New IGNCA to be 'forward-looking but retain traditional elements'

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THE NEW Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) is expected to be completed by 2023, with a design that will have modern facilities while retaining elements of Indian architectural and design heritage based on its foundational principles, officials at HCP, responsible for its design, have told The Indian Express.

Thenew IGNCA will come up at Jamnagar plot on C-Hexagon or the India Gate circle. It is currently located at Janpath road over a plot of 10.10 hectares, and its construction is incomplete due to lack of funding for decades.

For the time being, it is readying itself for a shift to Janpath Hotel, which is currently undergoing renovations and is expected to be completed by February-March 2021. Director (admin) Lt. Col (Retd) RA Rangnekar told The Indian Express, "We are in the process of making an inventory of everything, and our target to move out is December 31."

The Janpath Hotel will have an auditorium, an outdoor exhibition centre, a media room, lecture and exhibition halls for the centre, he added.

The old and new

The HCP said the design of the new IGNCA is at a concept stage, though it will follow the foundational principles envisioned for the current IGNCA. As per HCP, the new facility "will be a modem, forward-looking Indian building, retaining elements of India's architectural and design heritage".

The new building will be



It is currently located at Janpath road. Express

ground plus four floors, spread across different blocks. The HCP said: "At its inception, the IGNCA was based on deep philosophical attitudes to nurturing, research and sharing of all forms of India's indigenous arts and crafts... and these concepts shall continue to drive the inspiration and design of its new incarnation."

The IGNCA's plot, as per the plans, will house three Central Secretariat office buildings reaching up to 39 metres in height, lower than the India Gate at 42 metres. The plans for it include two basements, a ground and six floors, to house over 14,000 employees and over 2,400 vehicles in its underground parking. The cost of the three buildings is expected to be Rs 2,990 crore.

Before the IGNCA came up, the plot was envisaged as a Cultural Plaza by Lutyens in relation to the National Archives

across the Janpath road and the National Museum across the Vista. That did not materialise. and it was occupied by an Indian Air Force Officers' Mess accessed from Janpath road and two government bungalows accessed from Dr Rajendra Prasad Road.

The foundation for IGNCA was laid by former PM Rajiv Gandhion November 19, 1985, on the birth anniversary of former PM Indira Gandhi, and an International Architectural Competition was announced for its design. The jury comprised 7 architects and the late Dr Kapila Vatsyayan, the then secretary to the department of arts, and founding member of IGNCA'strust. The architects were Olufemi Makekodunmi (Nigeria), Geoffrey Bawa (Sri Lanka), Fumihiko Maki (Japan), James Stirling (UK), Habib Rahman (India), AP Kanvinde (India), BV Doshi (chairperson of the Jury, India). The award was announced by Gandhion November 19, 1986

The first prize winner was Pro Ralph Lerner (USA), the second was Gautam Bhatia (India), and the third was shared between Françoise Helene Jourda and Perraudin (France), David Jeremy Dixon (UK) and Alexandro Tombazos (Greece). The first prize winner was awarded Rs 10 lakh the second 5 lakh and the third prize winners Rs 3 lakh each.

As per IGNCA's introduction to its foundational design principle from that time, "the five division: of the Centre are envisioned in a manner which emphasises the in terdependence of the conceptual ideational, theoretical, textual, his torical and the practical, the con temporary and the creative".

The five components of the design were the Kala Nidhi (a na tional information system/data bank, library), the Kala Kosha (fo research studies leading to publi cation), the Janapada (research di vision focused on oral, tribal and folklore traditions, its documen tation and display, along with ecology), the Kala Darshana (fo cused on venues for theatres, per formances), and the Sutradhara (administrative offices).

Dr Ralph Lemer's design had five major courts - each repre senting one of the Centre's ob jectives. Due to various reason related to lack of funding, only one building emerged. The plo currently has a colonial style bungalow with halls and semi nar rooms.





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