THESIS REPORT ON

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY VARANASI

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

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

BY

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11901001020

THESIS GUIDE

PROF. SANGEETA SHARMA

SESSION
2023-24

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 **"NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY, VARANASI "** 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 architecture, school of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

Prof. Mohit Kumar Agarwal
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Recommendation Accepted

Not Accepted

External Examiner

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BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).

Certificate of thesis submission for evaluation

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3. **Thesis Title : NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY, VARANASI.**
4. **Degree for which the thesis is submitted: B.ARCH**
5. **Faculty of University to which the thesis is submitted: Yes / No**
6. **Thesis preparation guide was referred to for preparing the thesis. Yes / No**
7. **Specification regarding thesis format have been closely followed. Yes / No**
8. **The content of the thesis have been organized based on the guidelines. Yes / No**
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10. **All the sources used have been cited appropriately Yes / No**
11. **The thesis has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree. Yes / No**
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I am overjoyed to express my deepest gratitude to PROF. SANGEETA SHARMA for his invaluable guidance, unwavering encouragement, and steadfast support throughout the duration of my thesis on a resort in Goa. His esteemed mentorship and continuous encouragement, from the project's inception to its completion, have been immensely appreciated and cherished.

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I feel truly privileged to have had the support and guidance of such remarkable individuals and loved ones, and I will forever cherish their contributions to my success.

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1. INTRODUCTION

NIFT

Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in the country and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the textile and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as 'Visitor' andhas full fledged campuses all across the country. Over the years NIFT has also been working as a knowledge service provider to the Union and State governments in the area of design development and positioning of handlooms and handicrafts.

Four-year undergraduate

B.Des. (Fashion Design)
B.Des. (Leather Design)
B.Des. (Accessory Design)
B.Des. (Textile Design)
B.Des. (Knitwear Design)
B.Des. (Fashion Communication)
B.FTech. (Apparel Production)
150 seats (25 each)

Figure 1: NIFT Logo

20 seatsTotal
Two-year post-graduate
M.Des. (Master of Design)
M.F.M. (Master of Fashion Management)
M.FTech. (Master of Fashion Technology)
60 seats eachTotal per year
Strength: 900students

1.1 BACKGROUND STUDY

The roots of this project established when I worked over a dissertation, “The importance of access and linkage in placemaking in college campus”. Recognizing the import ant parameters of access linkage which effect the propertiesof ‘interactive place’.

Figure 2 principal of placemaking

*CONTINUITY
*PROXIMITY
*WALKABLE
*VISIBLE
*CONNECTED
*CONVENIENT
*UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBLE

identifying the element of placemaking which enhancethe quality of spaces. Principle of placemaking which help to develop effectively interactive spaces

The Conclusion of a research paper is how the access and linkage enhancethe Placemaking. Which type are elements are used to make place more accessible and interactive The perimeter of the research defines define the efficiency of
access and linkage

1.2 AIM

The aim of the study is to understand the design of interactive spaces and Established relationship with the built mass and student in institutional campus.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

To incorporate the learning from the dissertation to formulate the design envelope to develop an interactive college campus.

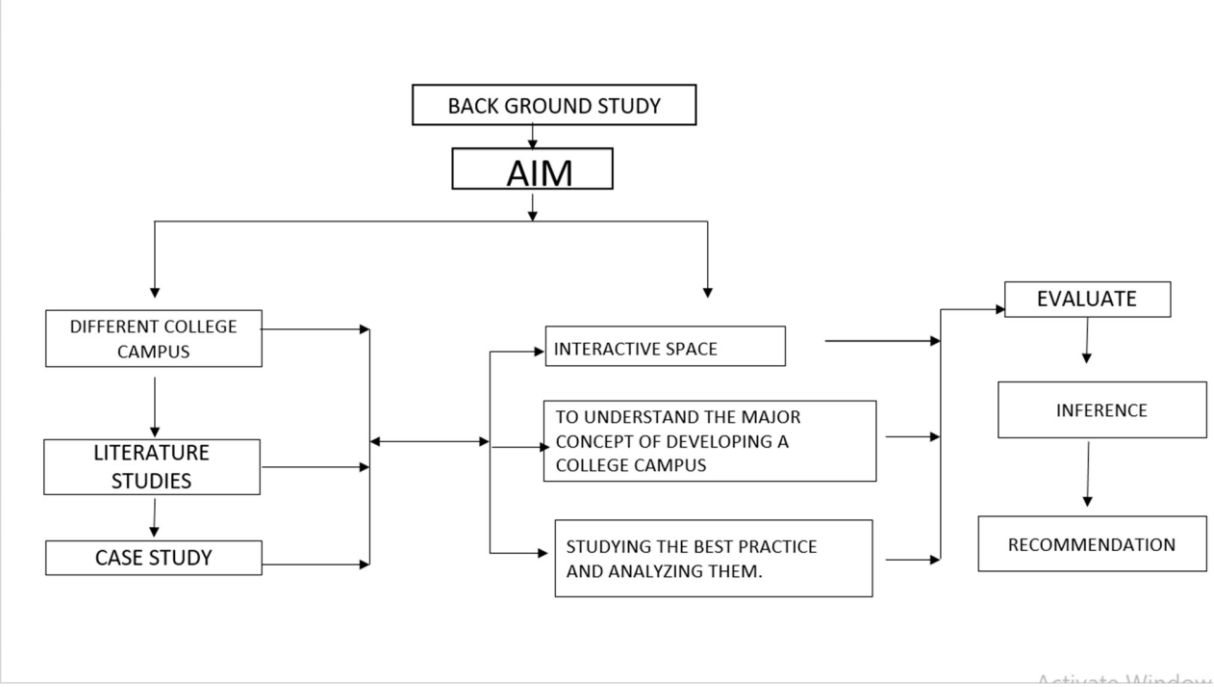
*To study the different college campuses.

*To study the placemaking and designing parameter which helps to design an interactive college campus.

*To study the different types of elements and material used in college building.

*To analyze the different case study and finalize the design inference.

1.4 METHODOLOGY



1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

- The study limited in composite climate.
- Study only similar kinds of projects.

THRUST AREA

- The following research is trying to add some more layers likes build form and connection to the dissertation and combined both layer in the project and established relationship with interactive space and the built mass of the building.

1.6 Project identification and justification

Eastern India has been well known for the silk sarees produced by local artisans. A large population of skilled artisans in nearby districts such as Mubarakpur are involved in the business of silk and handloom sarees," said Naveen Sehgal, principal secretary, Khadi, Textile and Silk Industries. "While the new campus is for students interested in fashion designing, we are also planning workshops and short courses for local artisans to make them aware of marketing their products and improve the production capacity," The projectproposed by government they are planning workshops and short courses for local artisans to make them aware of marketing their products and improve the production capacity,"Mydissertation depend on interactive space and how people work together and share their ideas, gathering information from other and come with new ,better options/idea.Nift campus are required more interactive and gathering space.

S.NO.	PARAMETER	INFERENCES		
	ACCESS & LINKAGE	CEPT UNIVERSITY	JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA JAIPUR	BBD UNIVERSITY
1.	PROXIMITY (10-100M)	Courtyard is surrounded with building with 3 side.	Space have very good in proximity with other building.	Space are good in proximity
2.	VISIBLE (0-80M)	the place has good visible connection with other space.	Space has visible connection In a particular axis.	Visual connection are very good. Space are connected visually From all side.
3.	CONTINUITY		Campus are good in continuity of spaces Space are place adjacent to another space.	The campus has good continuity of interactive space. place are design along the road.
4.	WALKABLE (0-402M)	Place are walkability are good	The space has very good pedestrian connection but vehicular movement not allowed. (0-500)	Space has good pedestrian walkability and vehicular walkability.
5.	CONNECTED	Space are not good connected	Open air theatre are good connected with other space it sharing wall with other place.	The place is not connected to any block . It is a individual unit.
6.	CONVENIENT	space are safe, comfortable and clean.it convenient for all	The space are more convenient.	The space near to vehicular road which create disturbance in the place.
7.	UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBLE	This place are universal accessible.	This place are not universal accessible	This place are not universal accessible

Table 1: Comparative Analysis

1.7 PROPOSAL (NIFT)

Location – Varanasi ,up
Area – 35 Acres.
Land type – institutional (Nift)
Road 1- Varanasi –Allahabad road
25m
Road 2- Varanasi - Bhadohi road
10m

Printed from
THE TIMES OF INDIA

NIFT Varanasi to be set up soon as UP government promises land

TNN | Jul 15, 2019, 02.43 PM IST

UP government allots 25 acres of land to Ministry of Textile for the new campus

Varanasi will soon have the new campus of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), as the UP government has agreed to allot 25 acres of land. As decided in 2016, Varanasi has been waiting for a dedicated area to start a new campus.

The state government has approved the land through the Industrial Development department. Currently, NIFT has 16 campuses across the country, while the 17th campus is underway in Panchkula, Haryana. Varanasi is likely to be the 18th campus which will be set up in a couple of years. CM Yogi Adityanath has written to Union Textile Minister Smriti Irani promising 25 acres of land for the institute. According to the officials, the new campus in Varanasi will be a full-fledged centre offering courses in fashion technology, communication, management, leather design, knitwear design, among others.

"Eastern India has been well known for the silk sarees produced by local artisans. A large population of skilled artisans in nearby districts such as Mubarakpur are involved in the business of silk and handloom sarees," said Naveen Sehgal, principal secretary, Khadi, Textile and Silk Industries. "While the new campus is for students interested in fashion designing, we are also planning workshops and short courses for local artisans to make

Varanasi Masterplan

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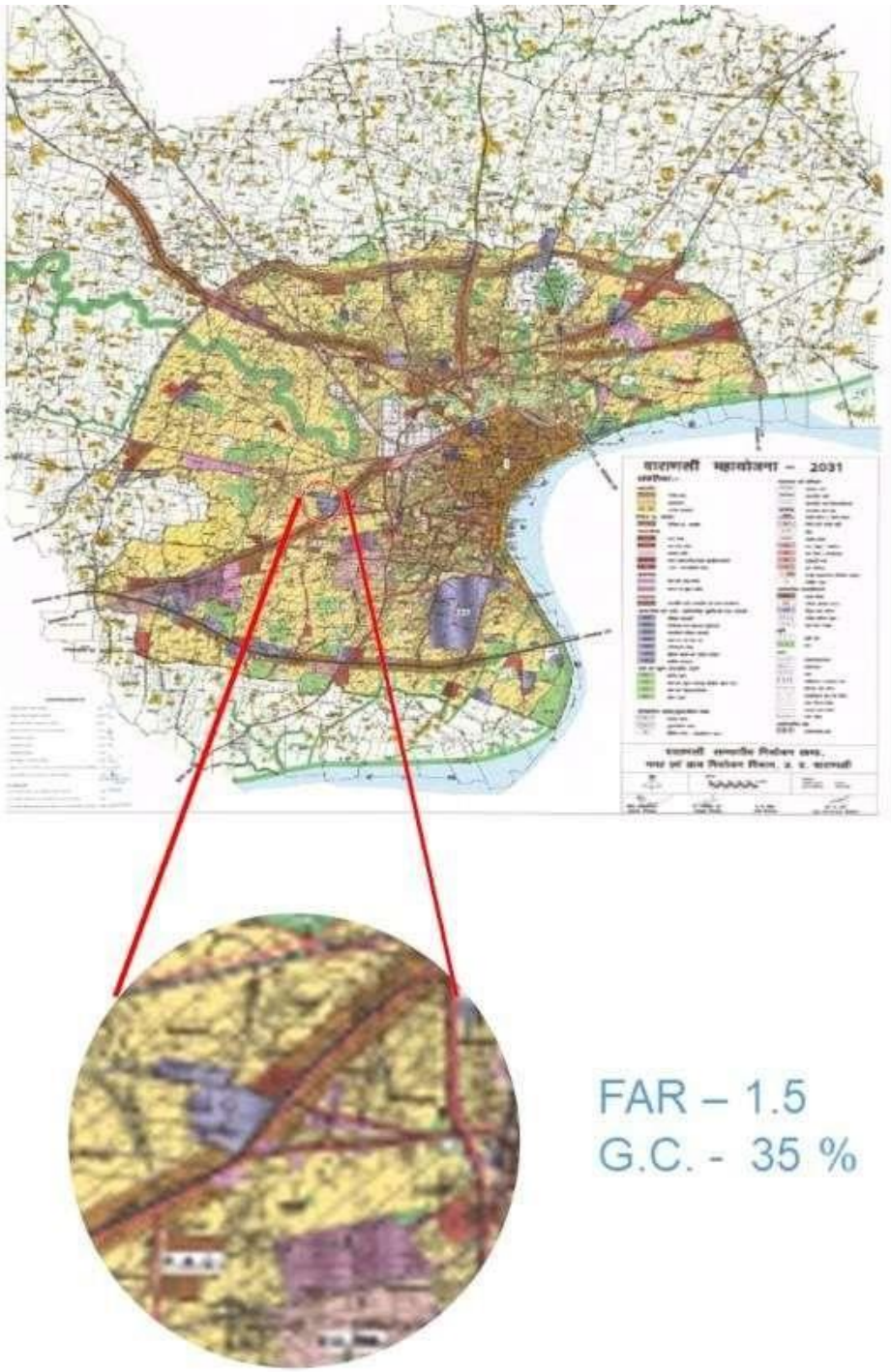

Figure 3 :Master plan,Varanasi

1.8 Design Criterion

Sequence of spaces

*Increase functional efficiency

*Increase Attractiveness

*Proper circulation

*Place the interactive space in right place.

*Entrance should be prominent

*Building should be climate responsive

*Vehicle and pedestrian movement should be separate

*Vehicles movement should avoid in academic and admin area.

*Interactive space should be clear visible ,clean and safe.

*Entry should be universal accessible in all spaces.

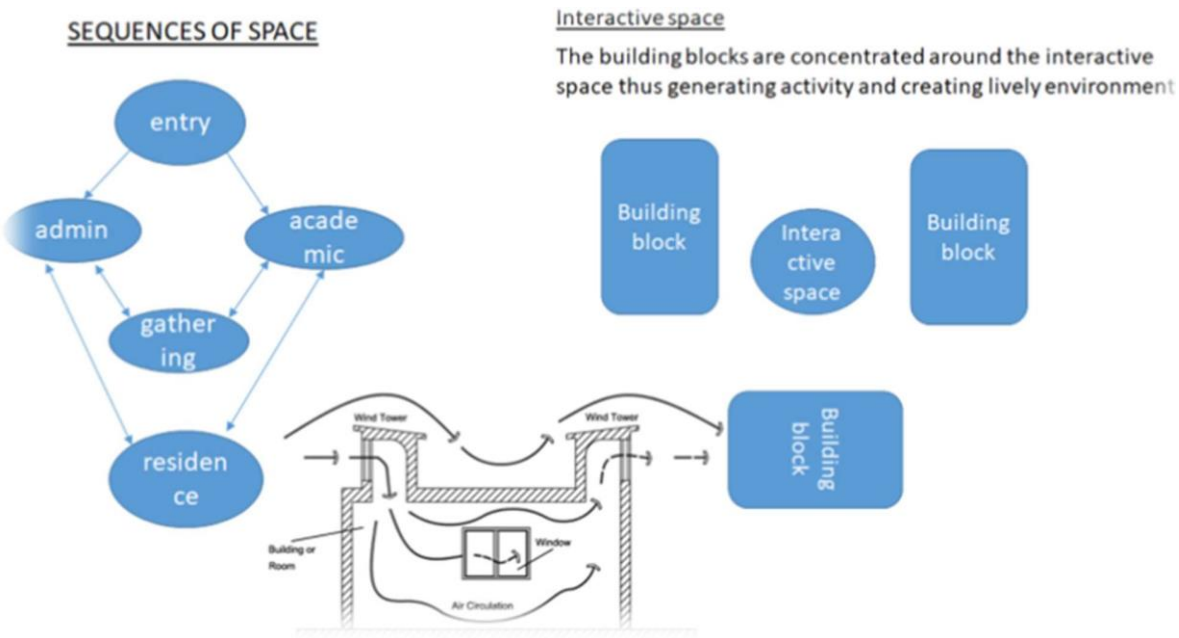

Figure 4:Sequences of space and Interactive space

2. CHAPTER 2 CASE STUDY

2.1 Pearl Academy Jaipur

Project- pearl academy of fashion client

- little people education

Society architect- morphogenesis built up- 20,000 sqm

Site area- 11745 (approx 3 acres) project year - 2008

Intake - 500 student

Location- sp-38a riico industrial

Area,Delhi road, kukas jaipur-30202

Figure 5:Pearl Academy,Jaipur

2.2 Climate

The institute is located in a typical hot, dry, desert type climate on the outskirts of Jaipur in the soullessKukas industrial area.

The adverse climate makes it a challenge to control the micro climate within the project thus incorporatingvarious passive climate control methods becomes a necessity and also reduces the dependence on mechanical environmental control measures which areresource hungry

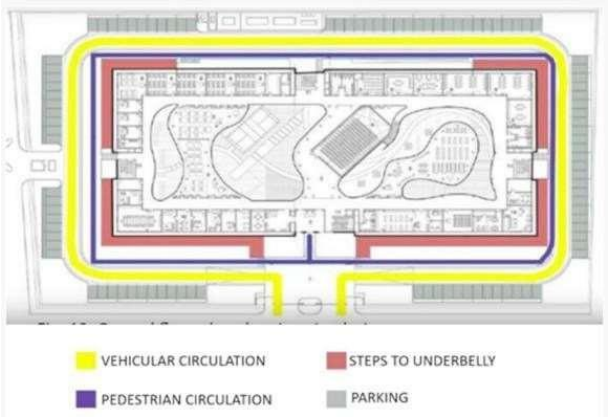

Figure 6:Circulation

2.3 JALI

The building is protected from the environment by a double skin which is derived from a traditional building element called the 'Jaali' which is prevalent in Rajasthan architecture. The double skin acts as a thermal buffer between the building and the surroundings. The density of the perforated outer skin has been derived using computational shadow analysis based on orientation of the façades.The outer skin sits 4 feet away from the building and reduces the direct heat gain through fenestrations,Drip channels running along the inner face of the Jaali allow for passive downdraft evaporative

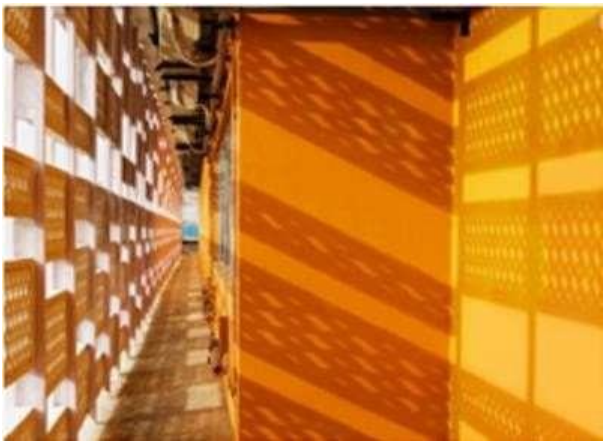

Figure 7:Jali

cooling, thus reducing the incident wind temperature

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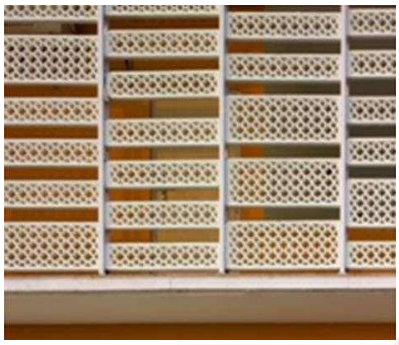
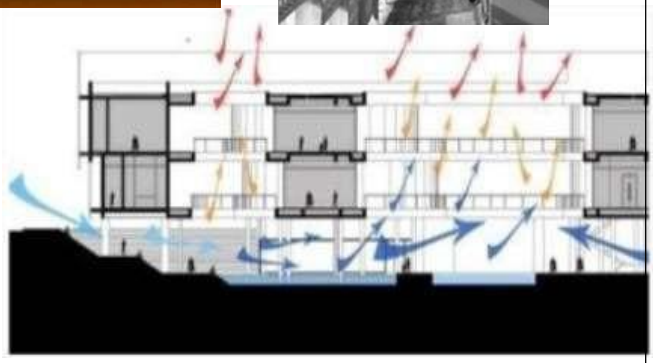



2.4 COURTYARD



The traditional courtyards take on amorphous shapes within the regulated form of the cloister-like periphery.. This curvilinear geometry is generated through a computerized shadow analysis that tracks the precise movement of thesun through the day and across the seasons.Open courtyards allow sufficient day lighting inside studios and classrooms. The self- shading courts on the internal areas help to control thetemperature of internal spaces

2.5 Location

The institute is located in a typical hot, dry, desert type climate on the outskirts of Jaipur in the soulless Kukas industrial area, about 20 kilometers from the famous walled city. Its design needed to represent the seriousness of its academic orientation through its formal geometry. Given the nature of an institution, budgetary constraints on the project necessitated the use of cost effective design solutions to keep within the price points set by the client and yet be able to achieve the desired functionality and effect


2.6 Zoning

learning was derived from the built heritage of rajasthan, replete with havelis, inward-looking blocks with rooms along corridors and in enfilade, surrounding a single or multiple courtyards. The havelis typology epito- mizes the idea of the building as a device for environment control, where the solid-void balance is calibrated for maximum daylight penetration, minimum heat ingress and the accommodation of multiple

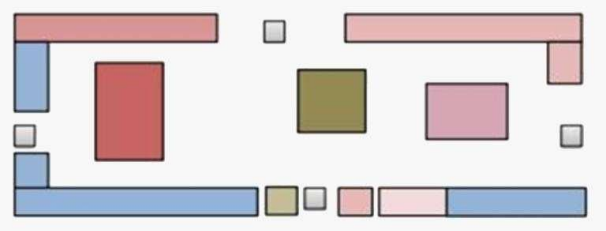
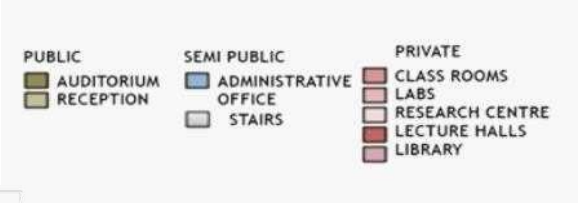
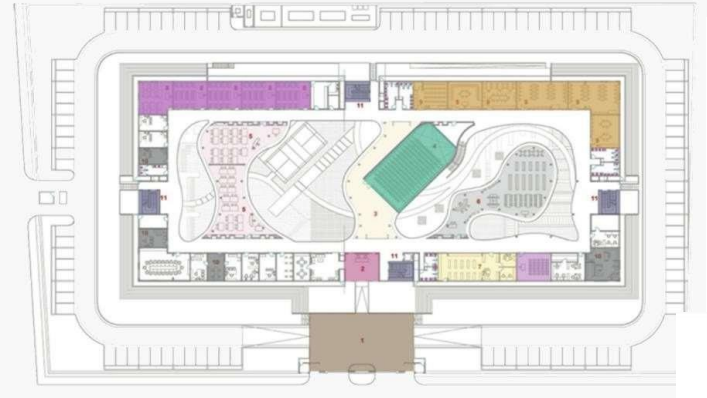


Figure 8:Zoning

functions.hence, the design response was an introverted building, given the setting which was largely industrial. A long low- lying two-floored perimeter block pushes the building envelope to the mandatory setbacks, optimizing the exposed surface area to volume ratio of the form and





almost seems to float above the land.

The Pearl Academy of Fashion, Jaipur is a campus which by virtue of its design is geared towards creating an environmentally responsive passive habitat. Institute creates interactive spaces for a highly creative student body to work in multifunctional zones which blend the indoors with outdoors seamlessly. The radical architecture of the institute emerges from a fusion of the rich traditional building knowledge bank and cutting edge contemporary architecture

3. NID AHMEDABAD

LOCATION -AHMEDABAD

AREA - 20 ACRES

CLIENT -GOVERMENT OF INDIA

ARCHITECT -GIRABEN SARABHAI & CHARLES EAMES

STAKE HOLDER -FACULTY AND STUDENTS

STRUCTURE - R.C.C.

Figure 18:NIFT ,Ahmedabad

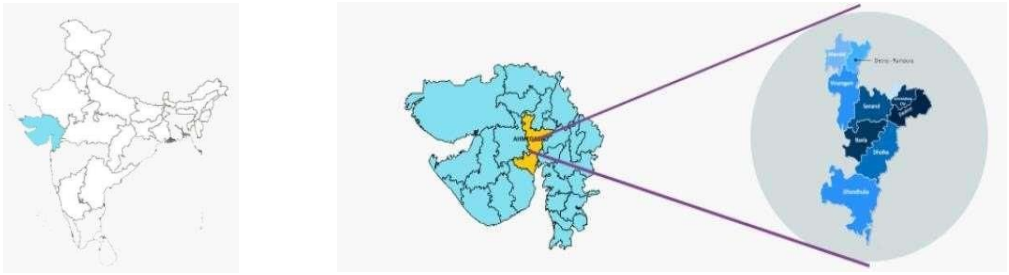


Figure 19:Location:Ahmedabad

- The site is located along the sabarmati river.
- The site measure about 20 acres.
- In its surrounding is the tagore hall,the kite museum and opposite to the site is Diwan ballabhai high school.

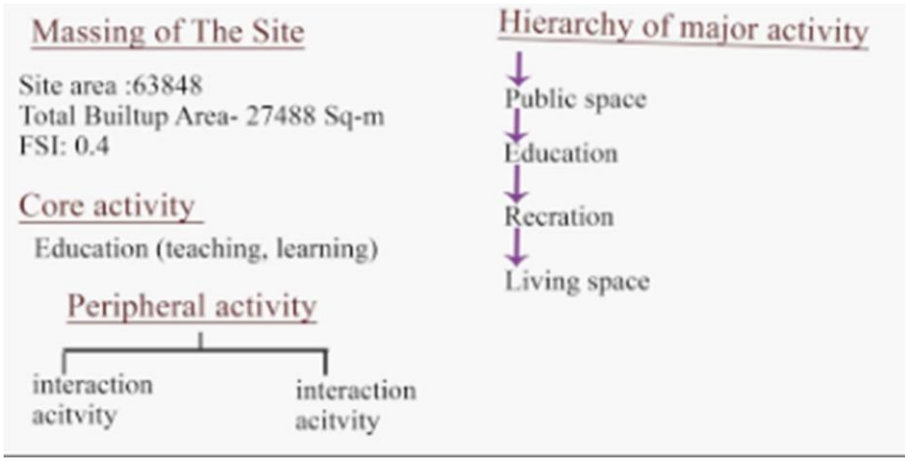


Figure 20:Massing of The Site

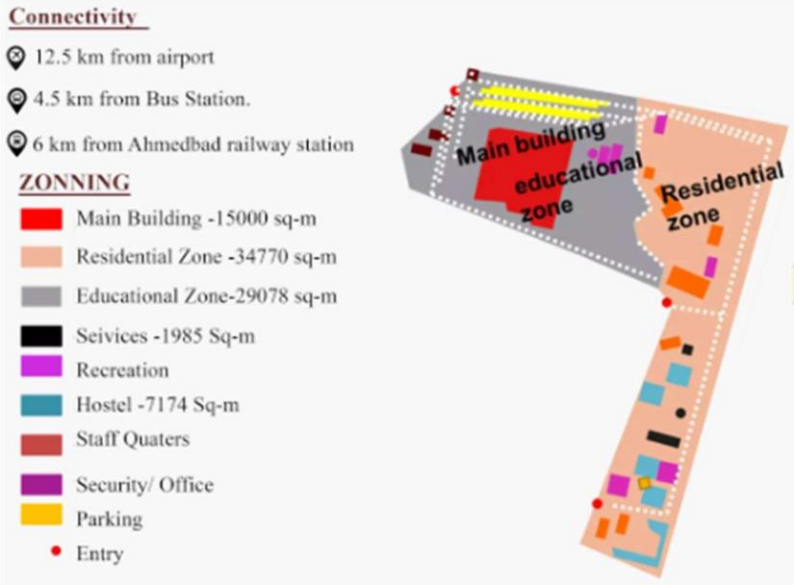


Figure 21:Zoning

3.1 SITE PLANNING

the whole campus can be distinctively divided into two major zones Institutional & Residential.

The main block which consists both the academic and administration deparments is placed on the eastern.

facilities are in between two blocks.

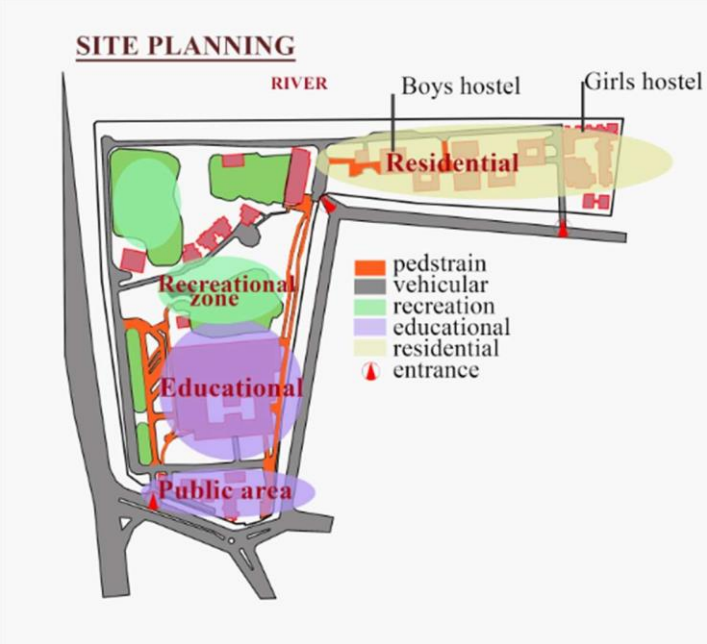


Figure 22:Site Plan

DESIGN STREET

Figure 23:Ground Floor Plan

3.2 Ground Floor

Ground floor mostly use for administrative work faculty cabin and admin office are in ground floor

Circulation

Lab and workshop

Exhibition

Figure 24:First Floor Plan

3.3 First Floor

Figure 25: Workshops of cutting Metal sheet and Wooden

Figure 26:Second Floor Plan

3.4 Second Floor

3.5 Vertical Movement

Figure 27:Vertical Movement

It is by triple height staircase marked with platforms at different levels which gives a very impactful experience. One of its major functions is to formalize the entry to auditorium on the second floor. The second staircase has been placed in the rear most court, which is used as secondary preference to the triple height staircase. Spiral stairs have been provided as a means of connecting workshop to the studios.

3.6 **Library**

Library are place in firstfloor which is easy rea

-chable for student.library arrange in very sim

-ple way book shelves place in linear direction

one side book shelve are place and other side

siting provided near to window with out side

open space view.

Figure 28:Library

3.7 **Landscape**

The whole campus are very rich with landscape education building are surrounded with the

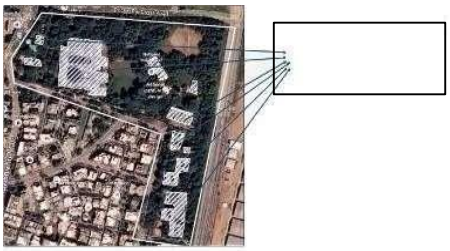


Figure 29:Landscape

long tree which protect facade from sun glare.

Approach Road

The campus has been design taking into considerationthe hot and dry climate of ahmedabad.
The activities are so planned that they spill over intoinward Looking space.
The courtyards remain in shadow for most part of theday.To allow the inflow of light into the workshops, sliding panels have been installed whichrun from the height of the skirting to about 10" from the floor level.
Pocket of vegitation blend with structure on the exterioras well as interior. large trees protect the building from surface glazing and courtyards fromexcessive heating.
The external cladding is prefabricated and consists ofthe heat resisting glass in metal frame in workshops and in rosewood frame in studios.
The winds from the riverside are capture in the studiosand workshops from trraces due to adjust-ble glazing. features like water bodies with jallis areused to filter the cooled air flowing over the water and passed in interiors.

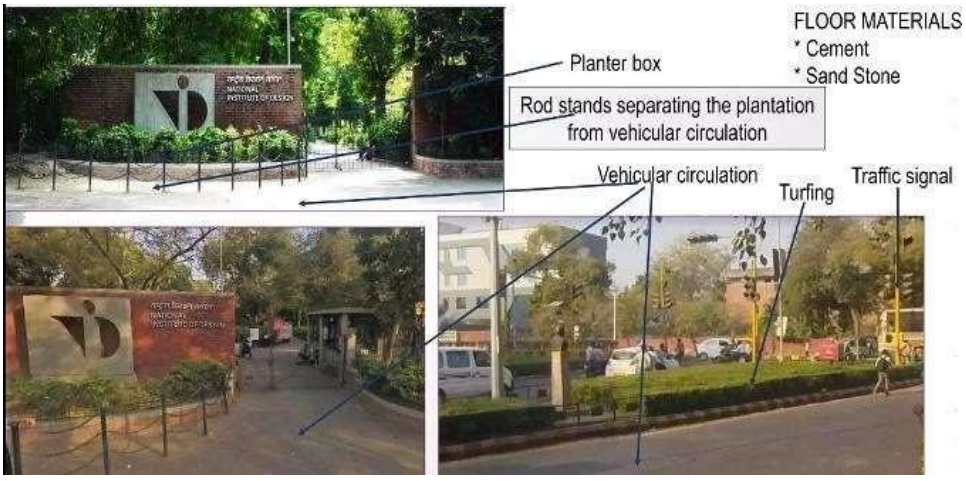
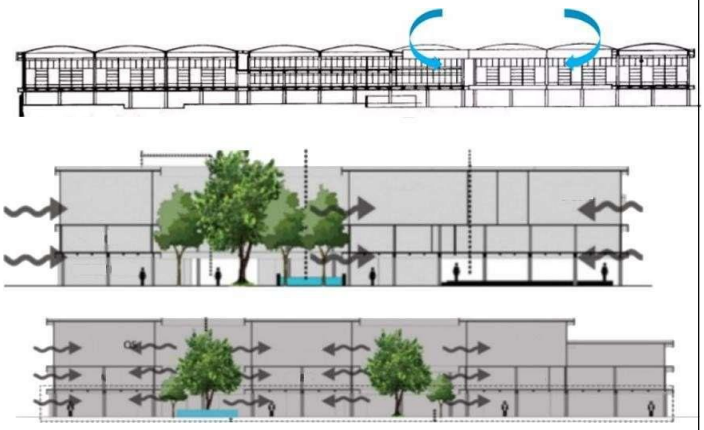


Figure 30:Approaching Roads

Figure 31:Materials used in Facade

Figure 32:Courtyard



3.8 Structure details

The grid planning: the plan of nid signifies varied spatial experience with different spatial type such as the open courtyard with through way. the raised platfrom type the colonade type facingthe green space the multiple entrance the formal entrance court with the brick shell and lastly the grid which holds the whole composition together.

3.9 Construction Technology

Precast concrete is a construction product prod uced by casting concrete in a reusable mold or "form" which is then cured in a controlled environment transported to the construction site and lifted into place.Precast concrete production is performed on ground level, which helps with safety throughout a project. There is greater control over material quality and workmanship ina

Figure 33:Construction Technology

precast plant compared to a construction site. The forms used in a precast plant can be reused hundreds to thousands of times before they have to be replaced, often making t cheaper than onsite casting when looking at the cost per unit formwork.

4. NIFT RAEBARELI

Locaation – Iti colony area, doorbhas nagar Raebareli.

Area -10 Acre

Client - Ministry of Textile

Architect- Triadic Design Studio

Stake Holder- Student And Faculty

Intake - 540 Student

Figure 34:NIFT ,Raebareli

Lively and vibrant campuses are complemented with facilities that equal the best in the world at NIFT. Creative architecture and spaciousness defines all NIFT buildings, which house fully equipped lecture halls, design studios and laboratories, resource centres, activity centres and hostels. The education structure emphasizes hands-on experience through practical set-ups and state-of-the-art technology.

Figure 35:Location: Raebareli

4.1 CONNECTIVITY

Near airport Chaudhary Charan state-of-the-art technology. Singh International Airport 6.5 km from bus stop 4.5 km from bus stop.

SITE

The site is flat land with no contours.

* The site is part of ITI college.

Figure 36:Site Plan

LEGENDS

1. UG FASHION DESIGN GARMENT CONST. LAB -10 X18.5m
2. UG FASHION DESIGN PATTERN MAKING LAB -10 X 18.5m
3. UG FASHION SPECIALISED MACHINE LAB -10 X 18.5m
4. UG FASHION DESIGN ART ROOM / CLASS ROOM -10X15m
5. UG ACCESSORY DESIGN ART ROOM / CLASS ROOM -10X15m
6. UG ACCESSORY DESIGN SPECIALIZED LAB WORKSHOP - 12.7X17.5m
7. CAFETERIA (INCLUDING KITCHEN) -25.7X17.5m
8. SERVER -4.6X2.9m
9. DISPLAY AREA -6.7X4.7m

4.2 GROUND FLOOR

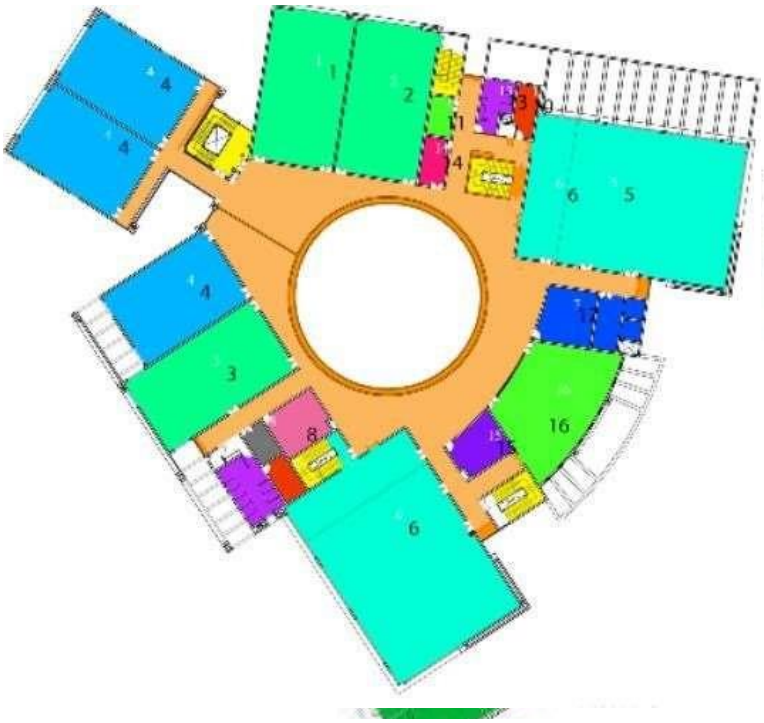


Figure 37:First Floor

LEGENDS

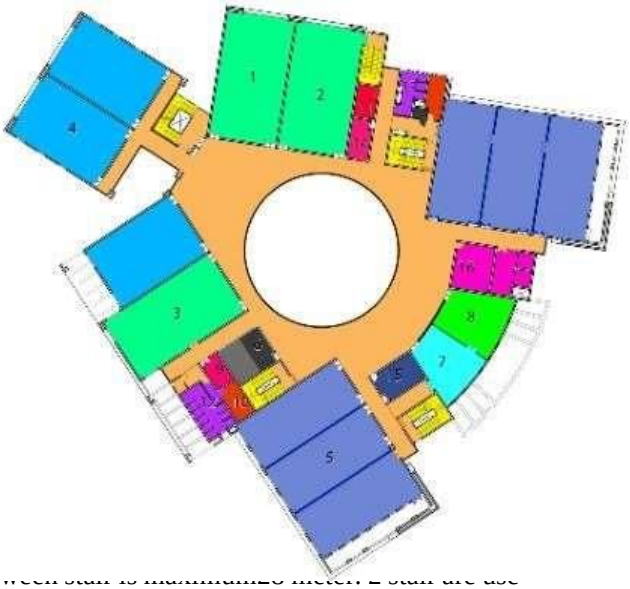
1. UG FASHION DESIGN GARMENT CONSTRUCTION LAB (10 X18.5m)
2. UG FASHION DESIGN PATTERN MAKING LAB (10 X 18.5m)3.UG FASHION SPECIALISED MACHINE LAB (10 X 18.5m
4. UG FASHION DESIGN ART ROOM / CLASS ROOM - (10x15m)
5. UG ACCESSORY DESIGN ART ROOM / CLASS ROOM – (10x15m)
6. UG ACCESSORY DESIGN SPECIALIZED LAB

WORKSHOP (12.7X17.5m)
7. CAFETERIA
(INCLUDING KITCHEN)

4.3 FIRST FLOOR

LEGEND

1. UG LEATHER DESIGN CONST. LAB 10
2. UG LEATHER DESIGN PATTI
5. COMPUTER LAB 17.5X 3
VELECTRICAL ROOM 7.6m SI
6. NIFT 5.8X 4
STATIONARY SHOP 3.4m R(
7. NIFT DESIGNER 7.1X
SHOP 9.5m
7.7X
9.5m
9. SERVER 4.6X2.9
m
10. LOCKERS ROOM 5.3X2
.9m
11. UTILITY ROOM 3.1X4.8
m
12. GIRLS TOILET 7.9X4.8
m
13. BOYS TOILET 6.1X4.0
m
X5.
X4.
X5.



5.

S
an
be

Figure 39:Vertical Movement

as a fire staircase made by R.C.C. Stair width 1200 mm ,Lift capacity 6 people

MATERIAL

Steel frame screen with reflected glass has been used on academic block. Black granite and white marble check flooring are used in the interior of the building.

ACADEMIC BLOCK

Figure 40:Academic Block View

4.4 Landscape

Campus have minimum soft scape campare NID Ahmedabad mostly landscape use near to admin and academic Block V

Figure 41:Landscape

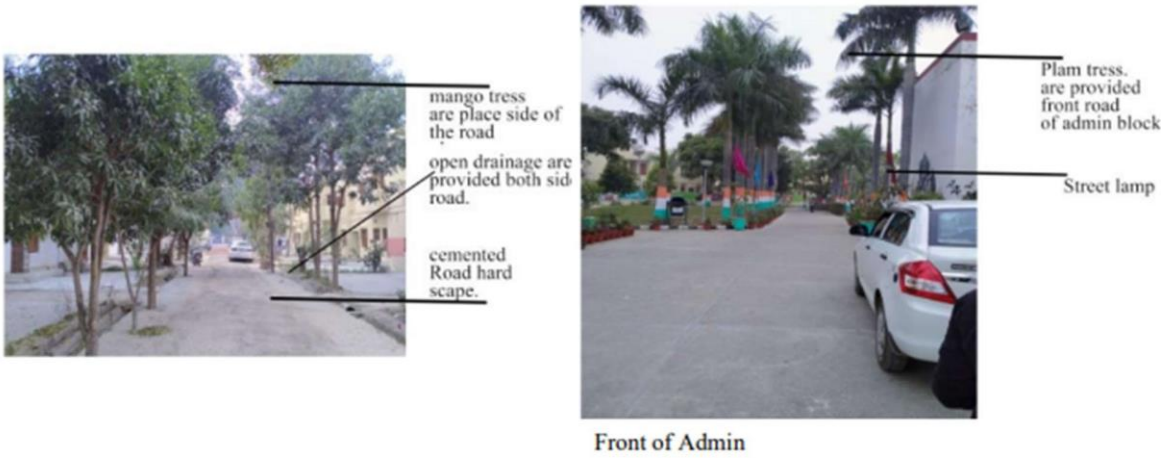


Figure 42:views around the Blocks

Bauhinia Tomentosa

GROUND SURFACE

Altenanthra Red

Tradescantia

Plumbago Capensis

4.5 Light and Ventilation

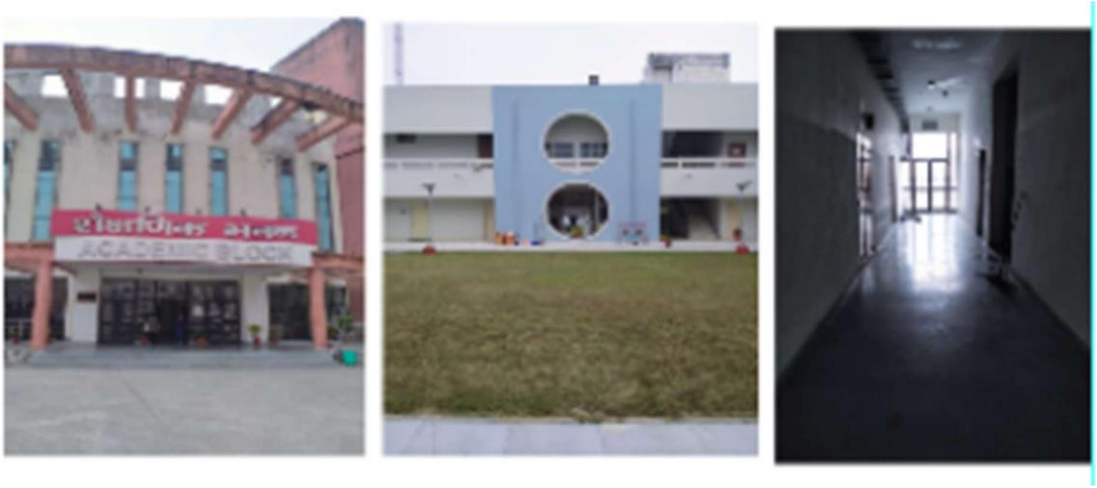


Figure 43:Lights and Ventilation

Glass slit and glass panel door are use in Academic block for lighting.panel glass are use in corridor .In Admin block court yard are use for light and ventilation for inner. Space.pergola are use in academic block entrance.

4.6 Structure details

Truss structure are use above the amphitheatre for covering the roof and to provide diffuse sun light &ventilation .M.S.Rectangle roll section are useto built the structure.

Roof profile

4.7 Lecture hall

1. Step lecture hallable table are fixed and chair are movable.
2. Centralize A.C. are fix in the ceiling.
3. Gypsum board false ceiling are usefor covering duct.
4. 3 aisle are provided in lecture hall

Figure 44:Lecture Hall

4.8 Parking

Figure 45:Parking Area

Parking are provided backside of academic block. Parking are built with temporary structure.

4.9 Interactive spaces

Amphitheatre

Foundation

Amphitheatre are placed in the center of the academic block.All event are organize here.

Foutain are place between academic and hostel block which is use for seating space.

Figure 46:Interactive spaces

1. Court are placed between the gym and admin block which help to avoid the wind from the court.
2. Gym are place backside of the admin block.

4.10 Services

Figure 47:Services Area

Outdoor unit For Ac plant Unit are place in the on the roof Control panel are place in ground floor room size 8X6m

WATER SUPPLY

GENERATOR

Labs

Figure 48:Labs

Library

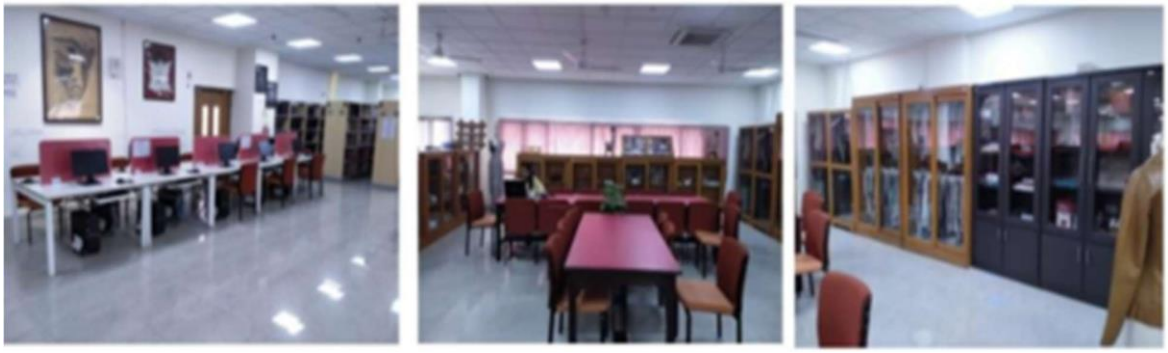


Figure 49:Library

Exhibition

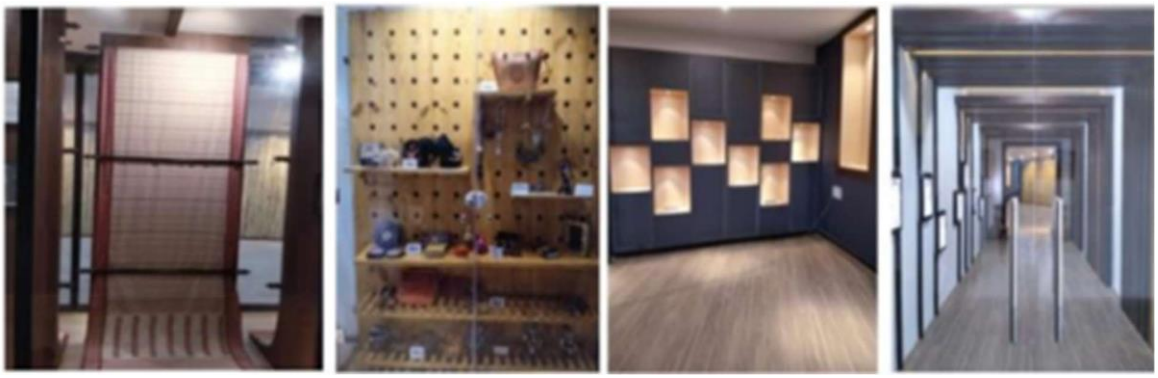


Figure 50:Exhibition

5. NIFT DELHI

CLIENT– NIFT DELHI

ARCHITECT - B.V. DOSHI

SITE AREA - 3ACRES

TOTAL BUILT UP AREA - 13750SQM

PROJECT COST- 8.5 MILLION

INTAKE – 300 STUDENT

LOCATION - HAUZ KHAS DELHI

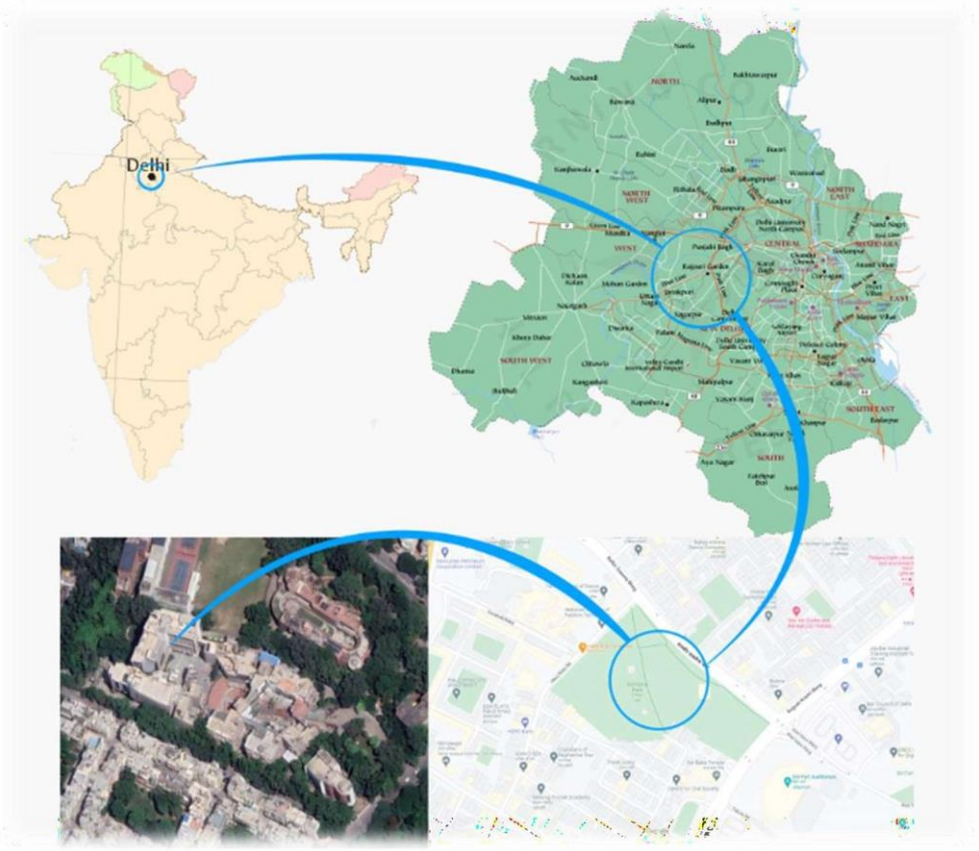


Figure 51:Location: HAUZ KHAS, Delhi

5.1 SITE

The main access is from the Mehrauli Road which goes from AIIMS to Qutab Minar. it can also be accessed from the Khel Gaon Marg which goes tothe Asian Games Village. surrounded by Hauz KhasApartments, Spastic Society building and the Classical Dance Institute..

- Access is from north east and south west side of the campus
- Site is irregular in shape and is surrounded by classical dance institute, Hauz Khas housing, Gulmohar park.

5.2 ORIENTATION

Building is aligned with its long sides along NWand SE axis, facilitating good exposure to thesun and breeze, at times causing glare.Different blocks of building complex are placed according to the site lines.All the peripheral building lines are parallel to the site lines. Openings forlight and ventilation have been Sacrificed for aesthetic considerations than climatic comfort.

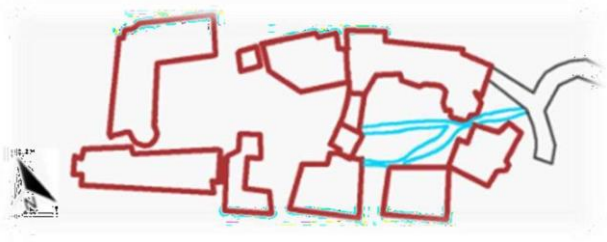


Figure 52:Orientation

5.3 SITE PLANNING

*The site was a flat land
*The kund and the levels are all architect creations.which has changed overall site contours.
*The landscape is all planned with no trace of any natural growth of vegetation but main focushas been given to hard landscape, neglecting the effectiveness of soft landscape.
*The access is through a plot reserved for zonal green area now handle by nift on the conditionthat no building shall be constructed on this part.

5.4 CONCEPT

Doshi's concept of the building revolves around form-imagery perception thus providing the building with roots, life and history. The NIFT campus becomes a village square growing organically over time tobecome a theatre, the scene for

unfolding drama of day to day life. For the central kund like court, wide casually aligned steps, water-channels, green areas, over looking terraces and bridges emerge as elements of space making to recreate for fashion and design activities. According to Doshi following references have been used.

STEP WELL- the steps leading to water body surrounded by platforms and galleries .

INDIAN BAZARS- the idea of introverted Indian bazaars relating to the theatrical qualityof fashion and traditional chowk or mohalla to faster a sense of community

Figure 53:OAT

KUND- the main dominantfeature in the formation of institute design and which guides theway to the campus.

5.5 BUILDING LAYOUT

*Different blocks acquire different shapes and forms depending upon the functions they areaccommodating.
*Permeability of the blocks, due to accessibility from all the sides.
*The building blocks are concentrated around the sunken court thus generating activity and creatinglively environment.
*The front court separated from amphitheatreby terraced academic wing becomes culturally appr, andclimatically comfortable outdoor space.

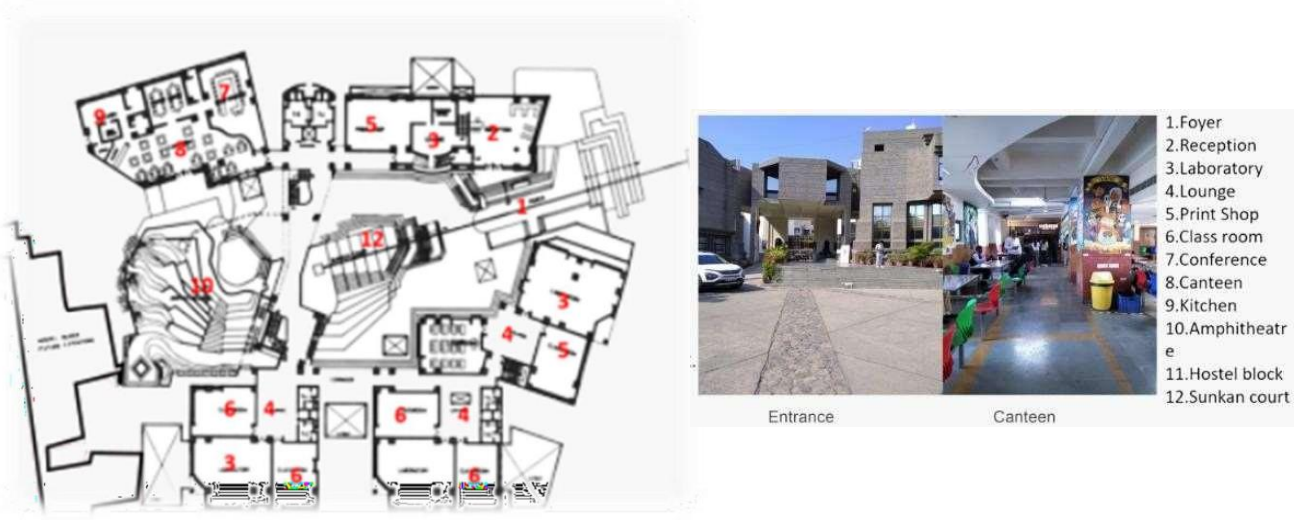


Figure 54:Layout

ABOUT BUILDING

The building cover almost site leaving less green area. The plan follow the site boundary with a setback of 6 m maintaining its character.Academic cluster have been grouped to gather to form units comprising class rooms, labs, common lobby and services.

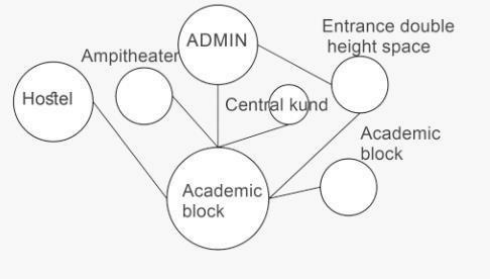


Figure 55:Circulation

5.6 CIRCULATION

Circulation forms a major space for channelising. The architect has treated it with a very elaborate network of corridors, steps, lobbies, staircases, lounges, bridges, and terraces. A unique experience in going through the bridge and watching the court below gives the view ofall the happenings in the campus. The components of circulation are: *Three level walkways with a

cross breeze flowing to stand and gaze *Staircases evolving out of free flowing cut-outs, indicative of design forms. *Staircases leading to the terraces, which are intended to be used by the students during their leisure time. *Open as well as glass screened bridges separating the court from amphitheatre court, not only remain as movement path, but also double up as the cat walk for the fashion shows which can be viewed over from the class rooms, corridors, library as well as the administrative block. *Total no. of 5 Staircases are provided serving the academic and administration block and 2 lifts , each in both the wings are provided.

5.7 ZONNING

The site is basically divided in to three basic zones. Academic block are similar in plan and in function also, occupies the left portion of the site. Administrative block along with canteen and library is in the right hand side. The hostel block is placed right at the back of the site.

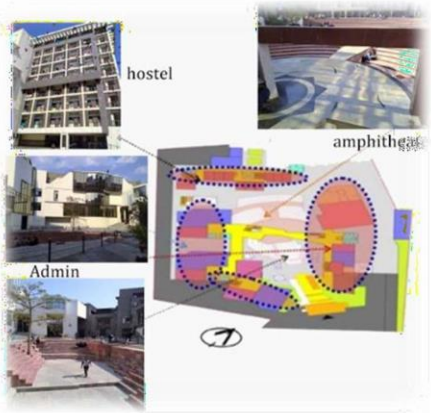


Figure 56:Zoning

5.8 RECEPTION

The reception lounge is grand with a double height.The double height reception has rich interiors like that of a hotel. The large black and white checked floor magnified the look.

Figure 57:Reception

5.9 ACADEMIC BLOCK

The whole complex forms a vibrant composition. The academic blocks are connected through different systemsof circulation overlooking the central court.Academic facilities have been provided in the areas joined together in the form of a cluster. The cluster comprise of lobby, lecture rooms, labs and toilets

Figure 58:Academic Block

Figure 59:Parking Area

5.10 PARKING

Both covered and open parking was planned but the basement is not used for the purpose and used for the workshop purpose. Surface parking has been provided along with the paved access of the building. One side is flanked by staff car parking and the other by visitor parking. Road side parking infront of the institute is also done. Two wheeler parking Way to basement being blocked by dumping waste furniture Open paved parking at the entrance of the building block Parking along the way leading to inside of the campus PARKING Parking at the entrance Way to basement being blocked by dumping waste furniture.

Figure 60:Landscape

5.11 LANDSCAPE

Although apart from the zonal green there is not any substantial green area to be land scaped, the institute gives a feeling of richly landscaped environment.Site boundary islined with deciduous andevergreen trees. A series of high and low platforms, soft and hard landscaping have been Used in the amphit-heatre court. Landscaped cutout and lawns Entrance has been supplemented with potted plants and flowers thereby giving one a feeling of being in a natural environment. Parking is flanked by greenery with earth mounds flowerbeds and trees. In this campus, soft landscape is negligible – environmentally not good. LANDSCAPING.

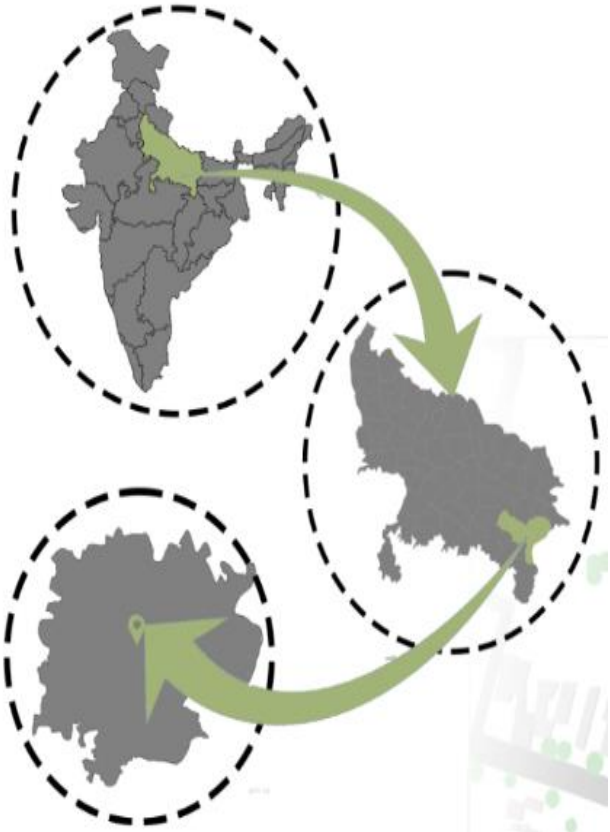
5.12 SERVICES

Figure 61:Services

5.13 CONCLUSION

- He idea is to create a relationship between the built & the unbuilt spaces.
- There are evidences of blend of traditional and contemporary architecture.
- Aesthetics are cared for, sometimes at the stake of comfort if not function.
- The site is well-segregated into various zones w.r.t the functions.
- Circulation spaces are minimised to obtain efficiency in design.

SITE ANALYSIS

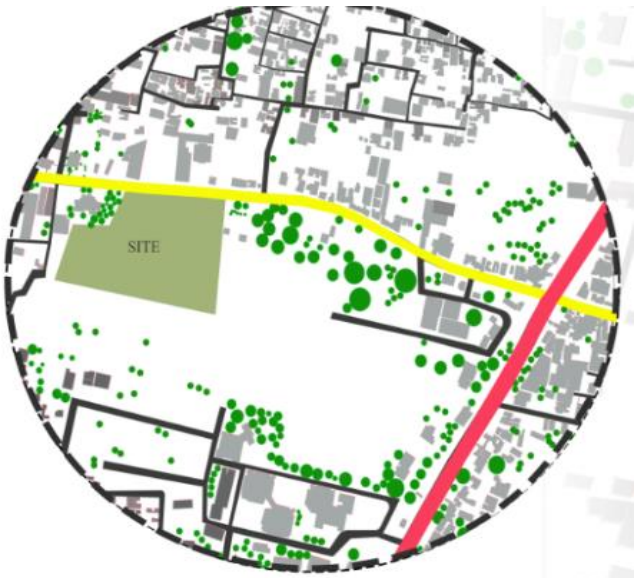


LOCATION - CHANDPUR BHADOHI RD,
LOHTA BAZAR, VARANASI,
UTTAR PRADESH 221107

FAR - 1.5

G.C. - 35 %

SITE AREA- 8Acre
32375sqm



PRIMARY ROAD

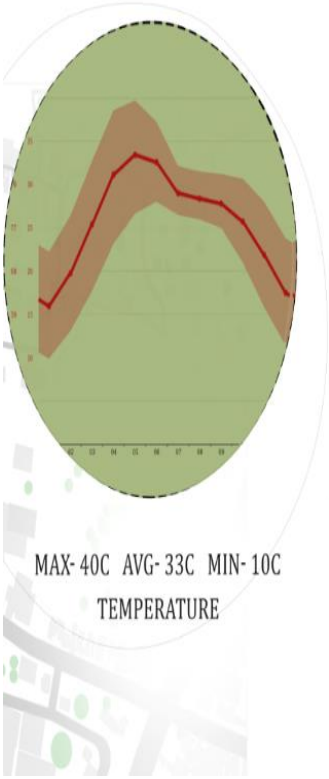
SECINDARY ROAD

RAILWAY STATION AT 4.5 KM
PROXIMITY ABOUT 20 MINS TIME.

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI AIR
PORT IS APPROX 24 KM FROM
THE SITE LOCATION.

BUS STOPS ARE 1.5 KM
VARANASI BAZARDIHA
MAHESHPUR

FUEL STATIONS AT 2.6 KM
RADIUS FROM THE SITE.



MAX- 40C AVG- 33C MIN- 10C

TEMPERATURE

S STRENGTH

PROXIMITY TO MAJOR TRANSPORT NODE.
SITE HAVE TWO SIDE ROAD WHICH HELP TO CONTROL TRAFFIC.
EASILY ACCESSIBLE FOR PEOPLE.

W WEAKNESS

TWO MAJOR NODE NEAR TO THE SITE INCREASE TRAFFIC LOAD ON ROAD.NARROW ACCESS ROADS TO ENTER.

O OPPORTUNITY

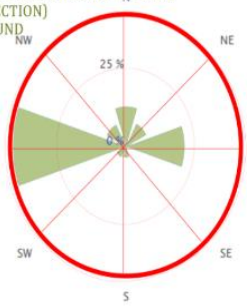
SCOPE OF DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING.
NEAR TO CITY CENTER LOCATION

T THEART

DEAL WITH SURROUNDING BUILDING AND FAÇADE ELEVATION.
DEAL WITH TRAFFIC LOAD.

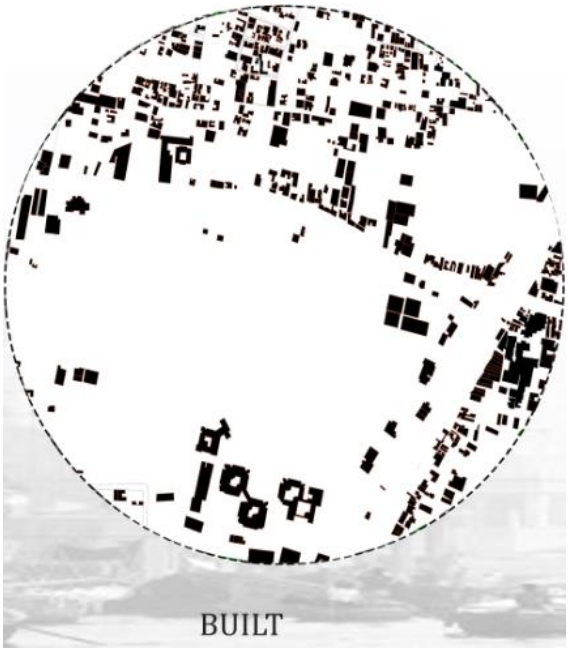
WIND DIRECTION

PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION IS WEST TO EAST DIRECTION
HIS SECTION DISCUSSES THE WIDE-AREA HOURLY AVERAGE WIND VECTOR (SPEED AND DIRECTION) AT 10 METERS ABOVE THE GROUND
THE WINDIER PART OF THE YEAR LASTS FOR 7.0 MONTHS, FROM FEBRUARY 15 TO SEPTEMBER 14, WITH AVERAGE WIND SPEEDS OF MORE THAN 6.7 MILES PER HOUR. THE WINDIEST MONTH OF THE YEAR IN VARANASI IS JUNE, WITH AN AVERAGE HOURLY WIND SPEED OF 8.4 MILES PER HOUR.



SUN PATH

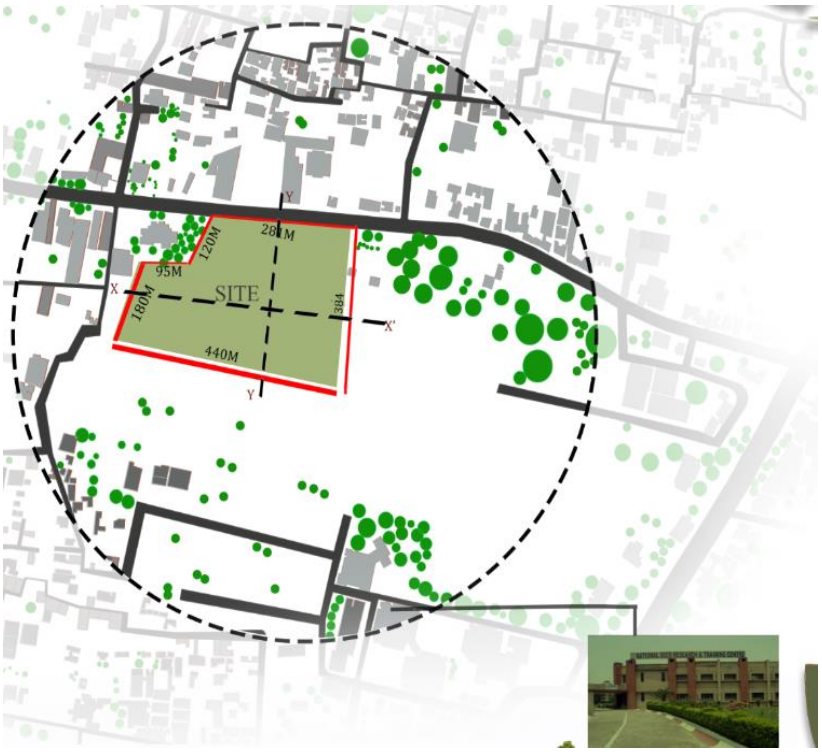
MAJOR NODE



BUILT

UNBUILT

SITE ANALYSIS

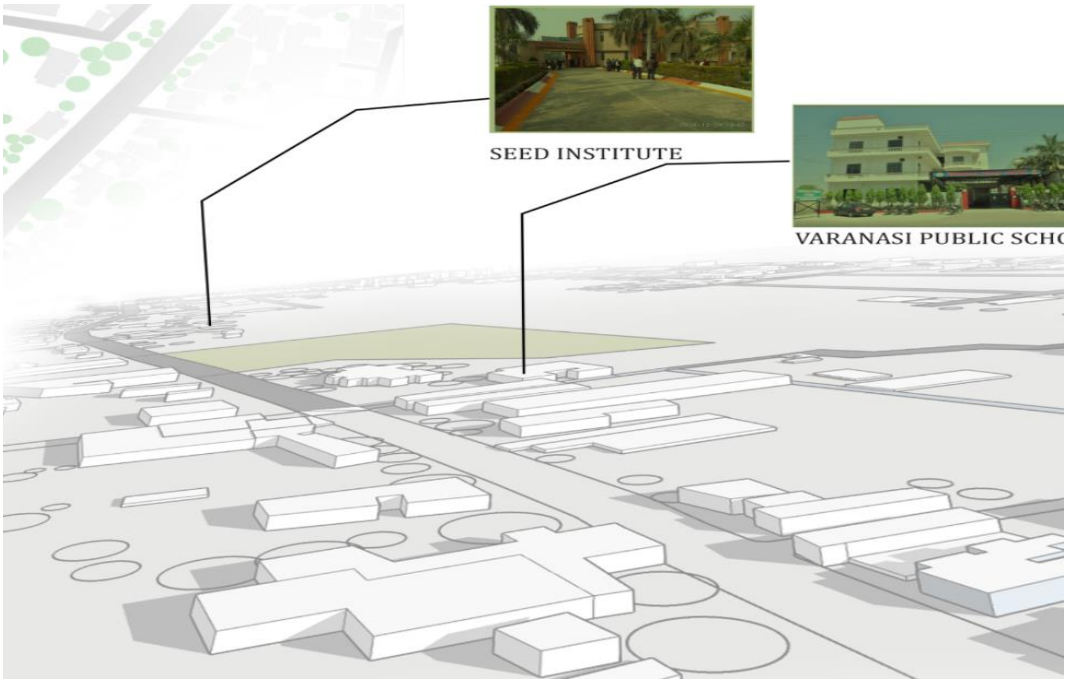


SITE SURROUNDINGS

EXISTING ROAD

SITE ENTRANCE

EXISTING SITE

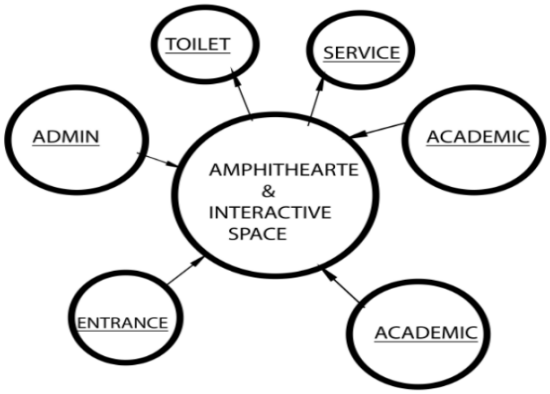


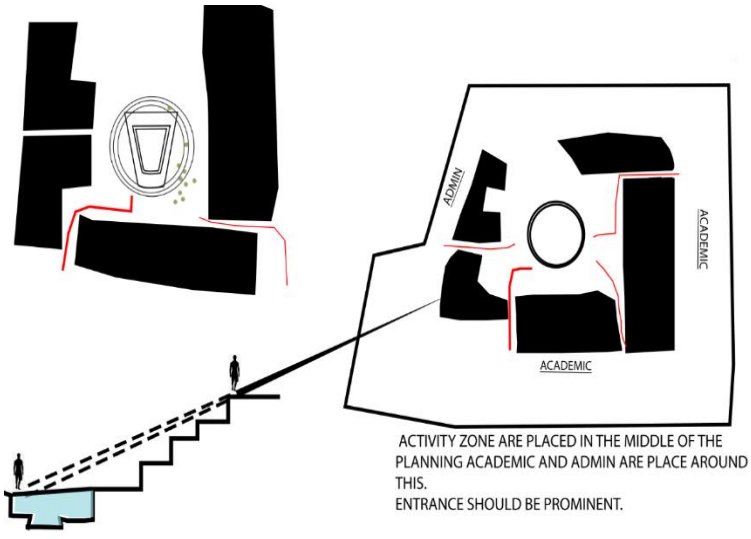
CONCEPT

CONCEPT ARE EVOLVE BY THE GHAT
AND STREET OF VARANASI. EVERY CITY HAVE A SINGLE SIGNATURE VARANASI FAMOUSE FOR GHAT AND TEMPLE & NARROW STREET.

ZONING

ACTIVITY ZONE ARE PLACED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PLANNING ACADEMIC AND ADMIN ARE PLACE AROUND THIS.
ENTRANCE SHOULD BE PROMINENT.

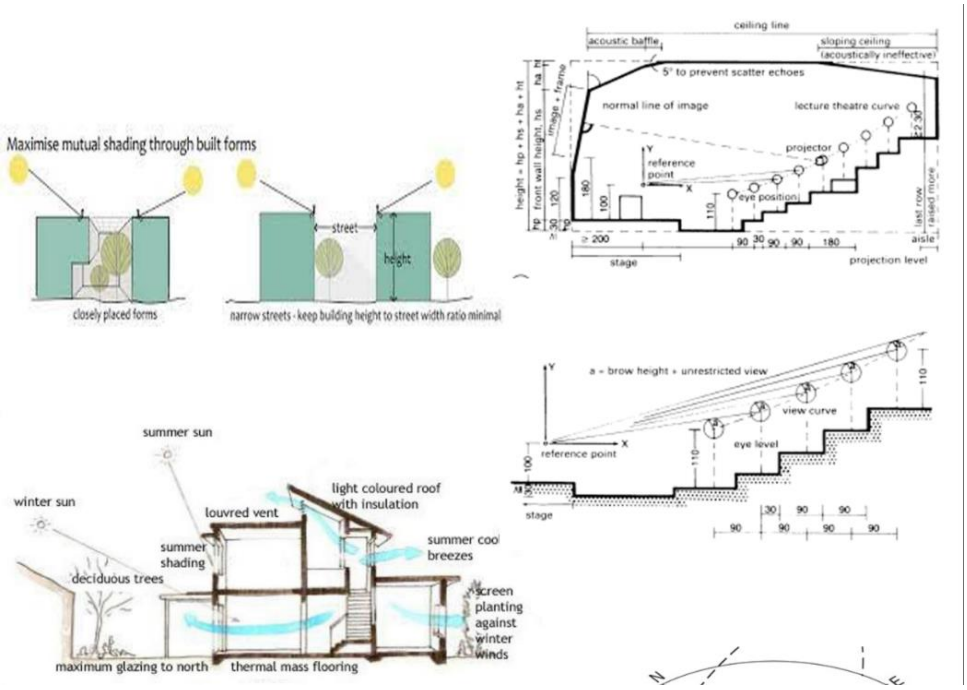


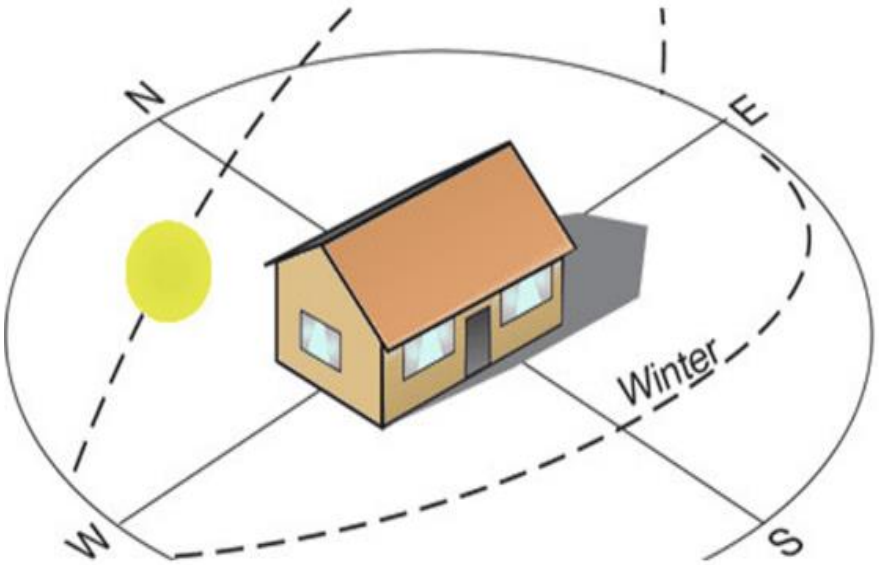


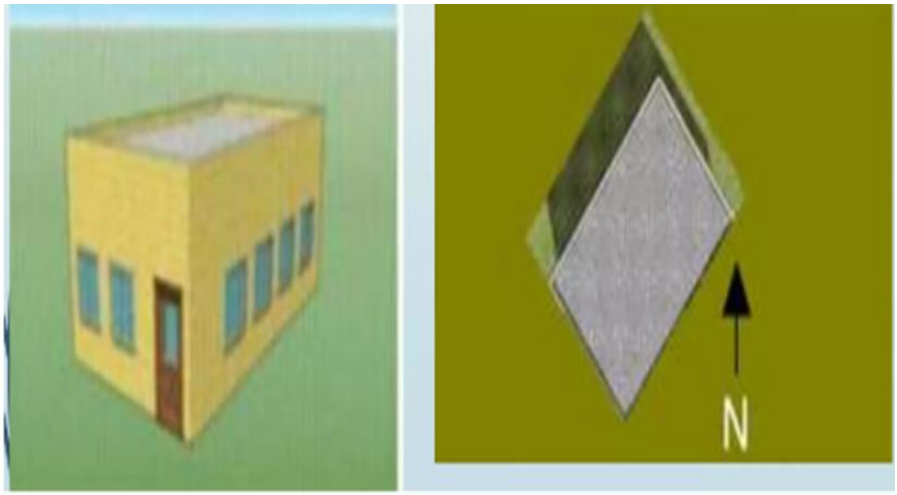
ACTIVITY ZONE ARE PLACED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PLANNING ACADEMIC AND ADMIN ARE PLACE AROUND THIS.
ENTRANCE SHOULD BE PROMINENT.

PASSIVE COOLING TECHNIQE ;

- Cooling buildings is about: reducing heat gain (for example, by installing insulation and shading windows, walls and roofs) increasing heat loss and access to cooling sources (for example, by using earth coupling and encouraging air movement).



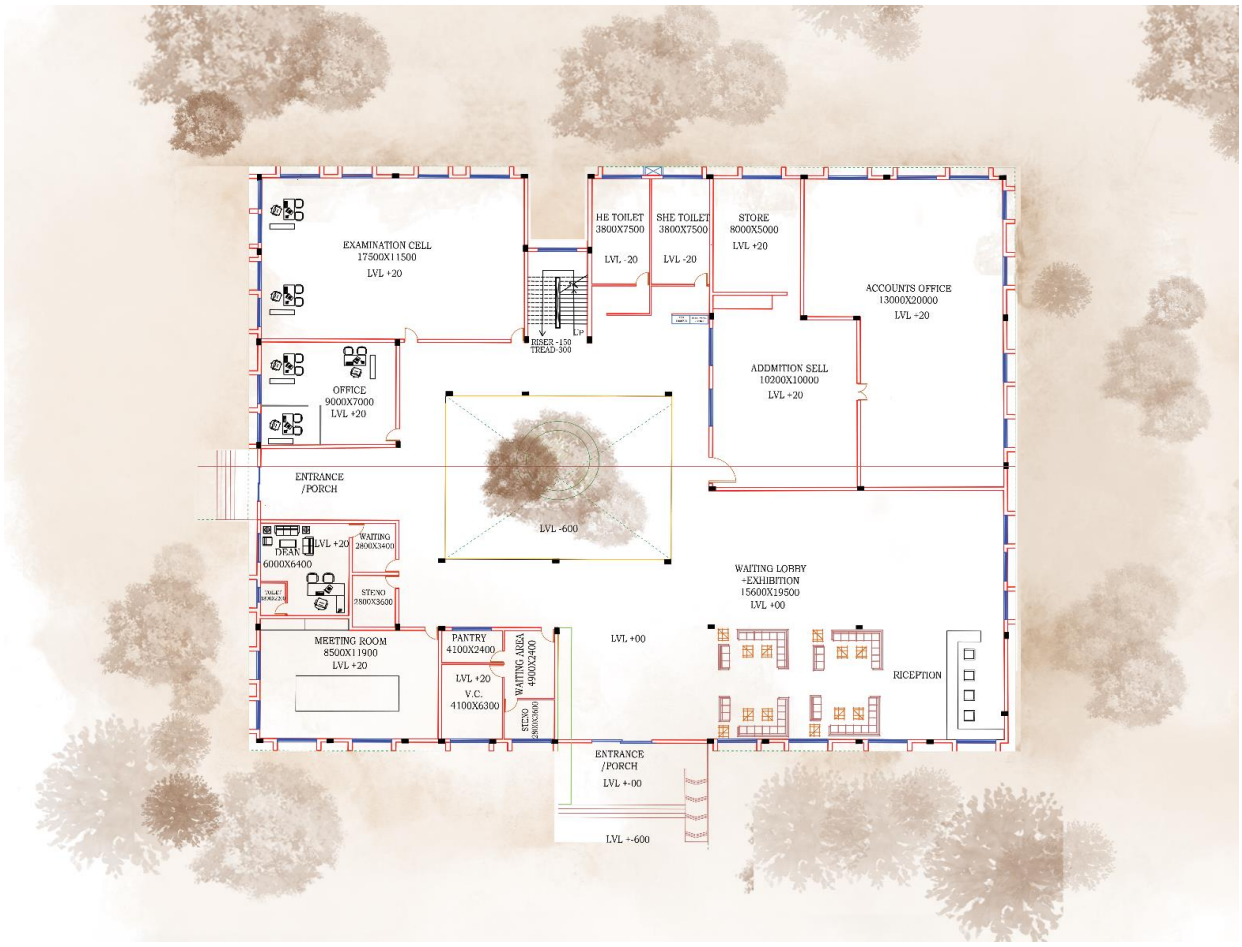




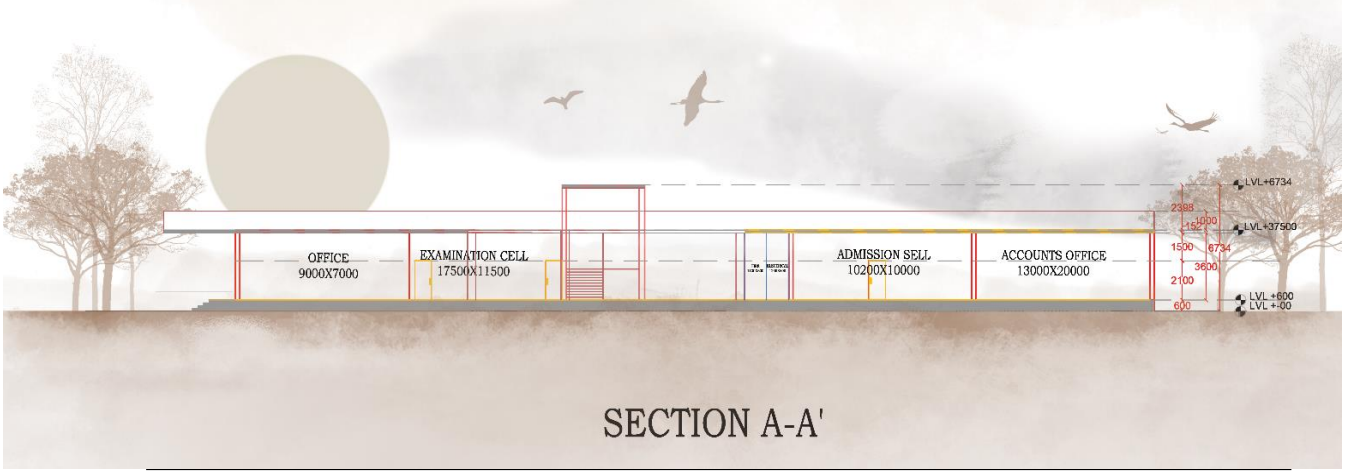
COCEPT IMAGE

In design perpective, imagemaking is something where you use an image along with some design elements such as lines, shapes, colors, textures, or other images to make a meaning out of that image. Making Meaning out of an Image.

ADMIN BLOCK

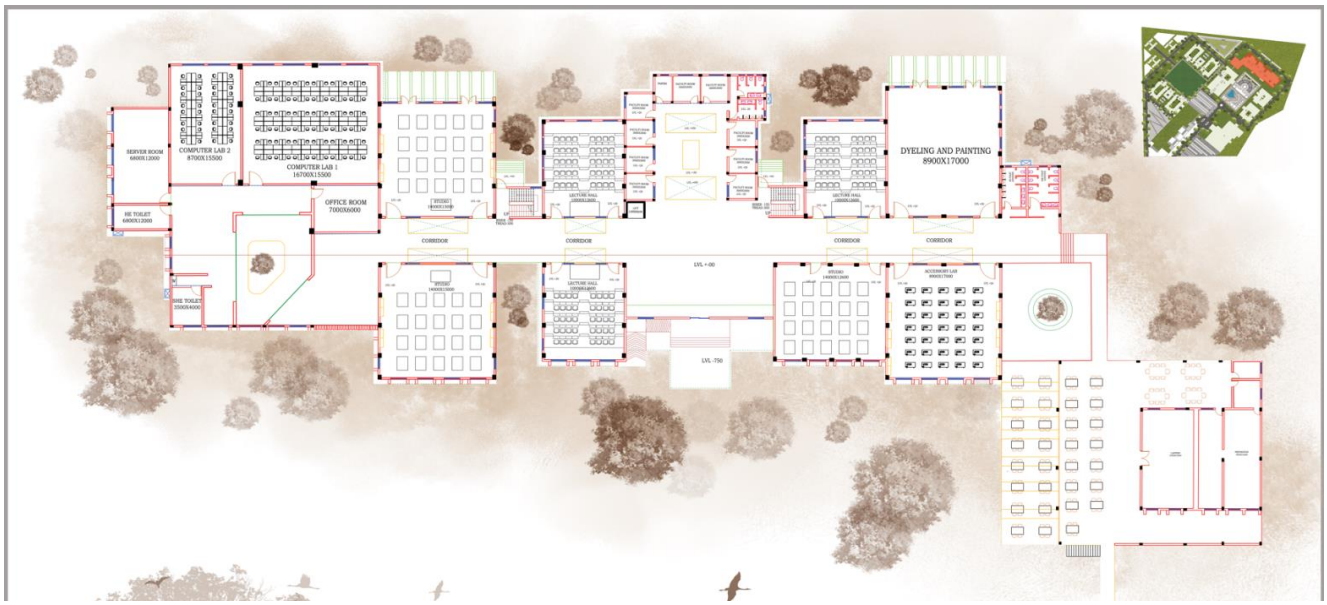


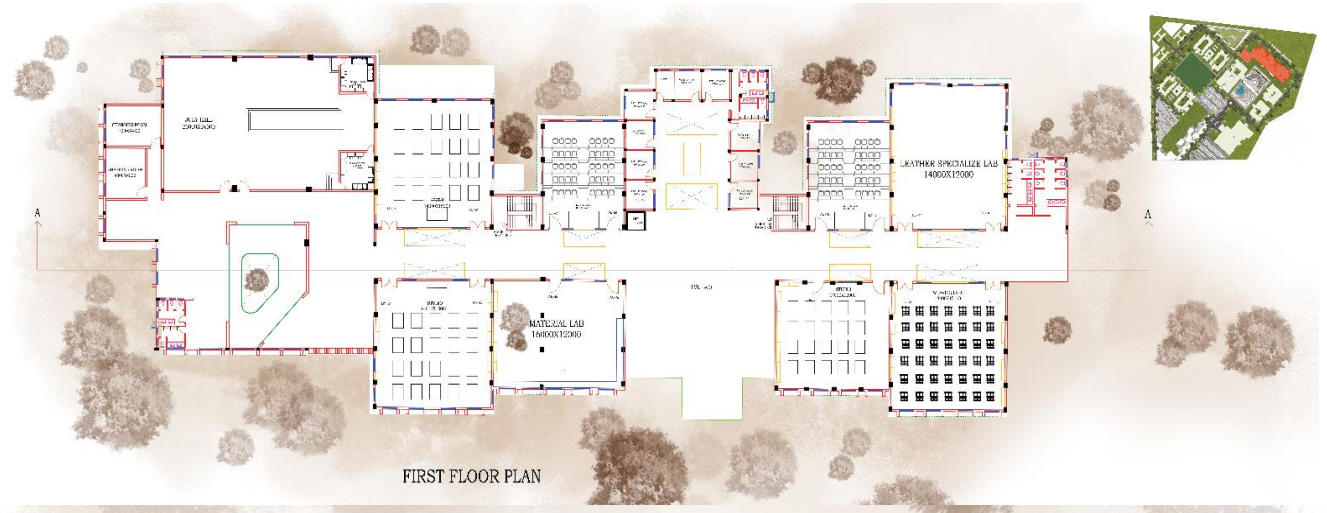
FRONT ELEVATION



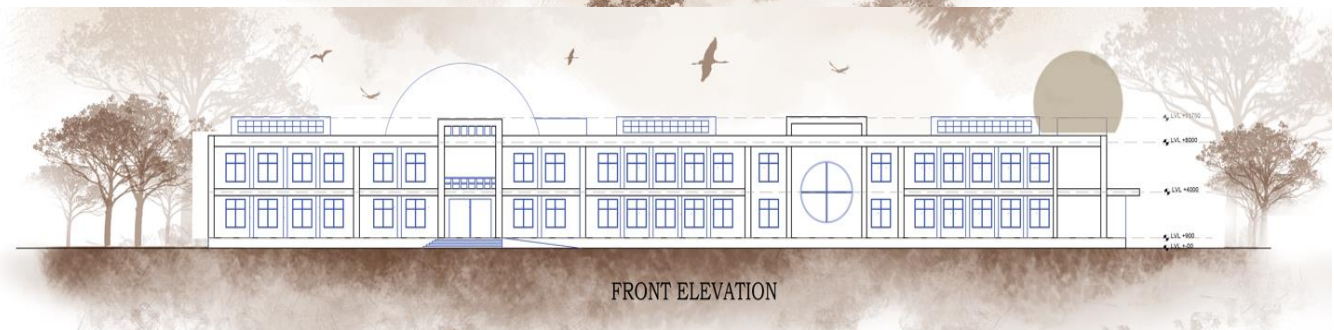
SECTION A-A'

ACADEMIC BLOCK





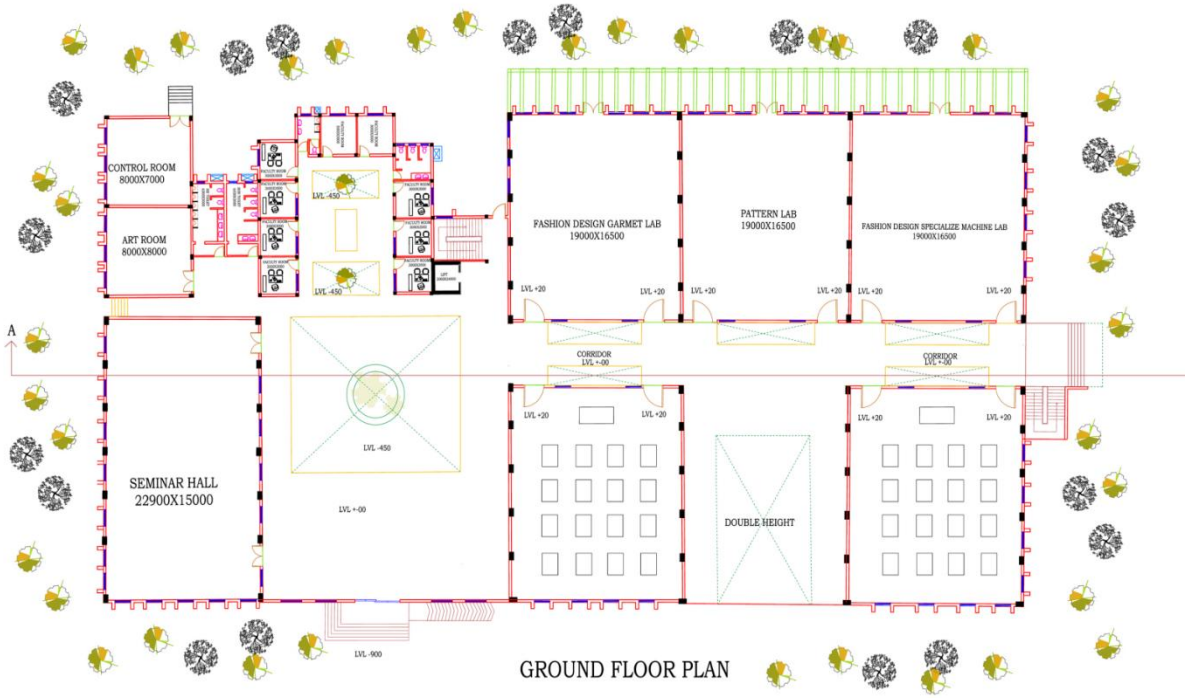
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

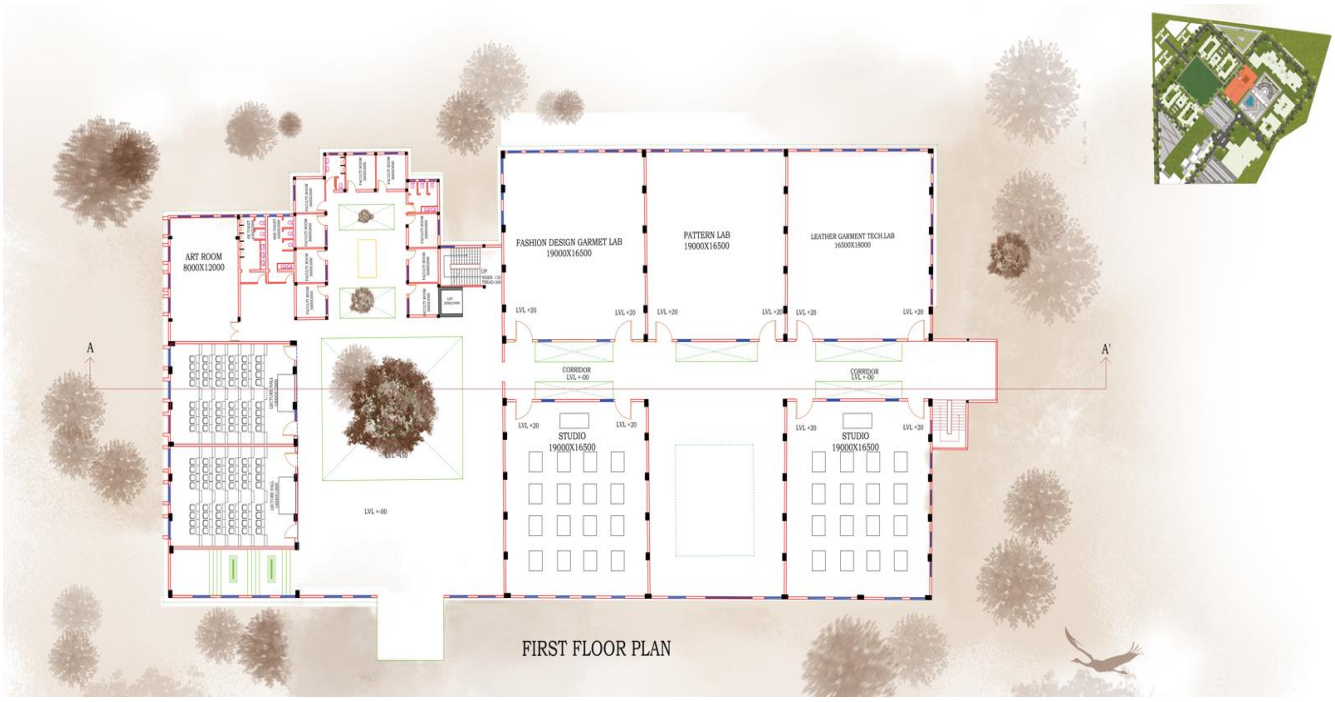
SECTION A-A'

ACADEMIC BLOCK



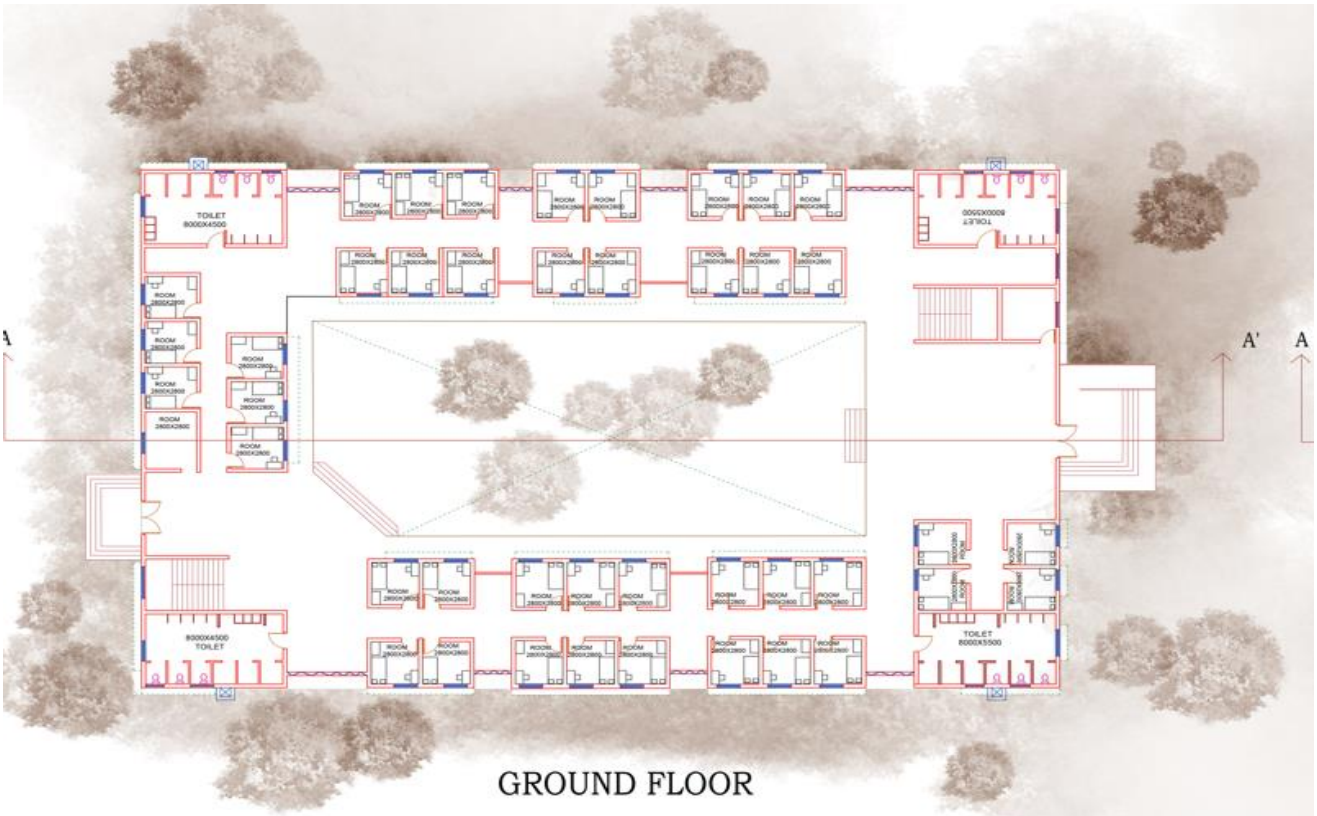
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECTION A-A'

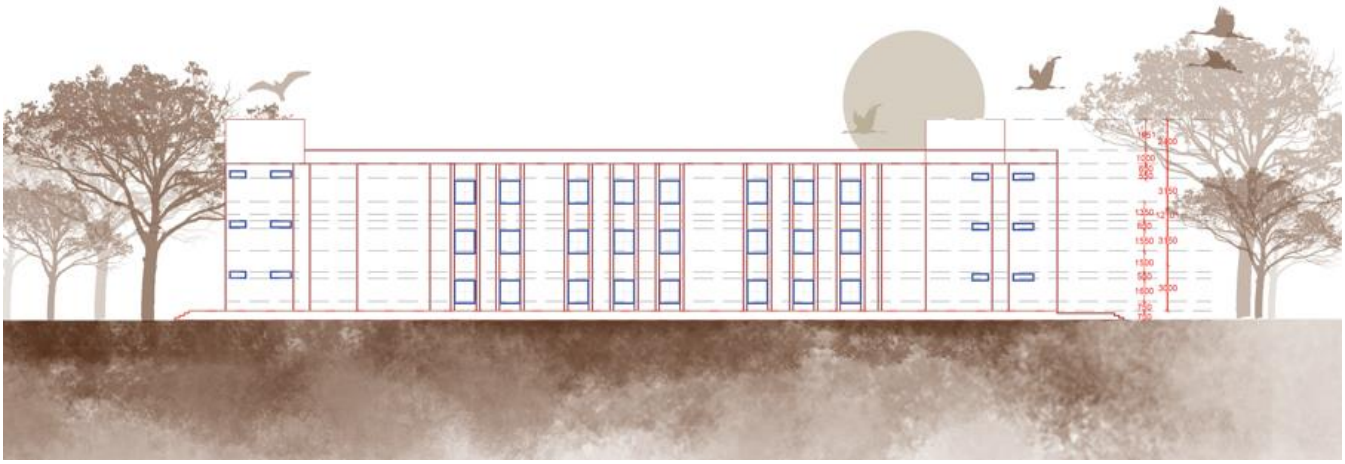

ART ROOM
8000X12000
FASHION DESIGN GARMET LAB
19000X16500
PATTERN LAB
19000X16500
LEATHER GARMENT TECH LAB
16500X18000
STUDIO
19000X16500
STUDIO
19000X16500
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
A
A'
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

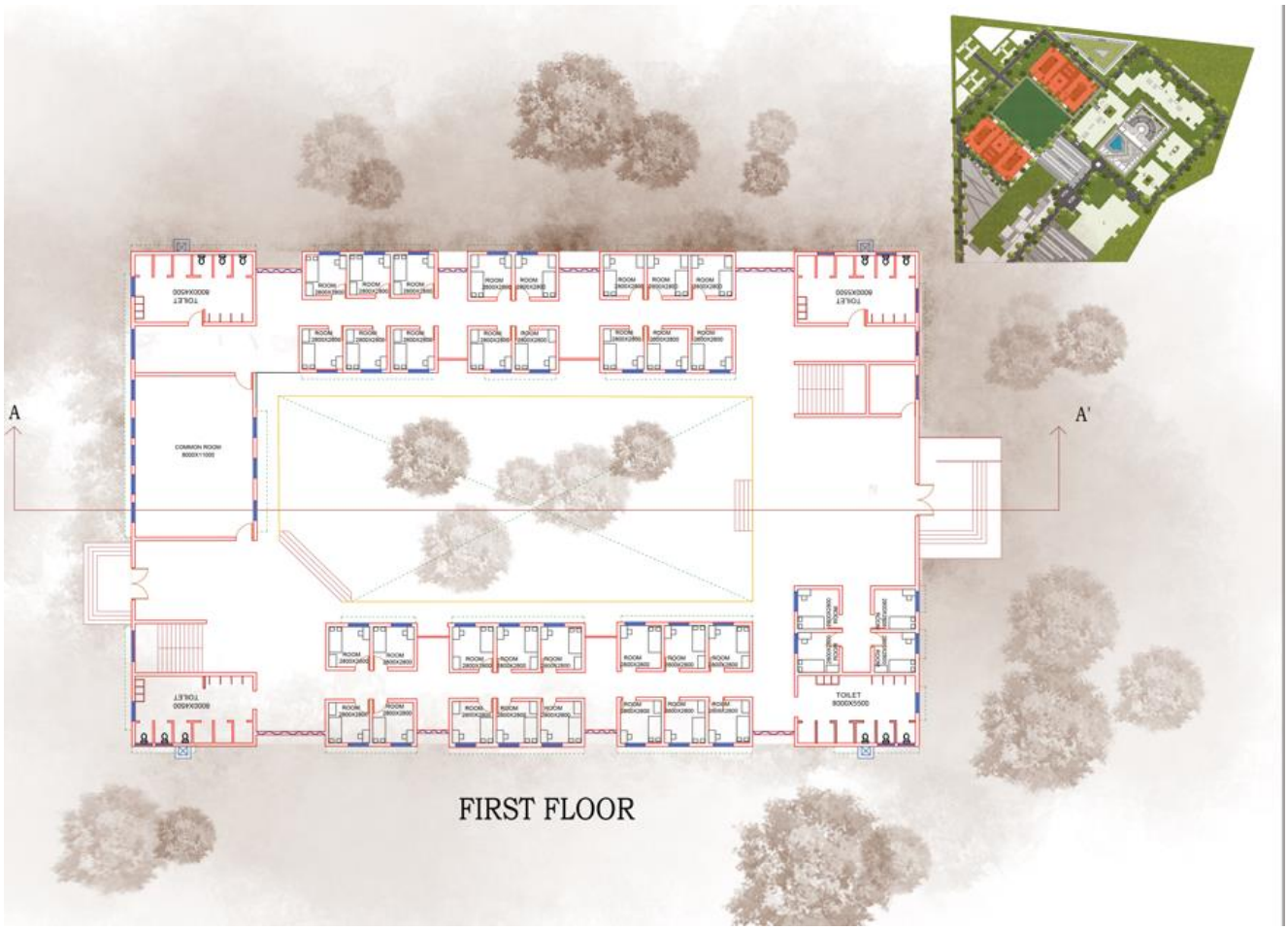

FRONT ELEVATION

HOSTEL

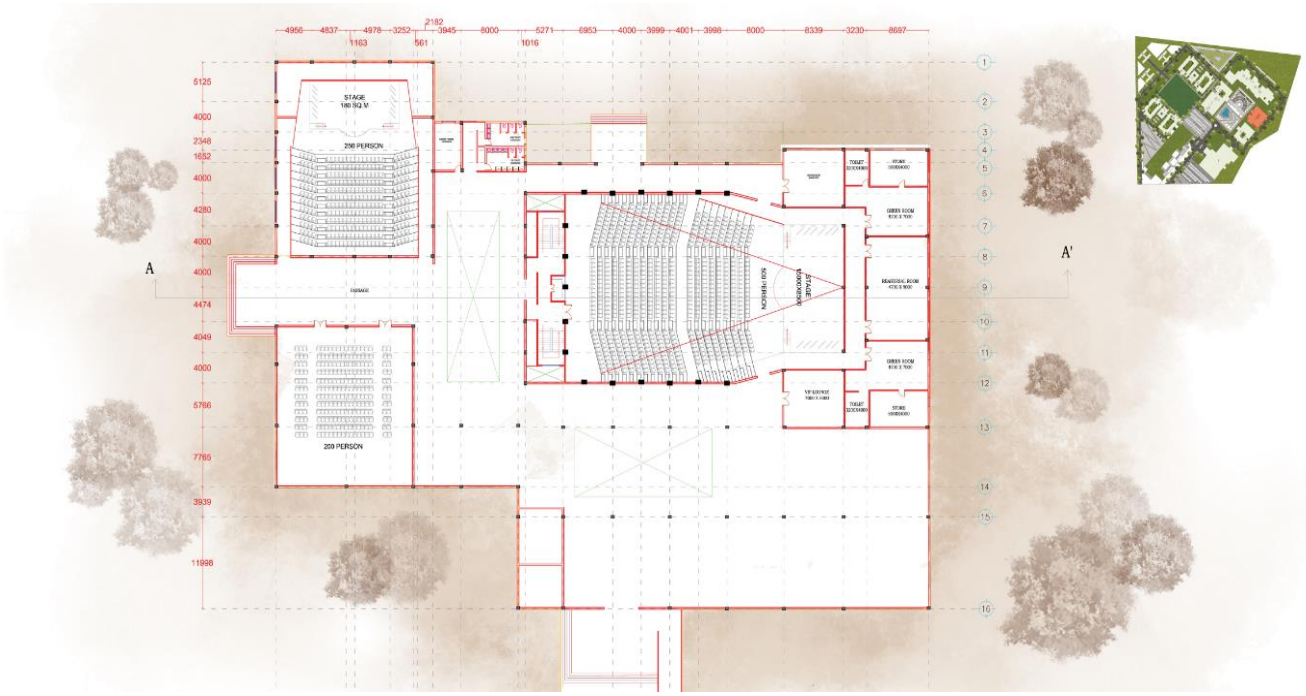


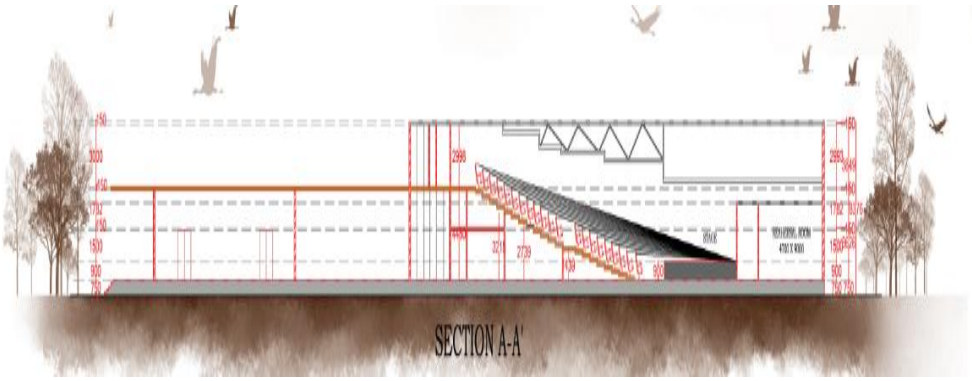
GROUND FLOOR




A
A'
FIRST FLOOR

AUDITORIUM





SITE PLAN


FARM LAND
1. AUDITORIUM
2.ADMIN
3.LIBRARY
4.ACADEMIC
5.ACADEMIC
6.HOSTEL
7.MESS
8.FACULTY QUARTERS
9.PARKING
FUTURE EXTENSION
PARKING
PARKING
ROAD 9 M
ROAD 9 M
ROAD 9 M
FARM LAND
MAIN ROAD 15 M

3 D VIEWS