

Introduction to Urban Planning
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Module No # 03
Lecture No # 13
Special Purpose Plan (HRIDAY)

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Coverage

- ① Introduction to HRIDAY and Needs for the Scheme
 - ② Determine Scheme Strategies and Objectives
 - ③ Procedure For Project Preparation And Implementation
 - ④ List of Cities Covered and Relative case study of Golden Temple, Amritsar
-

Welcome to the course induction to urban planning. In today's session we will look at another example of special purpose plan through city HRIDAY plan CHP under the larger AMBIT of types and levels of plan. Accordingly the coverage of the lecture will include introduction to HRIDAY scheme and we look at what is the need for the scheme we will look at the overview of this scheme this strategies and its objectives.

We will outline the procedure which was followed for management of the project and its implementation. Thereafter we will look at particular case study from Amritsar to understand the how it was aligned with the mission and how it translates the special purpose which was intended through it. So accordingly the coverage would include the following.

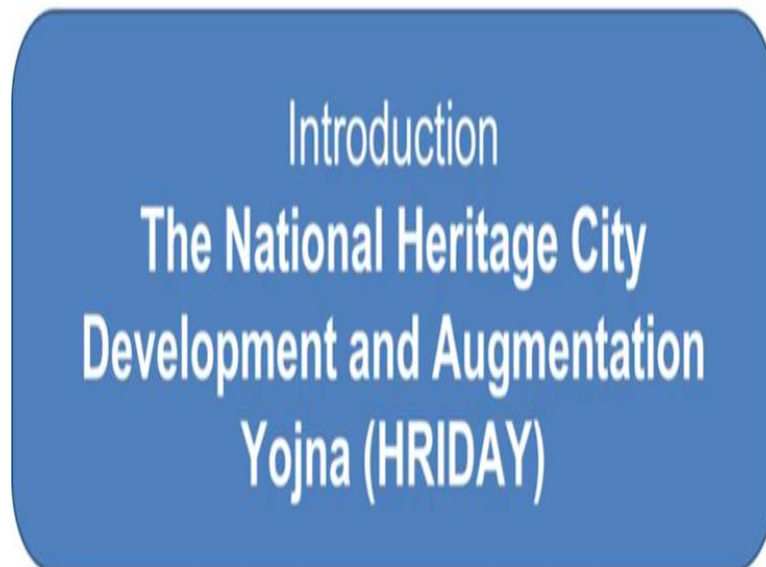
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Learning outcomes

- ① Discuss the Purpose and Need of the scheme
- ② Able to discuss the Scheme Objectives
- ③ List and state procedure for Project Preparation and Implementation
- ④ Able to identify the HRIDAY City Covered and Understand the project implementation process through case study

According to this coverage the learning outcomes that are expected from you are that after completion of this section you should be able to discuss the purpose and need of the scheme. You should be able to list out the scheme objectives involved in this scheme. You should be able to identify critically review the procedure for project preparation and implementation of the mission. And then you should be able to support your conceptual understanding with the help of the case study. Here we are going to look at AMRUT city case study.

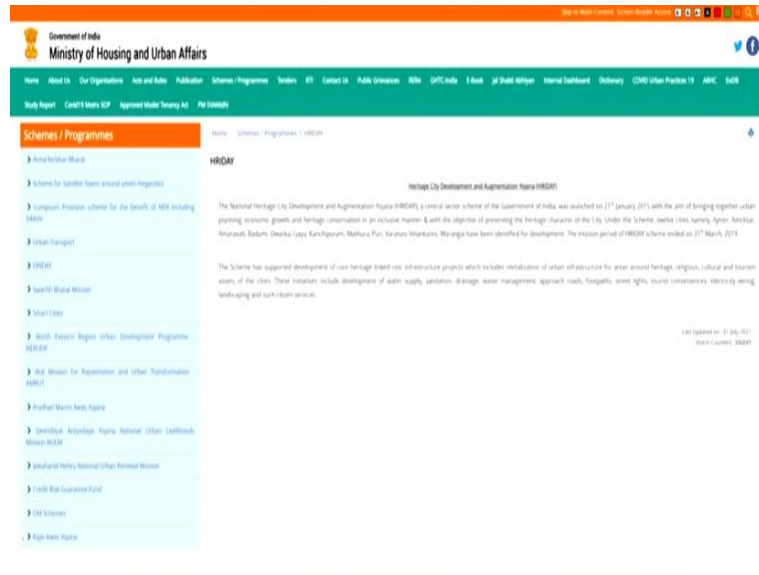
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Now let us look at the national heritage city development and augmentation Yojana abbreviated as HRIDAY scheme by ministry of housing and urban affairs. Hriday was a central sector scheme of the government of India undertaken by the ministry of housing and urban affairs. The

scheme was launched on twenty first January 2015 with the aim of bringing together urban planning economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner.

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And with the objective of preserving the heritage character of the city under this scheme 12 cities were identified for development. The mission period of HRIDAY scheme ended on thirty first March 2019. Through the scheme support was extended for the development of core heritage linked civic infrastructure projects. The intervention focused on revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage religious cultural and tourism assets of the cities.

These initiatives included development of water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management roads, foot paths, street lights, tourist, convenience, electricity wiring, landscaping and such citizen services. We see that through this scheme strategy and plant development of the heritage cities was envisaged. So that the overall quality of life is improved of the place such as the sanitation level is improved purity is improved overall tourism is improved the experience what tourist have is improved.

The heritage of the place is revitalized and the sources of livelihood are retained in the cities, cultural identity.

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NEED for HRIDAY

Now let us look at from the government prospective why are heritage city needed this scheme. The ministry reviewed that the past efforts of conserving historic and cultural resources in our cities and towns were carried out in isolation. The efforts were carried out in isolation without integrating the needs and aspiration of the local communities further the prime urban development issues such as local economy and livelihood how a people are earning.

Urban planning like integration with the planning process integrating with different levels of plans what we are looking at. So those were not happening service delivery like what level of services such as water supply, power supply, sanitation services those integrations were not happening infrastructure such as road in the areas were not integrated. The ministry also acknowledged that the heritage development of a city is not just about the development and conservation of few monuments.

But it is about development of entire city the process and the aim of the heritage development should involve the planning it should the cities basic services should put in efforts to improve the quality of life for the people who live in there. The effort should be made to improve the economy and the livelihoods of the city and its people further overall cleanliness of the places and security of the places should be attained.,

And importantly the sole of the city and its main character embodied in the form in the people and in the living culture should be explicitly maintained in the character of the city. So ministry reviewed all these things acknowledged and further came up with the scheme.

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REVIEW OF PAST EFFORTS

- 1 Conservation of historic and cultural resources in Indian cities and towns were often carried out in isolation
- 2 Heritage development was not Holistic
- 3 Needs and aspiration of local communities were not integrated
- 4 Prime Urban Development Issues were not integrated
Such as local economy and livelihoods, urban planning, service delivery- water supply, power supply, sanitation services and Infrastructure

Furthermore the ministry also acknowledged that the conservation of the urban heritage was been often carried out without linking the city with the city urban planning process. Such as regional planning master planning or the local area planning neither the conservation tools and the local economy or the services delivery aspects were linked in the process.

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE STATE OF HERITAGE SITES



Various challenges facine old heritaze cities in India. Ahmedabad (Joshi, 2017)

The ministry witnessed that the heritage areas would neglected and overcrowded. As we can see in the image here they observed that the heritage site had inadequate basic services and infrastructure.

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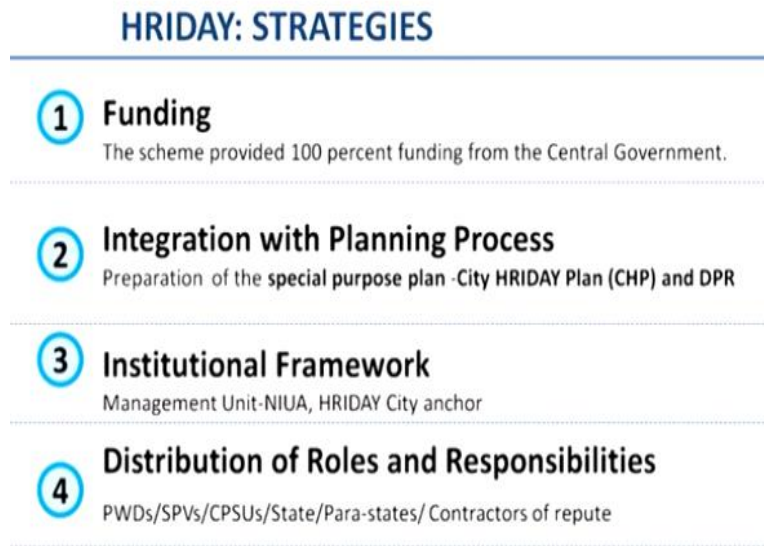
Even you must have experienced with your travel to many of heritage places or must have been living in this heritage cities and you must have it had experience of lack of water supply issue of sanitation issue of poor roads or linkages.

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You must have experienced problem with basic amenities like toilets, signage's street, lights, ministry took review of all these conditions.

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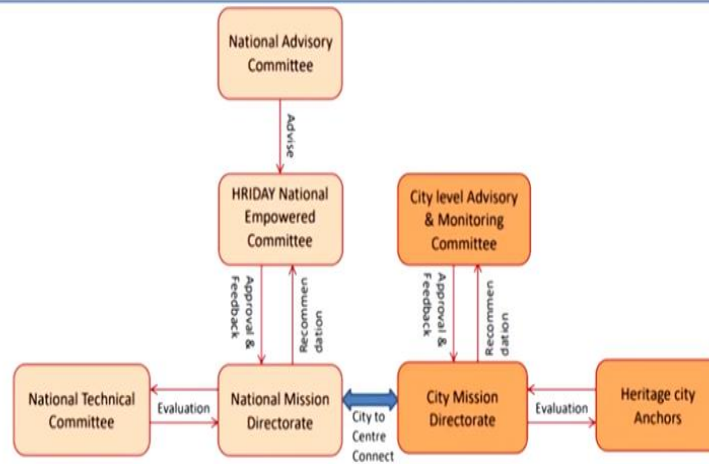
Therefore in the HRIDAY scheme strategies were developed that created provision for funding to undertake interventions the scheme provided 100% finding from the central government. Strategies were formulated to facilitate the preparation or special purpose plan for the cities in form of city HRIDAY plan which we call as CHP. And further develop projects and the detail project report DPR while availing assistance under the scheme.

So this integrated the process with the planning process of special purpose plan and projects as we had seen in different types and levels of plans. Further it provided institutional framework to execute work on ground. We see that major management unit was NIUA it was designated as HRIDAY project management unit for the scheme and function as the secretariat for the national mission directorate.

Further the city HRIDAY plan CHP special purpose plan the required to be prepared by HRIDAY city anchors. HRIDAY city anchors were assigned for each city and DPR were required to be developed by agencies selected by the cities from the empanel list which was prepared by the center. So here we see how this scheme linked it linked in the planning institutions and human resources required for the purpose.

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INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



Institutional framework (NIUA, 2015)

In this image here we see the institutional structure designed for translating the purpose on ground. This institution would look at the project appraisal and approval we see that they would look into the appraisal of the project it will be done by the HRIDAY city anchor. Approval of the projects will be done by city level advisory and monetary committee likewise appraisal and review by will be done by national mission directorate and technical committee.

Further final review and approval or will be done by HRIDAY national empowered committee. So such a system was created in the following image we can see the list of heritage anchors which were involved in the process.

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INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

S. No.	Cities	Agencies/ Partners
1.	Ajmer	DRONAH, Development and Research Organization for Nature, Arts and Heritage ICLEI, International Centre for Local Environment Initiative IHCI, Indian Heritage Cities Network
2.	Amaravati	ICLEI- Local Government for Sustainability, South Asia & Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation
3.	Amritsar	CRCI India Pvt. Ltd. & IPE Global Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Badami	City Anchor Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation in association with ICLEI
5.	Dwarka	Urban Management Centre
6.	Gaya	Indian Nation Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage New Delhi
7.	Kanchipuram	Abha Narain Lambah Associates (Conservation Architects & Historic Building Consultants)
8.	Mathura	The Braj Foundation (Heritage Conversation & Design Centre, New Delhi)
9.	Puri	A Consortium between IPE GLOBAL PRIVATE LIMITED & CRCI INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
10.	Varanasi	Indian Nation Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage New Delhi
11.	Velankanni	Darashaw & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Warangal	Architectural Heritage Division Indian Nation Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

LIST OF HERITAGE CITY ANCHORS (NIUA, 2015)

So we can see nearly 12 anchors which we here with the 12 cities identified the strategy involved distribution of roles and responsibilities. We see that the ministry made provision for execution of work through public works department PWD special purpose vehicle SPV's. Then we see central public sector undertaking CPSU and state para-states and the contractors of repute.

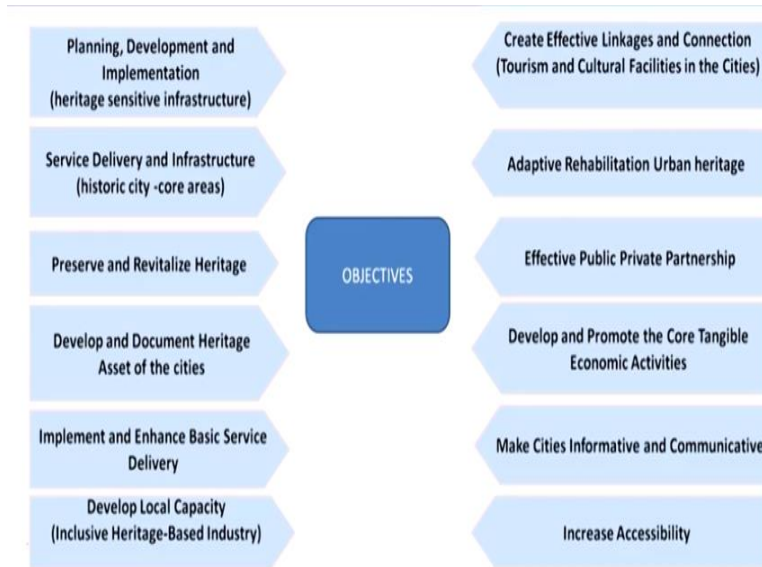
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Now we look at the objectives of HRIDAY's scheme we see that this scheme focused on the planning the development and the implementation of the heritage sensitive infrastructure. It targeted for providing service delivery and infrastructure in historic city particularly in the core areas. We see that through the scheme the purpose was to preserve and revitalize heritage so that the tourist can connect directly with the cities unique character.

Likewise we see that through the scheme the objective was to develop and document heritage assets of the cities in the country including natural cultural, living, built heritage. This would form the basis of urban planning city growth and for providing and delivering services to the citizen.

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Further through this scheme objective was to implement and enhance the basic service delivery with particular focus on the sanitation services like public conveniences toilets, water taps street light with use of latest technologies in improving tourist facilities and amenities. Further the objective of the scheme was to develop the local capacity meaning preparing the people training the stake holders for the inclusive heritage based industry.

Similarly further objective of HRIDAY scheme was to create effective linkages connections between tourism and cultural facilities in the cities. Likewise we see that the objective of this scheme involves adaptive rehabilitation of urban heritage and maintenance including appropriate technologies for historic buildings retrofitting as many of the heritage structure were not utilized and were concerned for maintenance.

Through the scheme further objective was established and manage effective public private partnership for adaptive urban rehabilitation. And effective public private partnership is very important for building and maintain such infrastructure and to address the economic goal in true sense. Likewise we also see that the ministry through this targeted to develop and promote the core tangible economic activities.

These activities would enhance the platform for livelihoods for the stake holders of the heritage cities. The Scheme made provision for necessary skill development and also making the public space accessible and for developing the cultural spaces. Similarly the ministry through this

scheme laid objective to make cities informative and communicative by the use of modernity tools also to use modern surveillances and security apparatus for improving the safety and security.

Furthermore the ministry targeted to increase more accessibility to these cities and places were creating roads and addressing universal design and also provide intellectual access such as digital heritage GIS mapping of historic location preparation of tourist maps and routes and so on.

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HRIDAY: PROJECT COST

S.No.	CITY	FUNDS(Rs. Crore)
1	Ajmer	40.04
2	Amaravati	22.26
3	Amritsar	69.31
4	Badami	22.26
5	Dwarka	22.26
6	Gaya	40.04
7	Kanchipuram	23.04
8	Mathura	40.04
9	Puri	22.54
10	Varanasi	89.31
11	Velankanni	22.26
12	Warangal	40.54
TOTAL		453.9

20% 1 st Installation	Project Approval
60% 2 nd Installation	20% physical and financial progress of project
20% 3 rd Installation	60% physical and financial progress of project

HRIDAY City Project Cost (NIUA, 2015)

Now looking at the project cost under river the range varied from 22 crores to 89 crores. The total financial outlay was over 453 crores for 12 cities they designed a mechanism to disperse the funds accordingly.

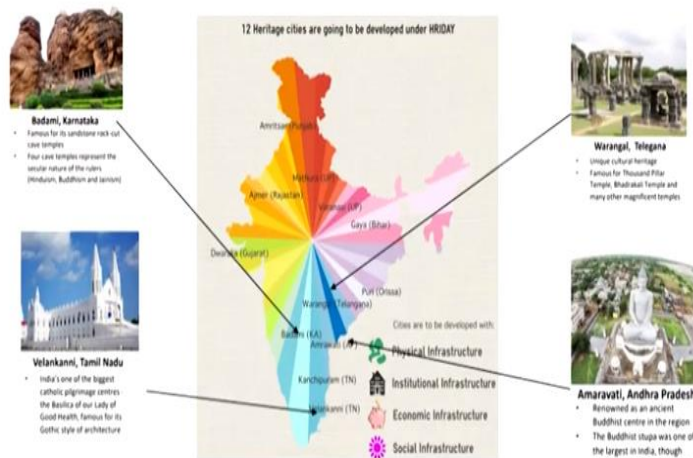
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CITIES COVERED

Now looking at the cities which were taken through the scheme in the mission mode the scheme included 12 cities across the country. As we can see in the image Amritsar which is the center of Sikh has rich composite culture and secular heritage was covered we can see Ajmer which is a hub of which Indo-Islamic royal Rajasthani, Indus, Arsenic and Jain style architecture was covered.

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CITIES COVERED UNDER HRIDAY (NIUA, 2015)



Mathura which is famous for the Krishna, Janma Bhoomi and Mathura style culture arts was covered in the project. Varanasi which is known as religious capital of India and also the oldest cities of the world was covered. We see that Dwarka which is an ancient kingdom of lord

Krishna and sacred pilgrim site was covered under this scheme for development. We see Gaya which is city in Bihar famous as a Buddhist site was covered.

We also see that Kanchipuram known as city of thousand pillars covered under this scheme we also see that Puri which is famous for its temples and Jagannath Rathayatra was also covered under this scheme. Likewise we see Badami was undertaken for development through this scheme which is famous for its sand stone rock cut cave temple. We further see that Warangal famous for its large number of ancient temples were targeted for development.

Similarly we see that Amravati or Buddhist center and famous for its largest Buddhist Stupa was developed under this scheme. The twelfth city we see is Velankkani famous for the biggest catholic pilgrimage center constructed in Gothic style was covered under this scheme. We see that how different communicates and different regions in the country were covered for development through this scheme.

Now let us look at the procedure which was followed for the project preparation and implementation. We see heritage management plan and the DPR's were to be developed by national mission directorate through empanel agencies by the ministry. For DPR preparation after consultation with all stake holders the project were to be selected based on the linkages with the overall heritage development of the city and consideration to their socio-economic impact.

The proposals received were ensured for technical and financial feasibility by mission directorate. Selected areas for interventions were ensured to be part of the urban area based on the senses of 2011 or by the state government notification. As we had seen in a previous lectures and we see that this project is part of the urban planning process.

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected outcomes of the HRIDAY scheme were first it focused on attaining improved basic urban infrastructure at existing and emerging tourist religious and heritage destinations and gateways.

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OUTCOMES OF HRIDAY SCHEME

The following are the specific outcomes envisaged under HRIDAY.

- ✓ **Improved basic urban infrastructure** at existing and emerging tourist, religious and heritage destinations and gateways;
- ✓ **Improved sanitation standards** at natural and cultural tourist attractions with convenience and safety for visitors
- ✓ **Properly conserved, revitalized and beautified** heritage monuments
- ✓ Greater participation by local communities in **tourism-related economic and livelihood activities**

Likewise the improved sanitations standards at natural and cultural tourist attraction with conveniences and safety for 2 visitors were targeted. Further it was envisaged that proper conservation revitalization and beatification of heritage monuments would be taken care. With this also an important greater participation would be encouraged for the local communicates in tourism related economic and livelihood activities.

Further the intervention would help in main streaming heritage resources with the city systems and city economy. Likewise the intervention will also lead to improvement in the service level bench mark indicators for urban service delivery and was also foreseen that the intervention would bring increase in the inflow of the tourist to the cities. Likewise the intervention in the cities was also anticipated to increase the duration of stay of the tourist in the town leading to increased economic benefits.

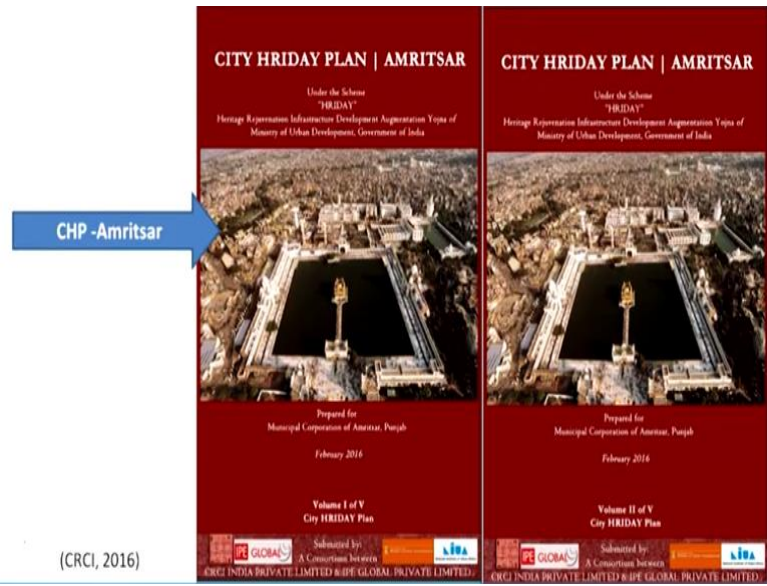
Likewise we see the scheme would result in improvement in the safety of the society and was anticipated to reduce the crime rate in these places of interventions.

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Now let us look at the example of Amritsar to understand the ground context and the special purpose plan through city heritage plan.

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(CRCI, 2016)

The document is divided in 5 volumes covering detail procedure documentation assessment proposal and toolkit. Thinking of Amritsar all of us know the city is a major commercial, cultural and religious center of Sikhism globally.

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CITY HERITAGE PLAN: AMRITSAR



Amritsar is in Punjab and it is close to Pakistan border.

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CITY HERITAGE PLAN: AMRITSAR



S. No.	Cities	Agencies/ Partners
1.	Ajmer	DRONAH, Development and Research Organization for Nature, Arts and Heritage ICLEI, International Centre for Local Environment Initiative IHCM, Indian Heritage Cities Network
2.	Amaravati	ICLEI- Local Government for Sustainability, South Asia & Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation
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12.	Warangal	Architectural Heritage Division Indian Nation Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

The project was undertaken by city anchor cultural resource conservation initiatives. CRCI New Delhi the city heritage plan was prepared to meet the objectives of the mission through intervention in Amritsar. The city heritage plan which we see is the plan document in this particular case is covered in 5 volumes and all this volumes we see addressed to meet the purpose of the mission how the entire intervention would take place.

So we see that in this particular volume we see that first they introduce the city they appraise the heritage and cultural asset of the city. They reviewed the existing initiatives they undertook stakeholders consultation and under to projection and infrastructure assessment at the city level. Which we have seeing in various lectures what should be content of the various plans which we prepare.

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So in this image we can see the various volumes of what all they cover here we can see volume 1 and volume 2
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We can see here volume 3 and 4.
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CHP-Amritsar Volume V/V

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And the fifth which details out the complete detail of proposed museum which will be designed which was supposed to be designed in the city. The planning team identified that the urban expansion in Amritsar was pivoted around the whole city characterized by high density development housing.

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Rings of Development around the holy center and walled city



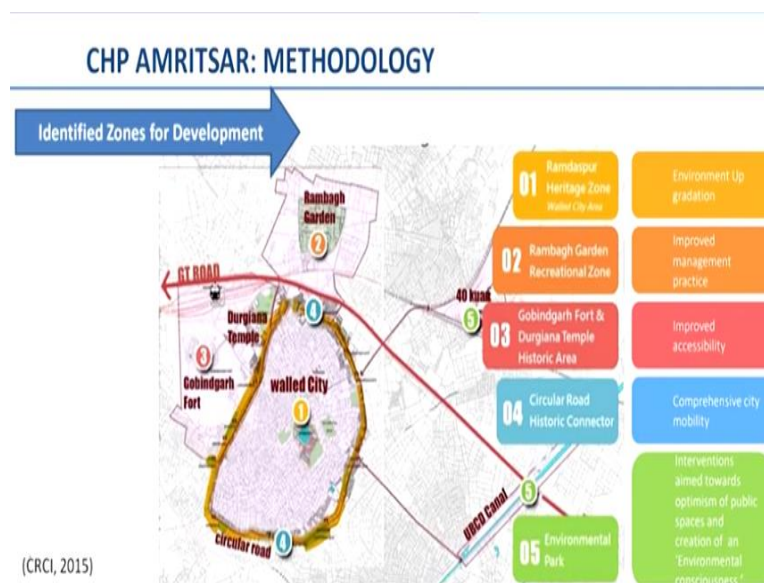
Figure 1-4 Rings of development around the holy centre and the walled city marked with points of interest. Source: CRCI (CRCI, 2015)

The city center for commerce governance and religion all within a compact area barely like; 2 kilometers by 2.5 kilometer with Shri Harmandir Sahib as the nucleus of all activity impacting growth. Therefore they identified the urgent need for preparation of city heritage plan to work within a framework that anticipated mounting pressure on the wall city and environment of Shri Harmandir Sahib and accordingly formulated the design to distress this center.

The city heritage plan of Amritsar strategically addressed the expansion of the city in the context of rings of growth as seen in the image taken from CHP. Proposals for each heritage zones were bound together by an overall city mobility plan in the CHP the roads radiating out from the center at areas between these intersections identified as critical focus areas for development and management. Proposals for each zone were targeted on development of radiating roads and filler spaces.

They reviewed the project of up gradation of the 21 roads in zone 1 which were all leading to the area of intervention the wall city. And so it is an important opportunity for systematic intervention to protect the center from environmental pressure generated by the ill plant development which created unimaginable, unmanageable sound, pollution and traffic.

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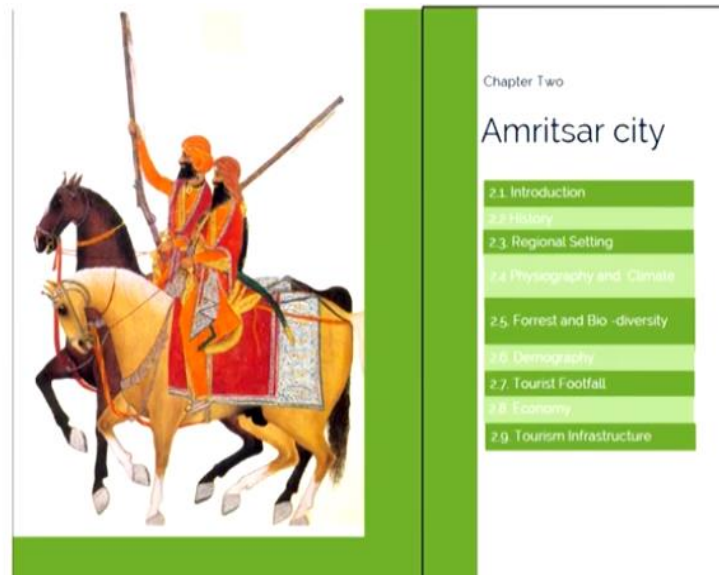


We see that in the city HRIDAY plan 5 heritage zones were identified including RAMDASPUR heritage zone Rambagh garden recreational zone, Gobindgarh Fort and Durgiana temple historic areas circular road historic connector. Fifth environmental park recommendations were made to enable improved ride ability better services and efficient traffic management. So that people could move properly and could really commute the area properly.

Each zone became a component in these initiatives to improve buffer areas comprising green belt with slow moving traffics and decongested spaces. With activities focused on improvement of

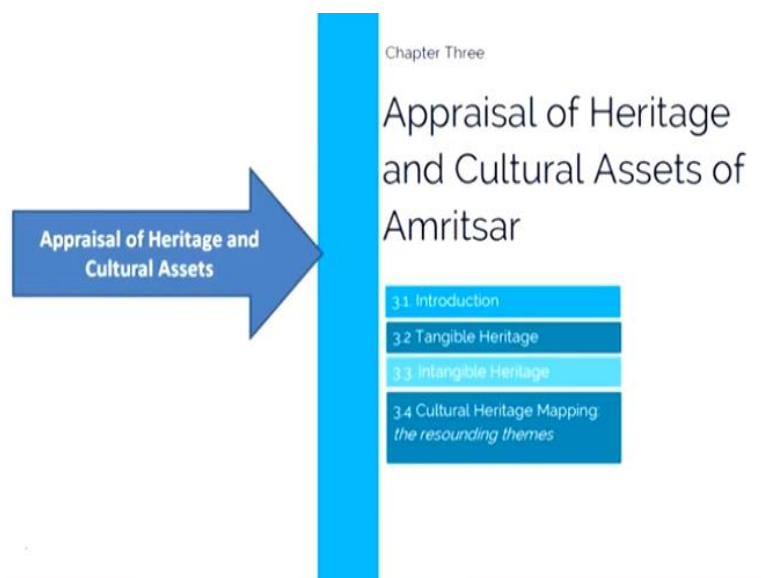
quality of life of inhabitants by deviating from the commercial areas. Through better planning and design interventions these zones were identified as an important initiative in the urban planning scheme.

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To develop a cohesive historic cultural environment which; would contribute to improvement of the quality of life for suggestion of Amritsar as per the purpose of the mission. The initiative therefore included expansion of the buffer zone distressing the core area rejuvenation of the nodes creating opportunities for offshore development. In the process they reviewed the city from the different aspect such as historical regional tourism economic environmental aspects.

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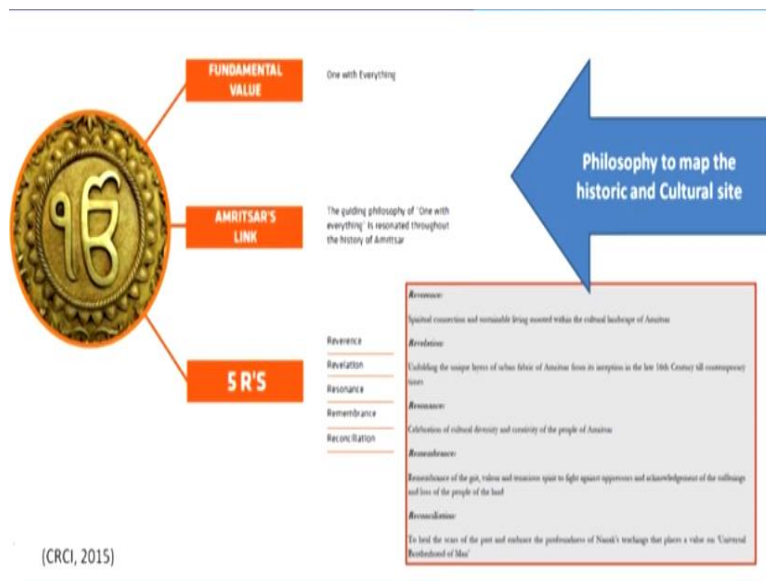
Thereafter they reviewed the heritage and cultural assets of the city we see how these process is helped the government to attain their purpose overall objectives.

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We see that cover appraisal of heritage and cultural assets which leads to thorough documentation and assessment of the culture and craft in the city and the region. With the systematic understanding of the culture and the place they adopted the philosophy to further map historic and cultural sides for interventions.

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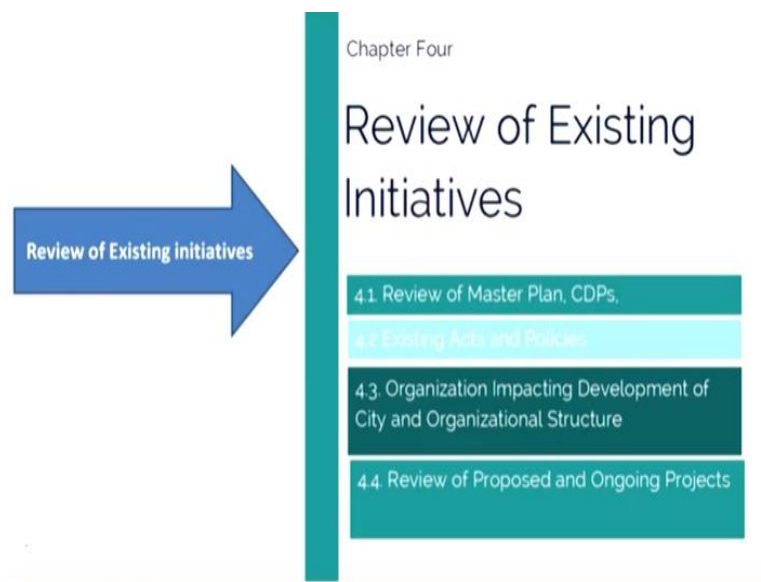


As we can see here the philosophy which they adopted which was evolving around on the fundamental values which people had the linkages the Amritsar had and then the 5 hours which

was related with the reference respect they had revolution which they discovered the places resonance remembrance and reconciliation. In this CHP the review of existing interventions were also undertaken for larger integration and efficiency of the resources.

This allowed inter linking the planning process and also address the problem identified in the review by the ministry the problem of lack of interconnection problem of interventions being taken in isolation.

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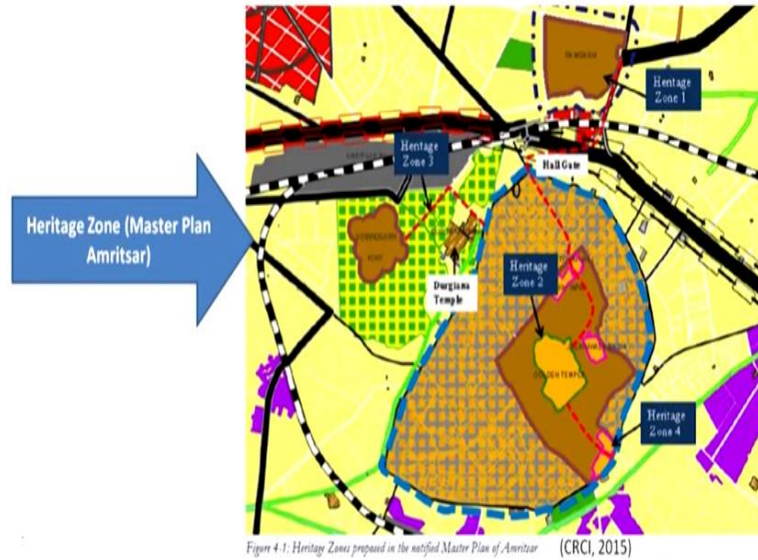
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CHP AMRITSAR: METHODOLOGY

- 1 Review of Master Plan
- 2 Appraisal Existing Acts and Policies of Central and State Government
- 3 Judgement of Organizational Structures
- 4 Assessment of Proposed and Ongoing Projects

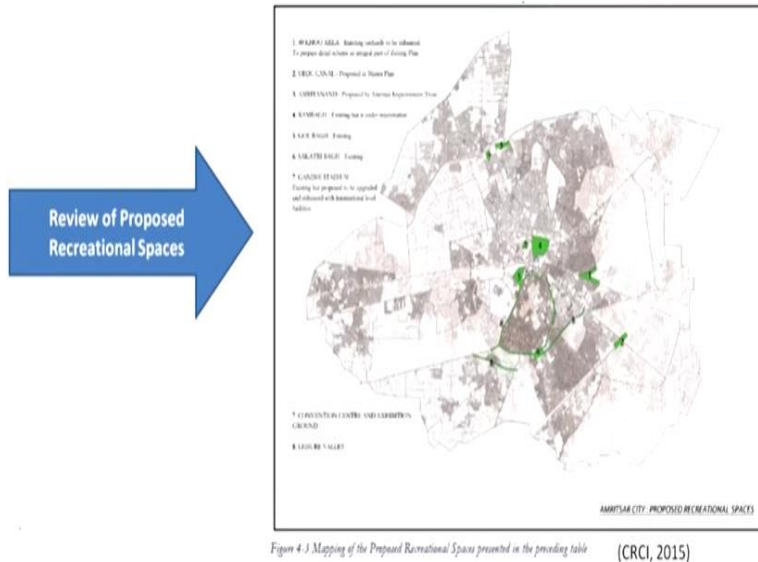
So we see how they reviewed the existing initiatives the reviewed the existing initiatives which involves review of master plan CHP zonal plan, regional plans it they reviewed the existing acts and policies of central and state governments applicable to the city. The reviewed the organizational structure they reviewed the existing proposals and ongoing projects in the city.

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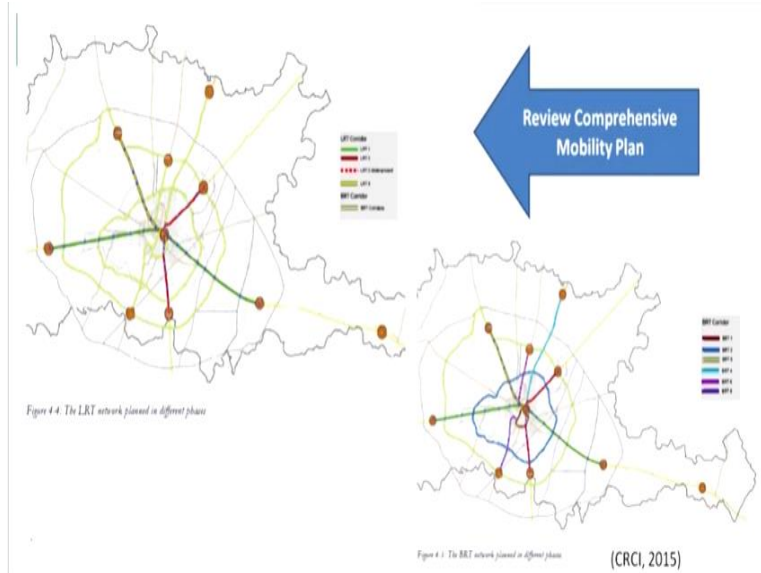
In the snip taken from CHP we see the heritage zone identifying the master plan.

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We see that they reviewed and mapped proposed projects related with recreational space development.

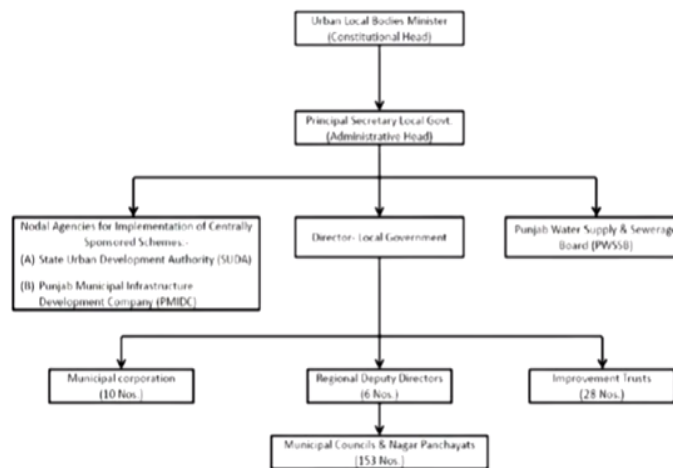
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In the CHP the comprehensive mobility plan was also reviewed.

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Administrative Structure of Punjab Urban Local Bodies Department



(CRCI, 2015)

They reviewed the administrative structure of ULB's in the state so many such reviews made.

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CHP AMRITSAR: METHODOLOGY

- 1 Review of PRASAD
- 2 Appraisal ADARSH SMARK YOJANA
- 3 Assessment of interventions under AMRUT

They also reviewed other schemes including Prasad, Adarsh Samrak Yojana Amrut which were aligned interventions aligned with the developing the culture assets of the places.

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They undertook stakeholders consultation this process allowed meeting the one of the prime objective as we had seen in the mission.

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(CRCI, 2015)

Or we can see the snap for the process given in the CHP based on the assessment provided at the volume 1 proposals were created and highlighted in volume 2. It provided prioritization of the assets infrastructure development plan created shelves of projects like how it will be really taken care of during the execution of the project. They created invested plan and sources of funding. They also worked out with implementation plan and sources of funding.

Further they worked on how the entire thing would be promoted the promotion program and marketing strategies and strategies for operations and maintenance were also designed in this particular CHP.

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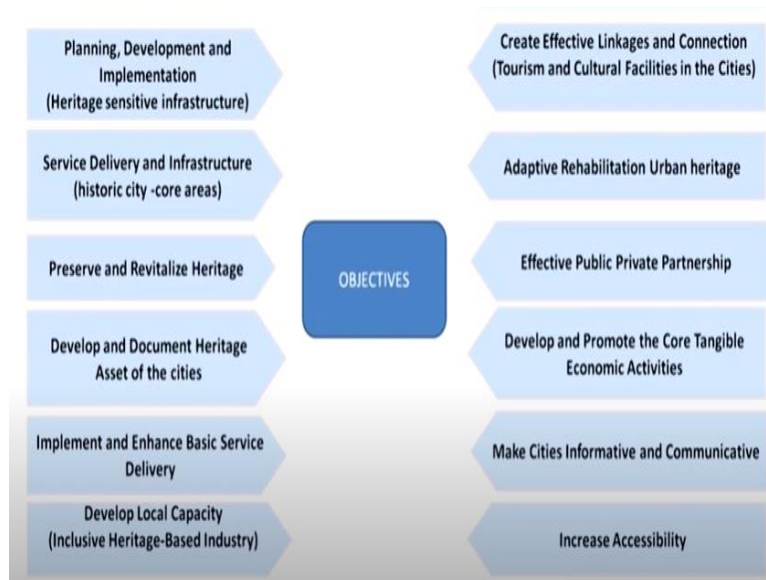
Proposal

➔

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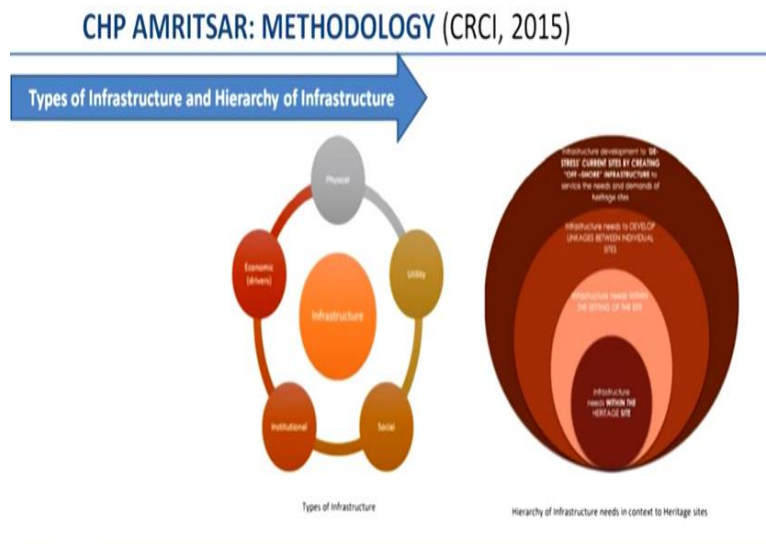
So, you can see all the areas how they have identified the prioritization of assets? How they are working on this civic infrastructure development shelf of projects investment plan and source of funding implementation plan, promotion and program strategies for operation and maintenance. So you can see how all the systematically all the problems have been addressed at the same time they have been integrated.

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Through this we see that how the process adopted in the preparation of CHP met the objective of the mission like preservation and revitalization of the heritage, development document the heritage develop the core economic activities.

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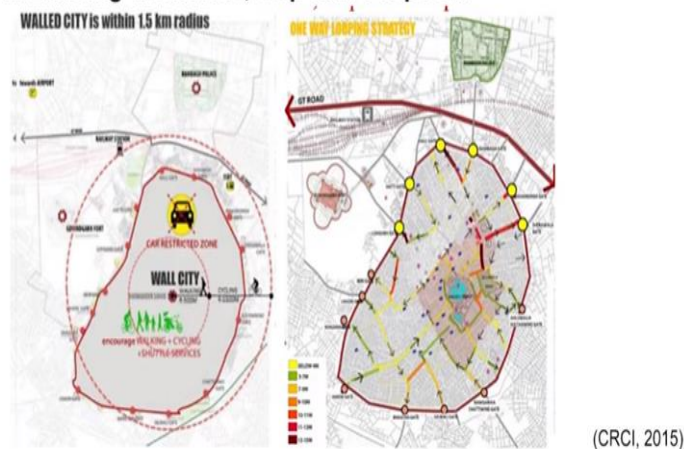
Develop the infrastructure in the area in the project 5 types of infrastructure project were planned including physical infrastructure utility infrastructure, social institutional infrastructure, economic infrastructure to act as a driver of growth. Further concentrate the ring principle was followed to provide the infrastructure like we see in the right hand side of the diagram. That infrastructure provision not only focused within the heritage side but also to the setting of the side.

Further to develop linkages between the individual sites and to distress the current sides and to service the needs and demands of the heritage side by creating offshore infrastructure.

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CASE STUDY : AMRITSAR

Zone 1: Existing Scenarios, Gap And Proposal



In the image from the proposal from CHP you can see the creation of vehicular restricted area around the golden temple on the left hand side diagram. On the right hand side map you can see how the proposal is prepared for 1 way loop moment.

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CASE STUDY : AMRITSAR

Zone 1: Existing Scenarios, Gap And Proposal



City Proposal (CRCI, 2015)

In the image you can see on the right top the friction between the motorized and the non-motorized traffic. On the right bottom you can see how proposal was made for segregation of traffic and provision of hawkers. On the left hand side the top image you can see narrow street internal street and the sections of the outer circular road containing the mixed traffic. How these interventions were taken on the left hand side?

The lower images you can see propose internal road and outer circular road which segregated traffic to solve all these kind of problems which you have been experiencing which the ministry also observed in the process. So you see how through the detail designing and intervention these things have been changed here. Further we see there was also provision created for monitoring the progress of the project.

For the purpose of monitoring the ministry periodically monitors the scheme through designated offices NPMU develop the monitoring framework and tools to assist mission directorate for effective monitoring of the interventions undertaken under the project. Third party monitoring mechanism was employed by national mission directorate to keep track of the progress of project. The expenditure for monitoring purpose was met from the capacity building funds in the ministry of professional services.

So summarizing we would see that we had today learnt about the government scheme which was undertaken on a mission mode particularly to improve the heritage cities in our country and 12

cities were identified. So we looked at why about the scheme we looked at why it was needed we looked at what were the key objectives and we also looked at the procedure which was there. And with the help of the case study we also saw that how this special purpose plan document is prepared and how it looks like?

And what kinds of interventions were really done on ground to meet the overall objective of the scheme. So through this special purpose plan we see how we address to the specific needs which we want to really want to handle. So we see that such kind of special purpose plans are created to address to specific needs. Here we see this is addressing to the specific need of culture and heritage development specifically in the urban areas.

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Summary

- ① Introduction and Need for HRIDAY Scheme
- ② Scheme Strategies and Objectives
- ③ Outline of Project Preparation And Implementation Procedure
- ④ Cities Covered and HRIDAY CHP of Amritsar

So that was the coverage for today.

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5. Joshi, R. (2017). *What Ahmedabad needs to do beyond celebrating its 'world heritage city' tag*. <https://scroll.in/article/843299/what-ahmedabad-needs-to-do-beyond-celebrating-its-world-heritage-city-tag>

These were the references which were used.

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Suggested Reading and Watch

(to contemplate different layers of Heritage City Redevelopment)

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p1OegpqDfnQ&ab_channel=IITRoorkeeJuly2018
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLdMnJ_mqw0&ab_channel=Hridayindia
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQJBEqvwOng&ab_channel=v3channel
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mjg7M_bgsbo&ab_channel=V6NewsTelugu
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=33vC4G1KRuY&ab_channel=IndianDiplomacy
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GJvW94fKbg&ab_channel=KDTalksNFacts



Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic there are enormous readings and movies available to explore. Few are suggested here this is not an extensive list you may feel free to suggest more from your experience.

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Please feel free to ask Questions.



Let us know about any Concerns you have .



Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.

Looking forward to Interacting and
Co-learning with you while exploring Cities and
Urban Planning.



Please feel free to ask questions let us know about your concerns you have to share your opinion, experiences and suggestions. Looking forward to; interacting and co-learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning thank you so much.