

EMBELLISHMENT OF SPACES AND EDUCATION

Prof. Divya Vijaychandran



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CHAPTER 1

CRAFTING COMFORT: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION OF MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES, AND TRENDS IN HOME DECOR AND FURNITURE DESIGN

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ABSTRACT:

The home decor project is focused on transforming a living space into a comfortable and visually appealing environment. The project will involve selecting and arranging decor items, accessories, and artwork that meet the specific needs of the client/buyer. The design process includes assessing the space's layout, color scheme, and lighting to ensure that the decor enhances the overall ambiance of the room. The ultimate goal of this home decor project is to create a welcoming and comfortable environment for the users in the market. Similarly, the furniture design project is focused on creating unique and functional furniture pieces that can go with any user's style and personality. The project will involve designing and prototyping furniture pieces that balance aesthetics, ergonomics, and functionality. The design process will include assessing the space and lifestyle requirements, and incorporating these factors into the furniture's design. The project will also involve selecting appropriate materials, finishes, and production methods to ensure that the furniture pieces are durable and environmentally sustainable and incorporating functional elements such as storage solutions and seating arrangements to optimize a space's functionality. The ultimate goal of this furniture design project is to create bespoke furniture pieces that combine form and function to enhance the user's living or working environment.

KEYWORDS:

Indian Handicraft, Materials, Eco Friendly Sustainable, Furniture Design.

1. INTRODUCTION

The art and science of improving a living space's interior to create an aesthetically pleasing and practical environment is known as home décor. Choosing furniture, paint colors, decorations, and other design aspects that complement the residents' preferences and way of life are all part of this diverse area. One of the most important elements of home décor, furniture greatly influences both the practical and aesthetic qualities of an area. Furniture is crafted from a wide range of materials to accommodate varying design tastes, durability needs, and stylistic expressions [1], [2]. Wood is still a common material option for making furniture since it is classic and adaptable. While softwoods like pine are often selected for their cost and simplicity of construction, hardwoods like oak, walnut, and maple are prized for their durability and exquisite grain [3], [4]. Another material that is often employed in modern furniture design is metal. Often used for frames, legs, and accents, steel, aluminum, and wrought iron provide a clean and contemporary appearance. Because metal is pliable, it can be used to create complex and unique designs that go well with a variety of interior design styles. Materials like glass and acrylic are used for a more contemporary and minimalist appearance. Glass shelves and tables give a room a feeling of lightness and openness, while acrylic furniture gives it a clean, modern appearance [5], [6].

For comfort and design, upholstered furniture makes use of leathers and textiles. Fabrics may be customized to fit a variety of décor themes since they are available in an extensive array of patterns and textures. Leather is often utilized in couches, chairs, and ottomans because of its reputation for strength and richness. In home décor, eco-friendly and sustainable materials have gained more attention in recent years. Reclaimed wood, bamboo, and recycled materials are becoming more and more popular as buyers look for solutions that are kind to the environment [7], [8]. The materials used in home décor ultimately represent the intended aesthetic, the

goods that are both visually beautiful and useful to produce goods that are crafted using conventional methods and sustainable resources to provide a varied selection of items in order to appeal to a broad spectrum of consumers to successfully promote the items to prospective buyers to guarantee that the products are priced competitively without sacrificing on quality.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. Rashmi Subbiah [11] discussed about the India's Handicrafts Industry. Indians have always been very talented in the creative arts and crafts. India offers a wide range of crafts that are unique to the country and its craftspeople. Travelers usually equate craftsmanship with travel and find it to be very valuable. However, in recent years, their significance and appeal have grown as a result of the Indian government's support for craftsmen. Interior design is in demand from both domestic consumers and foreign visitors to India. Good pricing are guaranteed by the items' distinctiveness, particularly for visitors who are eager to spend money on them. There is also tremendous potential for this sector due to the rise in international visitors visiting India. People all around the globe may now easily and conveniently sell crafts thanks to online e-commerce platforms. This has the ability to generate foreign currency and is a significant export source as well. A range of textiles, needlework, pottery, jewelry, handicrafts, and other items made by hand or with basic tools as opposed to machines are referred to as handicrafts.

R. Bhoj [12] discussed about the increasing the production of sustainable and eco-friendly sisal crafts in the healthcare sector. India is a unique and important resource for the development of handicraft items because of its rich tradition and cultural variety. One of the main producers of handicrafts for the international market is India. The industry is labor-intensives, dispersed, and mostly found in rural and urban regions. Making crafts is something that many craftsmen do on the side. Furthermore, a large number of governmental and non-governmental organizations are dedicated to providing these craftspeople with employment possibilities. Few of them provide training programs for women to help them become self-sufficient and independent learners, and even fewer of them take part in initiatives aimed at empowering women. Everyone speaks about sustainability in today's society.

Susanti [13] discussed about the marketing communication for bamboo crafts in Garut district. One of the hubs for bamboo crafts in West Java is Garut Regency. Products include textiles, home décor, accessories, and bird cages. This research sought to investigate how craftspeople in Selaawi, Garut Regency, communicate while selling bamboo handicrafts. This research aims to investigate and characterize the communication behavior of craftsmen in the marketing of bamboo crafts using qualitative methodologies and a case study methodology. Five bamboo craftspeople from Selaawi were interviewed in order to get primary data. Observations, study papers on bamboo products, images, and other research-related materials are utilized as secondary data. Kumari *et al.* [14] discussed about the function of e-tailing in the Indian handicraft industry's dynamics. India's handicraft industry is expanding extremely steadily. According to industry analysts, e-commerce has become more important to global trade in addition to conventional forms of commerce. India's diverse culture and abundance of handicraft producers make it one of the most sought-after handicraft destinations. Many regions of India are well-known for their own handicrafts. For example, Saharipur is known for its wooden goods, Rajasthan in the northwest for its Jaipuri quilts, Gujarat for its embroidered goods, Narsapur for its lace and lace-making materials, Punjab for its Phulkari, Jodhpur for its wrought iron goods, and so on. In rural India, one of the biggest employment sectors is the cottage industry. This sector employs up to 13 million craftspeople, the majority of them are women and members of the disadvantaged social groups. Attri *et al.* [15] discussed about the Marketing Indian handicrafts and handicrafts presents hurdles for Guthali. Participants will acquire a knowledge of the business expansion strategies and obstacles faced by an

entrepreneur in the crafts and artifacts, digital marketing, business spirit, and marketing strategy after reading and discussing this case. They will also be able to discuss the benefits and drawbacks of digital marketing and create a thorough plan for a company's digital marketing efforts. For many years, India's rural economy has been mostly dependent on the handloom and handicraft sectors. After agriculture, it is one of the main industries that creates jobs and supports both the rural and urban populations in the nation. The case's heroine had a deep interest in a variety of arts and crafts, and her enthusiasm led her to launch the company Guthali, where she bought a lot of handicrafts. handicrafts made by regional artists that have been enhanced by painting, block printing, or other techniques. Sana Mushtaq Shaikh *et al.*[16] discussed about the investigation of consumer buying patterns and business prospects for Indian handcraft items. India has a very rich craft history that is renowned for its distinct aesthetic and mythical feelings conveyed via artwork. Indian crafts have a long history that begins with one of the world's first civilizations. More than 7.3 million craftsmen call India home today, most of whom reside in rural or semi-urban regions. This research will provide a thorough understanding of the target consumer's buying behavior for Indian handicrafts and assist those engaged in the Indian handicrafts industry in using these important conclusions from this research and the creation of an extensive marketing platform to investigate the market prospects for Indian handicrafts indicated. Rishika *et al.*[17] discussed the effect of the Goods and Services Tax on the Indian Handicraft Industry's Sustainability. India's cottage industry, a vital component of the country's cultural and economic legacy, has been severely impacted by the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The many ways that GST supports the sector's sustainability on the social, economic, and environmental fronts is examined in this mini-review. It looks at how the GST affects pricing, manufacturing, and marketing tactics, as well as how the government's connected plans and policies are affected. This research, which makes use of secondary data, demonstrates how the GST has streamlined the tax code, integrated the state economy, and improved the business climate all of which have encouraged innovation and sustainable growth. fresh in this domain. It draws attention to how crucial a role the GST plays in promoting sustainable development via the formalization of company operations, the creation of better job opportunities, and the promotion of environmentally friendly handcraft industry practices.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Design:

This approach uses two distinct concepts to carry out the home decor process: material exploration and site mapping. In the case of the former, when using it to make terracotta, the clay must be cleaned of any impurities and kneaded to a consistent consistency. The produced clay is then manually or with the use of molds sculpted into the desired shape. The terracotta product is formed, then allowed to cure entirely in the sun or another controlled setting. After drying, the terracotta product is heated to a high temperature (950–1050°C) in a kiln to reinforce and harden it: If desired, a glaze made of liquid glass or other materials offering a protective or ornamental finish may be applied to the terracotta result. In order to melt and fuse the glaze to the surface, the glazed terracotta product is then burned once again in the kiln, this time at a temperature of around 800-900°C. Following the firing process, the terracotta product is allowed to cool before being polished or buffed to smooth out any sharp edges or flaws. Next, in material investigation, Terracotta demands persistence and patience to work with. Making terracotta objects is a labor-intensive technique that may need several tries to get the desired result. But one may become an expert in the field with effort and practice. Due to its versatility, terracotta may be sculpted and molded in a variety of ways. Playing with terracotta may spark one's imagination and inspire experimenting with various glazes, forms, and textures. Numerous nations and civilizations have used terracotta for ages, and it has a

fascinating history. One may respect the history of this art and get an appreciation for the ancient procedures and techniques used to create terracotta objects by engaging in exploration with the material. Reusable and recyclable, terracotta is an eco-friendly, natural material. Terracotta exploration may encourage people to embrace eco-friendly and sustainable habits and lessen their influence on the environment.

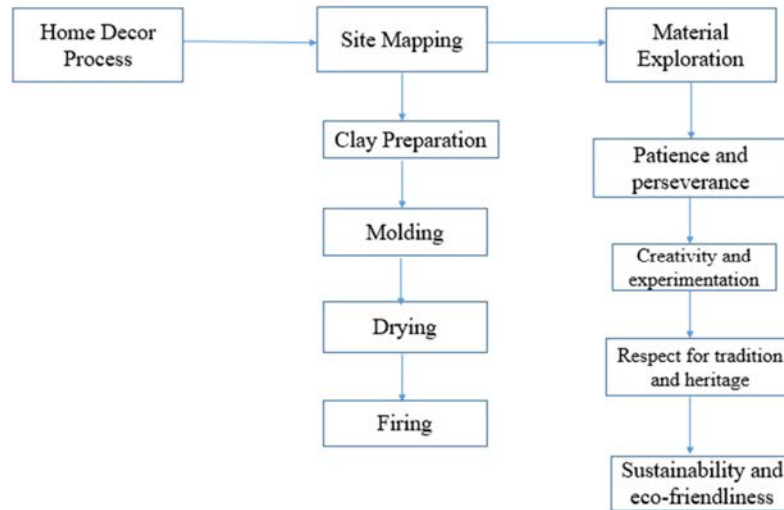


Figure 1: Illustrate the proposed methodology for making home décor.

3.1.1 Clay Preparation:

Raw clay must be refined in order to be used for other purposes, such as pottery. To get rid of impurities, air bubbles, and extra moisture, the clay must be dug out, cleaned, and then kneaded. This makes sure that the consistency is smooth and workable, which makes it more malleable and appropriate to shape into desired shapes in artistic or industrial applications. Before kneading it to a consistent consistency, all impurities are removed from the clay used to make terracotta.

3.1.2 Molding:

Molding is a manufacturing technique in which a mold is used to shape a material, usually metal or plastic, into a desired shape. The final product is created by heating, injecting, or pressing the material into the mold cavity. The mold, which is usually composed of metal or another material, specifies the form of the result. The produced clay is then manually or with the use of molds sculpted into the desired shape.

3.1.3 Drying:

Removing moisture or water content from food, materials, or surfaces is the process of drying. It may be accomplished by utilizing artificial tools like dehumidifiers or heaters, or by employing natural techniques like air drying. Drying keeps the material from deteriorating, increases its usage, and strengthens its preservation. The terracotta product is formed and then allowed to cure entirely in the sun or another controlled environment.

3.1.4 Firing:

A heat-treatment method called firing is used in metallurgy and ceramics among other sectors. In order to create hardness and durability, sculpted clay pieces are heated to high temperatures in ceramics. Firing in metallurgy is the process of heating metal objects to change their

characteristics, such their conductivity, hardness, or strength. After drying, the terracotta product is strengthened and hardened by firing it at a high temperature of 950–1050°C in a kiln.

3.2 Sample:

In the sample section, there are different type of clay are used to making home decor just like polymer air dry and porcelain clay are used to making jewelry and decorative items.

Table 1: Illustrate the type of clay is used to making home décor.

Type of Clay	Description	Use in Home Decor
Polymer Clay	A synthetic modeling material that hardens when baked.	Sculpting figurines, jewelry, and decorative items.
Air-Dry Clay	Dries naturally in the air without the need for baking.	Creating sculptures, vases, and wall decor without a kiln.
Porcelain Clay	A fine-grained, white clay fired at high temperatures.	Crafting delicate and elegant decorative pieces.
Earthenware	Terracotta clay fired at lower temperatures.	Fashioning pottery, planters, and rustic-themed decor.

3.2.1 Instrument:

In instrument section, there are various instrument is used to making the home décor just like making pottery and wooden furniture is made by potter wheels and wood working tools etc.

Table 2: Illustrate the instrument is used to making home décor items.

Instrument	Description	Use in Home Decor
Pottery Wheel	Rotating platform for shaping clay.	Creating symmetrical pottery and ceramics.
Woodworking Tools	Saws, chisels, and planes for shaping wood.	Crafting wooden furniture, sculptures, and decor.
Metalworking Tools	Welders, grinders, and cutters for metal shaping.	Sculpting metal artwork and structural elements.
Sewing Machine	Automates fabric stitching for textiles.	Making curtains, cushions, and fabric decor.
Glassblowing Tools	Blowpipes, molds, and furnaces for shaping glass.	Crafting glassware, vases, and artistic glass decor.
Resin Casting Tools	Molds, mixing tools, and curing equipment for resin.	Creating intricate resin art and decorative pieces.

3.3 Data collection:

Consumer preferences, trends, and purchase behavior are often gathered via market research surveys for home décor manufacturers. These surveys ask about the kinds of home décor goods that customers are interested in, as well as their preferences for colors, materials, and designs. Questions may address a variety of subjects, including popular color schemes, desired sizes, preferred styles (contemporary, classic, minimalist), and the importance of elements like workmanship or sustainability.

Furthermore, customer pricing sensitivity may be explored in market research surveys, which aids producers in understanding acceptable price points for different home décor goods. Crucial information includes preferences for online vs in-store purchasing, preferred retail channels, and buying behaviors. Designers and manufacturers may ensure a more successful and focused product development strategy by identifying market gaps, anticipating future trends, and customizing their home décor goods to fit customer expectations by studying the survey results.

3.4 Data analysis:

Data analysis is essential to the home décor industry since it helps with understanding customer preferences, improving product designs, and making well-informed business choices. Designers and producers may determine the hottest trends in materials, color schemes, and designs by examining data from social media trends, sales records, and market research polls. They can identify the most enticing sizes, forms, and pricing ranges for home décor goods using statistical methodologies. Data analysis is also useful for monitoring the performance of previous goods, pinpointing areas for development and effective designs. Design choices may be made proactively by using predictive modeling to foresee new trends. In the end, data analysis helps producers in the home décor sector to better cater to customer tastes, increase market competitiveness, and maintain an advantage in a fast-paced, trend-sensitive industry.

Analyzing sales statistics, customer reviews, and market trends are all important parts of the process of making home décor products. Through statistical methodologies, designers may analyze color, style, and material preferences to acquire insights for creating visually attractive goods. Inventory management and pricing strategies benefit from the analysis of purchase trends. Real-time input is available on social media and internet platforms, which helps designers remain abreast of changing trends. To put it simply, data-driven decision-making guarantees that home décor products meet consumer wants and promotes innovation, customer pleasure, and competitive advantage in the ever-changing interior design and decor industry.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ideation phase started with deciding on a concept based on the product moodboard that is terracotta hurricanes with through and through pattern cut outs. So went from exploring some basic shapes for the hurricanes to trying out some new and different patterns that can be used as cut outs, taking inspiration from Indian motifs, architecture, fabrics and other elements. For the collection, visualised the same concept as a candle holder as well and iterated a few forms for a candle holder stand. As the next step, narrowed down and selected a few patterns and forms and interpreted the patterns on those forms in different orientations to see and visualise how it would look all together. Noor, signifying the radiant light of the divine is a collection of candle hurricanes and table lamp symbolising how a candle lights a flame or a bulb glows to illuminate and dispel the darkness from our souls. It represents an eternal connection to our roots and creator with the earthen material used to give birth to it. For prototyping, while choosing the finish we had samples, swatches and catalogues to look at and compare to see what looks good.

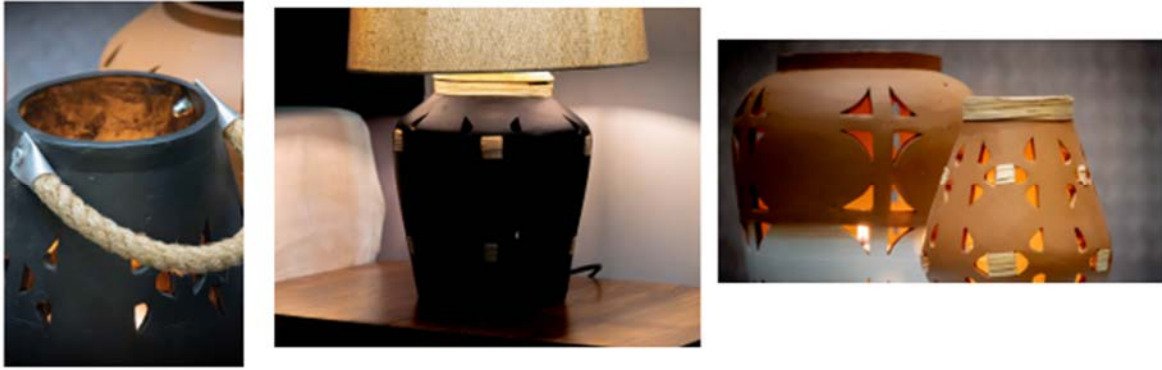


Figure 3: Illustrate the different product categories from one like hurricanes with jute handle, tea light hurricanes, hanging hurricanes.

Market price Furniture price India vs abroad The price of furniture can vary significantly between India and other countries due to a number of factors such as material costs, labor costs, taxes, import/export duties, and market demand. In general, furniture made in India tends to be less expensive than furniture made in countries like the United States or Europe due to lower labor costs and the availability of less expensive raw materials. However, the price of imported furniture in India can be significantly higher than the price of locally made furniture due to taxes and import duties. Additionally, luxury or high-end furniture may also be priced higher in India due to lower demand or higher import costs. In general, furniture made by local artisans or manufacturers tends to be less expensive than furniture made by international brands

Segmentation by price Budget: \$50-\$150: These side tables are typically made of less expensive materials such as plastic, composite wood, or particleboard. They may have a simple design and may not be as durable as higher-priced options. Mid-range: \$150-\$500: These side tables are made of higher quality materials such as solid wood, metal, or glass. They may have more intricate designs or unique features, such as built-in storage. They are often more durable than budget. High end \$500 and up. These side tables are often designer or luxury brands, made of premium materials such as exotic woods or natural stone. They may have unique and intricate designs, and may offer features such as built-in lighting or advanced storage solutions.⁷⁹ Studying the export furniture market helped to understand the preferences and tastes of customers in different regions. And also to analyze the pricing strategies and set prices that are in line with market trends and customer demand.

Woodworking is the process of making decorative and useful objects from wood, like cabinets, fine tables, instruments, bowls, and more. It encompasses techniques like wood carving, joinery, and woodturning. It is relatively simple to learn basic woodworking skills, and with every project you will gain new expertise. Woodworking techniques Milling Milling is the process of taking rough lumber and making it into geometrically precise blocks. Milling starts at the jointer, where you first flatten one face of the board. Then, move to a planer to make the opposite face of the board smooth. Finally, use the table saw to cut the remaining edge to be parallel to the other.

Milling prepares the wood for joinery, Jointing and Planing Jointing is the process of flattening one face and one edge as part of the milling process. In special circumstances, the jointer may also be used for rabbeting, beveling, and tapering. Planing is a technique used to smooth and remove excess material from wooden surfaces. The planer is used to smooth lumber to an even thickness after one face has been flattened with the Jointer. The router is a very versatile power tool used both handheld and mounted on a table. Depending on the bit mounted in the router,

it can be used to add edge treatments, create grooves, and follow patterns. Gluing and Clamping When you glue together two pieces of properly prepared wood, the glued joint is stronger than the wood itself. Shaping and Molding Shaping is the technique of carving wood into nonrectangular shapes.

Molding is a strip of solid wood with various decorative profiles used to cover transitions between surfaces. Lathe Turning Woodturning is the art of shaping wood into cylindrical shapes on the lathe. 83 Scrollwork Scrollwork is a process that uses a scroll saw to create ornamental designs in wood. You can cut intricate shapes such as letters, decorate ornamental sculptures, or create embellished legs for furniture projects. Veneering and Lamination Veneering is the art of decorating a solid piece of wood by gluing thin slices of wood to the surface. This technique is also used in marquetry. Lamination is the process of binding together layers of wood using glue and pressure. Sanding and Filing Sanding and filing are two methods of shaping wood. Sanding is the finishing technique to smooth the surface of the wood using sandpaper, often applied in a sequence of grits. It is the process of scratching up the surface with finer and finer grits until the marks they leave are too fine to detect. Grit is graded indicating the number of particles per inch, so higher numbers are finer. Filing is the process of shaping wood to remove rough spots and shave wood in hard-to-reach angels. Finishing Finishes, to varying degrees, protect the wood from all of the above, either with a protective layer.

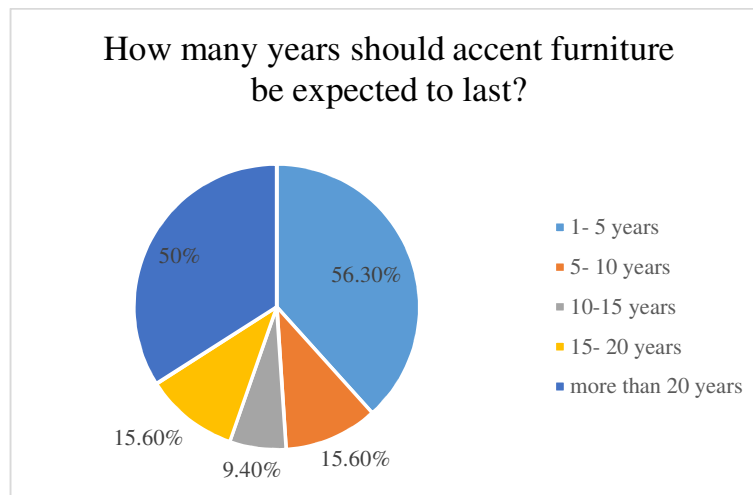


Figure 3: Illustrate the year's accent furniture be expected to last.

5. CONCLUSION

A furniture piece that has been well thought out and developed may greatly improve a space's overall visual appeal. The success of a furniture design is largely dependent on the selection of materials, finishes, and construction methods. Furniture designs that are both aesthetically pleasing and useful may give buyers something extra. In the field of furniture design, using environmentally friendly and sustainable materials is becoming more and more crucial. Comprehending consumer inclinations and patterns is vital in designing furniture that effectively satisfies market demands. All things considered, producing beautiful and high-quality home décor items involves a blend of creative thinking, meticulous attention to detail, and knowledge of the requirements and tastes of the target market. Broader economic and societal variables, such as changes in manufacturing and production techniques and consumer behavior patterns, may also have an impact on a furniture piece's success. The furniture business is a dynamic, constantly changing area whose future direction is being shaped by a

number of trends and inventions. Several pivotal domains that are anticipated to drive expansion and novelty within the sector encompass. Sustainable materials and production: Demand for environmentally friendly furniture goods that are built from eco-friendly materials and produced using eco-friendly methods is rising as customers become more environmentally aware. Personalization and customization Customers are looking for furniture items that are made to fit their unique requirements and tastes more and more. Multipurpose furniture As more people live in fewer places, there is an increasing need for fashionable but practical furniture. This has caused a trend towards furniture that can be used for more than one purpose, such a coffee table with storage or a couch bed.

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CHAPTER 2

EXPLORING THE IRONIC CULINARY TAPESTRY OF TRADITIONAL INDIAN KITCHENS

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ABSTRACT:

This abstract delves into the captivating realm of traditional Indian kitchens, where culinary artistry weaves a rich tapestry of flavors, aromas, and cultural heritage. Indian cuisine is renowned for its diversity, shaped by a myriad of regional influences, historical legacies, and a meticulous blending of spices. The heart of Indian kitchens lies in the harmonious orchestration of ingredients, techniques, and time-honored recipes passed down through generations. From the vibrant street food stalls to the opulent kitchens of royal households, the culinary landscape is a vibrant mosaic that mirrors the country's eclectic cultural fabric. Spices, the cornerstone of Indian cooking, are carefully curated to create symphonies of taste. The aromatic dance of cumin, coriander, cardamom, and other spices infuses every dish with a distinct character. Traditional Indian kitchens are treasure troves of culinary wisdom, where skilled hands craft intricate dishes, and each family holds its unique culinary secrets. The use of various cooking methods, from slow simmering in clay pots to the swift tempering of spices, imparts a spectrum of textures and flavors that define Indian gastronomy. Beyond the purely sensory experience, Indian kitchens are a reflection of community, family bonds, and festive celebrations. The preparation of meals often involves a collective effort, with generations coming together to share stories, laughter, and the joy of creating sumptuous feasts. Regional specialties showcase the geographical diversity, with coastal cuisines embracing seafood, while landlocked regions celebrate grains and pulses with equal fervor. The abstract explores the cultural significance of traditional Indian kitchens, highlighting how they serve as repositories of heritage, offering a taste of the past while adapting to contemporary influences. From the tandoors of North India to the coconut-infused curries of the South, each kitchen narrates a unique story of tradition, adaptation, and the enduring allure of Indian culinary artistry. As globalization intertwines with age-old practices, the traditional Indian kitchen continues to evolve, preserving its essence while embracing new dimensions in a global culinary landscape.

KEYWORDS:

Household kitchens, modular kitchens, Indian kitchens, trends molecular.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rich culinary tapestry of traditional Indian kitchens is a captivating journey through time, culture, and geography, weaving together an intricate array of flavors, techniques, and traditions. Spanning the vast expanse of the Indian subcontinent, these kitchens stand as living testaments to the diversity and complexity of India's culinary heritage. From the bustling streets of Mumbai to the serene backwaters of Kerala, each region contributes its unique ingredients, cooking methods, and cultural nuances to the kaleidoscope of Indian cuisine. At the heart of this culinary mosaic lies a profound connection to the land, where the fertile soil yields a bounty of spices, grains, vegetables, and fruits [1]. Indian kitchens, deeply rooted in agrarian practices, celebrate the seasonal abundance that dictates the rhythm of culinary life. The vibrant hues of saffron, turmeric, and paprika tell tales of sun-drenched fields, while the fragrant aromas of cardamom, cumin, and coriander evoke the essence of spice-laden markets. The use of locally sourced, fresh ingredients is not merely a culinary choice; it is a testament to the intimate relationship between the Indian kitchen and the land it inhabits [2].

Traditional Indian kitchens are steeped in history, drawing inspiration from ancient texts like the Vedas and Ayurveda. These texts not only prescribe dietary guidelines but also illuminate the spiritual significance of food [3]. The concept of "rasa," representing the six essential tastes – sweet, sour, salty, bitter, pungent, and astringent – forms the basis of balanced Indian meals. In the sanctum of the kitchen, generations have passed down recipes as cherished heirlooms, ensuring the continuity of time-honored culinary traditions [4]. The culinary diversity of India

is perhaps most palpable in the regional variations that grace the family hearths across the nation. The North boasts its succulent kebabs, aromatic biryanis, and rich gravies, influenced by the Mughal legacy. In the South, coconut and curry leaves take center stage, imparting a distinct flavor to dishes like dosas, idles, and fiery curries [5]. Western India revels in the tangy delights of chats and the wholesome goodness of dhoklas, while the East showcases its love for fish, mustard, and sweets, reflecting the Bengali penchant for intricate desserts. Figure 1 Household kitchen



Figure 1: Household kitchen [6]

Spices, the soul of Indian cuisine, transform ordinary ingredients into extraordinary feasts. The masala dabba, a quintessential spice box, is the alchemist's toolkit in every Indian kitchen. Each family guards its unique spice blend, passed down through generations, as a closely held secret. The interplay of spices is an art form, where the judicious use of cinnamon, cloves, cardamom, and the elusive asafetida imparts depth [7], warmth, and complexity to dishes. The tempering of mustard seeds, cumin, and curry leaves in hot oil, a technique known as tadka, releases an aromatic symphony that defines the essence of Indian cooking. Beyond the sheer diversity of flavors, Indian kitchens are repositories of age-old cooking techniques that elevate the culinary experience [8]. Tandoori ovens, centuries old, impart a smoky char to succulent meats and bread, while the art of slow cooking, as seen in dishes like biryanis and kormas, allows flavors to meld and intensify over time [9]. The clay pots of rural kitchens, known as hands, infuse earthy notes into stews and curries, preserving the authenticity of regional cuisines.

The rituals of Indian kitchens extend far beyond the mere act of cooking. Mealtime is a sacred communion, a shared experience that binds families and communities together [10]. The thali, an assortment of small dishes on a platter, epitomizes this communal spirit, offering a symphony of tastes and textures in a single meal. The practice of eating with hands, an ancient

tradition rooted in Ayurvedic principles, adds a tactile dimension to the culinary experience, enhancing the connection between the diner and the food [11]. In the contemporary landscape, traditional Indian kitchens are not immune to the winds of change. Globalization, urbanization, and technological advancements have ushered in a new era, bringing convenience and innovation to the forefront. Yet, amidst the influx of fast food and modern culinary trends, traditional Indian kitchens stand resilient, preserving their cultural heritage with an unwavering commitment to authenticity [12]. The rich culinary tapestry of traditional Indian kitchens is a testament to the profound relationship between culture, history, and food. It is a living heritage that continues to evolve, adapting to the changing times while staying rooted in the essence of Indian identity. From the scents of spices wafting through bustling bazaars to the familial warmth of shared meals, the traditional Indian kitchen is a sanctuary where tradition and innovation coexist harmoniously, creating a culinary symphony that resonates across the diverse landscapes of the subcontinent.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

C. Okpala et al. [6] study focuses on The principal aim of food hygiene is to mitigate or eradicate the possibility of contracting a foodborne illness. Foodborne sickness can result from the contamination of food by biological, chemical, physical, or any combination of these agents; however, biological agents, primarily microbes, are the most common cause of foodborne illness. Despite consumer concerns regarding public dining areas and kitchens in terms of hygiene and microbiological safety, a large number of foodborne outbreaks take place in households. Some of the basic information that should be known by the general public concerning food hygiene and microbiological safety (FHMS) in ordinary home kitchens is provided in this brief review. Food can become contaminated by microorganisms through a variety of means, including the hands of the person or people preparing it, cooking tools, and water used in preparation, among others. Considering the source of contamination and the many ways food can become contaminated, it is recognized that achieving complete purity in food contamination is very difficult, if not impossible. Therefore, the goal of health and microbiological safety should not be to destroy all bacteria in food but to prevent their proliferation.

An understanding of food hygiene and microbiological safety concepts can improve kitchen users' understanding of the basics of food-related health and safety procedures. To better inform the public and reduce the incidence of microbial contamination in the home kitchen, this brief overview will also cover the various types of microbial contamination in the kitchen and the food safety process.

S. Giwa et al. [13] study focuses on the There are not many studies describing noise, thermal comfort, air quality, and health-related to kitchens in sub-Saharan Africa. In this study, noise, health problems, and air pollution (CO and PM_{2.5}) in city kitchens where gas stoves are used are explained. It also mentions thermal comfort (temperature and relative humidity). The study was conducted during the summer season in southwestern Nigeria. CO and PM_{2.5} levels were measured in the breathing zone in the kitchen. Measurements are also taken to measure air quality, relative humidity, and noise levels in the kitchen. In addition, health risk assessments and temperature measurements of people exposed to cooking gas were performed. The temperature is 29.86 ± 0.23 °C, relative humidity is $68.34 \pm 0.73\%$ and the noise level is 51.14 ± 1.08 dB. Although carbon dioxide and noise levels are low, they exceed the PM_{2.5} standards

recommended by the World Health Organization. Measuring temperature in the kitchen often indicates the possibility of paralysis, heatstroke, and heatstroke because people are exposed to it for long periods.

F. Fei et al. [14] study focus on the On-site separation and treatment of waste is crucial for solid municipal solid waste (MSW) management. Household waste (HKW) is difficult to manage because it consists of many sources. HKW separation sites are popular in many countries and regions, but whether and how this concept can improve the overall results of urban waste management is still controversial. To provide a basis for the development of HKW policies, this research developed four promising HKW plants separately and evaluated their energy consumption, environmental impact, and total waste use of the economy as a base case. The findings suggest that promoting a separate waste center in Hong Kong will not be effective once the city's solid waste stock has stabilized. However, when the amount of municipal waste increases, the benefits of HKW separation will increase and the related costs will become affordable. The various types of separation have many suitable applications. For regions committed to long-term promotion of HKW separation, HKW centralized anaerobic digestion is a good option because it can reduce environmental impact from 3% to 51% compared to baseline conditions. Over time, all results will become more obvious. It is better to separate the space.

Q. Yu et al. [15] study focuses on how Municipal solid waste (MSW) management can be made more sustainable by identifying and processing waste; However, separate household waste (HKW), which constitutes the majority of crop-eating waste, is still a challenge due to its fragmentation and social costs. There is an argument. To evaluate the impact of HKW separation, this study applies a life cycle assessment to environmental, economic, and social analysis, including investment in family. The results show how the separation of different particles by HKW improves the environmental performance of the MSW process. Due to the higher energy consumption of burned raw materials, energy production increases, carbon emissions decrease by 5-7%, acid gas emissions decrease by 3.1-3.5%, and cumulative energy demand decreases by approximately 2.1-2.2%. Every 20% increase in HKW allocation percentage. Although HKW uses more energy in waste collection and transportation separately, it accounts for only a small fraction of the total energy consumption. With the increase in HKW separation and energy consumption, the economic performance of the entire municipal waste management is even better. Instead, most household costs are added to the total cost of municipal waste management, resulting in poor segregation of household waste.

M. Yap et al. [16] study focuses on domestic waste as the main source of large amounts of organic waste in suitable landfills. The long-term effects can be devastating to businesses, communities, and the environment. To solve this problem, the production of food products at home needs to be reduced. However, local people are of great importance for the success of the project.

The main purpose of this study is to identify potential factors and barriers to residents' removal of kitchen waste from their homes. It also aims to provide advice on how to overcome these problems and encourage residents to reduce food waste. This pretest was conducted using a combination of closed and open-ended questions. 100 Kota Kinabalu residents were selected as participants in this study. The main reasons why participants reduced food waste were: (1) Personal habits against food waste; (2) financial concerns; (3) Doing what is right; (4) Avoid

bringing ants, cockroaches, or mice into the house. Most respondents believed that keeping food separate at home, improving kitchen equipment, participating in food waste reduction, and taking care of the use of waste materials would help reduce food waste in the workplace.

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

3.1 Evolution of the kitchen:

The evolution of the kitchen is a fascinating journey through time, reflecting not only advancements in technology but also profound shifts in societal norms, lifestyle, and culinary preferences. From the rudimentary cooking spaces of ancient civilizations to the sleek, smart kitchens of the 21st century, this evolution mirrors the continuous innovation and adaptation that have defined human civilization. In the earliest epochs, kitchens were rudimentary and utilitarian, serving as mere spaces for open-fire cooking. In ancient civilizations like Mesopotamia and Egypt, communal kitchens were often located outdoors, with simple hearths and clay ovens as the primary cooking tools. As societies progressed, so did the kitchen. In ancient Greece, advancements in architecture led to the development of indoor kitchens, albeit still basic in design, where cooking took place on raised terracotta stoves fueled by wood or charcoal [17].

The Middle Ages witnessed a gradual refinement of the kitchen space, particularly in wealthy households and monasteries. The introduction of enclosed hearths, stone ovens, and chimneys marked a significant shift. Kitchens became more centralized within the home, and a separation between the cooking area and living quarters emerged [18]. However, it was during the Renaissance that the kitchen's role underwent a more noticeable transformation. The proliferation of European trade and exploration brought a diverse array of ingredients to kitchens, spurring culinary creativity and the need for more specialized cooking spaces. The Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries brought about revolutionary changes in the kitchen. With the advent of cast iron stoves and more efficient cooking appliances, the kitchen moved further indoors, becoming a designated workspace rather than a mere extension of the living area. The design and layout of kitchens began to prioritize functionality and efficiency, with separate areas for food preparation, cooking, and cleaning. This era also saw the rise of the Hoosier cabinet, an innovative piece of furniture that integrated storage, work surfaces, and even flour sifters, anticipating the concept of the modern kitchen workstation [19].

The early 20th century witnessed a more standardized approach to kitchen design with the introduction of the "Frankfurt Kitchen." Developed in the 1920s in Germany, this prototype kitchen, designed by architect Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky, sought to maximize efficiency and minimize the steps required in meal preparation. Its innovative features, including built-in storage, gas stoves, and pull-out counters, became the blueprint for modern kitchen design, setting the stage for the mass production of more functional and streamlined kitchens. Post-World War II, the kitchen's evolution accelerated with the advent of new materials and household technologies. The 1950s saw the rise of the "fitted kitchen" concept, characterized by built-in appliances and cabinetry. This era also witnessed the proliferation of electric appliances, such as refrigerators, dishwashers, and microwave ovens, which transformed the kitchen from a labor-intensive space to a more convenient and time-saving environment. The open-plan kitchen design became popular, reflecting a shift towards more informal and interconnected living spaces [20].

The latter half of the 20th century brought about the digital revolution, impacting every aspect of modern life, including kitchens. The integration of computer technology into household appliances marked a significant milestone. Smart ovens, refrigerators, and coffee makers equipped with digital controls and programmable features have become staples in contemporary kitchens. The advent of the internet and smart home technologies further revolutionized the kitchen, enabling remote control and monitoring of appliances, as well as access to a vast repository of recipes and cooking tutorials. In the 21st century, the kitchen has become a hub of innovation and customization. Sustainable design principles have gained prominence, with an increased focus on energy-efficient appliances, waste reduction, and the use of eco-friendly materials. The concept of modular kitchens, with customizable and adaptable components, allows homeowners to design spaces that suit their specific needs and preferences. Additionally, the rise of smart home ecosystems has given birth to intelligent kitchens where appliances communicate with each other, and voice-activated assistants provide hands-free control.

Moreover, the cultural shift towards healthier eating habits and diverse culinary influences has influenced kitchen design. The demand for specialized appliances like juicers, air fryers, and sous-vide machines reflects a growing interest in diverse cooking techniques and cuisines. Social and cultural changes, such as the rise of remote work and increased emphasis on home entertaining, have also shaped kitchen design, with larger islands, open shelving, and multifunctional spaces becoming popular features. The evolution of the kitchen is a testament to the dynamic interplay between technological innovation, cultural shifts, and changing lifestyles. From the humble hearths of ancient civilizations to the high-tech, interconnected kitchens of today, each era has left its imprint on this essential space. As the kitchen continues to adapt to the needs and desires of contemporary living, it remains a symbol of both continuity and change, reflecting the ever-evolving nature of human society.

3.2 The trends in modular kitchens:

The trends in modular kitchens have undergone a significant evolution, reflecting the dynamic fusion of design innovation, technological integration, and changing lifestyles. Modular kitchens, once a symbol of modernity, have now become an integral part of contemporary homes, shaping the way we cook, interact, and perceive our living spaces. One notable trend in modular kitchens revolves around the concept of smart and connected spaces. With the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) and smart home technologies, modern kitchens are embracing connectivity to enhance efficiency and convenience. Smart appliances, such as refrigerators with built-in touchscreens, ovens with Wi-Fi connectivity, and voice-controlled assistants, are becoming staples in modular kitchen designs. This trend not only streamlines everyday tasks but also offers a glimpse into the future of connected living.

Another prominent trend is the emphasis on sustainable and eco-friendly materials. As environmental consciousness grows, homeowners are increasingly inclined towards modular kitchen designs that prioritize sustainability. From cabinets made of recycled materials to energy-efficient appliances, the focus is on creating kitchens that minimize environmental impact. Additionally, the use of eco-friendly finishes, such as water-based paints and recycled countertops, is gaining popularity, aligning with the global shift towards more sustainable living. The modular kitchen landscape is also witnessing a resurgence of natural elements and textures. Designers are incorporating organic materials like wood, stone, and bamboo to bring

warmth and authenticity to these spaces. Textured finishes on cabinets, countertops, and backsplashes add depth and visual interest, creating a harmonious blend of modern aesthetics with the timeless appeal of nature. This trend not only adds character to modular kitchens but also fosters a connection to the natural world within the confines of contemporary living.

In terms of aesthetics, minimalism continues to be a prevailing trend in modular kitchen design. Clean lines, uncluttered spaces, and a focus on essential elements characterize minimalist modular kitchens. Streamlined cabinets, concealed storage solutions, and integrated appliances contribute to a sleek and sophisticated look. The minimalist approach not only enhances the visual appeal of the kitchen but also promotes functionality, making these spaces more efficient and user-friendly. Open shelving is another design trend that has gained traction in modular kitchens. Breaking away from the traditional closed cabinets, open shelving creates a sense of openness and airiness in the kitchen. It allows homeowners to showcase decorative items, display cookware, and infuse a personal touch into the space. This trend aligns with the desire for kitchens that are not only functional but also aesthetically pleasing and reflective of the homeowner's personality.

Personalization and customization have become key trends in modular kitchen design, catering to the diverse preferences and lifestyles of homeowners. From customizable cabinet configurations to personalized color schemes and finishes, modular kitchens are increasingly becoming bespoke creations. This trend empowers homeowners to tailor their kitchens to meet their specific needs, ensuring that the heart of their homes is a true reflection of their individuality. The integration of technology goes beyond smart appliances in the realm of modular kitchens. Touchless and hands-free solutions are gaining popularity, especially in the wake of global health concerns. Motion-sensor faucets, sensor-activated lighting, and automated waste disposal systems are becoming common features, adding a layer of hygiene and convenience to the kitchen environment. This trend not only addresses practical concerns but also aligns with the growing importance of health and well-being in contemporary living. Contrastingly, a return to bold and vibrant colors is making waves in modular kitchen design. While neutral tones have long dominated, homeowners are now embracing rich hues and statement colors to inject personality and energy into their kitchens. From bold cabinet colors to vibrant backsplashes and colorful appliances, this trend adds a playful and lively dimension to modular kitchen aesthetics, challenging the conventional norms of muted tones.

The multifunctional kitchen concept is another trend that acknowledges the evolving role of kitchens as versatile spaces. Beyond cooking, kitchens are now designed to accommodate various activities, such as dining, socializing, and even working. This trend involves the incorporation of multifunctional furniture, convertible workspaces, and flexible layouts that adapt to the diverse needs of modern lifestyles. The kitchen transforms into a hub for various activities, promoting a seamless integration of work and leisure within the home. The trends in modular kitchens reflect a fascinating interplay of technology, sustainability, aesthetics, and functionality.

From the integration of smart technologies to a renewed focus on natural elements and personalized design, modular kitchens are evolving to meet the diverse demands of contemporary living. As homeowners seek kitchens that are not only efficient but also visually striking and adaptable to their lifestyles, the trends in modular kitchen design continue to shape the future of domestic spaces.

3.3 Design principle of kitchen:

The trends in modular kitchens have undergone a significant evolution, reflecting the dynamic fusion of design innovation, technological integration, and changing lifestyles. Modular kitchens, once a symbol of modernity, have now become an integral part of contemporary homes, shaping the way we cook, interact, and perceive our living spaces. One notable trend in modular kitchens revolves around the concept of smart and connected spaces. With the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) and smart home technologies, modern kitchens are embracing connectivity to enhance efficiency and convenience. Smart appliances, such as refrigerators with built-in touchscreens, ovens with Wi-Fi connectivity, and voice-controlled assistants, are becoming staples in modular kitchen designs. This trend not only streamlines everyday tasks but also offers a glimpse into the future of connected living. Another prominent trend is the emphasis on sustainable and eco-friendly materials. As environmental consciousness grows, homeowners are increasingly inclined towards modular kitchen designs that prioritize sustainability. From cabinets made of recycled materials to energy-efficient appliances, the focus is on creating kitchens that minimize environmental impact. Additionally, the use of eco-friendly finishes, such as water-based paints and recycled countertops, is gaining popularity, aligning with the global shift towards more sustainable living.

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4. CONCLUSION

The rich culinary tapestry of traditional Indian kitchens weaves together a narrative that transcends mere sustenance, embodying a profound cultural legacy. The vibrant spectrum of flavors, aromatic spices, and intricate cooking techniques encapsulates the diverse geography and heritage of the Indian subcontinent. Rooted in ancient traditions and guided by the principles of Ayurveda, these kitchens are more than places of culinary creation; they are sanctuaries of tradition, family, and shared experiences. The regional variations, from the robust flavors of North Indian cuisines to the coconut-infused delicacies of the South, showcase a culinary diversity that is both a celebration of local ingredients and a testament to historical influences. Furthermore, the traditional Indian kitchen is not a static entity; it is a dynamic space that adapts to the times while preserving its authenticity. The introduction of modern technologies, such as smart appliances and efficient cooking methods, coexists harmoniously with centuries-old practices. The communal spirit of Indian kitchens, evident in shared meals and timeless rituals, fosters a sense of togetherness and connection, transcending generations. Moreover, the sustainable practices inherent in sourcing local, seasonal ingredients and utilizing time-honored cooking techniques resonate with the growing global emphasis on eco-conscious living. The traditional Indian kitchen serves as a beacon, reminding us of the intrinsic link between the land, the food it yields, and the cultural identity it sustains. As we savor the intricate flavors and aromas emanating from the traditional Indian kitchen, we are not merely indulging in a culinary experience; we are partaking in a journey through history, geography, and a profound cultural heritage. These kitchens are living embodiments of resilience, adaptability, and a commitment to preserving the essence of Indian culinary artistry, ensuring that the rich tapestry of flavors continues to thrive and enchant generations to come.

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CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUE OF MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS

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ABSTRACT:

This thesis book focuses on the issue of menstrual health and wellness in the UK. The study involved conducting a thorough literature review, an online survey & few personal interviews of menstruators residing in the UK. The research highlights the “toxic trio” of issues contributing to period poverty, which includes lack of education, stigma and shame around menstruation, and the high cost of menstrual products. The book presents an overview of various initiatives, campaigns, and policies implemented in recent years to address period poverty. Despite the availability of some educational initiatives and free products most of them focused on menstrual products, there are still significant gaps that need to be addressed to improve the situation for menstruators, particularly in terms of access and knowledge. As a result, a solution has been proposed which goes beyond only teaching the use of menstrual products. Through UI/ UX interface the aim is to address some of the gaps in menstrual health education and access to resources. It also means to go beyond teaching the use of menstrual products. The issue of menstrual health and wellness is a critical aspect of women's reproductive and overall well-being. Menstruation, a natural physiological process, has long been accompanied by social taboos, inadequate access to menstrual hygiene products, and insufficient healthcare awareness. This abstract explores the multifaceted challenges related to menstrual health, encompassing issues of stigma, cultural norms, and the economic burden associated with menstrual hygiene management. In many societies, menstruation remains shrouded in silence and shame, leading to misinformation and limited educational resources for women and girls. Insufficient access to affordable and quality menstrual products further exacerbates these challenges, hindering the ability of women to manage their menstruation with dignity and comfort. Additionally, the lack of comprehensive menstrual health education perpetuates myths and contributes to the persistence of harmful practices. Addressing menstrual health and wellness requires a holistic approach, encompassing educational initiatives, destigmatization efforts, and improved access to affordable and eco-friendly menstrual products. By fostering an open dialogue, advocating for policy changes, and providing supportive infrastructure, we can contribute to a society where menstrual health is prioritized, empowering women and fostering a culture of inclusivity and understanding.

KEYWORDS:

Health Wellness, Information Agriculture, Menstrual Products, Menstrual Equity.

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of menstrual health and wellness stands at the intersection of biology, culture, and public health, underscoring the importance of understanding and addressing the multifaceted aspects surrounding menstruation. Menstruation, a natural and vital physiological process experienced by individuals with female reproductive systems, has historically been shrouded in stigma, silence, and misinformation [1]. This complex issue transcends biological considerations, encompassing cultural taboos, socio-economic disparities, and inadequate healthcare infrastructure. As we navigate the 21st century, the discourse on menstrual health has evolved, shedding light on the imperative to foster a comprehensive, inclusive, and empowering approach to menstrual wellness. This introduction endeavors to unravel the layers of this intricate topic, exploring the historical context, cultural perceptions, challenges faced by individuals, and the ongoing global efforts to dismantle the barriers inhibiting menstrual health and well-being [2].

Menstruation, a biological phenomenon intrinsic to the reproductive cycle, has been a subject of profound significance and, paradoxically, a source of enduring myths and misconceptions

across cultures and periods. Throughout history, menstruation has been viewed through diverse lenses — revered in some cultures as a symbol of fertility and renewal, while in others, it has been steeped in shame, secrecy, and exclusion. Ancient civilizations often associated menstrual blood with mystical powers, recognizing its connection to the cyclical nature of life and death. However, as societies evolved, so did the narratives surrounding menstruation, with taboos and restrictions taking root, perpetuating a culture of silence. Cultural perceptions of menstruation have played a pivotal role in shaping societal attitudes and, consequently, impacting the lived experiences of individuals menstruating [3]. The stigma attached to menstruation has manifested in various forms, from exclusionary practices in religious spaces to the reinforcement of gender stereotypes that perpetuate shame and embarrassment. Such cultural taboos have far-reaching consequences, influencing educational opportunities, employment prospects, and mental health, as individuals navigating menstruation often grapple with a sense of shame and isolation. This intersection of cultural norms and menstrual health underscores the need for nuanced, culturally sensitive approaches to break down the barriers that hinder open conversations and access to essential menstrual care [4]. However, the challenges extend beyond cultural perceptions; socio-economic factors significantly influence menstrual health and wellness. In many parts of the world, limited access to menstrual hygiene products, sanitation facilities, and education exacerbates the already complex landscape. Individuals facing economic disparities often resort to makeshift solutions, compromising their health and well-being [5]. The lack of awareness about menstrual health further perpetuates a cycle of inadequate care, as communities may not have the necessary resources or information to address menstrual needs effectively. Bridging these socio-economic gaps is integral to promoting equitable access to menstrual hygiene and breaking the cycle of vulnerability that disproportionately affects marginalized populations. Moreover, the global conversation on menstrual health has gained momentum as advocates, policymakers, and healthcare professionals strive to dismantle the barriers that hinder individuals from achieving optimal menstrual well-being [6]. The shift towards a more inclusive and comprehensive understanding of menstrual health encompasses advocacy for menstrual equity, destigmatization campaigns, and the development of sustainable, accessible menstrual hygiene solutions. Initiatives around the world seek to empower individuals through education, providing accurate information about menstruation and challenging the pervasive myths and stereotypes that contribute to the culture of silence [7].

The intersectionality of menstrual health is particularly evident in the global efforts to address the issue. Cultural, socio-economic, and geographical factors intersect, influencing the experiences of individuals in unique ways. In some regions, cultural norms may amplify the challenges associated with menstruation, while in others, economic disparities may exacerbate the barriers to menstrual well-being. Understanding and addressing these intersections is crucial for formulating effective, context-specific interventions that consider the diverse needs and experiences of individuals worldwide. In this era of heightened awareness and advocacy, there is a growing recognition that menstrual health is not just a biological or gender-specific concern; it is a human rights imperative [8]. The call for menstrual equity, echoing across diverse platforms, emphasizes the right of every individual to manage their menstruation with dignity and without facing discrimination. Menstrual equity encompasses not only access to affordable and sustainable menstrual products but also the assurance of supportive environments, inclusive education, and comprehensive healthcare that recognizes and addresses the unique aspects of menstrual well-being [9].

The issue of menstrual health and wellness is a complex, multifaceted tapestry woven from biological, cultural, and socio-economic threads. As we navigate the 21st century, the discourse on menstrual health has evolved, breaking the chains of silence and stigma that have historically surrounded menstruation. However, the journey towards comprehensive menstrual well-being requires collective efforts to challenge cultural norms, dismantle socio-economic barriers, and foster inclusivity. The global movement advocating for menstrual equity and dignity is not just a call to action; it is a recognition of the inherent rights of every individual to navigate their reproductive health with autonomy, respect, and dignity.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

R. Komal Shari et al. [10] study focus on this paper will discuss the use of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) in the treatment of pregnant women with anxiety disorders. This page is designed to educate readers about pregnancy pain management, how to improve medical knowledge, and to encourage the use of healthy coping strategies to manage pain in daily life. There is strong evidence that cognitive behavioral therapy is effective in treating women, pregnancy, and mental health problems in young women, according to a meta-analysis of studies with a strong research design.

D. Math pal et al. [11] study focuses on our country's economy is mainly affected by seeds and spices, which are important agricultural products. India has a long history of spice production. Fenugreek belongs to the legume family, while coriander, cumin, and fennel belong to the Apiaceae family. Phytochemicals that work as natural defense mechanisms of the host plant or have been used in the past as medicines, fragrances, or sweeteners are called bioactive compounds, also known as bioactive compounds. They provide many opportunities in our search for bioactive substances in medicine or other health problems. In addition to having many functions in the body, spice seeds also affect many biological systems such as blood vessels, nerves, growth, and digestion. Antioxidant, anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, antibacterial activity, hypolipidemic effect, insecticide, helps with high blood pressure, aids digestion, reduces the inflammatory process, prevents infections, immunity, molecular mechanisms, is positive for menstruation. The purpose is to provide a review of available research on the health benefits of four popular spices: fennel, cumin, coriander, and cumin.

M. Brault et al. [12] study focuses on childcare standards that support sexual and reproductive health (SRH) including easily accessible information, privacy policies, practices, and appropriate conversation to promote patient support and access to a variety of treatments. However, it is unclear to what extent these guidelines are followed and what other goals young people and caregivers might have beyond these guidelines. Additionally, important issues remain at risk in discussions about sexuality and child health. To develop effective intervention tools that promote effective communication between young people and health professionals, the needs and goals of both groups need to be investigated. This study addresses sexuality and unsolicited information in the context of appointment-making for young people to promote patient communication and collaborative decision-making. Girls often express anxiety about menstruation and associate it with mental illness. Young women also said they want more electronic devices. They believe an app-based booking solution will solve their problems and make bookings easier to navigate. To make it easier to include parents or other trusted people in the conversation, doctors explained the goal of building relationships with young patients. Doctors have expressed a desire to integrate more electronic devices into their clinics and

believe appointment scheduling tools can facilitate communication. But some doctors disagree about young people's ability to speak for themselves and the benefits of preparing tools in this area. These doctors believe the device is not necessary because many teens nearly skip their current screen appointments.

A. Ford et al. [13] study focus on period tracking has become more commonplace and the focus is shifting from fertility tracking to a better understanding of the user's health. Analyzing data regarding a person's menstrual cycle and the hormones thought to be associated with it is a practice that changes the concepts of health and well-being. Through careful examination of six in-depth discussions, this research creates a way to monitor menstrual bleeding that prevents pregnancy, thus leading to the “queering” of the clothing machine's behavior. Apps can help integrate everyday embodied knowledge and clinical experience into a more personalized, self-directed work environment. To lay the foundation for understanding the body and taking good care of it, we propose the concept of “hormonal health”, which combines mind and body health, combines data and brand purpose, influencing the difference between disease and health. According to those we interviewed, the menstrual cycle is thought to have an impact on the individual beyond the direct division into body, mind, or reproduction. This understanding has led to the development of effective self-management strategies such as monitoring, predicting, interacting with doctor appointments, scheduling updates, and social analysis. This process gives its supporters more influence, but not as much as they would like. This process promotes issues of personal information and benefits, as well as solutions and needs that need to be integrated into the neoliberal framework of gender ethics, thus promoting success on the wrong basis.

S. Omidvar et al. [14] study focuses on physical activity is believed to be important to a woman's ability to maintain or improve her health. But women, especially young women, are often less interested in healthy habits such as physical activity. Given the importance of physical activity for women's health, this study aimed to determine the effect of physical activity on body mass index (BMI), socioeconomic status (SES), and age at menstruation and menarche, especially in young women. Materials and Methods: The data collection process was divided into two stages. A cross-sectional study was first conducted on 1000 healthy women aged 11 to 28 years to collect relevant data. Information about physically fit women and thin or underweight people is compared to a sample of standard practice. Then, the SPSS 16 program was used to perform the chi-square test on the data. Among young women who are mostly physically inactive, only 121 women (12.1%) said they like to exercise three times a week for at least 30 minutes each time. There is also a positive relationship between BMI, SES, and physical activity. Participating in physical activity has a positive effect on cycle duration, irregular menstrual bleeding, and heavy menstrual bleeding. Conclusion: In general, physical activity has a positive effect on the menstrual cycle in adolescent girls. Therefore, women need to understand the benefits of regular exercise to reduce or eliminate menstrual irregularities.

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

3.1 Menstrual health and wellness consumer challenges & activities by the industry:

Consumer challenges and activities in the menstrual health and wellness industry are integral aspects that shape the landscape of this evolving sector. As awareness grows and societal attitudes towards menstruation shift, consumers encounter a range of challenges and engage in diverse activities that reflect the changing dynamics of menstrual health. One significant

challenge faced by consumers in the menstrual health and wellness industry is the persistent stigma associated with menstruation [15]. Despite global efforts to destigmatize periods, cultural taboos and societal norms continue to contribute to a culture of silence and shame surrounding menstruation. This stigma often leads to misinformation, limiting open conversations about menstrual health. Consumers, especially in conservative societies, may find it challenging to access accurate information, discuss their menstrual concerns openly, or seek appropriate healthcare [16].

Addressing this challenge, the industry has witnessed a surge in activities aimed at breaking the silence and normalizing conversations around menstruation. Menstrual health advocates, NGOs, and brands are actively involved in awareness campaigns, educational programs, and social media initiatives. These activities aim to challenge stereotypes, debunk myths, and create a supportive environment where individuals can openly discuss their menstrual health. The goal is to empower consumers with knowledge, fostering a sense of confidence and agency in managing their menstrual well-being [17]. Another challenge is the affordability and accessibility of menstrual hygiene products. In many regions globally, individuals face economic constraints that limit their ability to purchase quality menstrual products regularly. Additionally, some consumers may lack access to proper sanitation facilities, further complicating their menstrual hygiene practices. This challenge disproportionately affects marginalized communities, including those in low-income areas or rural settings [18].

In response to these challenges, the menstrual health industry has witnessed a surge in activities focusing on menstrual equity. Brands and organizations are engaging in initiatives to provide affordable or free menstrual products to those in need. This includes distribution programs, partnerships with NGOs, and advocacy for policy changes to ensure that menstrual products are accessible to all. Furthermore, there is a growing emphasis on developing sustainable and eco-friendly menstrual products, addressing concerns about both accessibility and environmental impact. Consumer education and empowerment are key components in navigating the challenges of menstrual health. Many consumers lack comprehensive knowledge about menstrual hygiene, reproductive health, and the various product options available. Educational activities are crucial in empowering individuals to make informed choices and fostering a sense of autonomy and control over their menstrual well-being. Workshops, online resources, and community outreach programs contribute to enhancing consumer knowledge, dispelling myths, and promoting positive attitudes toward menstruation.

The industry is witnessing a shift towards a more inclusive approach, recognizing the diverse needs of all menstruating individuals, including transgender and non-binary individuals. Inclusivity has become a focal point for both challenges and activities in the menstrual health and wellness sector. The challenges include overcoming ingrained gender norms and biases that may exclude certain groups from the conversation. However, there is a growing recognition of the importance of inclusive language, product design, and healthcare practices. Inclusivity activities are becoming increasingly prominent, with brands launching gender-neutral marketing campaigns, educational materials acknowledging diverse experiences, and products designed to cater to a broader spectrum of individuals. The aim is to create a more inclusive narrative that respects and validates the diverse identities and experiences of menstruating individuals [19]. This shift towards inclusivity reflects a broader societal movement towards recognizing and respecting the diverse ways in which people experience and express their gender.

Technological advancements have also played a role in shaping consumer experiences in the menstrual health and wellness industry. The rise of menstrual tracking apps has enabled individuals to monitor their menstrual cycles, predict ovulation, and track symptoms. While these technologies offer convenience and personalized insights, they also pose challenges related to data privacy and the potential for reinforcing gender stereotypes. Consumers engaging with these apps may face concerns about the security of their sensitive health data and the perpetuation of traditional gender norms related to fertility and menstruation. The challenges and activities within the menstrual health and wellness industry mirror the evolving landscape of societal attitudes, technological advancements, and the ongoing efforts to foster inclusivity and equity. As consumers navigate the complexities of stigma, affordability, and accessibility, the industry responds with initiatives that aim to break taboos, provide accessible products, educate individuals, and foster a more inclusive and empowering environment. The ongoing dialogue between consumers, advocates, and industry stakeholders is reshaping the narrative around menstrual health, paving the way for a future where every individual can manage their menstrual well-being with dignity, knowledge, and access to essential resources [20].

3.2 Menstrual health and wellness Affinity clustering:

Affinity clustering within the realm of menstrual health and wellness reveals a dynamic and interconnected landscape where various factors converge to shape the experiences of individuals menstruating. At the core of this clustering is the biological aspect, acknowledging menstruation as a natural and essential function of the reproductive cycle. Biological factors encompass hormonal fluctuations, menstrual cycle variations, and the physical impact on the body, influencing overall health and well-being. Understanding these biological intricacies is fundamental to promoting personalized and effective menstrual care. Cultural influences emerge as a significant affinity cluster, intertwining with biological factors to mold perceptions, attitudes, and practices related to menstruation. Culturally embedded taboos, rituals, and societal expectations contribute to the shaping of individual experiences. This cluster recognizes the importance of cultural sensitivity in addressing menstrual health, emphasizing the need for inclusive education that challenges stereotypes and fosters open conversations. Destigmatizing menstruation on a cultural level is integral to dismantling barriers that perpetuate shame and hinder access to proper menstrual care.

Socio-economic factors form another crucial affinity cluster, influencing access to resources, education, and healthcare. Economic disparities can impact individuals' ability to afford menstrual hygiene products, leading to improvised solutions that may compromise health. This cluster addresses the importance of menstrual equity, advocating for policies and initiatives that ensure equal access to affordable and sustainable menstrual products, along with the provision of supportive environments in schools and workplaces. Socio-economic factors also intersect with cultural norms, emphasizing the need for context-specific interventions that consider the unique challenges faced by different communities. Geographical considerations add yet another layer to the affinity clustering within menstrual health and wellness. The availability of healthcare infrastructure, sanitation facilities, and education varies across regions, influencing the quality of menstrual care accessible to individuals. Rural and urban divides further impact the experiences of menstruating individuals, necessitating targeted interventions that account for geographical disparities. Understanding the geographical context is essential for designing effective and context-specific programs that address the diverse needs

of individuals worldwide. Moreover, the advocacy for menstrual equity and dignity emerges as a unifying affinity cluster that transcends the specific domains of biology, culture, socio-economics, and geography. This cluster underscores the overarching principle that every individual has the inherent right to manage their menstruation with dignity and without facing discrimination. It serves as a driving force behind global movements that aim to break down systemic barriers, challenge societal norms, and promote a holistic approach to menstrual health and well-being. Affinity clustering within menstrual health and wellness reveals an intricate tapestry where biological, cultural, socio-economic, and geographical factors converge and interact. Recognizing the interconnections between these factors is crucial for developing comprehensive and inclusive strategies that address the diverse needs of individuals menstruating. The affinity clustering approach facilitates a nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding menstrual health, paving the way for holistic interventions that promote dignity, equity, and well-being for all.

3.3 Information Architecture of menstrual health and wellness:

Information architecture in the context of menstrual health and wellness serves as the foundational structure that organizes and presents crucial information, resources, and support systems to individuals navigating the complexities of menstruation. This multidimensional framework is designed to facilitate comprehensive understanding, accessibility, and empowerment in the realm of menstrual health. Central to information architecture is the provision of accurate, culturally sensitive, and evidence-based information that dispels myths, breaks down taboos, and fosters open dialogues. This architecture extends beyond biological aspects, encompassing socio-cultural contexts, menstrual hygiene management, and mental well-being, recognizing the interconnected nature of these components in the menstrual health narrative. At its core, information architecture in menstrual health aims to dismantle the pervasive culture of silence and misinformation that has historically surrounded menstruation. By organizing information in a clear, accessible manner, individuals are empowered to make informed decisions about their menstrual health. This involves creating platforms, both digital and physical, that offer reliable resources on topics such as menstrual anatomy, menstrual cycle variations, and the physiological and emotional aspects of menstruation. Additionally, it involves addressing cultural nuances to ensure that information is presented in a way that respects diverse perspectives and experiences, fostering inclusivity in the discourse.

The organization of information also extends to menstrual hygiene management, recognizing the critical role it plays in overall health and well-being. Information architecture involves outlining guidelines for proper hygiene practices, providing insights into sustainable menstrual product options, and addressing environmental considerations. This ensures that individuals have access to practical, actionable information that enables them to manage their menstruation hygienically, economically, and with minimal environmental impact. Furthermore, the information architecture of menstrual health encompasses mental well-being, acknowledging the psychological aspects of the menstrual experience. By curating resources that delve into the emotional dimensions, coping mechanisms, and mental health support available, this framework addresses the holistic nature of menstruation. Understanding and validating the emotional impact of menstruation, from premenstrual symptoms to societal pressures, is integral to fostering a supportive environment that acknowledges the emotional well-being of individuals navigating this natural process.

In the digital age, leveraging technology is a key aspect of menstrual health information architecture. Mobile applications, websites, and online platforms provide accessible spaces for individuals to access information, connect with support communities, and track their menstrual cycles. The architecture of these digital spaces is crucial in ensuring user-friendly interfaces, accurate content, and inclusivity in design to accommodate diverse audiences. The information architecture of menstrual health and wellness is a dynamic framework designed to empower individuals with knowledge, dispel taboos, and foster a culture of openness and support. By organizing and presenting information on biological, socio-cultural, and mental health aspects, this architecture ensures that individuals can navigate their menstrual journeys with confidence, dignity, and a comprehensive understanding of their bodies and well-being. It serves as a vital tool in reshaping narratives, breaking down barriers, and promoting inclusivity in the discourse surrounding menstrual health.

4. CONCLUSION

The issue of menstrual health and wellness has evolved from a deeply ingrained cultural taboo to a dynamic global conversation centered on empowerment, inclusivity, and dignity. As societies break the silence surrounding menstruation, there is a growing recognition that menstrual health is a fundamental aspect of human rights, requiring comprehensive approaches that extend beyond biological considerations. The multifaceted nature of this issue, encompassing cultural, socio-economic, and psychological dimensions, necessitates a holistic and inclusive response. The strides made in information architecture, destigmatization efforts, and the promotion of menstrual equity mark significant progress toward dismantling barriers and fostering open dialogues. The acknowledgment of menstrual well-being as a pivotal component of overall health is reshaping societal perceptions and challenging age-old norms that perpetuate shame and discrimination. The global movement advocating for menstrual dignity not only addresses access to menstrual products but also seeks to create environments that support the emotional, cultural, and economic facets of individuals navigating menstruation. As we navigate the 21st century, the journey toward menstrual health and wellness is an ongoing narrative of resilience, education, and societal transformation. By dismantling taboos, embracing inclusivity, and fostering a culture of openness, the discourse surrounding menstrual health is shifting towards a future where every individual can experience their reproductive health with autonomy, respect, and the dignity they inherently deserve.

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CHAPTER 4

OPTIMIZING THESIS WRITING: METHODS, SKILLS, AND STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT:

The process of thesis writing is a multifaceted endeavor that demands a combination of methodological rigor, honed skills, and effective strategies to achieve success. This abstract encapsulates an exploration into the various facets of optimizing thesis writing, offering insights into the essential methods, skills, and strategies that contribute to a successful thesis completion. The methods section delves into research methodologies, data collection techniques, and analytical approaches crucial for a well-structured and rigorous thesis. Emphasis is placed on the integration of innovative and contemporary research methods, aligning with the evolving landscape of academic inquiry. The skills aspect addresses the proficiencies required for effective communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving throughout the thesis writing process. Special attention is given to the development of writing skills, literature review synthesis, and the synthesis of complex ideas, enabling scholars to articulate their research coherently and compellingly. Strategies for success are explored in the context of time management, goal setting, and maintaining a healthy work-life balance. The abstract underscores the importance of fostering resilience, adaptability, and a proactive mindset in overcoming challenges inherent in the lengthy and intricate thesis-writing journey. It serves as a comprehensive guide for individuals embarking on the challenging journey of thesis composition. By offering a synthesis of effective methods, essential skills, and strategic approaches, this research seeks to empower scholars to navigate the intricate process of thesis writing with confidence, ultimately contributing to the advancement of academic knowledge and the cultivation of successful researchers. As the world of education and technology continues to evolve, the website that offers thesis writing services will have to keep up with the changes and adapt to the needs of the students.

KEYWORDS:

Learning, Research, Skills, Thesis Writing, Time Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

Writing a thesis is often regarded as one of the trickiest academic assignments that students must complete. There are many steps involved in this complex project: choosing a good subject, doing research, and writing, revising, and finally turning in the finished product. Despite playing a crucial part in a student's academic career, many find it challenging to finish their theses because of how time-consuming and hard the procedure is. Students face a variety of difficulties, from choosing a subject that is acceptable for study to effectively managing their time. Furthermore, some people may find it overwhelming to deal with the wealth of information accessible and the difficult process of arranging it into a cogent argument. Students' difficulties are made worse by the absence of precise instructions on the framework, scope, and structure. Simplifying the thesis writing process becomes essential when it is realized that better methods and interventions are required. To provide interventions that streamline and improve the whole thesis writing process, this research study seeks to identify and solve the roadblocks preventing students from moving further. Understanding the present techniques used by students allows for the introduction of beneficial changes that will increase the effectiveness and accessibility of the thesis writing process. A thesis is a written account of a student's academic pursuits that offers an unbiased way to evaluate the author's expertise and understanding of the subject matter.

Even while finishing a thesis can seem like a laborious obligation to get a degree, the information you get from the process can be useful for a long time [1],[2]. A thesis is a research project that allows students to submit their results in response to a self-selected challenge or

proposal, regardless of whether it is being completed for an undergraduate or graduate degree. The project's main goal is to examine the student's ability to do independent research, and the evaluation that is produced is crucial in deciding the students' final grade. Even though the thesis project is normally an autonomous undertaking, it often requires some kind of supervision or instruction [3],[4].

Writing a thesis is a crucial component of academic and intellectual endeavors since it provides the basis for the growth of research abilities, critical thinking, and scholarly communication. A thesis is a thorough representation of a student's capacity to develop a research subject, carry out in-depth investigations, and present well-organized arguments. It is not only a prerequisite for academic degrees. Students must do in-depth literature studies, conduct data analysis, and synthesize material to create a thesis that demonstrates their mastery of the topic they have selected. Writing a thesis fosters analytical and problem-solving abilities in addition to academic evaluation, pushing students to think critically and provide novel perspectives to their subject of study. Furthermore, writing a thesis that successfully conveys difficult concepts improves written and spoken communication abilities, which are important in both academic and professional contexts. All things considered, writing a thesis is a life-changing event that assesses academic proficiency while also giving students priceless tools for intellectual contribution and lifetime learning [5],[6]. The project scope aims to study the current methods used by undergraduate and graduate students in academic institutions to complete their thesis projects, with a focus on English language thesis. The objective is to identify the challenges and difficulties faced by students throughout the process and to analyze different approaches used by them to overcome these challenges. Section 2 is based on the literature in the context of establishing a constructivist learning environment with technological enhancements for the development of research skills in a BA thesis writing course. The discussion is presented in section 3 based on this analysis, effective strategies and interventions will be developed to streamline the thesis writing process. The summary of this study is presented in section 4.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Z. Shahsavari and H. Kourepaz [7] using an exploratory sequential mixed method approach, the research sought to determine the difficulties postgraduate students had while writing the literature review component of their theses. In the quantitative phase, we evaluated 40 completed master theses using Akindele's criteria using descriptive analysis.

To enhance the qualitative component, ten postgraduate students willingly took part in semi-structured interviews. The interview data was examined using the theme analysis method developed by Braun and Clarke. The majority of students, including those who were experts in their subject, found it difficult to integrate, analyze, or explain the literature in their writing, according to the findings. They mostly concentrated on summarizing the conclusions and analyses of other scholars. Other difficulties included not having enough time or expertise to finish the literature study and cases of instructors and supervisors failing to provide students with the material they needed to write. By addressing these problems, it may be possible to improve students' desire to produce quality academic writing in addition to easing their bad feelings and experiences while writing the literature review portion.

P. Gu *et al.* [8] qualitative case study investigates a constructivist learning environment (CLE) with technological enhancements intended to improve undergraduate English majors' research skills at a Chinese institution. The faculty team used a free online learning management system (Moodle) with a wide range of scenarios, resources, tools, and administration capabilities to convert an English writing course into a BA thesis writing course. Examined via observation notes, interviews, and student work, two consecutive semesters of BA Thesis Writing courses

were placed within the larger context of a ten-year curricular overhaul. The findings show that students' problem-based learning (PBL) procedures and the growth of their research skills which include issue awareness, information literacy, argumentation, and research design have been favorably influenced by the CLE. Through ongoing support for training, forum discussions, and the availability of tools and information, the CLE enhanced the entire learning experience. However, since the course was challenging and did not adhere to Chinese higher education standards in terms of professional values, methodological philosophy, or institutional culture, faculty members tended to shy away from teaching it. In conclusion, the study assesses the overall successes and difficulties of the reform initiatives, as well as the implications for the future use of technology in Chinese foreign language instruction and learning.

K. S. Diasti and C. L. Mbato [9] students are thus forced to develop into self-regulatory learners throughout the thesis writing process. With nine participants from Sanata Dharma University's English Language and Education Research Program, the goal of this research is to investigate the motivation-regulation techniques used by students while writing theses. Data was gathered using a mixed-method study technique with the use of questionnaires and interviews. The results of the research showed that individuals used environmental structuring, goal-oriented self-talk, self-consumption, interest augmentation, and attribution control as motivation-regulation tactics. Moreover, a noteworthy proportion of the participants tended to defer writing their theses. Future researchers, thesis supervisors, and undergraduate students are all affected by the study's conclusions.

S. San Rafael *et al.* [10] study explores the viewpoints of freshly graduated nurses on the baccalaureate thesis (BT) writing process. Thirteen recently graduated nurses who satisfied the inclusion requirement of having finished the BT within three years of the research during their university education participated in the study, which used a qualitative technique with content analysis. Between June 2018 and March 2019, semi-structured interviews were used to collect data until saturation was achieved. The results fell into three main categories: how the process started, why writing a baccalaureate thesis is beneficial, and how professors fit into this process. The participants expressed that the writing style they were taught in training was artificial and specialized, which is important in clinical settings but unsuitable for academic papers in science. During their studies, reflective journals were emphasized as an effective writing technique. The participants felt that writing the baccalaureate thesis was a difficult procedure, especially when it came to choosing, combining, and expressing material clearly. This caused worry. The research recommends that academic writing abilities be specifically taught in nursing curricula.

A. R. Khatri [11] investigates the thesis writing procedures used by master's degree candidates in Nepali universities. It uses a variety of master's level student experiences and tales about thesis writing from Nepali academic institutions to address the main issue and support the main point. The main argument of the paper is that the traditional perspective of thesis writing as a required course of study oversimplifies the process by describing it as primarily a mental and cognitive activity. There is a rising recognition within Nepali academia of the socio-cultural theoretical perspective as a result of this model's difficulties in capturing the contextual intricacies of the writing process. This viewpoint provides a prism through which academic writing practices may be understood and interpreted that is more sensitive to cultural differences.

A. Susanti [12] study examines how EFL graduate students responded to written critiques of their thesis drafts from their supervisors. The research demonstrated that when students are encouraged by feedback, they promptly alter their drafts. This was discovered via in-depth interviews with three selected participants. On the other hand, when confronted with confusing

feedback, they usually ask the supervisor for an explanation, get second perspectives from peers, and make an independent effort to understand the comments. When students are unhappy with the criticism, they often choose to reject the recommendations rather than consider them. In the context of EFL writing, instructors and supervisors often use written corrective feedback, especially for thesis drafts. Positive responses from students to their supervisors' comments are very important because they create a connection between the supervisors' input and the learning results that the students' revision process produces.

The above study shows how EFL graduate students responded to written critiques of their thesis drafts from their supervisors. The traditional perspective of thesis writing as a required course of study oversimplifies the process by describing it as primarily a mental and cognitive activity. In this study, the author discusses challenges faced by students in thesis writing and methods to make thesis writing easier.

3. DISCUSSION

This method usually places a strong emphasis on linguistic competency, which includes using vocabulary correctly, adhering to grammar standards, and using cohesive devices effectively in the target language. The focus on the finished written material, regardless of the procedures involved in its development, is what distinguishes the product approach, in contrast. Still seen as a traditional, text-focused technique, the product approach is used in many ESL/EFL schools, including Libyan ones. This type of instruction focuses mostly on form and correctness in the context of Libyan education. Students' ability to apply the grammatical structures they have learned in class is evaluated via the analysis of written compositions [13], [14].

3.1. *Skills Developed from Thesis Writing:*

The several skills developed from thesis writing are categorized as:

3.1.1. *Time Management Skills:*

For aspiring authors, knowing how to balance their obligations to their loved ones, careers, personal life, and writing is essential. No matter when your professor sets the deadline for submitting your thesis, time management is essential. It could last for one week, several weeks, months, or even a whole year.

Completing the thesis involves many steps, and you need to provide enough time for each one. It won't help to write quickly. It takes a lot of time to research since you need to plan, write the paper, and revise it. You won't need to go to bed or stay up late if you manage your time well. A schedule of your professor's sessions will be sent to you. Regular meetings with the supervisor are necessary at various points throughout the writing process to go over all parts of the research work, get input on finished drafts, and then get writing help [15], [16].

3.1.2. *Research Skills:*

Strong research skills are necessary for writers to produce excellent, high-quality content. These abilities are used to compile information and design project schedules for scholarly or artistic endeavors.

You may acquire crucial knowledge about the subject you choose to operate in by using efficient research methods. You shouldn't try to isolate specific facts and data points in actual research. Instead, you'll need to have in-depth conversations on a variety of subjects and learn how to ask questions, and carry out the necessary research.

3.1.3. *Writing Skills:*

You've honed your research skills and are proficient in using the most effective study methods, such as analyzing data sources. It is best to hone all of your writing skills before creating your fresh research strategy. As you work on the thesis, new concepts come to mind, and you also present the results of your research.

3.1.4. *Analytical Skills:*

A complicated thought may be reduced to its basic parts via examination. You separate them this way to learn about their duties and to comprehend their interactions. It is crucial to take into account elements like writing proficiency, thesis norms, topic, vocabulary, and syntax when assessing students' written work. Studying well-written samples is a great way for students to improve their writing style and organization, which will help them succeed academically [17], [18].

3.1.5. *Conclusion:*

The importance of students completing a thesis cannot be overstated. These youngsters pick up new abilities that are taught in school as they grow. They need to be taught how to deal with a variety of problems since they will encounter them. They have to show that they understand the elements of the questions and how to answer them. Through meticulous assessment of the chosen subject and identification of all grounds of contention, students may be able to provide a thorough justification and get a high mark.

3.2. *Structure of Thesis Writing:*

There are variations in thesis construction throughout institutions and academic fields. The design discipline and the students of Atlas Skill-tech University are the only subjects of this project. The structure under consideration is thus tailored to the needs of the institution.

3.2.1. *Acknowledgement:*

The acknowledgment section allows the author to express gratitude to those who helped them both personally and professionally while they worked on their thesis. The acknowledgments for the thesis should not exceed one page and are placed between the title page and the abstract. Not seen as a component of the academic work per se, acknowledgments are instead seen as a chance for a more intimate expression of self.

3.2.2. *Abstract:*

An abstract is a condensed version of a longer piece of writing, such as a research paper, thesis, or dissertation. The abstract succinctly outlines the objectives and findings of the student study to help readers understand the focus of the work.

The goal of a writer's work, the techniques they have used, and the conclusions they have reached should all be explained in their abstract, even if the format may differ somewhat depending on their profession [19], [20].

3.2.3. *Table of Contents:*

The chapters and significant portions of the thesis, dissertation, or research paper are listed in the table of contents together with the corresponding page numbers. A well-structured table of contents is crucial since it tells the reader what kind of high-quality work to expect. The introduction and the abstract should be followed by the table of contents (TOC). Two pages should be the maximum length.

3.2.4. *List of Figures:*

A list of Figures and Tables should include all the figures and tables the author uses for their research paper or thesis, together with the relevant page numbers. These lists inform the reader about how figures and tables are used in the work. This list might be helpful to keep organized if the thesis subject requires them to employ a lot of figures and tables during the writing process, even if they are often not required.

3.2.5. *Introduction:*

The introduction, which is the first section of the thesis, comes just after the contents table. With a clear emphasis, goal, and direction on the pertinent issue, the introduction draws the reader in and sets the scene for the investigation. An introduction should include:

The topic, in context: what do readers need to know about the thesis?

Target and scope: what is the specific character of this subject that will be dealt with by a student?

The importance of its research: which studies have been done in this area and how do they fit with it?

What are their research objectives, and how do they plan on finding them?

An overview of their structure: which parts contribute to the overall objective?

3.2.6. *Literature Review:*

A literature review is an examination of the sources of information related to a certain subject. A student might utilize this summary of current knowledge to find appropriate hypotheses, research methodologies, and gaps in the literature for future publications and thesis ideas. Good literature reviews summarize sources and analyze, synthesize, and critically assess them to provide a comprehensive picture of the state of knowledge on this topic.

Approaches for an Organized Literature Review:

- Chronological

Examining the topic's historical development would be the simplest course of action. If you decide to use this tactic, be cautious not to just summarize and list your sources in chronological order. To examine trends, pivotal moments, and important discussions that have influenced the development of this field. Explain how and why you believe certain developments happened.

- Thematic

If you have found any recurring primary themes, you may divide a literature review into subparagraphs that address various facets of the subject. For example, the main issues of the research on disparities in migrant health outcomes might include health policy, linguistic obstacles, cultural norms, legal status, and economic access.

- Methodological

If you are basing your findings on sources from different disciplines or places utilizing a range of research methodologies, you may want to compare the outcomes and conclusions in different ways.

As an illustration: Examine the conclusions drawn from qualitative research in comparison to. Research using Quantitative Methods considers the approaches taken by theoretical and empirical academics to this problem. Sort the literature into sources that are historical, cultural, and sociological.

- Theoretical

A literature survey is often the foundation of a theoretical framework. It may be used to investigate various hypotheses, models, and definitions of fundamental ideas. You may support your study by arguing that a certain theoretical approach is pertinent or by combining many theoretical ideas.

3.2.7. *Methodology:*

Your research approach includes a discussion and explanation of the techniques you used for data collection and analysis. The methodology chapter, an essential component of any thesis, dissertation, or research paper, describes what you did and how you did it, enabling readers to assess the validity and dependability of your research and the subject of your dissertation.

About the kind of research you've done.

How you've been collecting and analyzing your data?

All the tools and materials that you use in your studies.

How have you mitigated or avoided research bias?

What's your reason for choosing these methods?

You have the chance to discuss your research methodology and the rationale behind your technique choice in the methods section. Additionally, you may use it to demonstrate that your study has been well conducted and is repeatable. It will situate your study in context and provide credibility to it. Moreover, it will provide readers with a resource to consult in case they have any queries or remarks about other parts.

3.2.8. *Future Scope:*

This section aims to educate readers about the study's findings as well as its limitations. Where there are no research gaps, scientists are guided to adopt a different strategy when it comes to time-saving and avoiding repeatable outcomes.

This section also includes guidelines for researchers on alternative dimensions and crucial estimates to use while studying the topic. When creating a future scope component, the most crucial thing to remember is to present your ideas positively. Determining whether these constraints stem from researchers' work or methodological issues is crucial. It must be succinct and essential to the area of research. Restrict the number of references included in the section on future research.

3.2.9. *Limitations:*

All studies are constrained by a variety of circumstances, so it's crucial to think about these limitations up front, much like the scope. Any controllable constraints, like a defect in the study design, may be changed or eliminated before the thesis is completed. However, the finished study will have limits, which the thesis must address. These restrictions must be realistically handled by the researcher and should neither be overstated nor underestimated. A thesis's solid limitation section will identify every constraint that may exist, but it won't stop there. It should

also be made apparent how choices about the study design have been made and the rationale for accepting certain restrictions over others. Ideally, the researcher should suggest ways that the shortcomings of the present study might be avoided in future investigations.

3.2.10. Conclusion:

The last section of your thesis or dissertation is the conclusion. This should be succinct, and engaging, and provide the reader with a clear comprehension of the key conclusions in addition to the research question answers. In it, you should:

Have the answers to your main research questions should be clearly stated?

Summarize and reflect on your research process.

Make recommendations for future work on your thesis or dissertation topic.

Show what new knowledge you have contributed to your field.

Wrap up your thesis or dissertation

Focus on providing broad statements that encapsulate the most significant findings of your study rather than restating material from your literature review, going into great depth about individual research findings, or closely analyzing your data. The conclusion should, in general, not include any fresh data, interpretations, or arguments.

3.2.11. Bibliography:

A bibliography enumerates every publication authored by different academics within a certain field of study. We refer to it as bibliographic. A bibliography for a thesis could be found after the research paper, online presentation, or thesis book. An annotated bibliography includes a brief description and assessment of every item in the list. When you produce a research paper or any other kind of academic writing, your ideas and thoughts are inexorably founded on the ideas and thoughts of other authors, researchers, or professors, researchers. You must give credit to the people who provided you with the data, research, and ideas you used by referencing them or providing complete details about them in your writing.

3.3. Challenges faced by students in thesis writing:

For students in a variety of academic fields, producing a thesis presents some complex difficulties. Students have several challenges, one of which is time management, as they attempt to balance their personal obligations, homework, and research. Choosing a good subject is a crucial first step that may be challenging for students as they have to balance their interests, their coursework, and the availability of research materials. Moreover, the successful conduct of research, including data gathering and analysis, often exposes a lack of research proficiency. Another barrier is organizing large volumes of material logically and cohesively. Additionally, many find it difficult to meet the high standards of academic writing, which include grammatical and clarity problems. These difficulties are made worse by procrastination, which increases tension as deadlines approach. Interpreting and incorporating feedback from committee members or advisers, which is a crucial aspect of the thesis process, might pose challenges. Beyond academics, striking a balance between personal and professional obligations becomes apparent as a critical issue. Technical obstacles, including those about data processing or experimental protocols, impede advancement as well. It's difficult to stay motivated throughout the protracted thesis-writing process, and burnout often follows. Complicating matters further is the need to follow certain formatting and citation guidelines that academic institutions need. Teachers and institutions may address these issues

by putting in place measures like mentoring programs, seminars, and the creation of a welcoming academic atmosphere to help students have a better time writing their theses.

3.4. *Strategies and methods to make thesis writing easier:*

The three methods are explained to make thesis writing easier are:

3.4.1. *Note-Taking:*

Everyone may arrange their ideas and expertise into cohesive concepts that can be communicated in writing by using the excellent technique of taking notes. The context determines the notes' worth, however. Notes also function as a result of the data we take in daily, therefore it's important to categorize the information, establish links between it, and establish correlations between various pieces of information. When taking notes for a research paper, you must be focused and choose which material is important to jot down, store away, or utilize and reference in your work. Depending on the topic and the requirements set out by their institution or another organization for their research report, the student's notes may include definitions, quotations, and examples. They could also clarify convoluted notions. Taking intelligent notes is not as difficult as it may appear. Everything boils down to principles, structure, and consistency. Whether you create and arrange your notes using a digital tool or a paper-based technique depends on your requirements, preferences, and routine.

3.4.2. *Grammar:*

Verified Using grammar checkers might help you fix your writing mistakes. These are computer programs that automatically scan written texts for faults in syntax, grammar, spelling, and punctuation. Hemingway, Grammarly, and Pro-Writing-Aid are a few well-known grammar checkers. Utilizing these tools may save time and effort when proofreading, identify mistakes that human proofreaders might overlook, and provide recommendations for enhancing the text's readability and clarity. The expense of certain software's premium capabilities, over-reliance on software that could not identify all faults or provide accurate recommendations, and possible privacy issues with data storage and use are some drawbacks of utilizing these technologies. It's crucial to thoroughly evaluate these tools' recommendations before putting them into practice and to utilize them in addition to manual proofreading.

3.4.3. *Artificial Intelligence:*

Although a lot of individuals may think that writing is simple, it can be a tedious and time-consuming task. It might be difficult to find the time to focus on your thesis and engage in critical reflection. AI steps in here with a thesis rewriting technique that saves time and space. Unlike a buddy or editor who can help you enhance your document writing, an AI tool is there for you anytime you need it (day or night). You may accomplish your objectives more quickly and successfully with AI's assistance. AI-trained algorithms can create abstracts and summaries in plain English, monitor and maintain authenticity, expedite literature reviews, and direct readers to relevant material. Users' reading preferences and interests may be tracked by AI-trained algorithms, which can then help direct them to relevant content. Article summary tools may be used to swiftly synthesize a paper's major points, and AI-powered academic writing and editing services can help writers produce papers devoid of common language and grammatical problems. AI tools may also be used to assess how similar a paper is to a large body of previously published work, helping authors prevent both purposeful and inadvertent plagiarism.

4. CONCLUSION

Maximizing thesis writing necessitates a multidimensional strategy that includes different techniques, abilities, and success tactics. We have covered the significance of efficient time management, research techniques, critical thinking, and clear communication throughout this investigation. These components serve as the cornerstone of an effective thesis, offering the framework required for a well written and influential academic paper. Writing a thesis requires not just technical expertise but also a dedication to academic and personal development. Mastering the writing process requires developing a discerning analytical attitude, perfecting one's research abilities, and improving one's ability to synthesize knowledge. Moreover, it is impossible to overestimate the significance of review and feedback as these iterative procedures greatly improve the thesis's overall quality. The capacity to strategically prepare, be flexible, and maintain resilience are essential while dealing with the difficulties that come with writing a thesis. Scholars must be willing to rethink and reevaluate their original theories as they work through the intricacies of the subjects they have selected. To improve ideas and produce a strong academic contribution, one must be flexible in approach and open to accepting constructive criticism. The success of thesis writing ultimately goes beyond finishing the paper. It entails the acquisition of lifetime abilities that enable people to make significant contributions to their domains of expertise. In addition to meeting academic requirements, students and researchers who optimize their thesis writing also create the foundation for a future characterized by intellectual curiosity, critical inquiry, and the quest of knowledge.

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CHAPTER 5

DIMENSIONS OF FLEXIBILITY IN MODERN DWELLING SYSTEMS: FROM ADAPTABLE STRUCTURES TO SUSTAINABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Flexibility in modern dwelling systems represents a pivotal shift in residential design, departing from traditional static architectures to embrace dynamic and adaptable structures. This dimension also encompasses the integration of cutting-edge technologies, enabling dwellings to dynamically adjust and cater to diverse user requirements, fostering longevity, and minimizing the resource-intensive nature of conventional construction. This study examines the multi-faceted dimensions of flexibility within contemporary dwelling systems, emphasizing the transformative journey from conventional housing models to innovative, dynamic living environments. Focused on the synergy between adaptable structures and sustainable living. The first dimension delves into architectural and structural flexibility, investigating the integration of modular construction and flexible floor plans. The second dimension emphasizes socio-cultural flexibility, recognizing the importance of creating living spaces that accommodate diverse lifestyles, family structures, and cultural practices. The third dimension addresses ecological sustainability, exploring the incorporation of sustainable materials, energy-efficient technologies, and green infrastructure. It provides insights into the intricate interplay between adaptable structures and sustainable living environments. The findings contribute to the evolution of residential design, guiding architects, urban planners, and policymakers toward creating resilient, inclusive, and environmentally conscious communities for the challenges of the 21st century. The development of resilient and environmentally conscious living environments that seamlessly adapt to the dynamic needs of inhabitants while promoting a harmonious coexistence with the natural world.

KEYWORDS:

Dimension, Dwelling, Environments, Flexibility, Sustainable.

1. INTRODUCTION

A wide range of disciplines, including psychology, sociology, geography, phenomenology, and environmental behavior studies, have contributed to the investigation of dwelling meanings. This study deviates from the majority of research, which has usually approached houses from a holistic standpoint by emphasizing specific characteristics and unique contexts inside dwellings. The analysis of meaning via the prism of housing characteristics is justified for some reasons. First off, there is a need for a nuanced approach due to the intrinsic variety within the housing category. Various kinds of dwellings, even within the same category, such as single-family houses with or without gardens, have various characteristics. Second, research on the causes of relocation shows that individuals see homes not just as cohesive units but also according to their unique traits. These findings are consistent with the notion that dwelling attributes are important. Thirdly, there are two ways to look at the same object: the feature-oriented and holistic viewpoints on homes are complementary. Finally, the pursuit of multipurpose homes that can accommodate many interpretations is mostly accomplished under the attributes they provide [1], [2]. A home, which is a subsystem of settings within the larger environmental system, is vital to people because it gives them somewhere to live and hide from the elements. Understanding a dwelling's special roles, such as serving as a retreat, in connection to other sub-systems in the environment is made possible by seeing it as a sub-system. Realizing that there is no uniform definition of habitation since only a certain subset of human activities take place inside them, and that subset changes from person to person. Variations within a housing system are often shaped by social, cultural, and legal norms [3],

[4]. Nevertheless, because of the term's great ambiguity, vagueness, and uneven use, this manuscript chooses to limit its usage. 'Meaning of the house' is used instead. Although the word "home" was initially meant to emphasize people's attachments to particular environments and set them apart from the physical characteristics indicated by the term "house," research often uses the terms "home" and "house" interchangeably. 'Home' may also refer to a tangible thing or item in the surroundings as well as the associations, connections, and relationships that individuals have with it. The phrases "home" and "meaning of home" are sometimes used synonymously, with "home" being defined as "the meaning of home." Moreover, in the context of people-environment connections, the physical characteristics of the home are frequently overlooked. Sometimes, the act of "homemaking" is referred to as "home," which encompasses more than just a house or place of residence it may also refer to one's hometown, home state, or country. A precise analytical usage of the word 'home' is problematic due to the simultaneous employment of these diverse meanings, as shown by phrases like 'I want to go home' when in a foreign nation. An essential conception of the interaction between the person and the environment is offered by the affordances hypothesis, which emphasizes the reciprocity between the two. The objects in a person's working environment serve as focal points around which activities are arranged. Objects are items that an individual is directed toward. An individual's universe is made up of objects, actual or fictitious, physical or immaterial, internal or external to the body, permanent materials, or fleeting happenings. At least five categories may be used to categorize the world from a human point of view: other people, other animals, physical items, social objects, and abstract objects. When any of these are seen or acknowledged by the person, they become objects in their surroundings, which together make up the person's world and the activities they participate [5], [6].

An architectural strategy that permits flexibility and diversity in the use of space is known as a flexible design. A flexible design, in contrast to fixed and inflexible layouts, takes into account the inhabitants' evolving demands and lifestyles throughout time. With this kind of design, changing tastes or practical needs may be easily accommodated by adding new rooms or spaces or reconfiguring existing ones. Moveable walls, multipurpose rooms, or modular furniture that can be changed to suit various needs are a few examples of features that may be included in a flexible home design. This versatility guarantees that the home stays current and operational, offering a living space that can easily change to meet the changing demands of its occupants. A flexible design in a home enables continuous personalization and optimization of the living area, whether it is for a growing family, setting up a home office, or taking up a new pastime [7], [8]. The present study is about dimensions of flexibility in modern dwelling systems. The rest of the paper is organized in following section 1 describing the importance of the term dwelling in architecture and its relevance to adding value to the feeling of home through its physical characteristics. Section 2 provides the review of literature in the context of utilizing hydrogen as an energy vector may maximize the energy harvesting potential of a self-sufficient solar photovoltaic system inside a dwelling house. The discussion is presented in section 3 to show broad categories to understand the dwellings. The conclusion is presented in section 4.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

J. Ramos and L. Aires [9] purpose of that research is to assess how a residential home's thermal conditions during Mediterranean summers are impacted by natural ventilation in the roof cavity. A small-scale prototype that resembled a conventional home and had an insulated sub-tile panel roof with vented eaves was used for an experimental inquiry. The prototype was built under the Humbelino Monteiro SA Company's building methodology. Through material selection and the integration of passive technologies, the roof a vital part of the building's transparent envelope determines the structure's overall thermal performance. This particular roof configuration's thermal efficiency was investigated in real-world climate circumstances

using ongoing air velocity, air temperature, and surface temperature measurements across the roof layers. At the same time, current meteorological conditions were closely observed. The gathered information on air velocity and temperature profiles related to heat transfer processes was carefully examined and thoroughly debated.

Rosales-Asensio *et al.* [10] According to that research, hydrogen systems should be used as energy carriers to link a photovoltaic (PV) plant and an energy consumer. The first stage is designing a self-consumption plant that produces hydrogen and photovoltaic for a single home. The facility is then modeled using the Homer Energy Pro energy systems analysis program, resulting in a thorough technical and financial feasibility study that is then provided. In addition to providing thermal energy via a fuel cell or purified water, the proposed system seeks to meet the basic energy requirements of the family water, heating or cooling, and electricity. Results show that even though the suggested system greatly reduces energy injections or withdrawals from the power grid and effectively increases local PV production utilization, it may be too costly for a single residence to operate and maintain. This is because the system reduces grid congestion and improves nano-grid resilience.

S. I. Pérez-Uresti *et al.* [11] research focuses on environmentally friendly methods for using renewable resources to produce chemicals and utilities. A framework for creating flexible utility plants powered by renewable energy is presented. Various biomass, solar, waste, and wind processing methods are included in the architecture of the multi-period mixed-integer linear framework used in this technique. Over time, changes in the availability of renewable energy sources and variations in utility use will be accommodated by the model. Finding out how time discretization affects the design and comprehending the distinctions and consequences associated with creating under three different time-horizon levels are important areas of study. Through a case study of a city in southwestern Mexico, the research seeks to provide light on the effects of ideal structural designs beneath levels of demand that are annual, monthly, and weekly. It illustrates how more modifications are necessary to bring an ideal structure based on an annual or monthly viewpoint into compliance with the needs outlined by more precise weekly demand data.

A. L. Loshbaugh and T. Kortemme [12] present a benchmark framework that may be used to compare different approaches to flexible-backbone designs used in binding interactions. It evaluate how well different approaches to creating flexible backbones work in the popular protein design tool Rosetta to reproduce reported protein sequence patterns linked to functional interactions, such protein/protein and protein/small molecules binding. The linked movement's methodology works better because it replicates observed sequence profiles more accurately than the backrub ensemble and quick design techniques. This advantage arises from its capacity to combine sequence discovery with backbone adaptability in an individual acceptance step across the sampling trajectory. By comparison, the other methods are less accurate because they divide sequence construction and backbone adaptability into different acceptance procedures at different points in the sample trajectory. Combining flexible backbone design in conjunction with the linked moves technique is an efficient way to reduce sequence space and produce focused libraries for further experimental screening and selection.

D. Y. Mo *et al.* [13] investigate how flexible car scheduling systems may be developed to improve a community organization's ability to serve a greater number of people while maintaining operational efficiency. After comprehensive research, it suggests a system architecture that satisfies user needs for different paratransit categories. It also provides an integrated service concept and process flow that enables passengers on scheduled routes to travel in the same vehicle as dial-a-ride passengers. It constructs this choice as a two-stage decision model due to its intricacy. It works with a transportation company on a case study and

does numerical simulations to verify the effectiveness of our suggested design. According to our research, the proposed approach would allow the company to serve a greater number of people while using fewer cars all without adding to trip time. These results highlight how important it is for accessible transportation companies to have a flexible vehicle scheduling system to sustain and improve their service operations.

F. Shi *et al.* [14] Describe the energy performance and design choices made for the “Net-Zero Energy House” (NZEH) Nature Between, which was built to compete in the 2018 Solar Decathlon China. The particulars of nature between's design tactics including materials, architectural ideas, and active and passive techniques are presented and examined. The energy performance of the building is discussed in the report, which uses measured data from the competition site in Dezhou. Furthermore, Energyplus software is used to do an annual energy simulation based on the environmental conditions of Xiamen, the location of the prototype. The findings demonstrate how successfully design techniques were used in Nature Between, assisting Dezhou and Xiamen in meeting their goals for zero energy consumption. By using natural materials, the home achieves a comfortable internal atmosphere and adaptable areas, encapsulating the principles of sustainability and natural philosophy. This study presents useful ideas that may support residential NZEH architectural designs.

The above study how well these approaches reproduce reported protein sequence patterns associated with functional interactions like protein/protein and protein/small molecule binding. The linked moves methodology demonstrates superior accuracy compared to the backrub ensemble and fast design techniques, attributing its success to the integration of sequence discovery and backbone adaptability in a single acceptance step during the sampling trajectory. In this study, the author discusses the dwelling unit and function of flexible design.

3. DISCUSSION

Understanding houses requires a thorough investigation spanning four major areas. First, building kinds, layouts, and construction materials are only a few of the physical aspects of homes that may be understood via an understanding of architectural design and structure. Second, the functional use and zoning considerations provide insight into the planned uses and conformity to zoning restrictions of residential and commercial properties. Third, a closer look at sustainability and environmental effects reveals the eco-friendliness and energy efficiency of homes, highlighting green construction techniques. Last but not least, examining social and cultural aspects demonstrates how homes shape communities by taking into account elements like neighborhood dynamics, cultural influences, and the social cohesion of these living areas. When combined, these categories provide a thorough framework for comprehending the subtleties and complexity present in different kinds of homes [15], [16].

3.1. Dwelling Unit:

The word "dwelling" has changed in today's metropolitan contexts to refer to modern dwellings made of materials like steel, concrete, wood, or glass that are usually distinguished by their feeling of enduring permanence. It is important to remember, nevertheless, that this change does not make other types of housing obsolete; rather, it is making them less common. The idea includes a range of living arrangements, which may be roughly divided into four categories.

3.1.1. Adaptable:

Structures with movable walls or flexible layouts accommodate users' and occupants' shifting demands. A universally adaptable building is one that can be easily adapted to a variety of uses. Open floors and a flexible, adaptable architectural typology are common characteristics of these buildings. Figure 1 depicts the adaptable features of flexible buildings.

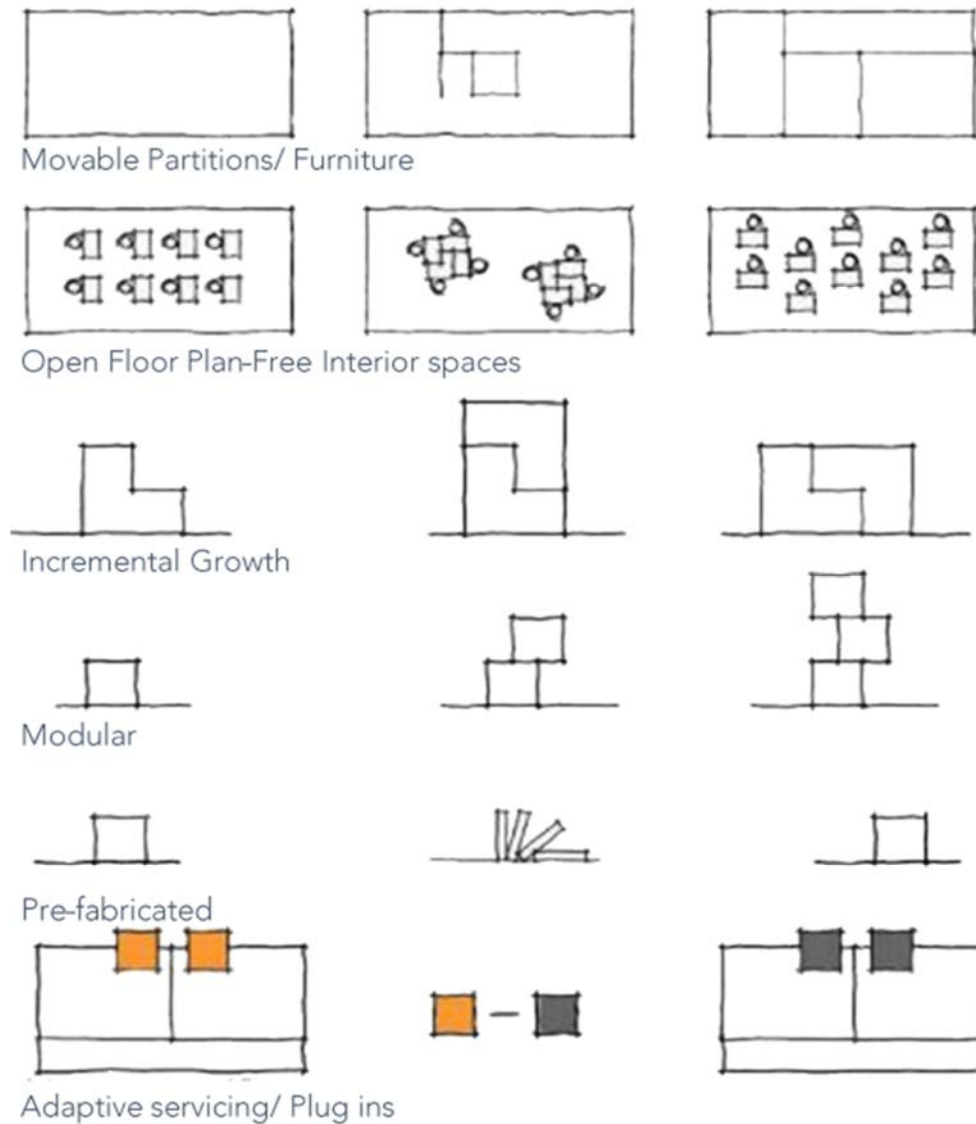


Figure 1: Illustrates the adaptable features for flexible building.

3.1.2. Transformable:

Using transformational features in building design signifies a change in perspective for the construction industry. Making structures that are flexible and grow with time to meet shifting demands and keep up with emerging technology is a fundamental component of this strategy. Architecturally transformational structures often include adaptable plans, modular elements, and cutting-edge building materials that enable easy alterations and reuse. These buildings promote sustainability above all else, using eco-friendly materials and energy-efficient technology.

The transformational quality permeates every aspect of the user experience, creating dynamic areas that serve a range of functions, from business to residential, encouraging adaptability and durability in the built environment. In summary, adopting the idea of transformable buildings helps create a more robust and sustainable urban infrastructure in addition to meeting the changing needs of modern life [17], [18]. Figure 2 depicts the process of transformable from rotation to morphing forms

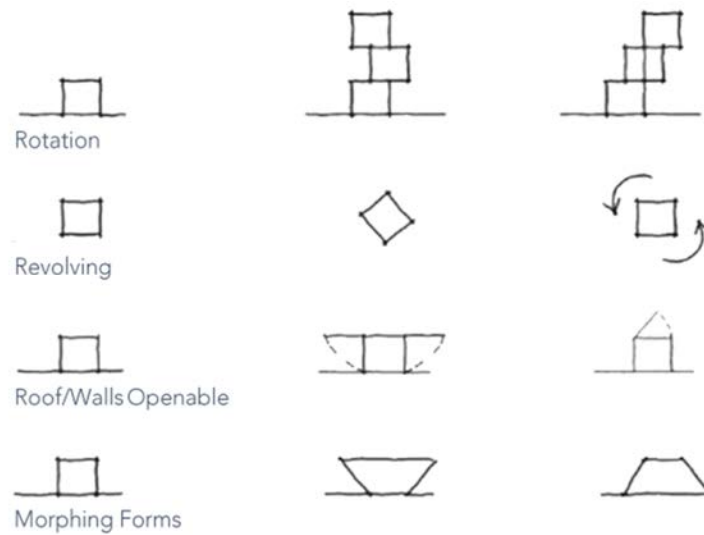


Figure 2: Illustrates the process of transformable from rotation to morphing forms

3.1.3. Movable:

The conventional static character of buildings is given a dynamic and adaptable component in building design via the idea of movability. Components or full portions of movable structures may be moved or modified to adapt to changing demands or environmental circumstances. This creative method makes spatial layout flexible and makes it simple to adapt areas for different uses. Retractable walls, modular components, or even whole building portions that may be moved are examples of movable architectural features that can adapt to changing needs. Moving parts may be included with sustainable design concepts, which minimize environmental effects and optimize resource use, in addition to their practical utility. Architects and engineers may improve the adaptability of spaces and create a more resilient built environment that can effectively adjust to the constantly changing dynamics of contemporary life by integrating movability in building design. Figure 3 depicts the movable flexible building for re-locatable and repositionable structures.

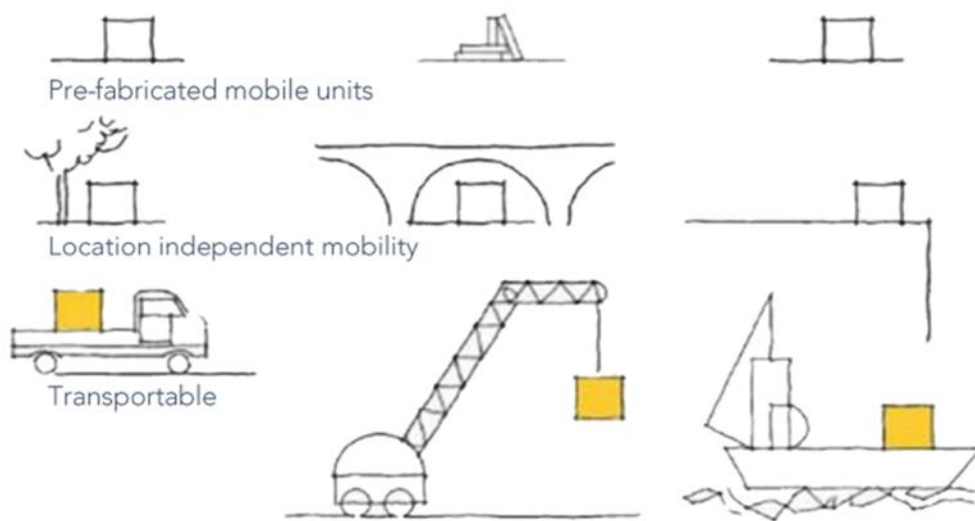


Figure 3: Illustrates the movable flexible building for re-locatable and repositionable structures.

3.1.4. *Interactive:*

The addition of interactive components to building architecture is a revolutionary development in the direction of designing settings that are dynamic and engaging. Beyond conventional static constructions, interactive buildings include elements and technology that enable dynamic interaction between people and their environment. This may include smart building technologies that adjust to user preferences, interactive facades that react to changes in the surrounding environment, or immersive digital interfaces in interior areas.

Real-time engagement is made possible by these buildings' usage of sensors, automation, and connectivity, which promotes a more individualized and user-centered experience. In addition to improving usefulness, these interactive buildings often result in increased energy efficiency since their systems may be tuned according to human behavior and external factors. The idea of interactive buildings is essentially the combination of technology and design to create environments that actively engage and adapt to the requirements and preferences of their users.

3.2. *Flexible Design:*

Students are dynamic, forward-thinking, and flexible individuals who need living environments that are flexible enough to accommodate their changing requirements, growing ambitions, inclination to move, and hectic, work-focused lives. Given how the world is changing due to globalization and the easy flow of information, it is important to recognize the constraints placed on urban environments by rigid and unchanging architectural methods. As a response to these issues, flexible design that integrates contemporary technology is developed. Different levels of flexibility have a big impact on students' lifestyles and improve comfort in their homes, whether it's by adding adjustable features like sliding or folding furniture, adding extra rooms for new roommates, or integrating technology-driven, climate-responsive buildings. Gaining an understanding of the characteristics of living as a student is essential to appreciating the subtleties of flexible spaces as well as figuring out what's feasible in a certain scenario.

3.3. *The function of flexible design:*

The flexible design addresses several functional principles, which are as follows:

3.3.1. *Space Efficiency:*

Within an industry where notions such as "one size fits all," "best fits," and tight fits are the norm, spatial flexibility is vital to the definition and continuous reframing of spaces via a variety of permutations and combinations.

This kind of design skillfully tackles real-world problems with simple fixes, whether it's the flexibility provided by moveable walls within dwellings, the open floor layouts, or the built-in furniture that folds, slides, or spins.

3.3.2. *Mobility:*

In a world when information is readily available and technology is everywhere, we tend to be transient inhabitants of certain houses, flats, towns, or countries. Students in particular are always on the move due to their hectic schedules for work, education, and living. Within this context, the adaptable design shows itself as a feasible stopgap measure, enabling students to modify rooms in their homes to accommodate various purposes and responsibilities. Installing highly movable modular wall and structural systems may help with this. These systems allow students to set up different activity zones in their flats in a way that best fits them. Figure 4 depicts the structure of modular walls for housing.



Figure 4: Illustrates the structure of modular wall for housing.

3.3.3. Sustainability:

The cycle of production, usage, and degradation might be completely turned upside down by flexible design in a world wherein the term "green" is getting more and more fashionable and resources are growing scarcer. Sustainability covers the preservation of time and money as well as intangibles like natural and manmade resources. Fundamentally, using space with flexibility is a sustainable approach. A truly sustainable business is one that caters to a wide spectrum of consumers while also changing over time to satisfy those same consumers' needs. This is accomplished by using a physical space that can accommodate a range of activities throughout the day.

3.3.4. Inclusivity:

Finding a common thread is important in a setting where variations exist in terms of culture, society, gender, age, race, and financial standing. Students now reside in a variety of student residential arrangements, the design of which is mostly determined by the builder or occupant with little to no tenant participation. In its purest form, inclusive architecture ought to take into account every facet of society, regardless of financial standing, gender, family structure, or religious convictions. The goal is to respect and recognize the natural variations among people, not to homogenize them all or bring them up to a standard socioeconomic level.

3.4. Flexible Dwelling System:

Flexible dwelling systems are housing and architectural solutions that emphasize flexibility and adaptation in response to shifting conditions and demands. Modular and scalable structures that are simple to expand or reconfigure to meet changing needs are what define these systems. Beyond merely physical designs, the flexibility may also include sustainable elements and technology interfaces to create dynamic living areas that can change to suit the needs of the inhabitants and the environment. One important feature of flexible housing systems is their modular design, which enables different spatial configurations to be created by assembling and disassembling individual components. Because of its versatility, people may adjust their living areas to accommodate growing families, changing lifestyles, or the need for more features. These systems often include modular designs in addition to smart home technology, which

allow for the automation and remote management of several elements including lighting, temperature, and security. Sustainability, which emphasizes waste minimization, eco-friendly material usage, and energy efficiency, is another essential component of flexible housing systems. This commitment to sustainability is consistent with contemporary architectural trends that emphasize environmental responsibility highly. Water conservation efforts, energy efficiency, and the use of renewable energy sources are examples of sustainable behaviors that reduce the impact on the environment and advance the greater goals of sustainable living.

4. CONCLUSION

The dynamic interplay of environmental, technological, and architectural variables has transformed our understanding of and interactions with our living environments. Modern homes are now known for their structures' flexibility, whether it be via responsive architecture, smart technology, or modular design. Furthermore, the importance of sustainability has become apparent as a crucial factor, indicating a rising understanding of the need to balance our built environments with the natural world. Eco-friendly materials, energy efficiency, and a comprehensive strategy to reduce environmental effects are characteristics of sustainable living environments. This dimension looks to the future, when our houses actively contribute to a better world, in addition to addressing pressing issues like climate change. The acknowledgment of varied needs and inclinations has led to the development of adaptable living areas that may accommodate individual or group demands. Our communities are changing and becoming more inclusive due to the social component of flexibility, which includes co-living arrangements and shared resource management. The aspects of flexibility in contemporary housing systems provide a guide for building resilient, adaptive, and sustainable living environments as they negotiate the difficulties of the twenty-first century. To guarantee that our houses not only fulfill the demands of the present but also continue to be adaptable to the uncertainties of the future, cooperation between architects, urban planners, technologists, and communities is necessary on this trip. We may reimagine our way of life by embracing the multifarious character of flexibility and promoting a future in which our homes are not just buildings but essential parts of a vibrant and linked environment.

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CHAPTER 6

9TEEN: LIVING BEYOND BEDS AND BOOKS

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ABSTRACT:

This chapter is attempt to innovate student accommodation in indai. Along the journey, through careful research and understanding, it was interpreted that student accommodation in indai considerably lacked tangibly and intangibly leading to poor student well-being. Considering the above statement, this paper explores parameters and concepts which could elevate the standards of the upcoming student accommodations in india. This chapter revolves around the core idea of “ Home Away from Home”. The from their hometown for studies to other cities. The student when moving into anew place of residence, which now they will call “ Home”, should really come to mean home to them. Thus, in order to assure that students receive utmost holistic and complete nurture, 9teen, a new student accommodation is developed. 9teen, is a student housing module, that provides all amenities and facilites required and/or desired by students in their homes. It allows students to customize and personalize their living spaces according to their choices and desires, giving them theliberty of expressing themselves through their place of living and give them a senses of belonging through their hole in the whole.

KEYWORDS:

College Students, Education Institutions, Housing Systems, Student Accommodation.

1. INTRODUCTION

More people are going to college around the world. The number of students in higher education has gone up by about 160%. However, in many countries around the world, it is difficult for the government to provide housing for college students. One of the biggest worries for school leaders around the world is students not having a place to live. Many governments in rich and poor countries struggle to properly help students who have been accepted to study at universities [1]. As a result, other schools have had to help the government by either working together with them or by providing housing for college students. Private companies have the ability to aid in providing affordable student housing, which is a concern for educational, marketing, and construction managers. They want to make sure that the housing meets all the standards and helps students learn better [2].

In recent years, more and more students around the world are applying to continue their studies at a higher level, according to UNESCO. This means that a lot of students need places to live because they move away from home to go to school in different cities or countries. Looking for a place to live can be hard when you move to a new city or country. Sturents' recent survey revealed that the cost of student accommodation can differ depending on the country or city in which students are studying. For example, London is considered one of the most expensive cities for students to find accommodation, with an average weekly cost of £202.40 Finding a place to live while studying can be a problem because of the cost [3]. When you are finding a place to live, you need to think about how much it will cost. Students usually have a limited amount of money to spend, and they may get the money from their parents, loans, or a part-time job. Since they don't have a lot of money, they have to use it for things like energy, food, school books, school fees, fun, transportation, and health care [4].

It is common for people to use "dorm" and "Student Accommodation" interchangeably. On the other hand, the people residing in the building prefer to refer to it as "halls of residence." Their buildings not only offer somewhere to sleep, but also chances to learn and grow personally. Student housing staff and student housing group leaders collaborate to organize entertaining events and programs in each residential building. Student housing services all over the world are compared. Indian developers claim that they assess their student housing systems by

comparing them to those in the UK and USA [5]. Thus all student housing systems are in the race of being able to provide with best of amenities with top quality technologies and services which maybe "eases the lives of the students" shown in the Figure 1. But no student housing system aims to make the student feel a part of the city it is situated in.

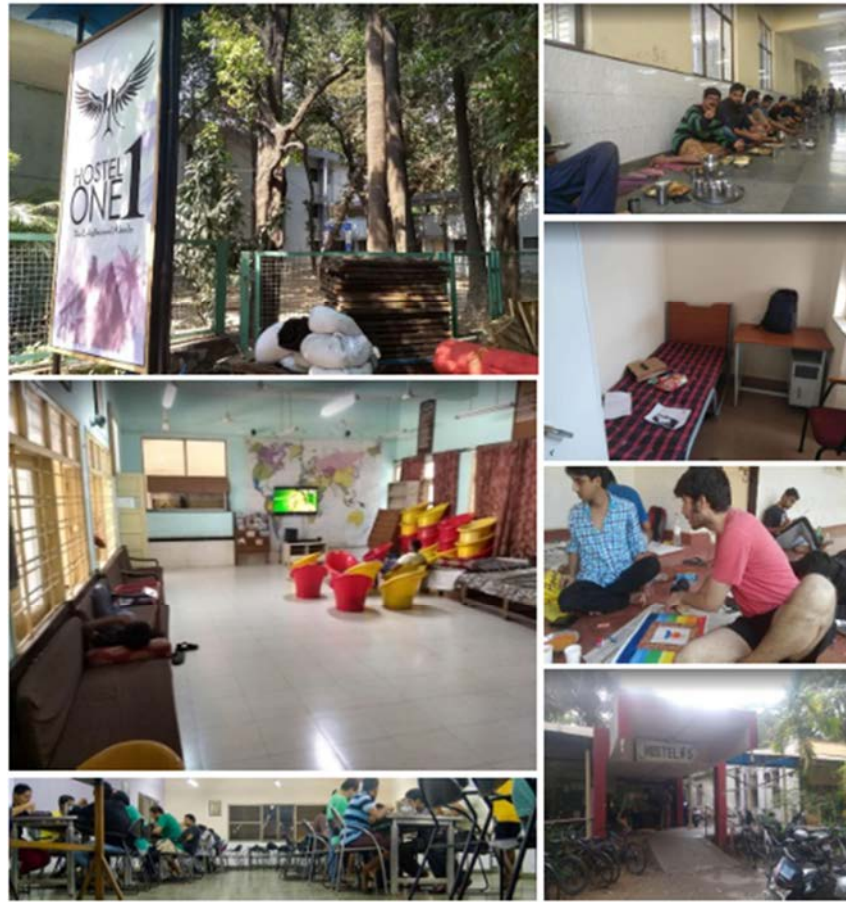


Figure 1: Representing the overview about the student housing system in university.

The preference for a comfortable and tranquil single room for studying varies among people, while others opt to share a room in order to prevent loneliness.- This investigation aims to discover the concerns and inquiries regarding the location and accommodation of students. These problems can have a big effect on their studies and future. The hostel serves as a residence for students who are studying outside of their hometowns. However, the concept of a hostel is not only limited to a place to live. Students learn from their teachers and also from their peers [6]. Hostel students can improve their understanding of school lessons with it, and it can also contribute to their character development. The new environment is a challenge for each student because it's the first time they've been away from their family and they're learning to be independent [7].

People have different ways of thinking depending on how old they are. There are two main groups: mature and immature. When someone is mature, they can handle challenges and adjust to new situations. This is important when going to college for the first time or returning after a break. It may take some time to get used to things, especially for new students. It is a feeling and sense of relationship and togetherness created in a house by the members of a family. Somewhere, down the line, every person in their lives realises the importance of being at home with their loved ones. It is the small nuances of everyday life along with the house one lives in

that adds to the beauty of life. Today's youth missed being home when they moved out for education and career advancements. Amenities and facilities provided in the Student Accommodations should benefit the students. These tools should have the ability to ease the lives of students in the Hall. The physical structures have had an immense influence on the mood, behavior and physical activity of a person. Along with aesthetic appeal, the functionality of the space will help in enhancing the life of a student in the Halls of Residence.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Student accommodation in university:

Nnenna *et al.* [8] studies the impact of university student activities near universities on the sustainability of residential areas, focusing on the phenomenon of studentization. When inhabitants are not students, this process, characterized by financial, physical, and sociological shifts in educational towns, may lead to disputes and a reduction in their social capital. Using a case study of two residential areas in Australia near a university, the research employed focus groups with local residents. Based on theories of social capital and community development, the article proposes policy approaches to urban planning. These include the strategic allocation of purpose-built student accommodation (PBSA) and the regulation of house operators/houses in multiple occupancy (HMO). This innovative approach aims to facilitate optimal integration of students into university areas, minimize negative impacts and promote sustainability. This research provides valuable insights into urban planning strategies that promote community engagement and sustainability in the context of a growing dynamic university city.

A. Alhaznawi [9] purpose of this research was to assess the attitudes of campus colleagues about accommodations for students with disability. A observing strategy was adopted for this statistical investigation. The results indicate that most instructors demonstrate good and excellent results in providing adjustments in students' educational practices. Furthermore, the results showed that issues related to learners with disabilities were widely discussed by female colleagues. Many years of experience have yielded excellent results in providing accommodation for disabled students in universities rather than for inexperienced children. Becoming a TA was also associated with more optimistic perceptions when discussing academic issues with students with disabilities compared to being a counselor. These recommendations aim to train and model men to improve their attitudes towards accommodation, and to provide training and advice for those with less training experience.

Ibrahim *et al.* [10] Hostels play an important role in the worldwide hotel sector, however, these are not commonly used in many regions of Malaysia. Notwithstanding their promise of low-cost lodging, motel and hotel rooms continue to be more popular. A core group aided in the development of a survey that was distributed to 215 randomly chosen university students, obtaining an 8% percentage of responses (n=401). Three major elements were found via factor analysis: security and infrastructure, space and socializing, and accommodation. Using a model R Square of .31, regression analysis demonstrated that these characteristics strongly predicted students' desire to remain in a hostel ($p=.000$). Gender differences were investigated, revealing that although men and females typically had comparable tastes, females were more interested in Room Sharing. These insights may be used by hostel operators to improve their marketing and amenities plans. To extrapolate the findings outside college students, additional study with a broader, more varied sample, including real hostel users, is necessary.

2.2 Accommodation issues:

Each person has different residential requirements. The purpose of this study was to better understand university students' choices and assumptions about off-campus housing. The gaps model served as the study's foundation. The study used a statistical approach and delivered

questionnaires to students at the University of Cape Coast. Awotwe *et al.* [11] survey found that students valued the physical elements of off-campus living options, particularly the hygiene of hostel lodging settings. This was scored highest among all physical aspects of the living facility, next to the provision of power, bath, and toilet facilities, safety precautions, a kitchen, and comfortable beds. The results revealed that students rated the regulations and rules of lodging facilities highly as a result of students' expectations concerning social and management concerns of off-campus living facilities. Furthermore, students anticipated highly friendly and interpersonal connections with other renters. Other high-ranking expectations for students included transportation accessibility, decent behavior of lodging personnel, inexpensive rent, and a peaceful hostel atmosphere that promotes studying. The report advised that university officials evaluate off-campus housing options to improve the educational experience on campus.

Khozaei *et al.* [12] research thinks that a single of the most overlooked topics in studies concerning students at colleges and universities is their choices for housing. The scarcity of academic works in this field of inquiry could be attributed to an absence of a conceptual framework, applicable research tools, and undiscovered fundamental variables. The present research is an effort to fill a portion of that need. The student accommodation preferences instrument (SAPI) was designed and tested for reliability and validity. The SAPI was developed based on housing space and the location similarity eight main variables, including visual, facility, amenities, place, individualization and adaptability in the room, relationships, safety, and confidentiality, at University Sains Malaysia. A preliminary factor analysis was performed using a principal component approach with varimax rotation to test the construct legitimacy of the tool, and six factors were identified. Due to considerable cross-loading with other variables, the security component was removed, however the facility's and amenities elements were integrated. Furthermore, a combination of customization and flexibility with certain other elements created a new feature known as students' room conveniences.

Karban *et al.* [13] study is to offer findings from an examination of the difficulties of persons with psychological disorders or disabilities transitioning to living independently. The talk addresses the organizational culture transition from delivering care in a hostel context to assisting individuals in their tenancy. A participative action research design served as the foundation for the assessment. Citizens, workers, and family were interviewed "before" and "after" to collect qualitative data. People were generally pleased with their new residences. Many inhabitants were discovered to be becoming more self-sufficient. There was some indication of worry about the rate and method of shift, as well as the implementation of new procedures to enhance independence. The timing of the assessment restricted the possibility to gather extensive "before" and "after" information. While the knowledge of individuals participated was favorable, the engagement of co-researchers needed significant time and assistance. This evaluation's findings emphasize the significance of assistance and preparedness for both staff and residents transitioning from dormitory to independent living. Social consequences.

2.3 Solution for student accommodation:

A. Popov [14] research looks at the architecture development of student housing in Russia, the Soviet Union, and a few CIS nations (Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus). The study finds suggested volumetric-planning options for structures, buildings, and places via thorough examination, exposing their unique benefits and downsides. Quantitative parallels are also shown between different architectural models used in Russian and Soviet practices. The results point to a persistent insufficiency in the level of student housing design, which fails to match modern living standards and fit with the needs associated with scientific and educational

endeavors. Life in such facilities is connected with pain and inefficient time management. The focus of the research is the organized collection and analysis of data on designs in Russia and the CIS. The study aims to build and complex authorized for higher education student accommodation. Via the evaluation of an accurate representation, the main purpose is to draw trustworthy, generalized opinions about current student housing systems, with particular goals comprising evaluation, organization, and appraisal of architectural methods and options in the area. Based on the research's findings, the study finishes with typical instances and analytical summaries.

Student housing has been a source of contention at colleges and universities. Magambo *et al.* [15] study assesses the issues surrounding the supply of undergraduate housing at Tanzanian colleges and universities, as well as individual utilization of rental properties as a different kind of lodging. In addition, the research proposes a website as a developed answer to solve the difficulties students encounter while looking for and obtaining personal apartment rentals. The survey was done in Tanzania's Arusha and Dar es Salaam areas, and 372 people participated, such as 351 college students, four educational officials from the chosen colleges, ten brokers, and seven landlords. The surveys were delivered at randomized to college students, and semi-structured interviews with landlords, advisors, and educational officials were undertaken. R program was used to analyze the collected data. The results show that: 69.5% of the learners were residing in privately owned rental accommodations, indicating that the vast majority of students rely on private rental accommodations; 47.5% explained their search as very difficult; and 86.9% agreed on having electronic communication device as a solution for easily and affordably finding and researching private rental accommodation.

The suggested solution, via the web portal, is an effective approach for students to seek lodging in the rental market, saving both money and time spent on investigating and offering simple access to knowledge on current rentals. Owners and brokers would also be permitted to market their houses to students.

Mccann *et al.* [16] investigates the framework and funding of the UK student housing market, focusing on the motives that drive the tactics of institutions, private sector providers, and investors. The increase in bachelor enrollment, fueled by the lifting of student number limitations and an inflow of overseas students, is examined from the standpoint of corporate real estate. According to the report, which relies on an investigation of college assistants, interviews with private-sector vendors and lenders, and additional research, UK institutions typically outsource student housing to minimize expenses and use designed accommodation for promotional purposes. This technique mitigates risk by providing elasticity in adapting to shifting student expectations. Private sector suppliers, who are bullish on the area, are ready to control new supply, building strong alliances with institutions. Since 2013, corporate funding for UK student housing has increased, while political instability has dampened current enthusiasm. The results provide useful information for customers, such as governments and officials, in managing higher education issues. The rising cooperation among universities and the commercial sector is viewed as a practical answer for the industry's development.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Accommodation Protection Issue:

All hostels have lockers where you can store your stuff. Since dorms are usually shared spaces, use them instead of leaving your stuff all over the bed. Always put your things back in your locker when you take a bath or leave the room so they will be safe when you're not there. To compete in the tough housing supply industry, companies need to offer basic things like goods, services, and facilities that make students happy. Students are away from their families and

need to be in a safe place, like a hostel, to keep themselves and their belongings safe. As a result, many roommates behave in different ways; for example, some might use or damage other people's things without asking. This type of situation is something I've encountered during my time at college [17].

3.2 Room Sharing in the Accommodation:

A hostel is an inexpensive and safe place to stay with other travelers from all over the globe. Hostels are most known for their dormitory-style rooms, sometimes with bunk beds, as well as security, social activities, communal restrooms, a common space, and a kitchen. There are two categories of students, each with their own choices: those who favor sharing rooms, particularly those who are on a tight budget, and those who prefer solitary rooms. The study on accommodation for students is broad. Many research in this field are post-occupancy questionnaires that concentrate on students' impressions of their existing surroundings and the elements that influence their level of happiness [18]. If everyone can share the accommodation, the cost will be lesser and can be examined by the finances additionally as students are constantly projected who depend on relatives for expenditures and everyday use, but the danger is when we remain as expressing will involve 4 of us and room or 8 pupils let's state it's a dorm space, each person's property will not be obtained and their rights to use amenities will be constrained.

3.3 Security and Cleanliness in the accommodation:

An inn can take actions to make the place safe and comfortable for travelers. Consider bringing your own lock and a durable backpack for safety while you explore. The most important thing to stay safe in hotels is to pick a good motel. Inns usually have a secure room where people can store their heavy bags. Hotel staff are the only ones allowed to access the storage areas, so it is safe to leave your laptop in your bag while you are away for the day, especially if it does not fit in your locker. I found scholarly articles about cleanliness on the internet using the library at Bowling Green State University and the EBSCO host search engine. If an article talked about how men and women see things differently, looked at how important cleanliness is in a place, or studied people's feelings about being clean, then it was good for the literature review [19]. The books and articles talk about how being clean affects learning, finding a good roommate, being happy with cleanliness in food and health, and the differences between men and women in being clean when they are older. Being clean and keeping things clean is not only good for staying healthy, but it also helps us learn better. Colleges and universities have spent less money and have less janitors now. It has been demonstrated that maintaining cleanliness in hostels is crucial for academic success, particularly in higher education institutions. Tidier hostels have fewer things to distract students, so they can focus better on their studies. Lots of surveys for finding roommates ask about how clean people are because it can show if they will get along with each other [20].

3.4 Case study:

The IIMA campus is located on a 102-acre area. The campus has the buildings for classes, offices for teachers, living spaces for students and teachers, the Vikram Sarabhai Library, the R. J. The campus includes the Matthai Auditorium, Louis Kahn Plaza, International Management Development Centre, Kasturbhai Lalbhai Management Development Centre, Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship, and sports facilities. There are also food and merchandise stores. Kahn's buildings have a lot of red bricks and geometric shapes, with big corridors outside the classrooms. Every year, many tourists and students studying building design come to visit the campus. The space has simple forms and bold openings, which gives itself the sense of luxury and grandeur. Lush green landscaping along with broad airy

corridors assure freshness and rejuvenation on campus at all times. Different departments and separate spaces for multifarious courses, activities and functions allows the campus to give utmost importance to all things they have to offer. The campus embraces continuous change within its students and faculties by providing spaces for continuous learning like incubations, consultancies and interdisciplinary research rooms. Moreover, IIM, is also socially responsive as it aims at maintain a healthy environment by organizing events and cultural festivals regularly which keeps the population intact and interactive with one another at all times.

The institute is in Powai, a suburb in Mumbai. Residents of the area profit from being situated in the bustling financial hub of India while also relishing the tranquility and scenic charm of the campus. People living there enjoy the advantages of being in the bustling financial center of India and appreciate the calmness and natural attractiveness of the campus. Those who reside there gain from being in the active financial hub of India and also appreciate the serenity and natural loveliness of the campus. IIT Bombay has a lot of places for people to live. Students can stay in a nice area just outside Mumbai. It's peaceful and not too crowded, but still close to fun things to do in the city on weekends. Living on campus is really nice because students who live there can use a lot of different things. IIT, offers a complete community feeling to its students and teachers. The ideology of having 15 different hostel buildings makes a community within itself. Each of the building having its own council of members and clubs, allows one another to participate in competitions and events organized. This further enables the campus to maintain positive and healthy rivalry and relations. This allows one to have their own authorities and a sense of belonging within the ecosystem of a hostel. However, the space lacks infrastructural elements that could enable the residents to embrace themselves continuously. If the hostel provided different spaces for dining and relaxing, it would help students to be overall more hygienic, efficient, effective and agile. Thus, it can be summarized that the campus has a great scope of improvement in terms technological and spatial advancements, which would indirectly benefit the campus on a longer run.

4. CONCLUSION

With careful understanding and analysis of existing student accommodations and people including their likes, dislikes, needs and wants, the zoning on previous pages was established. Along the process of zoning each floor and attempting to fulfil various requirements of different people, it was understood that different people have different set of requirements and therefore it was also possible to position them at different levels, therefore maximising the utility of the space but still maintaining the user's flexibility. Thus, through this one could arrive to the conclusion that in order to assure all kinds of spaces are available at 9teen, merging and co-using of spaces has to be an integral part of the designing of the building. Therefore, 9teen has incorporated various forms of modularity and flexibility in spaces. Modularity and Flexibility is considered and put to use in this student accommodation not only in terms of furniture but also in terms of space usage and having the ability to cater to different meanings of comfort and homes to different students, who would eventually be calling this space their home. Besides the spatial and structural modularity in the spaces, there are certain elements proposed within the habitable spaces in 9teen. A wall partition system, EverBlock is used in this space that allows one to create separations within spaces in a house embracing the flexibility element. Along with this, the furniture proposed within the houses is multipurpose, this further enables them to use their space to its maximum capacity.

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CHAPTER 7

STUDENT'S EXPERIENCE: HOME AWAY FROM HOME

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ABSTRACT:

A good place to live needs a strong and happy community where everyone feels like they belong. They need to be able to fulfill their social, spiritual, and housing needs and take pride in their living situation. This study aims to look at where college students live, either on campus or off-campus. The heterogeneity of students' private rental and on-campus accommodation at Mumbai University was investigated in this research. This research will help to enhance the liveability of student accommodation. This study provides in-depth knowledge of the prospective student housing market in Mumbai city. Furthermore, this research shows a lack of cooperation between central government programs, school administrators, and local authorities. Understanding the significance and substance of connections and a feeling of belonging in a student housing service, as well as the value of unity formed along the way.

KEYWORDS:

Accommodation, Campus, Housing, Social, Student.

1. INTRODUCTION

The experiences of life shape human identity. When a kid is born, the family provides a protective environment for the newborn; initially, the child's intelligence is limited; nevertheless, social intelligence grows, and the process of socialization starts. Which enables individuals to become effective members of society, The environment influences a person's way of life and identity. As a result, the social structure is crucial in the development of identity and conduct. A person's, group's, or culture's manner of life is the connection between decisions, actions, and psychological introductions. A way of life is a confluence of determining intangible or unmistakable characteristics [1]. Substantial variables are statistical characteristics, i.e., an individual's statistical profile, while intangible components are mental angles of an individual, such as individual values, preferences, and opinions. In comparison to a metropolitan center, a provincial setting provides a variety of styles of living. Within the confines of a city, space is crucial. Because of differences in the levels of wealth and proximity to character and social settings, the type of neighborhood in which a person lives determines the range of ways of living available to that individual. For example, in areas near the water, a surf culture or way of life may be seen daily [2].

A person's manner, way of life, ideals, or worldview are all reflected in their style of life. As a result, a way of life may be a means of creating a sense of self and creating societal images that resonate with individual characteristics. Not all aspects of a way of life are deliberate. Encompassing social and professional frameworks might influence the person's lifestyle choices and the images she/he can project to others and the self. In a few countries, the word inn is specifically used for the convenience of students and travelers. Regardless of whether accommodations are considered homes in India because they contain schools, colleges, or universities, all lodgings are administered by the superintendent and other personnel. The lodge normally houses hundreds of understudies together, forming a gathering of understudies. These students come from various moral, social, geological, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Lodgings are venues where understudies go away from home for formal thought and instruction [3].

However, the notion of an inn isn't limited to the house as it were; the hostel is the human viable research facility, so the hostel isn't only a place to live; it might be a learning center. As much as understudies study from their instructors and enhance their comprehension throughout

their stay in the lodging, they may also contribute to the educational programs, lodging, and character development via explanatory chats among the understudies staying inside the inn. Understudies not only study hypothetical material at the lodge, but they also learn to improve their particular capabilities and live independently. Being away from the family for an extended length of time clears out certain lingering experiences in the lives of the understudy. In this contemporary style of living, the understudy learns to live freely and to adjust to different students and housemates. Budgetary emergencies, change concerns, individual weakness, anguish, change in eating and sleeping propensities, and various other issues face understudies living in inns. According to research, compassion, benign conduct, and eager stability will be more prevalent in lodging understudies. The lodging setting provides opportunities for understudies to socialize [4]. Understudies residing in the in discuss their perspectives with other understudies and discover many new ideas from their dorm mates.

Hostel life influences students' choices and decisions, nearly to the point of religion. Understudies who live in hostels are more self-sufficient than other understudies, which increases their longing. Understudies in the dorm acquire the tenacity and spirit of other understudies, which may help understudies adjust to everyday life with greater confidence. There is a widespread understanding that lodging life has a unique effect on the life plans of understudies [5]. Staying in the hostel distinguishes the understudies socially and behaviorally. Boarding or innkeeping? Lodging life might be a mash-up of several social underpinnings. Understudies learn to live with people from various social backgrounds. "Times change, people change," as the adage goes. Most appropriate for housing understudies. Inn life will change how an understudy is, identify behavior, and the influence on thinking and wearing. The understudies at the inn are surrounded by other understudies their age, and every one of the understudies has unique qualities. Understanding the importance and essence of relationships and a sense of belonging in a student accommodation service, while appreciating the value of togetherness created along the journey [6].

A few factors contribute to the rising demand for student housing in these cities. For starters, the limited accessibility of arriving on college campuses poses a significant obstacle in providing on-campus comfort for the expanding quantity of understudies. Because of this scarcity, students must look for alternate accommodation outside of the college grounds. In addition to arriving imperatives, understudies' wishes for a degree of comfort, as well as worries about protection and security, play an important role in shaping the need for off-campus accommodation. According to the survey, the existing capability of university-provided convenience falls short of meeting the various wants and security requirements of the student population. The poor quality of current home management buildings in the city adds to the need for alternative housing options. As students seek a more pleasant and congenial living environment, the inadequacies of current offices push them into private housing and outside-of-campus housing accommodations. Another factor influencing demand for understudy housing is cities' inability to adapt to constant changes in their educational landscape. The rapid expansion of instructional opportunities in the country has exceeded the evolution of comparison frameworks, resulting in a lodging gap that requires urgent attention. This inquiry points to encounters into the aspects that affect a student's feeling of domestic absence from domestic by breaking down these intuitive components. A

s instructional teaching advances to meet the changing requirements of students, a more comprehensive grasp of these intangible components becomes more important in creating conditions that foster growth, strength, and a substantial feeling of belonging. Through this analysis, we want to add to the ongoing discussion on student well-being by providing critical perspectives for teachers, administrators, and politicians involved in improving overall collegiate engagement.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Accommodation system in foreign countries:

Despite Colleges UK underlining a “whole college approach” to progress mental well-being and prosperity, quantitative inquiry about investigating the part of convenience situations in understudy mental well-being is restricted. Worsley *et al.* [7] investigate the impacts of physical and social structures on college understudy mental wellbeing within the UK. Employing a cross-sectional test of recently familiar understudy inhabitants living in shared settlements in North West Britain ($n = 904$), this think about looked to examine how convenience situations impact students’ mental well-being with a center on the concept of social spaces. Inside the milieu of college settlement, a moo sense of having a place and feeling awkward was related to higher levels of discouragement, uneasiness, and depression. Destitute connections with individual inhabitants and not utilizing communal ranges were related to higher levels of misery and depression while sharing cooking with others was related to higher levels of misery and uneasiness. For understudies to prosper in their modern homes, settlement suppliers must consider social prosperity, making places that cultivate a sense of having a place where understudies feel adequately associated with others. As engaging communities and advancing community cohesion are central to health and prosperity advancement, more prominent endeavors have to be made to consider social viewpoints of space and prosperity within the plan and stewardship of understudy settlement.

Ajala *et al.* [8] has been found that the quality of where students live can affect how well they do in school. This has been seen in goals for improving education and housing. This paper looked at how well students are doing in Nigeria's colleges and universities. The goals are to figure out what influences students' choice of where to live and to see how students' living choices differ based on how well they are doing. A multi-step testing was used to select 212 (10%) students living in 8 on-campus and 8 off-campus dorms in the study area. Surveys were used to study rebellion in this paper. This research used clear, logical, and visual ways to explain their ideas. The result showed that the hotel prices were higher off-campus compared to on-campus. Also, the availability of rooms was more consistent at on-campus hotels than at off-campus hotels. A p-value higher than 0. 05 and an F-value of 1. 613 (which was less than the critical F-value of 1.71) showed that there was no significant difference in the average quality of student accommodations across all sixteen hotels. This paper says that students' living conditions are similar whether they live on campus or off campus. This paper recommends that we should improve students' living conditions without charging them too much. The government should have rules for how much it costs to stay in on-campus and off-campus hotels, and for the quality of those hotels.

Oladiran *et al.* [9] research investigates the key features that UK university students seek in online housing listings. Moreover, it examines the level of detail provided about the property and how that impacts its appeal and booking potential. The creators use information from a website called student. com, where students can find housing. This information includes both physical and non-physical property features, and it is analyzed using a statistical method called hedonic regression. The special living spaces designed for students (PBSA) have both physical and intangible features that students value when looking for a place to live online, but these features can have different effects. The study also found that not providing important information about a property may make it less attractive. There is not much evidence to show how students in the UK choose where to live when studying online. The way the authors understand and use the look hypothesis for student comfort is very different and unique.

Heslop *et al.* [10] said that many smaller cities have seen a lot of new student housing being built in the past ten years. These smaller cities often have less strong property markets than big

capital cities. They usually rely on the knowledge economy to help make money and improve the city. Many studies have looked at how building new student housing affects financial problems and the business of renting out rooms. Not enough attention has been given to how the limited political and financial effects of seriousness lead to the development of specific planning strategies and actions to support PBSA. This article looks at a study of a hotel in Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, where the area has had a 467% increase in student housing. It shows that student housing is affected by more than just how many students need housing and how much housing is available. It is also influenced by how the area is planned and what the local economy needs. This article says that PBSA improvement depends on the economy and investment strategies, but it suggests that we should also consider social and relevant factors. We focus on local politicians and business people and how they work and behave in their communities.

2.2 On-campus accommodation:

T. Kenna [11] said that colleges and universities in Ireland have had a lot more students in the past 10 years. We expect the increase in students to continue for at least the next ten years. The places where students live in cities in Ireland have not been studied much. But the big colleges in Ireland that accept more and more students are located in cities. Supporting urban revitalization plans in the late 1990s helped create new student housing in Ireland to ease the rental housing shortage. The Irish government announced a plan to give incentives to help small businesses and improve cities, including a special focus on housing for students. The paper first looks at who the students are in the area, and then talks about some new housing for students in Plug. Finally, the paper looks at how PBSA affects Plug City.

Simpeh and Shakantu's [12] research goal is to give a full set of instructions for creating, changing, and managing college student dorms and related services. The study utilized the phenomenological research approach to collect data from 10 group discussions and observations. We looked at bathrooms, bedrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms, and places to study. We also checked things like electricity, water, security, fire safety, internet, furniture, healthcare, generators, air flow, upkeep, pest control, garbage collection, and cleaning. Based on what was found, students thought certain places and activities were really important. This shows how being happy and having fun are just as important as basic needs. The model helps administrators and staff know what they need to do to make sure on-campus student housing has everything it needs. It is used during the development, building, or fixing up of housing. This study looks at finding and ranking the most important places and services in student housing, which adds to what we already know.

Simpeh and Adisa's [13] research compares the arrangement and hazard related to the need for security measures within the understudy accommodations of a college within the Western Cape area, South Africa, with the point of creating a direct to make strides in the arrangement of the security measures.

The thinking about receiving a case is considered an investigative strategy. A survey was utilized as an instrument to gather quantitative information, while a meeting was conducted to gather subjective information. Even though most of the measures were given, a few basic measures were not satisfactory or not given at all. Besides, the cruel scores showed that there were factually noteworthy contrasts between the arrangement and chance of non-provision of most of the measures. Weapon finder, closed-circuit TV (CCTV), water sprinkler framework, lift for debilitated understudies, impaired latrine office, burglar bar on entryways, to begin with, help box, therapeutically prepared staff on post and mischance logbook were recognized as measures requiring critical consideration. Inquire about limitations/implications: Information was collected as it were from one college; hence, the discoveries of the inquiry about think

about may not be summed up. There's a shortage of things about focussing basically on understudy convenience security and security measures from the framework point of see. In this way, this article contributes to the body of information in this range.

2.3 Accommodation system in India:

Kunnath and Mathew [14] Studying more in school helps people with disabilities to get a job. It makes sure that each person can live independently in society. Understanding this, partners are working together to create a supportive learning environment in schools. But the truth is very upsetting because only a few people with disabilities in countries like India have been able to go to college. This study used focus group discussions to look into the problems, current facilities, and needed accommodations in a better school environment for students with disabilities. Researchers studied adults with disabilities who had the opportunity to receive higher education in six major cities in India. Topics like space in the classroom, places for tests, talking to others, how people feel, and problems at work were important things to think about. They think about how to plan for people with disabilities, how to make sure everyone understands and respects disabilities, and how to make sure there are enough resources for people with disabilities in a developing country. Friends in colleges reported on the kindness of people when there are not enough resources for those with disabilities. People with disabilities in countries like India are speaking out about the need for services and solutions that are easy for them to use.

Mukherjee and Dasgupta [15] Studying how housing affects female students' enrollment can help improve higher education in India. This research looks at how where students live can impact their education. A study on school boards in different states found that while trouble doesn't change the number of female students overall, it does affect the enrollment of females from specific marginalized groups, such as Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes. This shows that there are many different female students looking to go to college. Additionally, research shows that having more instructors from marginalized social groups can have a positive impact on female enrollment rates. This contributes to the "role model effect. "

2.4 Off-campus accommodation in India:

A. Tiwari [16] described that uses a combination of methods to look at the current situation of student housing off-campus at the University of Allahabad in Prayagraj City. This study looked at how the places where students live in Prayagraj, India vary in location. It used 721 responses from an online survey and 12 interviews to gather information. Moran's I and LISA were used to find out if rents paid by male and female students were clustered together in certain areas. This study shows that many poor-quality off-campus housing options are available near UoA, and they are expensive. Getting less responses from the female students was a big problem. A win-win process can be described as a combination of creative plans involving partnerships between government and private organizations and social economy solutions tailored to affordable rental housing, refreshed after the COVID-19 pandemic. This idea is really helpful for making student housing better. This paper looks at the possibility of providing housing for students in Indian cities. In addition, this paper shows a weak connection between the ways the central government, school leaders, and community leaders work together.

Mishra and Anand [17] described that many students go to Delhi University every year to continue their education. Many students like living on the college's North Campus. Changes in what people eat every day, driven by being active, becomes an important factor in determining their physical and mental health. The paper examines how their diet changed after they started moving. The main point is to compare how students' diets change before and after they move to the University of Delhi. The group of students being studied is made up of temporary

students from different parts of India who live in the North Campus of Delhi. To get a good overall idea, 100 people were picked from four areas in the North Campus to give their personal opinions and information. Both ways of gathering information about people's thoughts and making guesses about their lives have been used to see how their socio-economic and statistic information relates to changes in their diet. The amount of change was different in each of the four areas. The biggest difference in diets was seen in Vijay Nagar, while Kamla Nagar had the smallest changes in diet diversity.

Agarwal *et al.* [18] described that the hotel industry has become a profitable business, attracting the interest of many investors. Usually, colleges provide student housing, but with more students enrolling, there is a growing demand for other housing options. The number of students in colleges and universities around the world has been growing a lot. In 2009, there were 165 million students, and it's expected that by 2025, the number will grow to 263 million. This rapid increase has made the student housing market unbalanced. In the United States, only 29% of students live on campus, so many have to find off-campus apartments that are often expensive and not well-maintained. The division offers a safe and reliable opportunity for investment. It has high occupancy rates and remains strong even during economic downturns. Privatizing student housing allows colleges to get money from a different source and create unique housing options for students. This helps with financial limits and gives students the housing they need. Global advertising is worth a lot of money, around \$200 billion. This creates a lot of opportunities for investment.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Design:

The study wants to learn about where students live in Mumbai and how they feel about their living situation at Mumbai University. This includes both on-campus and off-campus housing. We wanted to gather a lot of information so we could sort through it and find out all the different experiences students have in Mumbai. The study was done online and asked students about where they live.

3.2 Survey and questionnaires:

The college housing staff distributed the survey to students through both email and personal connections. The survey online was geared towards students and inquired about their personal experiences. For instance, students who live in private rented homes were not included in the survey about dormitory services. The information gathered from those samples does not accurately depict the typical student in Mumbai. However, we have received over 500 responses from students at universities that were established after 2010. This data will help us see if there are big differences in what these students need and experience. Questions asked during the survey are listed below:

1. How is your overall experience of staying in the present accommodation?
2. What is the location of your accommodation?
3. Do you think your paying is worth for money?
4. Are you satisfied with the social atmosphere of the present accommodation?
5. Do you feel safe in the present accommodation?
6. Is the staff and warden helping in the present accommodation?
7. Are you happy with the food and catering service?
8. Are you satisfied with the facilities and amenities provided in the accommodation?
9. What is the mode of transportation used in the universities?
10. How much time it will take to get to the class?

3.3 Data collection:

To reduce any biases, the acquired data was rigorously filtered. It was acquired via email outreach and direct requests to both students and staff, guaranteeing a well-rounded view. In an Excel file, the dataset was thoroughly summarized and categorized. To address any emerging biases, the data was divided into four groups depending on the responses of the respondents. This systematic method aims to improve the data's reliability and representativeness, resulting in a more nuanced and accurate depiction of the different opinions and experiences of the questioned student population.

3.4 Data analysis:

Within an Excel sheet, the acquired data was thoroughly summarized and analyzed. The information was visually depicted using charts and pie diagrams using visual tools, providing a full statistical analysis. Graphs were used to depict trends, patterns, and correlations within the dataset, allowing for a visual representation of the major results. Pie charts communicated proportional distributions, which improved the display of categorical data. This visual depiction not only helped stakeholders comprehend the complex insights generated from the statistical analysis but also contributed to a more accessible and effective interpretation of the study results.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Students overall experience:

The students in the study are separated into different groups, as seen in Figure 1. How much students felt good and valued in their places. Overall, less students liked their housing than those who did not like it. A lot of people were satisfied with the Halls of Residence's favorable location and reasonable prices. Afterwards, the students felt a sense of enthusiasm about the cheerful ambiance in the hallways, all thanks to the amiable staff. Some students appreciated having their rooms cleaned to a high standard. They noticed when the cleaning was done nicely. The students who liked their place to stay were happy because of their roommates, where it was located, and the cost. On the other hand, many students appreciated the opportunities for fun, the spacious rooms, and the positive relationship with their landlord. Most people were upset about how the landlord or the hall managers were running the property. Students talked about many problems like mold, dampness, and pests in their homes. Price was talked about a lot, especially when it came to getting good value for the money.

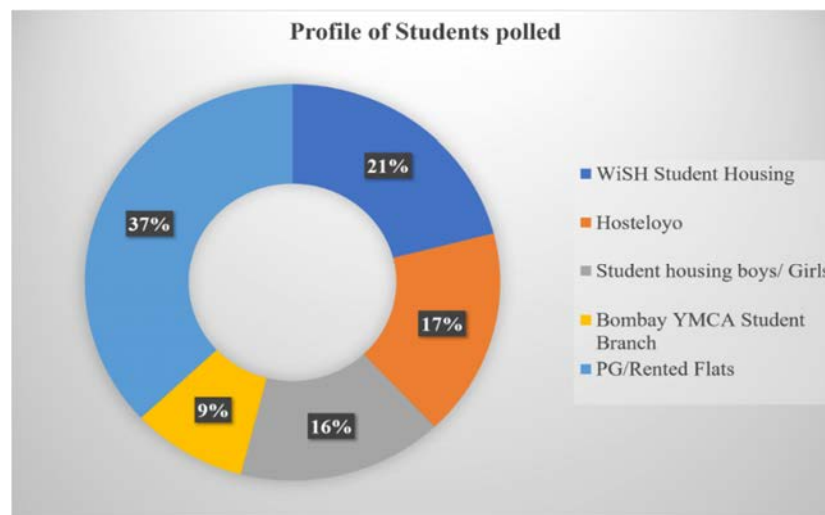


Figure 1: Representing the data for the student profiles polled in this study.

4.2 Attractive Forces for Students:

The parameters on which the students based their choices of the accommodation services. Most students chose the halls of residence/Flats around their colleges which made transportation and college access easier and faster. Being near college premises promoted students to take an active part in college functions and be productive and fully a part of the happenings in the college shown in Figure 2A. This increased their social circle as well. Some students who have been dreaming of coming to Mumbai did not have a budget to stay in chose their halls of residence/Flat in the poshest areas of Mumbai (Worli/Marine Drive/Bandra) because of the social surroundings in the area. However, such people were less as people were ready to travel in and around Mumbai for everything. Price was looked upon as to return value on the services provided shown in Figure 2B. But rents and prices being so high in the city, most students did not get the chance to expect a lot in the amount of money they were spending on their stay.

4.3 Security and safety:

Overall safety measures and staff responsiveness in the accommodation services used by the students. Overall students had general safety actions and rules in their halls of residence/Flats shown in Figure 3A.

Generally, Students thought people in the city were extremely helpful and caring, even strangers helped in mapping ways on the road. Staff and warden bodies were available in most of the halls of residence in Mumbai and were quite helpful but however were not trained and updated with their work.

People were lazy and lethargic towards their duties and tried to pass them to one another which delayed the work to be done. Overall, the students did not feel secure in their halls of residence, the emotional binding quotient was missing all the halls of residence/Flat which could have made the students feel protected and nurtured.

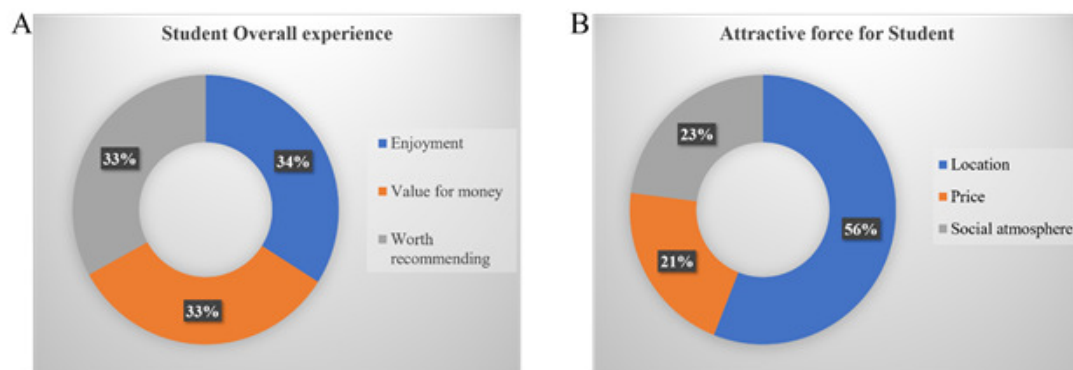


Figure 2: Representing the student's response about (A) their overall experience and (B) their opinion about the accommodation location, price, and social atmosphere.

4.3 Foods and Catering Service: Importance and availability of different food options in the various accommodations that students live in, in the city. Mumbai being a hub of food, students were always tempted to eat at new places in the city. Students wanted to be updated with the new outlets/ cuisines that come to the city and try them.

The quality and variety of food provided in the halls of residence were below average, and the tiffin services that the students living in flats used were also not effective enough shown in Figure 3B.

The availability of food in halls of residence did give the students a community feeling but hardly students used this space of the halls.

4.4 Facilities and Amenities:

Various kinds of programmatic services and spaces are provided in the accommodation spaces used by the students in the city. Table 1 summarizes the opinion about the facility/ Amenity present in the hostel and rented flat. Different modes of transportation and varying amounts of

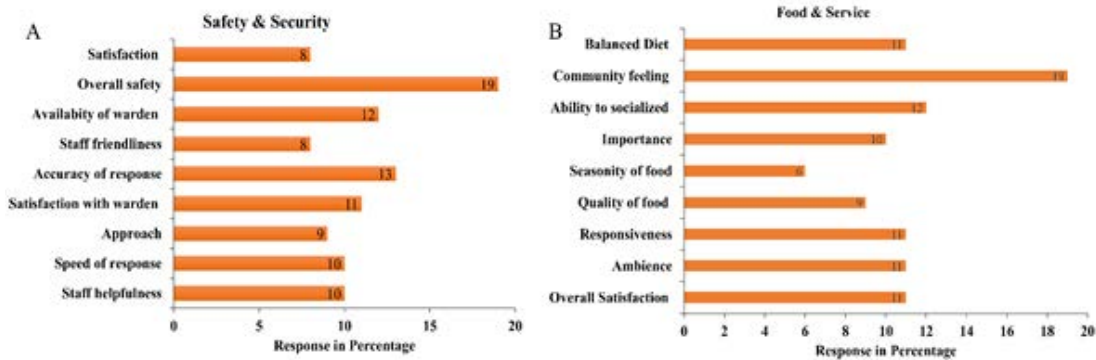


Figure 3: Representing the student's responses about (A) their experience for safety and (B) their opinion about the accommodation food service.

time taken by students to travel from their accommodation to their universities are shown in Figures 4A and 4B.

Table 1: Representing the student's opinion about the accommodation facility/ Amenity.

Facility/Amenity	Importance	Satisfaction
Wi-Fi	96%	49%
Bedrooms	94%	62%
Bathroom/ Toilet	94%	71%
Cleanliness	78%	48%
Laundry (washers & Dryers)	94%	36%
Maintenance (Reporting & Completion)	81%	44%
Security personnel	93%	62%
Information	91%	68%
Security Measures	85%	59%
Communal areas	72%	60%
IT services in the bedroom	78%	37%
Recreational space	94%	58%
Group Study Areas	86%	39%
Communication channels	82%	60%

4.5 Psychology of interior design:

Finding out how the mind and body connect in a certain area. Throughout evolution, human brains have become more advanced than those of other mammals. Compared to other animals, humans have a larger forebrain which is responsible for processing thoughts, making plans,

and experiencing emotions. The way buildings and rooms are designed can affect our brains and how we feel. This can help us manage stress in the modern world. Space matters for how a room looks. It affects how we feel, act, and move our bodies; in simple terms, our minds. We pick items for a place based on how it makes people feel. When we talk about space, we usually care more about how nice it looks than how well it works. One important thing that is often forgotten about but has a big impact on the people who live here is how well everything works. However, in a hands-on job like interior design, understanding how people feel in a space is really important for creating the right atmosphere.

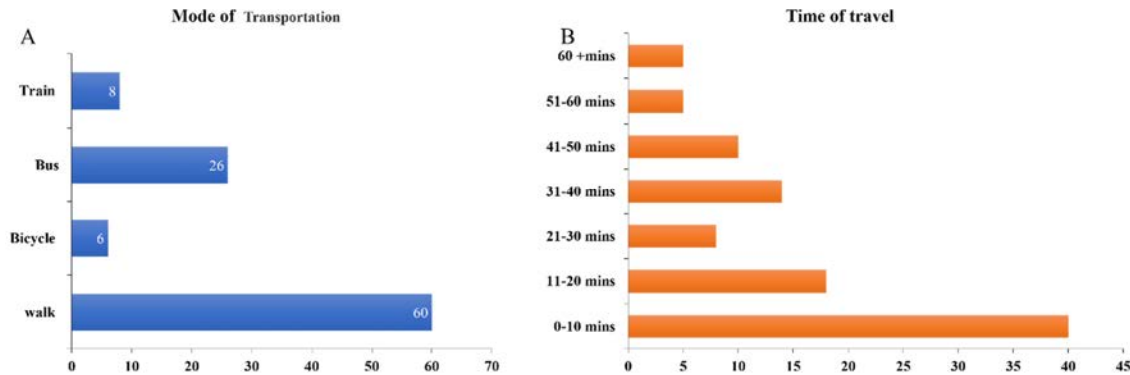


Figure 4: Representing the student's response about (A) their mode of transportation and (B) their required time for travel.

4.6 Emerging market:

Studying the importance of dorms in Mumbai from a business perspective. The student housing system began in India in 2005. In 2010, no new top-15 student housing companies were started. During that time, the economy was not growing as fast and there was uncertainty because of the upcoming election in 2014. 2014 was a good time for different types of investments like student housing, because regular types of property like offices and stores were not getting better. Many big companies were started at this time. In 2018, important companies showed strong growth in the last 3-4 years and caught the interest of investors. Many players are collecting money to help their business grow. Big investors like Goldman Sachs, Mangrove Capital, and pre-stellar ventures are starting to invest in student housing.

4.7 Present Scenario:

Right now, cities are paying a lot of attention to the student housing market. Most of the market is held by the top 15 companies, which have a strong emphasis on technology, and they have approximately 84,500 beds available for students.- The annual fee for a bed in mid-premium accommodation is 150,000 rupees per student, resulting in a potential total income of around 1267 crores rupees per year. The student housing industry has the potential to make more money (more than 12%) than other commercial sectors, which usually make between 7 and 10% returns. UGC data shows that there are 789 universities in India, all of which are connected with approximately 50,000 colleges and institutes. All of these schools have 34 million students. Based on the 2011 census data, it seems like around 8 million students who moved to a new place would need a place to live near their school. In 2017-2018, only 3.6 million students were staying in hostels at colleges in India. This means that the 4.4 million students who still need a place to stay are finding housing in private or unorganized rental houses. There are twice as many students in higher education in India as there are in the UK. This means there is a big difference between how many people want something and how much of it is available.

4.8 Future Outlook:

The difference between the number of students and the number of available spaces in schools is getting bigger. This is because the Ministry of Education wants to increase the number of students in schools to 30% by 2020, up from 25. 2% in 2016-17. By 2020, the number of students in colleges and universities is expected to go up to 40 million, which is 5 million more than it is now.

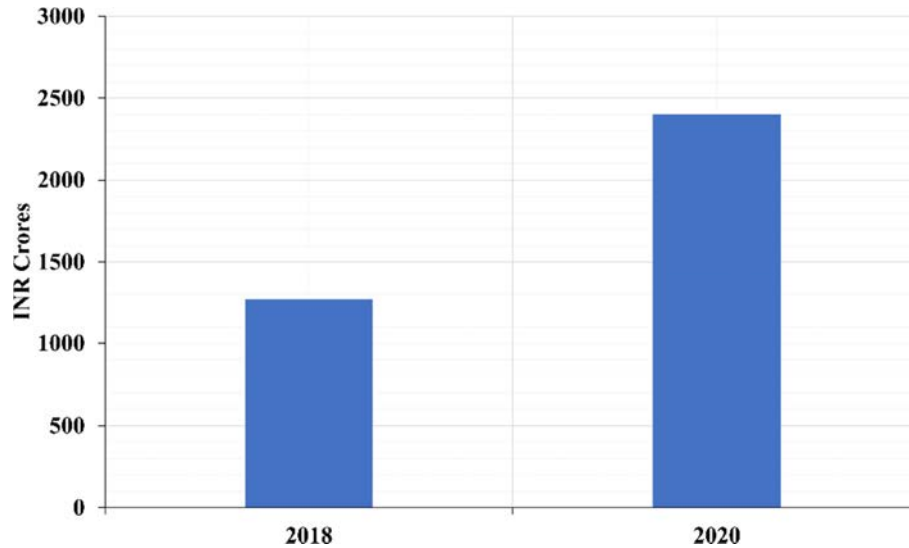


Figure 5: Representing the growth in the education market size over the year.

Imagining how dorms in Mumbai could look in the future. The chance that boys and girls could live in the same dorm building and use all the facilities together. Equal opportunities for both boys and girls in education have positive effects on many other goals like making the economy better, improving health and nutrition, increasing productivity in farming, and reducing differences between people. Many people are arguing about whether this idea is important in our country and how hard it would be to make it happen. This is especially true as developing countries are making laws that treat men and women in the same way. Everyone should be treated the same, no matter if they are male or female, at home, school, or work. The main goal of gender neutrality is to have a society where men and women have the same chances, rights, and responsibilities in all parts of life.

5. CONCLUSION

As more people live close together in cities, the ideas for designing student housing will probably start to influence how apartment buildings are made. This means studying places where students live can help create new ways for people to interact in crowded living spaces. They can use buildings in different ways and are open to trying new things. Besides looking great and being well-designed, student housing buildings are a chance for designers to make really important and famous buildings that show off our cities and make them awesome places to be.

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CHAPTER 8

STEPPING STONES: A PRE-SCHOOLERS PATH TOWARDS LEARNING

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ABSTRACT:

Stepping stones serve as a metaphorical and literal pathway through various stages or challenges in life. These stones represent incremental progress, each one symbolizing a step forward in personal growth, learning, or achievement. The multidimensional aspects of early childhood education, examining the significance of cognitive, emotional, social, and physical development. The study emphasizes the role of interactive and play-based learning approaches in shaping a child's cognitive abilities and fostering essential skills for future academic success. A synthesis of current educational theories, developmental psychology, and empirical studies, Stepping Stones identifies key milestones and benchmarks that characterize a preschooler's journey toward learning. It addresses the influence of environmental factors, parental involvement, and teaching strategies on a child's holistic development during these formative years. It offers valuable insights for educators, parents, and policymakers, providing evidence-based recommendations for optimizing early childhood education programs. The findings underscore the importance of creating a nurturing and stimulating educational environment that encourages curiosity, creativity, and social interaction. Additionally, the study highlights the need for a balanced curriculum that integrates academic concepts with hands-on experiences, ensuring a well-rounded educational foundation. The ongoing dialogue surrounding early childhood education, emphasizes its pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of a child's lifelong learning journey.

KEYWORDS:

Education, Learning, Stepping Stones, School, Teacher.

1. INTRODUCTION

Strategic use of existing space is essential to creating an ideal learning environment since it has a big influence on a student's capacity to learn. Children's relationship with nature has been disrupted, thus it has to be strengthened by including accessible natural areas. Designing educational settings requires an understanding of environmental psychology and color psychology because of the enormous effects that our surroundings have on our brains. The goal of environmental psychology is to understand how and why environmental variables influence behavior by exploring the complex link that exists between persons and their surroundings. Interior areas have a significant effect because they provide a warm, engaging, and lively environment that enhances students' educational experiences [1], [2]. Neuroscience provides insightful information about how the brain works and emphasizes the need for well-thought-out educational materials for efficient instruction. Unsatisfactory surroundings might make it difficult for students to concentrate and feel comfortable in general. Well-thought-out interior space design improves usability and accessibility, which has a direct effect on students' mental health. Different cognitive demands, learning styles, and physical capacities must be accommodated in modern educational institutions, necessitating a curriculum design that takes these varying requirements into account. It is essential to concentrate on the visual and aural senses since this affects how people learn and teach, which in turn shapes how well users do. With the creation of environments that meet their changing demands, this study seeks to demonstrate how a space's interior affects students at various phases of their educational journeys [3], [4]. Learning environments, which include educational settings like schools, playgrounds, and leisure areas, offer places that encourage the holistic development of all young children. The first six years of a child's existence are regarded as the structured and regulated early childhood stage, a crucial time that establishes the groundwork for growth

throughout life. Generally acknowledged as the most critical years for overall development, these early years are marked by rapid developmental advancements as youngsters actively investigate their environment, refine language and motor abilities, and begin to create social relationships and morals. Important developmental stages are formed throughout these formative years, forming a variety of cognitive, social, and psychomotor abilities that play a major role in subsequent life accomplishments. Age-appropriate tools, resources, and materials are used in learning environments designed for kids between the ages of two and six. These items are often seen at preschools, daycare centers, or nursery schools. These settings try to provide kids with a feeling of calm, stability, and self-assurance so they may learn, explore, and make decisions in a supportive environment. These programs, whether offered in-home or center settings, aim to create settings that provide kids with a sense of security and comfort as they start their educational journey [5], [6]. Figure 1 depicts the different learning environments for children.



Figure 1: Illustrates the different learning environments for children.

In India, homeschooling is a non-traditional form of education in which children get teaching from their parents or instructors at home rather than in public or private schools. The number of kids choosing homeschooling has steadily increased in the last several years. Homeschooling is usually the result of a family deciding to support their child's growth at home while taking on the role of formal education for their offspring. This method, known as "intensive parenting," entails spending more time, patience, and energy guiding and teaching kids. Because home learning is flexible, it may be done at a speed and time that works best for the kid. If parents feel that school schedules do not sufficiently support their children's exploratory needs, or if they are unhappy with the curriculum and syllabus provided in traditional preschools, they may choose to homeschool their children. Parents and kids have several reasons for deciding to homeschool; these reasons might include issues with strict school schedules, flexible study habits, teacher-student ratios, or special needs education. In contrast to conventional education, homeschooling does not follow a set curriculum, although many parents choose to utilize official school textbooks. Homeschooling creates an atmosphere in which learning may happen anytime, anyplace, and according to the child's schedule and pace. Although there isn't a single curriculum for homeschooling, it has been noted that there are many advantages to this method, which support kids' general well-being and intellectual growth [7], [8].

The present study is about Pre-schoolers path towards learning for children. The rest of the paper is organized in the following section 1 describing denote crucial stages in a curriculum or learning path, signifying progression and achievement. Similarly, in personal growth, they might represent transformative experiences or accomplishments that contribute to one's overall development. Section 2 provides the review of literature in the context of utilizing comparative forecasting modeling and remote sensing, critical stepping stone habitats for the preservation of biodiversity in northern Madagascar are identified. The discussion is presented in section 3 to show. The summary and limitations of the study are presented in section 4.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. M. Jeschke *et al.* [9] provided six stepping stones, participants were watched to see how they used the arrangements and how wide the gaps they made. Studies showed that older persons produced absolute gap distances that were less than those of younger adults. Despite this, there was no discernible difference in the degree of difficulty between the two age groups as measured by the gap widths concerning each individual's assessed stepping capabilities. Furthermore, both age groups created stepping stone designs that followed a set pattern, and there was no discernible difference in the number of distinct gap widths between younger and older persons. Interestingly, after a specified period, older persons using their customized designs showed a much greater frequency of gap crossings than younger adults. This first result raises the possibility that customized design might promote physical activity among senior citizens. The study's findings suggest that, in comparison to younger individuals, older persons are not more cautious when creating their stepping-stone layouts. This holds significant promise for improving physical activity among seniors within the framework of public health initiatives. To find out whether these customized designs also encourage physical activity in older individuals' everyday lives, field testing is required.

G. D. Walters and D. L. Espelage [10] purpose of this research was to determine if cyberbullying and cyber-sexual harassment act as antecedents or intermediary stages to more conventional forms of bullying and harassment. Instead, the research aimed to ascertain if being a victim of conventional bullying and sexual harassment causes people to participate in displacement behaviors, such as hostile, anonymous online activities like cyberbullying and cyber-dating. Two waves of longitudinal data were used to analyze a sample of 2,039 high school students 52 percent of whom were female from the Illinois Study of Bullying and Sexual Violence (ISBSV) to answer this research question. Two hypotheses were evaluated in independent analyses: one focused on the data on sexual assault and cyber-sexual harassment information, and the other on bullying and cyberbullying data. According to the stepping-stone theory, people would exploit the private nature of cyberbullying and harassment as a learning curve or developmental route before eventually engaging in face-to-face bullying and harassment.

S. Willan *et al.* [11] research focuses on how the Stepping Stones Creating Futures (SSCF) initiative affects young women living in eThekweni, South Africa's informal settlements. Fifteen women who took part in the SSCF randomized control experiment between 2015 and 2018 were included in the qualitative study. SSCF is known for its gender transformational approach and livelihood-strengthening tactics via participatory reflective small groups. These women participated in in-depth interviews at baseline, 12, and 18 months after the intervention for eighteen months. In addition, seven women were included in continuing participant observation, through eight women took part in Photo voice exercises at baseline and 18 months. Significant behavioral changes among the women after the SSCF were identified by inductive data analysis. These changes included a rise in power dynamics in relationships, improved interpersonal and communication skills, a greater ability to resist controlling partners, a shift

in relationship expectations, and a development of new femininities, alongside improved livelihoods. The research highlights that women's agency is contingent upon time, place, and particular experiences rather than being a static quality. These results have important implications for policy and intervention strategies that seek to lessen intimate partner violence (IPV) and strengthen women's agency.

E. Boulanger *et al.* [12] provide a spatial graph method for landscape genetics that incorporates a stepping-stone model to improve connection networks. This model simulates dispersion over many generations across areas of appropriate habitat. We use the Mediterranean Sea's striped red mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*) as an example of our methodology. There was no link found between the predicted dispersion probability over a single generation and the genetic connectedness of *M. surmuletus*. As an alternative, it matched the larval dispersion stepping-stone estimate, demonstrating the temporal magnitude of connectedness across the Mediterranean Sea. Our results highlight the importance of taking into account different periods and generations when analyzing the link between genetic and demographic connectedness. Through the identification of the Siculo-Tunisian Strait as a crucial pathway rather than a barrier promoting gene flow across the Western- and Eastern Mediterranean basins, the spatial graph of genetic distances contributes to our understanding of intra-population genetic structure. Moreover, it acknowledges the importance of Mediterranean islands as stepping stones for gene flow across people on other continents. Most importantly, our method is easily adaptable to other situations and systems.

P. Winda Sari BB [13] uses the stepping Stone technique to get the best outcome and the Least Cost method to find the first answer. To compare optimization experiments and identify the best technique for addressing imbalanced transshipment issues, the research also uses the Least Cost-MODI approach. According to the study's results, imbalanced transshipment issues may be resolved using both the Least Cost-Stepping Stone approach and the Least Cost-MODI method.

But when it comes to determining if a transshipment situation is optimum, the MODI approach outperforms the Stepping Stone technique according to the turn's ratio test. The MODI approach has the benefit of requiring fewer iterations and only requiring one loop after discovering the cell with the most significant improvement index. This eliminates the necessity to locate an empty cell loop to correct the search index.

A. Gaidhane *et al.* [14] a methodical structure was developed for taking, storing, and assessing photos. A uniform scoring system was put in place to keep track of community practice levels and evaluate improvements over time. During the implementation of Stepping-Stones, along with the Early Childhood Development (ECD) intervention program, we included the Photostory method in regular visits. This study makes use of the collected data to investigate how well the rating system describes, quantifies, and tracks behavior. We investigate how the Photostory technique helps to create a supportive environment for early childhood development. Using a multi-step iterative mixed method approach, a systematic framework was created to facilitate the collection, analysis, and application of data. A collection of 161 Photostories was made in total. Numerous practices and activities were found to provide at least a suitable learning environment, based on a grading system that evaluated the tasks' structure as well as the emotional involvement of the kid and parent. Children were more likely to be seen as being more involved in their play activities at the endpoint when changes were examined throughout the implementation phase ($p < 0.05$). The degree of parental participation was mostly constant, with a tendency toward less active engagement.

The above study shows how the Photo story technique helps to create a supportive environment for early childhood development. Using a multi-step iterative mixed method approach, a systematic framework was created to facilitate the collection, analysis, and application of data. In this study, the author discusses the processing of full day care for children and factors of child development.

3. DISCUSSION

Preschoolers' road to learning is an important and formative one that establishes the groundwork for their future social and intellectual growth. Children set out on a journey of inquiry, curiosity, and discovery throughout these formative years. Play becomes a crucial component of their education, acting as a vehicle for the development of critical social, physical, and cognitive abilities. Young children participate in activities that pique their curiosity about the world around them, excite their senses, and encourage creativity. Experiences with structured learning are also essential to this educational path. Preschoolers are given a lively and engaging introduction to fundamental concepts including numbers, alphabet, shapes, and colors. Teachers put a lot of effort into fostering an atmosphere that is kind and encouraging of curiosity and a love of learning.

Children gain early reading and numeracy abilities via developmentally appropriate activities, which prepares them for later, more sophisticated learning. Furthermore, a preschooler's route to learning includes interaction as a critical component. Important social skills like collaboration, sharing, and communication may be developed via interactions with classmates and instructors.

These exchanges help the youngster develop their emotional and social intelligence, which gets them ready for future partnerships and relationships. Play, formal learning, and socializing are all parts of the dynamic and all-encompassing preschooler's learning journey. This formative period of school is crucial for forming a child's attitudes toward learning, encouraging positivism, and laying the groundwork for future academic achievement and personal development [15], [16].

3.1. *Preschool:*

Preschool education, often known as elementary education, is the first phase of structured learning and is intended for children aged three to six. A variety of environments, including Anganwadis, nursery schools, preschools, preparatory schools, kindergartens, and Montessori schools, are used for this fundamental education. Children are fascinated by and excited by all of the many sensory inputs in their environment at this age, including colors, patterns, odors, heights, and proportions.

Children's knowledge of the world grows and their skills become more specialized throughout the preschool years. This early education is deeply ingrained in social interactions with peers and adults, where language is often essential. Giving kids the chance to investigate, observe, and gain a comprehension of their local and global surroundings is essential. Preschools, despite their wide range of offerings, serve not just the age group for which they are intended but also handle complex realities in multi-age classrooms, allowing for a smooth transition from preschool towards early primary education. This method encourages young learners to have a positive self-concept, to conceptualize, to be motivated to succeed and to participate actively. The development of abstract thinking, or the ability to comprehend concrete things, actions, and events visually or symbolically, is a critical cognitive milestone in infancy. Figure 2 depicts the process of perks of pre-school.

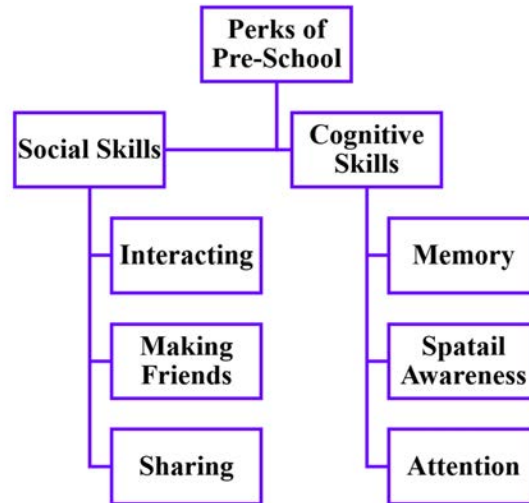


Figure 2: Illustrates the process of perks of pre-school.

3.2. Full Day Care:

Full-day care programs include services provided to young children enrolled in early childhood education at their homes, in the homes of relatives or other caregivers, or in a facility specifically designed for that purpose. Children may participate in small-group, intimate learning environments with these all-inclusive activities. Coordinators are assigned to assist instructors inside each network; they are often certified and registered teachers. The promotion of parent-teacher contact is an essential component of these programs. Teachers have training chances to help them better grasp how young brains process information. There are many types of daycare services, such as in-home care, family child care, and center-based care. Figure 3 depicts the full day care for children of the school.

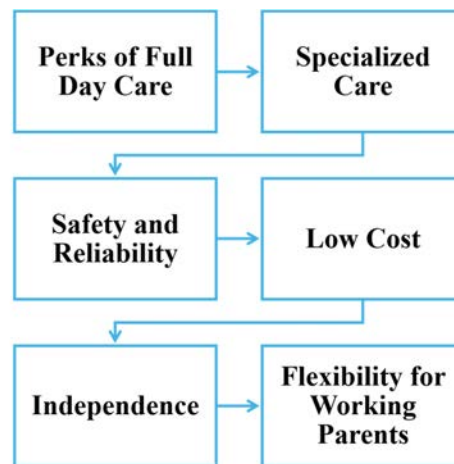


Figure 3: Illustrates the full day care for children of the school.

3.3. Different Ways of Learning:

Individuals have different preferences when it comes to learning; some people learn best via hands-on experiences, while others find joy in conventional teaching and reading. These learning preferences have a big impact on how students perceive education in general. Every individual has a distinct learning style, and these preferences last throughout adulthood, with the potential to evolve and improve in response to external factors and rewards. Knowledge is

processed mostly via our senses, yet people often prefer one sense over another. A key component of human behavior is learning, which is the ongoing contact with and adjustment to the environment that drives behavioral modifications for efficient coping. As such, learning is a behavior change that is shaped by past experiences. For people of all ages, learning is a very personal and essential experience. According to Howard Gardner's hypothesis of multiple intelligences, many learning styles are designed to help people understand new knowledge. Different learning styles activate different parts of the brain, and learning that makes use of a wider range of cognitive processes helps learners retain information longer [17], [18]. The different ways learning styles are categorized as:

3.3.1. *Verbal:*

Linguistic or oral learning is defined by the propensity to learn by speaking, writing, listening, and reading. When given written instructions in addition to aural ones, people with verbal learning styles do well and demonstrate competency in both modes of learning. Successful careers for those with this learning inclination include publishing, journalism, public speaking, and preaching. Linguistic learners consider language to be complex and very important. Oral learners actively engage in conversations and ask questions in addition to reading written material. People who learn best verbally or linguistically tend to pick up new terms quickly and have a large vocabulary. This skill is very important for those working in verbally-focused occupations, such as guides who mostly communicate verbally. Such learning exercises include a variety of resources, including words, images, symbols, signs, sounds, shapes, and other aspects.

3.3.2. *Auditory:*

Auditory learners are those who react well to auditory stimuli regularly. The brain's temporal lobe is where auditory information is processed. Sound is a very flexible auditory medium that includes anything from music and instructional audio courses to tempo changes and movement patterns. People who study best by hearing things played in the background might also benefit by humming or drumming their arms to help them understand difficult concepts. Digital resources might help improve listening skills for kids who do best when information is delivered orally. Speaking out loud about what they're thinking helps auditory learners overcome challenges in their educational path. It is interesting to notice that a large number of musicians are auditory learners. This learning approach is important, but since it may be difficult to execute in outdoor or physical education programs, it is sometimes disregarded in educational contexts.

3.3.3. *Logical:*

The ability to organize and reason systematically from information is the foundation of logical or mathematical thinking. The capacity to understand and evaluate how actions affect concepts or things, as well as the complex connections that exist between them, is a key component of logical-mathematical intelligence.

People who possess this intellect are skilled at using orders, deeds, and reason to get things done. They are very good at finding connections quickly, seeing patterns, and doing well on numerical activities.

Logical learners take a very methodical approach to learning and have excellent organizing abilities. A logical learner is good at acquiring knowledge and has a high level of skill in figuring out how different pieces of information relate to one another. This skill also includes being very good at riddles and strategy games, like chess.

3.3.4. *Physical:*

Physical or kinesthetic learning gives students the tools they need to successfully absorb and remember information. It turns out that experiential learning is a really useful tool, even for disciplines that appear to be mostly theoretical. When paired with visual and aural methods, kinesthetics techniques enhance the multisensory learning experience. People who prefer a more tactile approach to learning find it difficult to engage with typical lecture-based learning environments because of the lack of movement or activity. Information retrieval is more difficult when there is no physical interaction, even if their brains are still functioning. For these people, learning by doing turns out to be a more successful way to retain knowledge. It becomes clear that hands-on learning is a very effective strategy for these students.

3.3.5. *Social:*

Interpersonal intelligence, also known as interpersonal learning style, refers to a person's ability to interact and understand other people and social situations. The brain's frontal and temporal lobes are crucial for processing the range of social interactions that people engage in. People who learn well in interpersonal situations, also known as interactive learners, like spending time with other people. They work best in social settings and are very receptive to interpersonal communication. People who use a reciprocal learning method actively engage in talks both speaking and listening to understand other people's viewpoints and skillfully express their own. Acknowledged for their keen insight into people, reciprocal learners are often characterized as bright people with organizational prowess, leadership qualities, and a deep capacity for interpersonal connection.

3.3.6. *Solitary:*

People who prefer to remain to themselves and have a great propensity for self-reflection are those who identify as lonely. This kind of learning includes using the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain and is most prevalent among socially introverted people. These students often exhibit a preference for alone time over group activities, absorbing information and learning procedures on their own time and independently. They exhibit a high level of autonomy, looking for positions that let them operate independently of direction or control. Students who have this kind of learning style tend to be self-motivated, like working alone and are dedicated to reaching their goals. In the academic and personal domains, these students are drawn to calm settings and spend a lot of time reflecting on their behavior to understand how they respond to different circumstances.

3.4. *Nature and Child's Development:*

Children learn from nature in both direct and indirect ways. Better learning results are more likely when pupils are engaged, less nervous, highly motivated, concentrated, and physically active. These moods and situations are fostered in part by exposure to nature in an educational setting.

Children learn, socialize, feel supported, and physically recover in natural environments because they are calm, cozy, and restorative. Finding activities that support children's entire development is made easier by nature. The benefits of nature include how it may improve focus, relieve stress, encourage self-control, increase student motivation, and raise pleasure and engagement levels in natural environments. Furthermore, being in nature inspires imagination and creativity. Like adults, kids benefit from having green areas as a haven, which lowers stress and increases productivity. According to the Attention Restoration Theory, nature is a good way to decompress, but learning settings also gain from concentrated attention since it helps

people block out distractions and avoid cognitive overload. We learn an impromptu kind of focus in the natural world called mild inquiry, which makes us feel happy instead of tired.

4. CONCLUSION

The complexities of preschool, which include play, structured instruction, and socialization, see a significant influence on a child's overall development. These early years are critical stepping stones that provide the foundation for subsequent intellectual and social development. Every element, from the engaging introduction to core ideas to the development of social skills and emotional intelligence, helps to mold a favorable attitude toward learning. From the intense preschool experiences to the all-encompassing nature of full-day care, the trip shown in this inquiry emphasizes the variety of options accessible for a child's educational odyssey. Furthermore, acknowledging and comprehending various learning styles—verbal, auditory, logical, physical, sociable, or solitary highlights the customized aspect of educational endeavors. Since every kid is different, recognizing these distinctions opens the door to individualized, successful instruction. The concept of nature's significance in a child's growth becomes prominent, emphasizing the value of outdoor spaces in stimulating creativity, curiosity, and focus. The well-established advantages of being in nature, such as reduced stress and improved concentration, highlight how important it is in learning environments. It highlights how important these formative years are for shaping a child's attitude toward learning, encouraging positivism, and creating a solid basis for future academic success and personal development. The many aspects of a preschooler's learning route are valued, and we see the value and beauty in each stage, realizing that each step on the trip lays a foundation stone for a successful future in education.

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CHAPTER 9

UNVEILING DHARAVI: CRAFTING A VISION FOR SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH HARMONY, DIVERSITY, AND ARTISANAL RESILIENCE

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ABSTRACT:

Our world is a place that is driven by constant change, where trends rule our way of living. Here, every day is a new story to explore and with the internet at our fingertips, there are no boundaries to our imaginations. In this study, exploration navigates the socioeconomic challenges faced by Dharavi, exacerbated by long-standing beliefs and unsanitary conditions, further intensified by the recent global pandemic. The agenda is to empower these artisans by employing education, enhancing their skills, and inducing interactions between the artisans and the locals with city professionals to reduce the knowledge gaps and experiment for better socio-cultural and sustainable lifestyles. It aims to create an adaptive and fluid space that brings people together and triggers a dialogue between them. The project aims at bridging the gap between the formal and informal sectors, which will impact the living conditions of the locals. It shows that Artisanal products have always been more for utility, but with mechanization, it has started treating them as products of luxury due to the low cost of production and its customizable nature.

The space is designed to accommodate business and design education functions for the artisans, incubator spaces for collaborations and interactions within the local neighborhood, tourists, city folks, and professionals from creative and business backgrounds to experience the organic, ever-enthusiastic, and unstoppable nature of Dharavi. The capstone project proposes a strategy for fostering collaboration between formal institutions, local enterprises, and customer markets, promoting cultural interchange, information transmission, and societal transformation. Balancing traditional knowledge with technological adaptation, the initiative aims to redefine perceptions of Dharavi, presenting artisan tourism and slum tourism in India with a fresh perspective. It serves as a call to action, inviting continued dialogue, support, and investment to unlock the untapped potential of Dharavi's artisanal ecosystem, fostering a future characterized by harmony, diversity, and resilience.

KEYWORDS:

Artisanal, Cultural Art, Education, Dharavi's, Factory.

1. INTRODUCTION

Almost all know the story of how life began in Africa and then expanded over the world as humanity went through periods of transformation. Humanity underwent a transition from ape-like forebears to hunters and finally settled into agricultural civilizations. Due to the influence of climate and geography, these early civilizations gave birth to a variety of thinking systems and unique lifestyles that eventually developed into what are now known as religions. Various lifestyles changed throughout time and in various places, sometimes combining to create new cultural manifestations. As a result, cultures developed, which are characterized by a combination of expressions, conventions, rituals, ethics, languages, practices, beliefs, behaviors, and social interactions. Fundamentally, culture functions as a full synthesis that comprehends human needs and facilitates communication between the material and immaterial components of a community. It shapes a disciplined lifestyle and affects accents, dialects, preferences, postures, skill sets, and careers. People's lives are governed by this complex web of morality, rules, and information [1], [2]. Once practical goods, today's crafts have a long history dating back to the natural environments that shaped the development of many societies. Inspired by their surroundings and created in reaction to natural events, they embodied the attributes of handcrafted, sustainable, emotive, and locally based products. These crafts were a kind of blessing, handed down from elders, and they embodied identity, values, and a feeling

of belonging in apparently tiny things. They stand for the world's first jobs, essential to prehistoric societies that, with the labor of their many hands, kept communities alive and well [3], [4]. Figure 1 depicts the Dharavi lifestyle of people.



Figure 1: Illustrates the Dharavi Lifestyle of People.

Long ago, people produced and traded commodities within their local communities. This technique is still in use today and is known as the barter system, and it was common in ancient civilizations all across the globe. This led to the emergence of several distinct villages, each identified by particular trades including carpentry, masonry, goldsmithing, cobbling, weaving, and ceramics. These towns provided for regional requirements. But as industrialization spread and the need for more affordable, quicker, and personalized options increased, handcrafted goods became less common. The market's preference for machine-made goods forced artists to look for other sources of income, which contributed to the loss of traditional expertise. Many creative forms were in danger of disappearing, which had an impact on younger generations of craftspeople who eventually became disinterested in the field [5], [6]. The decreasing attraction of artisanal labor was a clear indicator of the influence of this transition. Those who persisted encountered obstacles, such as a lack of awareness of market trends and trouble reaching customers because of middlemen's interference. Professionals and designers started working with craftspeople to produce crafts for the international market in reaction to the handicraft industry's downfall. But as a result of their joint efforts, quicker and less expensive copies of professionally curated but handcrafted designs were produced. As a result, the market for consumers grew, but craftsmen were reduced to the role of workers in what was called "design intervention" [7], [8].

As time went on, leaders and social activists realized that releasing the latent artisan inside was the key to reviving handicrafts. They realized that actual design abilities are innate in artisans and that understanding them takes twice as much work for a non-artisan. In the early 1990s, Judy Frater founded the Education for Artisans initiative in Kutch, India, intending to use education to transform society. Since then, this movement has produced a large number of prosperous artisan designers who create unique handcrafted goods influenced by international trends. Even though the Artisanal sector is India's second biggest industry, it suffered greatly when the COVID-19 epidemic broke out. Though the movement began in the 1990s, progress has been sluggish. Limited access is a significant barrier since many artisanal groups are from rural and tribal locations. During these difficult times, organizations and campaigns like Hand for Handmade and Creative Dignity were born to help close the gap between these two worlds. In the present circumstances, the proverb "disaster brings revolution" seems appropriate. The world is moving toward digitization, which is upending traditional work and living standards

and making it difficult for marginalized and small-scale workers to adjust. The official and informal sectors are becoming further separated as a result of this duality, and education may be a key factor in closing this gap. The current generation of craftspeople will determine the industry's existence and direction. Reviving and conserving traditional knowledge authentically means facilitating partnerships and exchanges across the digital and artisanal spheres [9], [10].

The present study is about unveiling dharavi is crafting a vision for societal transformation through harmony, diversity, and artisanal resilience. The rest of the paper is organized in the following section 1 to explore the largest manufacturing and recycling hub a place where informal communities comprising indigenous artisans, skilled and unskilled laborers, and flourishing industries suffered a significant setback as the country hit lockdown. Section 2 represented the review of literature in the context of innovative cultural art against the monopoly of digital art. The discussion and conclusion are presented in sections 3 and 4.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

C. Herrmann *et al.* [11] study examines key technologies and methodologies that support urban manufacturing and discusses the conditions necessary for the urban factory idea to expand and be strengthened. It uses examples from a range of sectors to highlight how urban factories may produce better, more personalized goods at cheaper prices, with less of an effect on the environment, and with shorter lead times. Though the benefits are obvious, there is still a great deal of mystery about how the basic physical and non-physical trade processes of urban factories and urban systems are reciprocally influenced. Urban production settings are gradually incorporating technological solutions, which have their roots in different disciplines, to support constructive urban production systems.

A. Farooqui *et al.* [12] present an architecture for manufacturing floor data collection using event-based data pipelines that may be used with both modern and ancient systems. Activities performed by resources are translated into event streams in this architecture, which are then translated into an abstraction called operations. These processes correspond to the work carried out at the manufacturing station, and the order in which these processes occur describes the station's operations. Through conformity analysis, which reveals deviations from the established model in the production system, the usefulness of the acquired data is proved. An automobile firm is now conducting a pilot project using this design, which is implemented in Sequence Planner, a program for planning and evaluating production processes.

Q. Xia *et al.* [13] present a solid unsupervised method based on sensor data from body-worn acceleration sensors for the recognition of manufacturing operations. Every industrial worker in an assembly line production system performs a predetermined set of repeated tasks, each of which consists of several procedures. Unsupervised industrial activity recognition has attracted attention from the ubicomp community, given the difficulties of obtaining labeled sensor data from individual workers. However, worker outlier actions may be able to fool unsupervised algorithms for manufacturing activity identification that are already in place. Here, we report a robust industrial activity detection technique that monitors recurrent patterns in sensor data, matching particular tasks carried out by laborers in each work process iteration. A distinct data segment that appears just once throughout each work period is indicated by a period motif. An action motif is a data segment that appears more than once within a work period and denotes an activity that is carried out more than once during a period. Even in the case of outlier activities, the monitoring of several period motifs enables the approximation of the work period's length and temporal structure. Meanwhile, action patterns that are spaced out throughout the workday make it easier to pinpoint the exact moment when each activity begins.

By employing sensor data from real industrial workers, the suggested technique was evaluated and achieved state-of-the-art performance. N. Roth *et al.* [14] present a production system framework that combines factory physics, business excellence, and lean production concepts. Based on a thorough grasp of the state-of-the-art at the time, the framework incorporates continuous improvement methodologies together with a performance measurement system intended to facilitate the achievement of a goal condition by reducing variability and lead time. Drawn from four categories of excellence, the Framework of Excellence value is computed to show how close a condition is to the objective while emphasizing areas that might need improvement. This suggested framework synthesizes several schools of thought to provide a thorough and practical framework, which is a noteworthy conclusion and addition to knowledge. By using a variety of data sources and registering dynamic behavior across time, the measuring system exhibits resilience. The framework has been effectively incorporated into automobile production facilities around the globe, indicating significant practical significance. Application of this approach resulted in considerable improvements in productivity, failure costs, and lead time, among other key performance measures. This is another important conclusion. It is recommended that the solutions provided set an appropriate benchmark for this industry and plant type, as the plants under study are typical high-volume factories in the automotive sector.

M. Eder *et al.* [15] objectives of that research are to show cutting-edge applications, provide a proprietary augmented reality program that helps staff with their job, and investigate how Augmented Reality (AR) might be used to solve contemporary production difficulties. The employee may see real-time data from machines right in front of their eyes using this application. Additionally, the program makes it easier to do more complex and non-repetitive jobs that might normally need extra staff or knowledge. Operators can focus on their responsibilities as maintenance instructions are smoothly incorporated into the environment via the application. If anything goes wrong, the operator may share the environment to get professional remote help in real-time. The program has been actively used in training classes and has been smoothly incorporated into the LEAD factory at Graz University of Technology to increase the acceptability of AR technology. To get participant input, the AR application is tested in this article and participants are polled.

R. J. Paulsen *et al.* [16] examine how innovators and entrepreneurs in the US economy are impacted by college graduates with degrees in the arts, STEM, and other creative professions. Arts majors are positioned to make a big difference in these fields because they understand that creativity is a crucial quality for people in creative and entrepreneurial professions. The research uses American Community Survey data to identify creative majors (arts, STEM, and others) working in innovative businesses, especially those focused on copyright, and entrepreneurial vocations, which are defined by frequent self-employment. A comparative study is carried out, comparing arts majors with STEM and other creative disciplines that are likely to operate in comparable capacities, in recognition of the possibility that careers in the arts may naturally exhibit entrepreneurial and inventive qualities. Logistic regression analysis is used to show that, in comparison to non-creative majors, a core arts degree more than doubles the chance of a person working in an innovative industry or an entrepreneurial capacity. Furthermore, there is a higher chance of becoming an inventor or entrepreneur for students majoring in other creative fields like communications and STEM. Majoring in a core arts area increases the chance of working in innovative sectors by the third-highest amount and is connected with the most dramatic rise in entrepreneurial employment when compared to majors in STEM and other creative fields. It emphasizes the vital role that arts graduates play as entrepreneurs and inventors in the larger US economy, even while they unquestionably contribute to creative production.

The above study shows every industrial worker in an assembly line production system performs a predetermined set of repeated tasks, each of which consists of some procedures. Unsupervised industrial activity recognition has attracted attention from the ubicomp community, given the difficulties of obtaining labeled sensor data from individual workers. In this study, the author discusses the Dharavi people's lifestyle and education for the artisan movement.

3. DISCUSSION

Someone enter a magical place as you go through winding alleys and crossing highways where sunshine softly streams through tiny gaps. Every window frames a vast sky and every door opens your new options, lulling you into a dreamlike state. You are brought back to reality only by the sounds of metal clicking, sellers touting their goods, women's conversation (perhaps discussing a TV show in Hindi), and children's giggling. Every available space is being used, the moist alleyways are brimming with warmth, and people are working, creating, and dreaming instead of sitting about. Tucked away from the big metropolis yet deeply entwined with it, this is the area where you come across a wide range of activities. 520 acres in the heart of Mumbai, Dharavi links the city's three vital arteries. With more than 10 lakh residents, it is recognized as the biggest slum in Asia. Dharavi, a city unto itself, is the result of individuals from all over the nation coming together and fusing their traditions with the fast-paced lifestyle of Mumbai. This reclaimed area, with its congested, narrow roads and windows that overlook possibilities, is home to a multitude of small and large-scale companies and businesses, all supported by a cheap cost of living and unsanitary circumstances. Dharavi challenges the work-life patterns that are common in today's metropolitan environment by creating a densely woven network. It draws in new ideas and tries to destroy preconceived ideas in ways that are chaotic and organic all of its own.

3.1. *People and Lifestyle:*

Dharavi's past shows that the Koli, Mumbai's fishing community, previously lived in this reclaimed area, which was covered in mangroves. Mumbai had a population boom as a result of the East India Company's economic development there as individuals looked for better opportunities. People from all walks of life started moving to Dharavi since the land was free and there was less interference from the government. Situated in the center of Mumbai that was changing, the site was certain to become a commercial hub. Craftsmen from places like Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Kutch moved to Dharavi and set up businesses there. Many people started small-scale industries that produced anything from jewelry and papad to recycled municipal garbage. People from lower socioeconomic origins who were from small towns and rural regions moved to Mumbai in quest of work as the city grew after independence. The greatest slum in Asia was eventually created as a consequence of this population inflow, which complicated the intertwining of the economy, society, education, health, and cleanliness, as well as space, employment, and daily living [17], [18].

Dharavi is now a major worldwide manufacturer and exporter of a wide range of goods and services. However, the area's terrible socioeconomic circumstances are a result of long-standing beliefs and living situations. The cinematic depiction of Dharavi has sustained an image of disorder, disarray, messiness, and inadequate personal cleanliness, which is essentially accurate. It is important to recognize that, despite these obstacles, Dharavi's economic and residential systems are astonishingly well-organized for their scale. This organization is the result of people making a living in the same location and assimilating into local customs, which were impacted by a general lack of knowledge. The situation has become much worse in the wake of the epidemic. According to reports, social alienation and sanitary maintenance pose major challenges in Dharavi. Companies have lost a significant amount of

market share, employees, and space. The once-booming travel and tourism sector has completely collapsed. Many people in Dharavi struggle to survive, especially those who receive a daily salary. Smaller-scale artisan communities such as Kumbharwada and Chamda Bazar (Leather market) function because people are reluctant to visit because they are afraid of walking into unclean slums during the epidemic. In a city like Dharavi, where the globe is going through a digital revolution, education and adjusting to fresh technologies become essential for maintaining complexity.

3.2. *Education for the artisan movement:*

Craftspeople get training from Kala Vidya on how to use design successfully, maintain cultural identity, and do business in expanding markets. The institution improves the abilities of craftspeople, makes higher education more accessible, and elevates the status of traditional arts. With so many accomplished alumni, SVK is actively contributing to the revitalization of cultural heritage. Through the training offered here, craftsmen are empowered to express their ideas and widen their horizons. Their characteristics are further shaped by the semi-formal learning atmosphere, which instills professionalism in their work and presentation. Building on its achievements, the institution is developing 3D product-based crafts from Kutch and building a bigger campus in Adipur that draws inspiration from regional building styles and building materials. In the future years, Somaiya Vidyavihar, Mumbai, plans to open a Design wing for Artisans.

3.3. *Multiple Communities can Benefit Each Other with experimentation:*

The foundation encourages contact between these groups to enhance mutual learning and experimentation by inviting professionals and students to engage in a variety of workshops taught by expert artisans. In addition, the foundation engages in a range of social beneficiary initiatives targeted at resolving issues related to wastewater treatment systems, social housing, catastrophe restoration, settlement planning difficulties, and infrastructure development for impoverished areas. The organization has launched the Karigarshala, a tuition-free residential school for young adults that predominantly serves dropouts from lower-income groups, as one of its efforts. Here, in addition to practical classes in carpentry and masonry, students are encouraged to participate in core disciplines including basic arithmetic and communication skills. The Karigarshala, offices, workshops, studios, laboratories, and an innovation center are all located on the foundation's property. Notably, soil, stone, and wood are used in the construction of the campus, together with trash from buildings and agriculture.

3.4. *Social upliftment of the Underprivileged Groups via Business and Consultancy Services:*

The goal of the Craftizen Foundation is to provide economically disadvantaged communities who participate in traditional crafts access to sources of income. The foundation actively seeks out and helps these areas, raising money from contributors, CSR projects, product sales, and merchandising.

The foundation's main objective is to empower women in these communities. Craftizen works to give rewards by helping with marketing and design development. The Kalashala project is one such effort that acts as a finishing school for craftspeople. The fundamental goal is to enable craftspeople to become skilled representatives of their trade, guaranteeing that their abilities, aptitudes, and cultural legacy continue to be reliable sources of income and subsistence. The curriculum uses a fun, game-based method to educate craftspeople in business, design, and communication techniques. This project is being supported by a Harvard University social grant.

3.5. Stakeholder Mapping:

Determining the parties involved in the management and operation of the center facilitates cooperation, builds relationships with other organizations, and obtains funds to guarantee the smooth running of the area. Figure 2 depicts the showcasing the stakeholder mapping.

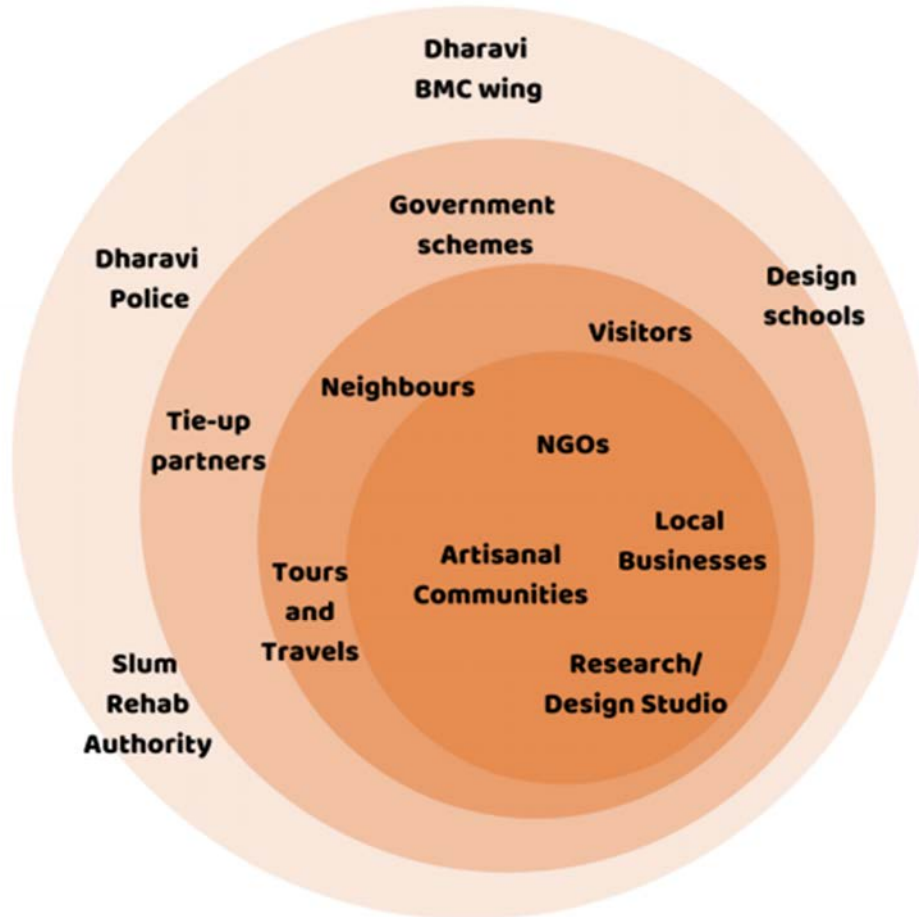


Figure 2: Illustrates the showcasing of the stakeholder mapping.

3.5.1. Core Stakeholders:

The center will function as a separate entity under the ownership and supervision of accountable entities. The initiative aims to build partnerships between incubation laboratories and social institutions. Furthermore, it seeks to develop the space's main user base.

3.5.2. Internal Stakeholders:

These particular groups have a stake in the local economy as internal stakeholders since they produce crafts like leatherwork and ceramics.

The fear of customers venturing into unsanitary regions during the epidemic affects their business operations and shapes their market dynamics. The paragraph highlights the necessity for education and technological adaptation, so educational establishments in or supplying Dharavi become internal stakeholders. They play a critical role in providing people with the information and skills they need to meet the difficulties and maintain complexity in the ever-changing environment.

3.5.3. *External Stakeholders:*

External stakeholders include the government agencies in charge of Mumbai as well as legislators at various levels of government. Their choices and actions affect the socioeconomic standing, resources available to Dharavi residents, and living circumstances. External stakeholders include tourists, who once contributed significantly to Dharavi's economic activities. The lives of enterprises and entrepreneurs in Dharavi have been impacted by the entire cessation of tourism, demonstrating the interdependence of these elements with external causes. External stakeholders are businesses that are based outside of Dharavi yet strive to close gaps and provide assistance. Examples of outside groups supporting the community include the initiatives described in the paragraph, such as Hand for Handmade and Creative Dignity. It will help the center bring in investors and funding help with the licensing of the educational programs and connect with beneficiary programs by the Government or other institutions.

3.5.4. *Public Stakeholders:*

The people who live in Dharavi and are directly affected by the issues, lifestyle choices, and economic dynamics covered in this paragraph are the main public stakeholders. They have a stake in the growth and well-being of their community and have been at the forefront of the challenges. A significant portion of the public stakeholders are Dharavi's business owners and entrepreneurs. The community's general well-being depends on their economic activity, means of subsistence, and business performance. Public stakeholders are the particular artisanal groups that do crafts like leatherworking and ceramics. The cultural and economic fabric of Dharavi is strengthened by their customs, abilities, and economic endeavors.

3.6. *Strategy Artisanal Communities:*

The goal of this capstone project is to start a conversation between the formal institutions in Mumbai, the local small-scale enterprises in Dharavi, and their respective customer markets. The main goal of the initiative is to promote cultural interchange and information transmission to bring about societal transformation. Its main goal is to knock down the walls between the city's official and unofficial sections. The initiative aims to improve the commercial opportunities and living conditions of artisanal communities by curating educational and entertaining activities that foster contact between these groups. These initiatives are based on the ideas of reciprocity and teamwork. The initiative's design addresses the requirements of both groups holistically, promoting flexibility, adaptation, and accessibility while acknowledging and honoring their unique cultural differences. The main objective is to come up with long-term solutions for the present situation while carefully balancing the use of traditional knowledge and technology. The concept also hopes to provide artisan tourism and slum tourism in India with a new perspective.

4. CONCLUSION

Although being misinterpreted and misunderstood, Dharavi grows as a thriving metropolis inside a metropolis, shattering stereotypes of slums and overcoming the obstacles offered by socioeconomic difficulties. The history of the Koli people, migration from all over the country, and Dharavi's economic development are interconnected and provide a powerful tale of adaptability and harmony. The inquiry highlights the possibility of good transformation inside Dharavi via the exhibition of creative undertakings, educational initiatives, and social upliftment activities. The initiatives that are discussed highlight the importance of reciprocal learning, collaborating with external stakeholders, and using traditional crafts as catalysts for economic empowerment. As Dharavi struggles to deal with the pandemic's repercussions, creative solutions are even more crucial. This project's multidimensional approach which

includes community participation, corporate consulting, and education aims to start a disruptive chain reaction. The program aims to establish a more sustainable and inclusive future for the artisanal communities of Dharavi by removing obstacles and encouraging reciprocity. The information exchanged will stimulate further discussion, funding, and support for the unrealized potential of Dharavi's artisanal ecosystem. In Mumbai, Dharavi has the potential to become a symbol of resilience, variety, and peace as part of the continuing process of social development.

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CHAPTER 10

ALAI: A CULTURAL MOVEMENT UNVEILING THE RICH TAPESTRY OF INDIAN HERITAGE THROUGH ATTARS

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ABSTRACT:

Building a culturally rich nation starts from and by the people. With a surge in home-grown brands since the pandemic, there is now a need to model them into physical spaces and give them the attention they deserve. These domestic labels promote what our culture stands for and so have earned to have their story told. Alai represents a cultural movement that transcends conventional boundaries, weaving a vibrant narrative of Indian heritage through the intricate threads of attars, and traditional aromatic oils. This movement serves as a dynamic exploration of India's diverse cultural landscape, uncovering the olfactory treasures embedded in its rich tapestry. At the heart of Alai lies a profound appreciation for attars, a time-honored craft deeply rooted in Indian history. Attars, derived from natural botanical sources, carry with them the essence of the country's diverse ecosystems, reflecting the myriad fragrances of its landscapes.

A meticulous blend of artistry and tradition, Alai seeks to revive and celebrate the cultural significance of attars as a form of artistic expression. This study explores the role of attars in ancient rituals, religious ceremonies, and daily life, shedding light on their symbolic importance in various cultural practices. Alai also examines the sustainable and ethical aspects of attar production, aligning itself with a broader discourse on responsible cultural preservation. Alai catalyzes the revitalization and global recognition of attars as a cultural heritage, inviting individuals to immerse themselves in the sensory journey that these aromatic oils offer. Through this movement, Alai envisions a harmonious convergence of tradition and modernity, where the essence of India's cultural identity is not only preserved but also shared and celebrated across borders.

KEYWORDS:

Alai, Attars, Culture, Luxury, Sustainable.

1. INTRODUCTION

Under the wide sky of life and the bright light of our ancestors, we could seem insignificant. The duration of our existence on Earth is but a tiny portion of time. However, our frozen and delicately woven past is hidden along less-traveled roads, preserved in timeless monuments that continue to exude beauty. These buildings, made with tales woven into each straw, are immensely important. We must uphold the heritage of our forefathers and make our legitimate claim known. It is crucial to maintain the traditional while bringing it into harmony with the modern. Our growing population has caused us to progressively move away from our heritage, substituting boring new methods for beloved traditional design techniques [1], [2]. The past gives rooms life and unravels stories that may be proudly presented, yet contemporary design has moved us ahead. It is our duty as a culturally sophisticated country to recognize and honor our blessings. Growing up surrounded by stories, both old and new, about relics and family items bringing back memories with every generation, this project becomes more than just a work of art; it becomes a true effort toward enduring influence. Our culture defines who we are as a people and gives us a unique personality. India is a country with several distinct traditions and customs that are derived from its materialism and geography. In the middle of Western civilization's worldwide domination, we have unintentionally neglected our social offerings, which reveal a great deal about our historical and cultural background. Tradition needs to be shared and valued by all people, regardless of time. These age-old goods and practices promote sustainable living and the value of helping small businesses in our community in addition to showcasing our diverse origins to a worldwide audience. A move away from contemporary methods is being prompted by an increasing recognition of the

necessity to maintain tradition. Now, domestic businesses are incorporating these traditions and customs into their operations, guaranteeing the continuation of our past and offering a forum for contemplation and resilience [3], [4].

1.1. Wavelet:

As we strive for the highest level of comfort, luxury is increasingly seen as having a high financial worth. We are used to judging items just on their price and brand names, ignoring a host of other aspects that add character to a place or product. Redefining what luxury is a critical step toward advancing sustainability and creating a thriving ecology. Beyond just being expensive, luxury may also be defined by its distinctiveness, composition of materials, labor input, time commitment, and ecological effect. An item or space's uniqueness adds actual value and forms the core of its grandeur. Because the time and skill required to create something special cannot be duplicated in mass-produced goods, the end product has a generational story. Many of these abilities are based on ancient customs that have developed and improved over time, bearing the weight of the history of the region and our shared cultural identity. These customs need to be respected for their priceless past and preserved as such. Given their lengthy history, these products often use sustainably sourced, locally produced materials that are firmly ingrained in nature. These components improve our future and the desired standard of living in addition to serving as a link to the past. This is basically what is deserving of the term luxury [5], [6].

1.2. Indian Market:

India's population has been exposed to a certain level of living and quality that is linked to multinational brands and chains as globalization has become more apparent in the country. However, the dynamics of the market have recently changed, with a large number of industries seeing growth as customers become more receptive to locally produced goods. Customers are gravitating toward local goods as a result of the 'Vocal for Local' movement, which has been especially strong since the coronavirus outbreak. As a result, several domestic labels and indigenous companies have established themselves. This was not an instant metamorphosis; rather, it was a slow journey to a peak we had to reach. Today, it is clear that domestic brands have attained a level of quality that is on par with global businesses. There don't seem to be any disadvantages that prevent customers from selecting Indian solutions. These businesses not only cater to Indian customers' demands, but they also support healthy, sustainable, and traditional items from our past [7], [8]. Part of the reason for the unexpected rise in local companies is that the epidemic made us aware of our history and the benefits of bringing back traditional goods in the modern day. Many people have learned about their rich cultural histories and the contributions they may make by researching their ancestry thanks to the pandemic-induced stay-at-home situation. Along with a rise in the need for quick, high-quality product delivery to homes, it has also made supply chains run more smoothly. Furthermore, buyers who were looking for distinctive items with a personal touch and a narrative discovered that most domestic brands have these features as key selling elements. Smaller brands have entered the market to provide the organic, sustainable, reliable, and genuine items that consumers have come to demand as a result of the epidemic. Homegrown businesses have become an essential part of India's continuing change in user dynamics, which is a slow march towards returning the country to its culturally vibrant origins. In recent years, sustainability, customer pleasure, customization, and narrative have been the main driving elements behind this movement. The present study is about Alai a movement to revive India. The rest of the paper is organized in the following section 1 to explore Alai's aims to rejuvenate sectors by fostering a preference for locally crafted products. Particularly noteworthy is the surge in homegrown brands and domestic labels that have flourished, attaining a standard parallel to

their international counterparts. Section 2 provides the literature review in the context of disparities across generations in educational outcomes during the second great immigration wave. The discussion is presented in section 3 to show Alai catalyzes the country's cultural renaissance, marking a significant and enduring shift in consumer dynamics. The summary of this study is presented in section 4.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

M. Y. Tanvir and A. U. Saleem [9] research paper evaluates the privileges, rights, and authority enjoyed by males in Pakistan's patriarchal culture. Naqvi uses her fiction as a means of drawing attention to the disadvantaged position of Pakistani women as an emerging female writer in the English language. This study aims to clarify the social and political processes of patriarchal societies, showing how the enslavement of women by males may be seen as a privilege, a right, or a means of exercising power. Radical feminism will serve as the theoretical and conceptual foundation for our investigation. Through the deft use of structure, Naqvi's novels authentically depict the subordination of women, the tyranny of patriarchy, and the instability that befalls both working and housewives. The way Naqvi portrays her female characters is particularly noteworthy; they struggle against customs and conventions, planting the seeds of radicalism in our society. The research's preliminary findings are intended to provide insight into how men's and women's social roles are changing in our culture.

I. D. S. J. Ibrahim Mohammed [10] the study aims to investigate "Shadows of Body Banks of Desire" by Sa'ad Mohammed Raheem, which was the recipient of the 2016 Katara Prize for Arabic Novel in the category of unpublished books. The narrative texts in the first edition demonstrate significant cultural coordination from the standpoint of cultural critique, even underneath the text's hidden beauty and practical significance. The research explores how the feminine voice appears in the text and how it manifests itself, especially when Rawa'a Al-Attar (The Player), the emblem of feminism, is involved. By opposing male supremacy and demolishing traditional ideals, this character seeks to make a huge impact and represents a break from long-standing traditions. In addition, the book features several male characters that help the plot's tension and conflict build.

L. J. Speed and A. Majid's [11] study investigates the effects of grammatical gender on olfactory perception, pushing the frontiers of language-based odor cognition research. Participants were given descriptions of perfumes that were either feminine or masculine in grammar, along with samples of both genders. Our results from Experiment 1 showed that recall for smells was improved when the fragrance's gender corresponded with the grammatical gender of the description. These results were further supported by Experiment 2, which demonstrated that memory for scents was impacted by grammatical gender as well as gender connotations in fragrance descriptions. When the gender was incongruent, recognition memory for smells increased. In conclusion, our research emphasizes how even minute language distinctions may affect the way people perceive smells.

M. K. Periyasamy *et al.* [12] research aims to discover the allergens in fragrances that cause Allergic Contact Dermatitis (ACD). Patients who use cosmetic items and have dermatitis lesions on their hands, axilla, neck, or face are included in this open-label retrospective observational research. Patients must be at least 18 years old. There were a total of 27 patients 12 men and 15 women with an average age of 43 years. The symptoms persisted for 12.5 months on average. The normal procedure was used to perform patch testing with scent series, and on days two and four, the International Association for Contact Dermatitis Research Group's suggested criteria were used to interpret the data. The hands included the most often involved body parts, and the most afflicted occupational categories were housewives and office workers. According to 13 (48.1%) patients, talcum powders constituted the most often utilized

type of cosmetic product. Fragrance mix II was the most common allergen in this investigation, as 85.18% of patients showed evidence of at least a single fragrance antigen. Fragrance mix II is an essential marker for the diagnosis of fragrance allergies. Fragrance allergy patients most often presented with hand dermatitis; scented soaps, talcum powders, and perfumes were shown to be the main causes of fragrance allergen sensitization. The above study shows memory for scents was impacted by grammatical gender as well as gender connotations in fragrance descriptions. When the gender was incongruent, recognition memory for smells increased. In this study, the author discusses types of ripple of the wave for attars.

3. DISCUSSION

As essential to the revival of our culture, we must aggressively support the development of domestic brands that are produced here at home. Giving children a starting point for growth is a simple yet effective strategy to promote our cultural legacy. Creating physical stores gives these brands a "home" in the vast world of retail, giving them a voice and an identity to connect with. Alai's mission extends beyond setting up retail locations for sales; it also aims to start important dialogues and educate people about the history of the region, the company, and its offerings. This trend goes beyond classification, extending its influence to create a story around the local architecture in locations where it is most noticeable. Promoting the many vernacular design styles that are common across the nation is accomplished in part by embracing locations with original architecture and interiors that are native to the area. The idea behind 'building a platform' is to provide a thorough safety net for everything we value, helping individuals who are trying to make a name for themselves in the very competitive retail industry. Through the revitalization of vernacular historical sites and the development of domestic brands, this program aligns with the larger objective of increasing awareness and igniting discussions about our culture and traditions [13], [14].

3.1. *Vision for the Beyond of Rising Wave:*

Alai, a movement that aims to bring back traditional Indian goods and services, is positioned as a transformational force. Its primary objective is to profit from the rising popularity of domestic companies that are experts in selling these kinds of products. At the same time, it bases its primary activities on historically significant vernacular locations. Transcending standard in-store experiences, Alai prioritizes promoting dialogues to spread its impact across India and elevate customs from all regions of the nation. Alai's goal is to create a single, scalable module that can be used in any industry and brings all industries together under one roof. This calculated action increases the movement's chances of surviving and forges a strong, cohesive group that is ready to take the market by storm. This program helps to improve the local economy and level of life, especially in terms of sustainability and ecology, while also offering a vital network of support for locally owned firms. Alai actively promotes being proud of our history, supporting the move to support small companies, and emphasizing the benefits of selecting sustainable goods for our environment and future generations [15], [16].

3.2. *Great Wave for Building a Module:*

Developing a single, comprehensive module that can be widely used in many industries is essential to keeping the movement moving forward. This module enables easy replication under a complete overall vision for future advancements by smoothly integrating all components of the endeavor under its programs. The module promotes community engagement, in-store events, and storyboarding as essential elements that go beyond the boundaries of retail to maximize outreach and generate debate. Alai may be defined by breaking the movement down into three categories: "Retail," "Communal Space," and "History and Tradition." These categories serve as the cornerstones upon which programs are built. In

its capacity as a community retail center, it is critical that it covers a wide range of categories and functions well across industries, brands, and consumer demographics. It should also provide special attention to local brands that deal in traditional Indian arts, crafts, and merchandise.

3.3. *Inspiring a Narrative:*

This program portion breaks down the tale into the history of the product and the production process, emphasizing how to portray these elements using several senses. It makes use of furnishings, artwork, and interior design components that are influenced by the place of origin of the product. In addition to instructive boards for thorough knowledge, the product's narrative is extracted and conveyed via the use of murals and installations. Furthermore, to effectively capture the essence of the product, this section makes use of a variety of sensory components, including fragrance, shape, texture, warmth, and so forth [17], [18].

3.4. *Drawing on local retail and design communities:*

Master courses, seminars, and other events are held in addition to the storefront's development as a platform to increase knowledge about the history of the product, its production methods, and the value of vernacular architecture. This entails showcasing certain aspects of the area via in-person presentations given by managing directors of the company, leaders in the community, subject matter experts, and brand ambassadors. This all-encompassing strategy aims to draw people in, use the area to its maximum capacity, inform the public, and foster trust among surrounding communities.

3.5. *Sites of Attar Making:*

Alai breaks beyond traditional boundaries, presenting itself as a shopping destination dedicated to supporting regional brands to create a genuine Indian story. Emphasizing domestic businesses as forces behind reviving our history and culture, Alai is a forum meant to encourage meaningful dialogue. It represents a movement that aims to fan the flame of our shared identity through reflection and appreciation of our ancestry. Through engaging activities and sensory experiences, this modular approach may be duplicated across a variety of demographics and industries to enhance community vitality. Alai emphasizes the value of tradition, sustainability, and the relevance of locally produced goods while also recognizing and honoring our past. A subgroup of this movement called Alai for Attars curates a list of domestic companies that focus on Indian Perfumery, or Attars. Located in the center of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, this shop is housed in a quaint 4000 square foot Chettinad-style home that dates back 150 years. The building has an expansive central courtyard that is open to the sky, bordered by ornately decorated chambers held up by artistically carved wooden pillars. Displaying the unique Southern vernacular architecture, the business is committed to preserving and improving this historic location while providing a shopping experience that will never be forgotten. It represents a cultural movement that encourages introspection while pushing us forward and leaving enduring imprints in the sands of time.

3.6. *Ripples of the Wave*

Ripples of the wave are five types which are categorized:

3.5.1. *Alai for attars:*

Alai for Attars explores a segment of the wide range of domestic companies devoted to traditional Indian fragrances as part of the larger trend. Attars, a unique kind of Indian fragrance that is popular in the north, are ready to cross borders and spread their essence, telling their narrative and highlighting their intrinsic worth. Leveraging demographic considerations and increasing the brand's reach to areas of the nation that are ignorant of its existence are crucial

to the effective realization of this strategy. With each established subset, this strategic strategy seeks to gradually revive our traditions while promoting learning and development. Despite its historical roots in perfumery, attars is a relatively new and developing notion in modern India, which makes it a perfect starting point for showcasing the movement as a whole.

3.5.2. *Birth of the Fragrances:*

Attars have a long history that dates back to ancient texts and beyond. Attars, often called "Itra" or "Ittar," are fragrant essential oils that are typically made from rose petals. The Mughal period is notable in the derivation of the Arabic word "Attar," which means smell. Remarkably, the name itself comes from the Latin *per* and *fume*, meaning 'through smoke.' In the beginning, people would crush and infuse botanicals straight into water or oil to create perfumes. Attars are rich and very absorbent since they typically utilize sandalwood oil as a carrier, unlike contemporary perfumes that use alcohol. Even a little bit of attar has a very long-lasting scent that stays on the skin for many days. With a history extending over 60,000 years, this ancient aromatic technique has been crucial in forming modern-day India. Attars are mostly used by Muslims and people from the Northern Indian Subcontinent, although they are becoming more and more popular across the nation. A few in-house brands are assiduously attempting to reposition and reestablish the elegance that attars represent.

3.5.3. *Play of the olfactory:*

Attars are attractive to both sexes and have an androgynous appeal. Originally sold in stores by a communal group called attars or attar walas, these talented artisans may customize fragrances to fit your tastes and body odor. The whole range of powerful notes found in attars includes floral, woody, musky, smokey, and grassy tones. Based on their perceived effects on the body, attars are divided into warm and cold smells following seasonal fluctuations. 'Cool' attars like rose, jasmine, khus, kewda, and mogra are liked in summer for their cooling effect, while 'warm' attars like musk, amber, and kesar (saffron) are chosen in winter for their purported capacity to raise body warmth. Beyond botanicals, mitti attar is a particularly remarkable concoction that evokes the aroma of petrichor, or the first rain on dry ground. This nostalgic aroma brings back memories of lush fields, rain-soaked gray sky, and scrubbed khullads—clay cups—that are prepared to hold hot milk tea on a gloomy day. Bear and Thomas came up with the phrase "Petrichor," which is taken from the Greek terms *petra*, which means rock, and *ikhor*, which means the blood of the gods and is rooted in ancient mythology. But they also admitted that their newly coined term already denoted a signature scent made in Kannauj from dried clay and distilled using age-old methods, popularly referred to as mitti attar, or Earth's perfume; another highly sought-after product is Shamama, a distilled mixture of more than forty flowers, herbs, and resins that takes days to prepare and months to mature. This fragrance combines notes of sweetness, spice, smokiness, and moisture to take you to a higher plane. One of the priciest attars is oud, which is made from the wood of the agar tree. With each drip and breath, these captivating scents arouse a never-ending wave of desire, creating a lasting memory.

Since ancient times, attar has been a crucial component in the creation of several medications. Its long-lasting oriental scent has a captivating and enticing impact in addition to lingering for a long time. Some of the purported health advantages include anti-venom and organ fortification. Oud is said to have the ability to reduce pain and relieve tension, while sandalwood oil is often used in incense due to its purportedly relaxing effects during meditation. Rose oils have been used since ancient times and are known for being emollient and anti-inflammatory. When it comes to attars, three factors are crucial: safety during application and usage; quality and purity; and depth and beauty. Attars are renowned for their fast skin absorption because of their all-natural makeup and scarcity on the modern market.

The three most prestigious products in the perfume industry are sandalwood, rose, and jasmine, which are often considered to be "noble." Attars are administered directly to the body, ideally at the back of the neck, inside the wrist, and behind the ears. They are based on oil. You may also add a few drops to cold beverages to boost appetite and add aroma. Often mixed with water, attars are used with an aromatic steam lamp to provide notes that are both chilly and warm depending on the season.

3.5.4. *Taste of Attars:*

Indian culinary traditions recognized the importance of scent in influencing our perception of flavor long before contemporary research explored this topic. India's royal cuisines, from Awadh to Marwar and Delhi to Hyderabad, have always used fragrance as a key ingredient. Even if perfumes have taken a backseat in modern times, they are still there, even if just in small amounts. Whether in savory or sweet meals, kebabs or kurmas, or bread and rice, culinary inventions were expertly prepared by trained chefs using sophisticated cooking methods that included components beyond simple staples. Fragrant scents were an important attraction and were thought to be essential to any royal feast. Perfume-infused cuisine was a class marker, with royalty and the higher classes delighting in perfumes in different forms all day long. The utilization of natural elements to infuse foods with top notes of scent included flower distillates, wood, fruits, and roots. Since the majority of attars are regarded as food-grade goods, chefs may carefully use them in their recipes. Still, the faint scent of meetha attar or kewra (screw pine) essence rising, say, from a plate of biryani, has always been used to gauge a dish's expertise. However, excessive fragrance should be used sparingly since it might overpower the dish's main flavor. Meetha attar, which translates to "sweet fragrance," has long been the closely-kept secret of Deccan Plateau cooks. A lot of cooks may show off little vials of this attar, which is only available from a few historic perfumeries, but no one knows for sure what exactly is in them. In essence, it is a distillation of flowers that are obtained from the flower bazaars connected to Sufi saints. There, a profusion of flowers is gathered, dried, and then distilled to extract their essence. One of the most often used flavors in Indian cooking is rose blossom, which infuses flavor into everything from kheers and jammuns to naans and biryanis. Attars have historically been in high demand in Kannaauj from the food sector and gutka producers throughout the day. Attars, even those meant for food usage, have been supplanted by less expensive scents with chemical bases. As a result, rare treats such as Marwari boondi tinged with rose essential oil—whose taste was decided only by the purity of its natural fragrance—have been harder to find. Within the new field of "neurogastronomy," chefs now recognize that "flavor" is more sensory than "taste," bringing back memories, feelings of nostalgia, and atmosphere. Attars have long fulfilled this function in Indian food, enhancing emotions, evoking sentimentality, and being prized for their fragrant properties just as much as their color. For example, Chameli flowers were used to flavor rice by covering it with a thin layer of muslin fabric while it was steaming. The meal was then finished with dum, which is steaming in a confined space to preserve the taste and scent to the fullest. Furthermore, woods like oud and sandal have long been used to provide a smokey flavor to food all around the globe, right up to the present.

3.5.5. *Phases of the Making:*

This traditional technique called degh-bhapka in Hindi, uses copper stills that are fed by wood and cow dung. Attars are traditionally made using a distillation process that is only carried out during the blossoming season, yielding enough amount for the whole year. To do this, just-picked flowers are collected before dawn and used before sunrise, as the scents start to fade after sunrise. These flowers are put in the water in a copper container (deggh). The vessel, which is heated by a bottom furnace made of bricks and clay (bhatti), is then fitted with a sealed lid

(sarpos). The vapors are collected in a secondary copper vessel (bhapka) immersed in a cooling water tank (gachchi) to aid in the conditioning of the distillate recovered from the deg after passing through a bamboo condensation tube (chonga). The oil that is left behind is what we call "attar." The oils acquired this way are usually distilled into a base of wood, like sandalwood, and then matured. Figure 1 depicts the segregated quality petals ready to be distilled for making attars.



Figure 1: Illustrates the segregated quality petals ready to be distilled for making attars.

Depending on what is wanted, the aging process might take several months or even 10 years. Attars may be combined with other aromatic chemical substances to create synthetic attars, or they can be left in their pure form (natural attars). The most common flower attars are Champa, Jasmine, Rose, Molsari, Harshingar, along Tuberose. Commonly utilized woods and barks include Sandal, Cinnamon, and Aloewood; roots of Vetivar and Ginger are also employed; strong scents of vegetal Musk, Patchouli, and Amber, as well as spices and herbs, are added. To get the required strength, the procedure is carried out again the next day using a fresh batch of components. After completion, the attar is aged in a camel-skin container (kuppi) for many months to facilitate moisture absorption and sedimentation. The final attar is similar to liquid gold, and an average price of up to Rs. 30,000 may be paid for one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of it. Figure 2 depicts the worker for making attars.



Figure 2: Illustrates the worker for making attars.

4. CONCLUSION

"Attars" is an outstanding instance of a cultural renaissance that skillfully ties together tradition, ecology, and communal life. This movement, which is represented by Alai and its subset Alai for Attars, is more than just a business endeavor; it is an attempt to bring back memories of India's past while promoting communication with the present and future. The study of attars is a symbolic reflection of India's aromatic past and is steeped in history and cultural importance. With their complex production methods and wide range of aromatic qualities, attars serve as both a bridge between generations and emissaries of tradition. This movement goes beyond the realm of business to spark discussions that go beyond the store shelves and explore the core of India's rich and varied cultural character. Alai presents itself as a force for transformation as the cultural repercussions grow, offering an unconventional story. A comprehensive approach to cultural preservation is seen in the focus on historical places, vernacular architecture, and the close relationship with locally produced goods. With its rich history and diverse range of uses, the incorporation of attars reflects the movement's dedication to environmentally friendly methods and honoring native handicrafts. In addition, the program's modular structure, community involvement projects, and focus on storytelling provide a replicable model that can be applied to a variety of businesses and populations. Alai's strategic vision inspires a story that moves us ahead while simultaneously reflecting on our history, leaving a lasting mark in the sands of time. The attars are a symbol of the enduring wave of cultural pride and admiration because of their ancient origins and variety of sensory sensations. The movement creates a reinvigorated feeling of identity and pride in the country's rich legacy as it goes on, leaving an enduring impact on India's cultural environment.

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CHAPTER 11

LEARNING SPACES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES AND CEREBRAL PALSY

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ABSTRACT:

Alleviate a comprehensive approach to designing inclusive learning spaces tailored specifically for individuals with learning disabilities and cerebral palsy. Acknowledging the diverse needs of these learners, alleviate emphasizes a multidimensional framework that integrates architectural, technological, and pedagogical elements to create an environment conducive to optimal learning experiences. This project aims to provide an all-encompassing experience that caters to the user's overall requirements, while also aiming to reduce caregivers' stress and burnout by giving them a break from their duties and an opportunity to recharge and rejuvenate. With emphasis on a holistic approach, which explicitly focuses on the cognitive development of the individual, the concept is to create a Holistic Development Centre, equipped with all requirements and amenities to promote learning, wellness, and recreation. The pedagogical dimension of Alleviate integrates evidence-based instructional strategies that cater to varied learning styles and cognitive profiles. The approach emphasizes the importance of considering individual differences, recognizing the unique needs and abilities of each learner, and providing flexible learning solutions. The significance of ongoing study, teacher training, and stakeholder collaboration to refine and enhance the effectiveness of inclusive learning spaces. By promoting a holistic understanding of inclusivity, the Alleviate framework strives to contribute to the ongoing discourse on creating educational environments that empower individuals of all abilities to thrive academically and socially.

KEYWORDS:

Alleviate, Cerebral Palsy, Children, Education, Intellectual Disabilities.

1. INTRODUCTION

The general phrase "learning disabilities" refers to a range of neurologically based learning impairments, with differing degrees of severity. These illnesses are essentially problems with basic psychological processes. Individualistic, learning impairments provide a wide range of presentations. While some people may struggle with writing and reading, others may have trouble with arithmetic or understanding spoken language. The underlying cause of learning problems often stems from differences or difficulties in brain function that impair precise and efficient information processing and usage. This difficulty might make it more difficult to comprehend sensory data, integrate information from many brain areas, and coordinate movements [1], [2]. These restrictions may show themselves as particular difficulties with written and spoken language, motor abilities, self-control, and focus. They may also extend to school assignments and impede the development of life skills. It is important to stress that while people with learning impairments usually have average or above-average intellect, their particular brain processing styles influence how they take in, process, and communicate information. These characteristic patterns endure throughout an individual's lifespan, even if the condition is compensated for or overcome. These difficulties have a big impact on social and academic functioning, self-worth, and general quality of life [3], [4].

Although the holistic development center will feature common areas like a kitchen, cafeteria, gym, and administrative offices, it will also have areas that are specific to education and will require careful consideration of function, room dimensions, proximity, and specialized furniture and equipment. A complete evaluation of the area is necessary to ascertain if it satisfies the design requirements, which include proper vertical and horizontal circulation, enough room for all programs, and more. It is essential to follow the guidelines set out by

Universal Design, which include things like barrier-free floor plan layouts, minimum required dimensions, and the right amount of space for pathways, ramps, hallways, doorways, and elevators. Instead of designating large sections for circulation alone, the area should include sections for informal learning activities that facilitate transitions while maintaining clear paths. These transitional zones should provide breakaway places and serve social and recreational purposes by permitting unstructured play [5], [6]. The whole impression and experience are greatly influenced by the way the area is zoned. High-energy areas and soothing, sensory areas should ideally be kept apart while yet allowing for easy transitions between them. The goal of Alleviator's careful design is to improve the lives of educators, caregivers, and pupils. The room has a flowing but organized design that makes sure students can easily traverse the arrangement, with a focus on a variety of textures and materials.

Containment inside the facility is ensured by putting high-energy zones, such as Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Integrated classes, on the same level. There must be sufficient vertical movement between these areas and the first-floor sensory zones. These rooms need careful consideration and an acute sense of detail when choosing the materials and textures. All users' safety is improved when soft materials are used in furniture and flooring. Taking into account the unique requirements of the pupils, these areas should be easily accessible to staff and caregivers. These considerations must be carefully considered while designing the floor plan. The extra floor and zones need to be devoted mostly to enhancing relaxation in between energetic actions and stimulating the senses. Areas such as cafeterias, sensory rooms, and psychotherapy rooms may be customized to meet the needs of a variety of users. It is possible to produce a generally calm sensory environment and outfit these areas with softer materials by employing a variety of techniques, such as correct temperature management, ventilation, olfactory stimulation with scents, and suitable lighting. For this floor to perform as intended, its layout must be flexible and follow organic design principles [7], [8].

The present study is about an alleviative approach to designing inclusive learning spaces for individuals with learning disabilities and cerebral palsy. The rest of the paper is structured and organized in the following section 1 provides how learning disabilities affect individual abilities such as understanding or using spoken and written language, coordinating basic movements, directing attention, and navigating daily aspects of life. Section 2 provides the literature review in the context of the growth of comprehension of text abilities in kids with learning difficulties. The discussion is presented in section 3 to show the symptoms and causes of cerebral palsy. The summary of the studies is presented in section 4.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

M. A. S. Khasawneh and M. O. A. Al-Rub [9] purpose of the study set out to investigate how a training program that used visual word composition methods affected the improvement of reading comprehension skills in students who had learning difficulties. Students with learning difficulties made up the study sample, and the measurement tool was a questionnaire created by the researcher. The findings showed statistically significant differences between the experimental group—which received training based on visual word construction techniques—and the control group in the posttest ability to read comprehension growth mean. The research used visual image strategies to communicate the targeted words to students with learning difficulties via well-structured learning activities and assignments. The program's influence on both genders was consistent and comprised learning activities, instruments, assessment tools, teaching aids, and clearly stated and attainable targets. All of these elements were customized to the skill levels of the students. The research comes to the conclusion that including visual word composition strategies in the Arabic language curriculum is crucial for improving language proficiency in students with learning difficulties; nevertheless, the results cannot be

broadly applied due to the small study sample. M. D. E. Huijsmans *et al.* [10] purpose of the research was to investigate if it was possible to objectively identify different profiles of mathematical performance and whether these profiles showed differences in the underlying cognitive abilities. Using a sample of 281 fourth-graders, the study used latent profile analysis, defining the profiles using both advanced and elementary mathematics. After that, specific cognitive talents were discussed for every profile of mathematical competence. Four mathematical performance profiles were identified by the investigation, one of which was a general poor achiever. Interestingly, more Mathematical Learning Difficulties (MLD) profiles were not found, maybe because of significant individual heterogeneity. These results highlight the need to assess children's mathematical ability individually rather than average across subgroups and provide insightful information to address the unique needs of kids who struggle with arithmetic.

R. Mohemad *et al.* [11] In that paper, a new domain ontology, ONT-SLD, is presented. It is intended to explicitly capture essential components and guidelines about the characteristics of certain learning-disabled children and educational activities. A great deal of attention has been paid to integrating pertinent standards and laws throughout the ontology creation process. To identify kids with learning difficulties early on and suggest appropriate educational activities, the effectiveness of the suggested ontology model is evaluated in a real-world setting. The taxonomy assessment makes use of SPARQL to illustrate how well the ontological model can identify semantic issues. In the future, we want to expand ONT-SLD to include additional forms of special education so that it may be used in a wider range of special education settings.

P. Sutton and B. Gates [12] method uses the principle of free association to draw forth the person's narratives about his actual experiences. Additional data was acquired by reviewing clinical records kept by the man's service provider and speaking with key care personnel. The findings offered valuable perspectives into the life story of a man who was diagnosed with a mental illness, covering a significant historical juncture that included prolonged hospitalization in isolation and the later implementation of the community care program in the United Kingdom. The information included his ideas and sentiments about living in a community environment in more recent years, as well as both good and bad experiences from his stay in a long-term hospital. Conclusively, this case study contributes to an expanding corpus of literature acknowledging that in-depth interviews with people with learning impairments have high ecological validity in producing genuine information that is not easily obtainable by other data co-production techniques.

M. A. S. Khasawneh [13] purpose of the research is to determine how common bullying is among kids in the Asir Region who have learning impairments (LD) and to look into any relationships between bullying and age. Using a survey technique, 350 families with children with learning disabilities who were enrolled in Asir General Directorate of Education schools were selected, and a questionnaire specifically designed for this purpose was sent to them. The statistical program SPSS was used to examine the sample's replies. The results showed that there was not much bullying behavior in the research group. Furthermore, age-based variations in bullying levels among kids with LDs at the basic school stage did not show any statistically significant differences. The study's recommendation for improving teachers' capacity to recognize signs of bullying is to create awareness workshops for them. Future research into the phenomenon's connection to other factors including social anxiety and emotional intelligence is also suggested. The above study shows the need to assess children's mathematical ability individually rather than average across subgroups and provide insightful information to address the unique needs of kids who struggle with arithmetic. In this study, the author discusses several types of learning disabilities and the requirements of an individual with cerebral palsy.

3. DISCUSSION

A wide range of neurological disorders collectively referred to as learning impairments affect a person's capacity to gather, process, retain, and generate knowledge in a manner compatible with normal development. Different cognitive activities, including reading, writing, arithmetic, and thinking ability, may be impacted by these impairments. It's crucial to understand that learning difficulties result from variations in the way the brain processes information, not from a lack of intellect or drive. Dyslexia, which causes problems with reading and language processing, dyscalculia, which causes problems with understanding mathematics, and dysgraphia, which causes problems with writing and fine motor skills, are common forms of learning difficulties. When diagnosing learning problems, skilled experts such as psychologists, educators, and other specialists frequently conduct thorough examinations. Effective assistance for people with learning difficulties requires early diagnosis and intervention. Learning disabled people may overcome obstacles and succeed academically with the use of assistive technology, accommodations, and a variety of instructional methodologies once they are discovered. To maximize the potential and well-being of people with learning impairments, it is imperative that parents, educators, and society at large provide an inclusive and supportive environment that acknowledges and meets their specific learning requirements.

3.1. *Types of Learning Disabilities:*

"Learning disability" (LD) is an umbrella term that encompasses a variety of conditions. A learning impairment may emerge as a result of a variety of circumstances or life experiences; it is not always the case that learning disabilities start at birth. Furthermore, there may be a connection between underlying problems or diseases and specific learning difficulties. For example, cognitive difficulties may potentially be preceded by cerebral palsy, a neurological illness that affects motor skills. This is a summary of several common learning impairments (LDs) and other conditions including Down syndrome, autism, and cerebral palsy that may be linked to learning problems.

3.1.1. *Dyslexia:*

One kind of learning impairment that affects reading abilities is dyslexia, which makes it difficult to recognize words, decode sounds, and understand written language. Dyslexics may have difficulty with reading comprehension, spelling, and fluency, among other symptoms. Accommodations, assistive technology, and specialized reading training are often part of the treatment. Another learning impairment that impacts writing abilities is dysgraphia, which may cause problems with handwriting, spelling, and structuring ideas on paper. Handwriting that is difficult to read, irregular letter sizes, and difficulties with spelling and punctuation are some symptoms. Treatments for dysgraphia may include accommodations, assistive technology, and occupational therapy [14], [15].

3.1.2. *Dyscalculia:*

A kind of learning impairment called dyscalculia affects mathematical abilities, making it difficult for sufferers to comprehend numbers, carry out mathematical operations, and apply math ideas in everyday situations. Among the symptoms might be difficulties with time telling, basic math, and understanding spatial relationships.

Accommodations, assistive technology, and specialized math teaching may all be necessary to treat dyscalculia. Another learning issue that impacts the processing and interpretation of auditory information is auditory processing disorder (APD). People who have APD may have trouble following instructions, making noises in a busy setting, and comprehending spoken

language. Difficulties with understanding, memory, and concentration are possible symptoms. Speech and language therapy, aids for technology, and accommodations are often used in the treatment of APD.

3.1.3. *Down's syndrome:*

Down syndrome is a genetic condition associated with a range of physical and cognitive difficulties, including developmental delays and intellectual impairment. While not all people with Down syndrome have learning challenges, a significant portion of them have trouble with certain cognitive functions like language and reading comprehension, in addition to issues with memory, attention, and problem-solving.

3.1.4. *Autism:*

Developmental disorders like autism may affect behavior, social interaction, and communication. Although autism is not considered a learning impairment in and of itself, people with autism have a higher chance of acquiring learning disabilities because of symptoms that make it difficult for them to study in traditional classroom environments or interact socially with others. Language barriers, trouble comprehending written or spoken communication, and issues with social interaction including interpreting social cues can all be sources of difficulty. It is difficult for people with autism to interact with peers, learn new things, or take part in educational activities because of these barriers. Further complicating the processing and reaction to sensory input is the possibility of sensory processing disorder in certain individuals [16], [17].

3.1.5. *Cerebral Palsy:*

A collection of conditions known as cerebral palsy (CP) disrupts a person's posture, mobility, and balance because of injury or aberrant brain development that affects the regulation of muscles.

The symptoms of cerebral palsy (CP) include a range of challenges related to mobility and posture, as well as disorders such as intellectual incapacity, seizures, visual or hearing impairments, spine abnormalities, or joint problems. The cause of cerebral palsy (CP), a common juvenile neurological illness that affects around 2-3 out of every 1000 newborns in India, is a brain injury that may occur during pregnancy, during delivery, or in early infancy and affects the regulation of movement and muscle tone.

Daily living is greatly impacted by CP, which makes it difficult to move, communicate, and connect with others. It often calls for specialized tools and assistance for tasks like eating, dressing, and walking. Medical therapies treat related illnesses such as cerebral impairments, respiratory issues, and seizures. The severity of CP symptoms and the level of support received determine the impact of the condition, which means that individualized treatment plans involving physical, occupational, and speech therapies, medications to control seizures or spasticity, and close collaboration with healthcare professionals to address individual needs are necessary [18], [19].

- **Causes of Cerebral Palsy:**

There are many different causes of cerebral palsy, such as brain injury sustained during pregnancy, after delivery, or in the early years of life. The causes include infections such as rubella acquired during pregnancy, inadequate oxygen delivery to the brain after childbirth, and brain damage from head trauma or illnesses in early infancy. Sometimes, however, the exact origin of cerebral palsy is still a mystery.

- Symptoms of Cerebral Palsy:

Cerebral palsy symptoms may vary greatly in severity from person to person and can be very variable. Typical presentations include trouble moving, poor control over muscles, and trouble sustaining balance and coordination. Furthermore, cerebral palsy may sometimes result in seizures, intellectual incapacity, and other health problems. A physician may identify cerebral palsy, which usually manifests in the first few years of life, but it is an incurable illness.

3.2. *Requirements of an Individual with Cerebral Palsy:*

As a caregiver for a person with cerebral palsy, you must support and assist with everyday duties while encouraging independence and self-worth. To guarantee that a loved one has access to appropriate medical treatment and education, caregivers are also essential in fighting for the interests and rights of that person. It's crucial to provide a safe and accessible living space. This may be done by eliminating any possible barriers and trip hazards and adding features like grab bars, handrails, and ramps.

3.2.1. *Assist with daily activities:*

Help with daily activities including eating, washing, dressing, and grooming. If necessary, support movement by helping with position shifts or making use of assistive technology.

3.2.2. *Provide Emotional Support:*

Pay attention to their concerns, provide consoling words, and help them maintain social relationships. Furthermore, encourages social interaction and participation in neighborhood activities to cultivate a feeling of connection and belonging.

3.2.3. *Help with Communication;*

People who have cerebral palsy may have trouble communicating, so it's important to be patient and provide the support they need. Using assistive technology or other alternate forms of communication, such as sign language, may be part of this assistance. The most important traits to have as a caregiver are ultimately understanding, patience, and constant support.

3.3. *Lack of Awareness in India:*

According to a 2018 research that was published in the Indian Journal of Paediatrics, there are around 2-3 incidences of cerebral palsy for every 1000 live births in India. The 2019 Journal of Paediatric Neurosciences published a follow-up research that examined Bengaluru, India's cerebral palsy epidemiology. An incidence rate of 2.07 instances per 1000 live births was discovered by the investigation, with men more likely than females to experience it. However, because of underdiagnoses and underreporting, it is still difficult to determine the exact number of people with cerebral palsy in India, despite research showing that a significant fraction of the population is affected by this serious health issue. The main gap is the absence of knowledge and awareness in the nation, which causes the problem to go unnoticed and limits opportunities for creativity and design. The few facilities now in place to assist people with intellectual impairments sometimes have minimally thought-out architecture and an unwelcoming hospital-like atmosphere. Spaces have a significant influence on mood and overall wellbeing, thus this arrangement is not ideal and makes the affected people feel bored and powerless. The "Alleviate" initiative's main objective is to close this gap using creative and entertaining design. The area attempts to create a fully functional, barrier-free place that complies with project objectives and aesthetic considerations by integrating recreational and educational elements into the architectural environment. According to a 2019 UNESCO study, three-fourths of India's 78.64 million disabled children who are five years old do not attend any

kind of school. In addition, 27% of disabled children have never attended an institution of learning, and 12% of disabled children have dropped out of school. The regulations that now regulate education for disabled people in India are vague and do not provide inclusive policies and resources for schools. Relatively few special-needs students attend mainstream schools, and inclusive infrastructure is generally lacking. On the other hand, parents of disabled children argue that since these schools lack this infrastructure, they are reluctant to enroll their children.

3.4. *Aiding with Cognitive Development:*

An individual's choices and objectives are greatly influenced by their ability to observe and grasp life events. When a person with cerebral palsy has cognitive impairment, it often affects their intellectual capacities, requiring more treatments and assistance. Although cognitive impairment is irreversible, people may improve their functional skills by learning to adapt within their limits via appropriate therapy and treatments. Expanding a child's capacities requires early therapies that are specific to the kind and degree of their disease. For the most part, people work in conjunction with a variety of experts to treat and manage cognitive impairments. Helping people compensate for their physical and cognitive limitations is the main goal of these therapies. Figure 1 depicts the Characteristics to Overcome and Manage Cognitive Impairments.

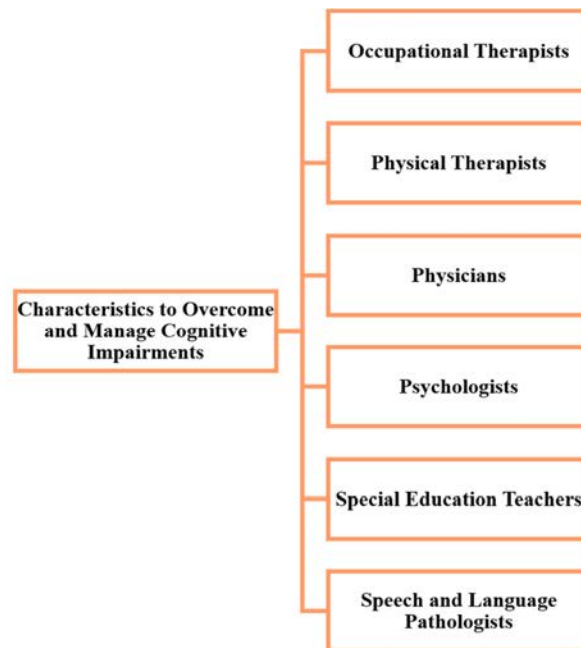


Figure 1: Illustrates the Characteristics of Overcoming and Manage Cognitive Impairments.

3.5. *Aiding with Behavioural Development*

Due to their different learning styles and varying rates of growth from their classmates, children with cognitive disabilities often experience stress. This disparity might cause someone to feel out of sync and misinterpreted, which could result in disruptive behavior. Teachers and therapists use a variety of approaches to deal with behavioral issues. These include encouraging student interaction, recognizing children's successes, fostering an interest in learning and leisure activities, providing support in the classroom, and helping kids focus on their achievements. These actions are very important in helping the youngster develop self-worth.

3.6. *Special Education Programs:*

Special education programs and institutions are carefully designed to support students who are facing difficulties or roadblocks in their academic path. These programs aim to support kids in adjusting to and meeting age-appropriate developmental and academic milestones by addressing each student's unique requirements. Personalized learning, counseling, resource rooms, self-contained facilities, one-on-one support, and a variety of treatments and resources are highly valued in special education. Unlike general education classes, special education classrooms are carefully staffed and set up to provide targeted assistance. This guarantees an inclusive setting where every kid has an equal chance to succeed academically, regardless of their unique needs.

3.7. *Designing for Special Needs for Students:*

Each kid is different, with needs based on their aptitudes, interests, and even emotions. Special needs students are the most diversified group of students since they have a wide range of demands that need extensive accommodations. A one-size-fits-all strategy is recognized to be insufficient, and to accommodate the greatest amount of variety, the design must include the most relevant data on the demographics of both current and prospective students. Reduced obstacles and improved learning are the main goals of Alleviate, where everything from flooring and furniture placement to aesthetics is taken into account. Here are some design principles that Alleviate has used to guarantee the greatest user experience.

3.7.1. *Acoustics:*

Appropriate classroom acoustics are crucial for children with intellectual disabilities. The structure and surfaces of a space directly affect speech understandability and acoustical comfort. The auditory elements of the learning environment have a significant influence on these students' comprehension and engagement. A clear and well-managed acoustic environment is essential for effective communication, since children with intellectual disabilities may struggle to process information. A space with excellent acoustics makes learning easier by minimizing background noise, echoes, and interruptions. This is particularly important for teacher-student interactions, curricular presentations given aloud, and group projects. Teachers may ensure that students with intellectual disabilities can focus and absorb the information more readily by considering acoustic elements. This will enhance the student's overall educational experience and academic performance.

3.7.2. *Aesthetics:*

The way a school looks, concerning lighting, color, and other sensory aspects, affects how well pupils can focus on their work. A less institutional-feeling building may reduce feelings of fear and trepidation, hence reducing possible triggers for symptoms.

3.7.3. *Layout:*

When designing an institution for special needs, it's important to keep things barrier-free, use less crowded furniture configurations, and make it easier for people to move about the space.

3.7.4. *Lighting:*

Even though natural illumination is usually preferable, curtains must be available. It is best to use full-spectrum LED illumination and pay attention to how different light hues interact. Dimmers for lights are a good idea as they let users alter the mood of a space.

3.7.5. Colours and Materials:

How colors and materials are chosen affects the senses profoundly. While using muted tones in warm, natural hues tends to have a relaxing impact, offering a variety of textured materials that appeal to kids with tactile sensitivity.

3.7.6. Universal Design:

Provide ramps for easy access to entrance and exit locations, and provide elevators and stair lifts to make vertical mobility easier. Parking for wheelchairs should ideally be provided.

4. CONCLUSION

The wide range of difficulties that people with neurological illnesses face and works to provide surroundings that support these difficulties while also encouraging development, involvement, and a feeling of community. The thorough examination of learning impairments highlights the complex nature of cognitive and physical barriers that may obstruct traditional learning. Specific learning difficulties covered include dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia, auditory processing disorder, Down syndrome, autism, and cerebral palsy. The project highlights the critical need for greater knowledge and understanding, especially in the Indian context, in addition to shedding light on the kinds, causes, and symptoms of these disorders. By emphasizing the unique needs of people with cerebral palsy and providing an analysis of the dearth of knowledge in India, the program highlights the need to design safe, accessible, and engaging living environments. To guarantee that people with cerebral palsy get the consideration, assistance, and opportunities they are entitled to, the current gaps in knowledge and awareness must be filled. The initiative's dedication to designing environments that take into account the many sensory and physical demands of people is shown by the design principles that have been articulated. These principles include acoustics, aesthetics, layout, lighting, colors, materials, and universal design. By doing this, "Alleviate" hopes to get beyond the drawbacks of conventional learning environments and provide a setting that promotes independence, participation, and achievement. The project establishes a standard for creating learning environments in the future that put each person's growth, pleasure, and well-being first, regardless of their particular learning difficulties.

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CHAPTER 12

REVITALIZING THE DINING EXPERIENCE: VISUAL AND VERBAL TRANSPARENCY IN FINE-DINING RESTAURANTS

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ABSTRACT:

The onset of the pandemic, the definition of social interactions and isolation has changed, and restaurants have taken the brunt of this change. The government regulations of social distancing and 50% seating capacity have not only impacted the turnover of restaurants but have also destroyed the conventional experience of interacting in an enclosed space amongst unknown people. This sense of fear has consumed the traditional restaurant experience and transformed it into a digital one while also confining individuals in their bubble of safety. To instil a sense of security, a restaurant needs to maintain safety standards while also eliminating the newfound isolation and restoring the interactive environment. The capstone focuses on designing a bespoke experience that addresses the aesthetics, ambience, transparency, systems and services of a restaurant as customer needs can no longer be met by their current design and dynamic nature of operations. By targeting these elements of a restaurant, the design intends to leave a lasting impression by focussing on the multisensory aspect of the interactive environment. Change is inevitable. Change calls for adaptation. The aim is to integrate these factors while adapting to the new normal.

KEYWORDS:

Visual Transparency, Verbal Transparency, Safety Protocol, Open Kitchen Design.

1. INTRODUCTION

The restaurant industry, which employs over 700,000 people in India and has an estimated worth of Rs 4,23,865 crore, has been hit the hardest by Covid-19, which has dropped its value to an estimated Rs 200,762 crore. More than 25% of restaurants closed permanently, resulting in the loss of roughly 2.4 million jobs in India. The primary reason for this drop is that hygiene has taken precedence in the wake of COVID-19. The fine-dining restaurant segment currently dominates the market. The growth of this segment is driven primarily by luxurious interiors, curated cuisines, and implementation of experiential elements while maintaining the safety protocols. Innovation in the foodservice industry has opened up new methods to experiment with the notions of fusion cuisines from across the world. The fine-dining sector is experimenting with menus, designs, and services to provide a favourable overall experience for customers. Given the pandemic, it is crucial to consider what can be done [1], [2] to increase loyalty and trust?

The restaurant business in India, which employed over 700,000 people and had an estimated value of Rs 4,23,865 crore, saw a significant upheaval during the COVID-19 outbreak. Due to the widespread effects of the virus, the industries worthwhile has dropped substantially to an estimated Rupees 200,762 crore. In addition, over 25% of restaurants have permanently closed, resulting in the loss of nearly 2.4 million employment [3], [4]. Primary cause of this astonishing decrease is a greater focus on security measures and hygiene, indicating a paradigm change in customer priorities. Notwithstanding these challenges, the fine-dining restaurant sector continues to dominate the restaurant business. Its robustness comes from a deliberate concentration on opulent decoration, well-chosen options, and the incorporation of immersive elements all while complying by strict safety protocols. In the face of the pandemic's uncertainties, the fine-dining industry is still at the center of creativity, trying with menus, designs, and services to create a dining experience that satisfies safety regulations while

offering customers an environment where they can temporarily remove from the outside world. It considerate investigation explores an important issue of how restaurants can meet the mental and physical needs of their clientele while building greater trust and loyalty in an atmosphere where a continuing worldwide epidemic of illness is redefining consumer [5], [6].

The rate of food is rising, but so are staffing and general operational costs. Restaurants' struggles to find staff have strained their budgets, forcing them to pay existing employees overtime to cover extra shifts. High rental rates and uncertainty about the viability of some properties have also contributed to their closure. In addition to the industry's size, India's restaurant culture has a broad spectrum of prices and establishments. These range from roadside stalls selling reasonably priced meals to lavish and palatial establishments charging rates for a single meal that would provide a family with enough food for a month. The footfall in all these restaurants has virtually disappeared. Social distancing has replaced socializing, restrictions on opening hours, and high rentals and low sales make it nearly impossible to remain in business. The industry's sense of helplessness has increased as the Indian government has failed to offer significant assistance to struggling establishments. While many other countries treat restaurants as small businesses eligible for government emergency aid, insurance [7], [8]. India do not cover lockdowns. In light of the prospect of closure, many bars and restaurants have appealed to their patrons to donate emergency funds or purchase meal vouchers to keep their cash flowing. The pandemic has also facilitated some positive impacts in commercial kitchens in India. These include ethical dining, optimal resource utilization, respect for farmers and local produce, and zero-waste practices. With supply chain disruptions expected to persist, chefs will increasingly use local and seasonal produce, improving the economy of the country. The post-pandemic period for restaurants will be a time to reflect, review, and reboot; to make businesses sustainable for the country and the world. Innovation, creativity, and consolidation will replace the need for expansion.

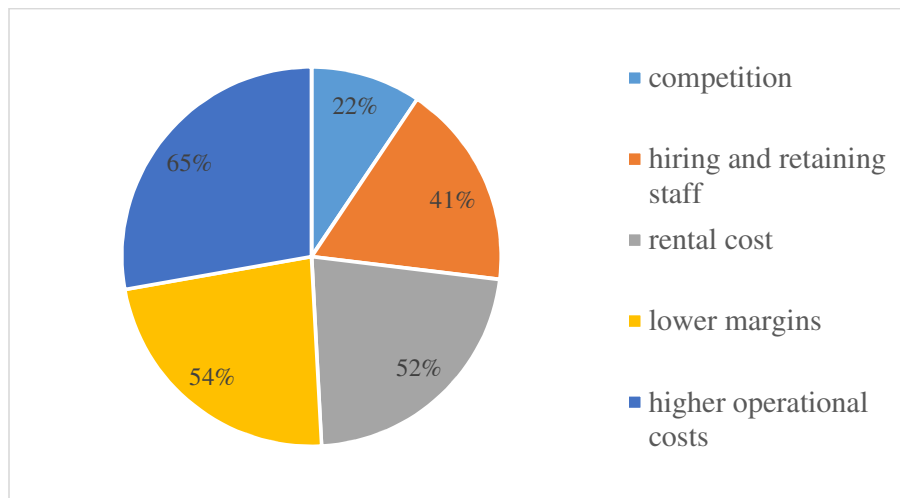


Figure 1: Illustrate the percentage of different challenges faced by restaurant owners.

In addition, the reaction from the fine-dining industry takes a sophisticated approach to culinary innovation, emphasizing cross-border fusion cuisines. These restaurants strive to satisfy their customers' adventurous attitude in addition to their taste senses by incorporating tastes and combinations inspired by other parts of the world into their menus. The importance of ambiance and design is growing as businesses work to create immersive environments that follow safety regulations without sacrificing visual appeal. This entails careful selection of the interiors, lighting, and general ambiance with the goal of removing diners from the uncertainty of the

outside world for a short while. Moreover, fine-dining enterprises turn community participation into a strategic pillar by actively taking part in neighborhood activities, contributing to charitable organizations, and collaborating with other businesses to strengthen the feeling of community. These eateries want to strengthen their connection with customers by supporting shared wellbeing and being in line with society ideals. Through effectively managing the complex interactions between technology, innovative culinary techniques, atmosphere, and community engagement, the fine-dining industry steers not only towards healing but also toward a revitalized and enhanced dining encounter, establishing itself as a robust force in a constantly changing after the pandemic environment.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pitts *et al.* [9] discussed the Brewery packaging in the US economy after the Covid pandemic. The world was stunned by the 2020 pandemic brought on by the new coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, commonly referred to as the COVID-19 pandemic called after the illness the virus causes. In addition to its health effects, the pandemic has significant economic ramifications. The beer business, particularly in the US, is one of the sectors most severely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic's aftereffects in 2020. The economic downturn and unpredictability are felt by both big and smaller brewers. Due to state-mandated shutdowns that halted bars, restaurants, and other establishments in an attempt to stop the virus's spread, draft beer sales nearly disappeared overnight. During the pandemic, problems with supply chains and logistics have emerged not just from the brewing industry's closure but also from related sectors like shipping and printing. In such situations, adjustments must be made, and the whole company model must shift all at once. 2020 was a challenging year for the brewing business. Still, selling bottled beverages—especially those meant for use off-premises has been a lifesaver for several brewers during the epidemic. Cans, inspired by pre-pandemic patterns, have dominated the craft beer industry, enabling brewers to get their goods into customers' hands and eventually allowing A few breweries are still operating today. Ardani *et al.* [10] discussed the survival strategy of the hotel industry during the pandemic situation. The unexpected global spread of Covid-19, which caused all social and economic facets to abruptly slow down or even cease, was the cause of the 2020 catastrophe. Only a few industries are permitted to run as normal in almost every nation on the planet. These industries are mostly made up of businesses that provide basic needs including groceries, some food and drink, and healthcare. The hospitality industry is clearly being affected by this phenomena, and those involved in it need to face it. The hotel business in Indonesia is not doing well. The industry's human essence necessitates interpersonal engagement. Harkison *et al.* [11] discussed the executive chef's perspective on the New Zealand hospitality industry: Brent Martin. One of the most difficult years for the hotel sector in New Zealand has been 2020. In an effort to get a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by New Zealand professionals in these trying times, as well as some professional and philosophical insights for their careers, a series of interviews was performed as part of a larger study project. Brent Martin, the executive chef at Park Hyatt Auckland, was questioned by Tracy Harkison for her second interview, which took place in November 2020. His aspirations for the future of the hotel sector in New Zealand were questioned, as well as his enthusiasm for the sector and his experience with COVID-19.

Palocci *et al.* [12] discussed the Initial findings on the search engine idea to enhance food traceability and transparency. In recent times, the agri-food industry has been affected by the digital revolution. Nevertheless, inadequate data management continues to restrict the use of the newest technology. The cornerstone of smart systems, services, solutions, and apps for food chain management is the integration, organization, and best use of smart data. The FNS-Cloud Project (GA No. 863059) has developed the EOSC (European Open Science Cloud) compatible

traceability search engine concept Europe for data standardization, interoperability, knowledge extraction and data reuse with the goal of integrating data on quality, safety, traceability, transparency, and authenticity of food. Three distinct food supply chains olive oil, milk, and fish products were studied for the created model in order to gather, combine, arrange, and make accessible pertinent data pertaining to each chain's stage.

Beulens *et al.* [13] discussed the food safety and transparency in networks and chains of food. Food safety is a worry for consumers in Europe. Over the last ten years, a number of food-related mishaps and scandals have given rise to these worries. Customers are responding by expecting food of the highest quality, food integrity, safety, and transparency. New laws are imposed by the government. Retailers are putting further pressure on their suppliers. In response, food supply chains are putting mechanisms in place to raise the caliber of their output and guarantee its safety while being open and honest about their actions. These may be implemented at the level of a single firm or throughout the whole supply chain network.

Guzman-Puyol *et al.* [14] discussed the transparency of polymer food packaging materials. A crucial need for assessing and approving particular food packaging materials is transparency. Many techniques (such as transmittance, opacity, and absorbance) have been used in the recent scientific literature, and this variety makes it difficult to directly compare the findings of various researchers. In this study, we primarily concentrate on two important parameters transmittance and opacity, as well as define and analyze the most used techniques for measuring transparency. Arthur P.J. Mol [15] discussed the China's approach of managing food quality through openness. China is largely dependent on state institutions laws, rules, government standards, certification, inspection, and law enforcement—to address issues related to food quality. In an effort to improve food quality and associated sustainability challenges, China's governance system recently included transparency, or information collaborating. This study examines the scope and function of China's transparency policies and institutions pertaining to food products and production in terms of food safety and quality management. There are four types of transparency in the food chain that are identified and assessed public, consumer, regulatory, and management transparency. José *et al.* [16] discussed the evaluation of the food environment at a Brazilian municipality's public hospitals. Food environment characteristics of public hospitals in a Brazilian municipality. A cross-sectional study involving inspection of kitchenettes, non-commercial food services, commercial food services, and vending machines in hospitals as well as interviews with workers and managers physical. Environmental aspects assessed include: availability, accessibility, affordability, convenience, nutritional information, promotion and advertising, infrastructure and food environment, besides the decision-making aspects.

Chow *et al.* [17] discussed the Irregular dynamics used to fire and explosion studies in an open, compact kitchen. In Asia and Oceania, open kitchen designs are common in smaller apartments inside larger residential structures as a way to maximize available space. Small residential areas hold a lot of fuel, which makes it easy for fires started by open stoves to start and spread rapidly. Because of this, there is a chance of an electric discharge that results in a big fire that seriously damages both persons and property. This article will provide an example of how nonlinear dynamics may be used to estimate the critical heat release rate up to flashover in open-stove appliances. The hot smoke layer's temperature is considered a system variable based on the two-zone model.

Moy Chatterjee *et al.* [3] discussed the smart Kitchen system based on the Internet of Things. This paper provides a brief overview of the dynamics that have accompanied the Internet of Things' introduction in the furniture and kitchen manufacturing sector. Companies that have adopted the IoT concept are now evaluating how well their internal expertise and knowledge

match the new technical specifications outlined in the developing digital landscape. They are also learning more about IoT and connected products as they develop by spearheading internal research. The lack of an open protocol to link all items, irrespective of their provider, is one of the major issues of the modern world. But implementing IoT involves more than just the technological side of things; businesses also have to deal with the challenge of creating and designing the appropriate business processes.

3. DISCUSSION

Building consumer trust and loyalty in restaurants via verbal and visual openness is essential, especially in the post-COVID-19 environment. Creating an atmosphere where consumers can see the adherence to safety and hygiene regulations is known as visual transparency. By demonstrating the dedication to cleanliness, open kitchens, easily accessible sanitation facilities, and employees wearing the proper personal protective equipment all help to foster a feeling of confidence.

3.1 Visual and Verbal transparency in restaurants:

In the midst of this pandemic, it has become vital to instil a sense of trust and safety among customers. Incorporating transparency restores loyalty and patronage and establishes a personal connection between the restaurant and its customers. Verbal communication about the safety measures implemented in the restaurant will reinforce the sense of security, comfort and relief. During the pandemic, informing the customers about the hygiene and sanitization protocols is key to building trust with customers and ensuring that they revisit the restaurant. Incorporating certain materials can facilitate a visual connection between staff and clients and among clients themselves. The visual connection established will help alleviate the feeling of isolation in a public place. However, the transparent surroundings might reduce the sense of intimacy and privacy in the restaurant. The space might look extremely open and empty, which might enhance the feeling of isolation instead of diminishing it. One of the strategies to incorporate visual transparency in the space is through open kitchen designs. By communicating in an open and honest way, verbal transparency enhances the visual component. Restaurants are free to discuss their procurement methods, the sources of their ingredients, and the precautions they take to keep their customers safe. This not only encourages integrity but also satisfies customer desire for the food business to use sustainable and ethical methods.



Figure 2: Show in implementing visual and verbal transparency in restaurants.

3.2 Visual transparency through open kitchen designs:

Restaurants today rely heavily on open kitchen designs. The pandemic has increased the fear of safety and hygiene in people's minds globally. Restaurants always had to pay extra attention to cleanliness, but this need has increased tremendously due to the virus. Open Kitchens help relieve individuals of this fear by introducing the concept of visual transparency in restaurants. This allows customers to monitor how their food is prepared. It also allows them to check on employee behaviour and give them a sense of security by showing them that all the safety measures are being implemented and followed. This sense of relief and security will not only encourage them to revisit the restaurant but also help attract new customers. Open Kitchens also address the social aspect of restaurants. They act as entertainment for the guests by using various plating techniques and cooking methods. These strategies add to the storytelling atmosphere of the restaurant and help invoke the senses of the customers. It also reduces the feeling of isolation and loneliness in restaurants, especially for those who dine alone, by establishing visual connections in the space. According to a study by Harvard Business School, food prepared in restaurants where chefs and guests can see each other had the best quality and service. Diners can see the ingredients for themselves, ensuring they receive what the menu promises. Additionally, the report notes that open kitchens encourage cooks to do better since they can see who is eating the food and how it is perceived.



Figure 3: Illustrate the integrating food transparency to improve verbal communication.

The pandemic's broad impact, open kitchens have become more important in restaurant design paradigms. An important aspect of visual transparency is introduced by open kitchens at a time when safety and cleanliness are top priorities. Since of this design, customers can see how carefully their meals are prepared, which gives them peace of mind since they can see that strict safety protocols are followed. Open kitchens not only ease worries but also make eating a visual extravaganza where diners are engaged by skillful plating and culinary work. Beyond only food preparation, openness also lowers boundaries between cooks and consumers, promoting a feeling of community and connection. Research, including a Harvard Business School study, highlights the benefits of open kitchens for food quality and service. Chefs are encouraged to perform well while guests see them prepare food, fostering a mutually beneficial interaction that improves the ambiance of the dining experience.

3.3 Integrating food transparency to improve verbal communication:

A restaurant's business ethics revolve around providing the guests with food trusted and loved by them. Everything from sustainable farming and production to packaging and transportation falls under this category. Clear information about where food is from and the ingredients used increases consumer trust and raises awareness of healthy, fresh food. It also boosts sales

because customers would prefer revisiting this restaurant to another. Guests expect restaurants to provide easy access to the complete ingredient list on their website and the in-house menu. Diners with food allergies and other dietary limitations will benefit from it. Trust is a result of knowledge, and loyalty is an outcome of trust. It is crucial to identify allergen containing and gluten-free menu items to produce nutritional information and identify products with allergens. Food transparency fosters a more personal relationship between the restaurant and its patrons. A genuine and upfront restaurant is considered more humane. It has the potential to build more trust, which leads to more patronage and loyalty.

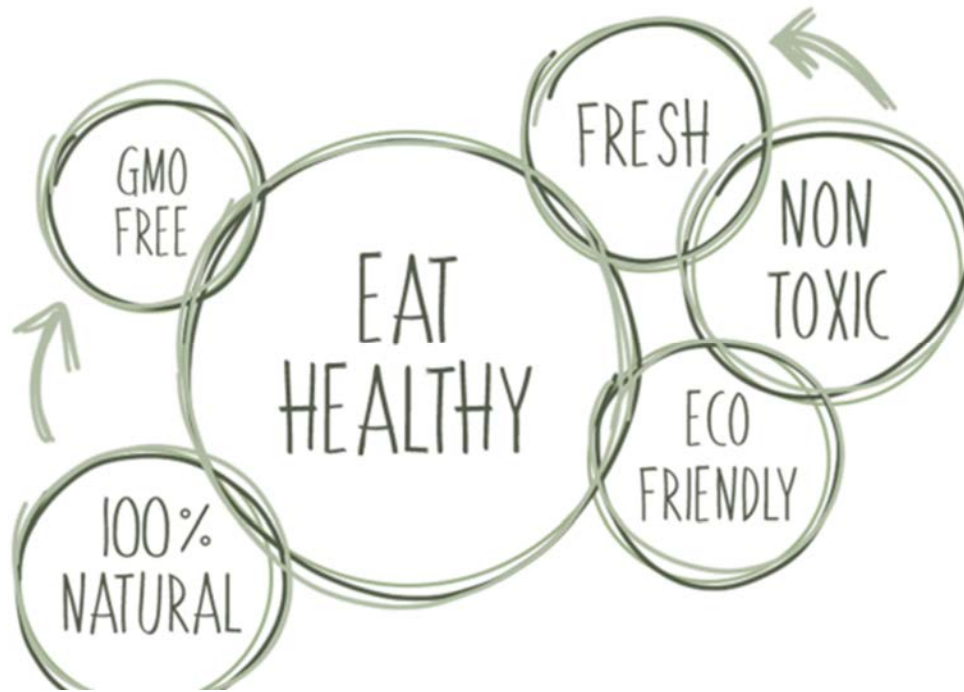


Figure 4: Illustrate the concept of food transparency.

When it comes to modern restaurant management, corporate ethics include the whole food supply chain, not just the kitchen. Transparency has become essential to ethical activities, ranging from responsible packaging and delivery to sustainable sourcing and manufacturing techniques. Providing clear information about the origin of ingredients not only cultivates consumer trust but also promotes awareness of the merits of fresh and healthy food. Not only is this transparency morally required, but it's also a smart economic move, as customers who are aware of a restaurant's sourcing and cooking methods are more inclined to patronize it again. In order to accommodate customers with dietary restrictions and food allergies, simple access to detailed ingredient lists both online and in-house is part of the consumer expectations for openness. The relationship between trust and knowledge is crucial, and loyalty follows naturally. Providing gluten-free alternatives, identifying allergies, and offering nutritional data all help customers feel more secure and confident.

3.4 observations through case studies:

Earth, a luxury retail brand focussing on sustaining Indian Traditions through visual merchandising, was the first undertaken study. The brand focuses on “sustainable luxury” while promoting the works of local craftsmen and weavers. They have the perfect balance between style and desirability, creating an experiential ambience for all their customers. As the background music plays in the store and the themes vary, the store attracts customers and gives

them something new to look forward to every time they enter. The fragrances that travel through the store energise and refresh the customers elating their mood by helping them forget about the negativity outside. A fine-dining ingredient-driven restaurant in Mumbai, Masque is known for the concept behind each dish and the reinvented menu based on seasons. A private dining room with twelve seats is part of the open kitchen design for an intimate dining experience. The waiters guide their customers through every dish with detailed information about the ingredients implementing food transparency in the restaurant. A mix of materials and forms help create visual barriers while maintaining transparency in the space. Masque helps maintain customer loyalty and trust due to these factors even during the pandemic.

Designed from the roots of rain trees, Tote, Mumbai, implements a new structural system adding a stunning aesthetic to the space. The structural system acts as a spatial organiser and defines the separate dining programs (wine bars, restaurants, pre-functions and banquet facilities). The wood panelling in the lounge bar on the upper level is an abstracted interpretation of the intersecting branches of the trees, creating visual tactility adding to the sensory aspect of the restaurant. Plum by Bent Chair incorporates unconventional pieces that impart an unusual yet fascinating appeal to the interiors.

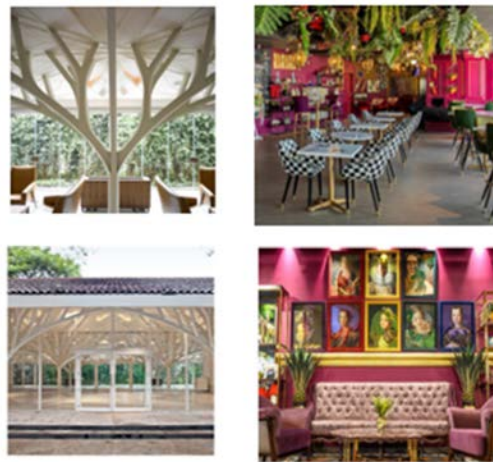


Figure 5: Illustrate the Good Earth, India and Masque, Mumbai is implements a new structural system adding a stunning aesthetic to the space.

4. CONCLUSION

The restaurant industry in India, once a vibrant economic force, has undergone a transformative journey marked by the disruptive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. With a staggering decline in value, the industry faced unprecedented challenges, leading to a significant number of closures and job losses. However, amidst the adversities, the fine-dining sector emerged as a resilient force, adapting to the changing landscape through a strategic focus on opulence, curated cuisines, and immersive experiences while maintaining stringent safety protocols. The incorporation of visual and verbal transparency in restaurant operations has become a linchpin for rebuilding trust and loyalty in the post-pandemic era. Open kitchen designs, a manifestation of visual transparency, alleviate safety concerns by allowing patrons to witness the meticulous preparation of their meals and the implementation of safety measures. This not only instills a sense of security but also transforms dining into a visual spectacle, enhancing the overall experience. Moreover, verbal transparency, manifested through clear communication about sourcing, ingredient origins, and safety protocols, builds a bridge of trust between restaurants

and consumers. Ethical practices, sustainable sourcing, and a commitment to transparency foster a deeper connection, encouraging repeat patronage.

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CHAPTER 13

SOCIAL DESIGN IN INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE: EVOLUTION, CHALLENGES AND THE CHANGING ROLE OF DESIGNERS

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ABSTRACT:

The evolution and challenges of social design, emphasizing its intersection with interior architecture. Social design addresses unmet needs by empowering marginalized communities through positive social change. It involves creating fresh approaches and structures to fulfill societal requirements, fostering long-term impact and constructive change. The study delves into the three core principles of social design: identity, conversation, and community, emphasizing their interconnectedness. Examining social design through a multidimensional lens, the study emphasizes the need for designers to acquire additional skills beyond traditional education. Gaps in social design are discussed, calling for a collaborative and conscious approach to address complex societal challenges. The paper concludes by discussing the changing role of designers, acknowledging their influence in shaping cultural and economic trends, and the imperative of social responsibility in design practices. The study further discusses the evolving role of designers, emphasizing the need for additional skills beyond traditional design education, including mapping, storytelling, ethnographic research, and collaboration. It presents a detailed analysis of studies discussing neocolonialism in social design, social design theory and application, social innovation networks, institutional logics, designing operational plans during crises, social design-based educational study and design thinking in social enterprise.

KEYWORDS:

Social design, interior architecture, community engagement, sustainability, design principles, social justice, cultural heritage.

5. INTRODUCTION

Social design is a kind of design that addresses issues that are not addressed by the market or by the state, and in which the parties concerned often lack a voice because they lack the financial or political resources to make an official demand. This is where the moral and admirable aspects of social design emerge. Social issues cannot be resolved by social design. It generates chances that modify interpersonal and institutional interactions in order to promote constructive social change. The creation of fresh approaches, ideas, plans, and structures to meet various societal requirements is known as "social design". In its widest definition, interaction design refers to interpersonal interactions that have a beneficial, systemic influence [1], [2].

Furthermore, it occurs inside communities and organizations, not outside of them. It "scales up" design ideas and procedures to work on human dynamics at a systems level, requiring a thorough comprehension of the situation and the creation of favorable circumstances including involving stakeholders, fostering positive connections, and distributing information. Examining systems, whether they be institutional, economic, social, political, or interpersonal, is the activity of design for social effect order to identify chances for change that provide individuals who have been intentionally excluded or disadvantaged a voice. Success in this field is determined by long-term evaluation, feedback, and assessment rather than the creation of a thing or the conclusion of a study as feedback evaluates performance according on the user's experience and response rather than the designer's perception of the work's completion, it is really an essential component of design for social [3], [4].

The evaluation of social impact considers the immediate benefits and the inherent transformations that occur as individuals engage with different systems and power dynamics in real-world scenarios.

The hope is that we will see the change over time, not just when the design team finishes their idea. Creating things that impact society is difficult. This means considering all the people involved and the things that might affect the results. It also means understanding people well and looking at the whole situation. Despite not having all the details, we must still be certain in our decisions. And we need to find and use effective ways to make a difference, out of all the options available. Social design refers to designing something with a specific goal of helping people in society. Social design is about creating things that help people. It could be products, services, or processes that make life better for everyone. For example, making financial services available to more people or improving decision-making in organizations.[5], [6].

Social design does not involve creating something entirely unfamiliar. It doesn't have to be a brand new idea. It can help us think about ways to make things better or how to design better structures. It may also mean the way something is designed. Consider who is involved in the design process, who gives advice, and who benefits from it. Social design is not solely the act of creating designs for others as a profession. The people who use a product or service may be included in the design process.

It can also find and improve things that people have made themselves, using their own creativity and materials they have nearby. Social designers are people who like to create things and create relationships that have good results. Their ideas are formed by observing the interconnectedness of things and recognizing the intriguing relationships that have the potential to revolutionize everything.

They draw a picture of these connections so that we can see them better, even though we couldn't see them before. Social design requires a broader range of skills and knowledge beyond what is traditionally taught to designers.

These include mapping, storytelling, research, analysis, understanding change, facilitating, working with others, and convincing people. With these newfound abilities, everyone can contribute and be creative together, which helps a group envision and realize their own destiny. And that's the key component of this potent new instrument. In recent years, socially conscious design has gained popularity once more, piquing the curiosity of people all around the world. Over the last 10 years, design research has attracted a lot of attention from several sources. Some of these concepts are drawn from earlier works by Victor Margolin (2015), Nigel Whiteley (1993), and Victor Papanek (1984). Others, such as some concepts in interface design and service design, are more modern. Considerable research has been carried out in Italy, [7], [8]. It seems that variables unrelated to design are the cause of the growing attention given to social design. For example, the 2008 financial crisis forced designers to seek out more government and nonprofit clients. As a result, the industrial sector had fewer openings for traditional design roles. Concurrently, with the expanding focus on design education, more and more young designers are looking for new opportunities.

This is due to the numerous complex societal issues that require solutions, opening up new markets. With improved tools, designers can now deal with concepts like communities and services instead of simply physical items. Since 1990, design has seen changes. In 2016, people's methods of deriving value from products and services influence design.

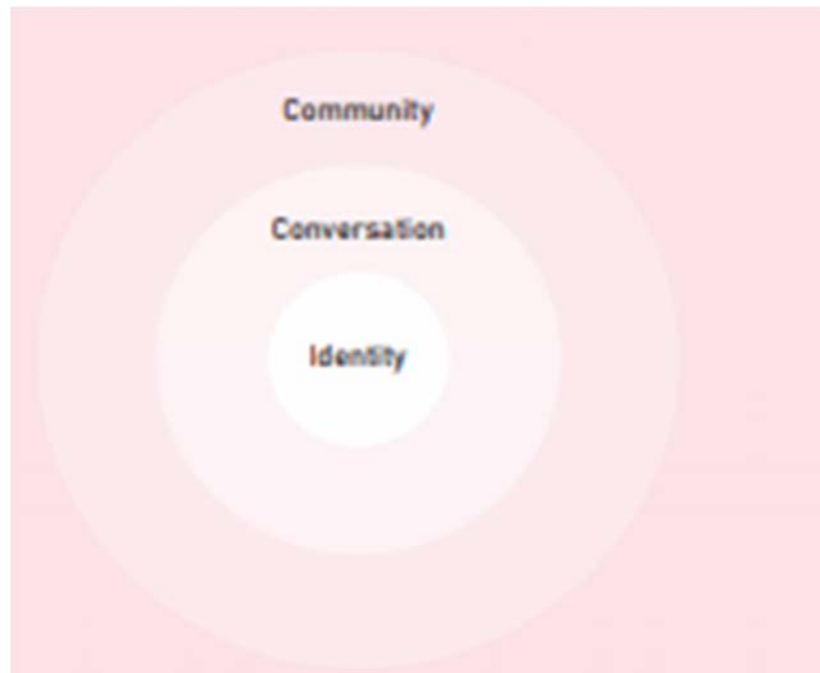


Figure 1: Illustrate the three principles of social design.

6. LITERATURE REVIEW

Janzer *et al.* [9] discussed the Neocolonialism in social design in arguments, methods, and practices of the modern area of social design are examined in this study. The results of the qualitative study give insight into how social design approaches are now used and provide criticism of their implementation in the social sector. This study makes the case that in order to avoid supporting or engaging in neo-colonialism in design, designers need to be aware of a wide range of intricate social and cultural signals and systems. Two significant theoretical recommendations are made in the essay to further this developing topic. First, situation centered design must replace person-centered design in social design. Second, social design must provide a shared framework for comprehending, carrying out, and assessing its projects and interventions.

Veiga *et al.* [10] discussed the social design theory and application. The word "social design" is most often used to describe a newly-emerging area of design that uses tools, methods, ideas, and abilities to tackle difficult social issues. Its distinctive procedures, approaches, and outcomes have the potential to inspire new approaches to modern technology use and work practices. Unfortunately, the absence of extensive study in the sector has left the design community without the skills or methods necessary to recognize the actual effect, purpose, and value of technology and interaction. This region Therefore, the task is to comprehend technology utilization in social design initiatives more thoroughly. Do they help or hinder things? Do they expedite or impede the process? Is this a workaround or a fix? How do they impact this new social environment in design, and how are they impacted by it? The "what," "when," "how," and "why" that technology and interactions dictate or define various social design initiatives are examined in this paper.

Easterday *et al.* [11] discussed the Social innovation networks The influence of social design and a novel method of instruction. The social innovation network (SIN) to teach social designers who can create designs that meet human needs. Supporting design teams' project-based learning, fostering leadership in the studio learning community, and ongoing network

improvement are the three interconnected tasks that SIN does. The dissemination of social design poses obstacles for SIN, but they may be addressed using networked coaching systems that facilitate group learning according to social prescriptions and leader studio coordination. SIN offers a way to spread design education to every department in any firm where the design team needs to learn and create.

Lucy Kimbell *et al.* [12] discussed the theory for social design various social institutional designs connect to the realization of the common good. The paper makes an effort to do this via the use of institutional logic, a kind of analysis that sees organizational acts as occurring within social and institutional settings that influence the behaviors of both people and organizations. The study separates the three social design logics innovation-austerity, deliberation-pluralism, and anticipation-utopia that are connected to modern design in Western European and North American contexts. Each has a unique goal, legitimate base, professional identity, symbolic objects and practices, and forms. Structure, workings, and societalization plan.

Prado *et al.* [13] discussed the designing operational plans and social innovation methods to support positive social capital throughout Brazil's COVID-19 epidemic. The purpose of this case study is to map social innovation programs that support positive social capital in Brazil during the COVID-19 epidemic. The Design for Social Innovation and Sustainability (DESI) Network's toolkit's Light Format and Deep Format forms were used to gather information about the acts and their creators online and provide a more detailed description. To get more specific information, interviews with project participants were also carried out. Fifteen of the intriguing examples that were mapped were chosen and categorized based on their goal, domain, and coverage.

Hung *et al.* [14] discussed the Social design-based educational research for creators: based on The Old Man and the Sea. The Taiwanese government has been working to keep artists' education in schools at all levels since 2015. Aside from learning by doing or learning by playing," creative education is said to vary greatly from earlier teaching approaches and provide students with the opportunity to restructure their future talents. For instance, adopting "welfare" as a worldview might push the creative movement in the direction of a bias centered on values. The theoretical foundations of maker education are covered in this research, along with an overview of the field's guiding principles and an investigation of the connections between social design and maker education.

Selloni *et al.* [15] discussed the Designing for social enterprise how design thinking can support social innovation in social enterprise. The part that design thinking plays in fostering social innovation within the social enterprise industry is examined in this paper. The area of "design for social enterprise" is introduced, and the ideas of social innovation and social business are linked to design thinking in the first section, which also sets the background information for the topic. is an amalgam of several design techniques and instruments.

Ni *et al.* [16] discussed the influence of society on design education. The curriculum for design education now includes social design as a significant component. The paper focuses on a thorough examination of curriculum, methodologies, and the institutional visual effect on practice development, all within the framework of the evolution of design education. instructing in social design. The paper explores the intricacy and growth of social impact, how it influences the direction of associated sectors' development and their linkages, and how it actively incorporates social resources to create new kinds of design practice. With a focus on design-oriented research, social design pedagogy employs a collaborative, systems-based approach to social thinking and design. Through the consideration of social, economic,

political, and environmental concerns from many angles and scales, students are able to design transformational multimedia techniques that aid in understanding their position, defining their engagement, and developing creative solutions to complex and emergent situations.

Fan *et al.*[17] discussed the utilizing social design to advance social growth and peace as an action research process, this study mainly discusses how to help students think, interact, create and reflect through the social design process and propose creative ideas to promote peace and social development. In teaching, teachers guide students to explore issues related to socialization and its impact in three aspects: diverse groups, sustainable communities, and ethics. Furthermore, the peace and development issues behind these questions are introduced from a critical thinking perspective by taking into account students' beliefs, attitudes and values towards these issues. Finally, teachers help students cooperate.

Del Gaudio *et al.*[18] Discussed the design community is becoming more and more interested in social design. Numerous scholarly and educational encounters attest to its feasibility and promise. To address societal issues and promote social change and creativity, senior, junior, and aspiring designers are encouraged to participate. But outside of the institutional setting, expert behavior may become rather challenging due to the highly variable, unregulated, and unpredictable nature of social interactions. This poses a significant danger to this kind of approach in general and a significant challenge for the experts participating in these design processes.

7. DISCUSSION

In recent years, socially conscious design has seen a rebirth, and interest in it has spread around the world. It possesses gathered steam in the field of design research during the last 10 years, a development with several origins. Some are more recent, such as certain projects in service design and interface design. This progress has also been made possible by a number of consultancies, including Think Public, IDEO, and Participle, as well as the publication of at least one study on the subject of the interaction between design and the social sciences.

7.1 Evolution & acceptance in social design:

The primary reasons of the recent rise in interest in social design seem to be unconnected to design. Examine the financial crisis, for example of 2008 prompted designers to search for more clients in the non-governmental and government sectors. There are fewer conventional job possibilities for designers as a consequence of the market's decreasing and more concentrated traditional industrial concentration in many significant industries. Concurrently, the expansion of design education has inspired numerous young designers to pursue new markets, which are being generated by a significant number of complicated societal issues; furthermore design research has offered designers with new instruments to aid them in working with invisible entities like communities and services rather than just tangible goods. For better or worse, design has evolved since 1990. In 2016, it must contend with an entirely novel form of late modernity where value is created by interactions between people intertwined with goods and services.

3.1.1 Lack of Clear Understanding:

The lack of a thorough understanding of social impact design is one factor holding it back today. They proposed that improved communication would aid in a greater understanding of the objectives and a greater appreciation of the field's significance.

3.1.2 *Lack of Identity:*

Thomas Fisher, a design leader and professor at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that social impact design lacks a distinct identity. It is not well defined and encompasses a variety of fields, including public health, ethnography, industrial design, and architecture.

3.1.3 *Lack of established Standards & Guidelines:*

Lack of accepted standards and ethical guidelines that would help normalize the practice, as well as lack of knowledge sharing structures among social impact designers.

3.1.4 *Lack of community for Knowledge Sharing:*

The current setup does not support us in working together and broadening our skills in building communities. We should share and talk about new, creative, and socially responsible design projects from different places. This will help others understand and copy them in their own communities.

3.1.5 *Sustainability of the Project:*

Many people fail to grasp the significance of social impact design, especially when it's evidenced through measurements. Designers don't have enough data to convince nonprofits, foundations, government agencies, and NGOs to give resources. Cameron Sinclair suggests that most large organizations that provide funding prioritize making a positive impact over appearances. Michael Cohen, who works at New School University, said there wasn't enough information about how the slum-improvement study in Senegal had helped after 35 years. He was talking about this when he sent students to check on the study's quality. This study was started by the United Nations and World Bank.

3.1.6 *Implementation:*

Cameron Sinclair, co-founder of Architecture for Humanity, stated that the study revealed a significant issue of insufficient support for translating meaningful work into real-world impact. Timothy Prestero, CEO and founder of Design that Matters, said that the hardest part of the whole process is not the design, but everything else like getting money, making and sending out the product, teaching people how to use it, and getting people to use it. At the moment, only commercial products offer tangible incentives for participation, as it is difficult and expensive to implement ideas into practice.

3.1.7 *Value and Impact:*

Another major gap in many people fail to grasp the significance of social impact design, especially when it's evidenced through measurements. Designers don't have enough data to convince nonprofits, foundations, government agencies, and NGOs to give resources. Cameron Sinclair suggests that most large organizations that provide funding prioritize making a positive impact over appearances. Michael Cohen, who works at New School University, said there wasn't enough information about how the slum-improvement study in Senegal had helped after 35 years. He was talking about this when he sent students to check on the study's quality. This study was started by the United Nations and World Bank.

3.2 *Sustainable interior architecture and social design:*

Sustainable design is described as the philosophy of designing physical objects, the built environment, and services to comply with the principles of social, economic, and ecological sustainability (Sustainable Design, 2015). Interior architecture has a lot to say about social

sustainability in terms of both theory and practise. Social sustainability, on the other hand, emphasises individuals and families while capturing the human component of the sustainability debate. This is something that resonates with interior architecture. Interior design highly impacts social change through sustainability.¹⁶ Social sustainability captures the relationship between a culture and how it operates as a society in its immediacy, while embracing its longevity and evolution; social justice issues are embedded in this relationship. Interior architecture deals with both processes and the environments that are implicated, and if harnessed can foster positive change at a micro or personal level.

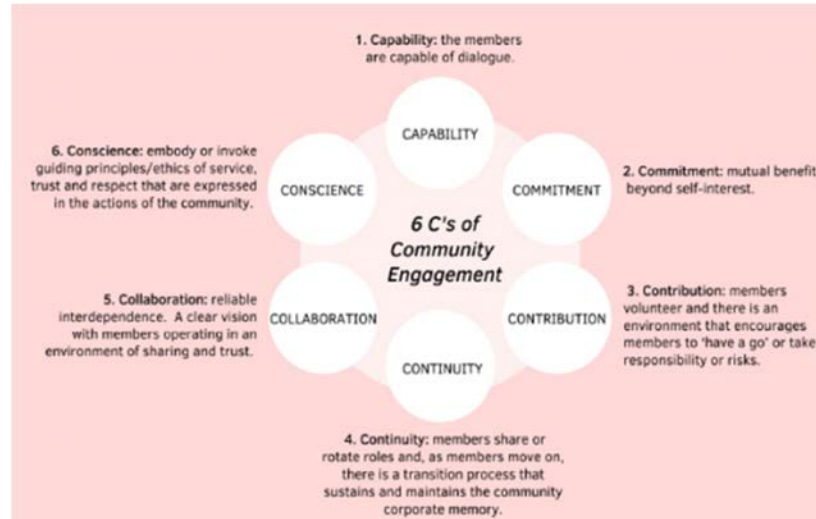


Figure 2: Illustrate the 6 C's of community engagement.

The 'Six Cs' model provides fundamental guidelines for conducting Community Engagement. These are like tests to see how well the community is working. Using community involvement in interior design can make good changes in different types of communities. Also, getting the community involved can help to support fairness and preserve cultural traditions.

3.2.1 Community engagement:

It involves strategically collaborating with specific communities based on their location, interests, or connections to address and resolve issues impacting their well-being. Connecting the word 'community' to 'engagement' makes it include more people instead of just focusing on one person. It's important to think about everyone in the community and make sure they are all included, because every community has different kinds of people. Interior architecture, with its important knowledge, can help other communities by understanding what people need and making designs that better meet those needs.

3.2.2 Social justice:

In the twenty-first century, issues that make living difficult for particular groups of people must be addressed by those with greater advantages. This pattern demonstrates the necessity for us to address unjust treatment and uphold people's rights. We may discuss these issues related to social justice and design. It's critical to treat everyone with respect and utilize interior design to improve people's lives. Ensuring human well-being and environmental sustainability in design may improve the lives of individuals who are impoverished, ill, or lack a secure place to live. It is crucial to utilize interior design to uphold and respect each person's inherent dignity.

3.2.3 Cultural heritage:

The significance of cultural heritage lies in understanding the value that specific locations hold for individuals in their daily routines, including their society, traditions, and ceremonial activities. Interior design can change or adjust spaces by understanding the importance of these places to the community and the desire to preserve the memories of past generations in buildings and their interiors. The interior of these locations can be altered to accommodate new requirements without compromising their original significance. This gives historic interior designers the chance to use different techniques to keep the meaning of the place and come up with creative ideas for how it can be used in the future. They want to make sure the place stays important to people and can be used by the community, including those who have a connection to its history.

3.3 Changing Role of Designers:

When selling products, designers are constantly shaping and transforming people's wants, likes, and connections. Designers make things that influence our culture, but they don't always think about how it might affect people. Architects and Interior Designers have always been important in shaping our social culture. Designers work where culture and money meet. Their issues are important in today's society. They often work with clients and audiences, thinking about how their work looks and how it's influenced by politics, ethics, and cultures. This means that the designer's personal opinions about these issues will impact how they want to work in society. Designers need to think about their role and beliefs by looking at the cultural and economic changes happening in society. They also need to think about how society is changing as a whole. When designers consider the culture they're working in, they need to think about how their work affects society and if they're being responsible. If designs have a special message, then the people who make the designs get to choose what that message is. Designers have to think about how their work will affect people in society. They need to be mindful of the impact their designs will have on others. Design can be a powerful tool, so designers have to be careful about how they use it. Designing things responsibly means we need to think about how our culture and society are affected by the things we create. We need to think about the messages and relationships they present.

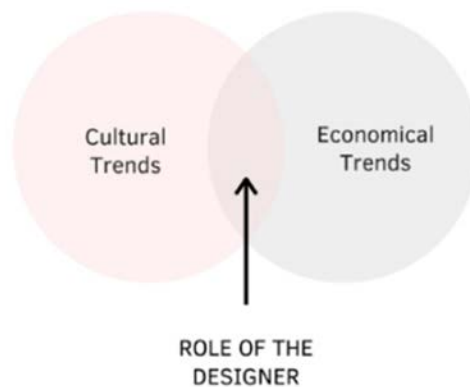


Figure 3: Illustrate the Designer's Role in Society.

8. CONCLUSION

The study highlights the evolution and challenges of social design within the context of interior architecture, emphasizing the principles of identity, conversation, and community. The multifaceted nature of social design requires designers to acquire additional skills beyond

traditional education, such as mapping, storytelling, ethnographic research, and collaboration. The paper identifies gaps in social design, advocating for a collaborative and conscious approach to address complex societal challenges. Furthermore, the integration of sustainable interior architecture with social design is explored. The 'Six Cs' model is presented as a guide for community engagement, emphasizing the potential of interior architecture to create positive changes in communities and promote social justice and cultural heritage. In the changing role of designers, the study advocates for a shift towards socially responsible design, considering the impact on human dignity, social justice, and cultural heritage. Designers are encouraged to embrace a broader perspective, incorporating political, ethical, and cultural influences into their work. The paper concludes by emphasizing the transformative potential of socially motivated design and the need for designers to proactively contribute to positive social change. Future research in this field should focus on addressing the identified challenges and fostering a global community for knowledge exchange in social impact design.

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