Design for All

Content of November 2016 Vol-11 No-11

Other Regular features
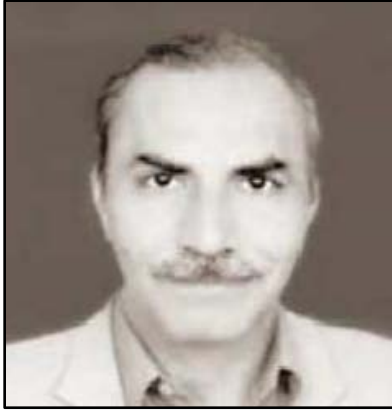
Letter from the Chairman's Desk

By Sunil Bhatia PhD

In rainy season generally garden experiences patches of mosses wherever water logs and it is visible from a distance because of its unique color of dark green as it gets older or light green if it is fresh and both has equal amount of slippery characteristics till it is dry and it is dangerous to walk over as long it is wet. We should avoid walking over it in all possible conditions and if no options are left cross by extreme cautions. Slip may invite multiple injuries or sometime it can break body bone and possibility it can prove fatal also. My friend who was on morning walk and swathe moss was on his way and was aware about its consequences of walking over it but considering short distance would save his journey time for reaching his destination but fear of meeting accident was apprehending him not to walk. He was in dilemma what to do. 'Man has adventurous nature' and my friend did the same under the influence of adventurism and as he stepped into to walk cautiously his anticipation proved wrong and he slipped and could not balance and moved with unexpected speed toward other end of moss layered ground and he was lucky he did not meet with major accident and was unhurt. His clothes were soiled with mosses. Nothing worse happened and he faced tremendous difficulty in coming out and shouted for help.

As he narrated his horrifying experience of slipping over moss I was thinking about his slip and realized it was opposite to time delay. Man's toe and fingers are designed in such a way that as we are about to feel slippery involuntarily our toe bend inward to hold the earth and fingers spread to control the slip that helps in controlling balance for not to fall. It is designed to delay the slip or completely control not to slip. Time delay concept has played significant role in product design from the days when man thought to control by spreading dry soil or sand or placed stones for walking over so that they could avoid slip that proved the reason for human progress.

One day my father was watching Discovery Channel in television and there was program on desert where man was holding the rope of camel and walking with great difficulty where camel was habitually chewing and walking with ease. I could see walking of man was with great difficulty and sand was acting as time delay because his feet were not designed to walk on sand or snow and where evolution of camel/ snow leopard and other animals of those habitats for such conditions helped in run with ease. Nature has time delay mechanisms and it is inbuilt character. Climbing mountain by man experiences quick exhaustion where goat or other animals climbed for foods without many difficulties. Steep rise of mountain does not allow walking comfortably and it acts as time delay and other side we can effortlessly walk on plain terrain. Rivers, shallow or deep natural pits or bushes or trees acts as time delay and to counter these challenges they devised various products that proved for making future modern man. It is the beauty of human minds that how to transform time delay

techniques created by nature in such a fashion it works in favor of human progress. To protect the standing crops from the attack of wild animals they used hedging plants. Later as technologies progressed they used rope ,fire, barbed wire and electrical device to protect it but basic concept remain same on time delay.

This delay of time forced the primitive man to devised techniques for overcoming it. Time delay played significant role in evolution of man. Early man was victim of time delay when he was chasing the animals for food and that forced him to counter by run in standing position on two legs rather crawl on four legs. Time delay has helped in evolving modern man and to counter these natural process we designed various products like sitting on cart dragged by animals to cover distance faster or floating logs to modern ships for countering water bound delay for transporting and to climb tree sometime he used his physical strength by holding bumps or burs or burls of trees or designed ladder or rope with knots at certain uniform distance for holding not to slip as ladder. Slip and free fall by holding the rope is opposite of time delay that accelerates and reduce the time. Sinking earth fails to hold the pressure of our body and person gradually slips under it unless and until some eternal force are provided by rope for holding and pulling by force act as time delay. Primitive man's knowledge was confined to use of gravitational force, friction, or physical power till they discovered fire. Concept of oiling worked as lubricants and it reduces time delay but designed of sand paper worked on time delay.

In present era to control the speed of the vehicle passing from accident prone areas they used rumbled design speed breakers that delay the time for avoiding the accidents and drivers enjoys complete control of vehicle . Later they used zigzag steps for climbing and turned out to be staircase for attaining vertical heights. Our body uses this time delay mechanism to get rid of foreign elements by destroying the local cells for converting into puss for allowing to smoothly going out of the body. Alzheimer diseases are nothing but it is time delay and fails to coordinate properly with other required body parts to perform specific jobs. Our body has two major mechanisms of defense as well to perform routine works. One is where muscles receive the instructions from neural that acts not fast as another mechanism instruction directly received from hormones that does not have time delay.

Before the knowledge of electricity or heat they were depending on gravitational force, pressure and other physical forces for application of time delay. A snake bite poison was controlled not to spread and there should be time delay they devised by tying the tight ropes for blocking the outlet as well as inlet of bloods. To manage the sprain they used pressure technique to allow the nerve to come back to original shape by using thumb pressure message that creates time delay. It was activating the blood flow in control manner and giving some rest time to nerve comes to original place and that relived from pain. Design of whistle is such that delays the outlet of air and helps in producing sound. Similarly with flute tht has many holes for producing different sound by opening and closing different holes. Gravitational force used for design of opening

of aperture for fall of matter. How much liquid should fall in control manner there should be time delay otherwise entire liquid would spill on the ground. Uniform gravitational force presents everywhere and it attracts everything toward centre of earth and it is responsible for fall. In comic book of Tarzan he is transporting himself by holding hanging roots of different trees in jumping manner and as wished to land he leave current holding the root. To counter the fall and thought to stay product where ever in the air they designed table where four legs are delaying the time of fall. Similarly the design of chair or cot and even roof that stays on legs against the gravity and time of fall is delayed. Design of Sofa has many metallic springs that absorbs the impact of sitting person weight and delays for comfort . Designs of various containers are based on time delay concept for holding the items. Concept of bending introduced the concept of time delay and they used for irrigation should reach to everywhere in the field by designing open channels and to control the flow they used bent. Same principle is still applied in modern era wherever the extensive pipelines are used and for smooth flow minimum bends are designed and where controlled bends are introduced for desired outcomes. Concept of time delayed for heating by Geysers as well in cooling by refrigerators used concept of pipe coiling as time delay to stay air or water for longer time. Different diameters of pipes are assembled in such a way it gives desired results by using water pressure as time delay factor for controlling and achieving desired results. That idea of slant of mountains helped in segregating unwanted elements from river sands by allowing falling that delays the fall and gives enough time to be

trapped by gap of mesh. Anyone can witness slanted mesh stand near construction site for segregating pebbles and unwanted elements from sand before mixing with cements. Pebbles and stones are removed from sand by sieving.

Shoe's laces are designed for holding and it should delay the slip out of the feet by knotting and later on design of hooks or pegs or buttons came into existence because of time delay. To measure the time first watch was mechanical where sands are allowed to fall in control manner as time delay to another container. Later use of winded metallic spring is released in control manner as time delay for movement of arms of hours, minutes and seconds for designing the modern watches. Design of dam is nothing but storage of water and using time delay concept to allow opening the aperture that delays the heavy fall of flow and can be used for various purposes for agriculture, drinking water as well for generation of electricity. Buttons with holes, or hooks are nothing but designed for time delay as long uses wishes to wear the dresses and to undress he opens it. Design of wheels was the biggest achievement by man and to use as time delay they devised conveyer concept of transforming smaller wheel rotation to larger that slow the rotations.

Primitive peoples learnt that delay of time was happening in fruits because of some chemical changes and it was hanging with tree till it was ripened. They observed if it was with other unripe fruits it triggered the process of ripening fast in other close by fruits. They learnt the art of segregation by handpicking to avoid faster decay of fruits and physical act of segregation was nothing but act of time delay. Later they

realized why did it ripen? because it has seeds that has future life . If we removed the seeds of the fruit that was inventing every possible means and dying for new lease of life as long it was within the fruit that remaining pulp would stay longer and removal of seeds proved to be act of time delay. Once it was placed under sun for evaporation of water content of pulps they found it further enhance shelf life. Act of drying was time delay. That dry pulp of fruits had better delay of time of decay. As they discovered fire they roasted, boiled and frying to enhance the shelf life. Knowledge of chemicals helped in systematic preservation for delay the time of decay. Electricity added new dimension in time delay and it was achieved by refrigeration and cryogenically techniques. Even applications of inert gases or vacuum techniques are use for delaying time of decay. Edison bulb was not burnt out because he invented the trick of delay of time by using inert as well as vacuum for not tungsten filament should burnt out and have capacity to meet the consequences of sudden impact of electric supply shock.

Discovery of fire added new dimension and used heat or light for time delay. Concept of thermostats is based on concept of expansion of metal in different heat levels and it delays the time of heating till it reaches the desired temperatures for cut off. Use of light was used in photovoltaic sensors for delaying the time for completing specific works. Design of pressure cooker activated the time delay for faster cooking. Concept of Balloon flying by heat used time delay techniques for maneuvering.

In the beginning of agriculture they wished to segregate the grains from the stalks or rice from paddy they devised the

technique of thrashing after allowing to dried under sun but there was lots of wastage so they devised new technique of allowing it by holding in winnowing fan in the air to fall on the ground opposite of wind that took husks away at distance and grains falls on the ground. They learnt that slow fall of paddy/stalks with rice/grains gave proper and better result and they physically hold the winnowing and it tilted in such a way that content should fall with such speed it should have enough time to strike wind for separation and it proved time delay. The husk particles are carried away by the wind. The seeds of grain get separated and form a heap near fall from winnowing

I am thankful to School of Planning and Architecture Prof Neerja Tiku and Assistant Prof Krity Gera for bringing out this special issue. Both have selected the articles that is focusing Indian environment from all possible areas to make comprehensive issue. Articles are generally based on practical examples that has been already executed and implemented and is no more notional ideas.

With regards

Dr. Sunil Bhatia

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Forthcoming Issues

December 2016 Vol-11 No12

Mainak Ghosh Assistant Professor Department of Architecture & Regional Planning, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur , India will be the Guest Editor . his research interest revolves around perception studies, cognition and learning, and urban design. Presently he is working on various facets of visual perception factors cutting across various media in an urban domain. Precisely this delves in understanding concepts between spatial design, Human Computer Interface, Robotics, Information and instructional design, interaction design etc. which could be proliferated at an urban design and urban scape level. Completing his Bachelor in Architecture, he deep-dived into specialization of visual communication design in IIT Kanpur, Masters in Design. There after industrial experience as design consultant in one of the

largest corporations in India. He has worked for various international and national clients working on the fronts of innovation, research & development and design interventions. He is well travelled with collaborations and connections in USA, Canada, UK, China and UAE. He is the founder of Undream Design, a holistic design hub. He has always been keen on academic pursuits, with publications of books, various journal papers and with attending conferences, mainly focusing on bridging the gap between communication design and space, architecture & urban forms. He has been invited speaker to Smart Cities and Countries Congress held in Paris last year. He has been visiting faculty in various institutions such as, Jadavpur University, School of Illumination Science, Engineering and Design, Kanpur University, Loreto College. Apart from his academic and professional expertise, as a hobby he is inclined towards artistic spurts. His art works has been exhibited in Berlin, Germany in 2012.
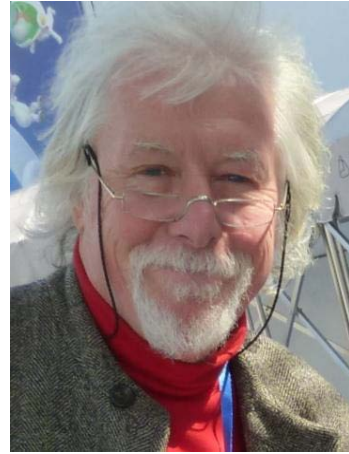
January 2017 Vol-12 No-1

Gerhard M. Buurman is the founder of a couple of programmes, initiatives and institutes at the Zurich University of the Arts (ZHdK). Hochparterre called him a steady initiator and Bernhard Bürdek commended his distinguished ideas on the university level. As theorist and vibrant researcher he worked in international groups at the ETH Zürich and Harvard Law School as a practitioner. He will be the Guest Editor.

February 2017 Vol-12 No-2

Jim Harrison is a Lecturer at the Cork Centre for Architectural Education in Ireland, and has long experience of teaching, research and publication on aspects of Universal Design and user-friendly design for ageing as well as in integrating these topics into the architectural curriculum. He also has been a supervisor to PhD and Masters thesis candidates in related topics.

He has produced numerous publications on inclusive design related topics with over 50 papers and journal articles, a collection of which were successfully presented for his Higher Doctorate (LittD) at the University of Sheffield. Whilst teaching in Singapore (1984 – 2002) he became involved in UN ESCAP 'Training the trainers' accessibility workshops in the Asian Pacific Region, in which he is still active. Amongst many other achievements he contributed a section for the Singapore Access Code on the needs of older people and, as a UN Expert Resource Person, continues to participate in projects on Universal Design promotion. He will be the Guest Editor.

March 2017 Vol-12 No-3

Bonollo, Emeritus Prof. Elivio Emeritus Professor, Industrial Design Faculty of Arts & Design ,is one of Australia's leading industrial design educators and researchers. In 2008 he was conferred with the Honour of Cavaliere by the President of the Republic of Italy in recognition of his collaborative work in design and education. He is emeritus professor of industrial design at the University of Canberra (UC), and recently visiting professor in the School of Design and Environment (2004 -2007), and the Department of Mechanical Engineering (2007) at the National University of Singapore (NUS) will be the Guest Editor

April 2017 Vol-12 No-4

Dr. Sandeep Sankat Associate Professor, Department of Architecture , School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal India will be the Guest Editor .

June 2017 Vol-12 No-6

Dr. Gaurav Raheja Associate Professor, Department of Architecture & Planning Joint Faculty, Centre for Excellence in Transportation Systems Indian Institute Of Technology (IIT) Roorkee, Uttarakhand State, India will be the Guest Editor

July 2017 Vol-12 No-7

Mark Watson was chosen from an international field of Designers to participate in the International Society of Councils of Industrial Design Interdesign Workshop, a two week workshop looking

at Smart City solutions to social, environmental and economic problems in Mumbai .

Mark has a 15 year long engagement with Design in India presenting at leading Design Conferences on Design Thinking and Experience Design and is currently adviser to the Indian Design Festival.

Mark Watson MDIA Managing Director Design Providence http://www.designprovidence.com.au Lead Partner Design Thinkers Group Australia http://www.designthinkersgroup.com/

Co-Founder Indo Australian Design Research Alliance https://www.

Prof NeerjaTiku

Professor NeerjaTiku is an Architect, urban planner and design professional.

Presently she is heading department of Industrial Design at School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi, a premier institute for architectural and planning education in Asia. Previously she was Head of the department of Architecture at SPA.

She is one of the senior most professors, teaching for last 36 years besides engaged in urban planning and design consultancy at various levels in the government and private sectors. She is a member of various expert and accreditation committees on design and planning education. Professor Tiku was engaged in private architectural and planning consultancy till she joined Delhi Development Authority in 1979 as Assistant Director Planning, to work on the 2nd Development plan for Delhi (1989 -2001). Professor Tiku was member of the core team of ICT, Intercontinental Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. from 1999-2000, and has worked on various Housing and Urban planning projects. She has mentored SPA Vijaywada in the initial years of its

setting up and been on the BOG (Board of Governors) of SPA, Bhopal.

She has also been on the Executive Committees of various professional bodies.

Her areas of specialisation include architectural and industrial design based on studio mode of learning, and interest areas include settlement planning and waterfronts. ProfeeorTiku has recently authored a book on repositioning of the Indian waterfronts, including Benaras and Srinagar along the Jhelum.

Gender sensitive public safety:

Professor Neerja Tiku Head of the Department Industrial Design SPA, New Delhi

Every citizen has the right to enjoy the city.

However is there universal safety across gender? Women are deprived of this right due to fear of violence, molestation and eve teasing.

There is therefore a need to revive and reinvent planning processes to address women's safety.

Outline:

▸ *Meaning of Safe Cities*

▸ *Current Scenario:*

> ▸ *Transport Infrastructure*
>
> ▸ *Bus & Metro Stations*
>
> ▸ *Neighborhoods*
>
> ▸ *Housing Clusters*
>
> ▸ *Marketplaces*
>
> ▸ *Recreations Areas*

▸ *Spatial Patterns & Safety*

▸ *Lighting & Safety*

▸ *Recommendation & Immediate Steps*

Meaning of Safe Cities:

Womens' groups define the safe city as one where...

▸ *Citizens have access to work, health, education, political and recreational facilities without fear and prejudice*

▸ *But, due to violence / fear of violence "women and girls are excluded from various aspects of city life and do not enjoy the same rights to cities as men."*

Evolving safe cities..

- *Historically cities were planned with zones of privacy, neighborliness and camaraderie*

- *Spatial patterns depicted a clear hierarchy and an individual was in a safe and protected environment as he entered his town/city or village*

- *Overtime, citizens have become anonymous and known only by a house number*

- *Lack of distinction between private and the public space have created unsafe and insecure zones especially for women*

Can Planning contribute to safer Cities?

Planning can play an important role in contributing to safer cities .

It can be assumed that cities that are compact and have mixed land use activities are far safer as they create activity zones throughout the day.

- *Neighbourhood planning concept of self contained clusters was a step in developing safer cities – the 'mohallas' of yesteryears became neighbourhoods of today.*

- *But the automobiles and the corridors of movement have dominated and displaced the neighborhood street hierarchy ,thereby jeopardizing the neighbourhood.*

- *Diminishing pedestrian pathways have resulted in reduced private spaces*

▸ *The concept of zoning has led to the ,"fragmentation of urban environments , where residences ,work areas ,shopping and leisure spaces are in separate zones linked by extensive road and transport systems." These have isolated women in their homes , and further due the the fear of violence and molestation have deprived them of enjoying the city and created hurdles in their wish to lead a fulfilling life.*

Current Scenarios

Transport and infrastructure.

Tracing the daily home to work path ,one finds that there is a safety risk at every point in the commute path.

Tracing The Daily Home To Work Path

Every step in the daily commute is unsafe!
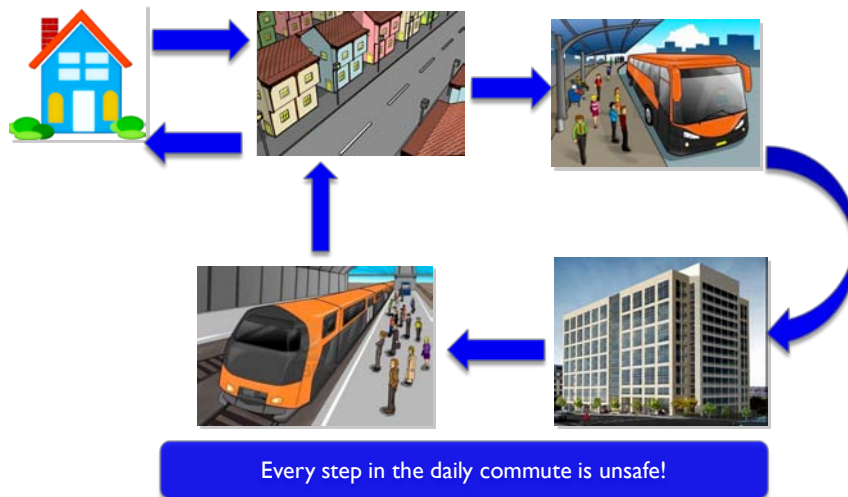
We have improved Infrastructure but at what cost ?

We find zones of unsafe places along

- *Highways and overbridges*,

Created by

- *Lack of pedestrian pathways*

- *Discontinuous pedestrian pathways*

- *Dark and unsafe subways*

- *Cramped access to overbridges etc.*

Modes of traffic and corridors of movement are critical for safe cities

Transport planning often disregards women's priorities because of a focus on mobility rather than accessibility. Women's transportation needs often require a focus even after peak hours and to destinations other than work areas.

As mothers and carers , women have to often escort children and elderly to schools and clinics .

Women from low and middle income groups are more likely to depend on public transport .

It is a well known fact that, women face harassment and due to lack of adequate lighting ,waiting spaces/ waiting rooms ,public toilets etc women are deprived of access to the transport facilities ,and thus the enjoyment of the city itself

Modes of travel and corridors of movement

Urban planning must aim at creating equitable solutions for public safety.

The corridors of movement whether rail ,metro or bus transport must be planned in a manner that it is fair to all . Experience tells us that women feel unsafe in all modes and along all corridors of movement.

The primary reasons being unlit stations , unsafe feeder routes , negligible signages thereby leading to difficulty in cue finding , unsafe public utilities if any , devoid of safe sanitation facilities etc

The priorities should ensure.

- *Handling emergency with smart technology and SOS alert systems while travelling-Mobile apps*

- *Overbridges visible 24x7, well located ,easily accessible, well lit and use smart technology to facilitate safety*

  Bus stops and Metro stations

- *Should be*

    - *Located on major roads*

    - *Approachable by highly visible and active pedestrian streets*

    - *A hub of community activity ('watchful' zone)*

    - *Monitored with increased police surveillance*

‣ *Facilitated with communication and available* smart technology *– surveillance cameras*

Neighborhood Places :

‣ *Housing areas should not have rear sides –all edges should be* visible and active

‣ *Dingy, unkept service and* dark service streets *in plotted housing are* safe havens for criminals *to hide*

‣ *Institution buildings /schools with* high boundary walls *within neighbourhoods form* inactive edges to streets

Group Housing :

‣ *Unused pockets in group housing societies should be well lit*

‣ *Community Activity should be facilitated –milk booths, telebooths, utility shops*

‣ *Entry & exit points should be well lit and clearly visible*

‣ *Institutional buildings within neighbourhoods:*

‣ *Actively use schools, community halls and religious precincts throughout the day facilitating an active safe environment*

‣ *Facilitate efficient use of under utilized space and create secure zones within the neighbourhood*

Markets and Shopping Areas:

▸ *Markets should NOT have dark, dingy and unkept rear side*

▸ *Active at all times*

▸ *Parking spaces should be well lit and off the entry and exit points*

▸ *Wide and visible entry and exits*

▸ *Streets leading to market areas should be well lit*

▸ *High visibility within the surrounding areas*

▸ *Monitoring and police patrolling at odd hours*

Recreational Greens:

▸ *Highly vulnerable public spaces*

▸ *Easy access from neighborhood streets*

▸ *Wide and well lit entrances*

▸ *Activity zones -kiosks for food, flowers, icecream etc..*

▸ *Well defined parking areas not blocking views and entrances*

Spatial Patterns & Public Safety

- **Traditional habitats** within the city assumed to be far safer than newly planned colonies
- **Spatial patterns** can be analyzed to determine degree of safety
- **Grid iron patterns** may have increased risk
  - Multiple dark corners form unsafe zones
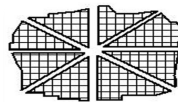 - Multiple entrances and exits difficult to monitor

Grid

The grid iron pattern creates multiple exits and entrances

Irregular

This was the pattern of the traditional settlements.

Radial

The radial pattern leads to a square or a focus point .

Lighting & Safety

- Critical Factor For Public Safety
- Lighting can help ensure safety areas even at odd hours at night
- Unsafe zones being:
  - Highways
  - Overhead pedestrian bridges
  - Subways
  - Bus Stops
  - Recreational Green Areas
  - Linkage Roads – bus stops to neighborhoods
  - Neighborhood markets
  - Service Lanes
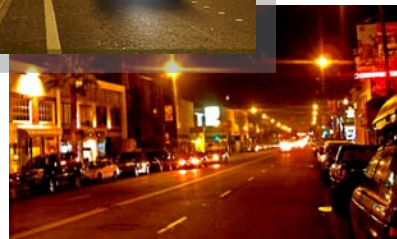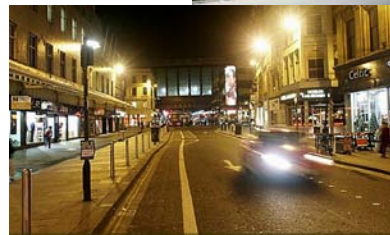
Lighting is the single most important factor that can help create safe cities, especially for women. This is a common sense solution towards public safety . It has been seen that well lit streets ,bazaars and shopping

areas as well as neighbourhood parks provide a sense of security and help in creating safe cities. Unlit streets and dark spaces ,create unsafe zones besides providing easy escape routes for criminals after committing a crime.

A well lit neighbourhood street together with activity zones within it can go a long way in creating safe zones especially for women.

Mixed land use in neighbourhoods with well lit shops and cafes below and residences above give sense of security to the inhabitants. Well lit night bazaars also give sense of security inspite of the odd hours of shopping. Lighting creates a day like " environment and contributes in a big way in reducing crime

Recommended Planning Approach

▸ **Multi disciplinary** planning approach involving architects, planners, sociologists, economists and womens' groups

▸ **Collaborate** and **aim** to design safe physical environments keeping in mind gender specific social and behaviourial concerns

▸ **Bottoms Up Approach** → cluster to neighbourhood to cities

▸

Immediate Steps :

▸ *Safety Audits should be undertaken at all levels*

    ▸ *cluster level*

    ▸ *neighbourhood level*

    ▸ *district level and*

    ▸ *city*

▸ *Bottoms up approach engaging all stakeholders to draw safety plans for women*

    ▸ *RWA*

    ▸ *local police*

    ▸ *municipal authorities and*

    ▸ *womens' groups*

▸ *Introduce smart technology to create mechanisms to ensure safety, prevention of crime and nabbing of criminals*

▸ *Adopt best practices in smart technology from other cities*

▸ *Regular monitoring of lighting levels*

Prof NeerjaTiku

Krity Gera

Krity Gera is an Architect and an Industrial Designer based out of New Delhi, India. Since more than six years she has been teaching as Assistant Professor at the Department of Industrial Design at School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

Krity takes lecture courses like History and Culture of Design and Theory of Design. She has also been involved with students on more hands on studio courses like Product Aesthetics and Form Studies and Advanced Form Studies. She has been conducting a number of design workshops for her students.

Her research interests include design and social innovation, Sustainability, Sustainable ways of living, Innovation at grass-root level.

Krity is a part of a team of Professional Advisors for the on-going Global Design Competition for National War Memorial which is to be built near India Gate in New Delhi, launched by Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

Before joining SPA, Krity has worked as Assistant Manager at Videocon Industries Pvt. Ltd. in Gurgaon. Her responsibilities included research and development of consumer electronics.

Krity has worked with a Design Consultancy, IDEA Product Design (now LUMIUM Innovations), in Ahmedabad, for two years. She has vast experience in designing and developing a variety of products. She has also developed a modular furniture range for a leading brand in India.

As an Architect, Krity has worked on various buildings located in Kolkata. During her tenure as an Architect, she has worked with Ajoy Choudhury & Associates in Delhi.

Design Education in India

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Design is a field that creates experiences in the form of products and services for everyone to have an enhanced quality of life. It is about problem solving in a holistic way. There is an urgent need to re-look at the design curriculum taught in the Design Institutes of India, as it hasn't undergone any transformation since its inception. It is the same as it was about two decades ago. Times have changed; people, social relationships, environmental issues, politics and economics — everything has changed. The design education system needs to keep pace with the changing scenario.

Over the years, there has been a constant debate between form and function — what follows what? But today the filed of design has widened its horizon. Its no more limited to either form or function only. There are more dimensions to it. In earlier times design used to be about aesthetically pleasing forms, i.e., focus was more on hands on skills related to form, function, materials and aesthetics. But today the scope of design has widened from products to services, experiences, policies that can help solve greater problems like health, education, and environmental issues and also look at sustainability as a way forward. The new role of design needs attention towards culture, society and emotion.

Today what we have is the Digital culture. The new generation students have an extension built into their bodies, i.e., a screen. They are not seen without this alien part. The design field demands the designer to be exposed to the real world -to be with the people in order to understand them and the scenario they live in. That is how it will be possible to reach to meaningful solutions. It is the problem of the new generation and not per say of only design education. It is important for design educators to make the students understand the pros and cons of technology. At times it is assumed that a great design always needs to be backed up with a path breaking technology. Designers have the ability to solve the greatest of problems using simple tools like empathy and humility. Designers should not let technology overpower their capabilities to understand and design for human needs. This does not mean that designers should not use their hand skills anymore. An integration of both approaches is required. Design is also about learning, exploring by doing. Currently there is no connection between thinking and making. There is an urgent need to bridge this gap for greater good.

Just like Design, its education also needs to be based on Design Thinking principles.. There are no fixed boundaries for design, it cuts across various disciplines; engineering, sociology, psychology, business etc. It is important for the design educators to inform the designers of tomorrow about collaborative learning – learning as an integrated way. All designers should be able to cut horizontally across different verticals. There is a need to collaborate with specialists from different fields.

Another important role that design education has to play is that of a catalyst that inculcates the quality of questioning everything. Before rushing to the solutions its important to first find a relevant problem. It's similar to what happens in medical field. Once the doctor has diagnosed the problem, the treatment becomes much easier and foolproof. Whereas what is happening in most design schools is that design projects are rushed through due to lack of time/ meeting deadlines that is dictated by what was given to India by British.

One of the biggest problems is that most of the design institutes are sitting in their own cocoons trying to solve some hypothetical problems. Besides teaching the students there is a bigger responsibility that all of them have – to collaborate. All design schools should collaborate with the respective state governments or other local bodies to solve some real life problems. It will be a win-win situation for both – the city and the design students. The city will get a solution for its unsolved problems and it would be a great learning for the design students when they get to deal with real problems set in real scenarios.

Besides everything else, there is one very important value – cultural responsibility- that every Indian designer and design student ought to think about and practice in reality. India is very different from all other countries, in terms of people, culture, traditions, geography, climate etc. Initially the spread of Industrial Design in India began with modifying the products from the West to fit in the Indian context. Today, Indian design has come a long way and speaks its own language. The Indian design and designers will be known on the World map only

when its traditions and culture become an intrinsic part of its sub conscious. The fusion of Indian roots with its future is the way forward. Another challenge that every Indian designer should be prepared for is to be relevant. As Professor Balaram said in his book, Thinking Design —

"The real challenge to the Indian designer is in making his design relevant to the development needs of India. Rather than designing for the people, the Indian designer should start designing with the people."

Conclusion

Design education in India has recently started to get attention and many organizations and institutes are working on the future of design education in India. One such initiative is the collaboration between British Council India and Indian Design Council that is conducting some surveys on the changing landscape, trends and growth of design education in India. Besides a couple of such initiatives, it is the responsibility of Indian designers to take up this job actively.

As Einstein said, " We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them." Hence, it is time now that design education in India is taken seriously and creatively.

Krity Gera

Sustainable Social Innovation and the Role of Context

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Innovation and sustainability are the buzzwords echoing various disciplines arenas; be it business, design, social, environmental, political or economic issues or planning related problems. According to Arthur D. Little sustainability driven innovation can be defined as – The creation of new market space, products, services or process driven by social, environmental or sustainability issues.

In this article, the focus is on context-based research and including sustainability and social innovation in the process of design. This article also elaborates upon few examples of sustainable social innovations for the heritage city of Bodhgaya —designed by the students of Industrial Design Department at SPA, New Delhi.

The Context

Bodhgaya is a small town located in the state of Bihar. It is one of the four holy pilgrimage sites that were marked by Buddha himself. It is a city of ancient, historical and mythological significance. It is the place where Buddha attained enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree. Hence, it holds a lot of importance to Buddhists and thus it sees a footfall of hundreds of people from various countries like Thailand, Nepal, Vietnam,

Japan, China, Burma, Korea, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Laos. Monasteries of all these countries are built in Bodhgaya and cater to the accommodation and other requirements of their citizens. They are like local embassies of different countries. These monasteries represent the architecture style of their respective countries and also reflect their identity, culture and traditions etc. Hence, besides being a World Heritage site marked by UNESCO, Bodhgaya is also a multi-cultural and multi-lingual town. These conditions make Bodhgaya even more challenging than any other heritage site in terms of addressing issues related to design.

Bodhgaya also falls under the HRIDAY project (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana) that is launched by the Government of India. The purpose behind this project is to promote an integrated, inclusive and sustainable development of heritage sites in India. The focus of this project has to be on advancement of the entire eco-system of the heritage sites, including its citizens, tourists and local businesses rather than on maintenance of monuments. (www.hridayindia.in)

Sense Intent

Design cannot happen in isolation. The design activity of any place cannot be understood without the knowledge of the context in which it is based. Hence, as a part of the design programme of second semester at the Department of Industrial Design, SPA, New Delhi, a team of students and faculty members visited Bodhgaya and stayed there for five days. The intent of the visit was to observe and soak in the essence of the heritage town before starting with the process of design. The

objective of the project was to propose appropriate design interventions that enhanced pilgrims' and tourists' experience visiting Bodhagya.

The Process – Research and Innovation

The main aim of the project was to look at the issues that could be worked upon using design and its sensibilities to improve the quality of life of people residing in Bodhgaya and also to improve the pilgrims' and tourists' experience of visiting this place. It was required by the students to look at the whole picture from a broader perspective and come up with solutions at systems level.

The commonly followed process by this group of students for conducting research of other design projects involved interviewing the users and at most observing the users. This kind of method had certain drawbacks.

Firstly, students would only interview people who were known to them and hence bypassing the actual user group.For example, for a study on office going people, the students wouldtend to interview or sometimes even assume things without talking to or observing the users. This kind of research results in findings that are very common and obvious. The design solutions based on these findings are also very mundane and not innovative at all.

Secondly, a continuous and dedicated time for research is not possible amidst one's daily pattern of working, which makes the study, fragmented and not leading to the core issues. The kind of system that is followed in most design schools is along

a weekly basis timetable. There are many other courses going on along with design studio. The time dedicated to design studios is based on a set number of hours in a week. For example, if the design studio is thrice a week, lets say, three hours per studio, then by the time students settle in and get into the thick and thin of the workflow, the time is up. The line up of other courses that are scheduled back to back hardly leaves any space (physical and mental) for students to reflect upon issues creatively. Thus, instead of ending into a fruitful and meaningful design solution that could be beneficial for someone what actually comes out is a hurriedly done submission. This kind of output is of no use. There is no learning that happens in such situations. It is sheer waste of time and energy. It is very important to give time and space to students in order to reflect in the right manner, in order to think independently and creatively.

Thirdly, there is never a disconnect from the world wide web that in turn makes the students rely too much on the second and third hand and unauthentic information for their study. Most of the design projects are done sitting in four walled design studios and with an alien attachment called laptops. Today most of the research done by students happens on their computers. They tend to believe all the information that is available on the Internet without knowing the source and without questioning. It is required of them to go out on streets or wherever the demand of the research is in order to understand the issue so that they can arrive at an innovation design solution.

Good research is the foundation of a path breaking design solution. Research is not only about interviews related to what the design is going to be but it is first about finding the right problem that needs to be addressed. If the right issue has been diagnosed properly, half the distance is covered on the path to reach the final design solution. Sometimes it's not about any problem but it is about identifying opportunities for design intervention. The above mentioned drawbacks were come over upon by actually experiencing the place of study.

In order to have a strong base for the design interventions the study began with a reconnaissance of the temple complex, the commercial zone, the monasteries and the city beyond the temple properties. The entire team visited the temple complex and soaked into the character of the heritage town to have a first hand experience of the situation.

Design Criteria

The design criteria was based on the real challenges that a designer has to face in order to make his/her design relevant to the needs of the users. The students were required to draw upon the existing traditional methods and techniques already in place as well as apply contemporary knowledge and technological inputs wherever necessary. In this case, the approach had to be of a dynamic innovator. It was the requirement of the project to make use of locally available resources – materials and skills- as far as possible. Today's global concerns of environment, energy crisis, pollution, life cycle of a product, impact of the product during its life and

effects after its life, were equally important considerations. To summarize, the four key aspects for this project were-

1. *Sustainability*
2. *Use of locally available resources*
3. *Enabling the local people to start small scale industry*
4. *Enhance the experience of pilgrims/tourists*

Areas of Intervention

After an in-depth study of the Heritage city of Bodhgaya and understanding the issues and concerns, areas of intervention were identified. These were-

1. *Identity, Souvenir and Packaging Design*
2. *Map/Way Finding*
3. *Design for Amenities*
4. *Design of Shading Devices*

Souvenir and Packaging Design

Bodhgaya is not a tourist destination but people who visit this place as pilgrims are also on a look out for souvenirs, which they can take back as memories. The most popular souvenir among all kinds of people, i.e., all age groups, all nationalities and religions is the Bodhi Leaf- the real one and the replicas, both.

A monk waiting for Bodhi Leaf to fall The precious Bodhi Leaf

Eco-friendly packaging design for Souvenirs of Bodhgaya

Bodhgaya has many small shops that sell other souvenir items and few delicacies of Bihar, like Sattu. It was observed that after their visit to the Mahabodhi temple most of the people bought either small souvenirs or other things like sattu, monk dress etc. At the end of the day one realizes that along with the souvenirs, you have collected a lot newspaper as well which is used for packing of different items as plastic bags are banned in Bodhgaya. Although an eco-friendly material yet newspaper packaged souvenirs/items were not easy to carry. Thus, a bag which also acts like a souvenir was designed by a student considering the above mentioned requirements.

To design a packaging solution for carrying the souvenirs, gifts and tourist accessories while street shopping in Bodhgaya. The main objective was to use eco-friendly materials, thus it is made of jute fabric.

Packaging solution for carrying souvenirs, gifts and accessories while street shopping in Bodhgaya.

Map/Way Finding

Since Bodhgaya receives a footfall of pilgrims and tourists from different parts of the world, one of the major concerns is dealing with different languages. Although maps are provided to pilgrims by their respective monasteries in their language but there exists a problem at the tourist information centers. These information centers have printed maps in different languages but problem arises when maps of a particular language get over and rest keep lying there. It is not possible to know the requirement of such language specific maps.

To resolve this issue a system of information disposal in the form of maps that are available in different languages is proposed by a student. Maps without the text portion would be

pre-fed in the designed kiosks. Users can select the desired language and it would be printed on blank maps.
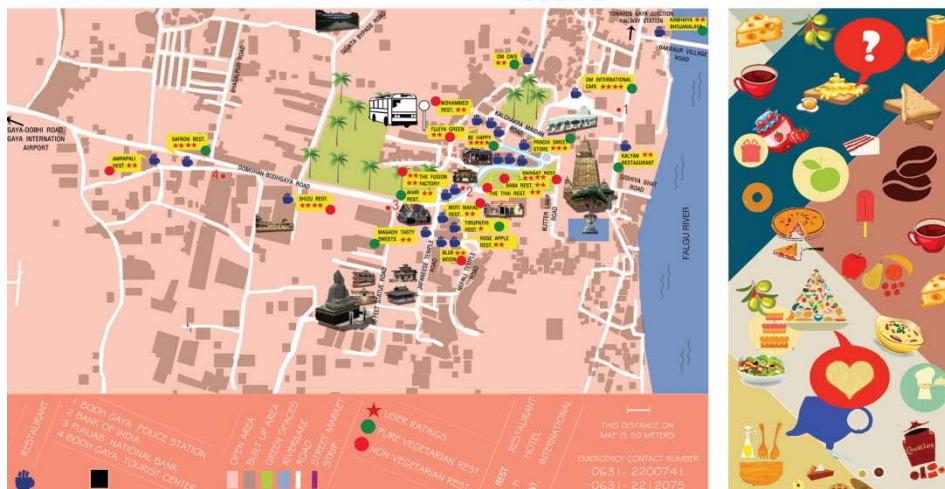
Interface screens and printed map

Design for Amenities

The Mahabodhi temple has a number of people visiting the premises at the same time, which at times makes the entry to the temple crowded and thus slow. An interpretation zone was designed that would help to manage the crowd by making it pass through it. The purpose of creating such zone is to make the tourists calm down before entering the templepremises, which would help to maintain the sanctity and tranquility of the Mahabodhi Temple Complex.
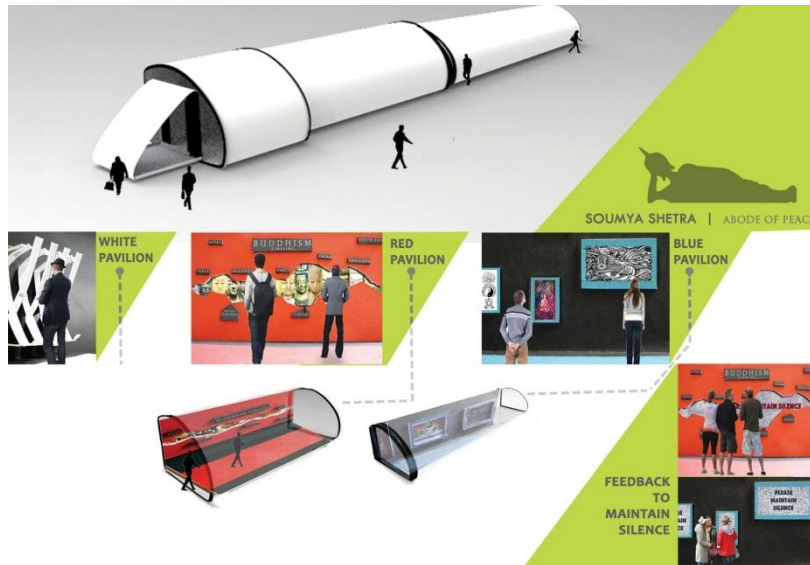
Design of Shading Devices

Bodhgaya in Bihar is located in the northern part of India and hence it experiences very hot summer months. The maximum temperature in summers is above 42 Degrees Celsius. Even in winter months at times it is extremely unbearable to walk under the sun.

The floor of the Mahabodhi temple complex is made of marble stone that gets very hot during the day. Before entering the temple complex, one is required to remove his/her shoes and deposit them at the shoe counter. Thus it becomes very difficult to walk bare feet on the hot marble floor. To solve this problem an eco-friendly an sustainable system was designed. A foot cover made of interwoven palm leaf coated with latex was designed. The process of making the foot cover was easy to understand and could be produced locally by the people of Bodhgaya. It has the potential to convert into a small-scale industry.

Eco-friendly foot cover

Conclusion

As we all know that research plays a crucial role in the success of a design or any design solution. In this digital age at academic level it becomes important to inculcate this skill in young designers. It becomes even more interesting and challenging if the students are made to experience the situation themselves. The situation becomes real when the students and the mentors experience the context together. It brings about a lot more meaningful discussions and solutions.

By context we do not just mean the physical place but also the economic, social, cultural and political realities.

Also, it would not be right to assume that tradition and technology cannot exist together. It is our duty to preserve the old techniques followed by the local people but at the same time it becomes important to help the locals upgrade those skills. Use of local materials and other local resources is what makes the design solution innovative and real to the situation. It gives employment to the local people, which in turn is also a big step towards sustainability.

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- *RubashSinam*
- *Yamini Bhargava*
- *ShouvikNandy*
- *Samriddhi Jain*

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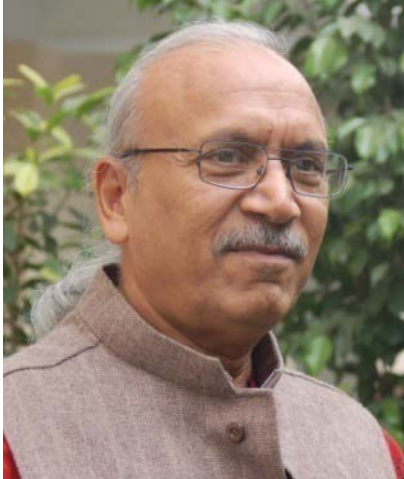
Vinod Gupta

Graduated in architecture in 1969 from School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi. He spent two years studying pre-fabricated housing in Denmark. From 1973 to 1989 he was full-time faculty of architecture at School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi. In 1984 he completed his work for Ph.D. at the Center for Energy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Among the special findings were the use of texture on buildings and the fragmentation of form to achieve cooling in the desert city of Jaisalmer.

He initiated the teaching of passive solar architecture and energy conservation in buildings at the School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi and continues to be a visiting professor there. Vinod Gupta is advisor to the Delhi Urban Arts Commission, member of the Board of Studies and the Committee on Doctoral Programmes at SPA, member of the Technical Advisory Committee for GRIHA, the national green building rating system for India.

Together with RasikBahl, he founded Space Design Associates in 1983. He has been involved in a number of research projects incorporating solar heating and natural cooling in buildings. The hostel buildings at Jodhpur University and at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and the campus for the Solar Energy Centre at Gurgaon, near Delhi are his well-known solar passive projects.

The office building for CMC Ltd. at Bombay is famous as the first intelligent building of India where energy conservation is achieved by application of microprocessor control technology. A recent project is a housing scheme for the National Media Centre near New Delhi, which addresses the issues of choice in housing and the environmental impact of large-scale development.

Vinod Gupta is concerned about the impact of modernisation of building technology on the quality of workmanship and the loss of livelihood for traditional craftsmen. This concern is reflected in his designs, many of which use large amounts of traditional crafts.

Vinod Gupta believes that buildings are built not in isolation, but in the overall socio-economic context and physical environment. Efficient design solutions have to emerge from the context as much as they do from the architect's style of working.

Vinod Gupta is currently working on middle income housing in India projects and in USA. He also involved in design of new types of institutional furniture.

Sustainable Building Design: Changing Human Behaviour

Vinod Gupta, Space Design Consultants, New Delhi.

The green building movement is all about achieving higher efficiency in resource use with the objective that the environmental impact of buildings should be reduced. Whether a large number of green buildings with more efficient equipment will achieve this objective is open to question.

The Five Star Phenomenon

The current thinking on energy efficiency of buildings includes two set of technical fixes- one that improves the quality of building envelope, and the second that replaces inefficient equipment with more efficient equipment. At this time in India, a great change is taking place; one that is making 'more' (money, cars, homes, air-conditioning, gadgets) available to more individuals. We are moving from an economy of scarcity to one of adequacy and plenty, even though the change does not cover the entire population.

In this transitional state, the savings generated by use of more efficient equipment by individuals are immediately offset by many more people using such efficient equipment or even the same people using the efficient equipment more intensively. The case of air conditioning and personal transport is appropriate to be considered here. 5 star rated air conditioners are more energy efficient and expensive and the companies selling them tout them as ' *energy saving*' air conditioners.

Having bought those expensive machines, people believe they have also acquired the right to use them more indiscriminately. Someone buying not an 'energy saving' but 'energy guzzling' air conditioner is probably going to be more careful in its use. Motivating and educating those who have bought the more efficient equipment to change their usage pattern is obviously the best solution.

Change of behavior by users has a direct impact on resource consumption but that may or may not be true for technical fixes. Take the well-known case of fuel efficiency of cars.

When people buy more efficient cars they also use them more often, thus negating gains in fuel conservation. This is certainly the way car manufacturers advertise the benefits of their more efficient models. No manufacturer promotes lesser use of a more efficient model.

Education

Human behaviour is the subject of study across different disciplines including economics, psychology, sociology, anthropology and even pedagogy. Behavioural sciences understand the importance of education and effective communication as ways of changing human behaviour in the desired direction. Governments spend a great deal of money in carrying out social marketing campaigns to change human behaviour.

Behaviour Change Education and Behaviour Change Communication are well-known ways of social marketing. A standard list for behaviour change methodology includes:

Education about the need for change Education about what needs to change

Rewards for change

Definition of steps leading to change

Making change a competitive thing

Making change fun to do

Education about the need for change has the effect of making people feel guilty about doing something bad or wrong thus pushing them in the desired direction. Some systems are designed to remove this guilt. Air travel is one such area. Air travel burns much fossil fuel and emits carbon. Airlines offer carbon offsets against an additional payment e.g. one can pay for planting trees somewhere, trees that will absorb carbon. Airlines also offer frequent flier miles that entitle users to acquire the right to travel more- free of cost. A well-meaning young man suggested that instead of giving frequent flier points, airlines should offer free carbon offsets. Such a scheme would completely take away any guilt and encourage people to travel by air so that they could generate more carbon offsets! It would change behaviour but in the wrong direction. Consider the alternative in which people would be allowed a small number of trips or miles by air and anything more would attract some unpleasant looking cautionary messages that would increase in unpleasantness as the number of air trips increase s.

More efficient buildings are being certified as Green Buildings, something to aspire for but do these buildings change user

behaviour towards sustainability? Architecture is not one of those disciplines where the possibility of 'nudging' human behaviour in a positive way is recognised as a way of achieving the goal of sustainability. Green building rating systems measure many parameters but they do not measure change of behavior. So the question arises — "Can design help change human behaviour in a way that makes their people's lifestyle becomes less unsustainable?" Can design help people reach the correct decisions sub-consciously?

The Bucket Bath Phenomenon

Industrial designers know that a shower bath is capable of delivering a more satisfying performance with less water consumption than a bucket bath, but does this mean that showers are water saving gadgets? Apart from the different way in which the water is distributed in a shower and in a bucket bath, there are other significant differences between the two methods of cleansing. In electronic control terminology, the bucket has an 'always off' switch whereas the shower works more like an 'always on' switch, meaning action is required to get water in a bucket bath but the shower can work continuously without any action. The bucket maintains a more or less constant temperature and informs the user continuously of the quantity of water available for use while there is no such feedback in a shower. The lack of feedback in a shower means that the user can continue to use the shower for a long time - without thinking of the quantity of cold or hot water used. In spite of the poor usage of water, the bucket delivers a cleaning experience with less water. When using a

shower, wash basin or toilet fixture, the user has no way of knowing how much water he is wasting (or using). A meaningful change in behaviour would come about if such showers were designed with a feedback mechanism built into them.

Some fixtures are really bad as they provide a negative feedback. Solar water heaters with electric back up, have the effect of supplying water at a fixed temperature without letting the energy conscious user know the source of hot water. In poorly designed solar hot water systems, the electric backup works all the time and the users may well believe that it is solar heating at work.

Credit cards have a similar effect. Because there is no 'pay out' as in cash or cheque, credit cards also take away the feedback mechanism. Shops welcome credit cards and big stores offer their own credit cards because people do not know the price of things paid for by credit cards.

Building Design for Changing Behaviour

Going on to the idea of using architectural design to promote less unsustainable behaviour, a few case studies from the author's work can be mentioned.

During the last decade there has been a lot of research on what constitutes thermal comfort. ASHRAE that has a near monopoly on defining thermal comfort for the air-conditioning industry has recognised the adaptive thermal comfort mechanism and defined more flexible thermal comfort standards. Essentially, the standard says that the external environment that people

are used to defines and contributes to thermal comfort they perceive inside buildings. As a result of this, higher indoor temperatures are acceptable in summer and lower temperatures in winter. The fact is, that once inside a building, it does not take much for people to get used to the indoor environment and their bodies forget what they experienced outdoors specially if they are moving from one air conditioned environment to the other without experiencing the external environment. The American Institute building at Gurgaon attempted to change this and remind people of the general environment outside.

It is a small institutional building at Gurgaon that houses the archives and offices of the American Institute of Indian Studies. The construction was started in 1994 and completed in 1996. The staff of the Institute was moving into the building from two different places, one group from a non-air conditioned traditional building in Varanasi and the other from a badly built climate controlled building (18 C, 24x7) from Delhi. Given these very different set of expectations, what the new building should be was a difficult decision to make and it was decided in favour of the non-air conditioned building with a specially air conditioned area for the archives. The building was designed around two courtyards and it has a naturally ventilated non-air-conditioned feel. People move from their air conditioned rooms to other rooms through the naturally cooled corridors. In summer, they are frequently reminded of the extreme environmental conditions outside. The result of the non-air-conditioned feel is that within the air-conditioned offices, the users are comfortable at higher temperatures than

are prevail commonly in office buildings. The higher temperature results in savings in energy used for cooling the building.

Campus Design

Universities, the world over, try to control the vehicular population on their campuses. The methods include banning students from bringing vehicles to charging a stiff fee for vehicles brought to campus. Universities encourage the use of public transport or car– sharing. The question is - can the design of the university campus encourage students and staff to do without motor vehicles. The answer is not easy to come

by but one can look at some The open corridors give the feel of a non-air conditioned building at AIIS Gurgaon Courtyard at AIIS, Gurgaon experiments. Such an experiment was carried out in the design of the campus for NIIT

University at Neemrana, Rajasthan.

The 100 acre residential campus for NIIT is located at the foot of a small hill of the Aravali range. Summertime ambient temperatures are close to being the highest in India.

To make a green campus and not just green buildings, it was decided to create a car free campus. Many campuses claim to be car free with no feature other than a policy that prohibits the use of cars by students. The special feature of NIIT campus master plan is that having a car presents no advantage to anybody who wishes to move from one place on the campus to another. For the whole campus, there is one centralised parking space and there is no parking near building entrances. That discourages people from driving from one building to another. But more important, there are actually safe, comfortable and shorter routes that pedestrians can use to go from one building to another and walking actually takes less time than driving! At the NIIT campus, people have got accustomed to walking quite easily. For those who wish to travel outside the campus, there are common bicycles and people do use them. There is no staff housing at the campus as yet and all staff members live a few kilometers away across the Delhi-Jaipur highway. The non-usability of the car on campus has meant that there is a very high degree of car-pooling and sharing.

Cooling versus Air Conditioning

The academic and hostel buildings of NIIT University are cooled by unconventional lowenergy central evaporative cooling systems. These provide a level of comfort cooling that would be considered quite inadequate by the air conditioning industry. This system of cooling is used all through the academic and student residential buildings with the exception of some laboratories. The common circulation areas are not cooled and the buildings do not give the feel of air-conditioned buildings. There is a high degree of acceptance of the reduced cooling system not the least because the same system cools the offices of the Director and the Chairman also. In most partially air-conditioned buildings, people of status have air conditioners while lower level staff has to sweat it out. In such a situation, cooling becomes a status symbol and part of the aspirational cycle. At NIIT University there is nothing that says that promotion of a staff member to a higher post would bring one to a differently cooled or air-conditioned private office. This system promotes positive change of behaviour.

Shaded walks at NIIT University

Free Bicycles at NIIT University

Hostel with 'green' road at NIIT University

There are other ways in which a built-in feedback mechanism makes people aware of the consequences of their actions and thereby encourages change of behaviour?

Community Water Systems

Most traditional towns of Rajasthan have rain fed tanks, reservoirs or lakes. These water structures have clearly marked water levels for everyone to see. As the summer progresses and the water level in the reservoir reduces, people are well aware of water

conservation measures required. The water is free (other than the labour required to carry water to homes) but limited in quantity. At the end of summer the monsoon sets in and the water in the reservoir is replenished. In Jaisalmer, there are beautiful water level indicators by the side of Garhisar the main water reservoir. At the end of the monsoon, knowing the level of water in the tank, the community decides how much water may be extracted for irrigation and other optional uses. In case there is less water than normal, the entire community acts responsibly and conserves water. Such traditional feed-back mechanisms have enabled the water structures to provide a reliable water supply to many Rajasthan towns for hundreds of years.
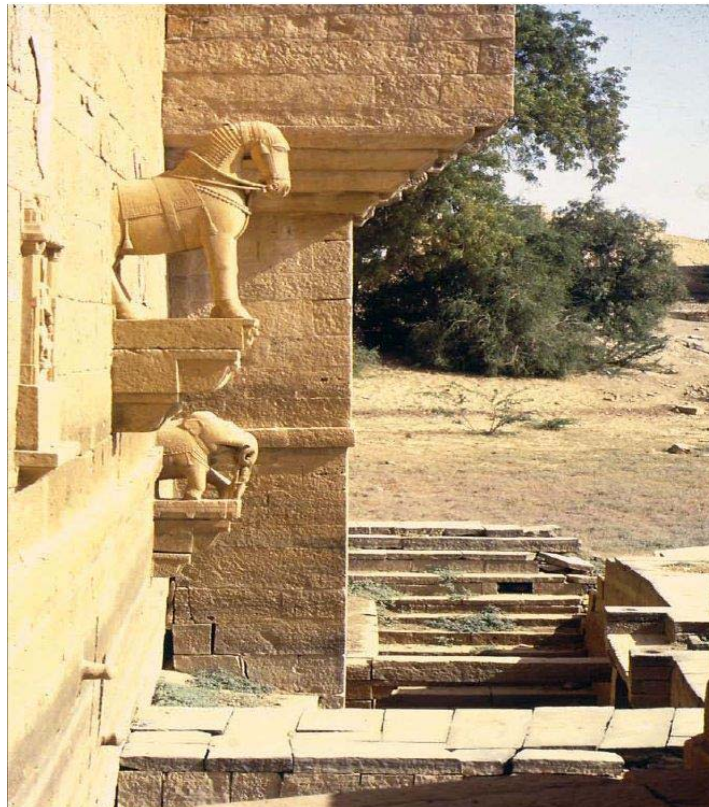
Photo: Courtesy Anupam Mishra, Water level markers at Garhisar Tank in Jaisalmer

Because we have lived in a frugal society, Indians are usually conscious of how much energy and water they use. People are used to switching off unused fans and lights in their homes.

It is a different situation in case of public buildings where the users themselves do not pay for the resources. It is therefore important that resource conserving buildings be made in a way that promotes positive behaviour. Amongst the parameters that are used to measure the success of green buildings, change of behaviour should occupy an important position.

Vinod Gupta

New Books

Universal Design Tips: Lessons Learned from Two UD Homes:
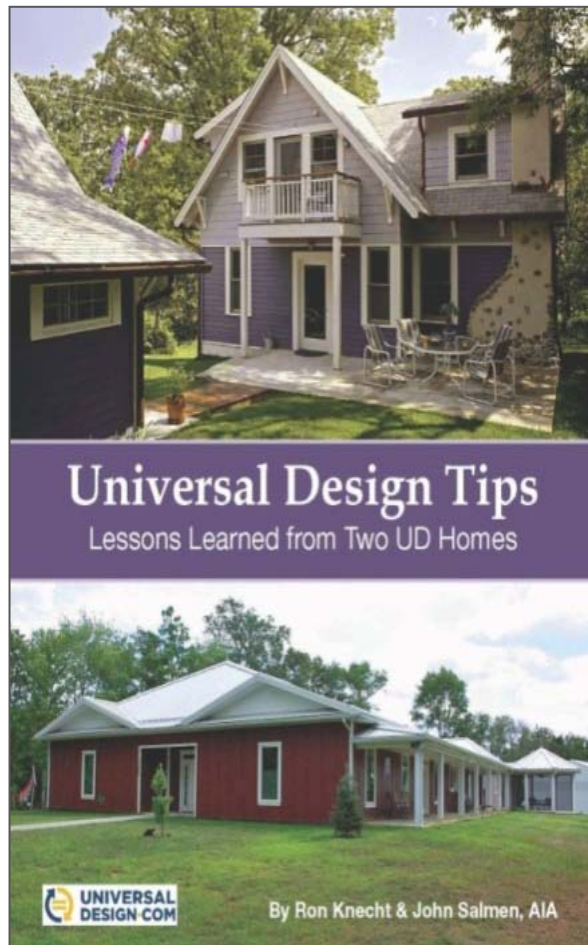
This new electronic book from UniversalDesign.com is filled with tips and ideas that will help guide anyone through the process of designing and constructing their own Universally Designed home. The book was co-authored by John Salmen, AIA, the publisher of *Universal Design News* and founder of UniversalDesign.com, and Ron

Knecht, whose durable, energy efficient Universally Designed house was featured in the January 2012 issue of *Universal Design News.*

The first section of the book deals with the planning process, providing insight on how to choose a location for the house, consider activities of daily living during planning, best use various types of design professionals, finalize a floor plan and develop a building schedule.

The rest of the book is organized according to different areas or elements of the home (i.e. exterior doors, bathing, and kitchen counters, just to name a few.) Whether designing a   whole house or simply remodeling one area, *Universal Design Tips* makes it easy to quickly refer to the relevant section and find valuable tips that ensure success. Each of these sections includes design tips, photos and important lessons that the two authors learned through their personal projects.

John Salmen has been working in the field of accessible architecture and Universal Design for over 30 years, and he put this expertise to good use when remodeling a historic property to create the Universally Designed house he and his wife hope to live in for many years. Salmen's "Home for the Next 50 Years" has been featured in various media outlets: including *The Washington Post*, *Fine Homebuilding*, AARP's television show *Inside E Street* and the book *The Accessible Home: Designing for All Ages and Abilities*. Now, readers will be able to explore Salmen's home in even greater detail and apply his experience to their own Universally Designed home projects.

Ron Knecht's experience with Universal Design started after his wife of 46 years became ill with cancer. As her health worsened, Knecht learned first-hand the importance of accessibility for maintaining independence, safety and one's quality of life. Before Knecht's wife passed away, she extracted a promise from him that he would move to a Universally Designed house located closer to their daughter. Knecht was underwhelmed by both the houses that he saw on the market and the UD house plans that he found online; he realized that he would have to plan and build a custom house in order to fulfill his promise.

China Design Index 2014:
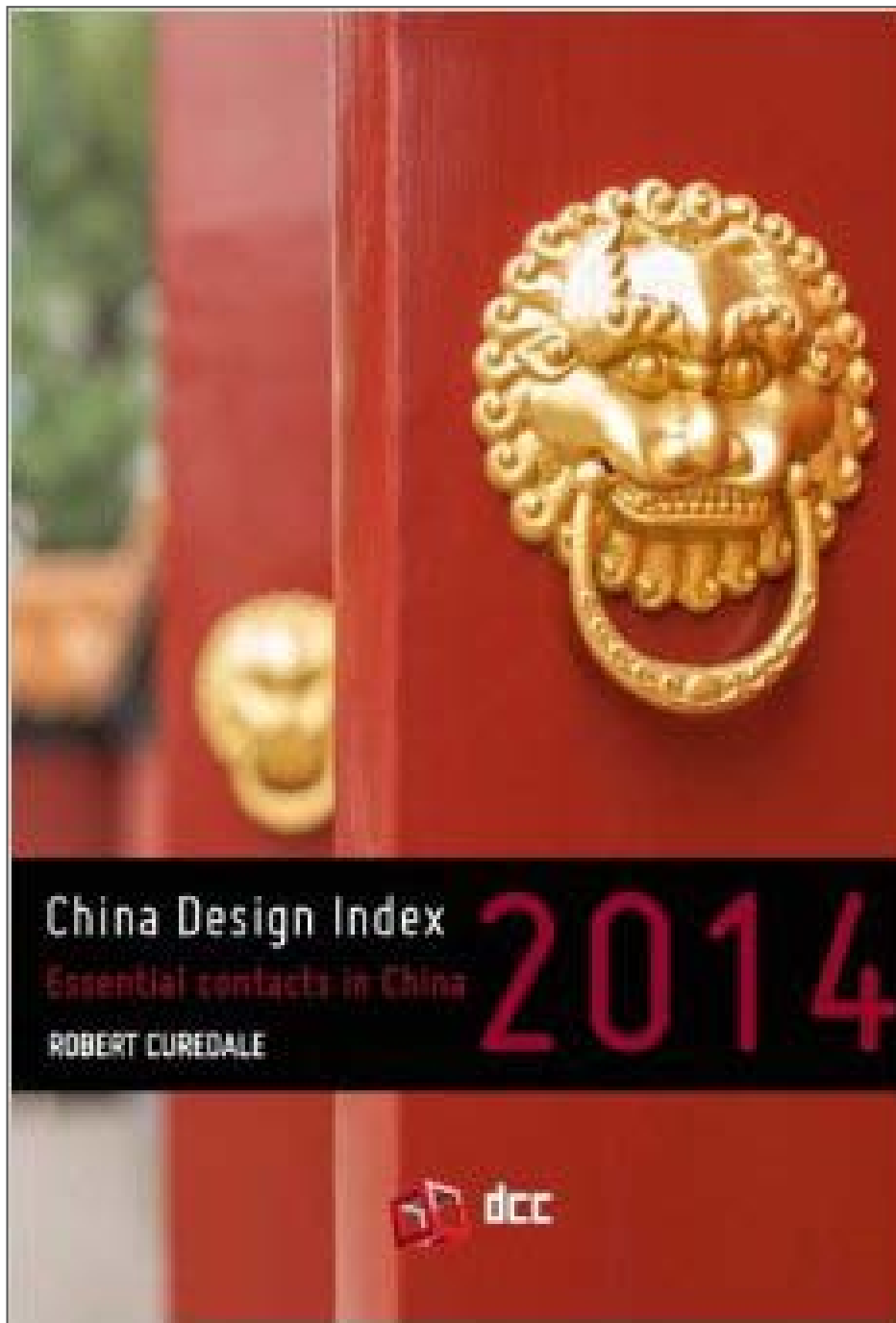
China Design Index 2014: The essential directory of contacts for designers Paperback — February 1, 2014 by Robert A. Curedale (Author)

The Road Ahead, Transition to Adult Life for Persons with Disabilities:
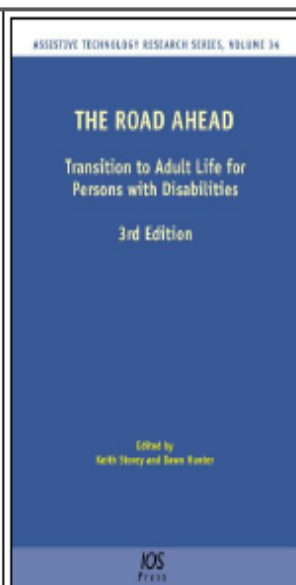
The Road Ahead

Transition to Adult Life for Persons with Disabilities

Volume 34 Assistive Technology Research Series
Editors: Storey, K., Hunter, D.
December 2013, 318 pp., hardcover (revised 3rd edition)
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Price: €69 / US$100 / £59

Successful transition from school to adult life has always been difficult for people with disabilities, especially in the area of employment. The vast majority of people with disabilities are either unemployed or underemployed with low wages and few benefits, and many governments are struggling to find a way of providing employment and benefits to people with disabilities without creating disincentives to work.

This book provides strategies and ideas for improving the lives of people with disabilities, exploring new ways of enabling a successful transition to an integrated adult working life by providing effective instruction and support. Following an introduction which outlines the importance of transition services and meaningful outcomes, topics covered in the remaining chapters include: person centered transition planning; enhancing competence and independence; employment assessment and career development; collaboration between agencies for a seamless transition; independent living and supported living; and community functioning skills.

The book will be of interest to all those who work with transition age students as well as those who work with adults with disabilities and want to enable them to have the best life possible. To paraphrase Helen Keller: "People with disabilities not only need to be given lives, they need to be given lives worth living."

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Design for All, Aree DiRistoro:

Luigi Bandini Buti
DESIGN FOR ALL | AREE DI RISTORO | il caso Autogrill |
Maggioli Editore, 2013
http://shop.wki.it/risultatoricerca.aspx?indizioricerca=luigi+bandini+buti

This book has been born following the collaboration with Autogrill that, for its new facilities "Villoresi Est", has developed an innovative, Design for All oriented project. We then realized that the cares foreseen for "all" would not be noted by "the majority".
If you are not on a wheel-chair, or blind, or you are not travelling with a large family or you don't have to look after your old grand-father, you will not be able to appreciate many of the attentions included into the project. It was therefore necessary to make more visible the virtuosity of the planning process and its results, which may not appear obvious to many people.

This publication is not meant to be a mere description, it is rather a critical analysis of the Villoresi Est rest area, included in a context that wants to examine in depth the methods and the means of Design for All.
Its main objective is therefore to use the "Autogrill case" to investigate the necessary steps to develop projects Design for all oriented, hopefully in an authoritative way.

Accessible Architecture, A Visit from Pops:
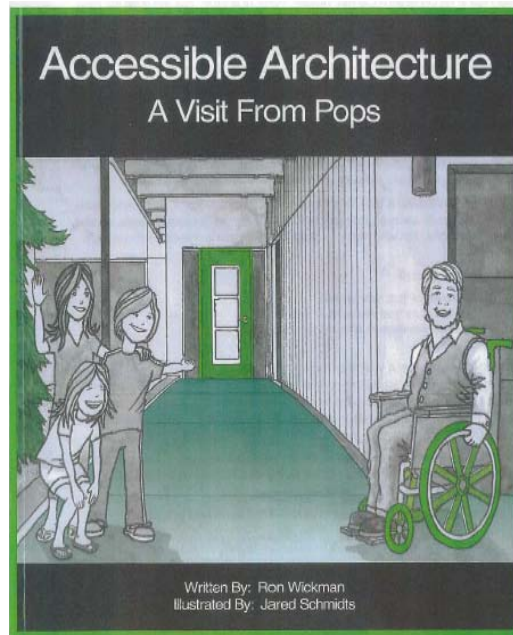
Edmonton Architect publishes - Adult Children's Book—Accessible Architecture: A Visit From Pops.

Edmonton Architect Ron Wickman launches his first book titled: *Accessible Architecture: A Visit From Pops* at the City Room in City Hall, Tuesday, March 18 at 6 p.m. Ron, son of the late Percy Wickman, MLA Edmonton-Rutherford 1989-2001, is a story written on the focus of Percy and his 3 grandchildren. Ron is best known for his accessible design. His most recent endeavor published by Gemma B. Publishing draws on this knowledge. Edmonton draughtsman Jared Schmidts illustrates with wit and precision the need for a house to be visitable by everyone.

As a child, Ron Wickman learned firsthand about the need for accessibility. His father became paraplegic after being injured by an industrial accident. Ron wheeled his father into many inaccessible places. A longtime Edmonton City Councilor Percy Wickman advocated for people with disabilities throughout his life.

Ron Wickman studied architecture in Edmonton and in Halifax, Nova Scotia, specializing in barrier-free design, designing houses and public spaces that were both beautiful and accessible.

Accessible Architecture: A Visit From Pops—is an adult children's book, which demonstrates the three principles for ensuring a house can be visited and enjoyed by everyone equally, including those with a disability. Following Wickman's design and renovation also enables homeowners to age in place.

Visitability principles include

- the front entrance must have no steps;
- all main floor doors must be at least 36" wide
- an accessible washroom must be on the entrance floor.

Accessible Architecture: A Visit From Pops, by Ron Wickman, illustrated by Jared Schmidts and edited by Sarah Yates, is published by Gemma B. Publishing, a Winnipeg-based publisher. Gemma B. Publishing creates heroes and heroines living with a disability, in both fiction and non-fiction. The book will be launched at Edmonton City Hall, March 18 at 6 p.m. and available later at Audrey's Books in Edmonton.

Ron Wickman will be available for interviews after the press conference at City Hall. His lecture at the Buildex Conference, Edmonton Expo Centre, Northlands will be held Wednesday, March 19 at 2:30 p.m.

Accessible Architecture: A Visit From Pops ISBN978-0-991697-0-8 sells for $20.

– 30 –

For additional information, contact:
Ron Wickman
Architect
780-430-9935
E-mail: rwickman@shaw.ca

The Politics of Disability by Peter Gibilisco:
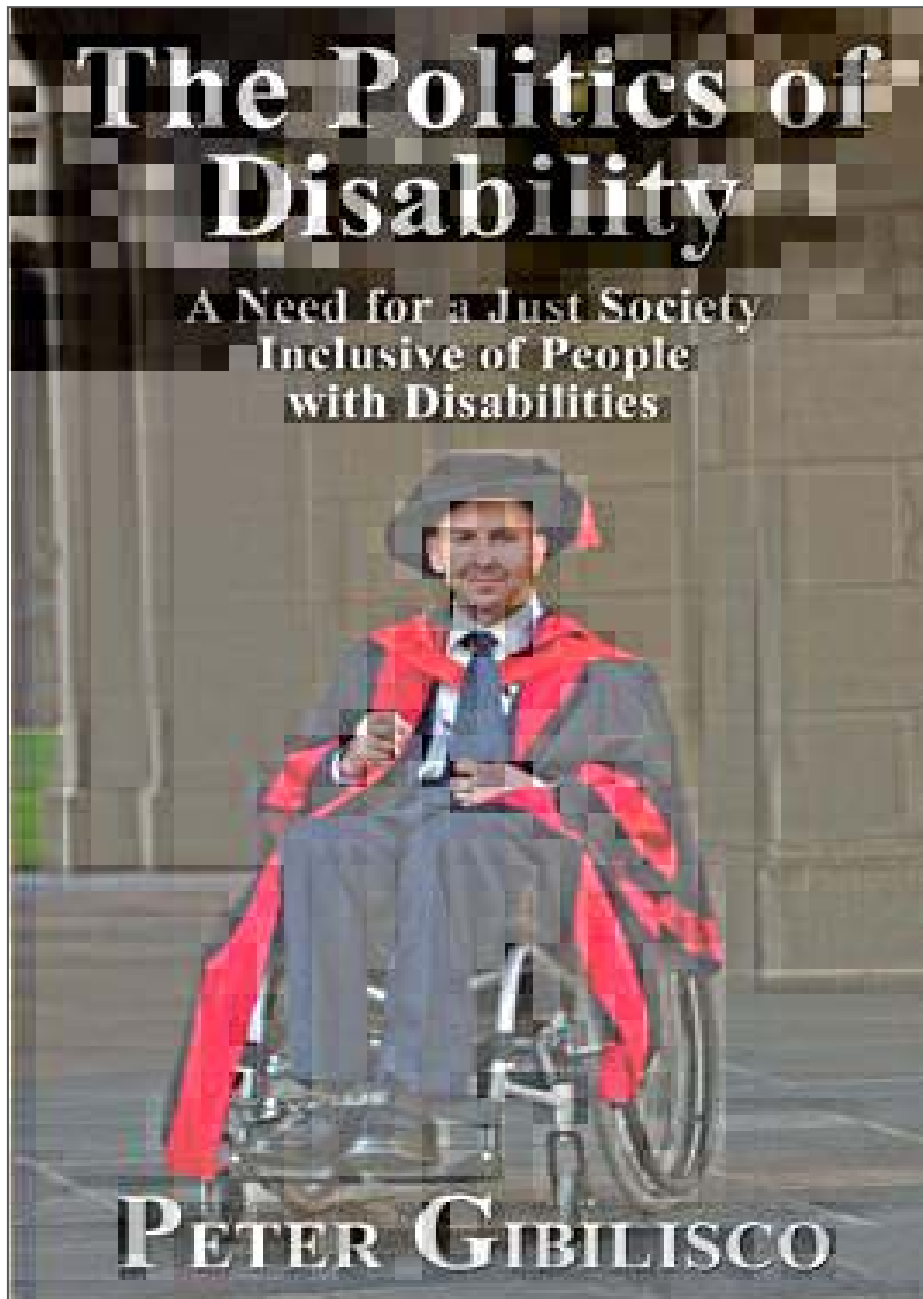
This book will retail for a recommended price of $19.95 USD ISBN 978-1-77143-155-2, with an ebook version also available at a recommended price of $7.95 USD ISBN 978-1-77143-156-9. You'll be able to buy it from all the usual places - Angus & Robertson, Bookworld, Fishpond, Amazon, Kobo, iBookStore, and Google's Play Store, amongst others.

Cultural Revolution by Maurice Barnwell (Author):
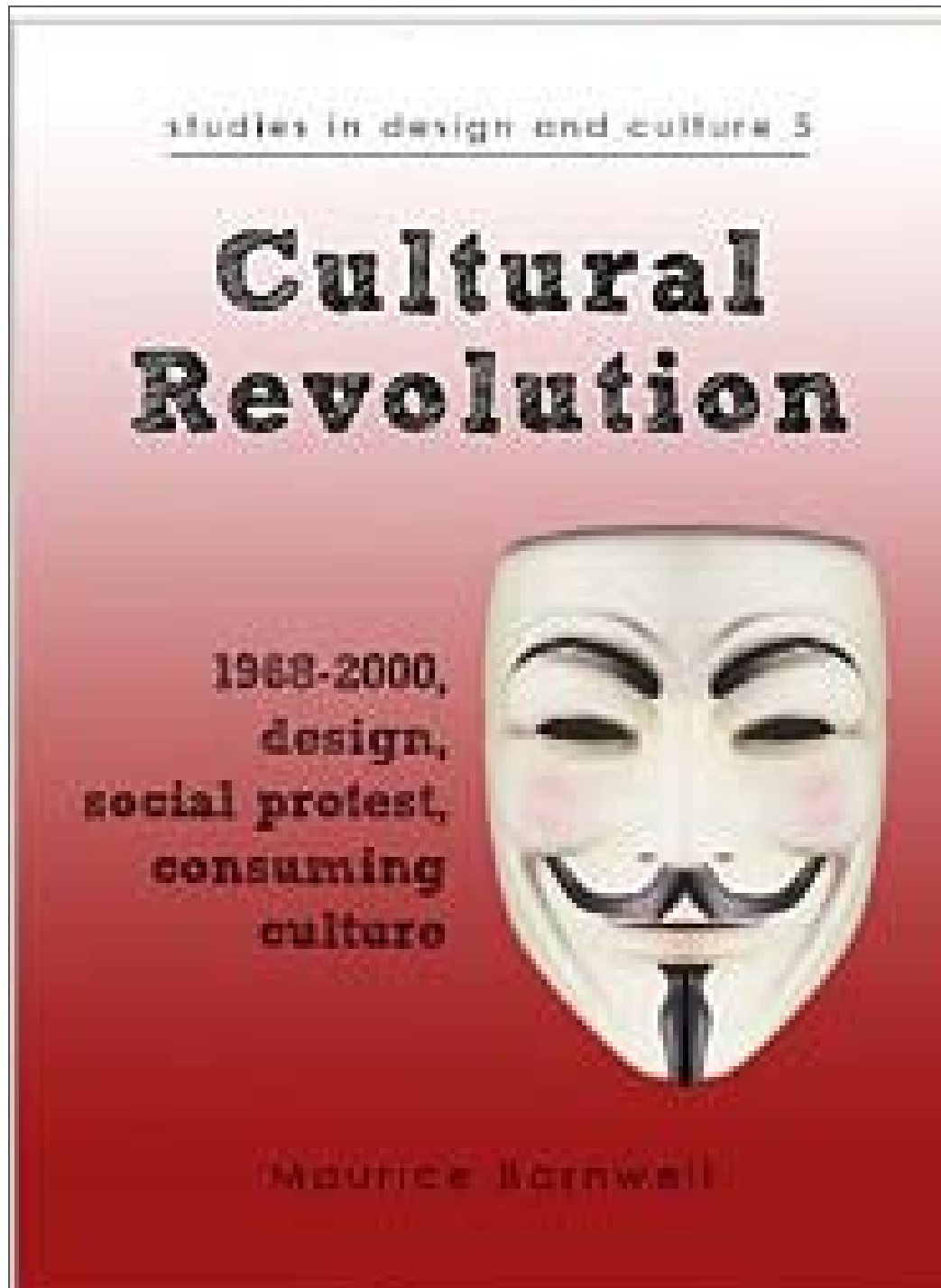
Methods, tools, applications. Volume 1–2 (Steffan, 2012):

Design for All — the project for everyone. Methods, tools, applications.
Volume 1- 2 (Steffan, 2012)

The publication highlights the multidisciplinarity and cross-disciplinarity of the Design for All approach, both in terms of issues addressed and of field of application. The accessibility of places and objects is nowadays a minimum requirement: it is only the starting point to allow their use by the widest range of people possible. Through professional experience and research, the paper tackles problems, methodologies and working tools, benchmarks.

The first volume covers the main areas of research and presents some examples at urban scale; the second volume illustrates examples of architectural design, products, services, university education.

The lack of compliance of the built environment and of the products, with needs that can be very different, causes a state of handicap. The lack of ability is a handicap only if the project has not taken it into account.

With these books we intend to stimulate debate, in-depth research, specialized studies, so that Design for All can be increasingly known and applied in more and more research and professional areas.

Published in Italian in December 2012 by Maggioli Editore (Santarcangelo di Romagna RN, Italy).
http://ordini.maggioli.it/clienti/product_info.php?products_id=8832 Volume 1
http://ordini.maggioli.it/clienti/product_info.php?products_id=8831 Volume 2
The on-line English version is also available since October 2014:
http://www.maggiolieditore.it/ebook/tecnica/design-for-all-the-project-for-everyone-first-part.html
http://www.maggiolieditore.it/ebook/tecnica/design-for-all-the-project-for-everyone-second-part.html

"Ideas, even good ideas, flourish only when practitioners commit to sharing their experiences, perspectives and aspirations. By organizing this publication and convening a distinguished international group of contributors, Editor Isabella Tiziana Steffan helps to establish the current state-of-the-art and affirms the significant potential of Design-for-All. She also delivers fresh inspiration to an expanded audience critically important to engage if Design-for-All/Universal Design is to realize its promise in the coming years.(…)We salute Editor Steffan for her passion, focus and hard work to bring this valuable contribution to fruition." (Valerie Fletcher)

Universal Design in Higher Education:

Disability, Rights Monitoring and Social Change:
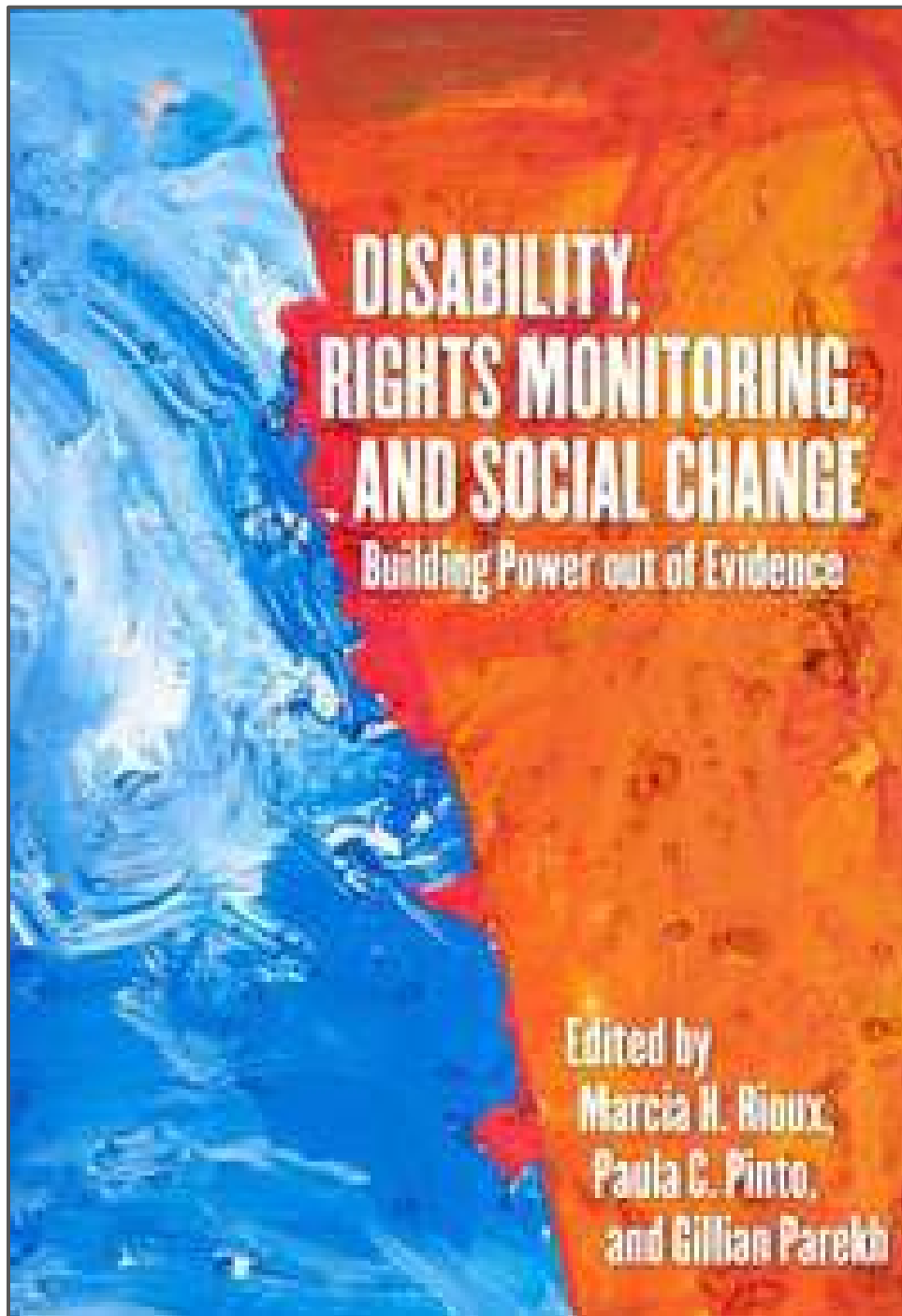
Amazon.co.uk

http://www.amazon.co.uk/Product-Design-course-first-principles/dp/1784562939/ref=sr_1_fkmr0_1?m=A2U321JN96E0UZ&s=merchant-items&ie=UTF8&qid=1456434788&sr=1-1-fkmr0&keywords=Bonollo+Prrroduct+Design%3A+A+course+in+first+principles

Amazon.com

http://www.amazon.com/Product-Design-course-first-principles/dp/1784562939/ref=sr_1_sc_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1456434322&sr=8-1-spell&keywords=Bonollo+Product+Design%3A+A+course+infirst+principles

Product Description

In this book, Elivio Bonollo takes us on a 'learning journey' about design including a scholarly explanation of the characteristics and power of the design process. It provides valuable insights into the attitudes, knowledge and skills that underpin the design discipline at an introductory level of expertise, and has been developed to meet the needs of aspiring designers in many areas including industrial design, design and technology, art and design and architecture. Elivio uses an operational model of the design process - along with related educational strategies, learning outcomes and an ordered set of design briefs - to develop a systematic, problem-based method for learning design from a first principles viewpoint. The beauty of this approach is that it brings structured learning to aspiring designers whilst being mindful of diverse cultures and backgrounds. Each part of this book encourages self-expression, self-confidence and exploration: it is has been carefully designed to take the reader on a highly motivating journey of design thinking and creativity, supported by excellent sample solutions to design problems, lucid discussions and extensive references. These solutions, developed by design students, serve as novel examples of how to solve real problems through innovative design without restraining creative freedom and individual personality. The design learning method and strategies in this book will greatly assist design and technology teachers, students of design, aspiring designers and any individual with an interest in professional design practice.

I cannot recommend this book highly enough, it was a complete lifesaver throughout my undergraduate studies and honours degree and now continues to serve me well as I move into industry practice. The content is easy to understand and follow, providing a practical guide to understanding design principles and every aspect of the design process. It includes great project examples and reflects the wealth of knowledge and experience possessed by this accomplished educator. I have purchased multiple copies of this book for peers and would suggest any student who is studying a design discipline to pick up their own copy as this has quickly become the most useful book in my design collection.

Comment | Was this review helpful to you? [Yes] [No] Report abuse

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ **A 'Must Have'.**
By Amazon Customer on 7 April 2016

As a Design Education professional of many years standing, I endorse this book without reservation. It is comprehensive, lucid and above all, useful in a very accessible level at the coalface. Professor Bonolo has an enorrnous cache of experience as an engineer, designer and design educator and his experience is well demonstrated in this book. A 'must have' for anyone in the business of educating or being educated in the product design arena.

The Failure Project: The Story of Man's Greatest Fear
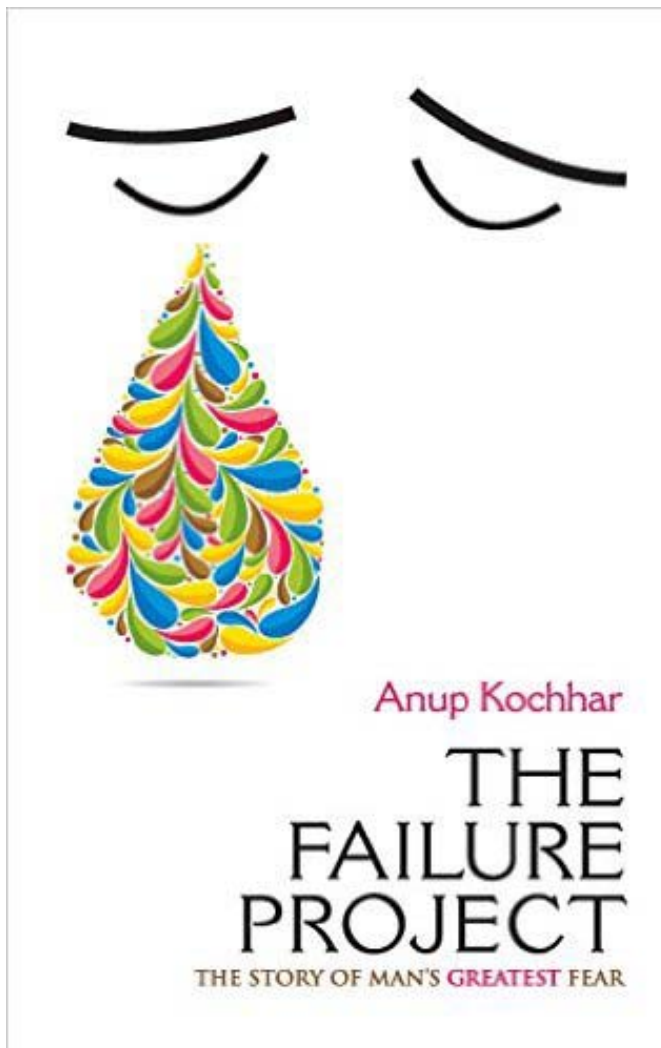
This amazing, comprehensive and compassionate book helps us understand the anatomy, psychology and management of failure - the greatest, and often the most secret, fear of Man.

Failure destroys lives. It damages confidence and crushes the spirit. Throughout our lives we endeavour to manage our thoughts, actions and results so as not to be branded as failures. Despite our best intentions, life does have a way of throwing curve balls and surprising us. Things do not always go the way we planned or wished for. Failure happens. And it will continue to happen. For most people failure is akin to a dreaded disease that must be prevented at any cost.

Failure is like fire - it has the power to singe or destroy completely. Few of us remember that failure can also be harnessed creatively. All that it requires is a different perspective.

What do we know of failure? More importantly, how much do we know about it? The first step to overcoming our inherent fear of failure is to know the enemy - inside and out.

The book is now available in paper back and as an e-book from Amazon

http://www.amazon.in/Failure-Project-Story-Mans-Greatest/dp/9352015789/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1461578229&sr=8-1&keywords=the+failure+project

http://www.amazon.in/Failure-Project-Story-Mans-

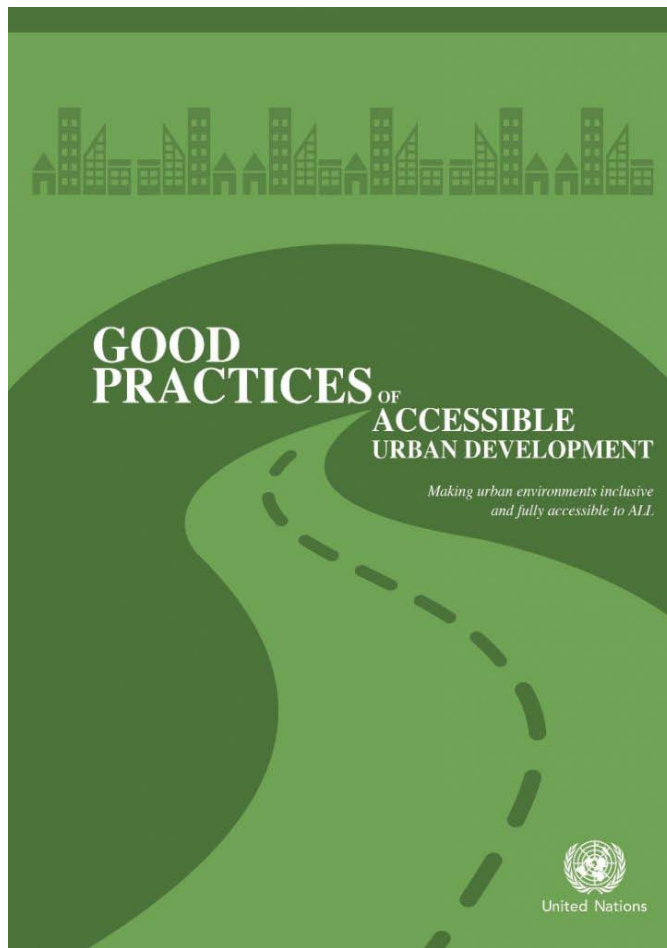Greatest/dp/9352015789/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1461578229&sr=8-1&keywords=the+failure+project

Tapping into
HIDDEN
Human Capital

How Leading Global Companies Improve their
Bottom Line by Employing Persons with Disabilities

DIS ABILITY

Debra Ruh

In light of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) and the imminent launch of the New Urban Agenda, DESA in collaboration with the Essl Foundation (Zero Project) and others have prepared a new publication entitled: "Good practices of accessible urban development".

The publication provides case studies of innovative practices and policies in housing and built environments, as well as transportation, public spaces and public services, including information and communication technology (ICT) based services.

The publication concludes with strategies and innovations for promoting accessible urban development.

The advance unedited text is available at:http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/desa/good_practices_urban_dev.pdf

FROM MODULARITY TO EMERGENCE

A PRIMER ON THE DESIGN AND SCIENCE OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS

Chih-Chun Chen and Nathan Crilly
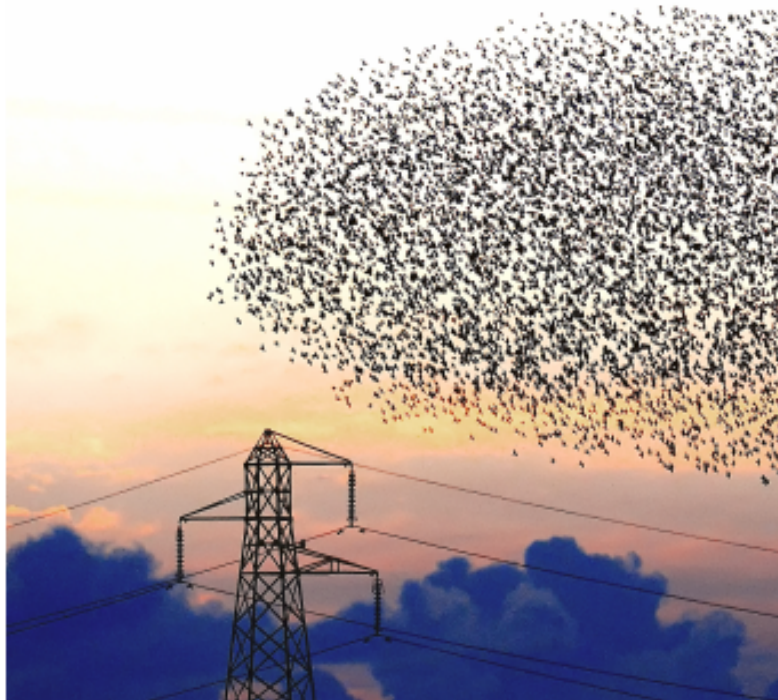
CUED/C-EDC/TR.166
Engineering Design Centre
Department of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Dr Chih-Chun Chen and Dr Nathan Crilly of the Cambridge University Engineering Design Centre Design Practice Group have released a free, downloadable book, _A Primer on the Design and Science of Complex Systems_.

This project is funded by the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EP/K008196/1).

The book is available at URL:

http://complexityprimer.eng.cam.ac.uk

Changing Paradigms: Designing for a Sustainable Future

Editors:
Peter Stebbing
Ursula Tischner

CUMULUS THINK TANK
Publication No 1 of the Think
Tank Series from the Cumulus
International Association of
Universities and Colleges of
Art, Design and Media

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CLAI

ROOTING FOR THE KIDS

Changing
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Sustainable
Future
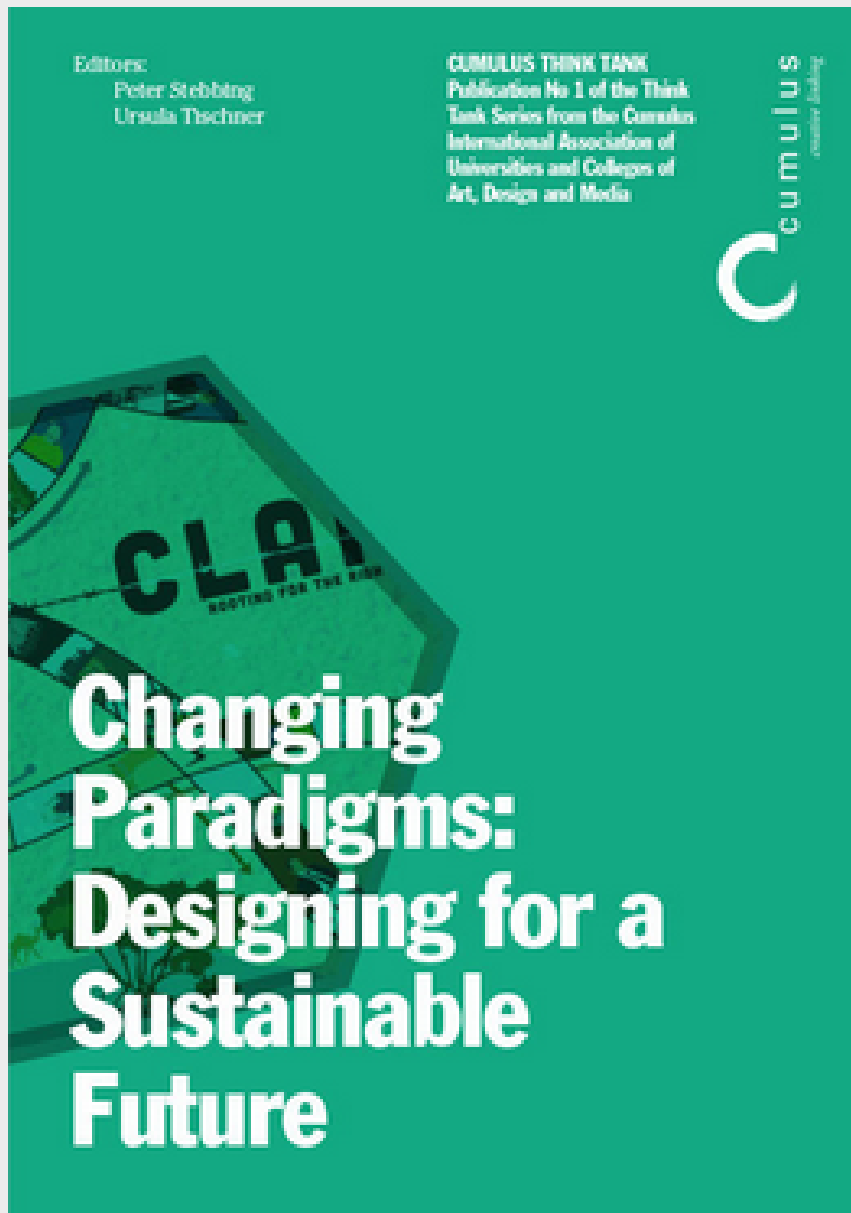
New iBook / ebook:
HOW TO DO ECODESIGN

ECODESIGN HANDBOOK

HOW TO DO ECODESIGN

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR ECODESIGN –
INCLUDING TOOLBOX

ISSUED BY THE
GERMAN FEDERAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Authors:
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Agim Meta
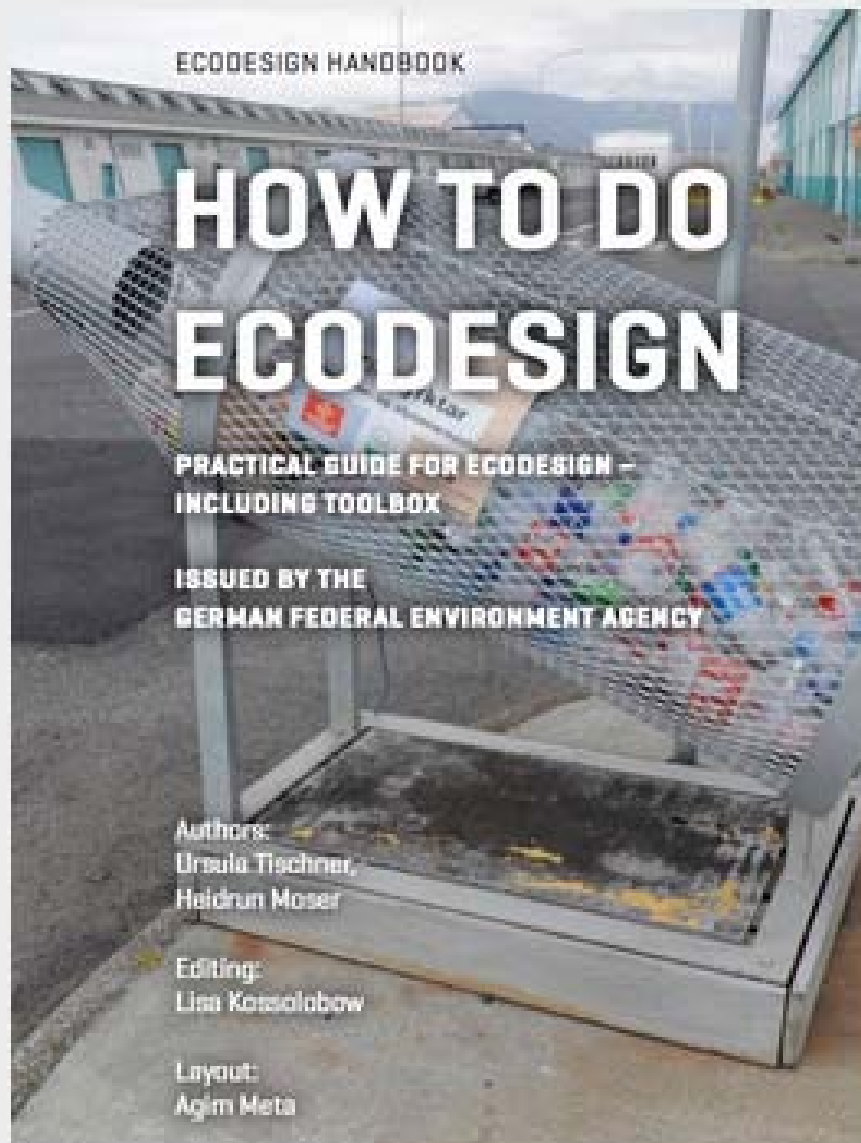
Practical Guide for Ecodesign – Including a Toolbox
Author: Ursula Tischner

News

1.

The International Design Awards (IDA) exists to recognize, celebrate and promote legendary design visionaries and to uncover emerging talent in Architecture, Interior, Product, Graphic, and Fashion Design. IDA aspires to draw attention to the iconoclasm of design world wide, conceptualizing and producing great work.

IDA honorary juries examined over 1000 entries submitted by architects and designers of interiors, fashion, products, and graphics from 52 countries throughout the world. This annual competition recognizes, honors and promotes legendary design visionaries and uncovers emerging talents in Architecture, Interior, Product, Graphic and Fashion Design on global level.

The Lollypop- UI/ UX Design Studio of India, was Awarded: Honorable Mention Prize in Interface Design Competition for the Interface Design - Epadd Project

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ePADD is an open source system that enables donors and archival organisations to appraise, process and screen large-scale email archives, thereby unlocking the historical value embedded in them. Since, it was a data driven system it was almost crucial to have well defined primary, secondary and tertiary navigation with subtle distinguishable differences. Lot of importance was also placed on the data hierarchy to ensure focused attention of viewers on the required information. For ease of data classification, lot of simple clear icons were used. Primary colour for each module was introduced maintaining the consistent layout. A combination of grid and list view was adopted according to the prominence of data being highlighted. Minimal use of colour alternating with ample white space made way for a strong identity yet not too overpowering for a

researcher. Any element that could potentially distract one from the main content was eliminated. Designers on the project were Saumya Sarangi, Lead UI Designer and Mandeep RJ, UX Designer

ABOUT Lollypop- UI/ UX Design Studio: Lollypop is a dedicated UI/ UX Design studio head-quartered in Bangalore, India and is known for its bespoke designs. Anil's love and passion for design and zeal to present India in digital design space shaped 'Lollypop'. In journey of 3 years, we have successfully completed 100 plus projects serving 100+ clients across 10 countries. We have designed for established brands as well as Start-Ups. Our clientele includes brands like Stanford University, Swiggy, Myntra, The Hindu, RKSV, Housing.com, Dynamo6, Alma Mater to name a few. Our ideation and design thinking is purposeful directed towards solving problems. Engaging and Communicative are foundation to our approach. We are the team of ardent professional designers who believes in setting new benchmarks with every project. And as name reflects, we believe in spreading sweet experiences to community, clients and society at large.

2.

Institute for Human Centered Design launching two new initiatives

The Institute for Human Centered Design (IHCD), home to the New England Region Center for the American Disabilities Act, is launching two new initiatives, focusing attention on accessibility for an aging population and those with behavioral health and substance use issues.

The IHCD, a Boston-based international nongovernmental educational organization committed to advancing the role of design in expanding human opportunity and experience, has recently been awarded a contract to extend for another five years its role as the American Disabilities Act Center for the region.

"We are delighted to have the opportunity to continue to serve New England to support those with rights and those with responsibilities under the ADA," said Valerie Fletcher, executive director of the Institute for Human Centered Design.

"There is much left to do, and we are pleased that reviewers strongly endorsed our new additional focus on prioritizing the rights

of people 65 and over and those with mental health conditions and who are in recovery from substance abuse issues."

The New England region is one of 10 in the country, funded by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, each with an ADA Center with responsibilities for educating individuals and entities to understand their rights and responsibilities under the ADA.

The Institute for Human Centered Design has been the New England Region's ADA Center since 1996 and was awarded the five-year designation again in September. Carrying out the region's ADA work is among many services of IHCD. Other services, available locally and worldwide, include education and training on accessibility and universal design; a wide range of consulting and design services in built and digital environments; and research with user-experts, people across the spectrum of age, ability and culture.

The two new initiatives in the New England ADA Region will address populations and needs that are contemporary and have grown in importance in recent years, as New England's population ages, along with the rest of the nation's, and as opioid and other addictions have expanded among the U.S. population.

New England is home to the three states with the oldest average populations among the 50 – Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Under the ADA, the rights of aging populations everywhere are covered by the broad protections of the American Disabilities Act, as are those in recovery from substance use.

Those rights are not widely understood among the public, nor in some cases among public officials or businesses. A mission of the ADA Center at IHCD is to educate the public and explain those rights anonymously and confidentially.

"We will add emphasis and special attention to two neglected categories of people with rights under the ADA for core services and with implications for our research: people 65 and over and people with behavioral health conditions inclusive of mental health and substance abuse," the Institute's proposal to the Department of Health and Human Services said.

"New England has the oldest population in the nation and, tragically, is the epicenter of the nation's heroin epidemic," the proposal emphasized.

IHCD's New England ADA Center provides information, guidance and training on the Americans with Disabilities Act tailored to the needs of individuals, businesses, and government at the local, regional and national levels. The ADA Center staff at IHCD fields questions from the public about rights and responsibilities. It holds events and training sessions on accessibility issues.

After the passage of the ADA, IHCD developed and disseminated many of the national ADA educational materials that are the federally approved materials, including the ADA Checklist for Existing Facilities, the original ADA Title II Action Guide for State and Local Governments, and the ADA Self-Evaluation Guide for Public, Elementary and Secondary Schools.

"Twenty- five years after the passage of the ADA, there has been important progress," the IHCD's plan for the next five years noted. "But the goals of 'maximum community participation' are far from met. People with disabilities continue to face daily barriers in their lives."

The Institute for Human Centered Design (IHCD), founded in Boston in 1978 as Adaptive Environments, is an international nongovernmental educational organization committed to advancing the role of design in expanding opportunity and enhancing experience for people of all ages and abilities. IHCD's work balances expertise in legally required accessibility with promotion of best practices in human-centered, or universal, design. IHCD has been the lead organization in the international universal design movement. IHCD specializes in universal design in the spectrum of disciplines from urban design, landscape and architecture to interior design, industrial design, media and information design. For more, please go towww.humancentereddesign.org .

 The New England Center provides information, guidance and training to individuals, businesses and government at the local, state and regional level on how to implement the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in order to support the mission of the ADA to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities. For questions about ADA, please call 800.949.4232 or go to www.newenglandADA.org .

3.

THE SUMMER FOUNDATION ANNUAL NDIS FORUM 2016

The above photo is of me and Beverly O'Connor from ABC 24 News at the Summer Foundation NDIS Forum! If you are unable to view the images. I was a guest speaker at the conference, and here is what I discussed (it was spoken via computer) Beverly was the host for the event. Below are the questions I answered:
BO: Peter, tell us about your circumstances, what are some of the frustrations you experience with the current disability service system?

PG: I look back on the last five years and come to a sad conclusion. For some considerable time, I have been losing control of my movements. But from July 2011 there has occurred a progressive loss of control that is potentially more

fundamental than the biological loss of muscular power. It has not been physiological so much as social and personal. What am I referring to? July 2011, five years ago, was when I move into a group-home for people with high support needs. The move came about after being encouraged by various people to enter this group home. This happened because the Department of Human Services, as it was then known, could not allocate an extra 3 hours per day that were necessary for me to work safely and productively during the day in my own residence. At no stage was the kind of loss of control that I have subsequently experienced – in a personal and social sense – brought to my attention by those who were encouraging me to make this decision, not least those in charge of the facility in which I have subsequently found myself. The "movers and the shakers" in disability care, those who are stakeholders in the disability care industry, seek to find a solution that is cheap and safe, rather than one in which a flexible supporting regime can provide the "client" with support that maintains the good things that have previously been a part of a life already constrained. BO: What are the differences you hope the NDIS will make to you?

PG: The scheme is based on control and choice as all of the funding provided to people will be individually driven. This will mean an important shift in the power away from the government and service providers and into the hands of people with disabilities and their families. Direct employment (self-managed) gives the flexibility in the choice of support workers,

negotiation of salary, hours and work that needs to be undertaken. As hours of duty and pay rates become more flexible, this is more attractive to support workers as well. As a Direct Employer, you'll need to be familiar with a range of things, such as WorkCover and taxation laws. This can be complicated and may mean that you need to ensure you comply with legal, financial and human resource obligations as well as maintaining records about your employees. Therefore, a large amount of money is put into the training of disability professionals. But there is little credit given to the ability of people with disabilities, who often act in management roles, for the day-to-day management of their home-based support workers or the management of disability professionals. Direct Employment practices the belief that the people being supported are, more often than not, the best teachers regarding the support they need and how it can be delivered. Direct Employment is to ensure that financial control of the supports being used is in the hands of person with disabilities, or the person's family or a trustee. Therefore social participation in this instance provides individual control.

BO: In terms of policy, what expectations do you hold for the NDIS?

PG: The NDIS is structured on the insurance model. This is to ensure social programs are met and empowerment is delivered. This is quite diverse from the welfare model, in opposition to its short term needs-based structure. The insurance scheme approach to supporting people is different. Built into it is

prudential insurance governance cycle which deals with a set of forecasts of what the NDIS will cost. For this, data will be collected that will validate or change those forecasts. Presently, there is more data on people with disabilities so they are able to assess their needs better. Therefore, they will be able to demonstrate the most effective supports for them and will be able to assess if the outcomes differ from expectations resulting from the services provided. They can then make changes accordingly. Insurance schemes are data driven processes. This means that over time it will lead to better, more cost-effective outcomes for people with disabilities and their families. Welfare schemes aim to minimise costs over very short periods of time whereas insurance schemes minimise costs and maximise opportunities over a person's lifetime and are more aligned to their needs. And so, NDIS will reap better outcomes as they invest in independence and participation of individuals and the nurturing relationship of families and loved ones. In addition to being data driven they invest in research, for example, accident compensation schemes have been researched thoroughly. Insurance companies have been important sources of social change as it gives the wider community the opportunity to pool in their money towards the betterment of the lifestyle of people with disabilities. This will ultimately lead to greater social outcomes including the reduction of stereotypes.

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Programme and Events

Photo: Delfino Sisto Legnani. Graphic Design: Groupa Ee

FARAWAY, SO CLOSE
25th Biennial of Design
Ljubljana, Slovenia
25. 5.–29. 10. 2017

The 25th edition of the Biennial of Design in Ljubljana is set to strengthen its role as an interdisciplinary collaborative platform where design is employed as a catalyst for change.

BIO 25, under the title *Faraway, So Close*, will be curated by Angela Rui, a Milan- and Rotterdam-based design critic and curator, and Maja Vardjan, curator of Museum of Architecture and Design (MAO).

In line with their focus on the humanistic side and expression of design, they will use the Biennial to decode through design the effects of environmental changes, asset migration, and reactions to the systemic crises.

In the face of the total failure of the theory of Positivism, we are now forced to confront the crucial and still largely hidden meaning of the consequences of "post-modernization", for which the city seems to have lost its authority as the territory where we look to find the source of quality existence.

Small changes are already taking place and gaining ground, and new inputs are slowly modifying our urban and rural environments. New frictions emerge out of the co-habitation of remote meanings and contemporary habits, as we look for new territories to signify, places to re-inhabit, ancient relations to re-enact, basic coexistences to re-imagine. Can this friction between distant conditions produce new scenarios for a different present time?

Along with the main subject-themes of the biennial, **BIO 25 will de-centralize and will be interpreted as** a shift towards new territories **to be seduced by research and discourse, as well as by the idea of an event with which to produce knowledge. In the age of super information consumed in real time, the challenge of a biennial becomes increasingly closer to real conditions of everyday systems;** to provoke and challenge the paradigms **related to design and architecture through their pragmatic application, acting as a "permanent work in progress".**

Slovenia, in accordance with its geographical conditions, will perform as a paradigm to stimulate, discuss and test the status of this global shift.

SAVE THE DATE FOR THE 25TH BIENNIAL OF DESIGN

Open Call   **12 May - 5 July 2016**
Kick-off event **15 September 2016**
Process   **Autumn 2016 – Spring 2017**
Exhibition   **25 May – 29 October 2017**

Typography Day 2017

Department of Integrated Design,
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

23rd - 25th Feb 2017
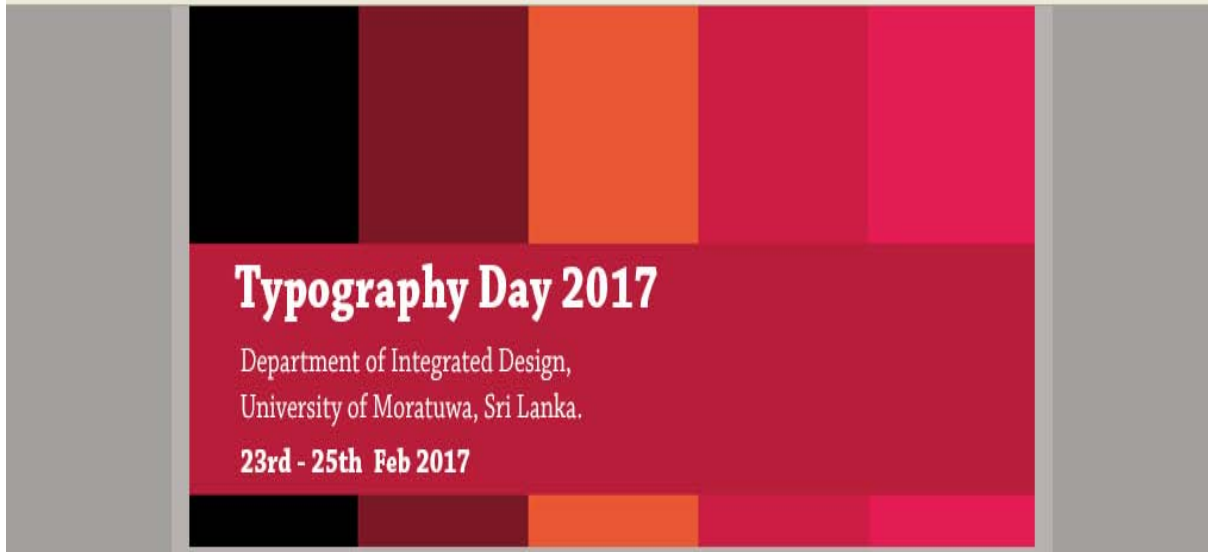
DESIGN EXPERIENCE

DESIGN EXPERIENCE is an initiative conceived by designers, made possible through designers and directed to designers.

We organize **a one-week intense seminar in Barcelona** where we explore the main concepts of Office Management, Project Management, Teamwork, Customer and Space Psychology, Creative Process, Sustainable and Ethic Design.

Important Barcelona designers will open the doors of their offices for us, will show us their construction sites and will tell us about the way they work.

We organize visits and round trips in the most important factories, showrooms, retails, places and sites in the area of Barcelona.

We discuss in a design environment about the most advanced topic about the design process

International Labour
Organization

International Labour Organisation (ILO) – Ministry of Tourism – Red Sea Governorate – Egyptian Hotel Association

Red Sea Accessible Tourism Competition 2016
"Tourism for All"

India

FOCUS

Typographic Culture

TYPE OF CAMP
Cultural Immersion Learning

GROUP SIZE
12

PRICE

SPECIFIC DATES
January 2017

LOCATION
Chennai and Delhi

Registration starts on
September 1, 2016 @ 12:00 AM

6th IFIP TC.13 International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction - INTERACT 2017
Theme: Global Thoughts, Local Designs
at IDC, IIT Bombay25-29 September, 2017http://interact2017.org/

International Conference on 3D Printing and Rapid Manufacturing
at the School of Fashion and Design, GD Goenka University, Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana,
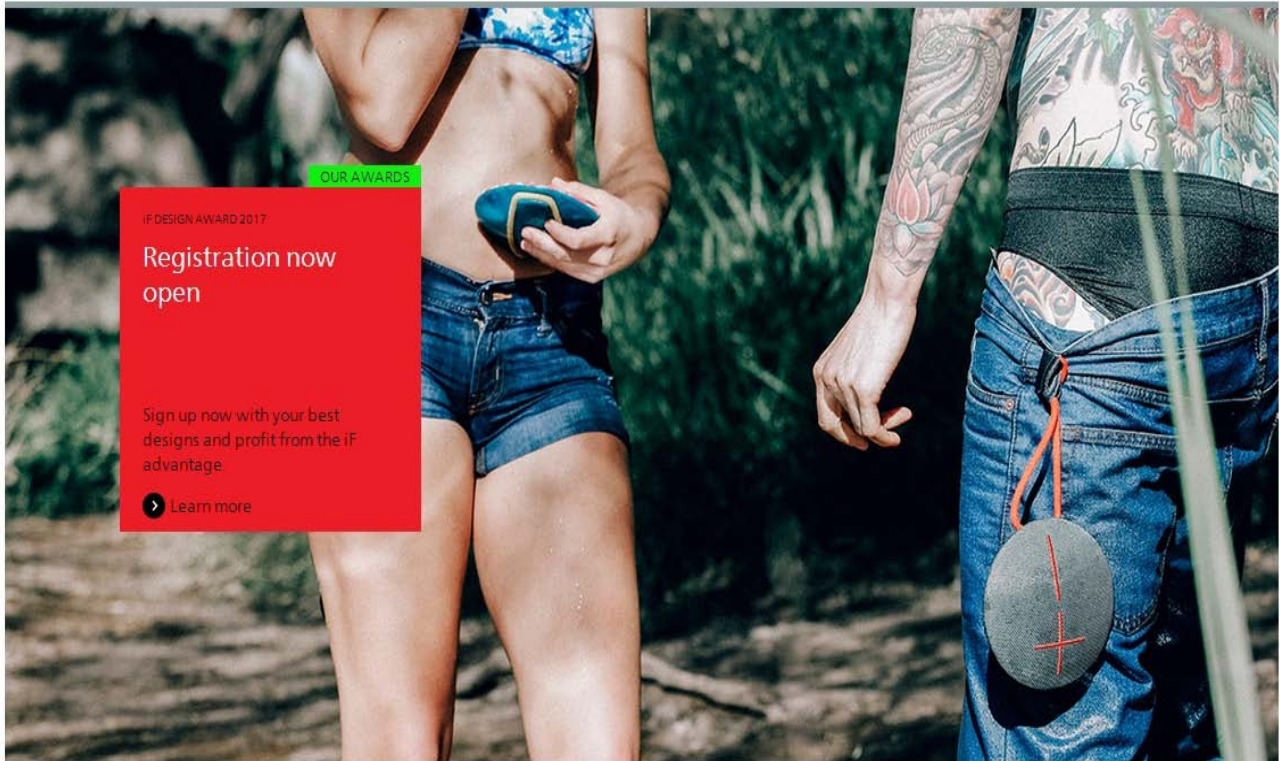
17- 18December2016
http://www.designconference.in/

Universal Design: Live & Learn (UDLL2017) is a collaborative conference offered in partnership with PATHS, Create West Virginia, RL Mace Universal Design Institute, CAST, WVU Center for Excellence in Disabilities and the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development.

UniversalDesign.Today

Urban Transport strategies for Sustainable development

14-16 December 2016
Italy

TypographyDay 2017 Focus on 'Typography and Diversity'

23- 25 February 2016

by Department of Integrated Design, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka at

Colombo, Srilanka Call for Abstract for Papers (deadline 31 August 2016)

Call for Poster Design (deadline 31 October 2015) http://www.typoday.in

30 September - 2016

UIA Awards 2017

The UIA Launch the 'Friendly and Inclusive Spaces' Awards 2017

RIAI

FRIENDLY AND INCLUSIVE SPACES AWARDS

uia›

ENTER

RIAI Awards Administrator

·THE BERKELEY PRIZE 2017

Essay Competition
Travel Fellowship Competition

ARCHITECTURE REVEALS COMMUNITIES

ARCHITECTURE IS A SOCIAL ART

The BERKELEY PRIZE supports the study and teaching of the social art of architecture.
The online, two-stage Essay Competition (in English) is open to undergraduate architecture majors in accredited schools of architecture throughout the world. The Travel Fellowship Competition is open to the Essay Competition semifinalists.

PURSE

Essay Competition: 25,000 USD; 5,750 USD first prize; Multiple prizes
Travel Fellowship Competition: Stipend and airfare; Multiple prizes

2017 JURORS

Sangeeta Bagga-Mehta
Architect; Professor, Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh, India where she has conducted multiple collaborative student workshops focused on the examination of urban landscapes, environmental design and social issues; Internationally recognized figure in modern heritage conservation and urban social history studies of Chandigarh; and Member, BERKELEY PRIZE Committee.

Mark L. Gillem
Architect (FAIA) and Planner; Professor, architecture and urban design, University of Oregon, Eugene, U.S.A.; Director, School of Architecture's Ph.D. Program and the Urban Design Lab; Director of the International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments (IASTE); Principal of The Urban Collaborative, LLC, Eugene; and author of America Town: Building the Outposts of Empire.

Omar Khattab
Architect; Dean, College of Architecture and Chair of the Department of Architecture, Kuwait University; Responsible for major design projects including the Care Centre for the Mentally Disabled and the Kuwait Autism Centre; elected representative on the managing board of the RIBA Gulf Chapter; and co-author of Cities in Transition: Transforming the Global Built Environment.

Faiq Mari
Architect; Former student, teacher and BERKELEY PRIZE Associate Teaching Fellow; Birzeit University, Palestine; current Fulbright scholar at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A., studying the role of the built environment under settler colonialism in Palestine; Second Prize, 2013 BERKELEY PRIZE Essay competition; and Member, BERKELEY PRIZE Committee.

PLORE ONLINE: WWW.BERKELEYPRIZE.ORG

'Reimagining Aesthetic Unfolding – From Conditioning to Awakening'

2nd International Conference on Design Pedagogy and Contextual Aesthetics (ICDPCA)

Job Openings

1. Job Opening

Globant is look out for 'USER EXPERIENCE DESIGNERS' and 'VISUAL DESIGNERS' at Bangalore office with 4-6 years of experience.

Following is a brief silhouette about the requisite positions;

Sr. Visual Designer

- Proficient in shaping engaging visual design concepts for digital products, documenting detailed style-guide, and producing relevant assets
- Expert user of creative design tools, especially Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator
- Flexible and open to adopting/learning new tools as may be relevant
- Strong understanding of visual design principles, grid, hierarchy, typography, colour theory, etc.
- Must have an eye for details and visual composition
- Exposure in designing mobile interfaces and information visualisation
- Experience collaborating with geo-distributed multidisciplinary design, engineering, quality, research, etc. teams as well as external firms to evolve product requirements into compelling and usable design experiences
- Ability to communicate and present ideas and details from a visual design perspective to internal and external stakeholders
- Must have strong presentation, communication, interpersonal, and design thinking skills
- Must have 4-6 years of relevant work experience and a portfolio

Sr. UX Designer

- Proficient in shaping compelling interaction design concepts for digital products, and documenting detailed human interface guidelines
- Expert user of design and presentation tools, especially Axure and PowerPoint.
- Flexible and open to adopting/learning new tools as may be relevant
- Strong understanding of information architecture, interaction design principles, component patterns, etc.
- Exposure in designing mobile interfaces

- Experience collaborating with geo-distributed multidisciplinary design, engineering, quality, research, etc. teams as well as external firms to evolve product requirements into compelling and usable design experiences
- Ability to communicate and present ideas and details from a interaction design perspective to internal and external stakeholders
- Must have strong presentation, communication, interpersonal, and design thinking skills
- Must have 4-6 years of relevant work experience and a portfolio

karna.shukla@globant.com

2.Job Opening

This would be a great opportunity for final year students looking for intern opportunities.

Apply directly on the website:

https://in.mathworks.com/company/jobs/opportunities/16412-user-experience-intern

Must be currently enrolled in a full time undergraduate/graduate UX/Interaction Design or related courses.

3.Job Opening

a product design engineer for a senior position, to join their team in Bangalore. The Maryland based company started in 2008 and is already recognized as one of the top three producers of electric vehicle charging stations and network in US. The engineer is expected to have around 10 years of experience in design for production and assembly; preferably on at least one all-weather outdoor IP-rated product, which must have been produced. It is important to be able to work across teams, vendors and be a hands-on & minds-on problem-solver in the lab. Necessary competence in engineering software and extensive knowledge of materials and production process is a must.

In an upwardly mobile EV charging market the optimism is higher than ever. The company is a set of small but very smart minds and design happens across India and US teams. If you know anyone who could be interested, please share this opportunity and ask to mail applications to me at dyutiman(at)incue(dot)in.

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Dear Friends,
We need your feedback on our publication and your support for popularizing the concept of our social movement of Design For All/ Universal/ Barrier free/ Inclusive Design. It is our further request kindly submit your latest articles, research findings , news and events with us for publication in our newsletter.
With regards
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Tel:91-11-27853470(R)

Forthcoming Events and Programs:

The views expressed in the signed articles do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Design for All Institute of India.
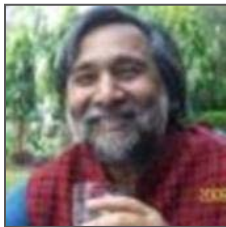
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