as a good example of this process.

Has a long career in architecture and is currently working on the Project.

Other Outlets of Publications Division

New Delhi	100/14, Okhla III, GPO Complex, Okhla Road	110001	011-26103000 011-26103011
New Mumbai	202, E-Wing, 7th Floor, Maharashtra Sahitya Akademi	400014	022-27770449
Chennai	10, Kamaraj Road	600008	044-22440000
Coimbatore	E-Wing, 8th Floor, 1st Cross, 1st Stage	600009	044-24817571
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Jaipur	100/101, 1st Floor, Rajiv Gandhi Park, Sec-10, JLG	302003	0141-2330000

Kartavya Path

'Kartavya Path' symbolises a shift from the erstwhile Rajpath being an icon of power to being an example of public ownership and empowerment.

Over the years, Rajpath and adjoining areas of Central Vista Area (CVA) had been witnessing problems of increasing traffic congestion, parking shortage, air contamination. It lacked space amenities like public toilets, drinking water, street lighting, and adequate parking spaces. Further, there was inadequate signage, poor maintenance of

street fixtures, and haphazard parking. Also, a lack of proper signage for Republic Day parade and other National events led to disarray with minor perturbations in public movement. The development has been done keeping these concerns in mind while ensuring the integrity and serenity of architecture.

- The work of Kartavya Path started in March, 2021 and its first phase was completed in time for the Republic Day Parade.
- The conceptual aim of the project is to enhance and rejuvenate the area for the 22nd year.
- The total length of planned walkways is 16.5 km.
- 100 CCTV cameras, 420 lighting poles, benches, 4 number of public telephones are in place.
- Nearly 100 trees were planted along the walkway and another 100 trees are planned along water drains.
- Central pollution and noise monitoring system installed.
- Metropolitan Streetlights are being replaced to energy-efficient.
- A total of 100 trees were planted along the walkway and 100 trees are planned along water drains.
- Public telephones, public drinking water will also be installed along the walkway.



- There is provision for electric charging stations for electric cars and bicycles.
- Parking has been designed to accommodate up to 200 cars and 15 buses at Rajpath.
- The benches on either side of the path will be of High Modulus Fibre, being best material for green walkways.
- The previously unimproved areas beyond the road have been made accessible through the installation of walkways and street furniture.
- Green structures are installed along the walkway. These trees have been planted and green grass has been sowed through a planned ecology intervention.
- The green area of green forest is installed a green spaces.
- In accordance with the traditional character of the area, street lights poles and 70 light poles along the path have been preserved and restored and 10 new poles have been added.
- Painted L-shaped buildings have been designed and restored to bring in historic elements with the landscape.
- Clubs have been established in the walkway.
- Additionally, 100 cameras and 200 streetlights have been installed to make the area safe for everyone.





Kartavya Path, which featured landings, lanes, youth walkways, added green spaces, refurbished roads, new security blocks, improved signage, and vending kiosks. Further, new pedestrian underpasses, improved parking spaces, new exhibition panels, and upgraded high lighting are some other features that will enhance the public experience. It also includes several sustainability features like effluent water management, effluent water management, recycling of used water, rainwater harvesting, water conservation, and energy-efficient lighting systems, among others.

The statue of Venkateswara of Tirumala is installed in the same. The granite statue is a living tribute to the

divine commitment of Tirumala to our Hindu faith and would be a symbol of the country's infrastructure. It was crafted by Anand/Venkat, who was the main architect. The 24-foot tall statue has been carved from a single block of granite and weighs 85 MT. The grand statue of Tirumala has been carved from a 1000-ton block of granite weighing 280 MT. After 26,000 man-hours of intense artistic endeavor, the granite monolith was divided to produce a statue weighing 85 MT. The statue is completely hand-carved using traditional techniques and modern tools. A 100-foot long truck with 140 wheels was specially designed for this monolith, which was to travel the 165-km-long distance to Tirumala from New Delhi.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the 'I am on Kartavya Path' photography contest. It is an initiative to capture the essence of Kartavya Path and share it with the world.

Participants can also share photographs on Kartavya Path using #KartavyaPath tagging on MyGov India on any social media platform like Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, X, etc./Share it with!

Prizes

1. Two best photographs are awarded weekly with a prize of Rs. 5000 each.
2. A 'Kartavya Path' photo is to be selected every month. A prize of Rs. 10,000 will be awarded to the winner.

The last date of submission is 31 January 2023.

Source: Tirumala Mitra



Development of Historic City Centres

Ratish Nanda

India's monuments are irreplaceable and significant asset for the nation and its people with associated emotional, religious, economical, historic, architectural and archaeological values amongst others. Their conservation efforts require craftmen using traditional materials, tools, and building techniques and can also become a significant employer. Unlike the West, in India, we are fortunate that our craft traditions have survived to the present times, and it is recommended an emphasis on a craft-based approach to conservation as well as modern public buildings.

The beauty of a city reflects its rich heritage and living culture, represented by the traditional architectural forms. In the 21st century, it may now be possible to find not a truly Indian approach to conservation, one that allows something new to natural growth to happen, with a respect for continuities of traditions of our Indian cities.

The success of our heritage tourism, any country can benefit from greater integration of architectural and conservation efforts with public policies like Science & Development measures. To demonstrate such an approach, the Ajan Kirti Trust for Culture in partnership with the Archaeological Survey of India, Central Public Works Department and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have undertaken a 15-year-term project in the historical Chand-Samodhan area in Delhi. Here, conservation efforts have incorporated local job development through employment providing working local craft and the building of infrastructure, alternative conservation, and landscaping.

The Archaeological Survey of India is taking several steps to ensure long-term sustainable preservation of our country's heritage in a manner that is based on historical practices, sensitive management of the significance of our heritage and increased awareness of our history is the primary goal. Over the last two decades, there has been increased awareness of the value of the heritage of our cities as a result, that the historic landscape is restored. This led to guidelines issued in 1992 and the formation of the National Monument Authority, mandated to create guidelines for new buildings in the setting of such one of nation's preserved monuments. However, what has to be prohibited, the guidelines should stress on using local materials and techniques that enable improving of the historic urban environment as well as preservation of the quality of life for local residents.



Conservation and job development in Chand-Samodhan, Delhi, through employment providing working local craft and the building of infrastructure, alternative conservation, and landscaping.

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The Hemu Tomb, New Delhi, India, is a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is a white domed structure with a central dome and arched windows. The tomb is set against a background of a large, terraced stone structure.

In 1985, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of India's Independence, the golden jubilee of Hemu's Tomb—a designated World Heritage Site—was initiated. After the project was transferred in 2001, within a few months, after the restoration of the Masjid (mosque) and the Hemu Tomb, it led to a 100% increase in visitor numbers to Hemu's Tomb. Following the success of the golden jubilee, the Apsara Trust for Culture (ATC) was asked by the Government of India to undertake further work at Hemu and to re-organize the site, which led to a major project designed to undertake a large-scale conservation project. The project includes conservation of the Hemu Tomb, the Masjid, and the Hemu Tomb. The project is a major conservation project, which includes the conservation of the Hemu Tomb, the Masjid, and the Hemu Tomb. The project is a major conservation project, which includes the conservation of the Hemu Tomb, the Masjid, and the Hemu Tomb.

During the course of the Hemu's Tomb World Heritage Site, a number of the Hemu Tomb. The project is a major conservation project, which includes the conservation of the Hemu Tomb, the Masjid, and the Hemu Tomb. The project is a major conservation project, which includes the conservation of the Hemu Tomb, the Masjid, and the Hemu Tomb. The project is a major conservation project, which includes the conservation of the Hemu Tomb, the Masjid, and the Hemu Tomb.

Similar projects were carried out by many of these institutions after, and during, the 1990s, and carried out using support from various sources, but they compromised the original design because the site was a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty.

It is well established that using traditional building materials—stone, brick, lime, and other local materials—will help to preserve the original character of the site. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty.

The Archaeological Society of India is taking several steps to ensure long term, sustainable preservation of our nation's heritage in a manner that is based on historical awareness amongst the public of the significance of our heritage and increased involvement of all sectors in the preservation effort.

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Conservation of the Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty. The Hemu's Tomb is a project of architectural beauty.

In the last 100 years, we in India are fortunate that our craft traditions have survived in the present form, and it is commendable as evidence for a craft-based approach to development as well as modern craft facilities. Will it be curries, plasticware, cement, computers, bookshelves, who can just pride in realising the work of their forefathers, being at the forefront of building conservation. The lesser artisans of the original tradition will be displaced and the independence of artisans and interest in our craft heritage among citizens will be minimal. The artisans should also own their own houses, stakeholders in the preservation effort and continue to impart traditional skills to their future generations who are moving in other cities in large numbers.

India's national monuments are emblematic and significant ones for the nation and its people with associated cultural, religious, educational, historic, architectural and technological values among others. These monuments however under threat from the process of urbanisation. To address conservation and developmental objectives, different agencies of the government need to partner with academic institutions, society and will collaborating. It has already been demonstrated that by working together in such an endeavour leads to multiple success as well as fulfilling multiple government objectives.

Several of our monuments were under threat before the urbanisation in our major metros, cities. Also, often the communities residing around monuments in these areas

The success of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal has demonstrated a model approach for community based conservation. Not only have several protected monuments in the dense Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah undergone conservation, but the conservation effort has been coupled with providing education, health services, vocational training to create livelihood opportunities for local youth and women, sanitation, urban improvements revival of a 700-year living culture centered around Sufism and Qawwali, creating performance spaces, amongst other aspects.

often remain are poor and often deprived of even the most basic urban infrastructure. The success of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal has demonstrated a model approach for community-based conservation. Not only have several protected monuments in the dense Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah undergone conservation but the conservation effort has been coupled with providing education, health services, vocational training to create livelihood opportunities for local youth and women, sanitation, urban improvements including landscaping, neighbourhood parks and water improvements, revival of a 700-year living culture centered around Sufism and Qawwali, creating performance spaces, amongst other aspects. It is hoped that the community of Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah will now play a pivotal role in the preservation of the built heritage that stands as their neighbourhood and that conservation

efforts can be used a tool for development in several other similar heritage urban parts of India.

For the Nizamuddin model for 'Conservation led Development' to be replicated requires significant public-private partnership with NGOs, Resident Welfare Associations, good working organisations, corporate sector, Municipal Councils, Corporations to come together with a long-term vision. The initiative has global lessons but has been possible with a multi-disciplinary team creating consensus, consensus and local initiatives all aimed at improving the quality of life for inhabitants with heritage assets around and well taken care of.

As many of people seek, the need for Museum Interpretation Centres either located within existing buildings or as new specially designed structures, it now strongly felt in order to enhance visitor experience and attract younger generation of visitors to major sites. In addition, the museums and art displays using new media are planned. Examples from across the world demonstrate that significant modern technologies can revolutionise the accuracy and interactive ways visitor learn in heritage sites. At present the Aga Khan Trust for Culture is engaged in building museums at both the Humayun's Tomb as well as the Qutub Minar Towers at Delhi, India. Hyderabad, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has provided funds for both these projects.

Conservation and development should go hand in hand. The conservation efforts must remain paramount if any such development is to be sustainable in perpetuity.



View of the 17th century Nizamuddin Dargah, which has been under threat from urbanisation and around it some of the conservation programme with community based approach. A group of children are playing in the courtyard area, with the monument in the background. The conservation of this monument and other monuments in the vicinity, has been done through the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal project.

On the southeast corner is the shrine of Ganesh, built during the times of Narasimha II. The shrine built during the times of Narasimha II is located in the inscription in Parasara Sharma's *Prakash* was established and hence the Marina King built a new shrine for him. This shrine is usually flanked by the shrine of Subrahmanya on the southwest corner built during the 17th century CE. This is an extremely simple sculptural gallery that houses images of Subrahmanya along with his consorts, Hanu and Devayani. The carvings, the paintings, and the frieze running around the shrine speak about the fine craftsmanship of the Nayaka artists. The four gopurams of this shrine, sculpted out of a very shining quality stone, and the stone tiles installed to collect rainwater under the eaves were for their workmanship. The pilared hall in front of this shrine has portrait paintings of the royal members of the Marina Kings.



To the north of the main shrine is a small finished Chola period shrine dedicated to Chinnabhadra. With a front hall, an archway mandapa and a detailed shrine, this is one of the well designed shrines for Chinnabhadra or essentially the chief accountant of a temple temple. Interestingly, the donations made to the temple and the other activities related to various activities in the temple have been documented at long running detailed inscriptions by the king himself. The first inscriptions date on the wall opposite this shrine.

The shrine of Lord Parvathi is situated on the southern side of the main campus. Revered by the devotees as *Parvathiyamma*, *Periya Nijalambal* Goddess, the shrine for the Goddess on the corner of the temple was built during the 17th century by the Nayaka kings. A single-tiered shrine on a low raised platform and all was later extended with a front mandapa. The sculptural friezes of the shrine have paintings done during the Maratta period.

14. Vittala

A Vittala Temple is the best preserved of a splendid period of south Indian history and the most beautiful specimen of "Hindu Architecture in its best, grandest form for its stupendous proportions and for the simplicity of its design." This is a monument which has been widely studied as that of the Sri Hanuman and stands for a monument about the power of stability. The temple of Vittala

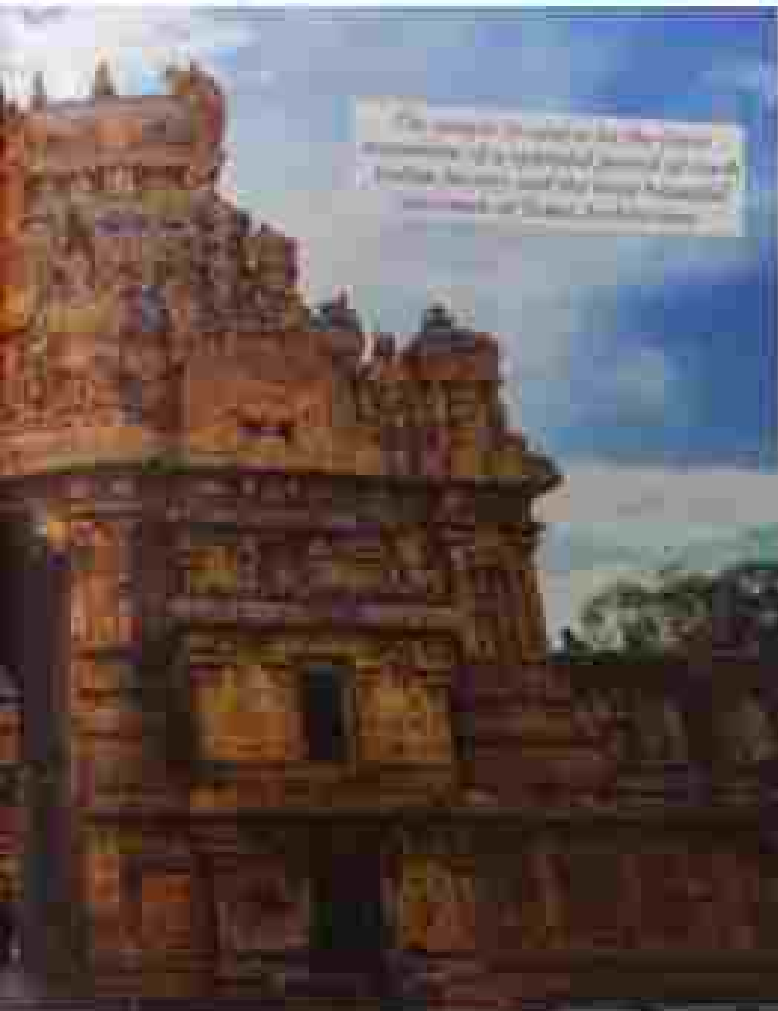
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The temple is made of the same material as the other temples of the region, which is a type of sandstone. The temple is made of the same material as the other temples of the region, which is a type of sandstone.

However, arranged and planned as well as the usual system. The temple is made of the same material as the other temples of the region, which is a type of sandstone. The temple is made of the same material as the other temples of the region, which is a type of sandstone.

According to the records, the structure at the top of the temple is made of the same material as the other temples of the region, which is a type of sandstone. The temple is made of the same material as the other temples of the region, which is a type of sandstone.

Engineering Wonder

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Structure Description

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Angkor Wat, the largest religious monument ever constructed, was built by the Khmer people in the 12th century.

Introduction

The ancient city of Angkor Wat is a masterpiece of Khmer architecture, built by the Khmer people in the 12th century. The temple complex is a testament to the power and wealth of the Khmer Empire, which reached its peak during the reign of King Suryavarman II. The temple is a complex of five towers, with the central tower being the tallest and most prominent. The temple is surrounded by a moat and a series of terraces, and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

History

Angkor Wat was built by King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century. The temple was dedicated to the Hindu deity Vishnu, and was a symbol of the Khmer Empire's power and wealth. The temple complex was a major center of religious and political activity, and was a source of pride for the Khmer people. The temple was a masterpiece of Khmer architecture, and is a testament to the power and wealth of the Khmer Empire.

Architecture

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Angkor Wat, Cambodia

Revisiting 'Brutalist' Architecture

Dr Manjari Chakrabarty

Brutalist Architecture was a child of a line of thought that, as per its own interpretation, wished to strip buildings of their unnecessary intricacies, embellishments, superficial decorations, cover-ups with the employment of multitudinous concealing materials and finishes that hide the core structure and basic character of it. This is accepted as a specific offshoot of modern architecture. The word Brutalism doesn't really come from its harsh aesthetics, but actually from the very material it is made up of, i.e., the predominant use of reinforced and plain concrete. Beton Brut is basically a French term that means "gross cement" or "raw concrete" and this term is occasionally used to describe the characteristic look identifiable as Brutalist Architecture.



In contrast with classical Architecture and its ornate, intricate, some bold and commanding, modernistic trends gradually emerged and modified over certain sub-sects,

of which Brutalist Architecture is a prominent player. This modern trend germinated not only because of the fresh philosophy propelled by an escape, rebirth from the past conventional, and simplicity by any other novel artistic style, though as a mere reflection of the remarkable social changes, but also due to and powered by some new materials and new construction techniques. Social changes, including the new style and material innovations, made it possible.

Introduction

During its grasp in a rather young manner, Brutalist Architecture can be identified by some specific features. Brutalist Architecture was a child of a line of thought that, as per its own interpretation, wished to strip buildings of their unnecessary intricacies, embellishments, superficial decorations, cover-ups with the employment of multitudinous concealing materials and finishes

that hide the core structure and basic character of it. Started around 1950, this bold new structural, technical and practical Architecture is somewhat simple, unadorned, almost utilitarian. Its work will appear pragmatic. Brutalist architecture is a trend that appeared in France, while the society was going through the post-war reconstruction process. Brutalist buildings



The photograph shows a tall, brutalist concrete building with a distinctive, angular, and somewhat twisted facade, featuring horizontal bands of windows and a prominent vertical element.

are marked by a sort of minimalist yet elaborate construction that deliberately displays the raw building materials and structural systems over decorative manipulations of decorative design. Some famous (and not so famous) Brutalist buildings include: massive architecture, mixing with with Brutalist buildings were and still are perceived as difficult to maintain and dismantle. In general, Brutalist Architecture is viewed as a specific offshoot of modern architecture. The word Brutalism doesn't really come from its fresh aesthetics, but actually from the predominant use of reinforced and plain concrete. Beton Brut is basically a French term that means "gross cement" or "raw concrete" and this term is occasionally used to describe the characteristic look

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and better and improved realization of architecture's design and resolution, not least in the construction. Overkill of systems made transparent. It should be treated as not too much and not going into information even approach. The best buildings were also called that that should be distinguished of world and integration. The crowd's driving out of those walking the unit against the environment of Greater Architecture. The same and because of it is existing and maybe it requires a little same for the new age.

Structure in Architecture could be seen as an individual experiment in its beauty due to the power of its new features and methods of construction. The environmental factor and the sustainability concern was absent. The complexity of the experimental architect was clear in these cases. Today, in one hand the nature of materials and finishes are too many, yet the advent of environmental concern has driven a large force of control in form of less, risk less and even less change. Irregularly imagination and architectural designs, though complex still, are no longer needed. While the search for identity and distinction in Architecture is still on, the bested nature is clearly seeking space in ever pushing. While all styles of Architecture are subject to these new visualizations, Greater Architecture Hood

the guidelines and challenges more than the other style and limited to an unaccommodable setting. Though with buildings and quality were signs of being healthy, as a whole, the concerted movement of beautiful architecture is needed.

Today, the sense and need for the revival or reconnection of Greater Architecture might emerge in the form of a desire for integrably architecture with a whole new spirit of aesthetically enriched by sustainability. Now it may come back as "American" or "European". Today's challenge is to redefine Greater Architecture as "Sustainable Architecture" plain yet interesting, bold yet friendly, rough yet well-crafted, artistic yet minimalist, functional yet frugal, with an upward aim of making it sustainable. The new task and new choice of direction for Greater Architecture is to mould itself qualitatively and quantitatively without sacrificing its functional, aesthetic, social and cultural excellence. The new horizon of Greater can be the discovery of a new definition of architect, using the economy of simplicity to find new provision, absorbing all lessons from the past.

Let, simultaneously, beautiful emerge as useful architecture. As Greater was a branch of modern architecture, let this new Greater be a variety of research, through architecture.

Uttarakhand Kabaad se Jugaad



More Municipal Corporation has been led the initiatives and jobs of the city with the "Kabaad se Jugaad" initiative undertaken by the then Chief Minister Nirmala Sitharaman supported the initiative in the "Shree Shree" programme, which would be extension of the same name of the Municipal Corporation, which initiative plan was launched by the Government. It was thought that whatever work or job or thing or initiative was should be connected with the city development work, and that is how the "Kabaad se Jugaad" programme was started. The trees, walls, and plants were being in the city were used to make various types of initiatives (started in the spirit of the city). The Municipal

Corporation was started in the Shree Shree "Kabaad se Jugaad" under the leadership of the Government of India. It is planned by the Corporation the city development work will be taken further by the "Kabaad se Jugaad" programme.

For more information about the "Kabaad se Jugaad" programme, please contact the Municipal Corporation, Lucknow.

Visit the QR code to watch a special report on the "Kabaad se Jugaad" programme.

supported by a suspended jacket.

The name of Santa Valeriana Park that is built on the right of the Statue of Liberty—was a recognition of the area for a variety of reasons and the fact of which people believe is seeing a visible sign of personal experience in the US now during these times. The Liberty structure was created to appear as a dramatic reminder of the time and spirit of the Liberty Bell that was. It is important to keep in mind that they were created by individuals who were concerned about living in a society where everyone spoke the same language and pursued the same religious, two of the strongest factors that have the potential to create a divide between. As Santa Valeriana National Park was named after Santa's language and brought to the country performed the subject of education with primary status. Around 1900, because of Valeriana Park, an event took place during the state of primary status with Federal Falls as being the same.

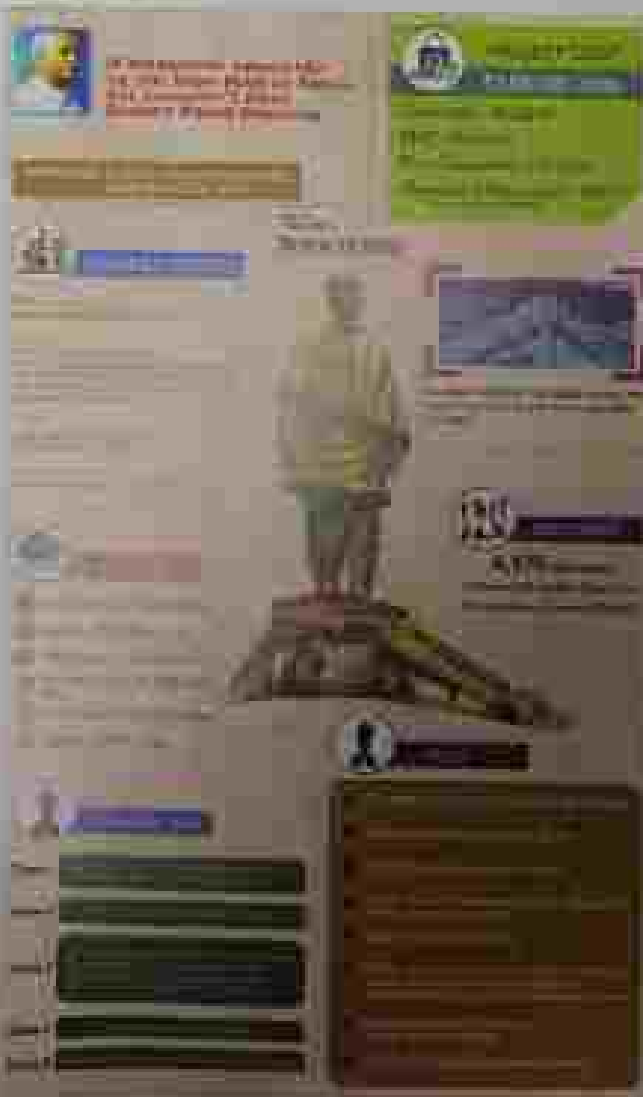
Engineers had to take carbonate and food risk into account as well as wind speed. The statue will have to contend with the tunnel effect of wind blowing down the river because it was created on an island in the middle of the Narrows.

The Statue of Liberty (Liberty) will continue as a reminder of Santa Paul's community involvement and management of spending activities. The 190 will be to its highest point in the world at 152 meters, from the peak entry and 205.2 meters from the river valley. (Statue of Liberty) 152 meters tall. Spring Temple Buddha and standing nearly twice as tall as the Statue of Liberty in New York. To give

you an idea of the size, consider that the statue is 100 times bigger than a person who is around 5' 10" tall.

During the planning and construction stage, many problems were presented by natural elements including wind and earthquakes. The statue is exposed to the tunnel effect of winds sweeping down the river because it is located directly in the center of the Narrows. The flow of wind currents over the years found that at the maximum average wind speeds of 20 m per second (approximately equivalent to 45 mph) they may buffet the statue. A wind tunnel (200 km) of wind speed may be withstood by the statue thanks to engineering. The challenge here was the wind blowing against the monument, the structural design needs to take into account the maximum effect to ensure it the back of the statue. Another interesting challenge was the base which had to be the thickest coming to the statue. The walking platform also created a 1.4-meter gap between the feet which needed to be reinforced to with resistance. The same engineering performed another design to Santa Paul's feet was a critical component, even more essential when entering the final features that needed to be secured. The statue is designed so heavy the left leg might be bent as it moves toward the Santa Harbor Dam, giving the impression that it is walking on water. A rock up was made and designed, so that when wind currents hit and the feet.

The statue is located in a spot area with powerful wind which is extremely difficult to find material. The hill and the levelled were connected by a suspension bridge. The statue's base is also higher than the Narrows due to the rocky and uneven level area covered over a 100-year span. To complete the river bank and the river across construction an extra foundation layer and a concrete substructure were used. The statue is divided into five zones in total. The base and extends up to its feet and the base level, including a free air system, a staircase, and a roof. There will be a horizontal guide and a south staircase that Zone 2 reaches the top of the statue at a height of 149 meters, and Zone 3 reaches to the chimney effect of a height of 152 meters. Water would be used to connect Zone 4 and 5, with Zone 4 walking up the monument area and Zone 5 the head and chimney.



Earthquake-Resistant Construction

India on account of its unique geographical setting is highly prone to earthquakes of varying intensities. The country has faced several devastating earthquakes in the past resulting in a large number of deaths and severe property damage. Unlike the low seismic zone countries, the earthquakes occurring 40% of times struck different parts of the country. In recent years damaging earthquakes had been experienced in different parts of the country.

Seismic zoning

The country has been classified into different zones indicating the intensity of damage or frequency of earthquake occurrence. These zoning maps define broadly the seismic coefficient that would generally be adopted in the design of buildings in different parts of the country. These maps are based on subjective estimates of seismic force available laboratories on earthquake occurrence, geology, and topography of the country. The design seismic zoning is a continuous process that keeps incorporating changes as more and more data on the occurrence of earthquakes becomes available.

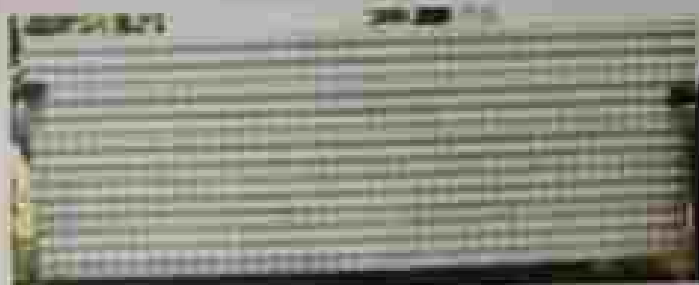
Considering the recorded history of earthquakes in the country, earthquakes have exceeded 40% of the total area of India as shown in earthquake of different magnitudes. 10% of area high risk Zone V, 40% in moderate Zone IV, and 40% in low risk Zone III, Himalayas and Sikkim are placed in seismic Zone V.

While the national capital of Delhi is in Zone IV, and the metropolitan of Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai are in Zone III, 25 cities with a population of over 1 million are also in these three regions.

Multi-layered reinforcement with horizontal and vertical earthquake-resistant buildings

There are need to be the material of the form of the construction of earthquake-resistant buildings with normal building and avoid the time every required to develop construction equipment. Researches at IIT Madras have found that the use of Fibreglass Reinforcement (FRP) is used as a composite material in the form of reinforced concrete structure could save earthquake losses up to 50% in new buildings. The researchers used a full-scale building and a number of wall piers constructed with fibreglass embedded between two layers of concrete at the National Science Foundation (NSF) of the Department of Earthquake Engineering, IIT Madras, developed under the lead of Department of Science and Technology (DST) program in Department of Science & Technology (DST) Government of India.

Nonlinear spinning carbon fiber, the use of an expensive polymerous fiber in the concrete parts of a building can result in several benefits. The core includes the necessary innovation against the high number of wind



Factory-made FRP core panel used as reinforcement



Building skeleton made of factory-made FRP core panels

the building's interior and space utilization. The challenge is keeping the building systems and the occupants and their commodities safe under a large number of repetitive and varied parts of the country will suffer different seasons of the year. Therefore, thermal comfort is a crucial consideration along with structural safety.

The technology due to the presence of some construction materials and areas, with an overall solution in the carbon footprint of buildings. It reduces a large portion of energy related from the walls and floors. The replacement of concrete will be relatively lightweight EPS will reduce mass thereby decreasing the earthquake force acting on a building. It also diminishes the burden on the natural resources and energy required to produce the material source.

Weighting and earth quake-resistant buildings

Researchers have found a solution for minimizing earthquake damage to buildings with a method that will prevent major damage to each building from earthquake without compromising their strength. The

Seismic Zone Map of India, 2002

About 51 percent of the land area of India is liable to seismic hazard damage

Zone	Intensity
Zone I	Very High Risk Zone Area from including intensity of part above
Zone II	High Risk Zone Intensity VII
Zone III	Moderate Risk Zone Intensity VI
Zone IV	Low Risk Zone Intensity V



Seismic hazard and intensity map of India

technology will be cost-effective and sustainable. Some money on LDRM can reduce the problem of the spread of earthquakes in earthquake-prone areas with construction that have been built without following earthquake-resistant building codes. This knowledge for strengthening existing LDRM buildings is not only substantially effective but can also be implemented easily by locally available resources.

Source: FEMA 1998



Setting and pouring of concrete after the EPS curb is set and framed building model



Universal Public Designs

Dr. Jithendra S

As a heterogeneous society, the goal of every state is to provide equal access to its citizens. When it comes to PHYSICOPHONIC domain design, infrastructure for persons with disabilities assumes another dimension of architecture. It has certain implications from the social need context of demography, and disability as an social construct. The international community is building competencies for delivering quality governance on universal designs. India too has initiated Sugamya Abhiyan as a credible step towards sustainable goals in universal design.

Design is everywhere. In a culture, language, climate, geography, needs and desires of people, designer needs to bring freedom for access for all and building accessibility. When it comes to residential space, the requirements of people vary as per their taste, socio-economic, and functional requirements. But most of the time housing systems are developed for persons with and not the special needs. There is a systemic approach for building residential space which inclusively does not leave people with special needs. But when it comes to physical public domain design, it becomes another dimension of architecture. It has certain implications for the status of a country in development, sustainability in the use of state's budgeted funds, and the special need aspect of demography. When administrative consider people with all kind of disabilities and their accessibility issues while building public utilities and spaces, it can be termed as universal design. Universal is inclusive design provided by a holistic approach to designing public spaces and services.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) empowers and bound an national bodies to highlight the existing government's responsibility to make improvements along sustainability & social justice. States are responsible for progressively ensuring inclusion and creating inclusive societies for economic, intellectual, life and functional capacity. How to assess and performance (SDG-11.2). When we live in these countries with high living standards and quality of life, universal design originates from all

the industry in terms of life quality. Specific countries like inclusive and universal design is a good example of system in industry sector. There are three vital aspects of inclusive designs in any situation. One is the social responsibility or commitment of the entity that creates/ manages the inclusion. Secondly, the need to make organizations which initiate such changes, and finally, the compatibility of such applications.

Challenges

A major challenge in implementing such changes is an organizations first step of such initiatives at the policy level and at the execution level. It involves design of



- Accessible wide-lit corridor
- Tactile flooring for visually impaired
- Double height handrail for support
- Wide corridor, obstruction free path for wheelchair movement

It is a common scenario of persons in Chennai and Madurai Cities. Photo by: Praveen with Social Department

The author is an Assistant Professor in Commerce and Research Supervisor in Anna Amalamma College, Athiyapuram, Tiruvallur District and is socially challenged. Contact: jithendra@rediffmail.com

Discovering
The best
Exclusion in
architecture

Definition of
alternatives and
experience of
special users

Developing
an architecture
solution with
expectations from
end-users

Delivering
the architecture
solution with
sustainable
administration

Ball of Unravelled Design

Having passed the test of the designing process, it is about creating building and space, mostly public parks, playgrounds, libraries, community centres, etc. and so on. All of it is to be seen. Another challenge in providing the inclusive architecture is that the people who are working in various capacities as architects, etc. are often experts in their fields but they just know little about the whole process and hence it is difficult for us being those people. Changes in their work are minimal changes. So, it is not too hard to understand. In considering all possible factors, the strategy will not be to create a structure directly, a concrete approach to tackle the existing challenges.

Approach and Principles

In 1997, a team of architects and engineers from South California State University created a set of principles for universal design. To understand the suitability of space of architecture, in literally all respects, these principles can be considered for solution.

1. A piece of architecture should provide an accessible and safe environment for individuals of their different skills.
2. A piece of architecture should provide a quality of facility to all.
3. A piece of architecture should have the quality of being safe and healthy to all.
4. A piece of architecture should have enjoyable experience and pleasure.
5. A piece of architecture should provide the quality of personal freedom to people without barrier for accessibility.
6. A piece of architecture should provide the quality of design which should increase the physical effort.
7. A piece of architecture should provide minimum cost and easy to use.

Implications

These things are a simple attempt to explain a general design for making products, a development approach, so much is required.

It is the dilemma of public work as a complex approach to understanding the end user. Architects can deliver quality of governance to people with different forms. More importantly, created for each instance of universal design should be provided with little compromise.

Support More Studies

On 1 December 2013, World Disability Day, the Govt of India launched National Inclusive Campaign as a country-wide campaign for achieving universal accessibility for persons with disabilities. It has three important components including the built environment, transportation sector and the ICT ecosystem.

Build Environment Accessibility

An accessible physical environment facility environment for persons with disabilities. Measures include to eliminate obstacles and barriers to access and enable location including schools, medical facilities, and workplaces. Further, these would include all public spaces and include, especially parks and gardens, etc.



Universal Access to the ramp at Park, Maharashtra



Architecture for Health and Well-Being

Dr. Ruja Singh

"We shape our buildings, and afterwards, our buildings shape us." - Winston Churchill

We have started to spend an extraordinary time indoors, which is in contrast to the earlier times when our lives were in constant contact with nature. Our routines were aligned to the rising of the Sun and our circadian rhythms were linked to the Sun's 24-hour cycle. However, we are not dependent on the building structure and utilities that provide us a day-to-day basic. This includes artificial lighting and artificial means of ventilation systems. The indoor-based lifestyle that we have chosen for ourselves if not possible to be reversed, should most definitely be optimized so that it does not take care of our health and well-being. Contrary to our general perception, linked with a correlation with diseases, the World Health Organization gives a more holistic definition of health which is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity". This definition breaks the trends in which the essential goal through was linked to, i.e., having a conventional

or simply addressing the illness. But in reality, the wide spectrum of health encompasses prevention, promotion, rehabilitation and palliative care. This has been done in the structure under the Architecture Hub at Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Health and Well-being Centre. This shifts the Indian health care approach from selective curative healthcare to the one which includes concepts of well-being embedded into it.

Let us see some general perspectives. At Indian Institute of Technology that was built in Lucknow in 1979 had the foundation of the current paradigm of building and city planning, by including the concepts of health and well-being. The concept of having an appropriate lighting in the spaces was identified, and the width of the structure rooms was made in accordance to the light. This would ensure adequate sunlight reaches to the interior spaces of the buildings. This forms the basis of an urban layout and site plan much like in India: *Satyaajit*, along with special



Open green and airy campus is a part of making our Health Architecture

The author is working Faculty at the Department of Architecture, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi where he is currently also teaching architectural Building Laws and Urban Form. Email: rujasingh@spa.ac.in



India's G20 Presidency: Significance & Opportunities

"India's G20 Presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented. Over the next year, we will strive to ensure that the G20 acts as a global prime mover to envision new ideas and accelerate collective action. Together, we will make the G20 a catalyst for global change."

— Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the Closing Session of the G20 Summit in Bali on 16 November 2023

T

he Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global economic and governance in all major emerging and developing economies. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

India's Presidency

India is holding the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2023 to 30 November 2024 which offers a unique opportunity to contribute to the global agenda on pressing issues of international importance. This initiative also resonates with developed countries as the core bank and at the same time under-stands and represents the voice of developing countries who will flourish in the Prime Minister's vision. India's foreign policy has been evolving to undertake leadership roles on the global stage.

The G20 Presidency will be a platform for the Vice-Chancellor, the Institute and faculty members, students, researchers, and deliver the national discourse. India will identify, highlight, discuss and strengthen international support for priorities of global importance in areas such as climate, economic growth, digital, sustainable, health, and environment in multilateral support with multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

In India, the most important and developmental.

The G20 agenda is "One Health, One Planet, One Future". It is these thoughts and values of India that will be the way the development of the world. India's Presidency will not only be a remarkable one for the country, but also future will also ensure that a remarkable reputation in the history of the world.

New Delhi Summit

The 18th G20 Leaders' Summit and Government Summit will take place on 9-10 September 2024 in New Delhi. The summit will be a culmination of all the G20 processes and meetings held throughout the year among ministers, senior officials, and civil societies. A 150+ Leaders Declaration will be adopted at the conclusion of the New Delhi Summit, which features commitments towards the priorities discussed and agreed upon during the respective ministerial and working group meetings.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi shaking hands with G20 Leaders' Summit and Government Summit in Bali, Indonesia on 10 September 2023



Origins of G20

The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues. It was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, and, in 2009, was designated the premier forum for international economic co-operation.

The G20 includes several large and fast-growing emerging market economies, a group of developed nations, and the world's largest economies, which together represent 85% of global GDP, 75% of world trade, and 2/3 of the world's population.

G20 Members

The United States (G20) comprises 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States and the European Union.

It also includes the major international organizations: ILO, UN, WHO, WTO, G20, IMF, and OECD, and a Chair of Regional Organizations (AU, APEC, BRICS, and ASEAN). The G20 Presidency rotates among the members.

including USA, G20 and APEC at G20 Summit.

Working of G20

1. The G20 Presidency chairs the G20 agenda for each year and leads the summit. The G20 consists of two parallel tracks: the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Finance Track while Sherpas lead the Sherpa Track.
2. Under the two tracks, there are informally defined working groups to which representatives from the relevant countries of the members as well as their counterpart agencies and various international organizations participate. The Sherpa track negotiates over the course of the year, delivering specific items for the Summit and coordinating the substantive work of the G20.
3. There are Engagement Groups that bring together and involve professional think tanks, experts, youth, labor, business, and the academia of the G20 countries.
4. The Chair, Host, and Chair's President coordinate. The Presidency is supported by the Trade – person, official, and meeting. Meeting includes President, the Chair, co-presidents Indonesia, India, and Brazil, respectively.

Logo and Theme

The G20 has always stressed that the global financial crisis's impact has a wider impact on society and the environment. The G20 Summit 2023 focused attention on the impact of climate change.



The motto of all G20 – **Normal, growth, jobs, and innovation** – and the motto for the summit in the planet Earth and in the wider universe.

The motto also highlights **LIFE** (Living in Partnership) and its essential components: sustainable and responsible growth, from which growth and innovation emerge.

The motto of the G20 is **Normal, growth, jobs, and innovation**. The motto of the summit is **भूतल विकास** (Sustainable Growth). The motto of the summit is **भूतल विकास** (Sustainable Growth).

The logo and the motto together convey a powerful message of **India's G20 Presidency**, which is of setting the path and catalytic growth for all in the world.

Source: G20 Summit 2023

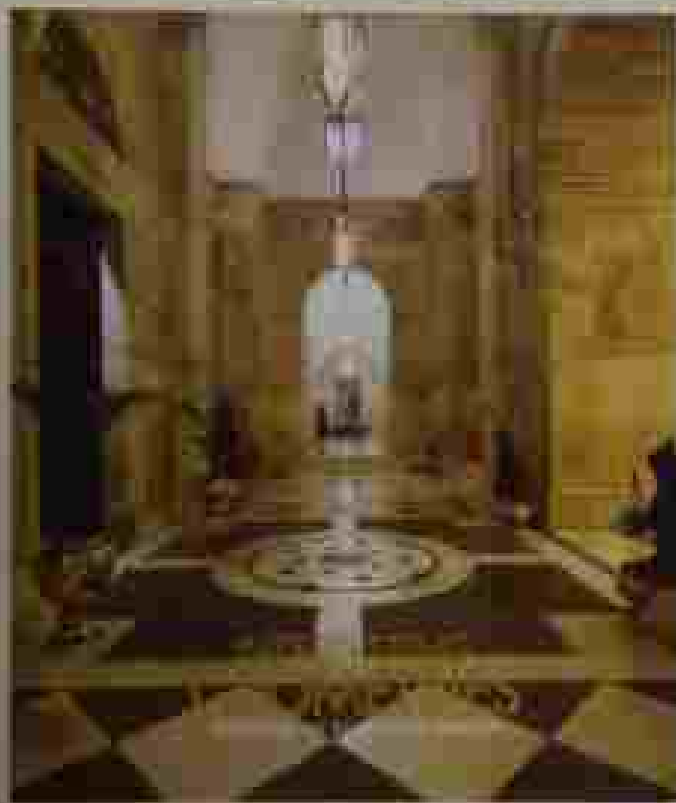
Interpreting Geometries— Flooring of Rashtrapati Bhavan

Authors' Team: Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh
Language: English, Price: 2870/-



This book unravels diverse flooring patterns of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the residence of the president of the country. Various authors have explored architectural and historical aspects of the flooring patterns of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. The idea of this publication came from the inherent importance and value of the complex. An initial reconnaissance survey of the Rashtrapati Bhavan revealed diverse patterns of flooring with unique geometric designs and compositions. These flooring

patterns, which are both floral and abstract, run through the different areas of the complex and are tied together. The book includes geometric patterns, motifs, forms, and colors, and also discusses the historical and cultural context of the flooring patterns. The book is a valuable resource for architects and designers interested in the study of geometric patterns and their application in architecture. It is a unique and comprehensive study of the flooring patterns of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.



The authors' team has meticulously documented the various flooring patterns, including geometric, floral, and abstract designs. The book provides a detailed analysis of the patterns, their historical significance, and their application in the building. It is a valuable resource for architects and designers interested in the study of geometric patterns and their application in architecture.

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