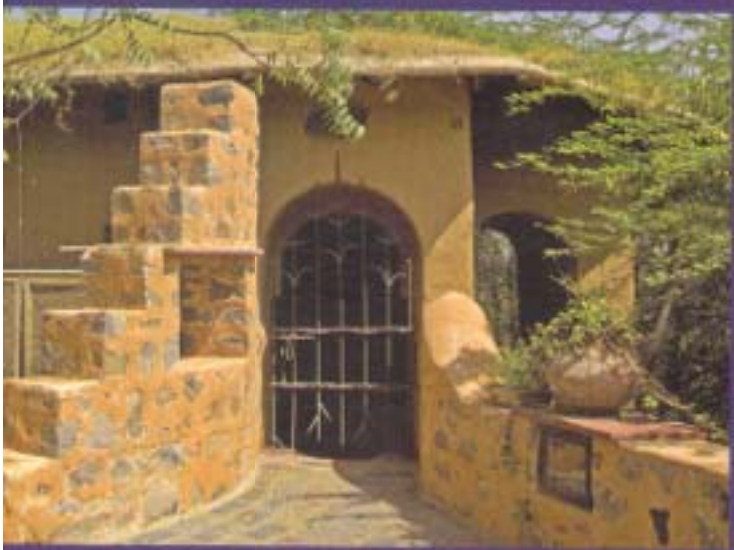
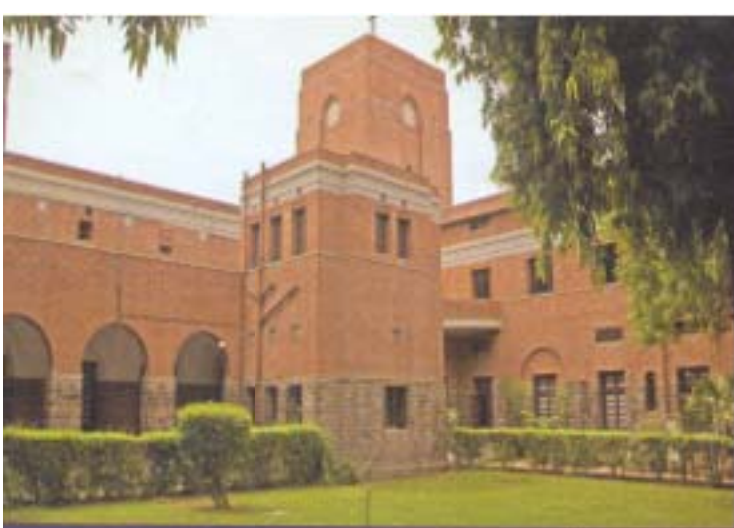


The Modern Architecture of **New Delhi**

1928–2007

Rahul Khanna • Manav Parhawk



New Delhi has been home to extraordinary modern architecture from its inception: the monumental, brick-lined St Martin's Garrison Church, the elegant mansions of Sujan Singh Park Complex, the understated, finely detailed IIC, the pathbreaking exhibition complex at Pragati Maidan, the astounding, sculptural Belgian Embassy. **The Modern Architecture of New Delhi** lists the most important buildings in the city which every Delhiite needs to know about. The first handbook of Delhi's modern architecture, it includes a description of each building, and of the architect and his vision for the work; key features to look out for and a glossary to explain all architectural terms. Beautifully designed, with stunning photography, this is an essential book for all lovers of Delhi, and of modern architecture.

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Rs 495

Mobile Crèches

Vasant and Revathi Kamath, 1982



Look out for

- The cost effective domes complementing the surrounding Islamic presence

Address: Located within the resettlement colonies of Seemapuri and Dakshinपुरi.

This is a day care facility, located in Dakshinपुरi and Seemapuri, mainly for children of lower income families, to provide them with primary education. Dakshinपुरi has a series of 3 x 3 metres chambers, modular in nature formed around courtyards, with corridors being punctuated by a series of semi-circular arches. There is also a brick two storey building designed to segregate the toddlers from primary school children. The space was designed so that it received light according to its needs: the study areas for example are the best lit. There is also a provision for rain water to be channelled from the roof through detailed *khal-parnalas**

At Seemapuri, the crèches also incorporate local materials such as mud insulated roofs, decorative exposed brickwork and parallel vault construction methods. The most striking features however are the brick domes (see above photograph) executed by the local mistrys, the major difference in architecture from Dakshinपुरi.

The day care facilities were a stepping stone for both Revathi (b. 1955) and Vasant Kamath (b. 1946), and they continued to use indigenous, sustainable materials for their future buildings such as mud bricks for Mandava Resort, in the Rajasthan desert. Adapted from Bhatt and Sctiver, *Contemporary Indian Architecture: After the Master* 1990, pp 122-25.

Right: Kamath's cost effective brick work

