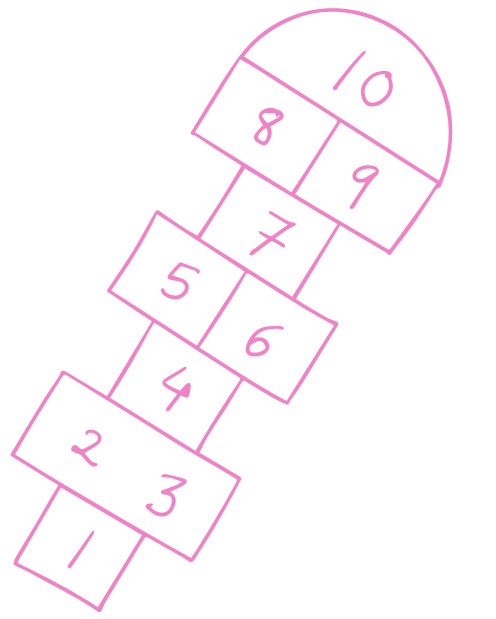
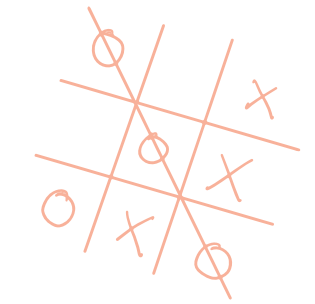




GAMES RECREATION
CHILDREN HAPPINESS
COMMUNITY PLAY
SPACES SOCIETY
OUTDOOR PUBLIC
LEARNING INCLUSIVITY





Who are we ?

Social initiative by architects working to reduce playspace imbalance, one community at a time.

What do we do ?

We envision a world where every child can get the play they need to thrive, regardless of race, gender, family income or status, by creating striking & playful interventions.

How do we do it?

Identify, study, analyse, & then inspire, collaborate and create simple, flexible, temporary, cost effective design solutions with communities.

What?

**“Play is nature’s training for life.
No community can infringe that
right without doing enduring
harm to the minds and bodies of
its citizens’”**

David Lloyd George
Hewes
2007

What does play mean to us?



In addition to promoting play, wholesome playspaces work as social spaces where the entire community can enjoy play together.

Children need hurdles along the way to grow and develop. When a playspace provides ample challenges, it provides a great

break from their normal everyday practice and helps them develop resiliency and grit. It is the beginning of learning how to confront a challenge and overcoming it in a safe space.

However, these open doors are regularly elusive for kids.

Why do children play?

Children receive a **natural satisfaction from play**. In academic circles, this is termed **intrinsic motivation**; a behaviour which is driven by an internal reward – simply put, play is something children want to do.

A child, through play, manifests and satisfies their **repressed feelings and desires**. It is through play that children develop the skills that follow them into adulthood.



Impact of play on children



MIND

- Reduces fear, anxiety, stress.
- Sparks creative thinking.
- Fosters early brain development.



HEART

- Helps children share.
- Develops emotional strength.
- Helps heal emotional pain.
- Increases empathy, compassion.



SPIRIT

- Leads to social adaptation.
- Challenges kids to be better.
- Provides joy.



BODY

- Improves motor skills.
- Stimulates all five senses.
- Increases agility & balance.

Impact of play on community



SAFETY

- Liven up shady areas.
- Reduces crime in neighbourhood.



URBAN

- Vibrant destinations & attractive development.
- Multifunctional spaces.
- Unifies citizens.



SOCIETY

- Strengthens communities and reinforces relationships amongst parents.
- Incidental engagement.

Who?

“That every child has the right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultrual life and the arts”

United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child
Article 31

The Buffalo Theory

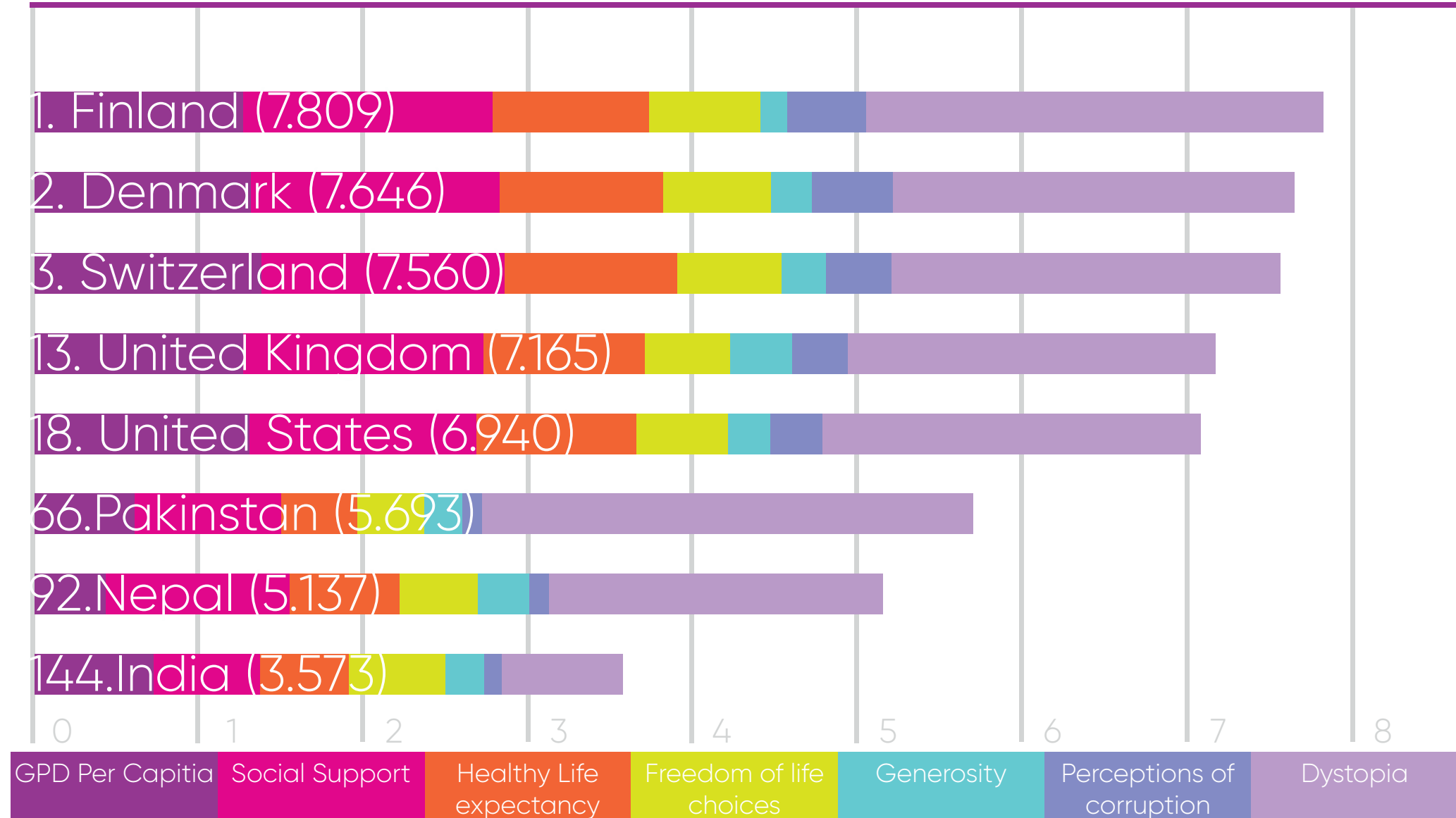
*/'urban dictionary;/
noun, singular*



A herd of buffalo can only move as fast as the slowest buffalo.

Similarly, a society's happiness quotient depends largely on the situation of the weakest sections of its society.

HAPPINESS RANKING 2019-2020



Social Support

The very fact that people feel reassured by others in the country speaks volumes, especially because it can be quite difficult to be happy if you don't have a support system backing you and your decisions.

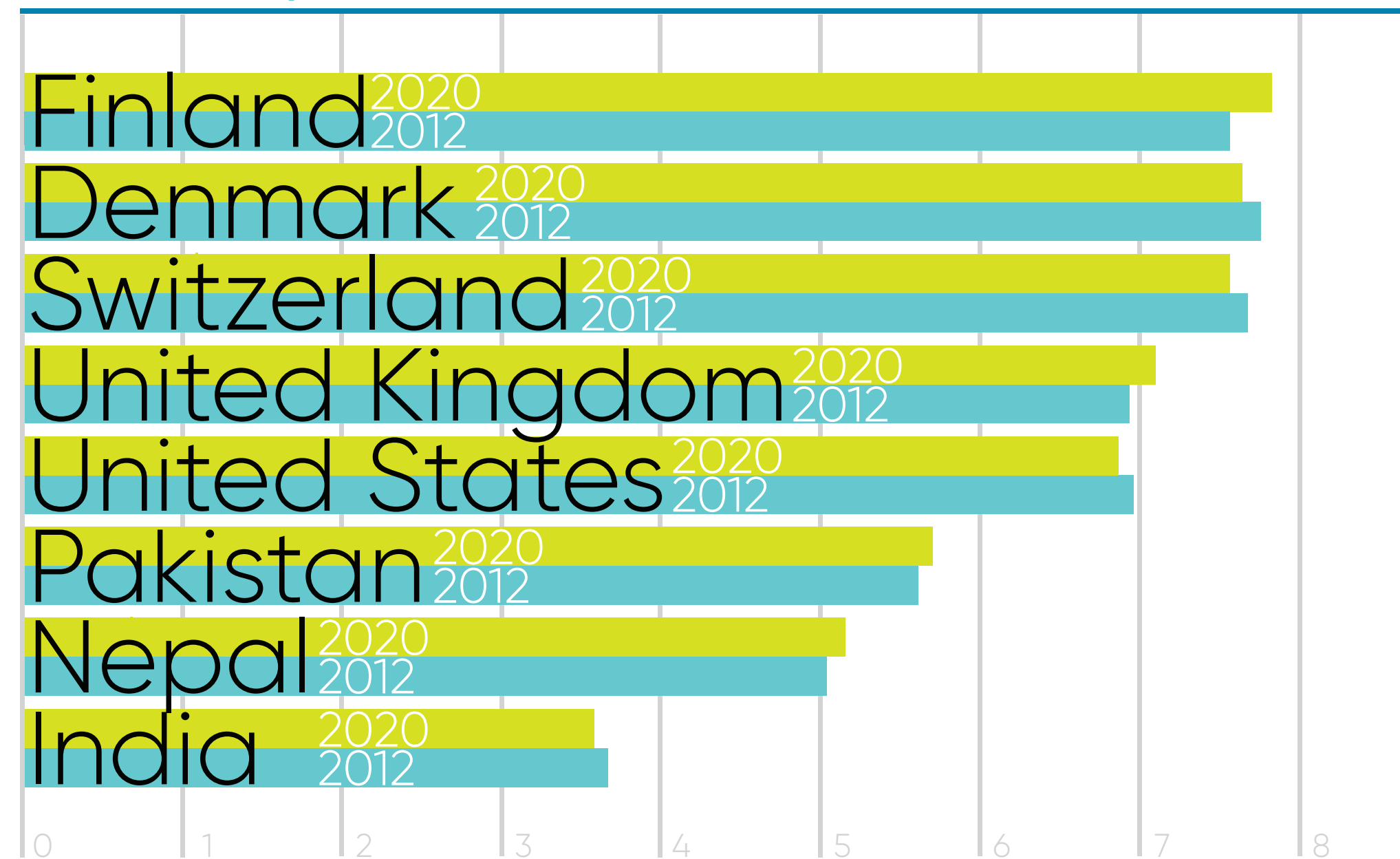
Freedom of choices

The freedom to make choices in Finland appears to be alive and well, and if one glances at the scores within this variable among the happier countries, it is evident that this sense of freedom is rather pertinent where happiness is.

Generosity

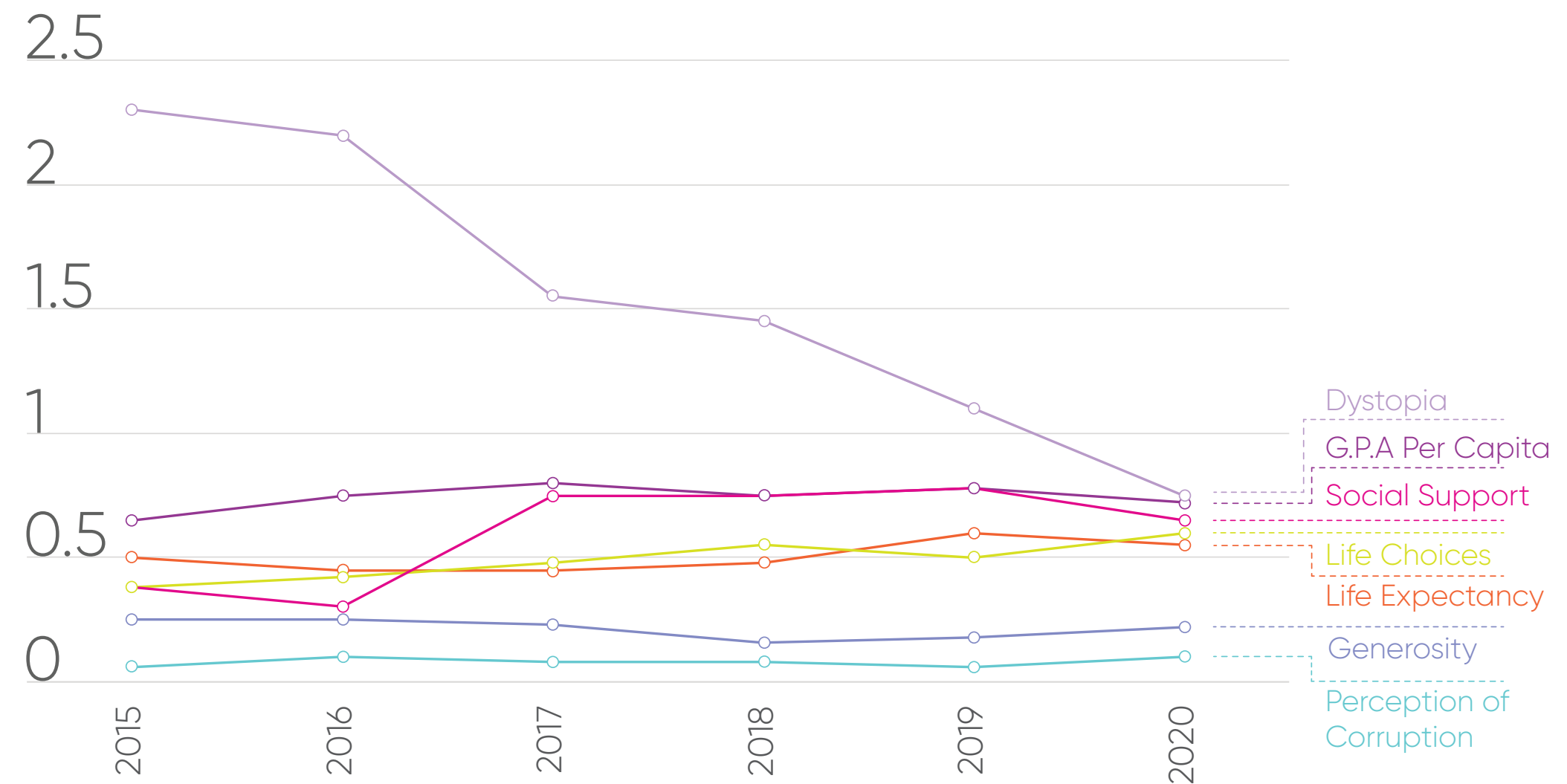
A very small population of Finnish people believe that there is a wealth of generosity in Finland, which indicates that perhaps generosity is not considered as important for overall happiness among people and within cultures.

HAPPINESS REPORT 2020 v/s 2012



A comparision between the earliest and latest report clearly shows a decline in the happiness trend in India.

TREND IN INDIA (2015 - 2020)



In terms of the parameters discussed in the report, the per capita GDP has increased progressively over these years, but that hasn't been enough. Public services, health, education, inequality, employment are some of the factors India has been struggling with. A report released by Oxfam revealed that inequality has been on the rise with the rich getting richer by 39% while the poorest 10% of the country still remain in debt.

Pursuit of happiness, beyond just economic growth, is gaining traction in India. Some states have already begun the groundwork. The Delhi government has announced the introduction of happiness curriculum in its schools. Two states – Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh – have set up happiness index departments.

Human Development Index

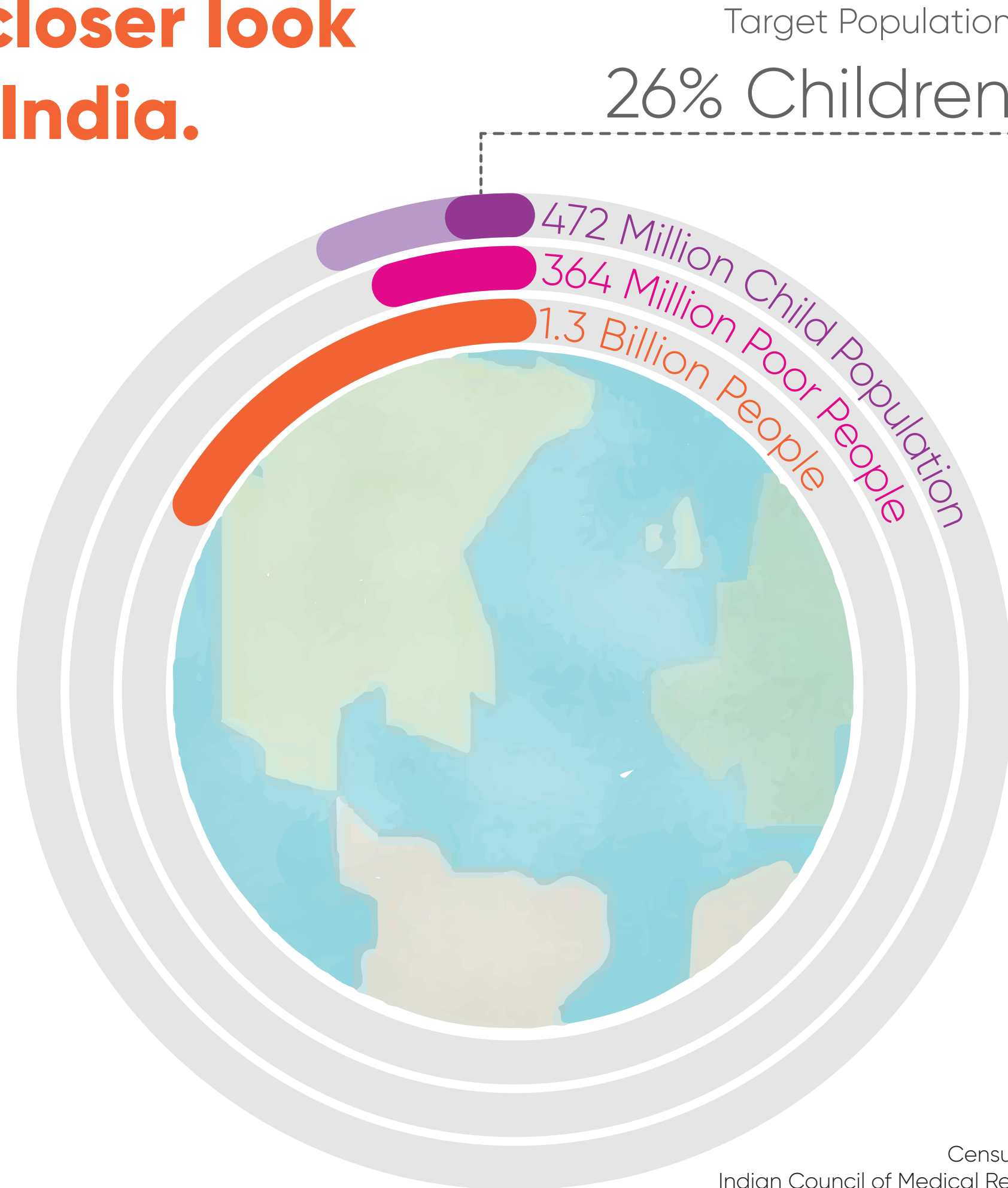


The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of **life expectancy**, **education**, and **per capita income** indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

1.	Norway
2.	Switzerland
3.	Ireland
4.	Germany
5.	Hong Kong
71.	Sri-Lanka
129.	India
134.	Bhutan
135.	Bangaldesh
152.	Pakistan

A closer look at India.



India remains the home of 364 million poor people.

Even as Indians continue to face a lack of access to healthcare and education, many others are becoming poor based on technology, education and climate.

This, the report said, will make India's effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals tough.

India has the largest population of children in the world.

Children (ages 0-18 years) account for 472 million people of India's Population

32%
LIVE IN
SINGLE ROOM
SHELTERS



13.1%
CHILD
POPULATION
AGED 0-6 LIVES
IN SLUMS



10%
OF CITY SPACES
COMPRISE OF
INFORMAL
SETTLEMENTS

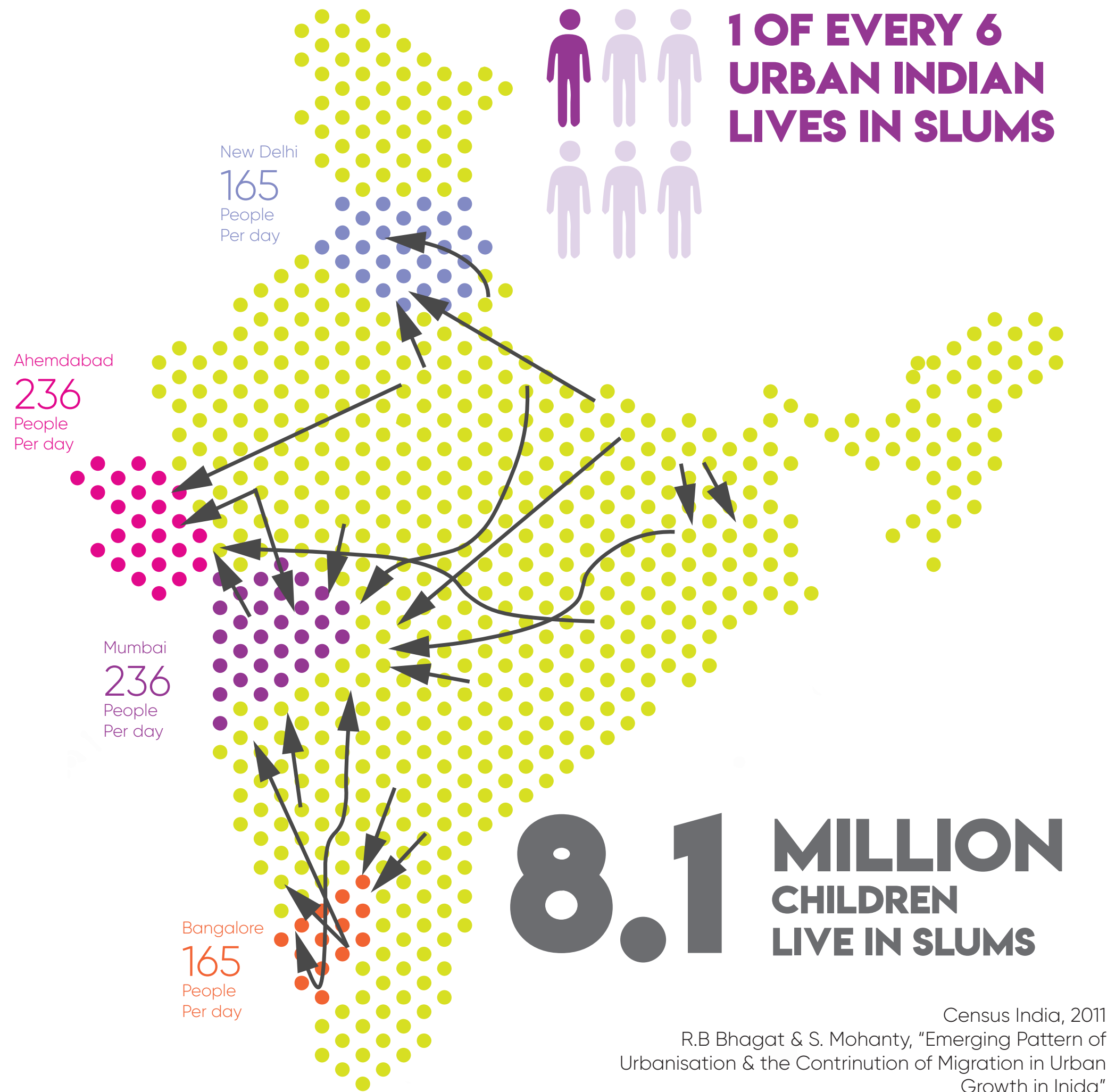


40%
OF INDIAN
POPULATION
LIVES IN THESE
SETTLEMENTS



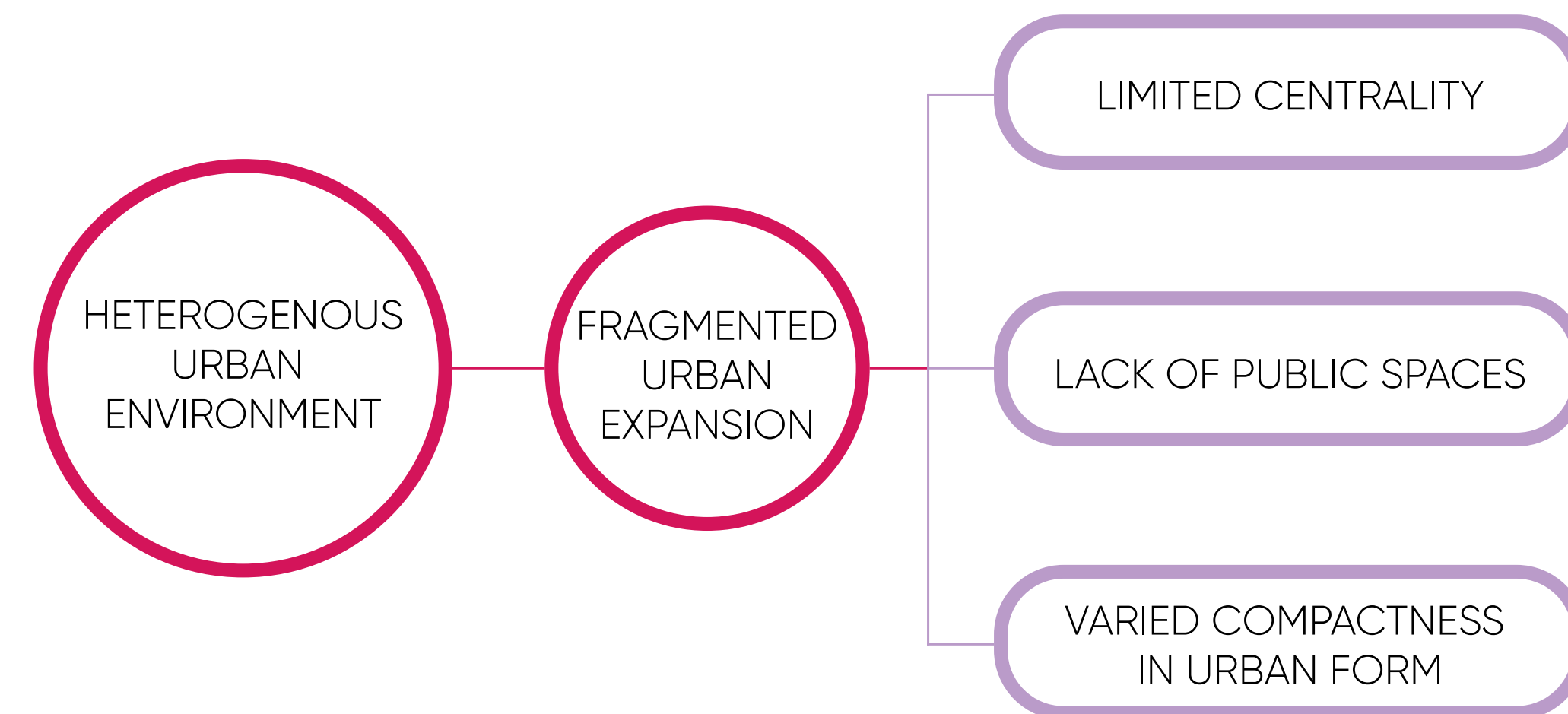
Urban Households

Informal Settlements



Interaction with the urban environment has a direct impact on all citizens of the country, especially children who continue to live in unhealthier and unsafe environments with limited options for walking and playing, limited connectivity to social networks, services and local economy.

Therefore, children's participation in shaping sustainable cities is an important and essential determinant for the future of our cities and for our planet.



“With rapid increase in urban population, children are fast becoming users of the urban environment. In the face of urbanisation, cities are becoming less accessible to children, less equipped to cater to their needs and to foster appropriate development”

Children's Environment Research and Design Group,
University of Wisconsin
2003



Where?

“When we refer to the streets and other public spaces of a city, we are actually talking about the city's own identity. It is in these spaces that human exchanges and relationships, the diversity of use and the vocation of each place and the conflicts and contradictions of society are manifested”

Lara Caccia

Urban Development Specialist
WRI Brasil Cidades Sustentáveis

Urban mobility: public policies
and the appropriation of
space in Brazilian cities.

Let's Talk Public Spaces

*Definition:
Public Space*

*Ensemble of state
owned, free access
open space.*

Concept of space in the context of the Indian sub-continent is that "There is no outer space without inner space". The space is constructed with participation of the self. It is particularly this quality which results in its transient nature and multiplicity of interactions in the same place.

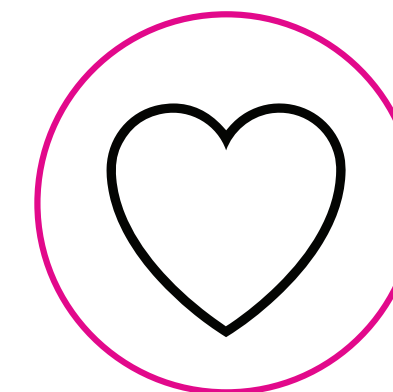




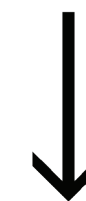
"Whenever I get gloomy with the state of the world, I think about the arrivals gate at Heathrow Airport. General opinions starting to make out that we live in a world of hatred and greed, but I don't see that. It seems to me that love is everywhere.

Often it's not particularly dignified or newsworthy, but it's always there – fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, husbands and wives, boyfriends, girlfriends, old friends."

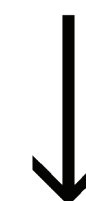
One of the underlying principles in the addition of emotional aspects within the city is to dispel the perception that these can take place only within designated enclosed spaces, instead of allowing it to be woven into the fabric of the city.



Emotion



Attachment



Caring and
Nourishment

Shall we play?

Architect Aase Eriksen stated that the solution to modern playground is to create a play environment, and employed the word 'playscape', defining it as an outdoor learning environment designed to support and suggest activities that are an essential part of the child's learning and development (social, emotional, cognitive and physical).

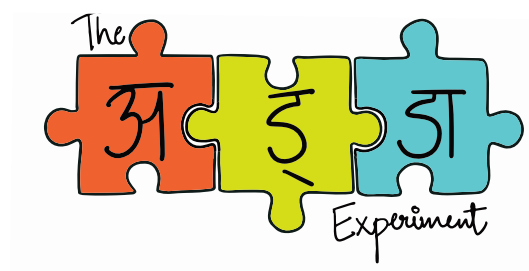
Providing multifunctional, playable space – beyond the playground – can enable everyday freedoms and create a public realm for all ages to enjoy together.



**"Children can see 'the gold
beneath the pavements' where
adults see only garbage and
dirt"**

**- Bengston A., Adventure Playgrounds
1972**





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