The Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) is the national organisation of architects in India established in 1917. It consists more than 20,000 members and aims to promote “aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession both in Practice and in Education” by bringing together the architects in the country.

The institute conducts a professional examination in four parts and students qualifying all the parts are awarded associate membership to work as a qualified architect. It provides courses in architecture, town planning, and human settlement development.

On May 12, 1917, George Wittet, who at that time was the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, was unanimously elected as the first President of an association comprising of the alumni of the Architecture Department of Sir J.J. School of Art. The Institute was named “The Architectural Students’ Association”, but on 3 August 1922, it was rechristened ‘Bombay Architectural Association’ since the word ‘students’ became unsuitable for a body that now consisted of practising architects. In 1925, the organisation became associated with the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and on 2nd September 1929, the new body was officially registered as ‘The Indian Institute of Architects’. As stated in the Memorandum of Association, its chief objectives include:

“To continue the work of the Bombay Architectural Association founded as the Architectural Student’s Association in 1917” and “to encourage the study of Architecture, to elevate the standard of Architectural Practice and by mutual support, to promote the interests of Architects throughout India”.

To promote the profession of architecture, the institute conducts ‘Outreach’ programmes through its Chapters established in numerous states, and Centres in major cities within those states. Through the Chapters and Centres, the body communicates with the public in various regional languages by using the press and electronic media. The IIA Publications Board and the Editorial Committee publish the Journal of the Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) and a Newsletter every month. The Institute’s library, the ‘Sohrab Bharucha Architectural Library’, is located at the Headquarters in Mumbai and is open to all members and students of architecture.

The IIA is registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 as a voluntary organisation of Architects. It is represented on various national and international committees connected with architecture, art and the building industry and is also actively associated with International Union of Architects (UIA), Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation of Architects (SAARCH).

IIA - Head Office
5th Floor, Prospect Chambers
Anxone Dr. D.N. Road,
Fort, Mumbai - 400001

T. +91 22 2204 6972
T. +91 22 2288 4805
T. +91 22 2283 2516

liapublication@gmail.com
liiaho1214@gmail.com
The Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) is an academic institution located near university area in Ahmedabad, India offering undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in areas of natural and developed environment of human society and related disciplines. Founded by Prof. Balkrishna Doshi, CEPT University focuses on understanding, designing, planning, constructing and managing human habitats.

The Ahmedabad Education Society (AES) established CEPT in the year 1962 with the inception of School of Architecture (SA) through grant-in-aid from the Government of Gujarat. The School of Planning (SP) was established in 1972 with financial support from the Government of India (MHRD), the Government of Gujarat and the Ford Foundation. The other schools, School of Building Science and Technology (SBST) and School of Interior Design (SID) were established in 1982 and 1991 respectively with grant-in-aid from the Government of Gujarat.

Until 2002 the institute was autonomous and awarded its own diplomas at the end of various programmes of study recognised by the State of Gujarat and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) which was the statutory regulatory body for technical courses. From 2002 to 2005 it was affiliated to Hemachandracharya North Gujarat University at Patan and students completing the programmes were awarded bachelor’s and master’s degrees. CEPT became a University by the Gujarat State Legislature Act of 2005 with effect from April 12, 2005.

The University comprises five faculties. The Faculty of Architecture focuses on design in the private realm. The Faculty of Planning focuses on planning in the public realm. The Faculty of Technology concentrates on engineering and construction. The Faculty of Design deals with habitat-related interiors, crafts, systems, and products. Faculty of Management focuses on Habitat and Project Management.

CEPT has established centres of study in the following areas:
- CEPT Research & Development Foundation (CRDF)
- Center for Urban Equity (CUE)
- Center for Advanced Research in Building Science & Energy (CARBSE)
CAA ACCREDITED SCHOOL: SIR J. J. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, MUMBAI


Located in downtown Mumbai (Bombay), Sir J. J. College of Architecture is an architecture school affiliated to University of Mumbai. It is considered one of the foremost institutions of Architecture in India and is a recognized college of architecture all over the world. The origin can be traced to the founding of a Draftsmen’s Class set up in the year 1857 by the former Government of Bombay from the grants made by the philanthropist Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the first Baronet of Bombay. This class started with a view to produce men with practical knowledge, fit to be employed in an Architect’s office attached to the Sir JJ School of Arts.

Sir J. J. College of Architecture was established in 1913 as Asia’s first architecture school, attached with Sir J. J. School of Art. Robert Cable was appointed as the first Professor of Architecture and headed the department until 1923. Cable, and his most distinguished successors, Professor Claude Batley (1923-45), Professor C. M. Master (1943-45) and Professor Solomon Reuben (1948-59) took the architectural department into a new modernist phase, making an impact on the city and the country at large with their own architectural practices, while educating several generations of architects who collectively transformed the city of Mumbai and gave a great reputation to the school as the finest architectural school in Asia. In 1952, the Department of Architecture was affiliated to the University of Mumbai and in 1956, Sir J. J. School of Art was divided, with the Departments of Architecture and Applied Art becoming the Sir J. J. College of Architecture and Sir J. J. Institute of Applied Art respectively.

The college is a heritage building situated in the premises of Sir J. J. School of Art, rented from Government of Maharashtra as per the deed of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The college has two buildings where its departments are located and a small workshop building. In the campus is also located the Dean’s Bungalow.

On 12th May 1917, the first historic meeting was held in its confines, when known as ‘Mr. King’s Bungalow’ (associated with H. Foster King—Principal of the School and later partner with the reputed firm of Gregson, Bailey, King), to mark the beginning of what is today’s Indian Institute of Architects.

The first classes in architecture were started at the Sir J. J. School of Art in 1900 under the guidance of John Begg, first consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. In 1917 the Bombay Architectural Students Association was formed at the alumni of the school. Within five years it had grown into the Bombay Architectural Association. Trained architects soon propagated the influence of the school to other parts of the country and in 1929, the Association was reconstituted as the Indian Institute of Architects, to serve the interests of the profession all over the nation.

In the last hundred years, the college has consistently excelled and has enhanced its reputation by having some very distinguished alumni including architects Padmanabha Achyut Kanvinde and Padmanabha Balkrishna Doshi. In 2008, Sir J. J. College of Architecture was recognised as a participant under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) ECO (Energy Conservation and Commercialization) III Project by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) — India. And in 2013 it has been ranked the BEST architecture college in the country according to the independent Outlook-MDRA poll.

- Design Innovation & Craft Resource Center (DICRC)
- Center for Excellence in Urban Transport (CoE)

Sir J. J. College of Architecture

78-D, Dastur D. N. Road, Dhobi Talao, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Area, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001, India
T: +91 22 2362 1449
COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING, LONDON 2018

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) was held in the UK from 16th-20th April 2018, where leaders met in London and Windsor to discuss the global challenges faced globally and the necessary steps to create a better future for everyone. The Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) Council Members joined the Business, People’s, Women’s and Youth Forums during the event and also attended a Roundtable that coincided with the CHOGM.

The Roundtable - "Towards a Common Future" - Building capacity to respond to Rapid Urbanisation in the Commonwealth was hosted by Bob Neill MP and convened by the UK built environment Advisory Group on behalf of the Commonwealth Association of Architects and the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) and the Prince’s Foundation.

At the Roundtable, representatives discussed that in order to build capacity and establish productive solutions for Commonwealth countries which are undergoing rapid urbanising and are among the most vulnerable, a collaborative work is imperative. This collaboration was settled at the Houses of Parliament attended by government and United Nations representatives, INGOs, and the built environment professions.

The Commonwealth Association of Architects’ Survey of the Architectural Profession in the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth Association of Planners’ Survey of the Planning Profession in the Commonwealth were launched at the Roundtable. Representatives were presented with the ‘Planning for Rapid Urbanisation Toolkit’ developed by the Prince’s Foundation, for use by rapidly growing cities with limited access to technical expertise. The toolkit was developed in collaboration with CAP and the CAA, and the support of the Royal Town Planning Institute, the Commonwealth Local Government Forum, New York University and UN Habitat.

The following Council members represented the CAA meeting:

Vincent Cassar - President
Kalim Siddigul - Senior Vice President
Rukshan Widyalankara - Immediate Past President
John Geeson Secretary/Treasurer
Jayantha Perera Chair (Communication)
Chandana Edirisuriya Chair (Practice)
Peter Oborn Vice President - Europe
Dik Jarman Vice President - Oceania
Sithabile Matha Vice President - Africa
Nadeesha Yahampath, Executive Director
COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING, LONDON 2018

Planning for Rapid Urbanisation: Survey of the Architectural Profession in the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Association of Architects’ Survey of the Architectural Profession in the Commonwealth, was launched at the same time as the The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in London in 2018 to bring attention to its findings and focus on tackling the issues raised. It is the first such survey to have been conducted in more than thirty years and signifies an “attempt to assess the capacity of the profession to help deliver the targets contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development while responding to the United Nations predicted increase in the world’s urban population of 2.5bn by 2050, with nearly 90% of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa.

At Habitat II, held in Istanbul in 1996, World Leaders adopted the Habitat Agenda as a global plan of action to deliver adequate shelter for all, having recognised that cities are the engines of global growth and that urbanisation provides an opportunity to promote sustainable development. At the CHOGM held in Malta in 2015, global leaders welcomed adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and committed to work together for a constructive environment to implement the programme through 17 Goals. Goal 11 seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and at Habitat III in 2016 World Leaders adopted the New Urban Agenda which creates a new framework for sustainable urban development. Architects, together with other built environment professionals such as planners and engineers, play a central role in the design of the places and spaces where people live. At the 9th World Urban Forum, held in Kuala Lumpur in February 2018, over 25,000 delegates met to discuss how best to accelerate the Action Framework for implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA). This survey represents a contribution towards that effort and its findings are important.

The survey was issued to all known architectural associations within the 53 countries of the Commonwealth whether or not currently members of the CAA.

A total of 16 completed questionnaires were returned accounting for 33% of all known associations, comprising a set of responses from a number of member organisations representing each of the five regions of the Commonwealth:

- Africa: Botswana, Ghana, South Africa and Uganda
- Asia: Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Caribbean and Americas: Antigua and Barbuda and Canada
- Europe: Cyprus, Malta and the United Kingdom
- Pacific: Australia and New Zealand

No architectural association could be found in 8 countries of the Commonwealth, many of which are among the most vulnerable to climate change impacts, i.e. Kiribati, Mozambique, Nauru, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Findings

The survey produced a number of principal findings in the following issues that were graphically presented:

- A study on the number of architects per thousand population compared with rates of urbanisation showed that there is a critical lack of capacity in a number of Commonwealth countries, many of which are rapidly urbanising and are among the most vulnerable.

- A study on the number of architects/1000 population compared with the number of architecture schools/million population represents a corresponding lack of educational and institutional capacity to grow the profession fast enough in a number of Commonwealth countries.

- A study on the effectiveness of Planning Legislation and Building Code reflects a perceived weakness in built environment policy in many Commonwealth countries in terms of standards, implementation and enforcement.
While steps are being taken in some areas to address the findings, the challenge surrounds a wide ambit of issues that no single agency is capable of handling alone to achieve the required transformation. Thus, collaborations between INGO’s, governments, NGO’s, the built environment professions, academia and the private sector are important to produce innovative interventions. With nearly 75% of Commonwealth countries eligible to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) finance, opportunities exist to develop programmes which will have lasting impact at scale.

While the study mostly depends on self-reports, its results highlight a number of significant challenges to the profession’s ability to contribute to the development of a more sustainable Commonwealth.

The CAA will therefore:
• Disseminate the findings of the survey
• Discuss the issues raised with member organisations and key stakeholders
• Develop an action plan to help address the principal findings

In addition to the above, it is apparent that there is a need for more and better data to fully understand the capacity of Built Environment Professionals in the Commonwealth to respond to the pressures of urbanisation. The CAA will therefore:
• Encourage more member institutes to participate
• Encourage other built environment professions such as Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), Commonwealth Engineers Council (CEC), Commonwealth Association of Surveyors and Land Economists (CASLE) to undertake similar surveys.
• Undertake the survey more regularly.

Methods
The survey consists of 8 principal subject areas and a total of 125 separate questions. The main subject areas are as follows:
1. Country Profile
2. The Professional Institute/Chamber/Association
3. Nature of the Profession
4. Professional Practice
5. Education and Training
6. The Market
7. Architecture and Government Context
8. Challenges and Opportunities

The findings of the survey reveal critical issues of rapid urbanisation in some of the most vulnerable countries of the Commonwealth which will be of concern to policymakers and professionals alike.

“Tomorrow’s cities are being planned and built today and only by addressing these issues now will we be able to realise the potential of urbanisation to create prosperity, stability and a truly sustainable future.”

Reference:
Survey prepared by the Commonwealth Association of Architects
Principal contributors: Dilk Jarman, Peter Oborn, Joseph Walters
Design by Allies and Morrison, Architects and Urban Planners, London, UK
POWERING OUR COMMON FUTURE: URBANISM AT THE COMMONWEALTH YOUTH MANIFESTO

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in London from 16th-20th April 2018 featured a strong focus on the youth through the Commonwealth Youth Forum which "provides an opportunity for the young people of the Commonwealth to build cross-cultural connections and networks, debate the challenges facing its young people, and agree youth-led initiatives to influence decision-makers and ensure young people have a voice in its future".

This year’s youth theme was ‘Powering Our Common Future: Urbanism at the Commonwealth’ to echo the summit’s theme of ‘Towards a Common Future’ - Building capacity to respond to Rapid Urbanisation in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Association of Architects’ Young Architects and the Commonwealth Association of Planners’ Young Planners collaborated to represent how urbanism and sustainability can be influenced by young architects and planners.

With support from the RTPI and RIBA, they presented a Youth Manifesto to the Forum on April 17, highlighting how young contributors can collaborate to help develop Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11): Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Young planners and architects across the Commonwealth countries shared their views which together formed a set of policy recommendations featured in the manifesto, including the eradication of the gap between the ‘young’ and the ‘experts’ by creating better connections with local schools and communities, encouraging engagement of young planners and architects in development policies, establishment of outreach programmes for networking and exploration of knowledge, development of platforms to share knowledge and experience to exchange ideas among Commonwealth nations, introduction of local networking hubs, incorporating SDG 11 into education, development of policies based on the understanding of local communities, and the celebration of diversity in the Commonwealth by respecting the needs of individual member states.

In order to implement their policy propositions, the Manifesto welcomes the Commonwealth Youth Council, Commonwealth Secretariat, member states and Commonwealth civil society organisations to collaborate with the youth across the Commonwealth and calls upon Governments, Non-government Organisations, agencies, donor partners, private sector and civil society organisations for their support to help young professionals be heard and enable them to contribute to their society through a holistic approach to sustainable development.
MAGARPATTA CITY: An Integrated Township Oriented Towards Inclusive Planning

ABSTRACT
In only recent times, have private developers taken on the onus of developing large acreage residential based townships that house upwards of 30-40 thousand citizens. Magarpatta City is such a path-breaking development in the eastern province of Pune, Maharashtra. A true blooded integrated township, it has ushered in privatized participatory planning based on the Work-Live-Play-Learn doctrine, where workplaces, schools and recreational centres at a city level were mere minutes away by walking from home. Based on principles of inclusive planning, Magarpatta City has thrived to make a beautiful township, where citizens can rediscover the joys of strolling tree-lined boulevards in a safe, humanized environment. This paper talks of both planning intent and planning principles, successfully implemented at such a large scale to facilitate making a city for all.

BACKGROUND
Pune, 150 km south-west of the Commercial Capital of India, Mumbai, has been an important historical city. It has long served the purpose as the Cultural Capital of Maharashtra but has adopted various other nicknames over the period of its rapid growth post-independence – like Detroit of the East, Oxford of the East, once the ‘Cycle City’, and now (dubiously) the ‘Scooter City’ of India, and the upcoming ‘IT-BT’ capital of India. Great industrial growth gave rise to tremendous migration of both blue-collar and white-collar workers and the urbanscape of Pune was changed forever—from the quaint Pensioners’ Paradise of the old, to the bustling metropolis it now is, being the 7th largest city in India.

When the British captured Pune by defeating the Maratha (1818), the city was hardly 5 sq. km. During the 180-year period (1817-1997), the Pune urban area has grown from a mere 5 sq.km. to 700 sq.km., which is 140 times the original area! Pune’s urban population has grown from 1.64 lakh to about 42 lakh (Census 2001) which is 25 times the original figure.

This unprecedented and rapid pace of growth has put tremendous stresses on urban infrastructure and general livability standards. While last 2 decades witnessed the boom or real estate in both residential and IT, the surrounding dominantly agricultural lands fell prey to the lure of the quick buck, selling off parcels of land in a piecemeal manner, leading to haphazard growth. The original landowners were also displaced to other fringe areas. Peripheral growth of Pune City was quickly succumbing to a disjointed and chaotic development, which the development authorities were finding hard to reign in.

The growth and influx of white-collar migrants also gave rise to significant cases of urban gentrification. The quality of living expectations in certain parts of the city, raised by these worker migrants, could not be met in existing physical situation. This tended to strain economic disparity amongst Pune’s citizens.

Under such development pressures, a group of spirited farmers on the eastern fringe of Pune city collectively owning over 400 acres of land, decided not to succumb to piecemeal parting of their precious land, but to become the developers themselves. A vision was formulated to make a township unparalleled in scale and quality that would up-grade both the living standards, and the quality of life of its citizens, in giving an urban life every Puneite would be proud to call his own.

Thus, came into formation, the integrated township of Magarpatta City.
MAGARPATTA CITY: An Integrated Township Oriented Towards Inclusive Planning

MAGARPATTA CITY – AN INTEGRATED TOWNSHIP, AN INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Meticulously planned and painstakingly developed over a decade, Magarpatta City is primarily an innovative planning project that brings many firsts to the idea of township development by the private sector. In the process, the State Govt., realized for the first time that it was in their best interest to promote private development of such large-scale township developments, and that private developers now had both the will and capability to execute such projects well. As a harbinger of things to come, the eventual success of Magarpatta City ultimately led to special legislative provisions added to the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act of 1972, called the Special Townships Notification of 2006, that laid down norms for amenities and infrastructure, and planning standards for its development, simultaneously incentivizing the developer and its citizens with various procedural and FSI benefits to promote a good, sustainable development.

Magarpatta City became a planning model for defining integrated townships in India and has now been replicated by others over dozens of similar special townships being developed in Maharashtra.

Innovations in Planning & Development:

- **The Magarpatta Model** – An innovative land-pooling mechanism that made the original landowners the primary stakeholders in the development company, rather than the traditional outright purchase method adopted by most third-party developers.

- **Access to Economic Facilities (Work Centres)** – As an integrated township, Magarpatta City strove to move away from the traditional and outdated planning model of just making residences without developing work centres nearby.

- **Walk-to-Work / Walk-to-School** – As an inclusive development, all city-level amenities and features were integrated into the planning, in a manner, such that all these facilities became easily accessible, easily walkable.

- **Integrated Amenities** – All mandatory and necessary social and physical infrastructures are integrated in planning to ensure the township is self-sufficient and intrinsic. These include:
  - School
  - Multi-Speciality Hospital
  - Workplaces (IT Offices, Professional Offices, others)
  - Shopping Centre
  - Restaurants
  - Banks / ATMs
  - Gymkhana / Sports Facility
  - Cultural Assembly Space
  - Security Checkpoints
  - City-level Public Parks
  - Auto Stands / Bus Stands / Transit Interchange Points
MAGARPATTA CITY: An Integrated Township Oriented Towards Inclusive Planning

- Affordable Housing – A significant percentage of the total housing stock is reserved for smaller flats, priced in an affordable range, to ensure that blue-collar servicemen also find place within the city.

- Green hierarchy – At the city level, there are distinct hierarchies of usage patterns of our green spaces. Magarpatta maintains and respects this hierarchy so every citizen has easy access to surrounding greenery, and responsive landscaping that is actually used and appreciated (and hence maintained).

- Road Hierarchy for Reducing Vehicle-Pedestrian Conflict – Magarpatta City has a large network of roads that facilitate vehicular movement in a planned hierarchical manner, and segregated pedestrian movement corridors alongside the carriageways.

- Inclusiveness and Design for All – Creating a Healthy City
  Inclusive development is an approach which identifies planning for all, not just planning for those considered with the “normal range” which typically translates into a healthy 35-year-old male, but considering ranges of human existence that are so prevalent in India. It includes ranges of age – young and old; ranges of cultures – from a local Maharashtrian farmer to a Delhi-origin Engineer to a London-based Management Consultant; ranges in language & dialects; gender variations; ranges of physical & mental health – from the fully able to the wheelchair-bound disabled; ranges of indigenous people to race outsiders; ranges of economic capacity – from the poor service class to the rich businessman and so on.

  Inclusiveness cannot promise catering to the demands of all, but it acknowledges that people are different, and scope and provisions have to be made for including them in the planning process and utilisation of the final product. This is the premise of Universal Design. Magarpatta City has over 40,000 resident citizens and close to 30,000 floating population of daily workers. Some of them are various physical conditions of health, age and disability. Taking cognizance of that, there are design and planning solutions that make their lives easier.

- Ramps are provided for accessing all buildings and public amenities. Incl. open spaces. Within each residential sector, quality is stipulated at all levels and nodes (nodes being the central open space atop the podium). This allows complete segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, allowing children and the elderly to play freely. Signages, handicaps, and textured ramps are placed at all places of public interest. Enclave Club houses, the Destination Centre (Shopping Complex), School, Offices and even the central urban Park, to facilitate barrier-free movement of its citizens. Magarpatta has a healthy cosmopolitan mix of citizens from all walks of life and differing cultural and language backgrounds. Celebrating festivals together is a way of respecting both the local and differing traditions of our country.

- Magarpatta City tries to promote the notion of the global responsive citizen, with local bonding. It is after all, part of Pune in Maharashtra, and entrenches itself in ideals of Indian urbanity, as opposed to idealistic global isms of New Urbanism or likewise, that prove awkward and misplaced in our conditions.

CONCLUSION Magarpatta City attempts to create a new way of life in our over-stressed cities – encouraging a networked community, with emphasis on proper environment control, good living standards, modern educational system and state-of-the-art working conditions with total security. Good quality environs, a walkable city and designing an inclusive city for all makes this healthy city such a success.