

**THESIS REPORT ON**

**“KALAGRAM”**

**Infusing the traditional with contemporary**

**CHANDIGARH, INDIA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF:**

**BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE**

**BY**

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**(1170101008)**

**Under the guidance of**

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**SESSION**

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**TO THE**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING**

**BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY**

**LUCKNOW.**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING  
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).**

**CERTIFICATE**

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled “ **KALAGRAM, CHANDIGARH**”  
under the supervision, is the bonafide work of the students and can be accepted as  
partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor’s degree in  
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-ANUSHKA YADAV



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# କାଳି ଗୁରାଲ



## 1. KALAGRAM: EXHIBITION CENTRE

- The architecture of urban bazaars works on a scheme of a mélange; it seems to be the leitmotif for such programmes, introducing a kind of ride through spaces and experiences that are controlled and enhanced through architectural forms and materiality.
- The visual mélange produces an architectural scenario for the activity of leisure and pleasure, an indulgence in shopping as well as the feeling of partaking in actions related to craft and culture. It creates an urban scope that inserts itself within a different reality; like in an amusement park, a bubble of reality within the everyday reality of the city outside.

### 1.1 EXHIBITION CENTRE :-

- an organized presentation and display of a selection of items.
- usually occur within museums, galleries and exhibition halls and World fairs
- include many things such as art in both major museums and smaller galleries,
  - Art exhibition
  - commercial museums
  - Interpretive exhibition

### 1.2 WHAT IS KALAGRAM

:The place which will introduce you with Incredible India

- The KALAGRAM is the initiative of Chokhi Dhani Group to facilitate sustained livelihood for craftsmen and to provide authentic handicrafts at most reasonable price to the consumer. Kalagram is most authentic retail handicraft village at Jaipur where more than 10,000 arts and crafts of Incredible India available to YOU.
- Discover the rich Art and Crafts of India which has rich lineage and diversity in its handicraft be it through its lifestyle, clothing, decor, architecture, home-furnishing or just the daily accessories.

### **AIM OF THE PROJECT :-**

“The project is aim to educate the people about the value of their rich cultural heritage as embodied in the arts and crafts and other folk tradition of the region. It is an effort to preserve the dying old antique art and giving people a facility to get hand on information on arts, recreation and entertainment under one roof.

### **OBJECTIVES:-**

- The main objective of this project would be to share crafts information through workshops, gallery and exhibitions, and provide innovative craft design classes through latest technology. In trend, we accumulate all different activities in a rented building with a single character which results in loss of active participation of dwellers. Objective of this project will be to transgress from this trend into providing an apt environment of healthy promotion of Indian crafts.
- The project at end will be a place of amalgamation of various trade guilds distributed in India and provide a platform for creative learning for people interested in craft sector.
- This will also act as a community center to promote tourism as there will be a collection of Indian cultural traits..

### **SCOPE OF PROJECT:-**

- The project basically comprises of Crafts which are contextual to North zone states i.e Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal pradesh. India is diversified nation and so is its crafts industry. Thus all of the crafts is impossible to be accommodated in a single complex. Thus taking this into account, crafts such as.

### **Cultural**

- To promote Indian culture through crafts.
- A cultural center that justifies the Indian lifestyle.
- To blend with the culture of different generations.

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### Social

- An interaction place for craftsmen.
- To provide a good working environment for the creation, workshop, exhibition and presentation.
- To fulfill the solitude environment required by artists and craftsmen, coherent with their way of living and working style.
- As a socialization ground for craftsmen.

### Physical

- To provide an adequate, controlled and ideal environment for craftsmen.
- To promote Indian handicraft, both within inside and outside India.
- To provide space for seminars and exhibitions, for exchange of their views and ideas.
- To create a new attraction for tourist.

a. Wood Craft c. Textile

d. Clay Craft

b. Stone Craft Craft

e. Metal Craft

f. Mask making , etc.

II phase of Kalagram include

**Administration** : overall management and supervision of activities

**Permanent pavilion** : folk music and folk dances of India.

**Research and training**: class room for children

**Workshop**: demo rooms on prototype designs

**Craft gallery**: craft display, exhibitions

**Exhibit, Sales and promotion**: showrooms, shops

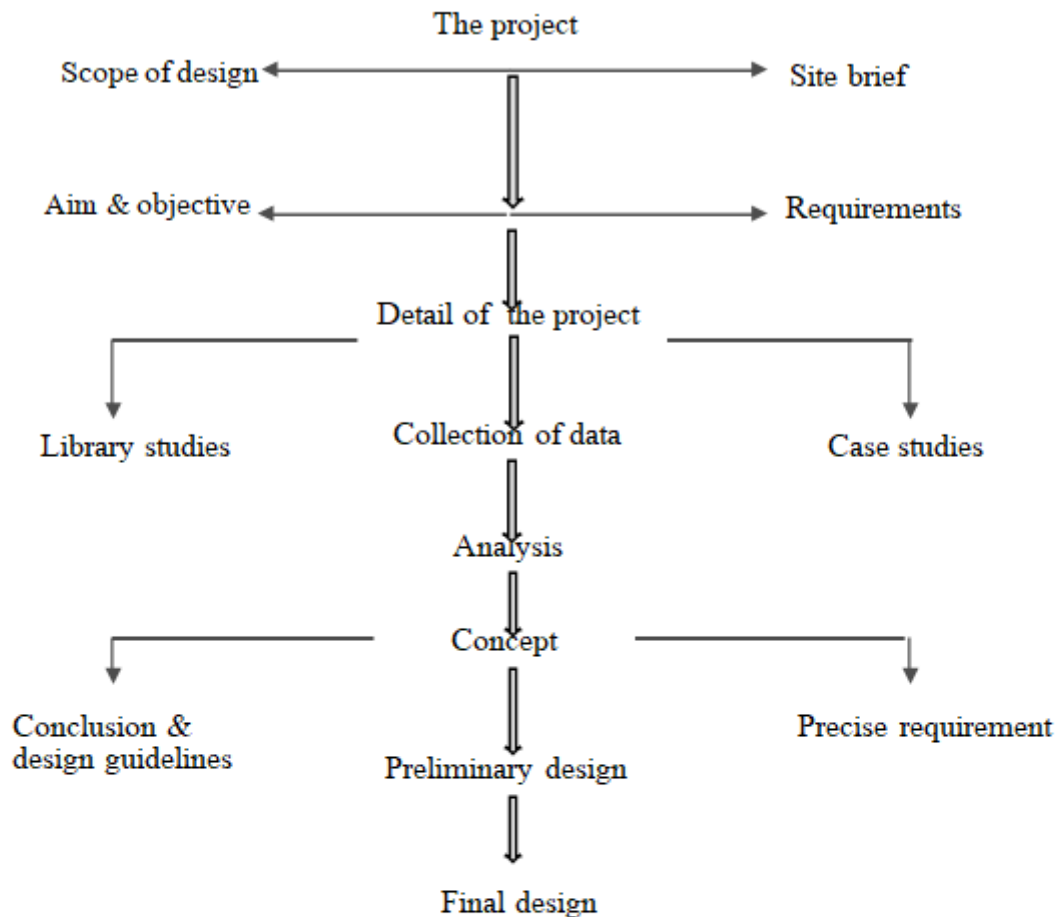
**Supporting units**: To manage the complex an administrative body is required.

**Facilities and recreation**: Such as restaurants, parking and rest rooms.

**Multi level parking**



## METHODOLOGY



## LIMITATIONS.

Most design Kalagrams are functional but lacking in aesthetics, this would be my attempt to set up this balance.

- It is a recognition of the relation between various things, various elements in the creative flux.
- Various elements say – Admin block
  - Interactive spaces (amphitheatre, play areas)
  - Combination of different craft shops
  - With Urban context
  - Landscape
  - Relation between indoor & outdoor spaces.



Permissible F.A.R : 1.25 (max)

Ground coverage : 40.% max

**Site : Kala gram - Phase II****Chandigarh , India****Site area : 14.18 acres (60000sq. m)**

An area of 14.18 acres allotted to the Department of Culture, Government of India for setting up of an Artisan Village at Manimajra on the Chandigarh kalka Highway.

The first Phase of the project **3 acres** which include, the restaurant complex, open air theatre, NZCC office.

**LOCATION:-**

From bus stand ( sector 17) : 8.5 k.m

From bus stand ( sector 43) : 11 km

From railway station: 2.5 km

From Airport : Chandigarh – 9 km

**Existing features on site**

Source: Chandigarh Master Plan 2031





## 2.0 Case Study & Literature Study

In India, there are many concentrated craft centers. From which, very few are recognized in form of create platform for artist to present themselves among current modern market and lifestyle which give them financial support and identity.

Case study is selected which is similar to design project in context of site area, requirements, scale for the extensive research for this document and o frame requirement and comparative area of requirement.

### Live Case study

- Awadh Shilpgram, Lucknow.
- Craft Museum, New Delhi

### Literature Case study

- Sanskriti Kendra Mehrauli
- Dilli Haat, Janakpuri



Fig.: View of Stone Jali Arch Collonade around the Building

### 3.4 Awadh shipgram, Lucknow

Awadh Shilpgram is a visual and experiential mélange, typically like Indian urban Bazaars. Its program facilitates activities of leisure, recreation and an indulgence in food and socio- cultural celebrations and encourages shopping that supports livelihoods and keeps alive the legacy of arts and crafts. It houses nearly two-hundred craft shops, craft courts for workshops, an amphitheater, a food court serving cuisine from different states and other supportive facilities.



Fig.: view of Central Courtyard



Program : commercial and leisure centre

Name of Project : Avadh Shilpgram

Location -Shaheed Path, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Name of Client : Avas evam Vikas Parishad

Site Area : 25 acres

Built-Up Area : 29784 sq.m.

Permissible F.A.R : 1.75

Used F.A.R : 0.37

Parking : 427

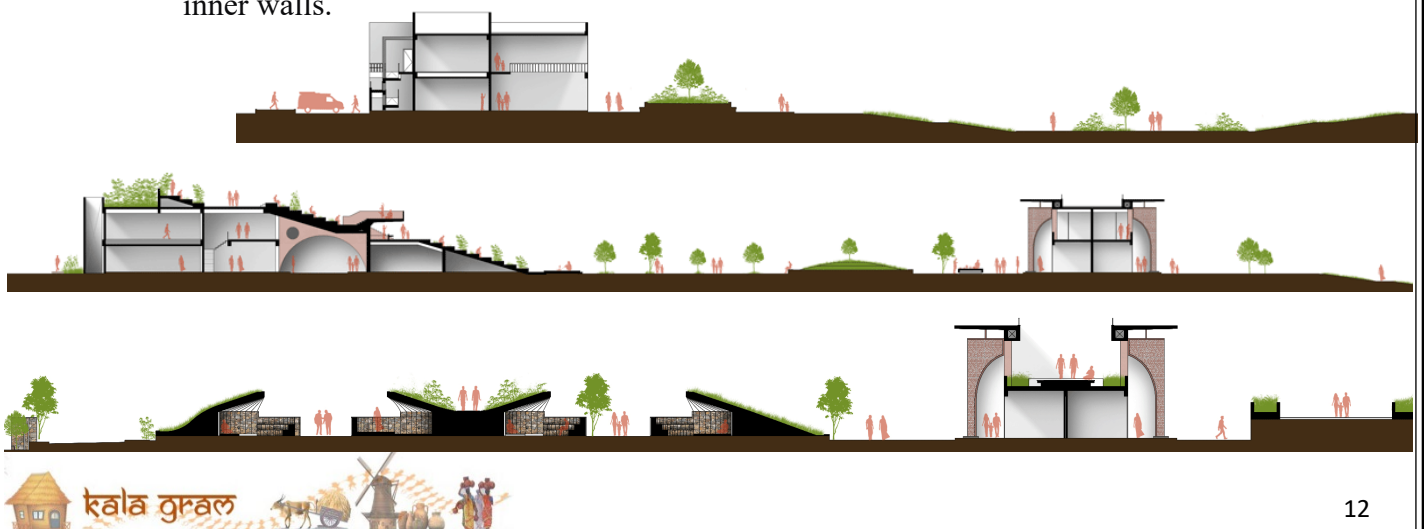
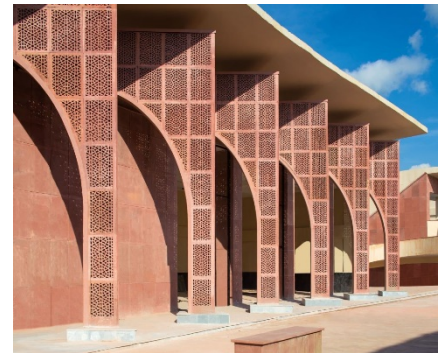
An elliptical form enables a smooth corner-free circulation, It narrows down while spiraling inward, and emulates the density and vibrancy of traditional Lucknowi bazaars, which have streets that get progressively narrower.”



Fig.: view of Façade

## Architectural feature

- The layout of the twenty-acre Awadh Shilpgram has evolved organically from the commercial, cultural, social and leisurely interactions of people.
- Light, air and circulation through cross-ventilation further added a dimension of comfort to the design, and its articulation has been realized through a contemporary interpretation of traditional elements of arches and Jaalis.
- The built environment thus is an interpretative collage, a gesture responding to the unique traditional architecture of the Roomi Darwaza and Imambaras.
- Perforated stone jali screens traditionally used to channel cool air into the rooms of Indian buildings are incorporated into the steel frames of the double-height arches, which allow entry to the circulation space at ground-floor level.
- The arch, being an important architectural element of the architecture of the city of Lucknow, is introduced as a skin to the inner face of the buildings, “but is given a make-over in a contemporary style with continuous access beneath it.”
- Outside of the main spiral building, a cluster of stone-walled structures with rounded turf-covered roofs provide demonstration areas where artisans can conduct workshops observed by groups seated on benches incorporated into the inner walls.





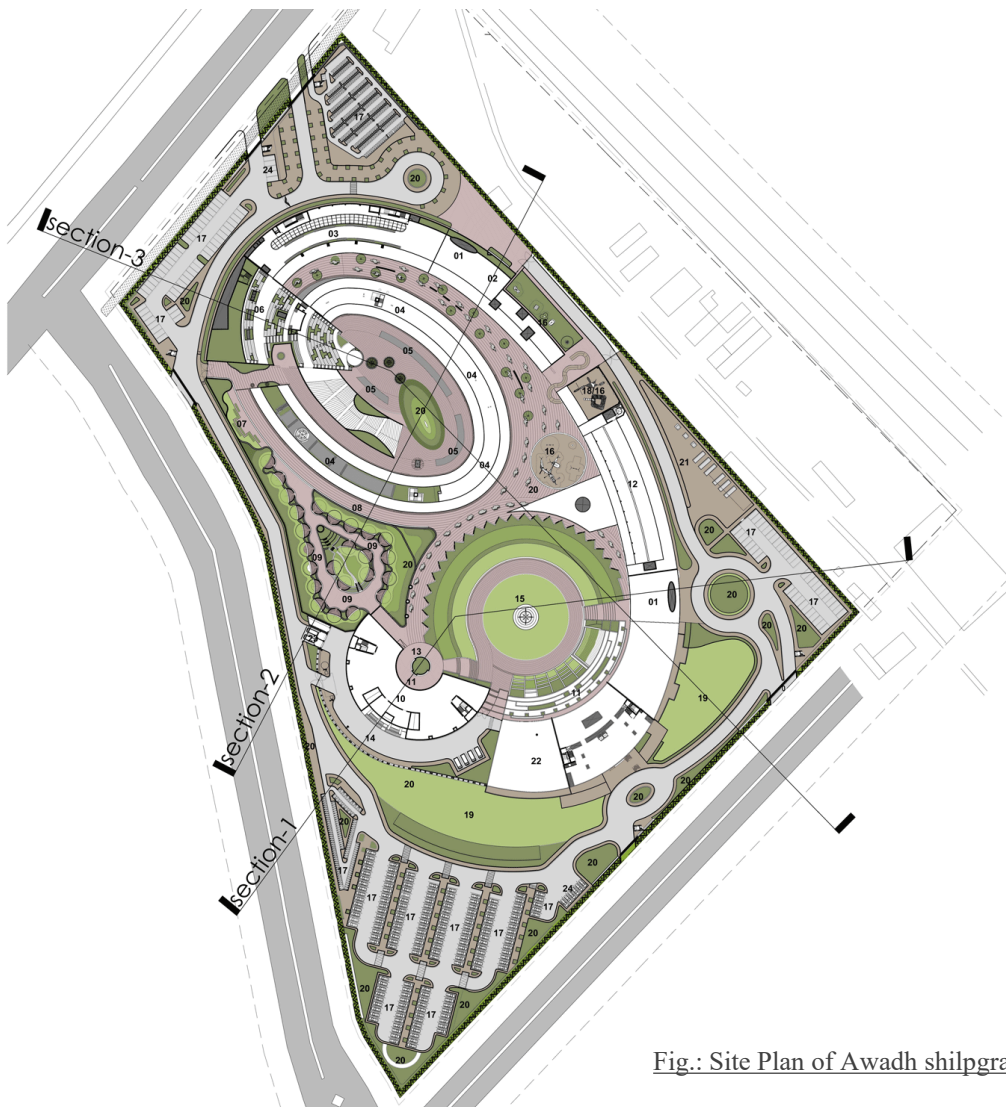


Fig.: Site Plan of Awadh shilpgram



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Entrance court                          | 13. Outdoor dinning                    |
| 2. Admin, indoor kids zone & service block | 14. Service courtyard                  |
| 3. A.C Shops                               | 15. Sunken plaza                       |
| 4. Craft shops                             | 16. Outdoor kids zone                  |
| 5. Platform shops                          | 17. Parking                            |
| 6. Dormitory & Amphitheatre                | 18. Service block                      |
| 7. Sitting                                 | 19. Open banquet                       |
| 8. Food street                             | 20. Green area                         |
| 9. Craft courts                            | 21. Space for DG & transformers        |
| 10. Food court                             | 22. Banquet                            |
| 11. Water body                             | 23. Garbage dump & common washing area |
| 12. Exhibition hall                        | 24. Handicap parking                   |

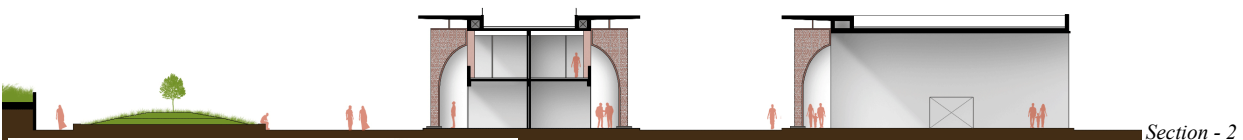
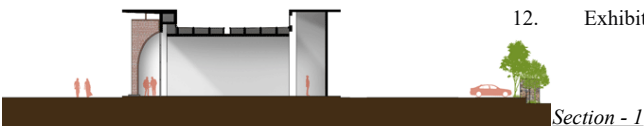






Fig.: Ariel View of Awadh Shilpgram



Fig.: View of Food court building

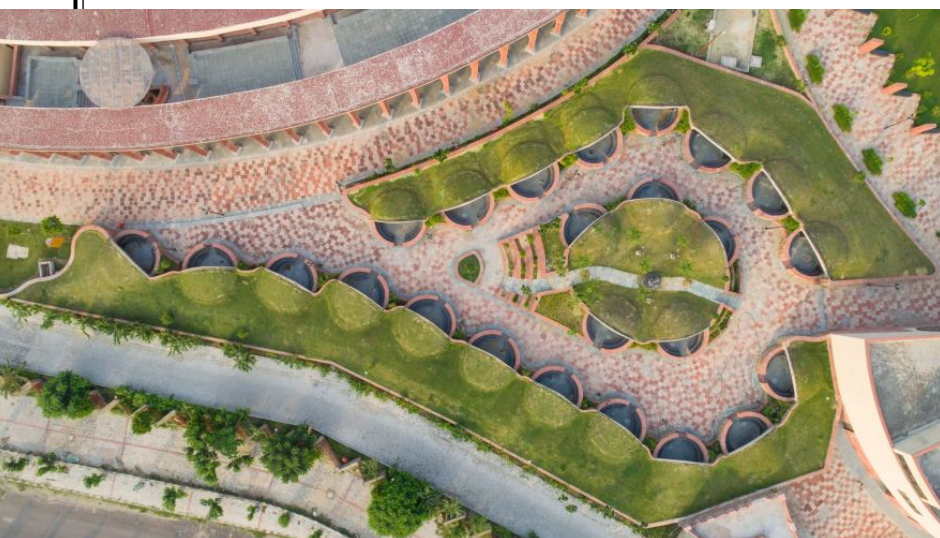


Fig.: Plan View of Demonstration Area

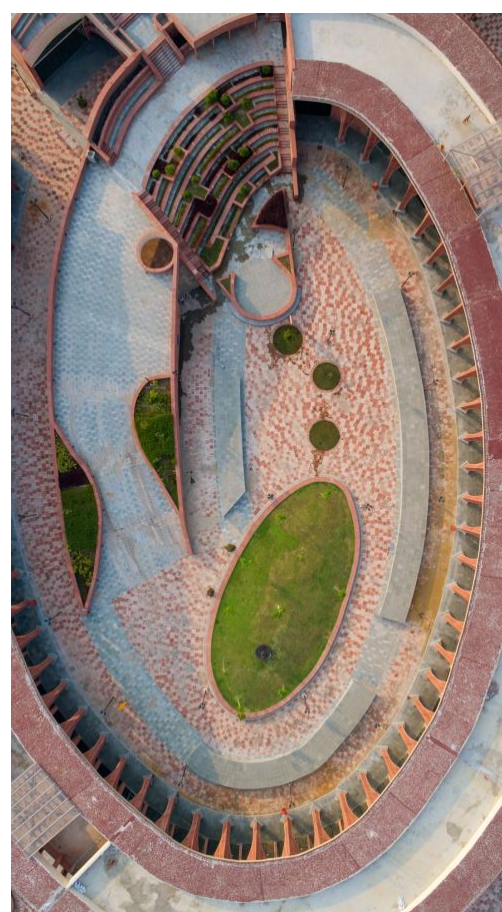


Fig.: Plan View of Central Courtyard



Fig.: View of Demonstration Area



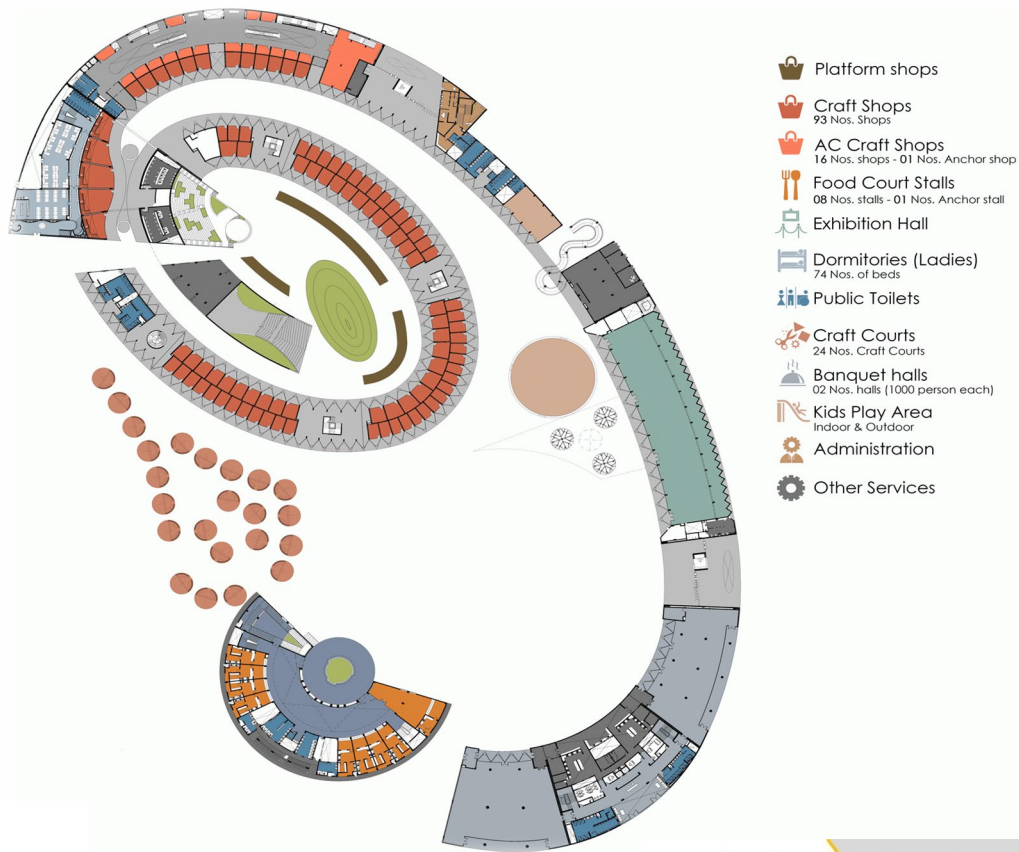


Fig.: Ground floor plan showing Different Function of Building

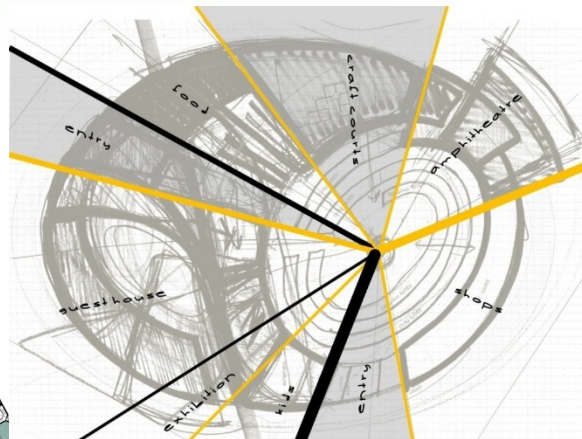


Fig.: Conceptual sketch of shilpgram showing Different zone of Site

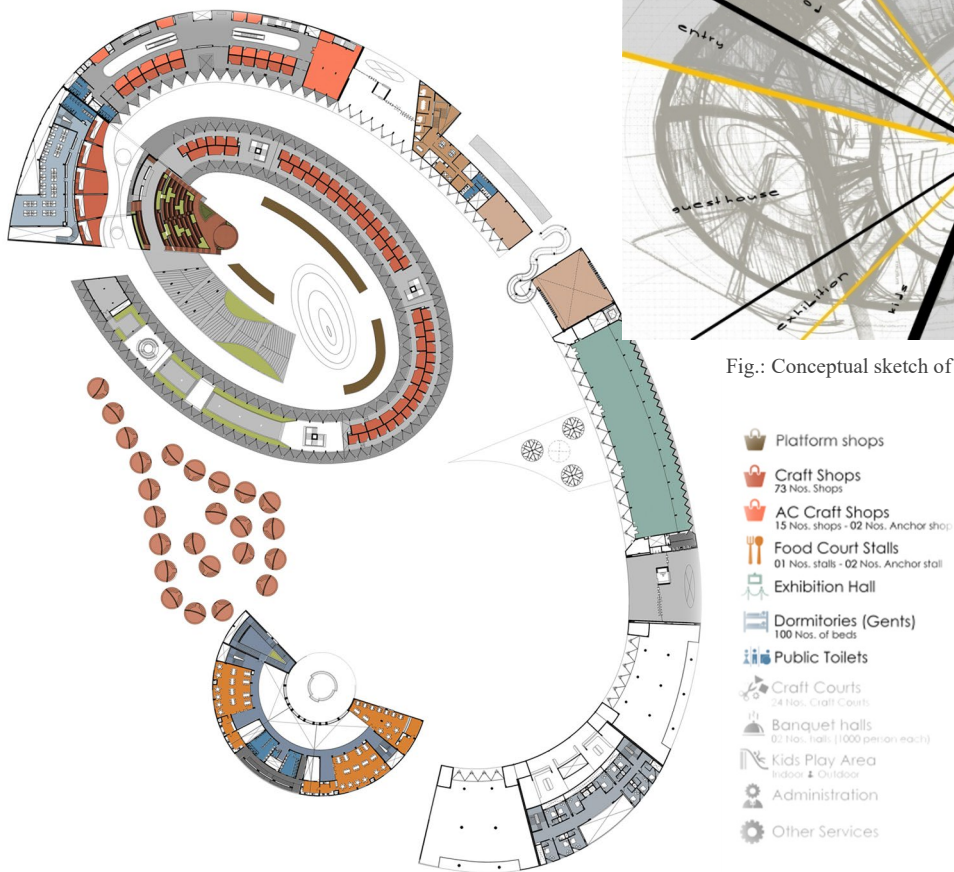


Fig.: First floor plan showing Different Function of Building

### 3.3 Craft museum

The National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum (NHHM) commonly known as National Crafts Museum in New Delhi is one of the largest crafts museums in India. It is run by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The museum is situated on the corner of the Pragati Maidan, facing the Purana Qila complex.

Correa reinterprets the timeless quality of India into a building which resists the obvious western label of museum.

This Crafts Museum, casual and accepting of the artisan's vernacular, is organised around a central pathway, going from village to temple to palace, a metaphor for the Indian street - in fact, for India herself, where all these different kinds of crafts have always coexisted down the centuries.

Project name	: Craft Museum
Location	: Bhairon Road, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
Built-up area	: 2600 sq. m
Established	: 1975-1990

Chorea has intelligently zoned the spaces in respect of movement of a visitor.

#### *Entrances*

Chorea has purposefully provided the main entrance through a corridor, which itself gives a bold impression of the type of building.

#### *Museum.....*

On the left side of the main spine lies the museum complex having:

- Galleries
- Administration
- OAT
- Audio-Visual Room
- Library
- Exhibition Room
- Conservative lab

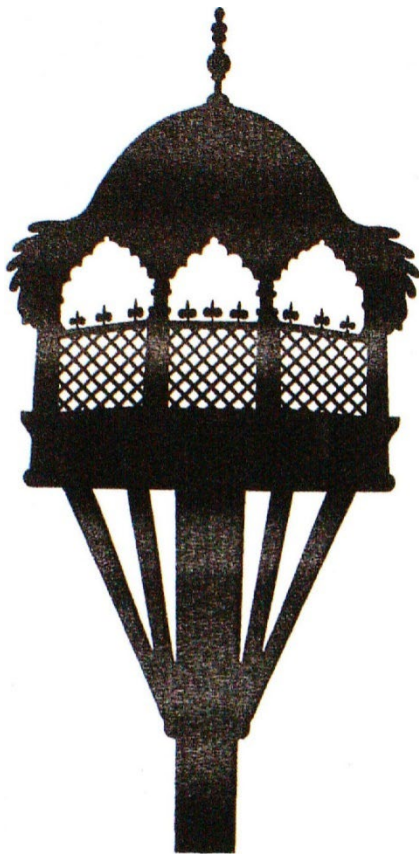


Fig.: Craft Museum Logo

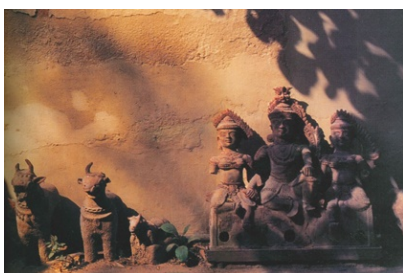


Fig.: View of Craft at Courtyard





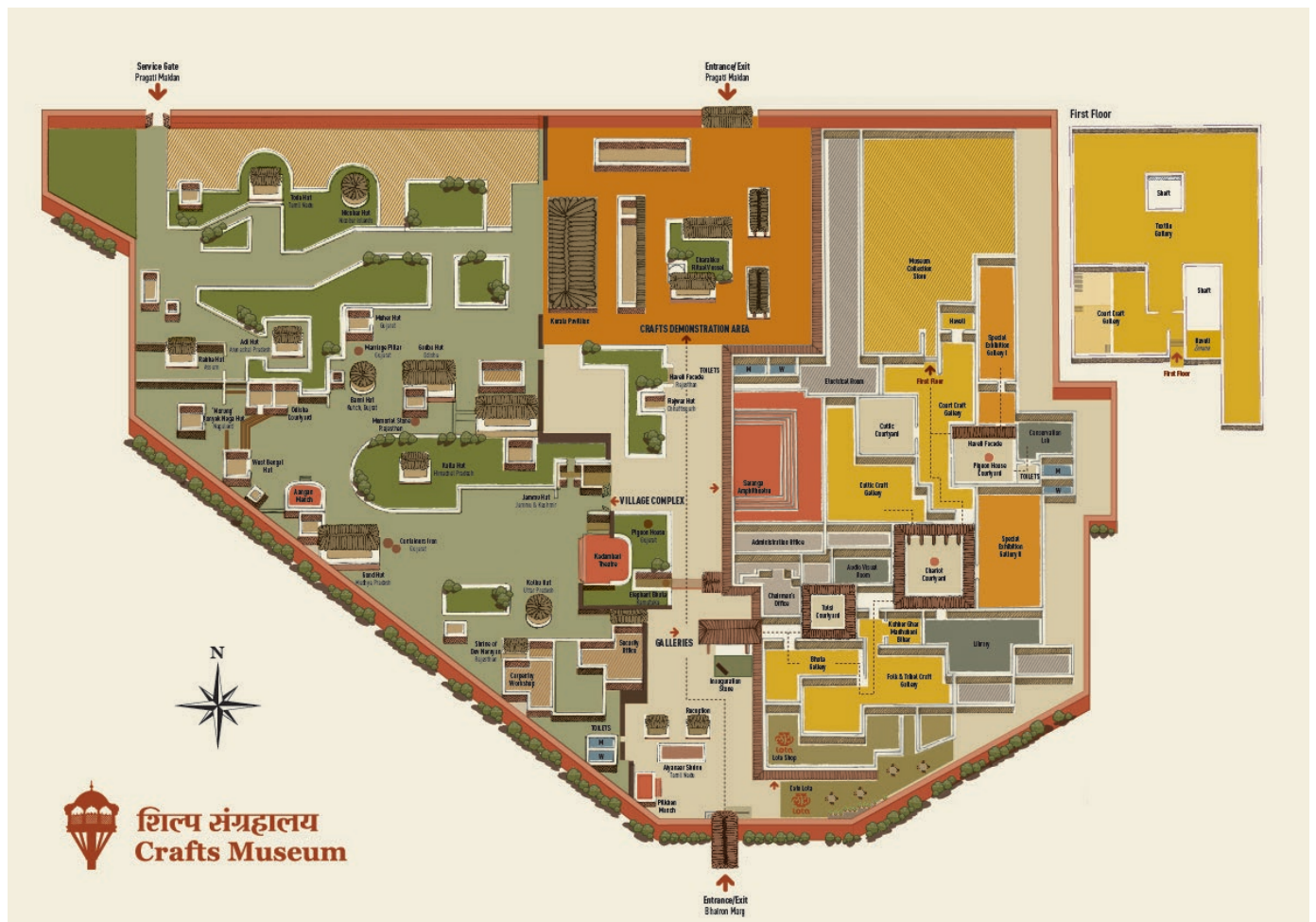


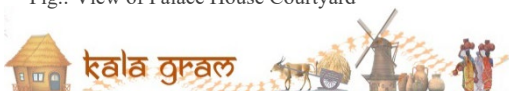
Fig.: Plan of Museum Complex With Craft Museum with Village complex



Fig.: View of Palace House Courtyard



Fig.: View of Tulsi Courtyard



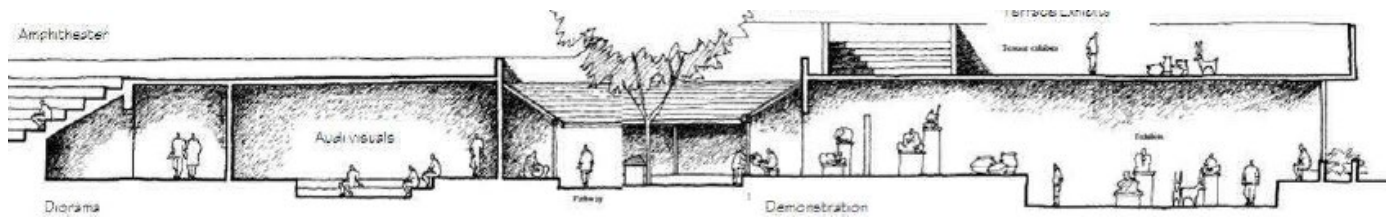


Fig.: Section of craft museum through Tulsi courtyard

## Feature Craft museum

### *Galleries*

Artificial Lighting, done inside the galleries, is Accentuating Lights focusing the exhibit; General Lighting fulfils the bare minimum requirement. Hence, the Exhibits are emphasized fully.



Fig.: View of Entrance Gate

Masterly play of lights by Chorea that leads from darkness to the splendorous views of courts.

At every turn one sees something quite drawing at the far end which holds the attention

Hence, The museum structure is basically made of RCC and brick with an external finish of mud plaster and roof tiles in verandah to add the Rural touch.

Crafts museum is characterized by:

- **Open and semi-open passages covered with sloping, tiled roofs.**
- **Old carved wooden Jharokhas, Doors,**
- **Courtyards having domed pigeon houses adorned with arches and lattice work panels, terracotta shrines dedicated to basil plants, massive temple chariots and vermillion covered aniconic wayside altars.**

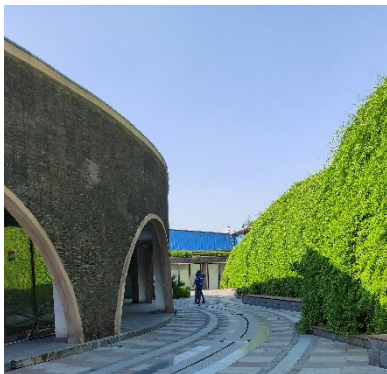


Fig.: View of display Gallery





Fig.: View of Craft shops



### **3.1 Dilli Haat**

Dilli Haat is an initiative by the Government to promote the rich crafts of India. It is conceived as a crafts village where the local craftsmen have a chance to display their creative wares on a mainstream platform, an exposure that will be equally beneficial for the urban population as well as the craftsman.

Site area	: 8 acre
Built up area	: 16000 sqm.(Aproxx)
Typical Craft shop	: 100 (9.6 sqm each)
Ac shops	: 46 nos
Exposition Hall	: 960 sqm.
Food court	: 28 Food stall
Cafeteria	: 400 covered.
Auditorium	: 800 seat.
Amphitheatre	: 820 seat.
Dormitory	: 80 Bedded
Basket tower	: 4 nos
Parking	: 57 car/ a22 bike at besement & 240 car, 3 bus at surface



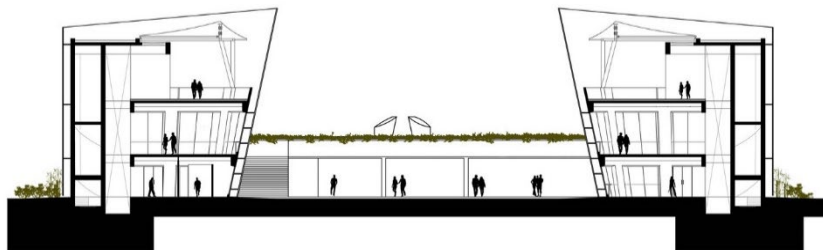
Fig.: View of Central Courtyard



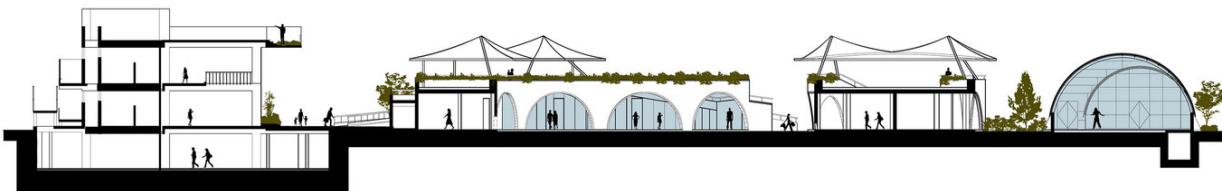




Fig.: Site plan



Section at 4-4



Section at 1-1



Section at 2-2



Section at 3-3





## Sketches & Views





## SANSKRITI KENDRA, MEHRAULI

**Location:** Anandgram, in the qutab mehrauli on the outskirts of Delhi.

**Architect:** Mr. Upal Gosh

**Landscape Architect:** Mohd. Shaheer

**Site Area:** 8.7 acres

**Built-up Area:** 3190 sqm

**Ground Coverage:** 12 %

### Accessibility:

- ✈ Indira Gandhi National Airport (15.9 km)
- 🚆 New Delhi Railway Station (25.2 km)
- 🚇 Ghitori Metro Station (2.3 km)
- 🚗 Mehrauli - Badarpur Rd, Tigri Colony (12.9 km)



**STUDIO:** • There are eight studios in two blocks placed along the Nahar where participants with an urban background can live and work.

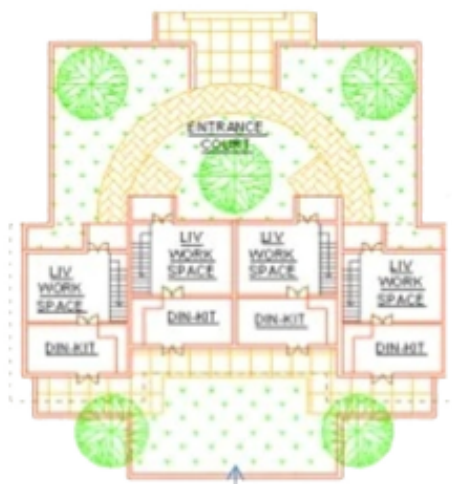
- The units are small and simple but provide a variety of spaces, both indoor and outdoor.
- These are located away from other built forms that allows artists to concentrate on their work.



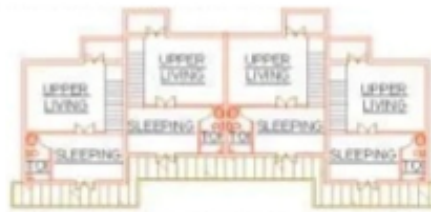
Baithak

### MATERIALS:

Bamboos is used for roofing  
R.C. brick, stone steel.  
The finishes and textures- bhoosa reinforced plaster  
cement plaster has been textured with a steel comb to give it a rough work.  
The low profile buildings are all painted in shades of brown which gives them an earthy look.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

### TERRACOTTA MUSEUM :

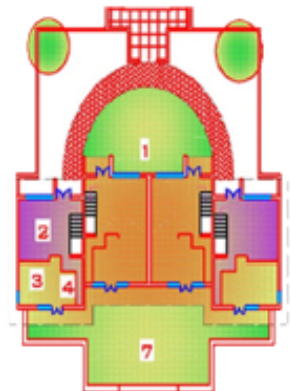


The outdoor display area gives a rural touch, cow dung and mud plaster is used on floor and walls.

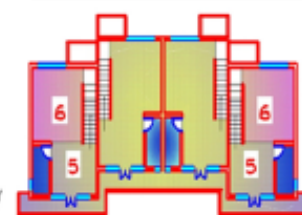
One can feel the hierarchy of spaces while moving towards the museum of everyday art., passing through open exhibits, semi- covered green corridor and finally the museum open to sky courts are used as a connecting space between two museums.



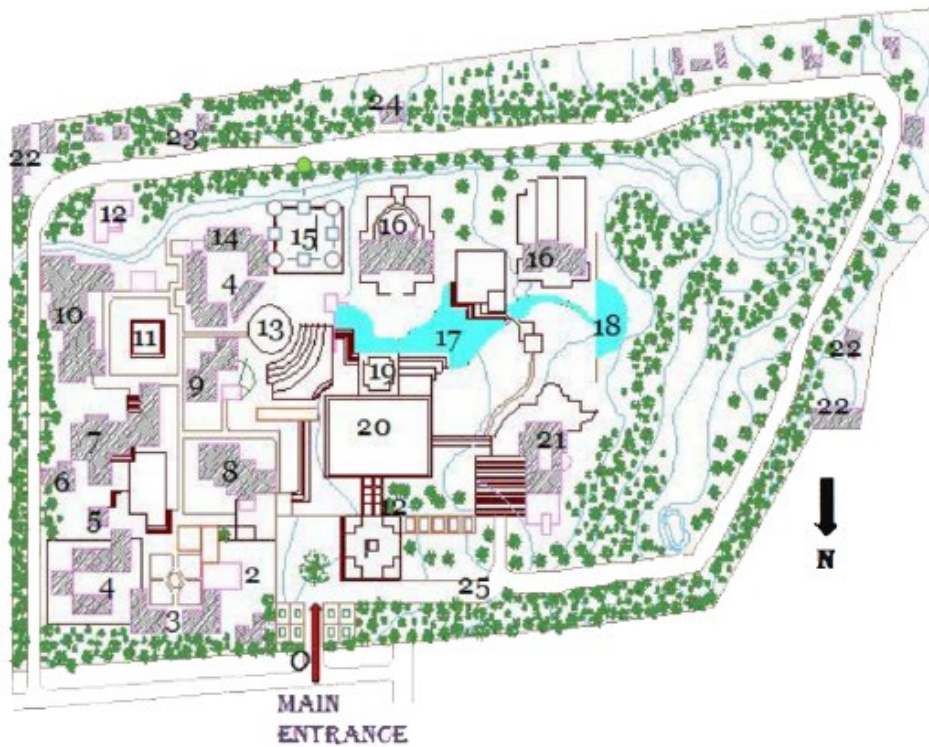
### KUND:



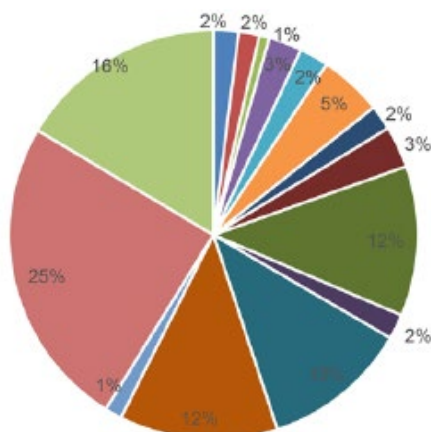
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

**LEGEND:**

1. Banayan Square (Arrival)
2. Entrance Gate
3. Entrance Chowk (Bankura House)
4. Baithak
5. Courtyard of terracotta Museum
6. Terracotta terrace
7. Kund Court
8. Gaon
9. Mustard Field
10. Open Air Theatre-Manch
11. Courtyard of Gulmohar trees
12. Maidan (Activity/Performance)
13. Water Landscape
14. Artist's studios
15. Forest/Nature Walk
16. Private Garden (Haveli)
17. Entrance Court (Haveli)
18. Barakhamba



1	COURTYARD	3005QM.
2	BAITHAK	2505QM.
3	CHAR BAGH	1205QM.
4	TERACOTTA MUSEUM	4005QM.
5	MUSEUM OF EVERY DAY ART	3505QM.
6	KUND	755QM.
7	GAON	3005QM.
8	MANCH	5005QM.
9	ARTIST STUDIO	6005QM. (3NO.)
10	NATURE WALK	3005QM.
11	BARAKHAMBHA	1755QM.
12	O. H. T. AND WOODEN WORKSHOP	1905QM.
13	ELECTIC STATION	205QM.
14	ACTIVITY GROUND	3755QM.
15	HAVELI	2505QM.

**BAITHAK: Administrative Block**

- The baithak is the common room of the kendra housing such as dining room, conference room, & office.

**CIRCULATION & MOVEMENT**

Movement patterns are very clear

- Service road runs on the periphery of the site.
- Pedestrian circulation is followed.
- Pathways are informal and fused with green patches except for the peripheral service road which acts as a jogging track.
- Change in paving materials and patterns shows changes in the function of spaces.
- Ramps are given to make the whole complex userfriendly.

The kund surrounded by tradition buildings intensify the rural character.

There are 8 studios in two blocks placed along the nahar.

Closed work space of workshop with proper ventilation and light.

- Baithak
- Char bagh
- Museum of Art
- Kund
- Manch
- Artist Studio
- Barakhamba
- Workshop
- Activity Ground
- Haveli
- Courtyard
- Terracotta Museum
- Gaon
- Nature Walk
- Electric Station



Requirements	Case study 1 (dilli haat janakpury)	Case study 2 (Shilp haat Noida)	Case study 4 Shilpgram, lucknow	Framed requirement
Site area	8 acre	7.5 acre	25 acre	9.5 acre( 14.4 acre total
Built up Area	16000 sq. m	19401.1 sq. m	29784 sq. m	
Administration	120 sq. m approx.	365 sq. m with emporium	300 sq. m	
Auditorium/ pavilion	800 people	---	2 (1500 capacity)	1000- 1200people
Craft shops	146( Ac 15 sqm / non Ac 9.6 sqm)/74 platform shop	146(ac/non ac) 15 sq. m each	250 ac/ non ac/ platform (varies 10-22 sq. m	100-120 ( 12- 15 sq.m)
museum		720 sq. m		1000 sq. m
Art gallery				800 sq. m
OAT	820 people	450 people	2	1500-2000
Training		720 sq. m		600-800 sq. m
Multipurpose hall	960 sq. m	365 sq. m	1200 sq. m	500sq.m
Workshop	---	14 stalls ( 20 sq. m each)	24 stall (30 sq.m each)	10-15 stall
Food court	28 stall	19 stall ( 25 sq. m each)	10 stall / 2 restaurant	15-20 stall
Artist rest room	80 bedded	750 sq. m	200 bedded	80-100 bedded
Parking	300 car/ 122 bike/ 3 bus	964 car (Covered & open)	427 cars	2 ECS/ 100 sq. m
Craftsmen's area		800 sq. m ( basement)		

Fig: Area Comparison Table

### 3.0 Site

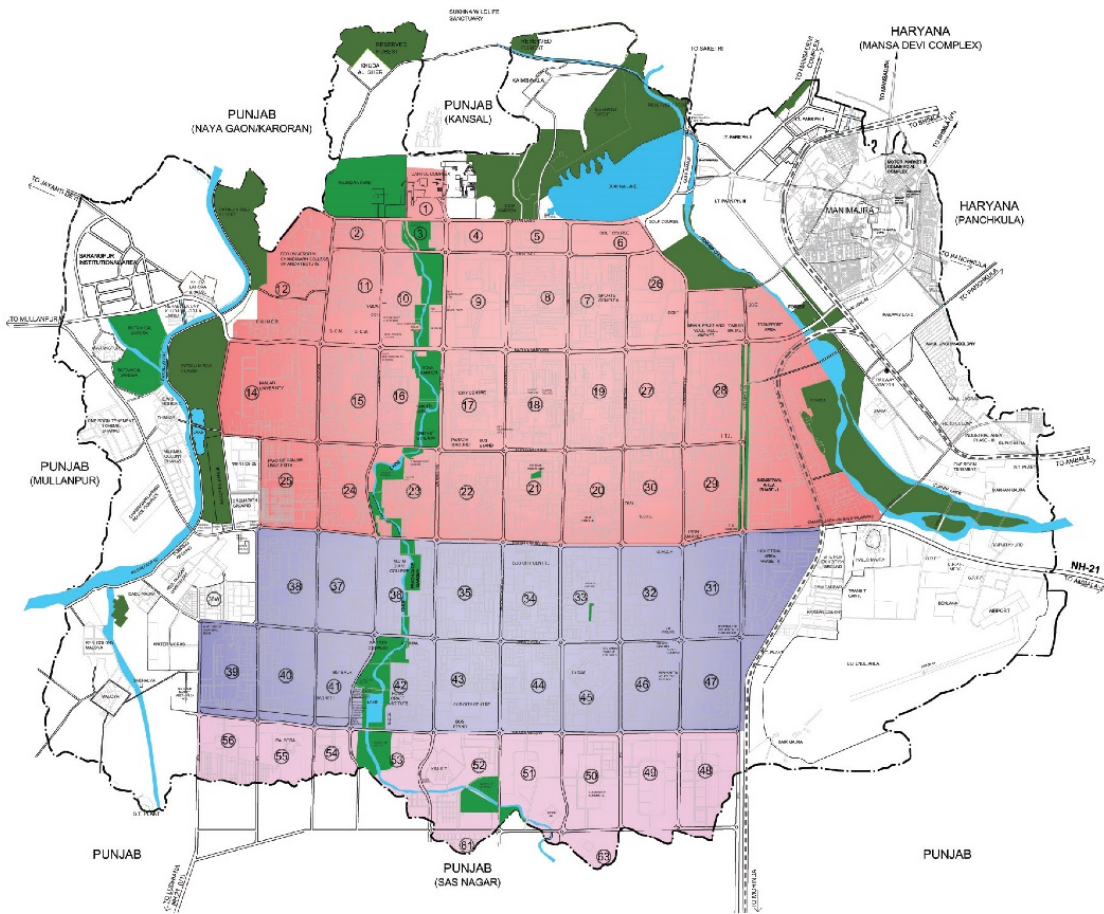


Fig.: Plan of Chandigarh showing sectors and phase development

#### 6.1 About Chandigarh and its planning

The Union Territory of Chandigarh is located near the **foothills of the Shivalik Range** in the north-western region of the country and lies between 30 degree 39' N and 30 degree 49' N latitude and 75 degree 41' E and 76 degree 51' E longitude.

It has a geographical area of 114 sq. km. The territory is also the state capital of Punjab and Haryana.

Chandigarh has a cold dry winter, hot summer and sub tropical **monsoon**.

Since Punjab was divided into two parts, the capital was left in Pakistan therefore Panjab in India required new capital.

The site selected for the new capital is bound by the two seasonal rivulets of **the Patiali Ki Rao and the Sukhna Choe** on its eastern and western sides. It has a **natural slope from the NE to NW** facilitating drainage .

The city has projects designed by architects such as Le Corbusier, Pierre Jeanneret, Matthew Nowicki, and Albert Mayer.

## Architectural feature

A holistic approach was adopted for the planning of Chandigarh which combined with the farsightedness, vision and enthusiasm of the leaders have together contributed to the making of a city *a social organism and a work of art*. These interactive-interdependent disciplines are: Planning, Art, Architecture, Urban design, Landscape

Le Corbusier conceived the Master Plan of Chandigarh as analogous to Human Body in terms of **Head** (the Capitol Complex, Sector 1), **Heart** (the City Centre, Sector 17), **Lungs** (the Leisure Valley, innumerable open spaces, and sector-greens), the **Intellect** (the cultural and educational institutions), the **Circulatory System** (the network of roads, the 7Vs) and the Industrial Area.

**Working Areas** – The Capitol Complex Sector 17, commercial belts along Jan Marg, Madhya Marg, Himalaya Marg, Udyog Path, Dakshin Marg.

**Living** - the Sectors

**Care of body and spirit** – Leisure Valley, Sukhna Lake, parks, green belts, cultural belts and the educational belts

**Circulation** – the 7v network of roads on a modular grid iron pattern.

**Sector size** - 800m x 1200 m determined by maximum 10 minute walking distance from facilities

**Introvert planning** with sealing walls along main roads so as not to be disturbed by the fast vehicular traffic outside

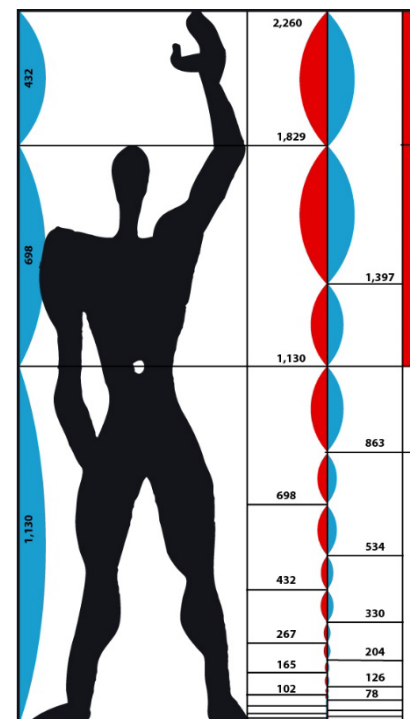
**Emphasis on family life and community living**

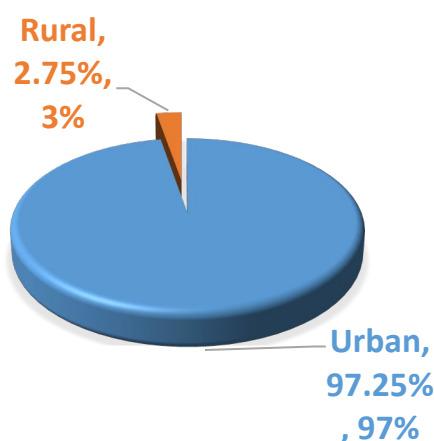
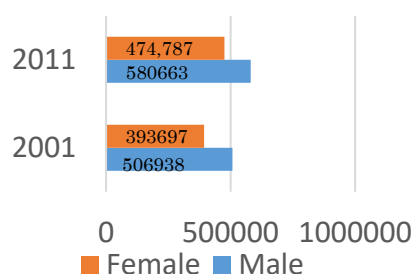
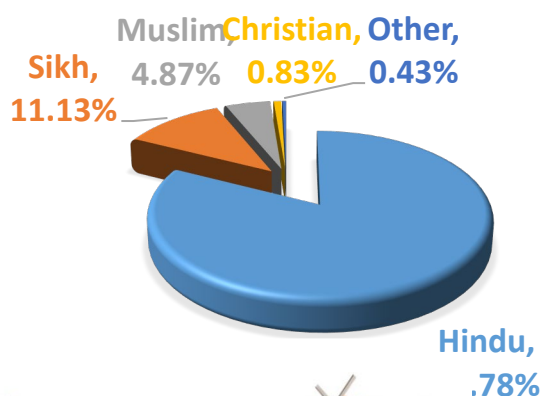
**Schools** along green belts safe for children, dispensaries, shopping, community centres, centrally located in 10 minutes walk and bus stops on main road within walking distance.

**Parks** within 300m

**Meandering profile** of the V4/V5 to enable slow carriageways Comfortable vehicular and pedestrian

**Step of the house** Inter-sectoral  
n belts.



PopulationSex ratioEthnicity**6.2 Demographic of chandigarh**Population

As per Census 2011, the population of Chandigarh U.T has crossed the one million mark recorded a population of 10,54,686, of which male and female are 580,663 and 474,787 respectively.

The total population growth in this decade was 17.19 percent.

The population of Chandigarh forms 0.09 percent of India in 2011

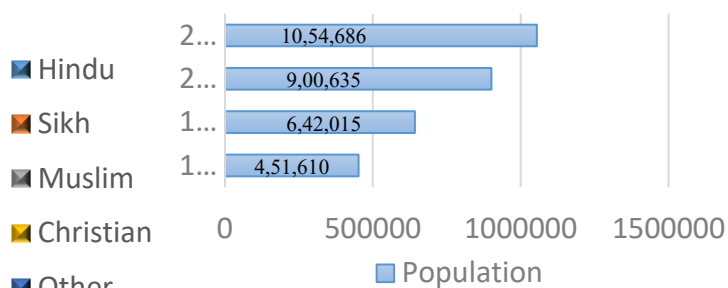
Rural / Urban composition

Out of total population of Chandigarh, 97.25% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 1,026,459 of which 563,513 are males and while remaining 462,946 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 97.25 percent.

Literacy rate

Chandigarh has always recorded a high literacy rate since its inception due to the high quality of educational infrastructure available in the city. As per Census 2011, 8,09,653 persons were literate in the U.T, indicating a literacy rate of 86.43%

## POPULATION



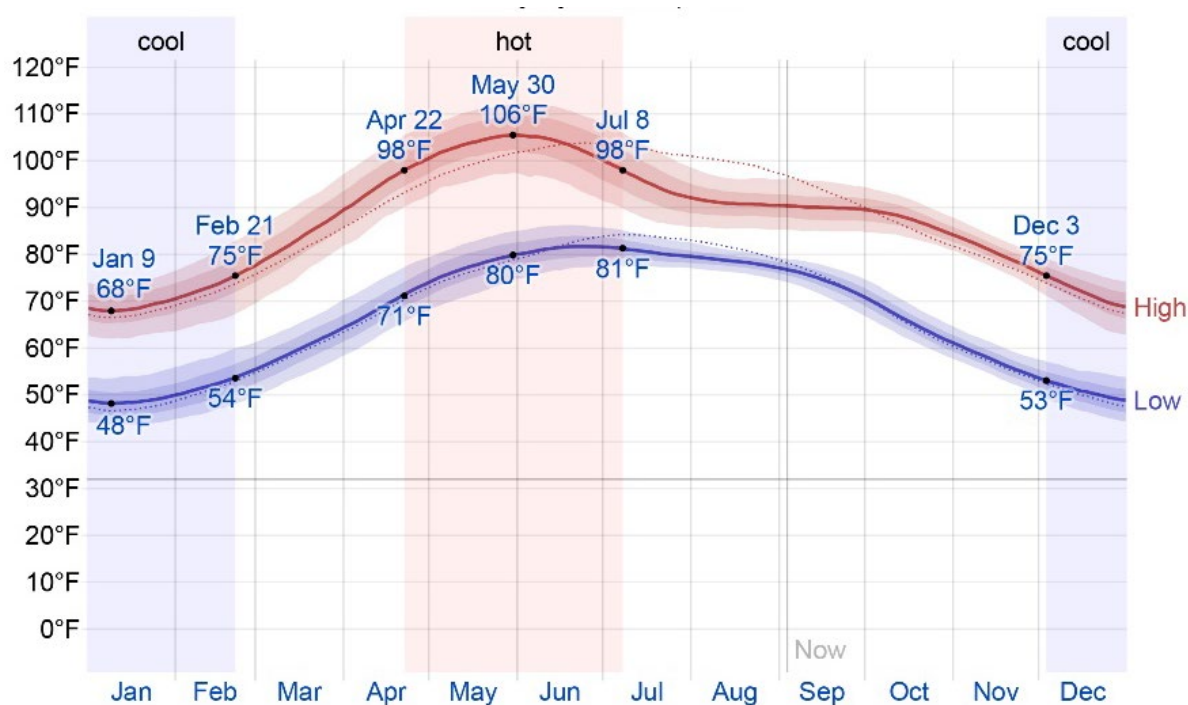


Fig.: Graph showing Temperature variation of Chandigarh

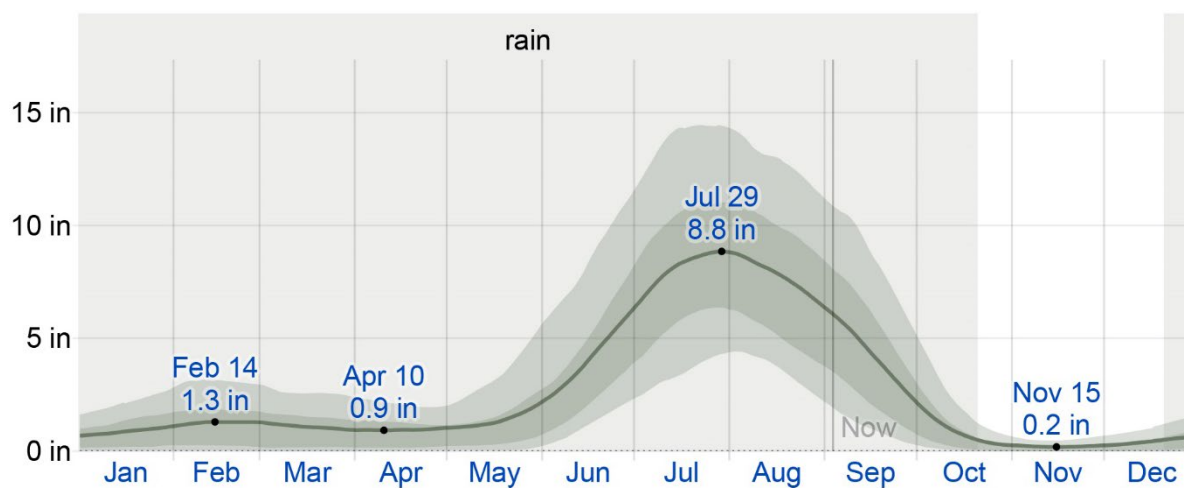


Fig.: Graph showing Rainfall of Chandigarh

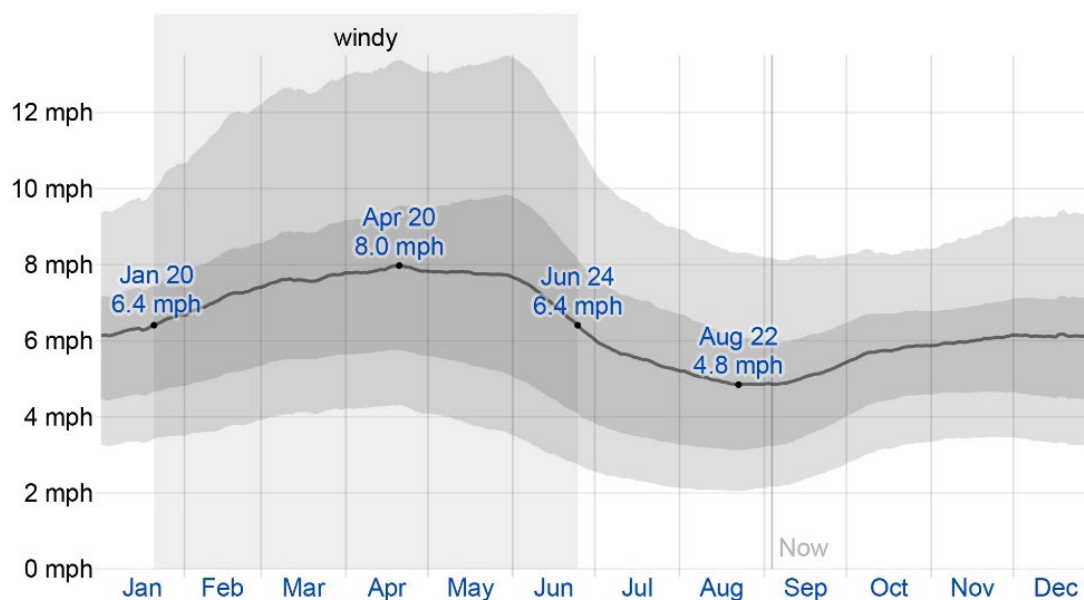


Fig.: Graph showing Wind speed of Chandigarh



### **6.3 Climate**

In Chandigarh, The climate here is mild, and generally warm and temperate. In winter, there is much more rainfall in Chandigarh than in summer. The summers are short, sweltering, and clear and the winters are short, cool, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 48°F to 106°F and is rarely below 44°F or above 112°F. The average annual temperature in Chandigarh is 24.1 °C. Precipitation here averages 979 mm.

The best times of year to visit Chandigarh for hot-weather activities are from mid April to late May and from early September to mid October.

#### **Temperature**

The hot season , from April 22 to July 8, with an average daily high temperature above 98°F. The hottest day of the year is May 30, with an average high of 106°F and low of 80°F.

The cool, from December 3 to February 21, with an average daily high temperature below 75°F. The coldest day of the year is January 9, with an average low of 48°F and high of 68°F.

#### **Wind**

The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors,.

The windier part of the year is, from January 20 to June 24, with average wind speeds of more than 6.4 miles per hour. The windiest day of the year is April 20, with an average hourly wind speed of 8.0 miles per hour.

The calmer time is,from June 24 to January 20. The calmest day of the year is August 22, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.8 miles per hour.

Winds are generally light and blow from **North West to South East direction** with the exception of the Easterly to South Easterly winds which blow for some days during the summer season.

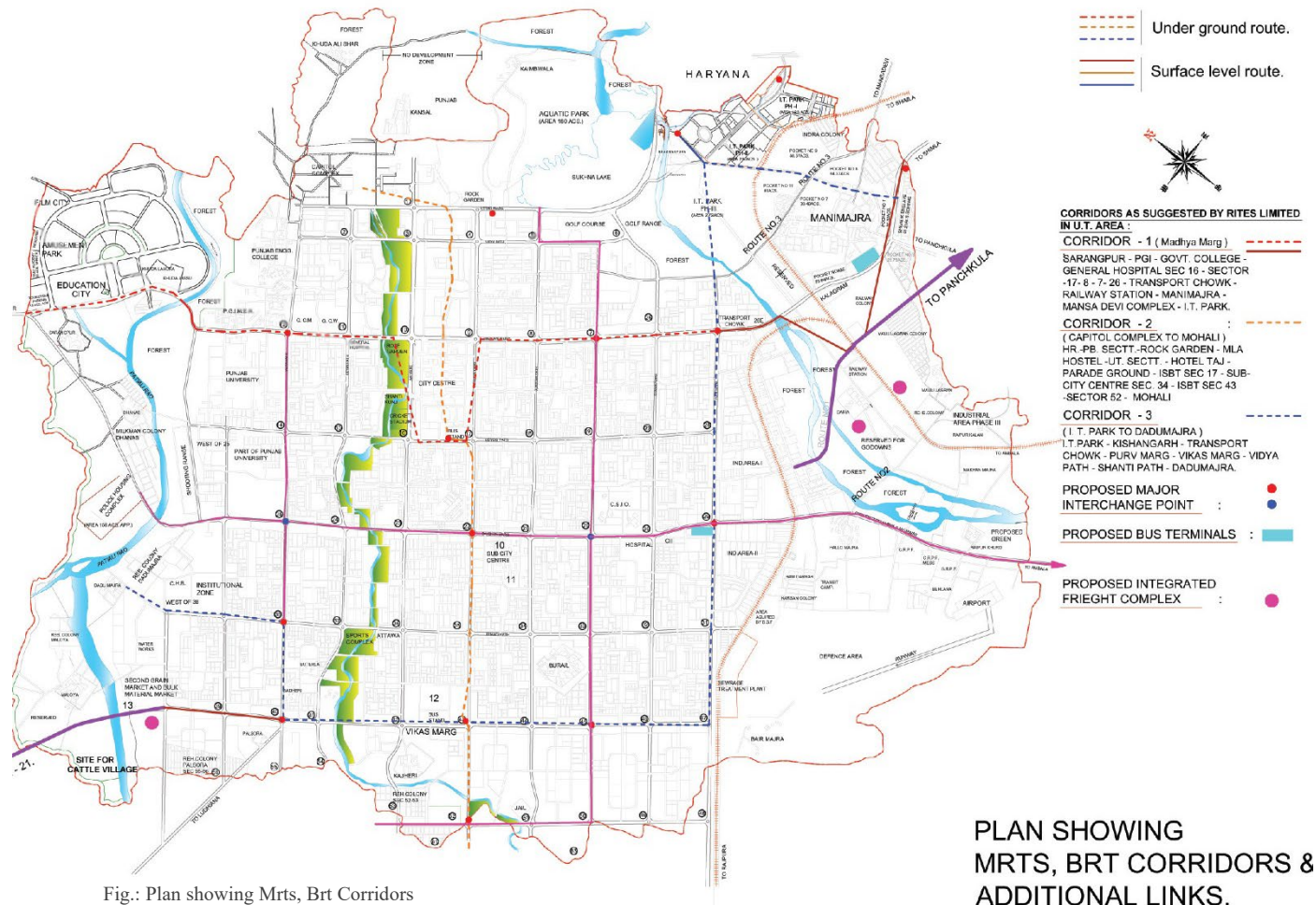


Fig.: Plan showing Mrts, Brt Corridors

**PLAN SHOWING  
MRTS, BRT CORRIDORS &  
ADDITIONAL LINKS.**

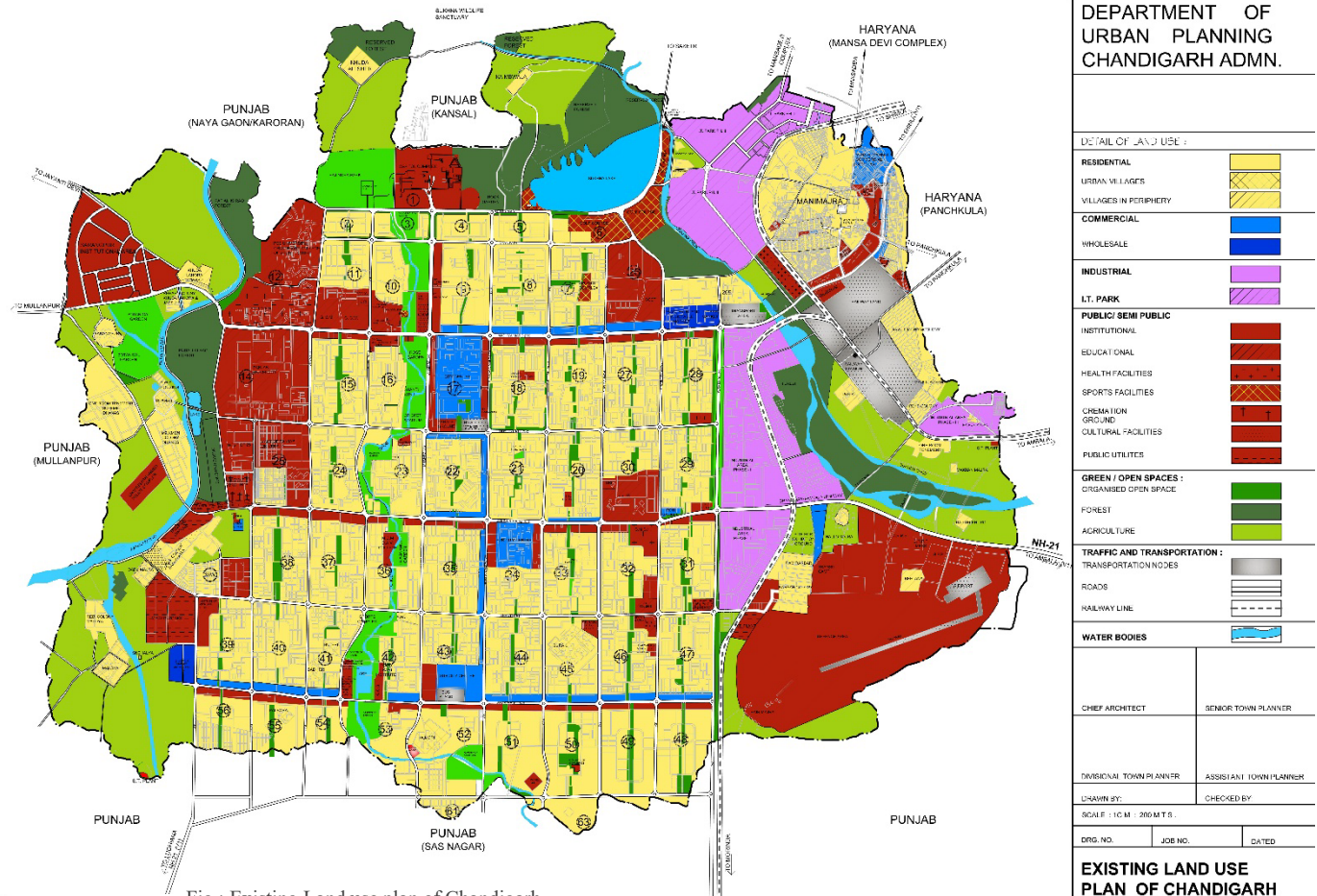


Fig.: Existing Land use plan of Chandigarh





## **6.4 Transportation, Landuse And Environment**

### **Transportation**

Chandigarh has the largest number of vehicles per capita in India. Wide, well maintained roads and parking spaces all over the city ease local transport.



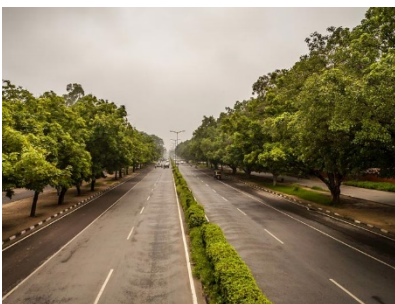
Chandigarh is well connected by road by NH 22 (Ambala - Kalka - Shimla - Kinnaur) and NH 21 (Chandigarh - Leh), and has both a railway station and the International Airport.

The Chandigarh Metro Rail project is underway but recently, due to reduce cost, it is planned to partially replace metro projects by tram and monorail.

### **Landuse.**

The Master plan of U.T Chandigarh cover an area of approximately 114 sq. km.

This include the nearly fully developed 70 sq. km of the area planned by Le Corbusire and his team.



### **Environment.**

Most of Chandigarh is covered by dense Banyan and Eucalyptus plantations. Asoka, Cassia, Mulberry and other trees flourish in the forested eco system. The city has forests surrounding it which sustain many animal and plant species. Deers, Sambars, Barking Deers, Parrots, Woodpeckers and Peacocks inhabit the protected forests. Sukhna Lake hosts a variety of ducks and geese, and attracts migratory birds from parts of Siberia and Japan in the winter season. A parrot sanctuary located in the city is home to a variety of bird species.





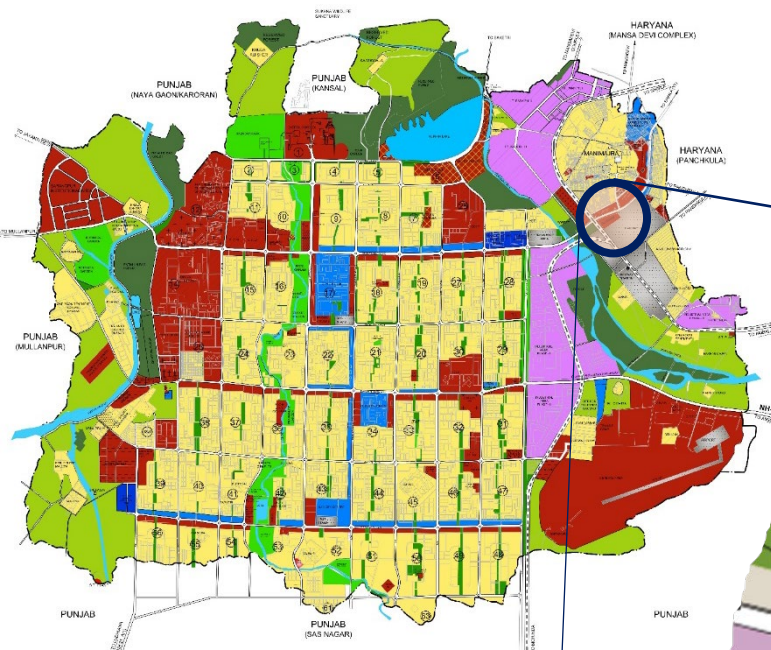


Fig.:Chandigarh Map

## Kalagram site



Fig.: View of site



Fig.: Location of site in Chandigarh Map





Fig.: Existing entrance for Phase II



Fig.: View of petrol pump



Fig.: Service lane connecting with Railway bridge



Fig.: View of service lane

## 6.5 Site Analysis

### Location

The site is allotted to the Department of Culture, Government of India for setting up of an Artisan Village on the Chandigarh Kalka Highway.

Kala Gram has been set up in Chandigarh by Chandigarh Administration and North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC)

The site is bound by Chandigarh Kalka Railway Line and railway land on other two sides acquired by NAC

### Site.

Total Area : 14.4 acre

Proposed Site area : 9.1 acre

Location : Chandigarh – Kalka highway,  
near railway crossing.

Latitude : 30 degree 71'

Longitude : 76 degree 82'

Altitude : 321 m above sea level

Land type : Flat

Land use Type : cultural

Orientation: North East

Site Shape : Trapezoidal

Site surrounding : North- Chandigarh-Kalka highway

East: Railway Land

South: Railway land

West : Chandigarh – Kalka railway line







Fig.: Plan showing Location and connectivity to the site

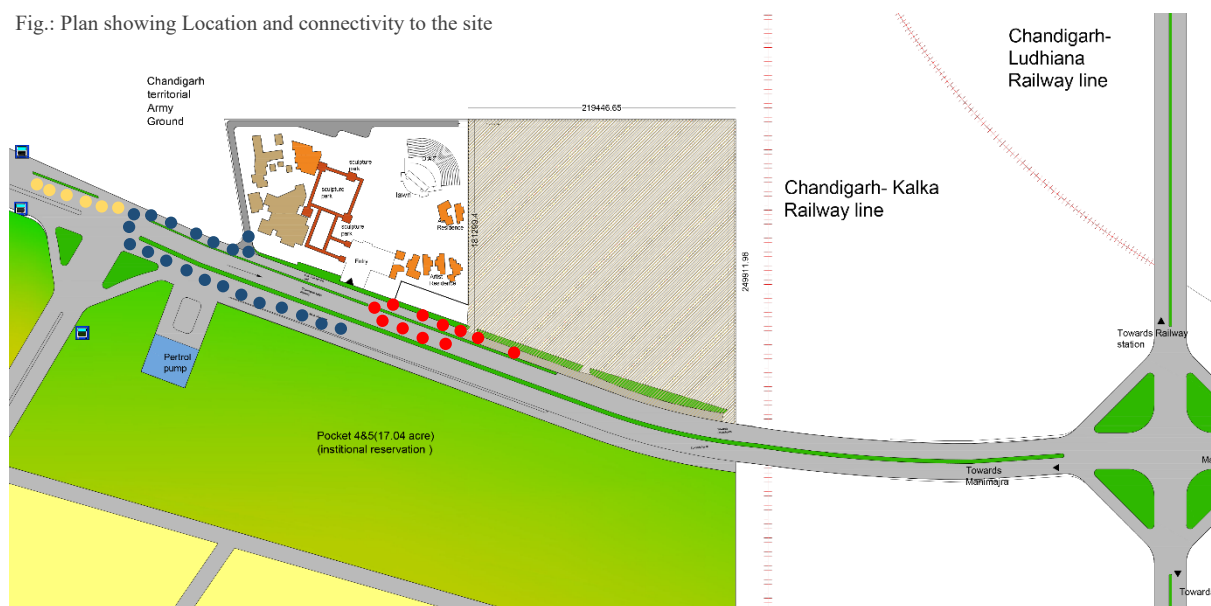


Fig.: Plan showing Access and Exit route of the site

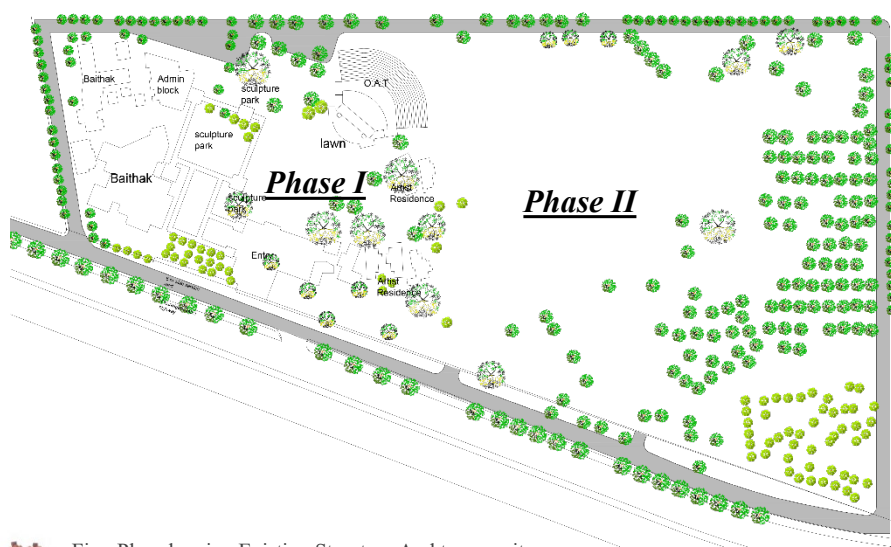


Fig.: Plan showing Existing Structure And tree on site



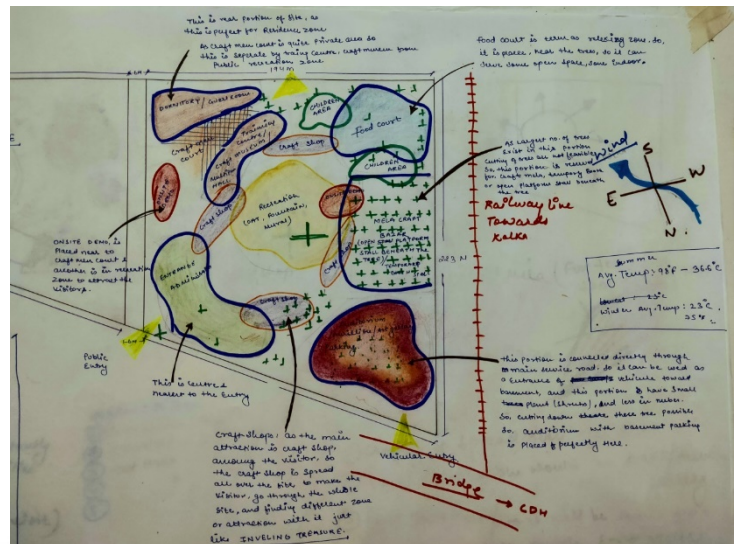
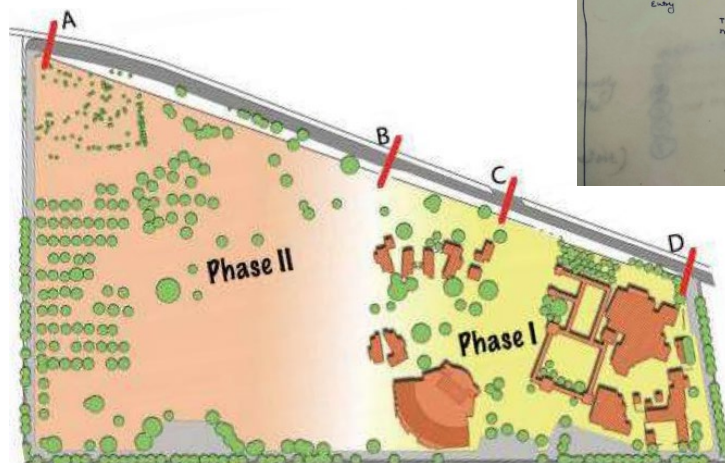
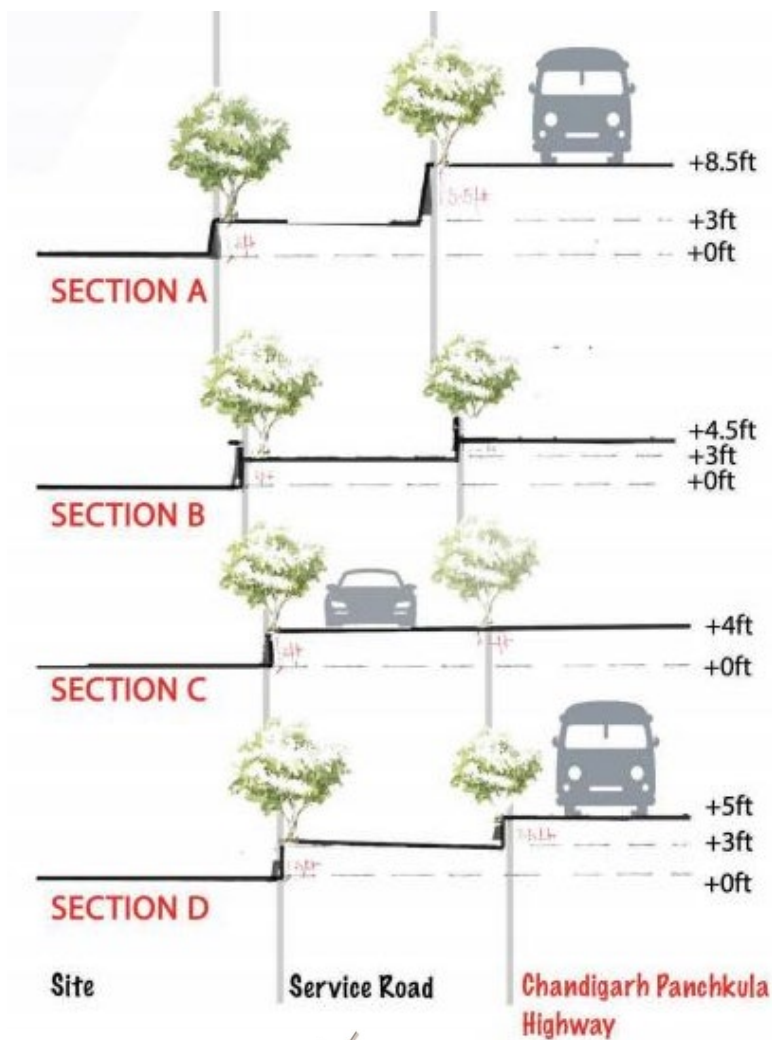
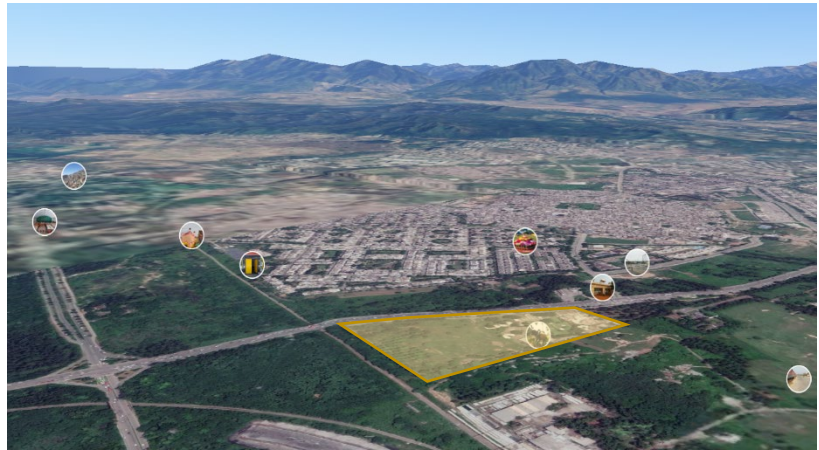


Fig. : The diagram shows the functional arrangement and the special connections.







### Accessibility

From bus stand ( sector 17 ) : 8.5 km  
 From bus stand ( sector 43 ) : 11 km  
 From railway station: 2.5 km  
 From Airport : Chandigarh – 9 km



Fig.: View of Entrance for Phase I

### Site Surrounding services

Sever line: along service lane  
 Electric pole along the service lane  
 Petrol pump  
 Bus stand  
 Fire station  
 Bsnl telephone exchange



### Existing structure on site

1. Baithak ( Operated by CITCO)
2. Sculpture park
3. Artist residence
4. Administration
5. Art Gallery
6. Theaters- one theater is known as open Air  
Theater the other known as lawn stage



Fig.: View of Lawn Stage

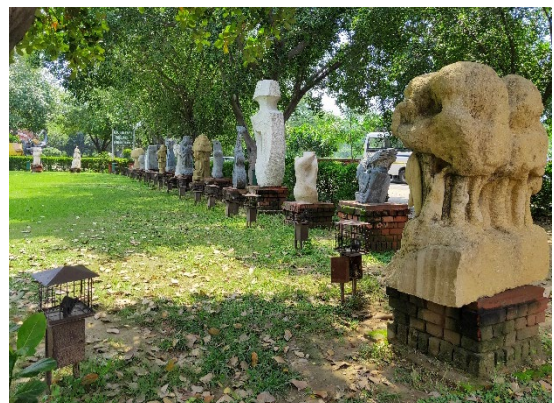
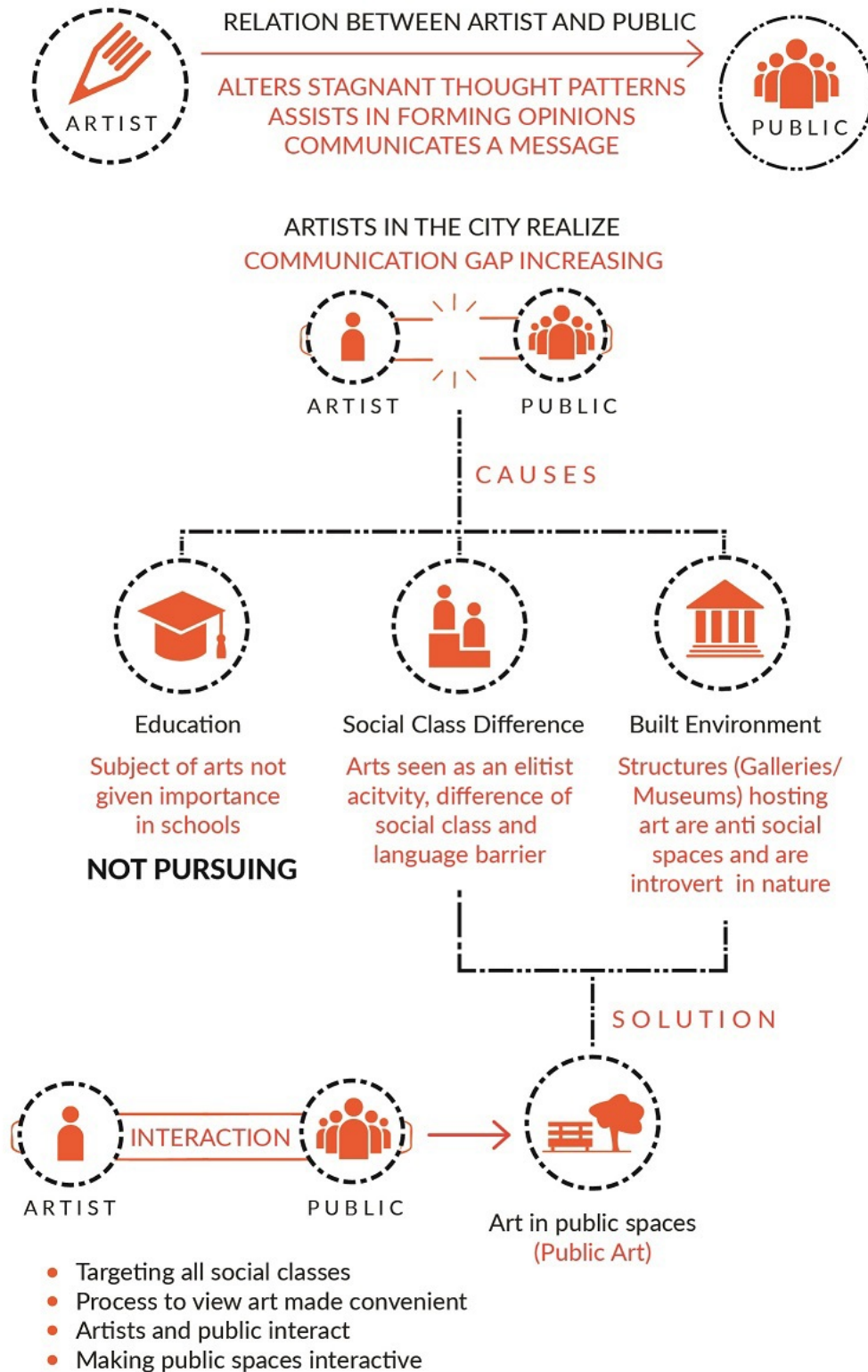


Fig.: View of Sculpture courtyard

## 4.0 Design

### 7.1 Design Method

#### PROBLEM BRIEF





# INTRODUCTION

## INFUSING THE TRADITIONAL WITH CONTEMPORARY!

KALAGRAM IS A SPACE FOR RECREATION AND INTERACTION WHERE THE GENERAL MASSES CAN COME SEE THE DISPLAYED ART FORM, WATCH THE PERFORMING ART AND INTERACT WITH THE ARTIST. ARTISANS CAN RESIDE AND ENLIGHTEN OTHER ABOUT THEIR SKILL.

### CONCEPT OF KALAGRAM:

WITH THE AIM OF PRESERVING THE HERITAGE, THE CONCEPT OF CRAFT VILLAGE CAME INTO BEING.

THIS CONCEPT BROUGHT MOST OF THE CRAFTS SPECIMENS AND CRAFTSMEN TOGETHER.

THE CRAFT VILLAGE IS A PLACE WHERE ONE GETS TO KNOW THE TRADITION OF A COMMUNITY, THEIR HISTORIC INTERESTS AND SKILLS OF MAKING ARTIFACTS.

THE CRAFTS VILLAGE IS A MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL, PUBLIC AND CULTURAL PLACE. THUS IT SERVES MORE THAN ONE PURPOSE FROM SINGLE PLATFORM.

### SITE:

THE SITE IS ALLOTTED TO DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SETTING UP ARTISAN VILLAGE ON CHANDIGARH KALKA HIGHWAY, BY NZCC (NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE).

TOTAL AREA : 14.4 ACRE  
LATITUDE : 30 DEGREE 31'  
LONGITUDE : 76 DEGREE 52'  
ALTITUDE : 321m ABOVE SEA LEVEL  
LAND TYPE : FLAT  
LAND USE TYPE : CULTURAL  
ORIENTATION : NORTH EAST  
SITE SHAPE : TRAPEZOIDAL

### CLIMATE:

° SUMMER - 30°F - 36.4°C  
WINTER - 25°C - 75°F  
AVG. ANNUAL RAINFALL - 832 MM  
AVG. ANNUAL WINDSPEED - 5.75 Km/h  
PREDOMINANT WIND DIRECTION - NORTH-WEST TO SOUTH EAST

### APPROACH:

FROM BUS STAND (SECTOR 17) : 8.5 KM  
FROM BUS STAND (SECTOR 43) : 11 KM  
FROM RAILWAY STATION : 2.5 KM  
FROM AIRPORT: CHANDIGARH : 9 KM

### SITE SURROUNDING:

NORTH - CHANDIGARH - KALKA HIGHWAY  
EAST - RAILWAY LAND  
SOUTH - RAILWAY LAND  
WEST - KALKA RAILWAY LINE

### PROJECT BRIEF

RELATION BETWEEN ARTIST & PUBLIC

ARTIST

ALTERS STAGNANT THROUGH PATTERNS, ASSISTS IN FORMING OPINIONS, CREATES, COMMUNICATES A MESSAGE.

PUBLIC

BAZAAR + CRAFT + CULTURAL CUISINE

### DESCRIPTION:

AN AREA OF 14.4 ACRES WAS ALLOTTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE GOVT OF INDIA FOR SETTING UP OF AN ARTISAN VILLAGE AT MINIMUKH ON THE CHANDIGARH KALKA HIGHWAY.

THE FIRST PHASE OF PROJECT INCLUDE THE NZCC OFFICE, RESTAURANT COMPLEX, OPEN AIR THEATRE. ACCOMMODATION OF ARTIST HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED SINCE 2008. THEME BASED NATIONAL CRAFT MELA HAS BEEN HELD EVERY YEAR SHOWCASING THE RICH CULTURE HERITAGE AND TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFT OF THE COUNTRY. THE MELAS HAVE BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS.

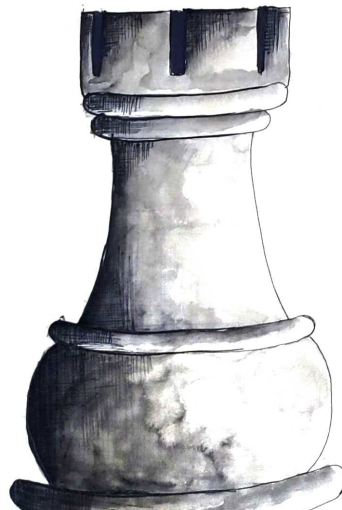
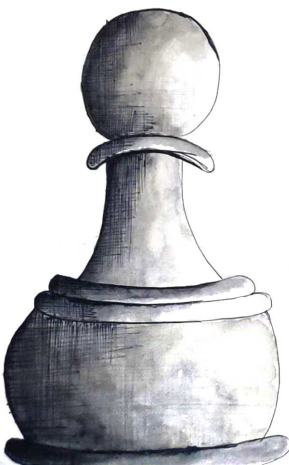
**KALAGRAM ALSO CONSISTS OF VILLAGE OF ART** - KALAGRAM PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE THEIR TECHNIQUES IN THE PERFORMING DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC, AS WELL IN THEIR TRADITIONAL ART & CRAFTS. VARIOUS ART FORM IN THE CONTEMPORARY IDIOM ARE PROMOTED AS PART OF THE KALAGRAM CULTURAL PROGRAMMES UNDER NORTH CULTURE EXCHANGE POLICY.

**SCULPTURES PARK** - SCULPTURES PARK HAS BEEN SET UP RECENTLY AND THE PARK HAS SOME FINE

PIECES OF ROCK MADE ALIVE WITH SPLEN DID WORK EXHIBITED BY COUNTRY WELL KNOWN SCULPTORS.

**THEATRES** - THE KALAGRAM HAS TWO THEATERS HAVING SEATING CAPACITY OF 4000 WHILE ONE THEATRE IS KNOWN AS OPEN THEATRE AND THE OTHER KNOWN AS LAWN STAGE.

**BAITHAK** - OTHER THAN ARTS KALAGRAM IS ALSO A FOODIES DELIGHT. BAITHAK THE KALAGRAM OWN RESTAURANT OFFER SOME MOUTH WATERING DISHES LACED WITH PUNJABI TOUCH.





# CONCEPT

CHESS (DESIGN) = FORM + FUNCTION + BEAUTY

STRUCTURE

PURPOSE

ASTHETICS

“EVEN THOSE WHO DON'T UNDERSTAND CHESS CAN TELL WHETHER THE PLAYER'S POSITION IS GOOD OR BAD. HOW COULD THAT BE POSSIBLE? VERY SIMPLE IT'S ABOUT HOW PLEASING TO THE EYE THE CHESS PIECES ON THE BOARD ARE REALLY SET UP.”

—DAVID BRONSTIEN

## BEAUTY IN CHESS -

- DESIGN FORM AND FUNCTION ARE HIGHLY RELATED TO BEAUTY. DESIGNING ALWAYS REQUIRES TWO COMPONENTS: THE FUNCTIONAL AND AESTHETICAL DIMENSION OF THE DESIGN OBJECT AND DESIGN PROCESS. AS A (CHESS) ARCHITECT, YOU SHOULD ARRIVE AT A SOLUTION THAT IS NOT ONLY SAFE AND OPERATIONAL BUT ALSO DELIGHTFUL & BEAUTIFUL.

FORM IS FUNCTION & FUNCTION IS FORM

“WHEN YOU PLAY A GAME OF CHESS IT IS LIKE DESIGNING SOMETHING OR CONSTRUCTING A MECHANISM OF SOME KIND OF DESIGN BY WHICH YOU WIN OR LOSE.”

—MARCEL DUCHAMP

- DURING A GAME OF CHESS, YOU ARE BUILDING UP POSITION IN ORDER TO SET UP YOUR PIECES HARMONIOUSLY AND PURPOSEFULLY.

## CONCEPT FOR MOVEMENT & SHAPES

- ALL THE SHAPES ARE CURVILINEAR AND INTRODUCE OR OBTAIN FROM CIRCLE. AND THE BASIC PROPERTY OF CIRCLE IS ITS CONTINUITY i.e. HAVING NEITHER STARTING POINT NOR END POINT & MAKING CONTINUOUS LOOP. CIRCULATION IN FORM OF CONTINUOUS CURVE WHICH SHOWS NEVER ENDING PROPERTY OF CIRCLE.
- CONCEPT OF KALAGRAM IS TO INTRODUCE THE PEOPLE ABOUT RICH TRADITIONAL ART & CULTURE, TRY TO BRING ANCIENT AND TRADITIONAL ART AMONG PRESENT WORLD. THIS IS A NEW START OR NEW ERA. SAME AS A PROPERTY OF CIRCLE.

## ESSENTIAL ELEMENT CONSIDER FOR PUBLIC SPACE TO BE EFFECTIVE

- A CENTRAL NUCLEUS:

SPACE MUST HAVE CENTRE OF INTEREST



- ACCESS FOR EVERYONE: DESIGN SHOULD NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PEOPLE.



- INTERACTIVE & UNIQUE

MAKING A PLACE STAND OUT AND BE LEGIBLE.

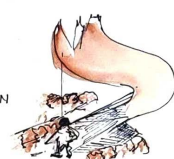


- FLEXIBLE SITTING SPACES & COMFORT:



- CONTRAST

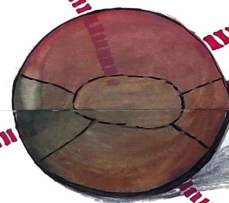
BETWEEN SPATIAL EXPERIENCES.



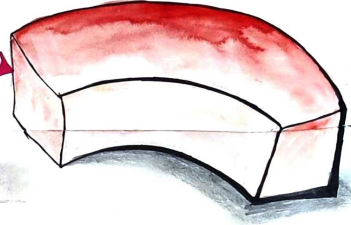
PEOPLE WILL SIT ON A SURFACE WITH HEIGHT RANGING FROM 1-3 FEET AND THE SPACE SHOULD FULFILL BASIC HUMAN NEEDS.



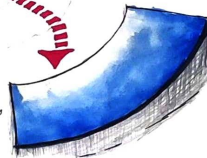
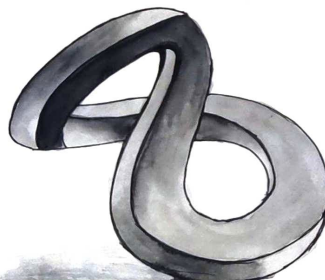
CENTRAL PART USED AS CENTRAL PLAZA



SUBTRACTION OF SPHERE TO EVOLVE BASIC FORM OF BUILDING BLOCK. CORE ELEMENT OF SPHERE ACTS AS SUNKEN PLAZA.



## FORM EVOLUTION



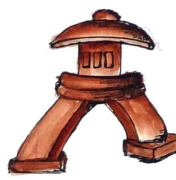
- HONOURING EXISTING TREES AND MOULDING BUILT MASS.
- DISTRIBUTED CULTURAL SPACE NOT ONLY FOR CULTURAL EVENTS, BUT ALONG THE MAIN ATTRACTION SPACE BUT ALSO CREATE SMALL FOCAL POINTS.
- LANDSCAPING AS A BINDING ELEMENT.

## ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER:

- ARCHES



- JALIS

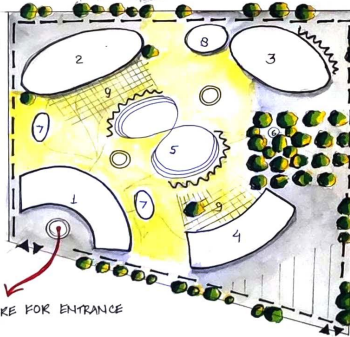


SCULPTURE FOR ENTRANCE PLAZA

CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM FOR CIRCULATION AND SHAPES

### LEGENDS:

- ENTRANCE PLAZA
- AUDITORIUM cum ART GALLERY
- FOOD COURT
- DORMITORIES
- SUNKEN PLAZA
- CAFE SHOPS
- AC CAFE SHOPS
- CHILDREN PLAY AREA
- CAFE COURT



Signature

# कला ग्राम

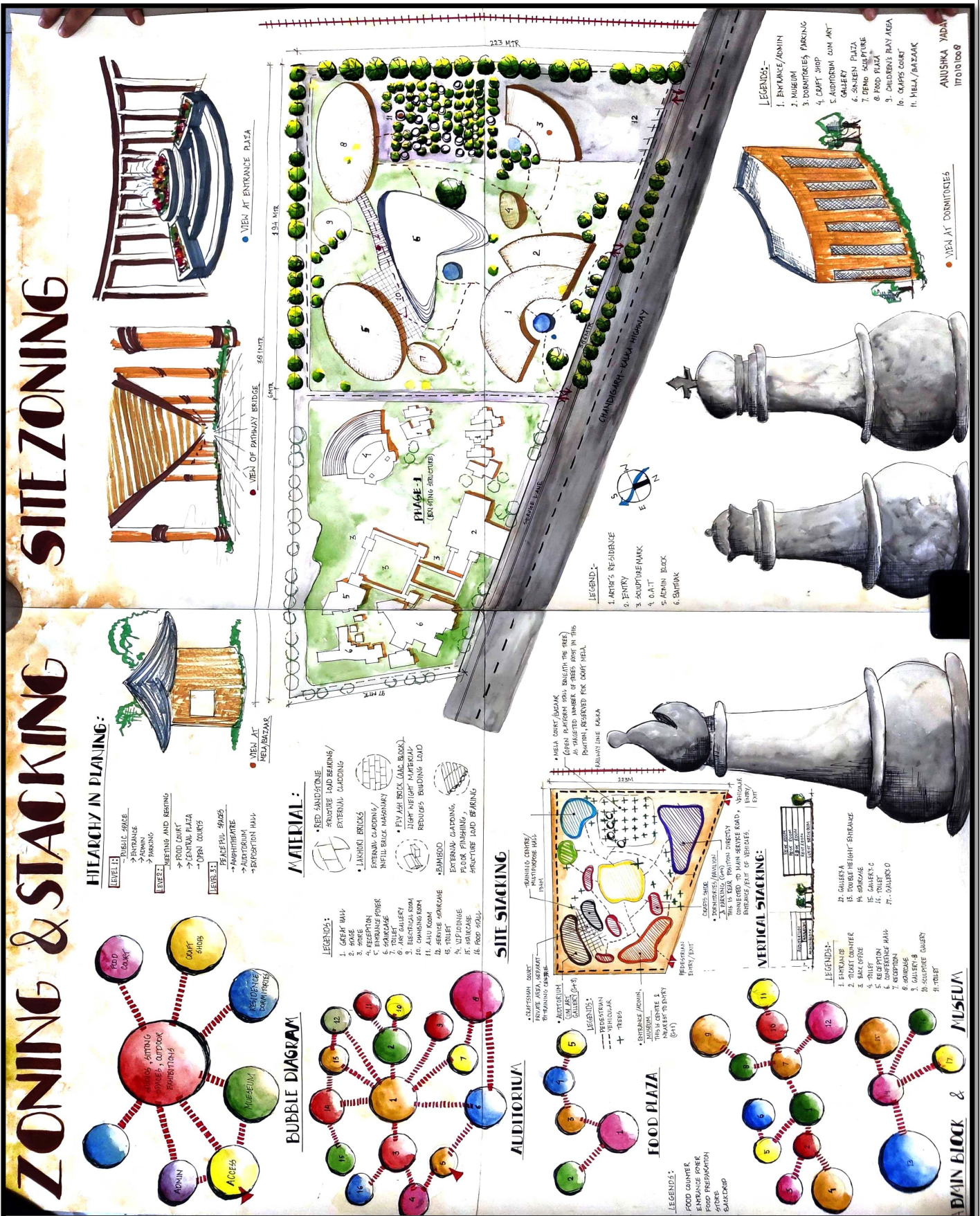


कला ग्राम





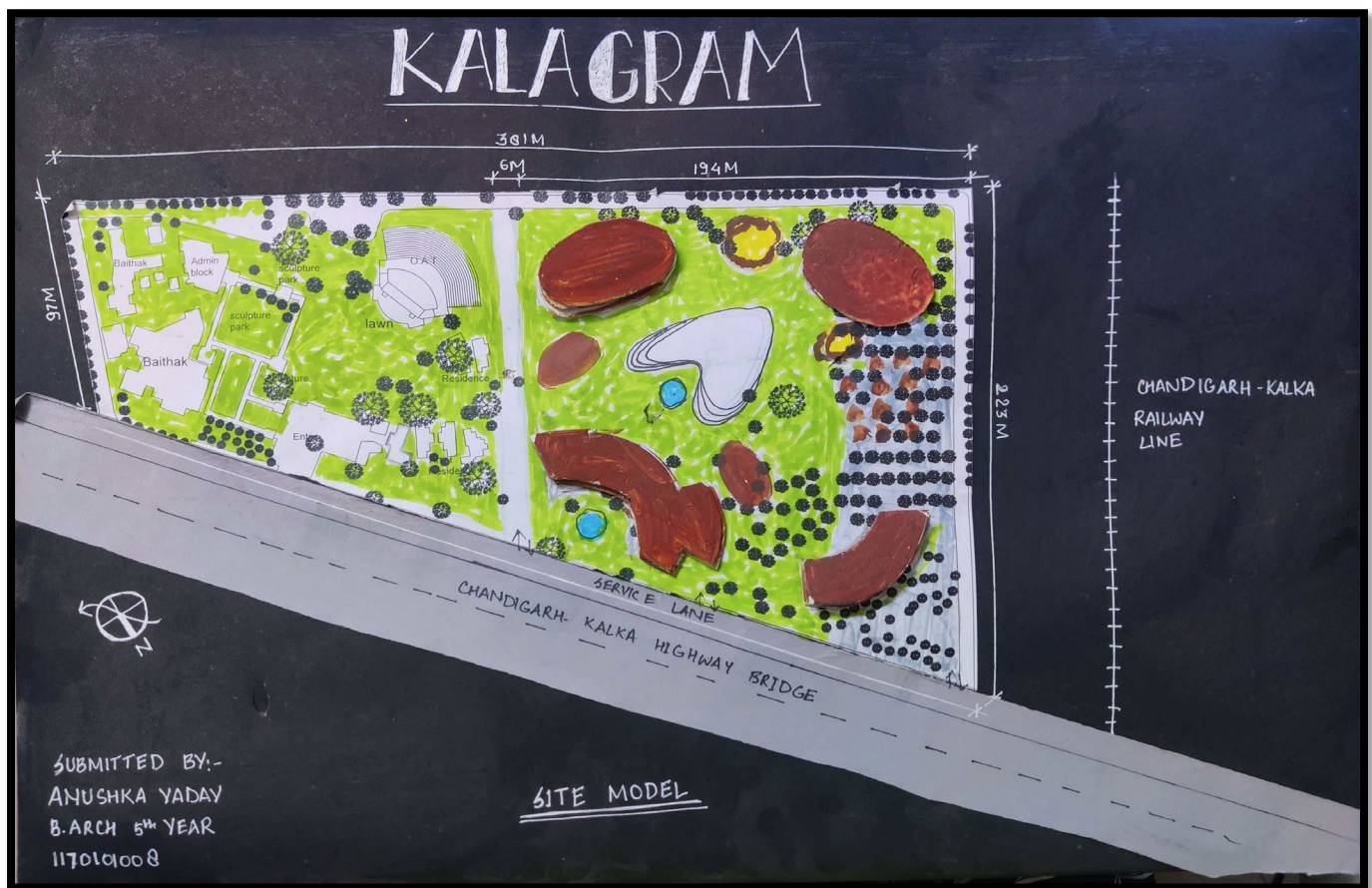
# CONCEPT : PANEL -3











## CONCEPTUAL MODEL

### Bibliography

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- <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/chandigarh/chandigarh-4075/>
- <https://www.gaisma.com/en/location/chandigarh.html>

Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Barrier Free Environment  
for Persons with Disabilities



## VIEWS









# THESIS/2019

## KALAGRAM

Kalagram provide an opportunity for cultural groups from the North states under inter state program to develop or improve their techniques in the performing dance, drama and music, as well as in their traditional arts & crafts. Various art forms in the contemporary idiom are promoted as part of the Kalagram cultural programmes under North Culture Exchange Polity

With the aim of preserving the heritage, the concept of craft village came into being.

This concept brought most of the crafts' specimens and craftsmen together. A platform for forgotten values, enlightens current generation by planting a seed in their mind.

The craft village is a place where one gets to know the traditions of a community, their historic interests and skills of making artefacts.

The crafts village is a mixed-use development of residential and commercial , public and cultural place. Thus, it serves more than one purpose from a single platform.

### SITE

#### Location

The site is allotted to the Department of Culture, Government of India for setting up of an Artisan Village on the Chandigarh Kalka Highway.

Kala Gram has been set up in Chandigarh by Chandigarh Administration and North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC)

The site is bound by Chandigarh Kalka Railway Line and railway land on other two sides acquired by NAC

#### Site.

Total Area : 14.4 acre

Proposed Site area : 9.1 acre

Location :Chandigarh – Kalka highway,  
near railway crossing.

Latitude : 30 degree 71'

Longitude : 76 degree 82'

Altitude : 321 m above sea level

Land type : Flat

Land use Type : cultural

Orientation: North East

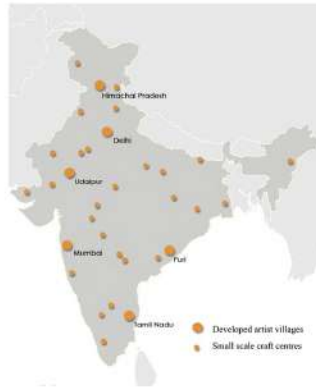
Site Shape : Trapezoidal

Site surrounding : North- Chandigarh-Kalka highway

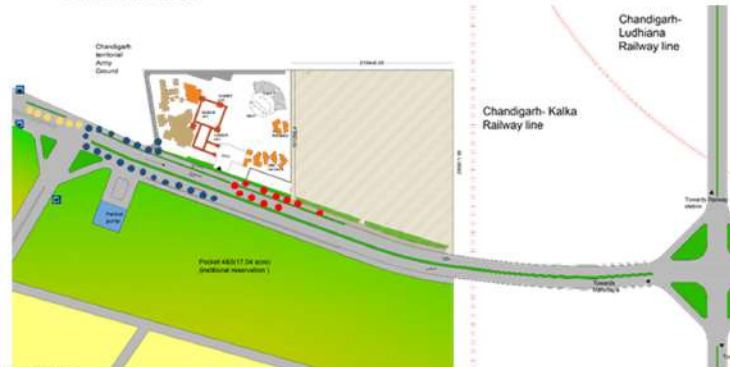
East: Railway Land

South: Railway land

West : Chandigarh – Kalka railway line



Existing structure on site  
Baithak ( Operated by CITCO)  
Sculpture park  
Artist residence  
Administration



EXISTING TREE ON SITE

PROPOSED SITE



EXISTING STRUCTURE ON SIE



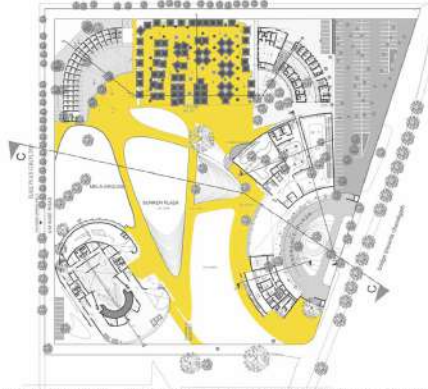
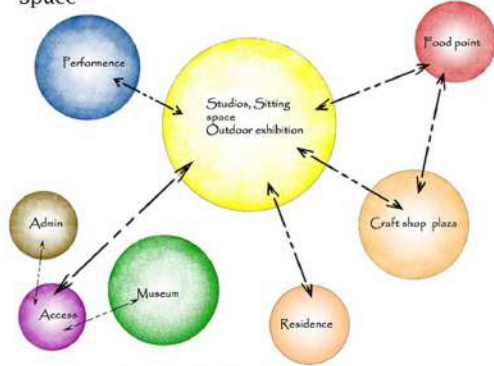




# CONCEPT

## CONCEPT FOR ZONING

As the project briefing about creating a public space, the most important and considerable Factor is its movement through the whole premise. By creating Central Vistas, Hidden Surprise, And create better unfolding of the Space



Circulation and connection between the different spaces

## ESSENTIAL ELEMENT CONSIDERED FOR PUBLIC SPACE TO BE EFFECTIVE AND INTERACTIVE



**A CENTRAL NUCLEUS**  
The space must have a center of interest



**INTERACTIVE and UNIQUE**  
Making a place stand out and be legible



**PEOPLE ATTRACT PEOPLE**  
"What attracts people most, it would appear, is other people"



**TRIANGULATION**  
External stimulus prompting strangers to interact



**ENCLOSURE**  
Enclosure from context



**FLEXIBLE SITTING SPACES and COMFORT**  
People will sit on a surface with a height ranging from 1-3 feet and the space should fulfil basic human needs



**ACCESS FOR EVERYONE**  
Design should not distinguish between people

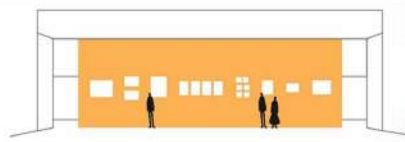


**CONTRAST**  
Between spatial experiences



**RELATION WITH CONTEXT**  
Space should compliment the context

## RELATION BETWEEN SPACE AND AUDIENCE

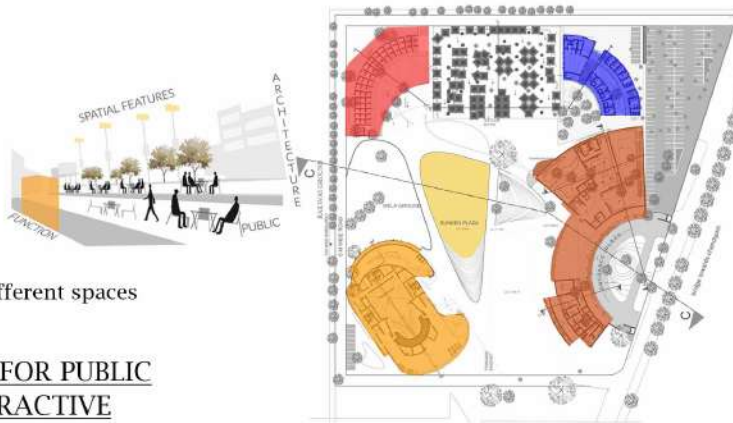


Galleries and Museums are anti social spaces and filters it's audience.

The purpose of art, i.e. to express and communicate, loses most of its audience when that message only reaches a certain class of people.

The process to interact with art is not convenient enough for most people.

In order to get their message across and engage with the masses, artists turn to spaces that are accessible to the public and are popular activity nodes of the city, i.e. Public spaces. These spaces accessible to the public, having diversity of functions and social classes.



FUNCTION PUBLIC



## CONCEPT FOR MOVEMENT AND SHAPES

All the shapes are curvilinear and introduce or obtain from circle.

And the basic property of circle is, its continuity i.e. having neither starting point nor end point, and making continuous loop.

And the concept of Kalagram is to introduce the people about rich traditional art and culture, which a try to bring ancient and traditional art among the present world and again give respect and honour of both Art & Artist which lost in past few decads of can say century.

This is a New start or start of new era. Same as property of circle which start again after completing a loop.

The circulation is in form of continuous curve which show the never ending property of circle



SITE PLAN AND SITE FEATURE





# SITE PLAN

Site area: 9.1Acre (36818sqm)  
 permissible ground coverage : 40%(14727.44sqm)  
 F.A.R: 1.2  
 Acheived ground coverage: 22%(8121sqm)  
 330 car parking  
 block  
 Museum  
 Auditorium & Art gallery  
 78 craft shops  
 Residence  
 Foodcourt  
 Sunken plaza









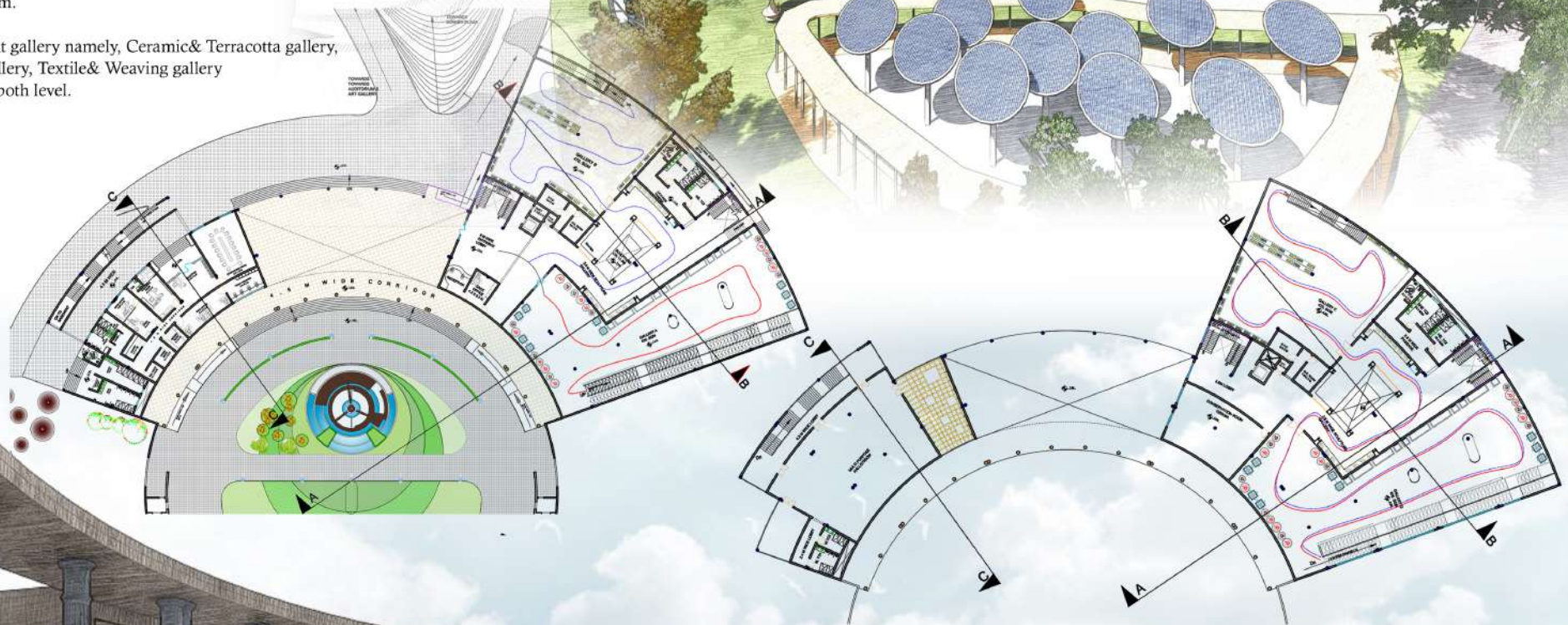
# MUSEUM AND ENTRANCE PLAZA

**ENTRANCE PLAZA :** A large semi-circular open space takes the visitor through a narrow frisking area to another pocket that leads to the fountain plaza/ central plaza. The central plaza culminates to the sunken plaza, auditorium and the craft shops cluster, food courts. From the entrance plaza , there are direct access points to the museum, parking.

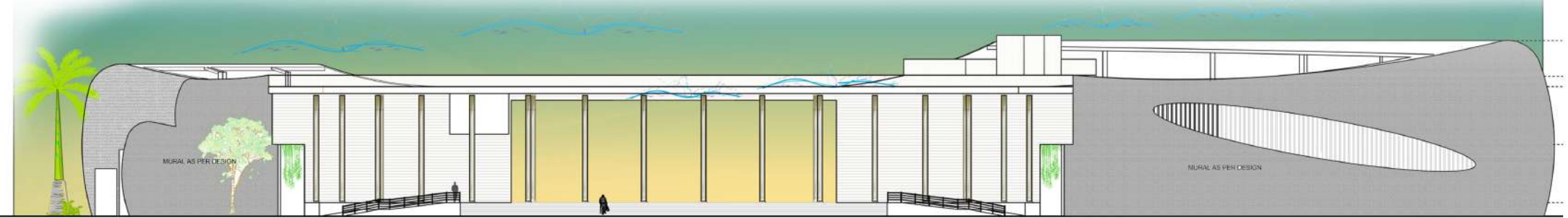
**MUSEUM :** Museum is introduce as a first destination for the visitors, on the way to educate or introduce visitors with INDIA's rich Traditional Art, Craft & Cultural.

Museum is divided in two levels and mainly focus on the the smooth movement of the visitors so that once one enter into the museum they did not face any difficulty to find his way and come out after complete their visit of museum.

Museum consisting 4 different gallery namely, Ceramic& Terracotta gallery, wooden gallery, sculpture gallery, Textile& Weaving gallery and a Sculpture courtyard at both level.



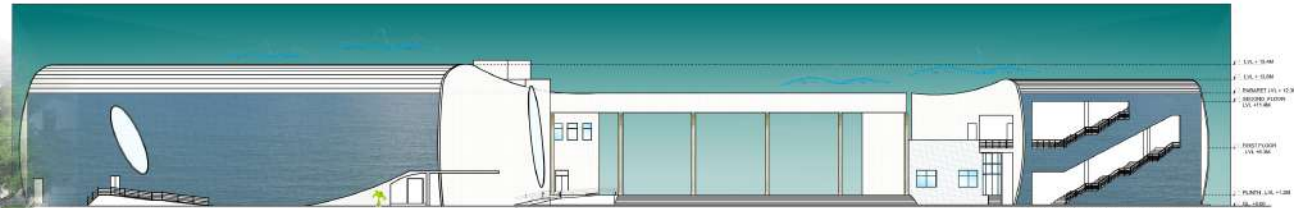




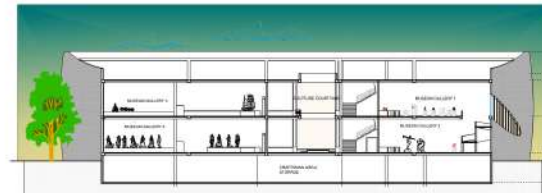
FRONT ELEVATION



Entrance plaza also consist administration area and A multipurpose exposition hall of 375sqm on upper floor of administration area with a separate entrance forming a tunnel for administration area



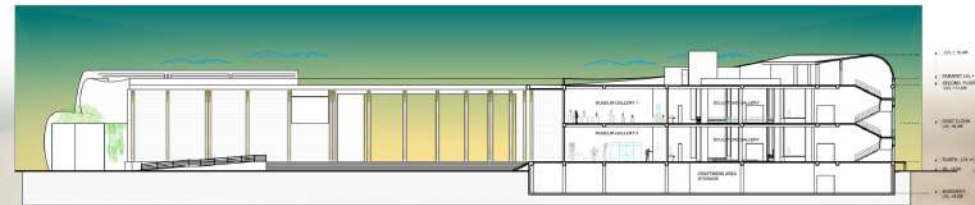
BACK ELEVATION



SECTION AT BB



SECTION AT CC



SECTION AT AA



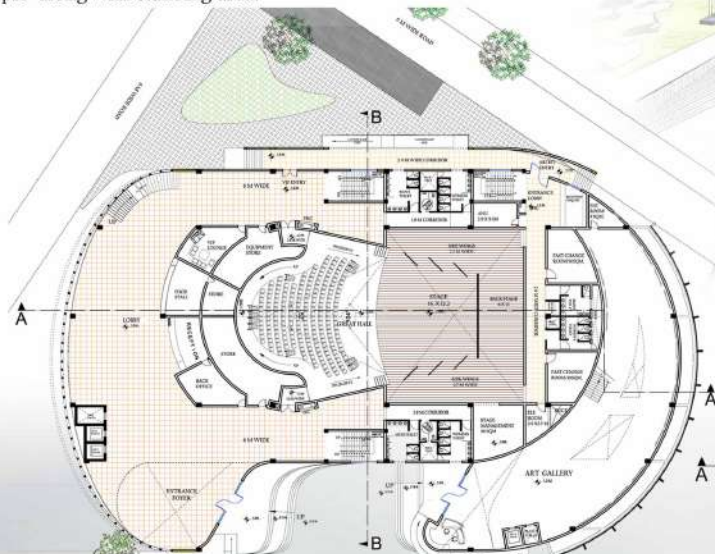




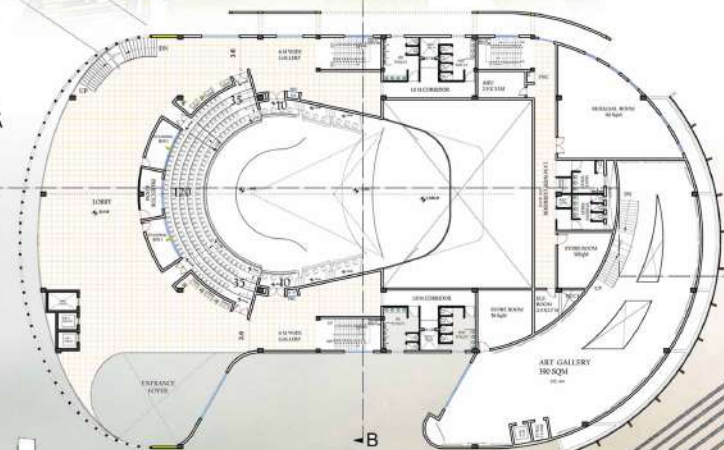
# AUDITORIUM AND ART GALLERY

Auditorium and art gallery block is design in such way that art gallery get large circular wall for panel display with diffused light coming through skylight.

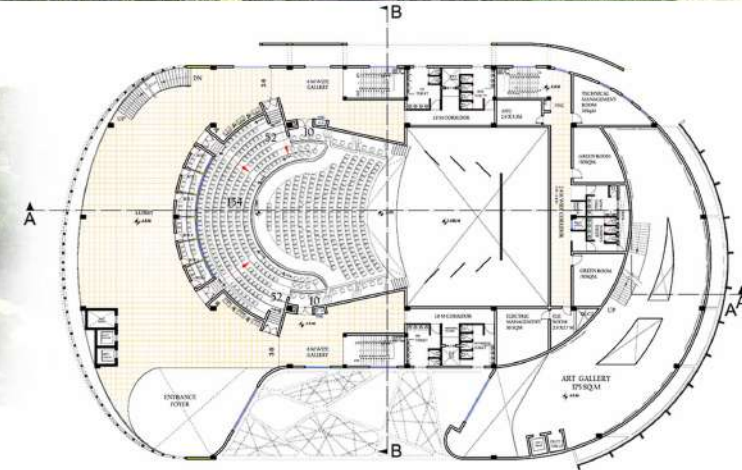
Auditorium is designed in multilevel formed with the capacity of 1000 people along with standing area.



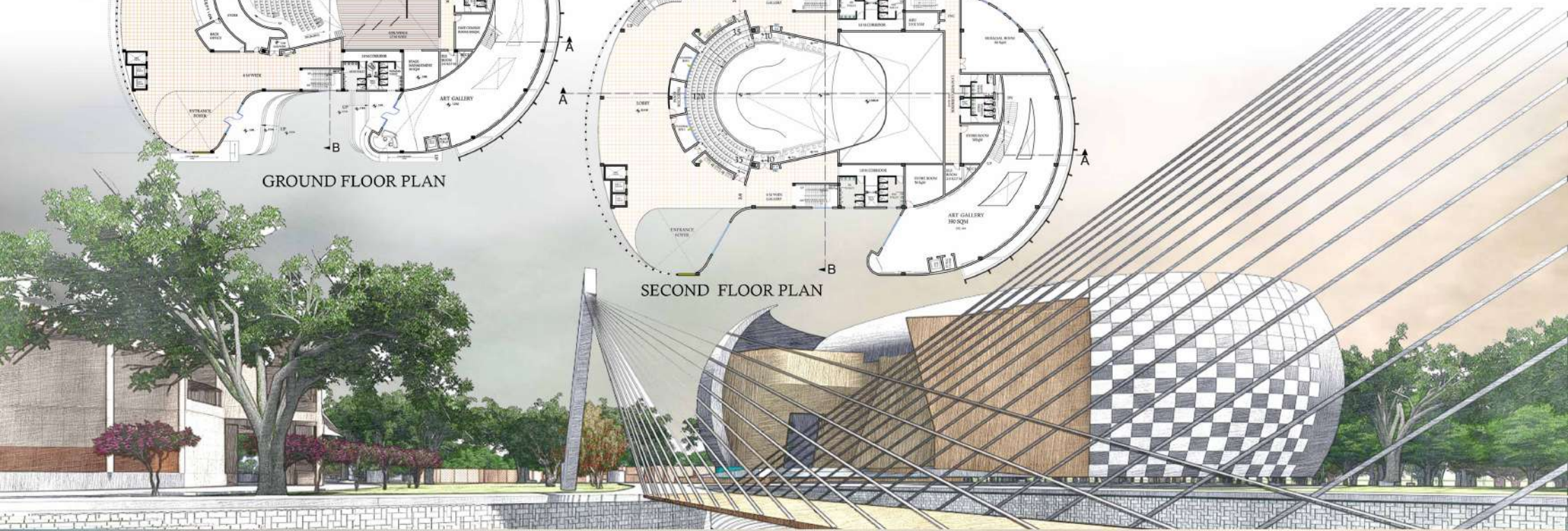
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



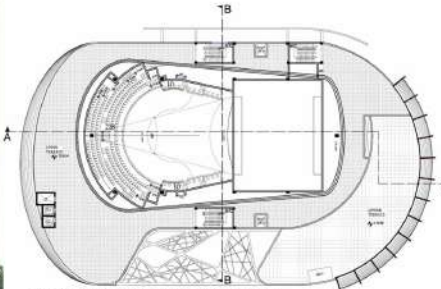
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



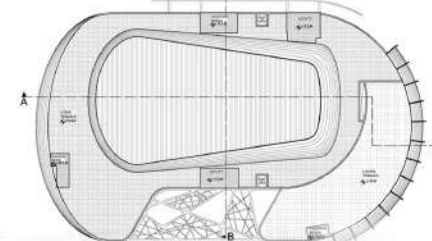
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



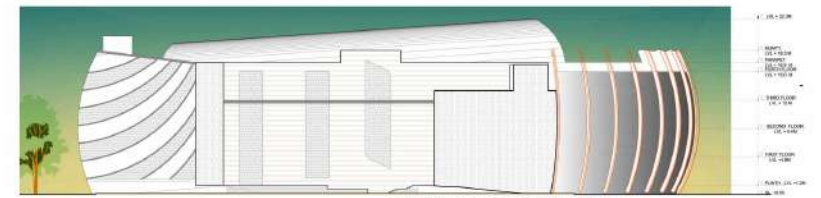




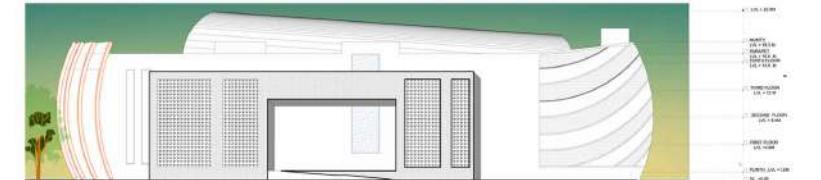
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



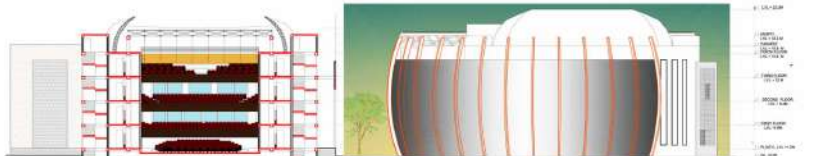
ROOF PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

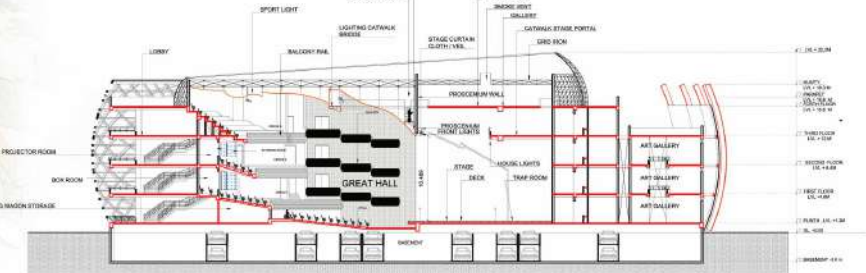


BACK ELEVATION

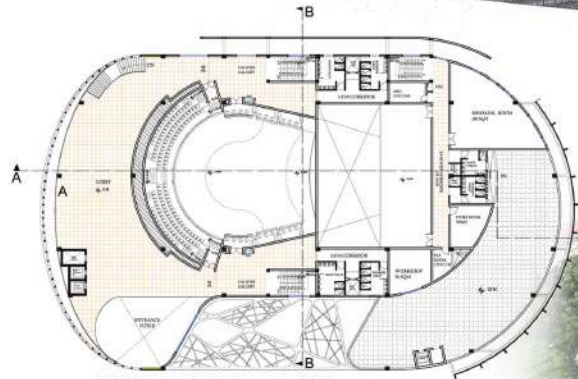


SIDE ELEVATION

SECTION AT BB



SECTION AT AA

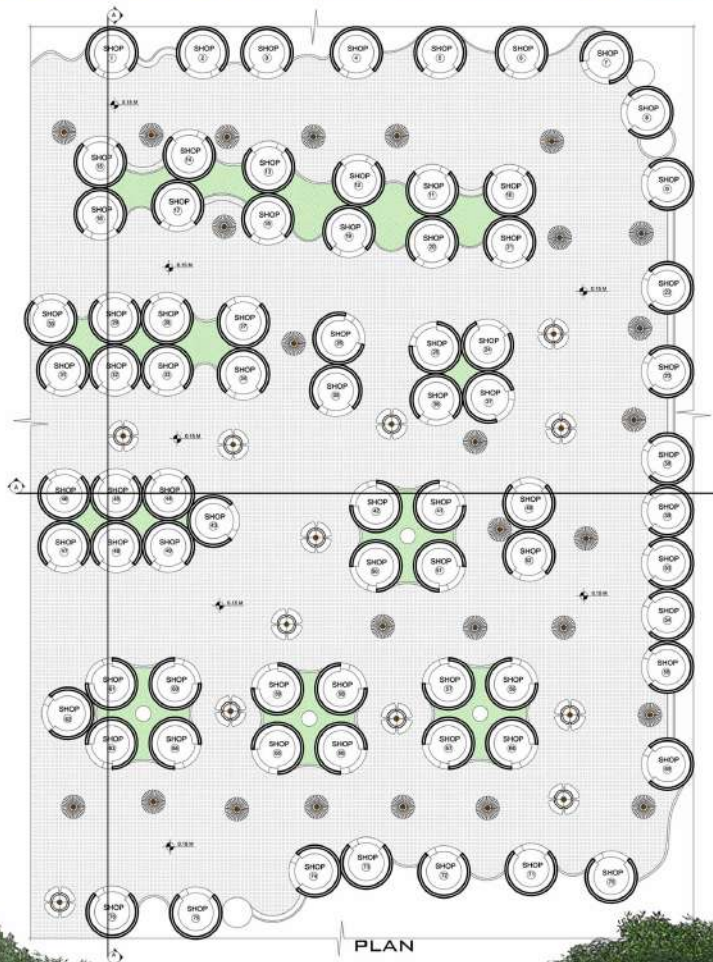


THIRD FLOOR PLAN





# CRAFT SHOP PLAZA

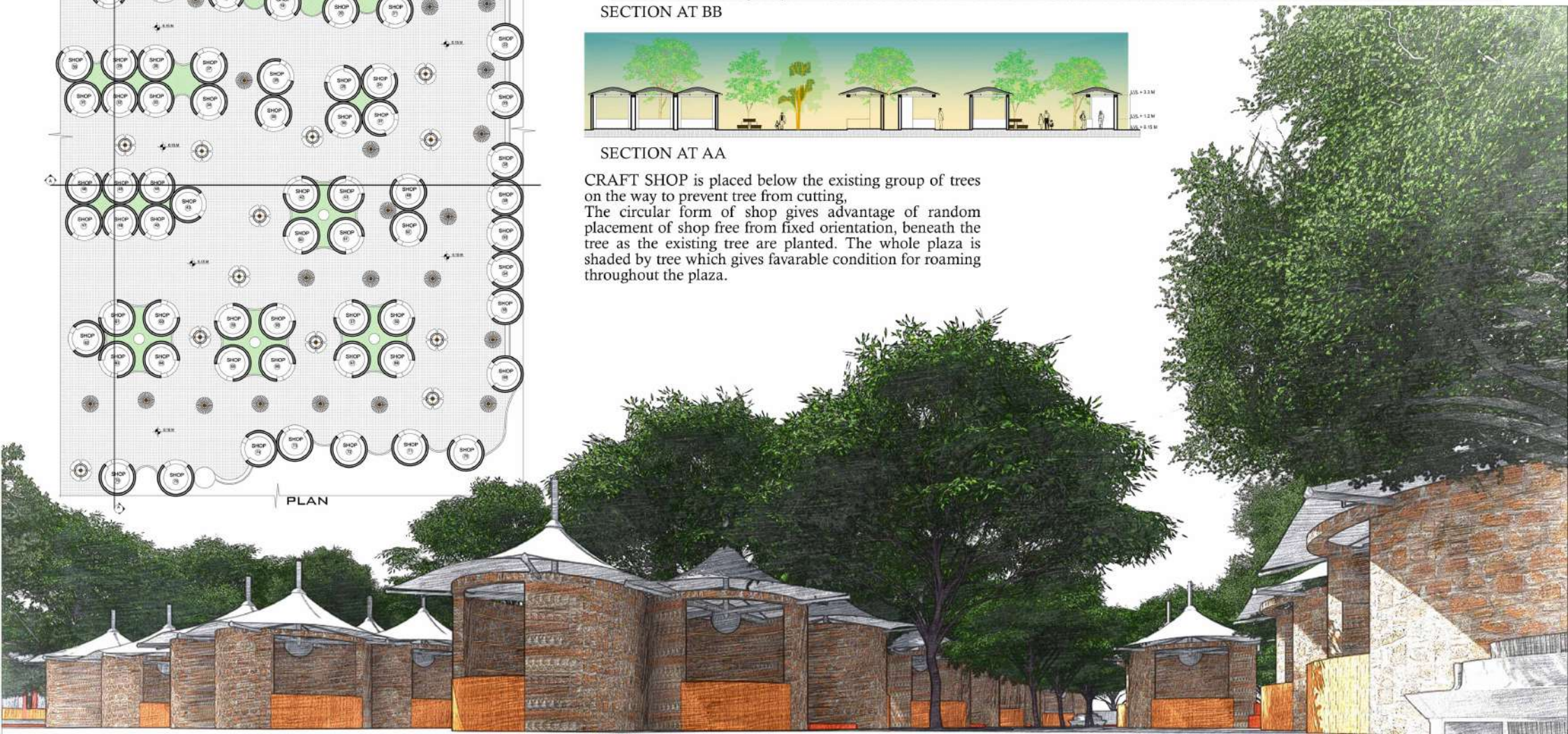


SECTION AT BB



SECTION AT AA

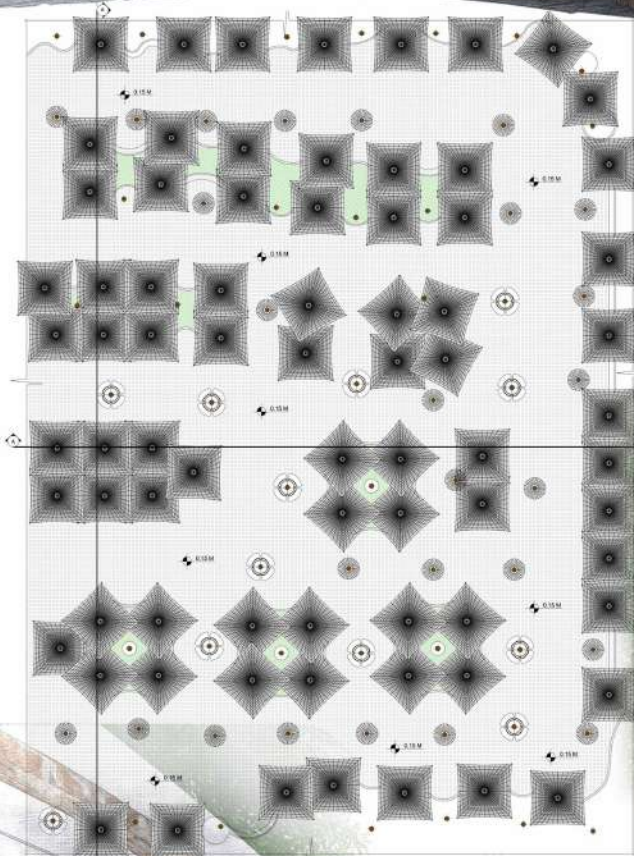
CRAFT SHOP is placed below the existing group of trees on the way to prevent tree from cutting, The circular form of shop gives advantage of random placement of shop free from fixed orientation, beneath the tree as the existing tree are planted. The whole plaza is shaded by tree which gives favorable condition for roaming throughout the plaza.



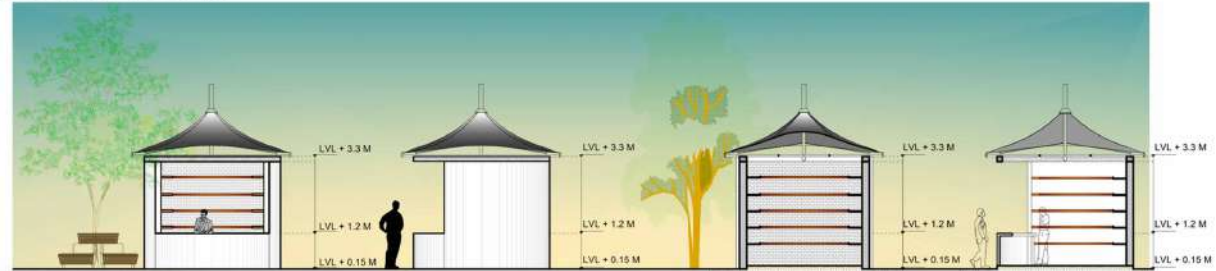




CRAFT SHOP  
MODULE DETAIL



80 craft shops circular in plan, are arranged in clusters of 5-6 each forming a bazaar. These are of conventional natural stone masonry, covered with the most technologically advance tensile canopies. The clusters are connected with small green patches and paved allies completing the village scene

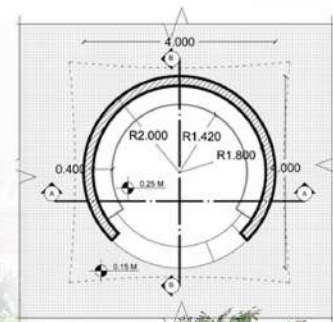


FRONT ELEVATION

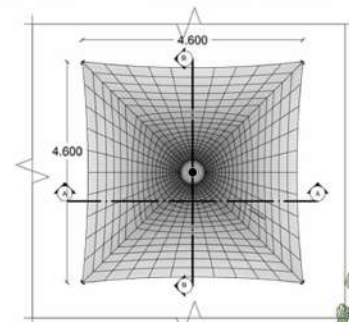
SIDE ELEVATION

SECTION AT AA

SECTION AT BB



PLAN



ROOF PLAN

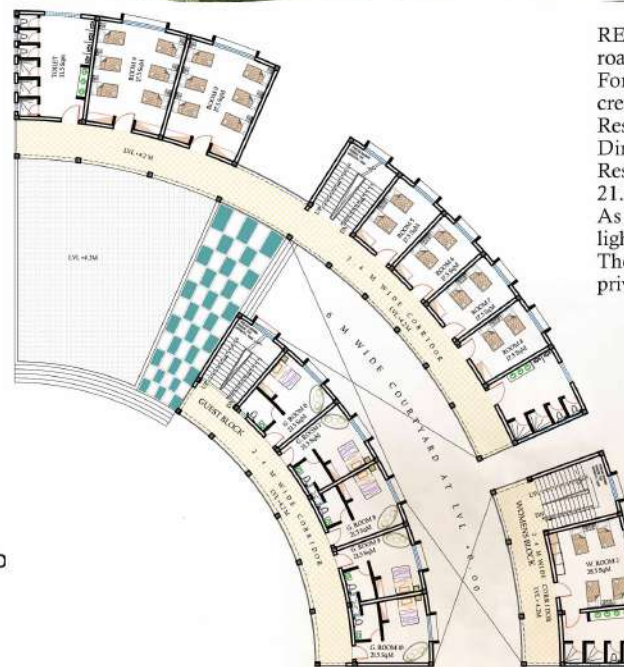
ROOF PLAN







## ARTIST RESIDENCE



RESIDENCE UNIT is placed in one end of site and have direct connection with the service road on the way to maintain the privacy of craftsmen, For maintain visual buffer from rest of the site, taking advantage from existing tree which create green buffer between residence unit and craft shop plaza. Residence block id divided into 4 zone namely Guest zone, Men's zone, Women's zone and Dinning zone. Residence block have accommodation capacity of 68 men, 24 women, and 10 guest rooms of 21.5sqm of each. As the orientation of block is toward south direction jali pattern is used to cut the glare of sun light in corridors. There is also a 6 m wide courtyard between the men's zone and guest zone in order to provide privacy distance and a separate closed area only for craftsmen.







ARIAL VIEW



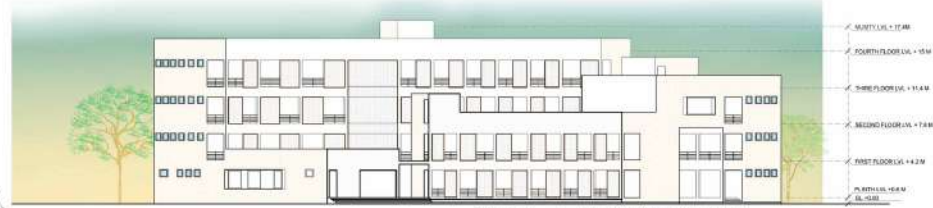
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



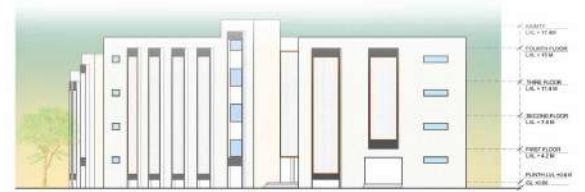
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



SIDE A ELEVATION



SIDE B ELEVATION



SIDE C ELEVATION



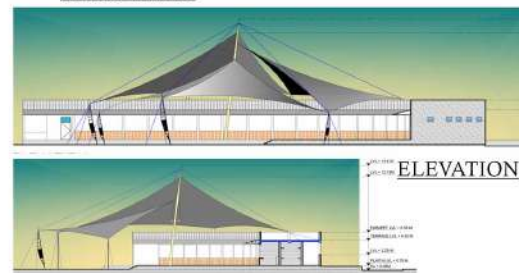
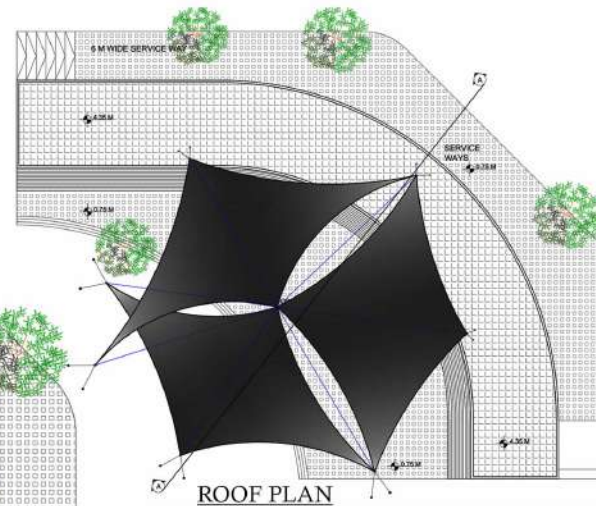
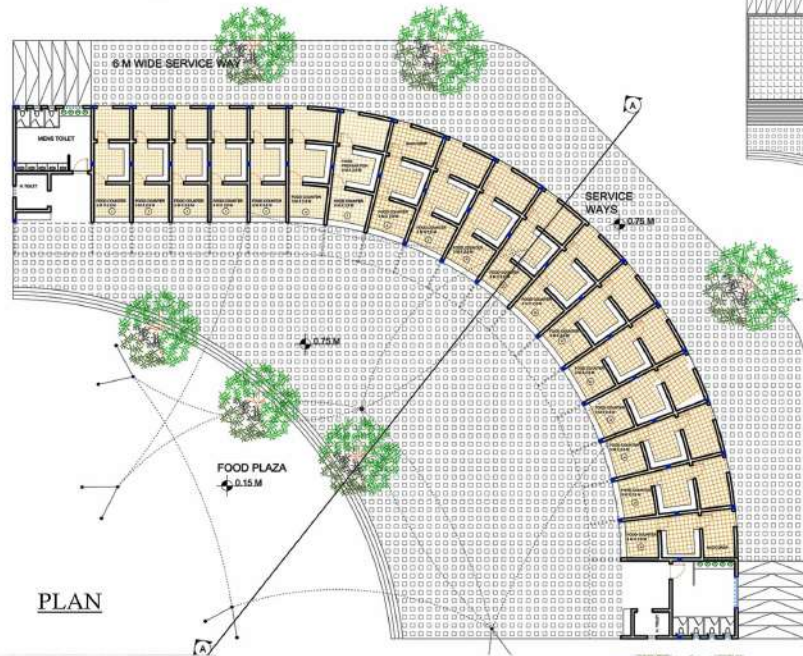
SECTION AT AA





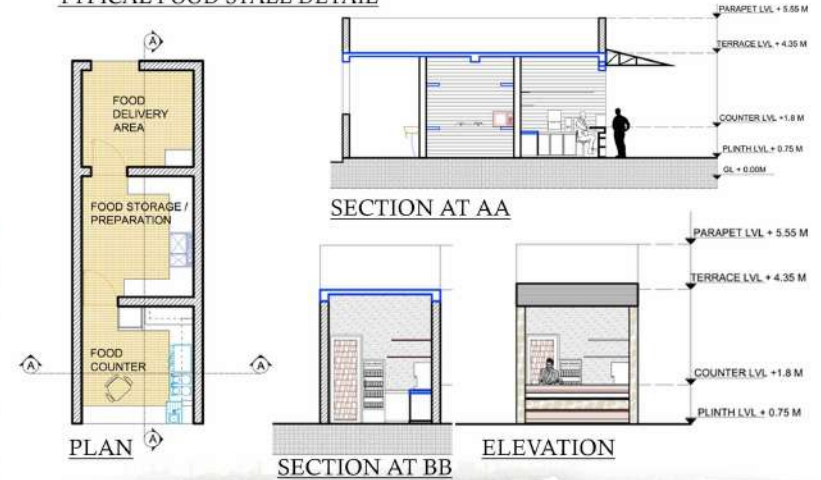
# FOOD COURT

Food court is generally considered as most demanding and busy place in public building or premise. Any visitor must search for it during their Journey. Food court is place in such a way that it become last destination of the campus and centred inward direction so that visitor have the view of whole campus. Seating area for the food court is divided into two level and combine covered by the tensile membrane roof structure . 6 M wide service ways is provided for the loading and unloading of good for food court. Each food stall is divided into three parts and having separate entry. As food are predominantly fresh or cooked on the premises so storage space for one day's trade is required. so each stall consisting, counter, store and cooking area. There are 18 food stall having 24.5 sq. each and male & female toilet with drinking water facility.



SECTION AT AA

TYPICAL FOOD STALL DETAIL



PLAN

SECTION AT BB

ELEVATION

