

A CITY HALL FOR DELHI AND NEW DELHI (INDIA)

by

R. N. KACKER

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Signature redacted

Signature of Author.
Department of Architecture, August 22, 1960

Certified by.
Thesis Supervisor

Signature redacted

Accepted by.
Chairman, Departmental Committee on Theses

ABSTRACT

A need for the new Civic Center for the citizens of Delhi and New Delhi was felt due to the growing needs of the city after Independence, 1947.

The purpose of this thesis is to design the New City Hall which will be part of the Civic Center group for Delhi and New Delhi in relation with the development of the ceremonial Ram Lila ground facing north of the site.

There has been an attempt to find a building that should possess a certain sense of dignity and nobility, even a certain monumentality, and should proudly express its function as the center of civic government. It must assume the dual function of an efficient office building and of a municipal government administration center.

Since all the big cities in India are facing similar problems of expanding their civic facilities, my thesis might set up a new pattern for governmental character, thus symbolizing the most exciting idea of popular democracy.

106 Columbia Street
Cambridge 39, Mass.

August 22, 1960

Pietro Belluschi, Dean
School of Architecture and Planning
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Architecture I respectfully submit my thesis - A City Hall for Delhi and New Delhi (India).

Sincerely yours,

 Signature redacted

R. N. Kacker

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I. BACKGROUND OF DELHI

Delhi has long been the Capital of India. It is an old and historic city with many ancient monuments and buildings that are worthy of preservation.

In 1911, when the affairs of India passed into the hands of the British Government, it was decided by King George V that the seat of government would be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi, and that an entirely new city would be built to house the capital. This was the present New Delhi. Thus Delhi was chosen the Capital in deference to the age old tradition that 'he who rules Delhi, rules India'.

Sir Edwin Lutyens headed the committee of British Architects who were responsible for designing the new capital city. Lutyens and Baker appeared to have entirely ignored the old city in developing their plans for New Delhi. The congestion of population within the old city was perhaps almost as high as it is today and yet no scheme for redistribution of the population and re-development of the areas was proposed. If the two cities were expected to grow together and form a whole, the connecting roads between them were too few to be of any use as we are finding out today.

The old development plans had not foreseen any such drastic and sudden immigration into Delhi, nor had they visualized the emergence of Delhi as the growing capital of an independant nation. In 1947, following the partition of the

the country, over half a million refugees moved into Delhi. Thus government were not only called upon to provide shelter for the homeless refugees but also space for their own rapidly expanding offices, foreign diplomatic missions and embassies that came into being almost overnight. Under this pressure many development schemes were prepared both in public and private sector but as most of this planning was done with little foresight or imagination and without any co-ordination, Delhi is now faced with some severe problems that might have been avoided.

In 1951, the Birla Committee recommended that as Delhi was a single unit it should have a single authority to plan and control development of land and to provide utilities and services.

In 1955, The Delhi Development Authority was created. The Authority has control over and plans all new development within Delhi state. The Town Planning Organization of the ministry of Health is an advisory body of the Delhi Development Authority and advises the Authority on all matters relating to planning.

Delhi State consists of 10 towns and 304 villages making it one of the smallest states in India. Its greater length is 33 miles and its greatest breadth is 30 miles. The state covers an area of 577.6 square miles, most of it lying on the western banks of Jamuna river.

There are approximately 110 square miles of land within the corporated boundaries of the eight Municipal and Notified Area Committees, which form Greater Delhi. These are:

1. Notified Area Committee (civil station).
2. Delhi Municipal Committee.
3. Fort Notified Area Committee.
4. New Delhi Municipal Committee.
5. West Delhi Municipal Committee.
6. South Delhi Municipal Committee.
7. Notified Area - Cantonment Board.
8. Shahdara Municipal Committee.

In 1957, all these Committees were emerged into one corporation under the Punjab Corporation Act 1957.

Population

The population of Delhi has shown an abnormal increase because of the influx of refugees after partition. Over half a million refugees moved into Delhi in 1947. The population today in Delhi State is estimated to be nearly two and a half million.

The city of Old Delhi is more crowded than New Delhi. The most densely populated area is Jama Masjid Dareba. The following table shows the density figures for the

various units of the state:

	<u>Density per Square Mile</u>
1. Delhi State	3017
2. Delhi Rural	613
3. Delhi Urban	11664
4. Delhi City	136536
5. New Delhi City	8419

Climate

Climatically the year can be divided into four seasons as follows:

1. Winter - - - - - December to March.
2. Summer - - - - - April to June.
3. Monsoon - - - - - July to September.
4. Post Monsoon - - - - - October to November.

The weather in winter is generally fine with cold, dry, west to north westerly winds. The day temperature in winter generally swings from 70^oF to 85^oF and night temperature from 40^oF to 55^oF. The total rainfall during this period is less than 3 inches.

The summer is the hottest part of the year with day temperatures frequently reaching 110^oF or more. In this season the neighboring regions of Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh get heated up and consequently give rise to local thunderstorms and dust storms which affect Delhi during the months of May and June. Only about 4 inches of rain falls during this season.

The monsoon begins in the middle of June and lasts until the end of September. It rains consequently during this period with a total of 22 inches of rainfall being recorded, out of an annual total of 30 inches.

II. INTRODUCTION

A need for the new city hall was felt due to the growing needs of the city since Independence, 1947. In 1957, the eight Municipal and Notified Area Committees were emerged into one corporation, under The Punijab Corporation Act 1957. After the amalgamation the need arose to house them at one place. The present structure is incapable of housing all the departments in one building. The results are improper co-ordination between departments, thus resulting in inefficient working, over crowding, inadequate storage, poor lighting and ventilation conditions. The population of Delhi and New Delhi also increased five times since Independence, and the existing civic facilities could not cope with the growing needs of the people. Therefore, the authorities proposed a new civic Center for the people of Delhi and New Delhi.

III. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

* Local bodies are broadly classified into two categories - urban and rural. In the larger cities they are known as corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The civic needs of rural areas are looked after by District or Taluk Boards and Gram-Panchayats, their territorial jurisdictions extending to the general administrative boundaries of the respective units. There were 12 Municipal Corporations, 1453 Municipal Committees and Boards, 383 Small Town Committees, 82 Notified Area Committees, 309 District and other Local Boards and 1,23,670 Gram-Panchayats in India at the end of October 1956.

Corporations

The Corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, enjoy more powers and status than Municipalities in district towns. Their elected presidents are known as Mayors. The administration of a City under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities (i) The General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or executive officer. Each one of these bodies functions in the field expressly assigned to it by law. The general council appoints all the officers of the Corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by

* India 1957. Government of India Publication division.

the State government. The Standing Committees elected by the council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. Besides matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets. A corporation functions more or less as a miniature government as far as the welfare needs of the citizens within its limits are concerned.

Finances of Local Bodies

The problem of adequate finance for local bodies has been one of great difficulty ever since their inception. At present, the sources of local finance are: (i) taxes levied by local bodies; (ii) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State governments on their behalf; (iii) share in the taxes levied and collected by the State governments; (iv) grants-in-aid given by the state governments; and (v) revenue from non-tax sources.



IV. THE SITE

Location

The site lies at the junction of the South-East corner of Minto Road and Circular Road facing the ceremonial Ram Lila Grounds. This site was selected by the Town Planning Organization Delhi after careful consideration of the following points.

The Ram Lila Grounds lie between Delhi Gate and Ajmeri Gate, a distance of approximately one mile. It is the Southern boundary of the old city. Since the creation of Ram Lila Grounds this area has served as common open space and relief for old city dwellers, and the festival grounds for the Ram Lila and other civic functions. All important civic receptions with large gatherings are held here. The area has a symbolic importance with its position half way between the old Delhi Chandni-Chowk (business center). The development of this area as a commercial and civic center would provide an excellent opportunity to link the old with the new. At the same time it will permit some of the activities of the old city to move out to new lands, thereby relieving the pressure on the old central business areas.

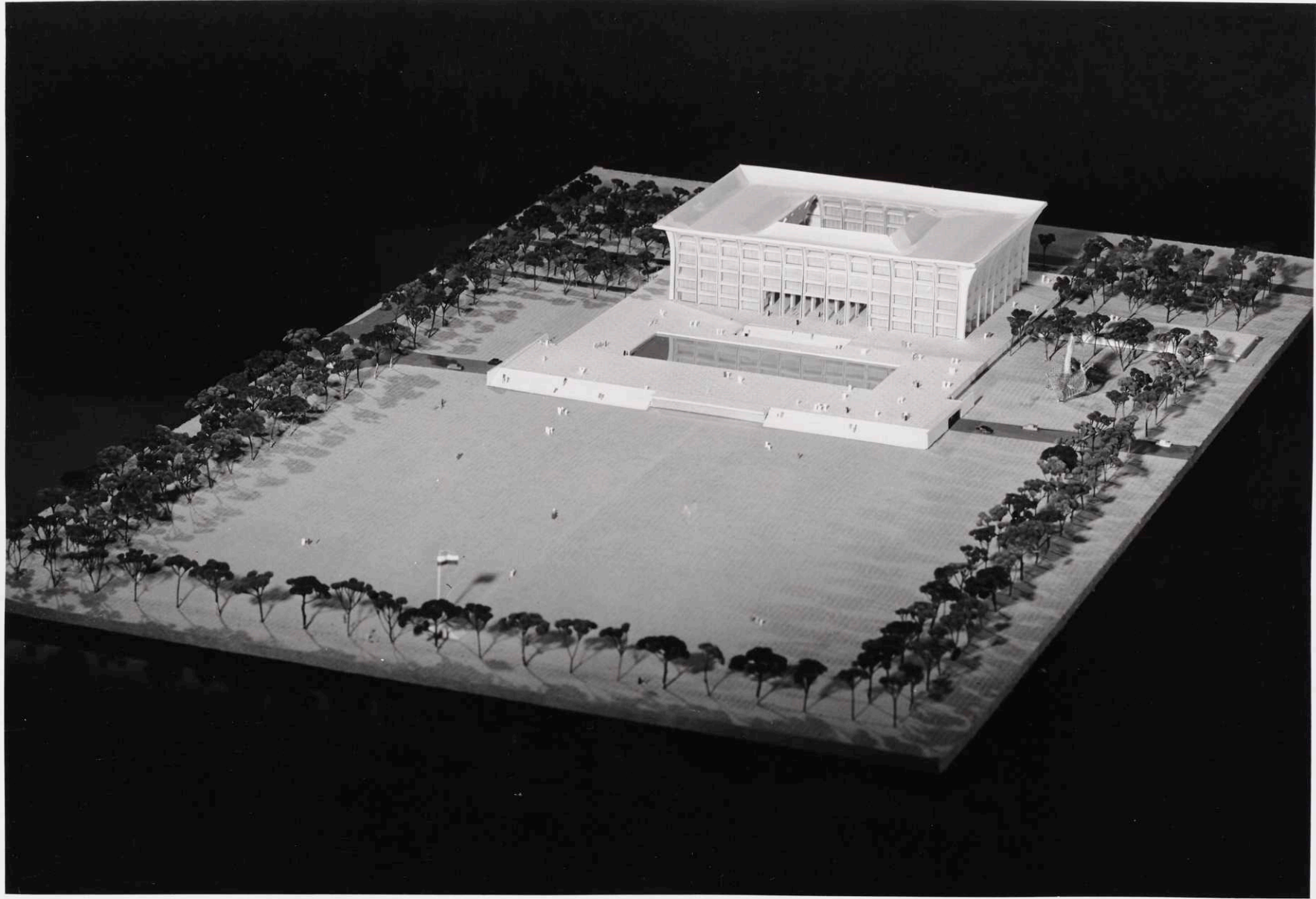
The site is directly approachable from all sections of the city by public transit.



Site Showing Minto Road and Circular Road and Ram Lila Ground in Front



Approach to the Site from New Delhi (Minto Road)



Adjacent Areas

On the north side the removal of the ancient old city wall has been replaced by new commercial center. On the south side at present one story temporary semi-detached dwellings line most of the circular road with Irwin Hospital occupying 2400 ft. of frontage on the eastern end. It is proposed that the remaining frontage should be developed for commercial and civic uses that would create a new civic atmosphere properly containing the Ram Lila Grounds. On the west side of the site exists a charitable hospital and Kamla Market. The later to be eventually removed.

Present Buildings on Site

Temporary semi-detached dwellings whose life has already expired occupy the proposed site. These will be demolished and the site cleared.

Development of Site

The proposed building will face the festival Ram Lila Grounds and the Grounds will belandscaped as an open space of great beauty serving as a forecourt to the city hall and as an open space for large gatherings and important functions.



New Commercial Center North West of Site



Ram Lila Grounds with Rostrum and Commercial Wall at the Back

The total development of the site shall include the city hall, the civic auditorium, the public library, parking space for public and employees of the corporation and the area of 25 acres for future expansion. The site will also include landscape treatment with an open space for civic receptions of distinguished visitors.

Land Uses Around the Site

The Town Planning Organization has suggested the following land uses in the memo of November 28, 1958:

The east side of the site is to be developed for multi-storyed offices that may be functionally related to the city administration; such as architects, engineers, lawyers, sanitary engineers, contractors, etc. The whole area to be designed and developed as one project and not into individual lots. The land and buildings, preferably to be owned by the Corporation.

On the north side of the site the removal of the ancient old city wall has been replaced by a new commercial wall. This new development requires considerable treatment to permit pedestrian access through the Ram Lila Grounds for open space activities presently not available in the old city. A large void exists in the new commercial wall roughly 1/5 of the total development. This void provides an excellent opportunity to penetrate into the city. The area shall be used for museums and artistic centers with handicrafts, etc. The



Irwin Hospital on the West of the Site



Site Showing Existing Semi-Detached Dwellings

whole block to be so designed that it would permit the old city to flow out with new life and vigor.

The closing in of the Ram Lila Grounds to the west has been obtained by a civic building giving on to terrace gardens and sculpture courts. One could also introduce in this area a restaurant with music and outdoor seating to attract people.

Further to the west of the same site Kamla Market has been removed permitting free flowing of open space, which in this part of the composition is greatly lacking today.

The charitable hospital lying on the west of the site to be retained with additional land around it. The frontage of the Circular Road and the Minto Road to be developed for multi storyed commercial uses. Frontage on Thompson Road to be developed for three-storyed structures to accomodate some of the light industries now operating in Kamla Market.

The sites to the south and south-east corner of city hall have been allotted to high density residential developments with green areas flowing through them.

A green belt about 100 ft. wide, links Cannought Circus to the Ram Lila Grounds along the west of the site.

Land Values

The land values along Ram Lila some of the highest in Delhi - ranging at Asaf Ali Road from Rs 200 to 250

(approx. \$40 to \$50) per square yard and that in some cases Rs 300(\$60) per square yard. On south of Ram Lila the land presently owned by Govt. has value at present of Rs 50 to 100 per square yard, but a potential use value comparable to the Asafali Road. This justifies the proposed development of commercial activities linked with the proposed civic center place which can make a new civic center for Greater Delhi.

V. BUILDING PROGRAM

Area Requirement in General

Areas given in the succeeding pages do not include such facilities as entrance halls, corridors, washrooms, stairs and elevators except where specified.

Thorough investigation of departmental requirements by departmental heads and careful review and co-ordination of some by Town Planning Organization have resulted in the areas specified in the succeeding pages. In each case about 10 per cent has been included to provide for possible growth during the next eight or ten years.

Future Expansion

It is impossible to estimate what additional space will become necessary to take care of future needs during the 50-100 year life expectancy of a city hall. It is desirable that an additional area of 2.5 acres may be reserved for the future requirements of the city hall.

Departmental Relationships

The various departments of civic government both legislative and administrative, have varying degrees of required inter-relationship; similarly some should be located

at or near ground level because of the frequency of contacts by large numbers of the public. The two areas requiring close proximity to each other and the ground level of the buildings are:

- (a) public access areas. It is here that taxes are paid, permits are granted, etc.
- (b) Government areas, which would be desirably placed close to (a)

The other office areas are accessible to the public but with less frequency.

Some of the departments (specified in space requirements) will be placed as areas only and will consist of space similar to that in a good office building. Large areas of open space would have maximum flexibility for the future growth and change.

* Mayor's Suite

The mayor should be accessible to the public but such access must of course be carefully controlled. There should be a private entrance-exit for mayor's office in addition to the one via the reception area. This private entrance should enable him to go directly to the council chamber, to

* A City Hall for Winnipeg. Conditions of Competitions.

committee rooms and to the official reception room without contact with the public. It should also enable him to go directly to an outside entrance without having to go through principal public lobbies and corridors.

Council Chamber (200 Seating Capacity)

As the most significant area in the city hall, the council chamber should be both impressive and beautiful, effectively lighted and accoustically perfect.

Public access should be directly from a public lobby to the public seating. The mayor's and Commissioner's access should be directly from their offices. The two later should be able to gain access to the council chamber without contact with the public. The press and radio personnel's access should be directly from the press room.

*Committee Rooms and Reception

The committee rooms shall each provide a committee table, accomodating at least 12, a flexible seating area for delegations (20 in each room) and a table for the Press.

The official reception room shall be furnished with distinction and taste. Here, small civic receptions, small formal luncheons or dinners may be held from time to time. The adjacent kitchen facilities are of a limited nature required for refreshments at a reception or for the serving of meals

* A City Hall for Winnipeg

prepared elsewhere and brought to this serving area. The official reception room should be accessible both from public circulation and from the mayor's office.

Commissioner's Office

Commissioner is usually appointed by the state government. The executive power of the corporation vests in the commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work.

He must have direct accessibility to the Mayor, to the council chamber, to the committee rooms and to the legal department. This office must be readily accessible to the public. The office has a steady flow of public contacts, but never in great numbers.

Engineering Department

Out of many branches of this department, the one requiring direct and frequent contact with the public is the inspections branch, which enforces bylaws governing building designs, construction and services through its plan and technical inspections.

Municipal Engineer - Small volume public contact.

Drainage Engineer - A technical service having steady public contact.

Planning Engineer - A technical design service with limited public contact.

Electrical Engineer - A technical service with limited public contact.

Drawing Office - to be located near architect's and planning engineer's departments.
No public contact is required.

Building Maintenance - an internal service branch with office workshop and storage in the basement.

Health Department

This department is headed by a medical officer. The office keeps vital statistics, inspects food and sanitary conditions, inspects milk and lots of other things for public welfare. The health department is closely associated with other departments such as building department, Inspector of plumbing and drainage, air pollution, redevelopment agency, etc. Professional contacts include dispensing of free drugs and inoculation supplies, as well as dispensing medical supplies to all schools. Ease of access is important.

Welfare Department

Very considerable public contact in the administration of public welfare services, issuing the many forms of assistance usual in a city of this size. Will need large public reception areas which might be shared in common with health department.

Tax Department

The following civic departments could be described as public access areas. Each must be immediately accessible to the public and would presumably therefore, be at street level or plaza level. In general these include such public contacts as payment of taxes, granting of permits, purchase of licenses, etc. The floor areas given are based on the useable departmental areas and do not include public lobby spaces. The total impact of the main business lobby of the city hall should be one of impressiveness and efficiency without ostentation.

- (a) Tax Branch
- (b) Water Works Revenue Branch
- (c) License Branch

Cafeteria and Lounge

The cafeteria and lounge are provided primarily for the staff of the city hall except for occasional guests who might be entertained. The same shall be used for outdoor summer parties and receptions. Public can also have an access to these areas. Adequate provisions should be made for servicing the kitchen. Consideration might also be given to possible service from this kitchen to the official reception room.

Circulation

Adequate entrances, entrance lobbies and public corridors as well as adequate means of vertical circulation must be provided. No requirements as to number and size of these elements are specified.

Services

Offices on all floors and public areas on the ground floor and first floor will be air conditioned from 15th of March to 15th of July of each year.

Parking Facilities

Parking space for public and shelters for cars, motor cycles and cycles for the members of the Corporation and the Corporation employees in the main city hall are to be provided on street level parking garage. There is ample accommodation for both the building basement area and parking for staff and public. Space required for Staff parking = 2.04 acres. Space required for Public parking = 1.05 acres. Direct pedestrian connections into the city hall as well as to the street or plaza must be provided.

VI. OBJECTIVES

Today most of the government buildings are lacking in governmental character. They are designed on the theory that government character is no character at all. If this is true it would be a terrible indictment of our democracy.

In my thesis there has been an attempt to find the right type of expression for the new symbols of democratic government that might set up a new governmental character.

The following points are taken into consideration while designing the building:

1. To find a building that should proudly express its function as the center of civic government. It should achieve an atmosphere that suggests government, continuity of certain democratic traditions, and service to community.
2. It should be dramatic and most original in conception. It should have a different expression from those centers of civic administration where the hall is just another office building hardly differentiated from the commercial structure which surround it. It could be achieved by making it a distinctive building different in form and material.
3. The cith hall must bear a significant conscious relationship to its surroundings.
4. It should be flexible enough to meet the requirements of growth and change.

5. It should be expandable either horizontally or vertically.

6. It should be economical, both in cost and maintenance.

Without extravagance, it should be impressive. The functional organization of the city hall and its structural economy should be given the most careful consideration.

7. Great consideration should be given while planning of the public access areas and government areas. It should be so convenient to the public that they can transit their business with the city quickly and pleasantly.

8. It should suit the local climate which is very hot in the summer (110°F or more) and cool in winter (40°F to 55°F).

9. It should be a dominating feature of the surrounding area being the seat of the city government.

VII. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The basic idea in designing the building was to have a focal point in the building, the council chamber, the element that makes democratic government inspiring. The council chamber occupies a significant position, and is undoubtedly a separate, distinct and important element raised from the ground to emphasize its monumental character and thus given much greater importance than the large office space around it. It is like a lotus in a pond symbolizing the most exciting idea of popular democracy, the idea of a freely elected assembly.

The whole building rests on a raised platform and this suggests dignity and monumentality in a traditional way.

The building is designed on Indian principles of "Chowk System" (planning a building around a courtyard). The purpose is to develop the interior space along the lines of a "public street" which gives an unofficial kind of liveliness that is gay and friendly. The building is symmetrical in plan presenting balanced elevation, to convey the feeling of confident and fair governmental authority.

The main entrance to the city hall is kept free without any doors. The idea is that people should participate in freely and receive the services of the city government without feeling like a stranger. The other purpose is to show the council chamber from the outside.

The whole building is covered with a reinforced concrete umbrella in order to keep the roof of the building under shade and thus lowering down the inside temperature of the building.

The city hall is developed keeping in view the Ram Lila Grounds which forms a forecourt to the city hall. The whole area is developed in such a way that it suggests monumentality which sets it apart from the buildings of commerce and industry.

APPENDIX I

BUILDING PROGRAM

Abstract of land requirements for the proposed

city hall:

	<u>Progress of total area</u>
1. Main corporation office building in six stories.	1.40 Acres
2. Council chamber	0.16 "
3. Assembly hall with a seating capacity of 600	0.27 "
4. Public Library	0.34 "
5. Shelters for cars, motor cycles and cycles for the members and employees of the city hall.	2.04 "
6. Parking space for public	1.50 "
7. Entrance plaza, terraces and land scaping	<u>4.45 "</u>
Total covered area of all buildings including shelters i. e. of items 1 to 7 is	<u>10.16</u>

As the activities of the corporation are likely to expand considerably and as the corporation is likely to assume more responsibilities in the years to come, it is desirable that an additional area of 2.5 acres be reserved for the future requirements of the city hall.

APPENDIX II

Land requirements of the City Hall.

A. Main Buildings

1. Office Building

Assumed to be built in 6 floors

Total floor space or floor area
(Appendix III) 1, 66, 638 S ft.

or usable area on each floor
166638/6 27, 773 "

covered area 27, 773 x 18 49, 991 "

or 5, 555 S Yds.
1. 4 Acres

2. Council Chamber 200 seating capacity
(Single Story)

usable area (Appendix III) 4, 500 S ft.

covered area 4500 x 15 6, 750 "

750 S Yds.
or 0. 16 Acres

3. Assembly Hall 600 seating capacity
(Single Story)

Floor space including corridors, foyer,
stage and projection and side room.
(Appendix III) 11. 900 S ft.

covered area 8500 x 14 1. 322 S yds.

0. 27 Acres

4. Public Library

Covered area

15,000 S ft.

or 0.34 Acres

B. Shelters for cars, motor cycles and cycles for employees of the City Hall.

For every 1 lakh S ft. of floor area it is estimated by the Town Planning Organization that 1.49 acres of land space will be required for car shelters, motor cycles and cycle stands. On this basis land space required is 1.36 x 1.49 acres of land. i. e. 2.04 acres.

C. Parking space for Public

1.50 Acres

D. Entrance Plaza, terraces and land scaping

4.45 "

APPENDIX III

Requirements of floor space for the proposed City Hall.

1.	Floor space required for Cith Hall offices (From Appendix IV)	1, 30, 400 S ft.
	Floor space required for Delhi Transport (Undertaking from Appendix IV)	19, 000 "
	Floor space required for Delhi Electric Supply (Undertaking from Appendix IV)	28, 300 "
	Floor space for Delhi Development Authority	<u>16, 000 "</u>
		1, 93, 700 S ft.
	Immediate and future expansion at 15 per cent on the above	<u>29, 055 "</u>
	Total floor space required	2, 22, 755 S ft.
	Deduct floor space available in the existing City Hall	<u>56, 117 "</u>
		1, 66, 638 S ft.
2.	Council Chamber with a seating capacity for 200.	4, 500 "
3.	Assembly hall with a seating capacity for 600 including corridors, fayor, side rooms, projection, etc. (From Appendix I)	8, 500 "
4.	Public library covered area	15, 000 "

APPENDIX IVA

FP-1-8

Details of the area required for the City Hall.

1. Mayor's Office

Mayor	550 S ft.	
Conference Room	300 "	
Waiting Hall for Visitors	250 "	
Private Secretary	160 "	
P.A. and 3 Clerks	160 "	
Extra for P.A.	<u>70 "</u>	1490 S ft.

2. Deputy Mayor's Office

Deputy Mayor	400 S ft.	
P.A.	<u>60 "</u>	460 S ft.

3. Commissioner and Central Office

Commissioner	400 S ft.	
Waiting Room	220 "	
P.A. and 2 clerks	160 "	
D.C.E.	300 "	
P.A.	60 "	
D.C.G.	300 "	
P.A.	<u>60 "</u>	1500 S ft.

A. C. H. Q.	160 S ft.	
A. C. N. D.	160 "	
A. C. Rural	<u>160 "</u>	480 S ft.
Superintendents 2	320 S ft.	
Head Clerks	60 "	
Clerks 19 x 40	<u>760 "</u>	1140 S ft.
Labor Welfare Officer	250 S ft.	
Clerk cum P. A.	100 "	
Liaison Officer	160 "	
Clerk	<u>40 "</u>	550 S ft.

Establishments

Head Clerk 1	60 S ft.	
Clerks 17 x 40	<u>680 "</u>	740 S ft.

Film Section

Space for Dark Room etc.	600 S ft.	
Head Clerk	60 "	
Clerk	<u>40 "</u>	700 S ft.

Legal and Prosecution

Superintendents 2	320 S ft.	
Head Clerk 1	60 "	
Clerks 13 x 40	<u>520 "</u>	900 S ft.

4.	<u>Assessor and Collector</u>	250 S ft.	
	Deputy Assessor and Collector	160 "	
	Assistant Assessors and collectors	640 "	
	Superintendent	160 "	
	Accountant	60 "	
	Warrant Officer	60 "	
	Head Clerks 3	180 "	
	Clerks 29	1160 "	
	Bailliffs 16	<u>640 "</u>	3310 S ft.
		Total	<u>11270 S ft.</u>

Milch Tax Department

Clerks 8 x 40 320 S ft. 320 S ft.

Cycle Tax Department

Clerks 6 x 40 240 " "

5. Municipal Secretary Office

Municipal Secretary	250 S ft.	
Assistant Municipal Secretary	160 "	
Superintendent	160 "	
Head Clerk	60 "	
Clerks 22 x 40	<u>880 "</u>	1510 S ft.

6. Chief Accountant's Office

Chief Accountant	300 S ft.	
D. C. A. S. 2	500 "	
P. A. to C. A. and D. C. A. S. 2	120 "	
Assistant C. A.	160 "	
Accountants 7	1120 "	
Superintendents 2	320 "	
Head Clerks 4	240 "	
Clerks 86 x 80	3440 "	
Over-Sear	60 "	
Assistant Chief Auditor	100 "	
Superintendents 4	640 "	
Head Clerk 1	60 "	
Clerks 24	<u>960 "</u>	8020 S ft.

Internal Audit

Superintendents 4	640 S. ft.	
Head Clerk 1	60 "	
Clerks 24 x 40	<u>960 "</u>	1660 S ft.
Aldermen 3 x 40	120 S ft.	120 S ft.

Cashiers

Head Clerk	60 S ft.	
Clerk 12 x 40	<u>480 "</u>	540 S ft.

Recovery Staff

Head Clerk 1	60 S ft.	
Clerks 12 x 40	<u>480 "</u>	540 S ft.

7. Engineering Department

Drainage Engineer	300 S ft.	
Senior Assistants D. E.	160 "	
Assistant D. Es 7	1120 "	
Superintendent	60 "	
Clerk 55 x 40	<u>2200 "</u>	3840 S ft.
Municipal Engineer	300 S ft.	
D. M. Es 5	1250 "	
Planning Engineer	300 "	
Architects	1300 "	
Electrical Engineer	250 "	
Assistant Engineers 40	6400 "	
A. E. Slumps	160 "	
Section Officers 107 x 60	6420 "	
Clerks 117 x 40	4680 "	
Clerks for Slums 7 x 40	280 "	
Head Clerks and Accounts 4	240 "	
Superintendent 1	160 "	
Record	2000 "	
Drawing Office	<u>500 "</u>	24240 S ft.
Total		52300

	<u>52300 S ft.</u>	
C. E. Water	300 "	
D. C. E. (Water) 2	500 "	
Assistant Engineers 9 x 160	1440 "	
Clerks 97 x 40	<u>3880 "</u>	6120 S ft.

8. Medical Department

M. H. O.	300 S ft.	
Deputy M. H. O s. 3	480 "	
A. M. H. O s	1120 "	
Head Clerk	60 "	
Clerks	<u>2520 "</u>	4480 S ft.

Hakims and Vaidis

Hakim	160 "	
Head Clerk 1	60 "	
Clerk 12 x 40	480 "	
Store Room	<u>300 "</u>	1000 S ft.

9. Press

Accommodation for the Press	10000 "	
Superintendent	160 "	
Clerks 46 x 40	<u>1840 "</u>	12000 S ft.

10. Lands and Estate Department

Superintendent	160	"	
Head Clerks 3	180	"	
Clerk 14 x 40	560	"	
			900 S ft.

11. Licensing Department

Licensing Officer	300	S ft.	
Assistant Licensing Officer	200	"	
A. E. O s 4	640	"	
A. E. O. Social	160	"	
A. E. O. Physical	160	"	
Education Supervisors and Inspectors 32	1920	"	
Senior Supervisor Social 1	160	"	
Lady Medical Officers with 2 Nurses	120	"	
Head Clerk	60	"	
Clerks 63 x 40	2520	"	
Addl. Superintendent	160	"	
Accountant	60	"	
A. E. O. Planning	160	"	
			6620 S ft.

12. T. T. Department

Superintendent	250	"	
Assistant Superintendent	250	"	
Clerks 28 - 40	1120	"	
			1620 S ft.

13. Purchase Department

Head Clerks 2	120 S ft.	
Clerks 24 x 40	<u>960</u> "	1080 "
Old Record for all departments		3000 "
Excluding Engineering Department		<u>9000</u> "
	Total	98120
Records for all departments excluding engineering departments		8000 "
Stationary		1000 "
Storage space for furniture and carrying out repairs to old furniture		1500 "
Councillors sitting room (male)		1500 "
Councillors sitting room (female)		300 "
Corporation committee rooms 7 nos.		2100 "
Rural committee staff		80 "
Reception and Inquiry Office		500 "
Caretaker		400 "
Canteens on all floors 6 x 800		4800 "
Telephone Exchange		1500 "
Air conditioning equipment transformers, etc.		9000 "
Library and reading room		1000 "
Post Office		<u>600</u> "
		1, 30, 400 S ft.
Delhi Transport Undertaking		19, 000 "
Delhi Electric Supply		28, 300 "
Delhi Development Authority		<u>16, 000</u> "
		1, 93, 700 "
Expansion for immediate need at 15 per cent		<u>29, 055</u>
		2, 22, 755
Deduct floor space available in existing City Hall		<u>56, 117</u>
		1, 66, 638
New floor space required in new building		1, 66, 638

4A. Other Proposals

III	Assembly Hall seating space 600	4800	S ft.
	Corridor and Foyer	1200	"
	Stage side room projection	<u>2500</u>	"
		8500	"
II	Council Chamber to seat 200	4500	"
IV	Public Library	---	

Space required for staff of the D. E. S. O. in City Hall

Central Power House

Chairman administration branch strength

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Area in S ft.</u>
Chairman	1	250
Member Accounts	1	250
P. S s to Members	2	300
Secy. Administrative Officer	1	250
Assistant A. O.		160
Labour Welfare Officer	1	250
Office Supdt/Head Clerk		
Asst:Labour Warden	4	240
Watch and Ward Inspector	1	60
Clerks Steno and Typist	37	1480

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Area in S ft.</u>
Conference Room)	
Reception)	
Record Office (Administration))	
" " (Secretary))	3225
" " (Estb.))	
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 6465

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS OFFICE

Superintending Engineer	1	250
Executive Engineer	2	500
Drawing Office	4	800
Asst. Elect. Engineer	6	360
Superintendent, Statistical Asst.	<u>6</u>	<u>360</u>
	52	2270
 <u>Accounts Branch</u>		
Accounts Officer	3	750
Supdt. Asst. : A/C	7	420
Clerks	47	1880
Accounts Record Auditors	<u>-</u>	<u>1000</u>
	57	4050
Distribution Engineer	1	250
Dy. " "	1	250
A " "	1	160
Asst. Elect. Engineer	4	240
Supdts. Tech. Asst.	3	180
Clerks, Steno, Inspectors	21	840

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Area in S ft.</u>
Conference Room		300
Drawing Office	—	<u>1000</u>
	31	3220
 <u>Comercial Branch</u>		
Commercial Officer	1	250
Asst. Commercial Officer	1	160
Supt. /HC/TA	5	300
Clerks	68	2720
Records Comm/Eng. Counter	—	<u>2300</u>
	75	5730
Man Record Office	1	60
H. R. and D. S.	1	60
Clerks	36	1440
Record Office	—	<u>5000</u>
	38	6560
	—	—
Totals		28, 295
		or 28, 300

Space required for DTU staff in the City Hall

Traffic Branch

A. G. M (T)	1	160
T. S. H. Q	1	160
Officer	1	160

<u>Complaints and Cases Section</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Area in S ft.</u>
Office Supdt/Clerk, A.I. Type	6	240
Court Room		160
<u>Courts and Accident Section</u>		
C. T. I.	1	40
Inspection	3	120
S/Clerks	1	40
Typist	1	40
<u>Tickets Section</u>		
A I/S Clerks, Clerks	3	120
Store Rooms for Tickets		900
<u>Advance Booking Section</u>		
S. Clerks/Clerks $\frac{7}{8}$ Box Maker		
Time Keeper, Box Receiver	14	560
Cashiers Room for Tickets		160
<u>Pass Section Under AGM (T)/O.S.</u>		
S. Clerk/S Clerks Cashiers	8	320
Space for Counter for Issue of Passes to the Public		500
<u>General Section</u>		
A. I/S Clerk/Typist	3	120
Steno to A. G. M.	1	40
" " T.S. H.Q.	1	40

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Area in S ft.</u>
Special Squad, Traffic, Controllers H. O. TKS	13	520
Control Room with P. BX for the Inspectors	2	80
<u>Visitors</u>		255
Old Record Room		255
Space for 60 persons seats		240
Current Staff	17	<u>680</u>
		5840
Accounts Branch		640
Officer	4	3240
Current Staff	81	
Records		160
Old Records		<u>250</u>
		<u>4290</u>
<u>Administration Branch</u>		
Officer	8	1280
Staff	47	1880
Records		<u>40</u>
		3200
<u>OTHER REQUIREMENTS</u>		
Receipt and Issue Section With Duplicators, etc.		200
Visitors		250

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Area in S ft.</u>
Committee Room		250
Old Records		3000
Records		<u>1000</u>
		<u>4700</u>
	Total	19,030
	or	<u>19,000</u>

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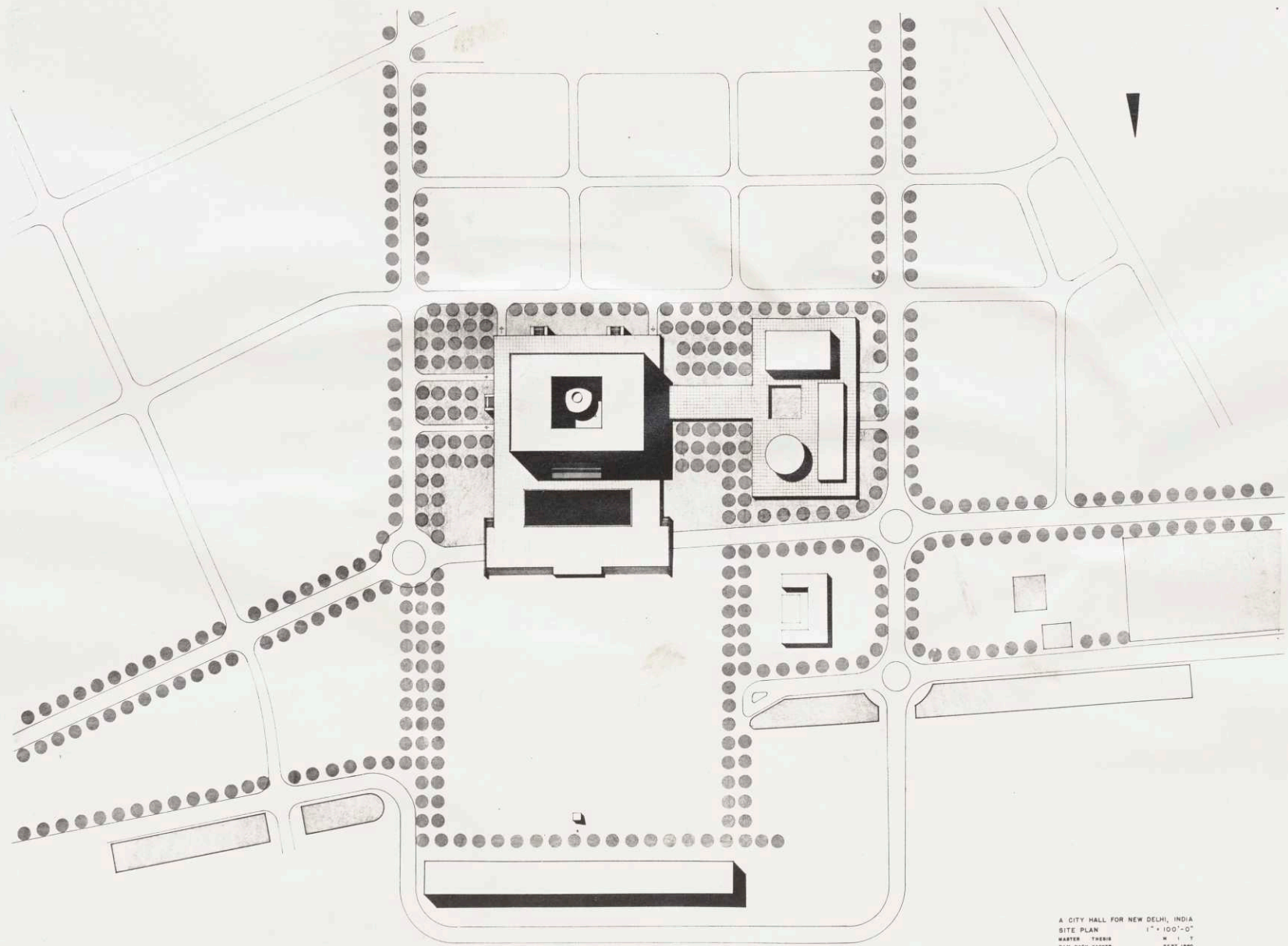
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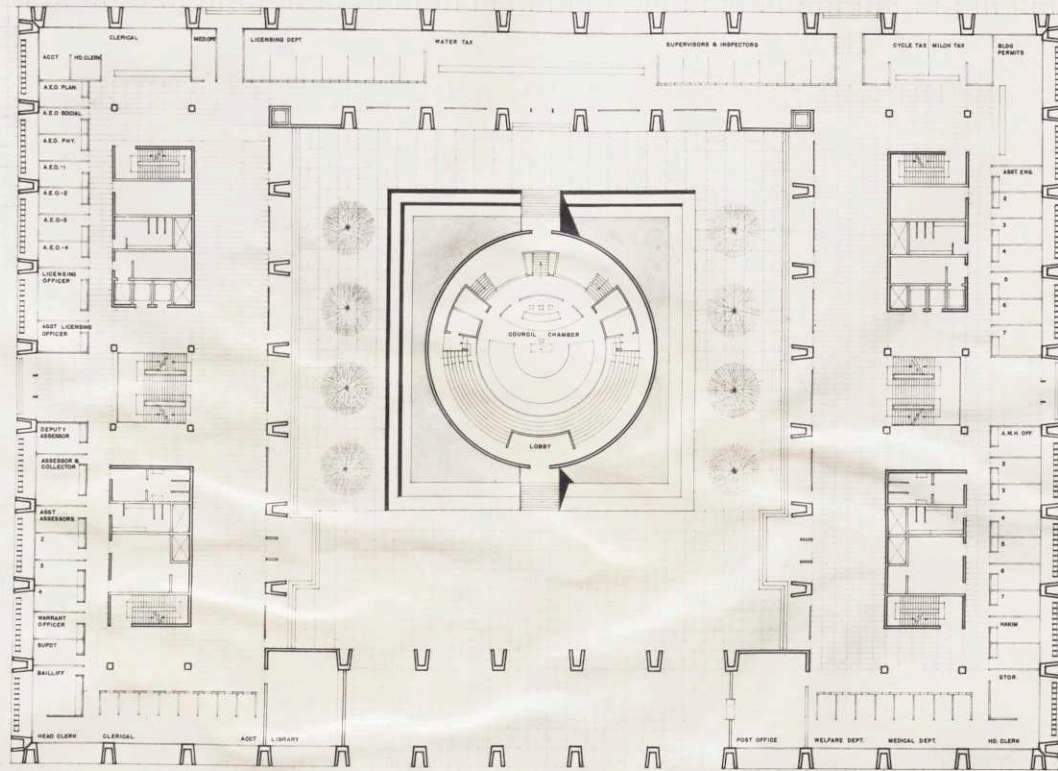
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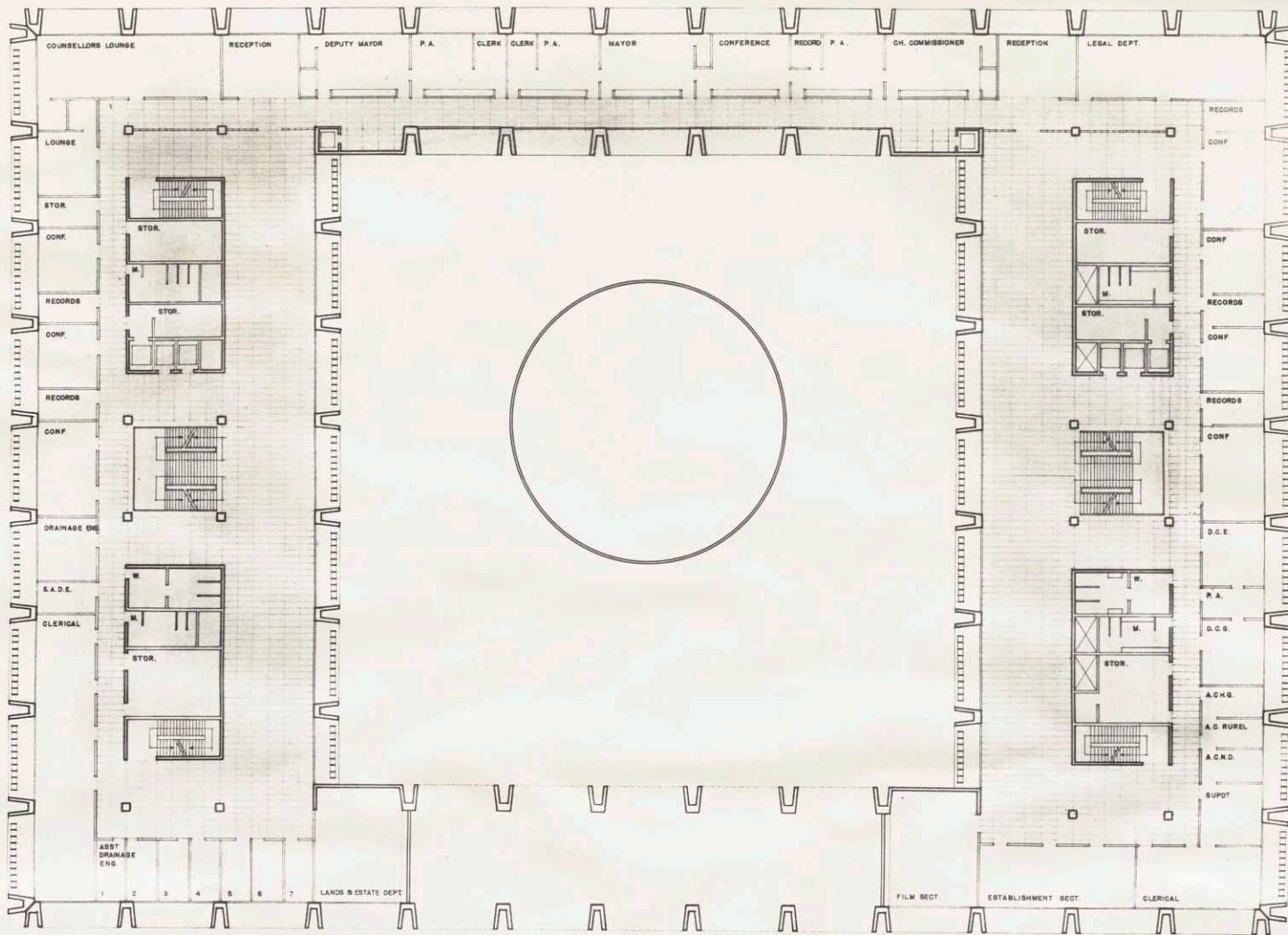
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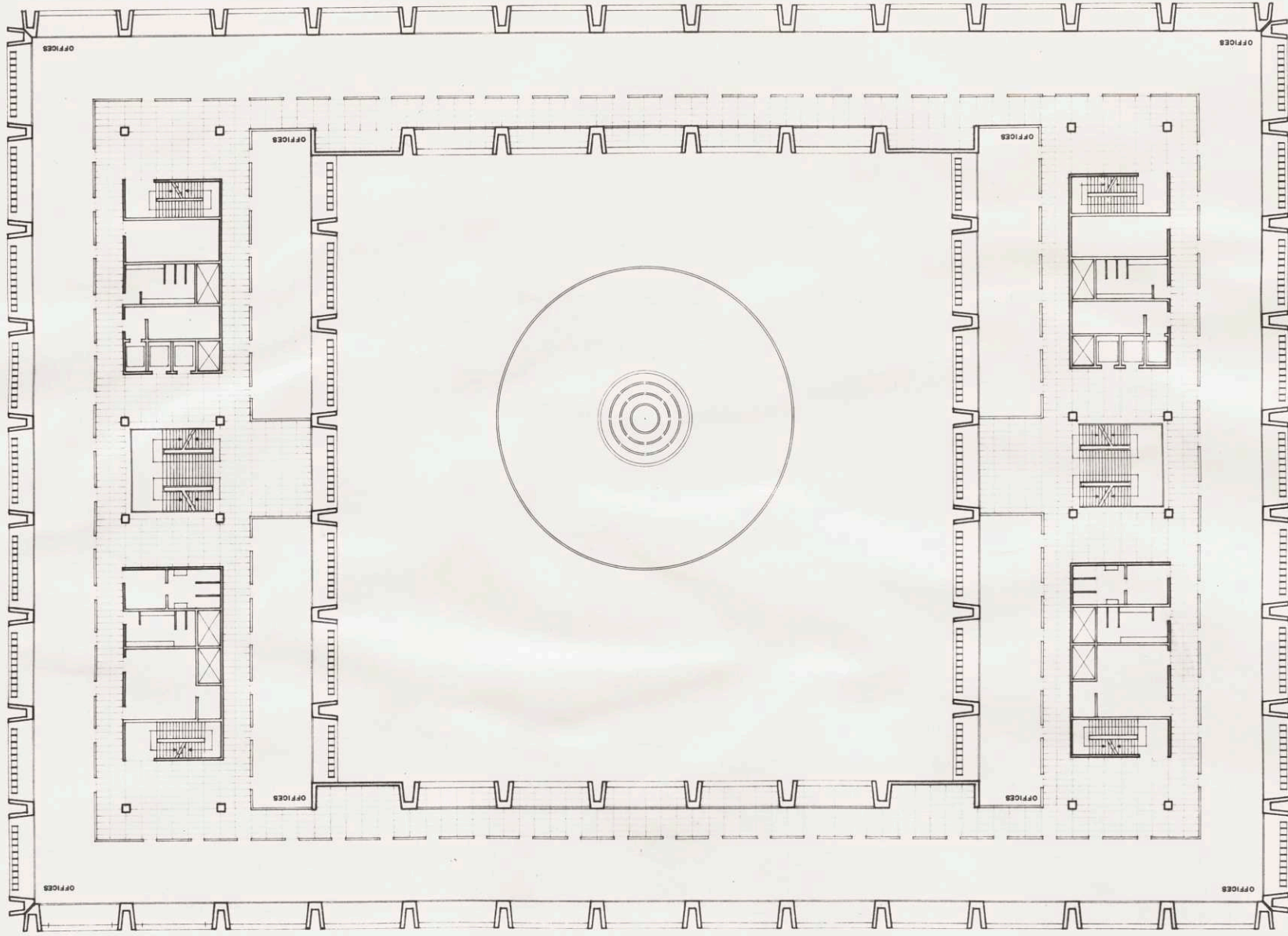
A CITY HALL FOR NEW DELHI, INDIA
 SITE PLAN 1" = 100'-0"
 MASTER: THORNTON
 W. H. T.
 DRAWN BY: RAM NATH KADDER
 SEPT 1960



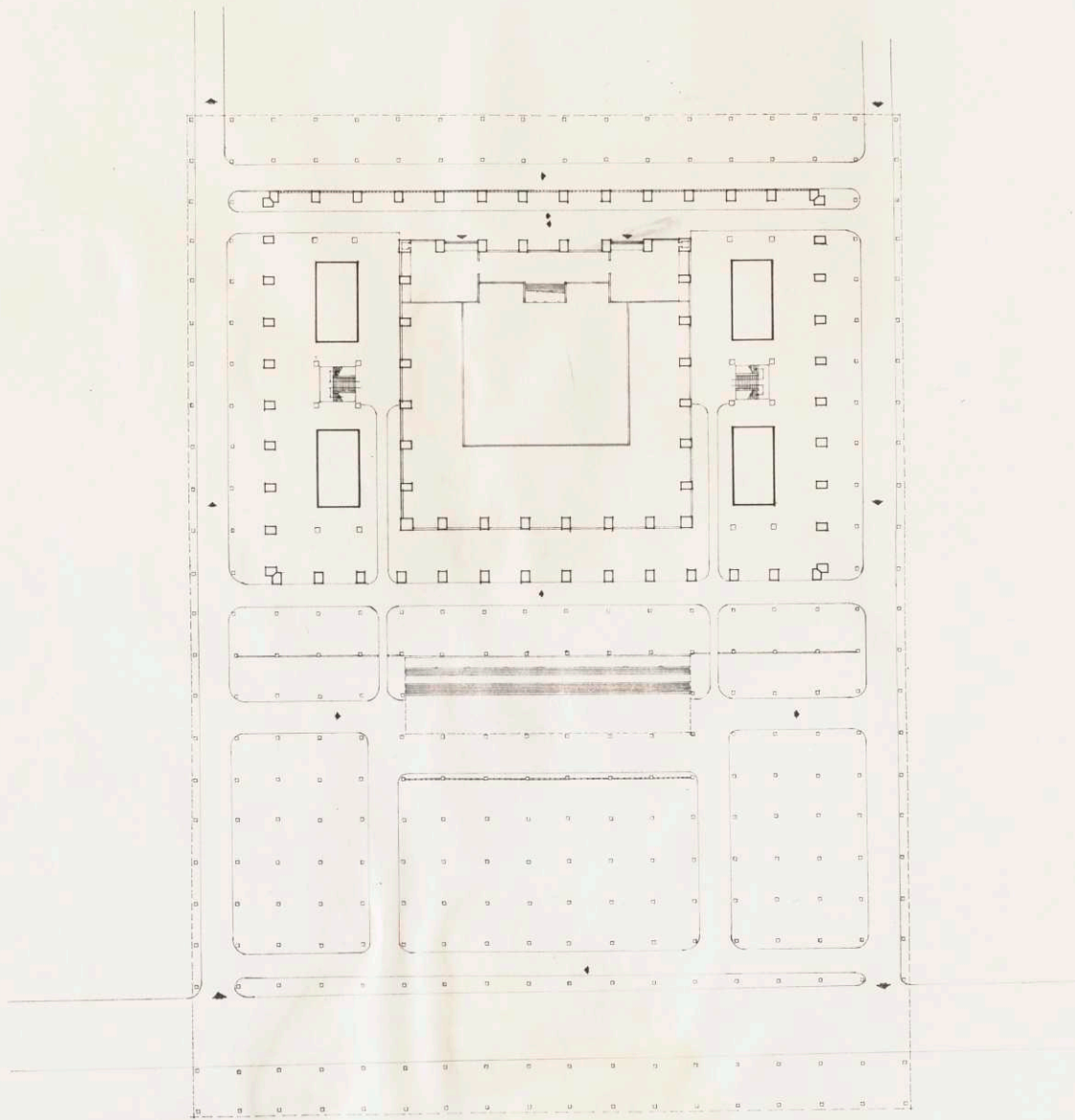
A CITY HALL FOR NEW DELHI, INDIA
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1/16" = 1'-0"
 MASTER THESES M. Y. T.
 RAM NATH HADDER SEPT 1940



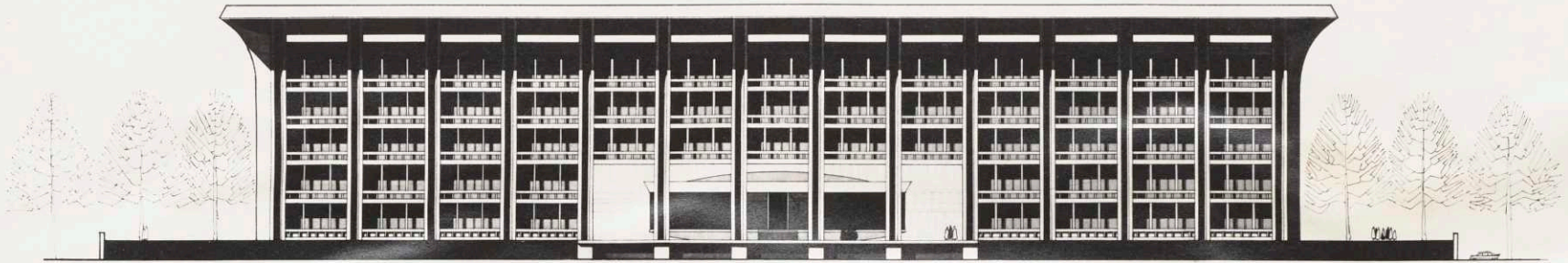
A CITY HALL FOR NEW DELHI, INDIA
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1/16" = 1'-0"
 MASTER THESIS M I T
 RAN NATH KACKER SEPT 1960



TYPICAL PLAN
2 ND, 3RD & 4TH. FLOOR.

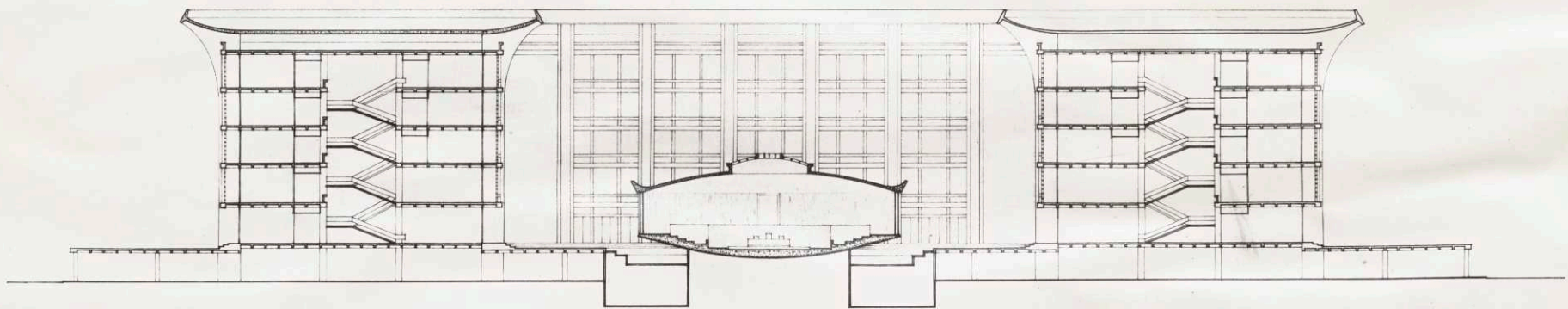


BASEMENT PLAN

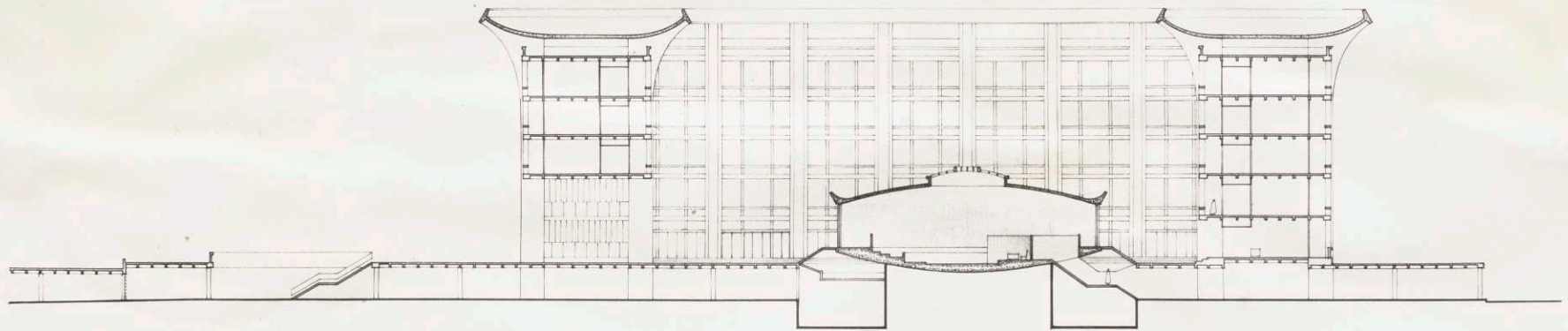


NORTH ELEVATION

A CITY HALL FOR NEW DELHI, INDIA
NORTH ELEVATION 1/16" = 1'-0"
MASTER THESIS W I T
RAW RATH KACKER SEPT 1960



SECTION



CROSS SECTION