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CRITERIA 3
RESEARCH, INNOVATIONS AND
EXTENSION




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Key Indicator – 3.2.1
RESEARCH PUBLICATION AND AWARD




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3.2.1 Number of Paper published per teacher in the journal notified on UGC website during this year

3.2.2.1 Number of research papers in the journals notified on UGC website during the year

1	Year	2023-2024
2	Number	8

Year	Name of workshops/seminars/conferences	Date
2023	From Barren Lands to Industrial Hub: Journey of Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh by Yamini Patankar	1.1.2023
2023	Critical Evaluation of Architectural Rudiments from the Perspective of Religion by Sangam Namwad & Nikhil Badrike	1.3.2023
2023	Perception about Beauty in Architecture of Informal Spaces by Harshada Ponkshe	1.4.2023
2023	Shaping Festival Perception by exploring Urban commons in the city by Yogita Kadu	1.6.2023
2023	Initiating children friendly approach through urban design by Tushar Kadu	1.6.2023
2023	"An investigative comparison of energy efficiency in the hospitality industry: analyzing two envelope systems" by Shraddha Kapadia	1.7.2023




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2023	Incorporating Problem-Based Learning for Promoting Parametric Design Thinking in Architecture Studios: Insights from an Experiment in India by Himika Lakhanpuria & Madhura Naik	1.10.2023
2023	Re-Establishing Link between Water Bodies and Human Life-An Attempt for Rejuvenation of Water Bodies by Harshada Ponkshe	1.11.2023



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Research Paper I

- Title of Paper: **From Barren Lands to Industrial Hub: Journey of Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh**
- Name of Author : Yamini Patankar
- Department of Teacher: Bachelor of Architecture
- Name of Journal: EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
- Year of Publication: January 2023
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FROM BARREN LANDS TO INDUSTRIAL HUB.....JOURNEY OF FIROZABAD, UTTAR PRADESH

Ar Akshita Jain¹, Ar Aaena Sharma², Ar Yamini Patankar³
Conservation Architect, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

Firozabad is Uttar Pradesh's district headquarters. The industry of creating glass bangles is well-known in the city. On the east side, it is 40 kilometers from Agra and 250 kilometers from Delhi, the capital city of India. The majority of the people is employed in the industry. The towns of Shikohabad and Tundla are located in the Firozabad district. Tundla is situated to the west and east of the city of Shikohabad. Glass bangles are the primary business in the area. Due to over pollution gas business in the city is reduced. Women of the city are employed in their houses to prepare and give the final touch to the bangles. The earlier name of the city was Chandwar from the founder king Chandrasen.

The city has evolved in various time zones like from the time of Chauhan's era to Firoz's era. The city has evolved from the kingdom of Chandwar to District Firozabad. Firozabad had witnessed levels of evolution in terms of regional evolution, aerial evolution, legal evolution and economical evolution. Now it is also called *Suhag Nagari* which is derived from the making of bangles in the city which is the main source of income and economic growth of the city and plays an important role in the settlement pattern of the city.

Firozabad city had evolved in phases. It is evident that downfall of Chandwar became the rising time of Firozabad. Now Chandwar is just a village on the outskirts of Firozabad. Chandwar a place with so much of historical importance from Chauhan's reign to Jaychand fight it had witnessed all. Those ruins are example of negligence over Chandwar. Only religious places like Jain mandir, Hanuman mandir and sufi dargah are in good shape and maintained time to time. The fort is almost demolished its only wall is left which is in very bad shape. All the brick joints are losing their packing capacity due to which it had almost demolished. All the mosaic art has now blurred and started to chip off from the surface. Thus realization about the importance of the place is necessary.

Firozabad is now developing city from a barren agricultural land. Glass have played an important role in evolution of the town as one of the major factor effecting lifestyle and evolution of a place is economic source. When people came in business of glass and saw the growth many people shifted to the city for economic purposes. They start settling in unplanned manner with narrow roads and less facilities and started to earn. Later the need of resources increase as work load increase and many laborers, economically powerful people and political powerful people joined the force hence residences, school, trade route (buses and rails) and public area evolve periodically.

Glassmaking was the main source of income then and now. The art of cutting glass in different shapes and forms is intangible and cannot be performed by any outstation worker. A perfectionist and experienced person would be required to do so. The techniques are shared to close ones and experts make them perfect in the field. The original technique of doing this is only in the hand of the labor who is doing the work. Every tourist or sells man who is buying glass products like bangles or chandeliers of any part of the country would prefer Firozabad manufactured product as they know the value and authenticity of the product. Even the town is known as Suhag Nagri for some good reasons. The industry is standing here for a long time and is there to stand strong hence proving its authenticity over these years. Hence Firozabad is settling as industry town.

Despite the glass business and its growth over years some architectural marvels are standing strong showcasing the art of the city. The main attraction is Chadarnil Jain Mandir constructed in marble and the fine cuts, planning, symmetry, mosaic dome and landscape makes it worth a visit. It is also an attraction due to its location in the core main area of the city. There is lot to explore in those narrow lanes like the *hanathis* and religious places.




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Research Paper 2

- Title of Paper: **Critical Evaluation of Architectural Rudiments from the Perspective of Religion**
- Name of Author : Sangam Namwad & Nikhil Badrike
- Department of Teacher: Bachelor of Architecture
- Name of Journal: International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management
- Year of Publication: March 2023
- ISBN/ISS Number: ISBN: ISSN 2582-3930

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Critical Evaluation of Architectural Rudiments from the Perspective of Religion.

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Abstract

History and literature denote importance of symbols which represent Religion and architecture. As per cultural evolution different symbols evolved in aesthetic form making it tangible. This paper focus on religion that binds them together at a certain point and how it has its own values and elements in the shape that society and its people has given it. The role played by religion in architecture can be stretched back thousands of years ago. Religion arises as a necessity to understand various aspects of society and surrounding social activities, that reflect in complementing the scientific understanding of religious architecture and symbols. Religious architecture is the historic record of the way people express their faith. These old structures are the heritage of the country. The elements like religious symbolism come up with various beliefs, rituals, and scriptures from ancient times. These elements merged with the architectural style to form religious structures. Since the ancient era religion has been a major source of inspiration in architectural construction and architecture has concretized religion, thus spaces they shape support and reflect spiritual practices and religious beliefs. Indeed the motive of each structure remains the same, varying its symbolism in each religion. The aim of this paper is to understand how all religious structures are connected to each other with various aspects.

Key Words: Architecture, religion, religious structures, heritage, case-based reasoning and history.

INTRODUCTION

Increasing urbanization and urban population resulted in the rapid growth of towns and cities. (Badrike & Peekar, 2021). In this modern urbanization, the architectural style of religious structures has continued remarkably. The focal point of multiple religions that bind them together at a certain point which is how it has their own values and elements in the shape, that society and its people have given them.

Symbols are the tangible element mainly associated with particular religion. In fact, associated has deeper meaning making statement of religion, its power, spiritual and cultural appearance. Symbol is an expression having direct, instant, singular communication with society. Symbols is an art to connect with focused group its spiritual mindset making it

powerful. Meaning of symbols changes according to generations and sociocultural transition.

Above factors can be illustrated with an example like a colour Blue. Blue colour represents water, sky etc. which symbolize serenity and Peace. Currently it represents in more of culture and fashion. First use of colour blue found in Ancient Egyptian 2,800 B.C. Ancient Greek does not shows influence of blue colour. Egyptians valued the blue semiprecious stone, blue become uniform in their language and clothing. Blue was worn mostly in royal families for many centuries, also referencing The Catholic Mary in a blue robe, adding a positive meaning to the colour. Which shows history, society, the socio-cultural change and the ideological meaning of same colour in different religion. (Phillips, 2022).

2. ARCHITECTURE AND RELIGION

Architectural forms reflect the philosophies and rituals of these religions, some have emerged by the consideration of the social and climatic conditions of the community. These structures represent a special genre in architecture. They differ from other buildings in size, symbolic meaning, and creative imagination. India has the oldest unemitting civilization with a diverse culture of several religions and historical backgrounds and all coexisting in disjointed geographical regions. Even the history of architecture is more concerned with religious buildings than with any other type. Building in each community, spiritual upliftment, peace, and happiness have always been important human goals.

The meaning of religion differs from person to person, community to community, or region to region. Religion, in ancient times, was made by people, followed by various beliefs and rituals. In a word, religion is a connection to all these beliefs and worship of God.

Religion becomes only constant while human civilization undergoes in many changes constantly. Belief system and its complexity diversified into multiple ideological



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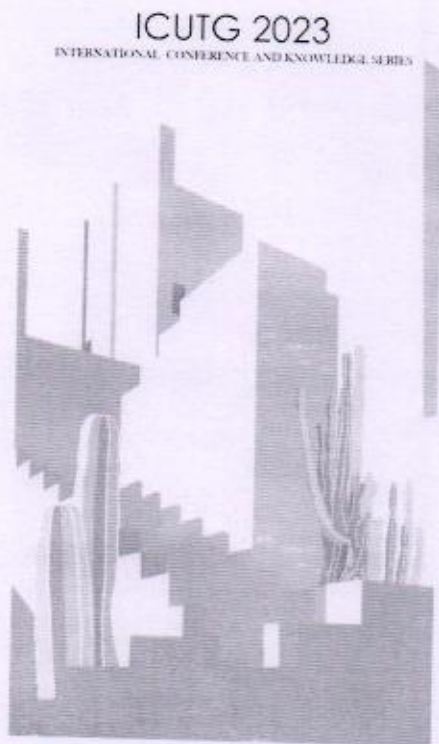
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Research Paper 3

- Title of Paper: Human Perception about Beauty in Architecture of Informal Spaces
- Name of Author : Harshada Ponshe
- Department of Teacher: Bachelor of Architecture
- Name of Journal: Presented in International Conference on Urban Transition and Governance (ICUTG 2023)
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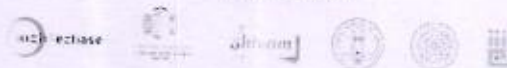
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**HUMAN PERCEPTION ABOUT BEAUTY IN ARCHITECTURE OF INFORMAL
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HUMAN PERCEPTION ABOUT BEAUTY IN ARCHITECTURE OF INFORMAL SPACES

HARSHADA KEDAR PONSHE

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Abstract – The human perception about architectural space and its beauty is very subjective. It depends on the qualities possessed by that space. Beauty of space lies in the combination of all qualities that delight the senses. Pedestrian ways, courtyards, front yards, backyards and even the spaces in between the buildings are some of the examples of informal spaces. They are usually defined by the surrounding buildings. In case of informal spaces, it is observed that the spaces that encourage human interaction are popular and actively used by the people of different age groups for a wide range of activities. This paper is an attempt to find the different qualities of informal spaces because of which people perceive them beautiful and are very dynamic in nature. The different aspects of informal spaces like geometries of space, scale and physical form of adjoining structures, relation of built and un-built spaces, physical and visual accessibility and dynamics of the space are studied. The methodology used is descriptive and analytical method. Under this method, tools used are case study and field observations. The area chosen for the case study is a small pocket of Nedar Bazaar in Cantonment area, Pune, Maharashtra.

Keywords – human, human perception, informal spaces, qualities.

1. INTRODUCTION

Beauty in architecture cannot be judged only to the external appearance of the building but it also includes the quality of spaces created inside the building, outside the building and also the spaces in between the buildings. Three dimensional form, scale, proportion, colour, texture are some of the aspects that contribute towards the beauty of any structure, while the beauty of space is governed by the elements defining that space. Streets, Pedestrian connections, front yards, courtyards and even the spaces in between

the buildings are some of the examples of informal spaces. They are defined by the surrounding buildings. Users of these spaces find them beautiful due to the different qualities like feeling of safety, scale and proportion of buildings that respect the human scale and climate comfort. If such spaces are beautiful, they attract more and more people of different age groups for wide range of activities. This in turn encourages the involvement of people in social activities and creation of cohesive social fabric. This paper is an attempt to find out different features of informal spaces because of which people perceive them beautiful and use them actively throughout the day.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

People perceive any building or space beautiful if it is lively in nature. Alexander (1) introduces the idea of Degree of life, which can be found in any of the built or un-built environment or system. He introduces the concept of Degree of wholeness. Alexander writes, the beauty of a building, its life and its values in support all come from the fact that it is working as a whole. [1, pp.89]. He explains the fifteen structural features that contribute towards the degree of life of a building or a space which in turn govern their beauty. The fifteen features are: 1. LEVEL OF SCALE 2. STRONG CENTERS 3. BOUNDARIES 4. ALTERNATING REPETITION 5. POSITIVE SPACE 6. GOOD SHAPE 7. LOCAL SYMMETRIES 8. DEEP INTERLOCK AND AMBIGUITY 9. CONTRAST 10. GRADIENTS 11. ROUGHNESS 12. ENTRY 13. THE VOID 14. SIMPLICITY AND INNER CALM 15. NOT SUPERFLUOUS [1, pp.144]. These fifteen properties do not exist in isolation. They are correlated. All the systems or buildings or spaces do not have all the properties to the same extent. They are different permutations and combinations of these qualities. The present study is an attempt to analyse the beauty of informal spaces. For that, the above mentioned properties are taken as guiding principles.




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Research Paper 4

- Title of Paper: **Shaping Festival Perception by exploring Urban commons in the city**
- Name of Author : Yogita Gosavi
- Department of Teacher: Bachelor of Architecture
- Name of Journal: International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology (IJISRT)
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Shaping the festival perception by exploring urban commons in the city

By: Ar. Yogita Kisan Gosavi

ABSTRACT

Festivals constitute connections between culture of celebration and places. Festivals their unique places which can play a major role in the place identity. This research is based on considering culture of celebration which is a powerful urban tool to create collective place identity through urban commons and city image. Such festivals are being the spectacles for the image of the city which perceived as kinetic city. In the static city there are only consideration of architectural components. However, there is no designated public spaces for celebration. This research tries to learn and analyses festival locations in the kinetic and its implementation in static city.

The analysis of the interviews narrates how different visitors of the festival perceive the city in general as well as describes the possible effects of the celebration to their perception. Qualitative data is connected with theories of festival culture of celebration and experience of the place. The research tries to understand the role of the festivals and concludes that urban commons in the city can create the festival identity in the cities.

Key words: Place identity, Festival perception, Placemaking, urban commons, city image


INTRODUCTION

"एतन् जीवनस्यै सांस्कृतिक विराट् जगत्" ("Festivals: A celebration of cultural aspects of life") Festivals bring people together to celebrate their culture and rituals. It is the most significant activity which gives a sense of enjoyment and relaxation to humans. Festival creates the identity of the city due to its culture of celebration. The festival identity of a place becomes a unique character that provides opportunities to accomplish urban spaces in the city and which further enhances the urban image of the city. Such recreational spaces can act as the most preferred locations to attract people to celebrate, investors as it also becomes a tourist destination. Festival culture always reinvent itself according to changing scenarios of development. This research attempts to enable social, economic and environmental sustainability through congruences with the festival culture.

India is largely decorative with different festival cultures and having their physical, cultural landscape. As per research, 82 festivals are celebrated in all states of India. Out of those there are four typology of festivals celebration in public spaces (i.e. mass gathering (Ganesh Utsav, Shiv Jayanti, etc), concert or stage events (Navratri, Diwali, etc), lakefront (idol immersion) and market fairs (Jatra). As per perception analysis, 71% of people think that these festivals do not have designated identical locations. But with their interest 90% people feel that such festival spaces can have relaxation time and interactive places during the event time.

This research attempts to highlight the way with which place identity is affected by festivals and the culture of the neighborhood. Considering their temporary entity at specific places it aims at structuring an interface between place identity and festivals. Main assumption of this




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- Name of Author : Ar. Tushar Kadu
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- Name of Journal: International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology (IJISRT)
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AUTHORED BY
Tushar Mangrulkar

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Initiating child friendly approach within Neighborhood through Urban Design

Author: Kadam Tushar Manojkumar

Abstract

Concept of neighbourhood is derived from the school (Elementary school) as the core and how the perception of neighbourhood changes with perspective of school. This research aims to study the built environment of children as an approachable "neighbourhood", with a significant angle shaping children's lives considering the space and scale of children. Exploring the child-friendly cities as an approach in building the neighbourhood the aim of the research follows around the questions: what led to the issues of children; how the built environment affects the children's daily activities and how children perception can build an inclusive environment for everyone. And so, the research reviews the concepts of child-friendly cities and describes different approaches to study the concept with the current context. Further exploring the literature and case studied which led to describe the neighbourhood in different parameter that are safe, green, accessible, playful and inclusive which makes the city child friendly. This thesis concludes that the interrelation between Children to the School within the Neighbourhood, varying the needs of the younger kids which leads to the creation of Child-Friendly Cities.

Keywords: Child-Friendly City, Children Safety, Safe school zone, Safe, Playful, Green, Accessible, Inclusive, Built Environment.


Introduction

Concept of neighbourhood is derived from the school (Elementary school) as the core and how the perception of neighbourhood changes with perspective of school. This research aims to study the built environment of children as an approachable "neighbourhood", with a significant angle shaping children's lives within the space. Exploring the child-friendly cities as an approach in building the neighbourhood the aim of the research follows around the questions: what led to the issues of children; how the built environment affects the children's daily activities and how child's perception helps to build an inclusive environment for everyone. Children are the future hence there is a need to consider them as an important character of the city. Broadly focusing on the children, they are mostly found at home, school, and playgrounds. Children spend almost 6 hour a day in school, also major time is spent struggling on the way to school as these areas are not being designed with the consideration of them. Which lead to state the research questions.

R1. What barriers need to be overcome to make Indian cities child friendly?

R2. What are the key factors for making the neighbourhoods or cities child friendly?




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Research Paper 6

- Title of Paper: "An investigative comparison of energy efficiency in the hospitality industry: analyzing two envelope systems"
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An Investigative Comparison of Energy Efficiency in the Hospitality Industry: Analyzing Two Envelope Systems

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Abstract: Typically, buildings are predominantly influenced by their exterior, wherein the heat gain/loss through the envelope surpasses the internal heat generation (Carson 1998). The building envelope's significant role in its potential is corroborated by 25% of the total heat gain/loss (DOE 2004). Therefore, energy-efficient building envelopes can mitigate reliance on fossil fuels and minimize environmental pollution. This paper investigates the thermal performance of a hotel's envelope in Maharashtra concerning energy efficiency. As Maharashtra's tourism revolves around its pristine environment, preserving its quality necessitates environmentally sustainable development and operations. Consequently, the adoption of green practices becomes crucial, particularly in existing hotel envelopes, as new constructions are prohibited in Maharashtra.

To achieve this, understanding heat gain parameters based on the material characteristics of different envelopes becomes paramount. The primary objective is to conduct a comparative analysis of two distinct building envelopes within a Maharashtra hotel: the traditional load-bearing Laterite stone construction and the contemporary RC framed brick structure. The aim is to identify the most energy-efficient option based on their potential for energy savings. Both envelopes undergo thermal performance simulation modeling using ECOTEC 3 and eQUEST software. The analysis of the simulation reveals that the traditional construction's building envelope exhibits superior thermal performance, thus rendering it more energy-efficient. Furthermore, the study proposes enhancing the energy efficiency of the contemporary envelope by modifying its roof, wall, and fenestration properties. The proposed modifications are then subjected to simulation to determine their impact on thermal performance and potential for improved energy efficiency.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent times, energy has emerged as a significant global concern due to the escalating apprehensions about CO₂ and greenhouse gas emissions, coupled with the depletion of fossil fuel reserves. The hospitality industry has emerged as one of the major contributors to the greenhouse problem, primarily because of the rapid growth of tourism. The increasing number of hotels across a considerable stretch of the environment poses a significant energy-intensive nature. These establishments consume various

functional areas, leading to substantial energy consumption and consequent environmental degradation.

India, this research delves into the thermal performance of the envelope of a hotel situated in Maharashtra, with a primary focus on analyzing energy efficiency. By understanding and optimizing the building envelope's thermal behavior, the aim is to mitigate the environmental impact of the hospitality sector and pave the way for a more sustainable future.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In recent decades, Maharashtra has experienced a significant surge in tourism due to its picturesque scenery in Mumbai and Pune. This has led to a rapid increase in hotel construction, with the number of hotels growing from 1,500 in 1980 to over 10,000 in 2010. The proliferation of hotels and the subsequent increase in energy consumption has become a major concern for the state government. This study aims to investigate the thermal performance of two distinct building envelopes within a hotel situated in Maharashtra. The study will compare the thermal performance of a traditional load-bearing Laterite stone construction and a contemporary RC framed brick structure. The aim is to identify the most energy-efficient option based on their potential for energy savings. Both envelopes undergo thermal performance simulation modeling using ECOTEC 3 and eQUEST software.

The goal of this study is to investigate the thermal performance of two distinct building envelopes within a hotel situated in Maharashtra. The study will compare the thermal performance of a traditional load-bearing Laterite stone construction and a contemporary RC framed brick structure. The aim is to identify the most energy-efficient option based on their potential for energy savings. Both envelopes undergo thermal performance simulation modeling using ECOTEC 3 and eQUEST software. The analysis of the simulation reveals that the traditional construction's building envelope exhibits superior thermal performance, thus rendering it more energy-efficient. Furthermore, the study proposes enhancing the energy efficiency of the contemporary envelope by modifying its roof, wall, and fenestration properties. The proposed modifications are then subjected to simulation to determine their impact on thermal performance and potential for improved energy efficiency.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The primary goal is to identify optimal energy efficiency for the hotel in Maharashtra. This will be accomplished through a comparative analysis of two distinct building envelopes (traditional and contemporary), to determine the most energy-efficient option based on their potential for energy savings. Additionally, the aim is to enhance the energy efficiency of the contemporary envelope by implementing various strategies (roof, wall, and fenestration).

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Research Paper 7

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Incorporating Problem-Based Learning for Promoting Parametric Design Thinking in Architecture Studios: Insights from an Experiment in India

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Abstract

The curriculum of architectural studios needs to incorporate the demands of the present professional world. Advanced design thinking approaches like parametricism help tackle various complexities of the design process that is the need of the hour.

In this context, this paper reviews insights from the incorporation of problem-based learning for parametric design thinking in an architectural studio in India. It thus examines students' learning experiences through a hands-on problem-based learning approach as a research method.

Various challenges have been observed with the integration of parametric design thinking in traditional architectural studios which follow a linear design process. Problem-Based Learning (PBL) is a student-centered approach in which students learn about a subject by working in groups to solve an open-ended problem that tackles the complexity of parametric design thinking. This problem is what drives the motivation and involvement of students in the course.

Key Words: PBL, Architecture, Design, Parametricism, Pedagogy

Introduction of Parametric Design Thinking in Architectural Studio

The curriculum of architectural schools universally consists of various types of teaching such as design and supporting subjects in which contextual technology-oriented design studios also exist. In the architectural profession, processes are rapidly evolving, and the way design is being approached is evolving. The challenge for designers is ever increasing due to an increase in desire for creative forms, inventive design tactics, environmental considerations, and technical as well as structural innovations. The advances in technology also facilitate methods like digital fabrication and advanced construction techniques in architecture.

This in turn is causing a paradigm shift in the role of an architect. In modern practice, it is crucial to comprehend the ramifications of designs, including their production and construction. It has become vital for architects to also tackle non-constructural techniques and to explore this line of thinking into architectural pedagogy. This paper reviews insights from an experiment in incorporating problem-based learning in a studio. These insights on parametric design thinking are




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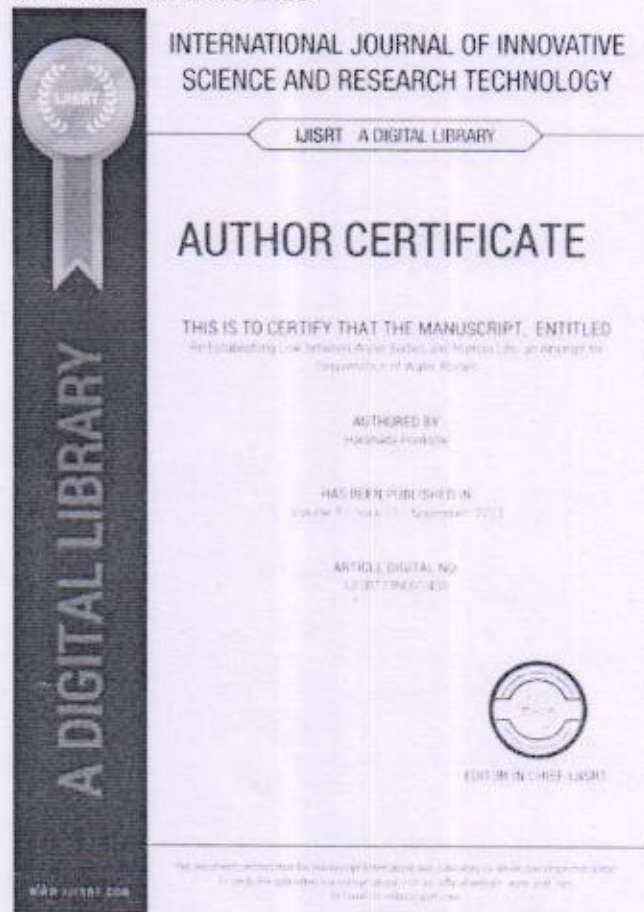
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Research Paper 8

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Re-Establishing Link between Water Bodies and Human Life-An Attempt for Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

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Abstract. In ancient times water bodies played key role in establishment of different settlements. Most of the Indian cities have a great heritage of a number of natural as well as manmade water bodies. Human life was closely linked with these water bodies for day-to-day activities. Now days, due to rapid urbanization and change in technology this link is weakened and most of the water bodies are in neglected condition. There is significant shrinkage in their size and number. Even though most of the water bodies in urban areas are not serving the basic purpose of water supply, they play vital role in maintaining ground water table, lowering the temperature in surrounding areas, providing large open space to dense urban fabric or even adding to the beauty of urban fabric. Hence, conservation of this untold heritage is very important. Government has formulated different policies for protection and restoration of water bodies in urban areas. In spite of these policies, there is no significant improvement in the condition of water bodies. This study was started with the hypothesis that re-establishing link between water bodies and human life will help in the rejuvenation of water bodies. This paper is an attempt to find out the contribution of macro level factors in bridging the gap between water bodies and human life. The scope of study is limited to the lakes in urban areas. It involves study of different physical aspects related to the lakes, physical and visual connectivity, surrounding development, land uses and ownerships of adjacent land, human activities and the provisions in government policies and acts. Research methods used are qualitative and quantitative analytical method. Under these methods, field visit, case study, secondary data and observations. The areas chosen for the case study is city of Kalyan gifted with a number of natural and manmade lakes located in Thane district, Maharashtra.

Keywords. Land connectivity, land use, physical connectivity, natural, manmade lakes

1. INTRODUCTION

1. Background
India has a wide range of geographical and climatic conditions. Areas under hot and arid climate are being drought while some coastal areas are flood prone areas. To overcome the problem of water scarcity in urban areas, different innovative techniques of water conservation and management were developed. Some of the primary well known for urban as well as manmade water bodies-Reservoirs, Rainwater Harvesting, Municipal use, some of the

examples which were designed for their series of lakes. With some of the coastal areas like New Mumbai have their coastal area filled with artificial lakes which act as holding ponds at the time of flood based on their catchment function, there is a wide range of different forms of man-made water bodies in different parts of India. Maharashtra, Maharashtra, very wide of coastal area of Maharashtra, Coastal of Thane District are some of the examples. Most have fulfilled the basic need of water in and domestic water supply. Water bodies are also important water for different purposes. Various water bodies in urban areas are unfortunately used for swimming, recreation. Also the common activities that are threatened due to lakes in the backbone of the urban systems. New Dhava lake in Maharashtra is another example where water bodies were used for the purpose of water supply, drainage and aesthetic. Water bodies are important elements of urban systems in which water can used for multiple in urban, changes different trends are closely related to water bodies. The a great need of the urban has a different forms of water bodies associated with them. Also there is a great need of a different natural elements water bodies in different parts of India like Kerala, West of Maharashtra, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, there are some like Kerala, East Maharashtra in Karnataka. This study will not cover associated with water bodies and connectivity was properly maintained.

But even the so-called urbanization water bodies in urban areas are decreasing and are subjected to pollution. As they are not serving the basic function of water supply, human life is not directly connected with these water bodies and are in neglected condition. There is a continuous decline in their number and size for example in the beginning of 1990s, Mumbai had 292 water bodies, but in 2010 water bodies in 2003, 177 lakes were found in Maharashtra and out of 100 reported have already been lost. Loss of lakes in the National and International (NIT). Another example explaining the decreasing size of urban waterbodies in Hyderabad, within last few decades. Hyderabad has lost approximately 30% in area of its water bodies in lakes and ponds. As a result of this urban areas are not having different environmental issues like water scarcity, ground water depletion, increase in temperature, water logging during monsoon season and loss of biodiversity.

2. Literature Review
At national and international level different policies and programmes have been formulated for conservation and rejuvenation of water bodies in urban areas. World Lake Water Year has been declared by International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC). Some of the literature

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