ABSTRACT

In the modern era when all the other developed nations where at the verge of downfall. Needless to say, being a recent graduate during this tough economic climate, it has been difficult to find work. People are migrating towards city for employment leads to unorganized migration settlement which leads to conjunction in the urban areas which hampers the transportation system. Due to migration the population of the urban area increases drastically which further leads to under-employment.

As a result of this disregard, the capacity of the planet suffers due to, the basic reason i.e. migration, unemployment & underemployment. We also came to know that the basic occupation of the people residing on the site is milking. Almost each & every family is linked with agriculture and milking, and not only this; the people of this specific area are unaware of the actual power of the agriculture & milk industry. Based on this research this would be excellent for addressing the topic of localizing produce and food supply through sustainable design. And architect provides a foundation for the discovery of an appropriate assembly for the next generation.

Architecture and Agriculture, in its basic composition, a beneficial to society in so many ways, and that leads us to think about how our creative, managerial and coordination skills can be applied to other fields. Consequently, architecture can be applied to other industries and professions as both a practice and a process'

Moreover, it has been a designers who has been entrusted with emotional and sensual elements of shelter ideologies.

INTRODUCTION

A country with many opportunities, with many hopes, with huge scope in the field of development. It is a country which shows the signs of one of the world’s oldest civilization. It is...
a country which stood as a developing nation, when all the other developed nations where at the verge of downfall… when the international market crashed but …

What is hampering India’s growth?

What are the reasons…why India is developing so slowly???

There are some questions, which are standing in front of us from past three decades. So here is our attempt to give the answer of those unanswered questions-

The basic reasons for these issues are-

- Low literacy rate
- Migration
- Under-employment
- Unemployment
- Un-organized migration settlements
- Population

All the above listed problems are interconnected with each other. Lets see how???

Low literacy rate leads to Unemployment Leads to Migration Leads to Unorganized migration settlements Leads to Population growth in a specific area Leads to Underemployment

In India 63.5% population comes under working people (b/w 15 to 59 years of age).

It implies that more than 1/3rd of the Indian population is unemployed. This is the root cause of migration. People are migrating from rural areas to urban area in search of employment… which leads to conjunction in the urban areas which hampers the transportation system. Due to migration the population of the urban area increases drastically which further leads to under-employment as well as unorganized migration settlements.

**The best example is NEW DELHI…**

Because of huge amount of migration towards Delhi in 1985, five cities were selected as COUNTER MAGNET cities…to built 5 new commercial/industrial cities in the 5 surrounding states of Delhi which includes

- U.P
- M.P
- Haryana
Rajasthan and Punjab

In M.P, Gwalior was selected as a satellite town. At present the work is under progress to build a new commercial town named NEW GWALIOR.

SADA (special area development authority) is looking after the project.

Gwalior is developing into a educational hub as many of the well known Colleges are established here, every year a lot of students comes to Gwalior for perusing different courses. Not only students, people from nearby rural places/villages have started to settle down in Gwalior in search of employment. This type of migration leads to the formation of slums which further hampers the development of the city.

Demography of Gwalior

As per 2011 India census, Gwalior had a population of 1,053,505. Males constitute 53% of the population & female 47%. Gwalior has an average literacy rate of 85.20% higher than the national average of 74%.

Transportation

Railway

The Gwalior junction GWL is part of the North Central railway, Gwalior is well connected by train services to all parts of the country, including 4 metro. It is the main station serving most of the important & long distance trains.

Road– Gwalior is fairly well connected to other parts of M.P & India with national & state highways. The proposal North-South corridor of the golden quadrilateral highway project passes through the city. The A.B national highway (NH3) passes through Gwalior, connecting it to Shivpuri on one end & Agra on the other. Not only this, Gwalior is also connected with NH75 and NH92 in the same manner.

Airways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airlines</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air India</td>
<td>Mumbai, Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air India regional</td>
<td>Delhi, Jabalpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venture air connect</td>
<td>Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economy

Gwalior is having a very strategic position as being a main junction on New- Delhi – Chennai rail root & being on NH3 to NH75. Gwalior is surrounded by three industrial areas– Sitholi, Banmore & Malanpur. All these three sectors are on NH75, NH3 & NH 92 respectively. Malanpur is the biggest. The city earlier had big manufacturing industries like- Gwalior Grasim & J.C Mills of Birla Nagar, but now this sector is left with only one industry – J.B Mangharam ltd. But the other 3 sectors have many industries. The important are from dairy, chemical, manufacturing, textile etc. Gwalior is also an important historical tourism sector of the country; therefore tourism sector also puts an effect into the city’s economy.

SITE SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Basically our aim was to identify one such locality which needs immediate attention where the migrated community are compromising every aspect of basic requirements in both hygiene & design to survive with poor employment.

When we studied the condition of our selected site, we came to know that, the basic reason for migration was unemployment & underemployment. We also came to know that the basic occupation of the people residing on the site is milking. Almost each & every family is linked with agriculture and milking, and not only this, the people of this specific area are unaware of the actual power of the agriculture & milk industry. At the same time we also came across same time we also came across same of the places which can have tourist attraction and are located near to this specific area.

After keeping all the above points in mind we came to the conclusion to select this area as our site.

Name of the site:- Commercial hub at Gwalior (M.P.)

Photo of the site:-
Setup’s which we are going to provide in this area to overcome the problem of unemployment, underemployment, migration and congestion in the nearby city’s caused because of the migration of these people… are

- Milk industry / agriculture industry
- Teaching / research institute
- Tourism
- Housing

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

We came across similar programmes which took place in past India. Relative study of the past…

In today’s world, change is both unavoidable & desirable ‘change’ is just one simple word yet it can be related to a variety of both emotional & physical entities. This change is considerably different to each individual & is either beneficial or condemned as per their perception of it.

The above stated sentence is constantly used from the early ages of human settlement till the present scenario, and this will be used constantly in the future for fulfilling the purpose of development.

In India a few works have been done in the past which completely satisfies the above statement, namely-

• Reservation of land for commercial to industrial activities. New Bombay, Maharashtra (in 1986).

The above stated programmes had the involvement of some organization, namely-

- MCH (Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad)
- UCD (Urban community of Hyderabad)
- EIUS (Environmental improvement of urban slums)
- HUDCO (Housing & urban development corporation)
- CIDCO (city & industrial development corporation) etc.

They used the TRYSEM scheme of the Govt. of India (1979).

- T- Training
- R- Rural
- Y- Youth
- S- Self
- E- Employment

The following employments were provided and training was given to the people in the above stated development programmes.

- Auto – rickshaw driving
- Tailoring and dress making
- Type writing & shorthand
- Fabric painting and dyeing
- Manufacturing of general purpose cleaning powder and detergent powder.
- Candle making
- Soldering and welding
- Minor repairs to electrical appliances
- Palms leave product manufacturing
- Doll making
- Food & fruits preservation & pickle / condiment making
- Soap (cake) making.
- Cane wearing
- Phenyls making
- Repairs to sewing machines.
- Knitting of woolen garments.
- Plastic–wire basket making
- Leather footwear making.
- Paper envelope and bag making.

The success of the project depends largely on:
- Provision of assistance, finance & material, in time, at different stages and levels of the programme.
- Full employment to the underemployed as also the unemployed.
- Training in new skills and up-gradation of existing skills.
- Assistance in identifying potential market and assisting the beneficiaries market their products and finally.
- Motivating the squatters to shape their future for the better.
- Better communication and transport facility.

TOWN PROFILE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Location:
Ranipura is situated on the outskirt of Gwalior on the south side. It lies at latitude 26°11’N and longitude 78°10’E. The elevation of the site is about 204 metres which is not very much different from the average elevation of Gwalior i.e., 197 metres. Through the site flows a nallah which is the major problem of this slum creating unhygienic conditions as all the sewer waste and the garbage of this whole slum is disposed in the nallah only.

Climate:
The climate of Ranipura is considered the same as of Gwalior as it is a part of the city.

Linkages:
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Demography and Economy:
As per the survey conducted and estimations done by us, the total population of Ranipura is in between 1250-1300 (as per PPSA) with total number of households as 150. The population of men is nearly about 425, of women is about 325 and that of children are about 550.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Road and Transport:
The site is approached by a WBM road of 6 metre width from Achleshwar circle and is around 400 metres away from the circle. The existing road links in the site is of 2 metre and 3 metre wide. The road is either CC road or Kaccha road.

The demand of public transport towards the site is met by auto-rickshaws only. But no auto stand is provided over there.

Roads/Pathways:
Roads and pathways are provided in a grid-iron pattern in accordance with the dwelling units. The main approach road to the site is widen to 10 metres, the main road leading to the dwelling units is made 8 metres, interconnecting dwelling unit roads are made 6 metres wide, and general/secondary pathways between the dwelling units are made 4 metres wide.
AREA DISTRIBUTION:

- Dwelling units = 65%
- Circulation/roads = 20%
- Open spaces = 10%
- Community spaces = 2.5%
- Services = 2.5%

CONCEPT

After viewing the results of the analysis, we came across a very interesting fact i.e. Almost all the families are having cattle’s in there houses and almost all of them are dependent on agriculture as their primary occupation. The following crops are grown in this area- Mustard, Wheat, and Rice

The people of this area visits Gwalior everyday to sell-out their milk on dairy’s or directly in houses.

Now here comes the root cause of migration i.e. earning livelihood …

Some people of this region have already migrated to cities for better job opportunities, leaving their primary occupation i.e. Agro based works. People in this region are unaware of the strength of Agro based industry.

After visualizing all the current scenario of the selected area, we finally came to the decision to setup the following-

- Agro based industry
- Tourism centre
- Agro based institute
- Housing
AGRO BASED INDUSTRY

Actually all the conditions of this area are favourable for Agro based industry as the people are basically dependent on Agriculture and Milking, therefore if a agro based industry is constructed in this region than it will have most of the chance to get flourished. This will also help the people of this region to increase the livelihood which will result in increasing the living standard of the people.

For this 2-3 collection centres are made in the villages where the people of that area can sell there Agro based goods at the right prize. This will motivate the people to remain involved in agriculture and milking profession.

Here our main focus will be on milking industry and milk products. On the other hand we will also promote agriculture and handicraft.

(Photo)Formation of cheese in the industry…

- Milk plant can be classified in to two groups-
  - Fluid milk plant
  - Milk product dairy

FLUID MILK PLANT
- It is placed as close as possible to the consumer area…
- Building the plant in or on the outskirts of large town…
- Required daily distribution…

MILK PRODUCT DAIRY

• Such as cheese, butter, ghee, milk powder…
• Located in milk producing areas…
• Do not require daily distribution…
• Advantageous and economical…

Institute of veterinary Sc. & animal husbandry

As we have observed that the people residing in this area are not utilizing the full strength of agro-based products and there children are also involved in there family occupation from
childhood, therefore we have decided to provide an institute in this region, where they will get littered in subjects which are related with milking & agriculture, and in addition they will also be taught about animal husbandry.

The following courses will be taught in this institute-

**U.G courses:-**
- B.V. Sc. & A.H: 5 years, 10 semesters

**Post graduate course:-**
- M.V. Sc. & A.H: 2 years, 4 semesters

**Diploma**
- Cattle production: 1 year, 2 semesters

**Research centre**

**Tourism**

The city of Gwalior is having rich cultural and heritage background. An not only Gwalior, Dholpur is also connected through NH3 which also have some places which attract the tourist. Both dholpur & Gwalior also have rich handicraft. In Gwalior the following places attracts the tourist a lot-

- Gwalior fort- Man Singh palace
- Sun temple
- Motimahal
- Jai vilas palace
- Dholpur fort

Not only this, there are some places which can be a centre for tourist attraction. Thus we came to the conclusion of having a tourist centre + Gwalior airport is very near with the tourist centre on our site.

**HOUSING**

The most important part in a person life is played through housing, a good housing condition increases the life style of the person.
We have provided housing for students and faculty of the institute, for some of the workers of the industry as well as we have provided good residential facilities for the tourists. In next phase of this project we will provide housing for the local people also.

CONCLUSION

The overall outcome of this proposal is Evolutionary as well as Revolutionary People of this region will get employed in the industry which will make people to stay in their hometown rather than migrating to other cities in search of job. As we have placed Agro based industry in this region which will make people to get closer to the primary occupation of our country. This industry will reduce unemployment and underemployment of the nearby area also.

In tourism sector we will promote handicraft of this region and of the state too. This will make people to remain in contact with their culture. The handicraft and the cultural event i.e. the local dance, music, acts etc. will be used as tourist attraction components. For handicrafts we have provided exhibition center.

The institute is provided for the people of this region as well as for the students from the nearby cities. In this institute the student will be taught about agriculture and animal husbandry. They will also be taught how to increase the production of grains and milk, how the use the latest technology in there respective fields etc.

Thus it is making the people literate and self-employed which will help them in their respective jobs/work. We have also made 2-3 collection center’s where the grain and milk will be collected from the villagers. This set-up will make people to travel less for selling their agro based product at a reasonable rate.

From this collection center’s the goods will be send to the industry which is located on NH3. Here these raw materials will be used to manufacture different products.

Thus, it will again provide job’s to the local people.

In the housing project the people will again get employed though for the limited period of time but still it will provide a chance to the people to live in a well designed house, in a healthy environment. The main purpose of the housing project is to serve the students, faculty and tourists as well. In the next phase of the housing project, the houses for the local people will be constructed. N this housing project all the local materials will be used.
Thus, one can say that this proposal is a EVOLUTIONARY proposal as it is solving almost all the problems of the selected region/site. Such as- Migration, unemployment, underemployment, increase in the economy of this region, making people to achieve higher living standards, removing illiteracy etc.

Not only EVOLUTIONARY this proposal is REOLUTIONARY as well…

Similar type of project can be launched in different parts of the country to improve the condition of different places. This will improve the economic condition of the country, it will also stop migration of unemployed people towards cities. If migration will get stopped then the congestion in the cities will get decreased up to a certain level which will reduce transportation problem. Thus we can say that this project is completely based on REVOLUTION IN EVOLUTION.

REFERENCES

5. Master Plan Gwalior
7. Neufart Architecture book
8. Time-saver Standards for Building Types
9. TSS URBAN DESIGN