

Urban Design Guidelines For Crowd Management In High Density Urban Precinct Case Of Petta Area, Bengaluru

Crowding is a routine experience us. Especially in a nation like India where there is an alarming rate of population growth, we can't get away with high density situation wherever we may go, whether is a commercial centre, a sports event, a bus stop, railway stations or even a religious place. Crowding can effect quality of urban life mainly in two ways quality of living and quality of environment. In 3rd world countries like India where there is high density of population, crowding is an issue which is to be looked upon. Indian cities undergo rapid urbanisation which led in increase of it urban size. Cities showed difference in level of wellbeing in each part of the city due to the level of Urbanisation happening. This is more prominent when the urban characteristics of core and periphery when compared. Core area of cities found to have high crowding situations. Even though core areas of Indian cities exhibits relatively better social and cultural coherence. Thus tackling this is an imminent issue for a country like India having cities of high rate of population growth and density.

The physical setting is one of the main determinant of crowding and is where the urban design domain intervenes. Also urban design realm deals with quality of life thus the issues created by crowding can be managed and we can increase the quality of life through adopting strategies. As said by Rapoport crowding is a subjective factor of density and commonly seen in cities where there is high density of population. It is a result of perception of spatial adequacy, which in turn leads to behavioural adaptation. High-density cause issues in carrying capacity, and per capita area, that city offers.

The study of crowding is conducted by correlating density the objective component of subjective crowding. Thereby identify the strategies, which might result when human crowding is considered as a component, which should be incorporated with density controls. The thesis is concerned with the problem of determining the relationship between number of people and the amount of land, the quality of space required for accommodating people. Thus by considering of human requirements can avert crowding and ensure liveability.