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EM
21/1/12

AC (PLG) MPPR
Dairy No. 410
Date 28/5/12

Director (Plg.) MPD-202
Dy. No. 808
Date 28-5-12

MOST IMMEDIATE



No.N-11013/8/2011 – DDIB
भारत सरकार/Government of India

Commr. (Plg) - II
Despatch 1377
Date 22/5/12

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय /Ministry of Urban Development

निर्माण भवन/Nirman Bhavan

नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

OFFICE OF THE DIR (Plg.)
MPR/TC, D.D.A. N. DELHI-2
Dy.No. 3559
Date 28/5/12

Dated 17th May, 2012

To

The Vice Chairman,
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Sadan, INA,
New Delhi.

Sub: Recommendation on Delhi-2050

Est.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 27.12.11 on the subject cited above and to say that the issue raised may please be examined and comments/reply may please be furnished to this Ministry at the earliest possible.

हपधयक्ष कार्यालय
कावरी सं. 1378-B
दिनांक 18.5.2012

Yours faithfully,

Sunil Kumar

(Sunil Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel.No.23061681

Encl. as above.

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com of govt

P. L. L. L.
for n/a
28/5/12

AC (MPPR) 23/5/2012

Diff (MPPR)
AC (MPPR)
Dir (MPPR)
24/5/2012

This meetg/workshop
Dir (MPPR) who may p. see

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23/05/12
HD (MPPR)

MOST IMMEDIATE



No. N-11013/81-2011 dated 13

भारत सरकार / Government of India

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय / Ministry of Urban Development

निर्माण भवन / Nirman Bhavan

नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

Dated 27-12-11

To

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. The Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi. 1 | 2. | The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Civic Centre, Minto Road, New Delhi-2 |
| The Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Council, Palika Kendra, New Delhi. | 4. | The Member Secretary NCRPB, Anchar Habitation Centre, Jodha Road New Delhi |

Subject:- Pre-announcements

5. The Chief Planner
TCPO, E Block
Vikas Bhawan IP Estate
N. Delhi.

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,

Sunil Kumar

(Sunil Kumar)

Under Secretary (DDIB)

Tel.No.23061681

Encl. as above.

O/C



> Returnaddress

Spatial Planning
The Netherlands

OFFICE OF THE DIR (Pig.)
MPR/TC, D.D.A. N. DELHI-2
Dy.No.....
Dated.....

Date August 31, 2011
Subject Recommendation

293/10.10.11
29/12

Dutch approach contributes to Delhi's future

The capital of India is facing huge challenges. The expected growth of the city in the next years and decades necessitates elaborate thinking now, to prevent problems and make use of the opportunities in the future. Choices will have to be made on urbanization in general and on the mobility system, allocation of new housing, the water management and livability of the city in particular. Of course it is not up to foreign institutions or governments to make choices for the future of Delhi. Operating as a partner, the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, can share its knowledge with the other parties involved. We have something to offer and at the same time we are humble in this offering.

Urban questions in Delhi and India are not unfamiliar to us and at the same time they are very specific for the Indian situation. Our 'Dutch approach' is an active one, that first and foremost means: 'to listen'. However, this does not mean hearing the words and continuing business as usual; it is about actively engaging ourselves with what is really happening. Listening to the people who are involved, who represent the different problems and tasks and who share an ambition to make a difference.

The first phase of Delhi 2050 was to a large extent focused on gathering input and setting the agenda for the future of Delhi. We will continue to employ this input in phase 2. In the next phase we will perpetuate setting an even more detailed agenda for Delhi and will gather input that can be used for a possible future vision for the capital of India.

I am convinced of the added value of our Dutch-Indian cooperation, both in terms of economic prosperity of India and The Netherlands, as well as in terms of the exchange of knowledge, experience, and of individuals, companies and institutions across borders. Starting with listening carefully, professionally and personally and engaging ourselves. Dutch experience on spatial and urban planning, architecture, water management and mobility, in combination with Indian knowledge, can help to set a clear agenda for Delhi in 2050. In doing so, this can be an interesting learning experience for growing cities in India and elsewhere in the world. For the urban societies in Europe and for The Netherlands in particular, this can also contribute to our (spatial and urban) policies.

For Delhi Dir. Pl.
Knotham
20/12/11

Page 1 of 2

20/12
US (100-8)

Dir (UD)
Dir (DD)
20/12/11
US (DDIB)



Spatial 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

Press Coverage

APR 15 2050

goingNATIVE

Building bridges with nature

PEOPLE Dutch architect Anne Feenstra wants to develop the concept of sustainable architecture in India

"Two cultures no more than one" is the belief of Anne Feenstra, the Dutch architect who divides his time between Afghanistan, where he teaches at Kabul University, and India, where he is a member of the visiting faculty at the School of Planning and Architecture. Going back in time, he describes his first visit to India. "My first trip to India was about seven-eight years ago. I was keen on visiting Fatehpur Sikri. The more time you spend here in India, the more you discover it. The people, language and food are so diverse. Hence, I consider India as a continent and not a country. As an architect, there is a curiosity to discover many layers of culture. The richness of space, colours, and texture used makes it all very inspiring. There are lots of contemporary designs but it should also have buildings which reflect future vision."

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 fundamentally 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 i-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+I, 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+I 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."

THE HINDU 6 March 2011

TIMES CITY

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI | FRIDAY, MAY 13, 2011

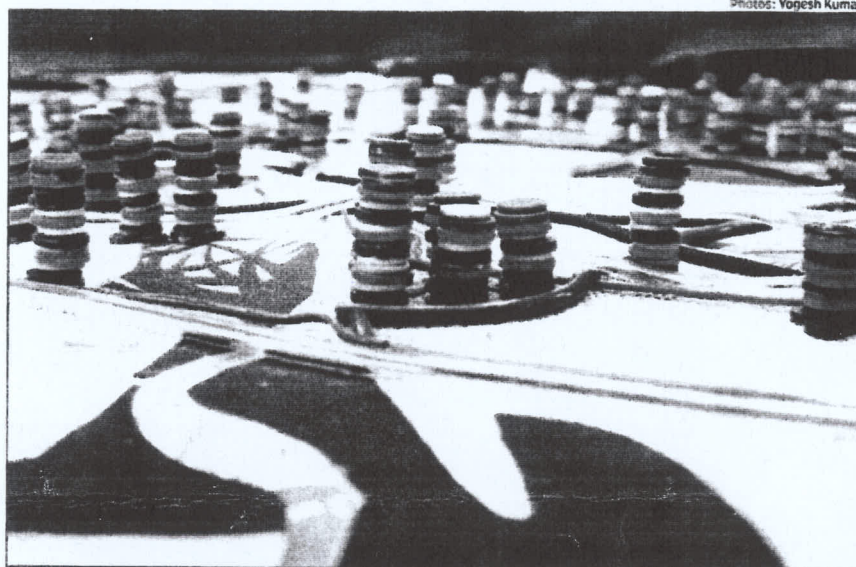
Delhi 2050: Picture perfect on Life Street

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 an attitude adjustment.

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

The result of the study by Arch i-Platform—a research organization headed by Dutch architect Anne Feen-



Photos: Yogesh Kumar

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 stink.

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 de-congested.

"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 Arch I 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-polis" 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

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 2011

Architect groups plans for Delhi's dystopic future

VANDANA SEBASTIAN

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 yet plan for our futures, 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 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 Anna Feenstra, principal architect, Archi. "We can't be sure if resources like water and oil will still exist 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 rapidly 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 focal 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 commissioned 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 proj-

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 AIIMS flyover

ect aren't only designers and architects. "We have regular public workshops where we get Delhi-ites 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 AIIMS flyover. "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.

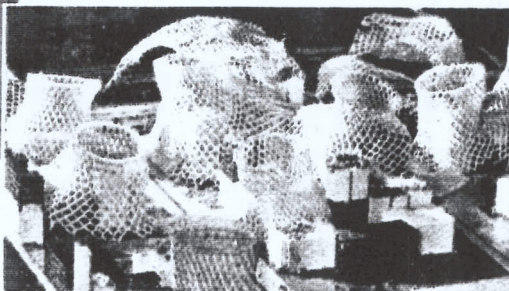
नईदुनिया मेट्रो रंग

शुक्रवार, 19 मई 2011

www.naidunia.com

दिल्ली 40 साल बाद

दिल्ली के आर्किटेक्ट ने नीदरलैंड की डिजाइन अकादमी के साथ मिलकर 40 साल बाद की दिल्ली की तस्वीर को मॉडल के जरिए तैयार किया है। इस शोध में दिल्ली के लोगों को भी शामिल किया गया और लोगों को राय ली गई कि वे दिल्ली को कैसा देखना चाहते हैं। इन मॉडल से 40 साल बाद आर्किटेक्ट की तकनीक से दिल्ली के एक भविष्य स्वरूप को देखा जा सकता है। इन चारों मॉडल को 15 मई तक पूरे शहर में ले जाया जाएगा और आम लोगों से इन मॉडल पर बातचीत की जाएगी। शहर कैसा हो इस शोध में भी नीदरलैंड के आर्किटेक्ट ने दिल्ली के आर्किटेक्ट के साथ मिलकर दिल्ली



के भूगोल को देखा और आम लोगों को भी शामिल किया। इन मॉडल को डीडीए और दिल्ली सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों ने भी देखा। आर्किटेक्ट्स द्वारा तैयार किए गए चार मॉडल लाइफ़, स्ट्रीट, आबन हावैस्ट, कल्चर लूप इन्टीग्रेट-ट्रेड सिटी में अलग-अलग तरीके से दिल्ली की तस्वीर को दिखाया गया है।

नीदरलैंड की डिजाइन अकादमी के प्रोफेसर विक्टर कॉर्टरील ने बताया कि इन मॉडल में शहर को लोगों के लिए तैयार किया गया है न कि गाड़ियों के लिए। इसे स्ट्रीट स्थल में बनाया गया है। आबन हावैस्ट में शहर को अपनी बिजली अपना पानी की तर्ज पर तैयार किया गया है। इसमें हाइड्रोपॉनिक्स तकनीक पर

मॉडल को तैयार किया गया है। इस मॉडल को मयूर विहार के ऊपर बनाया गया है। इसमें दिखाया गया है कि पानी को कैसे बचाया जा सकेगा और खराब पानी को किस तरह से उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। हाइड्रोपॉनिक्स तकनीक की जानकारी नीदरलैंड के संसाधन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के सलाहकार टॉन वेनहोवने ने दी। कल्चर लूप मॉडल में दिल्ली की आधुनिकता और हिरिटेज को ध्यान में रखा गया है। इसी तरह ट्रेड सिटी में फैबल बायीं, साइक्लिस्ट, बच्चों और औरतों को ध्यान में रखकर मॉडल को बनाया गया है। इसमें शहर के डिजाइन को हाई इकोनॉमिक एक्टिविटी को देखते हुए तैयार किया गया है। इसमें हर जगह को इस तरह डिजाइन किया गया है यातायात के साधन बढ़ने पर भी शहर व्यवस्थित दिखे। इन मॉडल को दिल्ली हाट, नेहरू प्लेस डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, कश्मीरी गेट मेट्रो स्टेशन, मयूर विहार पब्लिक स्कूल, पालिका बाजार, लोधी गार्डन और नोएडा के मॉल में 15 मई तक प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।

महुआ बोस



रविवार 5 मार्च 2011

दिल्ली

2050 की दिल्ली बना रहा है यंगिस्तान

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

सालिद अमीन ॥ नई दिल्ली

हर साल दिल्लीवाले अपनी गाड़ियों पर इतना ईंधन खर्च कर रहे हैं, जिससे इस दुनिया के 12.50 लाख चक्कर लगाए जा सकते हैं। दिल्ली में मौजूद सभी कारों को अगर एक लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया जाए तो साउथ अफ्रीका के शहर केपटाउन तक लाइन पहुँच जाएगी। है न ये रोचक जानकारी। कुछ युवा आर्किटेक्ट्स काफी रिसर्च के बाद इन तथ्यों को सामने लाए हैं। अब यह आर्किटेक्ट्स अपने 40-50 बरस की दिल्ली को ध्यान में रखकर विज़न तैयार कर रहे हैं।

इन आर्किटेक्ट्स ने बताया कि दिल्ली में 1972 में करीब 4 मीटर जमान खोदने का पानी निकाल आने का मैकम अब कई जगहों पर तो 36 से लेकर 72 मीटर तक खोदने पड़ती है। यह आंकड़े लगातार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अगर आने वाले सालों में दिल्ली इसी गति से आगे बढ़ती रही तब तो 10-20 साल की प्लानिंग करने से काम नहीं चलने वाला। इसके लिए अपने 40-50 साल बाद की प्लानिंग करना होगी। अब ये आर्किटेक्ट्स एक्सपर्ट्स के अलावा आम लोगों को भी अपने इस प्रोजेक्ट में शामिल करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए 5, 6 और 7 मार्च की दिल्ली में अलग-



हर वर्ग के लोगों से फीडबैक लेकर, उसके आधार पर ही 2050 की दिल्ली का विज़न तैयार किया जाएगा

दिल्ली 2050

अभी रिसर्च करके आँकड़ों को काफी इंटरएक्टिव अंदाज में पेश किया है इन आर्किटेक्ट्स ने

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

आम लोग भी अपनी जरूरतें, समस्याएँ और पसंद की दिल्ली के बारे में अपनी सोच को शेयर कर सकते हैं

अलग जगहों पर एक्सपर्ट्स के साथ ओपन इंटरएक्टिव सेशन होंगे। इनमें आम लोग भी पहुंचकर अपनी जरूरतें, समस्याएँ और पसंद की दिल्ली के बारे में अपनी विचारों का ज़रूर कर सकते हैं। सबसे ज़्यादा बात ही यह है कि इस फीडबैक प्लानिंग के माध्यम से रहने वाले हर वर्ग के लोगों से फीडबैक लेकर उसके आधार पर ही 2050 की दिल्ली का विज़न तैयार किया जाएगा। इस प्रक्रिया में जुड़ी रहेगा ये यकीन कि रिसर्च में काफी हेरफेर मिल चुका है। अब एक्सपर्ट्स को यह और आम लोगों के फीडबैक के आधार पर 2050 की दृष्टि

दिल्ली के फ़िज़िकल मांडल तैयार किए जाएंगे। फिर इन लोगों के बीच से जवाब आएगा जिसे देखकर लोग ज्यादा अच्छी तरह इस विज़न को समझ पाएंगे। एक और आर्किटेक्ट कुशल ने बताया कि उनके पास काफी चीज़ें देने वाले आंकड़े हैं। इनमें आसम भाषा में ग्राफ़िक्स की मदद से आम लोगों तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, ताकि ये भी इस बात को अच्छे से समझ सकें कि विज़न दिल्ली 2050 की कितनी जरूरत है।

इस सोच को लोड कर रहे डच मूल के आर्किटेक्ट्स के प्रिंसिपल आन फोनस ने कहा कि आम तौर पर विकसित होते शहरों के लिए अपने 15-20 सालों के चार में प्लानिंग की जाती है और फिर उस आधार पर काम किया जाता है, लेकिन विज़न दिल्ली पहले 2050 की दिल्ली की जरूरतों को समझकर मांडल तैयार कर लेंगे और फिर 2050 की दिल्ली के हिसाब के काम करके फोर्ट की ओर आगे जाएंगे। इसके लिए दिल्ली की दुनिया के दूसरे बड़े शहरों के साथ तुलना भी की गई है।

ट्रक ने बस को टक्कर मारी, 10 बकरियाँ मरी

स ॥ दिल्ली गेट : यहां दूरियावाज बस के पास दिल्ली गेट रूट लाइट पर मुश्किल देर रात करीब डेढ़ बजे ट्रक और बस में टक्कर हो गई। ट्रक में बकरियाँ भरी हुई थी। टक्कर लगते ही दोनों वाहनों में आग लग गई। घटना में 10 बकरियों की जलकर मौत हो गई। बस के ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर को मामूली चोट लगी। जिनमें एकलजन्म हॉस्पिटल में भर्ती कराया गया, जहां सुझावर शम को उनके लुट्टी दे दी गई। ट्रक का ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर फरार हो गए।

दूरियावाज बस पुराने के भूतानिक, राजस्थान नंबर का बकरियों में भरा वह ट्रक अजमेरी गेट साइट से आ रहा था और उसे राजपट की ओर जाना था। दिल्ली गेट की घस लाईन्स को अंदर से आकर सींग आईडीओ की ओर जा रही थी। जिस वक़्त बस दिल्ली गेट लाइट की तरफ बढ़ रही थी उसी वक़्त ट्रक ने बस में टक्कर मार दी। बस में आग लग गई। बस में लगी आग ने ट्रक को भी अपनी चपेट में ले लिया। योंके पर पहुंची पुलिस ने फावर क्रिगेड को फोन किया। फावर क्रिगेड की पांच गाड़ियों ने आग बुझाई।

अभियुक्त व्यक्ति की हाजिरी की अपेक्षा करने वाली उद्योषणा (धारा 82 Cr.P.C. देखिये)

मेरे समक्ष परिवारद किया गया है कि अभियुक्त परवेश भुज

'Delhiites lack enough space for living'

SYED ALI AHMED
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

Planning for better 2050 required, feel experts

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

"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.
Dunu 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 "fictional" 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.

Bid to find solutions to city's ills

AGE CORRESPONDENT

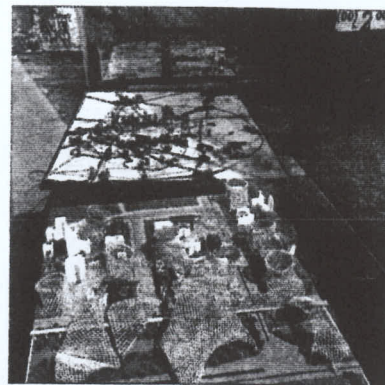
NEW DELHI

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.

Delhi 2050: Architects unveil 4 models of city



The scenarios envisioned. PRESH NATH RADEY

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-itat, 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 Soma Banerjee

The Bazaar sanctuary in Uttarakhand is not strange to wildlife enthusiasts. However, for lesser mortals who have little knowledge with animals, the place had almost fallen off the map.

Till a modest cartographic intervention placed it first place in the list of the world's most innovative eco-tourism spots 2011 published by The Guardian newspaper. The jury at Guardian chanced upon an unusual map of Binsar. A discovery that put Binsar amongst the top 20 eco-friendly destinations globally, the only Indian place to have made it this year.

The map is the work of the innovative minds of a handful of young men and women working in Archi, a non-profit trust established in 2009. This team led by founder-member Anne Feenstra, an architect from Netherlands, has taken upon itself the task of creating maps of little known locales.

Unlike most traditional maps with locations and latitudes, the Archi maps depict stories of the place through the people and culture of the local inhabitants while providing information to tourists.

Anne Feenstra who teaches at the School of Planning and Architecture describes maps as friends. "What you make of a friend is up to you. You could exchange courtesies and move on which is what happens with most maps or engage in long conversations. A good map is a like a friend that will arouse your curiosity and lead you to spend time exploring the place, its people and its culture."



The map of Binsar by Archi that helped it find place in the Guardian list of 20 most eco-friendly destinations (above); Anne Feenstra, founder of Archi (right)

Many adventurers have been lured into the region by the maps. For some others making a map is itself an adventure. The act of mapping was a near-happstance for Anne and his team that began at Garli, a village in Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh. Archi, that is involved in a wide spectrum of activities from designing sustainable buildings to city planning and restoration, stumbled upon map making almost by accident. A group of men from the Sood and Lal trading families, calling them-

selves Friends of Garli, approached Archi in 2009 to help promote their hamlet. Setting out to first know the place, Anne's team soon discovered this little dorp has a high density of heritage buildings and pedestrian walkways. "Being traders from the colonial times the men of this land had borrowed heavily from all kinds of architecture for their buildings," he says.

The oldest house in this area dates back 150 years, while the youngest would pre-date to independence. Archi decided to

first create a map of this little hamlet that would tell the story of this place and its forgotten tribe. The hamlet has now been declared a 'heritage village' by the Himachal Pradesh government. They owners and descendants of the Sood and Lal families, some of whom who had fallen upon bad times after partition, are a happy lot today. The economic fallout of partition (Garli) on the map has come as a manna from heaven.

This was just the beginning. Archi then went on to discover many new destinations, each

All About Archi

NGO changing on services

Formed in 2009 by a group of designers & architects

Map making, buildings, community programmes, restoration & research

Drawn maps, held shows, set up learning centre in Kargyak, Zaskar Valley

Arch i is helping build thermal insulated houses.

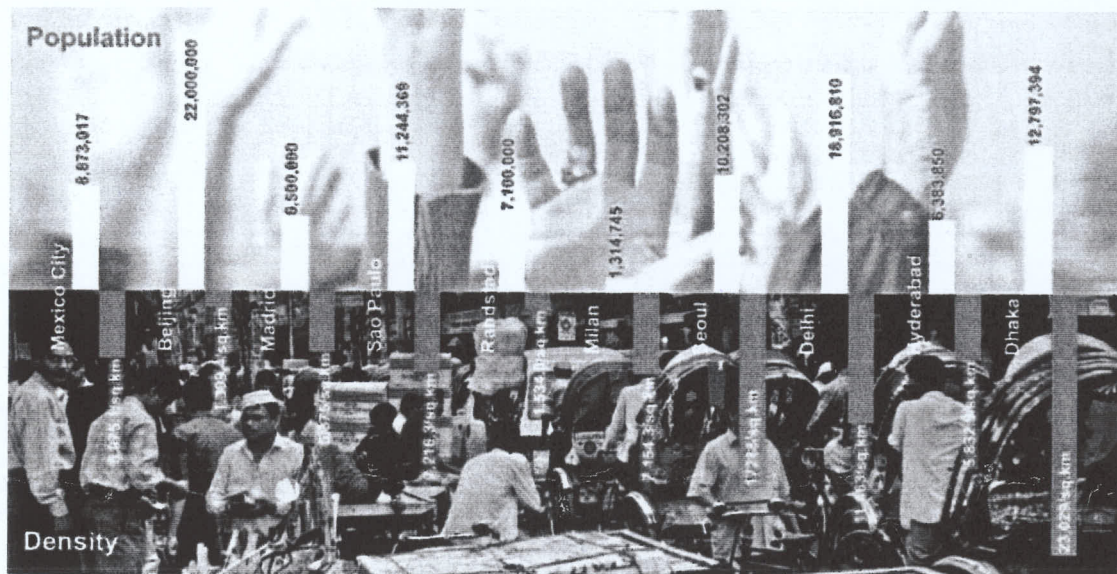
Currently, Archi is working with the Uttarakhand government in preparing an eco-tourism map for the state. The team is mapping all such destinations that could be promoted for eco-tourism. But that needs money as well. Archi has mostly worked with state governments, forest departments and now with WWF to take up these projects. "We are paid a small consultancy for research," Anne explains. The other costs of printing and publishing are normally taken care of by the agencies.

Asked what enthralls him to carry on in India, a country he first came in mid-2000 to visit Panchpur Sileri, to trace his textbook design course, Anne says India is not a country; it is a continent by itself unveiling new places and people all the time. For Anne and Archi it all means creating cultural artefacts. Like their elaborate, multicoloured rendering of these places and people.

But that is not easy. After all the forest wood provides heat to these people without who it they would perish," he

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CITIES

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



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. It 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 Swaminathan (agricultural scientist and Father of the Green Revolution in India) discussed its implications on the food security of the nation as agricultural lands are converted to urban amenities.

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 the restore ecologically-sensitive areas like Pallikarnai marshes, Adyar Poon-ga and the deer park.

The question emerging in different cities across the world is "What will be the form 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 transform 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 method 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.

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

QUICK
HITS

■ 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

Magazines and Journals

ARCHITECTURE + DESIGN

Exhibitions



"Connecting Concepts" a Dutch Design exhibition was recently held at National Institute of Design in Ahmedabad before moving on to Bangalore. The exhibition will travel in 2011 from India to China then to Germany to get back to the Netherlands by the end of 2012. In this exhibition there are seven independent conceptual ways in which design can be "connected": Craft, Design Identity, Long Term, Software, Structure and User Interface. Each exhibited item has connecting factors with other items in the exhibition.

The uniqueness of this exhibition is that it does not focus on tangible objects displayed alongside textbook explanations, but rather on process. Besides, the exhibition makes itself open to the rest of the city. In Ahmedabad, the event was an online, while Bangalore will experience greater focus on technology and software.

The exhibition is flexible and new

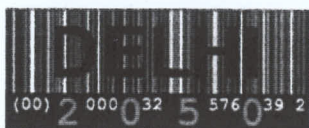
visions and ideas will be added and deleted to keep it dynamic and relevant and as a statement as part of the local design debates. The exhibition will deconstruct the official road network of Delhi Design and explore the ideas that combine to create the design culture that characterises the Netherlands. The Spind House in Province Zuid Holland is a good example. Using a wind engine to protect a country's maritime coastline is unimpressive. The idea does, however, directly relate to the practice of building dams and expelling away water with windmills which began 500 years ago.

Connecting Concepts is curated by Ed van Helle. It is a joint project between Pictura - Dutch Platform for Design and Culture, The Netherlands Architecture Institute and Design Experiment Bureau. It has been realised as part of the Dutch IDA programme.

For more information contact: connecting.concepts@pictura.nl

The first set of public interactions of 'Delhi 2050' with the speakers from India and the Netherlands will take place in March at various locations in the city. Eminent personalities include Ton Verhoeven, government advisor for infrastructure for the Netherlands; Jürgen Frey, director of Sandberg Institut, one of the finest institutes of applied arts and design in Netherlands; IM Christl, professor at the School of Planning and Architecture and convener of the successful DND expose series in Delhi; Anne Feenstra, Dutch architect practicing in India and Afghanistan.

Delhi 2050 is an attempt to make three



comprehensive visionary plans for Delhi forty years in the future, in collaboration with experts from various disciplines, via public discussions followed by sharing of the visions in the form of three large scale models. It is a branch of arch i*, a Delhi-based architecture and research platform, with the support of Dutch Design Fashion Architecture and The Embassy of the Netherlands in India. Dutch

experts and the Indian counterparts from various disciplines will work together during the process to find out-of-the-box solutions and unexplored methodologies to project Delhi's future.

A large amount of research, intensive field surveys, 2 D mapping and analyses of layers and textures are being done to find unique interpretations, which are shared regularly online and are open to public comment on Delhi 2050 website. The outcome of the public participation and research will be open for viewing from May 1, 2011 onwards.

For further information, visit www.delhi2050.com

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SPACES ETCETERA

INITIATIVE

ENVISIONING DELHI

Will Yamuna cease to exist in Delhi 2050?

Will Delhi's population be over a billion?

Will Delhi be 'Gurgoanised'?

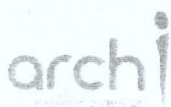
Such and many more similar questions are being raised and addressed in the project 'Delhi 2050', an arch i* initiative. The project has been financially supported by the Dutch Design Fashion Architecture (DDFA) and The Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands. A long-term planning of a city, which is ingrained in the Dutch DNA, because of the paradox of little land and many inhabitants, is relatively unheard of in Indian cities. With Delhi 2050, the Dutch experts and their Indian counterparts will work together, to aid the exploration for future visions and scenarios for this multi-polis.

The research process will involve five public days and would involve not just architects and urban planners, but also designers, environmentalists and anthropologists along with inputs from other stakeholders of Delhi. Using the rich repository of current findings and knowledge, intensive field and literary research will be undertaken to know the city and its people first hand. 2 D mapping, diagrams and analysis of layers and textures of the city will be done to find unique interpretations. The outcome of the open participation during the public days, in the presence of Indian and Dutch experts, will foster the formulation of three future visions of Delhi. Making three visions will facilitate comparison of solutions and present different perspectives. For inviting and sharing of ideas/suggestions/thoughts from the audience and stakeholders, a website for Delhi 2050—www.delhi2050.com with a parallel blog—has also been launched.



RE-THINKING URBAN FUTURES

TRAVELING EXHIBIT **DELHI 2050**



arch i Platform recently concluded a research and design process looking at alternative future scenarios for the 'multi-polis' 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



FRONTLINE

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Unique vision

A group of architects have started an initiative, Vision 2050, to create three different models for the planning of Delhi. BY JOY ASHINWAD MANAPRASHASTA

The 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 power. 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 fuses 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 closed group of experts, and generally, the design is thrust upon the city without any consultations with its people.

Vision 2050 is being undertaken with the guidance of Anne Feenstra, 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 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 pioneering ideas for Delhi, which is a fast-growing multi-pole, with a population of about 16 million people and a growth rate of 40 per cent until at least 2050." 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 slums and many lower-middle-class colonies. The only holistic plan that Delhi has is the Master Plan 2021, and it speaks more 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

MARCH 20, 2011

taking it 30 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 systems 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 crime rates go up or down by 2050 in Delhi?" While the first question forces citizens to take into account the large-scale corruption 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 three models are expected to come by the end of May 2011. The research 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 interactions are planned at different venues with people sharing their visions. This will be followed by assimilation and modelling 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. Feenstra, principal of arch i, explains: "Firstly, we are not trying to draft a concrete master plan. The models will not be prescriptive. We want a democratic dialogue with the people of Delhi so their aspirations are redirected towards the government through this project. For people are the most important constituent of urban planning. Secondly, we are including each and

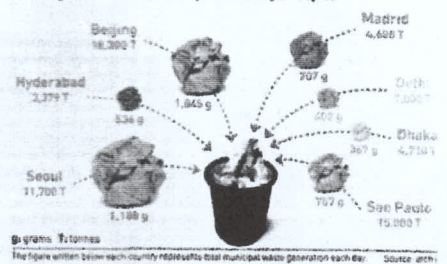
every aspect of human life in our models because it is the people who have to stay here. Thirdly, it is not about solutions, instead it is about creating questions for the people."

Sneha Khullar, 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 imposing three different models. The idea of three 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."

Feenstra 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 slum 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 mooted to the people to find out what they think of them.

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

Waste generation in one day: total and per capita



Source: arch i

tinually fought the sea for the last 700 years. We were forced to think about the destructive nature of the sea when we were planning. Since 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 in place for future. Today, the real estate development in the national capital region is flabbergasting. But not much thought has gone into this process. After the Second World War, there was a huge demand for residences in the Netherlands. So, we created not homes, but living machines. Today, we are demolishing all these buildings because no one wants to stay in those houses anymore. India needs to keep these factors in mind and think long term."

Feenstra is conscious of the fact that India has inherited the English planning model. After working around Europe, he thinks that the English are good when it comes to designing metals but mediocre when it comes to urban planning. "Most of the buildings they [the English] have constructed in India are unsustainable. India needs to plan and design its cities 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. This is what makes it highly unsustainable."

He gives an example. The rich and famous live in South Delhi. In order to keep themselves safe, they came up with the concept of gated communi-

ties, that is, all the major posh locations are only accessible through gates that are closed at night. These gates not only keep the colonies secure but also separate them from the umpteen small villages that adjoin them. This is the norm in South Delhi. From the early 1990s, it became very important for the South Delhi colonies to get their communities gated. Feenstra says that this model was lifted directly from Florida, the United States, where a small bunch of retired people closed their colonies to prevent robberies and the entry of outsiders.

"Having gated communities means the city becomes more inaccessible. For instance, in Kabul, the U.S. Embassy started building big gates and then followed it with very high security walls. All the embassies followed suit, and almost everyone who is powerful identifies them now. In Asia, where collective living is important, people will stop coming and living in such cities in future if the city is so inaccessible. It separates people from their own people, making the city inorganic. Once you move out of these gated colonies, you land in jungles where there is no discipline. Therefore, Feenstra and Delhi cannot be compared," says Feenstra.

Before the Commonwealth Games, Delhi saw a beautification drive that resulted in large-scale displacement of the population in the slums. "No matter what, the Indian economy runs in a way that slums and middle-class colonies should coexist. It should be a symbiotic relationship. All the classes need each other to exist. In architecture, beautification is considered to be a negative term, for it is relatively of no use. With good architecture, beauty comes naturally. Barcelona, for instance, before it hosted the Olympics, structurally improved the residential areas, public transport, and infrastructure. It enjoys the benefits of that even today. Unfortunately, Delhi does not seem to have improved structurally even after the Games," says Feenstra.

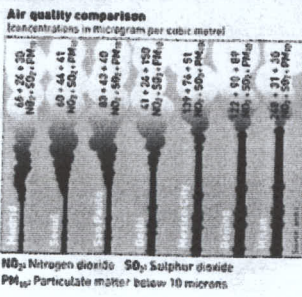
Arch i started with the basic goal of "architecture for humanity" in which it explored constructing sustainable

buildings. The human aspect became the core of the team's work. Earlier, it was instrumental in creating maps and reconstructing two heritage villages: Garhi in Haryana Pradesh and Choti Haldwani in Uttarakhand, which was home to the wildlife lover Jim Corbett. When a presentation of arch i at an event called "Building India - Indian Visions, Dutch Methods", 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 was then that this team conceptualised Vision 2050 to work more on city planning.

"Our 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 excites me. For me, it is a continent, 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 Feenstra.

CHALLENGES TO THE SURVEY But the challenges to such a survey are many. While the survey tries to integrate people's aspirations 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 areas 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 create infrastructure to deal with epidemics. And epidemic management is one of the chief areas of city planning. South Del-



NO₂: Nitrogen dioxide SO₂: Sulphur dioxide
PM₁₀: Particulate matter below 10 microns

Time Out

Delhi

Events

How to use this section

Listings are organised by type of event and then by date. These listings were accurate at the time of going to print but please call the organiser or venue to confirm the details in case of changes.
 * denotes critic's choice.
 @ denotes the nearest Metro station.
 Admission is FREE unless otherwise specified.

If you want to be listed

Submit information by mail (Time Out, Plot No. 82 Okhla Industrial Estate Phase III, New Delhi 110020), e-mail (listings@timeoutdelhi.net) or fax (4656-5733) to Aayush Soni. Include details of event, dates, times, address of venue, nearest Metro station, telephone number and any entry fee. Time Out is a fortnightly publication, appearing on the stands every other Thursday. **Deadline for information is a fortnight before publication.** Listings are free, but inclusion cannot be guaranteed due to limited space.

Fri Apr 29

Representing Gandhi-Practices and Politics of Visual Culture

An illustrated lecture by professor Vinay Lal as part of the "Lensing It" photography exhibition. **Asiatic Gallery, 309, CRC Building, MG Road (6464-4390) @ Sultanpuri, 10am.**

India's Best Kept Secret - The Saraswati Mahal Library

A lecture on this sixteenth-century library by Chennai-based historian and author Pradeep Chakravarty.

India International Centre, 40 Max Mueller Marg, Lodhi Estate (2461-9431), 6:30pm.

Sat Apr 30

Chandni Chowk walk

Surekha Narain leads a heritage walk in the area.
Contact Surekha Narain (98113-30098, surekha@hotmail.com) to register. Walk will be confirmed a week in advance via email. Visit www.delhimetrowalks.com for details. 8-11am.

Talk on the Spanish omelette

Chef Guillermo Hidalgo talks about the history of the dish. See "Three questions with Guillermo Hidalgo" on p40.

The Attic, 36 Regal Building, Connaught Place (2374-6050).

@ Rave Chowk, 12.30-2pm.

The Pleasure Project

An open mic event where participants are invited to share their sexual fantasies. See Preview in Gay and Lesbian.

Yodokin, 2 Houz Khas Village (4178-7201), @ Green Park, 7pm onwards.

Sun May 1

Lodhi Gardens walk

Kanika Singh leads a heritage walk through the gardens.
Visit www.delhiheritagewalks.com or call Kanika Singh (92125-34868) to register on a first-come-first-served basis. Participants to meet at the entrance of the park, 5.30pm onwards.

Nizamuddin walk

Surekha Narain leads a walk in the area to explore the history of Sufi saints.

Contact Surekha Narain (98113-30098, surekha@hotmail.com) to register. Walk will be confirmed a week in advance via email. Visit www.delhimetrowalks.com for details. 7-8pm.

Mon May 2

Mind, Body and Soul

Navtej Johar conducts yoga classes based on Patanjali yoga sutras.

Contact Studio Abhyas, F-27, Second Floor, Green Park (2696-2757) for venue details. Fee ₹3,000 per person. 7-8am.

Wed May 4

Discussion on economic relations between India and Africa

A panel of diplomats and journalists discuss India's economic relations with African countries.
India International Centre, 40 Max Mueller Marg, Lodhi Estate (2461-9431), 6pm.

Mind, Body and Soul

See Mon May 2.
Contact Studio Abhyas, F-27, Second Floor, Green Park (2696-2757) for venue details. Fee ₹3,000 per person. 7-8am.

Thur May 5

Empowering the Mind to Control Chronic Pain

A talk by professor Manju Mehta of AIIMS.
India International Centre, 40 Max Mueller Marg, Lodhi Estate (2461-9431), 6:30pm.

Sat May 7

Mandi House walk

Surekha Narain leads a walk through the area to explore history of art and theatre.

Contact Surekha Narain (98113-30098, surekha@hotmail.com) to register. Walk will be confirmed a week in advance via email. Visit www.delhimetrowalks.com for details. 8-11.30am.

Shorbat, kulfi and food walk

The Genda Phool Project leads a food walk through the Old Delhi area.

Contact Himanshu Verma (4176-4054, himanshu@redearthindia.com) to register. Participants to meet at the main gate of the Fatehpuri Mosque @ Chandni Chowk. Registration fee ₹1,000 per person. 4pm onwards.

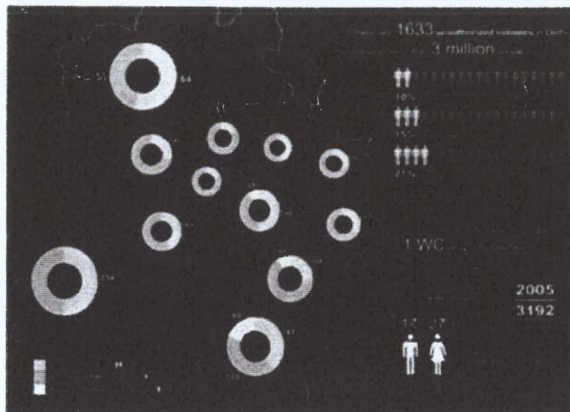
Sun May 8

Delhi 2050

An interactive exhibition of models depicting Delhi's architecture after 40 years. See "Future perfect" on this page.

Delhi Haat, opposite INA Market, Sri Aurobindo Marg (2467-8817).

Future perfect



Flush without success

A Delhi 2050 infographic about public sanitation in the city

In Arundhati Roy's film *In which Arre Gives It Those Ones*, the School of Planning and Architecture was hailed as a hotbed of radical urban planning ideas. Two decades later, characters from the movie seem to have been resurrected to share their visions for a better city. A group of young SPA graduates, led by Dutch architect Anne Feenstra, present "Delhi 2050", an exhibition of architectural models reflecting how they see their city 40 years from now. Built on public workshops and resident and expert consultations, the show opens doors to further debate. Feenstra tells **Karuna John** about why we need to look into the future.

Why do we want to imagine city scenarios 40 years in advance?

There are two main reasons. We can see the results of not doing so [so far] all around us - [it] does not lead to a more liveable city. Secondly, every culture in history that was thinking long-term, created more space for becoming a great culture. It was more at ease in actively defining a better future.

What scenarios have emerged from your workshops?

There are four good scenarios: "profit city", "heritage city", "public city" and "decentralised self-sustained city". The largest scale is looking at hubs, places where everything comes together. So the travel time Delhi-Jaipur will be reduced to less than one hour, so in 2050 Delhi and

Jaipur are part of the same "multi-pole". The smallest scenario looks at the street level, at barriers, at street food, at women and safety.

The "good" is depicted in [these] four optimistic scenarios. The "bad" would be a combination of a SEZ city, copy-paste Dubai, more inequality, less healthy, more aggression. Nobody thinks about it now, but Delhi should be aware of competition towards 2050 from other cities that will take over "bits and pieces" when Delhi get worse in terms of liveability.

What areas have you chosen to project 2050 onto?

One is the river Yamuna or what is left of it; we need to say something about that. Another is the famous seven historical cities of Delhi. With or without UNESCO, we should at least respect the existing laws. When Delhi is absolutely fantastic, the World Heritage status will come. For the river Yamuna we depict a positive scenario, but the reality of the last 30 years shows that the river-side has been used as a dumping ground for everything from electricity complexes, infrastructure, a temple, real estate development and of course the bus terminal.

Where will arch.J's research and scale models end up?

We start in front of the Delhi Haat, and a 10-day tour will take the models on pushcarts to the "different Delhis". We will come to you. See **Sun May 8** and **Mon May 9**.

@ INA, Colecti Kasturba Lachman (2467-8817) for details. 4pm onwards.

Qutab Minar walk

Surekha Narain leads a heritage walk through the area.
Contact Surekha Narain (98113-30098, surekha@hotmail.com) to register. Walk will be confirmed a week in advance via email. Visit

www.delhimetrowalks.com for details. 7am.

Mon May 9

Delhi 2050 See Sun May 8.
Forest Centre, Vasant Vihar @ Vasant Vihar, For location details visit www.delhimetrowalks.com. Karishma Lachman (2467-8817).

Thur May 12

Administrative Structures for Good Governance

A talk by Anil Swarup.
India International Centre, 40 Max Mueller Marg, Lodhi Estate (2461-9431), 6pm.

Word and Image: Ramayana and Visual Imagination in India

Inter-disciplinary lectures on the religious text.
Habitat World, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road (2468-2222), 7pm.

Exhibition

Kabul Through the Eyes of Afghan Youth

An exhibition of photographs that look at the life in the Afghan capital.
India International Centre, 40 Max Mueller Marg, Lodhi Estate (2461-9431), Tue May 3-Mon May 9, 11am-7pm.

Festival

International Ancient Arts Festival

The festival highlights the connection between spirituality, art and science through performances and panel discussions. Also see Dance.
Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Azad Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate (2337-9309) @ Pragati Maidan.

Tue May 10

The Importance of Arts Education

A talk by Eleanor Richards. 7.40pm.

Wed May 11

Spirituality and Visual Arts

A talk by Alka Pandey. 7.40pm.

Thur May 12

Arts and Healing

A talk by Swiss art therapist Cinzia Rigodanzo.
Habitat World, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road (2462-8888), 7.30pm.

Workshops

Graffiti writing workshop

Time Out organises a workshop that will explore styles and techniques of free-hand and stencil graffiti art. Experience is useful, but newcomers may be accommodated. **Sat May 14. To register, email Vandana Verma at vandana@paprakamrta.com by Mon May 9, with attached images of personal graffiti or artwork. Venue to be decided.**

Delhi 2050

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post event

DELHI 2050, a refreshing initiative by arch i, a non-profit trust established in 2009 by Anne Feenstra 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: Indira Patel
Photographs: Indira Patel

DELHI 2050 organised two sets of 'Public Days' from 5 to 7 March and 13 to 15 March. The first set of various, interesting discussions around the city thus establishing the dialogue in a relevant context.

Public Days I – 5 to 7 March, 2011

Sitting in an empty 'Khad' in Sarafai Bazaar, a panel of experts including Sohail Hashmi, Anand and Nitin from S&P&A, Tania Roy from Razdan Centre, Bratajit Chatterjee, author of 'Telling Delhi and its Stories' and others from CHIRLA shared experiences of their Delhi and its future. While Sohail Hashmi reminisced long gone days of his childhood spent in old Delhi and Kashmiri gate, Tania Roy brought to light the plight of roughly 400 families who shall dwell in the city in the coming years. Roy endorsed the lack of imagination of the master planners of the city through a moderated discussion titled 'MY DELHI'.

Jan Verhoeven, Government advisor for infrastructure in the Netherlands, observed that the city must reinvent itself 'centres today in development' and invitation for the panel to look back from the Ministry of Infrastructure in the Netherlands, also Project Head of 'Rampstad 2040', agreed with Verhoeven, adding that the master plans should not be made in offices but in public forums with high level of public participation.

Dr. B. V. Ravi, a panel of experts included the audience in a discussion titled 'Delhi on the Move' at India Habitat Centre, with a distinguished panel comprising of Dinesh Mohan, Director, TRIPS (Transport Research and Policy Institute Program), Raj Aggarwal, founding director of IITD, an environmental non-profit organisation, Sudipto Ghosh, the Delhi architect who was invited by ARCAD, an intercity institute in the Netherlands to make a future map of Delhi, Jan Verhoeven, Government advisor for infrastructure in the Netherlands and Bart Vink, Project Head, Rampstad 2040. The discussion was moderated by Anshu Tuli. The discussion was followed by a workshop on the ARCAD's laptop where a group of professionals from different disciplines met at one of the busiest traffic nodes of the city to model its future. There teams led by Jan Verhoeven, Bart Vink and Anne Feenstra, and Anupam Bhatnagar split up to look at Delhi through their lenses: People, Profit and Planet.

On 7 March, architect Jan Verhoeven and Bart Vink, from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment in the Netherlands, shared their ideas and experiences in a seminar at the auditorium of the School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi. The lectures were followed by an interaction on the roof of the Parliament House at Connaught Place where a group of architects, students, professionals and government officials sat together with the Infrastructure Ministry officials from the



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.

THE ARCAD at Connaught Place. The participants were made to stretch their imagination to unrealistic boundaries through four different perspectives and attempt to foresee the city's future. Designer Kuanze Malik brought an interesting perspective through her visual for the citizens of Delhi. Anshu Tuli, an artist working for water conservation projects in India, shared a wonderful clipping that highlighted the efforts

to sensitize people towards River Yamuna by assembling a 'HELLO' sign from glass plastic bottles and floating it in the river. Artist designer Mayana Marudh Khet, on the other hand brought a local perspective stressing more on culture and nature through his video. 15 March saw a lecture at the Pearl Academy of Fashion where Dr. Cateroni, Professor at 'Stam Mobility' Department of Design Academy Eindhoven,



Netherlands, to transform the future of Delhi. The day culminated with tea and reception at the residence of the Ambassador of the Netherlands, to India.

Public Days II – 13 to 15 March, 2011

On the 13th of March, an interactive session titled 'MY DELHI' took place in the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya. With the help of Kuanze Malik, who was the invited speaker from the University of Amsterdam, the participants shared their landmarks and the target of the Delhi 2050. The day was a mix of the city from 1950 to the present. Faculty of the Design Academy Eindhoven, with a group of people, and the need to develop a vision of respect to the city's history. The day was a mix of the city from 1950 to the present. Faculty of the Design Academy Eindhoven, with a group of people, and the need to develop a vision of respect to the city's history. The day was a mix of the city from 1950 to the present. Faculty of the Design Academy Eindhoven, with a group of people, and the need to develop a vision of respect to the city's history.



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.

Marking next month's centenary will share their thoughts and experiences related to the Delhi 2050 process. The 'Delhi Dialogues', a reflection on the impact of the urban capital, created by arch i platform, looks this space for the evening space for the conference, architects and national bodies for integrating the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment. The Netherlands and Principal Verhoeven's, Amsterdam.



Netherlands shared his experience at the academy. Kuanze Malik's lecture drew from her own learning from a vast career as a designer and spoke about the potential of light infrastructure for Delhi. Delhi 2050 is a great opportunity to create and present scenarios for a long term vision to the people of the city. It is also a platform for all stakeholders from the city to come together and develop alternatives for the city and at the same time learn from the mistakes and successes of the past, via the active participation of players who are instrumental in shaping urban Netherlands. The open process of the exercise offers a lot of scope for debate and discussions.

Marking next month's centenary will share their thoughts and experiences related to the Delhi 2050 process. The 'Delhi Dialogues', a reflection on the impact of the urban capital, created by arch i platform, looks this space for the evening space for the conference, architects and national bodies for integrating the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment. The Netherlands and Principal Verhoeven's, Amsterdam.



18

Delhi Dialogues

1. **Author:** [Name]
 2. **Title:** [Title]
 3. **Journal:** [Journal Name]
 4. **Volume:** [Volume]
 5. **Issue:** [Issue]
 6. **Page:** [Page]

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of the *Journal of Management Studies*. The *Journal of Management Studies* is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research in the field of management studies. The journal is published by the Taylor & Francis Group.

Key words: management studies, journal, Taylor & Francis Group, peer-reviewed, management research.

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It is important to note that the use of a single, univariate analysis to assess the impact of a single factor on a single outcome is not sufficient to establish a causal relationship. The results of this analysis should be interpreted with caution, and the results of the multivariate analysis should be used to confirm the findings of the univariate analysis. The results of the multivariate analysis are presented in Table 2. The results of the multivariate analysis show that the odds of a patient being discharged to a nursing home are significantly higher for patients who are discharged to a nursing home than for patients who are discharged to a hospital. The odds of a patient being discharged to a nursing home are significantly higher for patients who are discharged to a nursing home than for patients who are discharged to a hospital. The odds of a patient being discharged to a nursing home are significantly higher for patients who are discharged to a nursing home than for patients who are discharged to a hospital.

the 1990s, the industry has been hit hard by a combination of factors. The most significant of these is the decline in the number of new entrants, which has led to a concentration of market share among a few large players. This has resulted in a more competitive environment, with prices falling and margins squeezed. Another major factor is the increasing pressure from governments and regulators to reduce the environmental impact of the industry. This has led to a number of new regulations, which have increased the cost of production. Finally, the industry has also been hit by a number of technological advances, which have led to a more efficient production process. This has resulted in a more competitive environment, with prices falling and margins squeezed.

What are the main challenges facing the industry?

The main challenges facing the industry are the decline in the number of new entrants, the increasing pressure from governments and regulators to reduce the environmental impact of the industry, and the increasing pressure from consumers to reduce the environmental impact of the products they buy.


What are the main opportunities for the industry?

The main opportunities for the industry are the increasing demand for sustainable products, the increasing demand for sustainable services, and the increasing demand for sustainable infrastructure.

What are the main risks for the industry?

The main risks for the industry are the increasing pressure from governments and regulators to reduce the environmental impact of the industry, the increasing pressure from consumers to reduce the environmental impact of the products they buy, and the increasing pressure from investors to reduce the environmental impact of the companies they invest in.

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67 *It's not the usual "I got a bad cold" excuse, either. "I caught the flu" is a common excuse for getting sick. But this time, it's not the flu. It's a more serious illness. It's a disease that's been around for a long time, but it's been making a comeback. It's a disease that's been around for a long time, but it's been making a comeback. It's a disease that's been around for a long time, but it's been making a comeback.*

For a full description of the data collection and analysis procedures, see the online supplement, [Appendix 1](#), available at [www.psychopharmacology.com](#).

And the fact that the world's leading scientists are now working to understand the human genome is a testament to the power of the scientific method. It is a testament to the power of the human mind to understand the world around us.

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TWO



100