

O.S.D. (PLG)  
Diary No. 649  
Date 6-1-12

OFFICE OF THE DIR (Plg.)  
PR/TC, D.D.A. N. DELHI-2  
NO. 1809  
Dated 4/3/12

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**MOST IMMEDIATE**



No. N-11013/612011 D.D.D. 15  
भारत सरकार / Government of India

Commr. (Plg) - II  
Despatch No. 1-11  
Date 3-1-12

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय / Ministry of Urban Development

निर्माण भवन / Nirman Bhavan

नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

Dated 27-12-11

53-VC  
21/1/12

To

M.  
30/12/2011

1. The Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi. I	2. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Civic Centre, Minto Road, New Delhi-2
3. The Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Council, Palika Kendra, New Delhi.	4. The Member Secretary NCRPB, Gurgaon Habitat Centre, Inder Road New Delhi

(5) The Chief Planner  
TCPO, E Block  
Wings Bhowan IP Estate  
N. Delhi

Subject:- Recommendation.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of representation dated 31-8-2011 received from Spatial Planning on the subject cited above for appropriate action, under intimation to this Ministry. Kindly furnish comments by 10.01.12

Yours faithfully,

3239-B  
30/12/2011

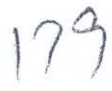
E.K.  
Commr. (Planning) Eng.  
for suitable action in  
re: 31/1/12

(Sunil Kumar)  
Under Secretary (DDIB)  
Tel.No.23061681

Encl. as above.

OSD/PLG) Busy in Seminar  
Auth?

Dr. (MPR)  
AD (PS) MPR  
10/1/12



**Spatial Planning**  
The Netherlands

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For Delhi Div. Pl  
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Page 1 of 1

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Special Planning

Date  
August 31, 2011

I am proud that my ministry, using the 'Dutch approach', is involved in the project that researches, explores and investigates important themes for the future of Delhi. I hope non-governmental and governmental organizations, universities and private companies also will give their share and provide their input for the possible future development of Delhi. This will all contribute to the spatial and physical choices that will have to be made in India in a later stage, for the future lay-out of the city, its future competitiveness and its sustainability. I am looking forward to the proceedings of this project, convinced of the fact that together we can set the agenda for a prosperous and sustainable future for Delhi and for all of us in and around attractive, vibrant and fast-growing cities. Dutch approach contributes to Delhi's future.

The secretary-general of  
the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Mr S. Riedstra, MSc

Being NATIVE

# Building bridges with nature

**OPLE Dutch architect Anne Feenstra**  
nts to develop the concept of sustainable  
hitecture in India

Two cultures no more than one" is the belief of Anne Feenstra, the Dutch architect who spent his time between Afghanistan where he works at Kabul University, and India where he is a member of the faculty at the School of Planning and Architecture. He describes his first trip to India about seven years ago. "I was keen on Fatehpur Sikri. The more you spend here in India, the more you discover it. The people, the food are so diverse. I consider India as a continent not a country. As an architect, I am curious to discover the layers of culture. The richness of space, colours, and texture makes it all very inspiring. There are lots of contemporary de-

signs but it should also have buildings which reflect future vision."

While on the one hand, he was impressed by the huge talent pool present in the country, on the other he was left disappointed by the average architecture of the city. "Unfortunately, most of the buildings are average in terms of design and architecture. There are great opportunities to fundamen-

mentally reconstruct those," says Feenstra adding that the buildings constructed during the British Raj and even now are not sustainable.

Addressing this problem of the city's structures not being eco-friendly, Feenstra along with four other architects began 'arch+1' platform for design. The platform seeks to develop such designs through multiple activities like seminars, workshops, discussions



**A STRONG FOUNDATION** Anne Feenstra is now working on a project called Delhi 2050

and exhibitions. "In a positive way the Dutch are obsessed with planning and designing. The fundamental thinking of developing the city caught me and I stayed on," he says. The research platform recently developed an agriculture heritage map of Chhoti Haldwani, Jim Corbett's village lying at the foothills of Himalaya. The release of the first ever heritage map of the region was one of the activities

undertaken by the forest department to mark the commencement of the 75th Jubilee year of Corbett National Park. And now the design platform is aiming to work on similar projects.

Anne opines that Dutch and Indian architecture are very different but come together at certain points. "If we go back 500 years, we would find similarities. Both the countries had fortresses to de-

fend and protect the ruler. The Dutch had kings whereas India had maharajas. This is one example out of many. Hence the basic principle is same," the architect points out.

At present, Anne is undertaking the Delhi 2050 project which looks at the possible solutions and the status of Delhi in 2050 in terms of sustainability.

SUGANDHA RAWAL

THE HINDU \* SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 2011

## Solving Delhi's future problems

Staff Reporter

**NEW DELHI:** To come up with out-of-the-box solutions to problems that will plague the Capital in future, the first part of a public debate of research initiative "Delhi 2050" was held here on Saturday.

Launched by Arch+1, in collaboration with Dutch Design Fashion Architecture Programme and the Embassy of The Netherlands in India, the research initiative plans to involve Delhiites in the future scenario-making. "My Delhi" marked the beginning of a series of public discourses, workshops and

lectures.

Addressing a press conference here, Principal Architect Arch+1 platform Anne Feenstra said: "Initially we embarked on the research initiative without informing the government. But as we are progressing in our talks, we are also holding discussions with officials of Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage [INTACH], the Municipal Corporation of Delhi [MCD] and the Delhi Development Authority [DDA]. It is important to invite all stakeholders so that we can come up with solutions to problems that could plague

Delhi four decades from now. As it is equally important to invite the public, we launched the first part of public discourse on Saturday."

Professor Feenstra said as the Dutch were facing shortage of land, they have been planning meticulously so that every space is best utilised.

"We are experts in making plans for our cities 40 years from now. The research initiative launched by us is not a commercial venture. The project was launched two years ago for 12 Indian cities on what they would appear like in 2035."

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# TIMES CITY

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 2011

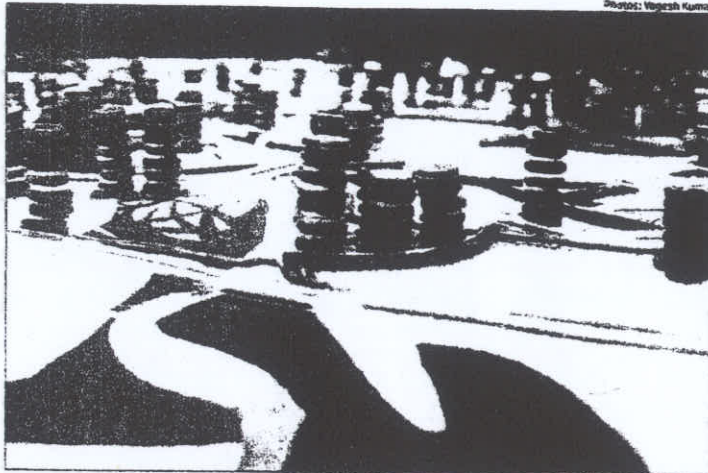
## Delhi 2050: Picture perfect on Life Street

Shreya Roy Chowdhury | TNN

**NEW Delhi:** A group of architects, planners and designers took a close look at Delhi and decided it's time to overcome the myopia and start thinking long-term. Delhi 2050, a "future model's exhibition," presents a picture of what Delhi can look like in 2050. It can look good—accessible roads, clear spaces, pools of recycled water, solar panels—but only with careful planning and attitude adjustment.

The project considers that there are over 20 lakh cars on the city's roads; and that they're shared by 40,000 people. Monuments, street furniture, sub-cities on the edges and public transport arrangements have all been stored in. The emerging future is a composite of all that Delhi is and all that it can be.

The result of the study by Archi-Platform—a research organization headed by tech architect Anne Feen-



**FUTURE CAPITAL:** Models made from reusable material show Delhi as a city in 2050 where all residents are equal and the roads are for pedestrians, not cars

stra—is displayed in an exhibition that's travelling all over the city in the form of four architecture models (on pushcarts for easy mo-

bility), they've already done stints at several spots and will be parked at the India Habitat Centre till May 15. Delhi's future was discussed

in a series of seminars with Dutch and Indian experts; locals shared their views too. Chandni Chowk residents want their area developed; Khirki village kids won't be living by the river for the sink.

The point behind all the brainstorming is to prevent "urban sprawl"—random, unplanned growth—by setting a goal and working towards it. The four models of Delhi in 2050—"Life Street", "Urban Harvest", "Culture Loop" and "HUB-itat"—represent safe and accessible streets, a city that harvests energy and water, the heart of the city that can become a cultural centre accessible to all, and economic activity supported by adequate public transport and roads. "A city is judged by the quality of density (population density is represented by stacks of buttons in HUB-itat) and quality of emptiness," says

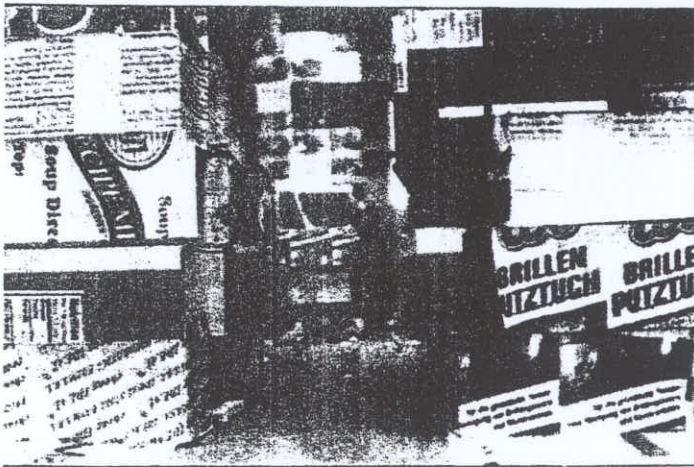
Feenstra. Spots where different modes of transport come together become "hubs", other areas are decongested.

"The Dutch are good at long-term planning," says Feenstra. "We have very little land and every square centimetre is carefully planned and designed." An architect, Feenstra, 43, has worked in The Netherlands and in England on international projects. "I believe an architect can work in more than one culture and environment," he says. In 2004, he set up a firm in Kabul and taught at the university there. Staffed mostly by Afghans, his firm worked on the country's first national park (in Bamyan), the national museum and a maternity centre. In 2009, he came to India to teach at the School of Planning and Architecture and set up Archi as "there's a lot of catching up to do where design is concerned," he says.

Here leaves are burnt instead of being used for compost—"a ridiculous way of dealing with leaves," Feenstra says. To emphasize the importance of green initiatives, waste materials—X-ray film, zipper, straws—were used for the models.

If it all goes according to plan—and Feenstra hopes it will—Delhi of 2050 will be "multi-pollis" that combines the best of modern living. Mayur Vihar has been reimagined as self-sustaining with roof-top gardens to keep the flats cool, water harvesting systems and umbrella-like structures to capture solar energy—with effective preservation of the old parts and street culture with sufficient breathing space for everyone.

shreya.chowdhury@timesgroup.com



# The Sunday Guardian

## Architect groups plans for Delhi's dystopic future

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 2011

VANDANA SRIVASTAVA

Anyone with the slightest inkling of the world environment crisis should be aware that forty years from now crucial resources like water and oil will be severely scarce, or in the worst case scenario, will be completely exhausted. While we blame the government and get on with our lives, all the while hoping that someone will take care of possible future calamities, professionals at the architectural non-profit trust, Archi, spend their days anticipating such scenarios and working out solutions to them. They call this an architecture and design project for the Delhi 2050 project, because it focuses on a very long term plan based on what Delhi will be like in the year 2050. The organisation has a small fleet of architects, mostly in their early 20s, graduates from the School of Planning and Architecture in New Delhi. "We're working on models for different scenarios in Delhi forty years from now," says Anurag Feenstra, principal architect of Archi. "We can't be sure if resources like water and oil will still be available forty years from now. The



Workshop being held on the roof of the Statesman House in Connaught Place

design of the entire city will need a complete change in such a situation." Delhi 2050 is also examining the crisis posed by the city's steadily expanding population and one of their models looks at the possibility of converting Delhi into a vertical city to make more efficient use of land area. While Archi has considered the possibility of the city being devoid of water, the final point of another

of their models is on rehabilitating the Yamuna River. The Yamuna 2050 project, a sub-project under Delhi 2050, is modelled on Delhi as a river town on the lines of world cities like Amsterdam, London, Prague and Budapest that have major connections with their rivers. "Delhi has been expanding without being planned," says Feenstra. "Gurgaon is one of the worst. It's filled with

buildings that have no shape or design. When my friend and renowned Swiss architect Mario Botta visited Gurgaon, he was shocked. He asked me whether he was visiting the set of a doomsday movie." Archi is looking at options that include getting commissions by the government for the implementation of their ideas. "Our main endeavour, however, is the implementation of the idea. Even if the

government decides to take up the idea and work on it themselves, we will, to an extent, have achieved what we want to do," says Aditya Ghosh, a savvy, young architect in Feenstra's team. The contributors to the idea base of the Delhi 2050 project

shopkeeper," says Ghosh. "All these years, Delhi has been planned for a particular set of people and the entire city has been designed to meet their needs. People on the margin, like slum-dwellers, are never discussed in the plans. Rather, they are considered



Workshop at the AIMS Tower

are not only designers and architects. "We have regular public workshops where we get Delhi-lites to talk about their ideas and the changes they would like to see in the city," says Ghosh. The workshops are conducted in open public spaces like in the middle of the AIMS Tower. "We try and include as many people as possible into our planning - from the DU student to the Chandni Chowk

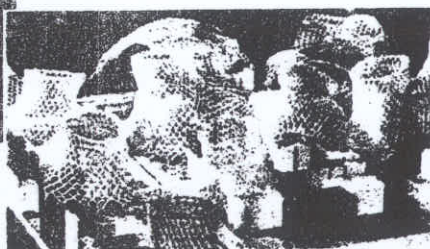
impediments to the plan making process as in the instance of the Commonwealth Games," says Feenstra. "Our plans cannot be concrete or authoritarian. They cannot be overly optimistic or pessimistic. They have to be futuristic, but definitely not utopian. Delhi is full of diversity and Delhi 2050 aims to be a custom-made plan for the city and her people," concludes Ghosh.

विज्ञान मेहोरा

शुक्रवार, 10 मई 2011

www.sundayguardian.com

## दिल्ली 40 साल बाद



दिल्ली के आर्किटेक्ट ने नीरालीन की विज्ञान अकादमी के साथ मिलकर 40 साल बाद की दिल्ली की तस्वीर को मांडलन के जरिए तैयार किया है। इस रोशनी में दिल्ली के लोगों को भी शामिल किया गया और लोगों को एक साथ, कि वे दिल्ली को कैसे देखना चाहते हैं। इन मांडलन से 40 साल बाद आर्किटेक्ट की तस्वीरों से दिल्ली के एक विज्ञान स्वरूप को देखा जा सकता है। इन चारों मांडलन को 15 मई तक नूतन में ले जाया जाएगा और आम लोगों से इन मांडलन पर बातचीत की जाएगी। शहर के लिए इस रोशनी में भी नीरालीन के आर्किटेक्ट्स ने दिल्ली के आर्किटेक्ट्स के साथ मिलकर दिल्ली

के एंगल को देखा और आम लोगों को भी शामिल किया। इन मांडलन को डेस्टीन और दिल्ली सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों ने भी देखा। आर्किटेक्ट्स द्वारा तैयार किए गए चार मांडलन लाक स्क्वायर, अजमेर हाईवे, कन्नर लुप्त रॉबोट-ट्रेड सिटी में अलग-अलग तरीके से दिल्ली की तस्वीर को दिखाया गया है।

नीरालीन की विज्ञान अकादमी के प्रोफेसर विक्टर बर्टोलेस ने बताया कि इन मांडलन में शहर को लोगों के लिए तैयार किया गया है जहाँ गादियों के लिए, इसे स्ट्रीट स्टेशन में बनाया गया है। अजमेर हाईवे में शहर को अपनी बिकनी अगला पानी की तस्वीर को तैयार किया गया है। इसमें हाइड्रोपॉलिस तकनीक पर

मांडलन को तैयार किया गया है। इस मांडलन को न्यू विक्टर के ऊपर बनाया गया है। इसमें दिखाया गया है कि पानी को कैसे पकड़ा जा सकता है और कहां पानी को किस तरह से उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। हाइड्रोपॉलिस तकनीक की खोज नीरालीन के संतानन और एक्सेल मंडलन के सलाहकार टॉम वेल्डोने ने की। कन्नर लुप्त मांडलन में दिल्ली की आधुनिकता और डिस्टेंस को ध्यान में रखा गया है। इसी तरह ट्रेड सिटी में फैशन पार्क, लॉजिस्टिक्स, बॉम्बे और औरतों को ध्यान में रखकर मांडलन को बनाया गया है। इसमें शहर के विज्ञान को हार्ड एक्सेल-मैक एक्सीडिटी को केमो हुर तैयार किया गया है। इसमें हर मांडलन को इस तरह विज्ञान किया गया है कि मांडलन के तैयार करने पर भी शहर काव्यवस्था मिले। इन मांडलन को दिल्ली हर, मेक पॉल डिस्टिक्ट स्टेशन, कालीनी गेट थेटो स्टेशन, न्यू विक्टर पॉलिम स्क्वायर, पॉलिम कन्नर, लोथी गार्डन और मेकल के मॉडल में 15 मई तक प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।

सुभाष चोपड़ा

संस्करण : मार्च २०११

दिल्ली

## 2050 की दिल्ली बना रहा है यंगिस्तान

एक्सपर्ट्स और लोगों की मदद से युवा आर्किटेक्ट्स बना रहे हैं प्लान

खालिद अमीन ॥ भू. डि. वि.

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हर वर्ग के लोगों से कीमती लेख,  
उत्कृष्ट आधार पर ही 2050 की  
दिल्ली का विजन तैयार किया  
जाएगा

अनेक तथ्यां पर क्लृप्तचक्षुषं के गद्य  
विशेष प्रशंसनीय मान्य होत। इस  
प्रकार से ही धर्मशास्त्र अथवा कर्म  
सूत्रशास्त्र और कृष्ण हो विष्णो के हा  
थ में लक्ष्मी विष्णो को यश हो लक्ष्मी है।  
महाराज महाराज को ही कहें हैं कि, मैं  
कदाचित् धर्मशास्त्र के हाथ में रहने का ही

दिल्ली 2050

अभी रिसर्च करके  
आंकड़ों को ताली  
इंटरएक्टिव अंदाज़ में  
पेश किया है इन  
आर्किटेक्ट्स ने

5, 6 और 7 मार्च को दिल्ली में अलग-अलग जगहों पर एनसाफर्ट के साथ ओपन इंटरएक्टिव वेशंस होंगे

आय लांग सी अपनी  
जफरतें, समस्याएं और  
फ्यूचर की दिल्ली के बारे  
में अपनी सोच को शेयर

यस के लक्ष्यों में कृषि-विकास प्रमुख है।  
अन्तर्गत यह भी १९५२ के दिनांक के  
विज्ञान केन्द्र किया जाएगा। इस मूल्यांकन  
में पूर्ण रूप से सम्मानित किया गया है।  
इसके अन्तर्गत भी है, अन्तः  
विकास के अन्तर्गत भी है। अन्तः  
विकास के अन्तर्गत भी है। अन्तः

दिनित्तो के विविचयन योवन दंष्ट्र क्लेश  
 जन्मते। किन्तु तूने सोचके के सोच ते जय  
 तारण, यिने श्रेष्ठकर नोय मयद भन्तरो  
 तूरा प्रसिद्धो के सोच जयय। तूने  
 और सोचकेल कुलन ते सोचय। तूने  
 उन्के काम कलने सोच ते काम ओलने  
 तूने। तूने ज्ञानन भव ते सोचयन ओ  
 मयद ते ज्ञान मोहो कल पदुनो के  
 सोचिय सो ते मयद ते, सोच ते धी दू  
 ताल ते ओ भन्ते के मयद ते कल शिवते  
 दिनाय १३५७ के सोचये जयय।

जब वेग से बढ़ा कर दो डब मुक्त  
6. भाषाई विचारों के समुद्र में  
कोनराज ने कहा कि ज्ञान तीर है  
निर्वासन। इस ज्ञान के बिना प्रलय  
(15-70) सनाई के जो वे व्यास  
को कहते हैं जो कि ज्ञान का  
काल विचार का है, संसार विचार  
दिल्ली के जन्म 2050 को दिल्ली के  
नवम्बर को मालाबार मंडल वेग का  
जैसे और कि 2050 को दिल्ली के  
विचार 4 कम कम कोड़ को और  
कम कम। प्रत्येक कि 2050 को  
कुछ का कुछ और ज्ञान के साथ तुलना  
को जो कहें हैं।

ट्रक ने बस को टक्कर मारी, 10 बकरियां मर

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अभिपुक्त व्यक्ति की हाजिरी की अपेक्षा करने वाली  
उदघोषणा (धारा 82 Cr. PC देखियें)

नर तस्य गतिः शिवा मया २ कि अविश्वत परमं पुः

THE TRIBUNE, NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2011

## 'Delhiites lack enough space for living'

**SYED ALI AHMED**  
**Tribune News Service**

**NEW DELHI, MARCH 14**  
If there is no proper planning in view of pressure of population, traffic, need of water and other basic things in the future, the citizens of Delhi will not get an adequate place to live in.

It will be difficult to move on roads as 1,000 new cars add everyday to the existing number of vehicles. As far as water is concerned, the level has already gone to hundreds of feet down to the earth. This was discussed at a workshop

## Planning for better 2050 required, feel experts

**"Delhi 2050 - an inclusive bottom-up planning process" organised by ARCHI, an NGO that has studied various mega cities**

**Master Plan of Delhi 2021** is not going to work out the problems being faced by the citizens of the city. It's only on the papers. To serve its purpose, it should involve the grass-root people of the city. Otherwise, all the efforts will go waste, said Anne Feenstra, principal in ARCHI.

### Developing satellite cities

like Noida and Gurgaon is not a solution. There should be more high-rise buildings with proper facilities in the city, he said.

Danu Roy from Hazard Centre said Delhi would be a city of match boxes if adequate future planning, keeping in view the requirements in 2050, was not made.

Six lakh families are going to be settled in Delhi in the coming years on an average plot size of 12.5 square metre, the amount of

space that a car requires for parking. "Do we want Delhi with hundreds of thousands of these match boxes in 2050?" he questioned.

He said there was a need for developing parking lots as thousands of cars were added to the roads everyday. When asked how to make the city livable, Roy said the city already was livable but the planners just did not see it.

**Government advisor for infrastructure in the Netherlands Ton Venhoeven felt**

problems in Delhi's development were more "frictional" than "fundamental" that could be resolved with careful long-term planning and good governance.

Another senior official of the Netherlands Bart Vink said master plan should not be made in offices but in a public forum with high level of people participation.

He said, "When we work on a city, we work on a live patient, not a patient who is on anaesthesia. It is imperative to understand this to face the challenge that 'Delhi 2050' poses, he said.

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## Delhi 2050: Architects unveil 4 models of city



The scenarios envisioned. WITH NISHU NATH

## Bid to find solutions to city's ills

AGE CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI

March 5: Is Delhi heading towards a population explosion considering its high growth and migration rates? Will the government's efforts finally bear fruit to restore the Yamuna to its past glory? These are some of the questions that "Delhi 2050 — an inclusive bottoms up planning process" will explore over the next few days.

The series of events under the event kicked off on Saturday with a discourse "My Delhi" at Anandgram near Arjangarh.

Briefing about the event, principal architect and a teacher at the School of Planning and Architecture, Anne Feenstra said that a group of like-minded people have initiated this debate on their own.

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE  
NEW DELHI | MAY 7

A GROUP of young architects and planners have teamed up with Dutch experts "to fundamentally rethink the basis of city planning".

The group, Arch i, mostly has graduates from the School of Planning and Architecture, and the partnership is supported by the Dutch Design Fashion Architecture and Embassy of Netherlands.

The brainstorming resulted in four possible scenarios for Delhi in 2050. These were unveiled on Saturday at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA).

The first case, LIFE street, visualises "a city where streets belong to the people, not cars. It shows an example of completely reworking a typical street in order to get rid of 'reserved admission rights', no physical boundaries, happier and friendlier environment with lower crime rates". The second case, Urban Harvest, shows a Delhi that "harvests energy, water and food to fulfil its requirements... looks at self-sustainability".

The third scenario, Culture Loop, imagines Delhi as a hub of cultural activity.

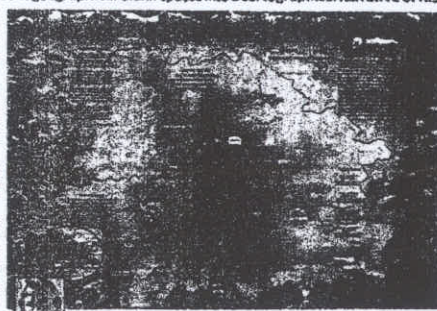
The fourth one, Hub-Itar, focuses on Delhi as a massive trade centre that encourages commerce.

# THE ECONOMIC TIMES

## Maps That Sing of Forlorn Places

A group of mapheads turn geographical blank spaces into a cartographical narrative of history, heritage and art, reports Sonu Banerjee

The Hindu sanctuary in Garhmandi in an attempt to restore its status. However, for some time, the Hindu temple has been in a state of neglect. A group of mapheads, led by Sonu Banerjee, have taken it upon themselves to restore the temple's status. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space.



The map of Garhmandi by Arch i that helped it find a place in the Canadian city of Toronto

Many volunteers have been working on the map. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space.

### All About Arch i

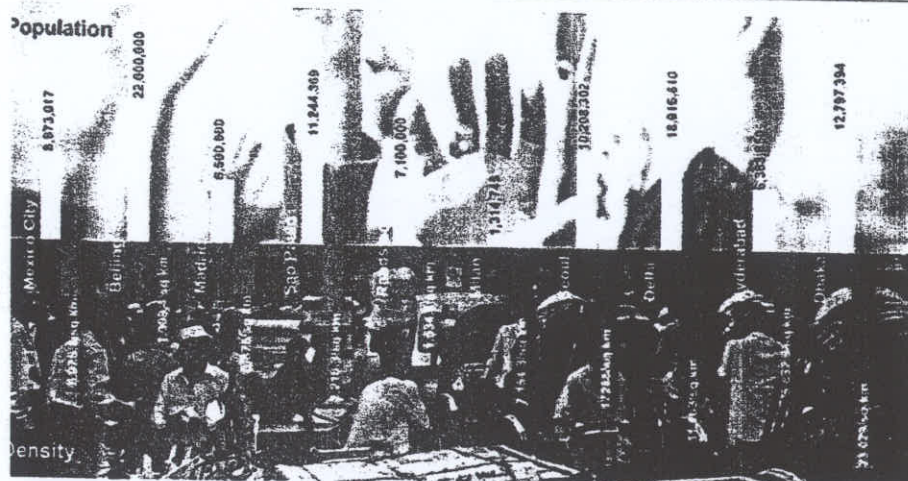
Arch i is a group of young architects and planners who have teamed up with Dutch experts to fundamentally rethink the basis of city planning. They have been working on a map of the temple, which is a blank space.

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# THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CITIES

The unprecedented growth of cities, propelled by rural migration, is creating city-centric development, neglecting the rural hinterland, says



sources. "We have to realise the fragility of our existence. It's not just natural disasters that we should be worried about; but man-made disasters will pose even bigger threats in the coming years," opines Professor Iftikhar-Mulk Chishti, of SPA (School of Architecture and Planning), New Delhi.

### 3. Culture Loop - Heart Delhi

The city in 2050 is an amalgamation of heritage and contemporary culture. It also plays host to one of the largest cultural city parks of the world and it will be a prominent tourist destination. This scenario looks at giving the heart of the city back to the citizens, opening up heritage areas for cultural purposes and creating pedestrian-friendly green corridors.

### 4. Hub-Itat - Trade City

This scenario reflects how the city can adapt to the economic growth, suggests a dramatic increase of public transport and creates zones of high

is it an appropriate time to re-consider the future of Indian cities? The question has been emerging amongst several disciplines besides planning and architecture. Today, environmentalists, anthropologists, economists, geographers, transport engineers, sociologists, artists and academicians are each questioning the way in which our cities are evolving. The unprecedented growth of cities, propelled by rural migration is creating a city-centric development, neglecting the rural hinterland. Recently, Prof M S Minathan (agricultural scientist and member of the Green Revolution in India) stressed its implications on the food security of the nation as agricultural lands converted to urban enclaves.

### CHENNAI MASTER PLAN

The Chennai Master Plan broadly envisages a future for the next 15 years. The first stage has been to allocate infrastructure like the metro and the ring roads, create areas for housing, build service infrastructure for meeting water and electricity needs, clean the city's rivers and restore ecologically-sensitive areas like Pallikarnai marshes, Adyar Ponds and the deer park.

The question emerging in different parts across the world is "What will be the nature of our cities in 2050?" There are two

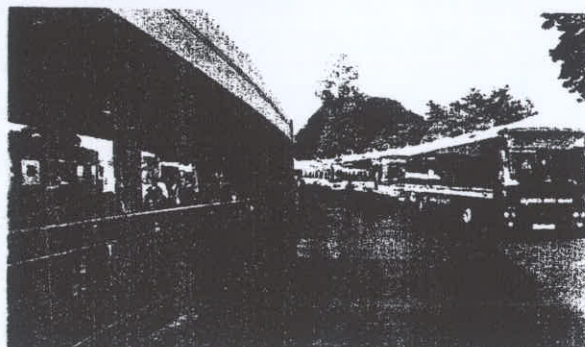
aspects to such projects. Firstly, since it is difficult to predict, the question remains largely philosophical; secondly, in a climate of pessimism, the fate of the city is often abandoned to the vagaries of market forces. Despite these constraints, exploring an unfolding scenario has its merits. "When we work on a city, we work on a patient who is not under anesthesia," says Ton Venhoeven, Chief Government Advisor on Infrastructure in The Netherlands. Planners in Chennai are confronted with several dilemmas. Would Chennai extend to Bengaluru over the next 50 years? What would the implications of such expanding cities be? The new role of renewable energies will undoubtedly be a major factor in the functioning of future cities with a dependence on the sun and wind.

### FUTURE CITIES 2050

On a similar vein, Delhi 2050, a brainchild of Arch i, an architecture and research platform, explores the future of New Delhi. The project has been supported by DDFA (Dutch Design, Fashion, Architecture) and The Embassy of The Netherlands in India. It investigates four future scenarios in varying detail.

### 1. Life Street - Right of way

Delhi is visualised as a city where the street belongs to the people, not cars.



The city is a perfect example of completely re-working a street in order to have access for all; no boundaries and improved safety of the pedestrians.

### 2. Urban Harvest - De-centralised Model

This refers to a self-sufficient city which harvests energy, water, food to fulfil its requirements; the surplus is fed back into the grid. It looks at self-sustainability through urban agriculture, water harvesting and renewable energy

economic activities in the new hubs.

The project raises several questions that city planners in Chennai have been dealing with. Indian expertise comes together with the Dutch design methodology underlined in Delhi 2050. Through a series of discussions and engaging workshops, opportunities for the future were highlighted at the session. Housewives, young professionals, school children and artists participated to initiate new thinking for Delhi in the year 2050. Inputs from these multiple dialogues and the research have been assimilated and documented by the Arch i team to formulate four future scenarios for Delhi.

QUICK

■ WE HAVE TO REALISE THE FRAGILITY OF OUR EXISTENCE. IT'S NOT JUST NATURAL DISASTERS THAT WE SHOULD BE WORRIED ABOUT. MAN-MADE DISASTERS WILL POSE EVEN BIGGER THREATS IN THE COMING YEARS

■ THE CHENNAI MASTER PLAN BROADLY ENVISAGES A FUTURE FOR THE NEXT 15 YEARS

The writer is a researcher at Artes Human settlements development collaborative, Chennai



## Endnotes

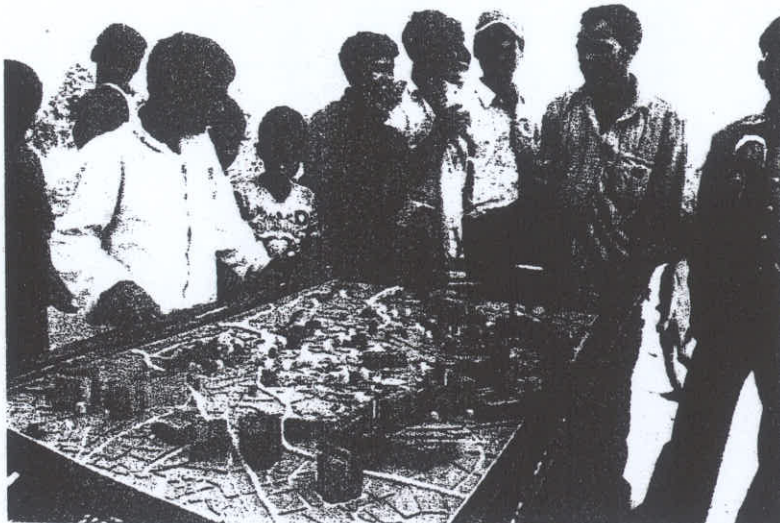
As a result, the authors of the study found that the use of the Internet in the workplace is not only a means of communication, but also a means of learning. The authors of the study found that the use of the Internet in the workplace is not only a means of communication, but also a means of learning. The authors of the study found that the use of the Internet in the workplace is not only a means of communication, but also a means of learning.

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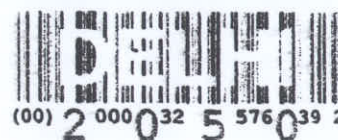
## SPACES ETCETERA

# ENVISIONING DELHI



# RE-THINKING URBAN FUTURES

TRAVELING EXHIBIT **DELHI 2050**



archi

arch I Platform recently concluded a research and design process looking at alternative future scenarios for the 'multi-polls' of Delhi, DELHI 2050, with the support of Dutch Design Architecture and Fashion Program and the Embassy of the Netherlands in India at New Delhi in May 2011.

As a background, DELHI 2050 was an exercise undertaken to fundamentally rethink urban futures and start the vital and unparalleled discourse on long-term thinking for the capital of the country. The endeavour involved high level of engagement with the people of the city, and outside, national and international. Following intensive research, which was interpreted and thrown open for public scrutiny, citywide public interactive sessions, panel discussions, workshops and lec-

tures were organized, where participants from India and abroad were invited. The information from both the research as well as these interactions was assimilated to make four future scenarios for the city of Delhi, focussing on four different core issues – "Life Street" giving the streets and public spaces back to the people, "Urban Harvest" looking at the self-sufficient sustainable Delhi in the future, "Culture Loop", breathing new life into the heart of the city and its heritage and "Hub-itat" considering the possibility of a higher transit-oriented, denser Delhi.

The four architectural models were opened to a selected group of professionals. This was accompanied by a dialogue with specialists like Ton Venhoeven and Bart Vink from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment in The Netherlands, Rianne Makkink from Makkink-Bey Studio in The Netherlands. Victor Cautereels

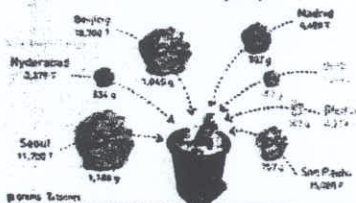
from Design Academy Eindhoven, Ravi Hazra from IIT Mumbai, Durganand Balsavar from Artes Chennai, Christene De Baan and Meilan Tjoa from DDFA, Ravi Agrawal, Toxic Links, I.M. Chishti from School of Planning and Architecture, Sarandha Jain, CSE and Ishan Khosla, among others.

The models were later unveiled to the public. The exhibition travelled to various locations across the city during the course of a week including Indira Gandhi International Centre, KHOJ studios in Khirki village, Delhi Haat, Embassy of the Netherlands, Nangli village on the banks of Yamuna and India Habitat Centre.

DELHI 2050 has recently been selected to be displayed at IABR (International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam) in April 2012.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: [www.delhi2050.com](http://www.delhi2050.com)

Urban generation in one day: total and per capita



B. GUNJA, T. SINGH

The figure shows how fast urban generation is growing in different cities across the world.

# FRONTLINE

L 28 :: No. 06  
Mar 12 - 25, 2011

## Unique vision

A group of architects have started an initiative, Vision 2050, to create three different models for the planning of Delhi. BY AJAY KISHORE MANI PRASAD

initiative, carried out in collaboration with a Dutch company and the Netherlands embassy in India, is based on people's aspirations and on what they think Delhi should be like by 2050.

WHAT happens when a city is transported into the future? It, perhaps, gives its citizens a sense of purpose. Unlike history, from which one can only learn, the future forces people to imagine; they can build the city in their own minds. The process empowers them with a vision. And if a city like Delhi, where power flows with democracy and where the present is incomplete without its heritage, is transported into the future, the journey of imagination becomes even more romantic.

This is what a group of architects from a platform called arch i attempts to do. These architects, mostly from the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) in New Delhi, have started an initiative called Vision 2050 through which they intend to create three

different models of Delhi. This project is a non-governmental effort and is carried out in collaboration with a company from the Netherlands called Dutch Design Fashion Architecture, and the country's embassy in India. What makes the initiative unique is that for the first time these models will be based on people's aspirations and on what they think Delhi should be like in 2050. Most Indian cities are planned by a chosen group of experts, and generally, the design is thrust upon the city without any consultation with its people.

Vision 2050 is being undertaken with the guidance of Anne Frentzen, a Dutch architect and a visiting faculty member in the SPA. It is the first project of its kind to make the word 'sustainable' the core element in city planning. The website [www.delhi2050.com](http://www.delhi2050.com) makes the theme of the project pretty clear: "There is a need for a fundamentally different approach that can lead to a long-term vision and planning ideas for Delhi, which is a fast-growing multi-pole, with a population of about 10 million people and a growth rate of 40 per cent until at least 2020." The year 2050 was chosen as arch i felt that the leap in time would require people to use a bit more imagination and therefore come up with more innovative ideas. This is why factors such as all types of pollution, energy consumption, real estate development, health, big business, distribution of population based on per capita income and other important human aspects form the crux of the speculative planning of the city.

The relatively recent drive towards modernisation in Delhi has ignored the aspirations of many of its citizens, with the corporate aspirations of a business-centric city taking over the government's urban planning. While the improvement in public transport in Delhi over the past decade has been welcomed by people, the beautification process has displaced many people from their homes and many lower-middle-class colonies. The only holistic plan that Delhi has in the Master Plan 2021, and it remains one of improving infrastructure than making a sustainable model of Delhi.

Vision 2050 not only thinks of a long-term, sustainable development model for urban planning by

thinking 50 years ahead of the master plan but has also made the process of planning democratic and inclusive; arch i has created a set of questions relating to the most minute aspects of living for people to answer. The group is using two mediums to gather people's opinion: one a website and the other public discussions at various venues in the city. These architects also engage in informal chats every day with various sections of people about the city in 2050. They ask people small but thought-provoking questions that are relevant politically and economically; the idea is to keep the questions as open-ended and neutral as possible. The questions could be appreciative or critical of present-day Delhi. For instance, "Do you want Delhi to host the Olympic Games in the year 2052, or will citizens go up or down by 2050 in Delhi?" While the first question forces citizens to take into account the benefits and drawbacks that happened in the preparations for the Commonwealth Games held recently in the city, the second will allow them to think about the city's growing crime rate.

The third models are expected to come by the end of May 2011. The process has six stages. The first one is called definition, where homework about the city and its people has to be done. The second step is to go to people and learn about the city first hand. The third step, the most important one, is "Public Days", where formal interviews are planned at different venues. This will be followed by consultation and mobilising of the plans, and the final stage is sharing the models with the government and the media.

Social psychology becomes the most important part of the survey. Frentzen, principal of arch i, explains: "Firstly, we are not trying to draft a city plan; we are trying to draft a city that people will want to live in. We want a dialogue with the people of Delhi to their aspirations are redirected towards the government through this project. For people are the most important component of urban planning. Secondly, we are including each and

every aspect of human life in our models because it is the people who have to stay here. Thirdly, it is not about solutions, instead it is about creating questions for the people."

Susha Khillar, a member of the research team of arch i, says: "It is because of this vision we are working backwards. By asking people first and then using our technical tools to plan rather than developing these different models. The idea of these models also crops up from this understanding: as aspirations might vary in different sections of the population. And therefore, our core team comprises not just architects and designers but also sociologists, anthropologists, economists, historians and other experts."

Frentzen explains: "Planning is like film-making. We need to have more than one interpretation of a subject before deciding to produce a film." To make the process more inclusive, issues of homeless people, the service sector, the urban population, and so on, are also being taken into account. Comparing Delhi with other cities in terms of transport, waste generation, air quality, demographics, and energy and water consumption is also a part of the survey. New and sustainable methods of ecological development of the city are being suggested to the people to find out what they think of them.

Frentzen says that the Dutch people are obsessed with planning and explains why long-term planning is necessary for every megacities in the world. He quotes from the Dutch example: "We are a society that has con-

stantly fought the sea for the last 750 years. We were forced to think about the destructive nature of the sea when we were planning. Here the Netherlands is a small country, we design and redesign every square centimetre of land. A plan gets approved only when there is an alternative plan to place the factors. Today, the real estate development in the national capital region is staggering. But not much thought has gone into this process. After the Second World War, there was a huge demand for addresses in the Netherlands. So, we created new houses, but living conditions. Today, we are demolishing all these buildings because no one wants to stay in these houses anymore. India needs to keep these factors in mind and think long term."

Frentzen is someone of the sort that India has not experienced. Frentzen planning model, after working around Europe, he thinks that the English are good when it comes to designing streets but not so good when it comes to urban planning. "Most of the buildings [in the English] have been constructed in India are unsustainable. India needs to plan and design thinking keeping the local context in mind. Cultural practices of a particular place cannot be ignored in planning. Most of Delhi's planning is a gross imitation of the developed Western world. Think what makes it highly unsustainable."

He gives an example. The rich and famous live in South Delhi. In order to keep themselves safe, they move up with the concept of gated communities. The human aspect became the core of the team's work. Earlier, it was instrumental in creating maps and reconstructing our heritage villages. Gated in Himmat Prasad and Chini Haldwani in Meerut, which was home to the scholar Jai Prakash Narayan. When a presentation of arch i at an event called "Building India - Indian Vision, Dutch Model", held in Amsterdam in 2009, was received well, this team decided to move it through 13 different cities across India. It gained a lot of support and enthusiasm. It is clear that this team conceptualised Vision 2050 to work more on city planning.

"The work has ranged from one room to a national park. We think in different scales. When the India Vision exhibition gave us self-confidence, we thought to take it one step further in developing a plan for the capital of India. India calls me. For me, it is a country, not just a country. The cultural practices vary here. Delhi sees so much of immigration. It was more of a challenge to plan a city with such complexities," says Frentzen.

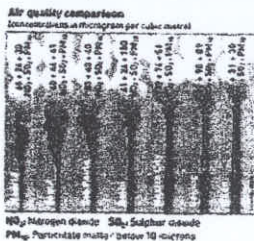
CHALLENGES TO THE SURVEY But the challenges to such a survey are many. While the survey tries to integrate people's opinions of Delhi in three models, how does it deal with the conflicting class interests of the population? While having wide roads and multi-storied buildings matters more for the richer sections of the population, the primary concern of the poor is obviously securing their bread and butter.

While there could be conflicting class interests, the main aim of city planning could be integrated as the interests of all the classes would converge at some points. For instance, having a good public health care system is important for all classes despite the fact that the rich can use private clinics. Dengue is a disease that is prominent in the richer areas. The government will have to ensure infrastructure to deal with epidemics. And epidemic management is one of the chief areas of city planning. South Del-

hi has a great number of cars and air conditioning. The massive consumption and the traffic jams, not as a result, are much more than in other cities. Promoting pedestrianism through planning would help resolve these problems. Managing these aspects in city planning will equally help the poor and the rich. Inclusive planning is the main norm. Only then the city will be happy, and the happiness quotient of a city is a field of academic research in urban planning. If we stick to a copy-and-paste method in planning, we would not find a suitable ground, keeping all the sections of population in mind," explains Frentzen.

Susha Khillar says that the rapid suburbanisation around Delhi cannot be ignored. "The development of Gurgaon, Noida, Faridabad and Ghaziabad is a challenge for planners. They [these areas] have practically integrated into Delhi. We are trying to think how to include this aspect in our survey. Who knows, by the year 2050, Jaipur will be connected to Delhi by bullet train and people can commute daily to work from Jaipur to Delhi. But one thing is certain, if the GDP [gross domestic product] growth is the prime motive in planning then it can destroy the cities of India."

In an essay called "Walking in the City" in the book *The Practice of Everyday Life*, the historian and psychoanalyst Michel de Certeau explains how the walker at the street level opens in spite that one follows. These ways are never fully determined by the plans of organising bodies. Certeau, through an aerial view of the city, puts individual behaviour in contrast to a concept of "the city", which is governed by the strategies of power and corporations that think of the city as a unified whole by creating things like maps. The planning and development of the national capital is reflective of Certeau's understanding. In contrast, Vision 2050 uses this multiple possibility in its survey by acknowledging this tension and planning in a way that tries to minimise such conflicts in Delhi.



SO<sub>2</sub>, Nitrogen dioxide, Sulphur dioxide, Particulate matter (per 10 micrograms)

April 29 - May 12 2011 [www.timeoutlondon.net](http://www.timeoutlondon.net) 57

# post event

## DELHI 2050

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DELHI 2050, a refreshing initiative by arch i, a non-profit trust established in 2009 by Anne Foerster in Delhi, along with the Dutch Consulate conducted two sets of 'Public Days' - a series of discussions and workshops throughout Delhi involving creative thinkers, architects, students and concerned citizens in a dialogue to envision the future of this great historic city.

Text:  
Photographs:

### Public Days 1 - 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2011

Delhi 2050 is a refreshing initiative by arch i, a non-profit trust established in 2009 by Anne Foerster in Delhi, along with the Dutch Consulate conducted two sets of 'Public Days' - a series of discussions and workshops throughout Delhi involving creative thinkers, architects, students and concerned citizens in a dialogue to envision the future of this great historic city.

The first set of Public Days was held from March 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> in the heart of the city, in the vicinity of the old Fort. The second set was held from March 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> in the vicinity of the new Fort. The first set was held in a room at the Dutch Consulate, while the second set was held in a room at the arch i office. The first set was held in a room at the Dutch Consulate, while the second set was held in a room at the arch i office.



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### Public Days 2 - 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2011

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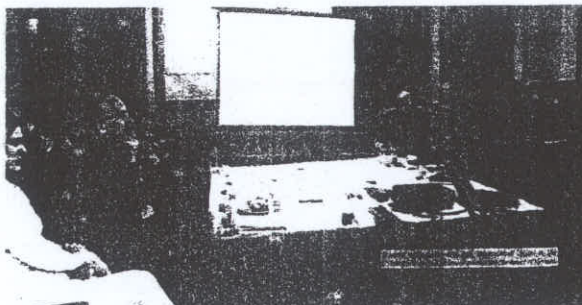
Delhi 2050 is a great opportunity to create and present scenarios for a long term vision to the people of the city. The open process of the exercise offers a lot of scope for debate and discussions.

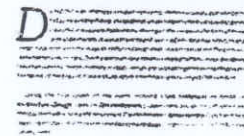
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When the *Staphylococcus aureus* bacterium enters the body, it produces toxins that cause most cases of staph. Some types cause just red, itchy, swollen skin where you were cut or grazed. But some types can cause more serious infections, such as abscesses, skin ulcers, and bone infections. In some cases, staph can cause a life-threatening infection called sepsis, which can lead to organ failure and death.

Staphylococcus aureus bacteria often live on the skin and in the nose without causing any problems. But if you have a cut, wound, or surgery, staph can enter your body and cause an infection. Staph can also spread from one person to another through direct contact, such as shaking hands or sharing towels.

Staphylococcus aureus is a common cause of skin infections, such as abscesses, boils, and impetigo. It can also cause more serious infections, such as pneumonia, osteomyelitis, and sepsis. Staphylococcus aureus is often resistant to antibiotics, which makes it difficult to treat.

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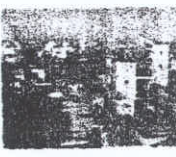
growing potential over time and the ability of the participants to understand and implement the changes they were asked to make. The results of the study suggest that the use of a structured, self-paced, and self-directed learning environment can be effective in promoting learning and understanding of the concepts of the study. The results also suggest that the use of a structured, self-paced, and self-directed learning environment can be effective in promoting learning and understanding of the concepts of the study.



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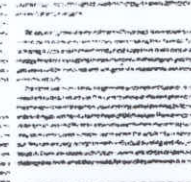
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will be the first to be affected. The Government has a responsibility to ensure that the public is not misled by the media. The Government has a responsibility to ensure that the public is not misled by the media. The Government has a responsibility to ensure that the public is not misled by the media.



It is well known that the transition from the prehistoric to the historic period is a complex process, and the archaeological record is often incomplete. The study of the transition from the prehistoric to the historic period is a complex process, and the archaeological record is often incomplete. The study of the transition from the prehistoric to the historic period is a complex process, and the archaeological record is often incomplete.



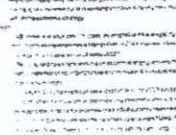




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