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VISUAL STORYTELLING, EXHIBITION DESIGN



Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Gallery

Independence Museum, Kolkata, India, 2023

RESEARCH

CONTENT DEVELOPMENT SUPERVISION with copywriters

EXHIBITION VISUAL THEME & DESIGN

ILLUSTRATIONS

EXHIBITION CONTENT DESIGN

PRINT AND INSTALLATION SUPERVISION with printers and fabricators

◀ DISPLAY
PANELS



TIMELINE OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN INDIAN HISTORY

Joins the Protestant European School for primary education in Cuttack.	1897	Born on 23 rd January, at Janakinath Bhowan in Cuttack, to parents Prabhavati Bose and Janakinath Bose.
Moves into his Calcutta residence at 38/2, Elgin Road, later to be renamed Netaji Bhowan.	1902	
Gets him expelled from Presidency after altercation with Professor Edward Farley Oaten.	1910	
Travels to Cambridge for the prestigious Indian Civil Services examination.	1911	Joins Presidency College for higher education.
	1914	First meeting with Rabindranath Tagore at Shantiniketan.
	1916	Enrols in Scottish Church College in the Philosophy Department, where he graduates from.
	1918	
	1919	Resigns from the Indian Civil Services and sails back to India, to contribute to the freedom movement.
	1921	Joins the Indian National Congress (INC) at Mahatma Gandhi's behest.
		Arrested along with his political guru Chittaranjan Das for organising a successful boycott of Prince of Wales's visit to India.
Bose is elected President of the All India Youth Congress and Secretary of Bengal State Congress.	1923	
Returned to Bengal, was elected President of the Bengal Congress.	1924	He was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, but was later sent to Burma.
	1927	
	1930	Detained in prison with the Bengal Volunteers, an underground revolutionary group. Elected Mayor of Calcutta while still in prison.
Travels to Europe and travels extensively to garner international support for the Indian freedom struggle.	1933	
Becomes President-Elect of the Indian National Congress, but resigns due to political differences.	1935	<i>The Freedom Struggle</i> , Bose's interpretation of the freedom movement from 1920-1934, was published by Lawrence Z Wishart in London. This was also the year that the love between Emilie Schenki and Bose blossomed, in Vienna and in mountain retreats of Austria and Czechoslovakia.
Established the All India Forward Bloc within the INC.	1938	
	1939	
	1941	Forced to flee the country via Afghanistan to go to Nazi-occupied Germany, where he forms Azad Hind Radio to mobilise Indians settled there.
Leaves Germany and travels to Japan via submarine, where with Japanese aid, he forms the Indian National Army or the Azad Hind Fauj, comprising 40,000 troops.	1943	
	1945	Departs on board a bomber plane to travel from Taihoku, which crashes. Succumbs to third degree burns at a Taihoku military hospital.

DISPLAY
PANELS ▶



Sketch of Subhas Chandra Bose by Subhas Kumar Bose

Research of Subhas Chandra Bose

1923-1924

1927-1930

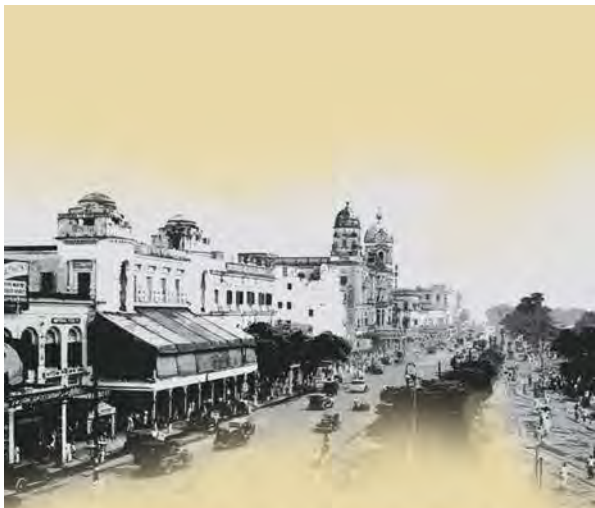
1933-1935

1938-1939

1941-1943

1945

Subhas Chandra Bose



"This great city had intrigued me, bewildered me beyond measure"

Subhas Chandra Bose wrote of the city of Calcutta.



The Bose family. Subhas standing on extreme right, Cuttack 1905

In 1885, Janakinath Bose had moved from Calcutta to Cuttack to pursue a career in the British courts of law. It was here that Subhas Chandra Bose was born to Janakinath Bose and Prabhavati Bose on 23rd January, 1897.

Bose was good at studies, and far removed from Calcutta, he was yet to be influenced by the anticolonial Swadeshi movement sweeping across Bengal during this time.



Bose was part of a large prosperous family and his parents got him enrolled at the Protestant European School in 1902, run by the Baptist Mission. In 1909, he shifted to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School where he learnt to read and write Bengali.



Subhas at his ancestral home at 38/2 Egin Road, Calcutta, 1937

SPIRITUAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Subhas had already made up his mind that "he was not going to follow the beaten track" but instead "lead a life conducive to spiritual well-being and the uplift of humanity".

He firmly believed "life had a meaning and purpose" and that it could only be fulfilled by training one's mind and body equally.



Source: His Majesty's Opponent by Sugata Bose



" Will the condition of our country continue to go from bad to worse- will not any son of Mother India in distress, in total disregard of his selfish interests, dedicate his whole life to the cause of the Mother?"

- A young Subhas asked his own mother.

Subhas' discovery of India occurred very early in life and was intimately connected with a spiritual quest.

In 1914, at a time when Subhas was desperately in search of a spiritual preceptor, the news of the First World War broke.

It was at this time that Subhas' political consciousness was aroused.

The religious calling was to Subhas a "pragmatic necessity" which he felt he would be able to reconcile with a "rational philosophy."



Subhas was deeply inspired by Aurobindo Ghosh's stirring call to his followers:

"I should like to see some of you becoming great; great not for your own sake, but to make India great, so that she may stand up with head erect among the free nations of the world."

- Aurobindo Ghosh

INFLUENCES & INSPIRATIONS

A patriot at heart, spirituality and mental wellbeing always motivated Subhas to go beyond the apparent. He always believed in a grander consciousness, and this mind-set helped him perceive society and life in a more enriching light.



সেবা সেবা SERVICE

শ্রদ্ধা শ্রদ্ধা FAITH



"Worship your Guru...but do not obey him blindly; love him heart and soul, but think for yourself. No blind belief can save you."

VIVEKANANDA

'Seva' and 'Shraddha' are two doctrines that Bose learnt from the teachings of Swami Vivekananda. First exposed to Vivekananda's works at the age of fifteen, the saint's ideologies had a profound impact on the young Bose, who found refuge in the belief that "hita (good) of humanity was to become his life goal, and that 'hita' can be achieved through 'seva'."

This became Bose's credo as he embarked on his journey that would change the course of history.

রামকৃষ্ণ ত্যাগ RAMAKRISHNA SACRIFICE



A young Subhas read **Kathamrita** or the Gospel of Sri Ramkrishna as was evident from some of his correspondence with mother Prabhavati Devi - "goal of life is to realise God".

Source: netajisubhasbose.org

GALLERY WALL 1 - PANELS



IMMORTALITY

August 1945 would bring news that would halt the very world in its tracks. Emilie Schenk, Bose's wife and companion, was sitting at home, when the terrible news of his death was announced on the radio. A plane crash had apparently robbed our country of one of its greatest heroes. The world was not ready to lay this to rest without making further inquiries, as evidenced by countless investigations that were launched, and still are, into his untimely demise.

Whenever justice is threatened, wherever freedom is menaced, Subhas Bose continues to be invoked. His life's adventures followed itineraries far beyond the nation's frontiers. He played a dramatic role – a heroic one, against tremendous odds – on a global stage.



Signing off: Autographed photo of Bose in Bangkok on August 17, 1945



The Last Salute: Bose at Saigon airport, August 17, 1945



The Last Journey, August, 1945



Photographs : Courtesy Netaji Research Bureau
Content Source: *His Majesty's Opponent* by Sugato Bose

1941 THE GREAT ESCAPE CALCUTTA TO KABUL



British India, 1938

Netaji wanted Germany's help for independence from the British. In 1940 while he was in house-arrest in Calcutta he planned an escape.

January 16, 1941, with the help of his nephew Sisir and leader of the Forward Bloc party, Mian Akbar Shah, Bose managed to escape in disguise. Barely avoiding the prying eyes of the British soldiers, he managed to reach Gomoh Railway station near Dhanbad and took a train to Peshawar.



Sisir Kumar Bose in 1941, the young nephew who helped to plan and execute the Great Escape of January 1941

On reaching Peshawar, he disguised as a Muslim insurance Agent and changed his name to Ziauddin. Netaji wanted to go from Peshawar to Kabul and then via Kabul to Moscow. To mingle with the citizens of Afghanistan, Netaji started wearing Pashtun clothes. To avoid being caught that he did not know the Pashto language, he pretended to be deaf and mute. After this, he reached the Embassy of Italy in Kabul and on an Italian passport he travelled to Moscow.

Netaji proclaimed the Azad Hind Government on 21st October, 1943. He had hoisted the Indian tricolour in Andaman and Nicobar in December 1943.

1943 JOURNEY TO EAST-ASIA



Netaji with the crew of the Japanese submarine after the mid-ocean transfer, 1943

On May 29, 1942, Subhas Chandra Bose met the German Führer Adolf Hitler. Bose needed to move closer to India, to better direct the fight for India's freedom. This led to his voyage from Germany to Asia in one Führer's U-Boats.

Bose arrived at the German port city of Kiel on February 8, 1943. Werner Musenberg, captain of submarine U-180 welcomed him aboard. The atmosphere inside the submarine was ghastly. The stench of diesel filled the air, the blankets, and the food.

On April 18, after fighting off British merchant ship attacks, the submarine rounded the Cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean.

Simultaneously, on April 20, 1943, the Japanese submarine I-29 had left Penang and on April 26, the German and Japanese submarines spotted each other, some four hundred nautical miles from Madagascar.



Netaji being transferred in a rubber raft from the German vessel to the Japanese submarine, April 1943



Netaji on the roof of the German submarine carrying him from Europe to Asia, 1943

Bose and his aide Abid Hasan were transferred using a rubber dinghy from the I-29 to the U-180. This passenger exchange was lauded greatly, since this was hailed as the only submarine to submarine transfer of passengers in the annals of World War II.

Finally after a three-month voyage on May 6, 1943, Bose found himself safe and sound at Sabang harbour, marking a milestone in the fight for freedom.



INTELLECTUALS
IDEALISTS
RADICALS
PATRIOTS
ACTIVISTS

In spite of not wanting to be a part of the Western learning, Subhas enrolled at the prestigious **Presidency College** to study **Philosophy Honours** and befriended several intellectuals and future revolutionaries namely **Hemanta Kumar Sarkar** and **Dilip Kumar Roy**, son of the famous poet and songwriter **Dwijendralal Roy** and forged life-long friendships.

While Subhas was studying at the Presidency College, word reached him of a history professor by the name of **Edward Farley Oaten**, who had manhandled some Indian students. Ever the firebrand, Bose took this to heart, which resulted in a physical altercation between him and Oaten.

Eventually, Bose was expelled from college for his complicity in the matter.

After Presidency College shut its doors to him, he joined **Scottish Church College**, eventually graduating with **First Class Honours in Philosophy** in 1918.

CAMBRIDGE

1919

Educational qualifications aside, Bose's true moment of enlightenment came while he was in **Cambridge, England**. Having just secured 4th place in the coveted **Indian Civil Service** examination, he had a bright future in bureaucracy laid out in front of him, in accordance with his father's wishes. But instead, Bose decided to sacrifice this life of luxury to sail back to India to join the freedom movement.

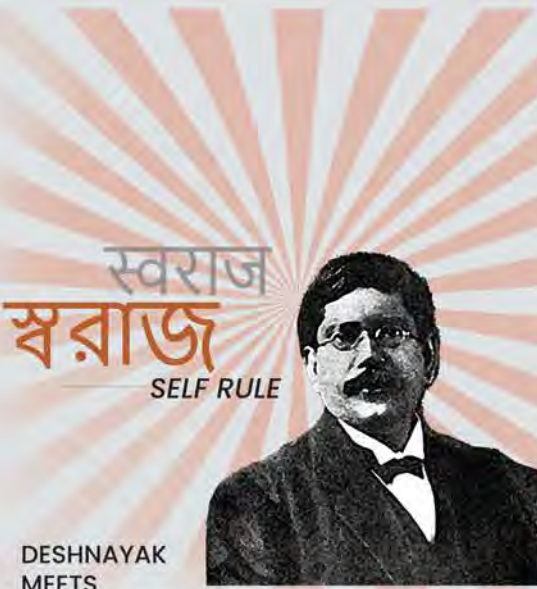


Friends in Cambridge: K.P. Chattopadhyay, Subhas Chandra Bose (standing right), Dilip Kumar Roy and C.C. Desai, Cambridge, England, 1920.

PATRIOTISM & PERSEVERENCE

Bose's time spent in various prisons was always marked by events spurred on by his undying zeal to beat back the British. Countless forced incarcerations did not deter Bose, and he would always ensure that each stint in prison not only roused other Indian prisoners, but would motivate everyone to join him in his fight against the authorities.





DESHNAYAK MEETS DESHBANDHU

Bose's true ideological mentoring started under the tutelage of "Deshbandhu" Chittaranjan Das.

1921

Bose joined the **Indian National Congress**

During the noncooperation movement and its aftermath, Subhas wholeheartedly accepted him as his political mentor and displayed total devotion to the magnanimous and far-sighted statesman, who was prepared to make great personal sacrifices for the cause of India's independence and Hindu-Muslim unity. Unfortunately the apprenticeship was cut short by Deshabandhu's untimely death, on June 16, 1925.

Both Bose and Das were arrested together and sentenced to 6 months in prison at the Alipore Jail, Calcutta for organising and participating in a boycott against the Prince of Wales' visit to India. This would be Bose's first of eleven journeys to British jails.

THE PATRIOT AND THE POET



Rabindra Nath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Bose and Subhas Chandra Bose at the foundation-laying ceremony of Mahajati Sadan, Calcutta, August 1939. Photo by Sisir Kumar Bose

"Your strength has been sorely taxed by imprisonment, banishment and disease, but rather than impairing, these have helped to broaden your sympathies - enlarging your vision so as to embrace the vast perspectives of history beyond any narrow limits of territory."

Tagore on Subhas Chandra Bose, 1939

Rabindranath Tagore publicly declared Subhas Chandra Bose as "**Deshnayak**", siding with Bose, when Bose was led to resign from the Indian National Congress.

আমার সোনার বাংলা
আমি তোমায় ভালোবাসি

IDEOLOGIES & PATHS

Although a member of the Indian National Congress, Subhas' ideology behind joining the freedom struggle was in stark contrast to Congress'. Congress believed in an emancipated India through Dominion status, while Bose envisaged complete freedom for India with a classless society, based on principles of Socialism.





Subhas Chandra Bose as Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, 1924

"If love of country is a crime, I am a criminal. If Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is a criminal, I am a criminal" - C.R. Das

1924

Despite the lack of evidence and trial Subhas was incarcerated. British police came and captured Subhas using brutal force.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation found himself lodged in the Alipore Central Jail of Calcutta.

But no prison could stop him. He managed to turn his prison cell into a political and administrative office and so was shifted to Behrampur Jail, in North Bengal.

1925

On January 25, Subhas was suddenly transferred to Calcutta with no reasons given. He spent one night in a lockup at Lalbazar in hellish conditions, troubled by mosquitoes and bugs, before being exiled to Mandalay Jail, Burma.



Prisoner at Mandalay, 1926

"From time to time, I miss scent and music. But what can one do!" - Bose wrote to his sister-in law, Bivabati from behind bars

In those years in Burmese prisons Subhas Chandra Bose grew from a lieutenant into a leader. He inspired other prisoners and undertook hunger strikes to demand better living conditions from the jail authorities, meeting with success and winning people's trust and faith in him.

Apart from preparing for Indian Civil Services examination, Bose read countless books - Friedrich Nietzsche and Fyodor Dostoevsky to Bertrand Russell were among his reads.



GALLERY WALL 3 - PANELS

SETTING IT UP WITH THE TEAM



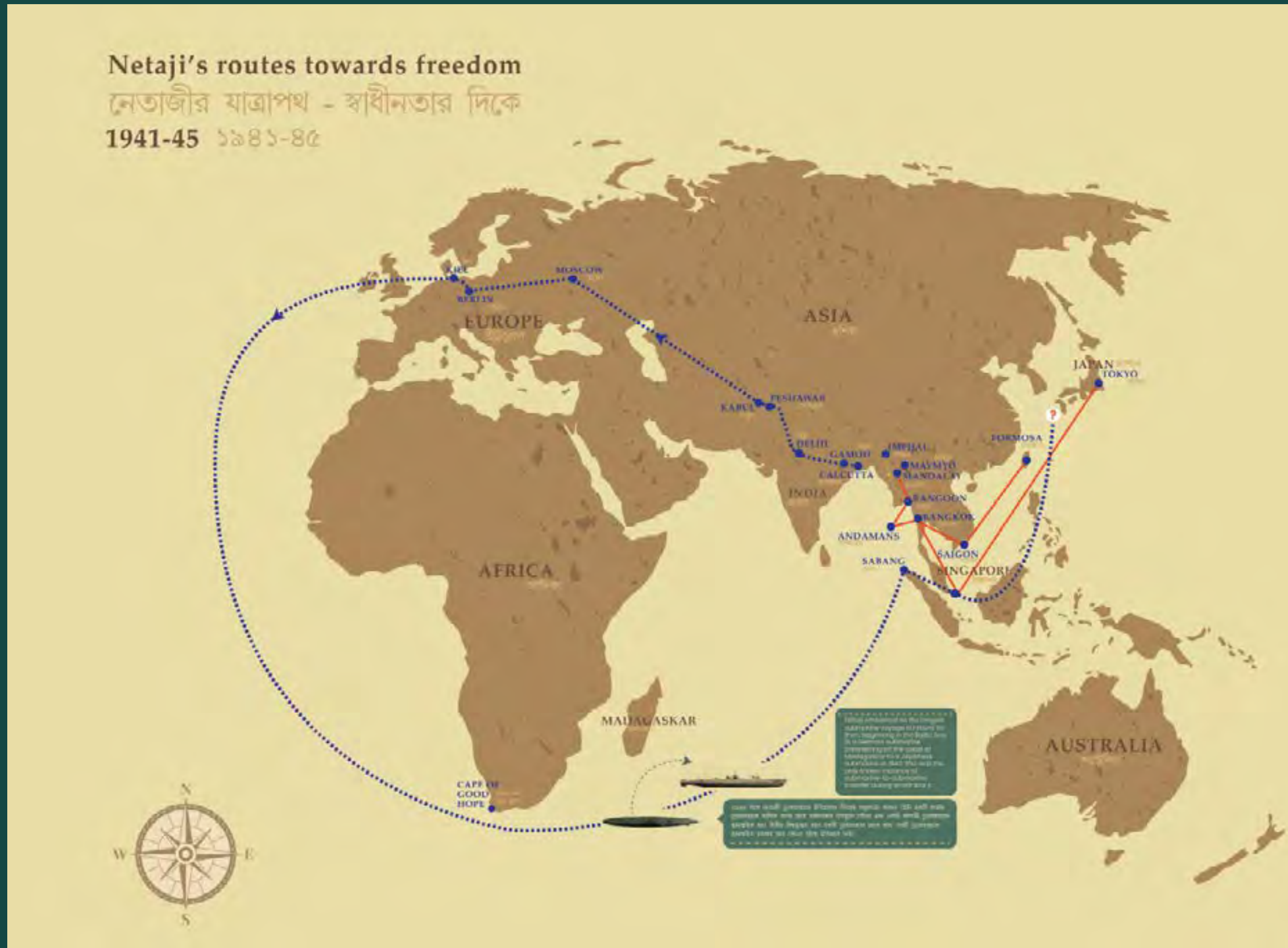




VIEW WITH FINAL LIGHTING



Infographic bilingual Map depicting Netaji's escape route as centre display



CREATIVE DIRECTION, DESIGN & CURATION: CULTURAL HERITAGE

in association with West Bengal Housing

Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (WBHIDCO, India) and Senior Conservation Architect P. R.Das

Gandhi Bhavan, Hyderi Manzil

Kolkata, India, 2019

RESEARCH

CONTENT DEVELOPMENT SUPERVISION with copywriters

EXHIBITION VISUAL THEME & DESIGN

ILLUSTRATIONS CONCEPTUALISATION & SUPERVISION with junior illustrators

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PRINT AND INSTALLATION SUPERVISION with printers and fabricators

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Primary school at Rajkot where Gandhi started his education

inspiration



From a very early age Mohandas was very inspired by Raja Harishchandra and his truthful life. Once in high school during an examination, Mohandas misspelled a word. The Educational Inspector Mr. Giles prompted him to make him aware of his mistake. But Mohandas could not find it within himself to copy the correct spelling from his neighbour's slate though that made him the only student who got the spelling wrong.

education



Above: Classroom picture from Mohandas' primary school
Below: Samaldas College, Bhavnagar where Mohandas studied



Mohandas with one of his school friends in Rajkot

- અરિષ્ટ -

To pay off a debt incurred by his brother, Mohandas came up with the idea of cutting a piece off from his gold bracelet and sell it without telling his parents. The guilt of this incident disturbed Mohandas tremendously and finally he wrote a letter of confession to his father to seek his pardon. His truthfulness melted his father's heart. He read the letter and did not get angry with him. Instead he laid down and cried silent tears.

His father's sublime forgiveness was a big lesson of Ahimsa to Mohandas.



"A clean confession, combined with a promise never to commit the sin again, when offered before one who has the right to receive it, is the purest type of repentance."



higher education

For further education Gandhi sailed to London to be trained to be a barrister at the Inner Temple in London. He studied hard and cleared all his exams and in less than 3 years he became a barrister. He registered at the London High Court.



Gandhi was extremely shy in nature and could not socialise much in London as his English language skills was not as good as the Britishers. He stayed with a British family there to learn about British etiquettes.

homewards

Though he learnt the laws he did not really practice law in London and after a brief stay he sailed back to India, his homeland.



marriage



Kasturba and Mohandas

Mohandas got married at a very early age to Kasturba who was also the same age. At the time child marriage was an accepted custom in the Indian society. They had their first son soon after.

They had three more sons later in life. Kasturba was affectionately called "Ba" by her family members. During the birth of their youngest son in 1900, Gandhi himself acted as Kasturba's midwife. Gandhi and Kasturba used to care for their children themselves.

family



Kasturba with their four sons : Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, Devdas



THE TRAIN INCIDENT

In May 1893, while Gandhi was on his way to **Pretoria**, a white man objected to Gandhi's presence in a first-class carriage, and he was ordered to move to the van compartment at the end of the train. Gandhi, who had a first-class ticket, refused, and was thrown off the train at Pietermaritzburg.

Shivering through the winter night in the waiting room of the station, Gandhi took a resolve to stay on in South Africa and fight the racial discrimination against Indians there.

Out of that struggle emerged his unique version of nonviolent resistance, Satyagraha.

Today, a bronze statue of Gandhi stands on Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

South Africa



A 23 years old Gandhi set sail for South Africa in 1893 for a post of a legal advisor in South Africa for a year. It is during this time that he became aware of racism, religious bias and colour bias against Indians in a foreign country. He soon became involved in protecting the rights of Indian migrants in South Africa.

THE HEAD-DRESS INCIDENT

Within a week of his arrival in Durban, Gandhi visited the court with Abdulla Sheth of Dada Abdulla & Co. The magistrate sternly pointed out that Gandhi should remove his turban.

Gandhi was surprised as he saw there were Muslims and Parsees wearing turbans in the court. Being singled out like that, he replied saying he saw no reason to remove his turban. The magistrate roared and ordered him to do so. But Gandhi refused to do so, left the courtroom and wrote a letter to a newspaper about the incident. The turban became a talk of the town and the newspaper called him 'an unwelcome visitor'.

"Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good."

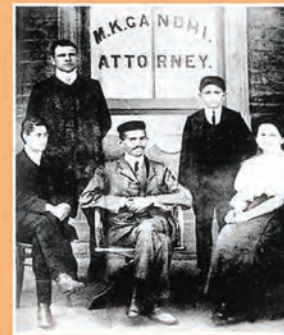
Natal Indian Congress, 1894

Handwritten text from the Natal Indian Congress, 1894, listing members and objectives.



Gandhi (standing fourth from left) with co-founders of the Natal Indian Congress, Durban

"The spirit of democracy cannot be superimposed from the outside. It must come from within."



Gandhi (centre) with his friend Mr. Henry Polak and his family outside his office at Johannesburg

Gandhi's quest to find a suitable office space to practice law in Johannesburg was doubtful as it was difficult for an Indian to do so. But he was in good contact with Mr. Ritch who was a coveted merchant and through him Gandhi succeeded in getting his office space in the legal quarters of the city. He started practising his professional work from there.



Gandhi (centre) with his associates -- Kallenbach and Gokhale

1903 Indian Opinion

Gandhi founded a publication called the **Indian Opinion** in 1903. His aim was to talk about the difficult conditions faced by the Indians in South Africa through this newspaper. It was initially published in Gujarati, Hindi, Tamil and English. Gandhi financed this publication from his own savings and was in charge of all editorial matters himself. This was his first tryst with journalism and he firmly believed the sole aim of journalism should be service.

In 1894, with the birth of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Gandhi made his debut in India-related politics. He was appointed as its first Honorary Secretary. The president was Abdullah Hajee Adam of Dada Abdullah & Co. The objectives were to keep the people of India informed about its activities and to fight discrimination against Indians. They started crusading to prevent the passing of the Franchise Law Amendment Bill which deprived the Indians of South Africa their rights to vote. During its formative years, the NIC introduced many petitions asking for changes to the proposed discriminatory legislation. The organisation later allied itself with the African National Congress.

સત્યાગ્રહ

Gandhi wanted a unique phrase to describe his version of civil disobedience. The common English phrase was “passive resistance” but that mainly stood for hatred and violence. He was looking to coin a new word that would be synonymous with the non-violent struggle of the Indians. He announced a competition in the Indian Opinion with a prize for anyone who would come up with the right name for it. Finally it was Maganlal Gandhi, his nephew who suggested the word “sadagrha” which meant “firmness in a good cause”. Gandhi altered the word to “**Satyagraha**” (“Sat” for truth and “agraha” for firmness). This term later became synonymous to Gandhi’s movement in South Africa and India.



Gandhi pondered on the concept of celibacy (Brahmacharya) and its implications while he was serving in the Ambulance Corps for the Zulu uprising. He was convinced that celibacy for life was necessary for self-realization and that service toward the family would be conflicting with service to the community. After coming back from the Ambulance Corps service he told Kasturba his decision to abstain from sex.

Gandhi remained celibate from 1906, when he took the vow at age of 37, till his death in 1948. He saw this as self-purification as an act of Satyagraha which defined his life. He then decided to live on a fruit diet and completely did away with cooked food till the end of his life.



THE MAKING OF SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM, 1915

In May 1915, Gandhi established an Ashram in a village near Ahmedabad which he named **Satyagraha**. Ahmedabad was an ancient centre of handloom weaving and Gandhi thought the place was suited for the revival of the cottage industry of hand-spinning. Many industrialists of Ahmedabad donated for the funding required to set the Ashram. The Ashram was then shifted on June 1917 to a piece of open land in Ahmedabad on the banks of the river **Sabarmati**.

Originally called the Satyagraha Ashram, reflecting the movement toward passive resistance launched by the Mahatma, the Ashram became home to the ideology that set India free. Sabarmati Ashram, named for the river on which it sits, was created with a dual mission: to serve as an institution that would carry on a search for truth and a platform to bring together a group of workers committed to non-violence who would help secure freedom for India.



અહિંસા



Truth, non-violence, celibacy, ban of foreign clothes and acceptance of the untouchables of the society were the main pillars of the constitution of the Ashram. Agriculture, handloom weaving and carpentry were some of the main activities there. By conceiving such a vision, Gandhi and his followers hoped to foster a new social construct of truth and non-violence that would help to revolutionize the existing pattern of life.



Gandhi as a Satyagrahi in South Africa

Black Act, 1906

Black Act was issued by the Transvaal Government requiring all Indians to register themselves and obtain a personal certificate bearing name and thumb impression. This card was to be carried by all individuals at all times and had to be shown on demand. The Indians decided to disobey the provisions of the Black Act. Gandhi saw here the need for passive resistance or **Satyagraha**.

The South Africa government ignored all the protests against the ordinance and it came into force. Hundreds of Indians were arrested, tried and imprisoned. Gandhi too was imprisoned. In his prison uniform he met General Smuts at his office in Johannesburg and agreed to Smut's offer to repeal the **Asiatic Registration Act** if Indians registered themselves voluntarily. All the prisoners including Gandhi was set free.

Gandhi was to register on February 1910. He was followed by numerous followers but he was attacked. He asked for forgiveness for his attacker. Though many Indians did register, General Smuts did not keep his word to repeal the Asiatic Registration Act.

On August 16, 1908 a huge bonfire was lit and more than two thousand certificates from Indians were burnt in front of a loud crowd.

Gandhi & Patel

Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel made a strong team as the **Chairman** and **Secretary** respectively of the **Gujarat Sabha** and they undertook many programmes for the welfare of the masses in Gujarat – whether it was to provide relief to the plague affected, abolition of forced labour or in the no-tax campaign when crops were destroyed in Kaira District.

Patel was earthy, practical and a strict disciplinarian. He differed from Gandhiji in his views on industrialisation in that he did not see it as a harbinger of destruction in the same way that Gandhi did. He also knew that industrialists and private enterprise must co-exist.

After the historic trial and imprisonment of Gandhiji in 1922, the leadership of the Congress fell on Patel and the way he reorganised Gujarat was marvelous. The **Bardoli Satyagraha** in 1928 resulted in success for the people because of the great fight under the leadership of Patel. The letters of Gandhiji to Patel during that historic Bardoli struggle speak volumes of his great love and regard for him.

But perhaps the high water mark of their relationship was the period spent in Yeravda Jail for 16 months from January 1932 to May 1933. Mahadev Desai who was also with them in jail recounts in his diary, in inimitable style, the point-counter-point banter and repartees that the two leaders always indulged in.



Nehru, Gandhi and Patel



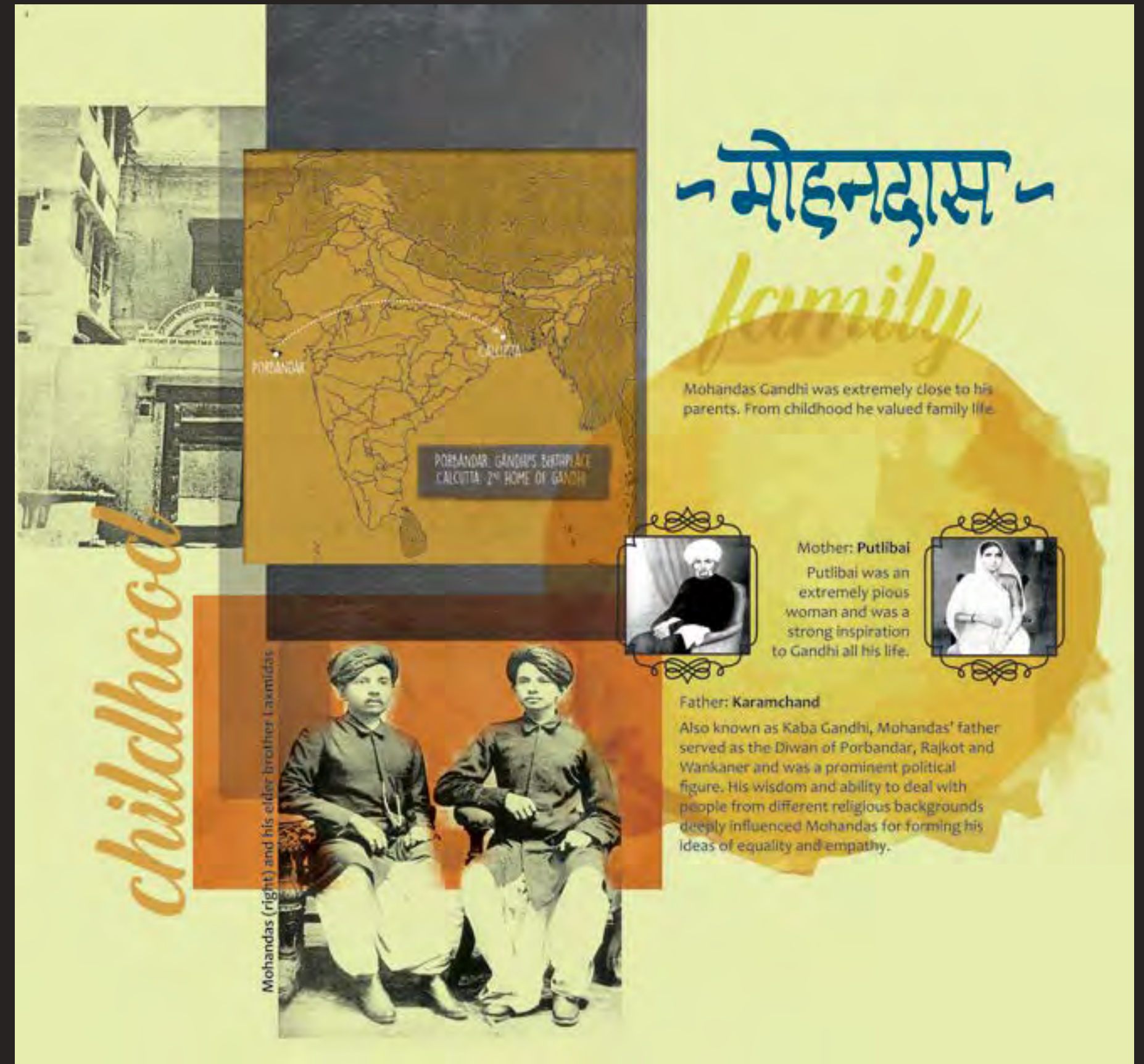


FROM CONCEPT TO EXECUTION



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60 VISUAL PANELS narrating Gandhi's contribution to India and the world



Gandhi & Gokhale

Gandhi greatly admired Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the senior leader of Indian National Congress and acknowledged him as his guide and mentor in politics. Gokhale was also a social reformer whose goals were to promote non-violence and reform within existing government institutions. He was very active in collecting funds for the cause in South Africa and was assisted by G.A. Natesan. Gokhale founded the **Servants of Indian Society** to unite and train Indians of different regions and religions in welfare work. When Gandhi returned to India in 1915, he met Gokhale just before he died. Gokhale advised Gandhi to move around and see India. Gandhi did just that. In his speech in Gokhale, Gandhi promised a Gokhale Memorial needed to be instituted for Hindu-Muslim unity.



M.A. Gandhi with Gopal Krishna Gokhale, (Herman Southwell) and members of the reception committee, Durban, 1901

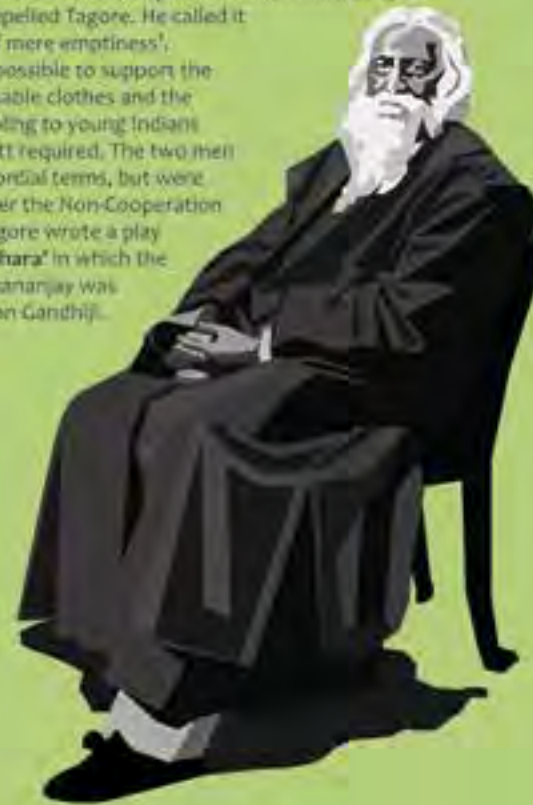


Gandhi & Tagore



Gandhi with Rabindranath Tagore at Anura Kumbh, the mango grove of Santalibazar, 1944

Among friend-enemies, the most prominent was Rabindranath Tagore, who had a clutch of disagreements with Gandhi, most notably over the **Non-Cooperation Movement** of 1920. The disorder repelled Tagore. He called it 'the anarchy of mere emptiness'. He found it impossible to support the burning of valuable clothes and the denial of schooling to young Indians that the boycott required. The two men remained on cordial terms, but were never close after the Non-Cooperation Movement. Tagore wrote a play called 'Muktadhara' in which the protagonist Dhananjay was loosely based on Gandhi.



Gandhi & Nehru



In 1919, Nehru joined the Indian National Congress which was fighting for greater autonomy from the British. He was heavily influenced by the organisation's leader Mohandas Gandhi. During the 1920s and 1930s, Nehru was repeatedly imprisoned by the British for civil disobedience. In 1928, he was elected **President of the Congress**. By the end of World War II, Nehru was recognised as Gandhi's successor. He played a central role in the negotiations over Indian independence.

Like Gandhi, Nehru opposed the Muslim League's insistence on the division of India on the basis of religion. Louis Mountbatten, the last British viceroy, advocated the division as the fastest and most workable solution and Nehru reluctantly agreed. On August 15, 1947, Nehru became the **first prime minister** of independent India.



Conversations between Gandhi and Nehru

Gandhi & Jinnah

Gandhi and Jinnah were both born in the Kathiawar peninsula, and their native language was Gujarati. The two had contrasting styles of leadership, lifestyle and presentation that reflected very different attitudes towards political power. They were both public figures involved in national politics for more than 40 years. Jinnah was devoted to the cause of Muslims but his early political aim was to unite Hindus and Muslims. He began to differ with Gandhi on many counts in order to build his own leadership of the Muslim community. On the other hand, Gandhi was claiming to represent all communities which was not acceptable to Jinnah. Jinnah became bitter and left Congress. Gandhi strongly believed that if Congress and Muslim League forged an agreement, the British would be out of India earlier. The main disagreement between the two was Jinnah's two-nation theory. One nation for Hindus and one for Muslims.



Gandhi with Jinnah at a meeting



Gandhi's
personal
belongings

Publication Design

ANNUAL REPORT

RESEARCH REPORT

BOOK COVERS & LAYOUT DESIGN

COFFEE TABLE BOOK DESIGN

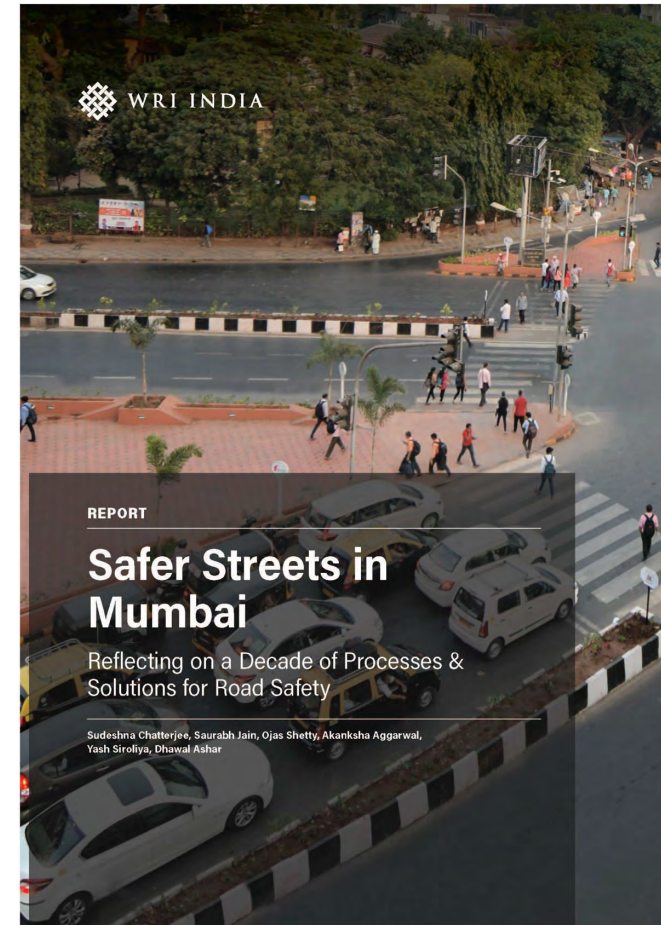
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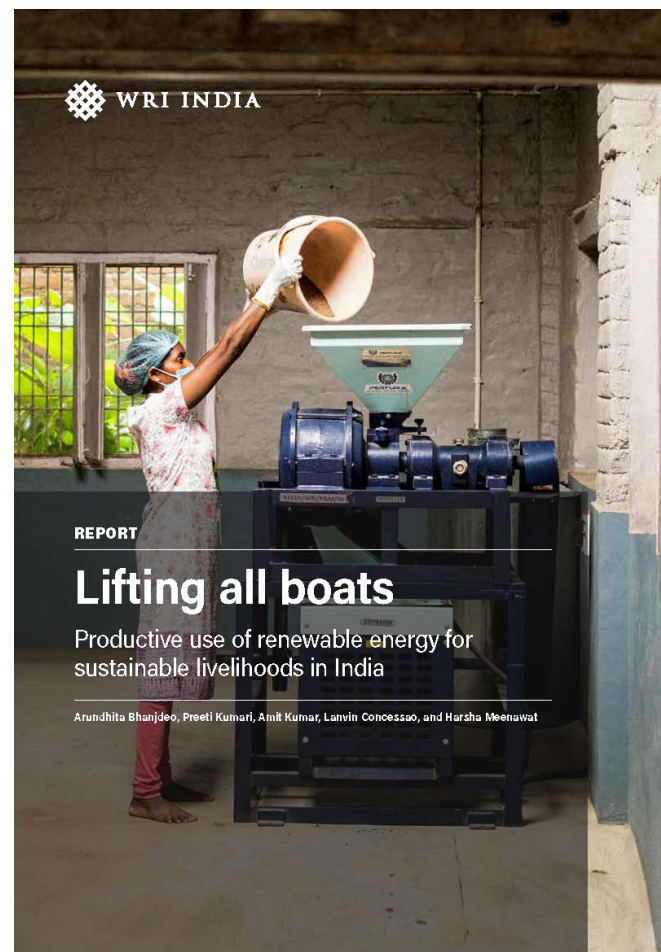
Safe streets in Mumbai Report - 270 pages

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Lifting all boats Report - 100 pages

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REPORT

Safer Streets in Mumbai

Reflecting on a Decade of Processes & Solutions for Road Safety

Sudeshna Chatterjee, Saurabh Jain, Ojas Shetty, Akanksha Aggarwal,
Yash Siroliya, Dhawal Ashar

Executive summary

Mumbai is the second-largest city in India. Despite a significant lack of safe pedestrian infrastructure, most trips in the city are made on foot. The poor, who make up a large portion of pedestrians, face a disproportionately higher risk of road crash injuries and fatalities. This makes road safety in Mumbai, as in other Indian cities, a critical equity issue. Mumbai has been working to improve road safety and develop pedestrian infrastructure using the Safe System approach for over a decade. This report is the first to conduct a formative evaluation, providing valuable insights into the evolving nature of road safety in Mumbai. These insights are crucial for scaling up walkable infrastructure in Indian cities and achieving systemic changes in planning and designing safe and resilient urban infrastructure.



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We extend our deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to the successful completion of this report. This endeavor would not have been possible without the collective effort, expertise, and commitment of numerous individuals and institutions who dedicated their time and shared their insights with us.

First, we extend our sincere appreciation to Madhav Pai, CEO of WRI India, for encouraging us to undertake this work, and to Pawan Mulukutla, Executive Director of Integrated Transport, Clean Air & Hydrogen, WRI India, for facilitating its realization. Their leadership, vision, commitment to advancing urban mobility and road safety, steadfast support, strategic guidance, and unwavering belief in this project ensured its successful completion.

We also offer our heartfelt thanks to the key informants who generously shared their knowledge and invaluable perspectives, strengthening the depth of this research. These include current and ex-government officials, civil engineers, urban planners, architects, urban designers, academics, and practitioners. Their expertise has been vital in shaping this evaluation, adding valuable real-world context to the analysis.

We are immensely grateful to our colleagues for their significant contributions: Akhila Suri for her foundational work in framing urban mobility challenges in Mumbai, and Tanushree Venkatraman for her support in conducting interviews, transcriptions, and fact collection, which provided crucial insights that enriched this report.

We are also deeply appreciative of our internal and external reviewers: Manu Mathai, Shahana Chatteraj, Robin King, Claudia Adiazola-Steil, Paula Santos, Pawan Mulukutla, Abhimanyu Prakash, Sonal Shah, Ratoola Kundu, and Dr. Ashish Verma. Their rigorous reviews and thoughtful critiques ensured the highest standards of analysis, clarity, and coherence in writing, achieving a greater impact of this evaluation report.

Finally, we express our heartfelt gratitude to BIGRS and our institutional partners, BMC, MTP, and MMRDA, whose collaboration, insights, and support made the last decade of processes and solutions to enable safer streets in Mumbai possible. Their contributions have been vital in advancing urban mobility and road safety initiatives in the city.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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August 2025

NDINGS

ion promoting safer streets by design long way in Mumbai from the vision first in the National Urban Transport Policy in 2006. In 2012, when WRI India started on street design, road safety was a nascent issue in the city. Through the three approaches of systemic design, programmatic interventions, and technical intervention, the BMC and their partners managed to move the needle on making streets an "emerging issue" by 2018 and a more "mainstream" by 2022.

is evaluation highlights how this change was effected both the processes and outcomes by acting on interdependent leverage points within complex urban governance systems. These changes included changes in policies, municipal budgets, institutional practices, stakeholder perceptions, physical changes, behavior, and perception changes. Initially, the safe-streets initiative scaled through a linear model, building on pilot projects across different parts of the city. These pilots impacted about 6 percent of intersections and 1 percent of Mumbai's streets. In the next phase, WRI India developed the Mumbai Street Transformation Project (MSTP) to scale up through wide-ranging partnerships to cover 300 km of streets, potentially impacting 15 percent of Mumbai's streets. However, this has yet to be implemented.

It took five to six years of sustained engagement with the city, from informing policy discussions to supporting on-ground implementation of data-driven design interventions, largely funded by municipal budgets, to see visible results. Factors that contributed to the success of scaling these new experimental ideas included securing the buy-in of diverse stakeholders with high power and high interest in transforming streets, such as the Mumbai, other influential stakeholders, such as the police and elected representatives, were also on board with the idea and formed part of the feedback loop. Equally, citizens and other members with limited authority but high interest may have urgent claims and legitimate views that can drive or undermine change.

WRI India has mostly engaged with one clear change pathway—BMC's annual street improvement process. But other critical pathways related to big infrastructure projects that have a significant and lasting impact on road safety and walkability in Mumbai have not yet been leveraged to the same extent. Similarly, new pathways

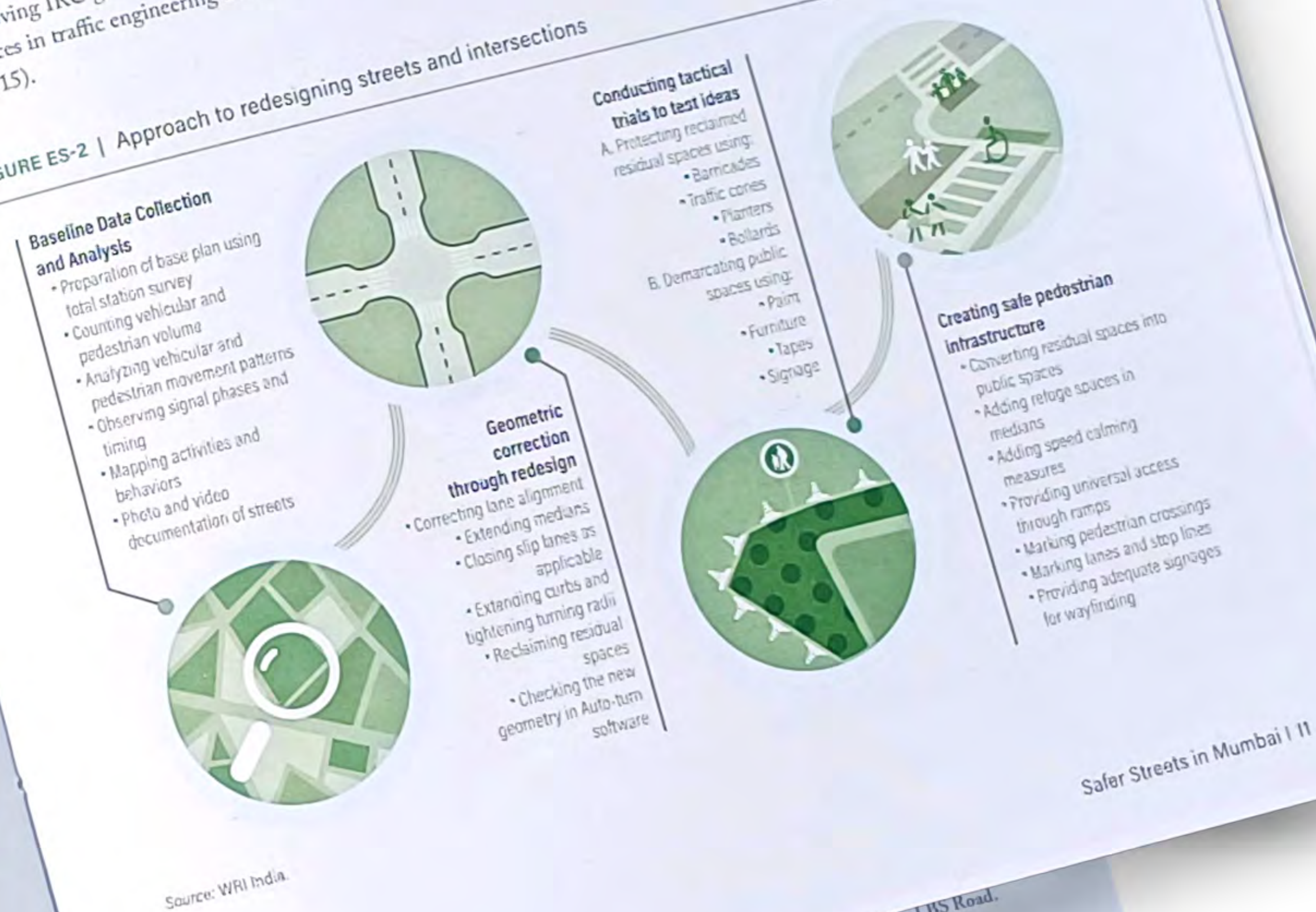
emerging from the Mumbai Climate Action Plan and Mumbai's Climate Budget require design interventions to look beyond geometric correction to build climate-resilient street infrastructure and enable a shift from increasing private motor vehicle use to public transportation and NMT.

WRI India deployed an integrated approach that combined urban design as a catalyst for change alongside traditional traffic engineering, enhancing the existing civil engineering approach. To comprehensively understand vehicular and pedestrian behaviors, the data-driven method involved collecting and analyzing baseline driven method involved collecting and analyzing baseline data, including traffic volume counts, signal phase timing, and pedestrian movement patterns. The aim was to identify conflict points, preferred routes, and unauthorized movements caused by existing geometry. Queue lengths and activity mapping were used to contextually analyze streets and intersections, while crash data (wherever available) were examined to assess safety concerns. For a full list of traffic engineering and urban design features incorporated in safe-street designs in Mumbai, see Appendix E. The specifications of each of these were based on evolving IRC guidelines for urban roads and global best practices in traffic engineering and urban design (Welle et al. 2015).

Analysis of crashes at a sample of six intersections and at three corridors revealed that pedestrian involvement in crashes, fatalities, and serious injuries was reduced at sample sites, suggesting that the implemented changes contributed to saving lives. Physical changes, like those from traffic engineering and urban design, like those mentioned above and in Appendix E, greatly enhanced pedestrian safety in navigating intersections. The evaluation also found greater pedestrian compliance in following designed routes in streets where safe-street design features were more extensively implemented.

Perception surveys conducted for this evaluation at three intersections and two street corridors surveyed that overall, at intersections, 75 percent of surveyed pedestrians (n=455) felt "extremely safe" to "safe," while along corridors (n=313), 73 percent felt "extremely safe" to "safe." Key contributing reasons cited for feeling safe were mostly social factors, such as the presence of people (44 percent), familiarity with surroundings (9 percent), physical street design interventions (9 percent), surveillance (8 percent), and street activities (5 percent).

FIGURE ES-2 | Approach to redesigning streets and intersections



Data Infographics for report and social media

FIGURE ES-2 | Approach to redesigning streets and intersections

Baseline Data Collection and Analysis

- Preparation of base plan using total station survey
- Counting vehicular and pedestrian volume
- Analyzing vehicular and pedestrian movement patterns
- Observing signal phases and timing
- Mapping activities and behaviours
- Photo and video documentation of streets

Geometric correction through redesign

- Correcting lane alignment
- Extending medians
- Closing slip lanes as applicable
- Extending kerbs and tightening turning radius
- Reclaiming residual spaces
- Checking the new geometry in Auto-turn software

Conducting tactical trials to test ideas

- A. Protecting reclaimed residual spaces using:**
 - Barricades
 - Traffic cones
 - Planters
 - Bollards
- B. Demarcating public spaces using:**
 - Paint
 - Furniture
 - Tapes
 - Signage

Creating safe pedestrian infrastructure

- Converting residual spaces into public spaces
- Adding refuge spaces in medians
- Adding speed calming measures
- Providing universal access through ramps
- Marking pedestrian crossings
- Marking lanes and stop lines
- Providing adequate signage for wayfinding

Source: WRI India.

FIGURE 56 | Percentage change in average annual fatalities (left) and those involving pedestrians (right) before and after implementation along corridors

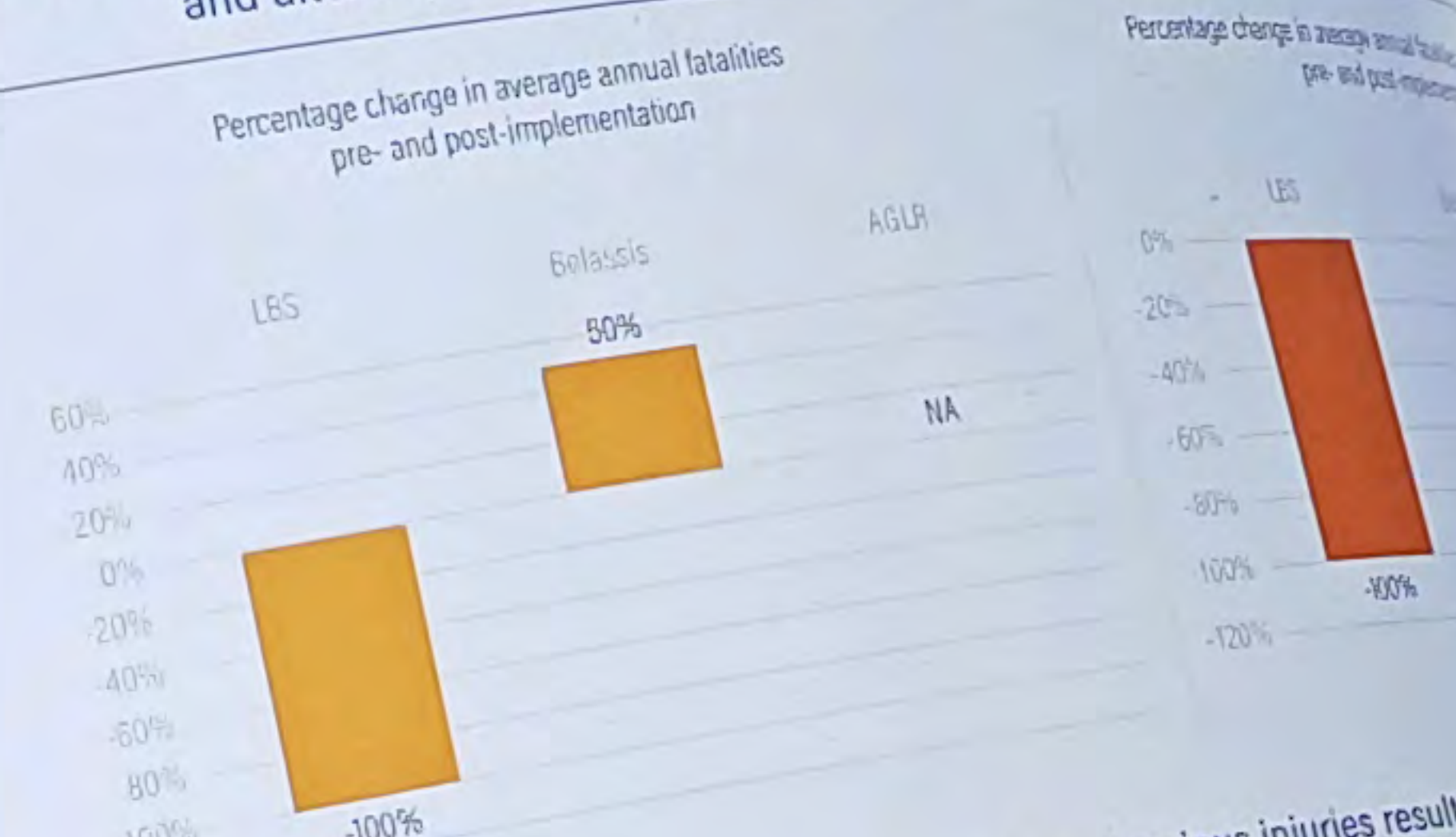


FIGURE 57 | Percentage change in average annual serious injuries resulting in serious injuries (left) and those involving pedestrians (right) before and after implementation along corridors

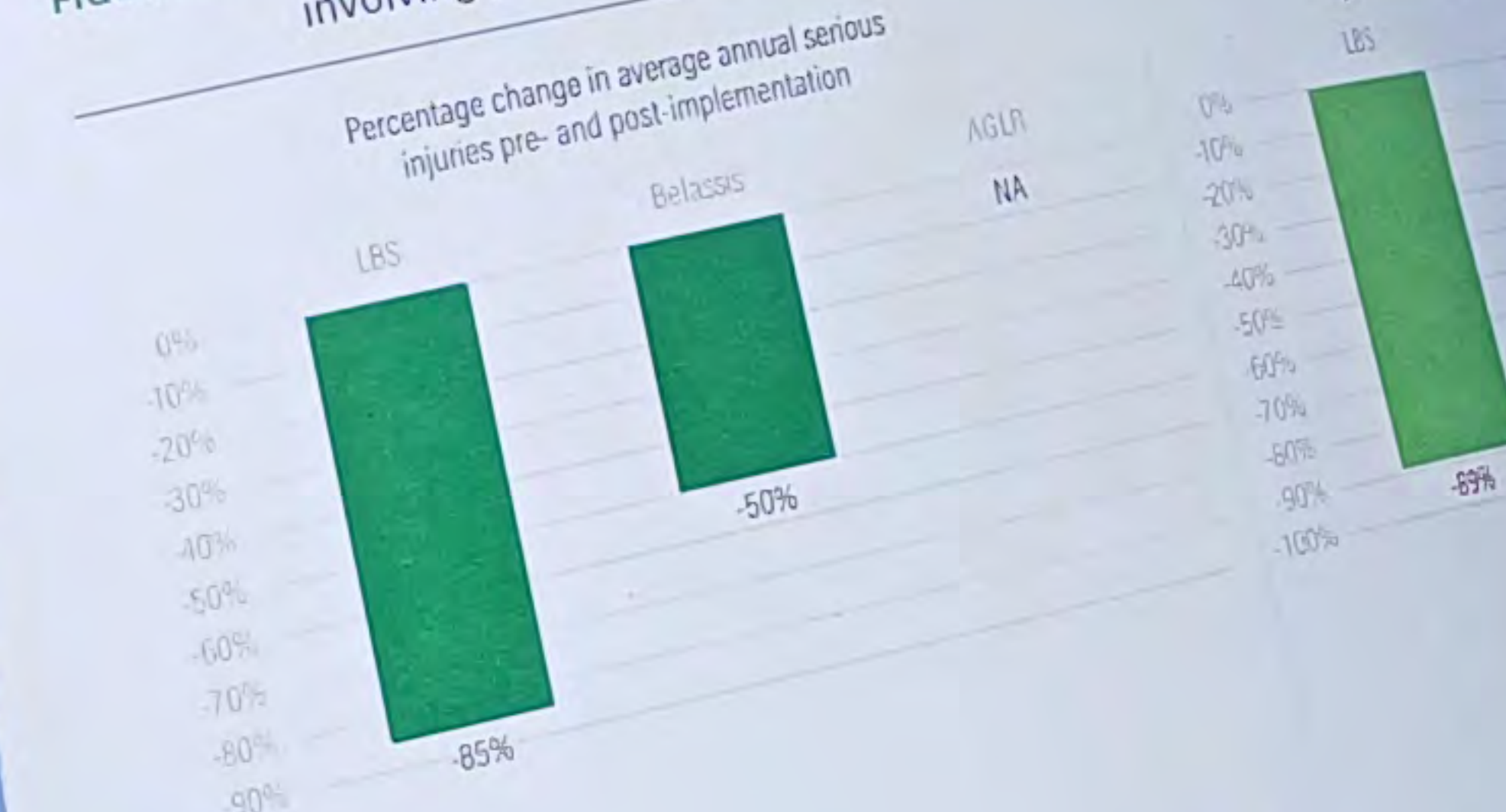
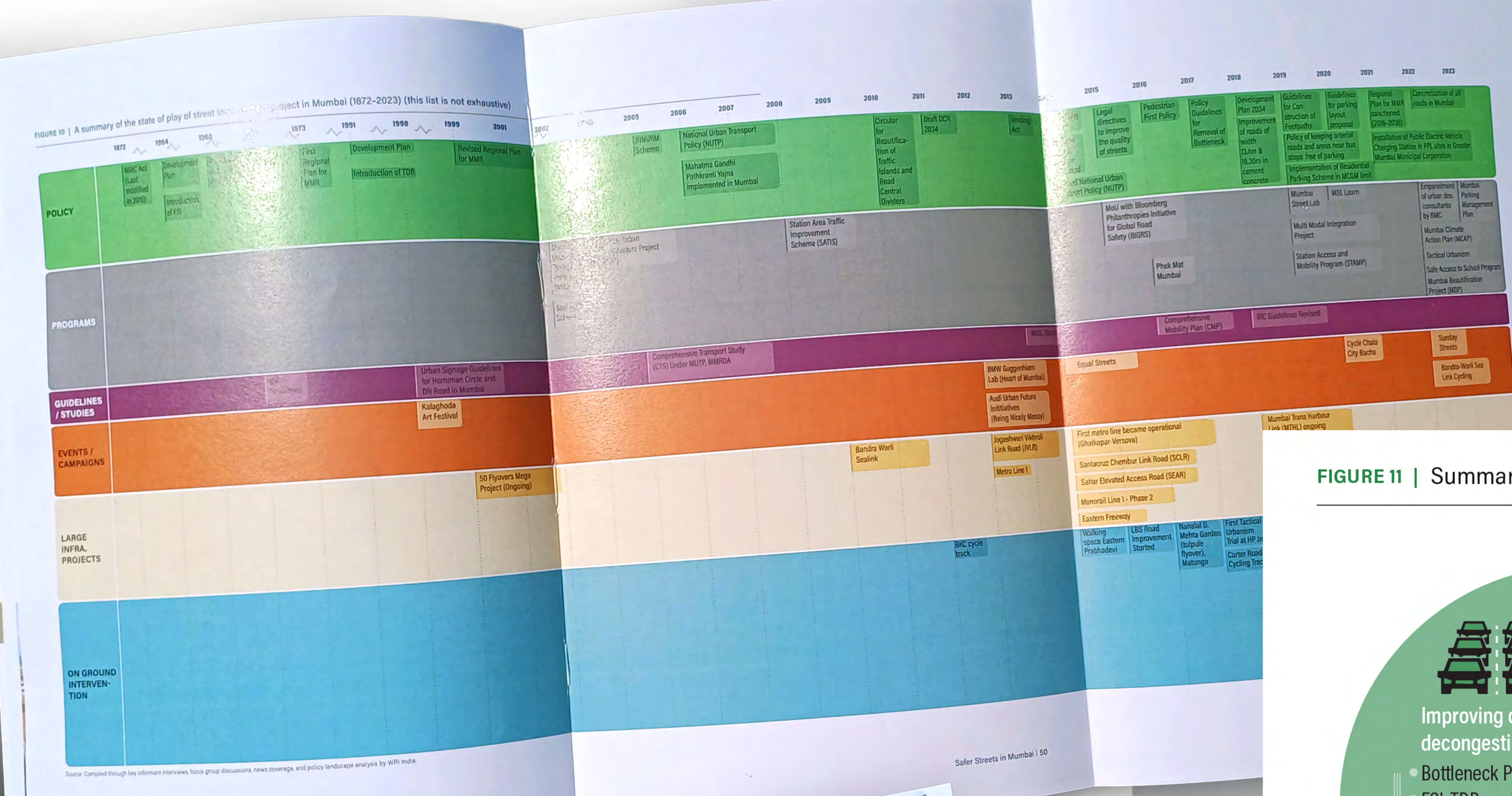


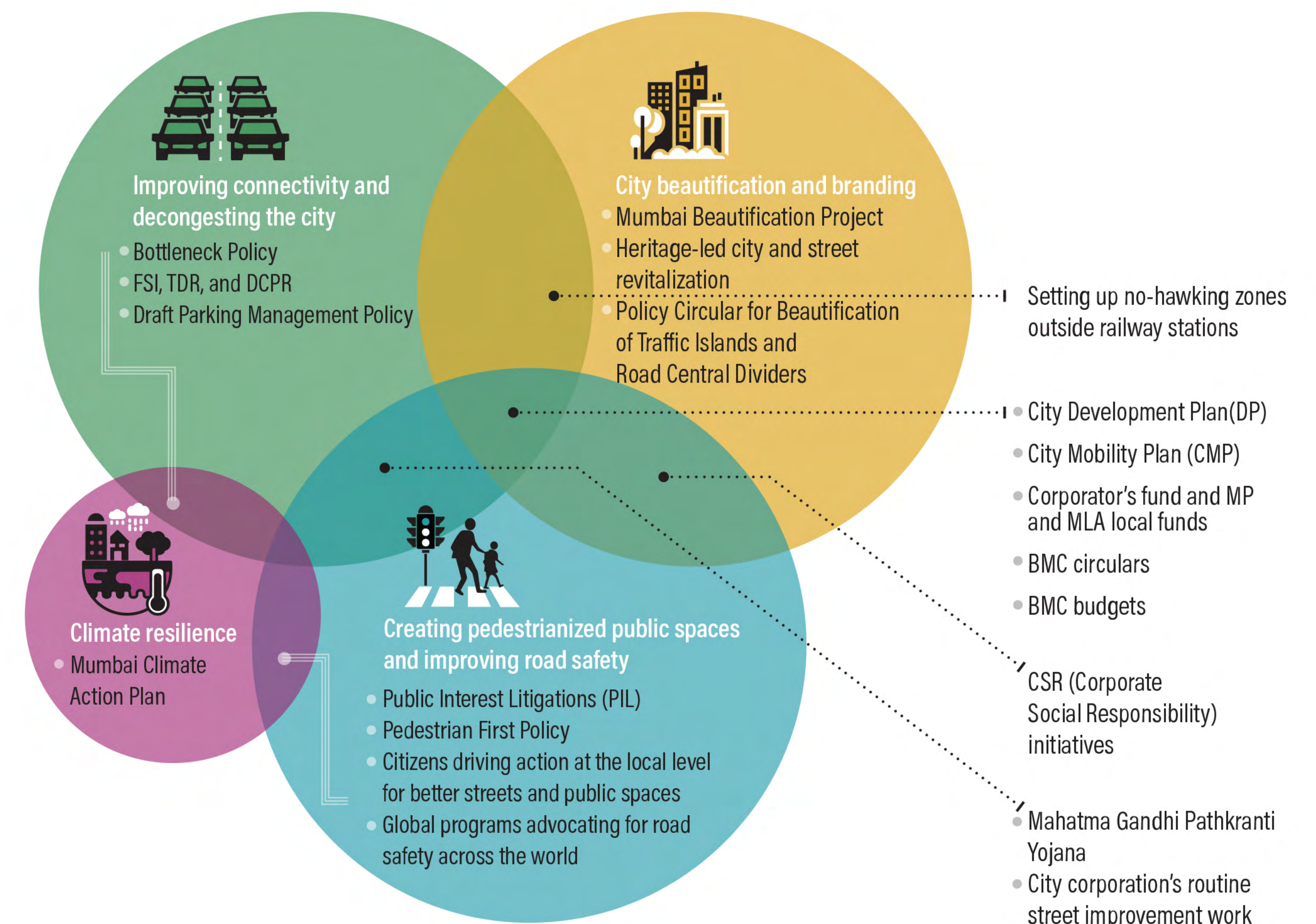
FIGURE 58 | Estimate of lives saved due to WRI India's design interventions across five intersections and three corridors





Infographics and and multi-page spreads of data charts

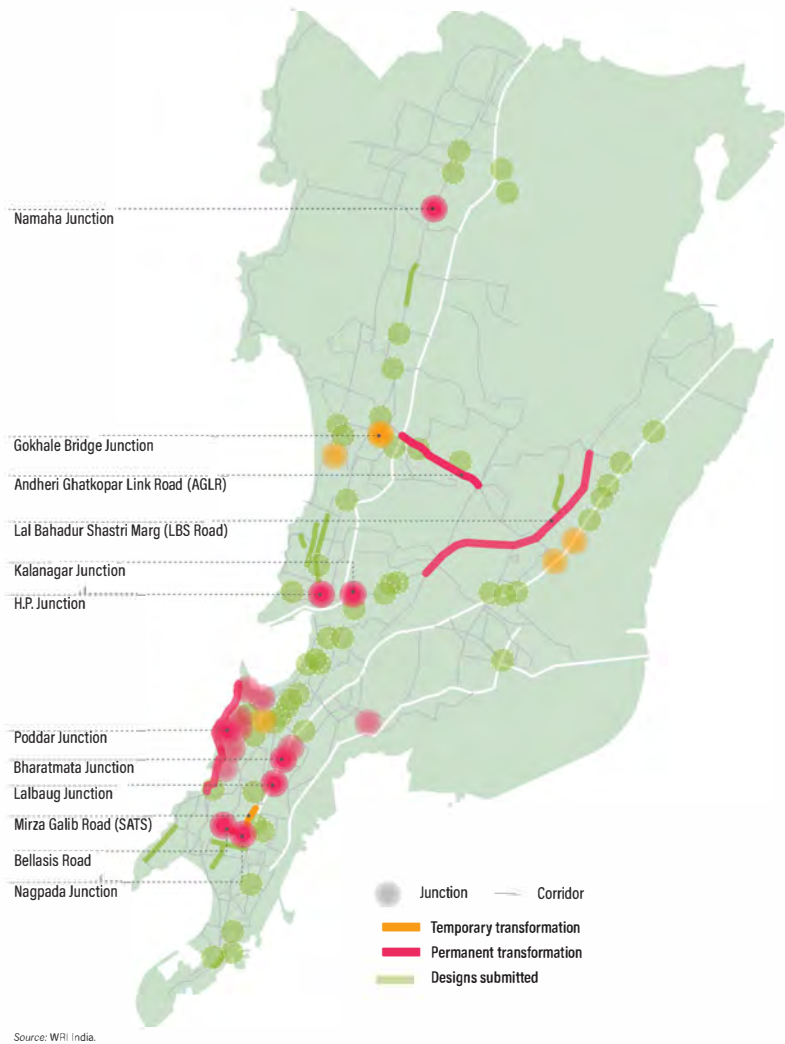
FIGURE 11 | Summary of key drivers of road safety and pedestrian infrastructure in Mumbai



Source: WRI India.

Maps and Data visualisation

FIGURE ES-3 | Locations of safer-street projects designed by WRI India across Mumbai

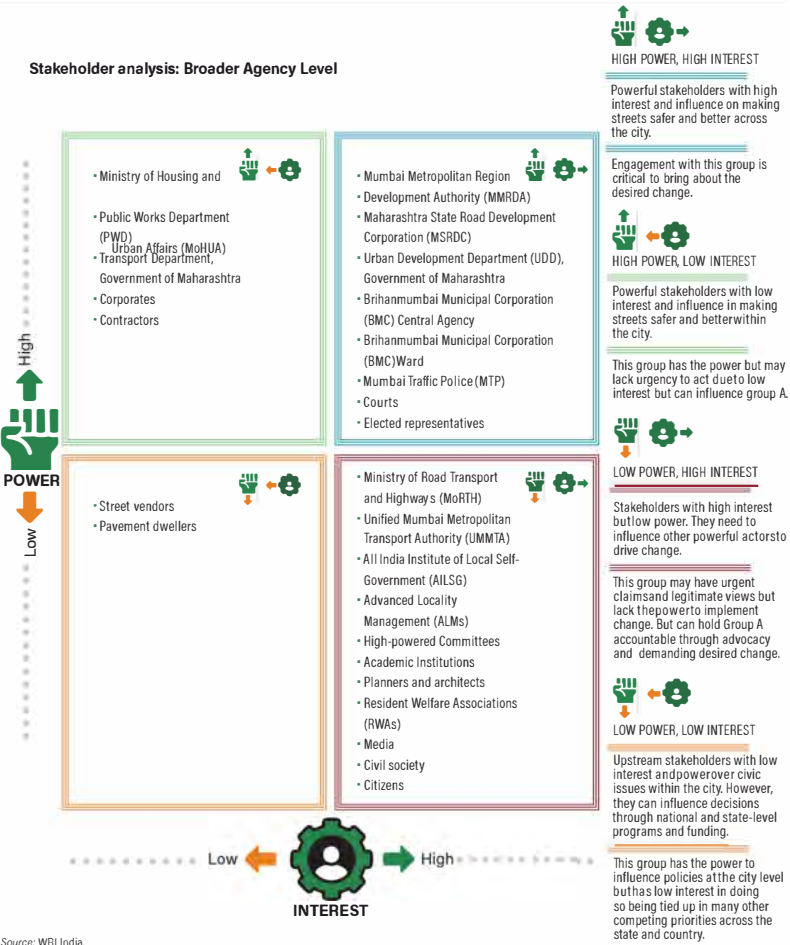


Actor analysis

The blueprint of urban streets is informed by multiple stakeholders, often playing overlapping roles from creating broad visions and policy agendas to providing local insights

or developing detailed plans and geometric designs (GDCl, NACTO, and Island Press 2016). Pedestrian environments in particular are governed by national and local regulations, with responsibilities fragmented across multiple agencies. This fragmentation, coupled with

FIGURE 12 | Actor analysis at a broader agency level



Over 800 MTP officers and an equivalent number of BMC engineers have been trained through these programs.

B. Blackspot Mitigation (BSM)

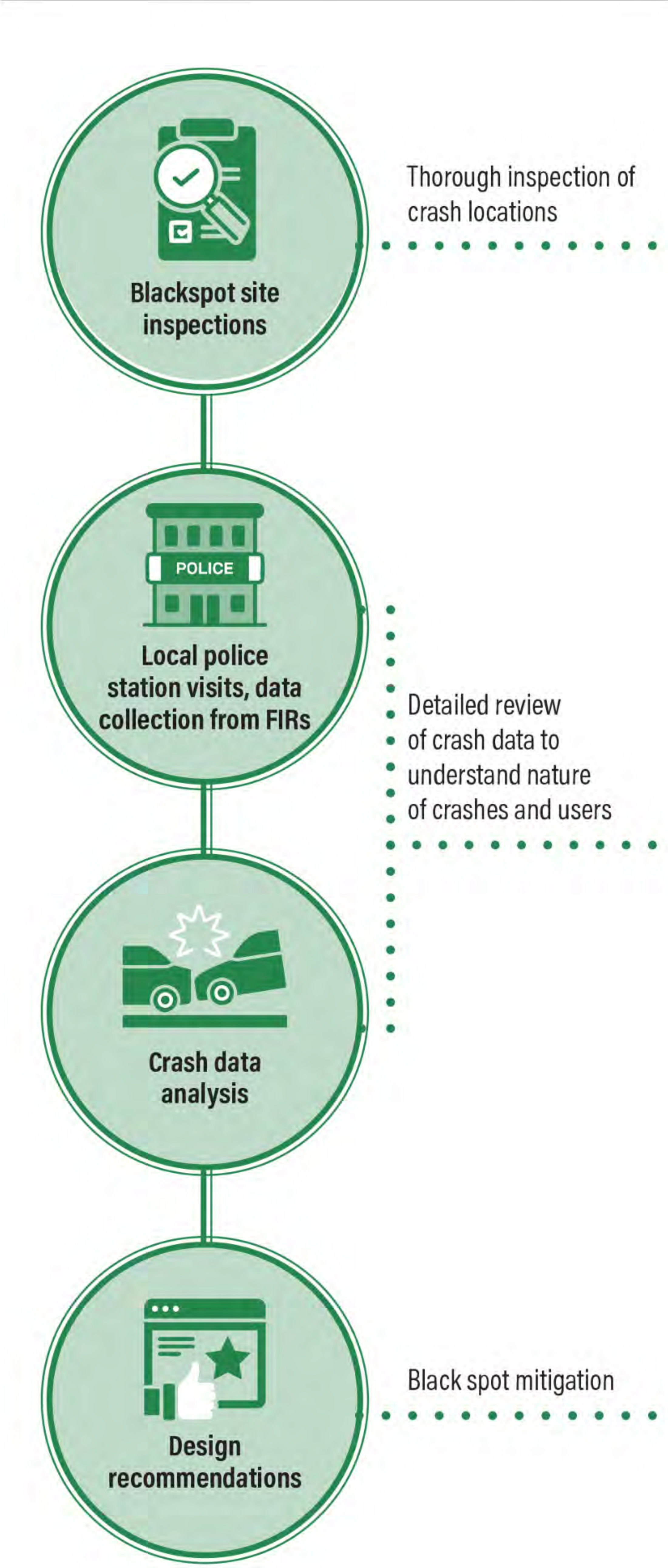
A blackspot is defined by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) as a stretch of 500 meters on a national highway/state highway/urban road that, for the past three consecutive years, recorded five serious road crashes or crashes leading to death or recorded a total of 10 or more deaths. In July 2018, a joint task force was formed to address blackspot mitigation in Mumbai based on the directives of the Supreme Court of India to all state governments. In Mumbai, the BSM task force involved WRI India and the World Bank as partners of BIGRS and key government agencies: the PWD, the MCGM, and the MTP. The task force was led by the then-Principal Secretary of Transport and the Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic) for Mumbai. The BSM project adopts a systematic approach to mitigate risks involving crash data analysis, site inspections, and the suggestion of location-specific engineering measures and enforcement strategies (see Figure 20).

The BSM task force visited all 52 identified blackspots in Mumbai and recommended corrective measures. WRI India and the World Bank, as BIGRS partners, provided technical expertise for the project. The World Bank, which subcontracted some of the work, expanded the scope to include additional blackspots. Specifically, WRI India focused on nine locations, five blackspots on the Eastern Express Highway (managed by the PWD), and others on corridors under the MCGM's jurisdiction. Following the task force's inspections, a detailed road safety inspection report containing findings and recommendations was submitted to the relevant authorities. Short-term measures like rumble strips and road markings were implemented on two Eastern Express Highway locations.

Crash data collection is a government function, but the use of the data is currently limited to reporting through MoRTH and NCRB annual reports. Beyond this, the only thing crash and injury data are used for is creating a list of blackspots, as defined above, in urban areas. However, experts argue that this definition, in particular the 500-meter distance and three-year timeframe, are highway-oriented criteria that are not particularly suitable for urban settings. Best practices suggest using weighted formulas where deaths and injuries get assigned different weights or ranking all events to identify crash intensity based on recognizing risk as a spectrum rather than a fixed number

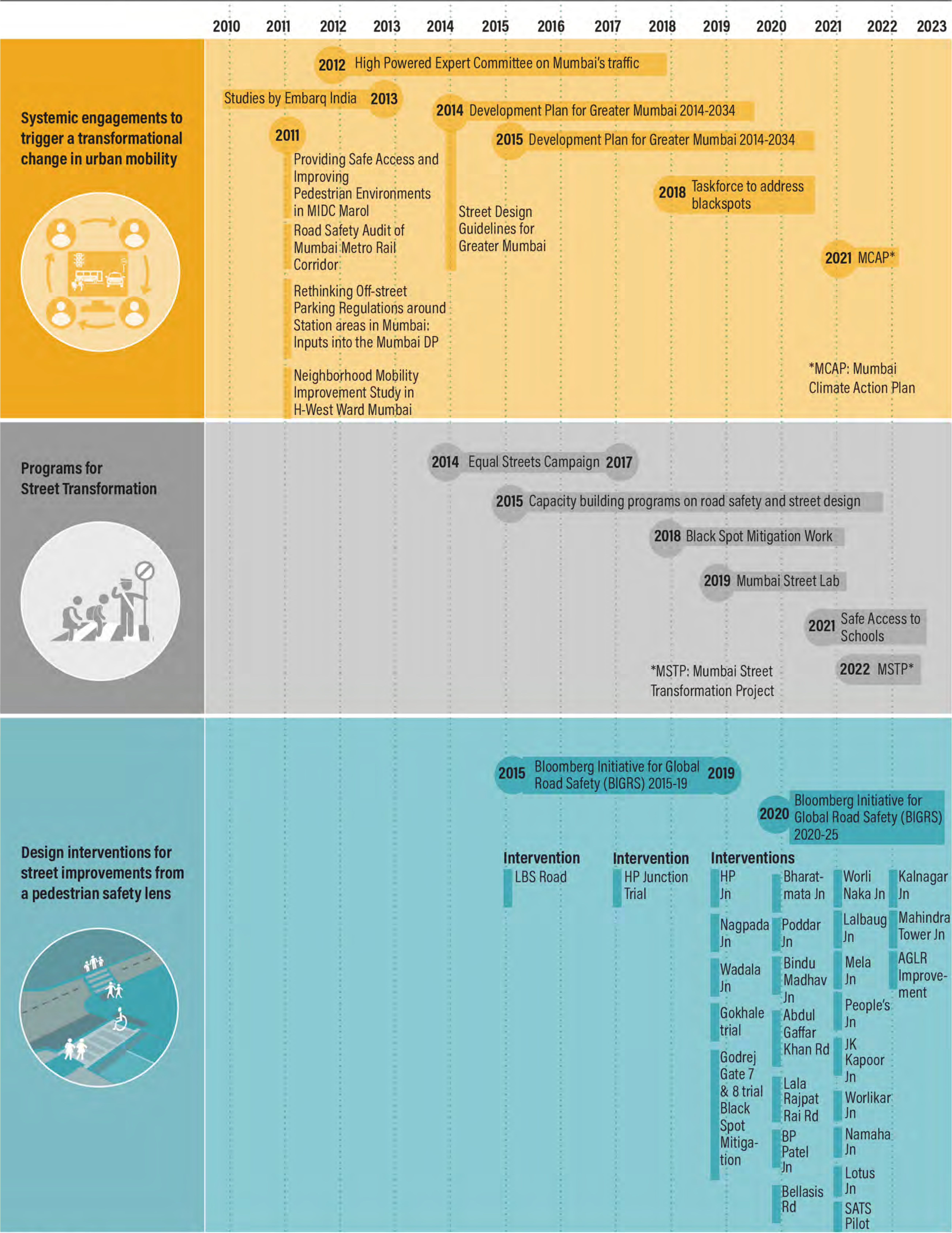
of incidents. It is also crucial to distinguish between intersections and corridors when determining blackspots.

FIGURE 20 | Study methodology of the Blacksot Mitigation Project as developed by WRI India



Source: WRI India.

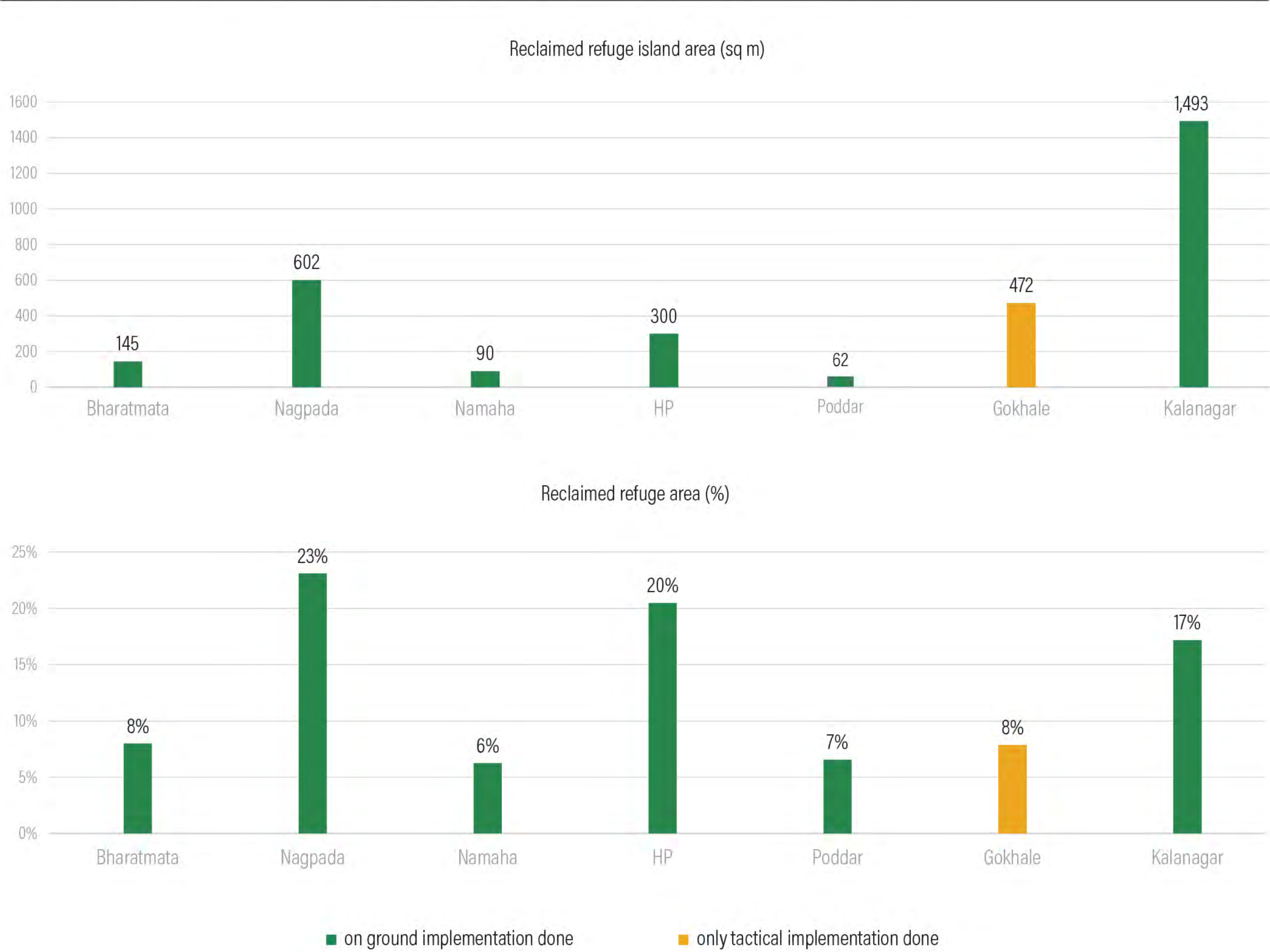
FIGURE 2 | The three main and overlapping approaches deployed by WRI India to frame the road safety problem in Mumbai



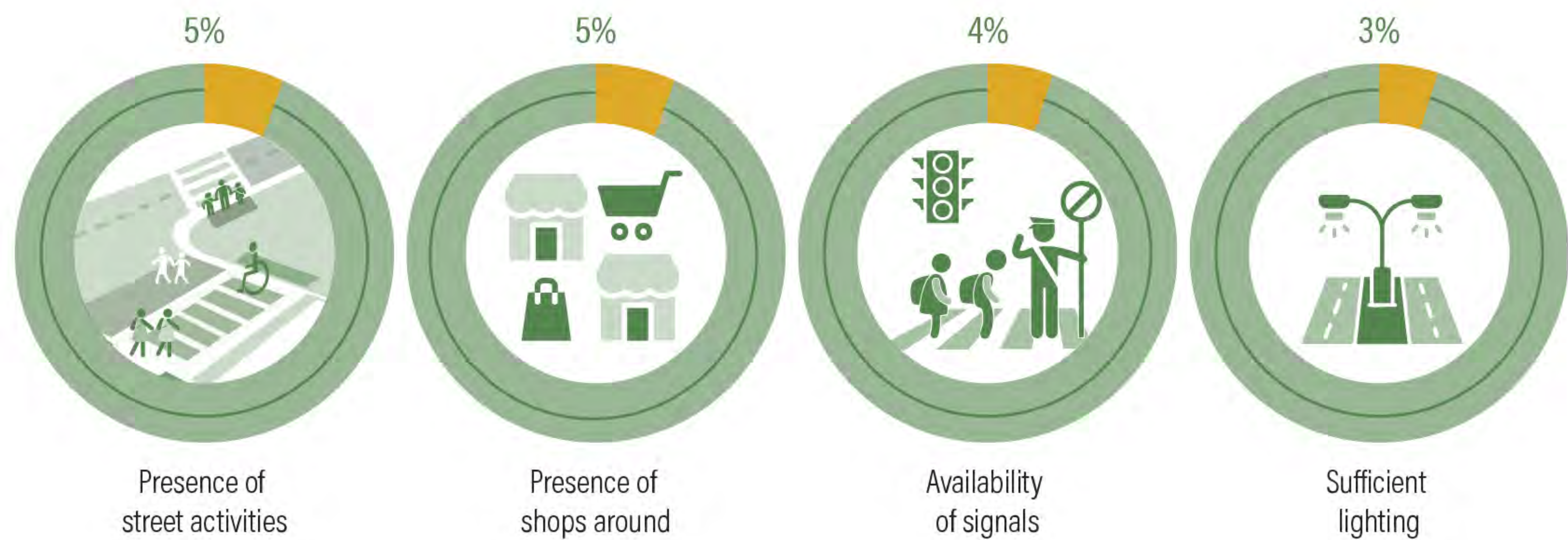
Source: WRI India.

Graphs and charts from data

FIGURE 39 | Reclamation of excessive carriageway space across six intersections

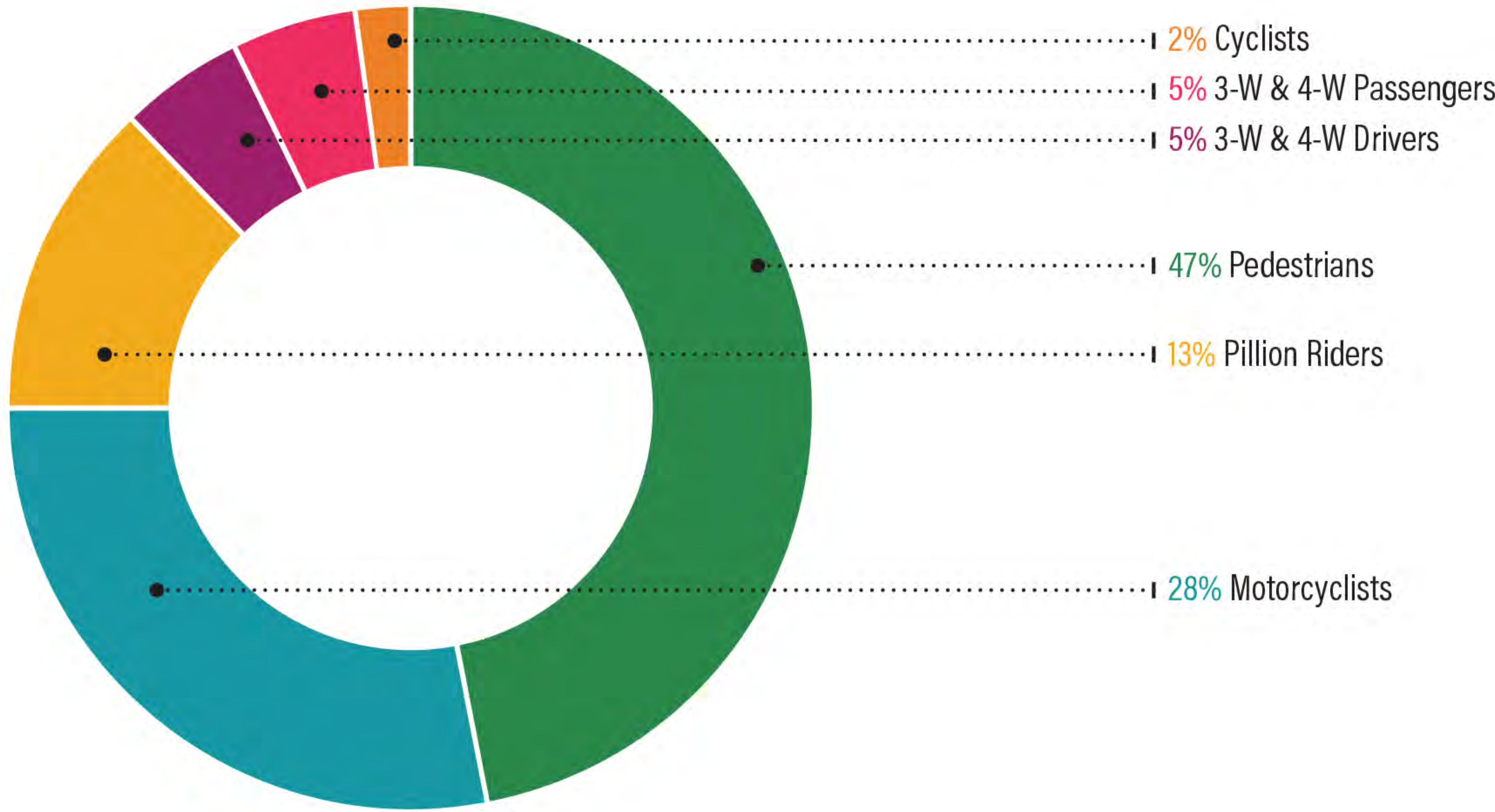


Source: WRI India.



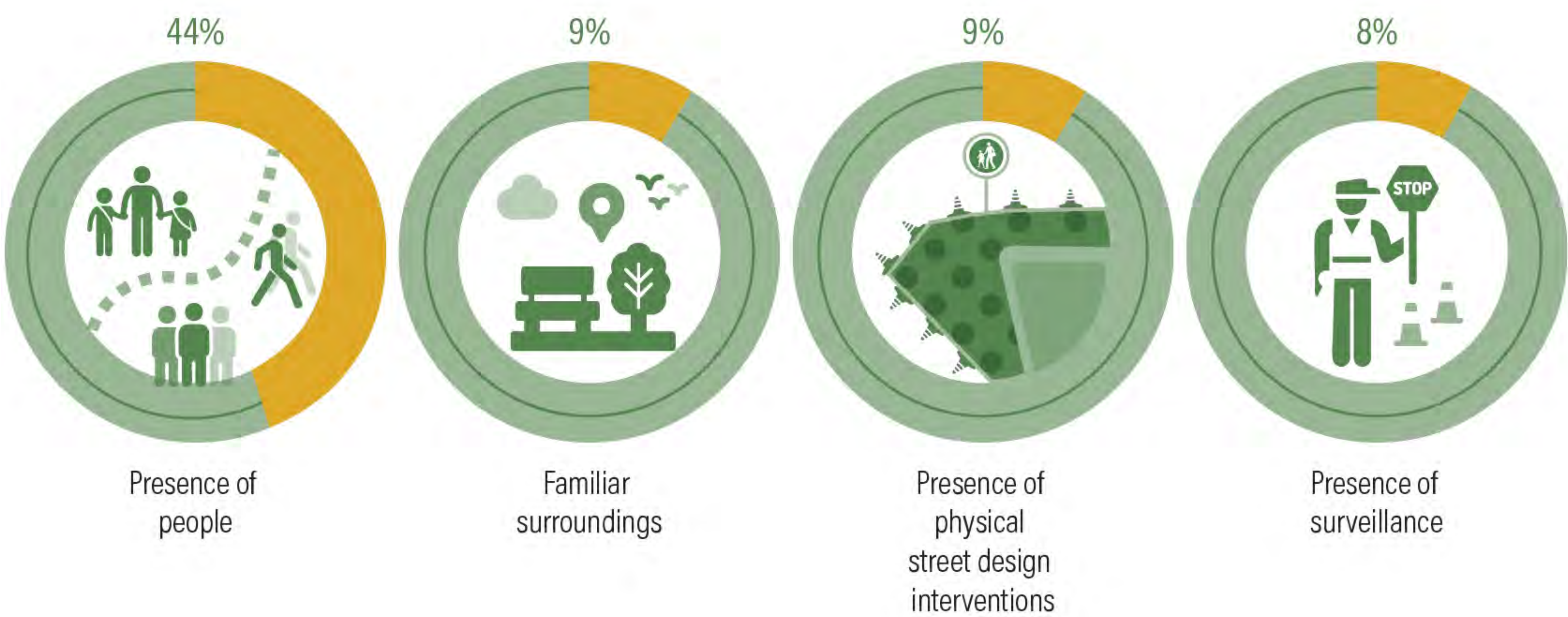
Methodology: These results were collated into the above categories from an open-ended question.
Source: WRI India.

FIGURE 5 | Disaggregation of fatalities due to road crashes in Mumbai, 2019



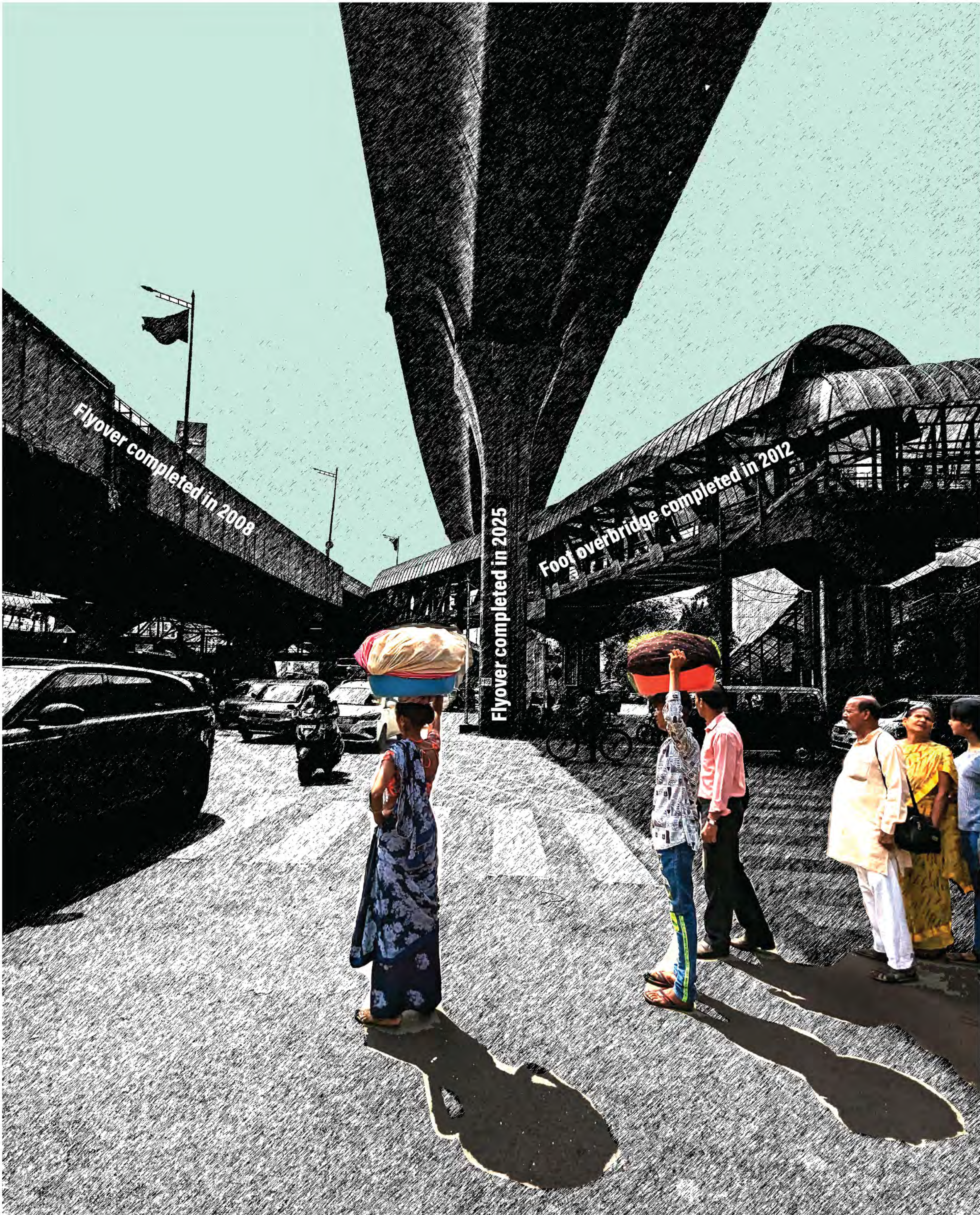
Source: Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety 2019.

FIGURE 60 | Reasons for feeling safe across five intervention sites—three intersections and two corridors



Full page illustration from data

FIGURE 17 | Western Express Highway (WEH) junction and Santa Cruz Station Road (illustrative)



Note: The flyover was completed in 2008, FOB in 2012, and the flyover in the centre of the image completed in 2025.
Source: WRI India.



REPORT

Lifting all boats

Productive use of renewable energy for sustainable livelihoods in India

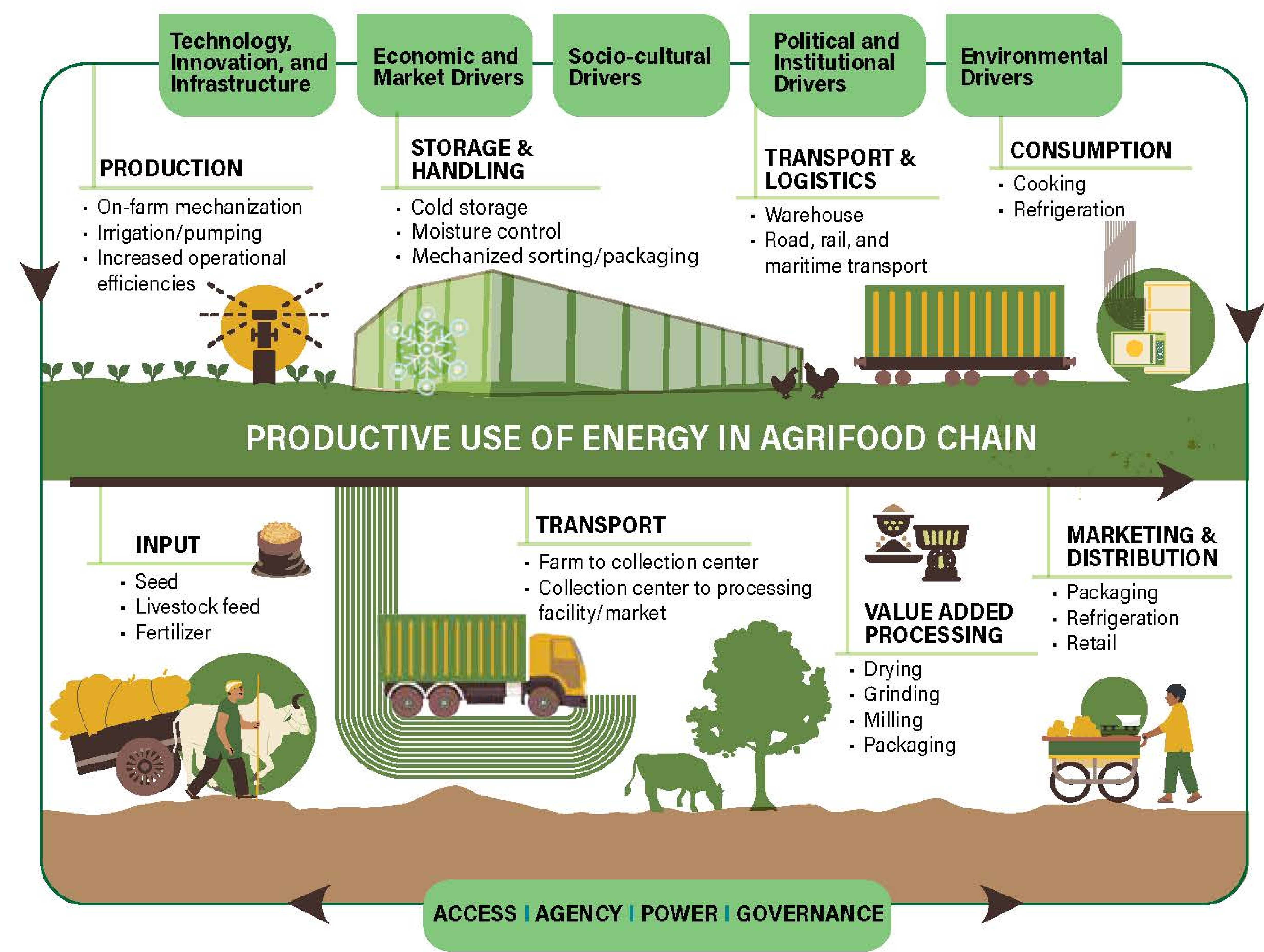
Arundhita Bhanjdeo, Preeti Kumari, Amit Kumar, Lanvin Concessao, and Harsha Meenawat



Executive summary

Universal access to reliable, modern energy is critical for strengthening the agrifood systems—improving productivity, incomes, resilience, and equity. Energy gaps in rural and remote areas for productive use constrain agricultural growth and reinforce dependence on fossil fuels; deploying decentralized renewable energy systems can catalyze rural livelihoods, microenterprises, and address critical infrastructure gaps in the agrifood value chain, especially for smallholder farmers.

FIGURE ES-1 | The agrifood chain and PURE



Source: WRI India authors. Adapted by the authors from HLPE (2020).

and self-help groups (SHGs) (NCCD 2025). Similar efforts have been made by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE 2024). However, policy and institutional benefits have been limited to farmers possessing resources who can pay the initial up-front cost and who own large land parcels—for instance, over one hectare—to install solar irrigation systems (Bhushan et al. 2019; Khalid 2022). Solar cold storage and agro-processing units are more complicated and costly technologies that require significant land, finances, and adequate installation and utilization support (J. Kumar and Majid 2020). Thus, smallholder farmers, especially women farmers with low access to land, finances, and opportunities, may not benefit from such

interventions, fostering inequity. Thus, more contextualized policies prioritizing the PURE needs of small and marginal farmers can act as a driver for adoption and scale, while also promoting equity. States such as Chhattisgarh have adapted national programs and developed their own subsidy schemes to improve access for smallholder farmers, paving the way for other states to make their programs more inclusive (CREDA 2023). Subsidization and standardization have been the policy mechanisms adopted as technologies mature. These mechanisms have usually helped enhance the accessibility and consistent quality of the technology across different markets (Lee 2005). Currently, solar cold storage technologies in India lack uniformity and standardization,

FIGURE 3 | Ticket size, end-user segmentation, financial institutions, and financing terms

Livelihood solution type	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Agriculture value chain	Hydroponics	Small micro pumps	Rice huller Millet processing units Flour & spice processing	Cold storage Large agro-processing unit
Range of ticket size (energy + equipment)	Up to INR 50,000 (\$585)	INR 800,000	INR 150,000–800,000 (\$1,750–9,300)	INR 30,000–60,000 (\$350–700)
System size range	Panels 40–60 Wp Power 15–80 W	Panels 186 –560 Wp Power 0.25–0.75 HP	Panels 1–5 kWp Power 1–5 HP – >5	Panels Agro-processing: >3 kWp Cold storage: 5–15 kWp
Typical end-user types: Individual, SHGs, FPOs	Individual	Individual	Individual, SHG, FPO, cooperative	SHG, FPO, cooperative
Typical combination of financing institutions	Local savings, credit channels, MFIs, NBFCs	MFIs, NBFCs, RRBs, nationalized banks	RRBs, nationalized banks, government schemes	Government schemes (part loans through RRB/ nationalized banks)

Source: WRI India authors based on SELCO Foundation (2023).

powered cold storage solutions (5 MT or 10 MT capacity) costing more than INR 8 lakhs (\$9,395) are SHGs, FPOs, and cooperatives.

Because the majority of PURE appliances are small-ticket size items requiring less capital-intensive infrastructure (for the financing entities), the associated transaction costs are high, which limits the engagement of international development organizations,⁹ development finance institutions (DFIs),¹⁰ and investors in financing “last-mile” communities.¹¹ The lack of knowledge of successful green business models among financiers and investors and the fragmented approach of national governments and international organizations, which often finance energy interventions separately from development projects, further inhibit the creation of a supportive, integrated, and enabling ecosystem for financing PURE solutions (Harrington-Abrams and Bower 2024).



Promoting Safe Communities

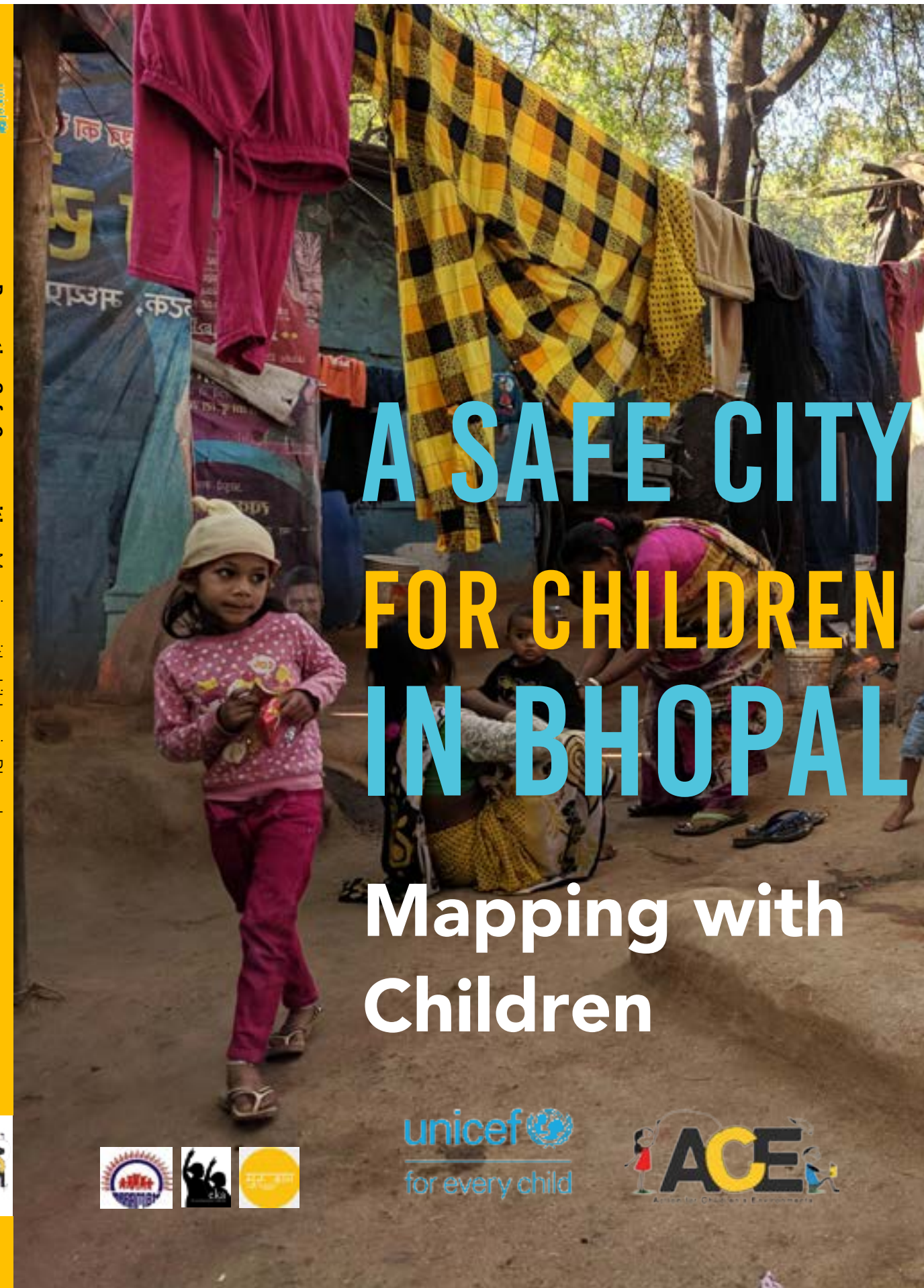
The cities of the developing world account for over 90 percent of the world's urban growth and as many as 60 percent of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18 by 2030. However adequate development and protection of children living in urban poverty involve complex processes. Cities are likely to house 40 percent of India's population by 2030. In the context of India, not only is there little data on the risks faced by the most vulnerable urban children, there is also little understanding of child rights governance. Under these conditions, it is very difficult to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and particularly goal 11— Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and goal 16 — Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

This report shares the experiences of the “Promoting Safe Communities” program in selected slums in Bhopal by Action for Children's Environments and a consortium of partners, Aarambh, Eka and Muskaan, supported by UNICEF India. It is an example of a collaborative and community based participatory mapping involving children. This report highlights the urgent need for inclusive policies in urban development to ensure that SDGs for urban poor children can be met.



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Promoting Safe Communities: Mapping with children in Bhopal



A SAFE CITY FOR CHILDREN IN BHOPAL

Mapping with Children



unicef
for every child



• **OC3 Focus group discussions:** The photographs taken during the transect walk were used as prompts during focus group discussions with the children. This was the third and last step of OC3. In each group, a facilitator explained the purpose of the group and how the information collected would be used. The children were encouraged to discuss the issues raised by the photographs. The transect walks and focus groups helped validate the data gathered from the safe and unsafe space mapping. ACE then integrated the map data into a GIS platform for further analysis.

• **Mental maps of homes:** As many of the emergent issues of child safety and abuse were directly linked to the habitability of homes, children were asked to draw mental maps of their homes to explore issues such as density and overcrowding, cooking practices, toilet access, and privacy. This method was chosen because it was more unobtrusive than researchers entering the private domain of the home to document safety issues.

1.5.5 Other tools for mapping

Household surveys: The household survey questionnaires were administered by adult community volunteers to one adult respondent/household. The setting in which the questionnaire was administered was the respondent's house. These instruments were designed to help adult volunteers to interact with their community. With a view to community capacity building, the mapping methodology provided them an opportunity to understand the safety issues of concern to children and the community, as well as to develop a general understanding of the relative importance of different issues among the residents of their respective communities.

NGO facilitators trained groups of adult volunteers to administer the relevant questionnaire to 10% of the community households, excluding households with no children aged 0-18 years. Facilitators divided the area up geographically, and accompanied each young person for the first few interviews, to answer questions about administration and ensure quality.



Everyday life in Sargam in M. P. Nagar
Photo credit: ACE Trust

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNICEF and its partners, Action for Children's Environments (ACE), Muskaan, Aarambh, and Eka have been engaged in an urban programme in Bhopal called "Promoting Safe Communities for Children" since 2014. This report presents the mapping undertaken in this programme to understand the vulnerabilities, coping and resilience of children living in six urban poor settlements in the city of Bhopal: Rahul Nagar in ward 29, Rajeev Nagar in ward 27, Shankaracharya Nagar & Roshan Bagh Dhoobi Ghat and Garam Gaddha in ward 36, Aishbagh in wards 40 and 41, and the slum clusters of MP Nagar spread across wards 43, 45, and 58. The report looks at seven dimensions – safety and security, protection, environment, health, education, play & recreation, and participation and empowerment, for which indicators were developed to understand the risks as well as the existing protective factors in children's lives. Through this programme an attempt has been made to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities of children and adolescents and build their resilience by creating safe urban communities.

Bhopal City

Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh, is the second largest city in the state, after the commercial capital of Indore. Known as the City of Lakes for its various natural as well as artificial lakes, it is also one of the greenest cities in India. Being relatively well-endowed with various services and facilities, the city acts as a major service centre for the region.

Over the years, Bhopal has grown not as a single entity, but as a set of discrete townships such as: the Old City (historic core), the BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd) Township (industrial area), the Capital Project (T.T. Nagar, etc., with government offices and residences), Bairagarh and the peripheral new outgrowth areas (on Raisen, Hoshangabad and Kolar Roads). The presence of large water bodies and reserved hill areas within the city limits have contributed to the development of a fragmented city divided into distinct sub-city areas, each with their own social and physical characteristics. Essentially Bhopal is a city of pockets of inhabitation separated by open areas and natural barriers. The hilly terrain and low-lying land in central locations, which are typically considered untenable for formal development, presented the perfect opportunity for

slum formations. Historically, the oldest slum areas of Bhopal were located between the two lakes but with the spurt in new construction activities, slums sprang up in New Bhopal to house migrant labour.

Key findings

a. Governance and Planning

Bhopal Municipal Corporation (BMC) is responsible for the civic infrastructure and administration of the city of Bhopal. It has two wings: the deliberative or political wing headed by a mayor who designates members of his council comprising 10 elected city corporators to head different departments, as part of the mayor-in-council system; and an executive wing headed by the commissioner of BMC. To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in municipal governance, the whole city area is divided into 85 wards, each electing a corporator, and three to five wards form a zone. The constitutionally mandated ward committees are formed at the zone level and are locally known as Zone Samitis in Bhopal. Further the Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Mohalla Samiti Act (2009) enabled the constitution of neighbourhood committees or Mohalla Samitis (MS) as the lowest unit of local self-governance in urban areas. Currently there are 98 registered and functional MSs in Bhopal, predominantly in slum communities, set up through the efforts of our mapping partner Aarambh and Water Aid.

As planning is a State subject, several State departments and agencies are engaged in urban planning and development works for the city of Bhopal. These agencies have different jurisdictional boundaries that are usually not coterminous and hence, despite the intention of interagency coordination, the approach to the development of the city by different agencies is fragmented in practice. In the housing sector, there are multiple agencies working in Bhopal targeting the urban poor, namely the Bhopal Development Authority (BDA), the Madhya Pradesh Housing and Infrastructure Development Board (MPHIDB), and the BMC. Despite the need for convergent schemes and inter-agency coordination to create affordable housing for the urban poor, each agency typically works in isolation. Similar situations exist in other development sectors such as environment, water

Executive Summary

- Awareness generation about relevant social security schemes, eligibility criteria and points of access.
- Advocacy for accelerating and improving the birth registration service delivery system, registering all births and procuring birth certificates.
- Promoting poverty alleviation schemes specifically targeting vulnerable families where children risk being inducted into child labour and early child marriage.
- Promoting affordable and accessible quality education up to the secondary level for all children.
- Advocacy for a central legislation banning corporal punishment and for strict action to be taken against abusive teachers and principals.
- Supporting development of community-based management and prevention systems to address child labour, child migration, trafficking, child marriage, and all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence against children.
- Setting up and training Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) in every urban poor settlement, a Child Protection Committee (CPC) in every ward or at the ward committee or zone level.
- Training police, health workers, teachers and others in contact with children to adopt a non-violent and child-friendly approach while interacting with children.
- Mapping of facilities in all government schools, in and around urban poor settlements, with a view to implementing a strategy to upgrade basic infrastructure, including provision of clean toilets, proper sanitation and safe drinking water, play space and sports facilities.
- Advocate the development of good play spaces within the community with opportunities for adults and young people to socialize together or separately.
- Advocate the eradication of drug dealing and usage within the community and implementing the Scheme for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.
- Advocate the setting up of government de-addiction centres and the provision of free services as an essential social amenity in each ward in the city's Development Plan.
- Creating spaces/opportunities/mechanisms for communities, including children, to meet and regularly apprise their local corporator of local issues affecting them, including civic and infrastructural issues, access to services or protection issues in order to help them prepare their agendas and push these in the Mohalla Samiti (committee) and Zone Samiti meetings in a planned way. Issues that fall under the powers and functions of these two committees should be monitored and followed up.
- Advocate an amendment to the Madhya Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act of 1973 to create enabling provisions for the urban poor, children, differently-abled persons and other vulnerable and under-represented communities in the Master Plans of cities across Madhya Pradesh.
- Advocate the inclusion of disaggregated data on anganwadis, schools and child care institutions in Bhopal's interactive smart city map.

For creating a Safe Community, indicators have been developed to address three levels of deprivation: child-specific, family/household specific and community/ neighbourhood specific. These are based on the transactional-ecological model of human development and move beyond an identification of risk factors in children's lives to identify protective factors that are essential for positive outcomes for children.

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

UNICEF and its partners, Action for Children's Environments (ACE), Muskaan, Aarambh and Eka have been engaged in an urban programme in Bhopal, called "Promoting Safe Communities", since 2014. A Safe Community reduces the risks and vulnerabilities of urban children and communities, and builds their resilience by creating social safety and security nets. This programme is an attempt to develop demonstrable, evidence-based models to integrate or mainstream the protection concerns of children in vulnerable urban areas.

The "Promoting Safe Communities" programme consists of three phases:

- Mapping risks and vulnerabilities of urban children in select wards and slums in two cities: Mumbai and Bhopal
- Developing a Safe Community model at the ward level with the participation of communities and local stakeholders
- Implementing and monitoring the roll-out of the Safe Community Model

This report presents an integrated analysis of the findings of the mapping phase of the programme across the six selected urban poor communities – Aishbagh, Garam Gaddha, Shankaracharya Nagar & Roshan Bagh Dhoobi Ghat in the old city area and Rajeev Nagar, Rahul Nagar and M. P. Nagar in the newer part of the city.

Spatial hierarchy corresponding to systems levels	Physical vulnerability	Socio-economic vulnerability	Political/legal vulnerability	Systemic levels based on ecological model
Family/Home				Microsystem
Community/Neighbourhood/Slum				Meso-system
Ward				Ecosystem
City/District				Macrosystem

1.2. Objectives of the study

- To conceptualize the protection of urban children within their local communities through a participatory approach.
- To involve children, according to their age and ability, in mapping, programme development and monitoring, in order to reduce risks and build resilience in their lives and urban communities.
- To understand the current protection and safety provisions available to the community, and the degree of awareness, accessibility and actual utilization by the community members.
- To include child-specific indicators for a safe community that lend themselves to disaggregation in order to track locally-based inequalities.
- To identify gaps and opportunities in creating safe communities, so that these can be factored in during the programme development phase.

1.3. Approach and methodology for developing mapping indicators

Phase one of this programme was mapping. A participatory process was adopted to develop the indicators for mapping the safety and protection concerns of children in urban slums from a convergent perspective. Local partner NGOs, children

Figure 4.2 The six slums under mapping.

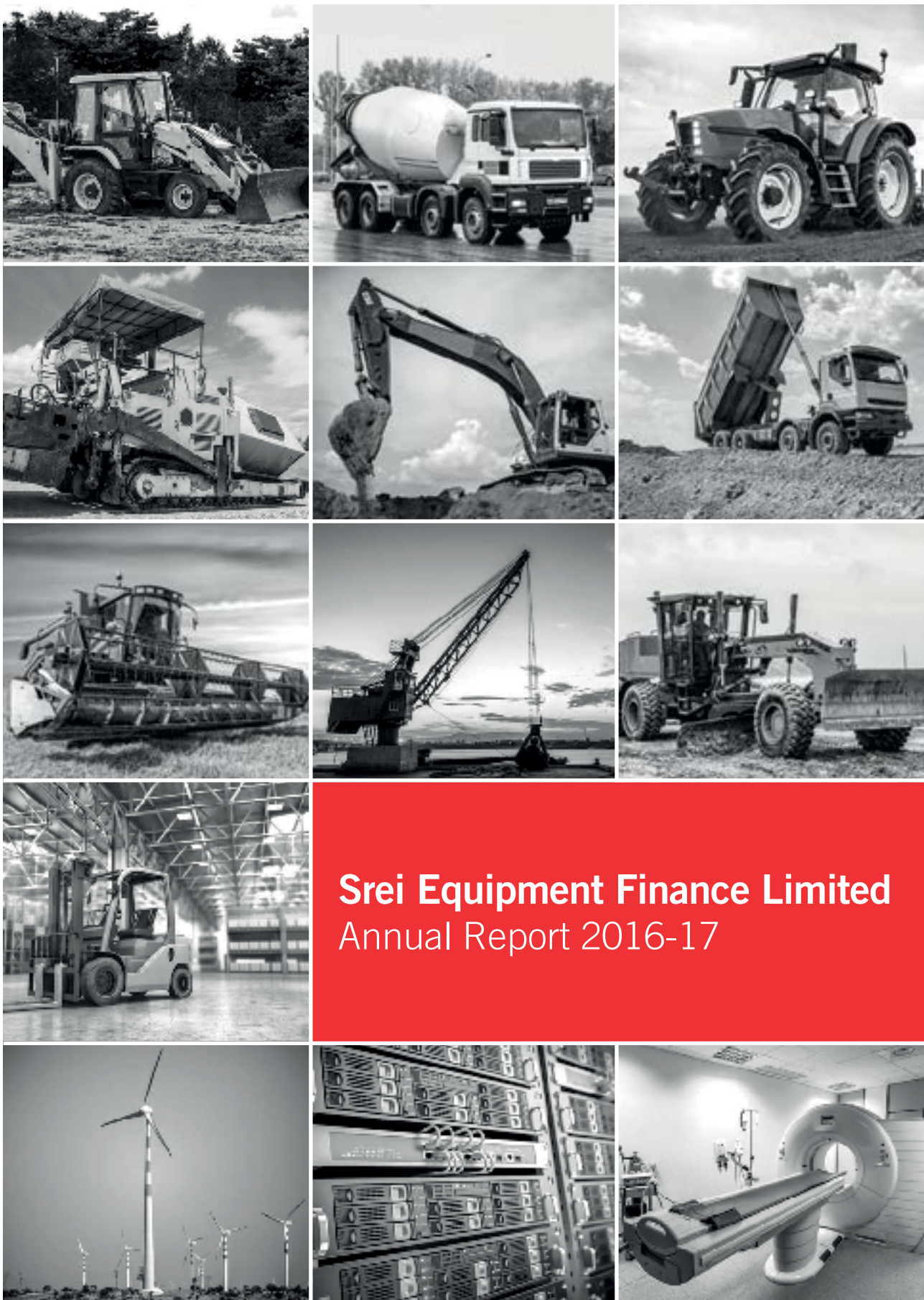


Table 4.2 Details of the Six Slums

Slum name	Ward no.	Ward population (Source – BMC)	Slum population (Source – BMC)	Surface Area of Slum (Ha) (ACE mapping)	% of ward area under slum	% of ward pop. living in slum
Rajeev Nagar	27	27,856	3,864	20.23	27%	58%
Rahul Nagar	29	17,898	4,266	4.85	Negligible	21%
Shankaracharya Nagar & Roshan Bagh Dhoobi Ghat	36	31,376	928	9.22	14%	7%
Garam Gaddha	36	31,376	540	9.22	14%	7%
Aishbagh	40	12,690	7,311	6.88 + 11.73	26%	15%
	41	14,019			31%	30%
Sargam Basti	45	22,927	400 (Source: Muskaan)	9.34	4%	18%
Gautam Nagar Basti	58	30,722		5.86	3%	21%

Photo credit: ACE Trust





Srei Equipment Finance Limited Annual Report 2016-17

SREI

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

During the year under review, your Company, being a Non deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI), has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the provisions of the Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. The Board of Directors of your Company has resolved that the Company will not accept any Public Deposits during the Financial Year 2017-18 in terms of aforesaid directions.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION

There is no such material change and commitment affecting the financial position of your Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of your Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the Report.

PARTICULARS OF DIRECTORS / KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMPs) / EMPLOYEES

The names and other particulars of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) / Employees of your Company as required under Section 134(3)(q) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended, are set out in the "Annexure - II" to the Board's Report and forms part of this report.

The names and other particulars of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) / Employees of your Company as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended, are set out in the "Annexure - III" to the Board's Report and form part of this report.

PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTFLOW

Your Company has no activity relating to Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption as stipulated in Section 134 of the Act read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. However, your Company uses information technology extensively in its operations and also continues its endeavor to improve energy conservation and utilisation, safety and environment.

During the year under review, the total foreign exchange expenditure of your Company was ₹ 5,041 lacs (previous year ₹ 6,067 lacs) and has not earned any foreign exchange (Previous Year - Nil).

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR

The Board meets at regular intervals to discuss and decide on Company / business policy and strategy apart from other Board business. However, in case of a special and urgent business need, the Board's approval is taken by passing resolutions through circulation, as permitted by law, which are confirmed in the subsequent Board meeting.

Five Board meetings were held during the year 2016-17 on 10th

May, 2016, 17th June, 2016, 4th August, 2016, 3rd November, 2016 and 2nd February, 2017. The maximum time gap between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed 120 days and the number of meetings attended by each Director is as under :

Name of Director	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Hemant Kanoria	4
Mr. Sunil Kanoria	5
Mr. Shyamendu Chatterjee	5
Mr. Kora Ipe Puthenpurackal	5
Dr. Tamali Sengupta	2

DIRECTORS

Mr. Shyamalendu Chatterjee (DIN 00048249) and Mr. Kora Ipe Puthenpurackal (DIN 02780367) continue to act as Independent Directors of your Company for a period of 5 (five) consecutive years from the date of the Eighth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of your Company held on July 01, 2014 pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and your Company's Articles of Association.

Ms. Pascale C
Francis Desg
17th June, 20

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The Board of
Mr. Hemant I
Director, Mr.
Mr. Shyamale
Puthenpurack
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Director, Cate

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re-appointme

The Board of
Sunil Kanoria

STATEMENT DIRECTORS

Mr. Shyamale
Dr. Tamali Se
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Act, 2013.

KEY MANAGI
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SREI

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors of your Company have pleasure in presenting the Eleventh Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the year ended 31st March, 2017.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The summarised financial performance of your Company for the year ended 31st March, 2017 is as under:

Particulars	Year ended	
	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
Total revenue	2,49,533	2,61,509
Total expenditure (including depreciation and other expenses etc.)	2,02,618	2,05,848
Profit before Bad debts, provisions & tax	46,915	55,661
Bad Debts written off (Net of recovery), Provision for Non-Performing Assets and Contingent Provision against Standard Assets	25,273	39,618
Profit Before Tax	21,642	16,043
Net Tax expense	6,758	4,517
Profit After Tax	14,884	11,526
Profit brought forward from earlier year	34,096	32,153
Profit available for Appropriation	48,696	43,679
Paid up Equity Share Capital	5,966	5,966
Amount transferred to Reserves	5,139	9,583
Net Worth	2,47,270	2,32,187

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Your Company continues to maintain its market leadership in the infrastructure equipment financing business. Some of the key highlights of your Company's performance during the year under review are:

- The gross profit (before depreciation, bad debts, provision and tax) for the year was ₹ 82,844 Lacs as against ₹ 87,922 Lacs last year.
- Profit before taxation for the year was ₹ 21,642 Lacs as against ₹ 16,043 Lacs in the last year.
- Net profit after taxation for the year was ₹ 14,884 Lacs as against ₹ 11,526 Lacs in the last year.
- The total asset under management was ₹ 21,231.81 Crores as against ₹ 18,597.79 Crores last year.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of your Company stands at 18.66 per cent as on March 31, 2017, well above the regulatory minimum level of 15 percent prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for systemically important non-deposit taking NBFCs (NBFCs-ND-SI) and of this, the Tier I CAR was 13.71 per cent.

The Financial Statements of your Company have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP) to comply with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 in terms of Rule 7 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard, if initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an ongoing basis. Your Company discloses standalone audited / unaudited financial results on a quarterly basis, standalone audited financial results on an annual basis.

Your Company has complied with all the norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) including the Fair practices, Anti Money Laundering and Know Your Customer (KYC) guidelines.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorised Share Capital of your Company is ₹ 75,00,00,000 (Rupees Seventy Five Crore only) divided into 7,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each and the paid-up Equity Share capital of your Company is ₹ 59.66 Crore (Rupees Fifty Nine Crore Sixty Six Lacs only). Presently, the entire paid-up Equity share capital of your Company is held by Srei Infrastructure Finance Limited alongwith their 6 (Six) nominees. There was no change in the Authorised and Paid-up Equity Share Capital of your Company during the year under review.

Pursuant to the share purchase agreement (SPA) dated December 29, 2015 executed between Srei Infrastructure Finance Limited (SREI), BNP Paribas Lease Group (BPLG), Srei Equipment Finance Limited (SEFL), Srei Growth Trust, Mr. Hemant Kanoria and Mr. Sunil Kanoria, BPLG has agreed (i) to acquire 2,51,54,317 equity shares of SREI representing 5% of the total paid up equity share capital and (ii) in lieu thereof, sell its entire shareholding of 2,98,30,000 equity share in SEFL representing 50% of the total paid-up equity share capital to SREI in accordance with applicable laws. Subsequently, in terms of the approval granted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Board of Directors of your Company at its meeting held on June 17, 2016 gave effect to the transaction by passing requisite resolutions and transaction stands consummated on June 17, 2016. Pursuant to this transaction, our Company has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of SIFL w.e.f. June 17, 2016.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

ECONOMIC REVIEW

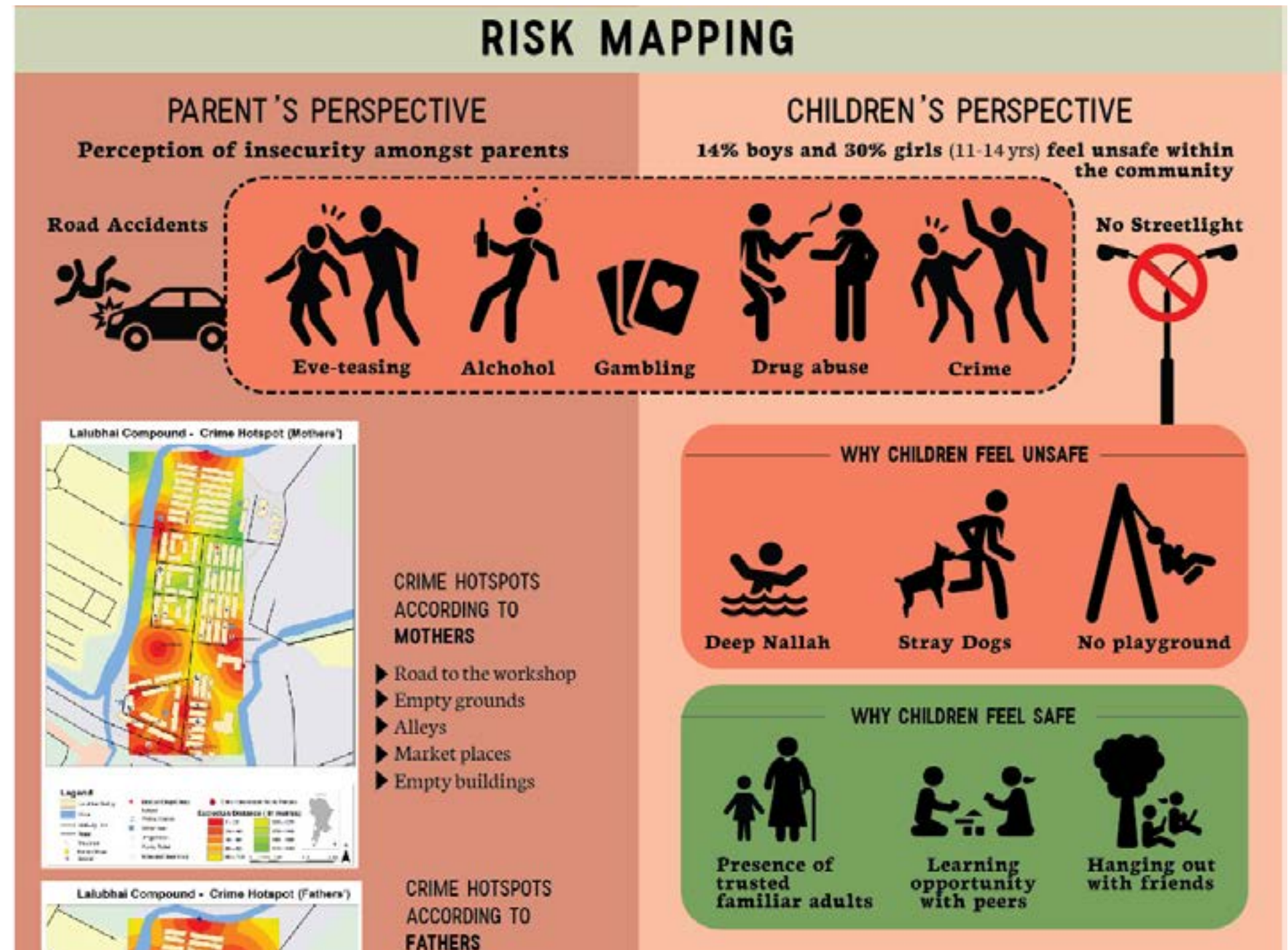
a. Global Outlook

According to the World Bank, global GDP is projected to grow at 2.7 per cent in 2017, after an estimated growth of 2.3 per cent in 2016. Growth rate is expected to move up to 2.9 per cent in 2018. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) figures are a little more optimistic. IMF expects global

Research Communication

Ace Trust, New Delhi-
Unicef, India

DATA VISUALISATION
INFOGRAPHICS
POSTER DESIGN



PROMOTING SAFE COMMUNITIES MUMBAI

WHAT?

A study to map the risks and vulnerabilities of urban children and the existing protection and safety concerns

This study is part of a program called 'Promoting Safe Communities'

WHY?

- To understand children's perception of their neighborhood and of the services they receive
- To bring about changes for a Safe Community that reduces risks of urban children and communities and builds resilience

Mapping risks and vulnerabilities of urban children in select wards and communities

- Shirazi Nagar (B-North Ward)
- Rafi Nagar & Lallubhai compound (M-East Ward)



A SAFE COMMUNITY

unicef for every child



Pratham



LALLUBHAI COMPOUND

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

SAFETY AT HOME: Some boys and girls (10-14 years) considered the home to be unsafe

► VIOLENCE

Although children mentioned incidences of violence in families, these were usually in other families and not in their own

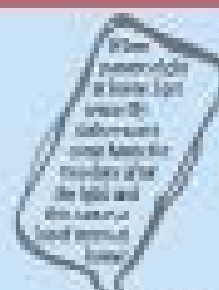
► WHY SOME CHILDREN FEEL UNSAFE AT HOME

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE
GENDER DISCRIMINATION



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
WITHIN THE FAMILY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

STRESS



Reported causes of daily stress by adolescents

- ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION by adult men in the family
- USE OF BAD LANGUAGE by parents
- FIGHTS BETWEEN PARENTS as well as between other elders in the house



10 years old children, Lallubhai Compound

SAFETY IN THE COMMUNITY:

Community environment is noisy and chaotic with frequent violent fights among adults in the community



Conflicts over limited natural water supply and play of children, harassment of one trading and religious community by another

The happy childhood survey by UNICEF and the community survey by the Lallubhai Compound

CONFLICT RESOLUTION:

Police are perceived to be the main institution and approached for conflict resolution in the community



Children perceived service delivery by the police as average and shared that they can approach NGO workers to seek support in case of emergency



Children shared that the NGO helps bridge the gap between the police and the public

Accessibility of Police station and Child Helpline



Children who reported police station as the main source of conflict resolution

PARTICIPATION:

THERE ARE NO STRONG PLATFORMS FOR THE COMMUNITY TO COME TOGETHER as the community is a heterogeneous one and people have been moved here from different areas of Mumbai as a result of development displacement

Adult men (MNC) and women (self) are involved with political parties. However they feel that they do not have a say in any political decision or in influencing local decision making

- NMRDA made efforts to mobilize and organize people to form Cooperative Housing Societies (CHS)
- There is considerable difference in management of buildings with registered vs. non-registered societies

Presently, 45 buildings out of 73 are registered societies

Lallubhai Compound: Registered & Non Registered Societies



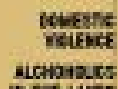
unicef for every child



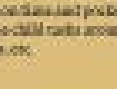
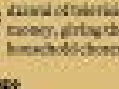
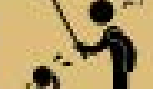
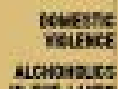
SHIVAJI NAGAR

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

SAFETY AT HOME:



WHY CHILDREN FEEL UNSAFE?



MOST CHILDREN FEEL UNSAFE AT HOME



- ▶ NOT BEING ABLE TO GO OUT AND PLAY
- ▶ ACADEMIC PRESSURE
- ▶ BEING BULLIED AT SCHOOL
- ▶ BEING EYE TEASED
- ▶ FIGHTS BETWEEN PARENTS
- ▶ OVERCROWDING AT HOME

Domestic violence includes beating, slapping, restricting the child's mobility, and the sexual abuse of the child. It is a common occurrence, giving the child a sense of fear and insecurity. www.bhaskar.com

Children feel unsafe at home because of the presence of male relatives. The presence of male relatives in the home creates a sense of fear and insecurity for the children. www.bhaskar.com

SAFETY IN THE COMMUNITY:

- ▶ Community environment is noisy and chaotic with
- ▶ frequent violent fights among adults
- ▶ instances of eve teasing
- ▶ name-calling/ labelling for differently abled
- ▶ instances of molestation and rape



A resident who said in a survey that he is a resident of Shivaji Nagar. He said that the community environment is noisy and chaotic with frequent violent fights among adults. He also mentioned that there are instances of eve teasing, name-calling/ labelling for differently abled, and instances of molestation and rape. www.bhaskar.com

PARTICIPATION:

ADOLESCENT PERSPECTIVE

Adolescents who said in a survey that they are residents of Shivaji Nagar. They said that the community environment is noisy and chaotic with frequent violent fights among adults. They also mentioned that there are instances of eve teasing, name-calling/ labelling for differently abled, and instances of molestation and rape. www.bhaskar.com

The community do not offer them any formal/ informal organizing themselves and discussing local issues.

When it comes to local decision making, it is usually the older who take the decision making for the entire community.

Nevertheless, a few of the people do not have any say in their opinions.

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LALLUBHAI COMPOUND

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY | HEALTH & EDUCATION

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

- ▶ Food, water, and vector borne diseases are quite common
- ▶ Skin infections are common among adults and senior citizens
- ▶ The diseases are indicative of unhygienic living conditions and poor sanitation



ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE FACILITIES:

- ▶ Accessing treatment through government as well as private hospitals is very common
- ▶ The residents also rely on small private clinics/dispensaries and charitable institutions
- ▶ Quite a sizeable number of households also approach quacks or resort to self-prescription for treating illnesses



SUBSTANCE ABUSE:

- ▶ Very high percentage of children
- ▶ Children as young as 8 years getting addicted to the use and abuse of substances
- ▶ Absence of free quality addiction services in and around the community



PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION:

SCHOOL ENROLMENT FOR CHILDREN: High enrolment at the primary level but gradually falls from the upper primary level onwards

SHORTAGE OF GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Just 2 government primary schools and 1 government secondary school for a planned population of 32448

Greatly inadequate. DR regulation mandates 1 primary school/400 persons and 1 secondary school/900 persons

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED IN HIGH-RISE APARTMENTS IN BAR COLONY

MNRDA provided apartments to the BMC in two blocks and Anganwadis in Lallubhai Compound

▶ Difficulty in access: These facilities are in various apartments across different buildings in the community

▶ Difficulty in access for young children (3-6 years): The Anganwadis too, are located in different buildings

INADEQUATE PLAY FACILITIES

▶ Except 1 pre-school, none of the many other schools that Lallubhai Compound children attend have any playgrounds

INADEQUATE TOILETS IN SCHOOLS

▶ None of the government schools do not have toilets

▶ Toilets in both private and government schools are inadequate and children are often prevented from using them

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SAFETY AT SCHOOL:

- ▶ Unsafe feeling at school due to
- ▶ Fear of teachers - 30% boys, 40% girls
- ▶ Getting bullied by seniors
- ▶ Being over-protected by the teachers/school
- ▶ Public toilets provided in school girls use it with heavy precautions for not contaminating themselves (not doing well academically/being late) and wearing proper uniform
- ▶ Strong instances of violence among students at school because of scoring low grades or failing an exam
- ▶ Schools do not have any security force (guards) present and no emergency response



PROMOTING SAFE COMMUNITIES MUMBAI



HOW?

Research was conducted predominantly from the child's perspective with active participation by children as researchers and respondents of the research.

Participants - 100 children and 100 adults
Children (under 18), Youth (18-29), Adults

A variety of methods were adopted to map these themes



Safety & security



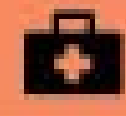
Protection



Environment



Education



Health



Play & recreation



Participation & empowerment

METHODS USED

Household surveys
Administered by Children
Administered by Adults

Observation
checklists

Focus group discussions

Child-led Risk Mapping

Interviews

SUBJECT OF STUDY

Family profile
Neighbourhood environment
Health
Education
Participation
Safe and unsafe spaces
Play and recreation
Social safety and protection systems

Safety and security of home
Safety and security of neighbourhood
Perceptions of safety in everyday settings

Perceptions of Safety in the community
Violence and Abuse
Perception of life in a community
Participation and Empowerment
Disasters, Hazards, Risk and Impact

Safe and Unsafe Spaces
Identifying factors that hinder children's access to public places and basic services

Community history
Fact checking

SPECIAL EDITION-
ILLUSTRATED
BOOK

Brand:
Srei Infrastructure Ltd



Srei Infrastructure has now completed **25 years** overcoming all challenges and triumphing all hurdles on its way!

Srei in Sanskrit means 'to accord credit' and in Bengali it is a derivative of 'Sreshtha' meaning 'the best'

The Kanoria brothers hail from a very well-known Marwari business family in Kolkata.

Historically the family was engaged in flour milling, agro-based industries & food grain trade.

The Business Model

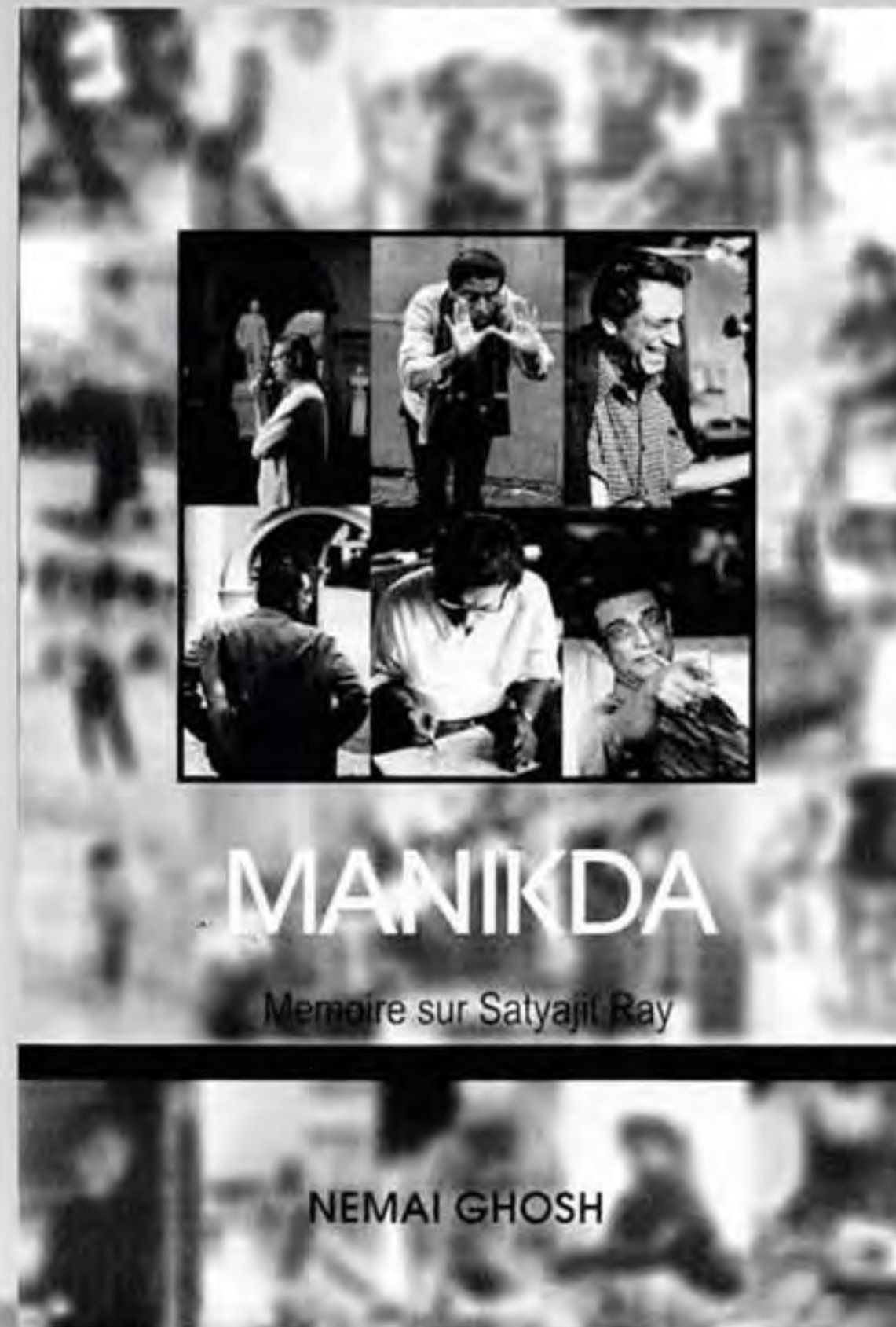
Srei was conceptualised with an aim to address 2 of India's most critical problems- Financing & Infrastructure

The Kanoria brothers' intention was noble and they were firm in their resolve

Hemant Kanoria Sunil Kanoria

Their initial capital £ was a meagre 20,000£

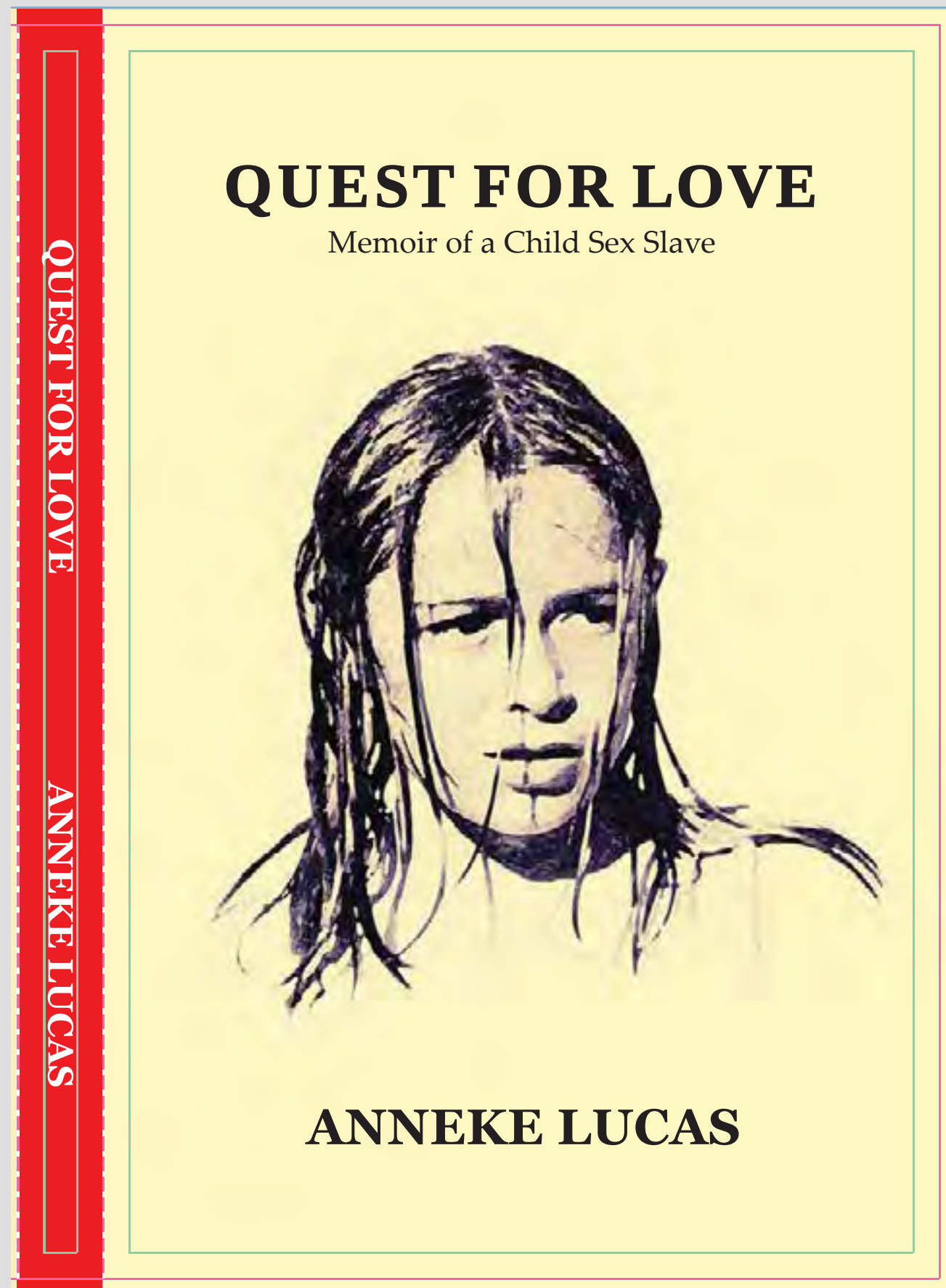
Photo-Book on Satyajit Ray



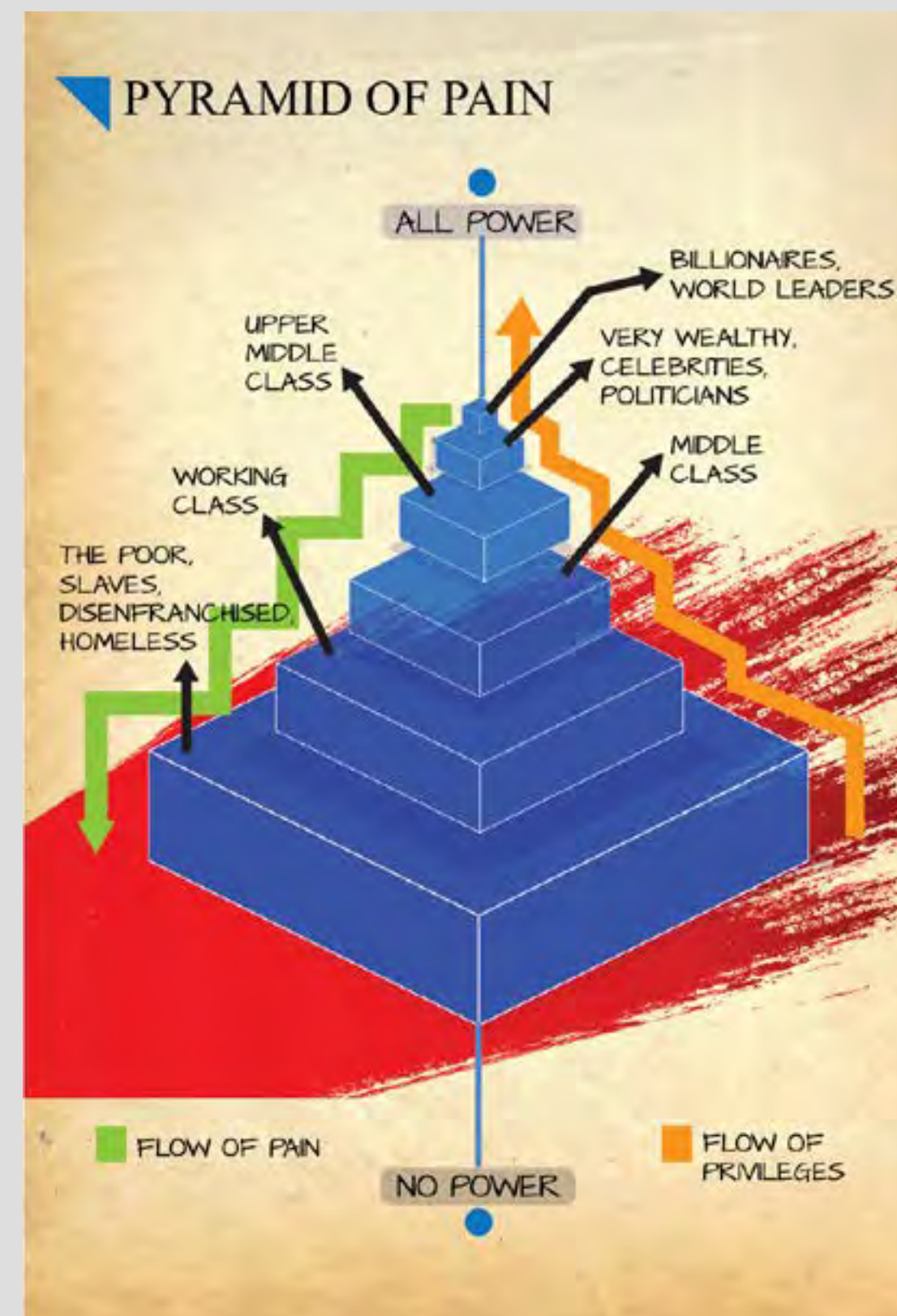
Designed the French edition of Manikda, a book on Oscar-winner, Satyajit Ray by his photo-biographer.

[Click here to buy book](#)

Cover Design



Infographics



All copyrights belong to @AnnekeLucas

Coffee Table Book

Brand: Srei Infrastructure



Cover Design, Layout design of all pages,
Supervision of printing



Brochure

Cover



Back Cover



Contacts

Our Pan-India Offices

At Adams, we firmly believe that the location of a customer should not pose as a hindrance to experience the best service in the industry. Please visit our website for contact details of our regional branches.

Adams Elevator has carved out a niche for itself in the elevator and escalator industry by providing excellent customer service. We have successfully built a strong bond of trust by catering to customer demands through our pan-India network of sales and service outlets.



Head Office

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F: +91 33 4001 2575 E: info@adams-elevator.in W: <http://www.adams-elevator.in>

Toll Free: 1800 345 1937

Branches

All major cities in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal & others

Elevator Maintenance Factoids

At Adams we are committed to provide excellent customer care, and we've honed a reputation of over 30 years on it. Regardless of the brand of elevator you own, before you make a long term decision on its care provider, please consider the following facts and the quality of service we provide carefully. The cost of elevators is a significant part of the total cost of your building. Taking care of those elevators, come under protecting your investment.

Elevators represent the people who live or work there, the way it looks, how smoothly they run, how fast the elevator answers to a call and how often they are out of service- are facts that make or break your buildings reputation and marketability.

Every element of an elevator should be inspected for wear and performance on a regular schedule.

Best Trained Technicians in the Business

At Adams every member of our service team has been trained by the best, their varied and long experience on the job in challenging situations that have equipped them with knowledge to tackle any problems that may cause inconvenience to you or your loved ones. Each technician is trained in the latest technology for all types and brands of elevator. This comprehensive training programme and our mentorship approach turns out the most skilled and informed technicians in the global industry.

Extensive inventory of spare parts

We keep extensive inventories of spare parts at the heart of the city as well as national spare parts storage and distribution system, which means there

is never a delay in spare parts.

The Unsurpassed ability to service elevators from all brands

Due to the varied and extensive experience of all our technicians and the decades of experience of our managers in the industry, our ability to service and maintain elevators of other brands is unsurpassed by any other company.

Maintenance can be Preventive or Corrective

Preventive is conducted to keep equipment working and to extend the life of the equipment, Corrective maintenance is called repair and is conducted to get equipment working again. Adams service personnel are experts at preventive maintenance so we prevent breakdown or any compromise with safety.

Here is what Adams Service can do for you:

- Examine, lubricate adjust and align your elevators on a systematic schedule.
- Repair or replace parts subject to wear and tear, (as needed)
- Conduct periodic safety checks in regular intervals
- Provide emergency service 24 hours a day 7 days a week 365 days a year.
- Our elevator maintenance agreement is transparent and tells you exactly what we will do for you; there are no hidden costs or surprises for your budget down the road.

The stainless steel range

- Granite Flooring
- Back - Hairline finish
- Centre - Mirror finish
- Ceiling - Satin finish
- Lights - Eco Efficient LED's



- Vinyl Flooring
- Back - Hairline finish
- Centre - Mirror finish
- Ceiling - Satin finish
- Lights - Eco Efficient LED's
- COP/ LOP - Standard tactile buttons / Touchscreen panel
- Display - Dot Matrix / TFT Colour Display
- Available Door options
 - Manual Collapsible • Swing • Sliding
 - Telescopic • Automatic Side / Centre opening
 - Quarter / Half / Full length Toughened Glass Vision Panel
 - Optional Half / Full length mirror and handrail

Ordering & installation

The Ordering process

When we are contacted by anyone who needs assistance with an elevator we provide a completely free check up in order to assess the customer's current elevator or future needs.

After this we can give advice for modernization of old elevators, service contracts or execute new elevator sizes depending on requirements and hoist way measurements.

Our new Adams machine rooms less elevators do not require a machine room or a room to mount a control box. All that is required is a hoist way for the elevator.

Industry best timeframes

For this process we guarantee the best timeframes in the industry. Our customer service team constantly monitors your order.

At Adams, we make the builder's life easier by taking care of every stage of installation. Our experienced team and well defined process ensures safe and efficient installation sans delays and disturbances, provided we get a clean, dry elevator shaft and timely power supply.

Logistics and planning

Our speciality includes careful, systematic logistics and installation planning which ensures reduced risk of material damage and misplacement, less material handling and storage needs and timely progress reports to customers.

The Installation process

Once we get the contract, we take an initial advance. Then our team of veteran technicians and engineers get in the field and start construction.



Events

IDENTITY DESIGN
PRINT ADS
FLYERS
SOCIAL MEDIA
SIGNAGE
MERCHANDISE
VENUE MAP



Half Page AD

Consulate General of India
Dubai

Dubai
Duty Free

Produced by
TEAMWORK
TELEBRATING THE ARTS

2024
8-10th March
Al Seef,
Dubai

INDIA

BY THE CREEK

A celebration of the magic of India's culture
with music, poetry and more!

Scan to register

*Programme is subject to change.

Electrifying performances by iconic artists!

**The Legendary
Wadalis**

**Malini
Awasthi**

**Salman
Elahi**

Alif

Entry free upon prior registration. For more information visit www.indiabythecreek.com

Strategic Partner
DUBAI
Economy and Tourism

Education Partner
Malhaar

Media Partner
Khaleej Times

Full Page AD

Consulate General of India
Dubai

Dubai
Duty Free

Produced by
TEAMWORK
TELEBRATING THE ARTS

2024
8-10 March
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INDIA

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Scan to register

8th March, Friday

Nathoo Lal Solanki, Sonam Kaira, Indian Ocean

9th March, Saturday

Mohammed Dohai, Salman Elahi, Malini Awasthi, Navdeep Suri, Kuttie Khan Project

10th March, Sunday

Arundhati Subramaniam, Lakhwinder Wadali, Varijashree Venugopal, Harpreet, Alif, Purushottam

*Programme is subject to change.

Strategic Partner
DUBAI
Economy and Tourism

Education Partner
Malhaar

Friends of the Festival
tcs
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Official Banking Partner
Emirates NBD

Media Partner
Khaleej Times



Tote Bags



Signage

Festival Report



ABOUT THE FESTIVAL

India shares a special connection with the Emirate of Dubai and its people – the two cultures pride themselves on their roots in ancient history, the deep significance that both accord to the arts, and the rapidly growing modern, innovative and cosmopolitan economies that they both possess. Against this backdrop of a growing and close-knit affinity, the Consulate General of India partnered with Teamwork Arts to present a festival of arts and culture in Dubai, titled 'India by the Creek', presented by Dubai Duty Free, with support from Dubai Economy & Tourism as our official strategic partner and Khaleej Times as our official media partner.

The Festival was held from March 8-10, 2024. It was spread over three days at Al Seef Dubai and engaged artists from both India and Dubai. The Festival hosted a diverse range of activities, including music performances, literary discourse, poetry sessions, and interactive workshops.

India by the Creek promises to be an annual celebration of deeply entrenched cultural ties, and looks to cement enduring friendships to herald a future of hope, fuelled by the arts.



OUR ARTISTES

India by the Creek showcased an array of talented maestros from various genres, captivating audiences with mesmerizing performances, immersive workshops, and enriching sessions!

DAY 1

8th March, 2024

PERCUSSION

Nagadas by Nathog Lal Solanki & Drums of Dubai

In a rhythmic blend of cultures, the pulsating drummers of India and the Emirate of Dubai welcomed a packed house with a collaboration between Nathog Lal Solanki, a Nagada maestro from the Pushkar Sangeet Gharana, and the talented Emirati percussionists: Omar, master of the tabla; Mohammed, weaving magic with bongo; and Anwar, captivating hearts with the rhythmic cadence of the daff.



SOULFUL MUSIC

Sonam Kalra & the Sufi Gospel Project

Acclaimed for her sensitive interpretation of Sufi poetry and her unique musical style, Sonam Kalra effortlessly merged the voices of faith through poetry, prayer, and music, transcending cultural barriers.

THE LEGENDS OF FUSION ROCK

Indian Ocean

Indian Ocean, the revered pioneers of Indian Rock Fusion, took the stage by storm, giving an electrifying testament to their status as the unrivalled legends of Rock Fusion.



TESTIMONIALS

Dubai is a melting pot of cultures! We are really grateful to India by the Creek to move away from the mainstream and showcase the other beautiful arts of India, over and beyond Bollywood.
-Sonam Kalra, Artist

For once, it felt like home. The vibe is so warm, electrifying, and soulful. It creates a sense of belongingness for every Indian in Dubai.
-Nishu Patel, attendee

Incredible plurality of music! Such vitality and vibrancy are not just part of museums, but are living traditions in India, and sharing that with the rest of the world is deeply life-affirming!
-Arundhati Subramaniam, poet

India by the Creek will be the start of a new chapter in the cultural engagement between India and Dubai.
-Satish Sivam, Indian consulate general, Dubai

MEDIA SNIPPETS

Digital Media Coverage:

Khaleej Times
Times of India
Outlook Traveller
The Emirates Times
Time Out Dubai
World For You
Stalk Dubai

Print Media:

Khaleej Times
Khaleej Times - WKN Magazine
Khaleej Times - City Times



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Indian Consulate in Dubai
Consul General Satish Sivam
Yatin Patel
Tadu Momu

Dubai Duty Free
Ramesh Cidambi
Sinead O'Gibai

Khaleej Times
Ravi Tharoor
Anamika Chatterjee
Harjot Oberoi Bohra
Mohamed Yousuf

Dubai Economy and Tourism
Miguel Graciani
Fatima Hamza
Ryan Rego
Rider Ali Habib

Emirates NBD
Aryan Narayan Karan
Bharath Aravamudan
Suvo Sarkar
Sharmin Homi Irani

Tata Consultancy Services
Hasreen Sheela Shreef
Ankur Gupta
Sumanta Roy

Al Tayer Motors
Basel Asfari
Hadi Tabbara

Al Seef
Imane Khalife
Mahmoud Eldeeb
Dahia Kerrouche
Mohamed Igbal

Showtech
Carl Kapadia

Red Cube Events
Afzal

Special Thanks
Ambassador Sunjay Sudhir
& Ammam
Sayad Tausif Rahman
Syed Salman Chishty
Samir Sahu
Ingrid Sahu
Shobha Menon

PERFORMANCE METRICS

3 DAYS 14 PERFORMANCES 55+ ARTISTS



782K+ REACH



984 K+ IMPRESSIONS



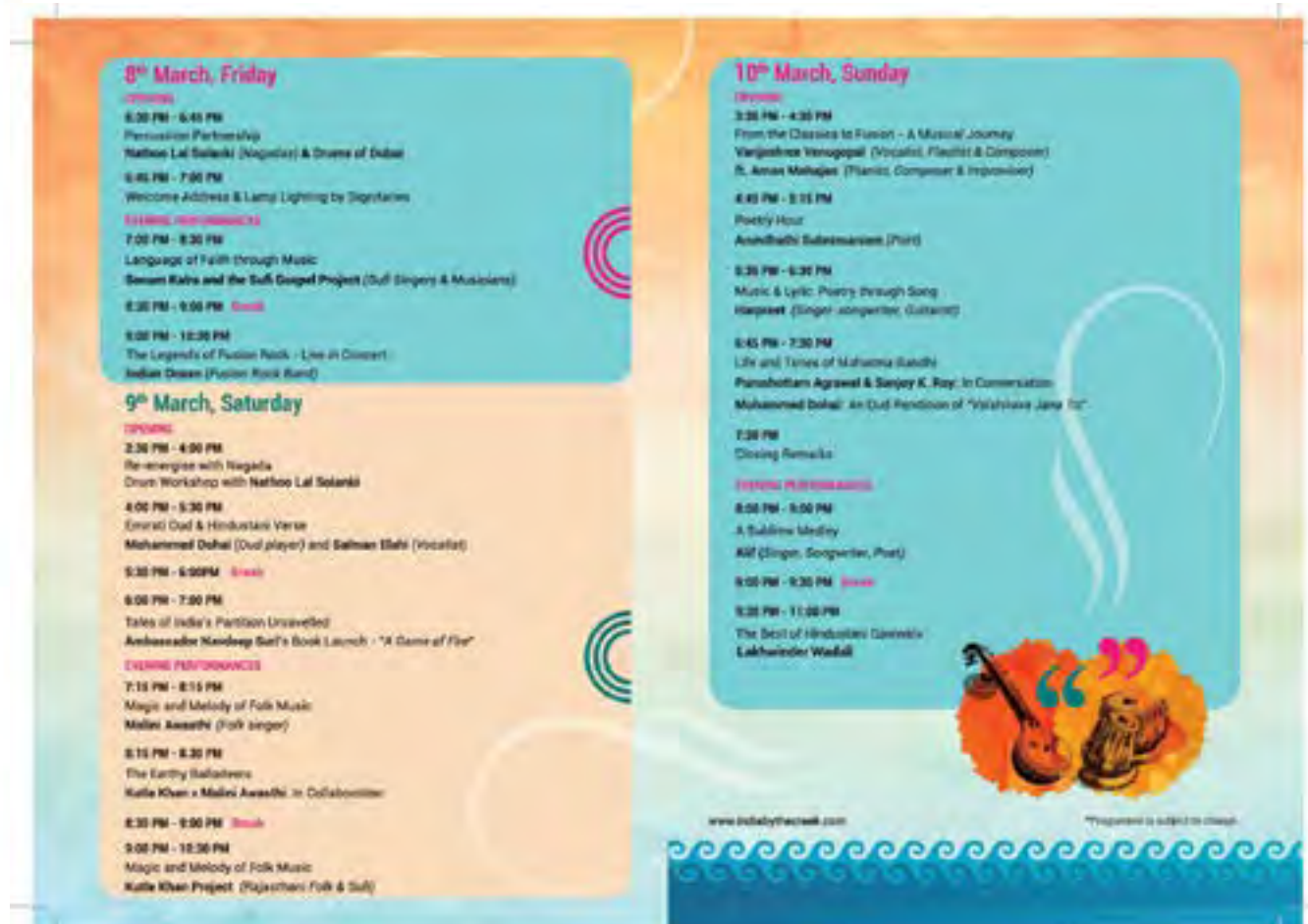
29 K+ ENGAGEMENTS



20+ PR STORIES



Program Flyer



Festival Bags





Festival Venue Map



Web Banners for social media



Events

International Fortnight

Protesting Violence against Women and Girls

with Swayam, Kolkata for urban and rural communities, West Bengal

Multilingual awareness campaign

IDENTITY DESIGN

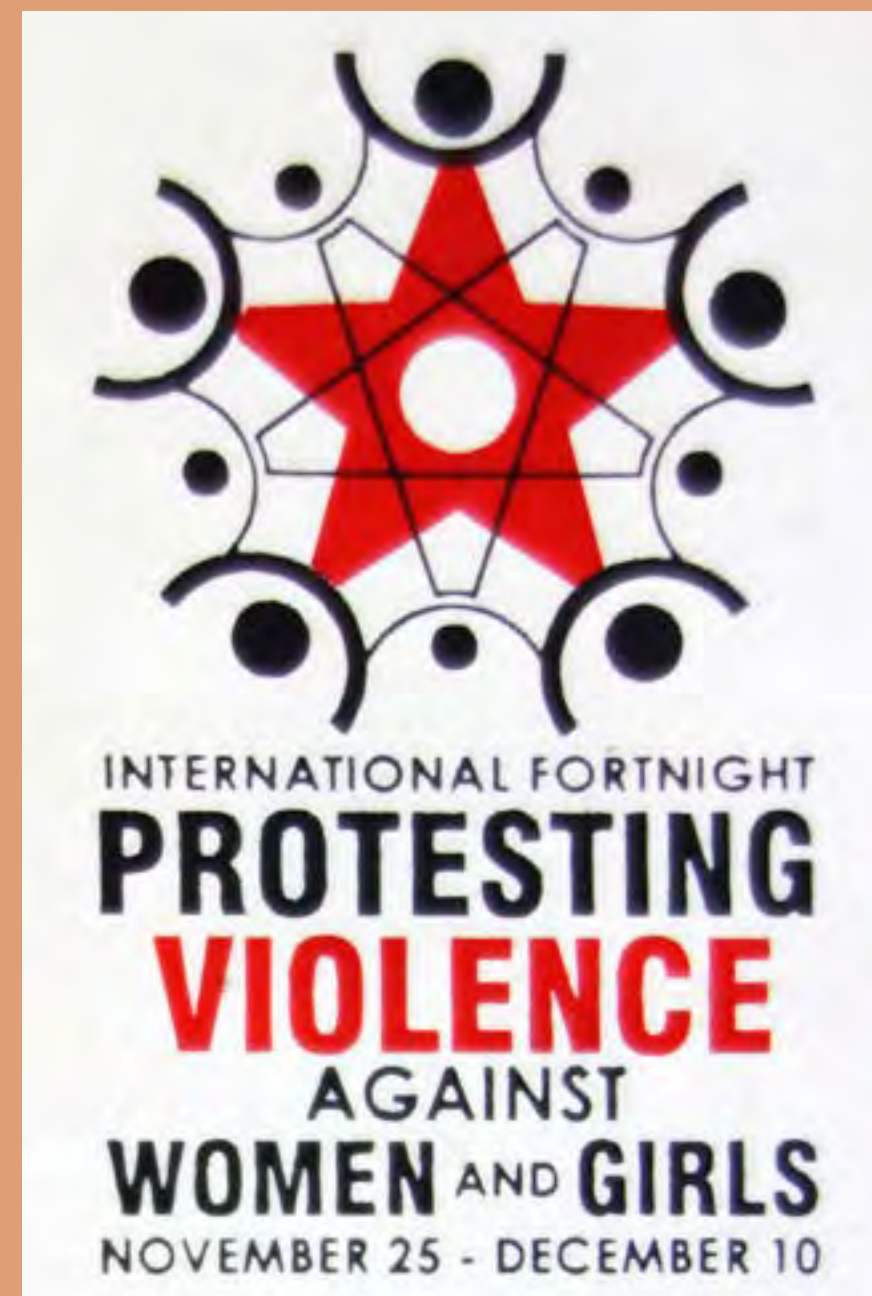
POSTER DESIGN

BROCHURE

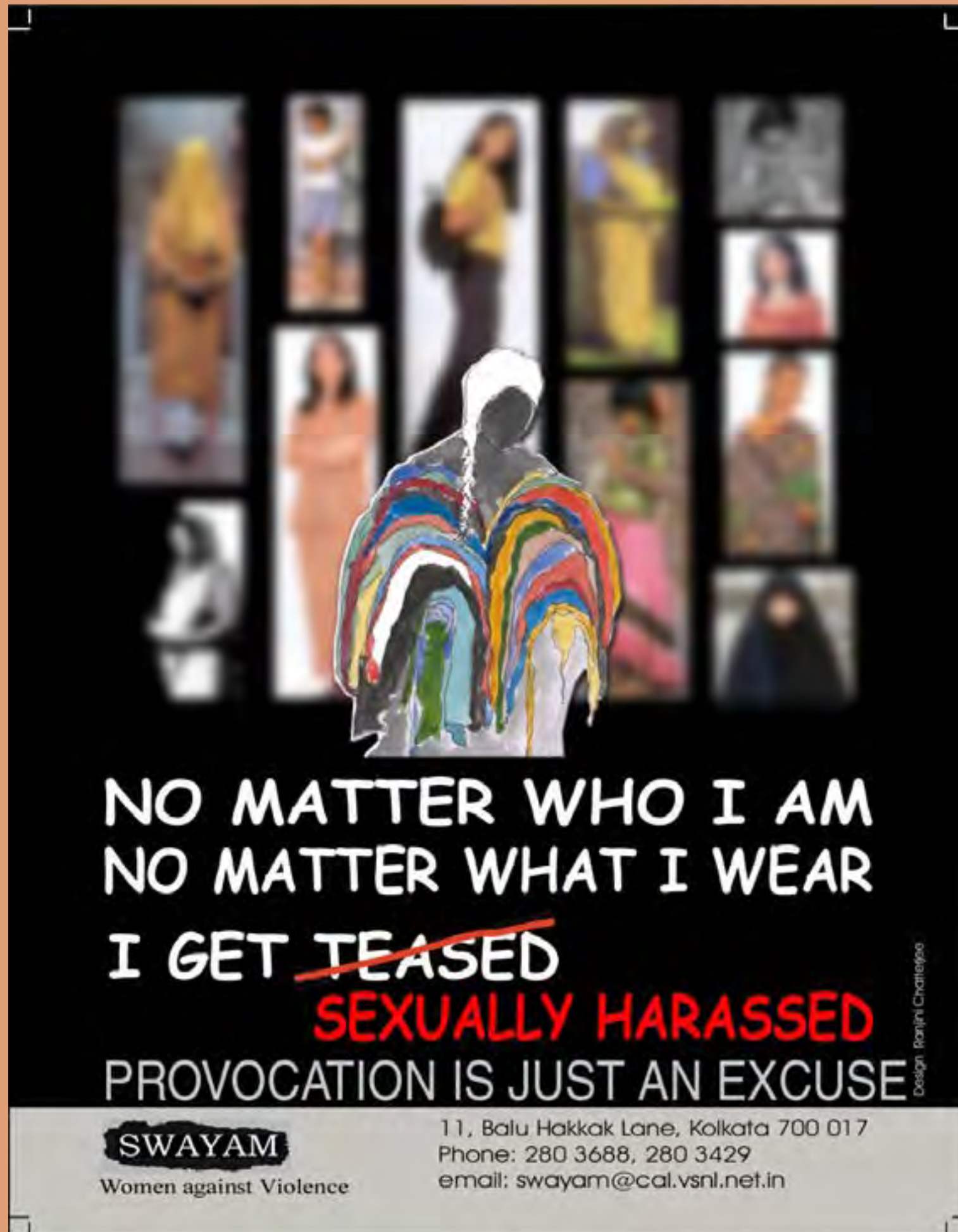
FLYERS

FABRIC SCROLLS

Logo Design



Poster design for urban communities



Multi-lingual communication materials for urban and rural communities



Rural communities

Brochure Design

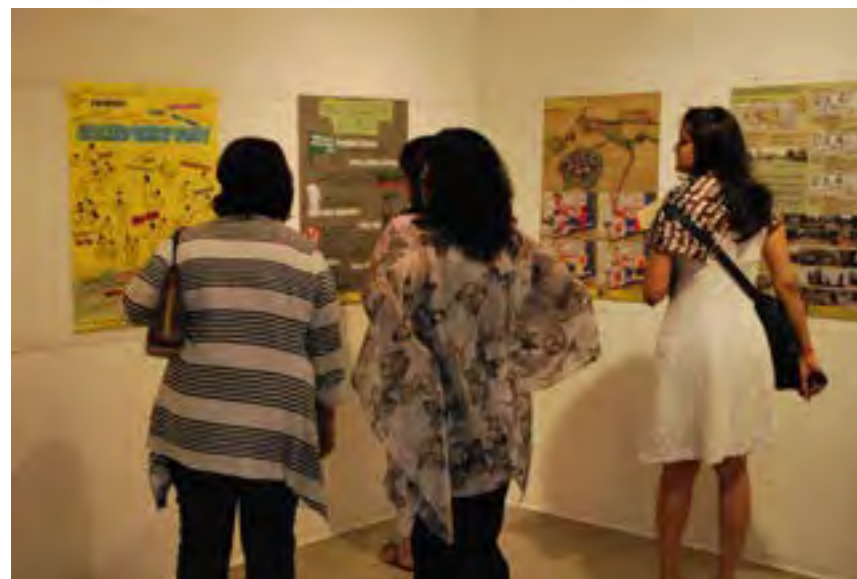


Flyers



Poster Campaign
for Play@Khirkee,
Khoj International

DATA VISUALISATION
INFOGRAPHICS
POSTER DESIGN



Branding

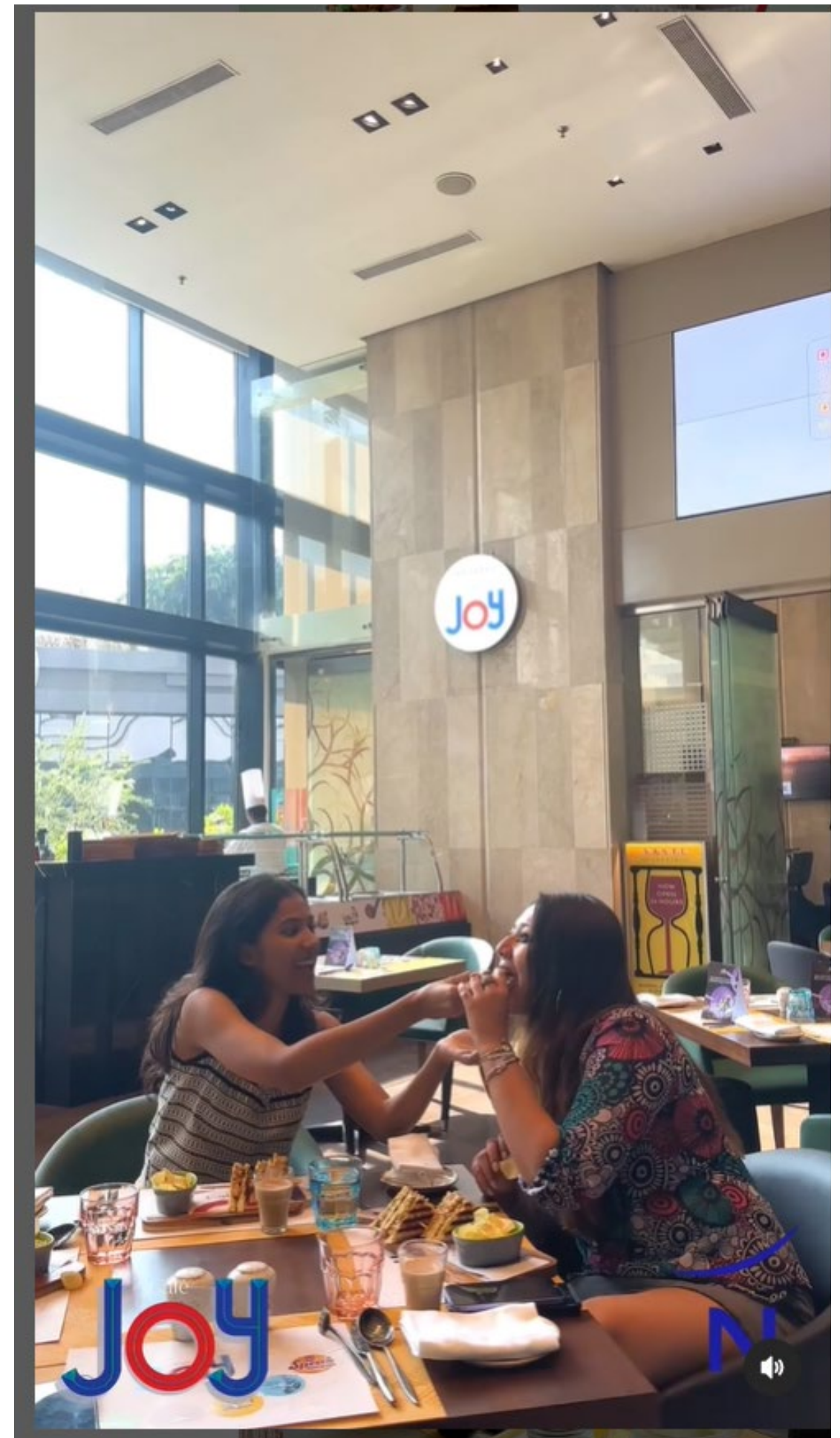
LOGO DESIGN
ANIMATED LOGO



[Click to view animated logo](#)



Naming
Identity design
Cafe interiors
Social media
Logo animation



N

A Joyful experience

Café JOY

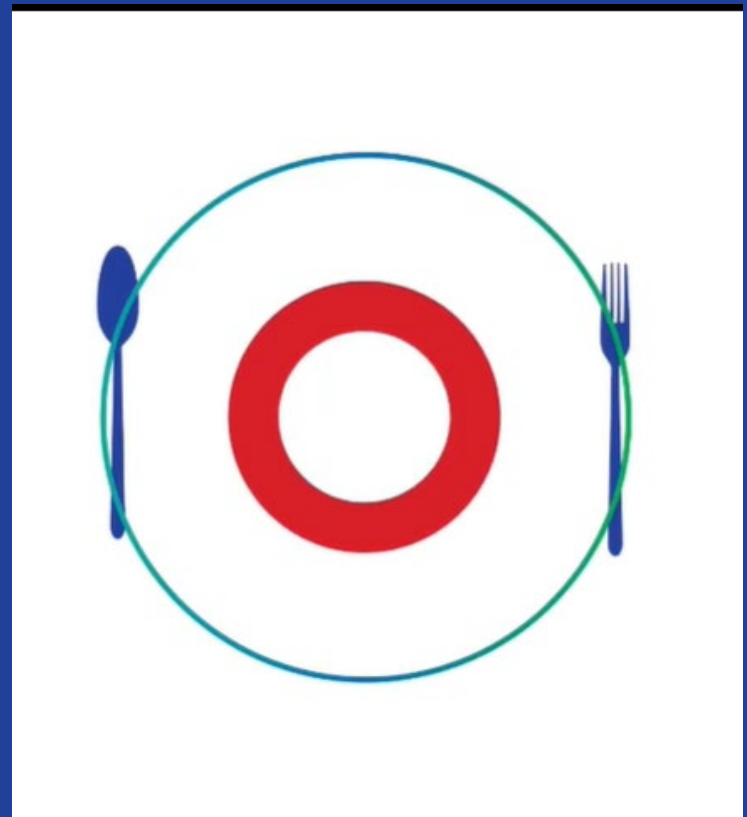
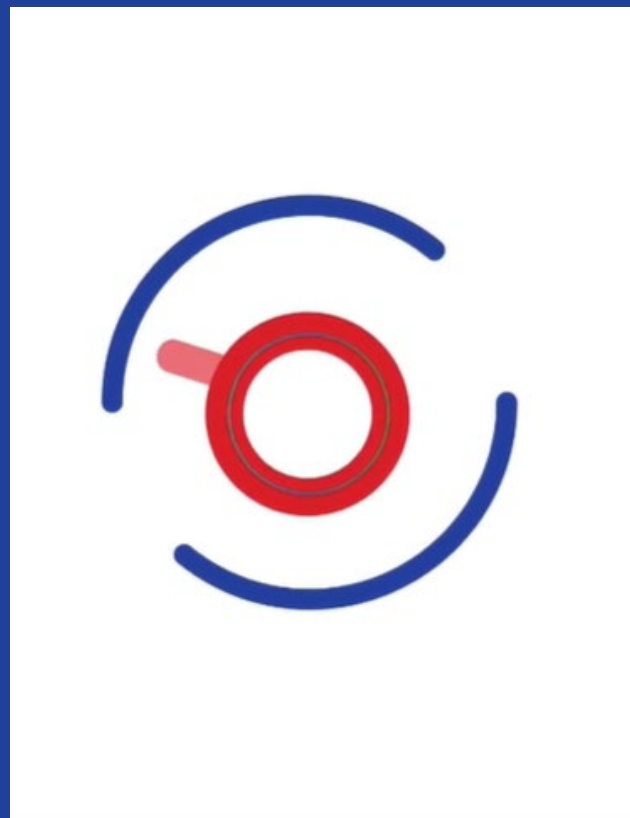
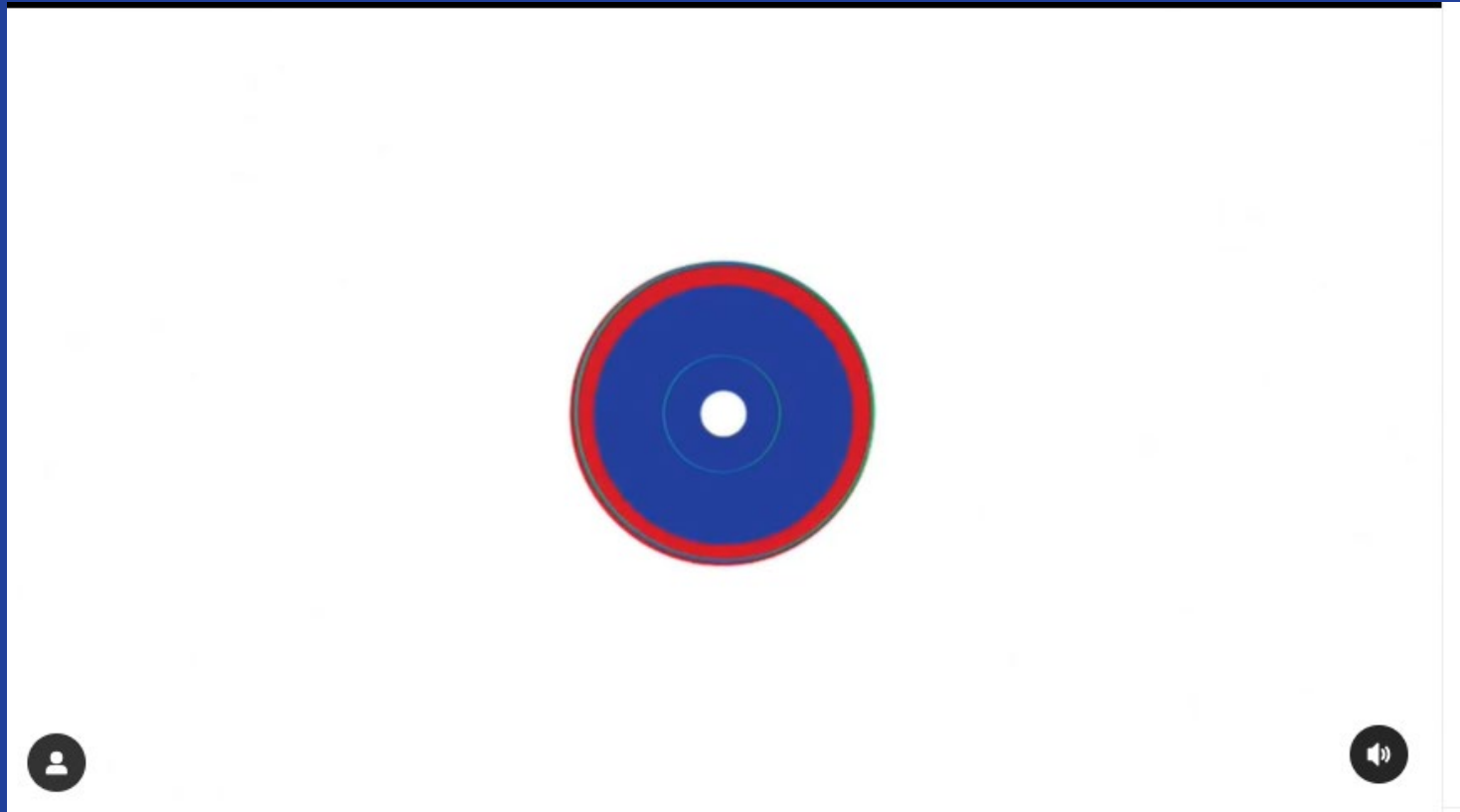
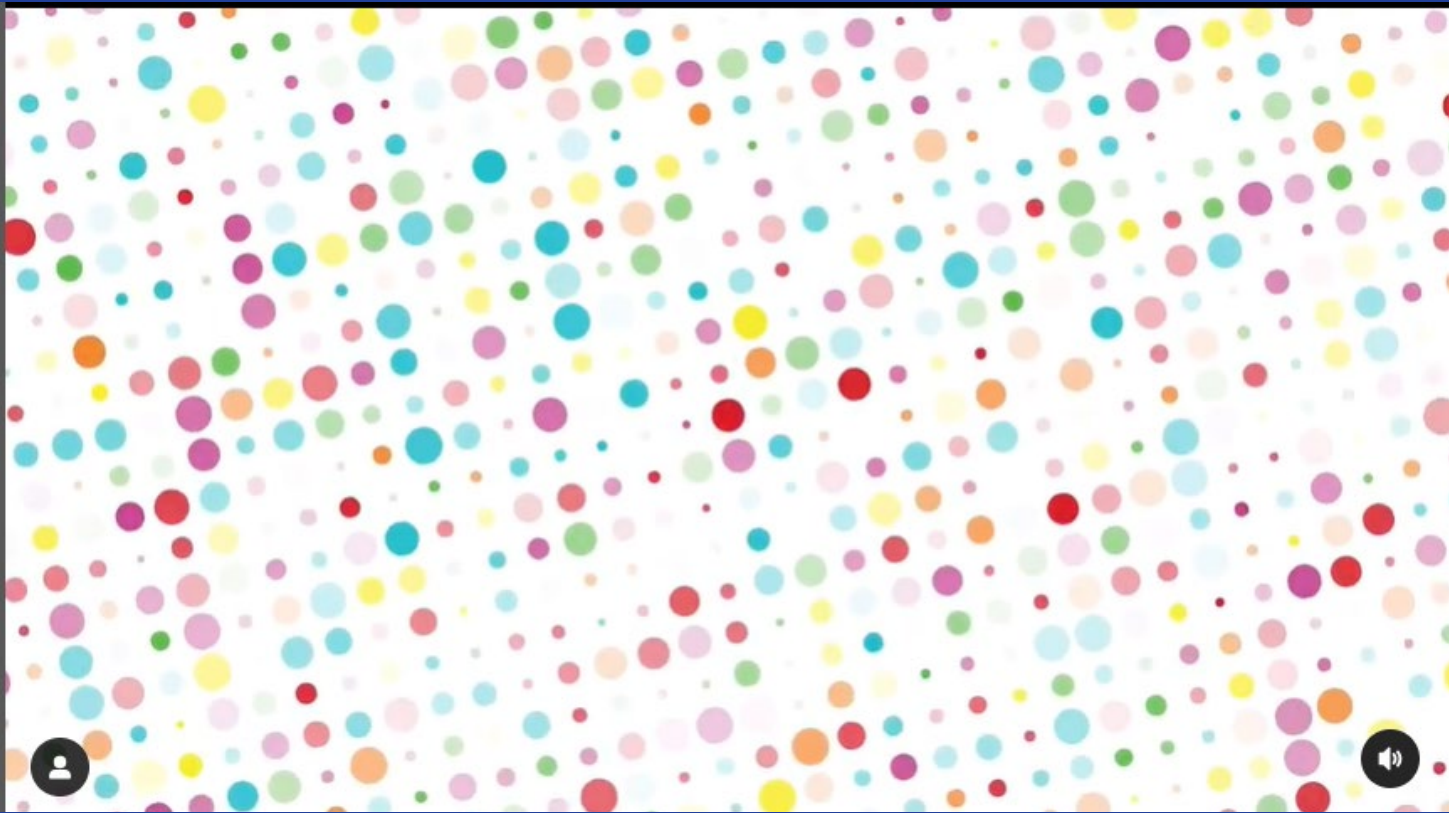
#CafeJoy

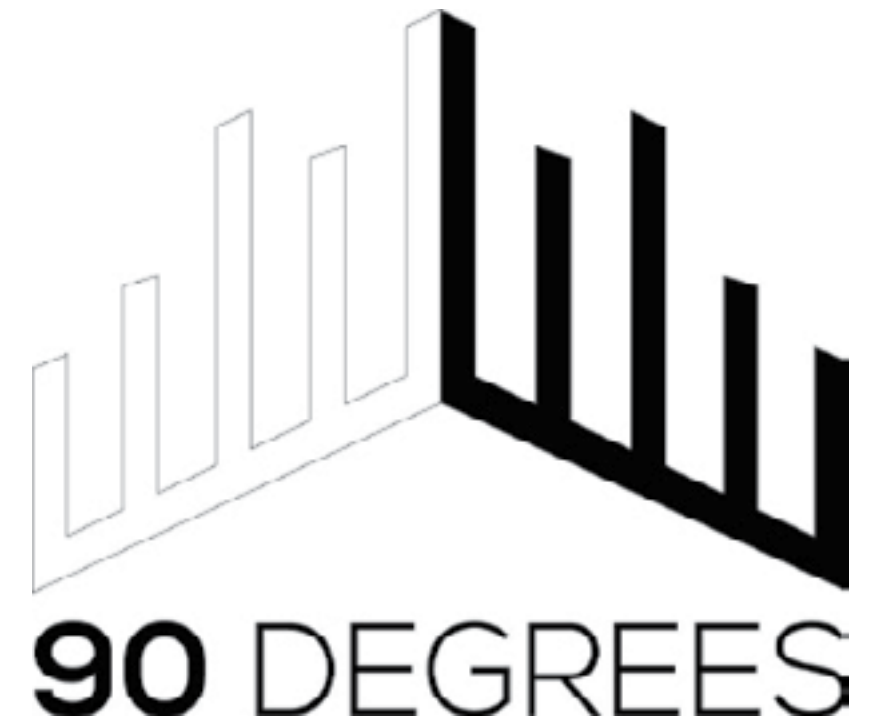
BLUE TOKAI COFFEE ROASTERS

A moment of joy

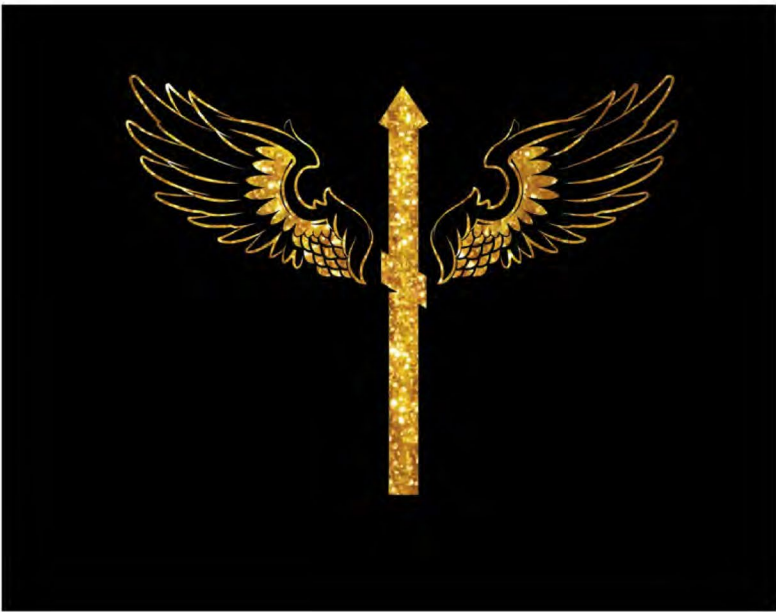
Café JOY

TEABOX®
The World's Freshest Tea





Lounge Design, kolkata



Signage

Packaging



Napk

Branding accessories

Metal straws



Wine Bottle wrap and card

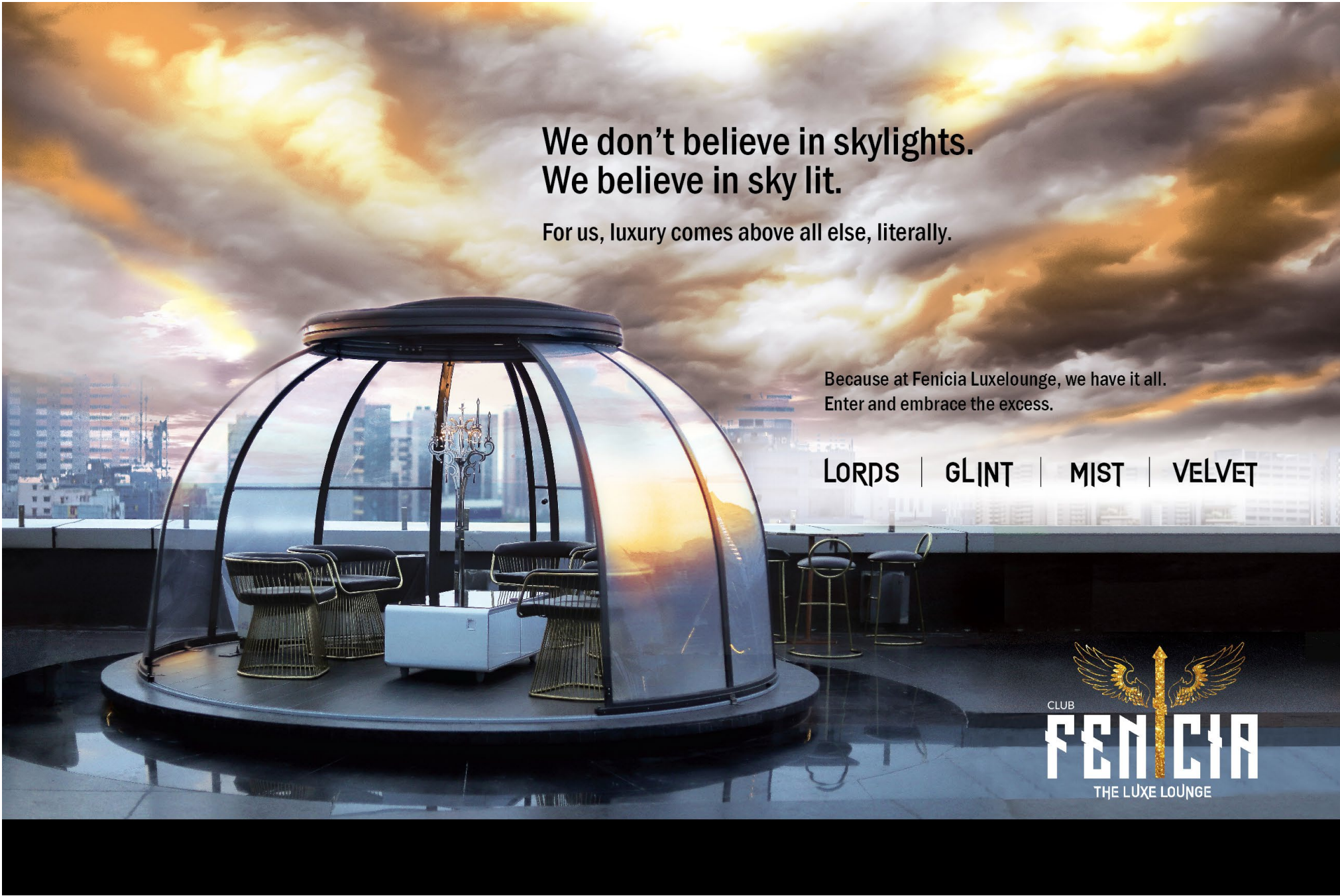


Butter Paper wrap



Wish Cards

Uniform



Resto-Pub Branding, Kolkata

Brand Identity

h#shtag
waale



Wall Posters - Hashtagwaale

h#shtag
waale

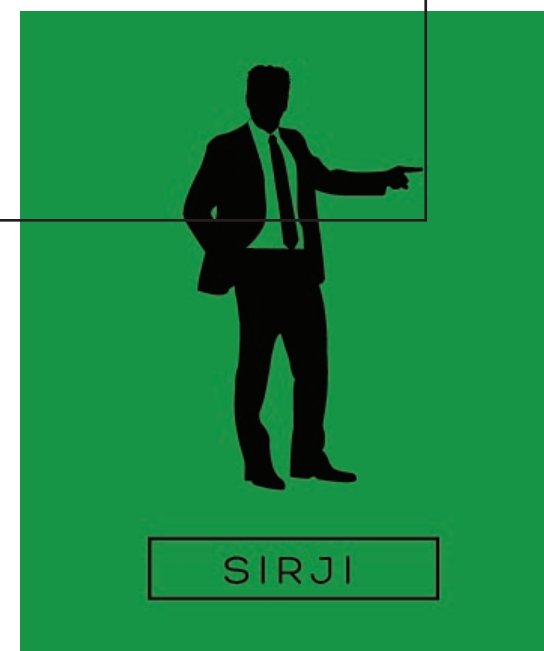
After a night out with us,
we'd advise you not to drive...



... thus Auto.



Loo Signage



Pub Branding, Kolkata







THE ALL DAY PUB N' CREEK

Sláinte
pronounced as
slahn'-che

Sláinte
Irish for

Cheers

Sláinte
exclamation
used to express
friendly feelings
towards one's companions
before drinking

Sláinte
Origin from Scottish
Gaelic sláinte
literally meaning
'health'



THE ALL DAY PUB N' CREEK

*Speak
irish*

On the pig's back
It's an expression to
describe someone
in a celebratory mood.

Pog Mo Thoin
Yes it means what you
think it does
Gaelic for kiss me a...

The Jacks
If you arrive in Ireland
and ask someone for the
rest room, it is social suicide.
Toilets are commonly
called The Jacks.

Little Green Man
Irish for a small
bottle of Jameson's-
Ireland's favourite
whiskey.



THE ALL DAY PUB N' CREEK



Wall Canvas Posters Xrong Place



Bar & Grill The Loft



before



after



before

SE



after



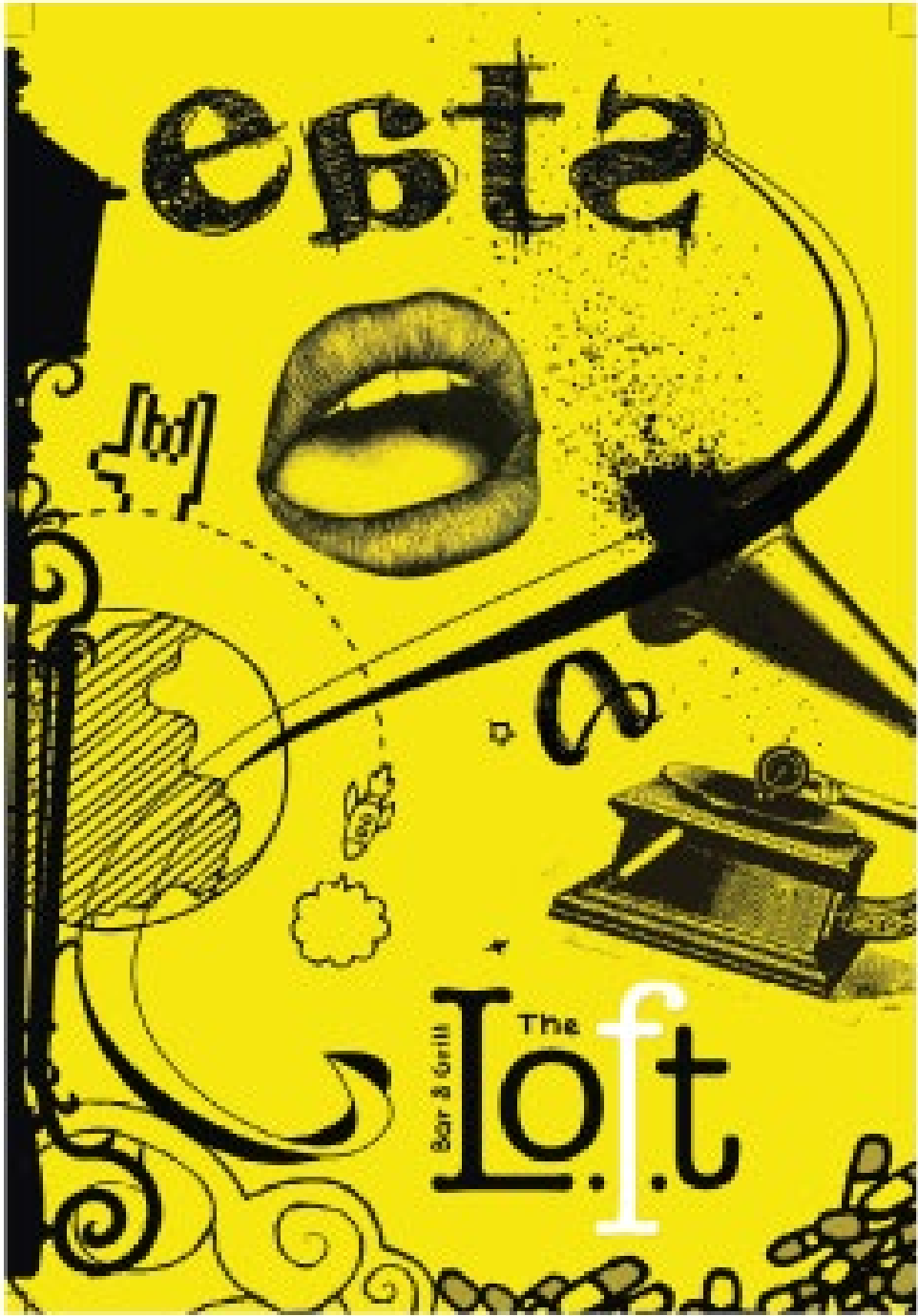


Wall Mural

Coasters



Loft Food Menu



Loft Drink Menu



Social Media

Brand: Raw Pressery

Launch Campaign of Pomegranate Juice

POSTS

ANIMATED GIFS

STOP ANIMATION VIDEO



Instagram Posts



Animated gifs



Stop animation TVC



Social Media Campaign

German House for Research
and Innovation - New Delhi



Germany
Land of Ideas

WEB BANNERS
FOR FACEBOOK/GOOGLE



Fund your research
by the DAAD, the
world's largest
funding organisation
for the international
exchange of students
and researchers.

DAAD
Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

German House for Research
and Innovation - New Delhi
Germany
Land of Ideas

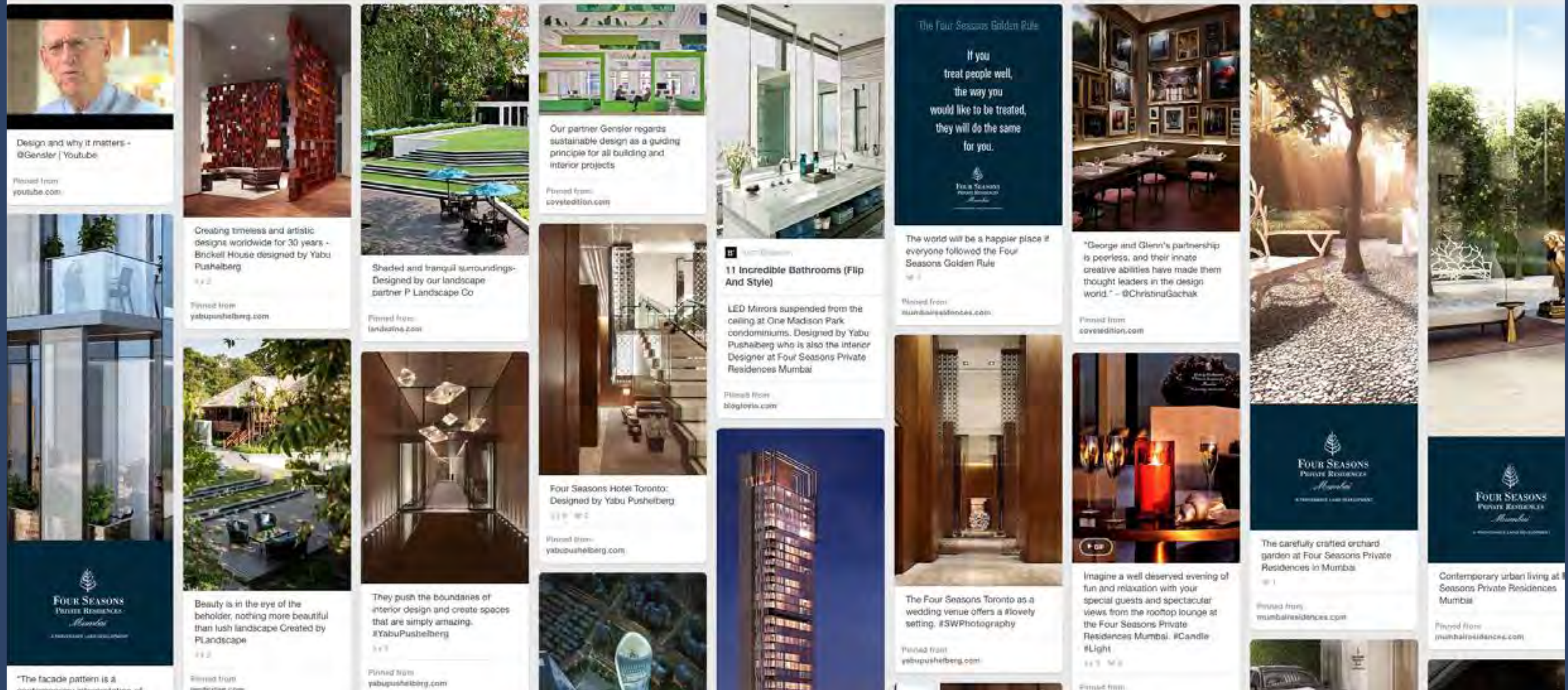


Brand: Four Seasons Private Residences Mumbai

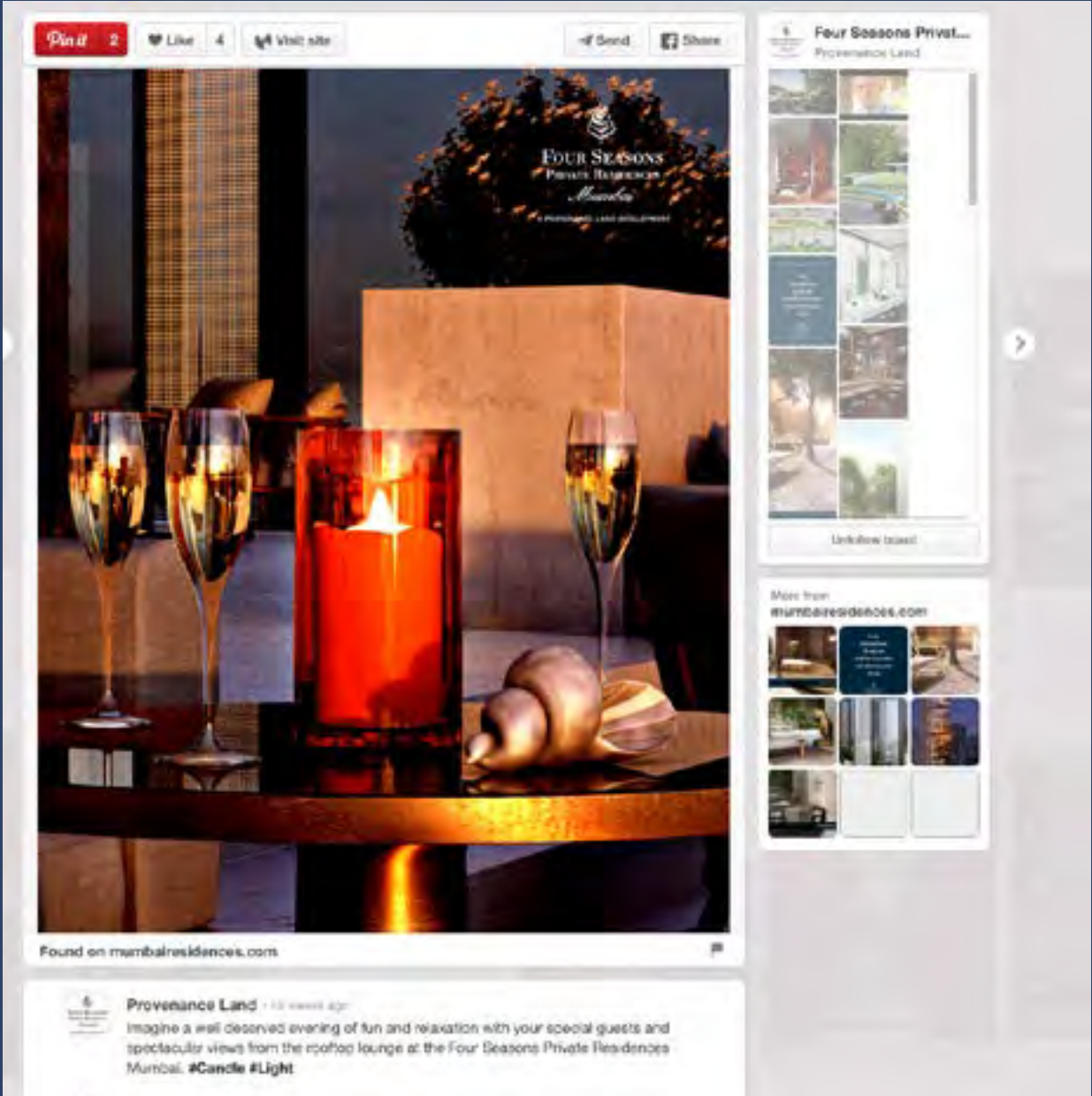
Campaign for
Pinterest, LinkedIn, Instagram

Four Seasons Private Residences Mumbai

Mumbai's most exclusive residential address, a landmark architectural marvel featuring only 26 residences spread across 55 floors



Posts &
Animated gifs



Social Media Campaign

Brand: Fanta

Online Contest

Posts for Facebook/Instagram/Linkedin



Campaign



Visual Art

DIGITAL COLLAGE

ANALOG COLLAGE

ANIMATION

MIXED MEDIA

Henkiart International Competition: Nominated for Longlist

Title: **Tear Trail**

Digital Illustration

Artist Statement

[Click here](#)

Jury Review

[Click here](#)



Digital Collage for BBC Travel

Visual Map: Florence, Italy

For BBC travel

[Click here](#)

Available online for sale

[Click here](#)





don't

**give
up**

...ed acres of
... on Burnaby Mountain was to
... to the natural features of the site
... its environs. Located between the in-
... rial area of Burnaby and the conserva-
... area at the top of the mountain, the
... had to offer visual continuity between
... two areas so that the mountain
... severely se



SOULFUL PAUSE

Nurturing Spiritual Wellbeing with Prayer and Meditation

"Just as a candle cannot burn without fire, men cannot live without a spiritual life."

Prayer and meditation have been part of human experience since the very beginning. Across cultures and throughout history people have turned to these practices as sources of comfort, protection and guidance. Prayer, in all its forms, goes beyond physical rest - it offers a quiet space that allows your mind to slow down, your body to relax and your thoughts to settle. In that space, you can find peace and direction when things feel uncertain. No matter what you are seeking in this moment - whether it's clarity to understand your path, strength to face challenges, hope to keep moving forward or simply a feeling of connection - prayer and spiritual practices can help discover it. Prayer, even when spoken into silence, can bring a comforting sense that you are being heard and not alone. Meditation offers a chance to sit quietly with your thoughts, allowing you to observe yourself with greater honesty and compassion.

Even if you don't believe in a "higher power," opening yourself to life's mysteries or the simple beauty of nature can bring a gentle sense of peace and belonging. These practices encourage you to connect with your breath, your body, your values or the world around you in a way that feels soothing, grounding and comforting. Research shows that both prayer and meditation help reduce stress, improve mood and ease emotional tension. Gratitude-based or contemplative prayer can provide similar benefits, even for those who don't consider themselves religious. Most importantly, these quiet moments create space for reflection and self-discovery. You don't need to define your beliefs to start exploring what brings you peace or meaning. You might simply begin by asking, "What is I need right now?", "What helps me feel safe, calm or whole?", "Where do I feel most like myself?". Let your soul guide you. Over time, you might discover that your version of "prayer" is a walk in nature or that "spirituality" for you is sitting quietly with a cup of tea and nodding your breath.

What If I Don't Believe in Anything?

Sometimes, belief or even just a sense of connection to something greater than yourself, is not limited to a specific time or place. In fact, many people find their beliefs shifting, deepening or evolving later in life - sometimes after major life changes, personal growth or simply through quiet reflection. With age often comes a deeper understanding of yourself and the world. You may have lived through grief, joy, confusion, and healing—all of which shape how you view meaning, purpose or connection. You can start small - by exploring what brings you peace and a sense of belonging. If you are searching for meaning or connection but don't resonate with religion or traditional spirituality, here are a few places for you to start:

- **Nature:** Many people (like me) find a sense of peace or awe in the magic of natural world. A quiet walk by the sea, watching the stars or sitting under a tree can feel deeply spiritual - even if you are not sure what you believe.
- **Mindfulness or Transcendental Meditation:** You might try mindfulness apps (like Headspace, Insight Timer or Calm) or local meditation groups that focus on breathing, presence and emotional awareness without any religious aspects.
- **Journaling:** Writing your thoughts freely - whether they reflect worries, dreams, questions or feelings, can be a powerful reflection for peace. Think of it as speaking to the part of you that wants healing and understanding.
- **Spiritual but Not Religious Communities:** Look for podcasts or groups (online or in person) labelled "spiritual but not religious," "secular spirituality" or even "humanist" groups. They often provide space for exploration, support and reflection without dogma.





CRUSHED

Ranjini Chatterjee is a visual artist and a graphic designer practising in Kolkata, India.

In the artist's words: "My experimental video is about the rise of domestic abuse worldwide and especially in India due to families being forced to spend more time together during the COVID-19 lockdowns. The darkness created by conflicts and abuse by family members who once promised love, protection and hopes - reduced to nothing but crumbled fear, grief and anger. India has recorded a nearly 60 percent rise in domestic abuse on women and children. It is a pattern playing out around the world. Helpline

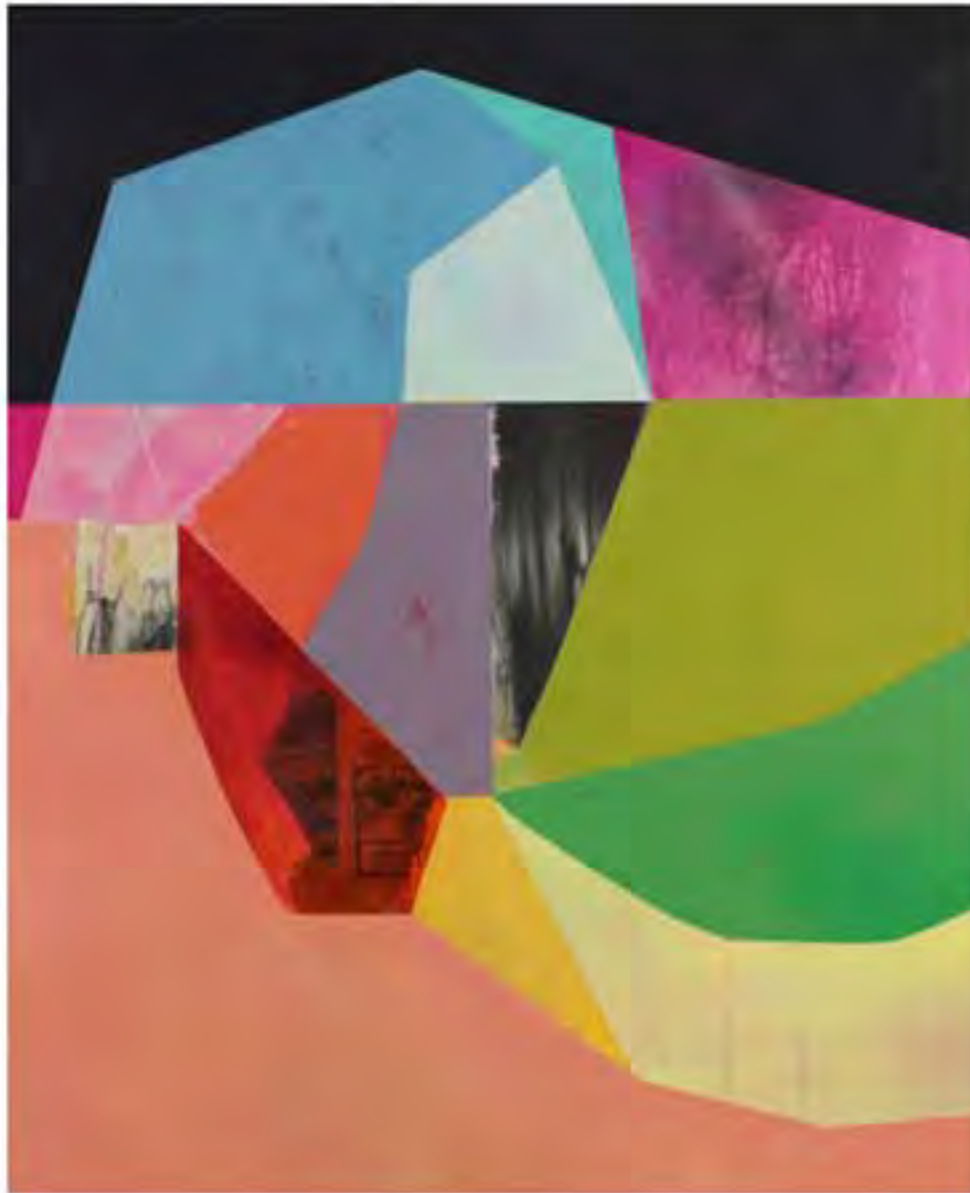
THE CENTRE FOR THE LESS GOOD IDEA

THE LONG MINUTE

CC.

CONTEMPORARY COLLAGE MAGAZINE

Issue 14



Memory : Single Digital

RUNNER UP : Ranjini Chatterjee



@design_jini



Memory : Single Digital
RUNNER UP : Ranjini Chatterjee

Digi-collage for
 Contemporary Collage Magazine Awards, UK

[Click here to go to link](#)

**CONTEMPORARY
 COLLAGE
 MAGAZINE
 AWARDS
 2022**

RUNNER-UP

Ranjini Chatterjee

Category : **Memory Single Digital**



@design_jini

thank you for your time

Look forward to hearing from you.

M: 91 98363 90077