Role of urban peripheries in formation of metropolitan regions in the case of Chandigarh and its surrounding region.

Constantly fluctuating global economic trends are challenging the way cities are growing and creating a new socio-spatial dynamics in India. These changes in the cities are both because the demands of a growing nation are changing, as it enters a more stable phase of its economic and social growth and also because of India's constantly progressive position in the global market since the 1990's. Enforced government plans and policies are further adding different layers of conflicts as they are not able to match with the economic pressures, in addition helping create a much complex and new urban pattern in the fast-growing urban peripheries of these cities. With a new set of values, and demands, aspirations where the society is looking at its counter global standards, the government policies are still curbing the growth of these urban areas and further decentralising and privatizing its resources, adding even more conflicting layers.

What is crucial is that we simultaneously address both ends of the spectrum - it's time we begin to engage with our metropolitan region again: think of how we can create self-sufficient neighborhoods, facilitate public transportation, how we can open up land for more affordable housing - RAHUL MEHROTRA
Concerns about the environment have shifted from a romantic attachment with landscape preservation to increasingly technocratic concerns that vary in scale and context from a local to a global perspective. (Davison, 2010).

Green infrastructure therefore represents an opportunity to re-appropriate the green belts, and in some cases link them within a larger network of green infrastructure. This would steer the green belt policy towards the regions without asking central government to carry out a highly contentious reform. (Amati, M & Taylor, M, 2010).

In a dynamic process of urbanisation and fast growing urban areas, it is vital to realise the value of quickly depleting green areas. Also, in the process to redefine them and give them new definitions and meanings making them a valuable part of the urban areas, creating a more synergetic and comprehensive urban environment.

"The city is in itself the powerful symbol of a complex society; it visually well set forth, it can also have a strong expressive meaning." Kevin Lynch, The image of a city.

RE-ENVISIONING CHANDIGARH
Role of urban peripheries in formation of metropolitan regions in the case of Chandigarh and its surrounding region.

The map shows the existing bottlenecks and expected places to have congestion problems.

The map describes the force from both sides of the green belt towards fast paced urbanisation.

"The city is in itself the powerful symbol of a complex society; it visually well set forth, it can also have a strong expressive meaning." Kevin Lynch, The image of a city.
The process of intervening with the green belt and giving it a new meaning within context, not only deals with green infrastructure, but turning it into a process which can further help, many new investments and new more adaptive neighborhoods can evolve as a result.

At the same time, the existing settlements within the green belt which can find a more defined and recognized place in the process.

The city park is an intervention forming an anchor point to all the interventions and social meeting place for the region and opening it up to all the cities to its depleting green backyard.

With the strategic position of the railway station, within the park, it helps make it more accessible from different parts of the region and adding to the vitality and activity of the place.

By making more room for the river, not only can there ground water level be maintained, but also the intervention helps in giving the water belt back to the city and forming a new green infrastructure, creating a seamless connection between the different parts of the region.

Also the area tries to give back to the city by giving more green areas to the city to spill over to, by making it part of the daily life.

The parkas an intervention forming an anchor point to all the interventions and social meeting place for the region and opening it up to all the cities to its depleting green backyard.

The city park, is an intervention forming an anchor point to all the interventions and social meeting place for the region and opening it up to all the cities to its depleting green backyard.

With the strategic position of the railway station, within the park, it helps make it more accessible from different parts and with the addition of network of bike lanes and pathways weaves it into the already existing urban fabric.

The process of intervening with the green belt and giving it a new meaning within context, not only deals with green infrastructure, but turning it into a process which can further help, many new investments and new more adaptive neighborhoods can evolve as a result.

At the same time, the existing settlements within the green belt which can find a more defined and recognized place in the process.

This view show how the river can give back to the city. The relationship formed by the park and the station with the rest of the urban fabric. The new neighborhoods looking over to the existing urban fabric. The urban section cutting through both the cities trying to understand the impact of the intervention.