

FAQ's

1. What are the principles of city planning by Corbusier in Chandigarh?

The Indian capital of Punjab. In Chandigarh, the first planned city in liberated India, Le Corbusier applied his strict zoning system and designed the central Capitol Complex, consisting of the High Court, the Legislative Assembly, and the Secretariat.

1. Well intended Utopian Social Vision
2. Grid Iron based master planning with sectors 800mx1200m
3. Modernist urban ideas of CIAM
4. Sectors with hierarchy of roads from V1 to V7

2. Write notes on Radiant city concept – Le Corbusier?

Designed to contain effective means of transportation, as well as an abundance of green space and sunlight, Le Corbusier's city of the future would not only provide residents with a better lifestyle, but would contribute to creating a better society. Though radical, strict and nearly totalitarian in its order, symmetry and standardization, Le Corbusier's proposed principles had an extensive influence on modern urban planning and led to the development of new high-density housing typologies.

At the core of Le Corbusier's plan stood the notion of zoning: a strict division of the city into segregated commercial, business, entertainment and residential areas. The business district was located in the center, and contained monolithic mega-skyscrapers, each reaching a height of 200 meters and accommodating five to eight hundred thousand people. Located in the center of this civic district was the main transportation deck, from which a vast underground system of trains would transport citizens to and from the surrounding housing districts.

3. Explain Garnier's proposal of Industrial city?

Garnier's proposal was an industrial city for approx 35,000 inhabitants situated on an area in southeast France on a plateau with high land and a lake to the north, a valley and river to the south. He envisaged a town of segregated uses with a residential area, a train station quarter and an industrial zone. Concept of zoning was strongly similar with Ebenezer Howard's Garden Cities of To-morrow because he divided the city into three parts as well like Garnier. Garnier tries to take into account all aspects of the city including governmental, residential, manufacturing and agricultural practices.

The various function of the city were clearly related, but separated from each other by location and patterns. The city of labor divided into Four main Functions: Work, housing, health and leisure. The public area at the heart of the city was grouped into three sections: Administrative services and assembly halls, museum collections and sport facilities.

4. Explain shortly evolution of grid iron planning?

The grid has been used continuously throughout the world as a development pattern since Hippodamus first used it at Piraeus, Greece in the 5th century BC. A lot happened over the next 2,000 years after that, but in 1682 William Penn used the grid as the physical foundation for Philadelphia. What better way to promote the Quaker value of equality than to build it into the very foundation of your new town.

5. Write notes on the concept of ideal city?

The "ideal" nature of such a city may encompass the moral, spiritual and juridical qualities of citizenship as well as the ways in which these are realized through urban structures including buildings, street layout, etc. The ground plans of ideal cities are often based on grids (in imitation of Roman town planning) or other geometrical patterns. The ideal city is often an attempt to deploy Utopian ideals at the local level of urban configuration and living space and amenity rather than at the culture- or civilisation-wide level of the classical Utopias such as St Thomas More's.