THESIS REPORT OF:

GEOMETRICAL & ISLAMIC THEME IN INTERIOR DESIGN FOR SPACE OF LIBRARY

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

BACHELOR OF INTERIOR DESIGN
BY

(MUDASSIR HAIDER)

(ROLL NO. 1190107019)

THESIS GUIDE

(AR. AANSHUL SINGH)

SESSION 2022-23

TO :

THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY

LUCKNOW.

CERTIFICATE

NAME OF STUDENT: **MUDASSIR HAIDER**, ROLL NO. **1190107019**

DEPARTMENT: ....

THESIS TITLE: **GEOMETRICAL & ISLAMIC THEME**

THESIS GUIDE: **AR. AANSHUL SINGH**

REMARKS:SATISFACTORY / NOT SATISFACTORY (IN CASE OF NOTSATISFACTORY GIVE YOUR VALUABLE COMMENTS) :
....
....

_____   _____

SIGN OF THESIS GUIDE   SIGN OF EXTERNAL EXAMINOR

_____   _____

THESIS COORDINATOR   SIGN OF EXTERNAL EXAMINOR

_____   _____

SIGN THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT   SIGN THE DEAN OF DEPARTMENT

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS SUBMISSION FOR EVALUATION

1. Name : MUDASSIR HAIDER

2. Roll No. : 1190107019

3. Thesis title: GEOMETRICAL & ISLAMIC THEME IN INTERIOR DESIGN FOR SPACE OF LIBRARY

4. Degree for which the thesis is submitted: BACHELOR OF INTERIOR DESIGN

3. Faculty of the University to which the thesis is submitted	YES / NO
4. Thesis Preparation Guide was referred to for preparing the thesis.	YES / NO
5. Specifications regarding thesis format have been closely followed.	YES / NO
6. The contents of the thesis have been organized based on the guidelines.	YES / NO
7. The thesis has been prepared without resorting to plagiarism.	YES / NO
8. All sources used have been cited appropriately.	YES /NO
9. The thesis has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree.	YES /NO
10. Submitted 4 spiral bound copies plus one CD.	YES /NO

……………………………

Signature of supervisor

AR. AANSHUL SINGH

BBDU, Lucknow

……………………………

(Signature of the Candidate)

Name: MUDASSIR HAIDER

ROLL No.: 1190107019

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGE

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS LIBRARY ?

- A LIBRARY IS A CURATED COLLECTION OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND SIMILAR RESOURCES,
- SELECTED BY EXPERTS AND MADE ACCESSIBLE TO A DEFINED COMMUNITY FOR REFERENCE
- OR BORROWING.
- IT PROVIDES PHYSICAL OR DIGITAL ACCESS TO MATERIAL, AND MAY BE A PHYSICAL
- LOCATION OR A VIRTUAL SPACE, OR BOTH.
- A LIBRARY'S COLLECTION CAN INCLUDE BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, MANUSCRIPTS,
- FILMS, MAPS, PRINTS, DOCUMENTS, MICROFORM, CDS, CASSETTES, VIDEOTAPES, DVDS,
- BLUE-RAY DISKS, E-BOOKS, AUDIO-BOOKS, DATABASES, AND OTHER FORMATS. LIBRARIES
- RANGE WIDELY IN SIZE UP TO MILLIONS OF ITEMS.

FATHER OF LIBRARY IN INDIA

Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan

Five Laws Of Library Science

1. **BOOKS ARE FOR USE.**
2. **EVERY READER HIS OR HER BOOK.**
3. **EVERY BOOK ITS READER.**
4. **SAVE THE TIME OF THE READER.**
5. **A LIBRARY IS A GROWING ORGANISM**

AIMS :

- TO LEARN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE .
- TO UNDERSTAND NATURE OF LEARNERS AND EFFECT OF ARCHITECTURE ON THEIR LEARNING.
- TO DEVELOP AFFECTION BETWEEN BOOKS AND STUDENTS.
- TO STUDY THE CHANGING TRENDS OF MEDIUMS OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE
- RESOURCES IN TERMS OF SUITING THE USER REQUIREMENT.
- TO STUDY THE VARIETY OF USERS/READERS COMING TO A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN TERMS OF THE AGE, BACKGROUND ETC.
- TO FORMULATE A DESIGN SOLUTION OR REGENERATION OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY SUCH THAT IT PROVIDES BASIC LITERACY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND AT THE SAME TIME BECOME A CENTER OF EXPLORATION AND INNOVATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY.

NEED OF THE PROJECT :

- IT IS VERY MUCH IN NEED FOR THE LOCAL PUBLIC IN MATTER OF THEIR CASE SOLVING AND IN NEED OF A PLACE WHICH CAN EASILY APPROACHABLE.

- THEY OFFER FREE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES TO EVERYONE.

- THEY PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING.

- LIBRARIES MAKE COMMUNITIES HEALTHIER.

- THEY PRESERVE HISTORY, AND MORE IMPORTANTLY, TRUTH.

- LIBRARIES HELP CONNECT COMMUNITIES.

FACILITIES :

- POSSIBILITIES OF INFORMAL MEETINGS AND SOCIALITY FOR THE LIBRARY'S MANY USERS.

- POSSIBILITY OF FACILITATING LEARNING ACTIVITIES.

- POSSIBILITY FOR STUDENTS TO WORK WITH THEIR STUDIES – ALONE OR IN SMALL GROUPS.

- POSSIBILITY OF OFFERING CLASSICAL LENDING FUNCTIONS.

- POSSIBILITY OF OFFERING A LOCAL CULTURAL STAGE.

LIBRARY PRINCIPLES :

HISTORY :

THE LIBRARY CONCEPT DATES BACK MILLENNIA. **THE FIRST SYSTEMATICALLY ORGANIZED LIBRARY IN THE ANCIENT MIDDLE EAST WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE 7TH CENTURY BCE BY ASSYRIAN RULER ASHURBANIPAL IN NINEVEH, IN CONTEMPORARY IRAQ.**

THE LIBRARY OF ASHURBANIPAL
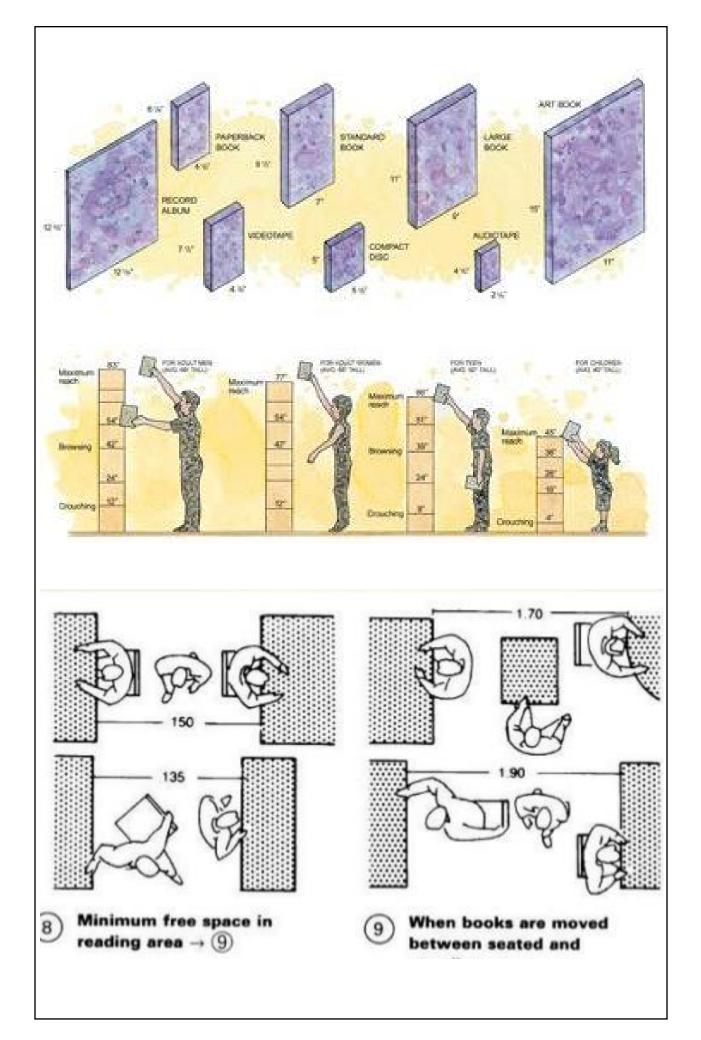

KERALA STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY

OLD IS GOLD: THE FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY IN INDIA IS THE **STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY OF KERALA, ALSO KNOWN AS THE TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY**. EARLIER KNOWN AS THE TRIVANDRUM PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1829 AND ACCESSED BY THE PRIVILEGED CLASS DURING THE REIGN OF KING SWATHI THIRUNAL. IT WAS OPENED TO PUBLIC IN 1898.

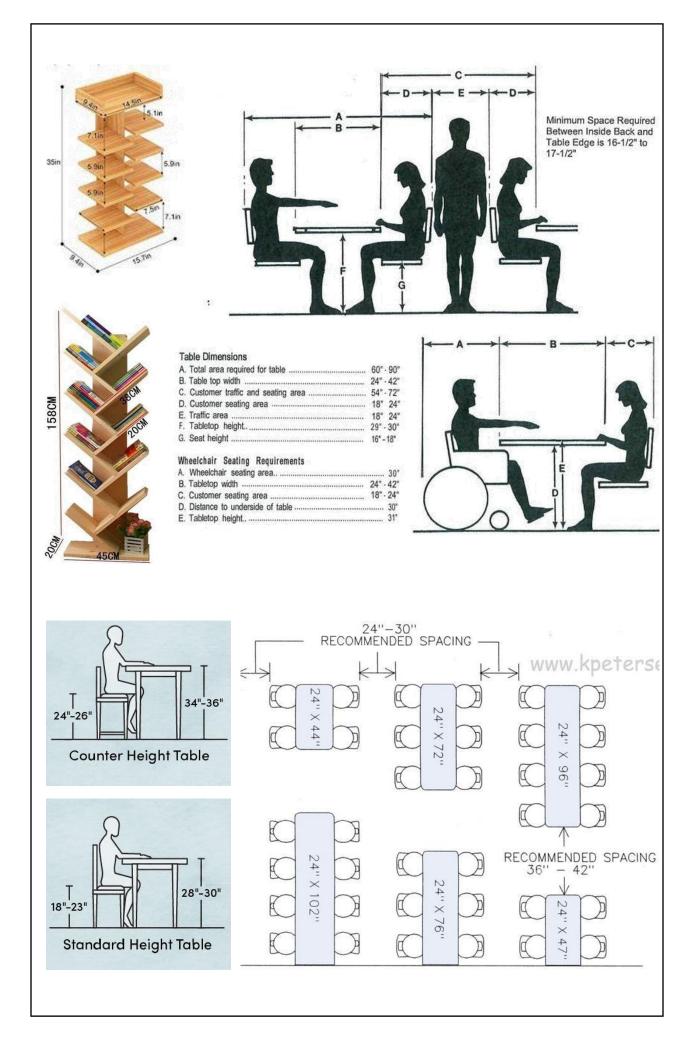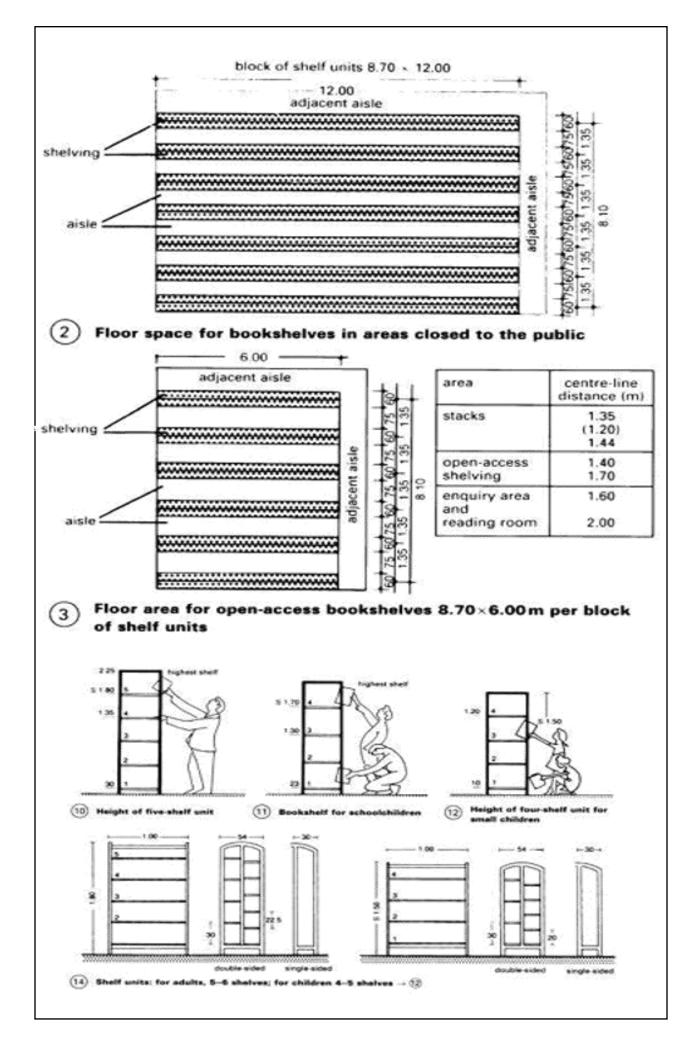THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDIA IS A LIBRARY LOCATED IN BELVEDERE ESTATE, ALIPORE, KOLKATA, INDIA. IT IS INDIA'S LARGEST LIBRARY BY VOLUME AND PUBLIC RECORD. THE NATIONAL LIBRARY IS UNDER MINISTRY OF CULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDIA

1836; 186 years ago (as *Calcutta Public Library*)

DATA COLLECTION

⑧ **Minimum free space in reading area** → ⑨

⑨ **When books are moved between seated and**

Minimum Space Required Between Inside Back and Table Edge is 16-1/2" to 17-1/2"

Table Dimensions
A. Total area required for table .... 60" - 90"
B. Table top width .... 24" - 42"
C. Customer traffic and seating area .... 54" - 72"
D. Customer seating area .... 18" - 24"
E. Traffic area .... 18" - 24"
F. Tabletop height .... 29" - 30"
G. Seat height .... 16" - 18"

Wheelchair Seating Requirements
A. Wheelchair seating area .... 30"
B. Tabletop width .... 24" - 42"
C. Customer seating area .... 18" - 24"
D. Distance to underside of table .... 30"
E. Tabletop height .... 31"

Counter Height Table
24"-26"
34"-36"

Standard Height Table
18"-23"
28"-30"

24"-30" RECOMMENDED SPACING

24" X 44"
24" X 72"
24" X 96"
24" X 102"
24" X 76"
24" X 47"

RECOMMENDED SPACING 36" - 42"

www.kpeterse

block of shelf units 8.70 × 12.00

12.00
adjacent aisle

shelving

aisle

adjacent aisle

8.10

60 75 60 75 60 75 60 75 60 75 60
1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35

(2) **Floor space for bookshelves in areas closed to the public**

6.00
adjacent aisle

shelving

aisle

adjacent aisle

8.10

60 75 60 75 60 75 60 75 60 75 60
1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35

area	centre-line distance (m)
stacks	1.35 (1.20) 1.44
open-access shelving	1.40 1.70
enquiry area and reading room	1.60 2.00

(3) **Floor area for open-access bookshelves 8.70×6.00 m per block of shelf units**

2.25 highest shelf
≤ 1.80 5
1.35 4
3
2
30 1

(10) **Height of five-shelf unit**

highest shelf
≤ 1.70 4
1.30 3
2
23 1

(11) **Bookshelf for schoolchildren**

1.20 4
≤ 1.50
3
2
10 1

(12) **Height of four-shelf unit for small children**

1.00
5
4
3
2
1
30

54
22.5
30

30

double-sided   single-sided

1.50
4
3
2
1
30

54
30

20

double-sided   single-sided

(14) **Shelf units: for adults, 5–6 shelves; for children 4–5 shelves → (12)**

SITE ANALYSIS

ABOUT THE CITY :

Saharanpur is a city and a municipal corporation in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is also the administrative headquarters of Saharanpur district. • Muhammad Tughlag reached northern doab to crush the rebellion of Shiwalik Kings in 1340. There he came to know about the presence of a Sufi saint on the banks of 'Paondhoi' river. He went to see him there and ordered that henceforth the place should be known as 'Shah-Harunpur' by the name of Saint Shah Harun Chisti. • Saharanpur is declared as one amongst the 100 Smart Cities by MOUD as a part of Smart Cities Mission of the Government of India.

Saharanpur is home to some of India's finest wood carvers. The city is internationally famous for this craft and its artisans who have been creating magic with the material for years. They breathe life into dead trees is how they like to put it

Reaching Saharanpur By Flight - Saharanpur is not well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights. The nearest airport is in Dehradun at a distance of 64kms. Airports: Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun
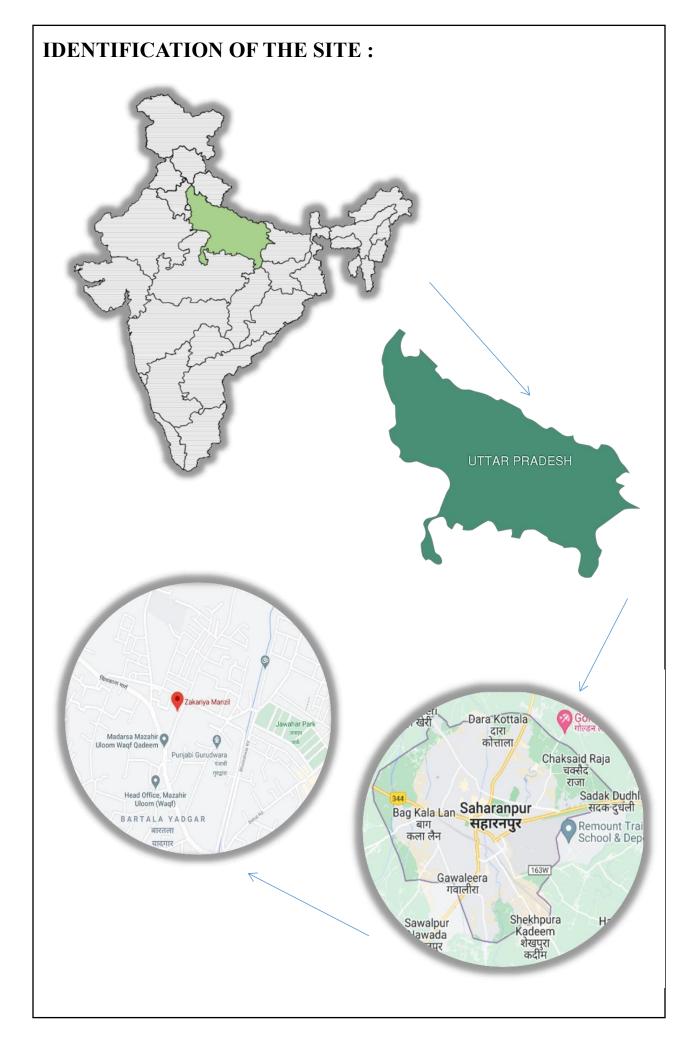
Reaching Saharanpur By Train - You can easily get regular trains to Saharanpur from other major cities of the country. Railway Station: Saharanpur Railway Station

Reaching Saharanpur By Bus - You can easily get regular buses to Saharanpur from other major cities of the country like Lucknow, Delhi and Dehradun.

Reaching Saharanpur By Road - NATIONAL HIGHWAY 709B from Delhi AGRA EXPRESSWAY from Lucknow DELHI DEHRADUN EXPRESSWAY from Dehradun

INTRODUCTION TO THE SITE :

LOCATION - Located in Islamic School, Zakariya Manzil, Ram Jivan Nagar, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, Pin 247001
ESTABLISHMENT - 2005
TIMING - Open at 8 AM to 12 PM
TOTAL BUILDUP AREA - Total buildup area is about 10,000 sqft, the library shal l be double stor y bui lding hav ing al l requirements. library building having two floor, library having around 100 thousand books

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SITE :

SITEDETAILS :

LOCATION : L ocated in Religious school, Zakariya manzil, ram Jivan Nagar, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, pin 247001

PERIOD : Stablished in 2005

TIMING : O pen at 8 am to 12pm

ABOUT THE SITE : Site Area : 1000 sqmt

Build Up Area : 2819 sqmt

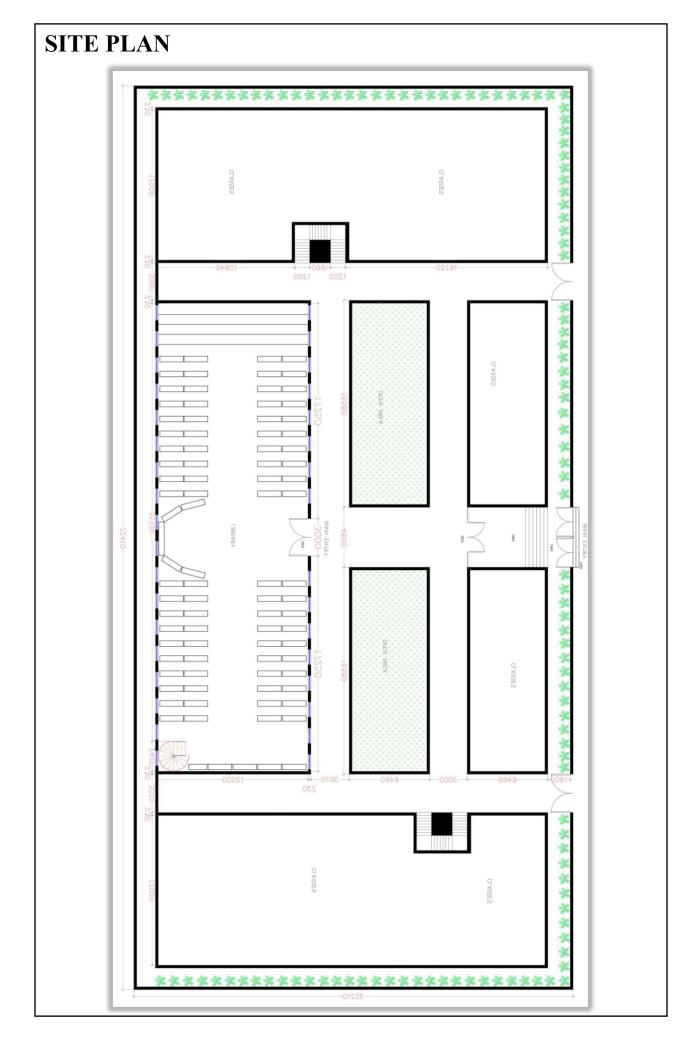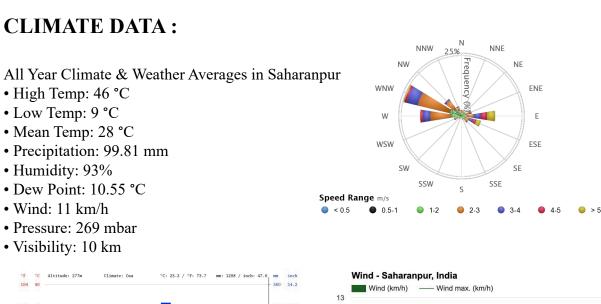**Co-ordinates :** LONGITUDE- 29.9680° N, LATITUDE- 77.5552° E

Facilities :
1. Separate Reading Hall with seating capacity of 225
2. Digital library and Internet Facility
3. Departmental Library
4. Open Access for all students
5. Photocopy and printing facility
6. Library WEB OPAC
7. Book bank facility for needy and SC/ST students
8. New arrivals of learning materials is display in the reading hall
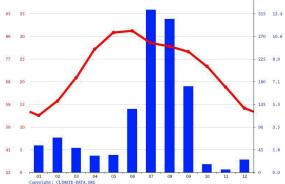
Site Amenities : PARK, SHOPPING COMPLEX, RESTAURANTS,GYM,SUPER MARKET, PLAY GROUND
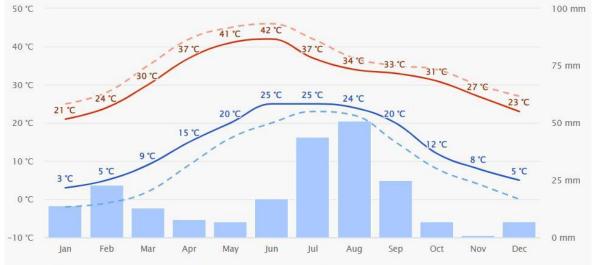
SITE IMAGES :

SITE PLAN

CLIMATE DATA :

All Year Climate & Weather Averages in Saharanpur
- High Temp: 46 °C
- Low Temp: 9 °C
- Mean Temp: 28 °C
- Precipitation: 99.81 mm
- Humidity: 93%
- Dew Point: 10.55 °C
- Wind: 11 km/h
- Pressure: 269 mbar
- Visibility: 10 km

Wind rose — Frequency (%)

Speed Range m/s
● < 0.5   ● 0.5-1   ● 1-2   ● 2-3   ● 3-4   ● 4-5   ● > 5

Altitude: 277m   Climate: Cwa   °C: 23.2 / °F: 73.7   mm: 1208 / inch: 47.6
Copyright: CLIMATE-DATA.ORG

Wind - Saharanpur, India
■ Wind (km/h)   — Wind max. (km/h)

7.4km/h 8.6km/h 9.3km/h 10.3km/h 10.3km/h 9.8km/h 8.2km/h 7.3km/h 6.7km/h 5.9km/h 6.5km/h 6.7km/h

● Precipitation   — Mean daily maximum   --- Hot days   — Mean daily minimum
--- Cold nights   — Wind speed

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	12.6 °C (54.7) °F	15.7 °C (60.3) °F	20.9 °C (69.6) °F	27.2 °C (81) °F	30.9 °C (87.6) °F	31.2 °C (88.2) °F	28.6 °C (83.4) °F	27.8 °C (82.1) °F	26.6 °C (80) °F	23.4 °C (74.1) °F	18.8 °C (65.9) °F	14.2 °C (57.5) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	6.6 °C (43.9) °F	9.2 °C (48.6) °F	13.1 °C (55.6) °F	18.6 °C (65.4) °F	22.9 °C (73.2) °F	25.5 °C (77.8) °F	25.4 °C (77.8) °F	25 °C (76.9) °F	22.7 °C (72.8) °F	17 °C (62.7) °F	12.2 °C (53.9) °F	7.9 °C (46.3) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	19.3 °C (66.8) °F	22.6 °C (72.7) °F	28.5 °C (83.2) °F	35.2 °C (95.4) °F	38.1 °C (100.5) °F	36.6 °C (97.9) °F	32.2 °C (90) °F	31.4 °C (88.5) °F	31 °C (87.8) °F	30 °C (86.1) °F	26.2 °C (79.1) °F	21.4 °C (70.5) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	53 (2)	69 (2)	48 (1)	33 (1)	34 (1)	126 (4)	323 (12)	305 (12)	171 (6)	16 (0)	5 (0)	25 (0)
Humidity(%)	74%	67%	54%	34%	36%	52%	80%	84%	80%	66%	62%	69%
Rainy days (d)	3	4	4	4	6	9	18	18	11	2	1	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	7.7	9.1	10.5	11.5	12.1	11.3	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.9	9.4	8.3

CASE STUDY

SHAIKH-UL-HIND LIBRARY

Introduction :

The University of (the honorable) is a public university in Deoband, India. Associated with Darul Uloom in Deoband, Saharanpur, it is India's oldest islamic degree-granting university and is renowned as the most prestigious university for Islamic learning. In addition to higher education, Darul Uloom oversees a national network of schools with approximately millions of students. As of 1866, over 3,000 teaching institutes in India were affiliated with the university.

Founded in 1866 by the Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi as a centre of Islamic learning, its students studied the Qur'an and Islamic law in detail, along with logic, grammar, rhetoric, and how to calculate the phases of the moon. Today it is the chief centre of Arabic literature and Islamic learning in the world. In 1961 additional non-religious subjects were added to its curriculum.

SITE DETAILS :

Location - Located at Darululoom Deoband, Saharanpur
Architect – Ar. Kasu Ahmad Munshi
Year Of Construction – 2005
Total Buildup Area – 2,62,153 sft.
Total Cost of Construction – 13,94,69,500

ABOUT CITY :

Deoband is a city located in the Saharanpur district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated about 150 km north of Delhi and is known for its Islamic seminary, Darul Uloom Deoband, which is one of the largest and most influential Islamic educational institutions in the world.

SURROUNDINGS :

JAMIA TIBIYA COLLEGE-1km, ISLAMIA DEGREE COLLEGE-600m,
K L JANTA INTER COLLEGE-3.ABUL BARKAT MARKET -1km, SABZI MANDI DEOBAND-11km, ANAJ MANDI, DEOBAND-11.1, AL-HAYAT HOSPITAL-900m, TAYYAB HOSPITAL-550m, SHIFA HOSPITAL 3.8km, THE DOON VALLY SCHOOL 2.4km, NAWAB GIRLS PUBLIC SCHOOL 450m, S K HAPPY SCHOOL 4.9km

ABOUT LIBRARY :

The library at Darul Uloom Deoband was established in 1866 and has a collection of over 300,000 books, manuscripts, and periodicals related to Islamic studies. The collection includes works on Islamic theology, law, history, literature, and other related subjects. Many of the books in the library are in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, and some of them are rare and valuable. The library at Darul Uloom Deoband has played an important role in the preservation and dissemination of Islamic knowledge and scholarship in India. It has been a valuable resource for researchers, scholars, and students of Islamic studies for over a century, and continues to be an important center for Islamic learning in the country.

FAMOUS LANDMARKS :
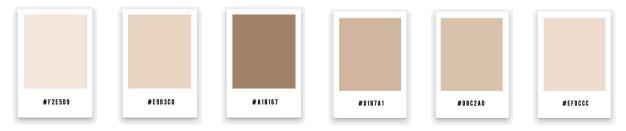
INTERIOR APPROACH :

The Sheikh ul Hind Library in Deoband is a historical and cultural landmark that houses a vast collection of Islamic literature and manuscripts. The library's interior design should reflect the importance of its purpose and the richness of its collection.

Color Scheme:

The color scheme of the library should be calm and soothing, with shades of beige, cream, and light brown. These colors reflect the warmth of Islamic culture and the tranquility of the library's atmosphere.

| #F2E5D9 | #E9D3C0 | #A18167 | #D1B7A1 | #DBC2AD | #EFDCCC |

Flooring:

The flooring should be made of high-quality, durable material that can withstand heavy foot traffic. A classic marble flooring with intricate designs or patterned ceramic tiles could be an excellent choice for the library.

Furniture:

The library's furniture should be elegant and comfortable, with a traditional touch. Wooden bookshelves and reading tables with intricate carvings can add a touch of sophistication and culture to the interior design.

Lighting:

Lighting is an essential factor in creating a comfortable and welcoming atmosphere in any library. Soft and warm lighting can create a relaxing and soothing environment, making it easier for visitors to read and study.
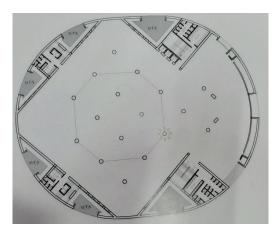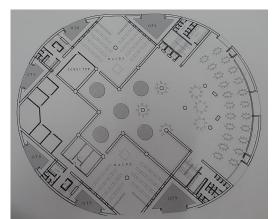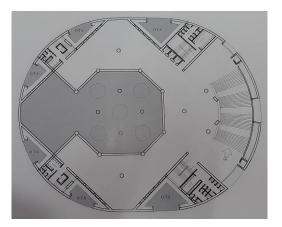
Wall Décor:

The walls of the library should reflect the rich heritage and culture of the Islamic world. Framed calligraphy and artwork could adorn the walls, with intricate patterns and designs in shades of gold, black, and white.
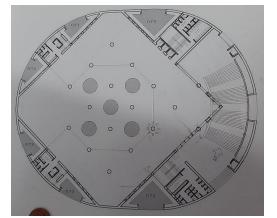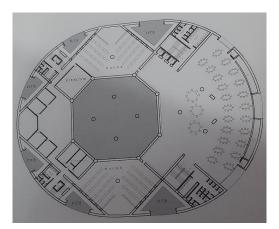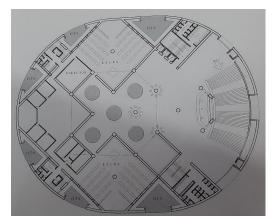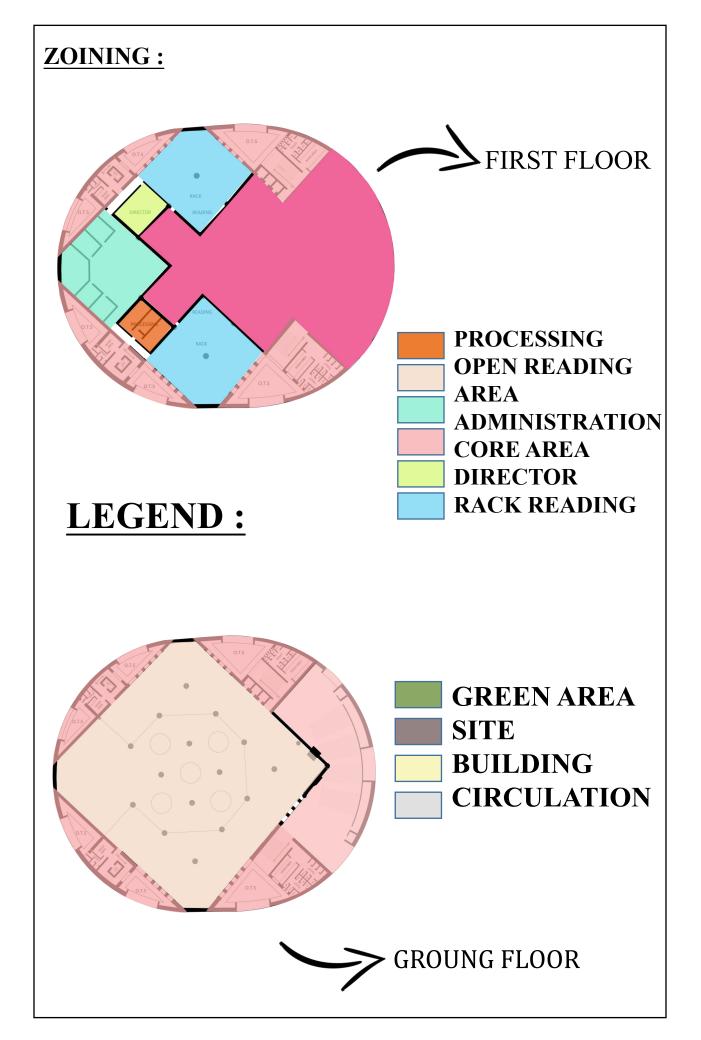

SITE PLANS AND ELEVATIONS :

ZOINING :

FIRST FLOOR

🟧	PROCESSING
⬜	OPEN READING AREA
🟩	ADMINISTRATION
🟥	CORE AREA
🟨	DIRECTOR
🟦	RACK READING

LEGEND :

🟩	GREEN AREA
⬛	SITE
🟨	BUILDING
⬜	CIRCULATION

GROUNG FLOOR

LITERATURE STUDY - 1

SULEMANIYE LIBRARY

Introduction :

Suleymaniye Library (Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi) is the largest manuscript library in Turkey and preserves one of the world's most extensive collections of Islamic manuscripts. Since its establishment in 1918, the library's vast collection of manuscripts has made it one of the most important centers for researchers working on all periods and regions of the Islamic world. The library is located within the Süleymaniye Mosque complex in the Fatih district of Istanbul.

A view of Suleymaniye Mosque from the courtyard of the reading room.

One of the main courtyards of Suleymaniye Library

SITE DETAILS :

Location - Istanbul, Turkey
Architect - Mimar Sinan
Year Of Construction – 1918
Total Buildup Area – 7,756 SQMT
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE - Ottoman architecture

ABOUT CITY & ITS ARCHITECTURE:

The architecture inside the city proper contains buildings and structures which came from Byzantine, Genoese, Ottoman, and modern Turkish sources. The city has many architecturally significant entities. Throughout its long history, Istanbul has acquired a reputation for being a cultural and ethnic melting pot.

Ottoman architecture is a style of architecture that was developed during the Ottoman Empire, which spanned from the late 13th century to the early 20th century. The Ottoman Empire was located in modern-day Turkey, and at its height, it extended to Southeast Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa.

Ottoman architecture is characterized by a fusion of Islamic, Byzantine, and European architectural styles. The Ottomans adapted and transformed the architectural styles they encountered in their territories, adding their own unique features and elements.

Some of the most notable features of Ottoman architecture include domes, minarets, arches, and intricate tile work. Ottoman architects also incorporated large courtyards and gardens into their designs, creating serene and peaceful spaces.

HISTORY & BACKGROUND :

The library is situated in two of the medreses built in the mid-sixteenth century as part of the mosque complex commissioned by Sultan Süleyman and designed by the Ottoman architect Sinan. The libraries of the mosque and medrese have existed since the complex's establishment, but only in the early twentieth century did they become a public research library. The establishment of the Suleymaniye Umumi Kütüphanesi was an outgrowth of the First World War. Established in 1918, it consolidated the collections of the medrese and mosque along with manuscripts from the provinces that had been transferred to Istanbul for safekeeping for the duration of the war.

With the closing of traditional institutions of religious learning in 1924, the library's collection was supplemented by the considerable holdings of various mosques, Sufi lodges, and medreses in Istanbul. Since that time, the library's collection has grown through the further consolidation of the manuscript libraries of Turkey and today the library continues to add new works primarily through private donations. Between 2002 and 2011 the library digitized its entire collection of manuscripts, which are now all accessible from computer stations in the reading room, but not online. Today this work continues with respect to the library's printed works. The Suleymaniye Library is the only one in the world that holds manuscript copies of all of the extant works of Avicenna (İbn Sina), the great physician, scientist and philosopher, some of which date from as far back as the 11th century. The library's rich collection of works stands in stark contrast to the present state of libraries in Turkey: Although the country is currently marking National Library Week, the occasion rings somewhat hollow with only approximately 1,450 public libraries across the country in 2006 – far from the 3,000 industrialist Andrew Carnegie established in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland before he died in 1919.

Suleymaniye library is home to World's largest manuscript collections.

INTERIOR APPROACH :

The interior design of the library is characterized by its grandeur and elegance, with a combination of Islamic and European design elements. The walls and ceilings are adorned with intricate patterns, calligraphy, and floral motifs in rich colors such as gold, green, and blue.
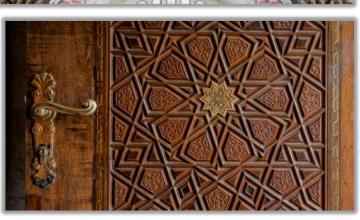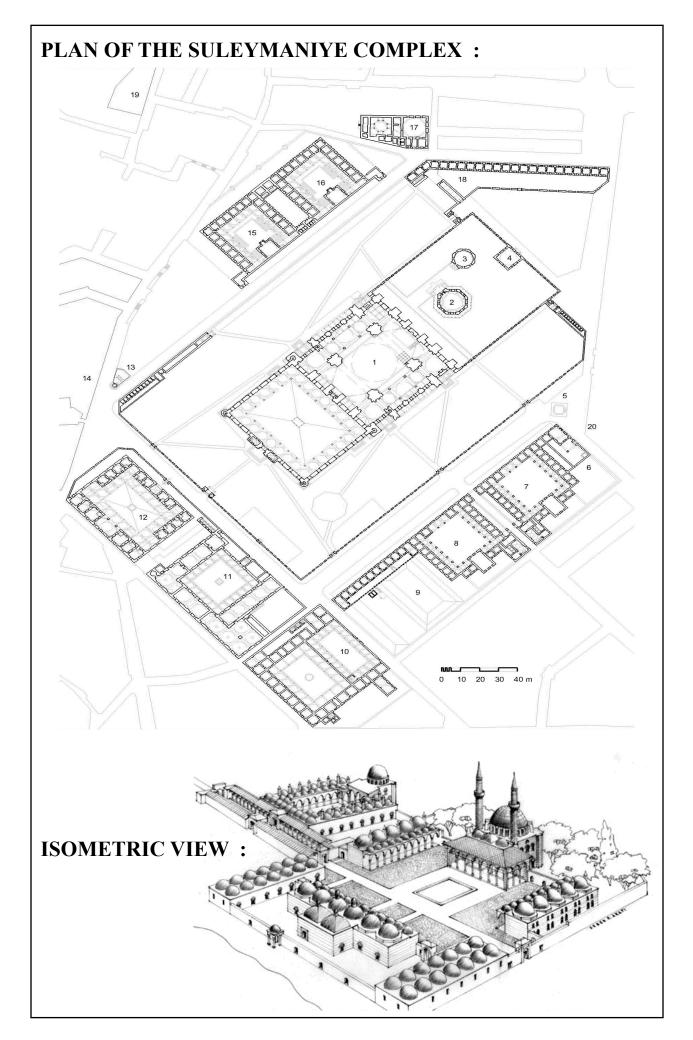

The main reading room features a stunning coffered ceiling, which is decorated with ornate geometric patterns and Arabic inscriptions. The room is also lined with shelves that are filled with thousands of books, some of which date back to the Ottoman era.

In summary, the interior design of Sulemaniye Library is a beautiful fusion of Islamic and European styles, characterized by intricate patterns, calligraphy, and stunning details that reflect the Ottoman era's grandeur and elegance.

PLAN OF THE SULEYMANIYE COMPLEX :

19

17

16

15

18

3

4

2

1

13

14

5

20

6

7

12

8

11

9

10

0 10 20 30 40 m

ISOMETRIC VIEW :

LITERATURE STUDY - 2

QATAR NATIONAL LIBRARY

Introduction :

The Qatar National Library building was completed in 2018, and it features a range of innovative design elements, including a book-sorting machine with robotic arms, a digital preservation center, and a central atrium that extends up to the fifth floor. The library's collection includes over one million books, periodicals, and multimedia resources, as well as a vast digital archive. In addition to its extensive collection of materials, the Qatar National Library also offers a range of services and programs for researchers, students, and the general public, including workshops, exhibitions, and lectures. The library is committed to promoting education, research, and cultural understanding in Qatar and beyond, and it is a valuable resource for anyone seeking knowledge and information.

SITE DETAILS :

Location - Doha, Qatar
Architect - Rem Koolhaas
Year Of Construction – 2017
Total Buildup Area – 45,000 SQMT
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE - Geometric shape with traditional islamic design

ABOUT ARCHITECTURE:

The Qatar National Library is a modern state-of-the-art facility located in Doha, Qatar. The building was designed by renowned Dutch architectural firm OMA, led by the architect Rem Koolhaas, and completed in 2018.

The architecture of the Qatar National Library is a blend of traditional Islamic design elements and contemporary architecture. The building's shape is inspired by the desert rose, a natural phenomenon that occurs when minerals crystallize in the sand, creating a flower-like structure. The building's exterior is clad in creamy-colored, horizontally striated concrete panels that create a textured and visually dynamic facade.

HISTORY & BACKGROUND :

The history of the Qatar National Library dates back to 1962 when a small public library was established in Doha, Qatar. At that time, the library had a limited collection of books and operated out of a small building. Over the years, the library grew and expanded its collection, becoming an important resource for education and research in the region.

In 2006, the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science, and Community Development decided to build a new national library in Qatar, as part of its efforts to promote education and culture in the country. The project was led by Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, the Chairperson of the Qatar Foundation, and was intended to create a state-of-the-art facility that would serve as a hub for learning, research, and cultural exchange. Today, the Qatar National Library is one of the largest and most technologically advanced libraries in the Middle East, with a vast collection of books, periodicals, and multimedia resources. The library is committed to promoting education, research, and cultural exchange in Qatar and beyond, and it serves as a valuable resource for scholars, researchers, students, and the general public.

Dar Al-Kutub Building in 1960s with one floor only

Books shelved for the opening of Dar Al-Kutub in 1962

Dar Al-Kutub Building in 2019

INTERIOR APPROACH :

One of the most striking features of the library is the central atrium, which spans six floors and provides a dramatic focal point for the building.

The atrium features a series of balconies and staircases that create an open and airy feel, allowing natural light to flood the space.

The library's interior also incorporates a range of materials, including marble, wood, and metal, which are used to create a sense of warmth and texture. The use of locally-sourced materials and traditional Qatari motifs throughout the building pays homage to the country's rich cultural heritage.
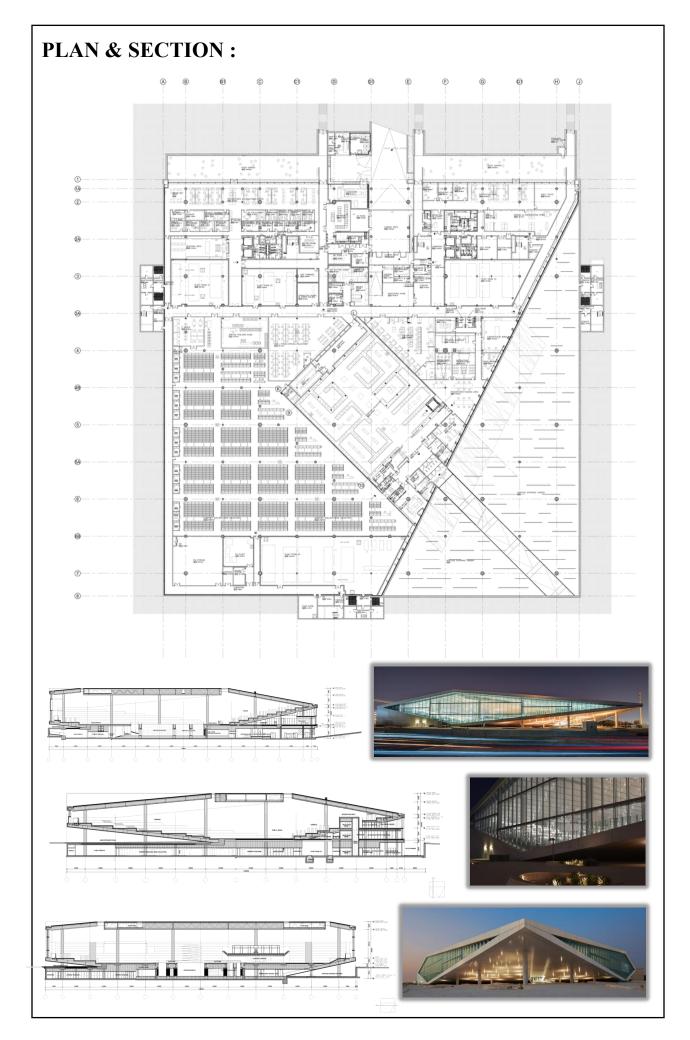

In addition to the reading rooms and study areas, the library also includes a range of public spaces, including a children's library, exhibition space, and café. These areas are designed to encourage social interaction and provide a welcoming atmosphere for visitors of all ages.

Overall, the interior design of the Qatar National Library is a masterful blend of modern and traditional elements, creating a space that is both functional and visually stunning. The library stands as a testament to Qatar's commitment to promoting knowledge and culture, and it is a true treasure for the people of Qatar and visitors from around the world.
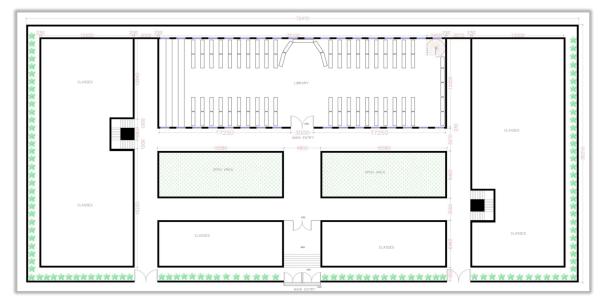
PLAN & SECTION :

CONCEPT

GEOMETRICAL & ISLAMIC :

Islamic geometric patterns and motifs have been a significant part of Islamic art and architecture for centuries. They are used to decorate mosques, madrasas, palaces, and other Islamic buildings, as well as in calligraphy and other forms of art. Islamic geometry is characterized by the use of repetitive patterns and symmetry, which are often inspired by nature and mathematical priniples.

Islamic geometric patterns are typically composed of lines and shapes, such as circles, squares, and polygons, that are repeated in a variety of configurations. These patterns can be used to create intricate designs that are both beautiful and functional. Some of the most common geometric patterns in Islamic art and architecture include:
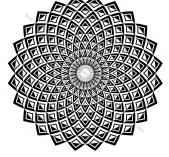
1.   Interlacing patterns: These patterns are created by weaving together two or more lines or ribbons to form a complex design.
2.   Tessellations: Tessellations are patterns formed by repeating a single shape over and over again to fill a space.
3.   Calligraphy: Islamic calligraphy is a form of decorative handwriting that is often used to create intricate designs and patterns.
4.   Stars and polygons: Many Islamic geometric patterns are based on polygons, such as hexagons, octagons, and decagons, as well as stars and other shapes.

EXISTING LIBRARY PLAN

THREE FUNDAMENTAL FORMS USES IN ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE :

CALLIGRAPHY   **GEOMETRIC**   **ARABESQUE**

CALLIGRAPHY :

Calligraphy is closely linked to geometry, the perpotion of the letters all are governed by mathamatics, inscription are most often used as a frame along & around main elements of a building like a portal & cornices

ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY IN IRAN MOSQUE

ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY IN MUSEUM OF FUTURE DUBAI

ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY IN THE HISTORIC BUILDING OF TURKEY

GEOMETRIC :

Geometric patters in islamic are one of the major forms of islamic ornaments, these patterns exemplify the islamic intrest in repitation balance, cemetry, & countinous generations of patterns
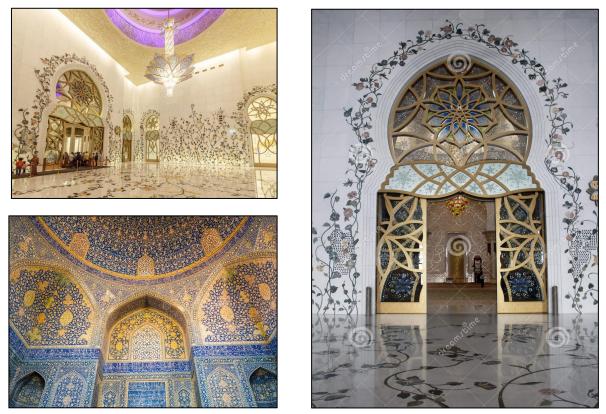

GEOMETRIC SHAPES IN SHEIKH ZAYED GRAND MOSQUE ABU DHABI

ARABESQUE :

Arabesque designs are biomorphic floral pattern, representing a underlying & unity of nature with a great deal of accuracy. flower & tree might be used as the mothifs for the decoration of textile objects & buildings.

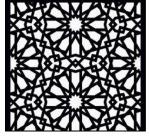**ARABESQUE DESIGNES IN SHEIKH ZAYED GRAND MOSQUE ABU DHABI**
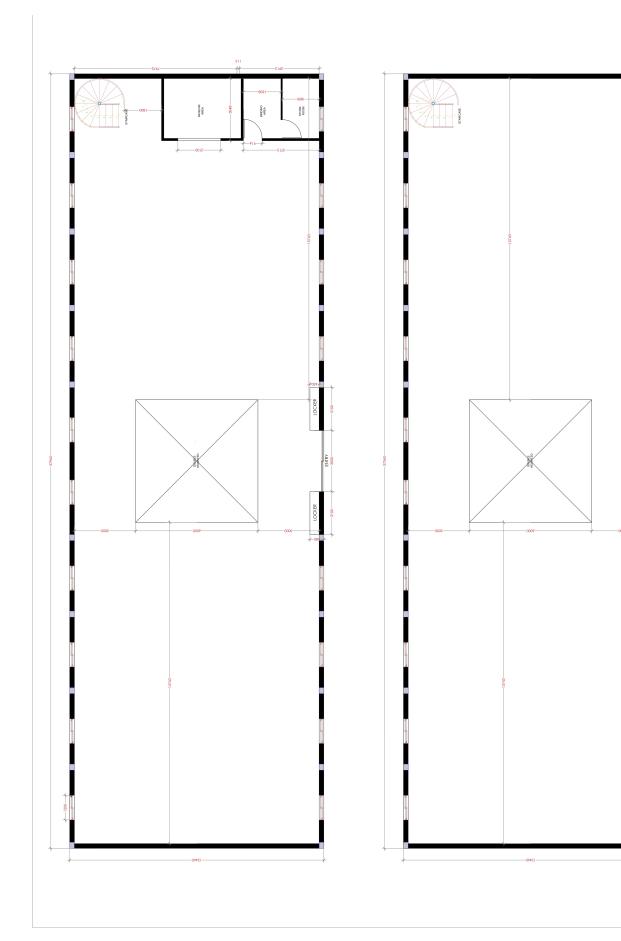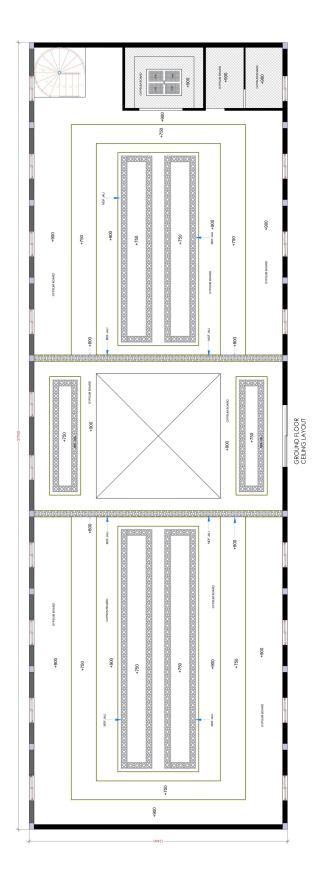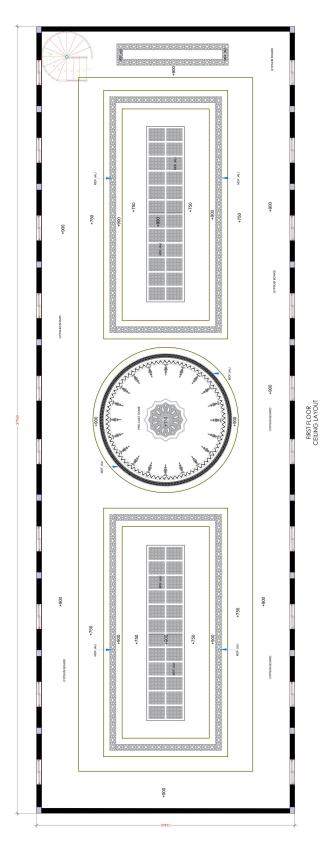
MATERIALS :

| MARBLE | WOOD | GLASS | MESH |

LIGHTING & FIXTURES :
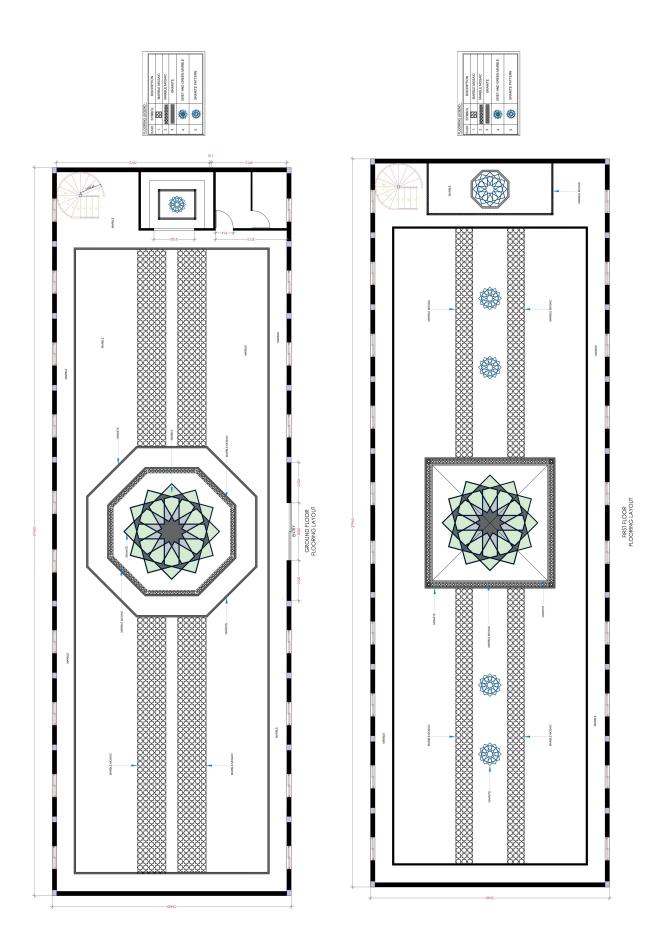
DRAWINGS AND 3D

FIRST FLOOR

GROUND FLOOR
CEILING LAYOUT

FIRST FLOOR
CEILING LAYOUT

GYPSUM BOARD
MDF JALI
PRE-CAST DOME

+900
+750
+800
+150

37960
12460

GROUND FLOOR
FLOORING LAYOUT

FLOORING LEGEND

S (NO)	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION
1.		MARBLE MOSAIC
2.		MARBLE MOSAIC
3.		GRANITE
4.		GREY AND GREEN MARBLE
5.		GRANITE PATTERN

FIRST FLOOR
FLOORING LAYOUT

GROUND FLOOR
FURNITURE LAYOUT

FIRST FLOOR
FURNITURE LAYOUT

STAIRCASE

MUSEUM AREA
BINDING AREA
STORE ROOM

STACKS AREA

READING AREA

DOUBLE HEIGHTED

ENTRY COUNTER

LOCKER
ENTRY
LOCKER

COMPUTER STATION

ELECTIVE

ELECTRICAL LEGEND:-		
S.NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTIONS
1.	●	PANEL LIGHT (10 W.)
2.	○	PENDENT LIGHT
3.	•	COB (3 W.)
4.	⊕	CHANDELIER
5.	⊠	SWITCH BOARD
6.	—	TRACK LIGHT

GROUND FLOOR
ELECTRICAL LAYOUT

FIRST FLOOR
ELECTRICAL LAYOUT

C

D ← → **D'**

800

800

50

50

2400

50

A

PLAN

2400

112.39

675

450

112.39

75

75 150

1850

150

50

50 75

ELEVATION-A

112.39 112.39

625.22

112.39

675

450.22

75

75

112.39

800

50

ELEVATION-B

50

2400

50

75

DRAWER

300 300

50

25

200

200

600

475

DRAWER

200

DRAWER

200

DRAWER

75

75

750

600

25

1150

25

600

50

50

ELEVATION-C

50

2400

50

75

DRAWER

50

25

200

200

600

475

DRAWER

200

DRAWER

200

DRAWER

75

75

750

600

25

1150

25

600

50

50

SECTION - DD'

COUNTER-A

PLAN

2400
50
C
D — D'
D ▶ ◀ B
800
50
▲ A

ELEVATION-A

2400
50
R100
1353
150
675
578.4
525
75
850
1550
50

ELEVATION-B

150
445.91
R100
525
578.4
750
75
650
150
50

ELEVATION-C

50
2400
50
75
25
125
200
200
600
550
200
75
75
600
25
1150
25
600
50

ELEVATION-D

850
675
75

SECTION - DD'

50
2400
50
75
25
125
200
200
600
550
200
75
75
600
25
1150
25
600
25
50

COUNTER-B

ELEVATION-A

PALN

WOODEN BEADING

ELEVATION-B

SECTION - DD'

BOOK SHELF

PLAN

PLAN

ELEVATION

ELEVATION
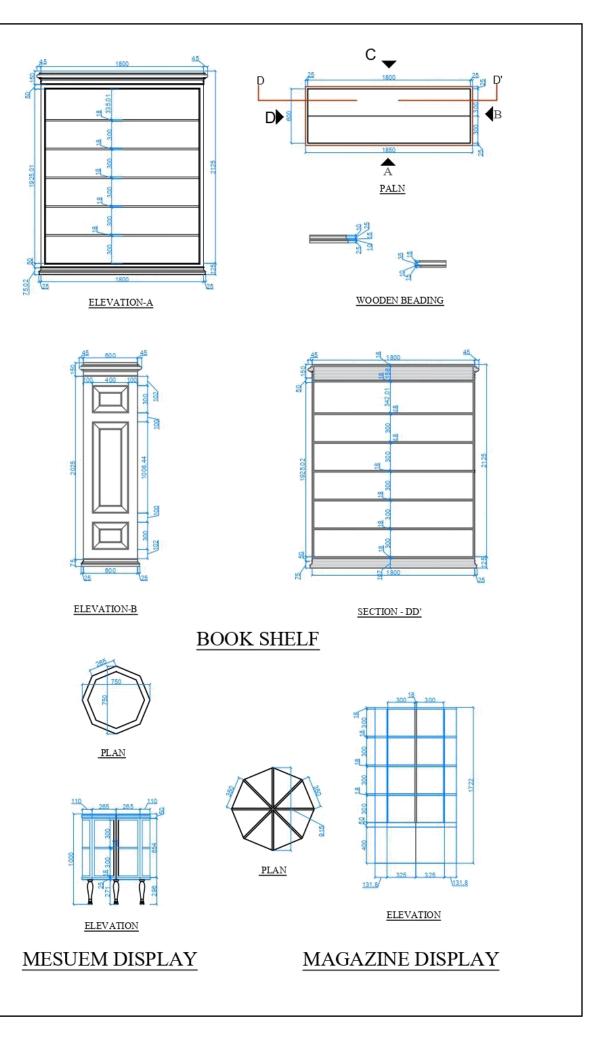
MESUEM DISPLAY

MAGAZINE DISPLAY

BIBLOGRAPHI

1. https://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/

2. http://www2.hawaii.edu/~skgray/docs/history.pdf

3. https://www.google.com/search?q=library+book+shelf+standards&4. https://in.pinterest.com/pin/420664421426805367/

5. https://www.google.com/search?q=universal+design++standards

6. https://za.pinterest.com/nclethekwini/study-hall-interior-furnishing/7. https://www.google.com/search?q=library+study+table+standards

8. https://www.google.com/search?q=spiral+stairecase+standards

9. https://www.suratmunicipal.gov.in/Services/NarmadCentralLibrary

10. https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00-tBSvFBZiwhZRZPSVfMldIt6LxA:1623322851792&source=univ&tbm=isch&q=kavi+narmad+central+library+photos&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiH9r7v9IzxAhWkQ3wKHV-vDkoQ7Al6BAgFECg&biw=1707&bih=837&dpr=1.13

11. https://www.google.com/search?q=zakariya+manzil+saharanpur

12. https://maps.mapmyindia.com/place-zakariya+manzil-municipal+colony-saharanpur-uttar+pradesh-247001-XFP9WK@zdata=MjkuOTgwODk5Kzc3LjU0NzM0NisxNytYRlA5V0srKw==ed