



DESIGNING A MARKETPLACE

AKANSHA MALIK
ENROLLMENT NO: 1606160004
V YEAR, B.ARCH.

GUIDE: Ar. Manika Goel

COORDINATOR: Ar. HEMANI SINGH

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH. DEGREE

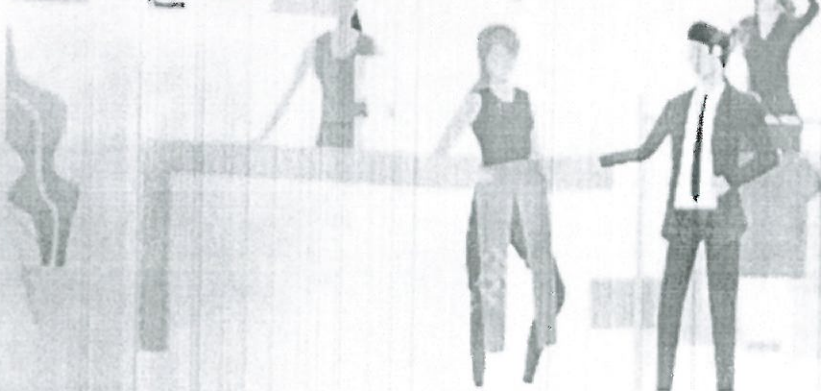
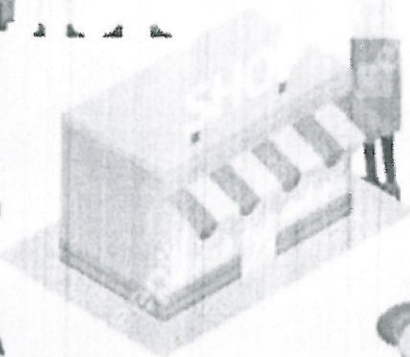
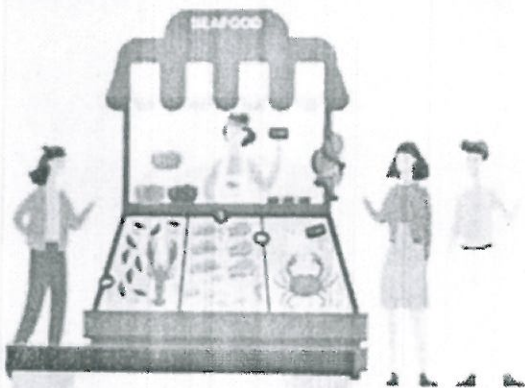
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GURUGRAM, HARYANA


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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)



Thesis:
*Designing a
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[Signature]
Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

DECLARATION

I, AKANSHA MALIK, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled DESIGNING A MARKETPLACE is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: July,14,2021

Place:

Akansha Malik

1606160004

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University,Gurugram



Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

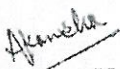
CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by **AKANSHA MALIK**, 1606160004, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Session: 2016-2021.

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Date: July,14,2021

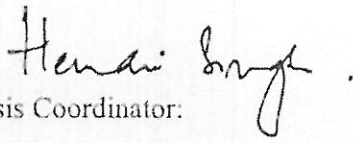
Place:


Student: **AKANSHA MALIK**

Guide: Ar. Manika Goel



External Examiner:


Thesis Coordinator:
Ar. Hemani Singh

Dean: 

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurugram


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express the deepest appreciation to my thesis guide Ar. MANIKA GOEL, she continually and convincingly conveyed a spirit of adventure in regard to research. Without her guidance and persistence help this dissertation would not have been possible. I would also like to thank my program coordinator and DEAN SOAP, PROF. HEMANI SINGH for her valuable guidance and support throughout the thesis.

With great respect i would also like to thank our visiting external faculty AR. RUPA KUJUR, who has constantly helped us in improving our design process. Thank you for your sincere support.

I would also like to acknowledge the people who have helped me directly or indirectly in completing this project with deep sense of confidence.



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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ABSTRACT

The basic purpose of this thesis is to serve infrastructure that provide a standardize premises for the local vendor in order to sell their goods and products that will help them to build an engagement with the customers, so that they do not face any difficulty to find new customers in order to sell their goods. Such type of infrastructure in these areas will help to work efficiently and effectively.

Its aim is to explore the designing of traditional marketplace so that they can better serve not only their economic role but also become proper public spaces in the city, which will help in enhancing market capabilities of Sohna region ever than before.

Through my proposal it will create such spaces and give resources to them by designing a market with buzzing multifunctional entertainment space, exhibition spaces for local people, cafes for leisure's fusion of formal and informal typology of market welcomes the users. The Sohna market cannot be substituted effectively by the mall culture or E-commerce, thus the design has been modernized to meet the needs of all age groups and modern trends. The market is not only a shopping destination but also a hub of social interaction, thus all proposed activities aim at bringing people bond with each other. Even for someone who does not wish to necessarily shop, the activities still hold an attraction about the market, based on its sheer mood of festivity and vibrancy. All the functions are visually connected to act other and aims at welcoming the greater number of users.



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Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)





VERTICAL URBANISM

AAKANSHA VYAS
1606160009
V YEAR, B.ARCH.

GUIDE: AR. PRAVEEN GUPTA

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH.
DEGREE

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS – 2021

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYANA

Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Gurugram Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

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I, Aakansha Vyas, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled Mixed Use Skyscraper is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: 14/06/2021

Place: Gurugram, Haryana



Aakansha Vyas

1606160009

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University, Gurugram



Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by Aakansha Vyas, 1606160009, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Session: 2020-2021.

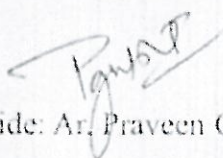
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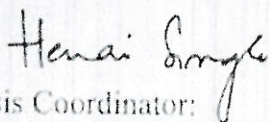
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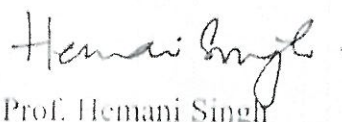
Guide: Ar. Praveen Gupta



External Examiner:



Thesis Coordinator:



Dean: Prof. Hemani Singh



Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurugram

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work would not have been possible without the constant support, guidance, and assistance of my major advisors Ar. Hemant Singh and Ar. Rupa Khajur. Their levels of patience, knowledge, and ingenuity is something I will always keep aspiring to. I would also like to thank Ar. Praveen Gupta for his efforts and contributions to this work.

I would be amiss if I did not mention my Classmate, Kirti Dwivedi, who was always ready to help with any questions that I had and endured this long process with me, always offering support and love.



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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)



OPEN BAR PRISON

DIVYA KHARBANDA
ENROLLMENT NO- 1606160002
V YEAR, B ARCH

GUIDE: AR. NISHA SHARMA

COORDINATOR: PROF. HEMANI SINGH

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B ARCH. DEGREE

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GURUGRAM, HARYANA


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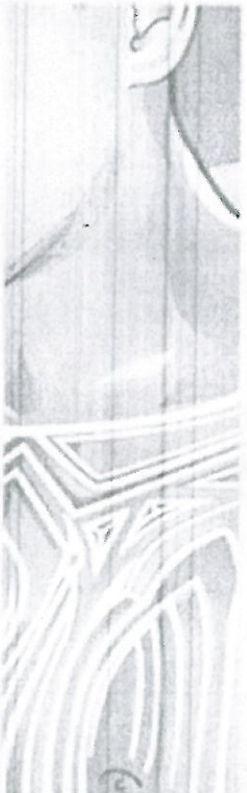
Reforming community with

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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

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Date: 14/07/2021

Place:



DIVYA KHARBANDA

1606160002

V Year, B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram



Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by DIVYA KHARBANDA, 1606160002, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Session: 2018-2019.

Originality of information and opinion expressed in this dissertation are of the Author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Guide or the Coordinator or the Institute.

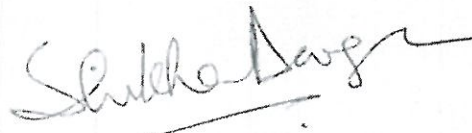
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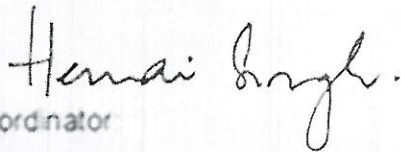


Student: DIVYA KHARBANDA

Guide: AR. NISHA SHARMA

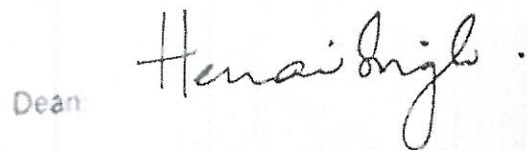


External Examiner.



Thesis Coordinator

PROF. HEMANI SINGH



Dean

PROF. HEMANI SINGH

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurugram



Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

Acknowledgment

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With great respect I would also like to thank the authorities of **TIHAR CENTRAL JAIL** and **DIG ARUN GUPTA**, the head of open prison camps, for cooperating with my research and sharing their utmost knowledge with me. Last but not the least, I'm thankful to our visiting external faculty **AR. RUPA KUJUR**, who has constantly helped us in improving our design process. Thank you for your sincere support.

would also like to acknowledge the people who have helped me directly or indirectly in completing this project with deep sense of confidence, especially my junior, Himanshu Kamal, for his sincere efforts in the completion of the project.



Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)



DIVYA KHARBANDA
1606160002
B.ARCH . 5TH YEAR, 2016-21



Preface

The purpose of a prison goes beyond the containment of prisoners and the protection of the public at large. The prison is also a place where prisoners should be provided with opportunities that will enable them to address their offending behavior so that, upon release, they can reintegrate into society and live useful, law-abiding and purposeful lives. It is this approach that provides society with enduring protection against recidivism and increasing crime and criminal rate.

COMMUNAL INTEGRATION-Open & Healthy

Creating Communal and Social interaction spaces at different tiers of the settlement helps facilitate better Understanding and Bonding between the society in turn resulting in a united, Caring and a peaceful Neighborhood. Public spaces around a Large and old tree situated in the central core of the village creates opportunity for interaction and symbolizes Integration.

An open prison (open jail) is any jail in which the prisoners are trusted to complete their sentences with minimal supervision and perimeter security and are often not locked up in their prison cells. Prisoners may be permitted to take up employment while serving their sentence.

The idea of open prisons is to rehabilitate prisoners rather than to punish

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Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)



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REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR STREET CHILDREN

AINA SHARMA

1706160007

V YEAR, B.ARCH.

COORDINATOR/ GUIDE:Ar. PRAVEEN GUPTA

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH. DEGREE

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS – 2022

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING

K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY

GURUGRAM, HARYANA


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DECLARATION

I, AINA SHARMA, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR STREET CHILDREN is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date:5th NOVEMBER, 2022

Place: K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY, SOHNA, GURUGRAM

AINA SHARMA

1706160007

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,

K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram



Registrar

**K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)**

CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by AINA SHARMA, 1706160007, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram, Session: 2021-2022.


Originality of information and opinion expressed in this dissertation are of the Author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Guide or the Coordinator or the Institute.

Date: 5th NOVEMBER, 2022

Place: K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY, SOHNA, GURUGRAM


Student: AINA SHARMA


Guide:


CHHAVI
DAPTARI
External Examiner:


Thesis Coordinator:

Ar. Praveen Gupta

Dean:


Prof. Hemani Singh


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I'd want to convey my deepest appreciation to everyone who helped with the research for this project; without their active participation, the project's preparation could not have been finished on time.

I am quite grateful to my Guide, **Ar. Praveen Gupta** for their advice and continual monitoring, as well as for giving vital project information and help in finishing the project.

I am grateful to **Ar. Hemani Singh**, Head of the Department of Architecture. for providing a suitable learning environment even during the time of covid 19 pandemic.

Last but not least, I am thankful to all of the sources and people that assisted me, directly or indirectly, in completing this part of the project.


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ABSTRACT

There's no doubt that every society is in needs for all of it's members in order to prosper. However nowadays, street children are considered a forgotten existence with no tengible contribution to the community . STREET CHILDREN are considered a phenomenon that has it's political, cultural, economical , psychological, urban roots. UNICEF estimated that there were 11 million street children in India. Most of the children in India are over 6 and majority is over 8. 72% of the street children studied were age 6-15. India has the largest population of street children in the world. Therefore rehabilitation centres needs to be available for those forgotten segment that are in serious need for help. rehabilitation centres are categorized into different typologies that aim to provide help in various aspect and with different method.



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INTRODUCTION



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Introduction

UNICEF estimated that there were 11 million street children in India. Most of the children in India are over 6 and majority is over 8. 72% of the street children studied were age 6-15. India has the largest population of street children in the world.

WHO ARE STREET CHILDREN?

UNICEF defines a street child as, any girl or boy for whom the street has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults.

They are divided into 3 categories (according to unicef) :-



fig 1.1 street child



fig 1.2 street child

1 Children Of the Street Family : They are the children of family who is/who was staying on the streets. These children also stay with their parents on the road sides, Footpaths, Railway Stations.

2. Children On the Street : They are the children that visit the streets or are on the streets for the entire day and or nights and return home rarely.

3. Children Of the Street : They are entirely on the streets. They have no family or relatives to look upon . They are all independent ,

CAUSES

Unemployment, poverty, violence at home, family disintegration, lack of shelter, rural-urban migration, displacement due to floods, drought or any other calamity are cited as some of the major reasons.

IMPACTS

1. ABUSE - many of the street children who have run away from home because they were beaten or sexually abused.

2. CHILD LABOUR - a common job street children usually do is rag picking, child labour suffer from exhaustion, injury, exposure to dangerous chemical.

3. HEALTH - Street children in India face additional vulnerability because of their lack of access to nutritious food, sanitation, and medical care.

4. ADDICTION - many street children use a number of illegal drugs.

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fig 1.3 street child



fig 1.4 street child

STREET CHILDREN IN DELHI

50,923 children below 18 years of age were identified as street children in Delhi during 12 July to 28 August 2010. Street children in Delhi constitute nearly 0.4 per cent of the total population.

Street children below 18 years constitute nearly 1 per cent of the total number of children in Delhi. In all, 50.5 per cent of the street children were not literate, 23 per cent had received some form of non-formal education while another almost 20 per cent had received some kind of formal education. One out of every three children was on the street due to poverty and hunger. Around 30 per cent were on the street in search of jobs; they had either come by themselves or were sent by their parents, 9 per cent were on the street after running away from home.

Street Children Population in Delhi

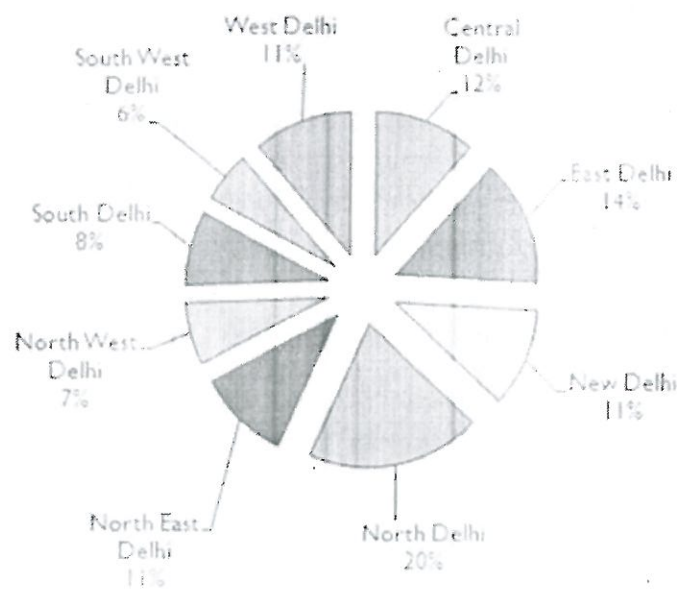


fig 1.5 source - save the children

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Prospective Peristyle
University of Planning and Designing

Meraj Khan
1806160006
Vth Year, B.Arch.

Guide: Prof. Hemani Singh

Coordinator: Prof. Hemani Singh

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the B.Arch. Degree

Architectural Thesis – 2023

School Of Architecture & Planning

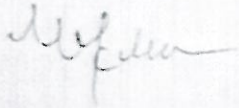
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Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)


DECLARATION

, Meraj Khan, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled, "Prospective Peristyle" is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: June __, 2023
Place: Gurugram, Haryana



Meraj Khan
1806160006
Vth year, B.Arch.
School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University, Gurugram



Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sector Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)



TRIBAL INTERPRETATION CENTRE & NATURE TRAIL – CHUMOUKEDIMA

"To emphasize the historical and ideological significance of the site and its connection with the settlements and culture in the neighbourhood."

DECLARATION

I, Lhousileno Shuya, hereby solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled -
"Tribal Interpretation Centre - Chumoukedima "
is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

Date: 18th July 2023

Place: K.R. Mangalam University, Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana

CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by Lhousileno Shuya, bearing roll no. 1806160004, student of 5th Year, School of Architecture and Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon. Session : 2022-2023.

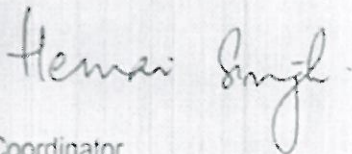
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Date : 18th July 2023

Place : K.R. Mangalam University, Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana

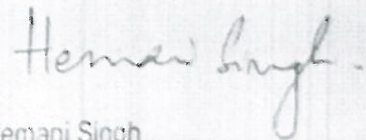
Student : Lhousileno Shuya

Guide :




Thesis Coordinator
Prof. Hemani Singh

External Examiner :



Dean :
Prof. Hemani Singh

School of Architecture and Design,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurgaon



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Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to extend my sincere and heartfelt gratitude towards all the people who have helped me in this endeavour. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Hemani Singh, Dean of School of Architecture and Design (SOAD), K.R Mangalam University, for her constant support and encouragement at the various stages of the thesis work. In addition, I am extremely grateful and would like to acknowledge my family who supported me through each step, especially my parents who have helped me, have worked alongside me and provided me with books for further research works and studies. And last but not the least, I am thankful to all the sources and people that assisted me, directly or indirectly, in completing this part of the project.

Any omission in this brief acknowledgement does not mean lack of gratitude.

Lhousileno Shuya
5th YEAR,
School of Planning and Design (SOAD),
K.R. Mangalam University
18th July, 2023



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ABSTRACT

Chumoukedima, "A Land of Opportunities" is a municipality and a district in Nagaland, India. The town is known for its rich cultural heritage and the warmth of its people. The name "Chumoukedima" was inspired by the mountain range, which overshadowed the current settlement. It is Nagaland's largest urban agglomeration in terms of area and third largest in terms of people. This hamlet is nestled in the Naga Hills' foothills and is a renowned tourist destination recognized for its picturesque beauty, breathtaking waterfall and is a popular tourist attraction. During World War II, the town was an important supply hub for British forces and served as the first district headquarters to the former Naga Hills District of Assam during British rule in the 19th century. It also operated as a railway station and military outpost during the British era.

Chumoukedima has experienced significant urbanization and development in recent years. This procedure has had both beneficial and negative effects on the community. On the one hand, urbanization has brought economic growth and improved access to services such as healthcare and education. The fast expansion of metropolitan areas has posed a challenge to the preservation of the natural environment and the traditional tribal culture. It has also led to the younger generations losing knowledge of their cultural heritage. This has led to a significant difference in the ideas of the previous and current generations, with the latter being more inclined towards modernity and urbanization.

To address these several issue, the establishment of a tribal and nature interpretation centre in Chumoukedima is designed as a space for a common ground where the cultural and environmental awareness are promoted among the locals and the tourists. This centre also showcases the rich history and traditions of the Naga tribes, recasting their tribal cultures, traditions, and practices in the urban setting. Additionally, it can highlight the unique geography and natural resources of the area, creating opportunities for nature tourism. By preserving the past and embracing the future through innovative interpretation centre design, Chumoukedima can achieve sustainable development while honouring its cultural and natural heritage.

As cities grow denser, it becomes increasingly important to preserve the traditions and customs of indigenous communities. Failure to do so can lead to the loss of valuable cultural knowledge and identity. The interpretation of tribal culture could foster understanding and appreciation among different communities, promoting social harmony and cohesion. It is essential to involve tribal communities in the development process and incorporate their inputs into policies that affect them resulting to the development as sustainable and inclusive.

Keywords : *Tribal Interpretation Centre, History of Chumoukedima, Nature Preservation, Tribal and Cultural Traditions, Exhibitions and Galleries, Sustainability.*




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“ECO TOURISM”

DEEKSHA KHATI
1806160003
V YEAR, B.ARCH.

COORDINATOR & GUIDE: AR. HEMNAI SINGH

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH. DEGREE

THESIS REPORT – 2023

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYANA

Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

DECLARATION

I, Deeksha khati, here by solemnly declare that the Thesis work undertaken by me, titled Eco Tourism is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: 30th June 2023

Place: K.R. Mangalam University Sohna Road, Gurugram, Haryana



DEEKSHA KHATI

1806160003

10th SEM, B.ARCH. (SOAP)

KR. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY, GURUGRAM



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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYANA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following individuals and institutions for their invaluable support and guidance throughout the completion of this thesis.

First and foremost, I am immensely grateful to my thesis advisor Dean, Prof. Hemani Singh for their unwavering guidance, insightful feedback, and continuous support. Their expertise and dedication have been instrumental in shaping and refining this research.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the faculty members of the RV college (Bangalore) for their mentorship and encouragement. Their commitment to academic excellence and their willingness to engage in meaningful discussions have greatly enriched my understanding of the subject matter.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the countless unnamed individuals who have contributed to this research in one way or another. Their contributions, whether small or significant, have collectively shaped the outcome of this thesis.



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PREFACE

Ecotourism, as a concept and practice, has gained significant attention and recognition in recent years. The growing concern for the environment, coupled with the increasing demand for sustainable travel experiences, has propelled ecotourism to the forefront of the tourism industry. This preface sets the stage for the exploration of ecotourism, highlighting its significance, relevance, and potential for positive impact.

The world is facing pressing environmental challenges such as climate change, habitat loss, and biodiversity decline. In this context, ecotourism emerges as a promising approach that seeks to mitigate these issues while promoting responsible travel and fostering a deeper connection with nature. By engaging tourists in conservation efforts, supporting local communities, and raising environmental awareness, ecotourism has the potential to be a powerful tool for sustainable development.

This preface aims to provide a brief overview of the key elements and principles of ecotourism. It emphasizes the importance of striking a balance between environmental conservation, socio-cultural preservation, and economic benefits for local communities. Ecotourism offers a unique opportunity to not only experience the wonders of natural and cultural heritage but also contribute to their long-term protection and enhancement.

The exploration of ecotourism goes beyond its definition; it delves into its evolution, challenges, and best practices. By critically analyzing case studies and research findings, this work aims to shed light on the potential of ecotourism to transform the tourism industry into a more sustainable and responsible sector.



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ABSTRACT

The project Eco Resort aims to establish a sustainable and environmentally conscious resort that offers a unique and immersive experience for guests while minimizing its impact on the surrounding ecosystem. The project also includes the establishment of an organic farm within the resort premises. This farm will employ sustainable agricultural techniques, such as permaculture and organic farming methods, to provide guests with fresh, locally sourced produce while minimizing the reliance on external food sources and reducing the carbon footprint associated with food transportation.

The project also emphasizes the importance of biodiversity conservation. The resort will establish protected areas and promote eco-tourism activities that allow guests to appreciate and learn about the local ecosystem while fostering a sense of environmental stewardship. Community engagement is an essential aspect of the Eco Resort project. The project aims to collaborate with local communities, supporting local businesses, artisans, and educational initiatives. By doing so, the resort seeks to contribute to the social and economic development of the surrounding area. This thesis explores the design and development of an eco-resort, focusing on the integration of sustainability principles and guest experience. The objective is to propose a holistic framework for creating an eco-resort that minimizes environmental impact while providing a memorable and enriching experience for guests. Through an analysis of sustainable design strategies, eco-friendly technologies, and guest preferences, this study aims to identify best practices and innovative approaches to achieve a harmonious balance between sustainability and guest satisfaction. The findings of this research provide valuable insights for stakeholders involved in the planning and implementation of eco-resort projects, contributing to the sustainable development of the tourism industry.

Key Words: Sustainable; permaculture; Environmental; Ecosystem; Eco-Tourism.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHAT IS TOURISM?

The tourism industry plays a significant role in today's globalized economy. It encompasses various aspects, including leisure travel, business travel, and cultural exploration. People's innate desire to appreciate the beauty of nature, seek knowledge, and experience different cultures has fueled the growth of tourism over time.

Tourism not only provides opportunities for individuals to explore new destinations and enjoy leisure activities but also contributes to the development of areas with natural scenery, favorable weather, and rich cultural heritage. Through promotional efforts, the tourism industry identifies these places of interest and facilitates the physical connection between people and destinations by providing necessary facilities and comforts.

The concept of tourism is not limited to a particular country or region. It extends to both international tourists, who travel to foreign countries for a minimum period of 24 hours and a maximum period of 6 months without settling or seeking employment, and domestic tourists who travel within their own country. The temporary movement of people away from their usual place of work and residence characterizes tourism.

In Sanskrit, different words convey the essence of tourism more aptly. "Paryatan" refers to leaving one's residence to travel for rest and seeking knowledge. "Deshatan" signifies traveling for economic benefits, while "Tirthatan" represents traveling for religious purposes.

Tourism is not solely confined to leisure purposes. Business or professional tourism involves the exchange of ideas and collaborations between different parties. In an era of economic reforms and globalization, the tourism industry plays a crucial role in fostering economic growth and facilitating international cooperation.

1.2 TOURISM IN INDIA

Tourism in India is a significant industry that attracts millions of domestic and international visitors each year. India offers a wide range of tourism experiences due to its diverse culture, rich history, stunning landscapes, and spiritual heritage.

- **Historical and Cultural Tourism:** India is renowned for its historical sites and cultural heritage. The country is home to ancient monuments, palaces, forts, and temples that showcase its rich history. The Taj Mahal in Agra, Jaipur's Hawa Mahal, the forts of Rajasthan, and the temples of Khajuraho and Hampi are just a few examples of the architectural wonders that attract tourists.
- **Spiritual and Religious Tourism:** India is a land of spirituality and is visited by many seeking spiritual experiences. The country is home to numerous pilgrimage sites, such as Varanasi, Haridwar, Pushkesh, Amritsar, and Bodhi Gaya. These places hold immense religious and cultural significance for Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, and other communities.
- **Nature and Wildlife Tourism:** India's diverse geography offers breathtaking natural landscapes and wildlife sanctuaries. The Himalayas provide opportunities for trekking, mountaineering, and exploring scenic hill stations like Shimla and Manali. National parks such as Ranthambore, Jim Corbett, Kaziranga, and Periyar are home to a wide variety of wildlife, including tigers, elephants, rhinos, and exotic bird species.
- **Adventure Tourism:** India offers exciting adventure activities for thrill-seekers. Activities like river rafting in Rishikesh, trekking in the Himalayas, paragliding in Himachal Pradesh, and camel safaris in Rajasthan attract adventure enthusiasts from around the world.
- **Beach Tourism:** India has a vast coastline along the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, offering beautiful beaches for relaxation and water sports. Goa, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar islands, and Puducherry are popular beach destinations known for their scenic beauty, water activities, and beach parties.

- Cultural Festivals: India is known for its vibrant and colorful festivals celebrated throughout the year. Diwali, Holi, Eid, Navratri, Durga Puja, and Christmas are some of the major festivals that showcase the country's cultural diversity. Travelers can participate in these festivals to experience traditional music, dance, and local cuisines.
- Ayurveda and Wellness Tourism: India is a hub for wellness and Ayurvedic treatments. Kerala is particularly famous for its Ayurvedic resorts and rejuvenation therapies. Travelers can indulge in Ayurvedic massages, yoga retreats, and meditation practices for relaxation and wellness.
- Culinary Tourism: Indian cuisine is renowned for its diverse flavors and spices. Each region of India has its own unique culinary traditions and specialties. Food lovers can explore a wide variety of vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes, street food, and regional delicacies across the country.

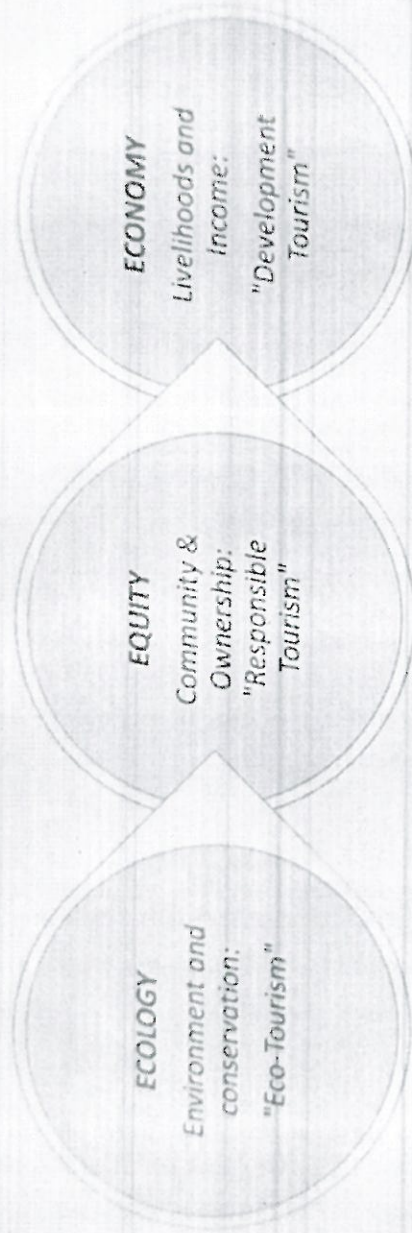


Figure 1 Principal of Eco-Tourism; Source: Author

1.3 TYPES OF TOURISM

There are many different types of tourism, each with its own characteristics and motivations. Some of the most common types of tourism include:

- **Leisure Tourism:** This is the most traditional form of tourism, where individuals or families travel for recreational purposes, relaxation, and enjoyment. It includes activities like visiting beaches, resorts, amusement parks, and cultural attractions.
- **Adventure Tourism:** Adventure tourism focuses on engaging in thrilling and adventurous activities. It involves activities such as hiking, trekking, mountaineering, rock climbing, white-water rafting, zip-lining, and other adrenaline-pumping experiences.
- **Ecotourism:** Ecotourism, as mentioned earlier, is a type of tourism that emphasizes sustainable travel to natural areas. It promotes environmental conservation, supports local communities, and offers opportunities to experience and learn about the natural world.
- **Cultural Tourism:** Cultural tourism involves visiting destinations to experience and immerse oneself in the local culture, heritage, traditions, and history. It includes activities like visiting historical sites, museums, art galleries, attending festivals, and exploring local cuisine and customs.

K.R. Mangalam University, local cuisine and customs.
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- Wellness and Health Tourism: This type of tourism focuses on enhancing personal well-being, relaxation, and rejuvenation. It includes activities such as spa retreats, yoga and meditation retreats, wellness resorts, and seeking alternative therapies and treatments.

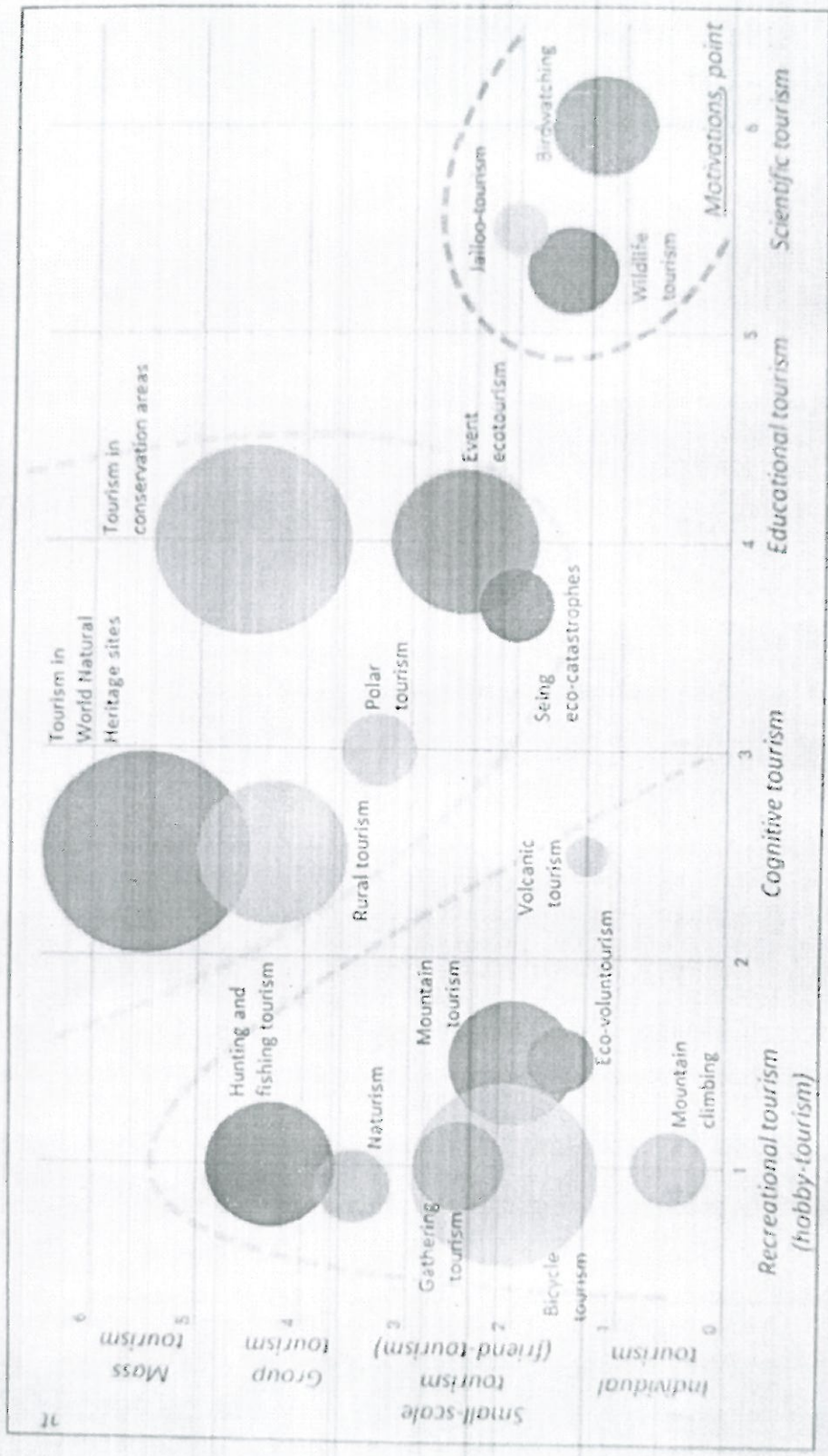


Figure 2 Types of Tourism. Source: Author

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MUSEUM AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE

MANISH JAIN
1506160004
V YEAR, B.ARCH.

GUIDE: AR. POORVA PRIYADARSHINI

COORDINATOR: AR. HEMANI SINGH

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH. DEGREE

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS – 2021

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYANA

Jain

Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

Jain

Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

DECLARATION

I, MANISH JAIN, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled ...MUSEUM AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE... is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: 14/7/21

Place:



MANISH JAIN

1506160004

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University, Gurugram



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
CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by **MANISH JAIN**, 1506160004 student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Session: 2020-2021.


Originality of information and opinion expressed in this dissertation are of the Author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Guide or the Coordinator or the Institute.

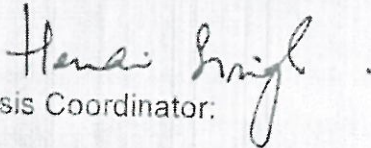
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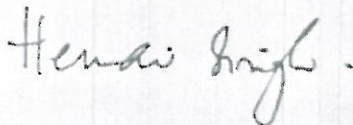
Place:.....


Student: **MANISH JAIN**


Guide: **AR. POORVA PRIYADARSHINI**


External Examiner:


Thesis Coordinator:
Ar. HEMANI SINGH



Dean:
Prof. HEMANI SINGH

**School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurugram**


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CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
 - HISTORY
 - PARAMETERS FOR A MUSEUM
- CASE STUDY
 - NATIONAL MUSEUM
- SITE ANALYSIS
- CONCEPT
 - SITE ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT
- SITE PLAN
- FLOOR PLANS
 - GROUND FLOOR
 - FIRST FLOOR
 - SECOND FLOOR
 - TERRACE PLAN
- SECTION AND ELEVATION


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MUSEUM AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE RAKHIGARHI, HISSAR, HARYANA

MANY YEARS AGO, A CIVILIZATION WHICH WAS MORE ADVANCED WITH TIME AND FLOURISHED AROUND THE INDUS RIVER AND VANISHED AROUND IT WAS
"INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION"

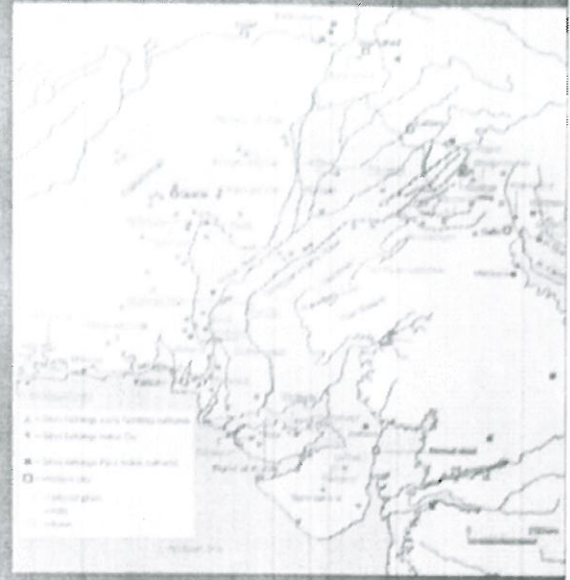
INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION (IVC), WAS A BRONZE AGE CIVILISATION MAINLY IN THE NORTH-WESTERN REGIONS OF SOUTH ASIA, EXTENDING FROM WHAT TODAY IS NORTH-EAST AFGHANISTAN TO PAKISTAN AND NORTHWEST INDIA, ALONG WITH ANCIENT EGYPT AND MESOPOTAMIA. IT WAS ONE OF THREE EARLY CRADLES OF CIVILISATIONS OF THE OLD WORLD, AND THE MOST WIDESPREAD AMONG THEM, COVERING AN AREA OF 1.25 MILLION SQ KM.

THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION. AFTER HARAPPA, THE FIRST OF ITS SITES TO BE EXCAVATED IN THE 1920S, IN WHAT WAS THEN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA, AND IS NOW IN PAKISTAN.

HABITANTS OF THE ANCIENT INDUS RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPED NEW TECHNIQUES IN HANDICRAFT, CARNEIAN PRODUCTS, SEAL CARVING) AND METALLURGY (COPPER, BRONZE, LEAD, AND TIN), THE INDUS CITIES ARE NOTED FOR THEIR URBAN PLANNING, BAKED BRICK HOUSES, ELABORATE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS, AND CLUSTERS OF LARGE NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

HARRAPPA IN HARYANA, INDIA MIGHT BE THE OLDEST PRE-HARAPPAN SITE, DATING BACK TO 70-6200 BCE. BY 1999, OVER 1,056 CITIES AND SETTLEMENTS HAD BEEN FOUND, OF WHICH 96 HAVE BEEN EXCAVATED, MAINLY IN THE GENERAL REGION OF THE INDUS AND THE SARASVATI RIVER AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES. AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS WERE THE MAJOR URBAN CENTRES OF HARAPPA, MOHENJODARO (UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE), DHOLAVIRA, KAUBANGAN, GANERIWALA, LOTHAL, AND RAKHIGARHI. RAKHIGARHI IN HARYANA, INDIA, BEING THE LARGEST INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION SITE WITH 220 HECTARE AREA.



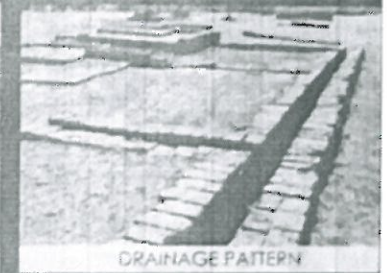
THE GREAT BATH



LOTHAL GROUND WELL



HARAPPAN GRANARY



DRAINAGE PATTERN

THE HISTORY

*"WHAT GIZA IS TO EGYPT, AND ATHENS IS TO GREECE,
HARYANA SHOULD BE TO INDIA."*

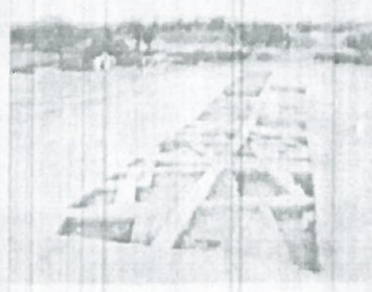
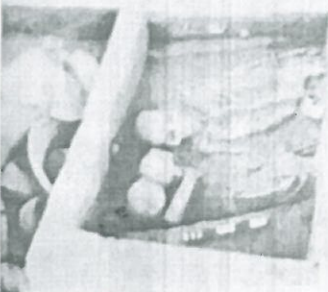
RAKHIGARHI IS THE BIGGEST HARAPPAN SITE IN INDIA. EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED AT RAKHIGARHI INDICATE THAT THE SETTLEMENT WITNESSED ALL THE THREE PHASES OF THE HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION.

RAKHIGARHI, BEING THE LARGEST INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION SITE, WILL LIKELY BE PLACED IN THE UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE SITE LIST.

THE DEPOSITS FOUND IN VARIOUS LAYERS AT RAKHIGARHI GO AS DEEP AS 22 METRE. NO OTHER SITE HAS SUCH EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS. FOR EXAMPLE, DEPOSITS AT MOHENJODARO GO DOWN TO ONLY 17 METRE. THIS SHOWS RAKHIGARHI AREA WAS A BUSTLING METROPOIS AS LONG BACK AS 5000 TO 5500 BC.

EVIDENCE OF PAVED ROADS, DRAINAGE SYSTEM, LARGE RAINWATER COLLECTION, STORAGE SYSTEM, TERRACOTTA BRICK, STATUE PRODUCTION, AND FILLED METAL WORKING (IN BOTH BRONZE AND PRECIOUS METALS) HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

MAY 2012, THE GLOBAL HERITAGE FUND, DECLARED RAKHIGARHI ONE OF THE 10 MOST ENDANGERED HERITAGE SITES IN ASIA. A STUDY FOUND THAT THE SITE IS NOT BEING LOOKED AFTER. THE IRON BOUNDARY WALL IS BROKEN, AND VILLAGERS SELL THE ARTIFACTS THEY DIG OUT OF THE SITE AND PARTS OF SITE ARE NOW BEING ENCLOSED BY PRIVATE HOUSES. NOW THE SITE IS BEING MAINTAINED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (ASI).



PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1. AREA: 5 ACRE
2. CLIENT: DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS, GOVT. OF HARYANA, NAHAN KOTHI, SECTOR 12-A, PANCHKULA, HARYANA (INDIA).
3. AIM: THE AIM OF THE THESIS PROJECT IS TO EMBRACE THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE AREA AND ULTIMATELY TRANSFORM IT INTO A WORLD WIDE KNOWN HERITAGE SITE BY PROMOTING THIS MUSEUM AS A CULTURAL LANDMARK.

4. NEED FOR THE PROJECT:

- REMAINS FOUND IN RAKHIGARHI HAVE BEEN STORED IN NATIONAL MUSEUM AND CHANDIGARH MUSEUM. SO AS SUCH THERE IS NO PARTICULAR MUSEUM DEDICATED FOR THESE REMAINS. THE MUSEUM PROPOSED THROUGH MY THESIS WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION OF THE ENTIRE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION AND ITS DEVELOPMENT, ITS VANISHING ASPECTS.
- THE INTENTION OF THE THESIS WILL BE CREATING AN INTERPRETATION SPACE THROUGH WHICH PEOPLE WILL GET THE KNOWLEDGE OF PAST AND FEEL THE ESSENCE OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION.
- THEREFORE A MUSEUM AND AN INTERPRETATION CENTRE IS A MUST FOR THE PLACE WHICH IS HAVING A HUGE SCOPE OF RESEARCH WORK ON OLDEST CIVILIZATION KNOWN.

5. REQUIREMENTS:

AS PER THE TENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS, GOVT. OF HARYANA, THE SITE WILL BE COVERED BY MUSEUM, GUESTHOUSES, DORMITORIES, CAFETERIA, AND LANDSCAPING. BASIC REQUIREMENTS PROPOSED BY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS:

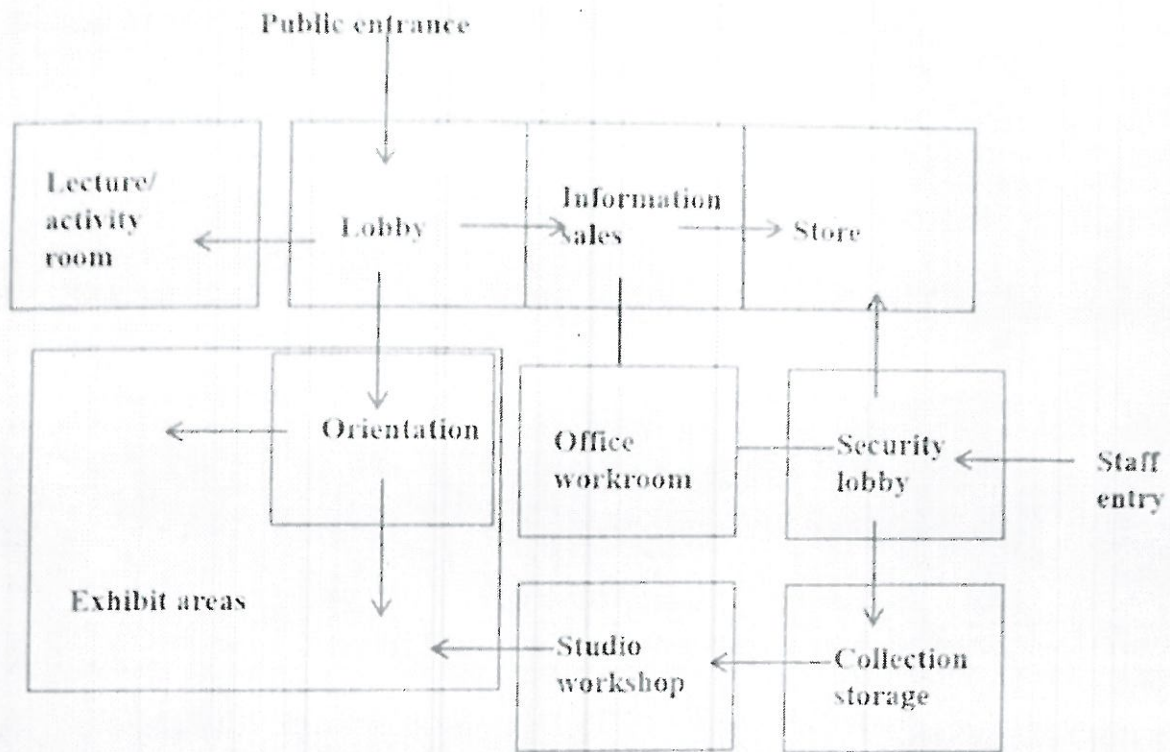
MUSEUM:

- PERMANENT EXHIBITION
- TEMPORARY EXHIBITION
- SOUVENIR SHOP
- LIBRARY
- AUDITORIUM
- MOVIE ROOM
- STRONG ROOM

INTERPRETATION CENTRE:

- GALLERIES
- OUTDOOR DISPLAY
- REGISTRAR
- OFFICE
- WORKSHOPS
- CONFERENCE ROOM

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The similarity among all the museums and art galleries is that no object on display were even designed to be there .they range in size from general collection ,artifacts ,natural mineral objects ,stuffed animals ,coins and fabrics etc. In general the main concern of the museum and art galleries are collecting, documenting, persevering, researching and exhibiting.

The average ratio of gallery to non-gallery spaces are 48.52 with permanent display taking up to 40%of the total area.

CIRCULATION

Internal circulation: internal circulation

In a museum can be divided into three zones Circulation of visitors:

For lectures, film shows. For permanent displays.

For special exhibitions.

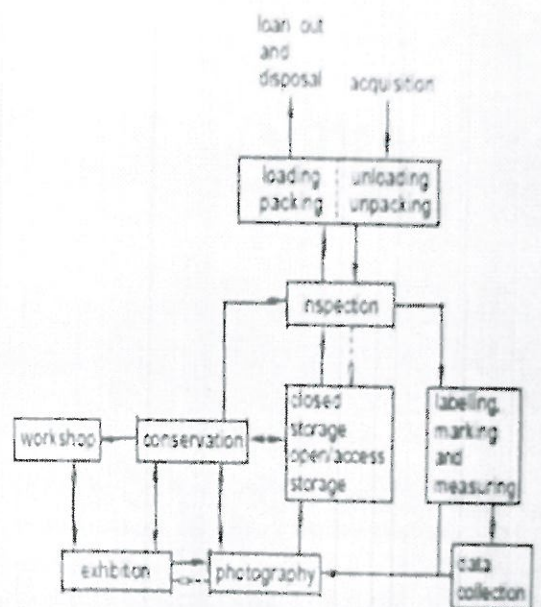
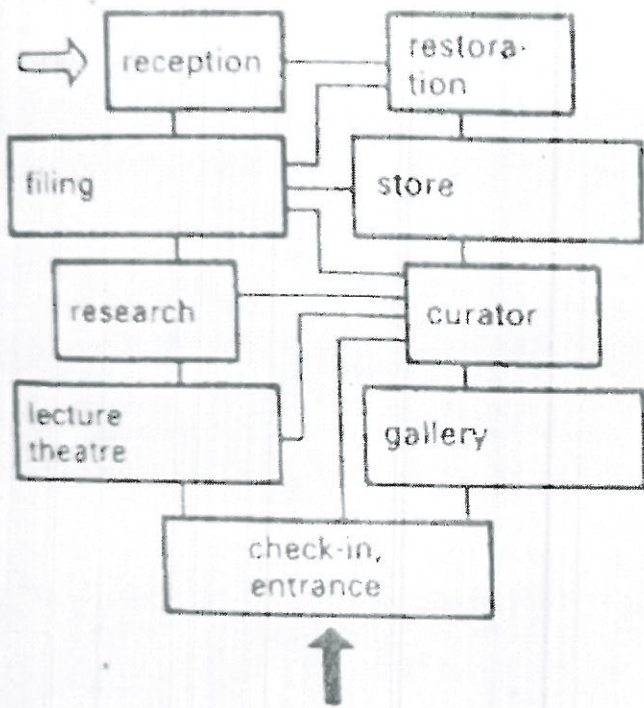
For students & scholars attending museums. Circulation diagram

Circulation of visitors Circulation of goods etc.

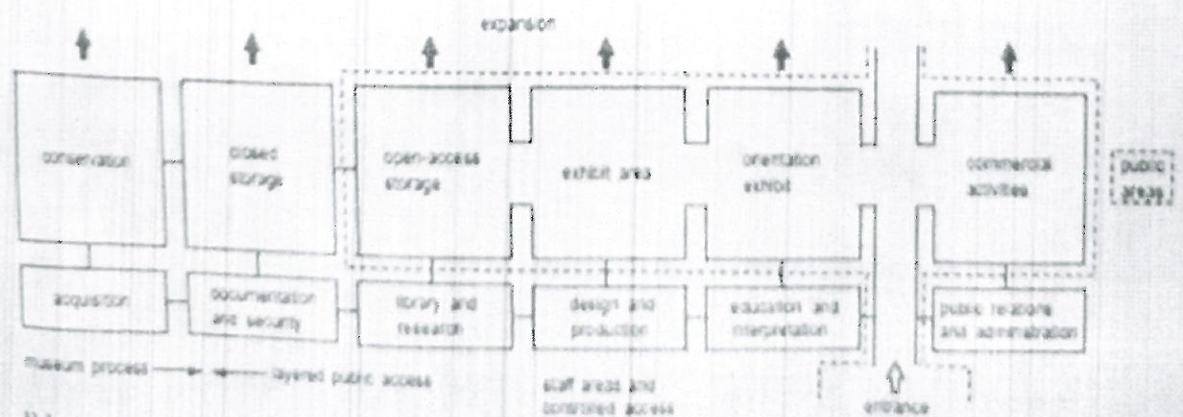
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External circulation:

It is essential to segregate the public movement from staff and goods entrance. Aim should be to achieve a clear and defined circulation by providing separate circulation paths for vehicular and pedestrian movements.



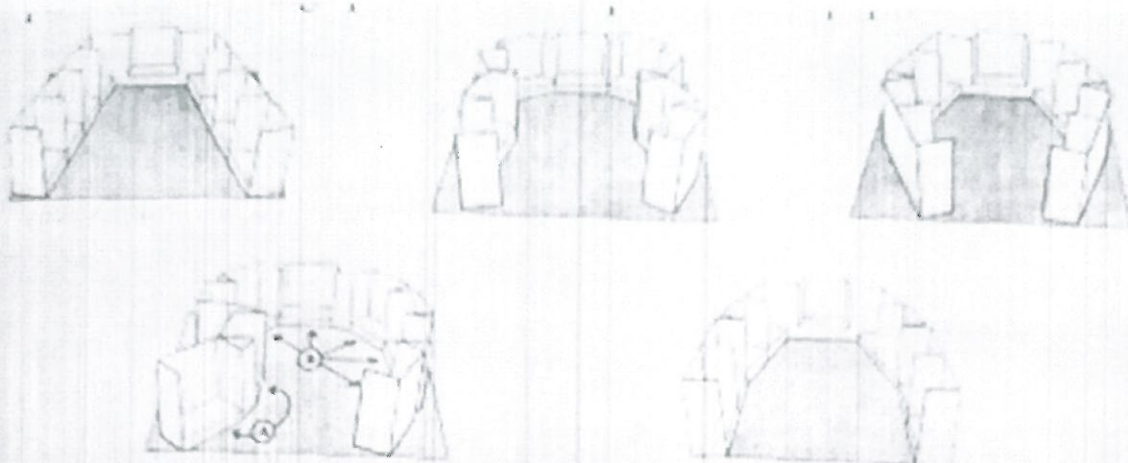
31.2 Flow diagram of collection services: exhibitions, conservation and collection management



31.3 3D layout concept showing a clear relationship between museum functions and an approach to zoning and expansion

SEQUENTIAL CIRCULATION

Adequate space should be provided for people to view the exhibits and also to pass between groups of people. More viewing space should be provided for popular exhibits.



EXHIBITION ROOMS

A room having all the sizes same becomes monotonous .by varying their dimensions and relation between height and width and also using the colors for the walls and different kinds of flooring- we provide spontaneous and unconscious stimulus to attention.

VISION AND VIEWING

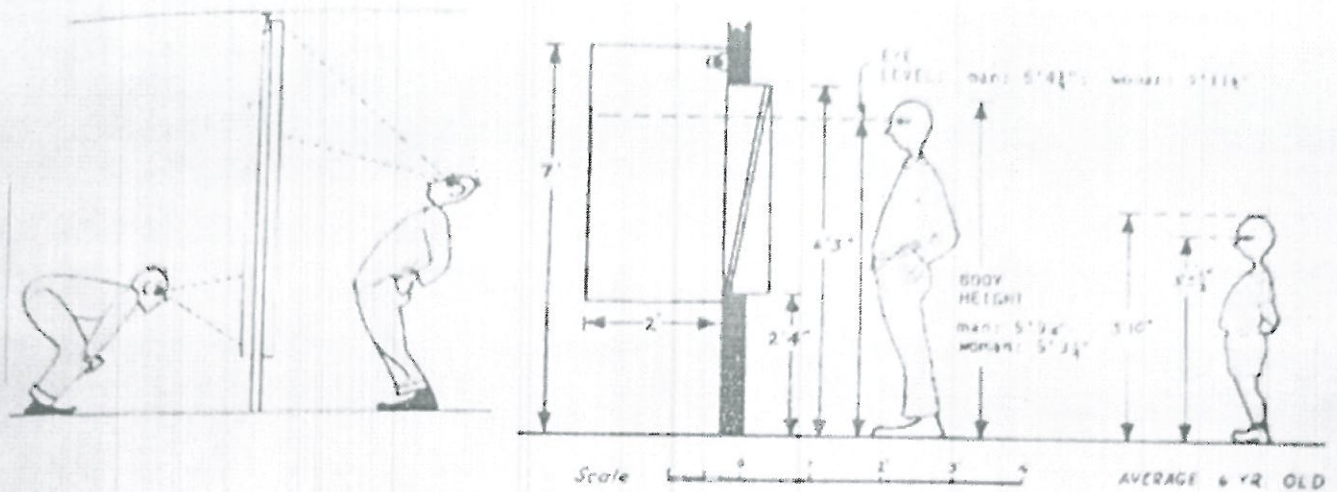
The two main aspect of viewing are the ease of viewing and lighting

The normal limit of vision without moving the head is a cone of 40 degrees.

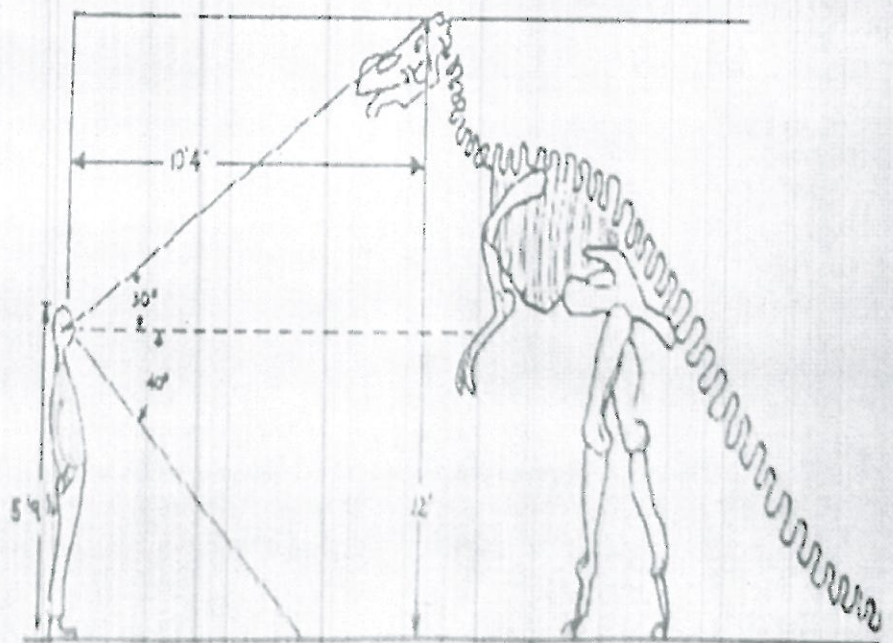
A picture can therefore be conveniently viewed from a distance about double the diagonal.

It is generally accepted, though that distance equal to diagonal will enable the viewer to appreciate the detail of the picture, but he will have to move his head to compass it all.

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Measurement of an adult and a six year old visitor: with little eye movement people Recognize with ease things that are with in elliptical cone of vision with the apex of the cone at eye level of height



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NATURAL LIGHTING

Natural light has its own advantages and disadvantages. While it is not fatiguing to eyes, and is the best possible light to see colour in, it also is difficult to control due to its changing continuously. As much possible daylight should be allowed inside, particularly so for corridors, toilets; conference rooms (which must have blackout-facilities). The changing nature of light is one of the most important assets of natural light. A number of aspects are to be kept in mind for natural lighting:

Lighting for pictures should not come from an angle less than 45degrees, but the source should

- be screened against glare. Normal windows tend to leave adjoining walls and any.

• METHODS OF NATURAL LIGHTING

- Day light may come from above or from side. overhead lighting
- **Overhead lighting provides the following advantage:**
- Even illumination on walls.
- Less obstructed by lateral obstructions as trees, buildings.
- It is possible to regulate the amount of light coming in.
- Good visibility with minimum of distortion.
- Wall space remains free for exhibits.
- Fewer openings required in the walls thus less security problems.
- Wall space remains free for exhibits.
- Fewer openings required in the walls thus less security problems.

The disadvantages are:

- Lots of maintenance is required.
- More lights fall on the floor.



Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)




RESORT

NITIN SHARMA
1506160013
V YEAR, B.ARCH.

GUIDE: Ar. PRAVEEN GUPTA
COORDINATOR: Ar. PRAVEEN GUPTA

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH.
DEGREE

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS – 2020
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYANA


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

DECLARATION

I, Nitin Sharma, here solemnly declare that the Thesis work undertaken by me, titled Resort is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: 18 July 2022


Place: K-R MANGALAM UNIVERSITY

Nitin Sharma

1506160013

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University, Gurugram



Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by NITIN SHARMA, 1506160013, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R.Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Session: 2021-2022.

Originality of information and opinion expressed in this thesis are of the Author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Guide or the Coordinator or the Institute.

Date: 18 July 2022

Place: K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY

Nitin Sharma

Student: NITIN SHARMA

W

Guide: Ar. PRAVEEN GUPTA

External Examiner:

Dr. MANJARI KHANNA

Thesis Coordinator:

Ar. Praveen Gupta

Dean:

Hemani Singh

Prof. Hemani Singh

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurugram

[Signature]
Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This satisfaction and euphoria that accompany the successful completion of this Thesis would be incomplete without the mention of people who made this possible, whose constant support and guidance crowned out efforts of success.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the help I have received from different individuals and place of records my appreciation and thank to those who helped in bringing out this project work.

With great respect I would like to thank my Guide Ar. Praveen Gupta. It was indeed a great pleasure to work under his supervision.

Last but not the least I also acknowledge all those people who directly or indirectly helped me in completing this project with a deep sense of confidence.

Nitin Sharma

1506160013

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University, Gurugram



Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ABSTRACT

Rajasthan State, most famous for Desert. Therefore, Rather than 5 Star Hotels Timeshare Resorts cater mainly to leisure Tourists, Families or Individuals, rather than business or educationally inclined tourists.

Leisure tourists have a lot of time, they want to experience the culture of the place and enjoy the scenic beauty as well. Leisure includes both Solitude and Sociability, so the resort will be a place for visiting a range of people.

It would be a place have Architectural Elements, Accommodating the Twin Principal functions in harmony, where interaction is encouraged in a common court, that also provides numerous activities and gives a glimpse of the events in the cultural center.

The main focus is to develop a resort which is very Interesting and Unique unlike all other resorts which tend to put their all focus in Luxury only and does not focus on the Cultural aspect of the place.

The resort should provide Luxury and Comfort but at the same time should also focus on Cultural aspect too.

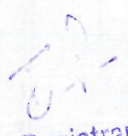
Keywords: solitude, Sociability, Leisure

Nitin Sharma

1506160013


V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University, Gurugram


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)


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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

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Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

CHAPTER – 1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 AIM – To Design a Resort in Rajasthan using Mud.

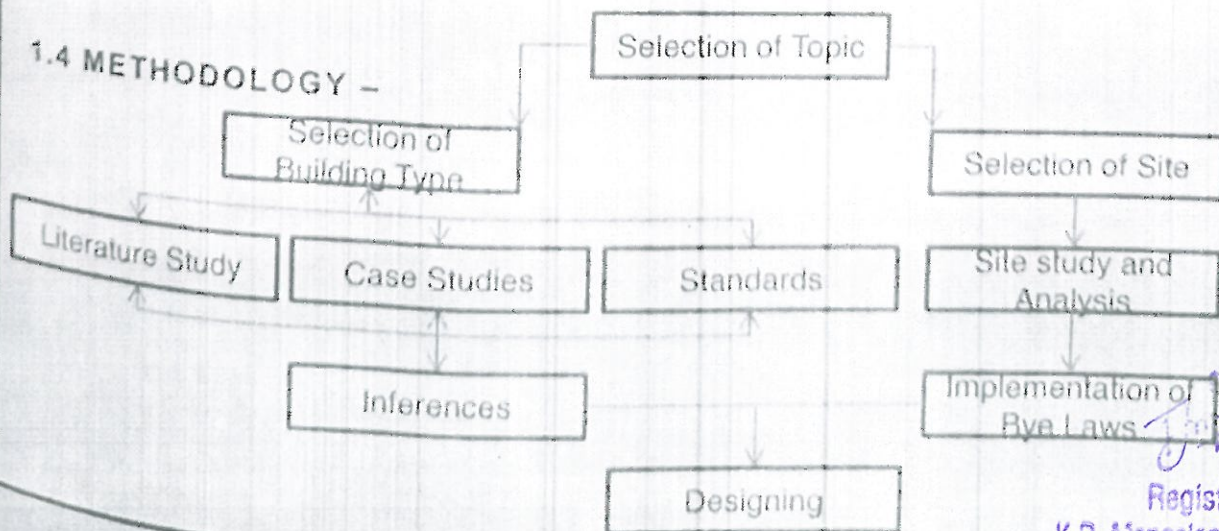
1.2 OBJECTIVES –

- To analyse the site, study the topography and the climatic conditions.
- Analytical study of the functional requirements of a Resort.
- To study about spatial organization.
- To provide recreational environment for the resort through varieties of facilities and functions.
- To provide hospitality for both Domestic and Foreign Tourists.

1.3 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS –

- To study the multi various spaces of a resort and their inter dependencies and interaction with each other.
- Study and incorporation of Local materials which comply with the favourable conditions of the climate and enhance the aesthetics.
- To study the construction techniques.
- Only the Land area with the approved project clearances is available for development.
- Designing aspects will be Constrained to the activities inside the resort only. Services will not be studied in much detail.


1.4 METHODOLOGY –



CHAPTER – 2 INTRODUCTION

Resort is a place to spent holiday for relaxation and recreation so that, one can give dynamism to their leisure time. Oxford's dictionary defines resort as place that is frequented for holidays or recreation or for a particular purpose. One can go and swim in resort, can have lunch, can go just to pass time, plan an overnight stay and lit campfire, artist can complete their portrait, novelist can finish novel, a poet can create his poem and tourist can have charming stay there. A resort can functions a conference center, as a meeting center, as a banquet, as restaurant, as a health club and various other functions. A resort could be day serving and night serving, and it provides the cuisine service. According to the new definition, μ A resort is a full-service lodging facility that provides access to or offers a range of amenities and recreation facilities to emphasize a leisure experience. Resorts serve as the primary provider of the guests experience, often provide services for business and meetings, and are characteristically located in vacation-oriented Settings. If we go through the history of resort, it dates back to Roman era where Theme serves multifunctional recreation activity and most popular among this is Baiae. There may be numerous form of resort like,

- Sports Resort
- Adventure Resort
- Nature Resort
- Eco Resort
- Agro Resort
- Health Resort


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)



HOUSING

HIGH RISE GROUP

VAIBHAV SINGLA
ENROLLMENT NO – 1506160015
V YEAR, B.ARCH.


GUIDE: AR. PRAVEEN GUPTA

COORDINATOR: PROF. HEMANI SINGH

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH. DEGREE

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS – 2021

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYAN


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

DECLARATION

I VAIBHAV SINGLA, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled "HIGH-RISE GROUP HOUSING" is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text, data, maps, drawings, etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date: 14/07/221

Place: kr. Mangalam university

Vaibhav

VAIBHAV SINGLA

1506160015

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.Mangalam University, Gurugram

Jmf

Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)


CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by VAIBHAV SINGLA, 1506160015, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Session: 2020-2021

Originality of information and opinion expressed in this dissertation are of the Author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Guide or the Coordinator or the Institute.

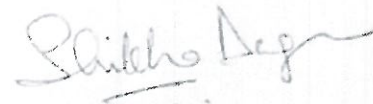
Date: 14/07/2021

Place


Student: VAIBHAV SINGLA


Guide: AR. PRAVEEN GUPTA

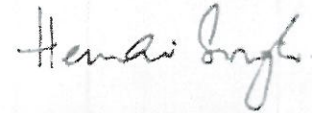
External Examiner:




Thesis Coordinator:


PROF. HEMANI SINGH

Dean:



PROF. HEMANI SINGH

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurugram



Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to gratefully and sincerely thank AR. PRAVEEN GUPTA, for his guidance, understanding, patience, and most importantly, his friendship during my thesis research study. He encouraged me to grow as an instructor and an independent thinker. I am not sure many graduate students are given the opportunity to develop their own individuality and self-sufficiency by being allowed to work with such independence.

The writing of this Thesis has been one of the most significant academic challenges I have ever taken. Though the following dissertation is an individual work, I could never have reached the heights or explored the depths without the help of books published by various authors, the e-books available on the internet, the research papers published by various authors and the various organizations and websites providing information related to my thesis topic.

My very special thanks to my colleagues for their support and suggestions for my research and all the other respective sources for helping me.



VAIBHAV SINGLA
ENROLLMENT NO. 1506160015
VIII YEAR, B. ARCH


Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

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CONTENT

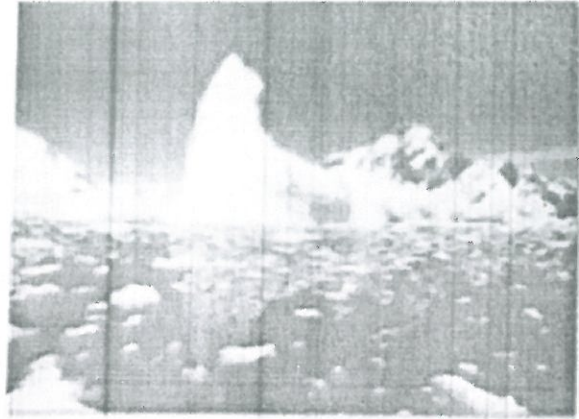
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INTRODUCTION

High-rise housing is usually defined as a residential building with five or more stories, most of the time encountered in urban or suburban areas. Using technologically advanced construction mechanisms, high-rise housing initially emerged in the 1950s and 60s as a solution to the post-war population boom and to the increasing number of people moving into already overpopulated urban areas. Dealing both with the problem of space management and efficiency, high-rise housing, for some, epitomized the modern lifestyle.




Housing, or more generally living spaces, refers to the construction and assigned usage of houses or buildings collectively, for the purpose of sheltering people — the planning or provision delivered by an authority, with related meanings. Ensuring that members of society have a home in which to live, whether this is a house, or some other kind of dwelling, lodging, or shelter, is a social issue. Many governments have one or more housing authorities, sometimes also called a housing ministry, or housing department.

NEED

The basic need for human life is bread-butter, clothes and shelter. So, with the point of view, I will pursue with house, which is one of the most essential part of human being. But seeing the current scenario, nowadays the level house does not confine to four walls, but had gone very far from this.

nowadays, more and more modern techniques are used in daily life to make a life of an individual easier that techniques may increase the cost of a housing so we need projects for lower or middle section of the society.

In such situation independent residential, commercial and social buildings will no longer serve their purposes as they would occupy too much area and traveling between them would become uneconomical. Because of scarcity of land the need of hour would be to go vertically skywards instead of spreading the structure over a large area in plan.


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Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

AIM

TO CREATE BETTER HIGH-RISE HOUSING KEEPING IN THE VIEW OF PRESENT URBAN REQUIREMENT.

OBJECTIVE

- i. To study various sustainable technologies in the various aspects like building material and technologies, passive design, rain water harvesting, waste water recycles etc.
- ii. The basic objective is careful planning and designing the housing, recreational and commercial areas to create pedestrian roads and reduce use of transportation systems within site.
- iii. To focus on the strategies to achieve sustainable housing.
- iv. The design proposal shall provide different types of housing facilities to different income-based people.
- v. To provide a healthier, greener environment which help people discard their old habits.

• SCOPE

As shelter is a basic need and population is increasing day by day so there is future scope in housing.


This design is also focus on how community planning, site development, healthy indoor environment, energy efficient design and use of renewable energy can lead to sustainable consumption and hence can provide for sustainable lifestyle.

Sohna Gurgaon is located in the national capital region and is a home to offices of several MNCS. So, it would serve a primary shelter and would provide all hospitality services to peoples.

This project aims to develop a housing, keeping in mind the future needs, by adopting architectural element Like: Courtyard planning, sustainable and green ways, Building material and technology, Waste water treatment.

• METHODOLOGY

- i. Studying what is housing and its importance through magazine, internet and books.
- ii. Understanding the need of housing in a city and thus formulating the objectives.
- iii. searching the standard areas for the same from books like Neufert, NBC, etc.
- iv. The analysis of site and its surroundings with road connectivity, topography, neighbourhood and services analysis.
- v. Live and literature case studies.
- vi. finalization of requirements in housing and conceptual stage


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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

vii. preliminary stage and design proposal

LITERATURE STUDY

A.1. INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABILITY

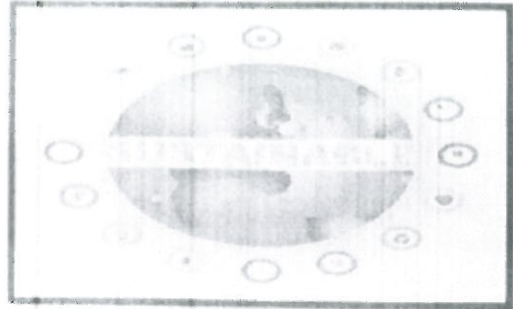
1.1 What is Sustainability?

Sustainability can be defined as the continued ability of a society, an ecosystem, or any such interactive system to function without exhausting key resources and without adversely affecting the environment.

Sustainability has been defined by the Brundtland Commission (1987) as

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Sustainable architecture basically, is architecture that minimizes the ecological impact of a building. This can be achieved by using biodegradable materials, recycling, and examining the impact the building will have on the local community. It is important to consider the "Three R's" of sustainability: **Reduce, Recycle, Reuse**.



1.2 Sustainability Habitat design



TERI RETREAT BUILDING, GURGAON SUZLON ONE EARTH, PUNE

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "J. Singh".

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K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurgaon, (Haryana)

1.2 Objectives of sustainable development

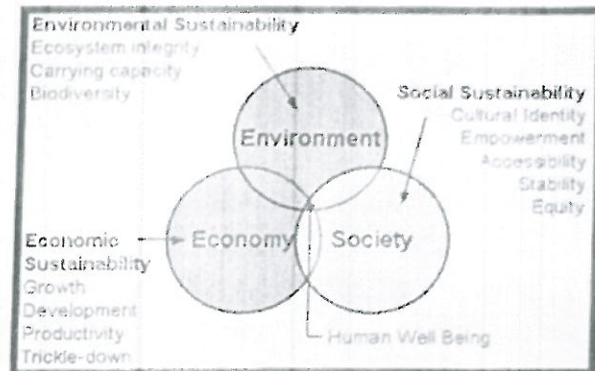
Sustainable development can be considered to have the following four main objectives.

- i. Social progress, recognizing the needs of everyone.
- ii. Effective protection of the environment.
- iii. Prudent use of natural resources.
- iv. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

1.3 Sustainability aspects of habitat design

Sustainability, in context of building and habitat design, has multi-dimensional aspects, which can be summarized as below.

- i. Environmental sustainability
- ii. Social sustainability
- iii. Economic sustainability

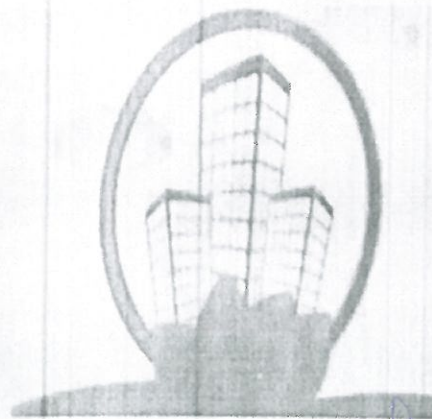


<u>Economic dimensions of sustainability:</u>	<u>Environmental dimensions of sustainability</u>	<u>Social dimensions of sustainability</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new markets and opportunities for sales growth • Cost reduction through efficiency improvements and reduced energy and raw material inputs • Creation of additional added value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced waste, effluent generation, emissions to environment • Reduced impact on human health • Use of renewable raw materials • Elimination of toxic substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker health and safety • Impacts on local communities, quality of life • Benefits to disadvantaged groups e.g. disabled

1.4 Principles of sustainable development in building design

The basic principles of sustainable development in building design are outlined below:

- i. Maximizing the use of renewable and natural resources in the building environment.
- ii. Minimizing the use of renewable and natural resources in the building environment.
- iii. Ensuring process to validate building system functions and capabilities for



J.K.

Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurgaon (Haryana)



MULTI-SPECIALITY HOSPITAL 250 BEDS

PRIYOM BANERJEE
1706160004
V YEAR, B.ARCH.

COORDINATOR/ GUIDE: Ar. PRAVEEN GUPTA

THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE B.ARCH. DEGREE

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS – 2022

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY
GURUGRAM, HARYANA

Prof.
Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

DECLARATION

I Priyom Banerjee, here by solemnly declare that the thesis work undertaken by me, titled Multi-spatiality hospital is my original work and whatever information I have incorporated in the form of photographs, text,data,maps,drawings,etc., from different sources, has been duly acknowledged in my report.

Date:7th JULY 2022

Place:K.R. Mangalam university

Priyom Banerjee

1706160004

V Year B.Arch.

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R.MangalamUniversity,Gurugram



Registrar

K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

CERTIFICATE

This thesis report is submitted by PRIYOM BANERJEE, 1706160004, student of 5th Year School of Architecture & Planning, K.R.Mangalam University, Gurgaon, Session: 2021-2022.

Originality of information and opinion expressed in this thesis are of the Author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Guide or the Coordinator or the Institute.

Date: 07/07/2022

Place: K.R.Mangalam, Sohna, Gurgaon

Signature

Student: PRIYOM BANERJEE

Guide: *Signature*

External Examiner: *Signature*

Thesis Coordinator: *Signature*

Ar.Praveen Gupta

Dean: *Signature*

Prof. Hemani Singh

School of Architecture & Planning,
K.R. Mangalam University,
Gurgaon

Signature
Registrar
K.R. Mangalam University
Sohna Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I'd want to convey my deepest appreciation to everyone who helped with the research for this project; without their active participation, the project's preparation could not have been finished on time. I am quite grateful to my Guide, **Ar. Praveen Gupta**, for his advice and continual monitoring, as well as for giving vital project information and help in finishing the project.

I am grateful to **Ar. Hemani Singh**, Head of the Department of Architecture. for providing a suitable learning environment. I would also like to thank **Ar. Rajni Taneja** for her valuable suggestions and recommendations.

I extend my sincere thanks to **Dr. Proneet Banerjee** and **Dr. Amitabha Chatterjee**, Who helped me with their valuable suggestions and all the other authorities which helped me in this study. I dedicate this work to my parents, friends, faculty etc. Last but not least, I am thankful to all of the sources and people that assisted me, directly or indirectly, in completing this part of the project.

Thank you!



Registrar

K.P. Mangalam University
Sector Road, Gurugram, (Haryana)

ABSTRACT

This Thesis is a Live project planned in Dwarka, Delhi, proposed by the Delhi development authority. This project entails the construction of a multi-specialty hospital in a phase-wise development whereas in phase 1 it is aimed to achieve a bed count of 250 beds. A hospital is a medicinal, surgical, or nursing facility that provides medical, surgical, or nursing treatment to the sick or injured via the use of skilled personnel and equipment. A hospital is more than just a medical institution; it is also a pleasant, clean, healthful, and mentally stimulating place. Whereas a multi-specialty is a type of care where different kinds of specializations come together under one roof. The rapid and nearly unmanageable growth of the population has put a huge strain on already underutilized healthcare systems. India's hospital bed-to-population ratio is less than one-third of what is necessary. As a result, India needs more beds and hospitals, with around two-thirds located in rural areas.

Designing this kind of healthcare facility involves dealing with different types of stack holders (e.g., doctors, general flow, O.T. movement, ICU movement, etc.) and designing the circulation for the same. This thesis will review all the aspects needed for a hospital design by a departmental study moving forward with supportive case studies and comparing them to understand the ideal movement or flow which is needed to achieve the right healing environment. The project aims to design a healthcare facility with the vision of promoting wellness by creating a flow that encourages and supports the idea, "designing for people not just pathogens"

Key words: *Healthcare, wellness, multi-specialty, Departments, population, healing, environment*



Registrar

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