

Is Chandigarh Colonial ?

Mario Vittorio Serini

Rajendra Kumar

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Birth of Chandigarh :

Reasons:

1946 : Decision of Indian Independence by British

Lord Mountbatten was sent to India.

Difference between Md. Ali Jinnah and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Demand for separate Country for Muslims and Md. Jinnah to be Prime minister of New Country Pakistan

3 June 1947 : Partitions of India into 2 parts

Hindustan (Hindu + Staan) INDIA

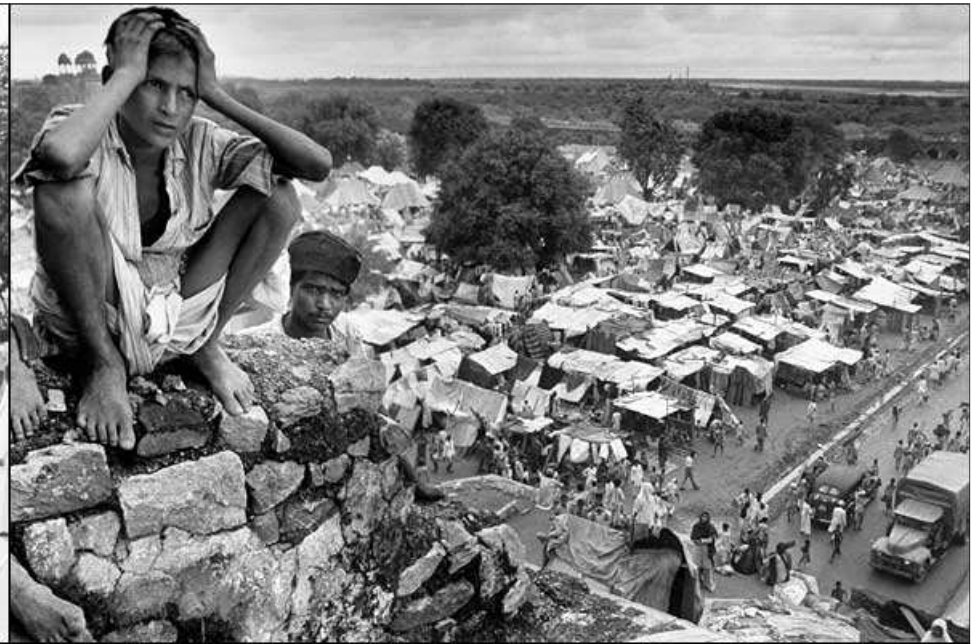
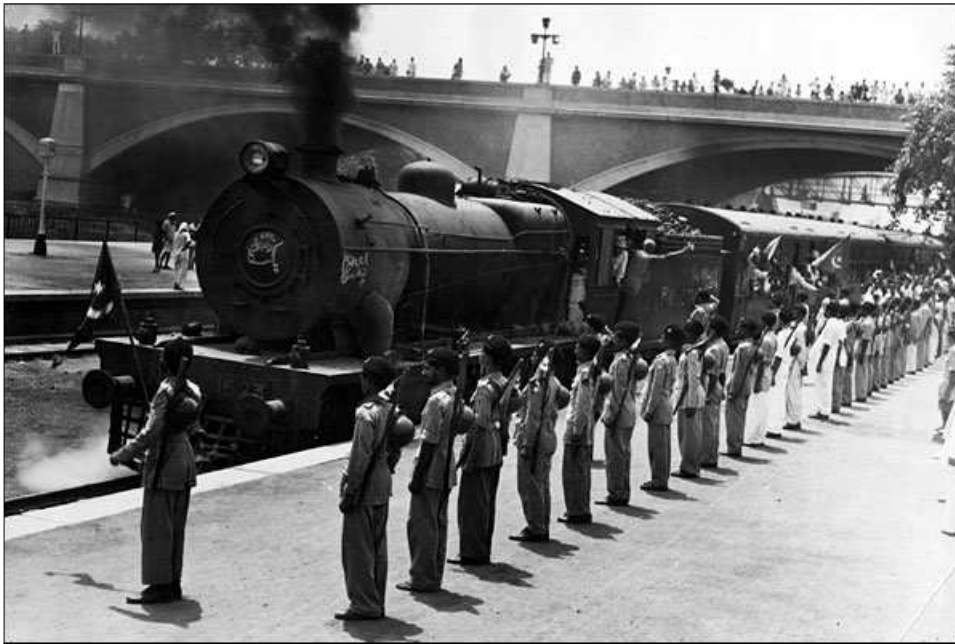
Pakistan (Paak+ Staan)



**La nascita di Chandigarh
(dall' india coloniale all' india nazionale)**



La divisione fra india e Pakistan fu anche la divisione del punjab



La situation dei migranti



Il conflitto fra indu e musulmani

The Search of Solutions

Place for Immigrants

-New Capitol City of Punjab (Indian Part)

Three Choices:

-Amritsar (Commercial City)

-Ludhiana (Industrial City)

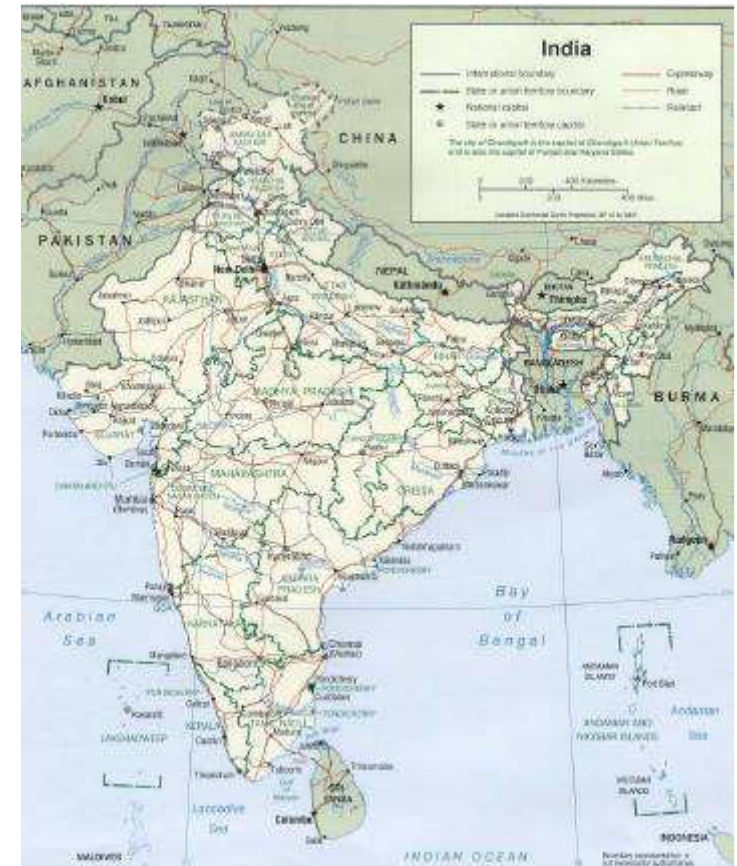
-Ambala (Airport)

Failure of Initials Selection of new Capitol City

Amritsar: Close to Pakistan Border,
Security Risk for Capital City

Ludhiana : Very Expensive Land prices for
compensation

Ambala : Air Force's base, Possibilities of
wars.



La ricerca della soluzione per la nuova capitale del nuovo stato e per l' accoglienza degli immigrati

Search for Another Site:

Located near the Foothills of Shivalik

It was familiar with vacant place. Reason being Shimla was summer Capitol of British and lies between Ambala (Delhi-Ambala Air route) and Shimla

Land was vacant so no need of compensatation

Finally Site was selected 50 Km. from Ambala at the foothills of Shivalik Hills.

Selection of Architects

Albert Mayor and Mathew Nowicki (American Architects)

Made intensive research for and gave proposal for sector plan of leaf shape, which was almost finalized and about to implement.



La ricerca di un nuovo sito e il primo piano urbano

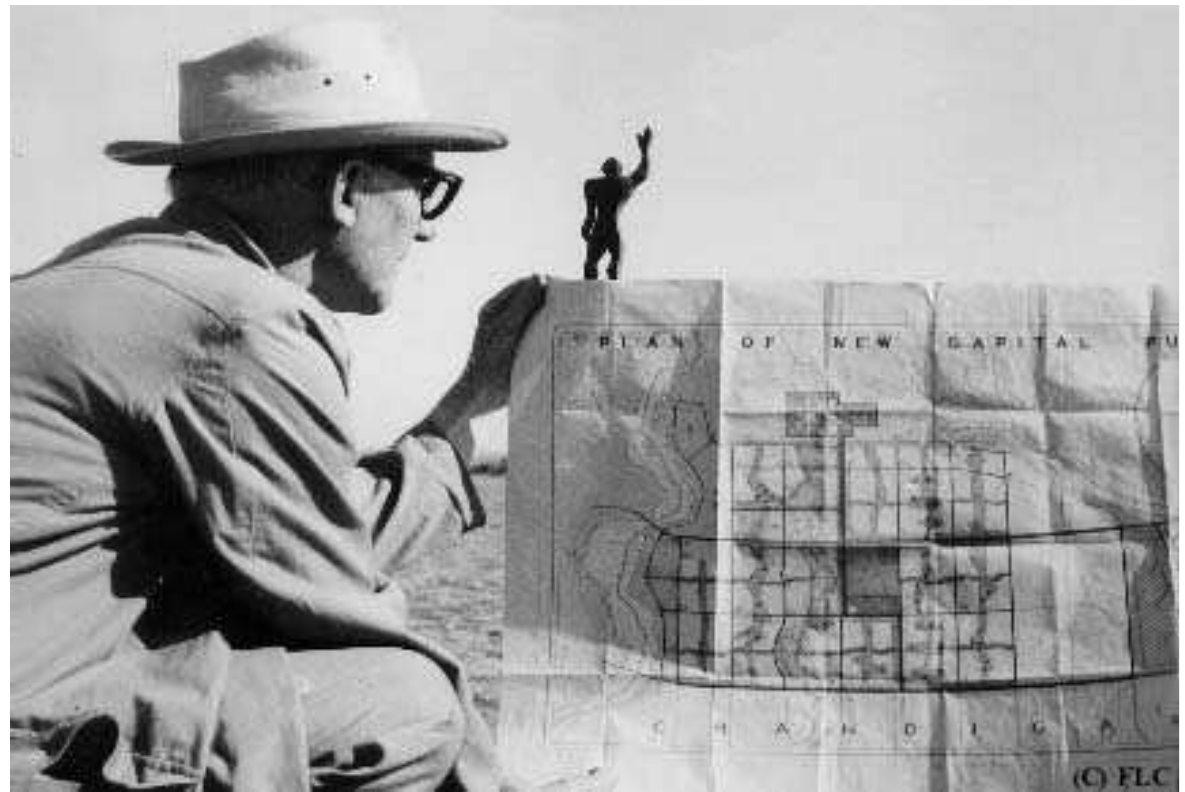
But

Albert Mayor died in plane crash and Mathew could not proceed the project.

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Decide to look for new Architects for this project.

Search started again:

Team of Mr. P. L. Verma,
Mr. Adiyta Prakash,
Mr. M.S. Randhawa
went to Europe for search
alternatives solutions.



**quando albert mayor mori'
gli subentro' le corbusier**



L' inizio di una nuova storia



8 October 1949

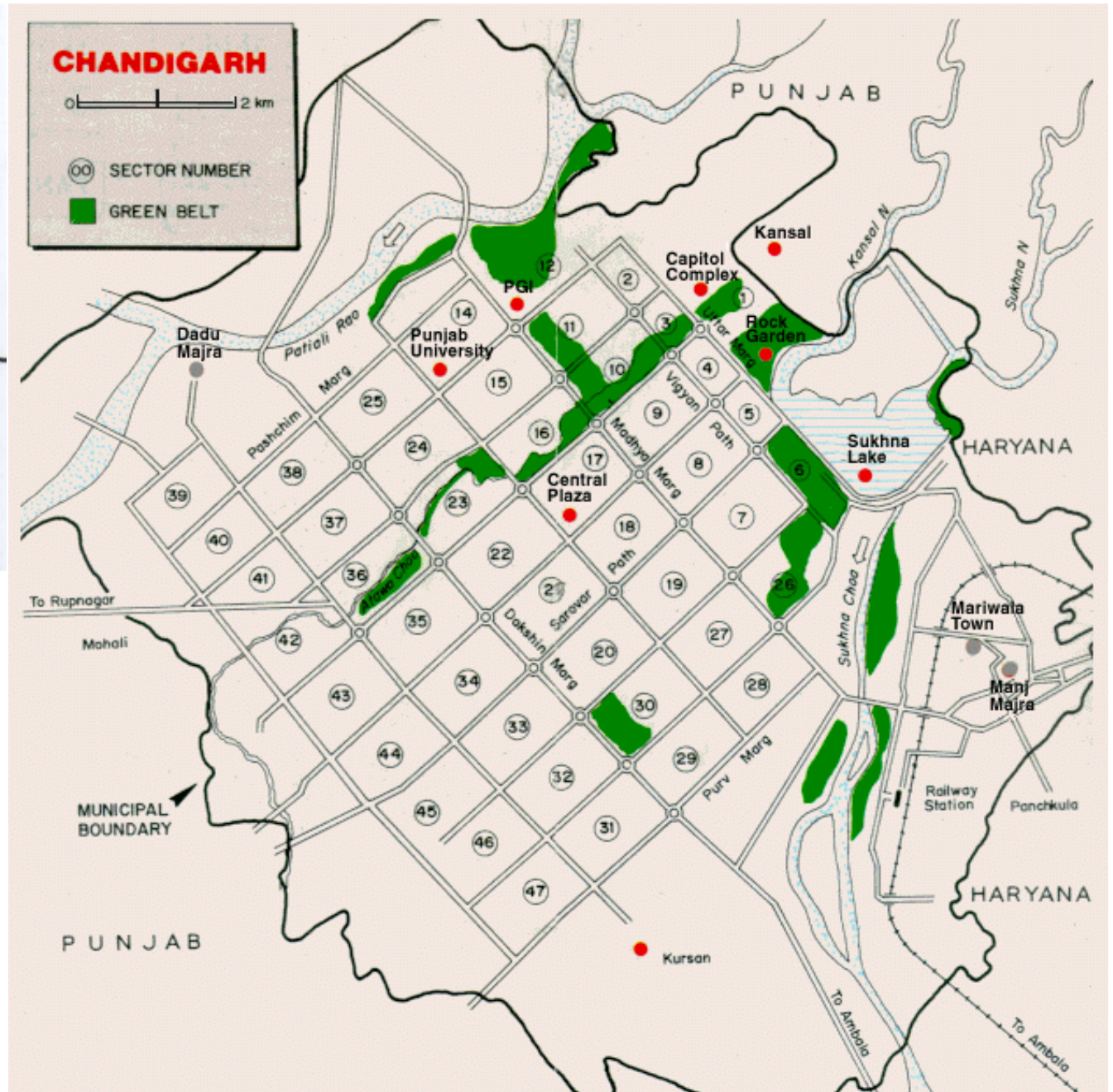
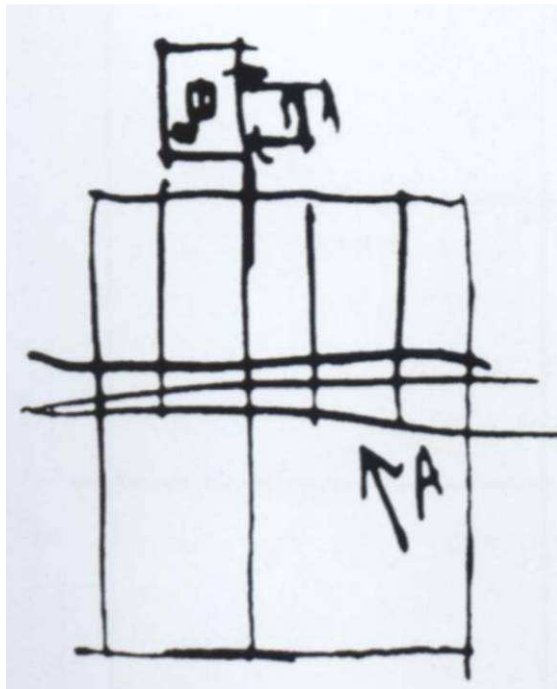
Golden date : Foundation of Future city :
Dream of Jawaharlal Lal Nehru and solutions
of many problems and *Also reason of
many Problems.*



"Let this be a new town, symbolic of the freedom of India,
unfettered by the traditions of the past, an expression of the
nation's faith in the future ..."

Jawaharlal Nehru

**“Che sia una città nuova, simbolo della libertà dell’India, slegato dalle
tradizione del passato; un’ espressione della fede della nazione nel
futuro.”**



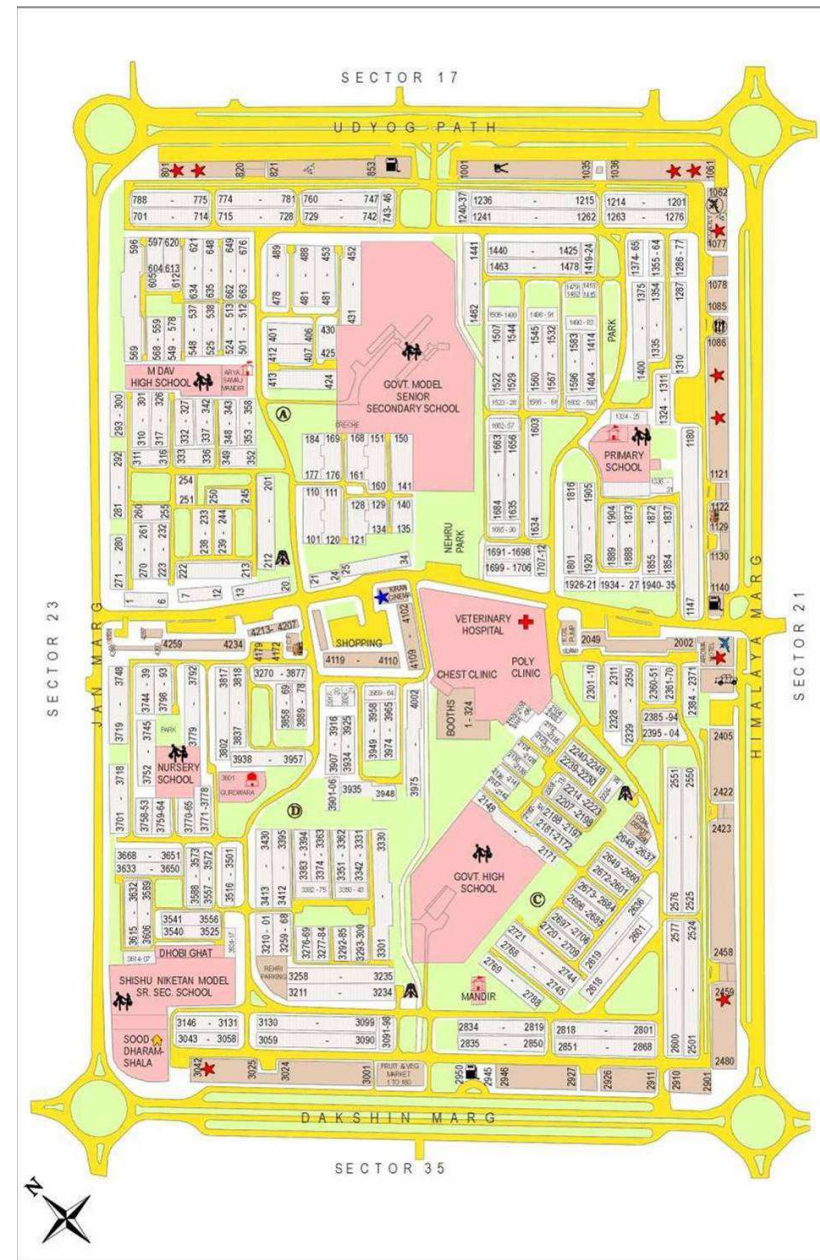
IL primo master plan

Size of Each Sector: 1.2 km x 0.8 km

Whole Chandigarh Streets are Divided in 7 type of streets **V1 to V7**

V-1 and V-2 Main Roads (High Ways and main Streets of Chandigarh, e.g. Madhya Marg

- V-3 Perpendicular of V-2
- V-4 Bisects the Sector
- V-5 Roads leading from to residential area.
- V-6 In front of houses
- V-7 Pedestrian Path

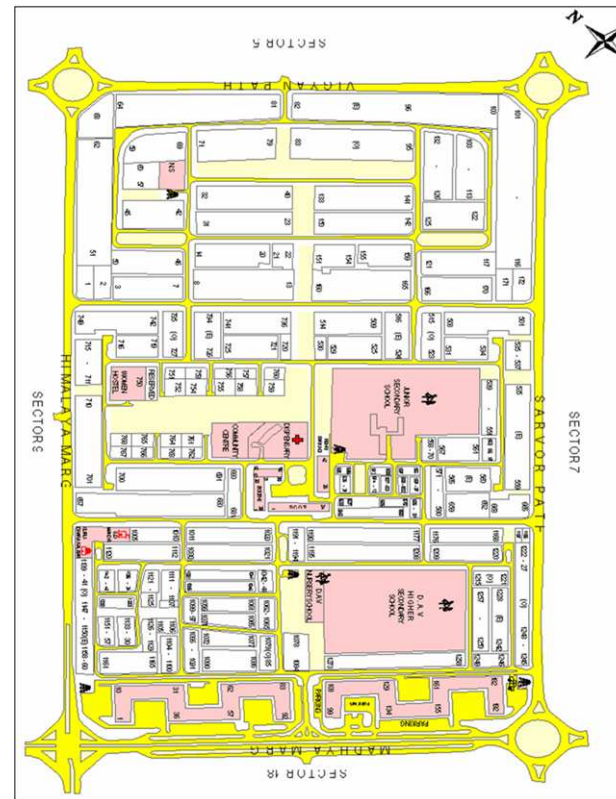
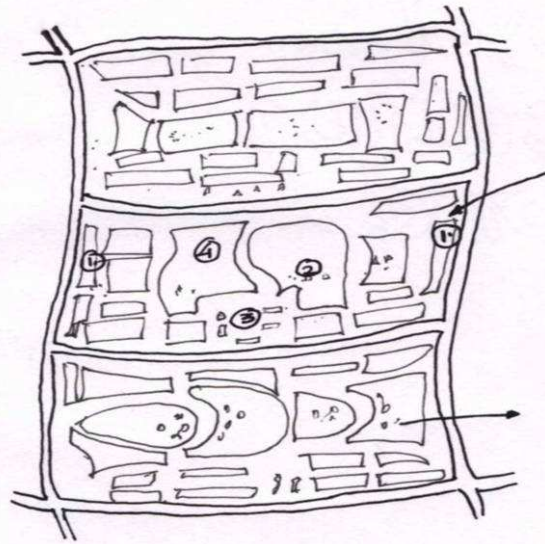
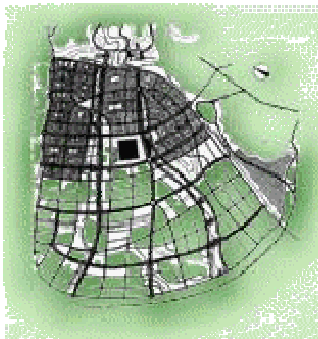


IL “settore” di le corbusier ha una via principale interna e una viabilita’ locale capillare

Sector-8 (Albert Mayor Plan)

While the neighborhood consists of 3 super block of approx. 450 mts. By 900 mts. Each, the sector is of a standard 800 X 1200m size. The dwelling units in the super block are arranged in clusters.

The open spaces in the super block is located in a central position compared to a continuous linear belt running throughout the longer axis of the sector.

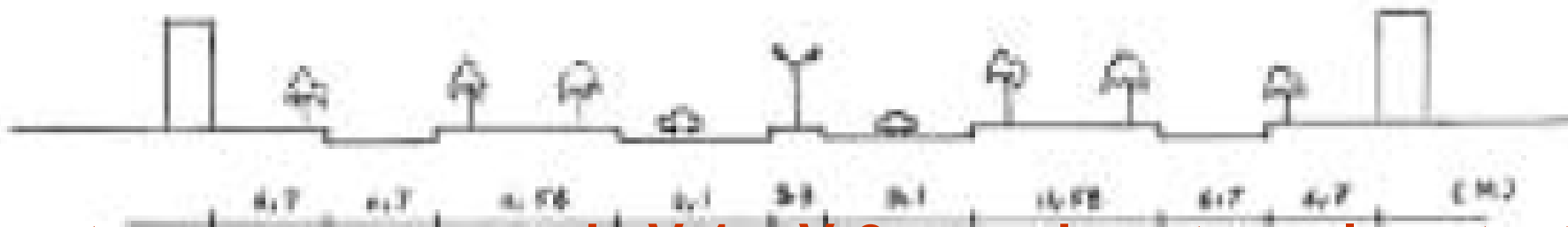


IL “settore” di albert mayor e’ stato applicato una sola volta (settore - 8)

Type of Roads	Functions/Names
V-1	Roads connecting Chandigarh with other cities like Ambala, Kharar and Shimla. They have dual carriage way, good tree plantation and distinctive central verge lighting. The Madhya Marg and Dakshin Marg are two roads which merge into V-1s leading to Kalka and Ambala, respectively.
V-2	They are the major avenues of Chandigarh, with important institutional and commercial functions running alongside. In Chandigarh they are identifiable as 'Margs'. Madhya Marg, Dakshin Marg, Jan Marg, Himalaya Marg, Uttar Marg and Purv Marg are important examples.
V-3	They are the corridor-streets for fast moving vehicular traffic. A Sector is surrounded either by V-2 or V-3 roads.
V-4	Roads bisecting the Sectors with shopping complexes located along their southern edge.
V-5	Roads meandering through the Sector giving access to its inner lands.
V-6	Roads coming of the V-5s and leading to the residential houses.
V-7	They are intended for pedestrian movement and run through the middle of the sectors in the green areas. A few examples are along the Jan Marg, in the Punjab University & Sector 15.
V-8	They are intended to run parallel with V-7s for the bi-cycles. Not properly developed, as yet.

La gerarchia della rete stradale

V-1 and V-2 Streets

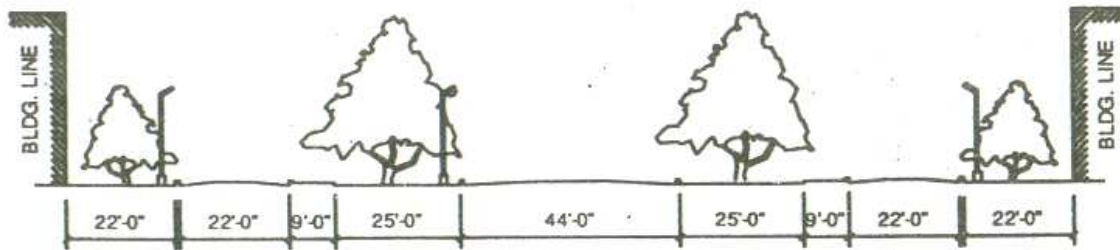


Lo stesso asse passa da V-1 a V-2 quando entra nel contesto urbano

V-3 Streets

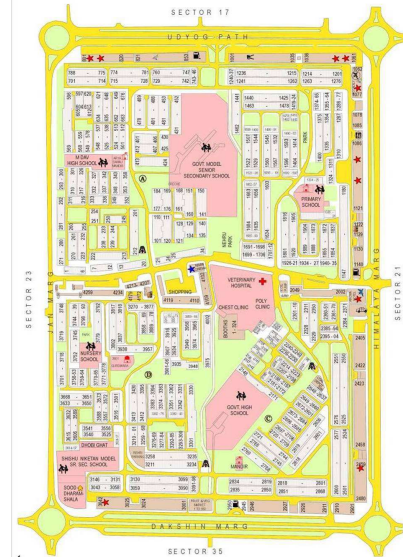


CROSS SECTION OF ROAD:



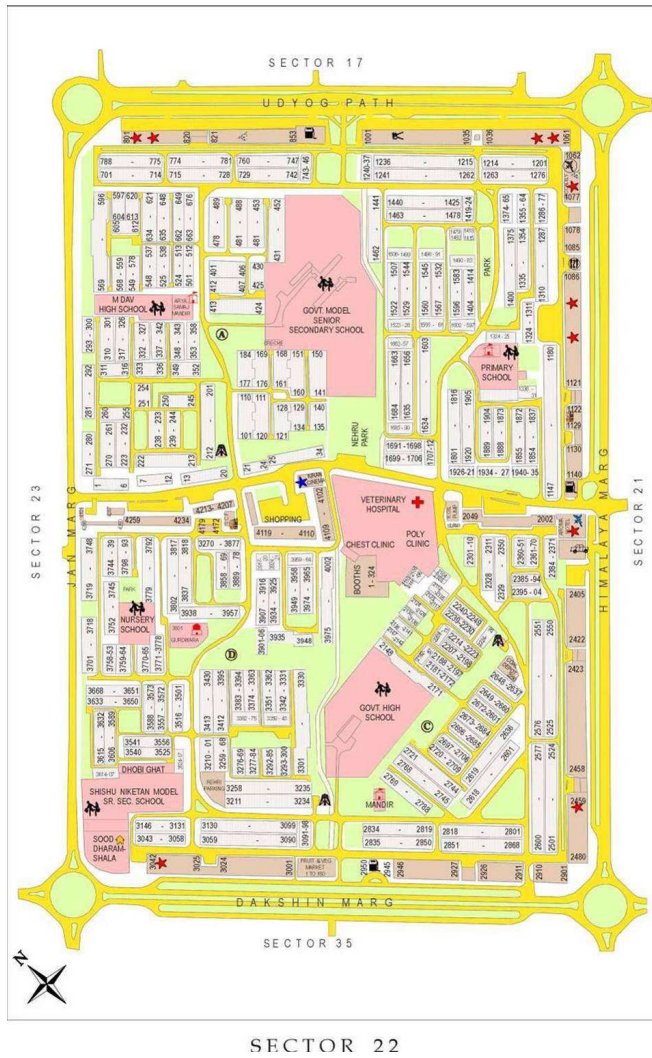
DESCRIPTION:

V-3 e' perpendicolare a V-2



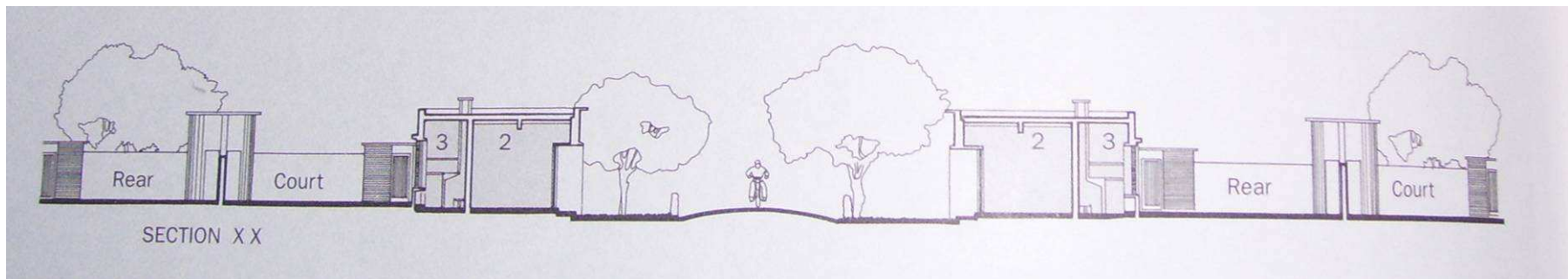
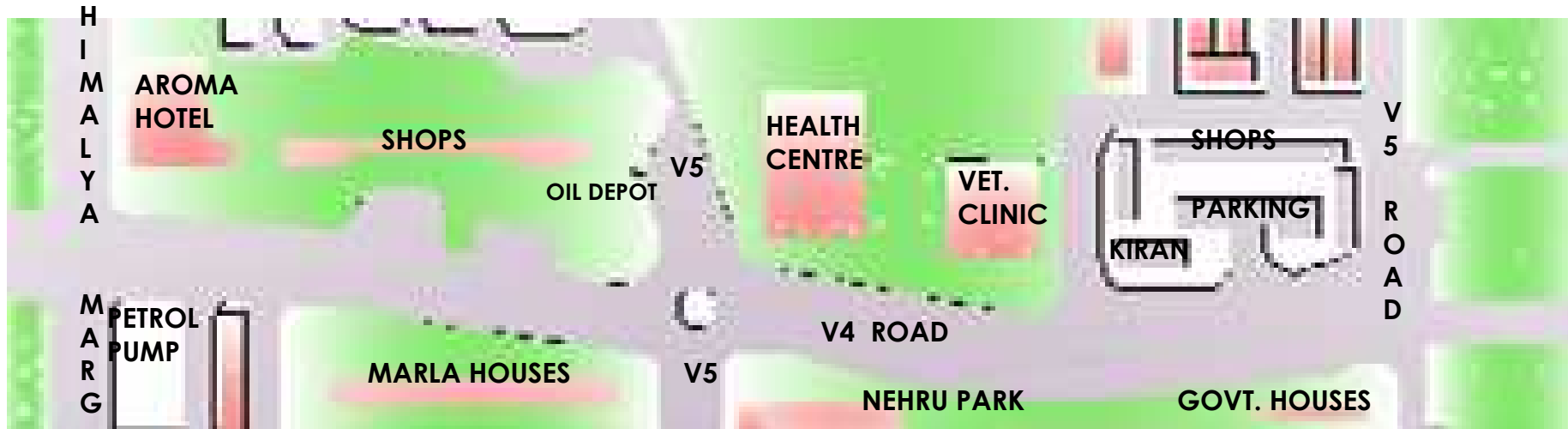
SECTOR 22

V-4 Streets



V-4 segna il perimetro di ogni settore

V4 SHOPPING STREET-SECTOR 22 {LAYOUT PLAN}



Il settore-22 e' il centro commerciale



La vita e' al centro di ogni settore



Esiste una rete viaria per la mobilita' dolce

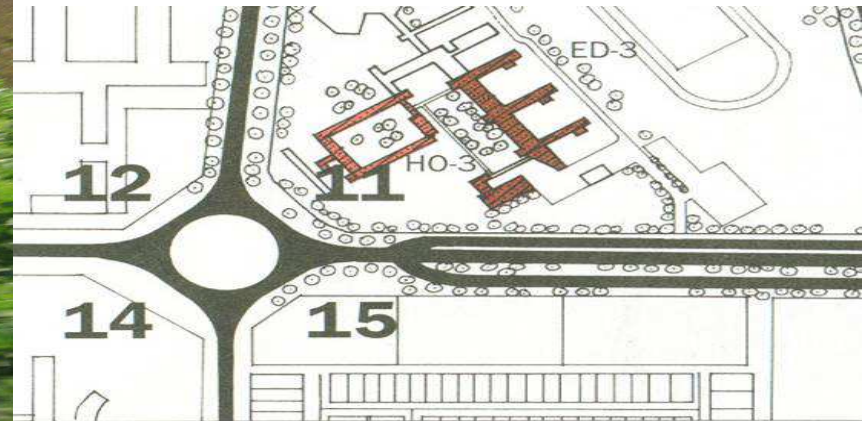


**Rispetto al panorama europeo
la citta' appare dispersa**

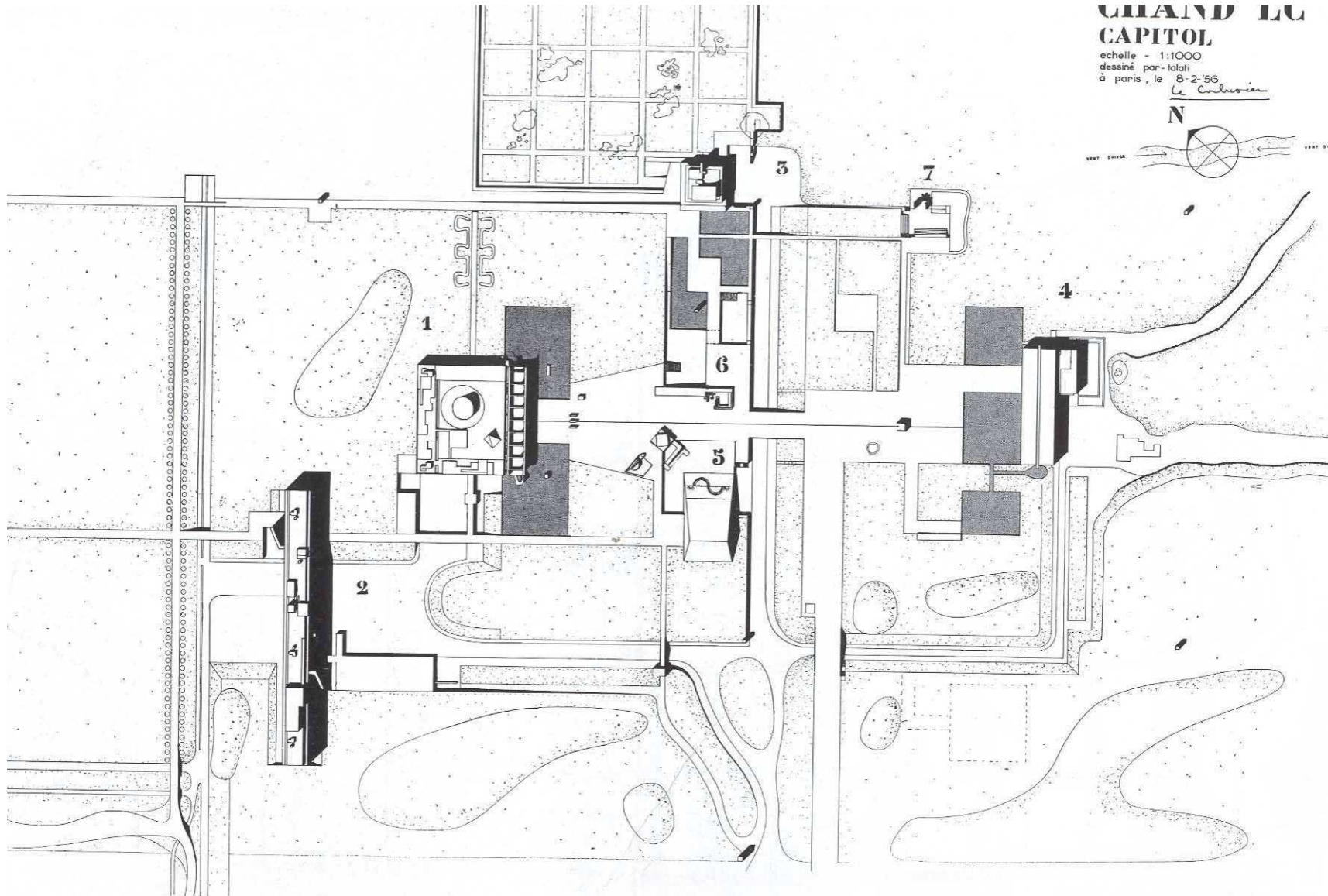


$$12+14 = 26$$

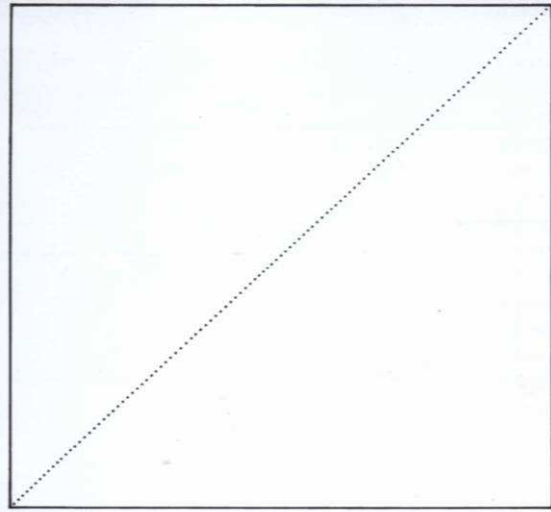
$$15+11 = 26$$



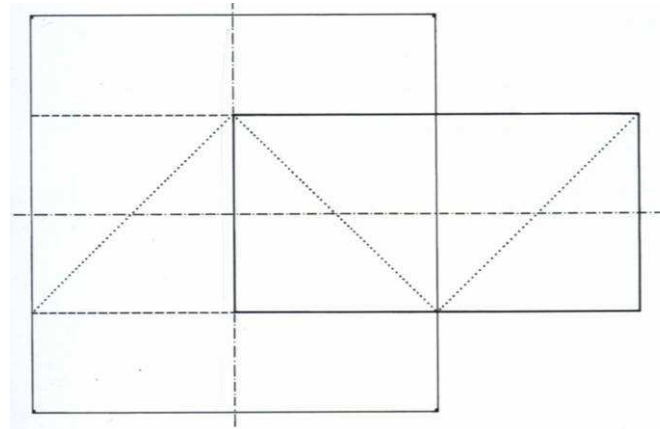
La somma dei numeri di settori contigui lungo l'asse maggiore e' sempre multiplo di 13



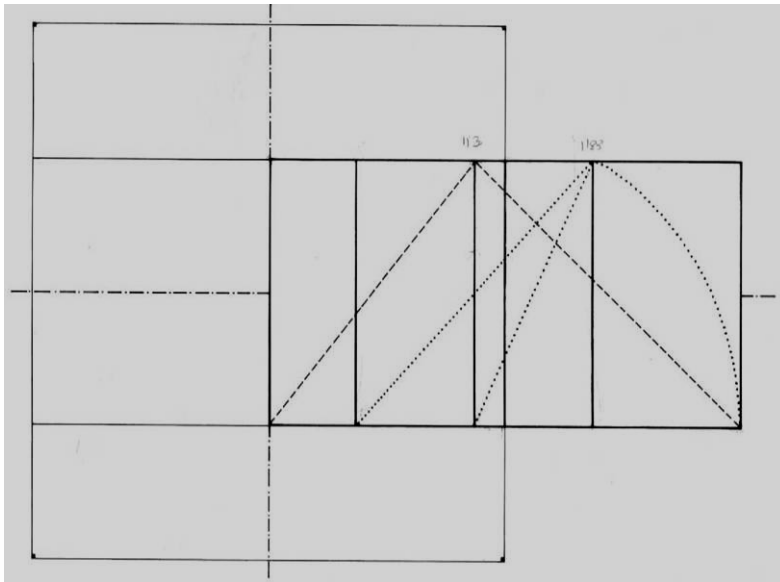
Il complesso monumentale della capitale



a) A square with side 800m long (breadth of one sector in Chandigarh) is the initial figure

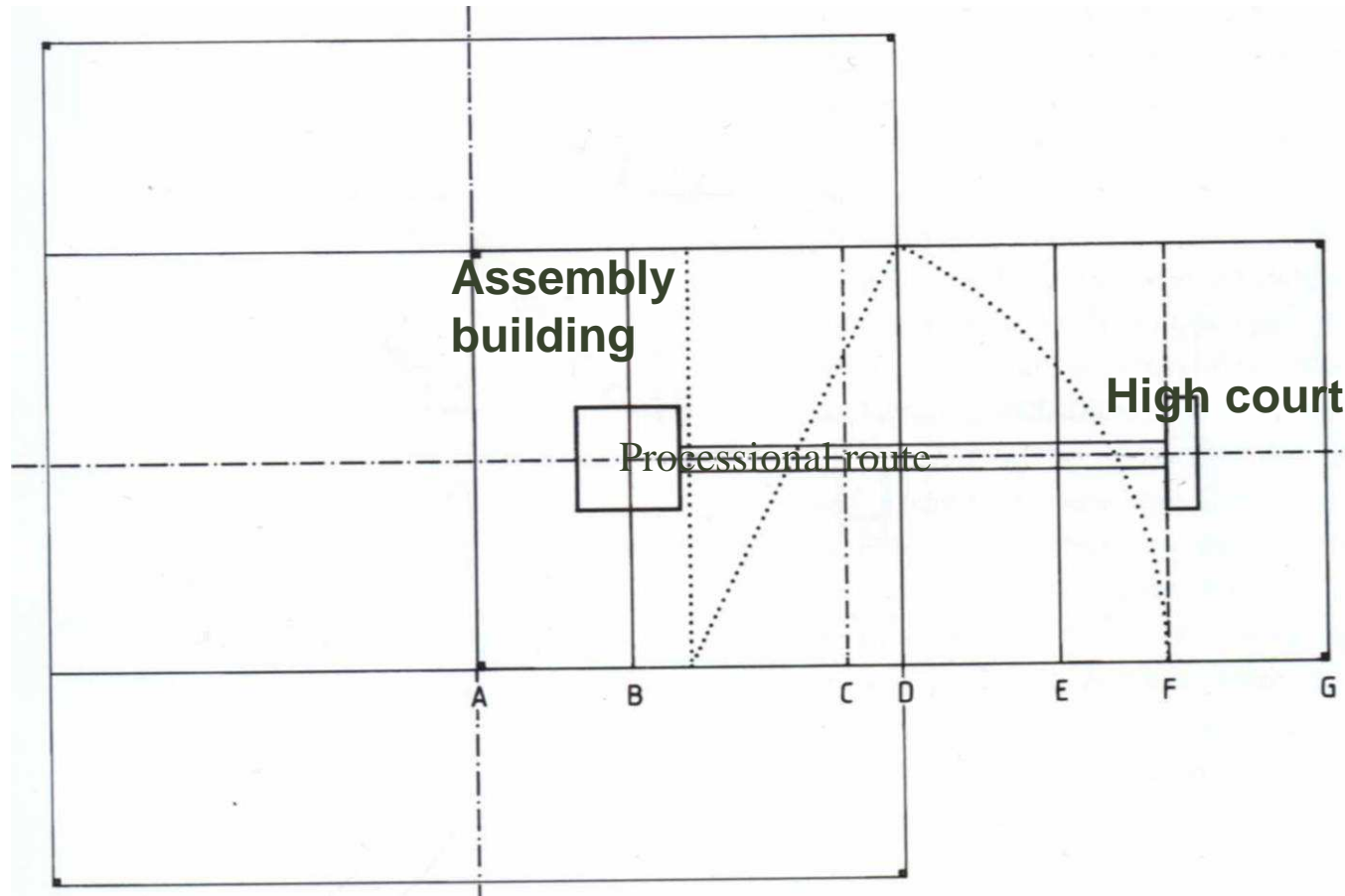


b) The corners of the square are marked "obelisks" and so are its central axis.
 - Divided into 4 equal horizontal strips.
 - two central squares produced next to each other with one reflected outwards on right hand edge.
 - horizontal axis of the initial square extended to the right.



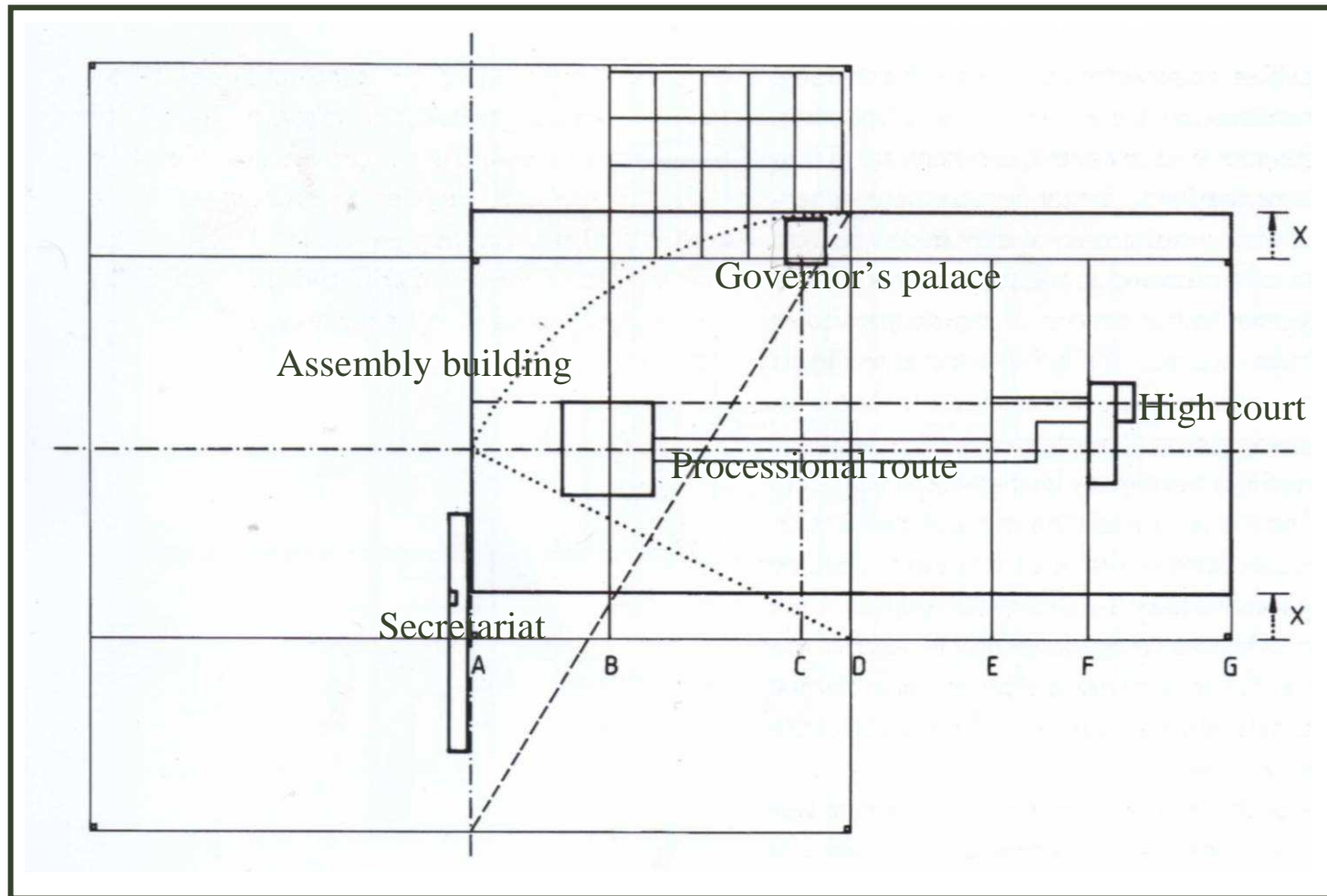
c) The double square formed has its axis on the right hand edge of the initial square.
 - This double square is subdivided into areas by vertical lines following the proportions of golden section.

La logica delle costruzioni geometriche / 1



d) The vertical divisions A, B, C, D, E, F, G are determined and allocated. Another division is created by halving the left hand square. The diagonal of one of its halves projected to the right produces line F.

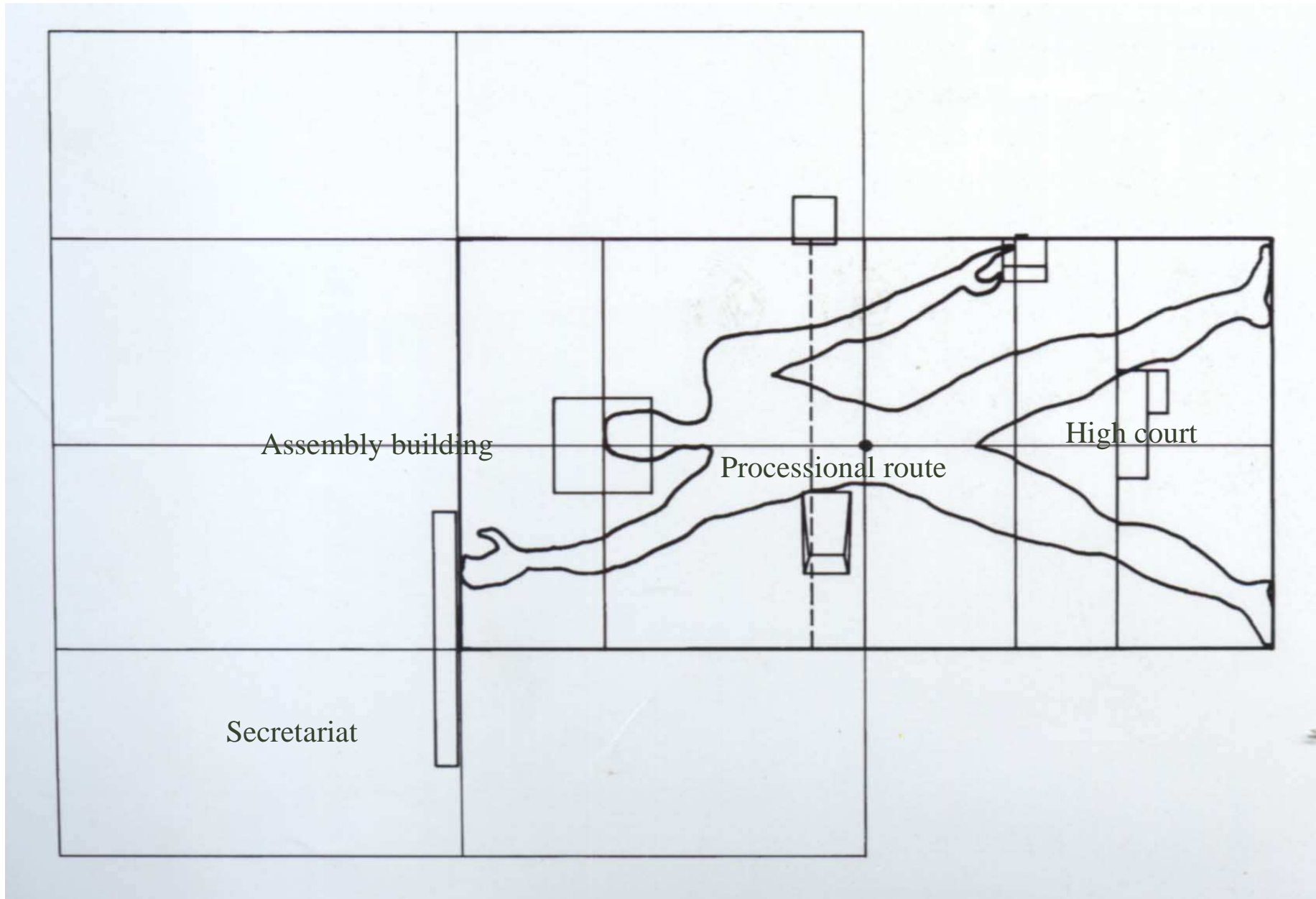
La logica delle costruzioni geometriche / 2



e) Outline of the double square starts to oscillate by dimension X which is controlled by golden section.

-Diagonal of half the lower quarter of initial square is used to construct the arc which intersects line D to give width X.

Distribuzione degli edifici monumentali



Confronto con il "Modulor"



Il cantiere, i contrasti



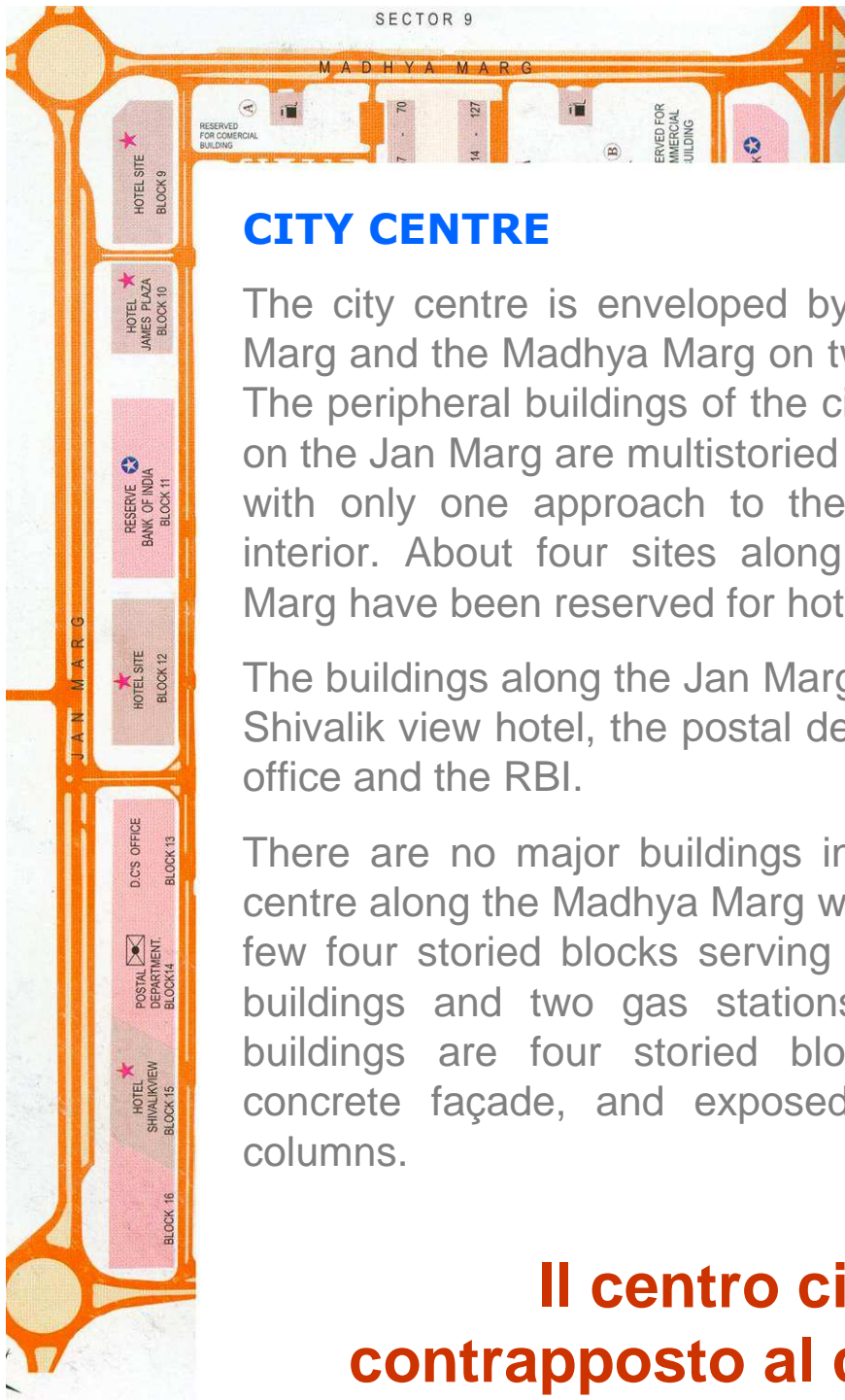
Gli elementi simbolici



L'importanza di una porta: attenzione ai rapporti!



L'importanza dei dettagli



CITY CENTRE

The city centre is enveloped by the Jan Marg and the Madhya Marg on two sides. The peripheral buildings of the city centre on the Jan Marg are multistoried buildings with only one approach to the sector's interior. About four sites along the Jan Marg have been reserved for hotels.

The buildings along the Jan Marg are The Shivalik view hotel, the postal dept., DC's office and the RBI.

There are no major buildings in the city centre along the Madhya Marg with only a few four storied blocks serving as office buildings and two gas stations. These buildings are four storied blocks with concrete façade, and exposed circular columns.

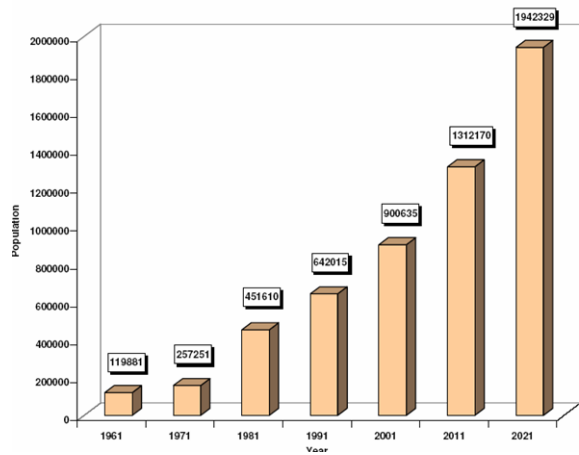
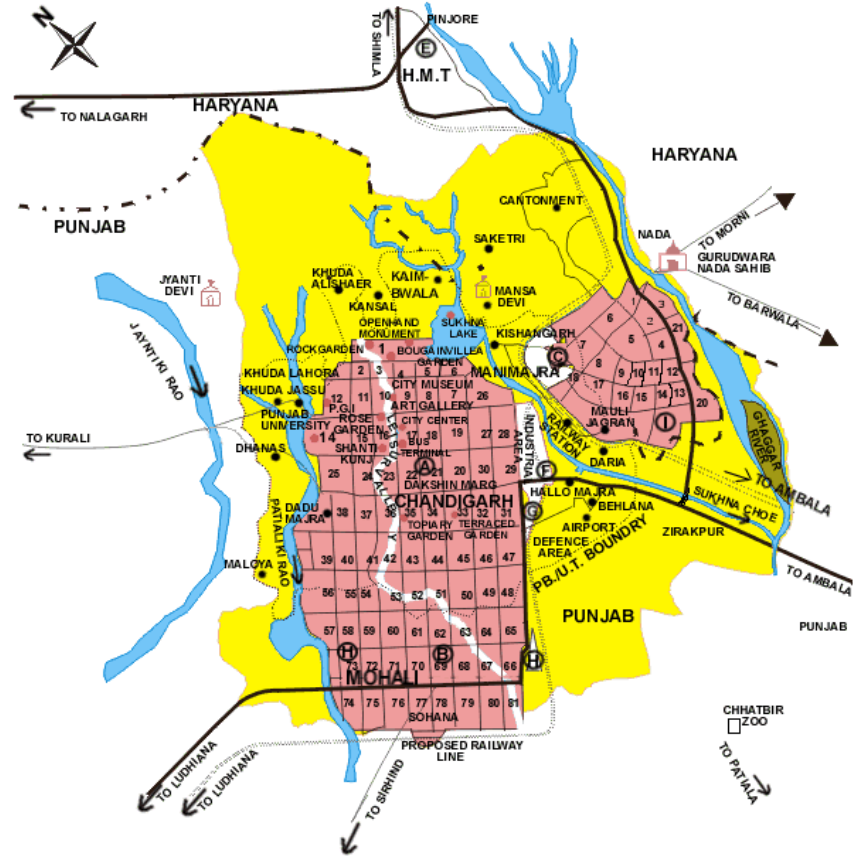
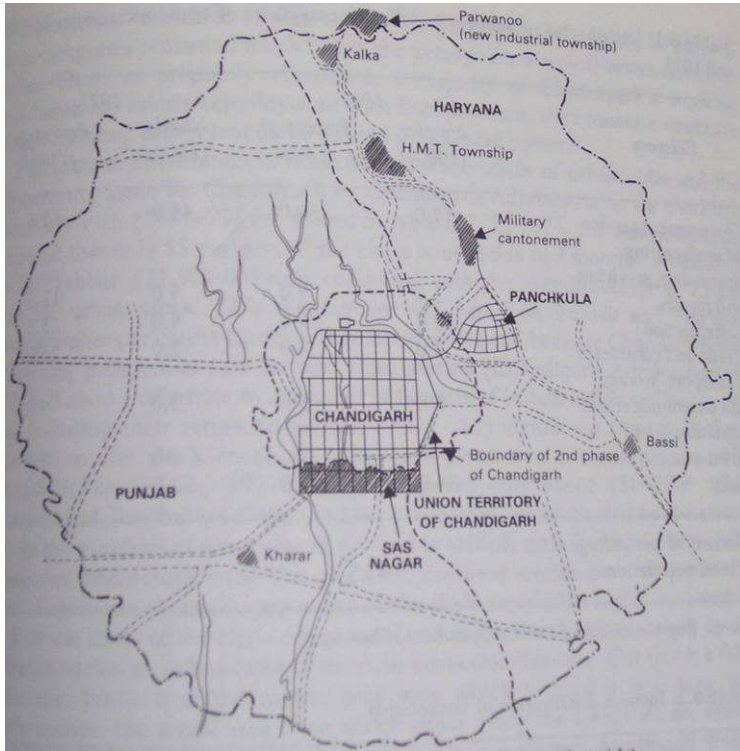


**Il centro citta' (sector-17)
contrapposto al complesso capitolino**

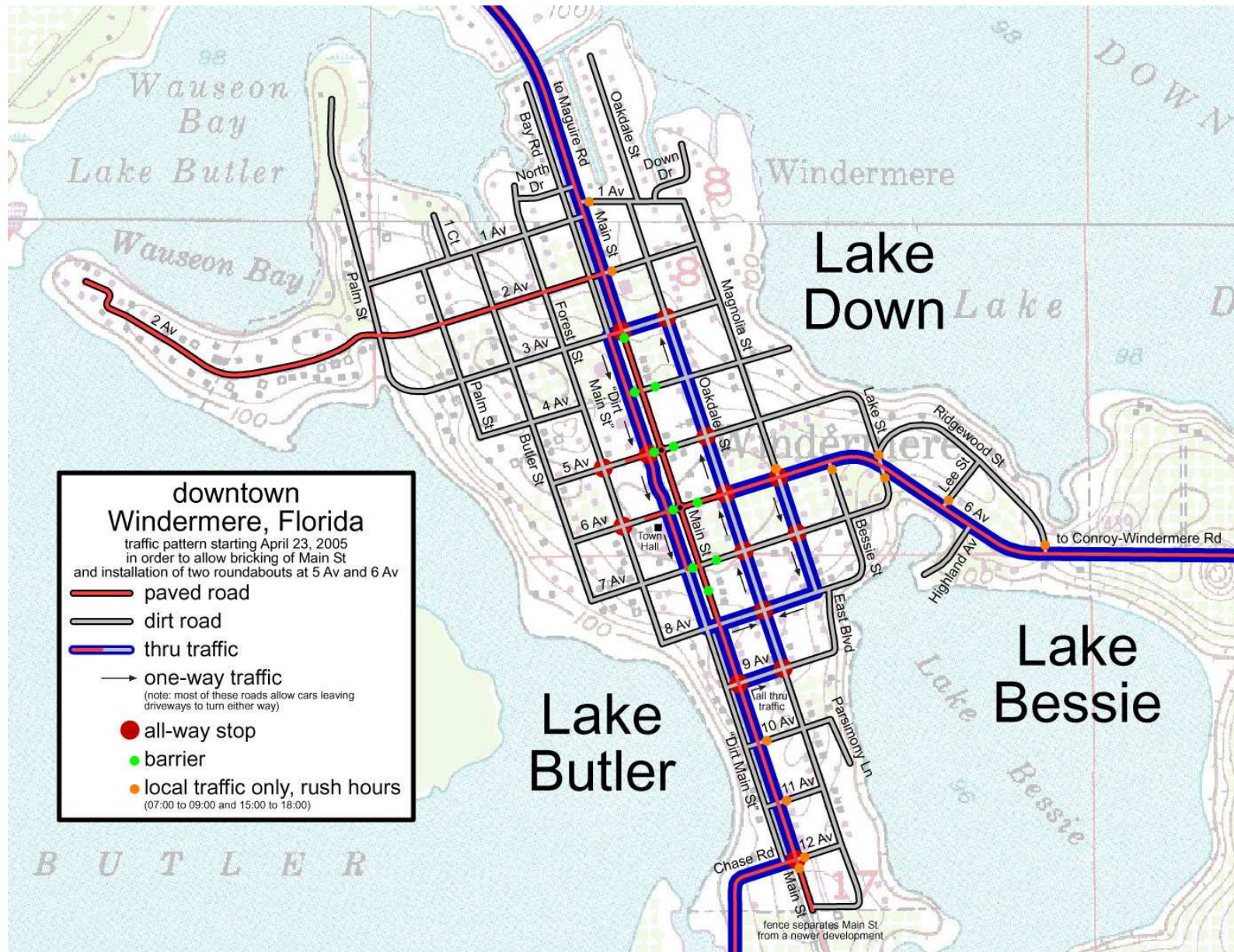


Elementi “hard” e “soft” nel paesaggio

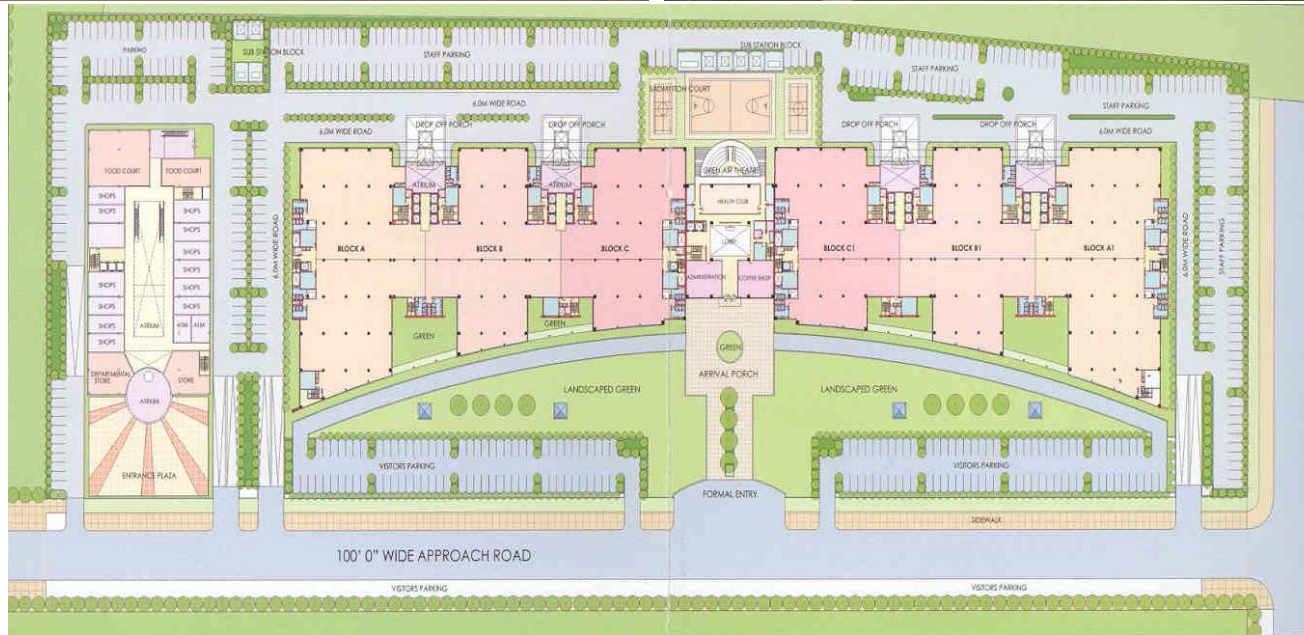




L'incremento della popolazione, l'espansione urbana



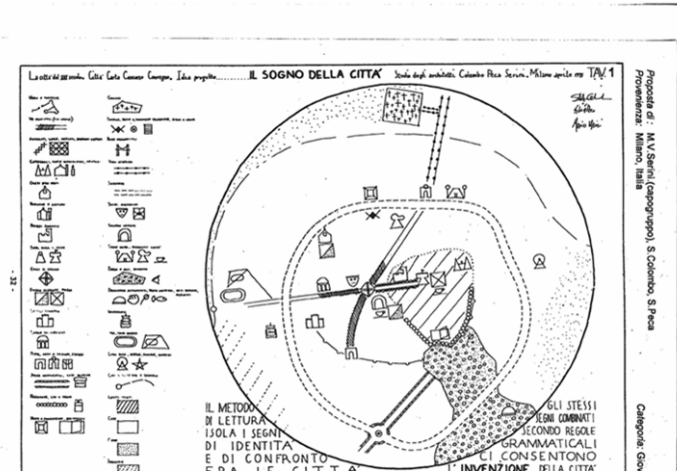
Confronto con Windermere, Florida, USA



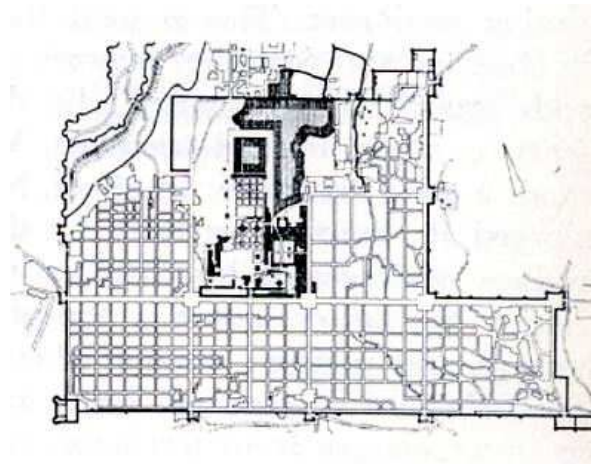
Il tema dell'inserimento di nuove architetture



European urban design in comparison with Indian context (building by “blocks”)



La città' europea trova senso nei "temi collettivi" riconosciuti da tutti i cittadini



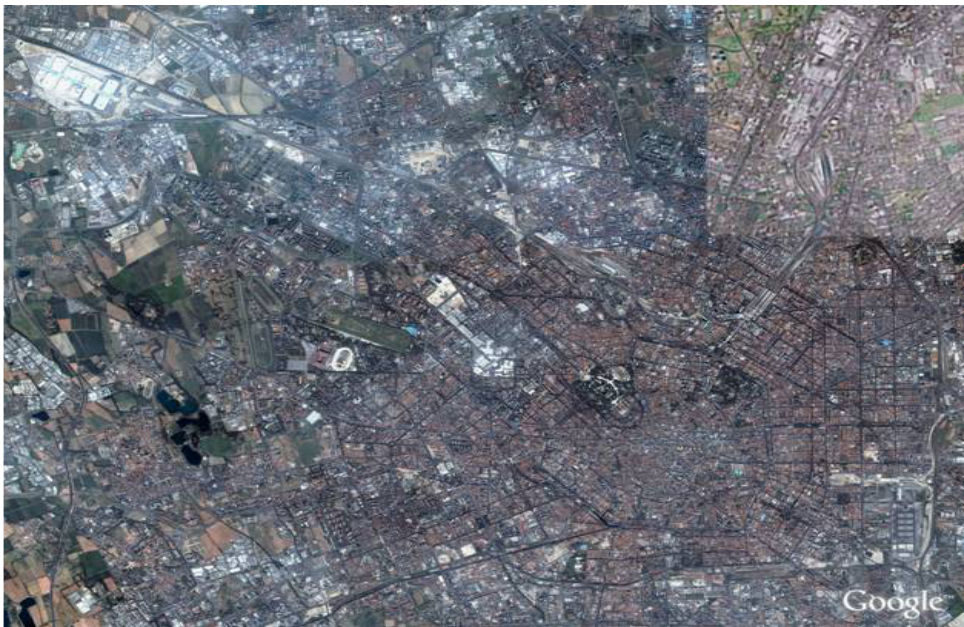
Fin dall'antichità in India ogni gruppo sociale riconosce solo i propri simboli culturali

Il disegno urbano europeo si confronta con la costruzione "a blocchi" indiana

**Each block does not face the street
so it remains completely “introvert”**



**Ogni blocco non ha affaccio su strada
ma risulta completamente “introverso”**



Milano e Chandigarh dalla stessa altezza



**Le Corbusier penso' all'identita' del luogo,
nella mentalita' indiana prevale quella del gruppo**

