

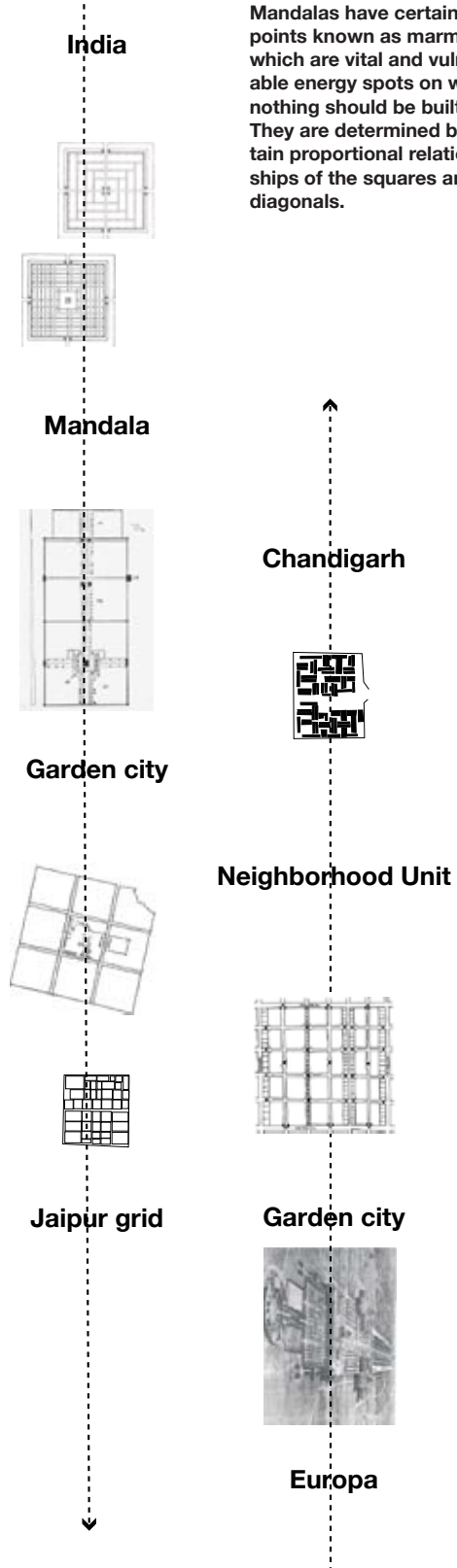
# PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA

There are two types of branches of Knowledge in ancient Indian sages. One is Jnana (Knowledge of metaphysics) and the other is Vijnana (knowledge of physical sciences).

Both have importance in the formulation of Vaastu Shastra. It is the science of direction, movements and architecture that combines all the five elements of nature and balances them with the man and the material.

The architect used it to create Mandalas.

Mandalas have certain points known as marmas which are vital and vulnerable energy spots on which nothing should be built. They are determined by certain proportional relationships of the squares and the diagonals.



## Chandigarh

Foundation: 1966  
Population: 900,635  
Area: 114 km<sup>2</sup>

## (New) Delhi

Foundation: 1911  
Population: 321,883  
Area: 42.7 km<sup>2</sup>

## Delhi NOIDA

Foundation: 1976  
Population: 293,908  
Area: 203 km<sup>2</sup>

## Fatehpur Sikri

Foundation: 1571  
Population: 28,754  
Area: -

## Jaipur

Foundation: 1727  
Population: 3,324,319  
Area: 200.4 km<sup>2</sup>

## Gandhinagar

Foundation: 1960s  
Population: 195,891  
Area: 57 km<sup>2</sup>

## Kolkata (Salt lake)

Foundation: 1958  
Population: 167,848  
Area: -

## Bhubaneswar

Foundation: 1946  
Population: 800,000  
Area: 1,035 km<sup>2</sup>

## Navi Mumbai

Foundation: 1972  
Population: 2,100,000  
Area: 163 km<sup>2</sup>

## Chennai (K.K Nagar)

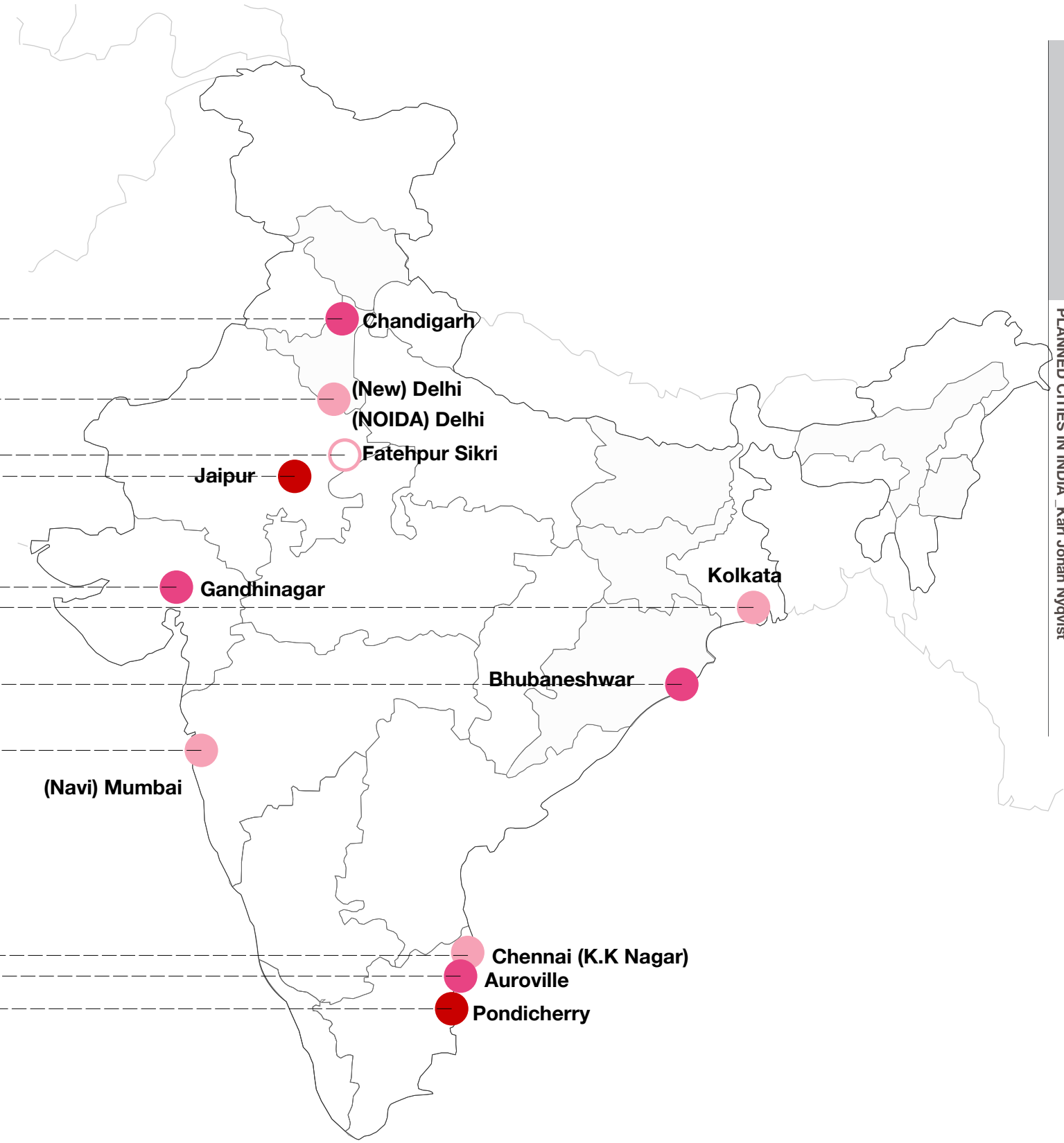
Foundation: 1970s  
Population: -  
Area: 5 km<sup>2</sup>

## Auroville

Foundation: 1968  
Population: 2,047  
Area: -

## Pondicherry

Foundation: 1674  
Population: 973,829  
Area: 492 km<sup>2</sup>




# PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA

● City built on virgin soil. No expansion.  
 ● Planned area. Inside or an extension to an existing city  
 ● City which expanded after it was built.  
 ● Don't exist anymore.

### Fatehpur Sikri


Foundation: 1571  
 Population: 28,754  
 Area: -  
 Architect: Indian



The layout of the city shows a conscious attempt to produce rich spatial effects by the organization of built forms around open spaces. The city was abandoned in 1585 due to lack of water.  
 UNESCO World heritage site.

### Pondicherry


Foundation: 1674  
 Population: 973,829  
 Area: 492 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Architect: French colonialism



Pondicherry was designed based on the French (however originally Dutch) grid pattern and features neat sectors and perpendicular streets. The entire town is divided into 2 sections.

### Jaipur

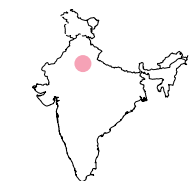
Foundation: 1727  
 Population: 3,324,319  
 Area: 200.4 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Architect: Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh



The city has wide and regular streets which are laid out into six sectors separated by broad streets 111 ft (34 m) wide. The urban quarters are further divided by networks of gridded streets.  
 IDEAL CITY

### (New) Delhi

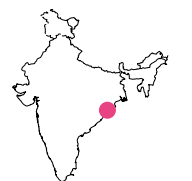
Foundation: 1911  
 Population: 321,883  
 Area: 42.7 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Architect: Edwin Lutyens



December of 1911 the capital moved from Calcutta to Delhi. New Delhi is known for its wide, tree-lined boulevards and houses numerous national institutions and landmarks as well.  
 IDEAL CITY

### Bhubaneshwar


Foundation: 1946  
 Population: 800,000  
 Area: 1,035 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Architect: Otto H Königsberger



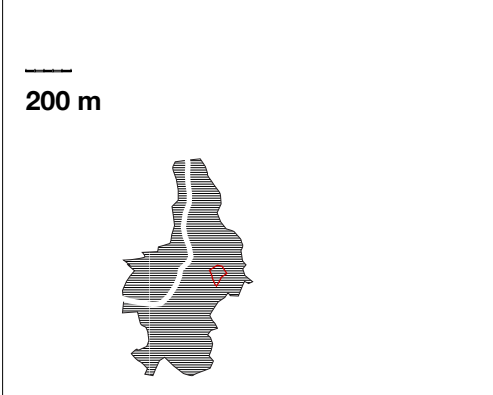
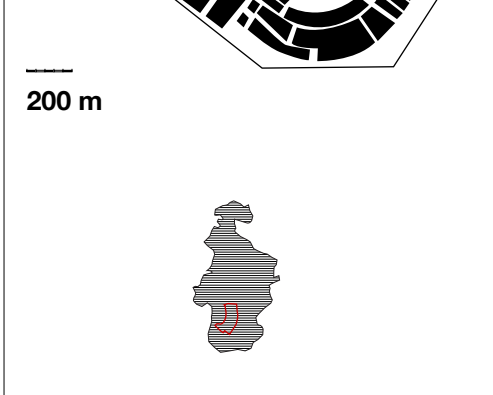
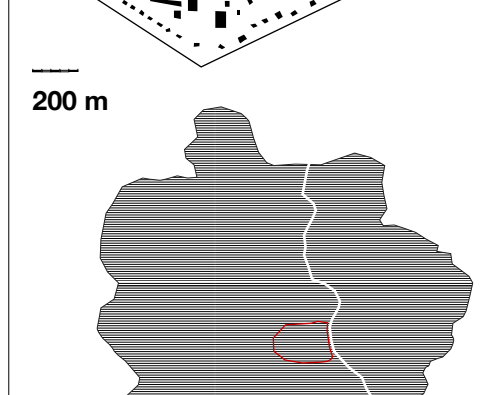
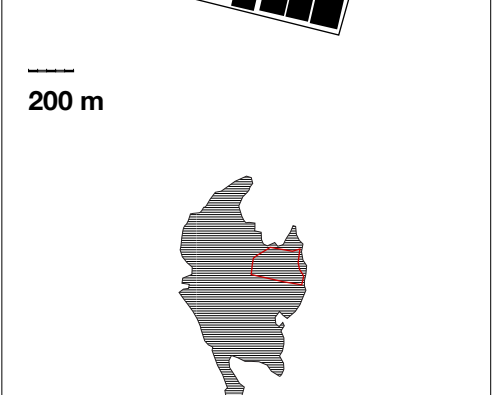
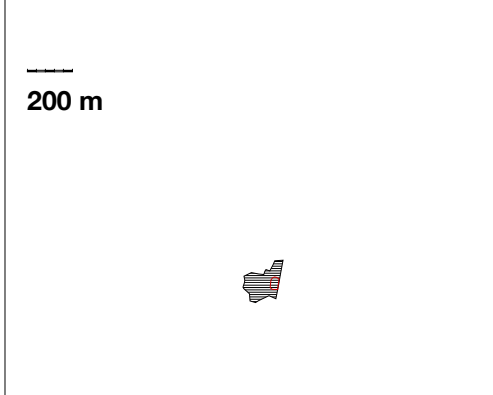
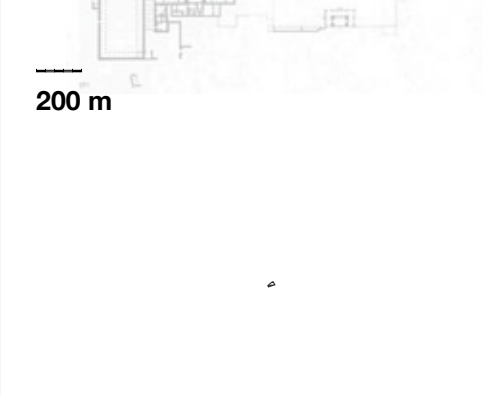
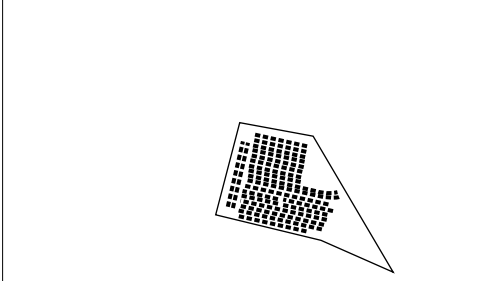
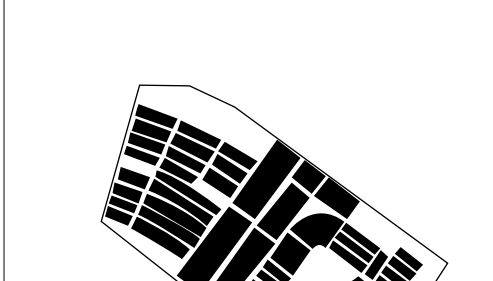
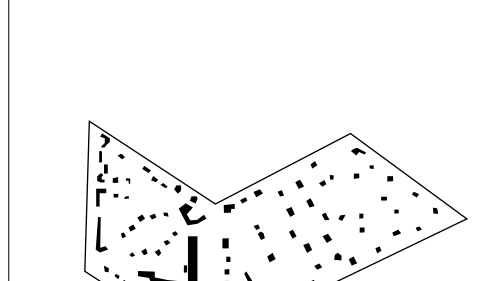
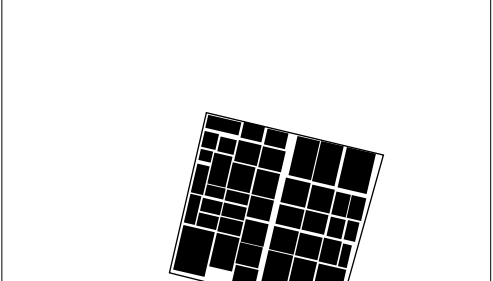
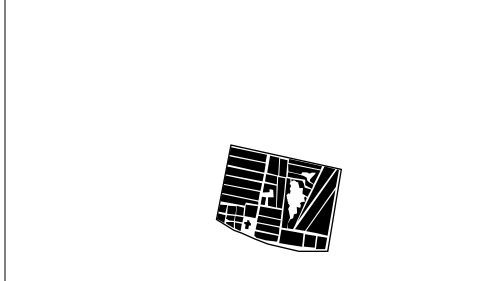
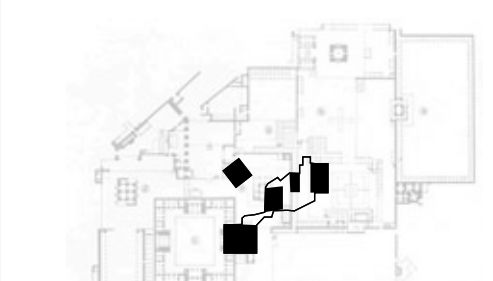
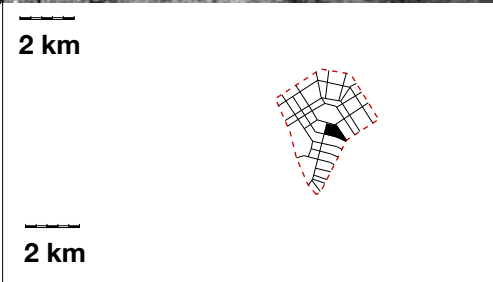
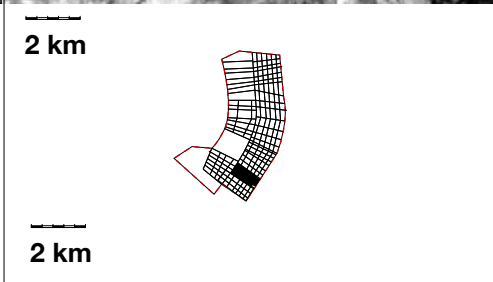
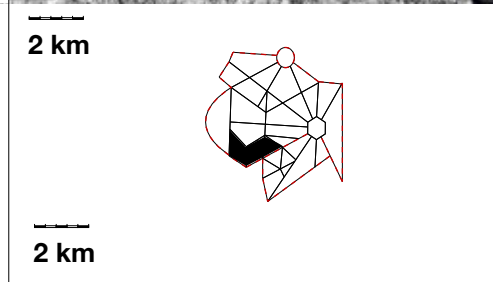
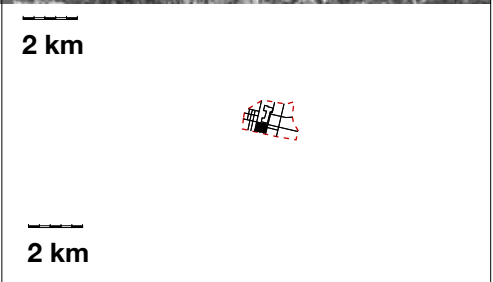
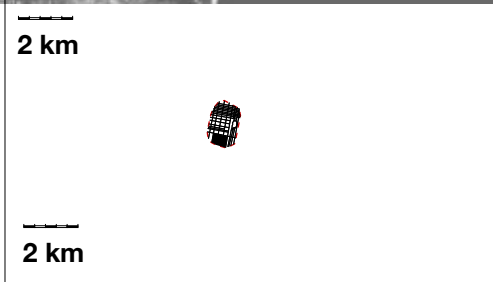
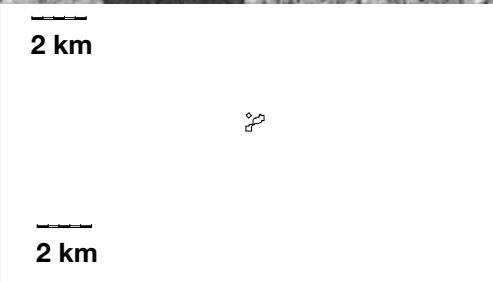
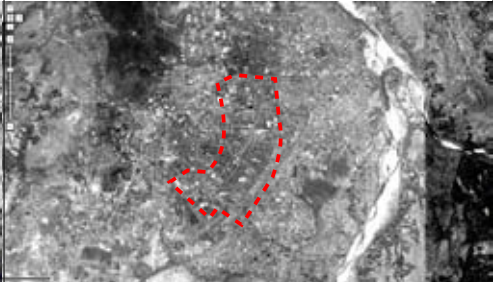
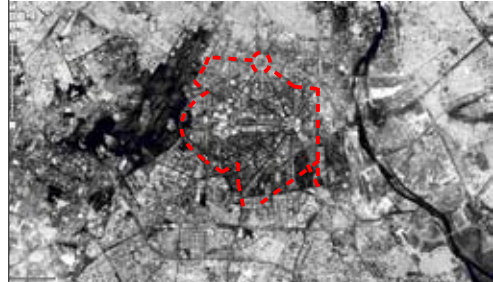
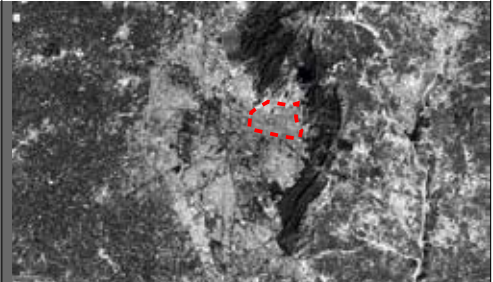
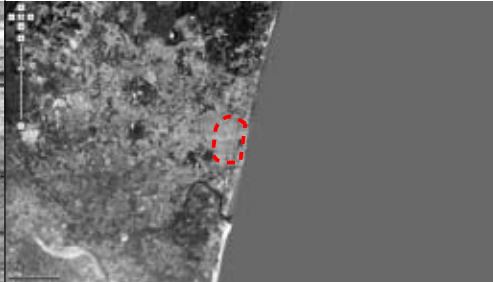
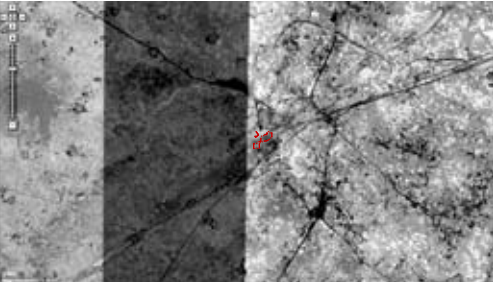
The city was built for the workers of the TATA company and the founder wanted all the comforts and conveniences a city could provide for them. As a result many areas in the city are well planned.  
 IDEAL CITY

### Kolkata (Salt lake)

Foundation: 1958  
 Population: 167,848  
 Area: -  
 Architect: Dobrivojo Toscovic



Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, was instrumental in formulating the plan to build a satellite residential area on this once swampy stretch of land on the eastern fringe of the city.



2500 B.C Mohenjo-daro and Harrapa flourished | 326 B.C Alexander the Great invaded India | 322-182 B.C Mauryan dynasty, the first historical dynasty of India | 1498 Vasco-da-Gama lands at Calicut | 1526 Portugese capture Goa | 1526-1857 Mughal Dyn.  
 1571 Fatehpur Sikri | 1674 Pondicherry | 1727 Jaipur | 1757 Battley of Plassey | 1857 First war of Independence | 1858 India comes under direct rule of the British crown after failed Indian mutiny | 1885 Indian National Congress founded | 1905 First partition of Bengal | 1906 Formation of Muslim League | 1911 (New) Delhi | 1919 The massacre at Jalianwallabagh | 1930 Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table conference | 1942-43 Quit India movement | 1946 Bhubaneshwar | 1947 India gains freedom, and Jawaharlal Nehru is sworn in as the first Prime Minister of independent India | 1947 First India-Pakistan war over Kashmir starts | 1948 Mahatma Gandhi assassinated | 1950 India becomes a Republic. Dr Rajendra Prasad is the first President of India | 1958 Salt Lake  
 1960s Gandhinagar, Chandinagar, Mohali, Panchkula | 1968 Auroville | 1972 Simila Pact signed | 1970s K.K Nagar | 1972 Navi Mumbai | 1976 NOIDA | 1998 May 11 India detonates first nuclear bomb | 1998 May 28 Pakistan detonates first nuclear bomb | 2006

PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA - Karl Johan Nyqvist



# PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA

<p><b>Chandigarh</b>                  Foundation: 1966                  Population: 900,635                  Area: 114 km<sup>2</sup>                  Architect: Le Corbusier</p> <p>Le Corbusier's basis for the plan was the 'sector'. A classified circulation pattern resulted from his theory of the seven Vs (les sept voies). The first phase of the plan includes 17 sectors, each 1200m x 800m in area.                  IDEAL CITY</p>	<p><b>Gandhinagar</b>                  Foundation: 1960s                  Population: 195,891                  Area: 57 km<sup>2</sup>                  Architect: H. K. Mewada and Prakash M. Apte</p> <p>It was planned as a new capital of Gujarat in 1960. It is a highly structured city and has an ordered street grid. It was built with inspiration from Chandigarh and Bhuvaneshwar                  IDEAL CITY</p>	<p><b>Auroville</b>                  Foundation: 1968                  Population: 2,047                  Area: -                  Architect: French</p> <p>Auroville (City of Dawn) is an "experimental" township". Auroville wants to be a universal town where men and women of all countries are able to live in peace and progressive harmony.                  IDEAL CITY</p>

<p><b>Chennai (K.K Nagar)</b>                  Foundation: 1970s                  Population: -                  Area: 5 km<sup>2</sup>                  Architect: Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)</p> <p>KK Nagar is a suburb in Chennai and it is roughly 5 km<sup>2</sup> in area. it is organized by sectors and streets, and there are 14 sectors, and around 120 streets.</p>	<p><b>Navi Mumbai</b>                  Foundation: 1972                  Population: 2,100,000                  Area: 163 km<sup>2</sup>                  Architect: CIDCO</p> <p>It was initially planned with a specific purpose: to decongest Mumbai and become an alternative haven for the multitudes that throng Mumbai from different parts of India. The length of the city is almost the same as that of Mumbai.</p>	<p><b>Delhi NOIDA</b>                  Foundation: 1976                  Population: 293,908                  Area: 203 km<sup>2</sup>                  Architect: UP Industrial Area Development Act</p> <p>The New Okhla Industrial Development Area, was planned as a modern extension to Delhi. NOIDA has become a hub for multinational firms outsourcing IT services. It is one of the most modern and wealthiest suburbs of Delhi.</p>

