

B. V. Doshi

Balkrishna Vitthal Das Doshi, OAL, (born 26 August 1927) is an Indian architect. He is considered to be an important figure of Indian architecture and noted for his contributions to the evolution of architectural discourse in India. Having worked under Le Corbusier and Louis Kahn, he is a pioneer of modernist and brutalist architecture in India.

His more noteworthy designs include the IIM Bangalore, IIM Udaipur, NIFT Delhi, Amdavad ni Gufa, CEPT University, and the Aranya Low Cost Housing development in Indore which was awarded the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

In 2018, he became the first Indian architect to receive the Pritzker Architecture Prize, which is considered one of the most prestigious prizes in architecture.^{[4][5]} He was also awarded the Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan.

Early projects

In 1950, he went to Europe. He worked closely with Le Corbusier on the latter's projects in Paris between 1951 and 1954. In 1954, he returned to India to supervise Corbusier's buildings in Ahmedabad, which included the Villa Sarabhai, Villa Shodhan, Mill Owners' Association Building, and Sanskar Kendra. Corbusier is described as a major influence on Doshi's later work.

His studio, Vastu-Shilpa (environmental design), was established in 1955. Doshi worked closely with Louis Kahn and Anant Raje, when Kahn designed the campus of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. In 1958 he was a fellow at the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts. He then started the School of Architecture (S.A) in 1962.

Teaching

Apart from his international fame as an architect, Dr. Doshi is equally known as an educator and institution builder. He has been the first founder Director of the School of Architecture, Ahmedabad (1962–72), first founder Director of the School of Planning (1972–79), first founder Dean of the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (1972–81), founder member of the Visual Arts Centre, Ahmedabad and first founder Director of the Kanoria Centre for Arts, Ahmedabad.

Dr. Doshi has been instrumental in establishing the nationally and internationally known research institute Vastu-Shilpa Foundation for Studies and Research in Environmental Design. The institute has done pioneering work in low-cost housing and city planning. His work is considered noteworthy for his pioneering work on low-income housing. He is also noted for designs which incorporate concepts of sustainability in innovative ways.

Recognition

Doshi is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and has been on the selection committee for the Pritzker Prize, the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, and the Aga Khan Award for Architecture. He is also a Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects.

In March 2018, Doshi was awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize, the Nobel equivalent for the field, thus becoming the first Indian to receive the honour. The Pritzker jury announced that Doshi "has always created an architecture that is serious, never flashy or a follower of trends", and noted his "deep sense of responsibility and a desire to contribute to his country and its people through high quality, authentic architecture"

Buildings

- 1969-71 ECIL Township, Hyderabad.
- 1979-80 Sangath, BV Doshi's office, Ahmedabad
- 1979-87 Shakti Bhavan, Administrative Office of M.P. Electricity Board, Jabalpur
- 1972 Centre for Environment and Planning Technology (CEPT), Ahmedabad
- 1962-74 Indian Institute of Management Bangalore
- 1989 National Institute of Fashion Technology, Delhi
- 1990 Amdavad ni Gufa, Ahmedabad
- Aranya Low Cost Housing, Indore
- IFFCO township, Kalol
- Sawai Gandharva, Pune
- Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad
- Tagore Memorial Hall, Ahmedabad
- Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur
- Udayan the Condoville, Uditia (HIG), Utsav (MIG) Utsarg (LIG) 2500 homes, Kolkata
- Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow

Indian Institute of Management Lucknow

The Indian Institute of Management Lucknow (abbreviated IIM Lucknow or IIM-L) is an autonomous public business school in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established in 1984 as the fourth Indian Institute of Management (IIM) by the Government of India. IIM Lucknow offers post-graduate diploma, fellowship and executive programs in management. It is recognised as an "Institution of Excellence" by India's Ministry of Human Resource Development. IIM Lucknow also serves as the mentor institution for the newly established IIM Jammu, IIM Rohtak and IIM Kashipur. It also served as a mentor institute to IIM Sirmaur till 2018.

The institute is on a 200-acre site in the northern outskirts of Lucknow. It also has a second campus on a 20-acre site at Noida exclusively for one year full-time MBA program (IPMX) and executive education. The admission for the two year PGP and fellowship programmes is done through Common Admission Test (CAT), while GMAT score is used for International Programme in Management for Executives, a one-year full-time residential programme equivalent to an MBA program. The programs are accredited by the global accreditation body AMBA and AACSB. The institute has tie-ups with 24 leading B-schools across the world for student exchange. A number of b-competitions, cultural and sports events are organised by various clubs, academic interest groups and committees throughout the year.

IIM Lucknow was established in 1984 and is currently a centrally funded institution. It is the fourth Indian Institute of Management to be established in India (after IIM Calcutta, IIM

Ahmedabad, and IIM Bangalore). Noted academician Ishwar Dayal played a significant role in setting up the institution; he served as the founding director of IIM Lucknow for four years. Industrialist Hari Shankar Singhanian, who took over as the chairman of Board of Governors in 1992, served until 2007.

The Post Graduate Programme (PGP) was started in 1985–86 with 30 students.^[8] When the institute was established, classes were held in rented rooms at Butler Palace and subsequently moved to Giri Institute of Developmental Studies. The current campus was built in 1992 in the outskirts of Lucknow.

Links were made with three foreign universities in 2001 to start the student exchange program. The Agri business Course was started in 2004 with 13 students.

In 2005, IIM Lucknow established a second campus at Noida near Delhi. The Noida campus was established exclusively for executive education. IIM Lucknow is the first IIM in the country to start an additional campus.

Academic infrastructure



Bodhigrih – the Academic Block, that houses classrooms and test halls

The academic buildings are constructed in medieval Indian architectural style with red brick wall texture. All the major buildings in the campus are named in Sanskrit symbolising the activities conducted in them. The academic blocks (*Bodhigrih-I and II*) houses classrooms and seminar halls. The Faculty block (*Chintan*) houses faculty rooms and Fellowship classrooms. The Library (*Gyanodaya*) spanning 30,000 sq ft has five reading halls with a seating capacity for 250 people. The library houses a collection of 40,000 books, 500 periodicals and online subscription to 1600 e-journals and 34 e-databases. The library building houses the computer centre, audio visual lab, Enterprise Resource Planning lab and a videoconferencing hall. The 15,000 sq ft computer centre has a fibre optic backbone network and provides wireless connectivity to all the buildings in the campus.

The Management Development Block (*Manthan*) catering to the short-term executive programs has exclusive library, computer centre and guest house (*Patanjali*) for participants. The Centre for

Food and Agribusiness Management undertakes agribusiness research and consultancy projects and offers the Agribusiness Management course. The institute has an incubation centre (*Abhiyan*) for supporting the entrepreneurial plans of its students and alumni.

Social infrastructure



Umang – the fitness and recreation centre

Fully residential, the institute provides housing to its students, faculty and research scholars.

While the campus has separate sports fields for football, cricket, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and badminton, most of the hostels have their own table tennis and badminton courts. A fitness and recreation centre (*Umang*) was set up in 2010, which houses a gymnasium, swimming pool, squash, and billiards. The multipurpose utility hall (*Samanjasya*) hosts most of the cultural activities on the campus.

The campus has a health centre with residential and visiting doctors available around the clock. The centre has an ambulance to reach associated hospitals.

The two guest houses *Chanakya* and *Patanjali* have 128 serviced rooms. The campus has a student activities complex with two banks, a medical shop, a travel agency, a supermarket, a post office, a saloon, a coffee shop, an ice cream parlour, and three restaurants. A Central school (*Kendriya Vidyalaya*) was established opposite the campus as a community school.