

## **FAQ's**

### **1. Discuss the criteria for site selection for the plan of New Delhi.**

A site was recommended by respective committee members to aptly act as an imperial capital with a compelling appearance while being approached on a line of rising ground. Lord Harding chose Raisina hill because of two major factors:

- The eastern and southern boundaries were studded with the remains and monuments of bygone empires Shajahanabad, Firoz shah Kotla, the Qutub, as well the Safdarjung, tombs of Lodis, Jantar Mantar were visible from this place.
- All natural and historical wonders of the city were to be included within this planned layout.

The city was governed by three major visual corridors

- Jama Masjid
- Indraprastha
- Safdarjung tombs

### **2. What are the image elements of Lutyen's Delhi?**

\*NODES - Roundabouts were placed at the path intersections. They functioned as origins and destinations for avenues.

\*LANDMARKS - Were essentially located at important foci. E.g.: Teen Murti house, the club, the old monuments etc. They express the character of Lutyen's Delhi and form its associative image ability.

\* EDGES - The ridge forms its western edge, while the Lodhi Gardens and other greens also mark its boundary. Other parks separated Imperial Delhi forming a green belt that virtually ringed the capital city.

### **3. Describe the residential allocation within the new city layout.**

The RESIDENTIAL ALLOCATION was presented with hierarchy

- Within the hexagonal grids areas were located on criteria of race, occupational rank and socio-economic status.
- The North-East axis forms the city's main business avenue.

- South-West of station –residences of local administrators and European clerks.
- To the West, between Talkatora Gardens and Paharganj- Residences of Indian clerks.
- Vicinity of Raisina Acropolis- housing for council and other higher officials.
- North and South of Kingsway- Senior gazetted officers.
- East avenue around the hexagon –Indian Princes(princes Park).
- S-W of Viceroy's palace- The Club. Adjoining land was reserved for Golf and Race course.

#### **4. Discuss the characteristics of bungalow area in New Delhi.**

##### **BUNGALOW AREA**

An area of low density development comprising of government and privately leased bungalow (originally reserved for senior gazette officers). They were surrounded by walls enclosing large gardens, with high proportion of trees and shrubbery, contributed in forming a thematic unit with the residential district. Maximum ground coverage of 16% and an F.A.R(Floor Area Ratio) of 23 allowed dwelling units of 7000-8000 sq. ft. in area with a maximum height of 25 feet.

**What were the common design features Lutyens used in the design of the Government buildings?**

- Thick band
- Jaalis
- Buddhist dome

#### **5. Describe the structure of the city of New Delhi.**

The Lutyens' Delhi primarily consists of the administrative area of the capital and Lutyens' bungalow zone (LBZ). The Viceroy's House (which is now known as Rashtrapati Bhawan) was in the heart of this new city.

From the King's Way, roads led up to various administrative blocks. The main road leading from the Viceroy's house to the India Gate was named as King's Way (now renamed as 'Rajpath'). The road crossing

at right angle was named Janpath, which also connected to the Central Business District of Connaught Place. Connaught Place was designed to serve as the commercial & financial centre of the new capital.