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Graduated from Malnad College and BMS College of Engineering for Bachelor of Architecture and Master in Habitat Design, with 18+ years of experience in teaching and industrial sectors, she has been in various Architectural, Urban, Landscape and Interior Design projects for Educational, Commercial and Residential buildings.

9+ years of teaching in Sultanate, she has published and participated in various research publications & National and International Conferences.

Her keen interest in Universal inclusive design, Market design, Urban public spaces, Shopping streets, Architecture, Landscape and Interior Design.

Legitimizing ideology through pluralistic participatory process in urban design-A case of Markitecture

Abstract:

Urban design is the holistic fusion of synthesized and hybrid kind of approach towards ecological, town planning, Architecture and Users aspirations and expectations, moving forward with intellect and intuitions to produce great insights. Participatory approaches has enormous potential in planning and design process wherein a multidimensional vision of the context can be considered by understanding the people's eloquence with a concrete tool to transform problems into opportunities with a sustainable development goals. This paper addresses the participatory process initiated by Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and Indian Urban Design Institute (IUDI) to generate alternative solutions and ideas for revitalization of markets which were under threat of demolition. Concept proposals for Meat Market were designed and developed in three weeks time period to have open discussions and transparent deliberations, The active participatory process & the feedback loop brings transparency & efficient planning as well as design outcome at varied scales & in different contexts. This process empowers various stakeholders to develop strategically balanced & comprehensive details of the projects.

Keywords:

Participatory process, Pluralistic, holistic, sustainable, urban design, Transparency

1. Introduction:

In a participatory process of design, the inclusion of People, Engineers, Architects, Urban designers, Historians should all interact with each other, the cohesion of the technical expertise of the designers and the technical expertise of the user groups about the surrounding environment brings new facet to the development models to the city. Participatory planning improves community engagement in design process, transparency, inclusion of both minority and



majority communities. This spectrum of public participation empowers the peoples desire and aspirations. The concerns of people, Designers proposals and the Government rules may have conflict of ideas, However all of them have a thoughtful ideas and good intensions. The young designers may be fascinated with the 3d views and models but more important is to create 3D scenarios with stakeholder’s perspective. Peoples need and Peoples wants should be the priority.

The author describes the historic core of the city Bengaluru, as vibrant commercial center but pointing discontent with low quality of life it offers to its stakeholders and the consumers, this paper analyses the problems it faces and work out strategies in the form of design for its redevelopment or rehabilitation with community perspective, the goals of this design process are to improve the quality of life and to preserve the social equity in planning, the idea is to retrofit the old Meat market to accommodate contemporary living with strategies like conservation, tourism, mercantile community and transit oriented.

2. The role of INTACH and IUDI in the participatory process :

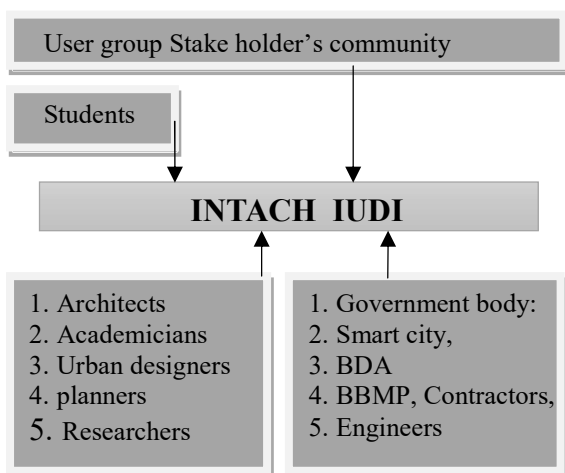


Table 1: Connecting diverse groups under one roof

Source: Author

A direction to work, and data required was given to all participants with a series of workshops with stakeholders, designers and government body to understand the grievances and requirement of the user group, laws enforced by the government, design brief etc, further discussion of concepts with the stakeholders and communicating the ideas to the larger general public and government was done through Symposium and Exhibition.

3. Stakeholders Participation

UN Habitat states *“Meaningful public participation in design and planning process is required with series of mechanisms that suits local context with available resources to entrust public with real decision making powers”* hence series of workshops were conducted to listen peoples voice. The shop keepers were nostalgic about the temporal dimensions of the Meat market in 1940’s which was used as public space as a playground in the evening hours. and that they miss it in current scenario. The standard of living and doing business was much better in nineteens than now. The flyover has effected their businesses and income, the path between the road and shop is now missing and that they feel their life is on roads. This major transition is due to multiple factors and growth of Bangalore, the stakeholders urge to make this place look more liveable with tourist attraction along with their aspiration to continue their ancestral businesses with the same façade conservation.



Figure 1:



Source: Picture provided by the stakeholders.

4. Government bodies Participation

The Authorities, Engineers and the Contractors from the Smart city and Bangalore development Authority gave indicative guidelines to go with

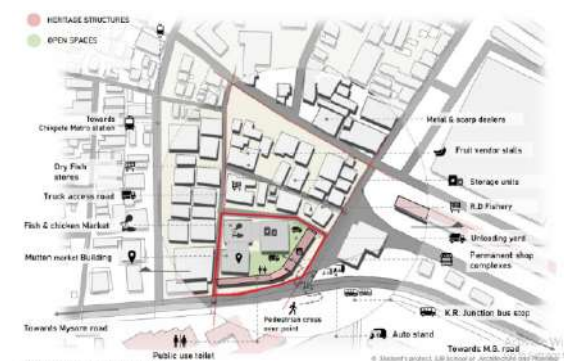
rejuvenation or redevelopment rather than demolition of the old markets in view to respect the heritage structures and to visualize the meat market with its surrounding vicinity comprising of Bus stand, K.R.Market and other Public spaces all together. Redevelopment needs the occupants view point and their participation in long term process and the thinking process has to go on in the development of the city.

The contractors expressed the challenges and difficulty faced in repairs and retrofitting works, the problem of Solid waste management , insufficient loading unloading bays and storage spaces are some of the biggest concern,

A thought process has to be given to solve issues and make space sustainable and people friendly. Safety of the people, accessible public toilets, amenities for women entrepreneurs.

5. Academic institutions and Students Participation

Figure 2:



Source: one of the layer map by Student's project, SJB School of Architecture and Planning, Bengaluru.

Studio design projects connecting students the future designers of our community in the participatory process to be familiar with the context and involve in intellectual



analysis and planning with aspirations of the public.

6. Designers Participation

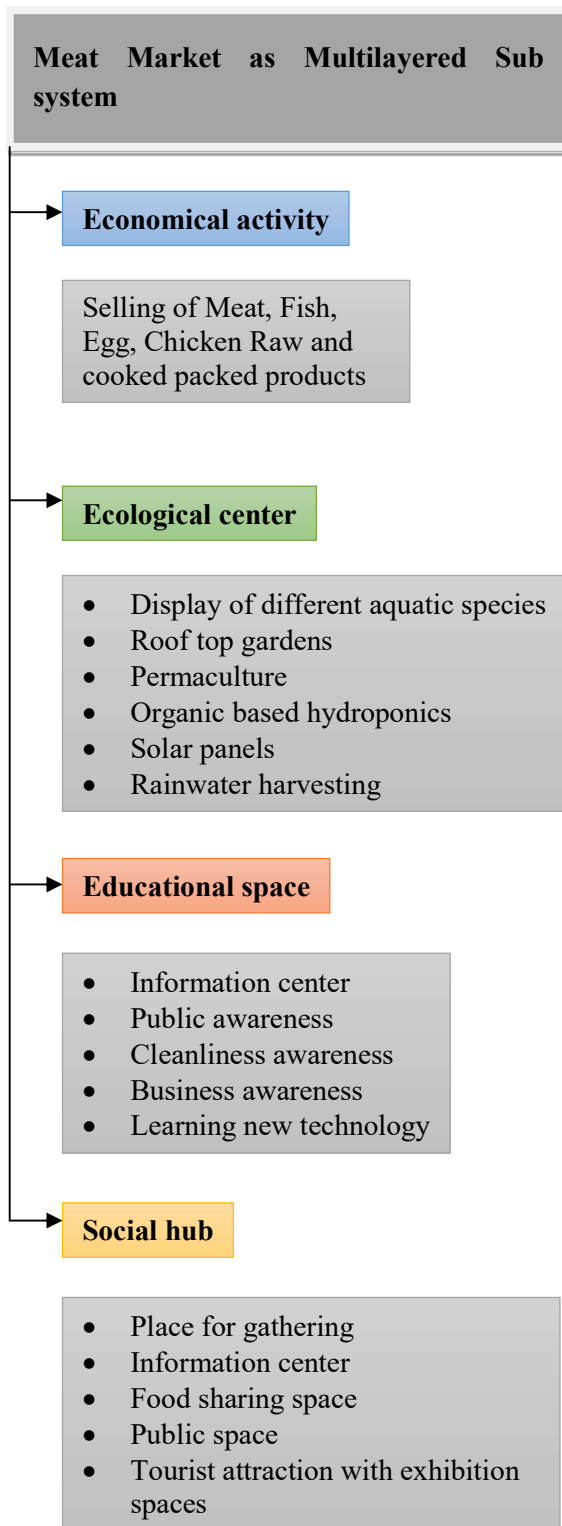
Figure 3:



Source: Author's participation with the stake holders of the meat market.

Holistic and innovative design proposals were presented in the presence of meat market stakeholders wherein the urban designers transformed the space into tourist destination, they intended to convert the space into an appealing and participatory space for all sections of the society, one of the proposal by the author was to add food court, intending to make it a hub of meat delicacies in addition to the market & amalgamation of many shops to display meat /fish/chicken products in a more contemporary and hiegenic displays, but the shop-owners were insecure about their shops and their future. While some traders were ready to hear out the plans and negotiation, others were against the idea of adding new features to the market. Detailed description of the proposal as below.

7. Concept Development by the author



Source: Author

The Author suggests the need of the present and meet the future expansion not only as a economic activity but public



Meat markets as a Multi layered subsystem.

Figure 4:



Source: Photo credit to INTACH, Highlighting the loss of pedestrian path and heritage façade of Meat Market

Figure 5:



Source: sketchy interpretation of the scenario by the author proposing lost sidewalk to be replicated in inner space with a vibrant public space serving meat delicacies, bringing old building back to life by conserving the façade architectural elements.

8. Exhibition and Symposium

Figure 6:



Source: Author, Participatory process in the form of Symposium and Exhibitions wherein different concept proposals were discussed with General public at large, Government authorities stake holders and students.

9. Analyzing the variety of stake holders

Variety of stake holders	Formats of participation	outcomes
Allow distant contacts to enable participatory process	IT, websites, Social media	Variety of opinions gathered
Active and educated stakeholders	Periodic group discussions	Allows stake holders to take part in every phase
Women and minorities	Sharing informations via Events with womens group	Women centered



Differently abled	Public education	Inclusive participation
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Source: Author

- 4 Mark Dyer, Chiara Certomà, Filippo Corsini, 2017. March 6,
- 5 Making urban design a public participatory goal. Explorations toward evidence-based urbanism, research gate, <http://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/doi/pdf/10.1680/jurdp.16.00038>

10. Conclusion

This approach in public projects is a long term process and is important to make cities safe, resilient and sustainable. The concept of participation should not be limited to only to be present but actively involve in decision making, promoting people centered approach with stakeholders trust into the project is important, when all citizens actively and positively involve in the process it becomes a democratic governance. With this approach community participation will be a ladder for succesful urban public projects.

11. Acknowledgement

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- 3 Francesco Bogoni april 2021"Participatory practices and policies of slum rehabilitation in small cities : the case of Bhuj in north-west India, <https://theses.hal.science/tel-03465512>

