

Does the Global Meet the Local in Chandigarh?

**The possible interaction between local and global
communities, economies and environments**

Workshop by Henrik Valeur

Chandigarh College of Architecture

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Report

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With special thanks to Melissa K Smith (Berkeley)

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Intro

"I am satisfied that such a workshop is being conducted by an architect of Mr. Henrik Valeur's stature, which exposes the college students to an unbiased interpretation of the contemporary development underway in the area of study. It further allows the students to analyse and design a very appropriate and site responsive answer to the current manifestations brought in by globalization."

Pradeep K. Bhagat, Principal of CCA

"We have to pay attention to the urban developments taking place on the fringes of existing cities. Outside the planned city of Chandigarh a new kind of city is rapidly developing. The Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park is located next to existing villages and informal settlements. This juxtaposition of two separate "worlds", a local and a global, can be observed all over the world today. And it is, in many ways, here, in the interface between the local and the global, our common future is being decided. If we don't know and understand each other how can we be expected to take care of and feel responsible for each other? Thus the task of the students in this workshop was to propose interventions that may enable or provoke interaction between the two "worlds".

Henrik Valeur, Creative Director of UiD

Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park



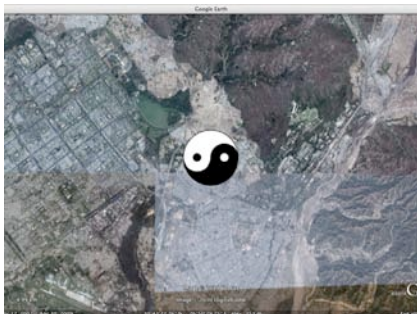
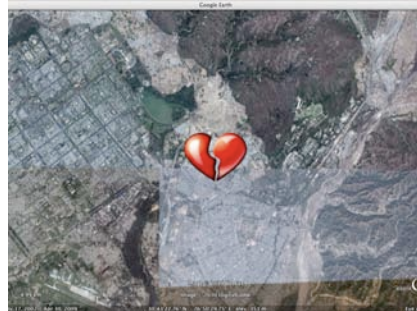
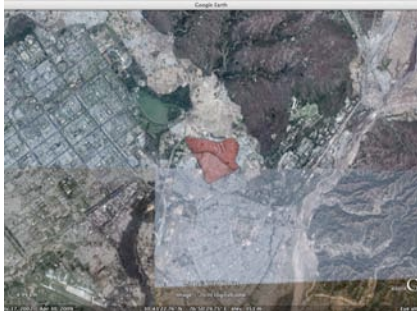
Informal settlement



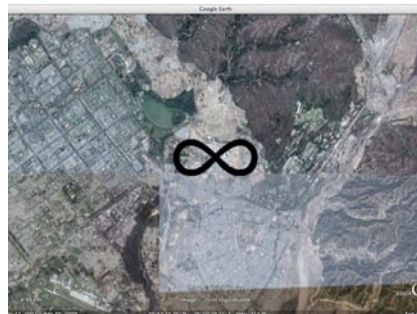
Brief

Focus area

The focus area is located between Chandigarh and Panchkula. It consists of two separate “worlds”: “the global world” to the north of the railroad consisting of the Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park and an upscale, international shopping mall and “the local world” to the south of the railroad consisting of existing, historical villages and informal settlements.



Yin Yang: this Chinese symbol describes how polar or seemingly contrary forces are interconnected and interdependent in the natural world, and how they give rise to each other in turn.



Infinity: In ancient India and Tibet, this symbol represented perfection, dualism, and unity between male and female. It is also associated with balance or the equilibrium of forces.

Task

Understanding

Observe and analyse problems and possibilities related to the economic, environmental and social development of the area, through empirical studies and interviews with different people on site.

Intervention

Propose one intervention that can make the local and the global meet. The intervention can be big or small, physical or non-physical, but it must provide economic, environmental and social benefits to the area.

Presentation

Present the understanding and the intervention in a way that is understandable for layman. The presentation should consist of 2 A2 panels, 5 power point slides and one A4 essay.

Challenges

1. Can we make the ‘global’ and the ‘local’ interact in a mutually beneficial way?
2. Can we think of the site as an ecology in which everything and everyone depend on each other?
3. Can we make architecture more democratic?
4. Can we improve the living and economic conditions for disadvantaged people?
5. Can we improve the image for the technology park?
6. Can we improve accessibility and connectivity?

Time schedule

04.10 Understanding

10.00 – 10.45 Introduction to the workshop by Henrik Valeur (ALL)

11.00 – 14.30 Site survey and interviews with people representing user groups with different needs and wishes; for instance a single mother, a retired couple, a successful businessman, a migrant worker, a young student, an IT professional ... (GROUPS)

15.00 – 17.00 Discussion of problems and possibilities (ALL)

05.10 Brainstorming

09.00 – 15.00 Brainstorming of intervention (GROUP)

15.00 – 17.00 Presentation of proposals (ALL)

06.10 Focus

09.00 - 17.00 Development of intervention (GROUP)

07.10 Presentation

14.00 – 19.00 Presentation and review of projects (ALL)

08.10 Evaluation

11.00 – 12.00 Evaluation of projects (Henrik Vakeur and faculty)

13.00 - 14.00 Prizes (ALL)

Site

The site is a mixed urban and rural area located outside the planned city of Chandigarh. It is divided by an elevated railway track. On one side of the railway is a technology park, a shopping mall and provisional housing for migrant workers, and on the other side is a village, informal settlements and some agricultural land.

The village, the Indira Colony, was constructed some 20 years ago for people who were working in Chandigarh but couldn't find housing there. It consists of traditional courtyard housing with each courtyard serving 12 dwellings.

Even before the village was constructed slum dwellers had settled in this area and continue to live there till this day.

Construction of the Rajiv Gandhi Technology Park began in 2004. Before that the area was a forest land which included a dumping ground, a vegetable market, a play ground for kids and other facilities for the villagers.

The migrant workers are temporarily accommodated within the technology park, close to the construction sites on which they work.



Courtyard housing in the village

Site



People

Architecture is about a lot of things, but it is primarily about people. Some of the people in the area are:



The white collar workers from IT companies in the technology park.



The hardworking migrants who are building the technology park.



The strong, but often unemployed women in the village.



The kids who are smiling ... even if they are living in slum.

Results

Understanding

An important finding of this workshop was the biased perceptions and misconceptions between the different groups of people living and working in the area. The “global people” would see the “local people” as uneducated, bad mannered and without any useful skills while the “local people” would see the “global people” as arrogant and uncaring.

The problems of informal settlements are common in Indian cities, but the juxtaposition of a brand new technology park makes these problems stand out even more. The settlements inhabited by slum dwellers and migrant workers constitute a buffer zone between the locals and the globals, along the elevated railroad track, which also acts as a physical barrier.

IT companies, such as Infosys, provide their employees with all the necessary facilities inside a fenced and guarded compound. During work hours employees only come outside the complex to smoke, have a cup of tea or grab something to eat in the primitive food stalls set up by local villagers. These are among the only existing points of social interaction between the two “worlds”, though some of the young white collar workers have also found accommodation in the village.

In the village unemployment is epidemic, especially amongst women. The spillover effects from the new technology park have been minimal, though some new service jobs have been created.

The planning of the village, especially the courtyard housing, seem quite sensible, but the traffic congestion, litter and the illegal use of buildings for commercial use and unauthorized vertical extensions suggest otherwise. It is clear that people don’t use architecture the way they were supposed to. Is that because people don’t understand the architects or is it because the architects don’t understand the people?

Interventions

Proposals for interventions include small service stations providing both practical facilities and educational information, for instance education on hygiene combined with a shower and toilet facilities for the slum dwellers. White collar workers in the IT industry, who want a breakaway from the monotonous routine inside their compound, might help running such a “station” in their breaks.

Other proposals include vocational training, for instance in traditional handicraft, which could be taught by women from the village to white collar workers in the technology park, or training in new information and communication technologies, which could be taught by the white collar workers to the women from the village.

Interaction could also be enabled through health and body care, including yoga and meditation, but also through sports events.

Local food cycles could be established in which slum dwellers are employed to collect organic waste and grow food, while the villagers prepare and sell the food to white collar and migrant workers.

Street-art could be used to create interaction and a feeling of continuity between the two “worlds”, while landscaping and physical structures, such as flyovers and underpasses, could ensure actual physical connection.

Maybe the different people could even be living together in flexible new and mixed-used housing.



"THE COLONY PEOPLE LACK CIVIC SENSE... INCIDENTS OF THEFTS AND VANDALISM"



"There haven't been any benefits; its existence is of no significance to us...."



"There has be an increase in the rents and land prices due to the upcoming of I.T. Park"



"They have come with boons and curses"



If things are left as it is....what is the future?!?!



The Global world



- ✓ Much stronger Economic And Financial background
- ✓ Rich in resources
- ✗ Trapped in their own Hi-Tech prison

The Local World



- ✓ More open social life
- ✓ Severely lack in basic amenities like health, hygiene etc



NEED FOR INTERACTING SPACES



WHAT THEY HAVE?.... WHAT THEY NEED?.... WHAT THEY WANT?

Why not develop these EXISTING INTERACTIVE SPACES and also CREATE NEW ONES.

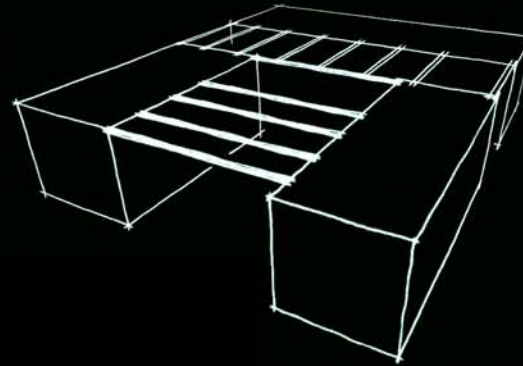
Points of INTERACTION:-

1. Interactive spaces spread throughout the site.
2. Each point caters of a specific subject.
3. Location based on demant and necessity



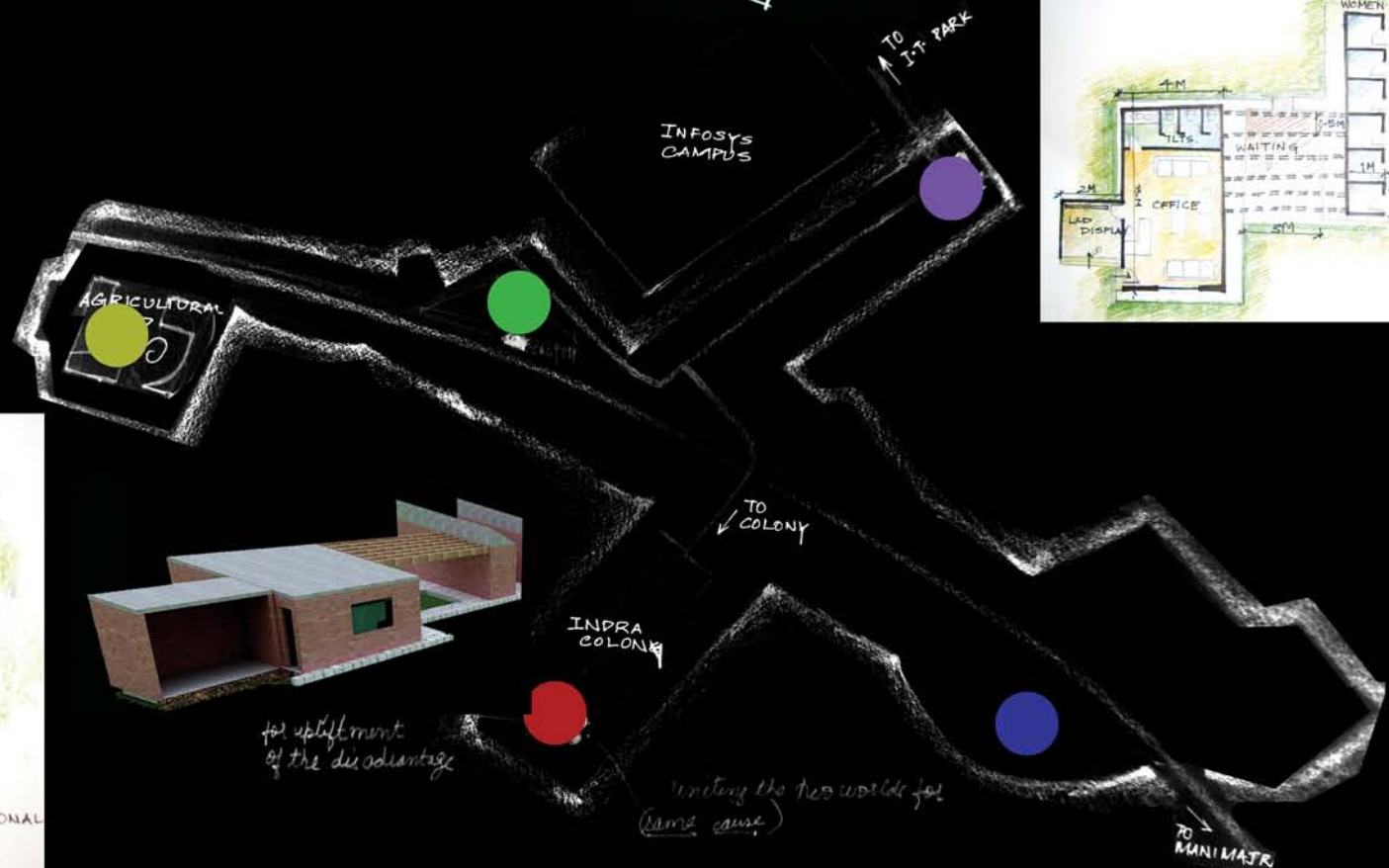
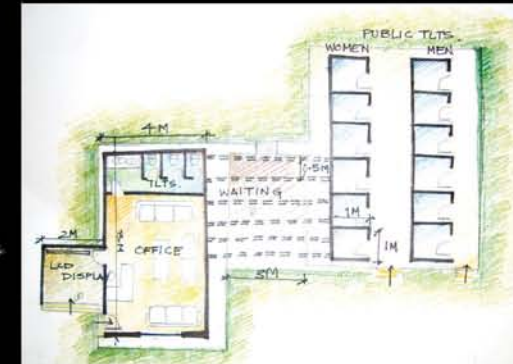
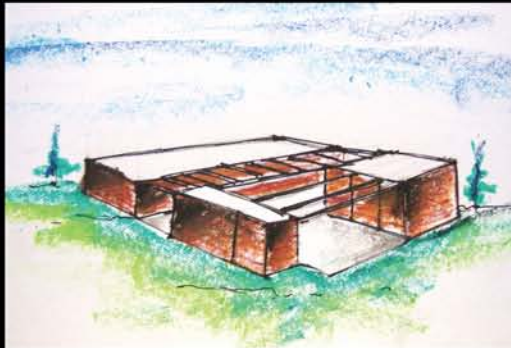
VOCATION

Regular vocational
classes
Exhibition spaces



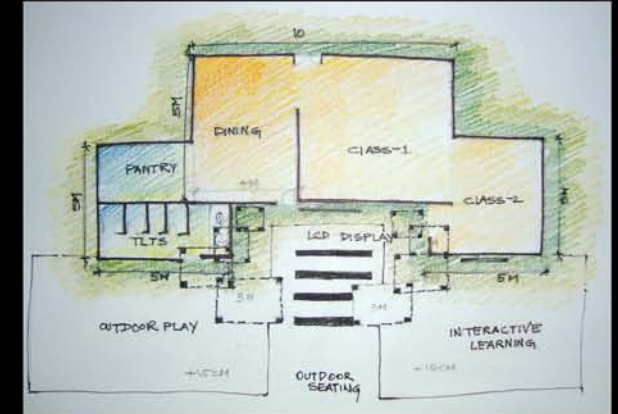
HYGIENE

An organization funded by
multi-nationals
Better living conditions

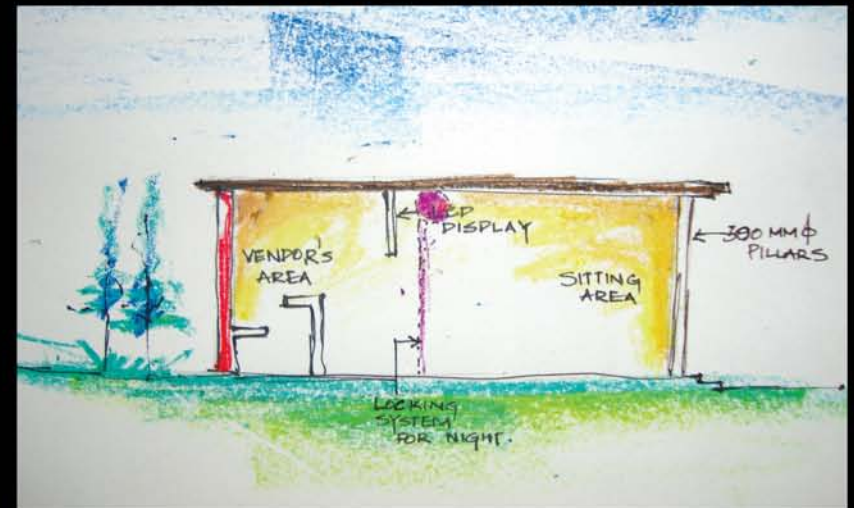
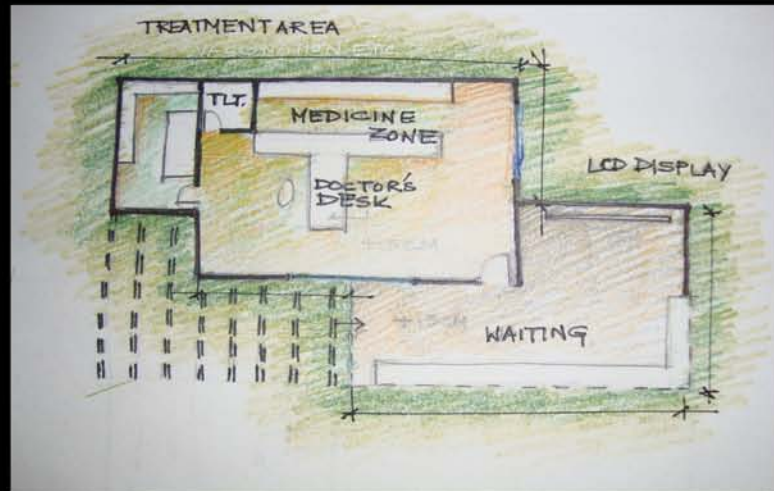


HEALTH

Relocation of the existing dispensary, better infrastructure



A SPACE TO
EDUCATE THE
YOUNG
MINDS



A BREAKOUT for the I.T Employees
Economic exchange: employment for the locals

Group 2

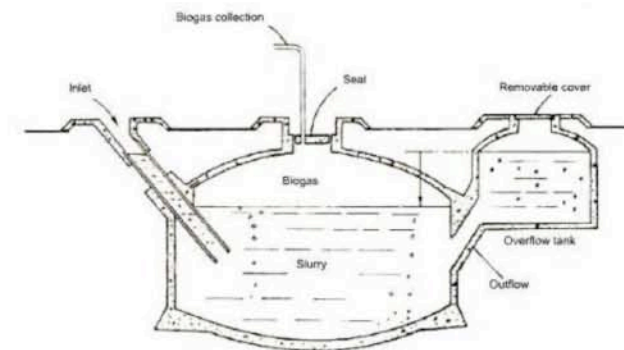
Prior to the construction of the IT city, the site served as garbage dump and a part of it served as a vegetable market for the colony. But now since there is no space for one, there is litter all around. Secondly due to the I.T. Park located here the prices around this colony have suddenly hiked.

Many have taken up jobs in the housekeeping departments in the offices as sweepers and chefs. Some work as drivers for the officials. Furthermore some have changed their previous professions discovering other opportunities. Rajbir (age 36) who was originally a vegetable seller has now become an auto rickshaw driver, finding a demand for public transport here. Other than employment, IT has also provided the colony with tenants. Many IT Park workers have taken up houses in the colony for rent. Ratna a resident of the colony says "We have given our second floor out for rent, this provides us additional income".



There is a problem of water shortage in the colony. If this water is used only for the daily needs of the colony, then collected and recycled and further used for irrigation purposes it will solve the problems of scarcity of water. When there is continuous water supply then seasonal crop can be grown. Organic farming is a very healthy option as the crops are grown sans the fertilizers. This will create a consistent supply of food which can further be sold by the localites. For this they need a market area to set up their shops, since the place for their earlier vegetable market was taken up by the IT Park buildings. Once this market becomes regular for the employ's there is assured interaction between both the parties.

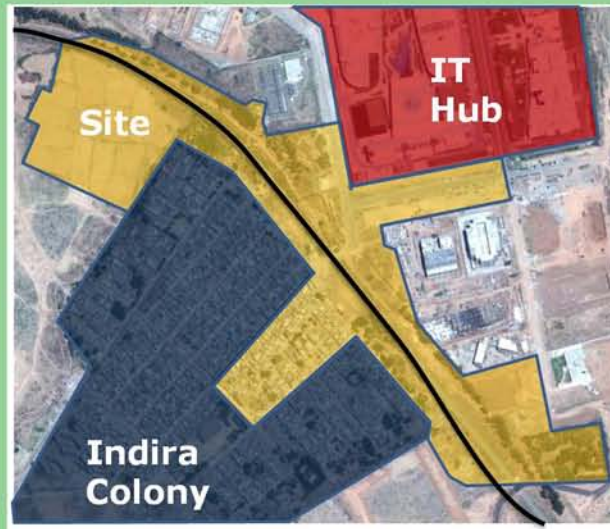
Recycling the inorganic waste of the colony provides a partial solution. For the organic wastes of the colony and the waste produced by the vegetable market, we propose a bio-gas plant.



The Green Interaction- From Barrier To Bridge

Group 3 [2nd prize]

There exists an unused buffer area between the Chandigarh IT park and Indira colony just at the back of it. The task in front of us is to tie an architectural knot between two economically, socially and culturally, as a whole entirely diverse entities- the IT and the SLUM.



The streets play a very important role as an interaction space

1. Being misused as parking
2. Used as a short cut access to the IT Park by the people
3. Heavy traffic interferes in the interaction and leads to accidents.



We have tried to achieve the state of Horizon socially.

Experiencing the site physically, we realized that majority of the problems are same as it could have been in case of any other informal settlement at the outskirts of a city. The peculiarity of this case is the presence of the IT sector and its effect.



The Green Interaction- From Barrier To Bridge

Group 3 [2nd prize]

As we got to know from the localities, the land where the IT Park is situated at present was earlier a dense green area, thus serving as a community space for holding wedding ceremonies and other functions, as well as playing ground for the children.

Lack of education- resulting in lesser awareness

An idle mind is a devil's workshop-
Youngsters ending up into drug addiction and mugging activities

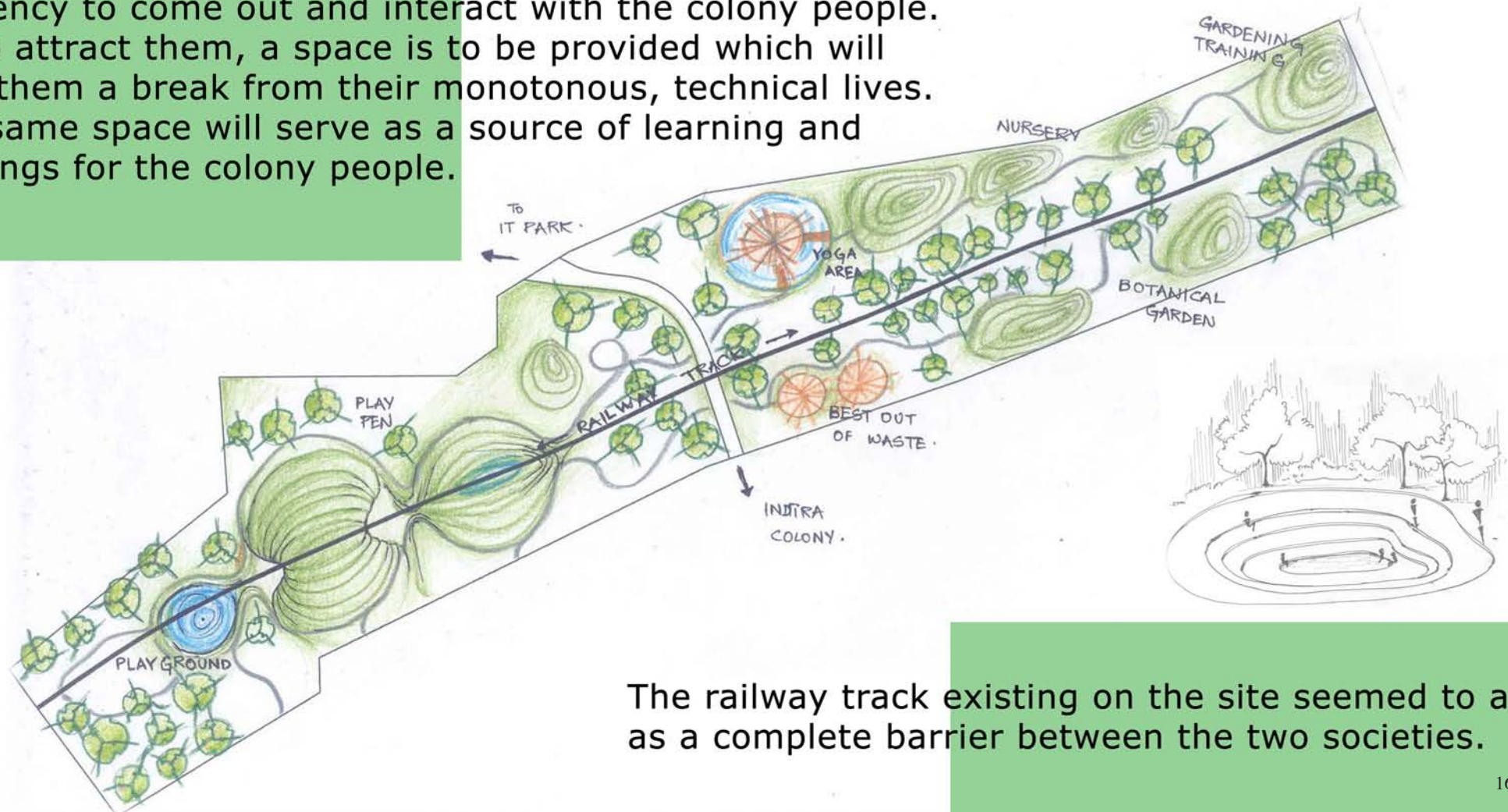


To find a way out, of this bunch of problems interaction is taken as the key equipment. Interaction

- increases civic sense
- widens the horizon
- enhances employment
- reduces the social differences due to economic and cultural diversity.
- creates awareness, thus leading to development

We have tried to achieve the state of fusion through green.

Since the space within the IT Park is highly comfortable and self-sufficient, the people working there will have no tendency to come out and interact with the colony people. So to attract them, a space is to be provided which will give them a break from their monotonous, technical lives. The same space will serve as a source of learning and earnings for the colony people.



The railway track existing on the site seemed to act as a complete barrier between the two societies.

The Green Interaction- From Barrier To Bridge

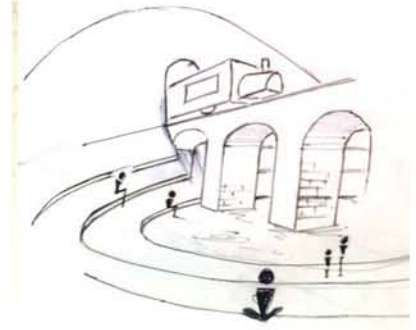
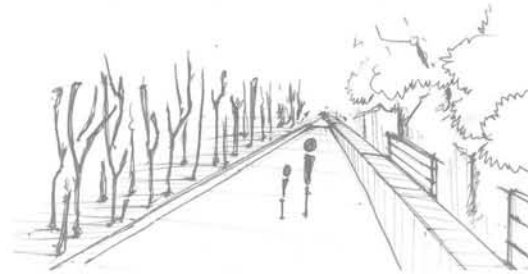
Group 3 [2nd prize]

From Barrier To Bridge

Thinking with a positive dimension we have tried to convert this barrier into a bridge. We have conceptualized a dense green belt along the whole stretch of the railway track having different elements serving the purpose of interaction.

The elements for example are

- best out of waste (sculpture workshop)
- botanical garden/herbal garden
- nursery cum gardening training
- yoga/meditation centre
- Play pen
- play area
- jogging and cycling track , sitting spaces ,water body etc.



Through landscape architecture we have put an effort to inculcate interaction. Thus bridging the gap and establishing social equilibrium between the two societies.

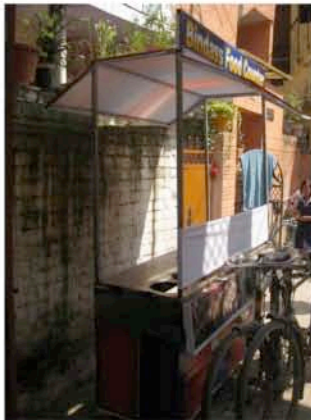
Group 4

Development should not be discriminatory. It is ironical how at the end of the cramped dirty streets lie the shiny new buildings.

It is not always economically viable to eat at the cafeterias and food courts every day. Moreover a variety in choice is always welcome.

Food connects one and all, be it a slum dweller or a high income employee. We thus aim at starting a food square near the railway crossing as it is accessible to both the segments of society. The food square shall work on 3 tier system:

Production (vegetables and cooked food). The land on both sides of the railway line shall be used for farming of vegetables under an organized cooperative society. The slum dwellers shall work on daily wages in the fields. The produce shall be handed over for sale at the cooperative's kiosk in the food square. Hence, ready influx of fresh vegetables is created at cheaper prices for the food square and its allied services.

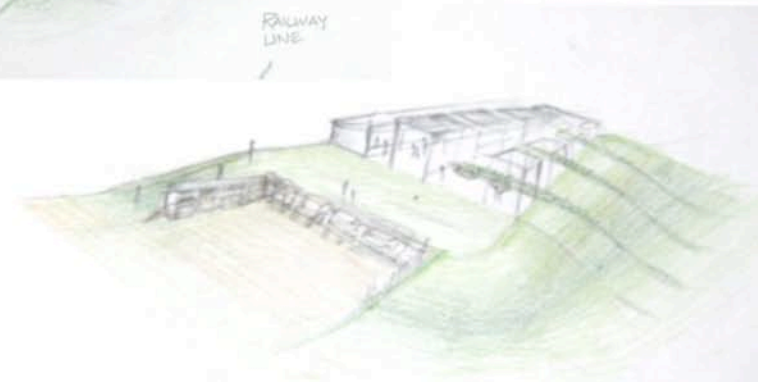
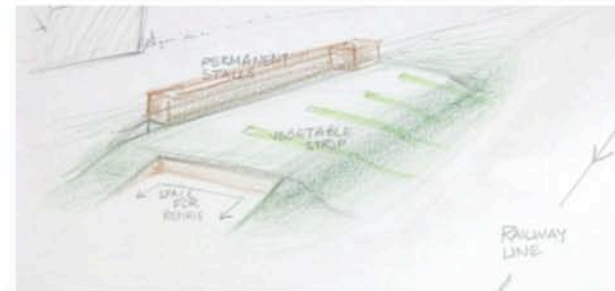


We propose to start a Tiffin service that shall cater to the IT park employees. The housewives shall supply standardized home cooked food and shall be paid for the same. The prepared meals shall be collected by delivery boys from the door step.

Sale and delivery -The raw materials thus available shall be consumed within the square, hence reducing transportation costs. Sale points shall be set up in the square that shall be open 24hours and provide a hygienic environment to sit and savour the food at affordable prices. This arrangement also promotes interaction between the two classes.

Disposal-One of the major concerns related with an eating joint is the disposal of perishable garbage. We suggest digging of compost pits on farther end of the field. This will not only combat the problem of waste management but also replenish the soil with nutrients. the basic need of each person – food.

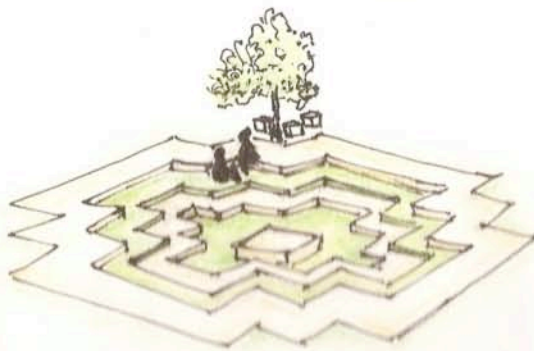
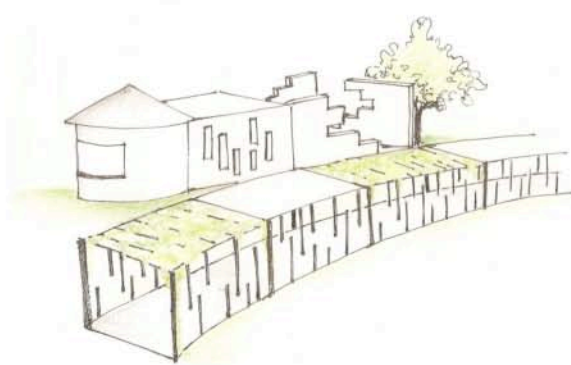
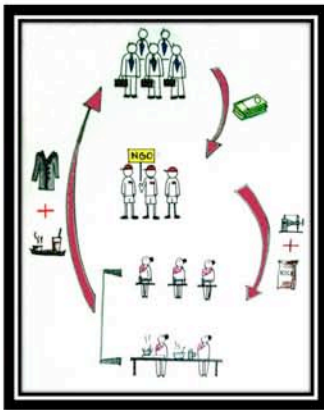
The economic line can also be diminished by uplifting the financial status of the residents of the colonies and settlements. The rise in criminal activity around the unmanned railway crossing can also be resolved as the food square proposed will be functional throughout the day.



Group 5

The motive behind our planning is to make the basic amenities available to the people at a convenient distance and price simultaneously giving it a vernacular look.

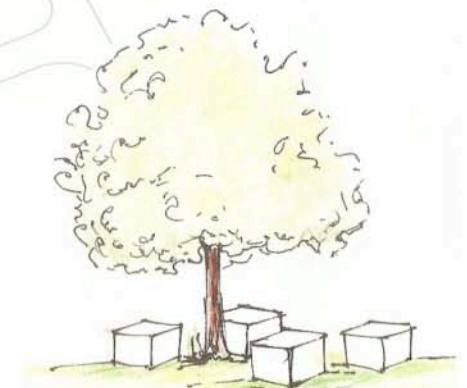
One of the problems faced by the residents of Indira colony, especially the women in the house, is that they can't work. At the other end, the technocrats have all the facilities they need located inside their company buildings itself. But they miss out on the fresh hot Indian food served at lower prices than the food court. An interactive space should cater to all such problems, benefitting both the classes.



A local eating joint is proposed in the vicinity, which will be managed by the residents of Indira colony. This will provide the IT crowd with hot and cost effective food.

A vocational training centre for the not-so educated in the colony, is also proposed, thereby providing employment for the same.

A crèche is also proposed in the nearby area. This will help the technocrats to manage their young children easily without having any second thoughts regarding their safety.

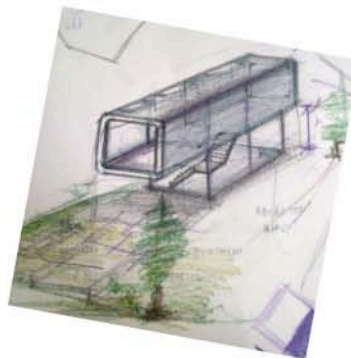


Group 6

The less educated people from the colony have been employed as security guards and in the house keeping department of the industries . But these people get employed by the contractors and hence have faced social problems of betrayal, corruption and alike. So there is no direct interaction between the two societies.

Another problem was the unavailability of higher education as the local government school is only till 8th class and the students have to move out for further education or some prefer to drop out as they cannot afford the high costs for studying further.

Looking at the sophisticated lifestyles of the people working at the IT sector the people of the colony may get inspired. The civic sense may improve exponentially. It has also helped financially as the land rates have gone up and there are more people demanding to stay on rent because of the proximity of the colony to the company.



Group 6 [3rd prize]

The development of an IT vocational school will promote the educational development in the area. The main emphasis of this proposal is on the employment of the local people which can be one of the major means of interaction among global i.e. the IT sector and the locals . The IT training and vocational school will provide an informal and intimate interaction which will prove beneficial for both the societies. The funds will come from the IT sector only and paying stipend will keep the process going. The centre will result in the development of civic sense , hygiene ,education. The landscaped spaces act as a platform for interaction and the teachers from the IT and students from both the areas can have required interaction.

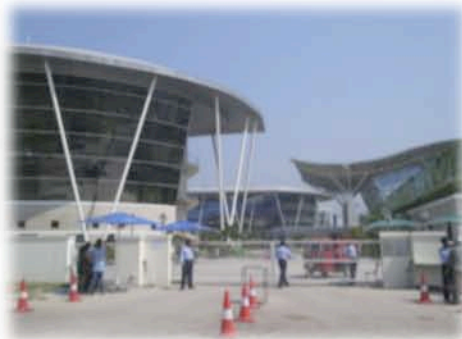
Therefore ,within a vernacular-intensive-global-extensive setting , there is a much needed interaction among the people interaction among the people.



Group 7

Bashisht Sharma of the Indira colony says, "Both the worlds are completely different. They (referring to the people working at the IT Park) will not like our homes and our way of living." This marked barrier between the two is a major issue. This psychological hurdle keeps the two from interacting.

The grueling world of IT industry presents a hectic schedule. There is a gross necessity for activities outside their office hours. Such activities are also required for the residents of the Indira Colony. The life style and economy of these people don't allow for leisurely pursuits and for them to carry out constructive endeavors. One lacks time and the other opportunities. The big picture suggests that the needs of one can be fulfilled by the other.

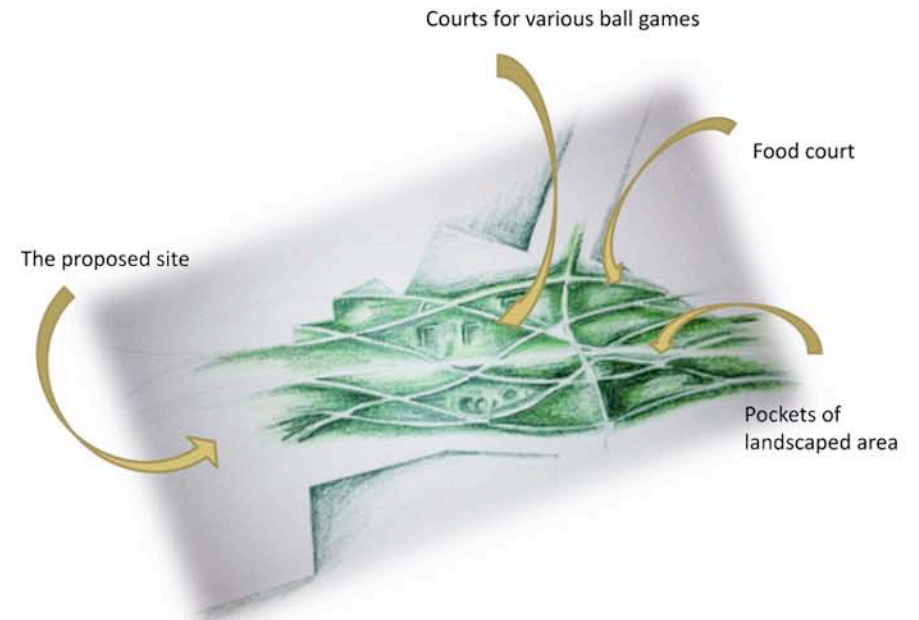


And hence, we propose to create recreational spaces which would cater to both the communities alike. For the people working at the IT Park this area would work for relaxation and sports. At the same time providing opportunities for employment and civic awareness to the people of the colony. Pockets of landscaped area would be provided for friendly games and various interactive sports.

The recreation areas mainly focus on games.

Games have been suggested since ages as a means of constructive interaction and fitness.

The pockets of landscaped area and areas designated for the use as sports courts could be maintained by the residents of the Indira Colony.



Group 8

Before the IT sector took up the area on the south of the rail road, the residents of the Indira colony faced quite a few problems:

- Due to the presence of jungle area it became a garbage dump ,causing the polluted air to enter the colony due to the wind direction.
- The presence of 'chappars'-small water bodies, led to death of some residents and their cattle.
- Unemployment.
- The management was least bothered and hardly any importance was given to this colony.
- The colony was cut off in terms of vehicular approach earlier.

Scenario of the colony after the budding of the IT sector changed drastically leading to the betterment of this colony as it came under the scan of the government , its interaction with the IT led to the following developments:

- Cleaner environment and surroundings.
- Employment increased by 10%.
- Property/land rates shot up.
- The renting of rooms is a common practice (also a source of income).
- Pouring in of drug peddlers.



Our main aim is to provide a purposeful space and ambience for the harmonious co-existence of these two parts of the society. By creating an individual space with its own identity we aim at making a space that attracts people from both these areas rather than causing hesitation.

The location that we've chosen is currently being utilized as an open smoking zone by the IT professionals. This, for them is a way to reduce stress caused by the pressure of work.

The inhabitants of the Indira colony on the other hand are separated from this part of world by the mental barrier created by modernization. The problem of narcotics is a major issue of concern in the Indira colony. It has risen due to lack of education and inset of modernization.

We plan to provide a space for waste management which includes a vermi-compost plant and best out of waste workshop for the kids of the Indira colony. This will help them earn an extra buck while keeping the colony clean. The manure generated from this vermi-compost plant can cater to the manure needs of this area and can also be another source of income to help sponsor the area.



Group 9

The lack of interaction between the two spaces (due to lack of common spaces) acts as a great barrier for development. The village is taken as a spoil spot in the whole hub and probably in the years to come they will be shifted somewhere else to acquire the land for further development of the IT park.

Further, the colony was merely constructed to house the people earlier living in temporary settlements. And not developed as a proper residential area. Thus the roads were made accordingly, and not to adjust the traffic coming due to the development of the IT sector, which is now causing a problem to the residents. The roads before used by children as play area are no longer safe for them. Parks are not maintained. A natural healthy environment is lacking.



Keeping in mind the problem of interaction and contact between the two different communities, we would like to propose the idea of a housing complex that caters to:

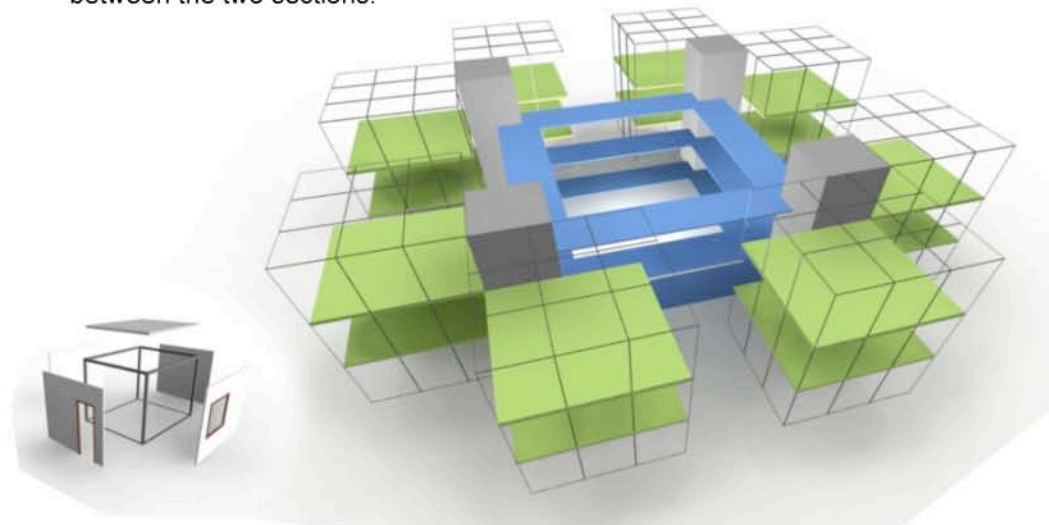
The high density population of the low income group. And the percentage of the IT professionals aged below 30 yrs.

As the population of the Indira colony is increasing and they have no other option to expand, the residents of the Indira colony will have a tendency to move to the housing complex as it provides better living conditions to the people.

The younger section of the IT professionals that the project targets are mostly singles who stay in rented apartments in the city away from their work place. Their need can be catered by the housing itself. The rent collected could be used for development of local people.

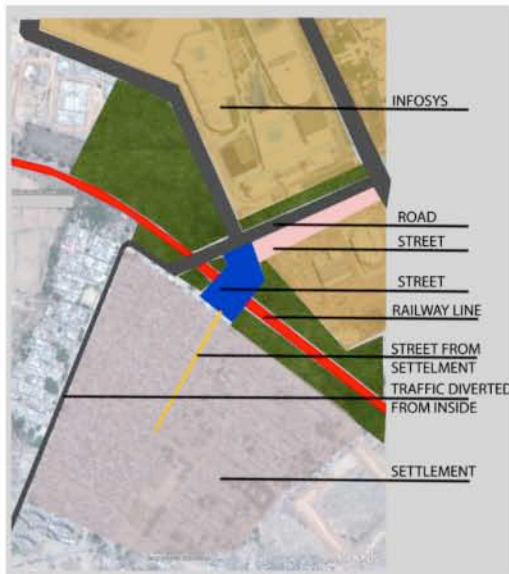
The initial construction can provide occupation to the labourers. The IT professionals can be benefited by the labour class as they provide domestic help.

The housing gives rise to certain communal spaces that enhance interaction between the two sections.



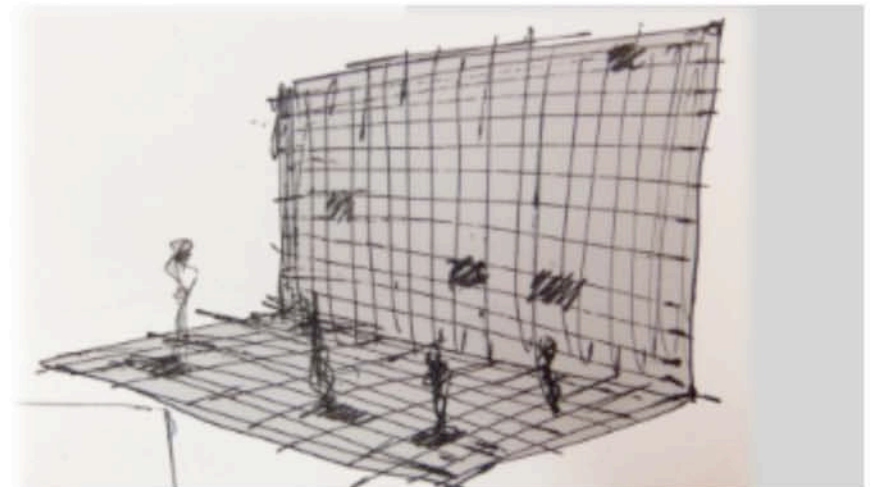
Group 10

During the first stage of understanding the problem we observed that both the entities are different worlds separated physically as well as functionally. One is purely commerce driven and the other by social evolution and growth. We observed isolation of both, introvert nature and absence of buffer or social space like street or plaza which is life of any settlement whatever the scale is.



So, our intervention is introduction of an “ART STREET” which is a bold element serving as a bridge and stretched across the two in continuity. In this street we have to blend function, art and culture which results in a win-win situation for both the IT park and informal settlement dwellers. NEW MEDIA can be very useful in this case as it is very relevant with IT sector and will also give exposure to dwellers. IT companies can advertise and exhibit about their new technologies and products. It will also create awareness about IT sector and will give the local people exposure about contemporary global practices which will in turn broaden their perspective.

We can promote the regional art and culture in a new way with interactive and expressive elements in this street treated with new media. Structures will be flexible and portable for catering functions of different types and scales. It will increase participation of regional dwellers and their interaction with IT park people as well as boost economy of this settlement. NEW and VERNACULAR MEDIA will provide the most important thing KNOWLEDGE to the locals.



Group 11

It's a global fact, that the RICH is getting RICHER, and the POOR is getting POORER. And the gap has widened so much that it will take a mammoth task to bridge it.

Its not that the Govt. isn't doing anything for the poor. It has taken a number of initiatives to uplift their condition, like provided them with housing, food, etc. But why aren't the things working out???

And the most obvious answer would be EDUCATION and AWARENESS.

Our main MOTTO should be to PROMOTE LEARNING in the first place rather than anything else. Education is the most effective tool that can really uplift the lower strata of the society and that would enable them to respect the initiatives that are taken for them.

Not only the poor, but even the I.T. Professionals have a lot to learn from the people of the colony, their culture, values, ethics and above all their liveliness.



Group 11 [3rd prize]

We plan to set up an EDUCATIONAL CENTRES which will be a temporary settlement rather than a permanent structure. And that would cater to different needs at different times of the day.

The place can be used by the people in the morning to perform YOGA, read newspapers. Then we can get the children to study here. In the night, when the workers are back from their workplace, they can be asked to come here and learn.

And during the afternoon, when the I.T. professionals need a breather and take a break from their routine, they can come out to the temporary Kiosks where the women from the colony would come and prepare snacks and tea for them. Thus it becomes a relaxation space for the I.T. Professionals and a source of income for the people of the colony. And promoting interaction too. On the long run, we can even plan cultural events that would further enhance the 2 groups.



Group 12

"Health depends on a state of equilibrium among the various factors that govern the operations of the body and the mind; this state of equilibrium in turn is reached only when man lives in harmony with his external environment."

Hippocrates

From time immemorial man has been working towards the multi-dimensional growth of its species and others too. It is his right therefore to be healthy and lead a good quality life.

Overall objective is to improve health, health care and quality of life. Would be a place which would provide necessary health services to the IT professionals stressed with their robotic life as well as provide a new dimension to the migrant labourers consequently improving their quality of life. ECONOMY would be affected and direct benefits are expected for the economically weaker section of the society. The services would be provided by them and hence a symbiotic relationship can be established.



We propose a unit cohesion, which would cater to the needs of people involved directly or indirectly. Intertwined ramps and a health spa catering to both sides of the railway track.

The cohesion will not only be space which will accommodate for recreation and also serve their mind and soul, but will ensure better healthy environment for the inhabitants on either side of the track.



Process



Going to the site



Making an argument



Conducting interviews



Thinking



Thinking



Reviewing



The coordinator



Presenting an idea



Participating students

Arjun
Ashutosh
Daanish
Deepanjali
Digvijay
Disha
Gurpal
Jayant
Kamal
Manic
Maninder
Meme
Nishchal
Renuka
Ridhi
Rimaljit
Sahil K.
Sahil S.
Saurabh
Shabnam
Shani
Shantanu
Shruti
Shweta
Tejasi
Varun K.
Varun M.
Vikram Jeet
Vinay
Anindita
Partha Das

Abhishek Verma
Amrapali Debbrama
Amrita Sabhapandit
Ankita Thakur
Anurag Singh
Chhavi Arya
Dipankar Nath
Ekta Khera
Ghan Shyam
Harnoor Kaur Boparai
Harpreet Singh
Ishita Bhatnagar
Jasmine Singh
Kashish Thethi
Kasturika Saikia
Kushaal Viridi
Mashaaraa Bhatia
Mrignaynee Bhagat
Muskaan Sajjad
Nagma Sharma
Pavneet Pal Singh
Prachi Sarna
Pragya Mittal
Pranika Mahajan
Pranshu Dogra
Priyanka Goyal
Pulkit Goyal
Ramneek Miglani
Ramya Kuchhal
Sahil Bansal
Samanyu Bhatnagar

Geetashree
Leena
Nikita
Venus
Aparna
Arun
Gurinder
Puja
Asha

Taruni Aggarwal
Ravinder Singh
Abhey
Jasnam Kaur
Mohd. Shaquedin
Gagandeep Singh

Shriya Verma
Sidhant Madan
Sirat Toor
Sonia Balyan
Sowmya Singh
Sumit Singh
Tanvi Grover
Gunmeet Singh
Swetabjo Majumdar

कार्बूजिए के शहर को चाहिए बदलाव

चंडीगढ़ कॉलेज ऑफ आर्किटेक्चर में कार्बूजिए डे मनाया

गौरव भाटिया, चंडीगढ़

चंडीगढ़ कॉलेज ऑफ आर्किटेक्चर (सीसीए) सेक्टर 12 में शनिवार को ली कार्बूजिए डे मनाया गया। इस मौके पर कॉलेज के डिप्टी प्रिंसिपल भगत ने एजीबिलिटी में दुनिया के बेहतरीन आर्किटेक्ट्स के सम्मेलन रखा है। इस दौरान कॉलेज की एनुअल मैगजीन 'परमिटेड' का भी विमोचन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में डेनमार्क और इटली से आए महान् आर्किटेक्ट्स से भास्कर साहोपाय ने बातचीत की।

कसी बिनिंग और फ्रेडली पाथ से बने हैं हेनरिक

अगर दुनिया के किसी शहर के साथ चंडीगढ़ की तुलना की जाए तो वह ब्राज़ील की राजधानी ब्रासीलिया होगी। यह कहना है डेनमार्क के आर्किटेक्ट हेनरिक वैलर का। चीन के शंघाई शहर में काम कर रहे हेनरिक ने कहा कि चंडीगढ़ फिर भी ब्रासीलिया से एक कदम आगे है। कारण हर जगह पर हरियाली है और यहां आप खुद को प्रकृति के करीब पाते हैं। हेनरिक ने कहा कि कार्बूजिए ने 50 साल पहले जब चंडीगढ़ बनाया था, तब से अब तक जनसंख्या में भारी इन्फ्लो हुआ है। ऐसे में कुछ बदलाव की जरूरत है। एमर्सनियट के तौर पर कुछ सेक्टरों को ऊंची बिनिंग और पैदल चलने वालों के लिए फ्रेडली पाथ से बने चाहिए।



प्रकृति को नुकसान पहुंचाए और काम करना चलें

हुटली से आए आर्किटेक्ट टोमसो विला ने कहा, शहरों के इस दौर में आर्किटेक्चर के समझे समझे बड़ा चेतना है प्रकृति को काम से काम नुकसान पहुंचाते हुए निर्माण करना। ली कार्बूजिए ने डिस्कल पैस ही किया। उनके जैसा कोई दूज ही ही नहीं सकता। आज हमारी मंथन के लिए कम्प्यूटर और लोरेटेस्ट गैजेट्स हैं लेकिन कार्बूजिए के समय ऐसा कुछ नहीं था। बावजूद इसके उन्होंने अपने काम को बसुली अंजाम दिया। टोमसो विला की हरेकली से काफी प्रशंसा हुई। टोमसो विला ने सेक्शन एक्सपर्ट के लिए काम कर रहे हैं जो अपने आप में अद्भुत होगा। इटली के मिस्त्रा शहर में उनकी स्मृतिगता हुई। बिना कहते हैं कि शहर में कुछ बदलाव की जरूरत है, उनके मुताबिक एक बदलाव तो यह किया जा सकता है कि गड्डी चलते समय बैकहो होना ज ब्रह्मवा जग।



हेनरिक को आर्किटेक्चर में गोल्ड मेडल मिल चुका है। भास्कर



चंडीगढ़ कार्बूजिए का बच्चा

यु वे में बीएडरी के एमरस विले काबिम अरु विले चंडीगढ़ कोर्बुसिए और आर्किटेक्चर से ही पारखट है। कार्यक्रम में बाहरी मुख्य उद्देश्य प्युबे काबिम 1981 से 85 के बीच में यहां पढ़ चुके हैं। काबिम ने कहा कि वे 22 साल बाद शहर में लौटे हैं। बिनेस में वे तो इस कार्यक्रम का बनीत मित्र। ली काम छोड़कर वे हिस्सा लेने प्युबे गए। काबिम ने कहा कि चंडीगढ़ में कई बदलाव देखने को मिले हैं। खसमत यह है कि इनके समझे में चंडीगढ़ ने काफी तरक्की की है। काबिम के मुताबिक चंडीगढ़ ली कार्बूजिए का एक बच्चा रहा है जिसके लिए उन्होंने कई समझे संकोए दी। काबिम ने कहा कि चंडीगढ़ में को उनके दोस्त आज भी उन्हें कब रकते हैं। कोर्बुसिये यूनिवर्सिटी से आर्किटेक्चर में मस्टर्ल कर चुके काबिम को यह है कि वे लीवर् के स्ट्रेंट रहे हैं।

Danik Bhaskak 10.10.2010

Indian Express 09.10.2010

International architects lay stress on sustainable development of cities

CHANDIGARH: "Taking the case study of China where the benefits of rapid development are overwhelming. But at the same time it has affected not only the environment but also ended up in unplanned development leading to congestion and many social problems. It seems that if India does not wake up to the need of sustainable development, it would be no different than China in the coming five to ten years," said Henrik Valeur, an architect from Denmark. Henrik was in the city to undertake a project involving some of the students of Chandigarh College of Architecture to study the impact of new urban developments on the rural areas by taking the development of the Chandigarh IT Park and the villages and slum areas surrounding the area. Apart from Chandigarh, he would be studying the similar kinds of phenomena in Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolkata.

ENS

Tribune Lifestyle 11.10.2010



L-R: Henrik Valeur & Tomaso Villa

As an architect, I have studied Le Corbusier and Chandigarh but seeing this city has left me awestruck," says Henrik Valeur, a Danish architect, critic, curator, thinker and writer. In the city to be part of Le Corbusier Day celebrations at Chandigarh College of Architecture-12 on Saturday, Henrik cannot get over the way the city enjoys perfect harmony between the concrete and ecology.

"I have nowhere seen anything as beautiful as this. The only city I can compare Chandigarh with probably Brasilia, capital of Brazil. Both are logical, modern capitals but the greenery that Chandigarh is missing from Brasilia," shares Henrik.

Recipient of prestigious Golden Lion Award of the Venice Biennale (2006), on Sustainable Urban Development in China,

Henrik says one should brace development as a friend. On the issue of ever-growing

Chandigarh versus retaining the basic, Henrik says, "Cities are meant for development. Be it social, economic, cultural or academic. More and more people would come to cities, something one cannot change." As for solutions, he suggests, "Let a few selected sectors be the testing ground. One can try making it a high-density, pedestrian friendly, mixed use and social integrator. The plans that are successful here can be used as a model."

Another admirer of Le Corbusier, Tomaso Villa, an Italian architect working with Massimiliano Fuksas, one of the world's most sought-after architects, Tomaso shares, "The sheer volume and magnitude of work that Le Corbusier had done, puts

Drawing the line

him a league of his own. Computers have made our work much easier today. We just need to have half a plan, the rest computer helps you complete it. But what Corbusier did at that time without any machine help is indeed remarkable," Tomaso says.

On Chandigarh, Tomaso says, "The very straight crossings make Chandigarh unusual and in marked contrast with most of European cities." A bike trip with Pradeep K Bhagat only left him mesmerised. "I kept asking him where is the city centre and he said 'this is it'. I haven't seen such a green city centre ever."

The Corbusier celebrations had a beautiful stage From Line To Design set by stu-

dents made of string. The event brought some of the illustrious alumni of the college—Nawab Kasim Ali Khan, a graduate from CCA, with double masters from University of Columbia. This prince of Rampur shares, "I have had the best of the times here and keep looking at the slightest excuse to be here. It pleases me immensely that city is progressing academically, commercially and culturally."

While the students made most of the exhibition and lectures by guest architects, it was principal Pardeep Bhagat's lecture on Should Corb's Chandigarh Welcome the Inevitable or Draw a Line that was received well by students and guests alike.

mona@tribunemail.com

Amar Ujala 05.10.2010

विदेशी आर्किटेक्टर ने दिए टिप्स

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

चंडीगढ़। शहर ने पिछले कुछ सालों में आईटी क्षेत्र ने काफी तेजी से तरक्की की है। लेकिन इसका फायदा इसके साथ लगे इलाकों को नहीं हो रहा था। इसी धीम पर आजकल सेक्टर-12 स्थित चंडीगढ़ कॉलेज ऑफ आर्किटेक्चर में दुनिया के नामी आर्किटेक्टर हेनरिक वैल्यूर और इसी कॉलेज के 75 होनहार विद्यार्थी मंथन कर रहे हैं। सोमवार से आर्किटेक्ट कॉलेज में तीन दिवसीय वर्कशाप की शुरुआत हुई।

इसमें डेनमार्क से आए जाने मानी इंजीनियर हेनरिक वैल्यूर भावी आर्किटेक्ट को टिप्स दे रहे हैं। वर्कशाप का धीम आईटी पार्क और इसके साथ लगे मनीमाजरा इलाके को लिया गया

सीसीए में गोल्डन जुबली इवेंट शुरू

चंडीगढ़ कॉलेज ऑफ आर्किटेक्चर (सीसीए) में गोल्डन जुबली सेलिब्रेशन का दौर शुरू हो गया है। सीसीए के डीन एकेडमिक प्रोफेसर जेपी सिंह ने बताया कि अक्टूबर 2010 में सीसीए के पूरे पचास साल पूरे हो जाएंगे। ऐसे में अगले साल भर कॉलेज कई तरह के इवेंट आयोजित करेगा। सोमवार से शुरू हुई वर्कशाप भी इसी का हिस्सा है।

वर्कशाप के को-ऑर्डिनेटर लेक्चरर गौरव ने बताया कि आईटी पार्क का मनीमाजरा को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा।

Hindustan Times 12.10.2010

Le Corbusier Day at college of architecture

HT Live Correspondent
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CHANDIGARH: Le Corbusier Day was celebrated at Chandigarh College of Architecture (CCA) on Saturday. College alumnus Nawab Kazim Ali Khan was the chief guest.

He is the nawab of Rampur in UP and also a former MLA. He gave away prizes to the students.

On the occasion, Pradeep Bhagat, CCA principal, released Perspectives, the college's annual magazine. "Chandigarh College of Architecture has been celebrating Le Corbusier Day since 1986. It was first celebrated when S.S. Bhatti was the principal."

The college has always tried to bring in eminent architects from India and abroad on the occasion so that students can gain knowledge from them," he said.

A panel discussion on 'Should Corb's Chandigarh Welcome the Inevitable or Draw a Line?' was also held at Chandigarh College of Architecture to mark the day.

The panel consisted architects Henrik Valeur, Tomaso Villa, Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, Virek Gupta, Ajay

NAWAB OF RAMPUR, AN ALUMNUS, WAS CHIEF GUEST. EXPERTS DISCUSS ONGOING CHANGES IN CITY'S PLAN

Migiani Bhagat was the moderator.

"Chandigarh is a city which says 'Leave me alone'. This means not many changes are required in the city," said Migiani.

Khan and Gupta said need-based changes were needed for development of the city.

"The city grows with time and the organic growth of the city is inevitable for its development," said Gupta.

Valeur said development should not be treated as an enemy but a part of urbanisation. Migiani, Valeur and Villa also gave audio-visual presentations.

The students of Chandigarh College of Architecture had prepared a special stage for the event called 'From Line to Design'.

The structure was made entirely of strings.