

THESIS REPORT ON
“THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY, NEW DELHI”

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

BACHELOR DEGREE IN INTERIOR DESIGN

BY

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THESIS GUIDE

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SESSION

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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY
LUCKNOW.

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

CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled “**THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY, JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, NEW DELHI**” 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 Interior Design, School of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

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Not Accepted

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“In the name of god Who is most beneficent and merciful.”

Time demands that I express my gratitude to those who have been a part of my stay in **B.B.D.U.** It's been great, all these years, but life moves on...and so do we...

I express my deepest gratitude to my thesis guide **AR. SHAILESH YADAV**, for his valuable dispassionate guidance, critical discussions, suggestions and continuous support all through my INTERIOR THESIS.

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Thank You' was not the exact phrase on my mind when I wrote this, it was something much deeper, but I am unable to find words for it.

All of my teachers, your support, encouragement and guidance have given us the strength to embark on this rigorous journey.

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Though words hardly express the true emotions, still I would like to thank all my dear ones who helped and guided me.

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SYNOPSIS

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, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, Blu-ray Discs, e-books, audio books, databases, and other formats. Libraries range widely in size up to millions of items.

PROJECT

Athenaeum is a an institution for promoting learning of Literature or science. It also acts as a museum- institutional Residential or a library where printed material is available for Reading..

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The history of libraries began with the first efforts to organize collections of documents. Topics of interest include accessibility of the collection, acquisition of materials, arrangement and finding tools, the book trade, the influence of the physical properties of the different writing materials, language distribution, role in education, rates of literacy, budgets, staffing, libraries for specially targeted audiences, architectural merit, patterns of usage, and the role of libraries in a nation's cultural heritage, and the role of government, church or private sponsorship. Since the 1960s, issues of computerization and digitization have arisen.

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.
- Libraries are safe refuges for the homeless and underserved populations.
- They help boost local economies.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

- 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

ISSUES

- Low literacy rates.
- Limited access to technology.
- Limited availability of linguistically relevant reading material.
- Lack of national policies for promotion of ICT as a tool for development, political and they play an important role in English language learning.
- Libraries make communities healthier.
- They preserve history, and more importantly, truth.
- Libraries help connect communities. administrative matters.

SITE SELECTION

- Ease of accessibility

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- Provide access to knowledge in printed and other formats to support formal and informal education.
- To actively support literacy campaigns as literacy is the key to education and knowledge.
- Play a key role in collecting, organizing and exploiting information as well as providing access to a wide range of information sources.
- To bridge the gap by providing public access to the internet as well as providing information in traditional formats.
- Provide access to major collections of the world's literature and knowledge, including the community's own literature.
- Make fundamental contribution to social and economic development by being directly involved in providing information to people of developing countries.
- To provide basic user education.
- An important role of the public library is providing a focus for cultural and artistic development in the community helping to shape and support the cultural identity of the community.

SPACES THAT CAN BE DESIGNED AS INTERIOR ASPECTS IN LIBRARY

- Collection space (including public electronic workstation space).
- User seating space.
- Staff work space.
- Meeting space.
- Special use space.
- Non-assignable space (including mechanical space).

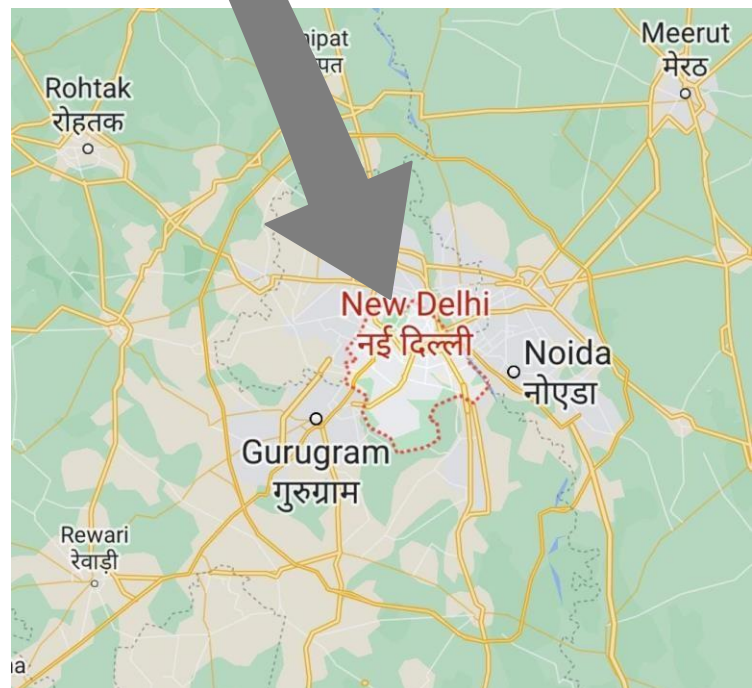
METHODOLOGY

- SITE ANALYSIS
- SITE & SURROUNDINGS
- SITE CLIMATE
- CASE STUDY
- LITERATURE STUDY
- REQUIREMENT SHEET
- AREA ANALYSIS
- STANDARD SHEET
- CONCEPT SHEET
- DESIGN
- ELECTIVE
- VIEW

SITE DETAILS (AREA AND LOCATION OF THE PROJECT)



**PROPOSED SITE
FOR LIBRARY
IN NEW DELHI
(JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA)**



WHAT IS THE LIBRARY?

A building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution.

A library is a collection of books, and possibly other materials and media, that is accessible for use by its members and members of allied institutions. Libraries provide physical or digital materials, and may be a physical location, a virtual space, or both.



PURPOSE OF THE LIBRARY

As, nowadays we see that the libraries have lot of storage problems because the sizes of the books are not same and it's outdated interior.

So, I want to do the interior in such a way that it seems a interesting, to negligible the storage deficiency & sound insulation problems.

TYPES OF LIBRARY

1. ACADEMIC LIBRARY
2. SPECIAL LIBRARY
3. CHILDREN'S LIBRARY
4. DIGITAL LIBRARY
5. NATIONAL LIBRARY
6. RESEARCH LIBRARY
7. PUBLIC LENDING LIBRARY
8. REFERENCE LIBRARY



ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project is to design the interior of the library for The Design School the site which is proposed as the name Jamia Millia Islamia, a central University located in New Delhi. The interior will be in such a way that everyone who enters in the area feels it's a place to gain the knowledge about the new variety of materials as well as knowledge about the emergence of new designs.

The interior of the library will represent the a chance of expression of thoughts, various literatures about the designs whether of fashion, buildings or etc. & the colboration of different era's how the designs changed. There will also be the private area, audio/visal room for showing the presentation & the display area where all the materials will be displayed so that the students will get to know about them.

LIGHT PLAYS AN IMPORATNT ROLE

Lighting is as important as every other element of the design. Good lighting changes and transforms a space. We use light and shade to make a space feel comfortable but also dramatic and atmospheric.. Our skill is artfully combining downlights, uplights, wall lights, floor lights, hidden lights, feature lights, integrated architectural lighting, pendants and lamps to add vast interest and depth to each space. We apply different strategies for different solutions.

COLOUR SCHEME

Color plays an essential role in our lives. It is a visual language understood throughout the world. When you try to communicate something through interior design, the best way to do it is through color. The interior design is highly dependent on the color scheme as it is the most important factor of interior design.



LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS)

Library Management System (LMS) would include features such as user authentication for both staff and members, the ability to catalog and organize books, a search and retrieval system for users, book checkout and return functionality, reservation capabilities, and an administrative dashboard for staff to manage the system. These functional requirements ensure that the LMS meets the essential needs of the library in terms of user interaction, book management, and administrative control.



ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN SOCIETY & EDUCATION

- Library for raising Cultural Level
- Library as an Instrument in Creating Refined Citizen
- Library Promotes the Desire for Books
- Library Facilitates Social Integration
- Library Preserves Knowledge
- The Library is People's University
- The Library is a Centre of Mass Education
- The Library is a Centre of Continuing Education



REQUIREMENTS OF THE LIBRARY

STRONG FLOORS

Books are extremely heavy, and floors designed for typical office use are seldom strong enough for book storage. For this reason, many small corporate libraries end up in basements, where floor strength is less of a problem. Libraries are usually designed to hold a minimum of 150 pounds of contents ("live load") per square foot. Compact shelving running on rails requires substantially more floor strength.



HIGH QUALITY LIGHT

Libraries require bright, even, low-glare lighting. Usually this means careful control of daylight (north light is best and west light worst) and the use of lighting systems specially designed to reduce glare. As a general rule, the best results are obtained by using reflected uplight, bouncing all light off white ceilings. Some workable quick specifications include (a) fluorescent fixtures using 4-foot T-5 or T-8 tubes with a CRI (color rendering index) of at least 85 and a color temperature of 3500°Kelvin, (b) electronic ballasts, (c) strip fixtures directing 100 percent of light upwards, and (d) fixtures spaced to provide at least 60 footcandles of illumination at tabletop. Unfortunately, bad lighting is common in even new libraries. Among the things to avoid are recessed downlights (can lights), skylights, and task lighting.



PLEASANT ACOUSTICS

Libraries that echo or reverberate are unpleasant to occupy. Library rooms that transmit sound easily can lead to serious compromises with user confidentiality. And library offices that fail to provide a place for private conversations can cause major problems. Among the worst sources of acoustic problems in libraries are hard-surfaced ceilings and floors, large areas of glass, and office walls that do not continue past suspended ceilings. Cathedral or barrel vault ceilings (or any other shapes that are not flat) often transmit sound in impressively distressing ways, but they are usually acceptable if they have acoustic surfaces. If your suspended ceilings are installed before partitions between rooms are built, conversations in one room can frequently be heard in the room next door. Architects frequently do not hire acoustical engineers to review designs, and clients sometimes need to insist that they do. The list of readings at the end of the chapter includes an excellent review of library acoustics.

ADEQUATE CELING LIGHT

Most book shelves are high (typically 7' or 7'6"), and 8' ceilings are almost always too low. Suspended uplights (the only satisfactory way to light small libraries) usually hang down at least two feet from the ceiling, so ceilings need to be a minimum of 10 feet high to keep the lights 8 feet off the floor. Most libraries do better with ceilings 11 or 12 feet high.



GOOD SIGHTLINES

The easiest way to maintain good security in libraries is to maintain good sightlines. If a single staff member at the service desk can see all areas of the library (including the front door and the entrances to the restrooms) operating the library will be far easier. (In an effort to provide the best possible sightlines, a number of libraries have been designed with stack aisles radiating from service desks like the spokes of wheels. This has proven to be a disastrous idea.) One of the best ways to improve sightlines is through internal windows and glass walls. It helps to provide windows between offices and public areas, and to create study rooms that are essentially fish tanks. (It's also a good idea to watch out for unfortunate sightlines, particularly when restroom doors are open.)

CLEAR INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT

As libraries grow larger and more complex, keeping their floor plans simple and straightforward becomes more and more difficult, but small libraries should be easy to understand. The floor plan discussed at the end of this chapter provides an example of a clear and straightforward design.

PLEASANT INTERNAL SPACES

Most libraries want to encourage users to stay in the library to read, use computers, consult library staff, and (increasingly) socialize with other library users. To be successful, therefore, libraries need comfortable, well-lighted spaces with good acoustics and—wherever possible—views of the outside world. One of the great challenges in library design is providing cozy spaces that do not lead to supervision problems. Interestingly, one of the most successful solutions has been to install a few diner-style booths, which appeal to people who come to the library in pairs or groups, and which feel far more private than they really are.

INTERIOR ASPECTS OF LIBRARY

SHELVING

Most libraries use steel cantilever shelving with decorative end panels. Cantilever shelves hook onto support posts. They are more sturdy and reliable than shelves supported by pins at their ends, and vastly better than shelves that slide into slots. Cantilever shelving for libraries is made by half a dozen specialty manufacturers, and you are always better off sticking with one of them. Libraries that purchase low-cost shelving designed for other purposes quickly regret the decision. Many libraries purchase shelf end panels with slat wall sections to enable displays of books at the end of stack ranges.



READER SITTING

Most libraries provide a mixture of seating at tables and in upholstered chairs. Tables come in a variety of sizes. I prefer four-person tables, because they work for both groups of students and for individual users who like to spread out their work, but some libraries purchase smaller tables for two readers or even for one. (Single-person tables are called "carrels.") Furniture varies tremendously in quality, and library furniture is more expensive primarily because it is sturdier.

PROGRAM ROOMS

Most libraries have spaces for programs or for meetings. In a public library, a program room will be much more successful if it and the restrooms can be reached directly from the entry foyer, enabling the program room to be used when the rest of the library is closed. For this arrangement to take place, it must be part of the building planning from the very beginning. (Be sure that fire exits from the program room lead to the outside world and not into other areas of the library, or your plan to separate programs from the rest of the library will be defeated.)

CIRCULATION SPACE

In architectural language, "circulation space" is walking around space, not space for lending and receiving books. (To avoid confusion when you speak with your architect, you may want to use the term "lending" for the latter.) All libraries need open space for people to move about. Fitting in all the tables and chairs and desks isn't enough.

SUPPORT SPACE

All libraries require hallways, entryways, electrical rooms, mechanical rooms, and custodial spaces, and two-story libraries devote a substantial amount of space to stairways and elevators. For many school and corporate libraries, these spaces are not part of the library itself, but almost all academic and public libraries need to plan for them.



SERVICE DESKS

Most small libraries have single, multipurpose desks. Even if several people must be on duty at busy times, there will be other times when a single person is sufficient to meet users' needs. By limiting your library to a single desk, you can correspondingly limit the number of people it takes to operate the library. Service desks need extraordinarily good sightlines. It is possible to set up a 2,000- square-foot library so a single person can oversee the entrance to the building, the entrances to the restrooms, reader seating, stack aisles, and people using the program room.

ABOUT THE SITE

Delhi, officially the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, is a city and a union territory of India containing New Delhi, the capital of India. Straddling the Yamuna river, primarily its western or right bank, Delhi shares borders with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the east and with the state of Haryana in the remaining directions. The NCT covers an area of 1,484 square kilometres (573 sq mi). According to the 2011 census, Delhi's city proper population was over 11 million, while the NCT's population was about 16.8 million. Delhi's urban agglomeration, which includes the satellite cities Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Noida in an area known as the National Capital Region (NCR), has an estimated population of over 28 million, making it the largest metropolitan area in India and the second-largest in the world (after Tokyo). Delhi ranks fifth among the Indian states and union territories in human development index. Although a union territory, the political administration of the NCT of Delhi today more closely resembles that of a state of India, with its own legislature, high court and an executive council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister.

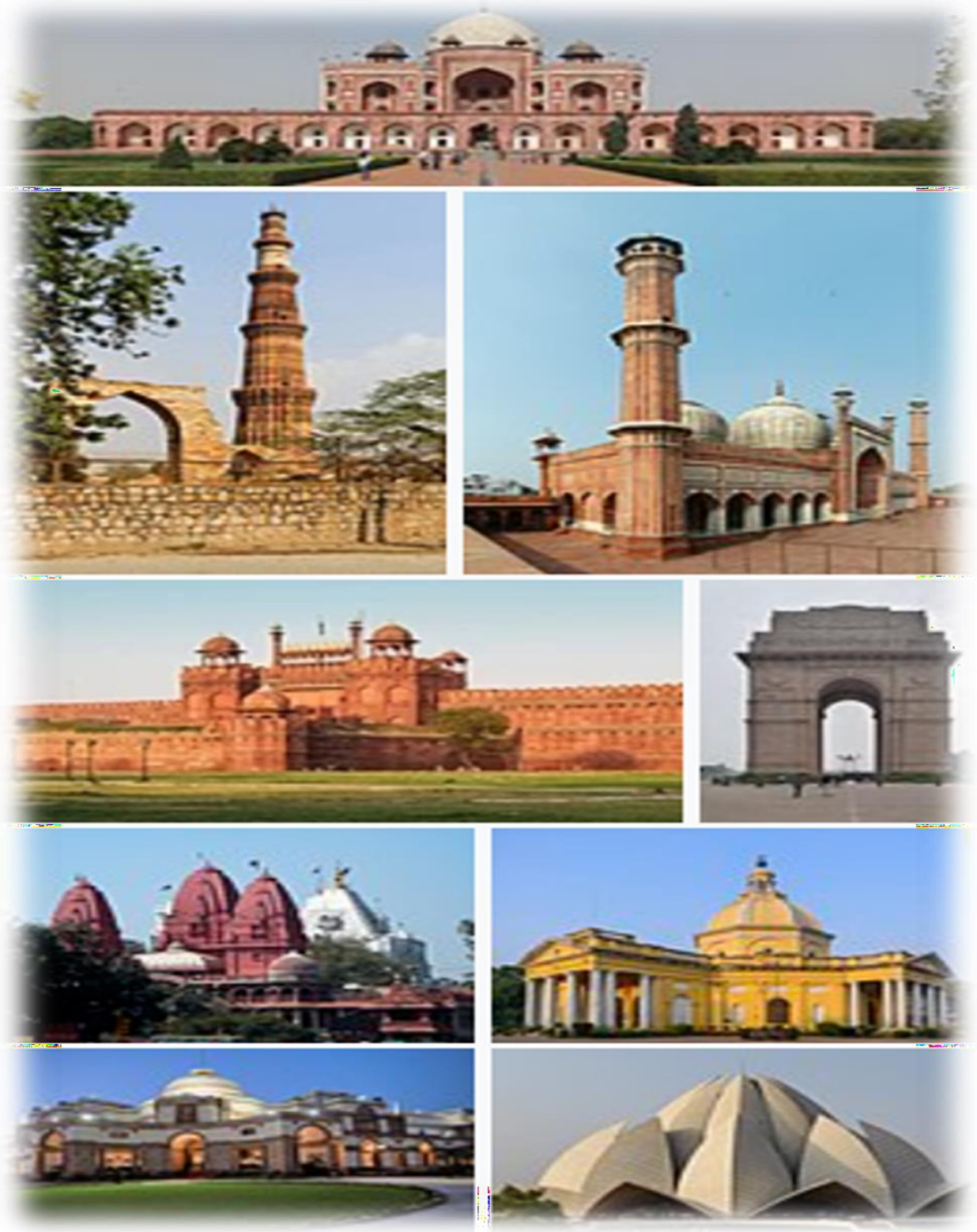
TRANSPORT AND CONNECTIVITY

Delhi is located in northern India. Delhi shares borders with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Delhi has an area of 1,483 sq. kms. Its maximum length is 51.90 kms and greatest width is 48.48 kms. There are a total of five National Highways namely NH-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-24 connecting the city to other states.

The Indira Gandhi International Airport or DEL, the abbreviated form, connects Delhi with other States and International cities serving over 23 million domestic and International passengers that convert it into the busiest Airport in Southeast Asia.

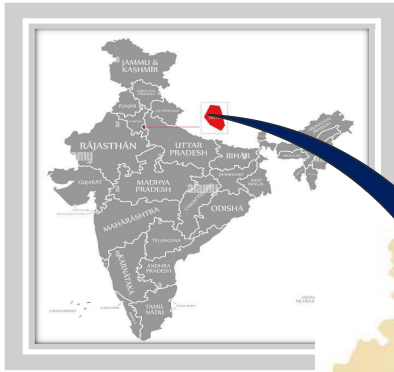
Delhi is well connected with public transport like Buses, Auto Rickshaws, Taxi Service and recently the Delhi Metro Link.

MAJOR LANDMARKS



From top, left to right: Humayun's Tomb; Qutub Minar; Jama Masjid; Red Fort's Lahori gate; India Gate; Digambar Jain Mandir with Gauri Shankar temple in the background; St. James' Church, Hyderabad; House; Lotus Temple, a Bahá'í House of Worship.

IDENTIFICATION OF SITE



Coordinates:
Latitude: 28°36'36"N
Longitude: 77°13'48"E



NEW DELHI



GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE OF SITE

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population : 28,514,000 (census 2011)
Sex ratio : 868 females per 1000 mens
Literacy rate : 86.21%
Density : 11,312/km2 (29,298/sq mi)

SITE LOCATION

- **PROJECT NAME=THE LIBRARY (JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA) , NEW DELHI , INDIA**
- **LOCATION = ARCHITECTURE BLOCK, JMI, NEW DELHI**
- **LANDMARK= ADJACENT TO NEW BLOCK,JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OKHLA, NEW DELHI , INDIA**

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE SITE

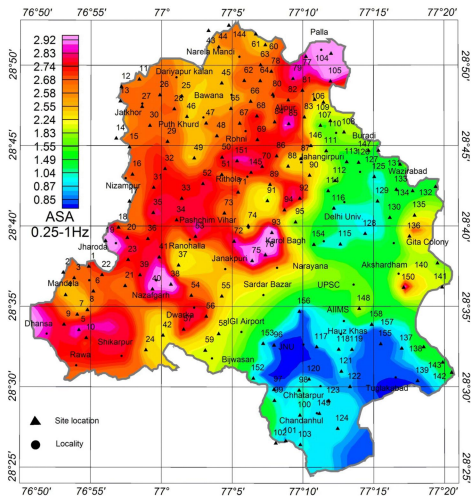
- TOTAL AREA 512 SQ MT
- GROUND FLOOR AREA 291 SQ.MT.
- FIRST FLOOR AREA 221 SQ.MT.
- GROUND COVERAGE AREA 40%
- CLIENT NAME: DELHI GOVT.

**THE SITE IS PROPOSED IN THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
BY NAME**

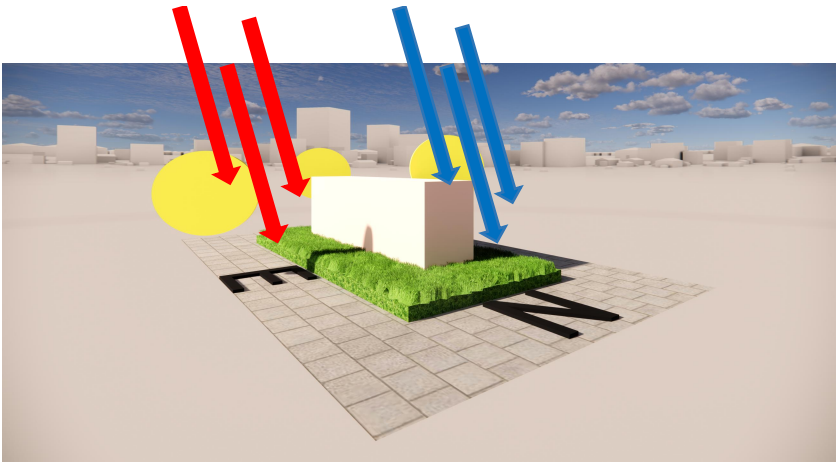
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

SEISMIC ZONES

Delhi is located in zone IV which has fairly high seismicity where the general occurrence of earthquakes is of 5-6 magnitude, a few of magnitude 6-7 and occasionally of 7-8 magnitude. Delhi thus lies among the high-risk areas. 2.6 magnitude earthquake strikes Delhi "Earthquake of Magnitude:2.6, Occurred on 11-11-2023, 15:36:53 IST, Lat: 28.80 & Long: 77.20, Depth: 10 Km, Location: North District, Delhi," the National Center for Seismology said. Magnitude 6.4 earthquake strikes Nepal; tremors felt in Delhi, NCR Magnitude 6.4 earthquake jolted Nepal on Friday night and tremors were felt in many parts of India.



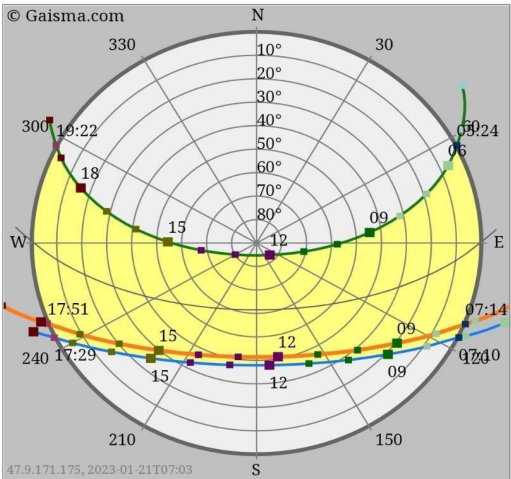
WIND MOVEMENT DIAGRAM



COLD WINDS BLOW FROM WEST TO EAST



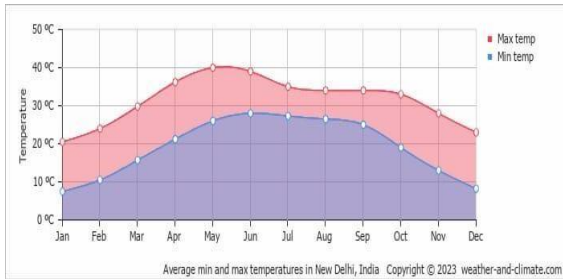
HOT WINDS BLOW FROM SOUTH TO NORTH



- Sun path
 - Today
 - June solstice
 - December solstice
 - Annual variation
 - Equinox (March and September)
- Sunrise/sunset
 - Sunrise
 - Sunset
- Time
 - 00-02
 - 03-05
 - 06-08
 - 09-11
 - 12-14
 - 15-17
 - 18-20
 - 21-23

CLIMATE STUDY

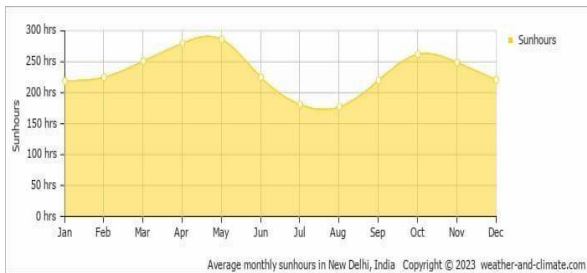
- The months of December and January are most likely of a very cool weather with a temperature between 5 degree to 25 degree.
- Sunny and pleasant weather in February and March with a temperature between of 20 degree to 25 degree.
- Hot season/ Summer is in April, May, June with 25 degree to 45 degree of temperature. Delhi has wet, hot and humid period in July to mid September with temperature between 30 degree to 35 degree.
- Autumn and pleasant weather in September end to November with 20 degree to 30 degree of temperature.



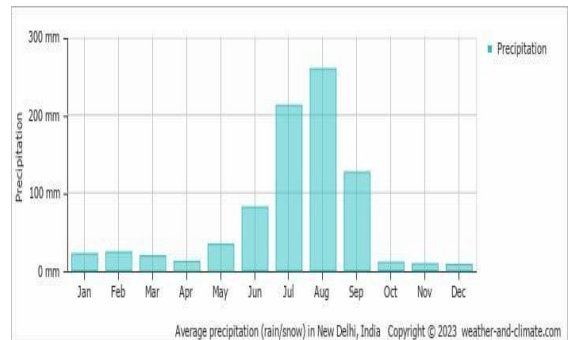
TEMPERATURE GRAPH



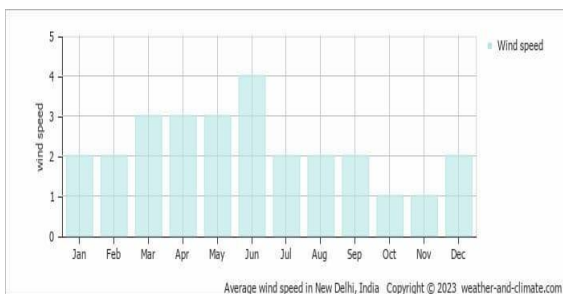
RELATIVE HUMIDITY GRAPH



SUN HOUR GRAPH

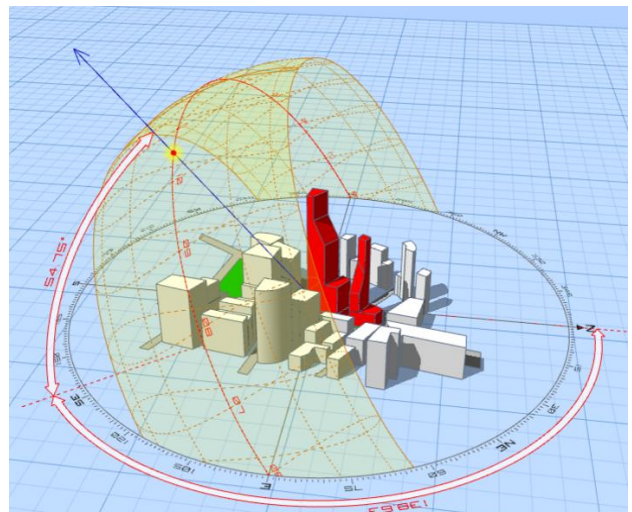


PRECIPITATION GRAPH



WIND SPEED GRAPH

SUN PATH DIAGRAM



CASE STUDY 1

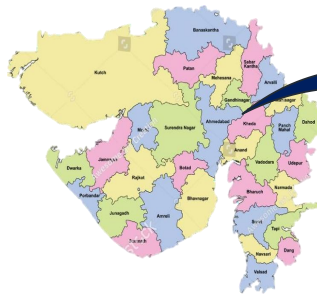
LILAVATI LALBHAI LIBRARY-CEPT AHMEDABAD

CEPT is an academic institution located near university area in Ahmedabad, India offering undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in areas of natural and developed environment of human society and related disciplines.

The Centre for Environment Planning & Technology was established as the School of Architecture in 1962, by The Ahmedabad Education Society (AES), followed by the School of Planning, School of Building Science and Technology and School of Interior Design in 1972, 1982 and 1991 respectively, which were established with aid from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government of Gujarat and the Ford Foundation.

The Library has always been an important centre of knowledge that also fosters connections between students, teachers, alumni, scholars and built environment professionals from across the country.

The state-of-the-art library building is equipped with all modern facilities to enrich student experience, which include but are not limited to ICT facilities, high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity, different kinds of reading spaces, reprographic services, RFID system, centralized AC and so on.



Co-ordinates :

Latitude: 23°02'15"N

Longitude: 72°32'59"E

- Architect:Rahul Mehrotra
- Constructed: 2017
- Site Area: 31000 sq.mtr.
- Location: Ahmedabad, Gujarat



LANDMARKS

- Indian Institute of Management (IIM)
- Amrit school of management
- University of Gujarat
- School of engineering and applied science
- M.G.Science institute,
- L.M. College of Pharmacy
- Amadavadani gufa



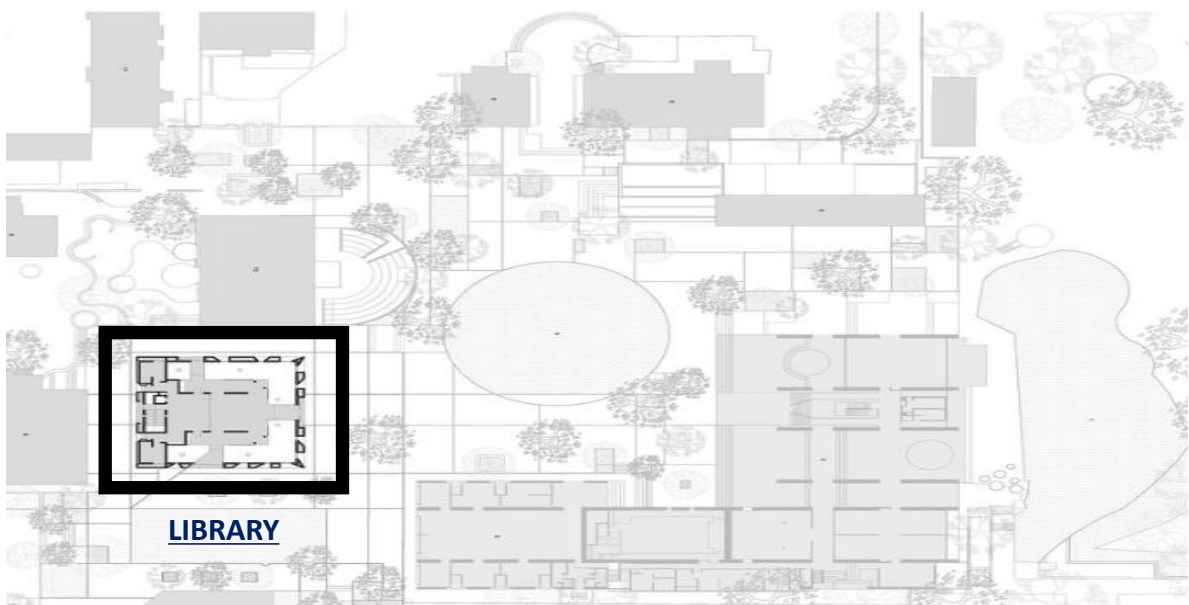
DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

- The CEPT University Library was designed to promote the connection and integration of faculty and students from the various academic departments. Rahul Mehrotra, envisioned the building as a source of inspiration and innovation for the students, beyond a mere repository of books.
- The library was intended as an expression of the University's shift towards a more choice-based pedagogy, and an exhibition of the reinterpretation of climate-responsive architecture.
- Situated at a critical central point in the campus plan, the library naturally serves as a pivotal linking space, which is further emphasized by the convenient entrances at all the cardinal points that allow access into the building

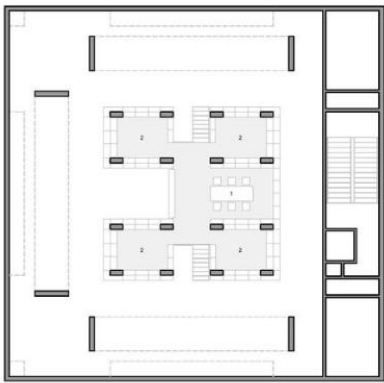
DESIGN AND MATERIALITY

- Three distinct spaces layered within each other, like tree rings, fulfill the basic concept of the building. The first area is the exterior space designed to combat the harsh climate of Ahmedabad by acting as the 'skin' of the building.
- The second layer is made of wide spaces meant to flood the structure with light. This second layer is created as an intermediate space between the skin and the core. The final layer, or the library core, contains the stack space and the more private reading areas and is made of steel and glass along with concrete.
- The interlocking of these different layers is responsible for creating a variety of different, interesting spaces within the library, 12 types in total. Mehrotra wished for these spaces to act as founts for learning and mental stimulation. The variety of spaces allow for greater convenience and flexibility of library usage..

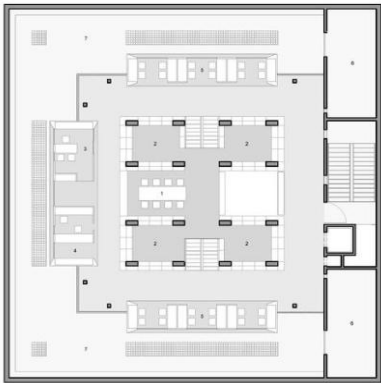
MASTER PLAN



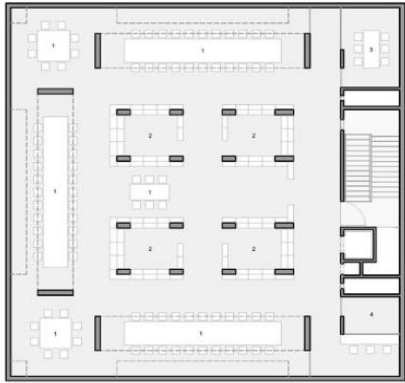
FLOOR PLANS



SECOND
MEZZANINE FLOOR



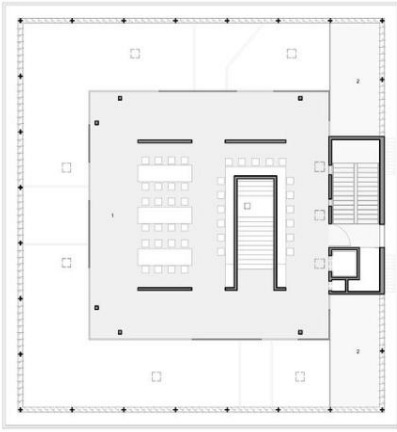
FIRST BASEMENT FLOOR
FIRST MEZZANINE FLOOR



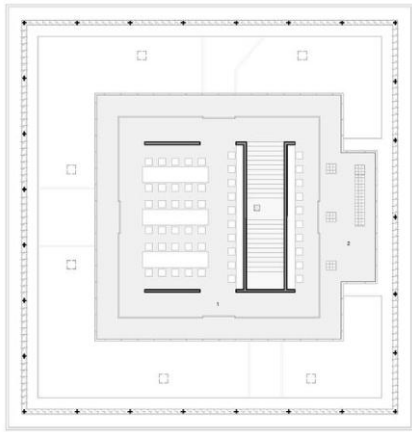
SECOND
BASEMENT FLOOR



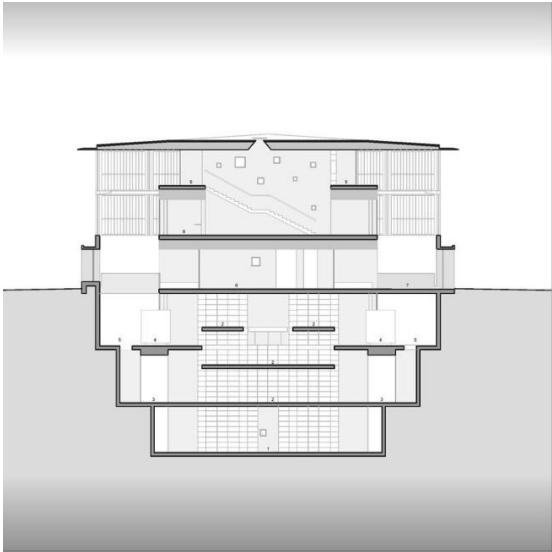
GROUND FLOOR



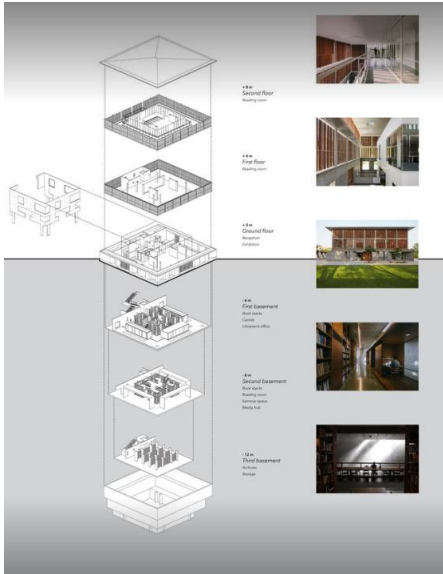
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



SECTION OF LIBRARY



INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



RECEPTION AREA



READING AREA
(SECOND BASEMENT)



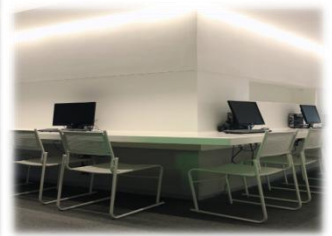
ENTRANCE LOBBY



NEW ARRIVAL DISPLAY



FIRST BASEMENT



COMPUTER AREA



READING AREA
(FIRST FLOOR)



READING AREA
(MEZZANINE FLOOR)



SECOND BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR OUTER LOBBY



READING AREA
(SECOND FLOOR)



EXHIBITION AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)



BOOK STACK AREA



EXHIBITION GALLERY
(GROUND FLOOR)

CASE STUDY 2

CENTRAL LIBRARY-IIT DELHI

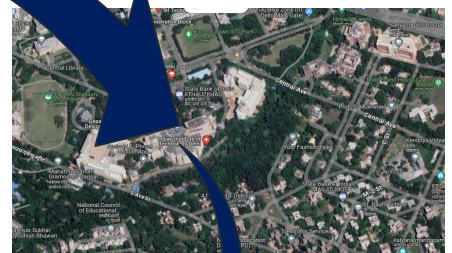
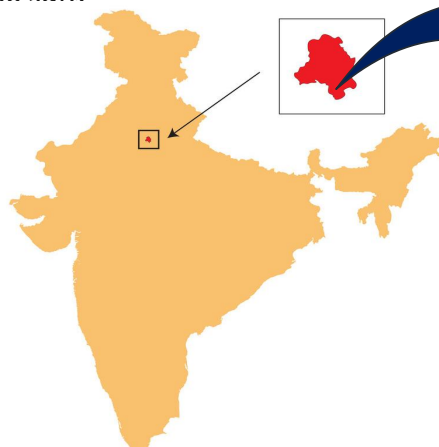
The IIT Delhi Library System comprises of a Central Library and about 18 departmental libraries collectively supporting the teaching, research and extension programmes of the Institute.

The Central Library houses over 300,000 documents comprising of books, theses, journals, Videos, etc. in the field of engineering, science & technology, humanities, social sciences, and management. All in-house operations of the library are fully computerized using the LibSys 7 library management software that also provides web-based access to the catalogue of the Central Library and some Departmental Libraries. It has a RFID based automated library system and a wide variety of printed and electronic collections catering to the needs of all the stakeholders. The library is the early adapter of new and emerging technologies and services.

It works on the vision to satisfy the requirements of the users using its collections and innovative services and become one of the leading libraries in the country in the field of resources, services, and technology. The Library had also served as the Headquarters to the erstwhile INDEST-AICTE Consortium, one of the earliest and most successful consortia initiatives so far taken in India. The Library currently has over 9000 registered members.

LOCATION

- Architect: J.K.Chowdhary
- Constructed: 1961
- Site Area: 55,000 sqft.
- Floors: 3Floo
- Location: Del

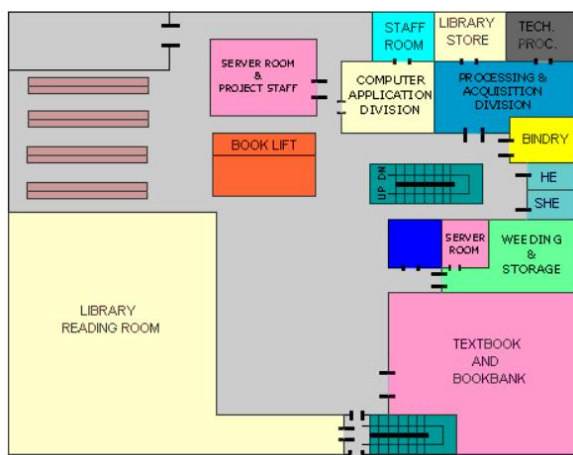


LANDMARKS

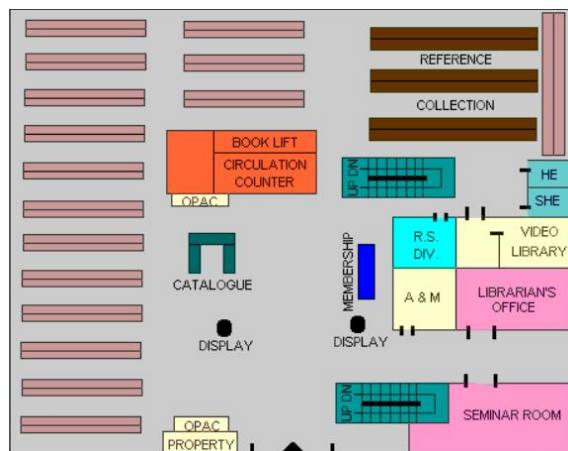
- Hauz Khas Fort
- Deer Park
- Joygaon Picnic Park
- Qutub Minar
- Yogmaya Temple
- Alai Minar
- Firoz Shah Tomb



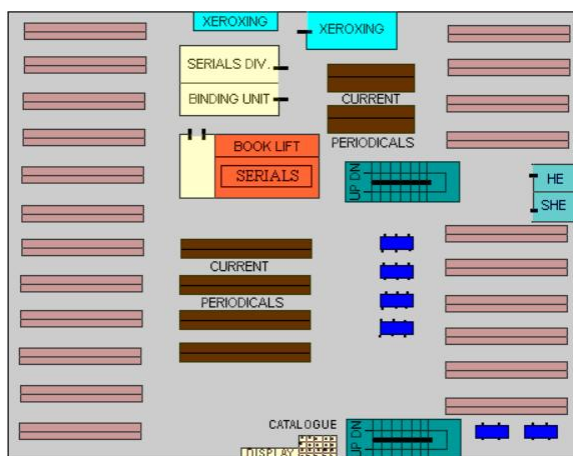
FLOOR PLANS



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

DIFFERENT OF ZONES IN FLOORS

<u>GROUND FLOOR</u>	<u>FIRST FLOOR</u>	<u>SECOND FLOOR</u>
TEXT BOOK & BOOK BANK SECTION	LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE	JOURNALS SECTION
STACK AREA	READER SERVICES	JOURNALS STACK
LIBRARY READING ROOM	LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP COUNTER	PHOTOCOPY FACILITY
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS SECTION	STACK AREA	LIBRARY COMPACTORS
COOLECTION DEVELOPMENT SECTION	SEMINAR ROOM	

INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



SEMINAR ROOM
(FIRST FLOOR)



TEXT BOOK STORAGE AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)



DIGITIZATION ROOM



READING AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)



CIRCULATION COUNTER
(FIRST FLOOR)



READING AREA
(SECOND FLOOR)



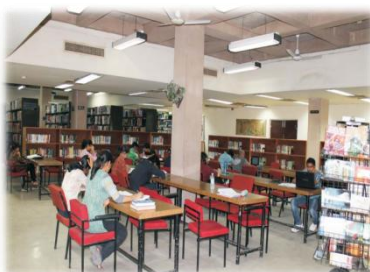
SERVICES ROOM



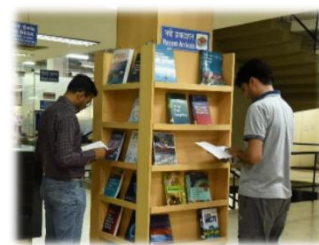
COMPUTER LABORATORY
(FIRST FLOOR)



READING AREA FOR HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS
(GROUND FLOOR)



HINDI COLLECTION & READING AREA
(FIRST FLOOR)



COLUMN MOUNTED BOOK SHELF



COMPUTER LABORATORY
(SECOND FLOOR)



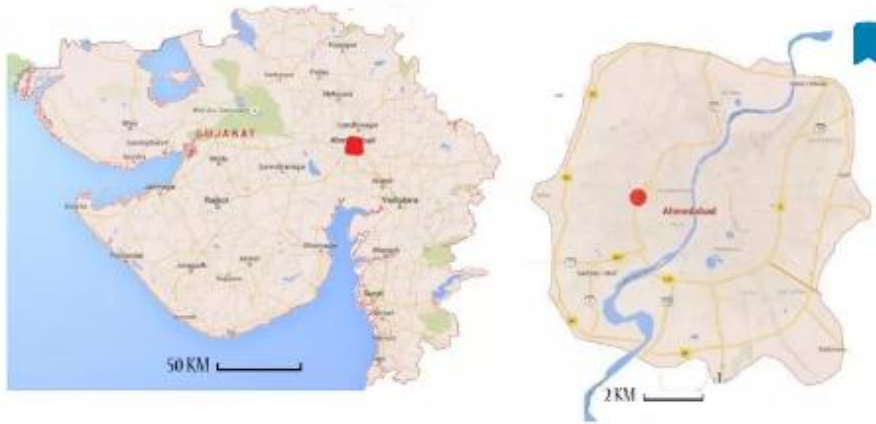
OPAC ACCESS POINT

LITERATURE STUDY 1

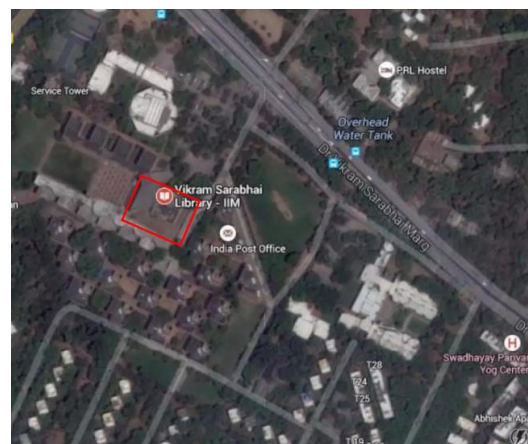
VIKRAM SARABHAI LIBRARY-IIM, AHMEDABAD

- The VIKRAM SARABHAI LIBRARY(VSL) is named after Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, world renowned physicist and founding director of IIMA. It is one of the best Management Libraries in Asia. The strength of the library is its digital collection of 71 databases, accessible from any networked computer within the campus which provides scholarly, company and industry information.
- The library provides specialized tools like EBSCO Discovery, journal title search(A to Z), remote login (restricted to internal users) and institutional repository searching.

LOCATION



Location	Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
Architect	LOUIS.I.KAHN
Area	1870 sqmt
Construction Time	1962
User Group	University Students
Climate	Hot, semi-arid
Design	Traditional and Contemporary



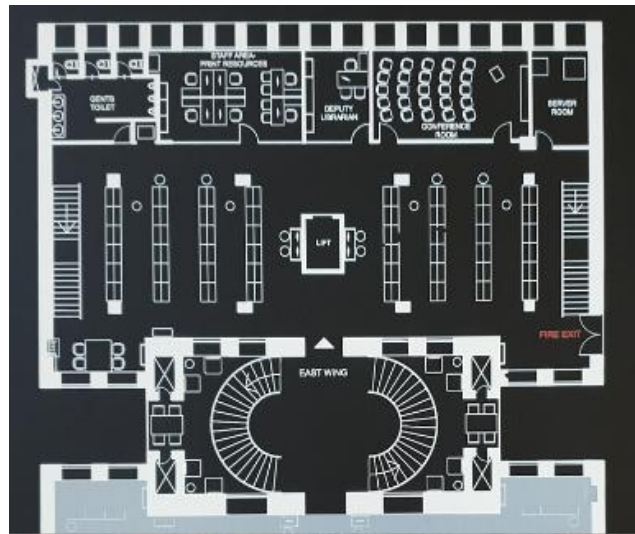
GOOGLE MAP LOCATION

LANDMARKS

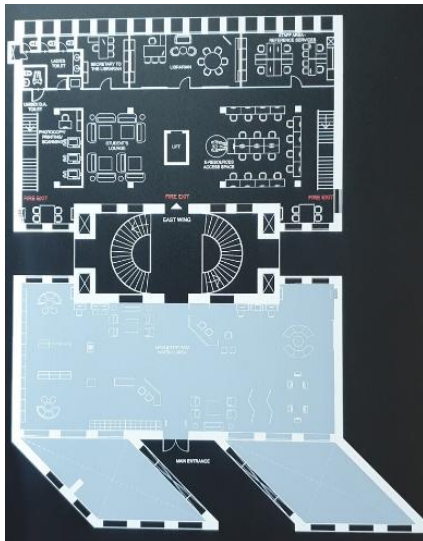
- Foundation Arch IIM Ahmedabad
- Halim Ni Khadki
- CEPT university
- Queen Palace



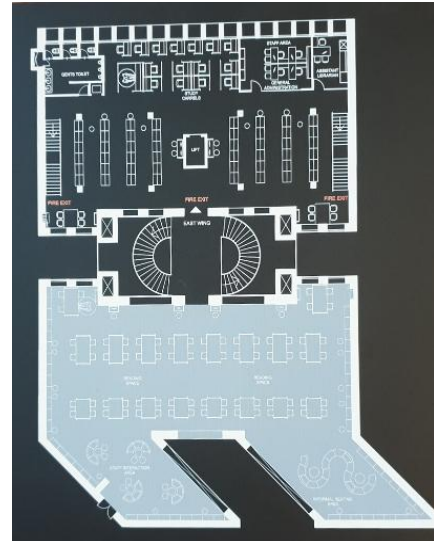
FLOOR PLANS



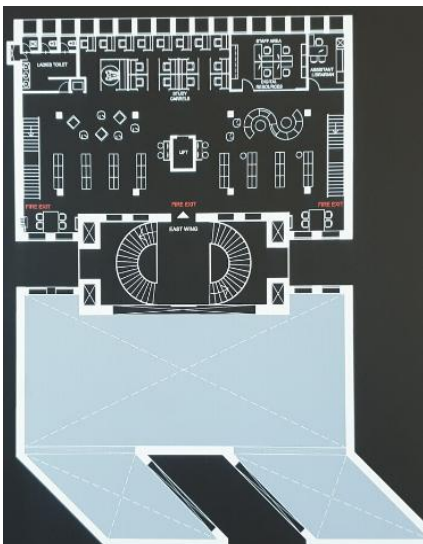
GROUND FLOOR



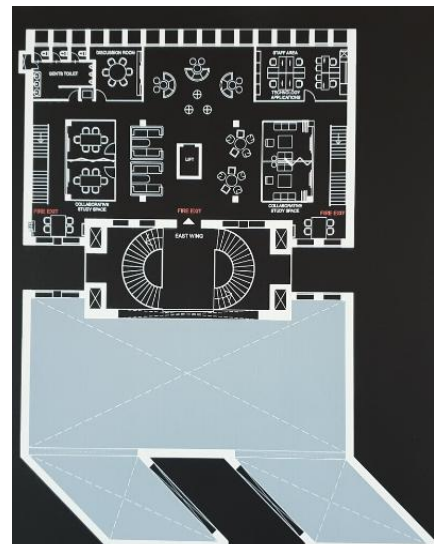
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

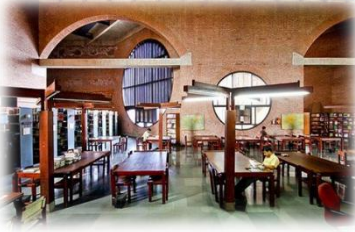


THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR

INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



READING AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)



TRANSITION AREA
(FIRST FLOOR)



SPIRAL STAIRCASES
(FOR VERTICAL MOVEMENT)



RECEPTION AREA



NEWSPAPER & MAGZINE READING
AREA



COMPUTER AREA



GROUP STUDY AREA



DIGITAL AREA



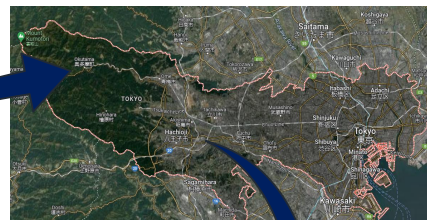
PRIVATE STUDY AREA

LITERATURE STUDY 2

TAMA ART LIBRARY-TOKYO,JAPAN

- Tama Art University Library is the academic library associated with Tama Art University consisting of two library locations in Tokyo, Japan: one on the Hachioji campus and the other on the Kaminoge campus. Together, the libraries serve university students and faculty as an information database with a primary focus on art education and research. Its collection also includes materials on design, architecture, film, photography, and other related topics of study.
- The Hachioji Library building acts as a source of inspiration for students and faculty of the university. University libraries in general play a major role in their respective locations, but at an art university, the library must also reflect and inspire creativity. Tama Art University Library is a place of collaboration, contemplation, and relaxation, in addition to being a space that encourages community amongst the university. The space was specially designed with relaxation space in mind, with one end of the library used as an open area for visitors to sit and even sleep.
- Designed by architect Toyo Ito, the newer of the two libraries that make up Tama Art University Library, the Hachioji location, is viewed as an architectural achievement due to its unique concept and construction. Although both Hachioji and Kaminoge libraries are part of a private higher-education institution, they see many visitors annually, particularly Hachioji Library, which is often admired by non-university visitors because of its notability in the architecture world. "In 2006, the old library had 38,000 visitors, while in 2012 the new library recorded 86,000 visits," according to The Guardian interviewer Claire Shaw.
- **Architect:** Toyo Ito
- **Constructed:** 2007
- **Site Area:** 23,945.28 sqft.
- **Floors:** 3 Floors (2 stories, 1 semi basement)
- **Location:** Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan

LOCATION



LANDMARKS

- Mount Takao
- Sanrio Puroland
- Hachioji Summer Market
- Tokyo Fuji Museum
- Sanjian (Restaurant)
- Cannery (Restaurant)
- Sakuta (Restaurant)



DESIGN CONCEPT

- The first idea that emerged was to create a wide open gallery, covered by arches on the ground floor, which serve as a passageway for people crossing the campus, although his intention was not to go to the Library. This gallery space symbolize a cave where stalactites make an order not associated with any apparent plot or geometry. And in the cellar, library, buried underground
- To allow flows and opinions of these people freely penetrate into the building, the team began to think of a randomly placed arches structure that would create the impression that the sloped floor and landscape the front yard was still inside the building.
- To emphasize this idea, the architect chose a simple structure, concrete, glass windows and metal frames.

SPACES

- The facade is curved in two sides, keeping a right angle at the corner with less traffic. The glass panels are mounted on aluminum frames previously cut and folded 4mm to maintain the curvature of the facade. Although the facade of the building is impressive, the greatest achievement of the construction is the interior spatial treatment, where the arches in apparent chaos, simulated stalactites and create multiple and varied effects of perspective.
- Spatial diversity is experienced when walking through the different bows and elevation changes provide different sensations of being in a cloister filled with natural light or printing a tunnel that can not be penetrated visually. These arcs whose width varies between 16 and 1.8 meters in some places openly exposes the building, whichever use curtains.
- The use of glass in the reading tables allows external reflection, reinforcing the idea that the building is immersed in the surrounding greenery. The frames of the large windows with arched shape also are aluminum. They have been bent 4mm so they could accompany the facade in its curvature.



FLOOR PLANS

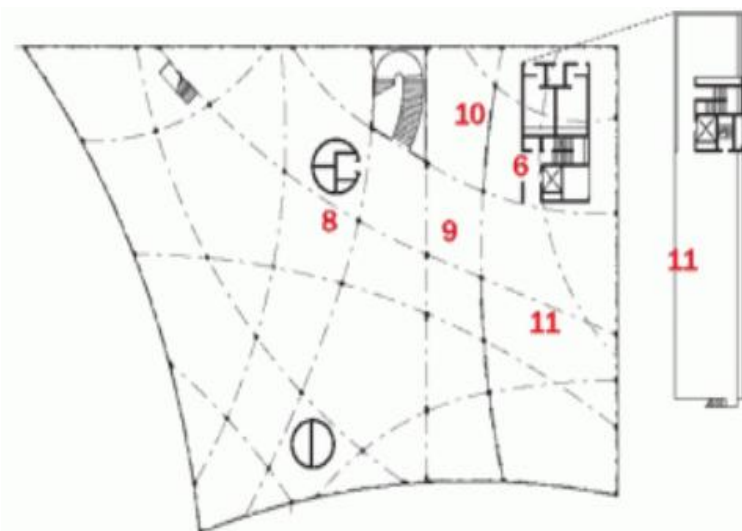
BASEMENT



GROUND FLOOR



1. CAFE
2. CAFE KITCHEN
3. ARCADE GALLERY
4. LABORATORY
5. CHECKOUT DESK
6. OFFICE
7. TEMPORARY THEATRE
8. OPEN STACKS/ READING
9. REFERENCE DESK
10. COPYING
11. COMPACT STACKS
12. MACHINE
13. CLOSED STORAGE
14. NEW BOOKS/ MAGZINES/ MULTIMEDIA



FIRST FLOOR

INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



READING AREA



NEW ARRIVAL AREA



CAFETERIA



READING AREA



BOOK STACK AREA



LOUNGE AREA



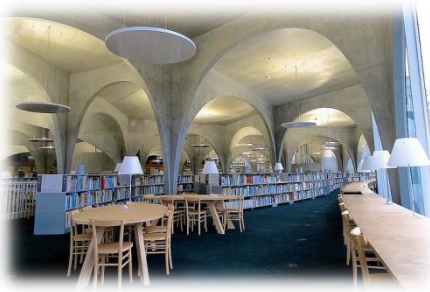
STAIRCASE



COMPUTER AREA



READING AREA



OPEN BOOK STACKS AREA



LOUNGE AREA

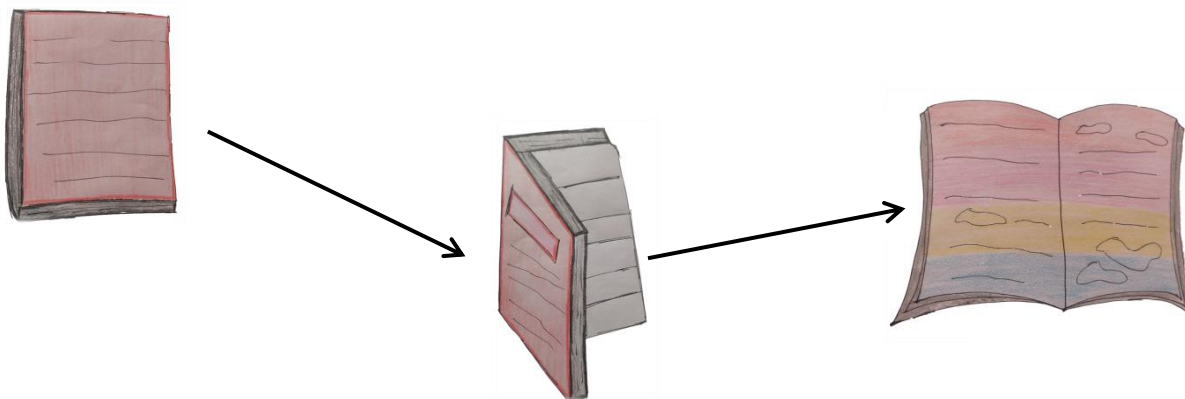


GROUP STUDY AREA

CONCEPT (OPEN BOOK)

A book is a medium for recording information in the form of writing or images. Books are typically composed of many pages, bound together and protected by a cover. Modern bound books were preceded by many other written mediums, such as the codex and the scroll.

A written or printed work consisting of pages glued or sewn together along one side and bound in covers.



REASON FOR CONCEPT

As, in library the very important thing is a book. Everyone who comes to library wants reliability among everything which is in the library.

While taking this concept, the most important thing on my mind was it will increase the storage space, taking less area and providing the sitting space also.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BOOK & LIBRARY

- In old days, the library is usually called the book store or a place where there is collection of books which will be available to read.
- The library is the place where the books are available in hard form or in digital form.
- Books & library are synonyms to each other, for ex. as we heard or see the library the first thing which came to our mind is the stacks of books with sea of knowledge and related to different streams.

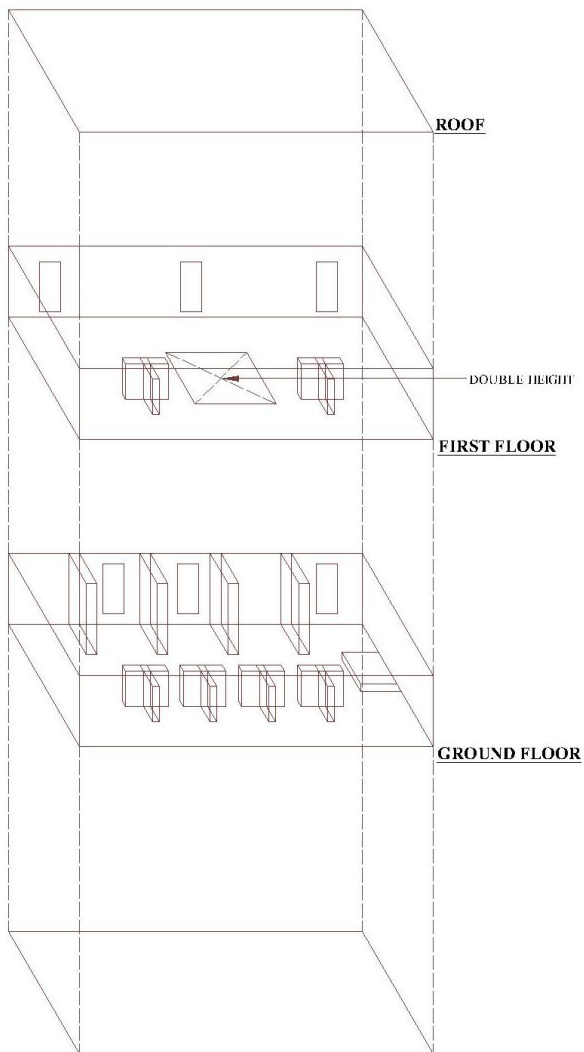
INTERIOR COLOUR THEME

I have taken different shades of blue as my colour theme. As for meditation & productivity the blue colour is the best.

Whenever someone comes to library to study it productivity will increase so that's why I have taken blue as my colour theme.



DIFFERENT LEVELS OF LIBRARY



- It shows that there are 2 levels in the library & double height space.
- In ground floor, there is wide space which will have private study sections and well as public study spaces and wide range of storage of books & catalogues.
- In first floor, there is a division of spaces. One space will be used as digital area where no. of computer systems will be installed & the other space will be the social space or gathering area where there will be the small discussions will be held between students.

INTERIOR SPACES PROVIDED IN THE LIBRARY

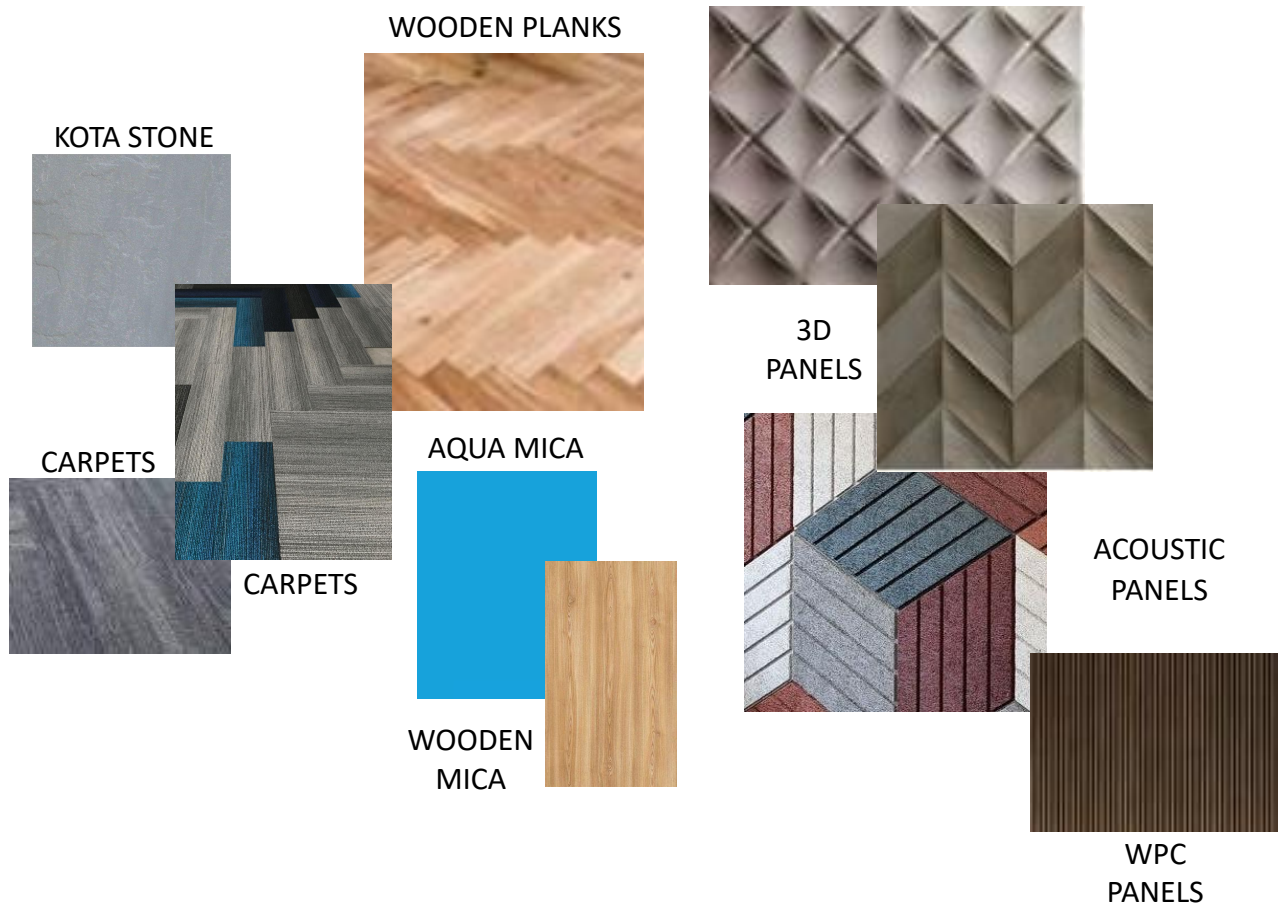
- LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE-4500*4500MM
- STORE ROOM-3300*4140MM
- RECORD ROOM-3300*4500MM
- PRINTING/DIGITIZATION ROOM-4500*4500MM
- SERVICES ROOM-3300*4140MM
- DISPLAY AREA-2400*3000MM
- DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH AREA-12000*1800MM
- STUDY AREA 1-18000*4100MM
- STUDY AREA 2-24450*3600MM
- RECEPTION-2400*1800MM

VOLUME OF THE LIBRARY

The volume of the library can be determined by how many books it can store in the racks.

According to IS Code 1553:1989, each 1sqm. area can house 150 volumes of books.

MOOD BOARD

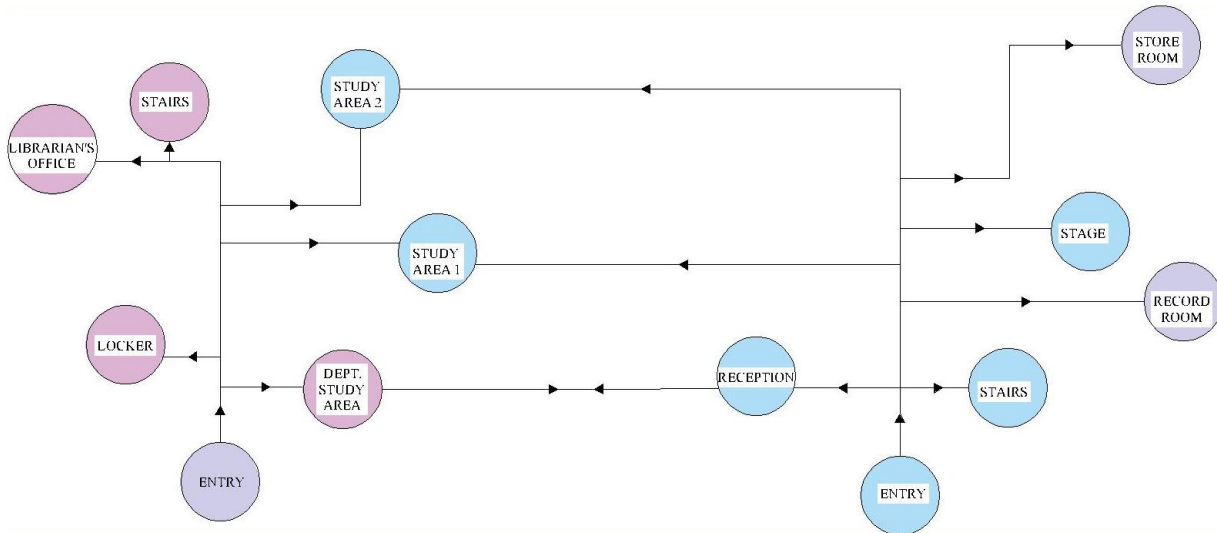


LIGHITING FIXTURES

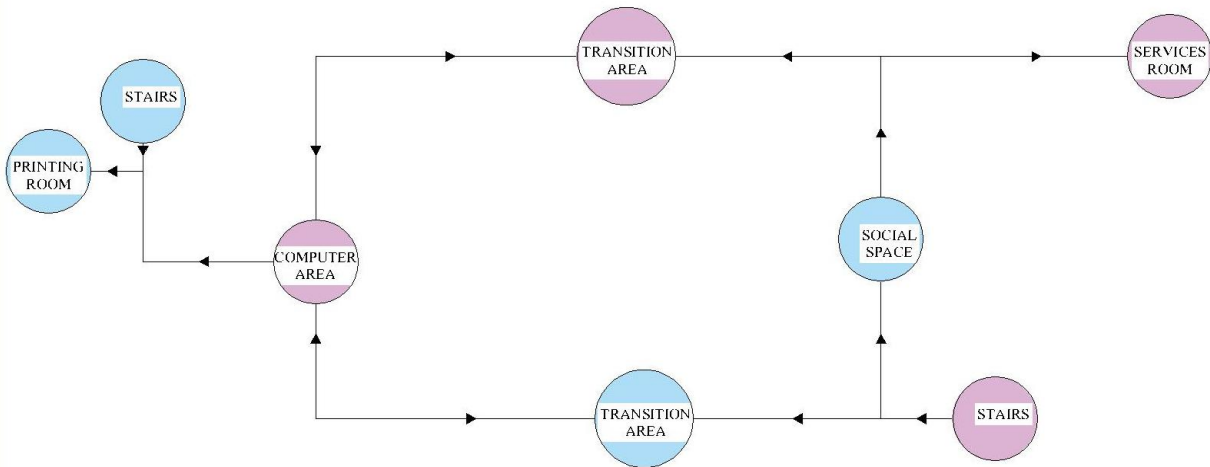


BUBBLE DIAGRAM

GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



SNO.	INTERIOR MATERIAL	THICKNESS	SIZE	TYPES	COMPANY NAME	MARKET RATES
1	KOTA STONE	20-25MM	280*280MM 550*550MM	KOTA BLUE NATURAL LIMESTONE KOTA STONE	PRIDE KOTA STONE INDUSTRIES MANDANA STONE COMPANY	Rs. 10-30/SQFT.
2	CARPET FLOORING	5-25MM	5*3 FEET 6*4 FEET 8*5 FEET 9*6 FEET	WOOL POLYESTER ACRYLIC PRINTED HAND KNOTTED	CERPETLIVE GULMOHUR CARPETS DECO RUGS CARPETS NUZART CARPET EMPORIUM	Rs. 70-300/SQFT.
3	WODEN FLOORING	6-22MM	WIDT H-70-300MM LENGT H-600-2400MM	CHERRY MAPLE OAK WALNUT BAMBOO	ARMSTRONG WOODEN ACTION TESA LAMINATE GREENPLY HARDWOOD PERGO LAMINATE	Rs.400-1500/SQFT.
4	GRANITE FLOORING	20-30MM	600*600MM	WHITE GRANITE BLACK GRANITE CRYSTL GRANITE RED GRANITE	GOEL WORLD JK MARBLE & GRANITE RAJASTHAN MARBLE & GRANITE JB & COMPANY	Rs.75-220/SQFT.
5	SURFACE LIGHTS	20-25MM	6" CIRCULAR LIGHT 1'*1' SQUARE LIGHT	DOWNLIGHTS SPOT LIGHTS RECESSED LIGHTS	HAVELLS ORIENT PHILLIPS	Rs.600-1500/PCS.

SNO.	INTERIOR MATERIAL	THICKNESS	SIZE	TYPES	COMPANY NAME	MARKET RATES
6.	PAINT	-	-	TEXTURE D DISTEMPER EMULSION ROYALE SHYNE	ASIAN PAINTS BERGER NEROLAC DULUX INDIGO	ROYALE Rs.230-2820/LTR. TEXTURED Rs.250-1250/LTR.
7.	ACOUSTIC PANELS	25-50MM	600*1200MM	WALL MOUNTED FREE STANDING SUSPENDED	GINNI SPECTRA INDUS NAVYUG HV ACOUSTIC	Rs.35-400/SQFT.
8.	3D PANELS	6-32MM	2400*1200MM 2700*1200MM 3600*1200MM	CLADDING PANELS STONE PANELS	DERON ENGRAVE DECOR	Rs.200-350/SQFT.
9.	FLEXY PLY	3-16MM	8*4 FEET 5*5 FEET	-	SWASTIK PLWOOD KHEMKA PLYWOOD AUSTIN PLYWOOD	Rs.45-80/SQFT.
10	PLY BOARD	6-25.5MM	8*4 FEET 4*7 FEET 6*4 FEET 3*6 FEET	MDF MARINE PLYWOOD HARDWOOD PLYBOARD SOFTWOOD PLYBOARD	CENTURY PLYWOOD GREEN PLYWOOD KAJARIA PLYWOOD NATIONAL PLYWOOD	19MM PLYWOOD Rs.34-105/SQFT.

SNO.	INTERIOR MATERIAL	THICKNESS	SIZE	TYPES	COMPANY NAME	MARKET RATES
11.	MICA	.8MM .75MM 1MM	8*4 FEET	MATT FINISH HIGH GLOSS GLOSS FINISH	TAJPURIA GREEMPLAM KAJARIA BERGA VIRGO	Rs.35-500 SQFT.
12.	GRID CEILING PANELS	10-15MM	2*2FE ET	GYPSUM CEILING TILES ASBESTO S CEMENT TILES MINERA L FIBRE TILES	KROCK INDIA GYPSUM GYPSONITE POLYESTER TILES	120-300 SQ1FT.
13.	CHARCOAL LOUVERS	12MM	4.5’’* 9’	-	VENTURA NEXUS	Rs.550- 1275/SQFT.
14.	SQUARE LIGHTS	-	2’*2’ 9’’*9’’ 1’*1’	WARM WHITE WHITE	HANSAGREEN PHILLIPS HAVELLS REO	Rs.1000- 2600/PCS. Rs.450- 750/PCS.
15	HANGING LIGHTS	-	CUST OMIZ ED SIZES	WALL MOUNT ED CEILING MOUNT ED	RAMSON & SONS EPSORI LIGHING INDIA SUNRISE LIGHTHOUSE	Rs.1200- 13,000/PC S.
16	PROFILE LIGHTS	-	5M 15M	-	HAVELLS PHILIPS REO	Rs.450- 1050/MTR.

WHAT IS THE LIBRARY?

A building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution.

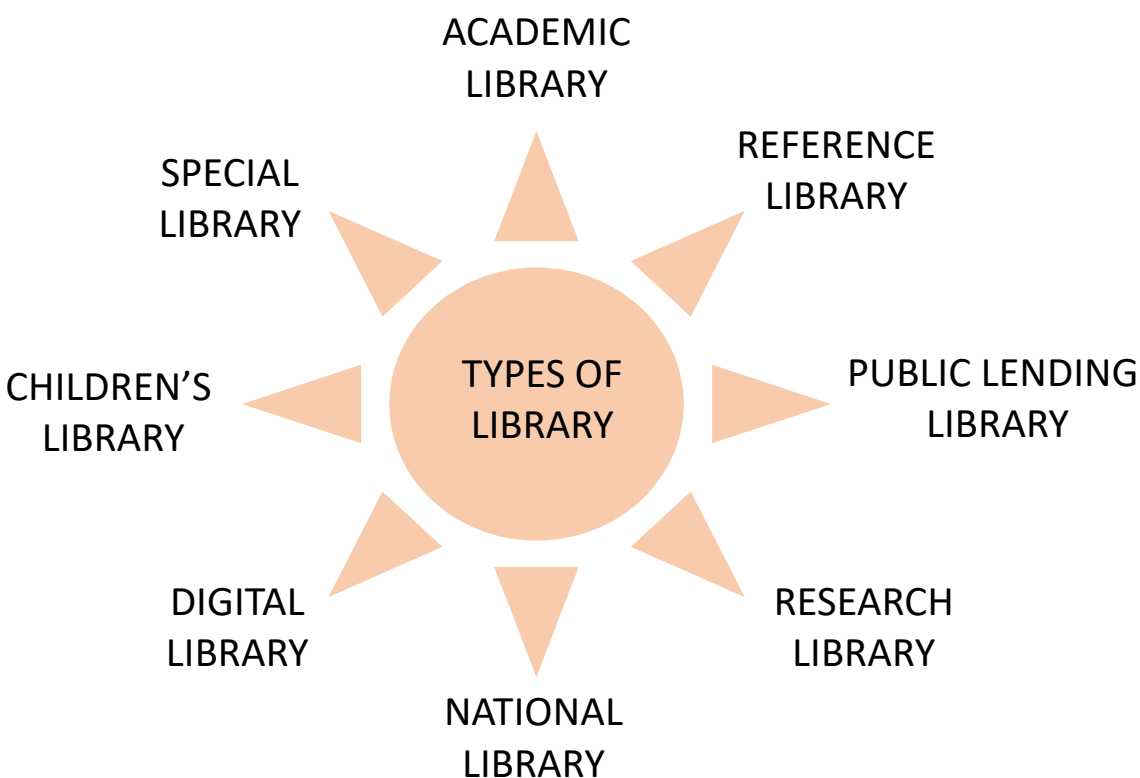
A library is a collection of books, and possibly other materials and media, that is accessible for use by its members and members of allied institutions. Libraries provide physical or digital materials, and may be a physical location, a virtual space, or both.

PURPOSE OF THE LIBRARY

As, nowadays we see that the libraries have lot of storage problems because the sizes of the books are not same and it's outdated interior.

So, I want to do the interior in such a way that it seems a interesting, to negligible the storage deficiency & sound insulation problems.

TYPES OF LIBRARY



ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project is to design the interior of the library for The Desidn School the site which is proposed as the name Jamia Millia Islamia, a central University located in New Delhi. The interior will be in such a way that everyone who enters in the area feels it's a place to gain the knowledge about the new variety of materials as well as knowledge about the emergence of new designs.

The interior of the library will represent the a chance of expression of thoughts, various literatures about the designs whether of fashion, buildings or etc. & the collaboration of different era's how the designs changed. There will also be the private area, audio/visual room for showing the presentation & the display area where all the materials will be displayed so that the students will get to know about them.

LIGHT PLAYS AN IMPORATNT ROLE

Lighting is as important as every other element of the design. Good lighting changes and transforms a space. We use light and shade to make a space feel comfortable but also dramatic and atmospheric. Our skill is artfully combining downlights, uplights, wall lights, floor lights, hidden lights, feature lights, integrated architectural lighting, pendants and lamps to add vast interest and depth to each space. We apply different strategies for different solutions.

COLOUR SCHEME

Color plays an essential role in our lives. It is a visual language understood throughout the world. When you try to communicate something through interior design, the best way to do it is through color. The interior design is highly dependent on the color scheme as it is the most important factor of interior design.

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS)

Library Management System (LMS) would include features such as user authentication for both staff and members, the ability to catalog and organize books, a search and retrieval system for users, book checkout and return functionality, reservation capabilities, and an administrative dashboard for staff to manage the system. These functional requirements ensure that the LMS meets the essential needs of the library in terms of user interaction, book management, and administrative control.

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN SOCIETY & EDUCATION

- Library for raising Cultural Level
- Library as an Instrument in Creating Refined Citizen
- Library Promotes the Desire for Books
- Library Facilitates Social Integration
- Library Preserves Knowledge
- The Library is People's University
- The Library is a Centre of Mass Education
- The Library is a Centre of Continuing Education



REQUIREMENTS OF THE LIBRARY

STRONG FLOORS

Books are extremely heavy, and floors designed for typical office use are seldom strong enough for book storage. For this reason, many small corporate libraries end up in basements, where floor strength is less of a problem. Libraries are usually designed to hold a minimum of 150 pounds of contents ("live load") per square foot. Compact shelving running on rails requires substantially more floor strength.

HIGH QUALITY LIGHT

Libraries require bright, even, low-glare lighting. Usually this means careful control of daylight (north light is best and west light worst) and the use of lighting systems specially designed to reduce glare. As a general rule, the best results are obtained by using reflected uplight, bouncing all light off white ceilings. Some workable quick specifications include (a) fluorescent fixtures using 4-foot T-5 or T-8 tubes with a CRI (color rendering index) of at least 85 and a color temperature of 3500°Kelvin, (b) electronic ballasts, (c) strip fixtures directing 100 percent of light upwards, and (d) fixtures spaced to provide at least 60 footcandles of illumination at tabletop. Unfortunately, bad lighting is common in even new libraries. Among the things to avoid are recessed downlights (can lights), skylights, and task lighting.

PLEASANT ACOUSTICS

Libraries that echo or reverberate are unpleasant to occupy. Library rooms that transmit sound easily can lead to serious compromises with user confidentiality. And library offices that fail to provide a place for private conversations can cause major problems. Among the worst sources of acoustic problems in libraries are hard-surfaced ceilings and floors, large areas of glass, and office walls that do not continue past suspended ceilings. Cathedral or barrel vault ceilings (or any other shapes that are not flat) often transmit sound in impressively distressing ways, but they are usually acceptable if they have acoustic surfaces. If your suspended ceilings are installed before partitions between rooms are built, conversations in one room can frequently be heard in the room next door. Architects frequently do not hire acoustical engineers to review designs, and clients sometimes need to insist that they do. The list of readings at the end of the chapter includes an excellent review of library acoustics.

ADEQUATE CEILING LIGHT

Most book shelves are high (typically 7' or 7'6"), and 8' ceilings are almost always too low. Suspended uplights (the only satisfactory way to light small libraries) usually hang down at least two feet from the ceiling, so ceilings need to be a minimum of 10 feet high to keep the lights 8 feet off the floor. Most libraries do better with ceilings 11 or 12 feet high.

GOOD SIGHTLINES

The easiest way to maintain good security in libraries is to maintain good sightlines. If a single staff member at the service desk can see all areas of the library (including the front door and the entrances to the restrooms) operating the library will be far easier. (In an effort to provide the best possible sightlines, a number of libraries have been designed with stack aisles radiating from service desks like the spokes of wheels. This has proven to be a disastrous idea.) One of the best ways to improve sightlines is through internal windows and glass walls. It helps to provide windows between offices and public areas, and to create study rooms that are essentially fish tanks. (It's also a good idea to watch out for unfortunate sightlines, particularly when restroom doors are open.)

CLEAR INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT

As libraries grow larger and more complex, keeping their floor plans simple and straightforward becomes more and more difficult, but small libraries should be easy to understand. The floor plan discussed at the end of this chapter provides an example of a clear and straightforward design.

PLEASANT INTERNAL SPACES

Most libraries want to encourage users to stay in the library to read, use computers, consult library staff, and (increasingly) socialize with other library users. To be successful, therefore, libraries need comfortable, well-lighted spaces with good acoustics and—wherever possible—views of the outside world. One of the great challenges in library design is providing cozy spaces that do not lead to supervision problems. Interestingly, one of the most successful solutions has been to in_x0002_stall a few diner-style booths, which appeal to people who come to the library in pairs or groups, and which feel far more private than they really are.

INTERIOR ASPECTS OF LIBRARY

SHELVING

Most libraries use steel cantilever shelving with decorative end panels. Cantilever shelves hook onto support posts. They are more sturdy and reliable than shelves supported by pins at their ends, and vastly better than shelves that slide into slots. Cantilever shelving for libraries is made by half a dozen specialty manufacturers, and you are always better off sticking with one of them. Libraries that purchase low-cost shelving designed for other purposes quickly regret the decision. Many libraries purchase shelf end panels with slat wall sections to enable displays of books at the end of stack ranges.

READER SITTING

Most libraries provide a mixture of seating at tables and in upholstered chairs. Tables come in a variety of sizes. I prefer four-person tables, because they work for both groups of students and for individual users who like to spread out their work, but some libraries purchase smaller tables for two readers or even for one. (Single-person tables are called "carrels.") Furniture varies tremendously in quality, and library furniture is more expensive primarily because it is sturdier.

PROGRAM ROOMS

Most libraries have spaces for programs or for meetings. In a public library, a program room will be much more successful if it and the restrooms can be reached directly from the entry foyer, enabling the program room to be used when the rest of the library is closed. For this arrangement to take place, it must be part of the building planning from the very beginning. (Be sure that fire exits from the program room lead to the outside world and not into other areas of the library, or your plan to separate programs from the rest of the library will be defeated.)

CIRCULATION SPACE

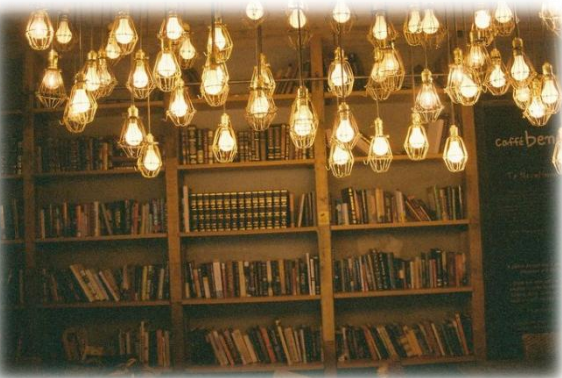
In architectural language, "circulation space" is walking around space, not space for lending and receiving books. (To avoid confusion when you speak with your architect, you may want to use the term "lending" for the latter.) All libraries need open space for people to move about. Fitting in all the tables and chairs and desks isn't enough.

SUPPORT SPACE

All libraries require hallways, entryways, electrical rooms, mechanical rooms, and custodial spaces, and two-story libraries devote a substantial amount of space to stairways and elevators. For many school and corporate libraries, these spaces are not part of the library itself, but almost all academic and public libraries need to plan for them.

SERVICE DESKS

Most small libraries have single, multipurpose desks. Even if several people must be on duty at busy times, there will be other times when a single person is sufficient to meet users' needs. By limiting your library to a single desk, you can correspondingly limit the number of people it takes to operate the library. Service desks need extraordinarily good sightlines. It is possible to set up a 2,000-square-foot library so a single person can oversee the entrance to the building, the entrances to the restrooms, reader seating, stack aisles, and people using the program room.



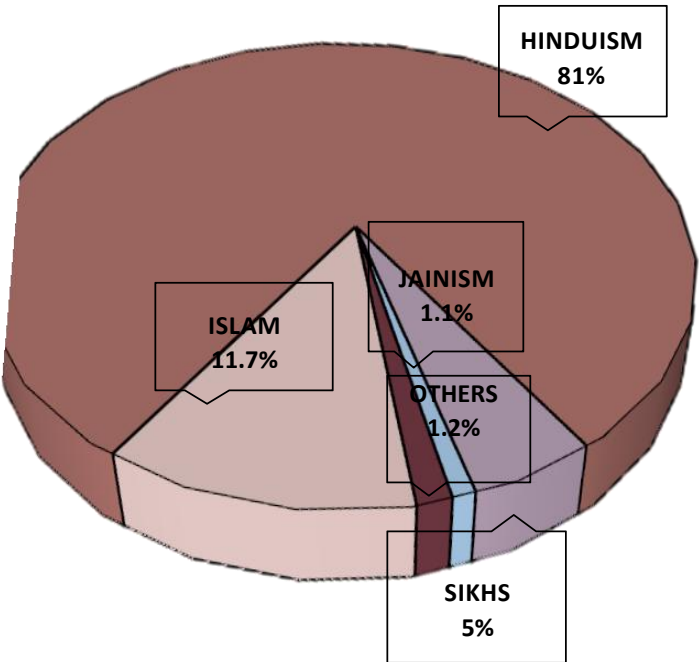
Delhi, officially the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, is a city and a union territory of India containing New Delhi, the capital of India. Straddling the Yamuna river, primarily its western or right bank, Delhi shares borders with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the east and with the state of Haryana in the remaining directions. The NCT covers an area of 1,484 square kilometres (573 sq mi). According to the 2011 census, Delhi's city proper population was over 11 million, while the NCT's population was about 16.8 million. Delhi's urban agglomeration, which includes the satellite cities Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Noida in an area known as the National Capital Region (NCR), has an estimated population of over 28 million, making it the largest metropolitan area in India and the second-largest in the world (after Tokyo). Delhi ranks fifth among the Indian states and union territories in human development index. Although a union territory, the political administration of the NCT of Delhi today more closely resembles that of a state of India, with its own legislature, high court and an executive council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister.

TRANSPORT AND CONNECTIVITY

Delhi is located in northern India Delhi shares borders with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Delhi has an area of 1,483 sq. kms. Its maximum length is 51.90 kms and greatest width is 48.48 kms, There are a total of five National Highways namely NH-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-24 connecting the city to other states. The Indira Gandhi International Airport or DEL, the abbreviated form, connects Delhi with other States and International cities serving over 23 million domestic and International passengers that convert it into the busiest Airport in Southeast Asia Delhi is well connected with public transport like Buses, Auto Rickshaws, Taxi Service and recently the Delhi Metro Link

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population : 28,514,000 (census 2011)
Sex ratio : 868 females per 1000 mens
Literacy rate : 86.21%
Density : 11,312/km2 (29,298/sq mi)



SITE LOCATION

- PROJECT NAME=THE LIBRARY (JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA) , NEW DELHI , INDIA
- LOCATION = ARCHITECTURE BLOCK, JMI, NEW DELHI
- LANDMARK= ADJACENT TO NEW BLOCK,JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OKHLA, NEW DELHI , INDIA

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE SITE

- TOTAL AREA 512 SQ MT
- GROUND FLOOR AREA 291 SQ.MT.
- FIRST FLOOR AREA 221 SQ.MT.
- GROUND COVERAGE AREA 40%
- CLIENT NAME: DELHI GOVT.

THE SITE IS PROPOSED IN THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING

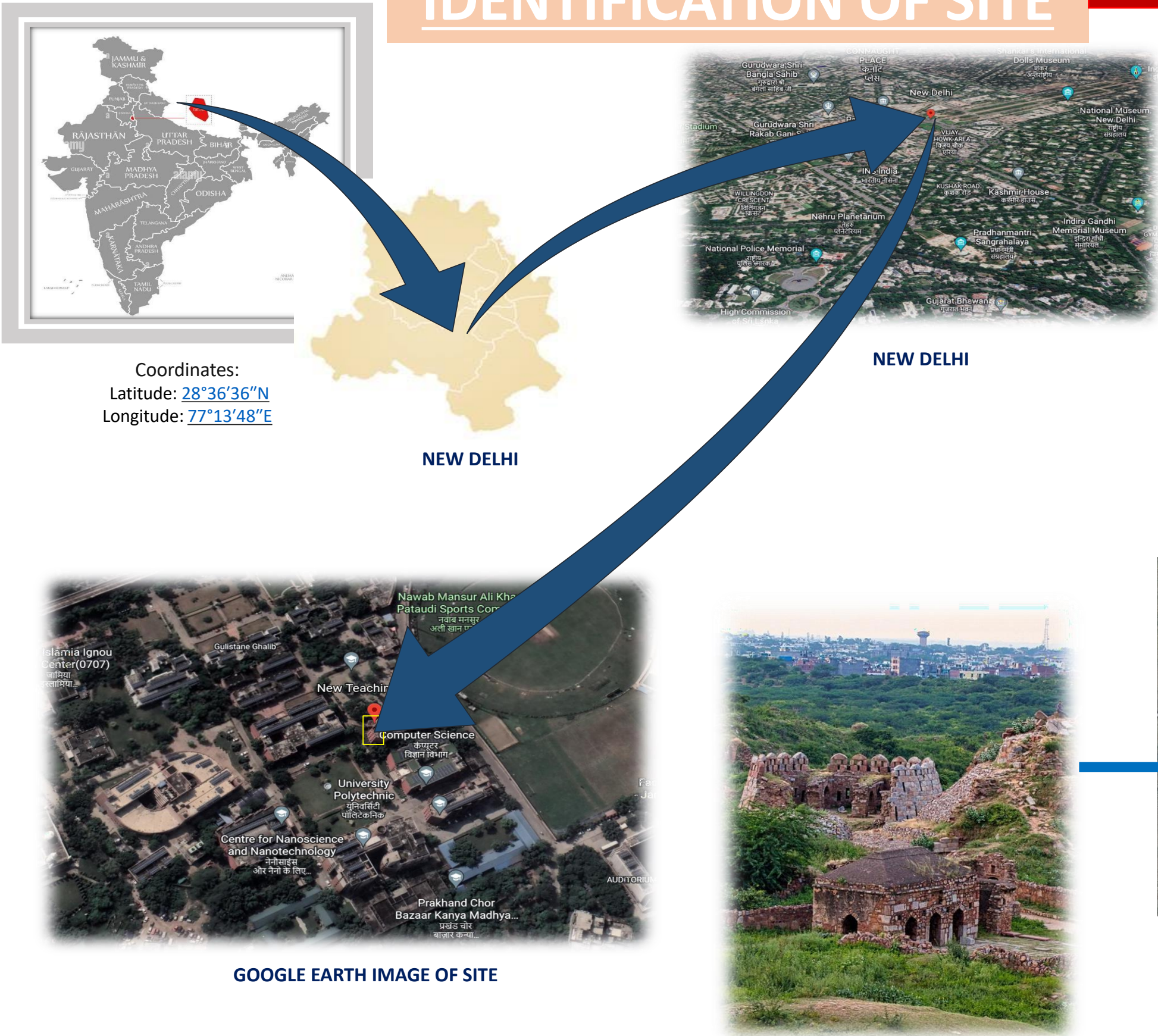
BY NAME
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

MAJOR LANDMARKS



From top, left to right: Humayun's Tomb; Qutub Minar; Jama Masjid; Red Fort's Lahori gate; India Gate; Digambar Jain Mandir with Gauri Shankar temple in the background; St. James' Church, Hyderabad House; Lotus Temple, a Bahá'í House of Worship.

IDENTIFICATION OF SITE



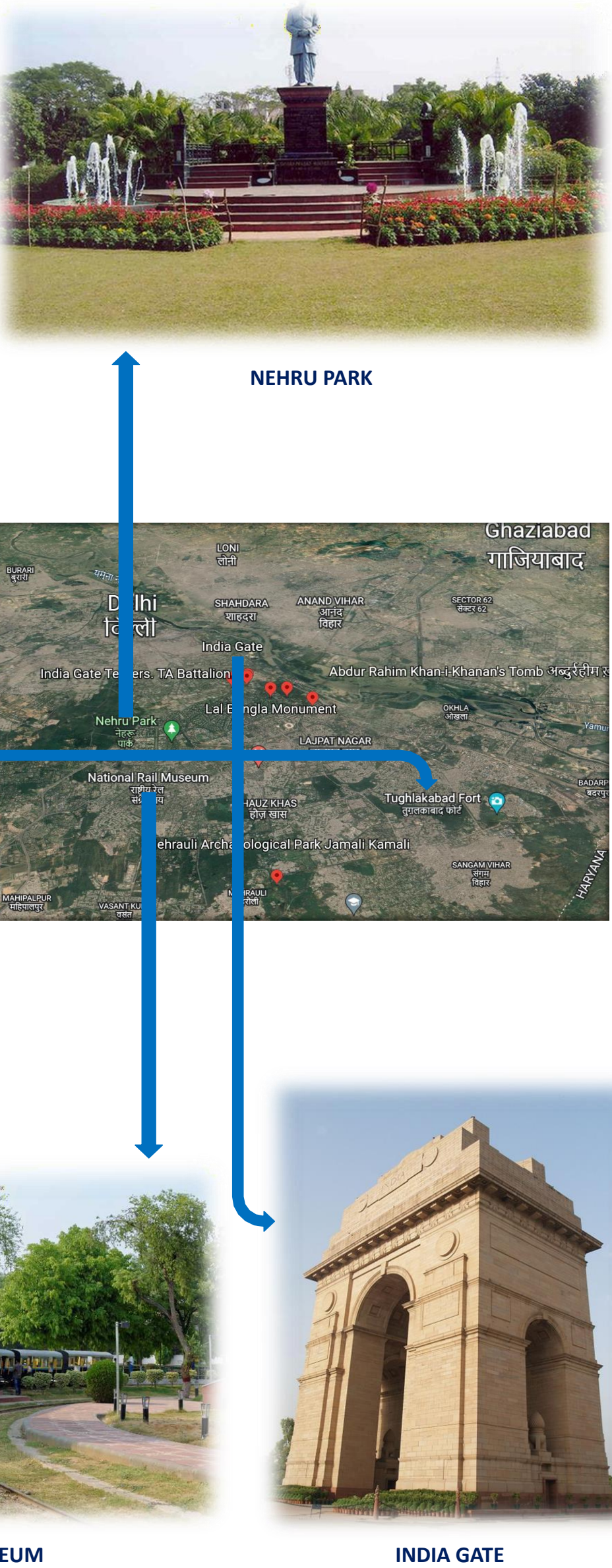
NEARBY UTILITIES

NEAREST ATM BOI ATM 200M - 1MIN	NEAREST HOSPITAL HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL 1.2KM - 4MIN	NEAREST POLICE STATION KOTWALI THANA 51M - 1MIN
NEAREST FILLING POINT BHARAT PETROLLEUM 700M - 3MIN	NEAREST POST OFFICE JAMIA NAGAR POST OFFICE 650M - 2MIN	NEAREST FIRE STATION OKHLA FIRE STATION 750M - 2MIN

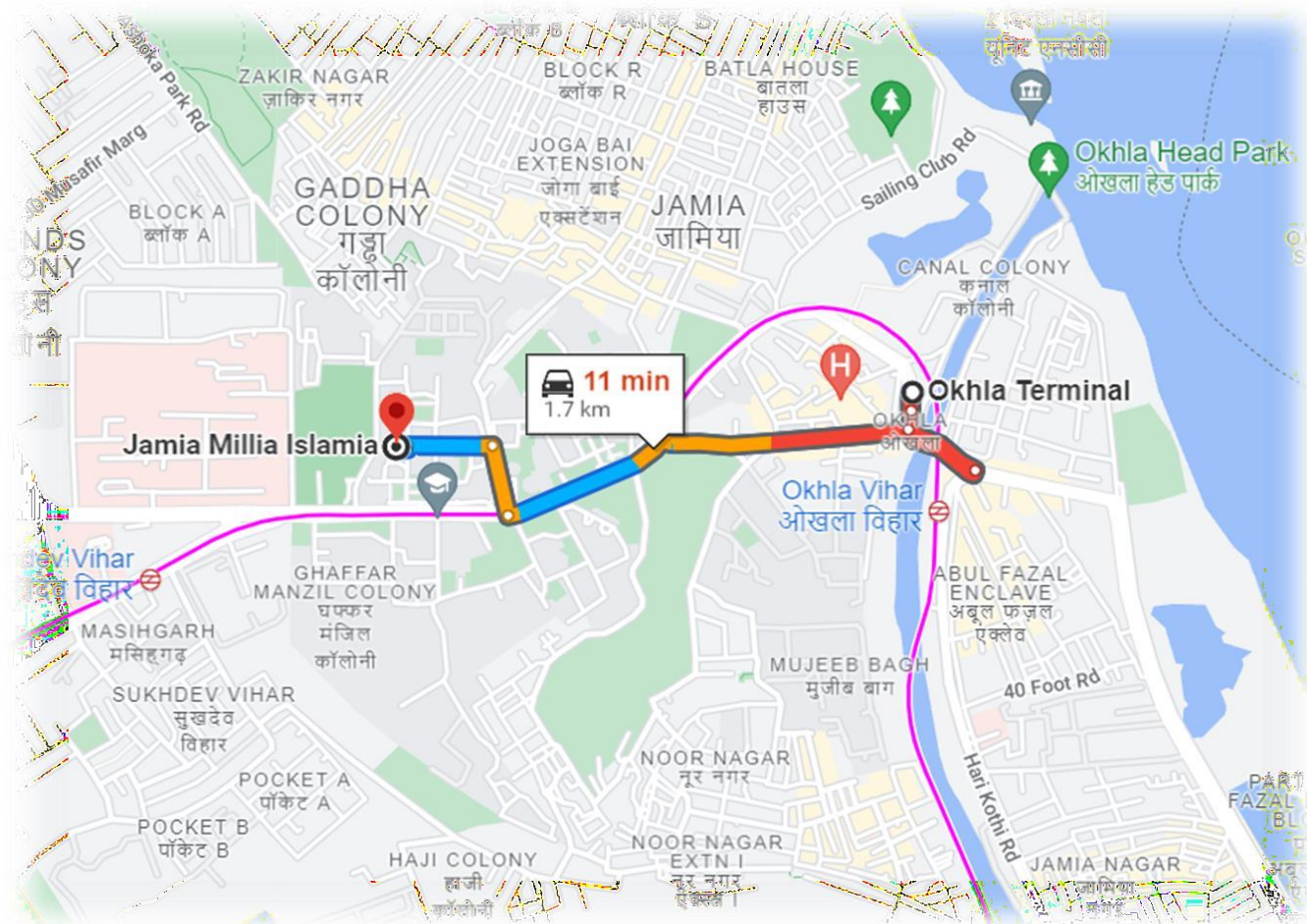
TOURIST PLACES



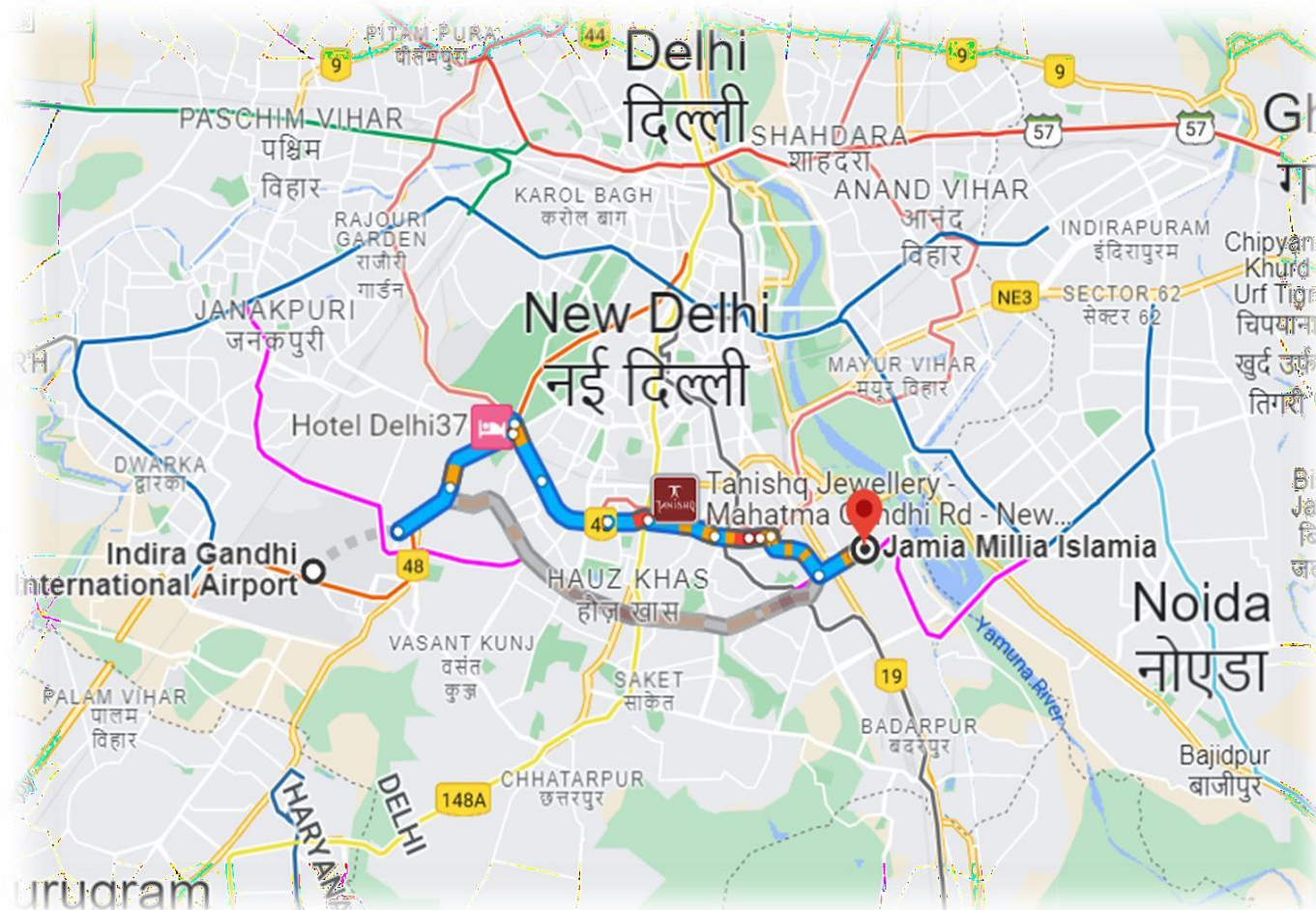
MAJOR LANDMARKS



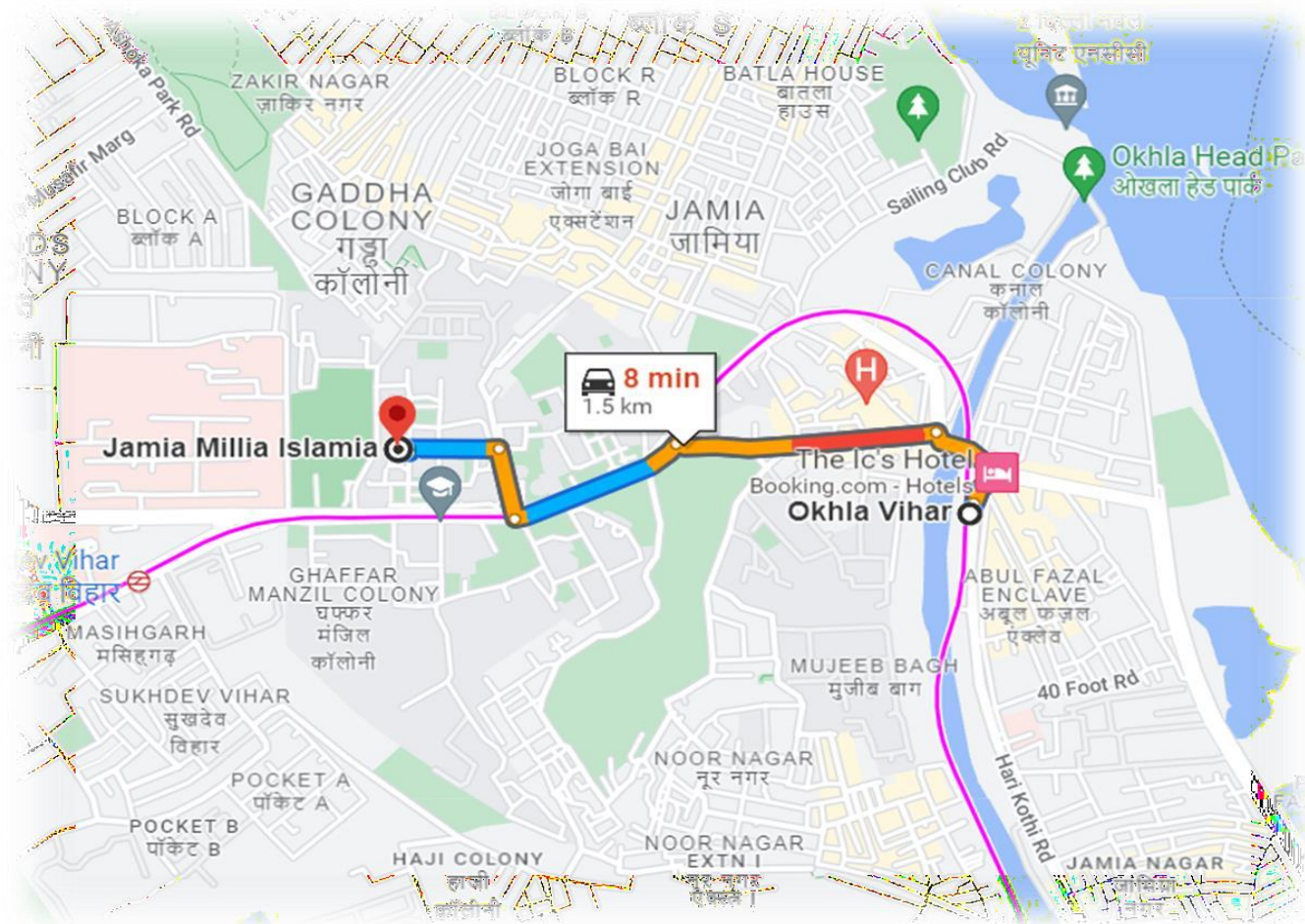
CONNECTIVITY



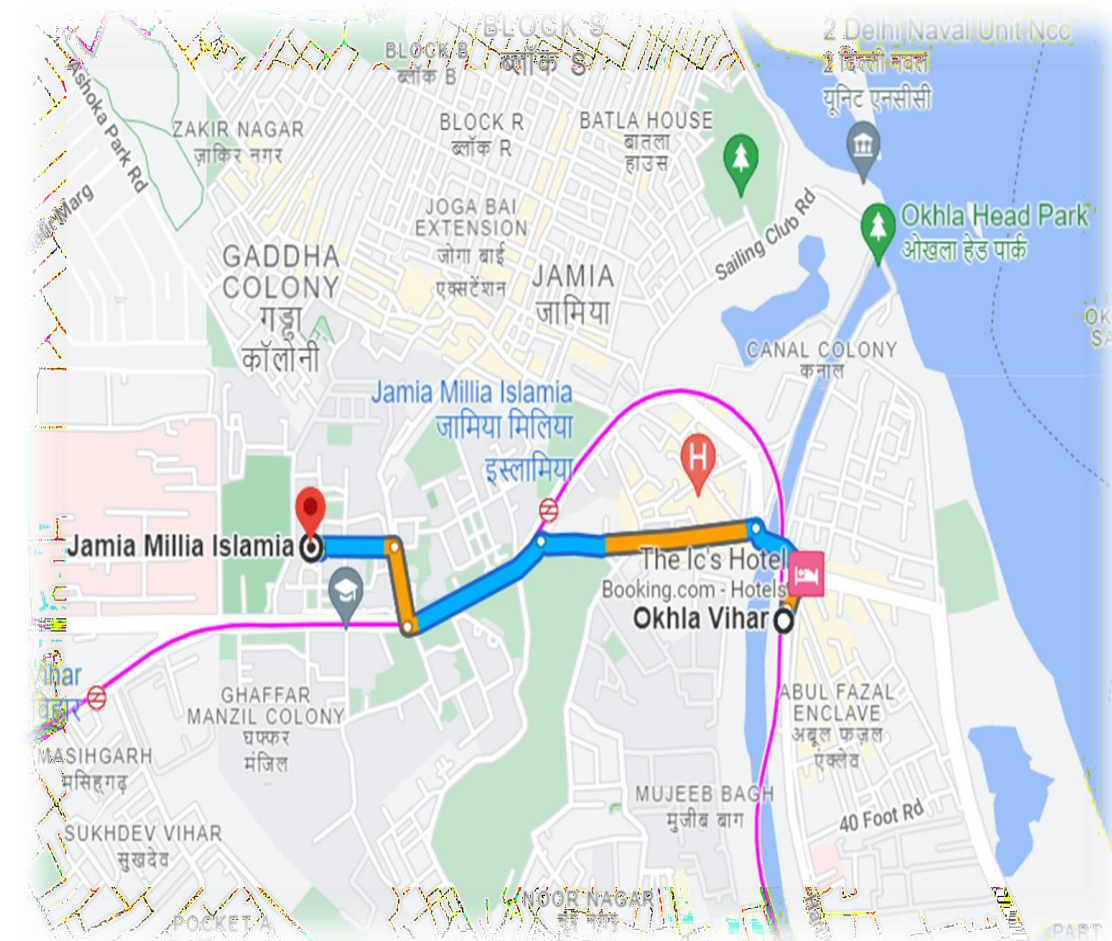
NEAREST BUS STATION 1.7 KM
OKHLA TERMINAL BUS STATION



NEAREST AIRPORT 19.9 KM
INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

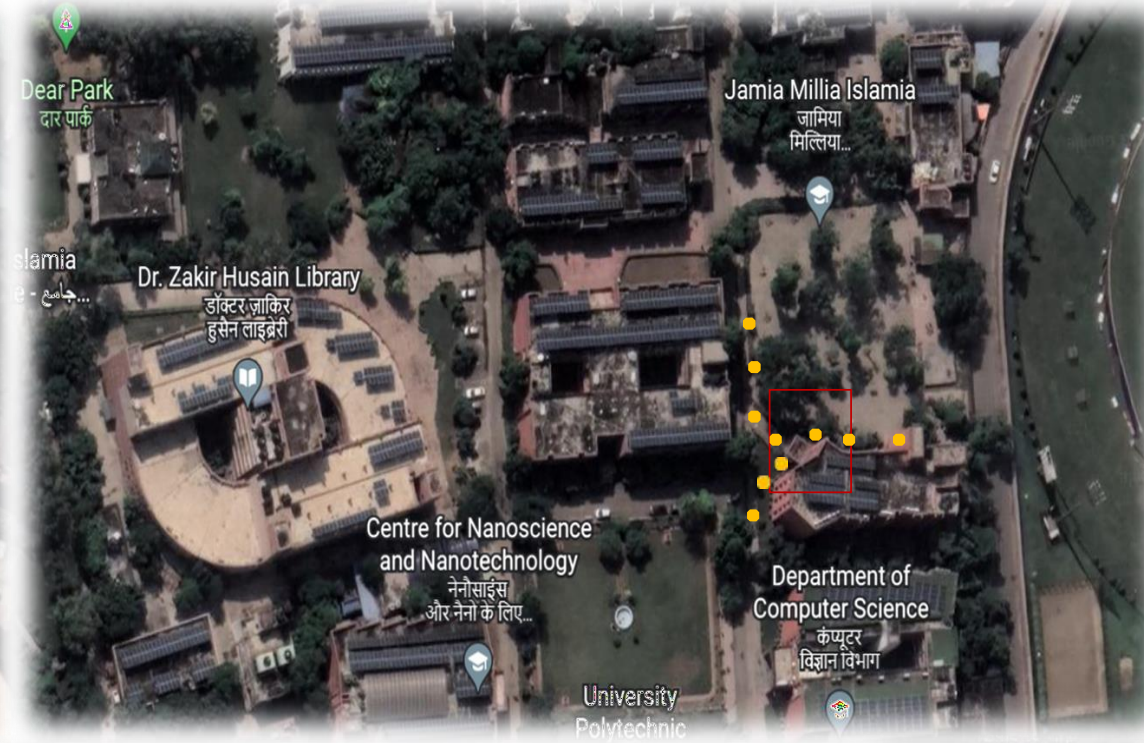


NEAREST RAILWAY STATION 1.5 KM
OKHLA VIHAR RAILWAY STATION



NEAREST METRO STATION 1.5 KM
OKHLA METRO RAILWAY STATION

	Varanasi	Lucknow	Kolkata	Bihar
Distance (km)	866.3	553.8	1,564.8	1,104.6
	5 hr 14 min	8 hr 8 min	18 hr	17 hr 29 min
	4 hr 31 min	10 hr 9 min	21 hr	19 hr 56 min
	1 hr 35 min	1 hr 15 min	2 hr 10 min	1 hr 30 min

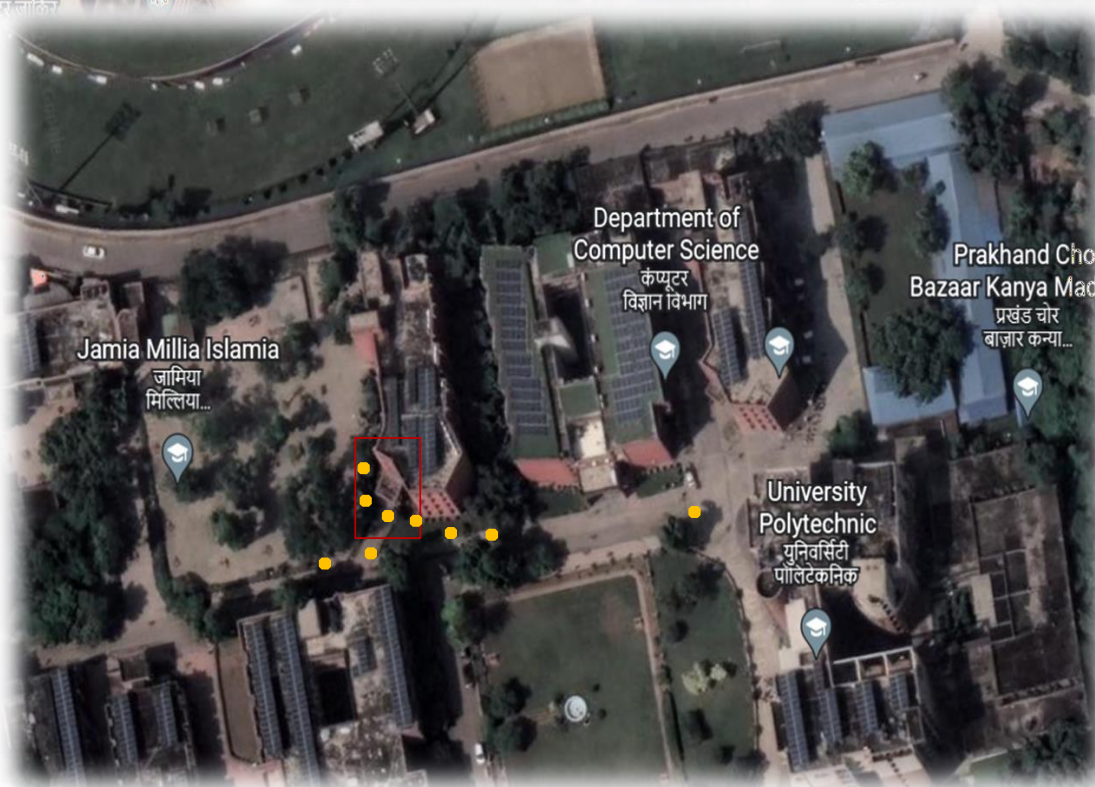


SITE ACCESSIBILITY

ACCESSABLE ROADS

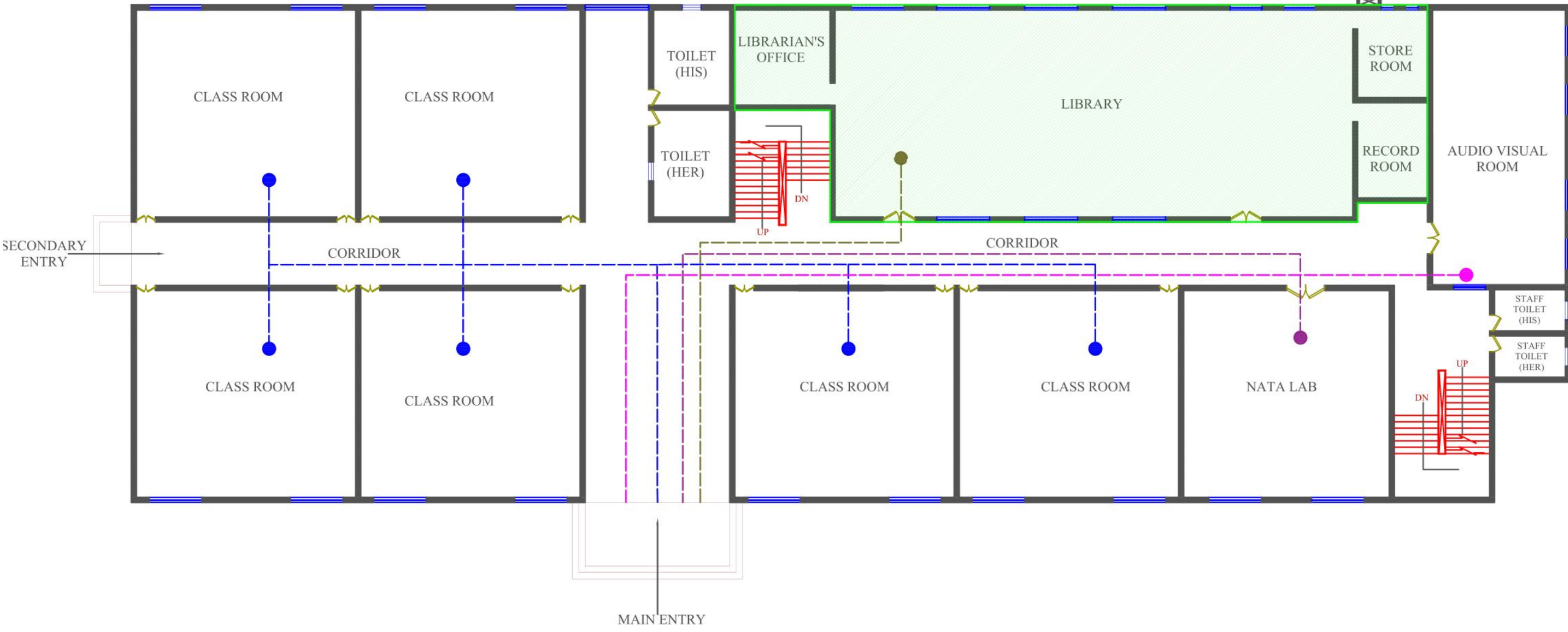
SITE

SITE IMAGES

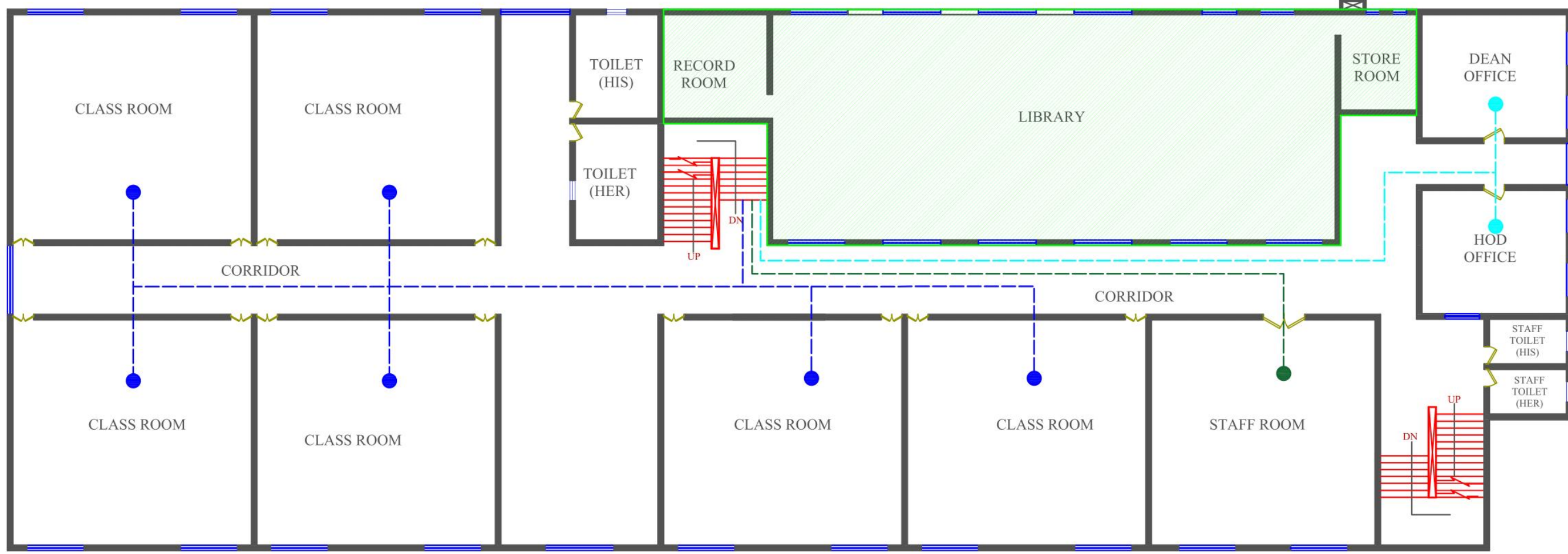


FLOOR PLANS

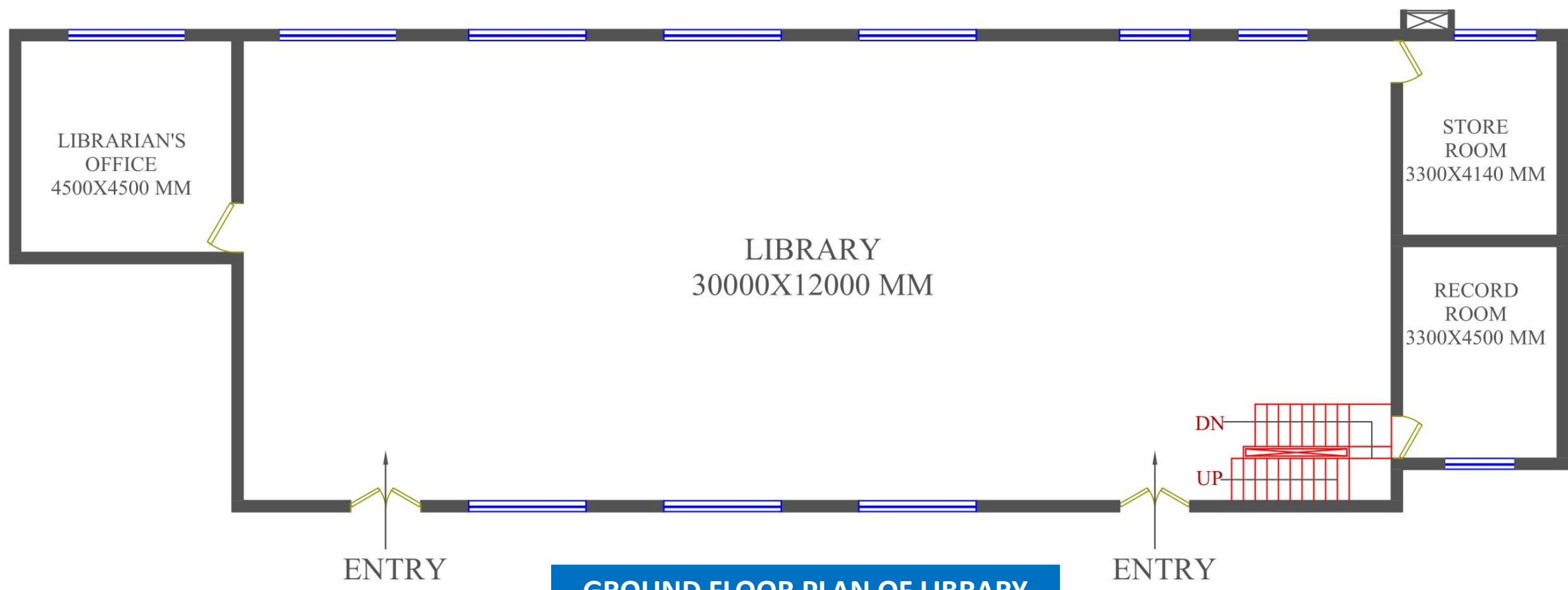
BUBBLE DIAGRAMS



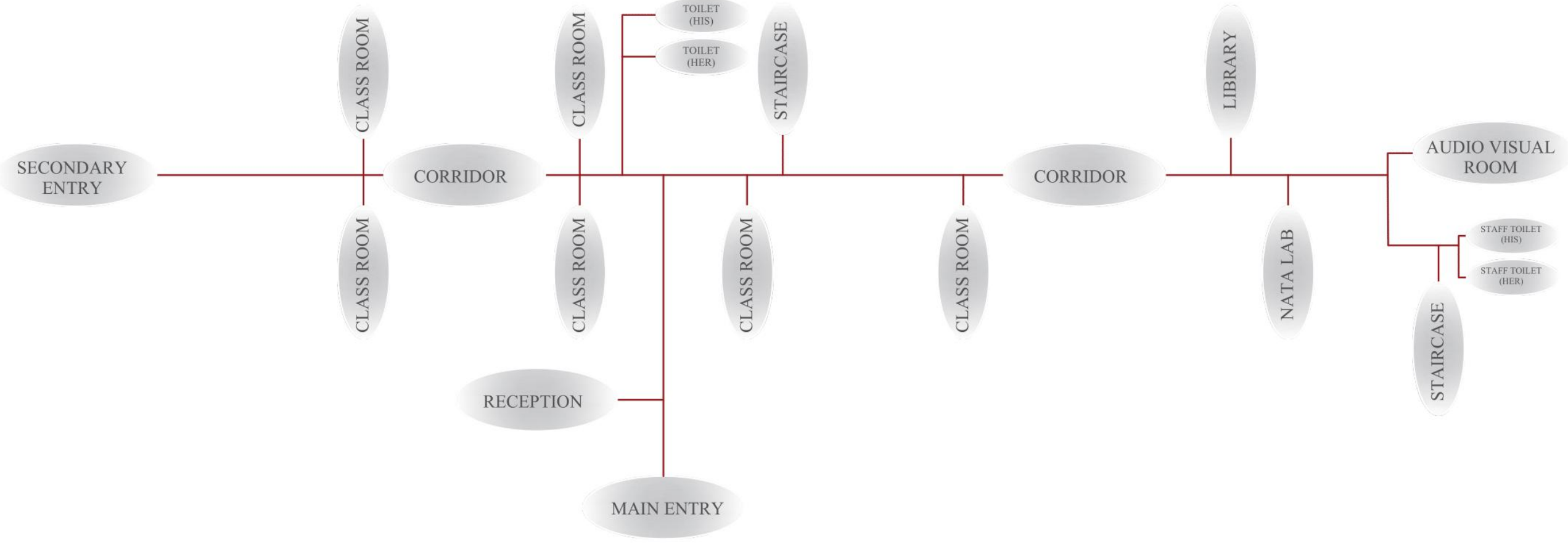
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



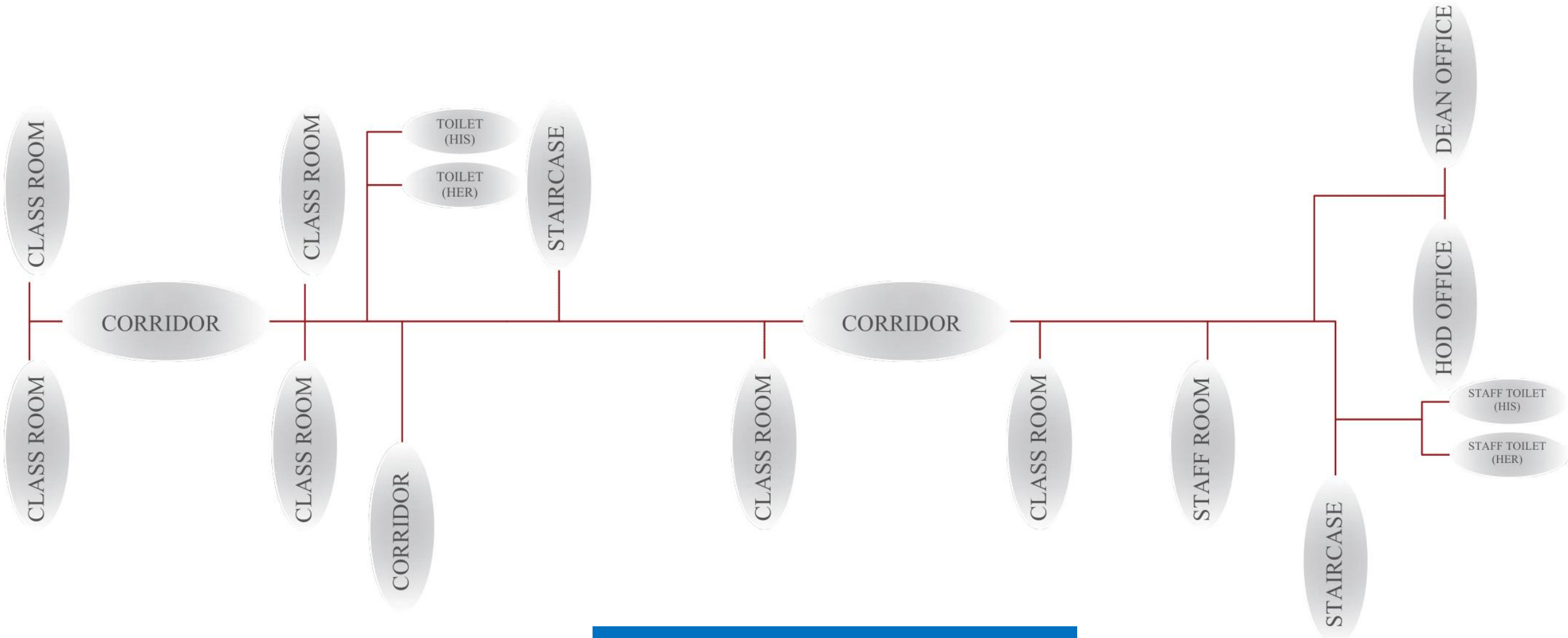
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



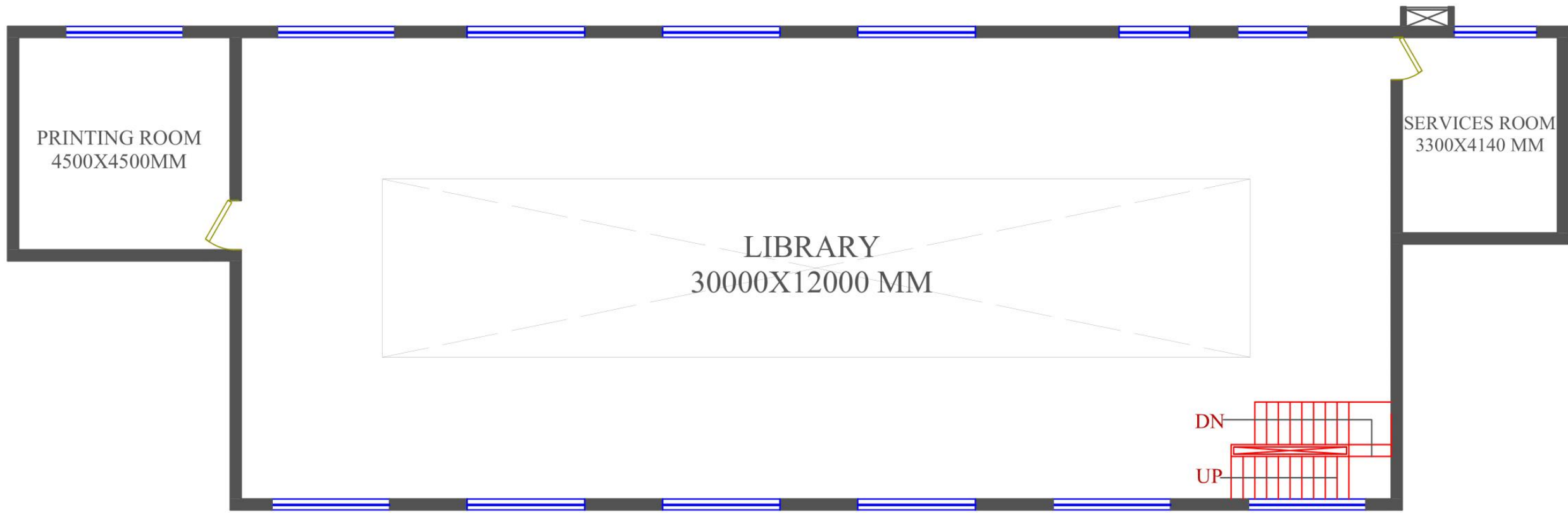
GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF LIBRARY



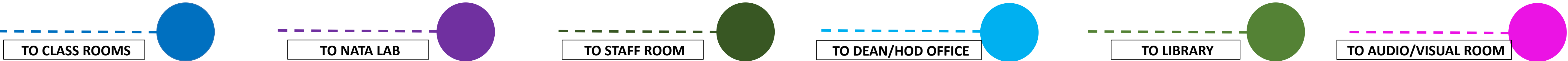
GROUND FLOOR BUBBLE DIAGRAM



FIRST FLOOR BUBBLE DIAGRAM

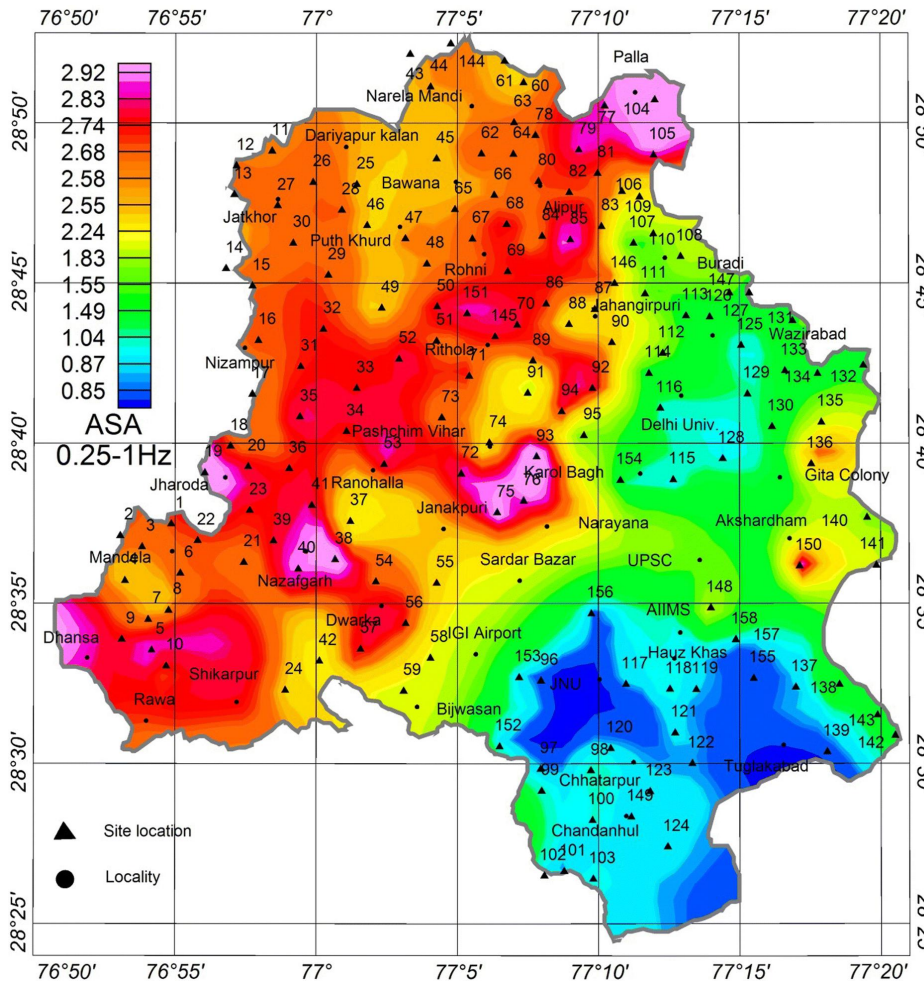


FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF LIBRARY

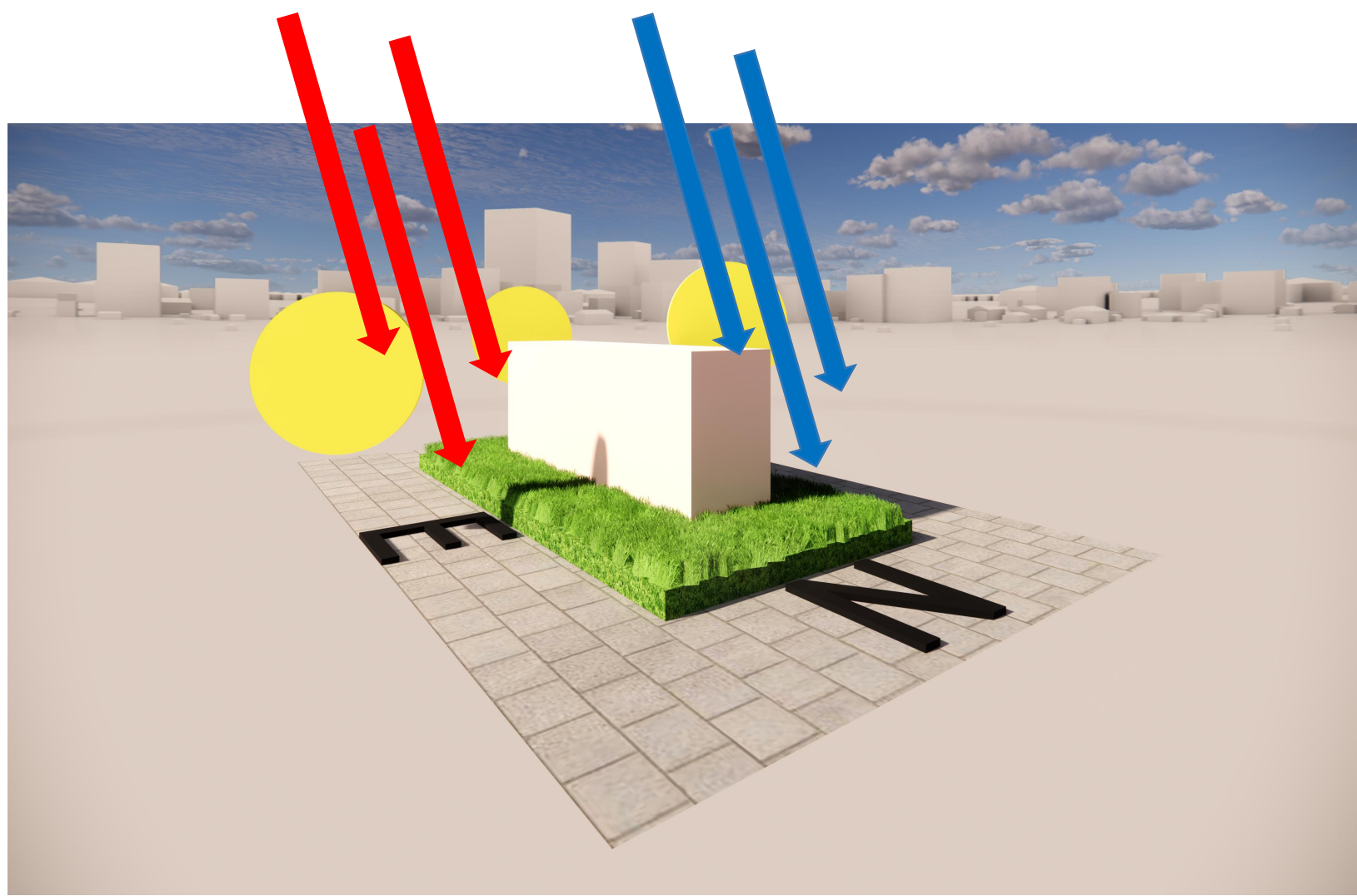


SEISMIC ZONES

Delhi is located in zone IV which has fairly high seismicity where the general occurrence of earthquakes is of 5-6 magnitude, a few of magnitude 6-7 and occasionally of 7-8 magnitude. Delhi thus lies among the high-risk areas. 2.6 magnitude earthquake strikes Delhi "Earthquake of Magnitude:2.6, Occurred on 11-11-2023, 15:36:53 IST, Lat: 28.80 & Long: 77.20, Depth: 10 Km, Location: North District, Delhi," the National Center for Seismology said. Magnitude 6.4 earthquake strikes Nepal; tremors felt in Delhi, NCR Magnitude 6.4 earthquake jolted Nepal on Friday night and tremors were felt in many parts of India.

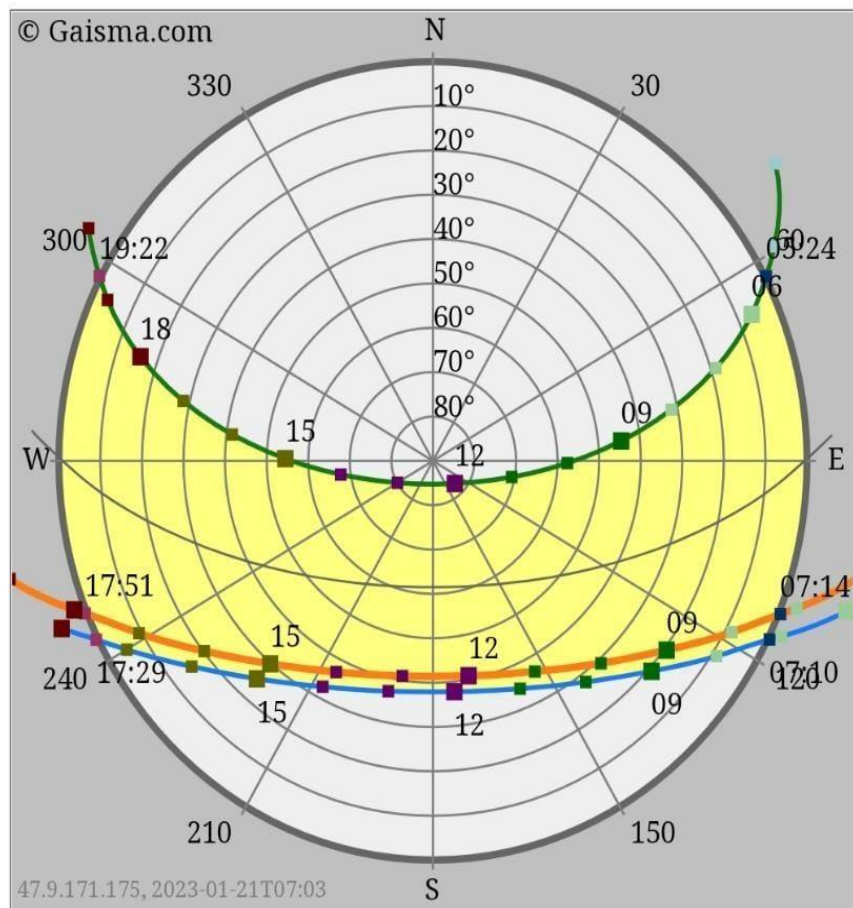


WIND MOVEMENT DIAGRAM



COLD WINDS BLOW FROM WEST TO EAST

HOT WINDS BLOW FROM SOUTH TO NORTH



Sun path

Today June solstice December solstice
Annual variation
Equinox (March and September)

Sunrise/sunset

Sunrise Sunset

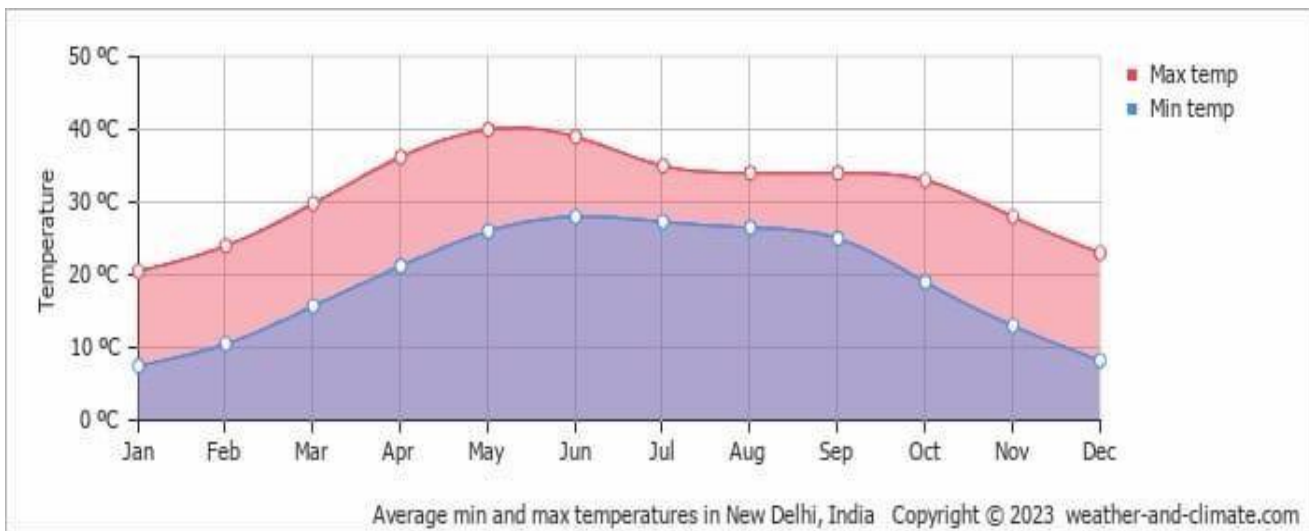
Time

00-02 03-05 06-08 09-11 12-14
15-17 18-20 21-23

CONDITIONS

CLIMATE STUDY

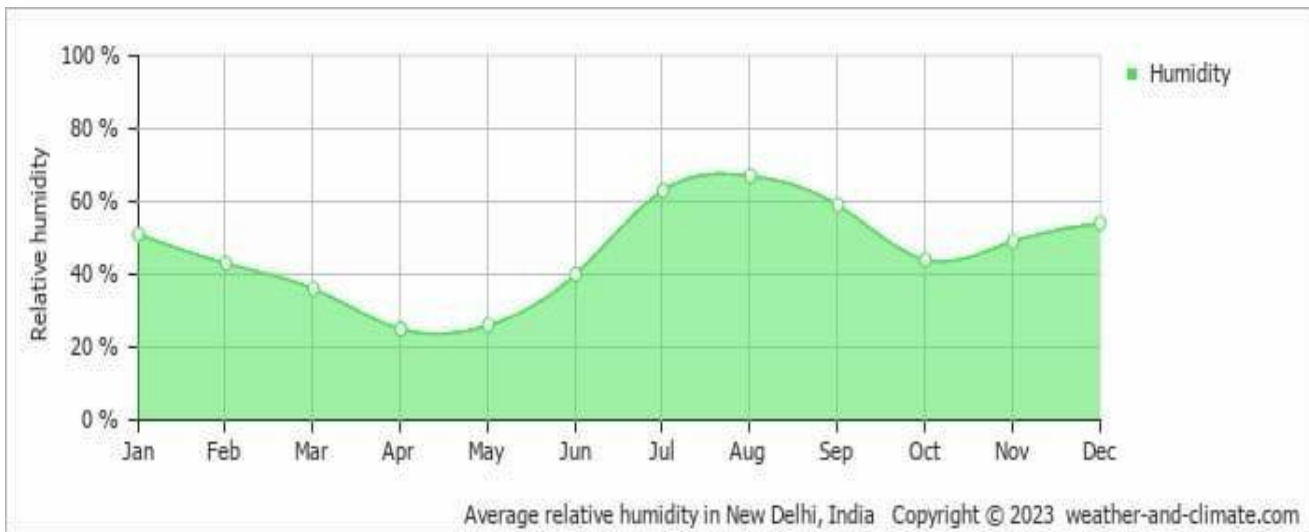
The months of December and January are most likely of a very cool weather with a temperature between 5 degree to 25 degree. Sunny and pleasant weather in February and March with a temperature between of 20 degree to 25 degree. Hot season/ Summer is in April, May, June with 25 degree to 45 degree of temperature. Delhi has wet, hot and humid period in July to mid September with temperature between 30 degree to 35 degree. Autumn and pleasant weather in September end to November with 20 degree to 30 degree of temperature.



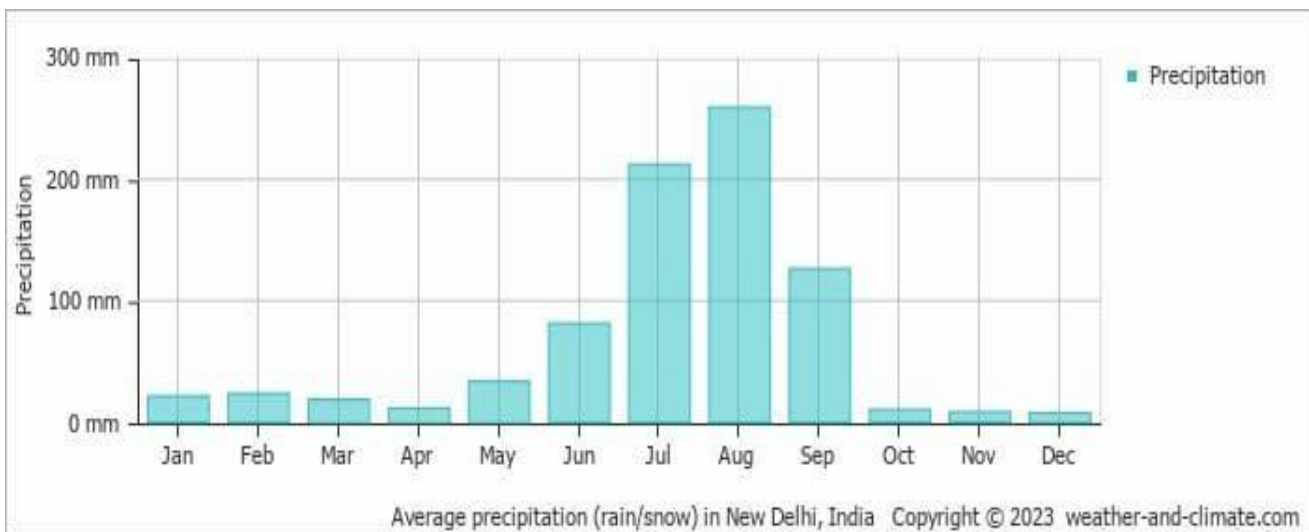
TEMPERATURE GRAPH

SOIL TYPE

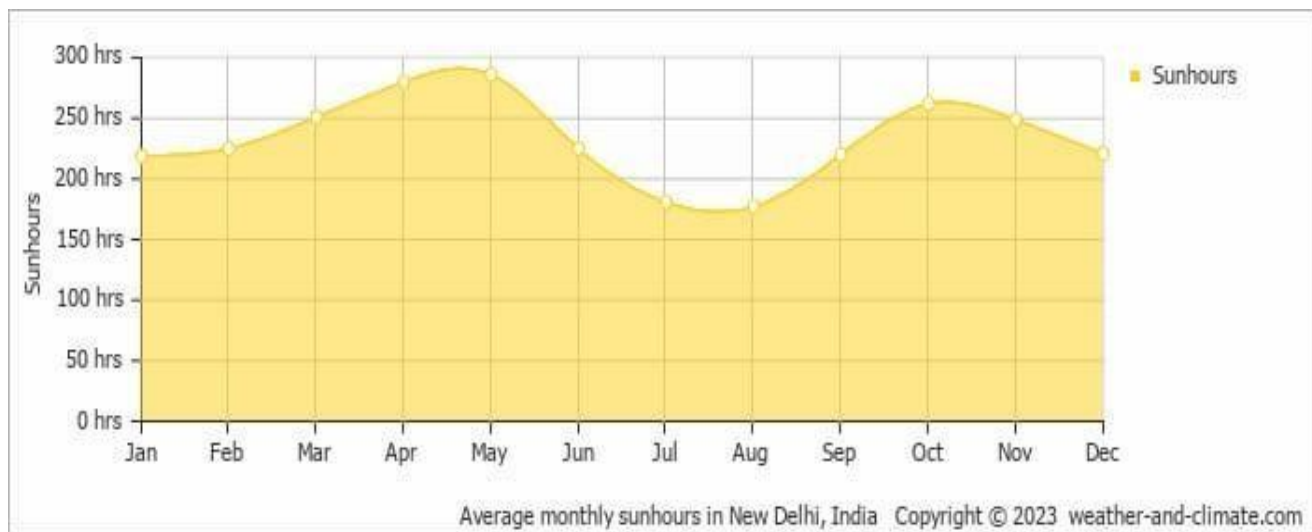
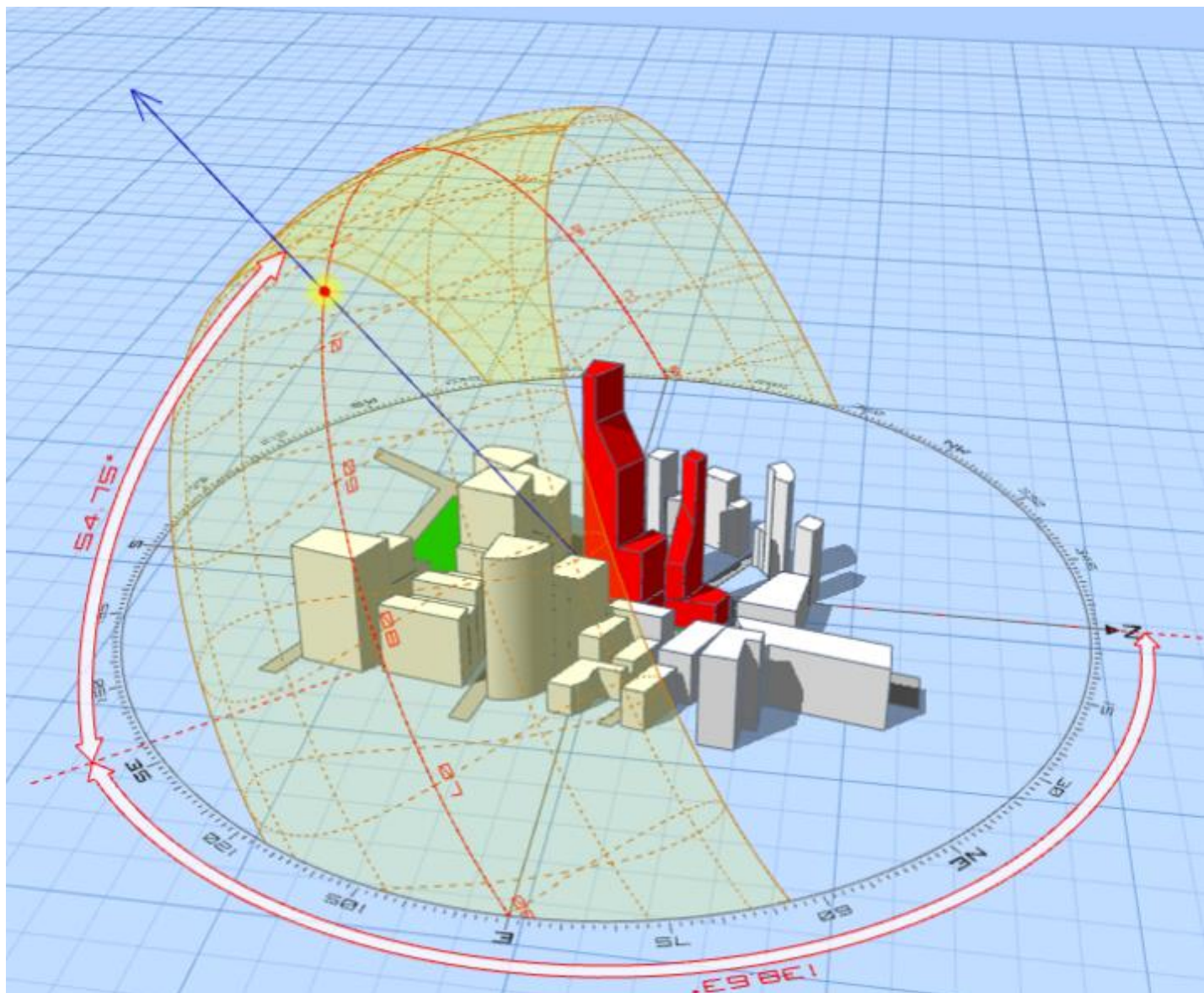
The soils of the Delhi area are mostly light with subordinate amount of medium texture soils. The light texture soils are represented by sandy, loamy, sand and sandy loam; whereas medium texture soils are represented by loam silty loam.



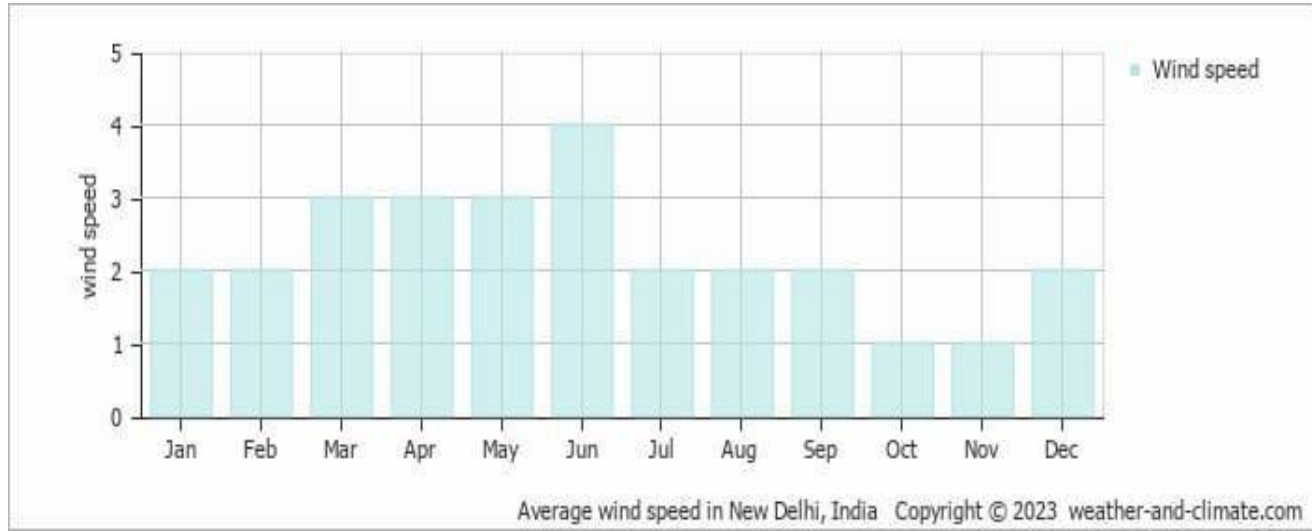
RELATIVE HUMIDITY GRAPH



PRECIPITATION GRAPH



SUN HOUR GRAPH



WIND SPEED GRAPH

DELHI CLIMATE GRAPH

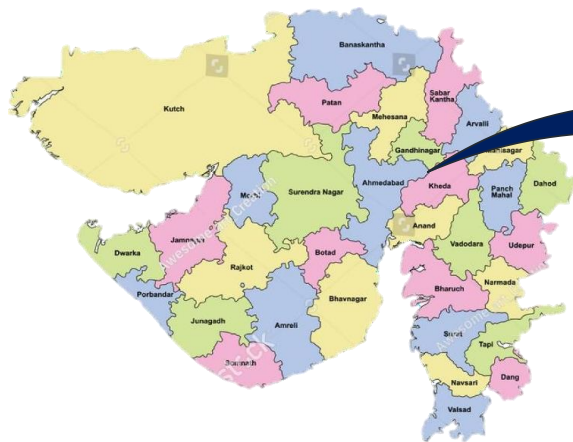
Climate data for Delhi													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	25.4 (77.7)	29.2 (84.6)	35.6 (96.1)	40.4 (104.7)	45.1 (113.2)	45.3 (113.5)	41.2 (106.2)	38.6 (101.5)	38.2 (100.8)	35.8 (96.4)	33.8 (92.8)	27.5 (81.5)	45.3 (113.5)
Average high °C (°F)	17.2 (63)	19.9 (67.8)	27.0 (80.6)	34.4 (93.9)	38.5 (101.3)	38.0 (100.4)	31.4 (88.5)	30.4 (86.7)	30.4 (86.7)	29.9 (85.8)	24.9 (76.8)	18.9 (66)	28.41 (83.13)
Average low °C (°F)	3.8 (38.8)	6.8 (44.2)	11.8 (53.2)	18.9 (66)	22.4 (72.3)	25.9 (78.6)	23.2 (73.8)	22.6 (72.7)	20.8 (69.4)	15.5 (59.9)	8.4 (47.1)	5.0 (41)	15.43 (59.75)
Record low °C (°F)	-6.7 (19.9)	-5.2 (22.6)	0.4 (32.7)	3.3 (37.9)	10.7 (51.3)	13.3 (55.9)	16.0 (60.8)	13.8 (56.8)	11.0 (51.8)	4.6 (40.3)	-1.1 (30)	-6.1 (21)	-6.7 (19.9)
Precipitation mm (inches)	20.3 (0.799)	15 (0.59)	15.8 (0.622)	6.7 (0.264)	17.5 (0.689)	54.9 (2.161)	231.5 (9.114)	258.7 (10.185)	127.8 (5.031)	36.3 (1.429)	5 (0.2)	7.8 (0.307)	797.3 (31.391)
Avg. precipitation days	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	3.6	10.0	11.3	5.4	1.6	0.1	0.6	39.1
Mean monthly sunshine hours	213.9	217.5	238.7	216.0	263.0	198.0	167.4	167.6	219.0	269.7	246.0	217.3	2,634.1

LILAVATI LALBHAI LIBRARY-CEPT AHemdabad

CEPT is an academic institution located near university area in Ahmedabad, India offering undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in areas of natural and developed environment of human society and related disciplines. The Centre for Environment Planning & Technology was established as the School of Architecture in 1962, by The Ahmedabad Education Society (AES), followed by the School of Planning, School of Building Science and Technology and School of Interior Design in 1972, 1982 and 1991 respectively, which were established with aid from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government of Gujarat and the Ford Foundation. The Library has always been an important centre of knowledge that also fosters connections between students, teachers, alumni, scholars and built environment professionals from across the country. The state-of-the-art library building is equipped with all modern facilities to enrich student experience, which include but are not limited to ICT facilities, high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity, different kinds of reading spaces, reprographic services, RFID system, centralized AC and so on.



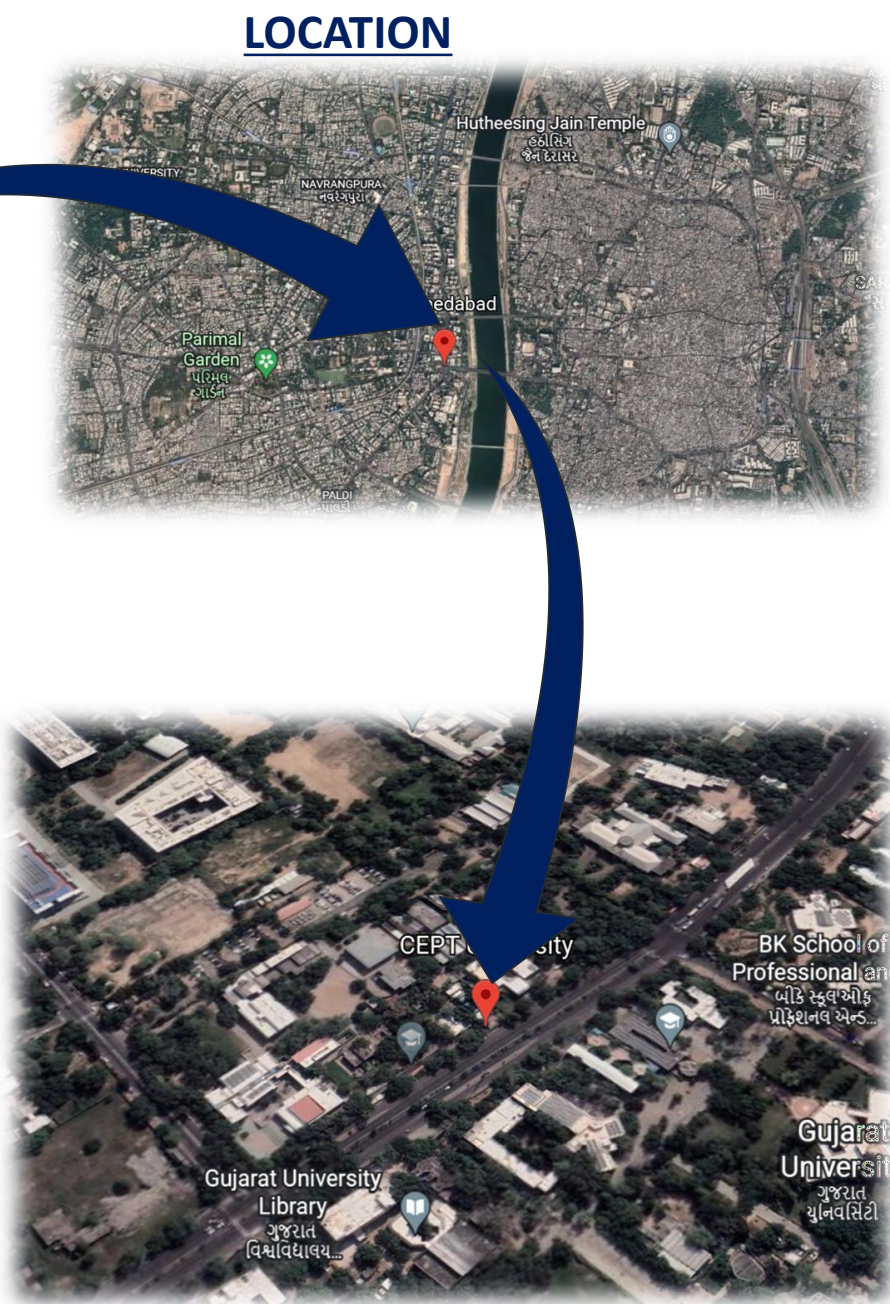
- Architect:Rahul Mehrotra
- Constructed: 2017
- Site Area: 31000 sq.mtr.
- Location: Ahmedabad, Gujarat



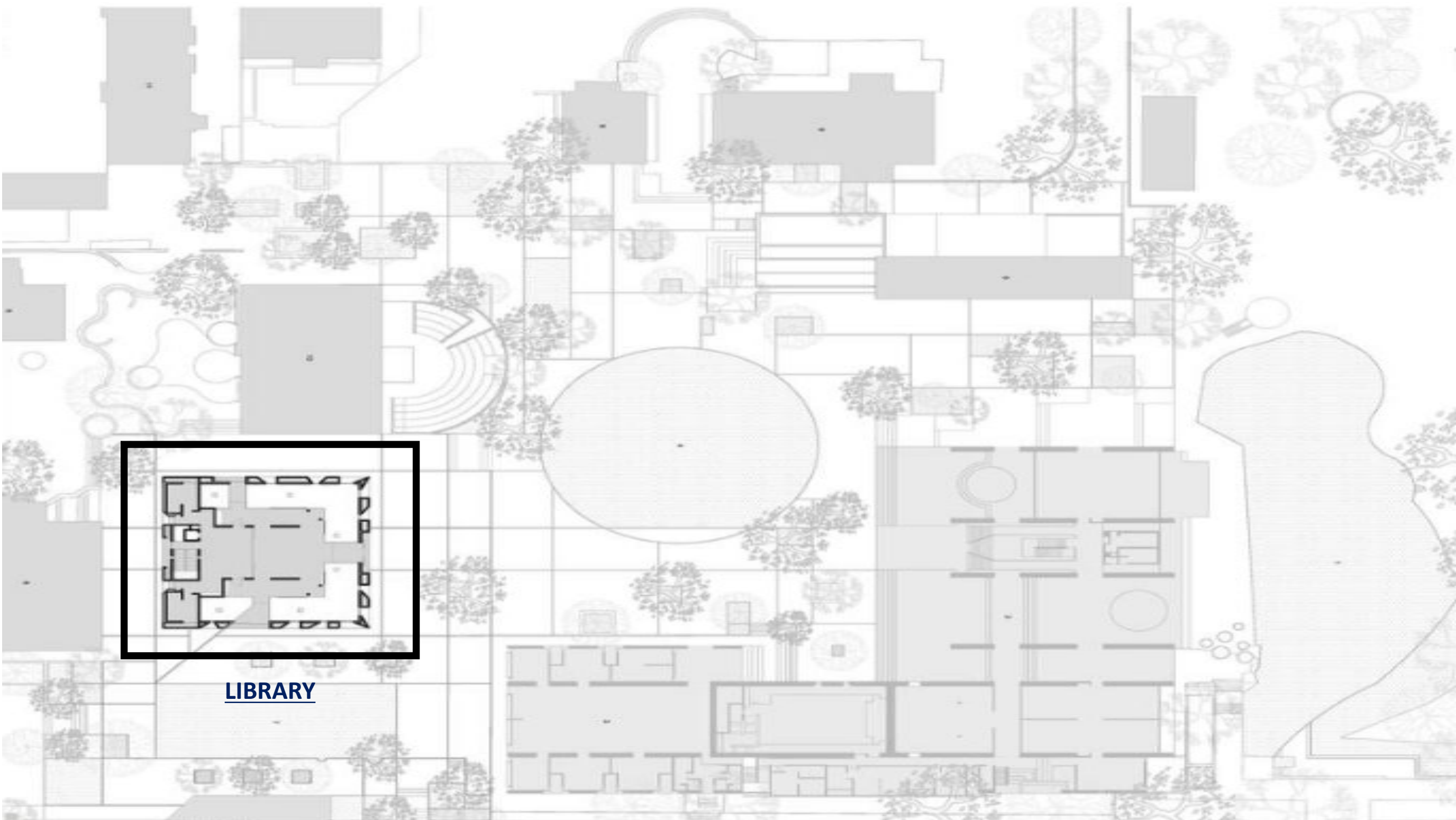
Co-ordinates :
Latitude: 23°02'15"N
Longitude: 72°32'59"E

LANDMARKS

- Indian Institute of Management (IIM)
- Amrit school of management
- University of Gujarat
- School of engineering and applied science
- M.G.Science institute,
- L.M. College of Pharmacy
- Amadavadani gufa



MASTER PLAN



DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

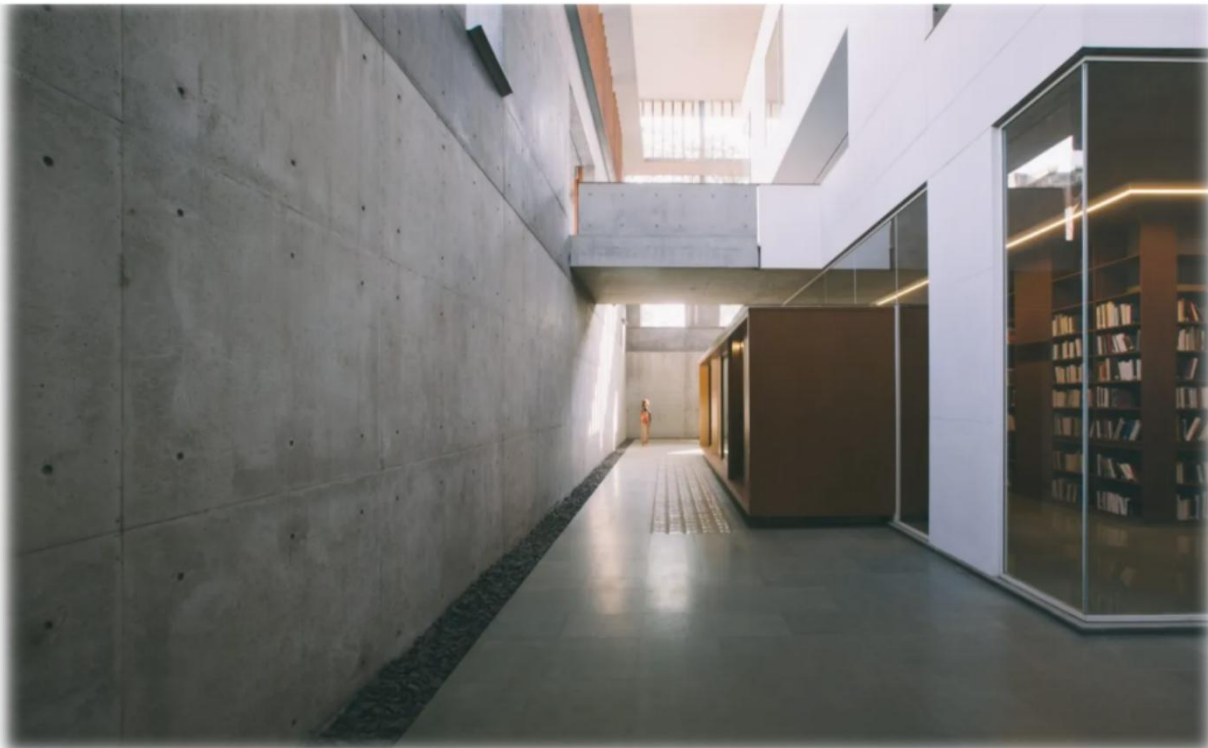
- The CEPT University Library was designed to promote the connection and integration of faculty and students from the various academic departments. Rahul Mehrotra, envisioned the building as a source of inspiration and innovation for the students, beyond a mere repository of books.
- The library was intended as an expression of the University's shift towards a more choice-based pedagogy, and an exhibition of the reinterpretation of climate-responsive architecture.
- Situated at a critical central point in the campus plan, the library naturally serves as a pivotal linking space, which is further emphasized by the convenient entrances at all the cardinal points that allow access into the building

DESIGN AND MATERIALITY

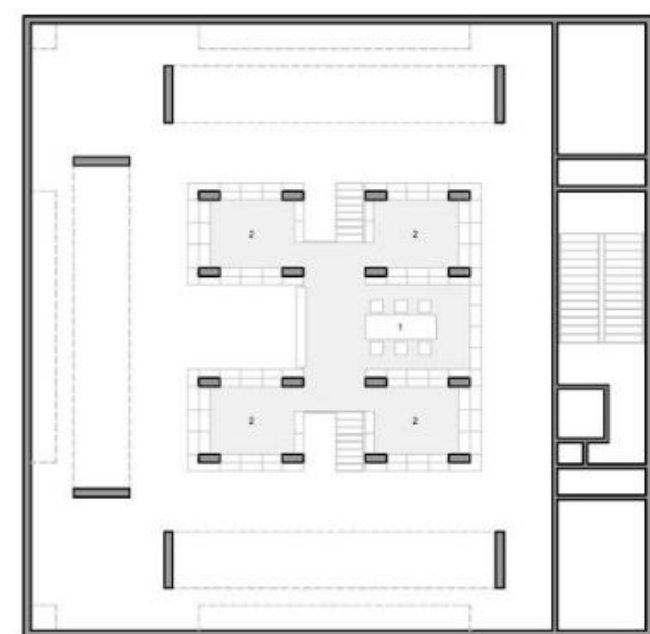
- Three distinct spaces layered within each other, like tree rings, fulfill the basic concept of the building. The first area is the exterior space designed to combat the harsh climate of Ahmedabad by acting as the 'skin' of the building.
- The second layer is made of wide spaces meant to flood the structure with light. This second layer is created as an intermediate space between the skin and the core. The final layer, or the library core, contains the stack space and the more private reading areas and is made of steel and glass along with concrete.
- The interlocking of these different layers is responsible for creating a variety of different, interesting spaces within the library, 12 types in total. Mehrotra wished for these spaces to act as founts for learning and mental stimulation. The variety of spaces allow for greater convenience and flexibility of library usage..

SPACES WITHIN THE LIBRARY

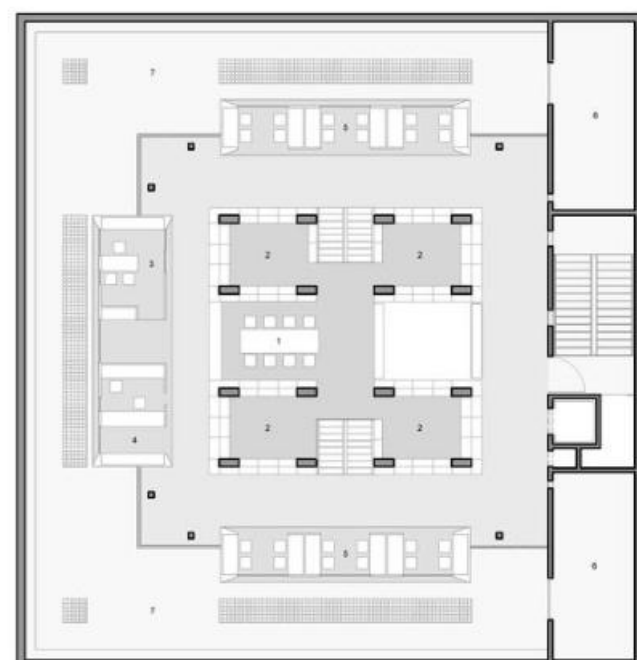
- Seminar rooms and administrative areas are also present within this core. The upper levels contain the exhibition and collaboration spaces, and some open directly to the campus, promoting more informal, inviting spaces within and around the library.
- Lower height spaces meant to simulate intimacy and privacy make up the internal library core, in contrast to the other layers. Mehrotra wanted to create the sense that students would feel the same comfort within the building that they would within their homes or rooms.
- Thus, in the basement levels, he created spaces through a variety of spaces for group work and 'carrels', which are specially designed nooks for individual study. The structural elements are integrated within the stack spaces to create a sense of ambiguity about the depth of the building.
- The lowest level is used as archival spaces and storage. The core also functions as a repository for multi-format media, to maintain the University standards of knowledge.



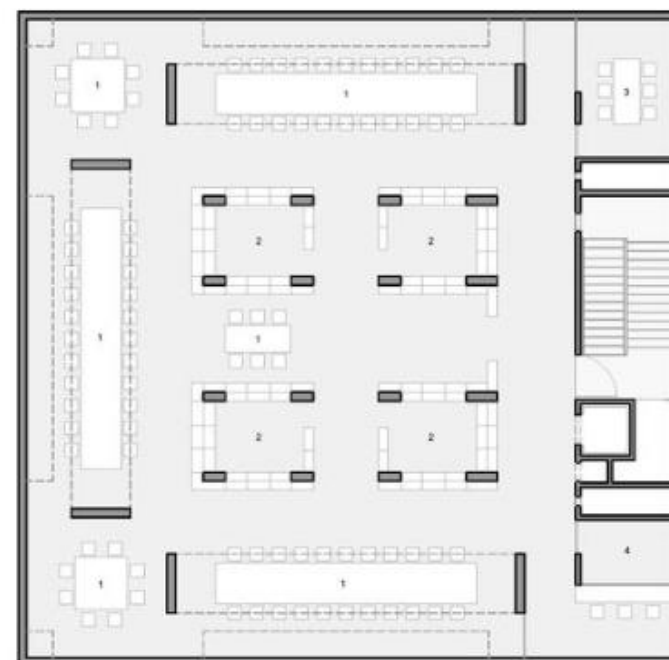
FLOOR PLAN



SECOND
MEZZANINE FLOOR



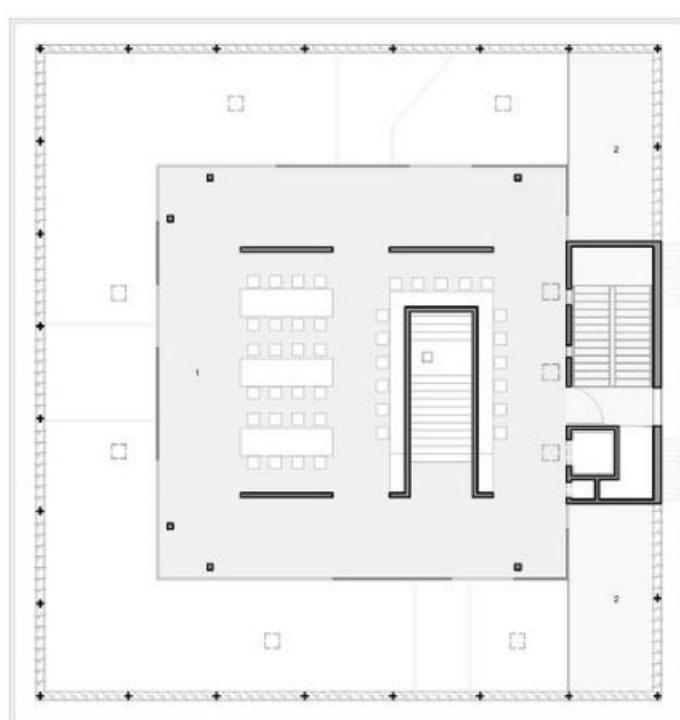
FIRST BASEMENT FLOOR
FIRST MEZZANINE FLOOR



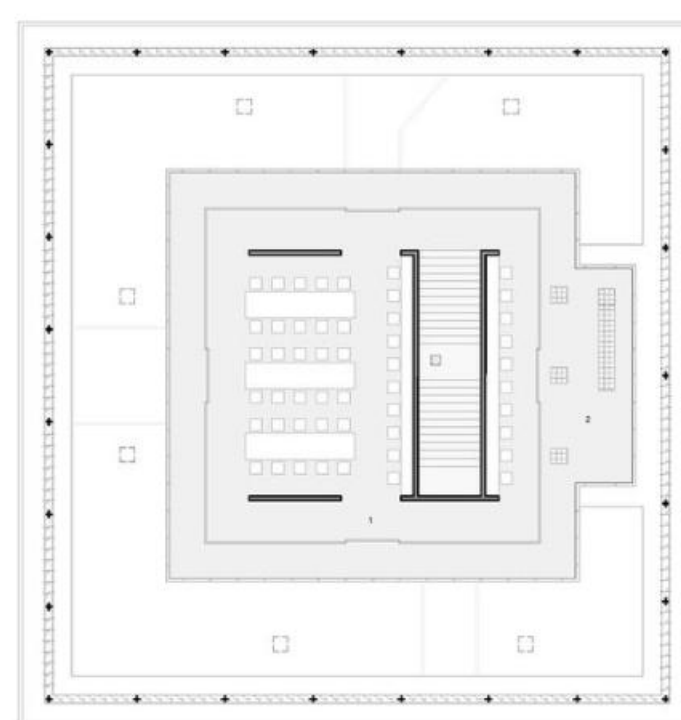
SECOND
BASEMENT FLOOR



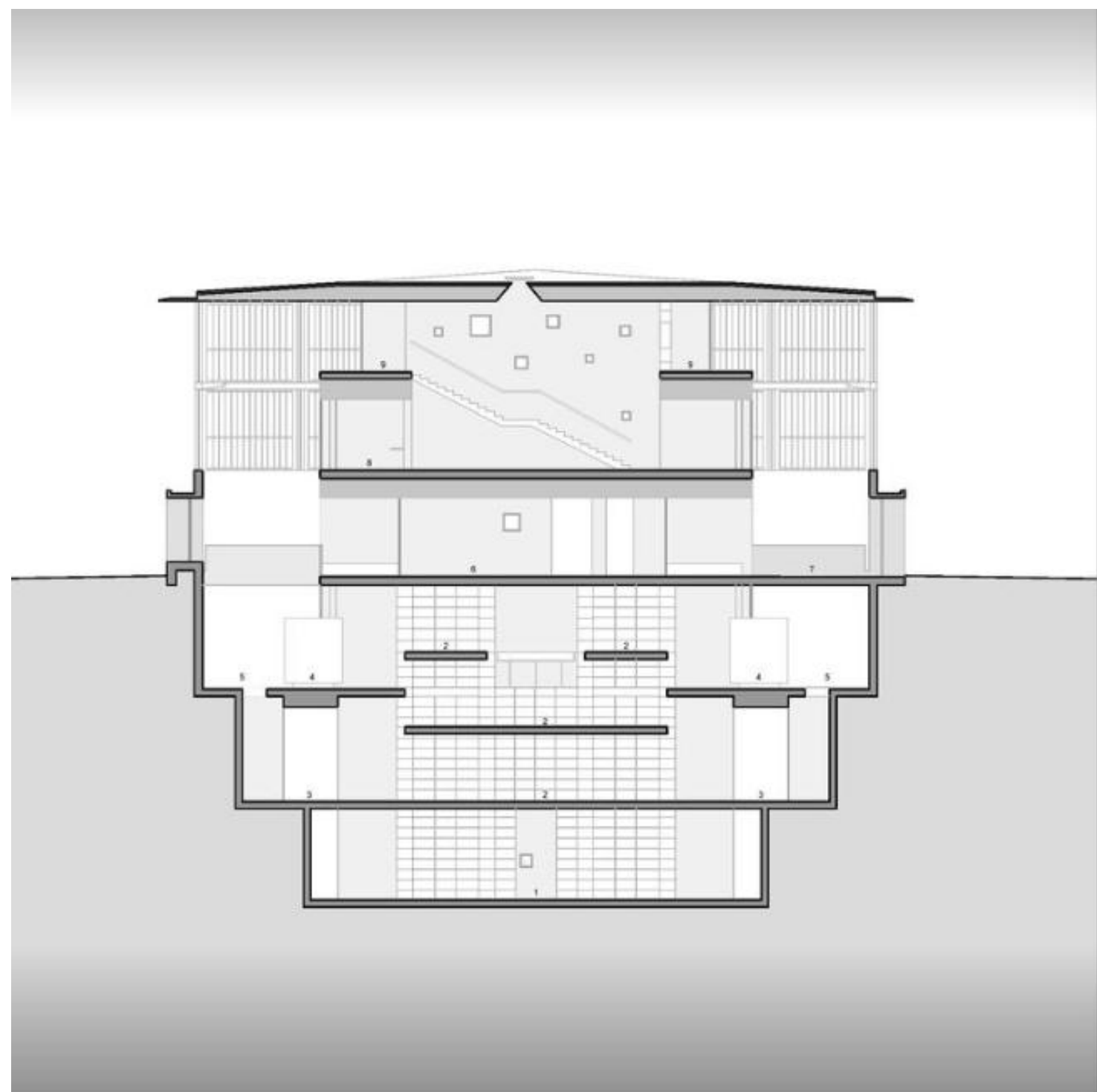
GROUND FLOOR



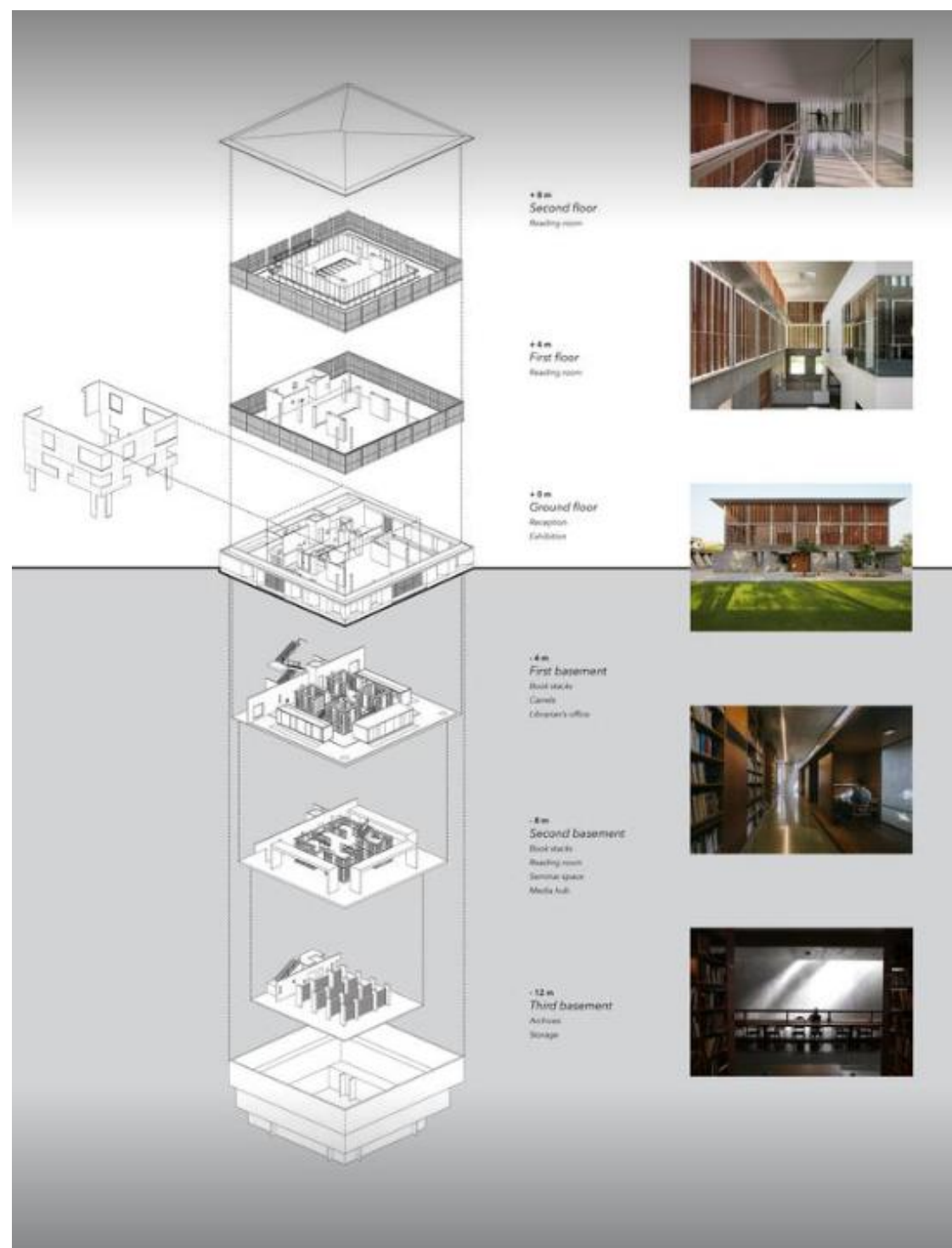
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



SECTION OF LIBRARY



INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



RECEPTION AREA

TRACK LIGHTS

WHITE WASH ON WALLS

RECEPTION DESK FINISHED
WITH MICA

KOTA STONE FLOORING

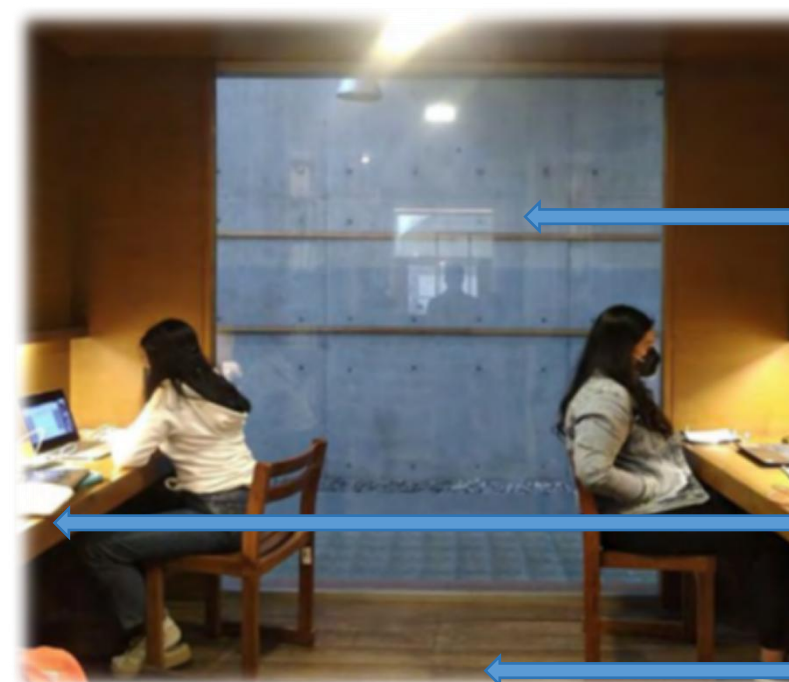
GRID MADE UP OF MS HOLLOW
SECTIONS COATED WITH PAINT

DISPLAY BOARD MADE UP
OF PARTICLE BOARD

KOTA STONE FLOORING



ENTRANCE LOBBY



READING AREA
(SECOND BASEMENT)

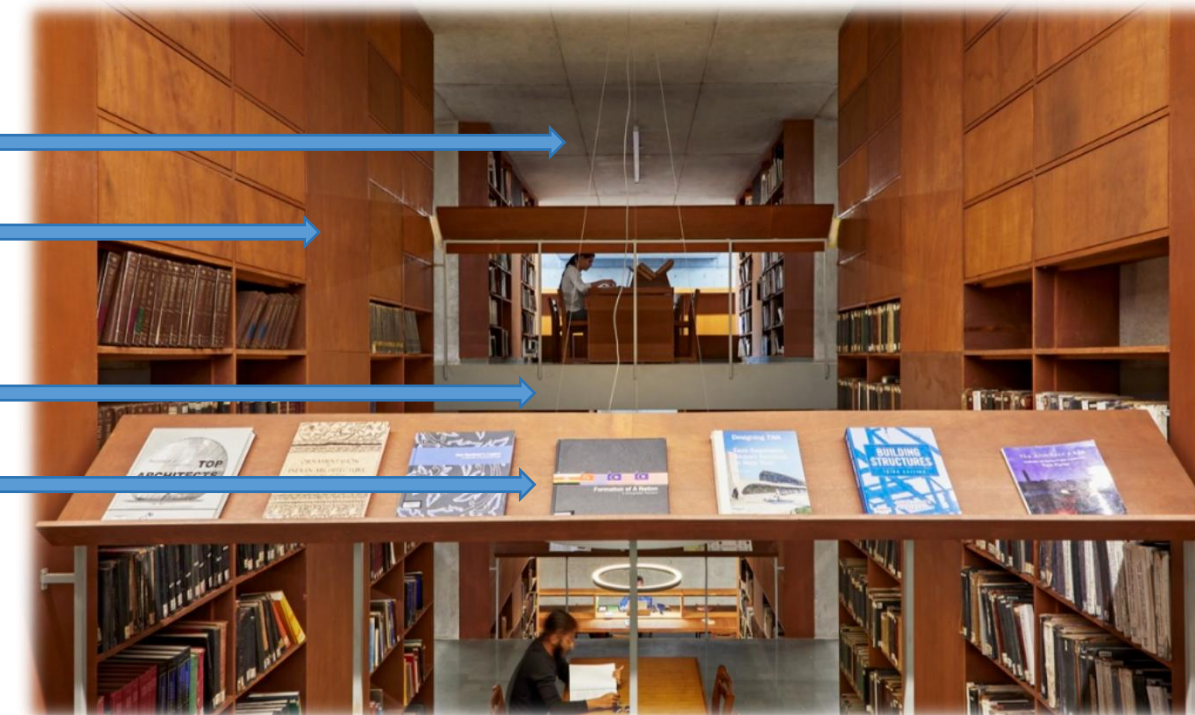
GLASS PARTITION

PROFILE LIGHT BELOW
UPPER STORAGE

STUDY DESK MADE UP OF
WOOD FINISHED WITH MICA

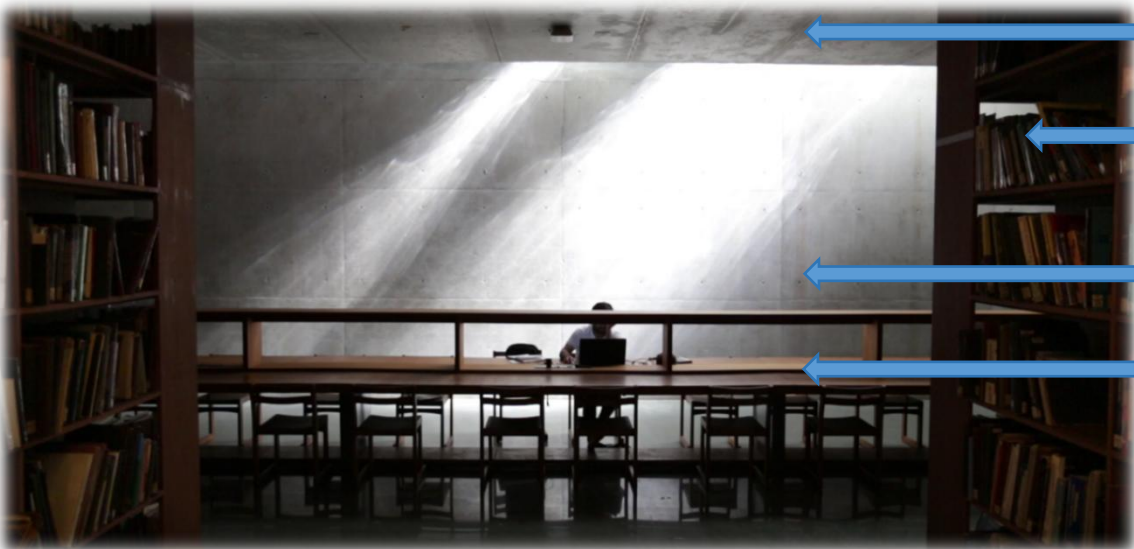
WOODEN FLOORING

GRID CEILING
WOODEN STORAGE UNITS
FINISHED WITH MICA
SECOND MEZZANINE FLOOR
WOODEN DISPLAY STAND
FINISHED WITH MICA



NEW ARRIVAL DISPLAY

INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



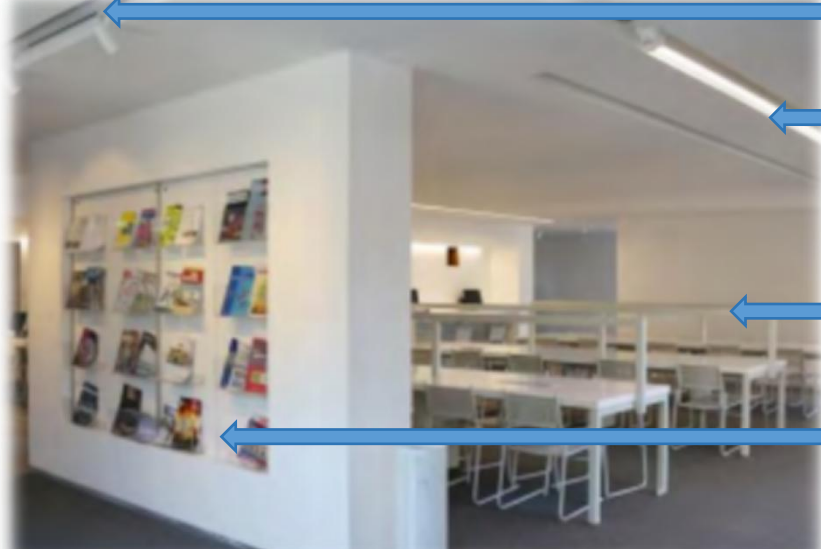
FIRST BASEMENT

- EXPOSED CEILING SLAB
- WOODEN STORAGE RACKS FINISHED WITH MICA
- EXPOSED RCC WALL
- STUDY DESK



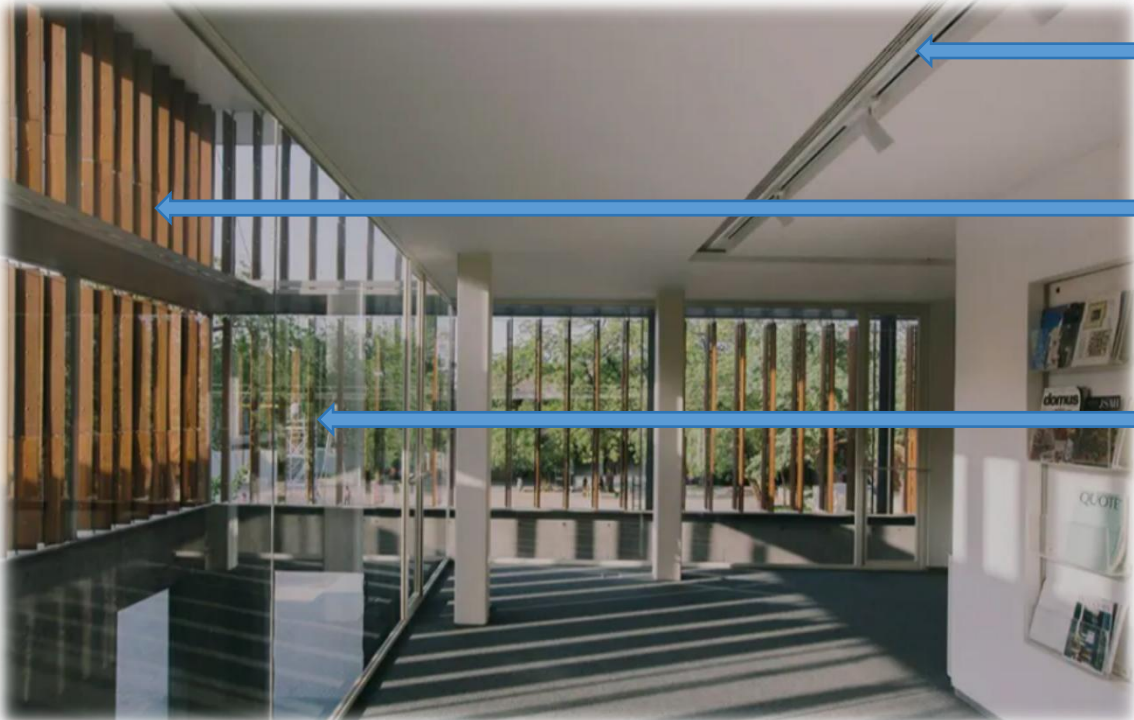
COMPUTER AREA

- HANGING RECTANGULAR LIGHTS
- WHITE WASH WALL
- WALL MOUNTED WOODEN PLATFORM FOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS
- CARPET FLOORING



READING AREA (FIRST FLOOR)

- TRACK LIGHTS
- RECTANGULAR LIGHT
- DESK MADE UP OF WPC BOARD
- MAGZINE DISPLAY WALL



FIRST FLOOR OUTER LOBBY

- TRACK LIGHTS
- EXTERNAL LOUVERS
- GLASS PARTITION



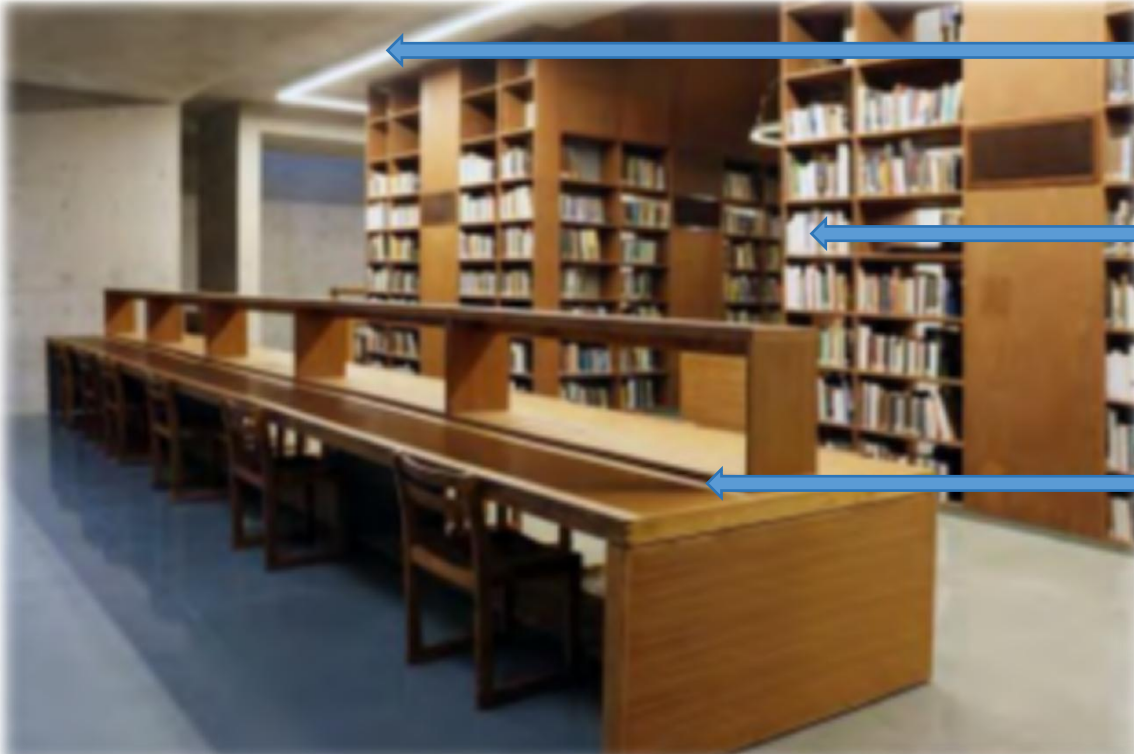
SECOND BASEMENT

- GROUND FLOOR ENTRANCE BRIDGE
- EXPOSED RCC WALL
- GLASS PARTITION
- KOTA STONE FLOORING



READING AREA (MEZZANINE FLOOR)

- CIRCULAR HANGING LIGHT
- STORAGE RACKS
- KOTA STONE FLOORING
- POLISHED WOODEN DESK



READING AREA (SECONG FLOOR)

- RECTANGULAR LIGHT
- STORAGE RACKS
- WOODEN DESK FINISHED WITH MICA



EXHIBITION AREA (GROUND FLOOR)

- HANGING LIGHT



NOTICE BOARD

- PARTICLE BOARD FINISHED WITH FABRIC

MATERIALS

- EXPOSED CEILING
- GLASS PARTITIONS
- CUSTOMIZED LIGHTS
- BOOKS STACKS
- HANGING LIGHTS
- WPC DESKS
- CARPET FLOORING
- TRACK LIGHTS
- WOODEN DESKS WITH MICA FINISH
- KOTA STONE FLOORING
- EXPOSED WALLS
- WHITE WASH ON WALLS
- GRID CEILING
- PROFILE CEILING



BOOK STACK AREA



EXHIBITION GALLERY (GROUND FLOOR)

- TRACK LIGHTS
- KOTA STONE FLOORING

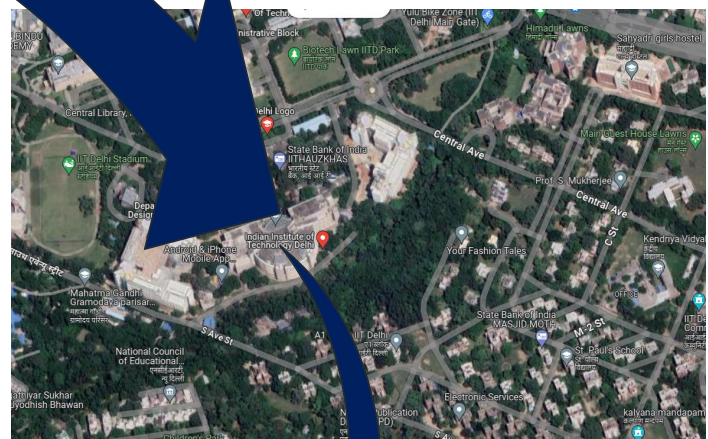
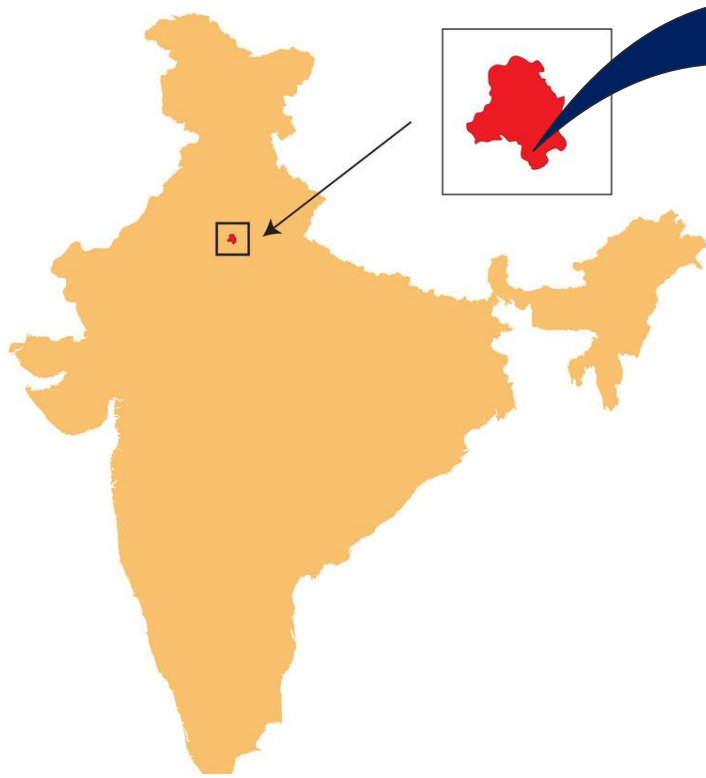
CENTRAL LIBRARY-IIT DELHI

The IIT Delhi Library System comprises of a Central Library and about 18 departmental libraries collectively supporting the teaching, research and extension programmes of the Institute. The Central Library houses over 300,000 documents comprising of books, theses, journals, Videos, etc. in the field of engineering, science & technology, humanities, social sciences, and management. All in-house operations of the library are fully computerized using the LibSys 7 library management software that also provides web-based access to the catalogue of the Central Library and some Departmental Libraries. It has a RFID based automated library system and a wide variety of printed and electronic collections catering to the needs of all the stakeholders. The library is the early adapter of new and emerging technologies and services. It works on the vision to satisfy the requirements of the users using its collections and innovative services and become one of the leading libraries in the country in the field of resources, services, and technology. The Library had also served as the Headquarters to the erstwhile INDEST-AICTE Consortium, one of the earliest and most successful consortia initiatives so far taken in India. The Library currently has over 9000 registered members.



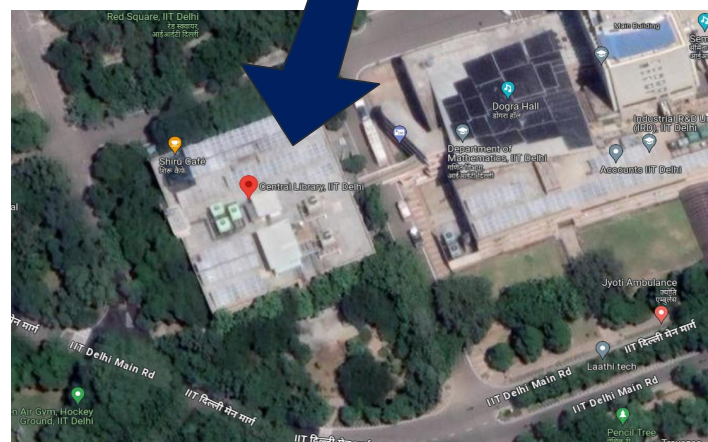
LOCATION

- Architect: J.K.Chowdhary
- Constructed: 1961
- Site Area: 55,000 sqft.
- Floors: 3Floors
- Location: Delhi

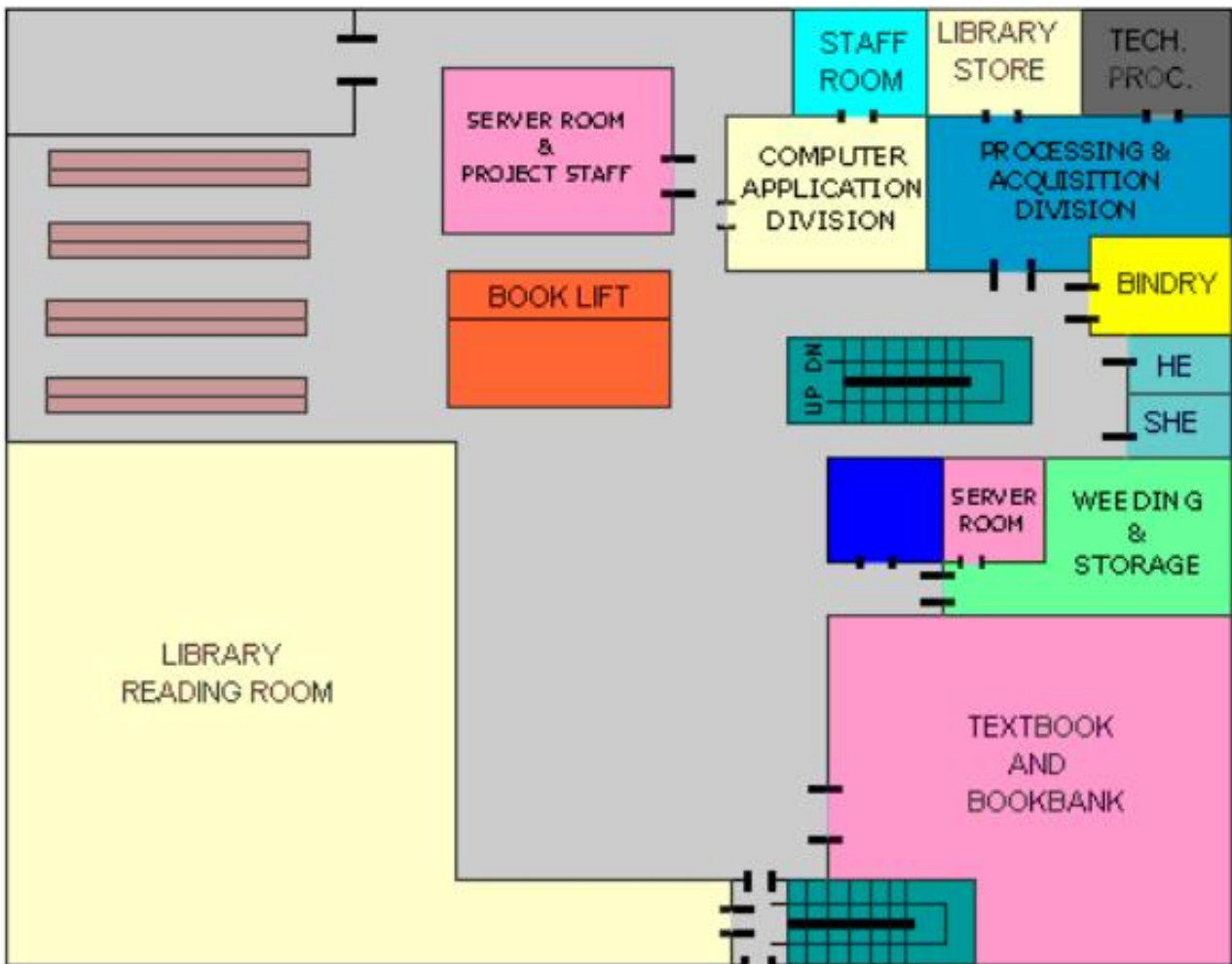


LANDMARKS

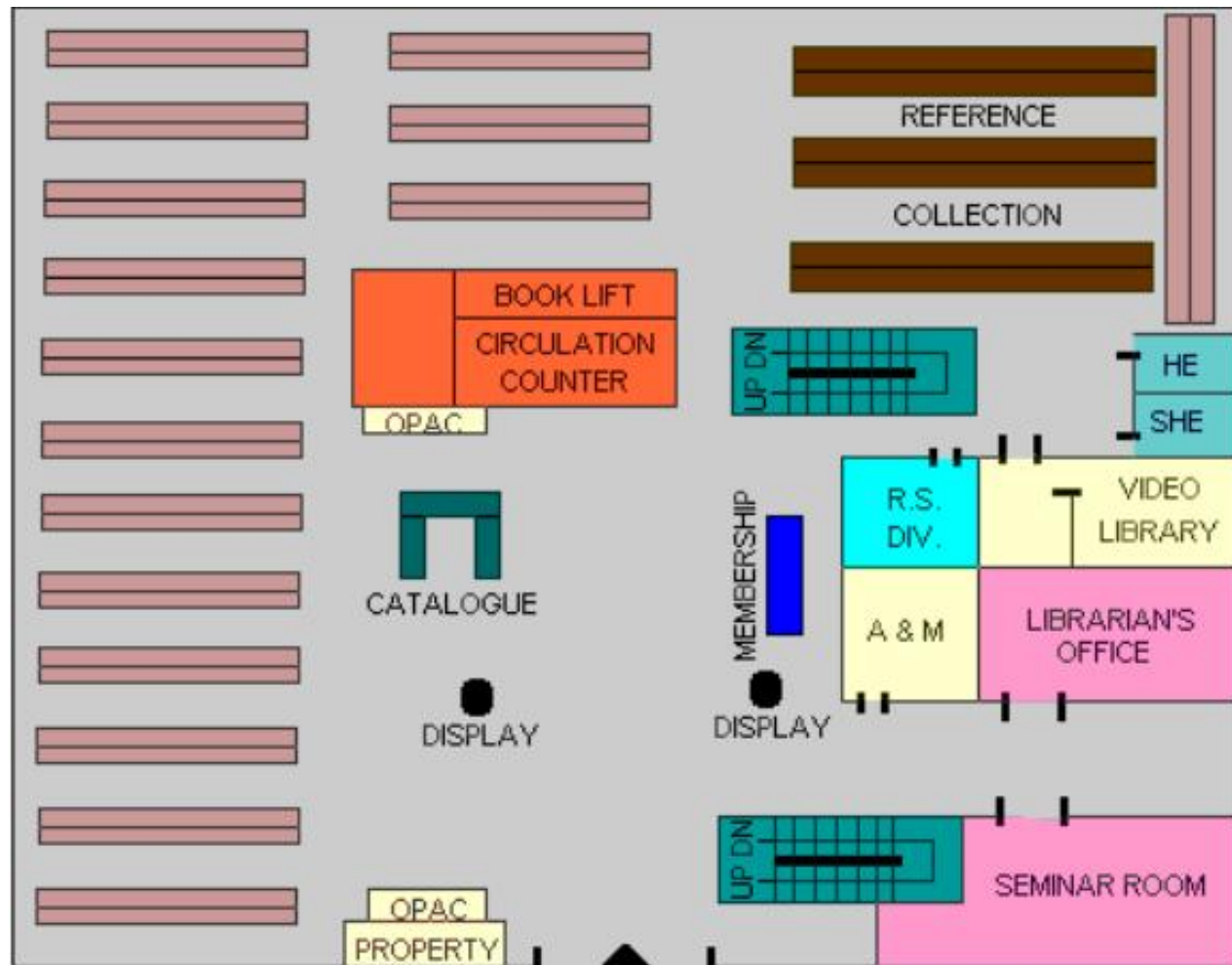
- Hauz Khas Fort
- Deer Park
- Joygaon Picnic Park
- Qutub Minar
- Yogmaya Temple
- Alai Minar
- Firoz Shah Tomb



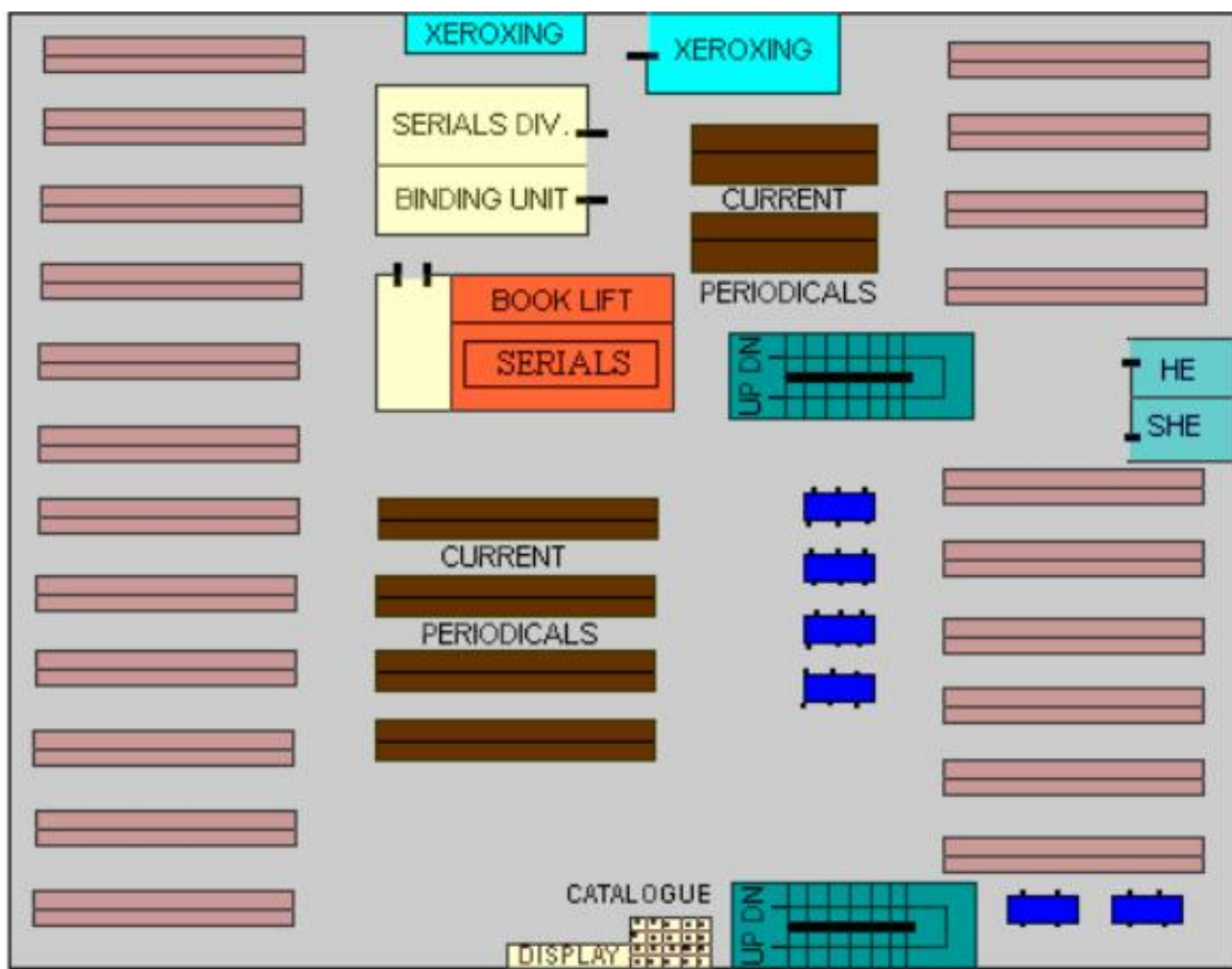
FLOOR PLANS



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

DIFFERENT OF ZONES IN FLOORS

GROUND FLOOR	FIRST FLOOR	SECOND FLOOR
TEXT BOOK & BOOK BANK SECTION	LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE	JOURNALS SECTION
STACK AREA	READER SERVICES	JOURNALS STACK
LIBRARY READING ROOM	LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP COUNTER	PHOTOCOPY FACILITY
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS SECTION	STACK AREA	LIBRARY COMPACTORS
COOLECTION DEVELOPMENT SECTION	SEMINAR ROOM	




INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



CENTRALIZED AC VENT
GRID CEILING
PAINTED WALL
CONFERENCE TABLE FINISHED WITH MICA

**SEMINAR ROOM
(FIRST FLOOR)**




CENTRALIZED AC VENT
SURFACE LIGHT
BOOK STORAGE RACKS FINISHED WITH MICA

**TEXT BOOK STORAGE AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)**




WOODEN BOOK STORAGE
CARPET FLOORING
STUDY DESK FINISHED WITH MICA

**READING AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)**



TUBE LIGHT
MARBLE BACKDROP
COUNTER MADE UP OF PLY AND FINISHED WITH MICA
TILE FLOORING

**CIRCULATION COUNTER
(FIRST FLOOR)**




TUBE LIGHT
COLUMN MOUNTED BOOK SHELVES
STUDY DESK
WOODEN CHAIRS

**READING AREA
(SECOND FLOOR)**



OPEN CEILING
HANGING LIGHT
LOCKER STORAGE
LOW HEIGHT WOODEN PARTITION
MOSSAIC FLOORING

SERVICES ROOM



SURFACE LIGHT
BLINDS
BOOK RACKS
COMPUTER DESK

**COMPUTER LABORATORY
(FIRST FLOOR)**



GRID CEILING
ALUMINIUM PARTITION
STUDY TABLE

**READING AREA FOR HUMANITIES &
SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS
(GROUND FLOOR)**




EXPOSED CEILING
HANGING RECTANGULAR LIGHTS
BOOK STANDY STUDY TABLE
TILE FLOORING

**HINDI COLLECTION & READING AREA
(FIRST FLOOR)**



DIGITIZATION ROOM




**COLUMN MOUNTED BOOK
SHELF**



ALUMINIUM PARTITION

**COMPUTER LABORATORY
(SECOND FLOOR)**



OPAC ACCESS POINT



RFID BASED EXIT GATES

MATERIALS

➤ GRID CEILING	➤ WALL PAINTING	➤ WOODEN DESKS FINISHED WITH MICA	➤ TUBE LIGHT
➤ ALUMINIUM PARTITION	➤ SURFACE LIGHTS	➤ MOSSAIC FLOORING	➤ BOOK STACKS FINISHED WITH MICA
➤ COLUMN MOUNTED BOOK SHELVES	➤ BOOK STANDS	➤ RECTANGULAR LIGHTS	➤ MARBLE BACKDROP
➤ BLINDS	➤ CARPET FLOORING	➤ TILE FLOORING	➤ COMPUTER DESKS

VIKRAM SARABHAI LIBRARY-IIM, AHMEDABAD

The VIKRAM SARABHAI LIBRARY(VSL) is named after Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, world reowned physicist and founding director of IIMA. It is one of the best Management Libraries in Asia. The strength of the library is its digital collection of 71 databases, accessible from any networked computer within the campus which provides scholarly, company and industry information.

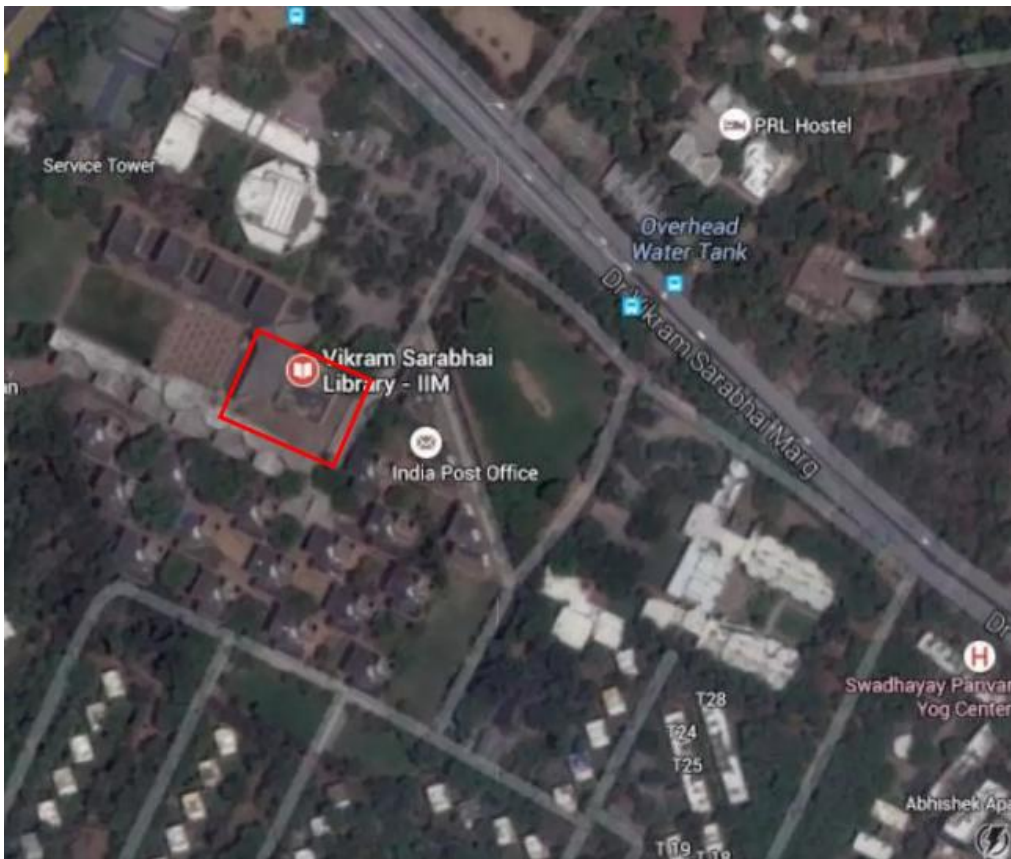
The library provides specialized tools like EBSCO Discovery, journal title search(A to Z), remote login (restricted to internal users) and institutional repository searching.



LOCATION



Location	Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
Architect	LOUIS.I.KAHN
Area	1870 sqmt
Construction Time	1962
User Group	University Students
Climate	Hot, semi-arid
Design	Traditional and Contemporary

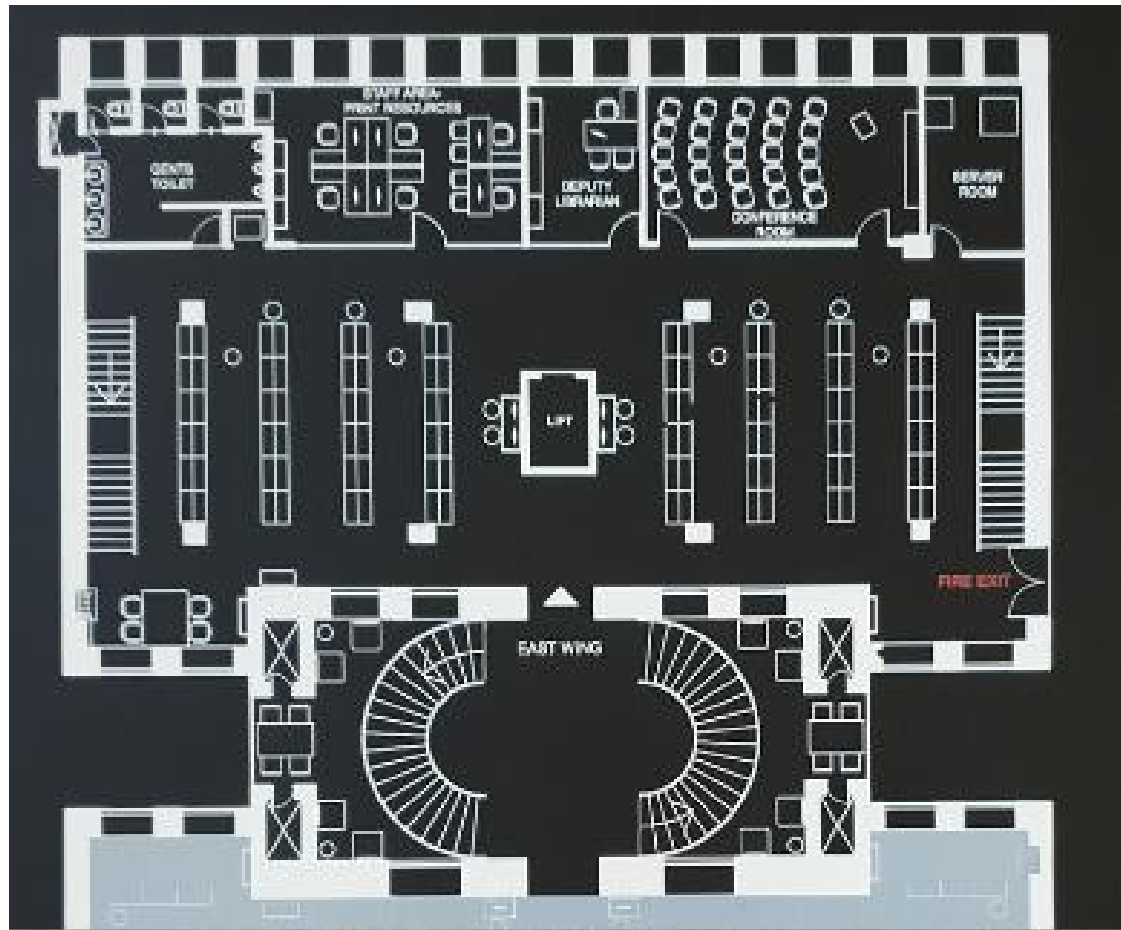


GOOGLE MAP LOCATION

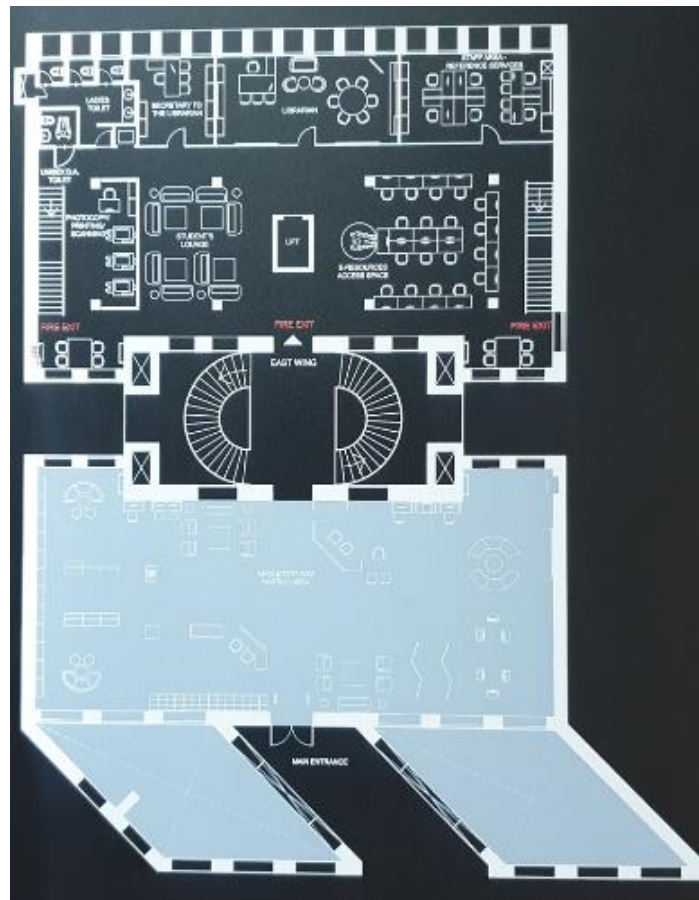
LANDMARKS

- Foundation Arch IIM Ahmedabad
- Halim Ni Khadki
- CEPT university
- Queen Palace

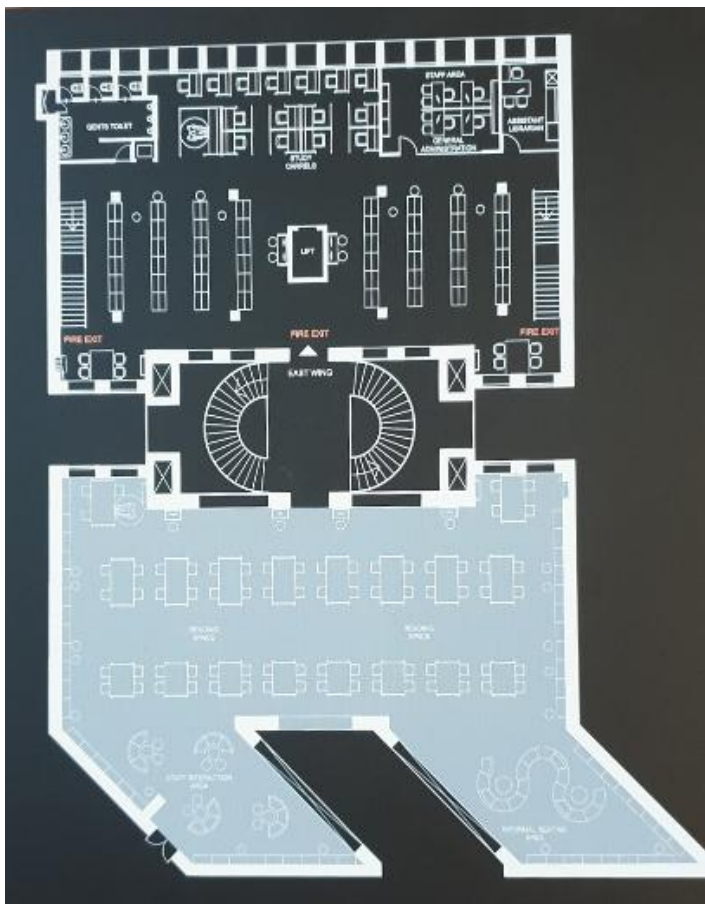
FLOOR PLANS



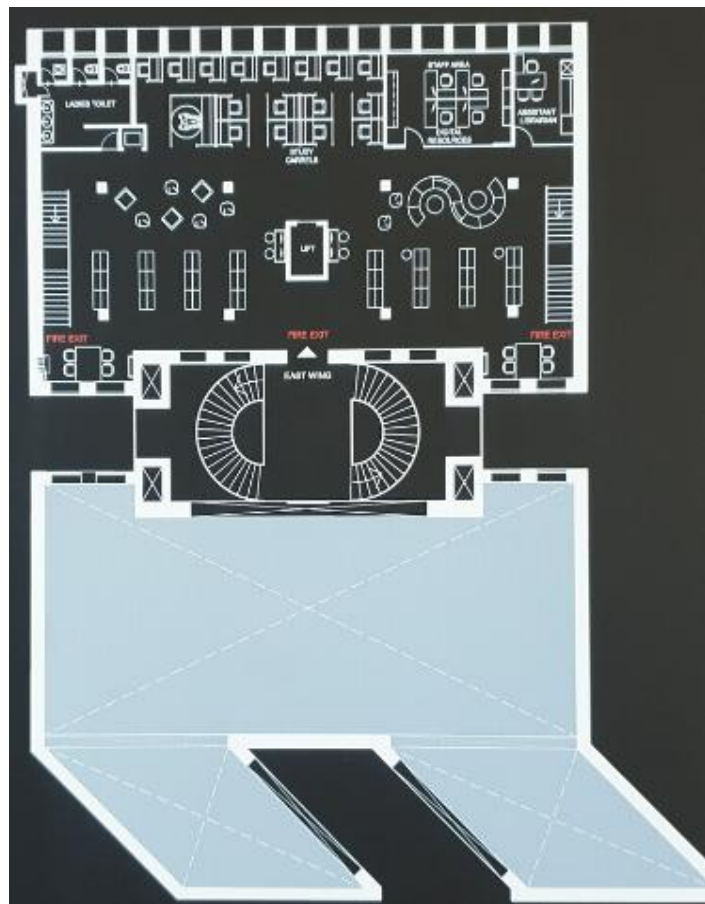
GROUND FLOOR



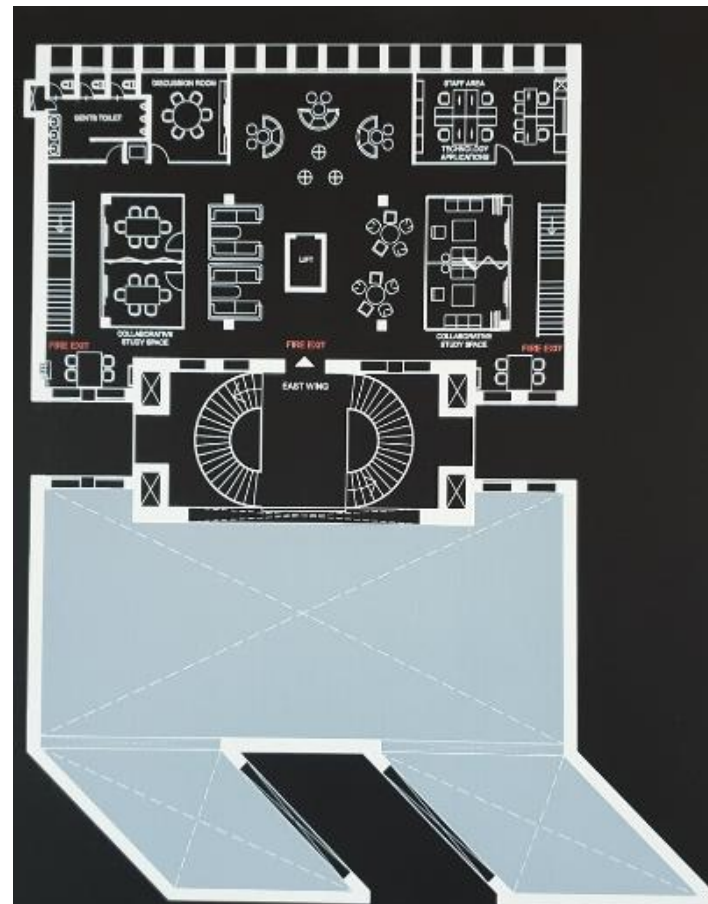
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



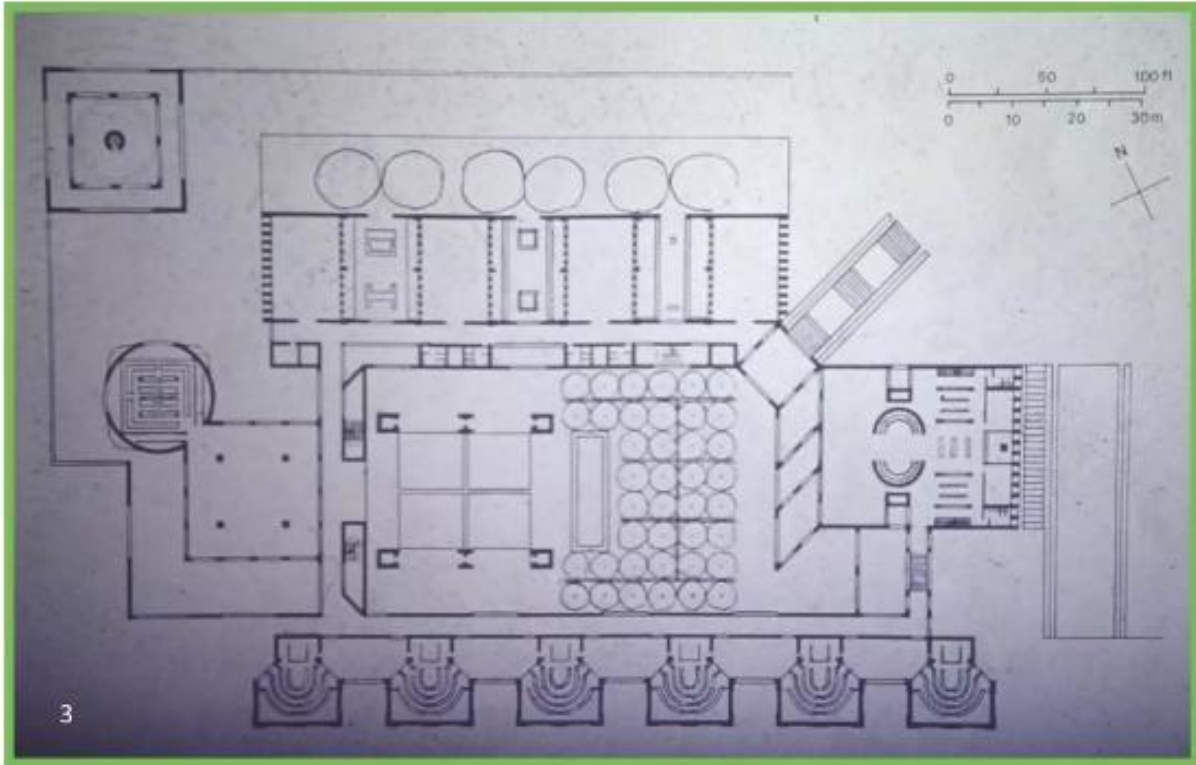
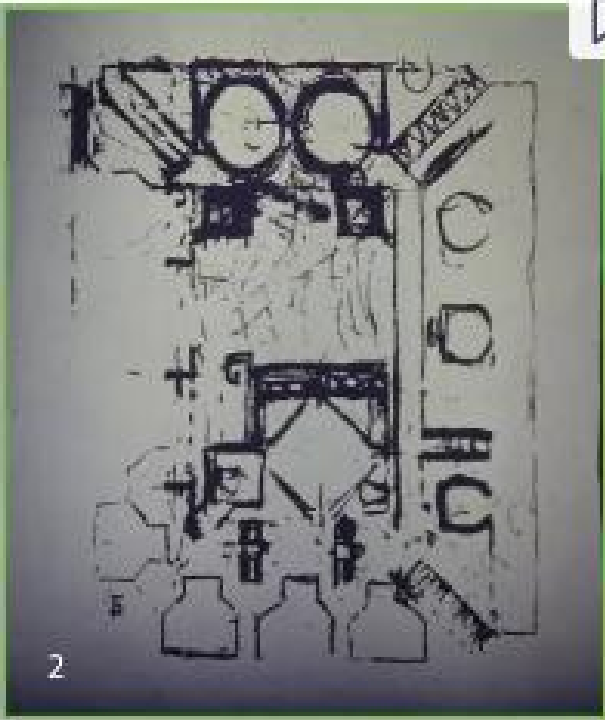
THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR

DESIGN PHILOSOPHY AND CONSIDERATIONS

- For Kahn, the design of the institute was more than just efficient spatial planning of the classrooms.
- The main focus was to create a new school of thought that incorporated a more **western-style** of teaching that allowed students to participate in class discussions and debates.
- Kahn's inquisitive and even critical view at the methods of educational system influenced his desgin to no longer singularly focus on the classroom as the center of academic thought.
- The classroom was just the formal setting for the beginning of learning, the hallways and Kahn's Plaza became new centers for learning.
- The conceptual rethinking of hte educational practice transformed a school into an institute, where education was a collaborative, cross-disciplinary effort occuring in and out of the classroom.



INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY

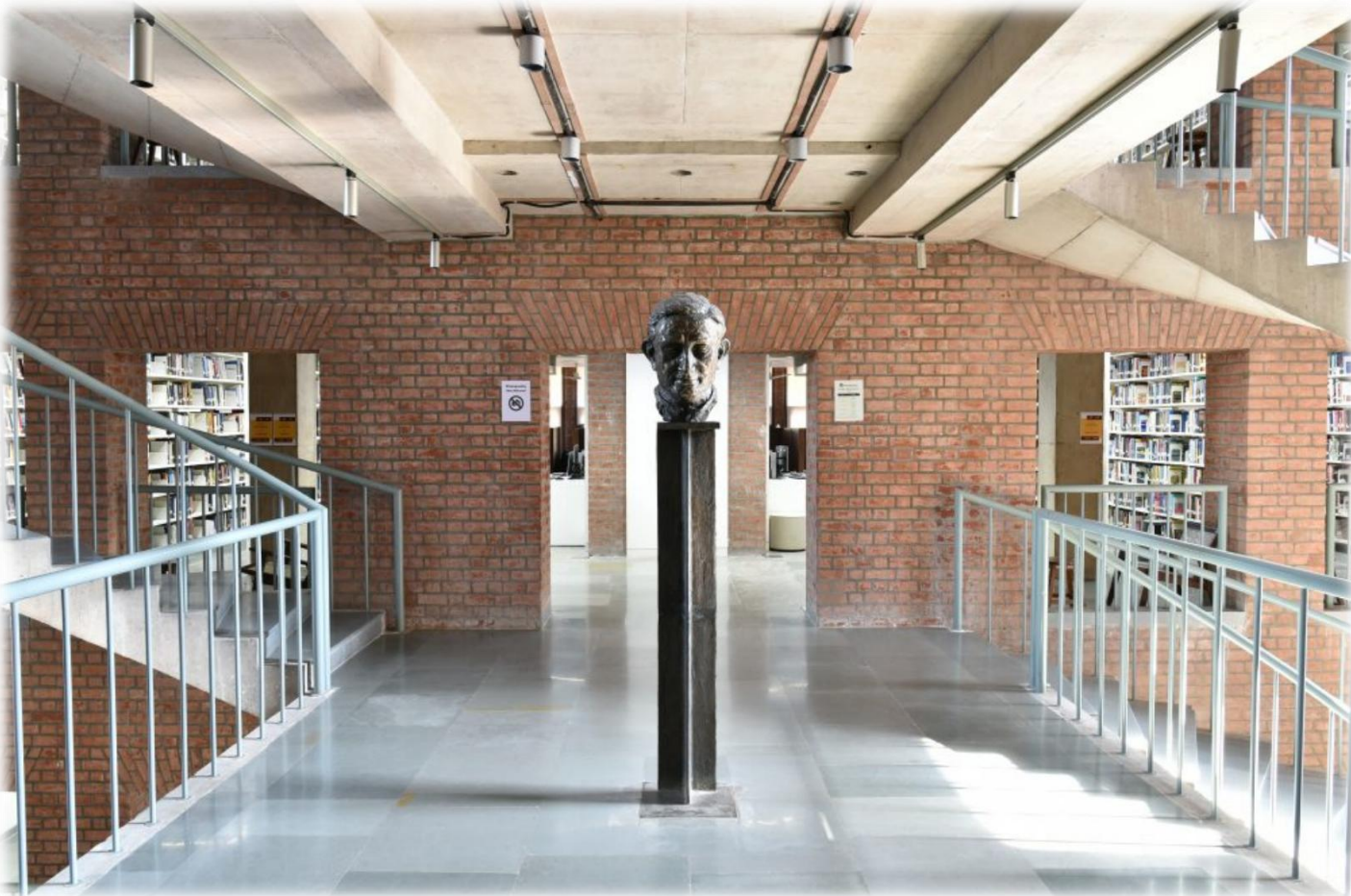


EXPOSED ARCHES

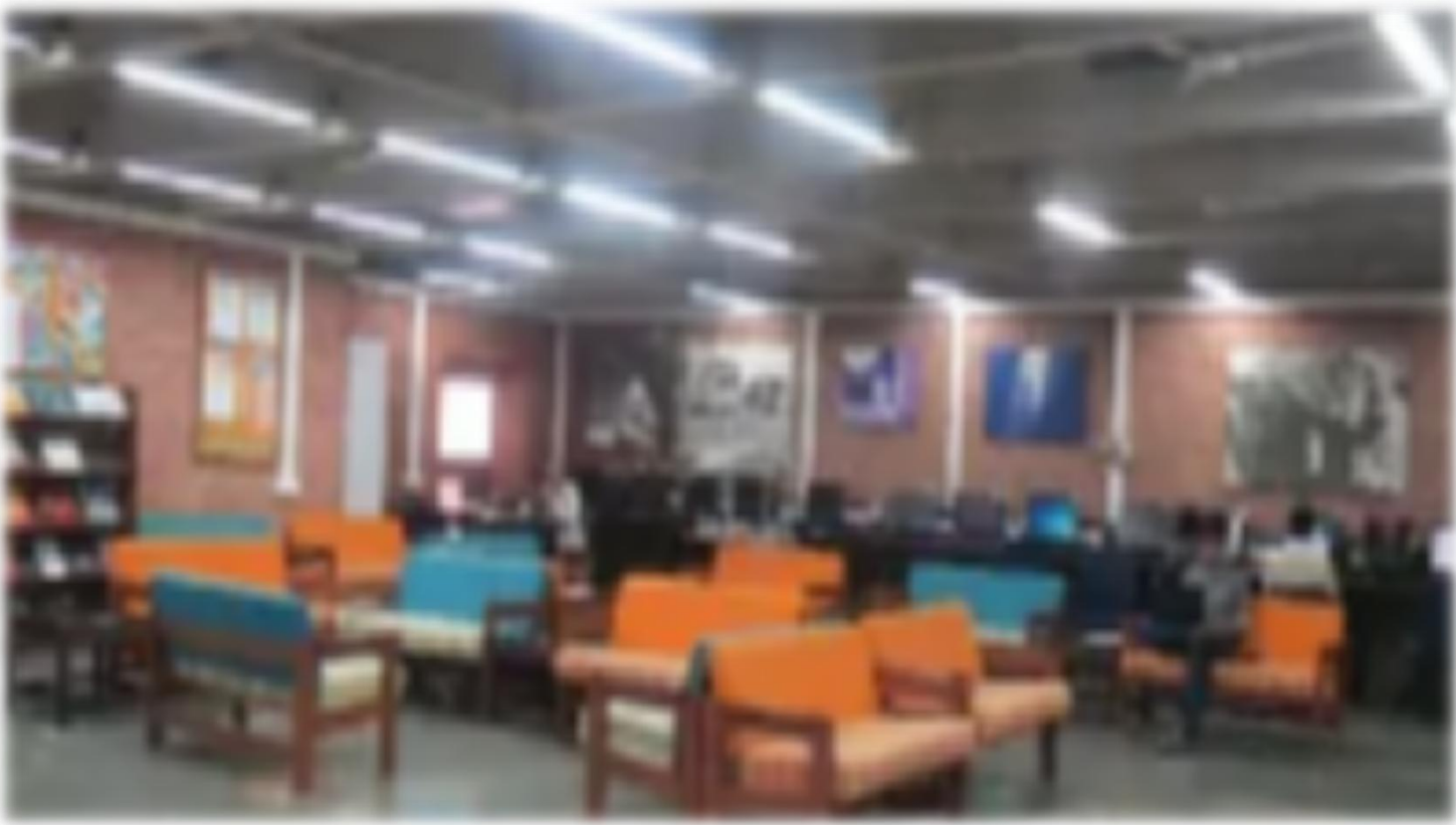
BOOK STORAGE SHELVES

KOTA STONE FLOORING

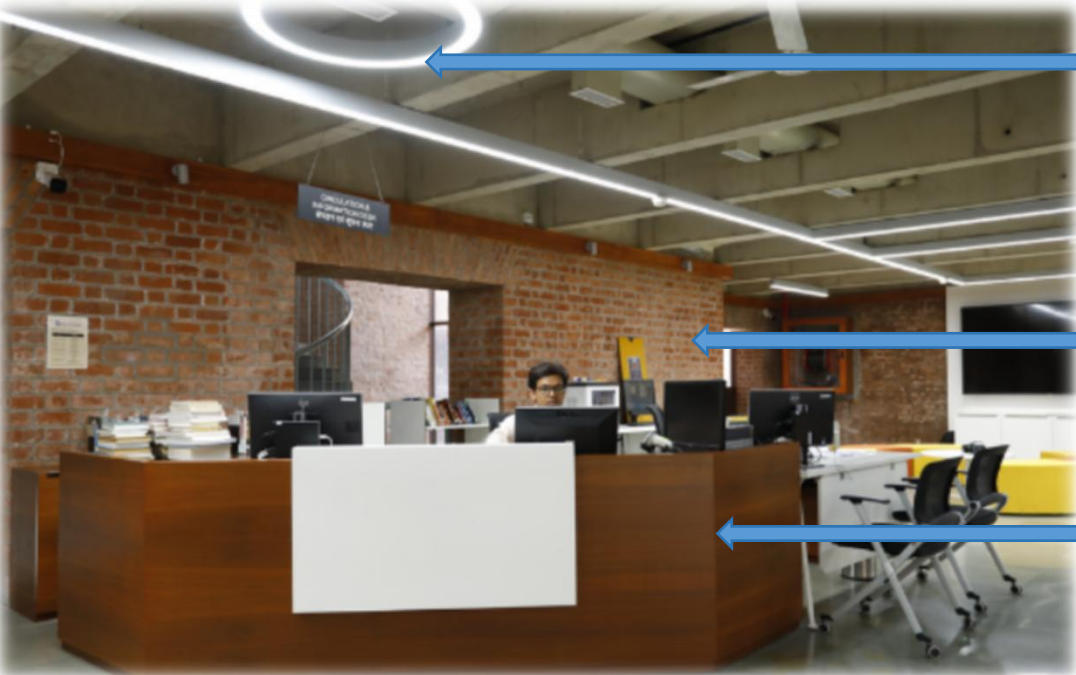
READING AREA
(GROUND FLOOR)



TRANSITION AREA
(FIRST FLOOR)



NEWSPAPER & MAGZINE READING
AREA



CIRCULAR FOCUS LIGHT

EXPOSED BRICK WORK

RECEPTION DESK

RECEPTION AREA



SPIRAL STAIRCASES
(FOR VERTICAL MOVEMENT)



GROUP STUDY AREA



WOODEN PARTITIONS

PRIVATE STUDY AREA



HANGING LIGHTS

BIG CIRCULAR WINDOWS

DOWN LIGHT PILLARS

READING DESK & CHAIRS

READING AREA
(FIRST FLOOR)



COMPUTER AREA



RECTANGULAR HANGING
LIGHT

DIGITAL READING STAND
NOTE BOARD

CUSTOMIZED TABLE

SEMI ARCH SOFA
(FINISHED WITH LEATHERITE)

DIGITAL AREA

MATERIALS

- LARGE WINDOWS
- EXPOSED BRICK WORK
- EXPOSED CEILING
- BRICK ARCHES
- HANGING LIGHTS
- SEMI ARCH SOFAS FINISHED WITH LEATHERITE
- CIRCULAR TABLES
- CIRCULAR FOCUS LIGHTS
- KOTA STONE FLOORING
- TRACK LIGHTS
- POLISHED WOODEN PARTITIONS
- WOODEN BOOK STACKS FINISHED WITH LAMINATE
- CROSS CHAIRS

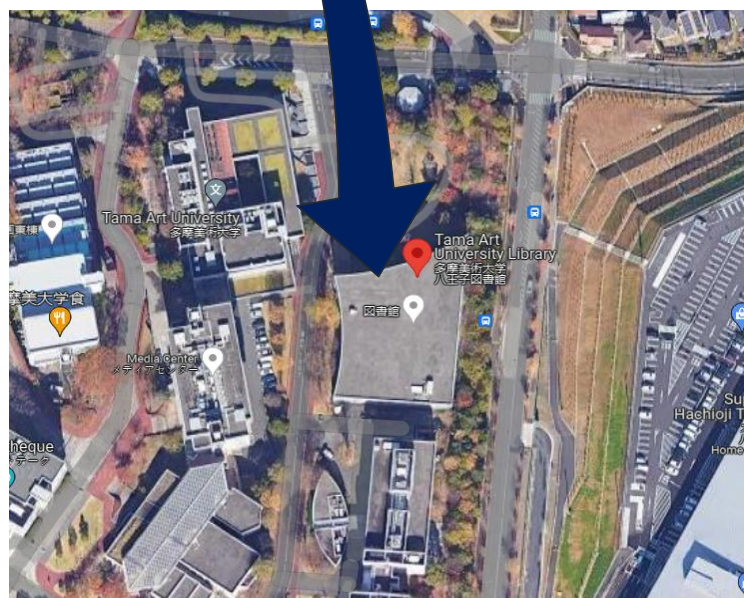
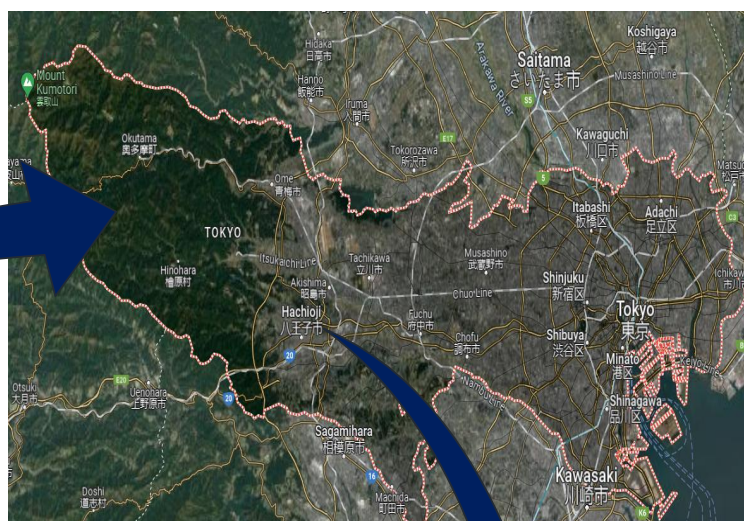
TAMA ART LIBRARY-TOKYO,JAPAN

Tama Art University Library is the academic library associated with Tama Art University consisting of two library locations in Tokyo, Japan: one on the Hachioji campus and the other on the Kaminoge campus. Together, the libraries serve university students and faculty as an information database with a primary focus on art education and research. Its collection also includes materials on design, architecture, film, photography, and other related topics of study. The Hachioji Library building acts as a source of inspiration for students and faculty of the university. University libraries in general play a major role in their respective locations, but at an art university, the library must also reflect and inspire creativity. Tama Art University Library is a place of collaboration, contemplation, and relaxation, in addition to being a space that encourages community amongst the university. The space was specially designed with relaxation space in mind, with one end of the library used as an open area for visitors to sit and even sleep. Designed by architect Toyo Ito, the newer of the two libraries that make up Tama Art University Library, the Hachioji location, is viewed as an architectural achievement due to its unique concept and construction. Although both Hachioji and Kaminoge libraries are part of a private higher-education institution, they see many visitors annually, particularly Hachioji Library, which is often admired by non-university visitors because of its notability in the architecture world. "In 2006, the old library had 38,000 visitors, while in 2012 the new library recorded 86,000 visits," according to The Guardian interviewer Claire Shaw.

- Architect:Toyo Ito
- Constructed: 2007
- Site Area: 23,945.28 sqft.
- Floors: 3 Floors (2 stories,1 semi basement)
- Location: Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan



LOCATION



LANDMARKS

- Mount Takao
- Sanrio Puroland
- Hachioji Summer Market
- Tokyo Fuji Museum
- Sanjian(Restraunt)
- Cannery(Restraunt)
- Sakuta(Restraunt)



DESIGN CONCEPT & SPACES

DESIGN CONCEPT

- The first idea that emerged was to create a wide open gallery, covered by arches on the ground floor, which serve as a passageway for people crossing the campus, although his intention was not to go to the Library. This gallery space symbolize a cave where stalactites make an order not associated with any apparent plot or geometry. And in the cellar, library, buried underground
- To allow flows and opinions of these people freely penetrate into the building, the team began to think of a randomly placed arches structure that would create the impression that the sloped floor and landscape the front yard was still inside the building.
- To emphasize this idea, the architect chose a simple structure, concrete, glass windows and metal frames.

SPACES

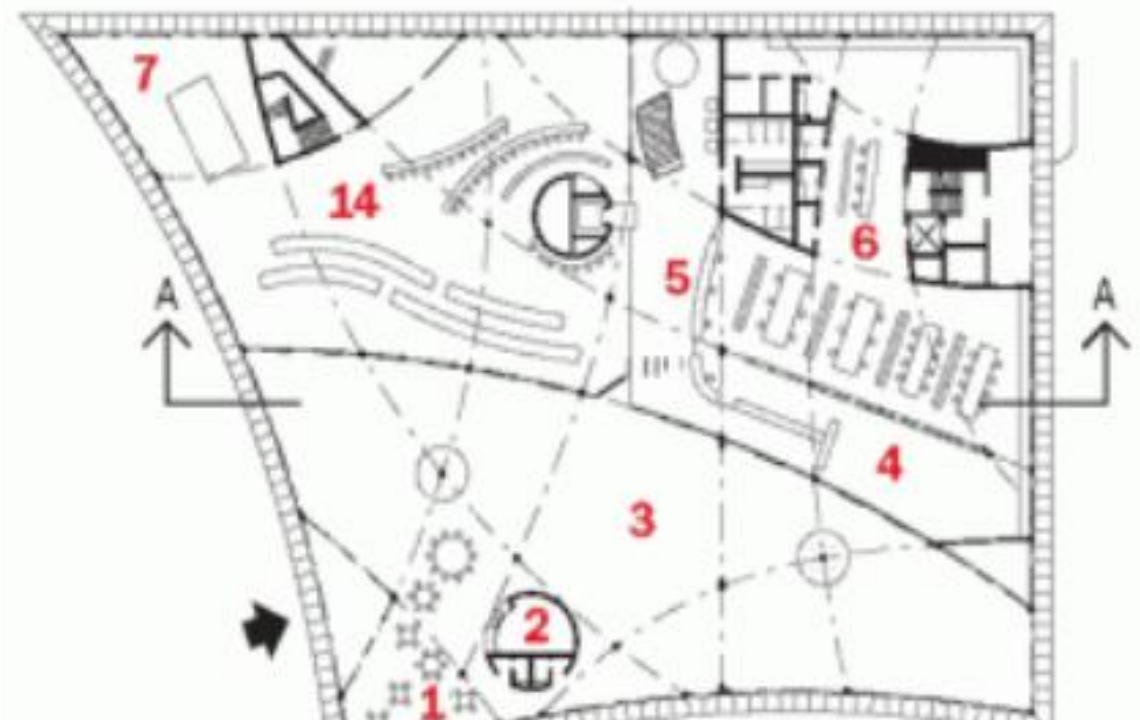
- The facade is curved in two sides, keeping a right angle at the corner with less traffic. The glass panels are mounted on aluminum frames previously cut and folded 4mm to maintain the curvature of the facade. Although the facade of the building is impressive, the greatest achievement of the construction is the interior spatial treatment, where the arches in apparent chaos, simulated stalactites and create multiple and varied effects of perspective.
- Spatial diversity is experienced when walking through the different bows and elevation changes provide different sensations of being in a cloister filled with natural light or printing a tunnel that can not be penetrated visually. These arcs whose width varies between 16 and 1.8 meters in some places openly exposes the building, whichever use curtains.
- The use of glass in the reading tables allows external reflection, reinforcing the idea that the building is immersed in the surrounding greenery. The frames of the large windows with arched shape also are aluminum. They have been bent 4mm so they could accompany the facade in its curvature.



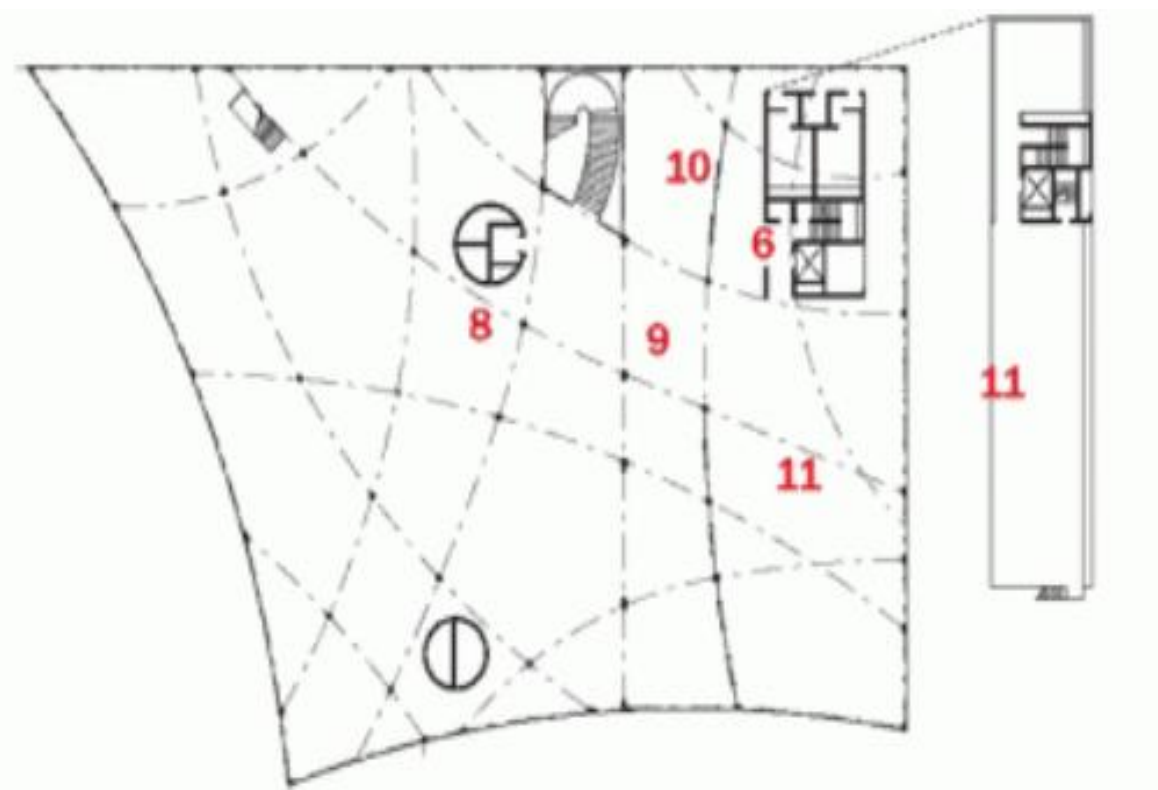
FLOOR PLANS



BASEMENT



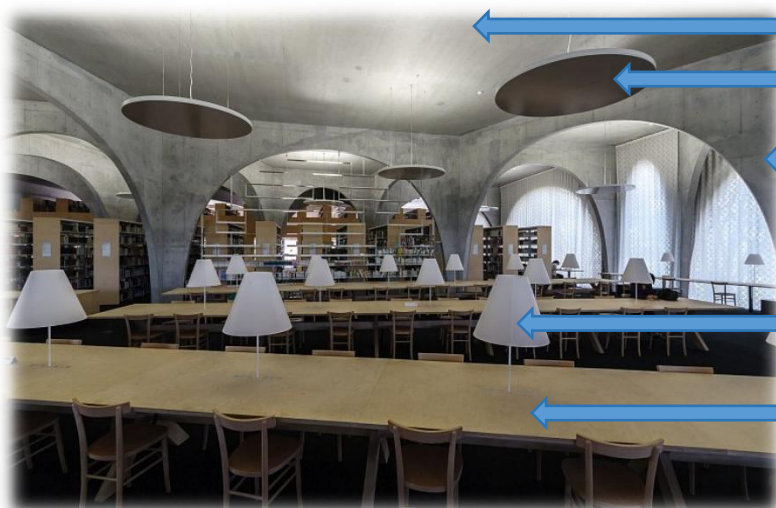
GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

1. CAFE
2. CAFE KITCHEN
3. ARCADE GALLERY
4. LABORATORY
5. CHECKOUT DESK
6. OFFICE
7. TEMPORARY THEATRE
8. OPEN STACKS/ READING
9. REFERENCE DESK
10. COPYING
11. COMPACT STACKS
12. MACHINE
13. CLOSED STORAGE
14. NEW BOOKS/ MAGZINES/ MULTIMEDIA

INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE LIBRARY



READING AREA

- EXPOSED CEILING
- HANGING CIRCULAR LIGHT
- EXPOSED WALLS
- TABLE MOUNTED LAMP
- STUDY TABLE MADE UP OF WOOD



NEW ARRIVAL AREA

- EXPOSED CEILING
- HANGING CIRCULAR LIGHT
- BOOK STANDY
- CURVE STUDY TABLE WITH GLASS TOP



CAFETERIA

- HANGING BULB
- STOOL
- COFFEE TABLE
- MARBLE FLOORING



READING AREA

- HANGING CIRCULAR LIGHT
- EXPOSED ARCH
- WALL MOUNTED DESK
- STUDY TABLE WITH GLASS TOP



CLOSED BOOK STACK AREA

- BOOK SHELVES
- CARPET FLOORING



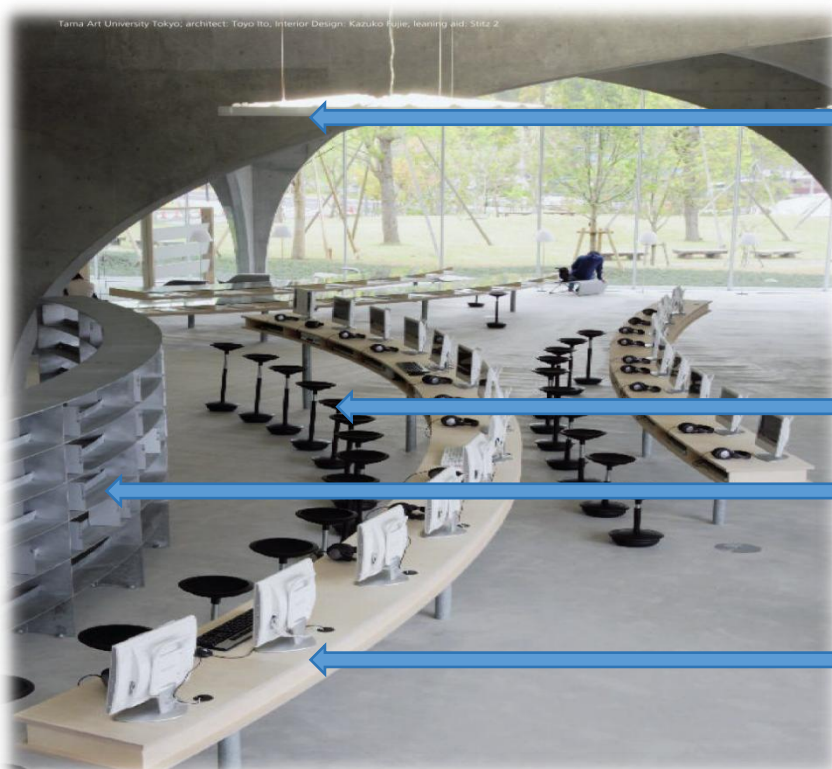
LOUNGE AREA

- GLASS PARTITION
- RCC RESTING BED
- CEMENTED FLOORING



ELEPTICAL STAIRCASE

- BLACK MARBLE FINISH



COMPUTER AREA

- HANGING LIGHT
- SITTING STOOL
- CURVED STORAGE RACKS
- CURVED TABLE MADE UP OF WOOD



READING AREA

- EXPOSED ARCH
- TABLE MOUNTED LAMP
- RECTANGULAR STUDY TABLE



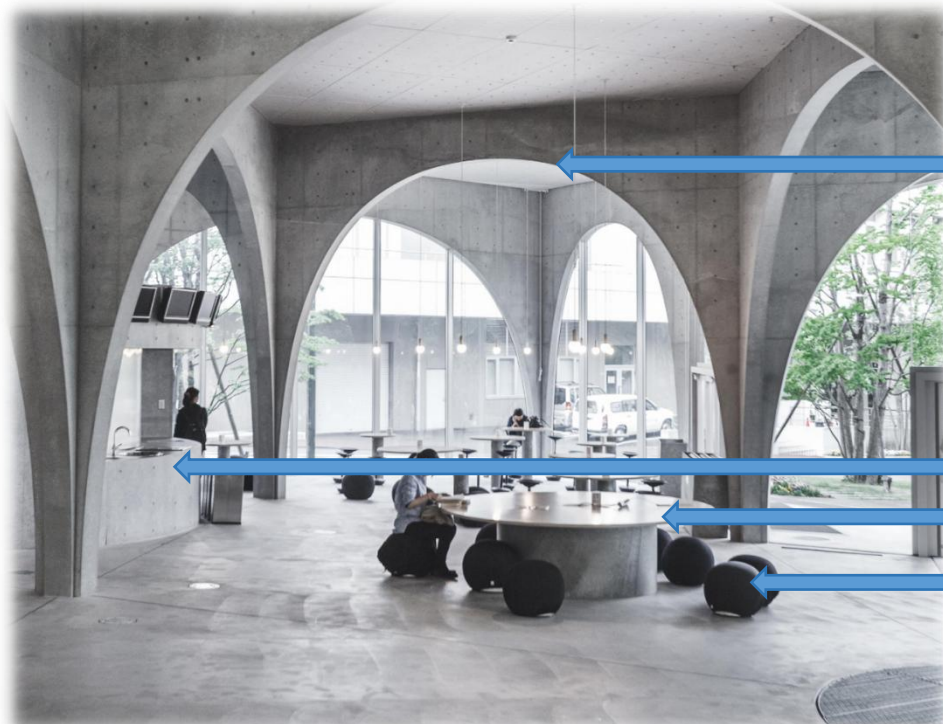
OPEN BOOK STACKS AREA

- EXPOSED CEILING
- CURVE BOOK SHELVES
- WOODEN TABLE & CHAIRS
- CARPET FLOORING



LOUNGE AREA

- CURTAINS
- HIGHBACK RELAXING CHAIR
- CEMENTED FLOORING



GROUP STUDY AREA

- EXPOSED ARCH
- RECEPTION COUNTER TABLE WITH CEMENTED BASE
- PUFFIES

MATERIALS

- EXPOSED RCC CEILING
- RCC ARCHES
- HANGING CIRCULAR LIGHTS
- WALL MOUNTED DESKS
- TABLE MOUNTED LAMPS
- BOOK STANDIES
- CURVE SHAPED TABLES WITH TABLE TOP
- CARPET FLOORING
- WALL MOUNTED COMPUTER TOP
- STOOLS
- PUFFIES
- CURTAINS
- CEMENTED FLOORING
- HIGH BACK RELAXING CHAIRS
- CURVE BOOK SHELVES
- 4- SEATER WOODEN TABLES & CHAIRS
- RCC RESTING BED
- CIRCULAR COFFE TABLES

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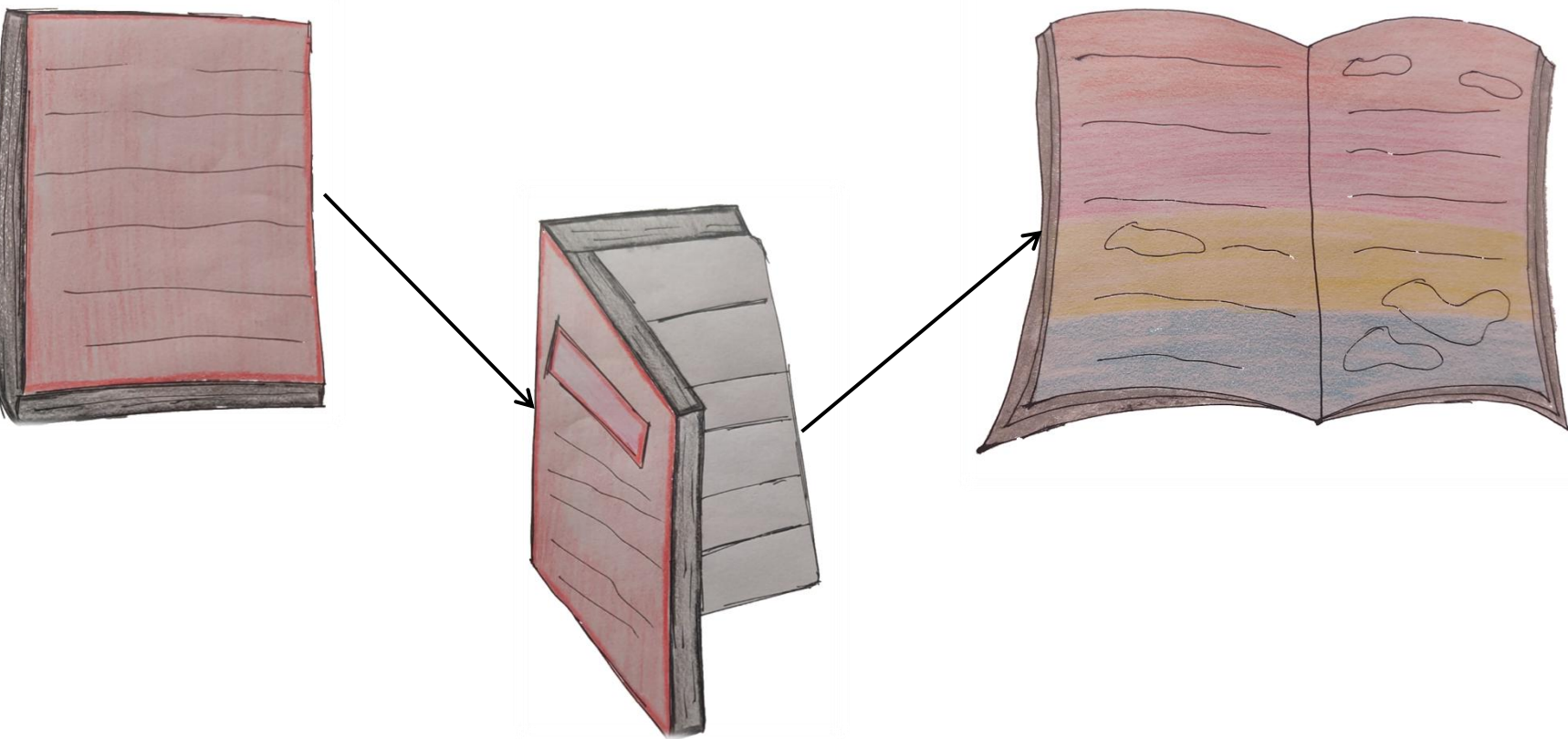
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	CASE STUDY 1	CASE STUDY 2	LITERATURE STUDY 1	LITERATURE STUDY 2
HEADS	LILAVATI LALBHAI LIBRARY (CEPT AHMEDABAD)	CENTRAL LIBRARY (IIT DELHI)	VIKRAM SARABHAI LIBRARY (IIM AHMEDABAD)	TAMA ART LIBRARY (TOKYO JAPAN)
AREA	31,000 SQ.MTR.	55,000 SQFT.	1,870 SQ.MTR.	23,945.28 SQFT.
SHAPE	RECTANGULAR	RECTANGULAR	RHOMBUS	CURVILINEAR
ASTHETICS	ATTRACTIVE	LESS ATTRACTIVE	ATTRACTIVE	ATTRACTIVE
CIRCULATION	WELL DEFINED	WELL DEFINED	WELL DEFINED	WELL DEFINED
LANDMARKS	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT (IIM)	HAUZ KHAS FORT	CENTRE FOR ENVIROMENT PLANNING & TECHNOLOGY (CEPT)	TOKYO FUJI MUSEUM
MATERIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ EXPOSED CEILING➤ GLASS PARTITIONS➤ CUSTOMIZED LIGHTS➤ BOOKS STACKS➤ HANGING LIGHTS➤ WPC DESKS➤ CARPET FLOORING➤ TRACK LIGHTS➤ WOODEN DESKS WITH MICA FINISH➤ KOTA STONE FLOORING➤ EXPOSED WALLS➤ WHITE WASH ON WALLS➤ GRID CEILING➤ PROFILE CEILING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ GRID CEILING➤ ALUMINIUM PARTITION➤ COLUMN MOUNTED BOOK SHELVES➤ BLINDS➤ WALL PAINTING➤ SURFACE LIGHTS➤ BOOK STANDS➤ CARPET FLOORING➤ WOODEN DESKS FINISHED WITH MICA➤ MOSSAIC FLOORING➤ RECTANGULAR LIGHTS➤ TILE FLOORING➤ TUBE LIGHT➤ BOOK STACKS FINISHED WITH MICA➤ MARBLE BACKDROP➤ COMPUTER DESKS FINISHED WITH MICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ LARGE WINDOWS➤ EXPOSED BRICK WORK➤ EXPOSED CEILING➤ BRICK ARCHES➤ HANGING LIGHTS➤ SEMI ARCH SOFAS FINISHED WITH LEATHERITE➤ CIRCULAR TABLES➤ CIRCULAR FOCUS LIGHTS➤ KOTA STONE FLOORING➤ TRACK LIGHTS➤ POLISHED WOODEN PARTITIONS➤ WOODEN BOOK STACKS FINISHED WITH LAMINATE➤ CROSS CHAIRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ EXPOSED RCC CEILING➤ RCC ARCHES➤ HANGING CIRCULAR LIGHTS➤ WALL MOUNTED DESKS➤ TABLE MOUNTED LAMPS➤ BOOK STANDIES➤ CURVE SHAPED TABLES WITH TABLE TOP➤ CARPET FLOORING➤ WALL MOUNTED COMPUTER TOP➤ STOOLS➤ PUFFIES➤ CURTAINS➤ CEMENTED FLOORING➤ HIGH BACK RELAXING CHAIRS➤ CURVE BOOK SHELVES➤ 4- SEATER WOODEN TABLES & CHAIRS➤ RCC RESTING BED➤ CIRCULAR COFFE TABLES

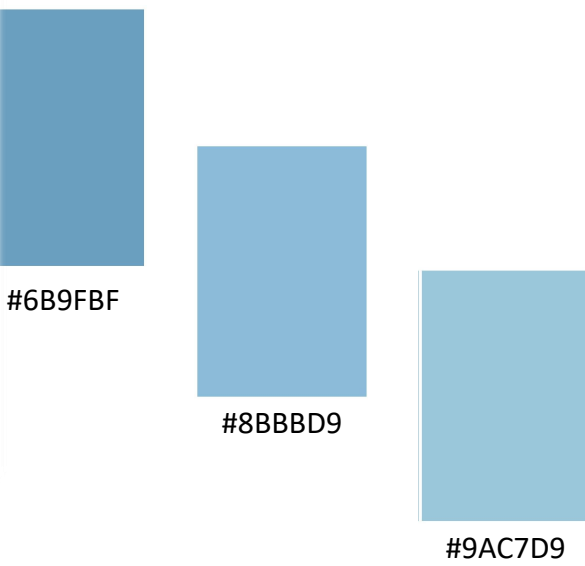
CONCEPT (OPEN BOOK)

A book is a medium for recording information in the form of writing or images. Books are typically composed of many pages, bound together and protected by a cover. Modern bound books were preceded by many other written mediums, such as the codex and the scroll.
 A written or printed work consisting of pages glued or sewn together along one side and bound in covers.



INTERIOR COLOUR THEME

I have taken different shades of blue as my colour theme. As for meditation & productivity the blue colour is the best. Whenever someone comes to library to study it productivity will increase so that's why I have taken blue as my colour theme.



REASON FOR CONCEPT

As, in library the very important thing is a book. Everyone who comes to library wants reliability among everything which is in the library.
 While taking this concept, the most important thing on my mind was it will increase the storage space, taking less area and providing the sitting space also.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BOOK & LIBRARY

- In old days, the library is usually called the book store or a place where there is collection of books which will be available to read.
- The library is the place where the books are available in hard form or in digital form.
- Books & library are synonyms to each other, for ex. as we heard or see the library the first thing which came to our mind is the stacks of books with sea of knowledge and related to different streams.

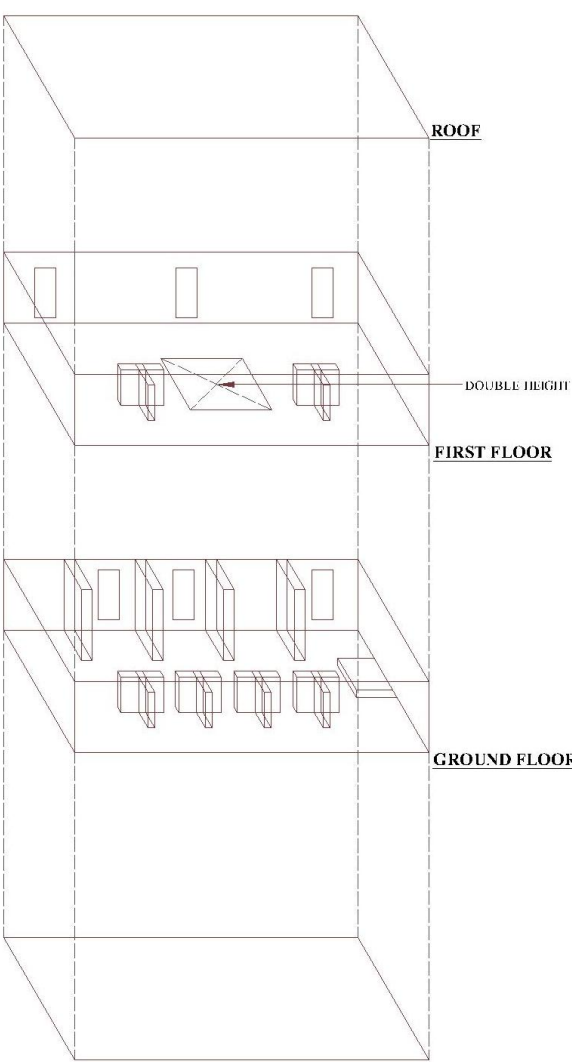
INTERIOR SPACES PROVIDED IN THE LIBRARY

- LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE-4500*4500MM
- STORE ROOM-3300*4140MM
- RECORD ROOM-3300*4500MM
- PRINTING/DIGITIZATION ROOM-4500*4500MM
- SERVICES ROOM-3300*4140MM
- DISPLAY AREA-2400*3000MM
- DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH AREA-12000*1800MM
- STUDY AREA 1-18000*4100MM
- STUDY AREA 2-24450*3600MM
- RECEPTION-2400*1800MM

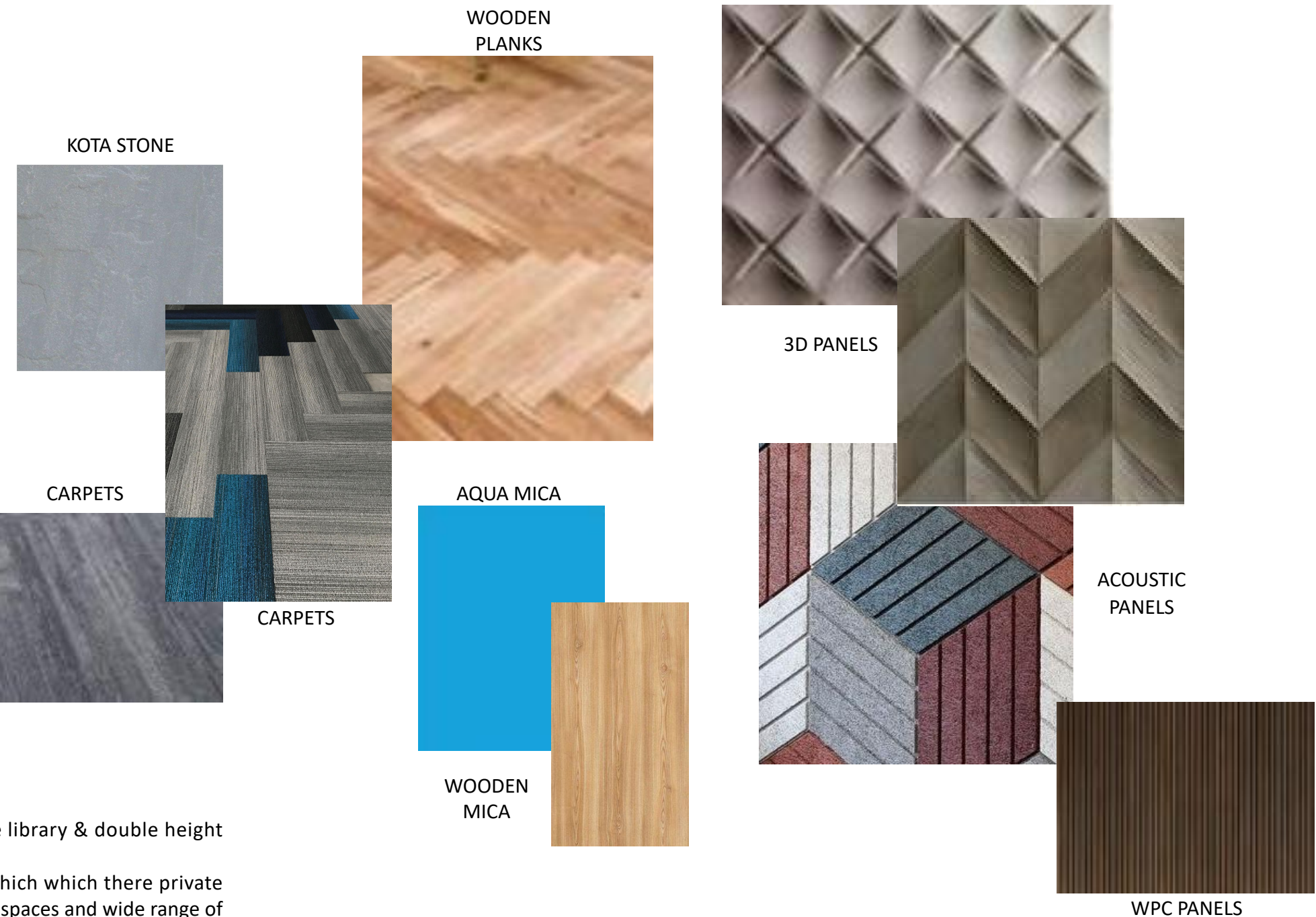
VOLUME OF THE LIBRARY

The volume of the library can be determined by how many books it can store in the racks.
 According to IS Code 1553:1989, each 1m sq. area can house 150 volumes of books.

DIFFERENT LEVELS OF LIBRARY

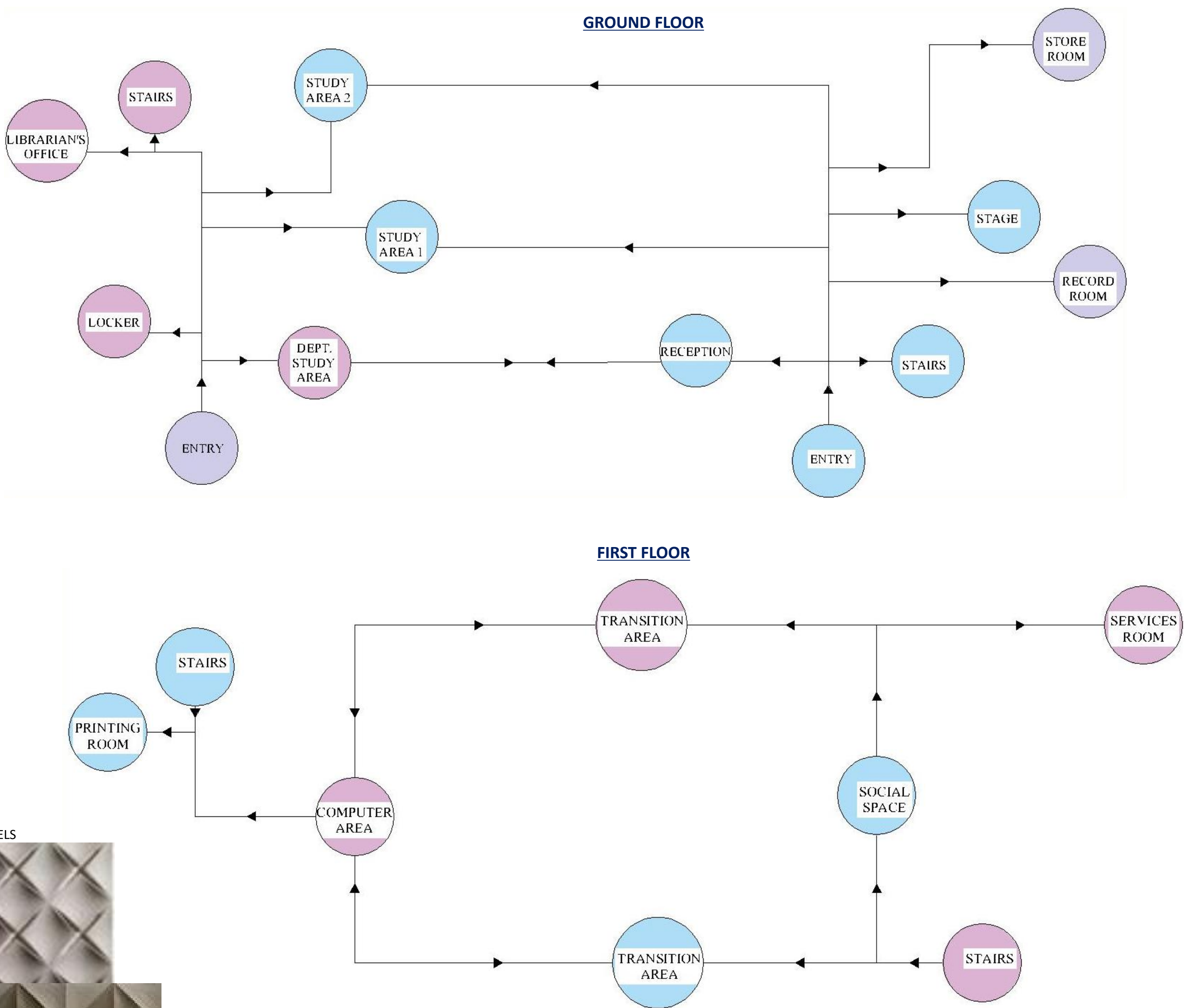


MATERIAL BOARD



- It shows that there are 2 levels in the library & double height space.
- In ground floor, there is wide space which which there private study sections and well as public study spaces and wide range of storage of books & catalogues.
- In first floor, there is a division of spaces. One space will be used as digital area where no. of computer systems will be installed & the other space will be the social space or gathering area where there will be the small discussions will be held between students.

BUBBLE DIAGRAM



LIGHTING FIXTURES



SNO.	INTERIOR MATERIAL	THICKNESS	SIZE	TYPES	COMPANY NAME	MANUFACTURING MARKET RATES
1.	KOTA STONE	20-25MM	280*280MM 550*550MM	KOTA BLUE NATURAL LIMESTONE KOTA STONE MARBLE GRAY KOTA STONE KOTA GREEN STONE	PRIDE KOTA STONE INDUSTRIES MANDANA STONE COMPANY SS INDUSTRIES SHREE MAHADEV INDUSTRIES	Rs. 10-30/SQFT.
2.	CARPET FLOORING	5-25MM	5*3 FEET 6*4 FEET 8*5 FEET 9*6 FEET	WOOL POLYESTER ACRYLIC PRINTED HAND KNOTTED	CERPETLIVE GULMOHUR CARPETS DECO RUGS CARPETS NUZART CARPET EMPORIUM	Rs. 70-300/SQFT.
3.	WODEN FLOORING	6-22MM	WIDTH-70-300MM LENGTH-600-2400MM	CHERRY MAPLE OAK WALNUT BAMBOO	ARMSTRONG WOODEN ACTION TESA LAMINATE GREENPLY HARDWOOD PERGO LAMINATE	Rs.400-1500/SQFT.
4.	GRANITE FLOORING	20-30MM	600*600MM	WHITE GRANITE BLACK GRANITE CRYSTL GRANITE RED GRANITE	GOEL WORLD JK MARBLE & GRANITE RAJASTHAN MARBLE & GRANITE JB & COMPANY	Rs.75-220/SQFT.
5.	PAINT	-	-	TEXTURED DITEMPER EMULSION ROYALE SHYNE	ASIAN PAINTS BERGER NEROLAC DULUX INDIGO	ROYALE Rs.230-2820/LTR. TEXTURED Rs.250-1250/LTR.
6.	ACOUSTIC PANELS	25-50MM	600*1200MM	WALL MOUNTED FREE STANDING SUSPENDED	GINNI SPECTRA INDUS NAVYUG HV ACOUSTIC	Rs.35-400/SQFT.
7.	3D PANELS	6-32MM	2400*1200MM 2700*1200MM 3600*1200MM	CLADDING PANELS STONE PANELS	DERON ENGRAVE DECOR	Rs.200-350/SQFT.
8.	FLEXY PLY	3-16MM	8*4 FEET 5*5 FEET	-	SWASTIK PLWOOD KHEMKA PLYWOOD AUSTIN PLYWOOD	Rs.45-80/SQFT.
9.	PLY BOARD	6-25.5MM	8*4 FEET 4*7 FEET 6*4 FEET 3*6 FEET	MDF MARINE PLYWOOD HARDWOOD PLYBOARD SOFTWOOD PLYBOARD	CENTURY PLYWOOD GREEN PLYWOOD KAJARIA PLYWOOD NATIONAL PLYWOOD	19MM PLYWOOD Rs.34-105/SQFT.

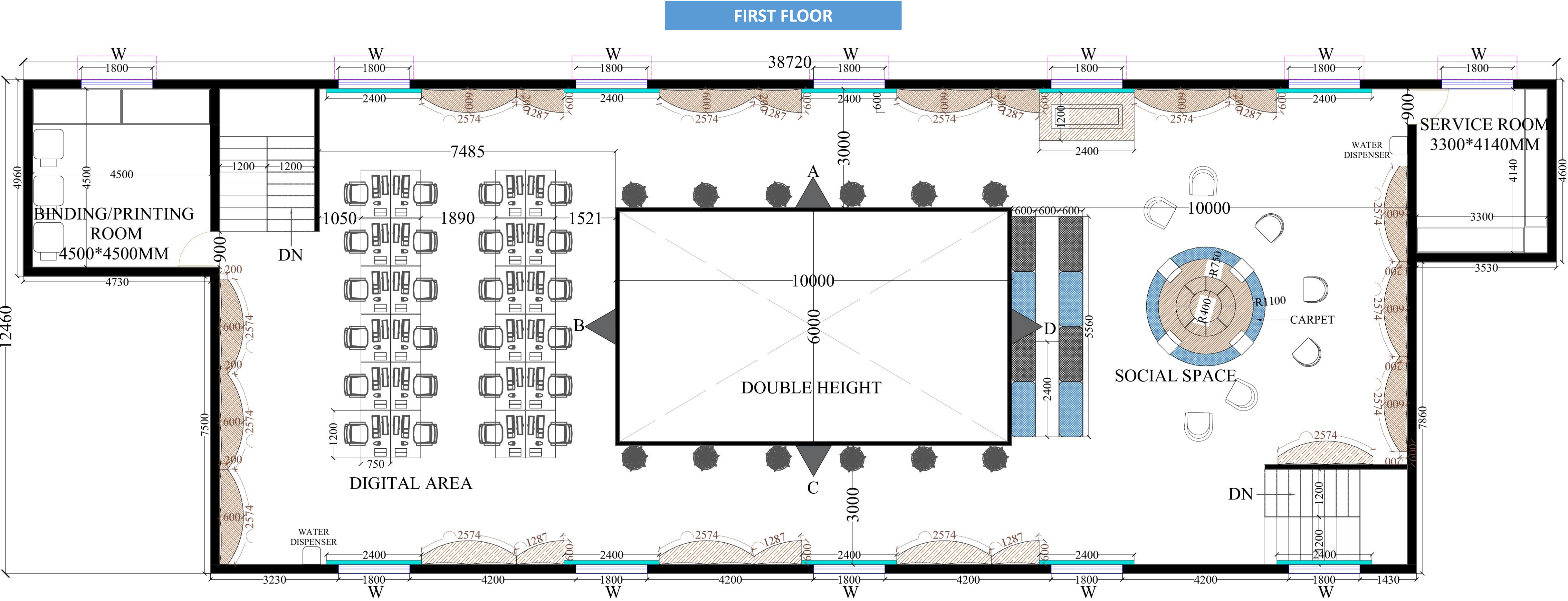
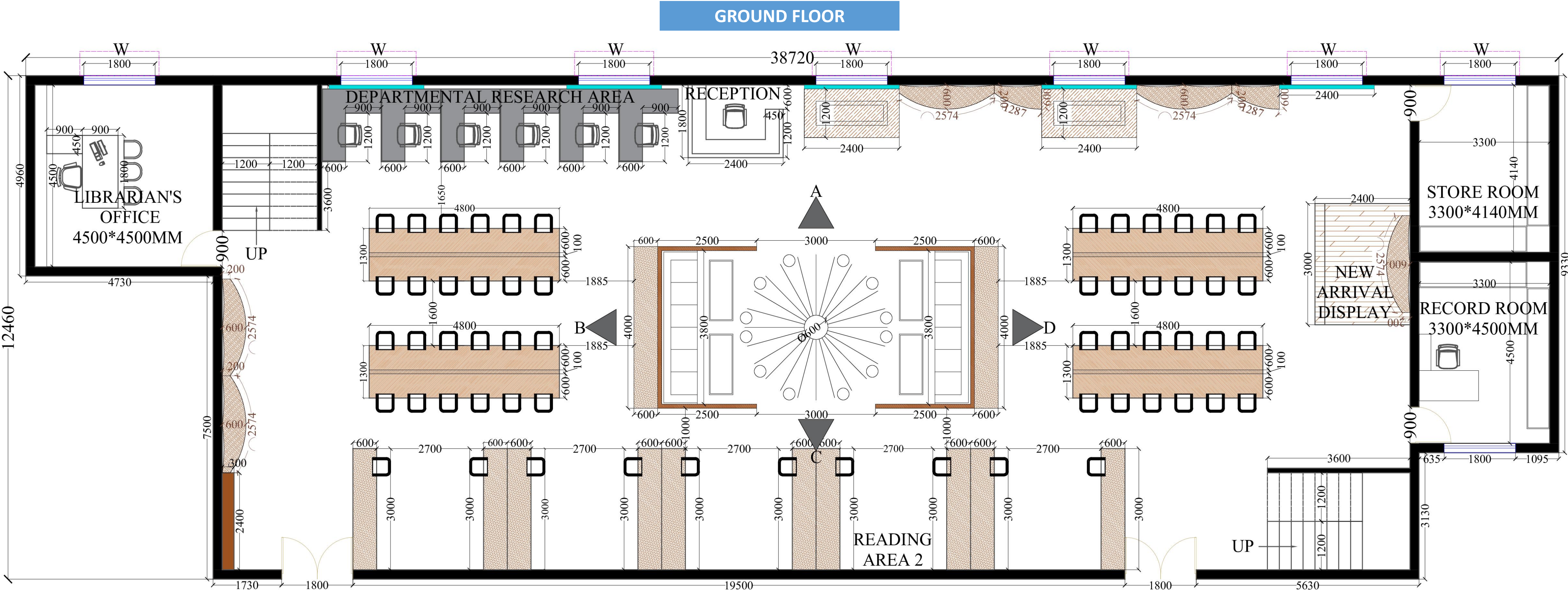
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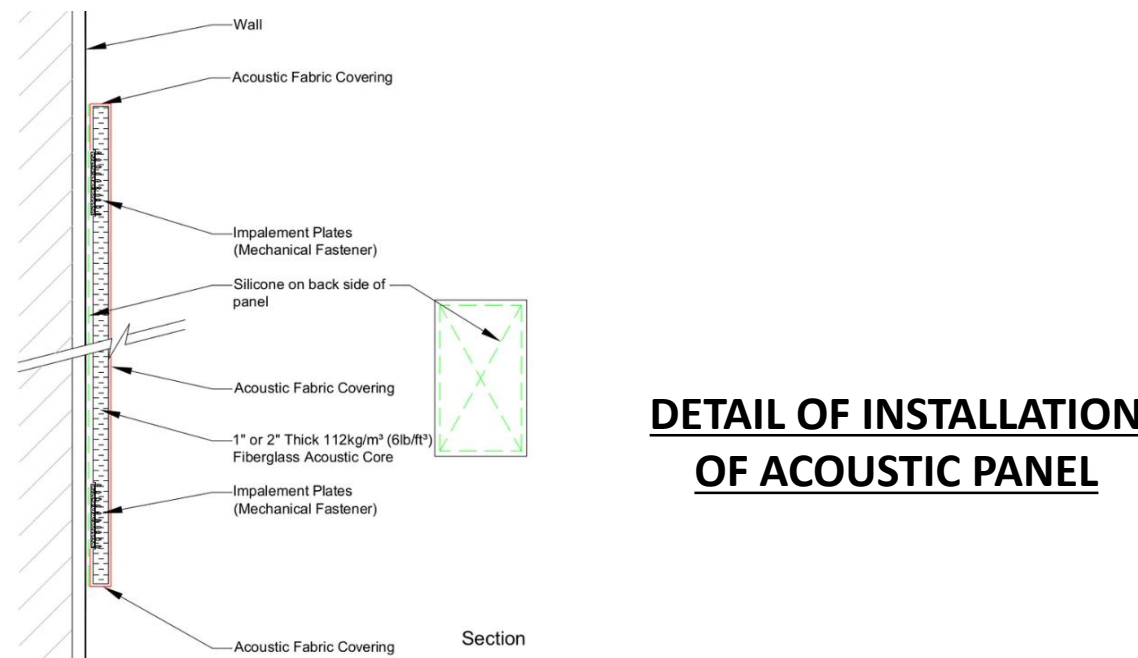
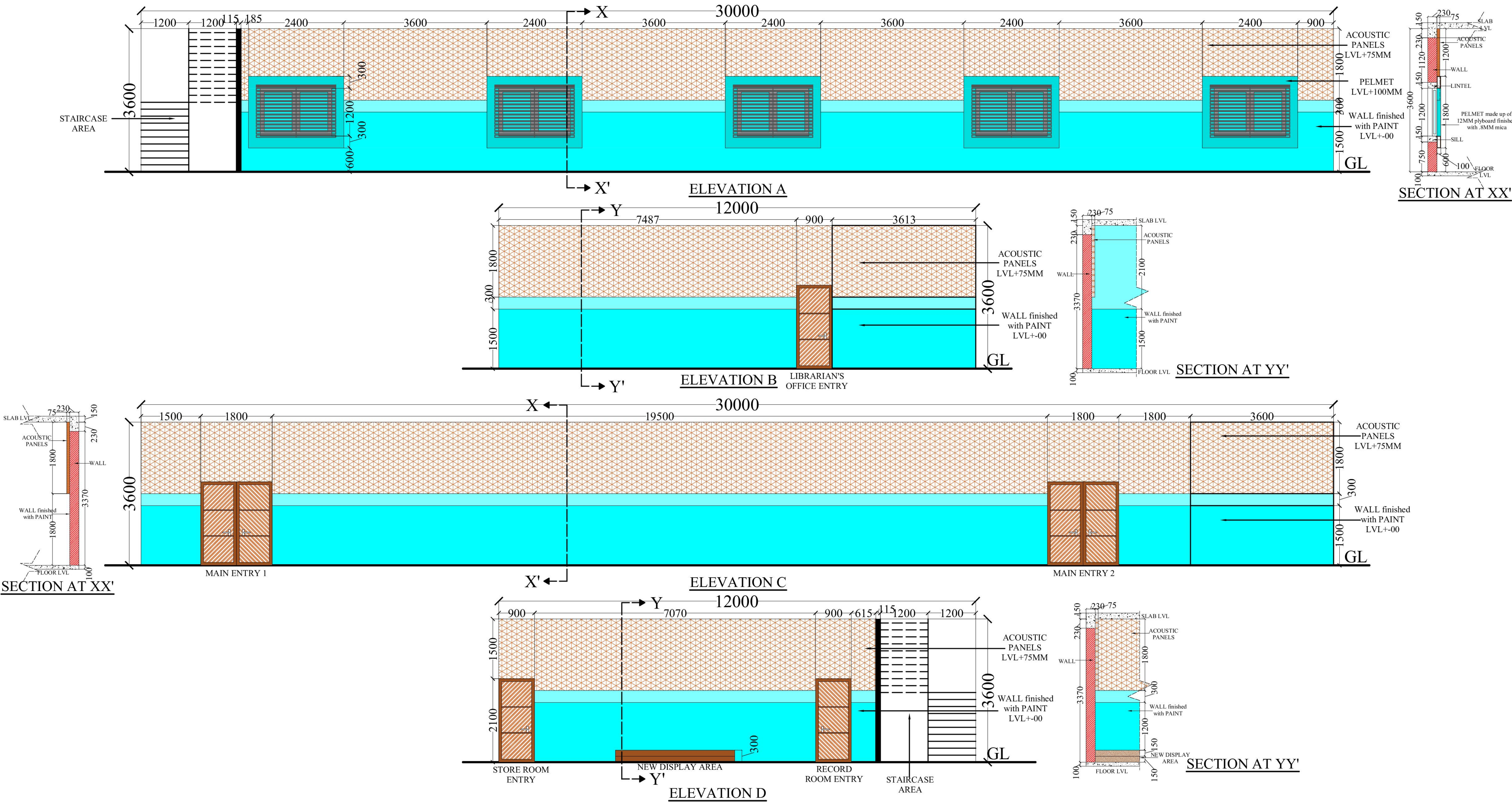
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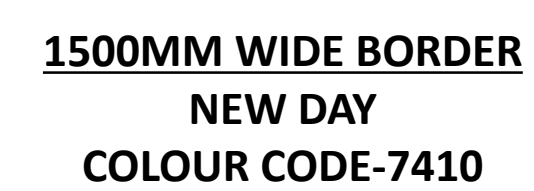
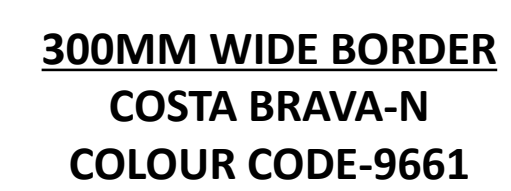
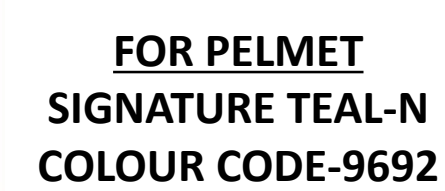
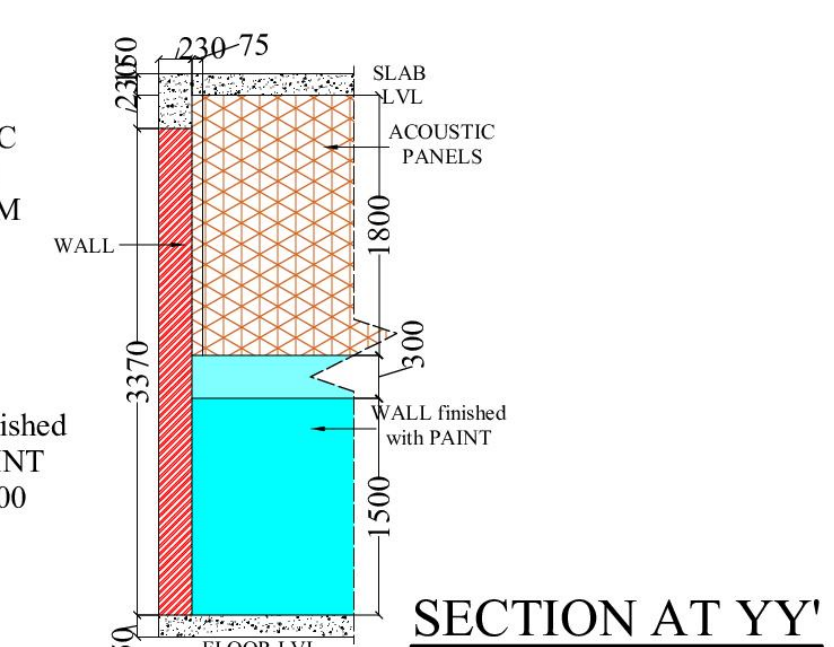
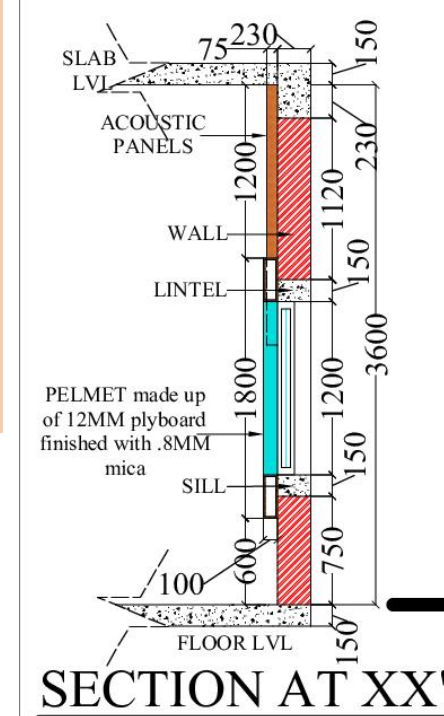
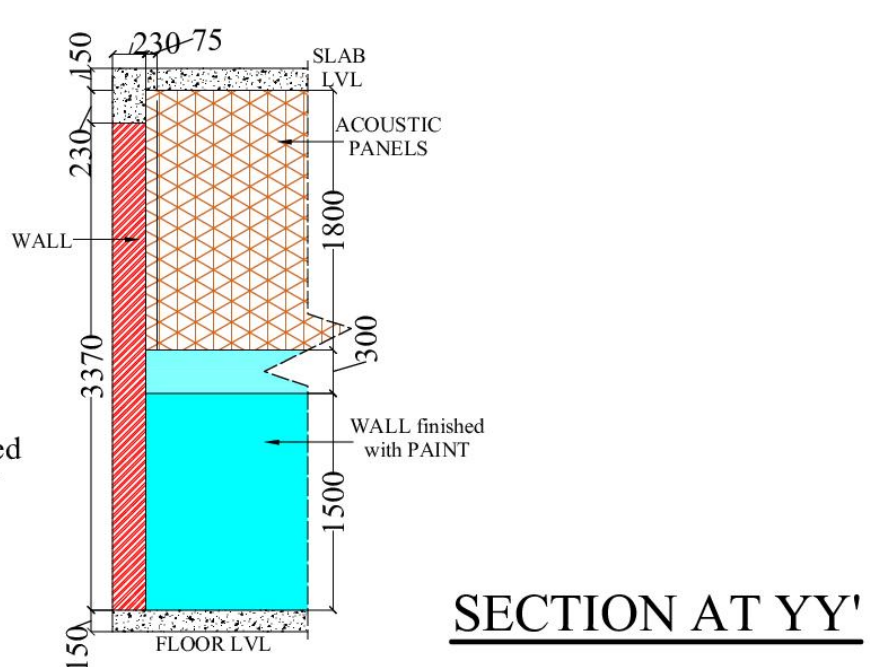
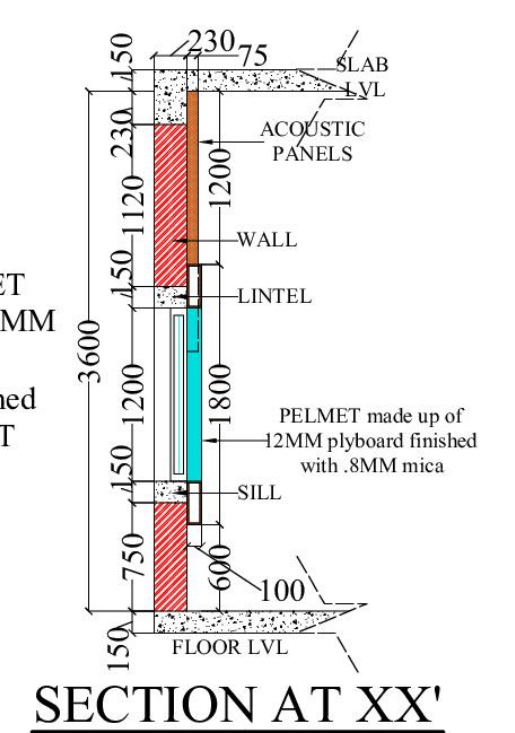
SNO.	INTERIOR MATERIAL	THICKNESS	SIZE	TYPES	COMPANY NAME	MANUFACTURING MAKET RATES
10.	MICA	.8MM .75MM 1MM	8*4 FEET	MATT FINISH HIGH GLOSS GLOSS FINISH	TAJPURIA GREEMLAM KAJARIA BERGA VIRGO	Rs.35-500 SQFT.
11.	GRID CEILING PANELS	10-15MM	2*2FEET	GYPSUM CEILING TILES ASBESTOS CEMENT TILES MINERAL FIBRE TILES	KROCK INDIA GYPSUM GYPSONITE POLYESTER TILES	120-300 SQ1FT.
12.	CHARCOAL LOUVERS	12MM	4.5''*9'	-	VENTURA NEXUS	Rs.550-1275/SQFT.
13.	SQUARE LIGHTS	-	2'*2' 9''*9'' 1'*1'	WARM WHITE WHITE	HANSAGREEN PHILLIPS HAVELLS REO	Rs.1000-2600/PCS. Rs.450-750/PCS.
14.	HANGING LIGHTS	-	CUSTOMIZED SIZES	WALL MOUNTED CEILING MOUNTED	RAMSON & SONS EPSORI LIGHING INDIA SUNRISE LIGHTHOUSE	Rs.1200-13,000/PCS.
15.	TABLE MOUNTED LAMPS	-	-	BEDSIDE LAMP TRIPOD LAMP BUFFET LAMP BELL LAMP	DIVINE TRENDS GRATUS INDIA GIFT MART	Rs.2000-10000/PCS
16.	SURFACE LIGHTS	20-25MM	6'' CIRCULAR LIGHT 1'*1' SQUARE LIGHT	DOWNLIGHTS SPOT LIGHTS RECESSED LIGHTS	HAVELLS ORIENT PHILLIPS	Rs.600-1500/PCS.
17.	PROFILE LIGHTS	-	5M 15M	-	HAVELLS PHILIPS REO	Rs.450-1050/MTR.

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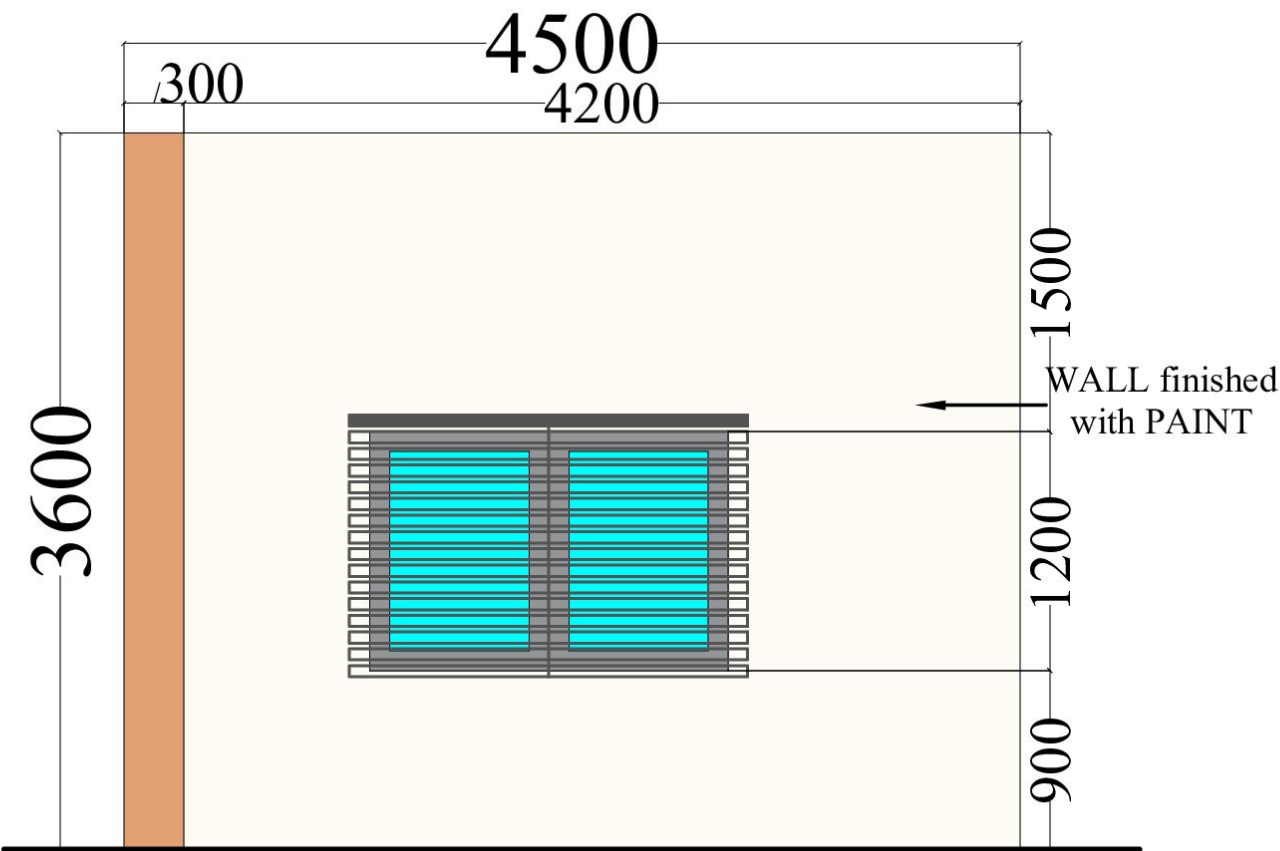
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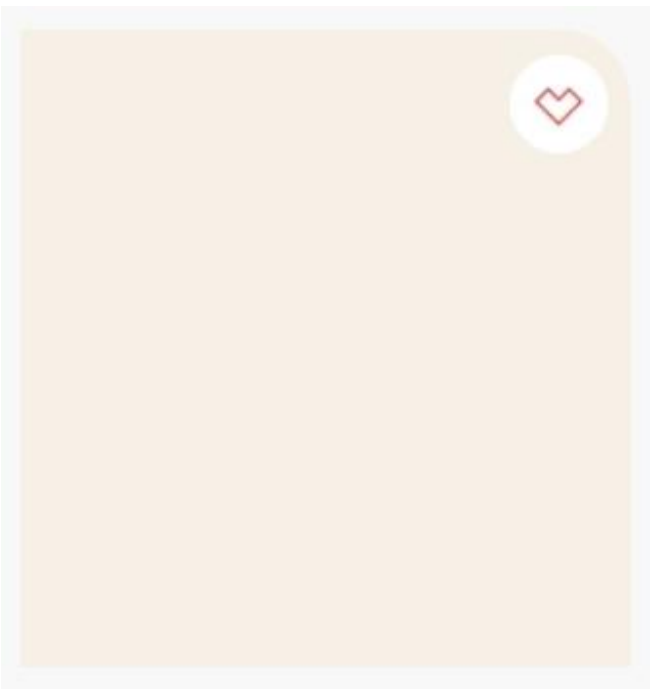
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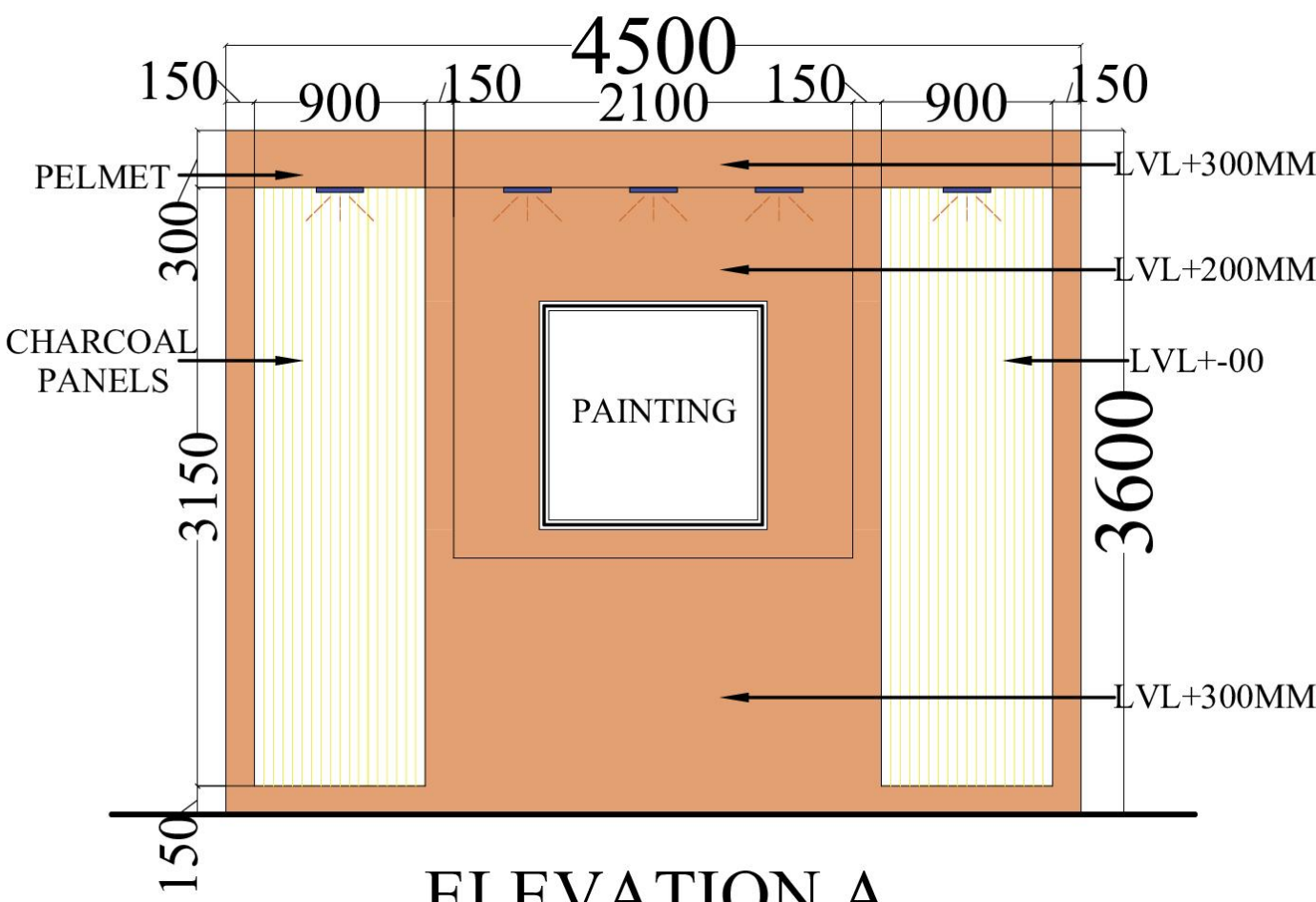
CHARCOAL LOUVERS



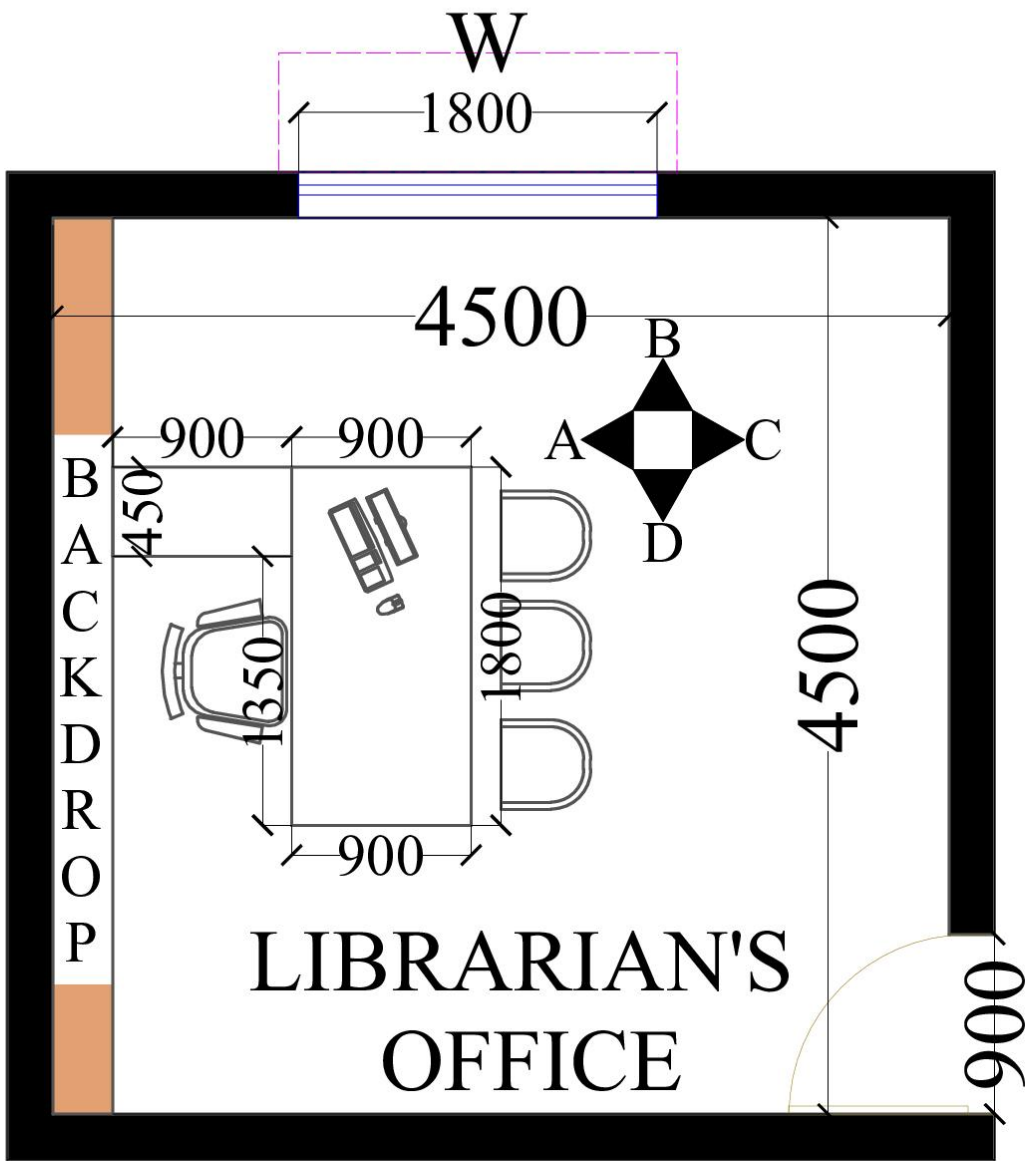
ELEVATION B



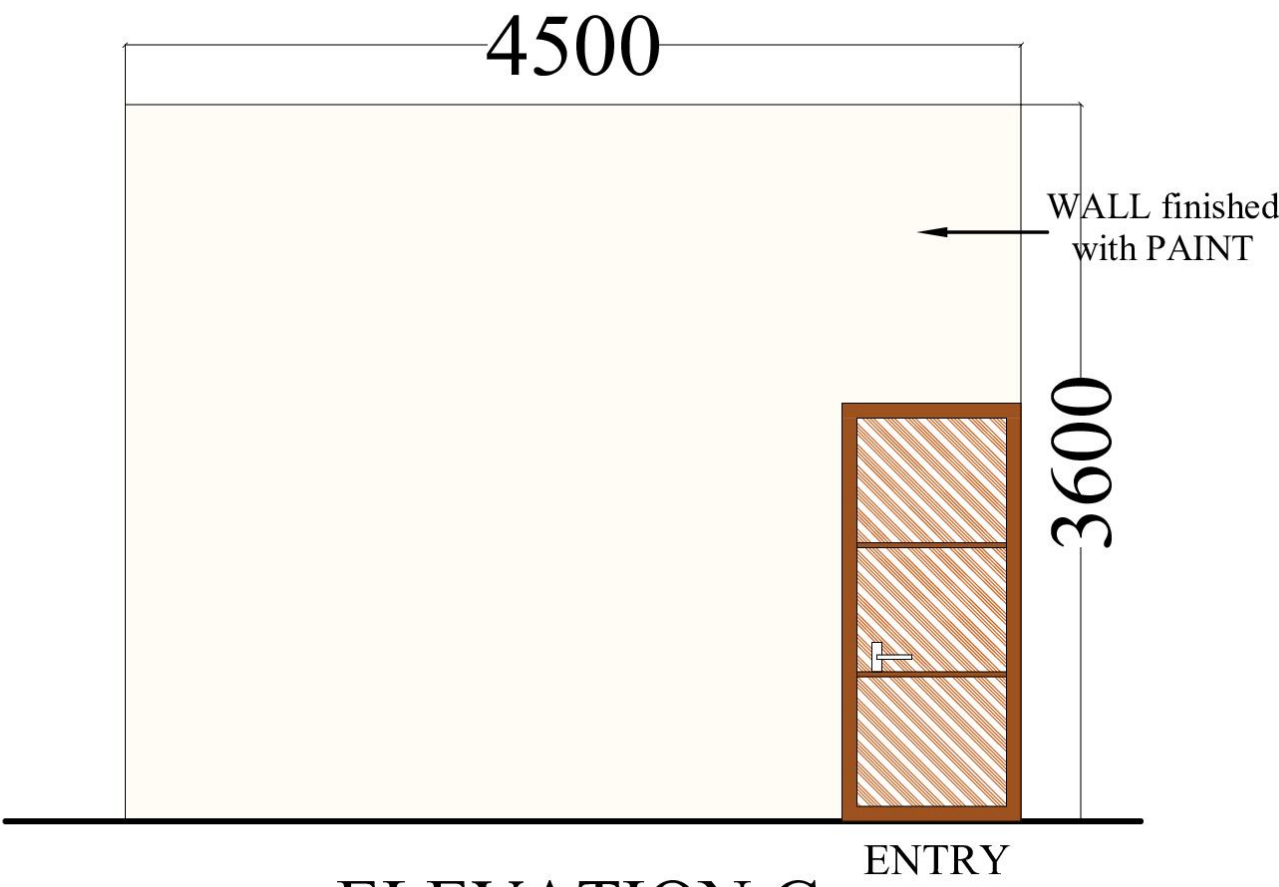
WALL PAINT
WHITE CAMEO
COLOUR CODE-L145



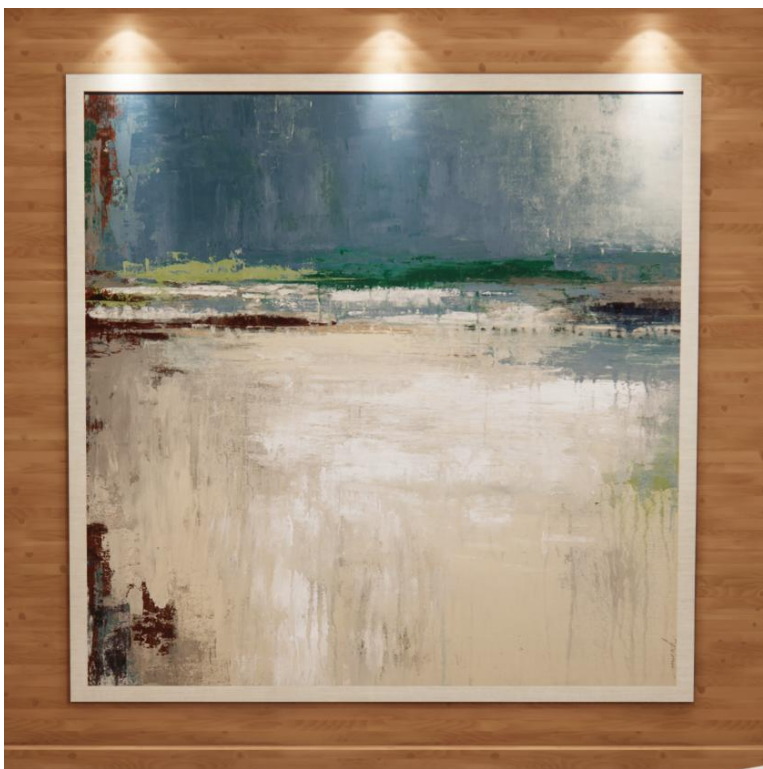
ELEVATION A



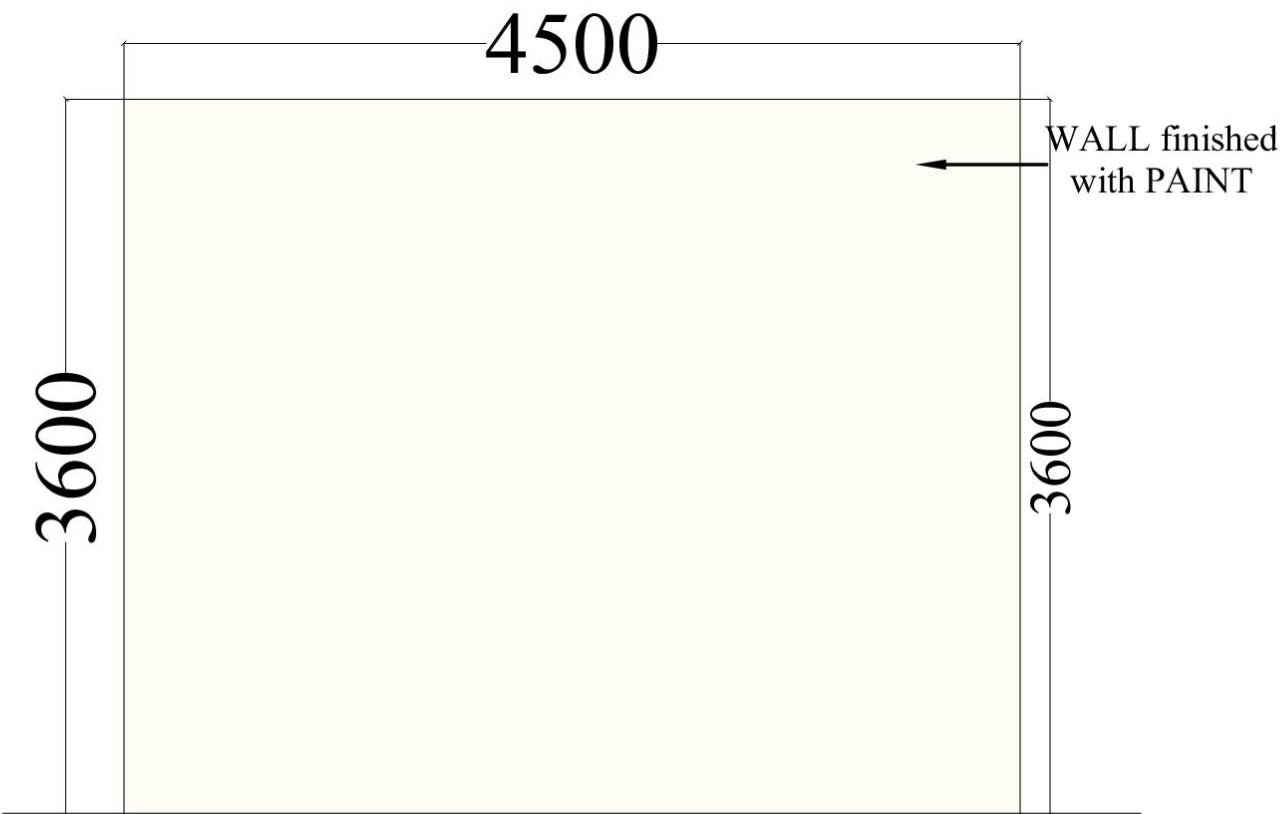
ELEVATION D

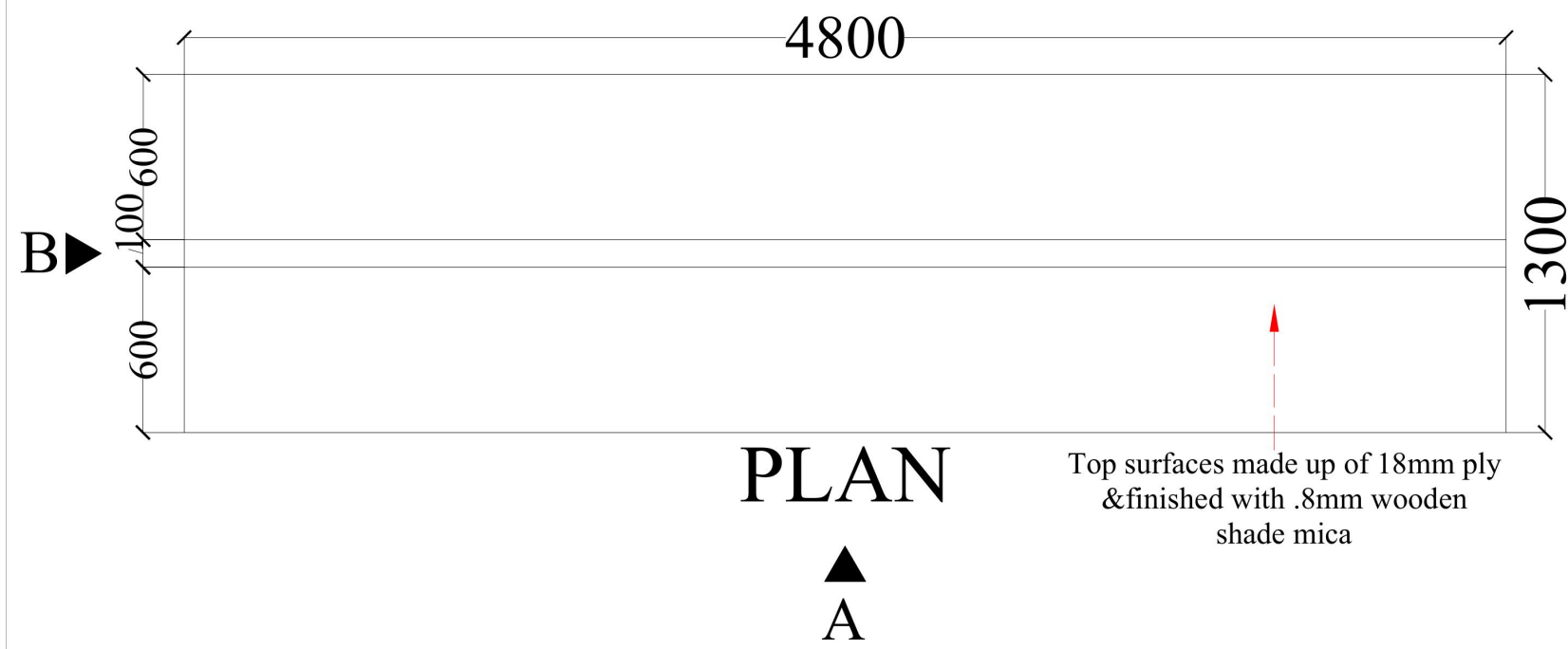
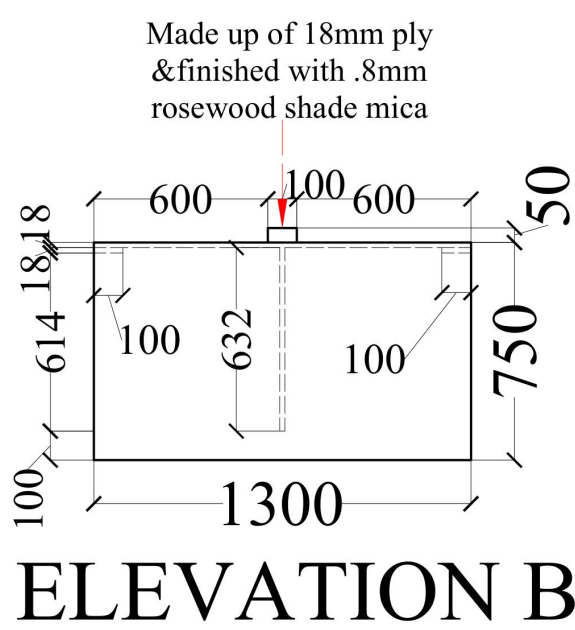
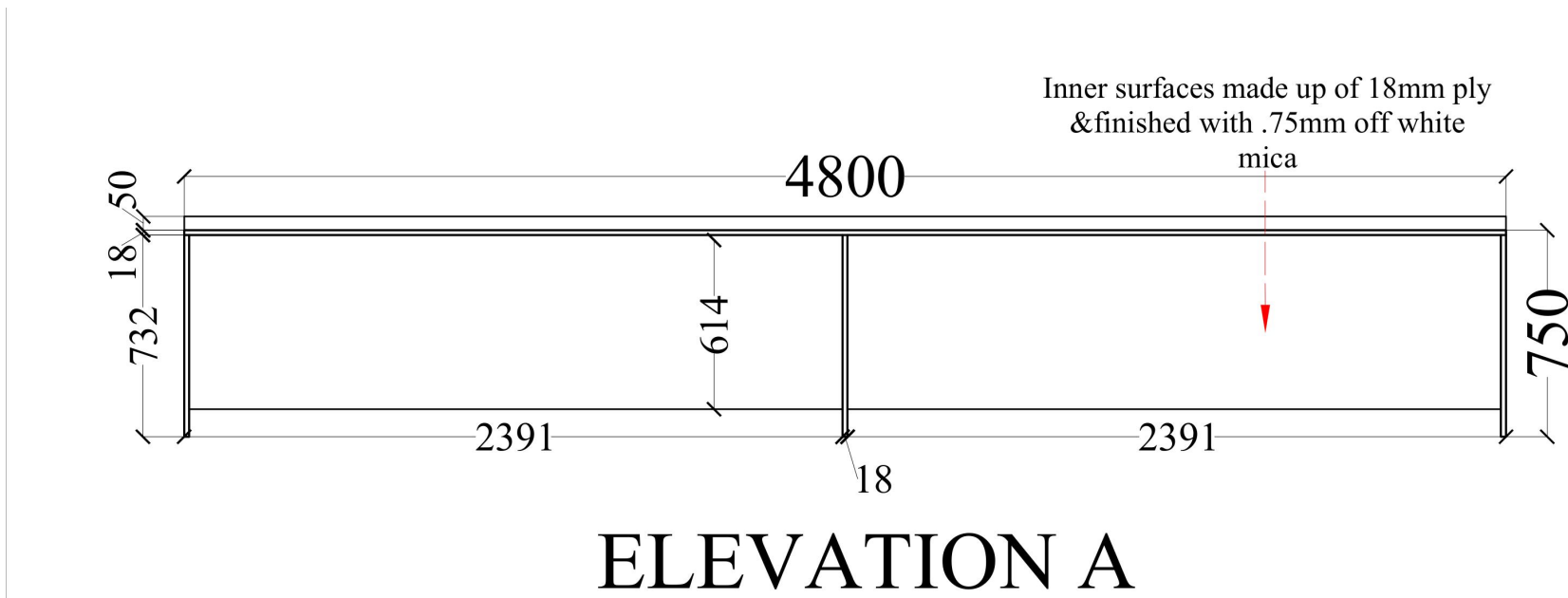


ELEVATION C

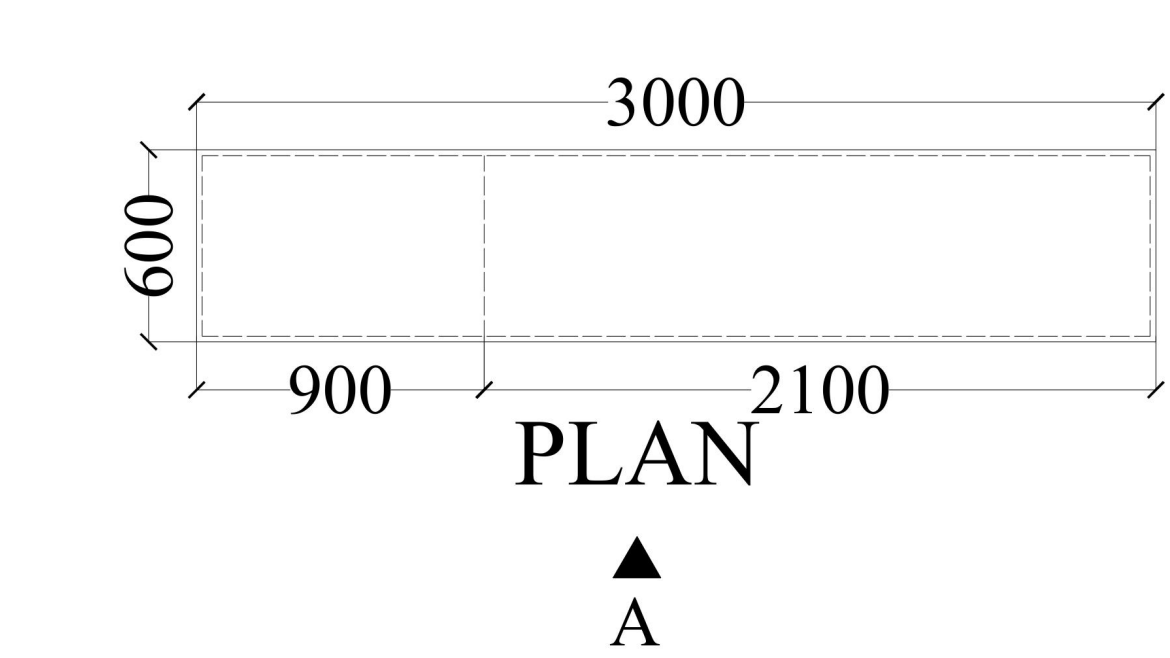
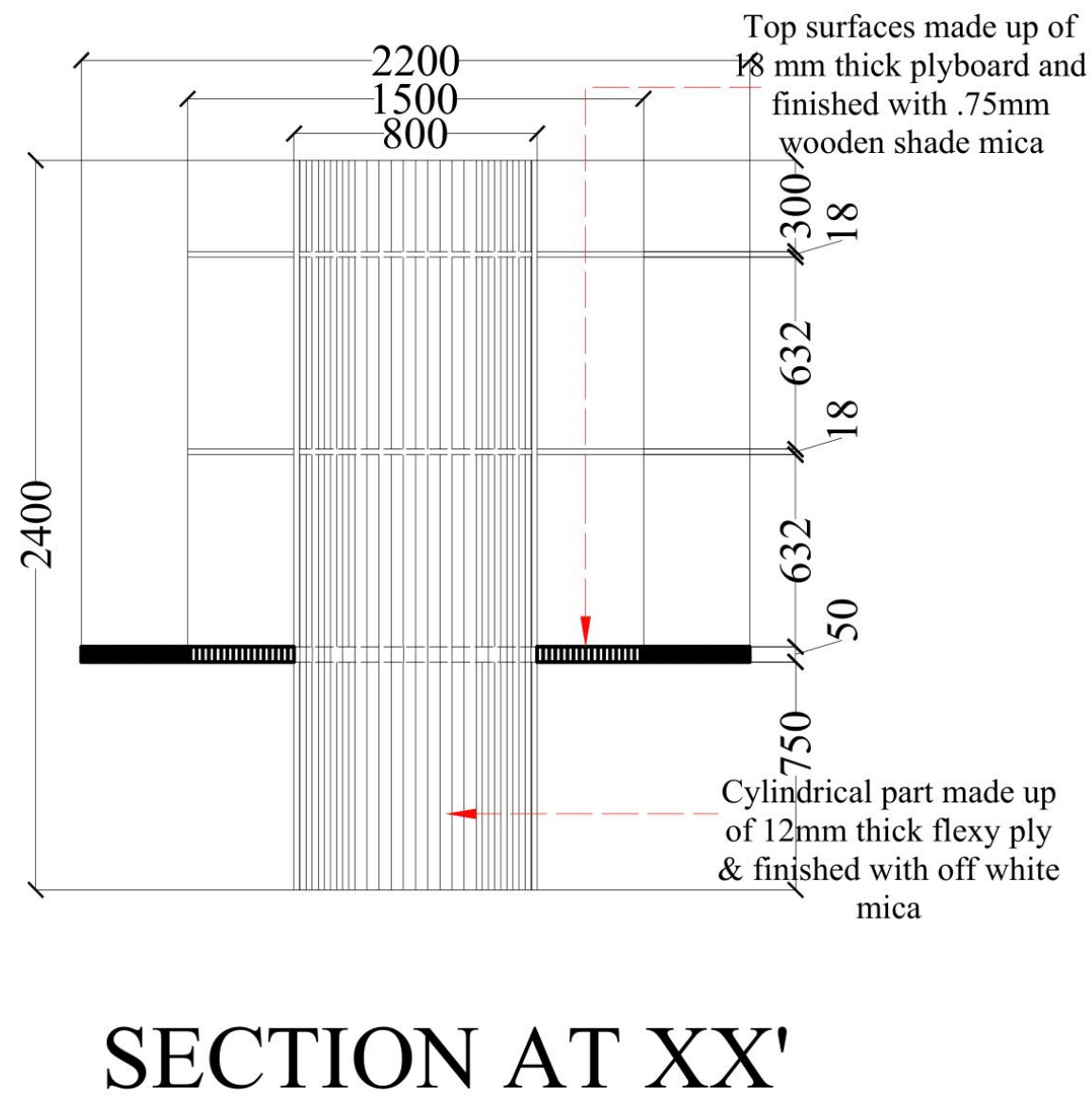
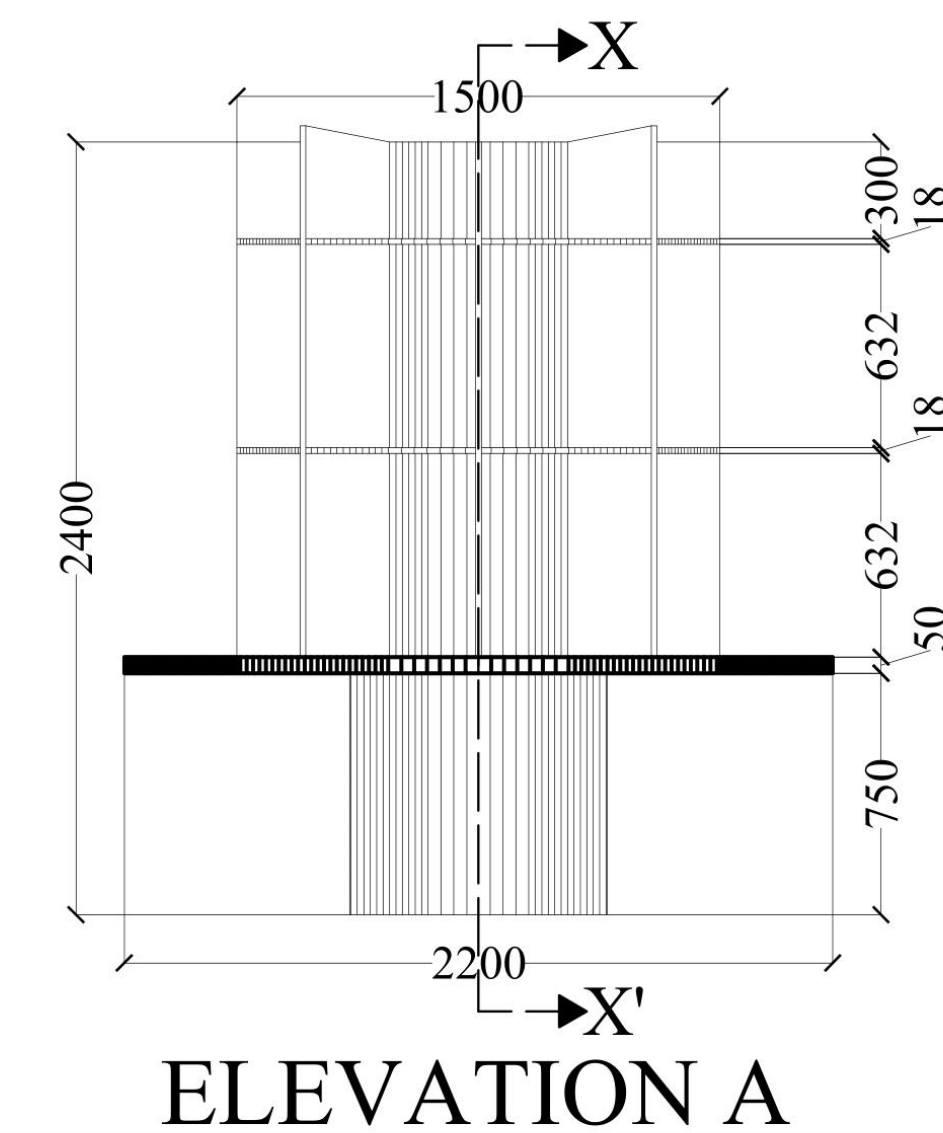
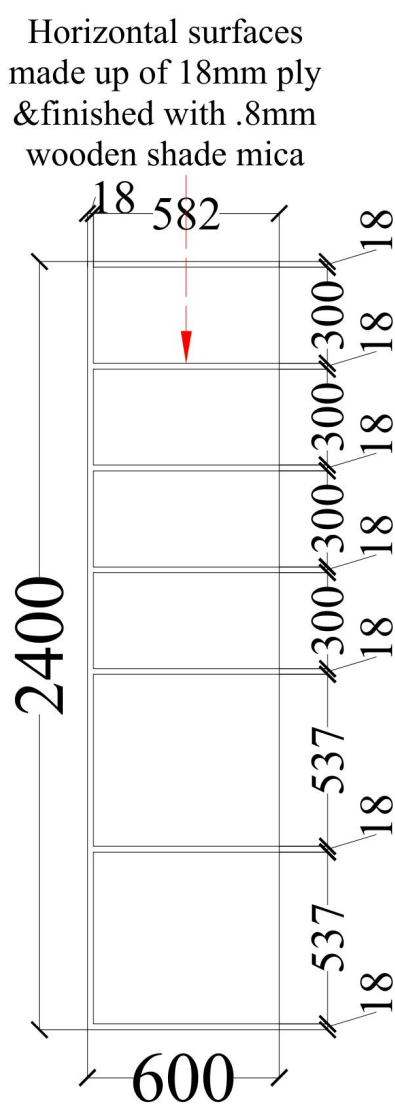
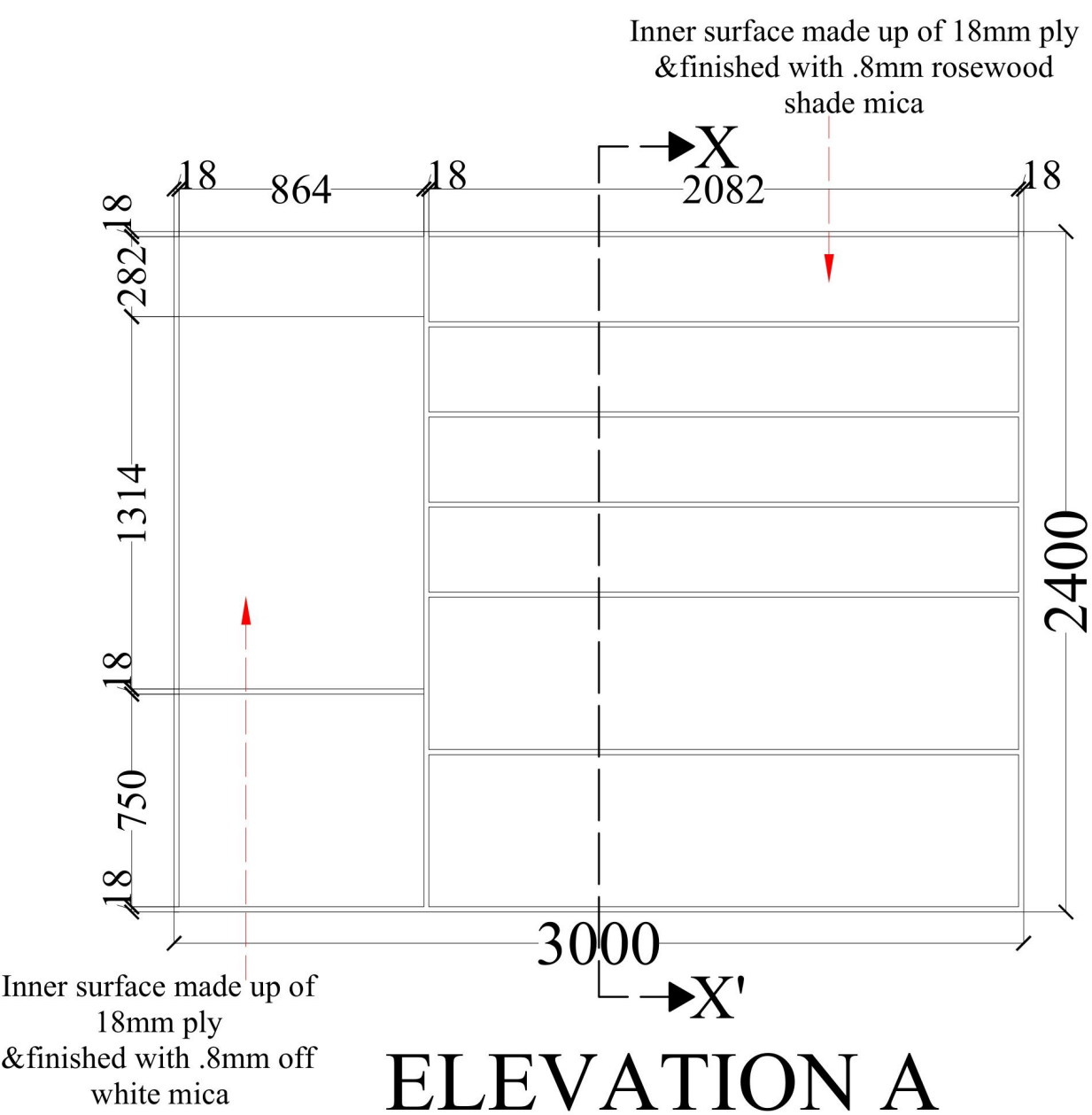


BACKDROP PAINTING

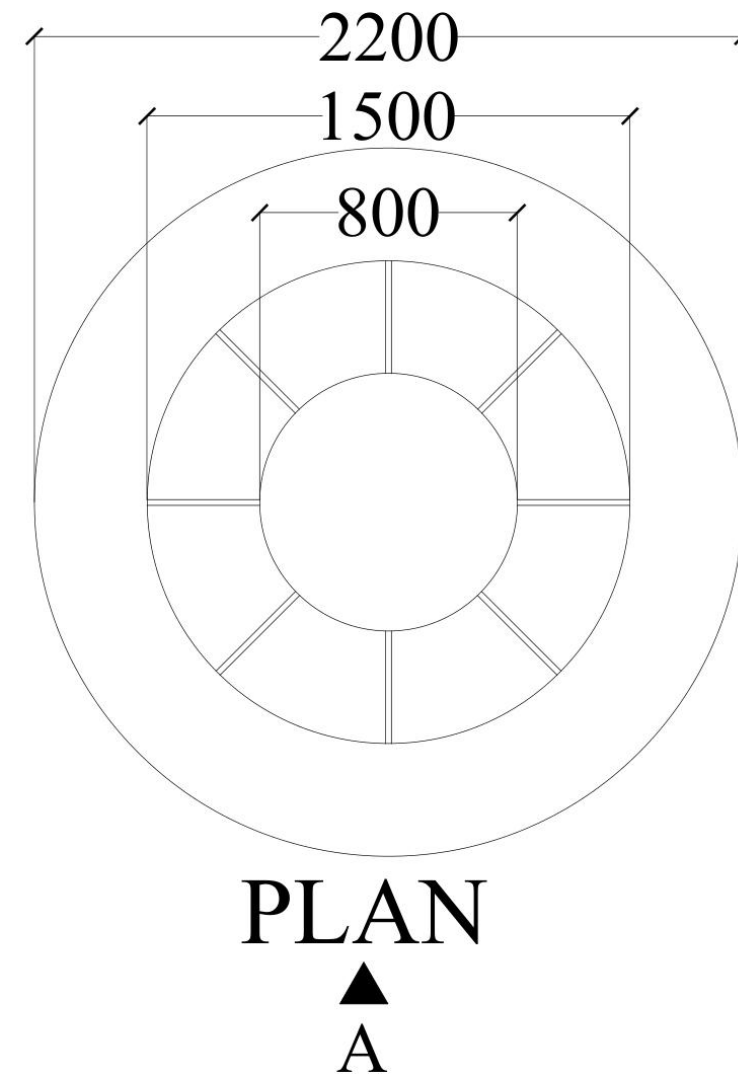




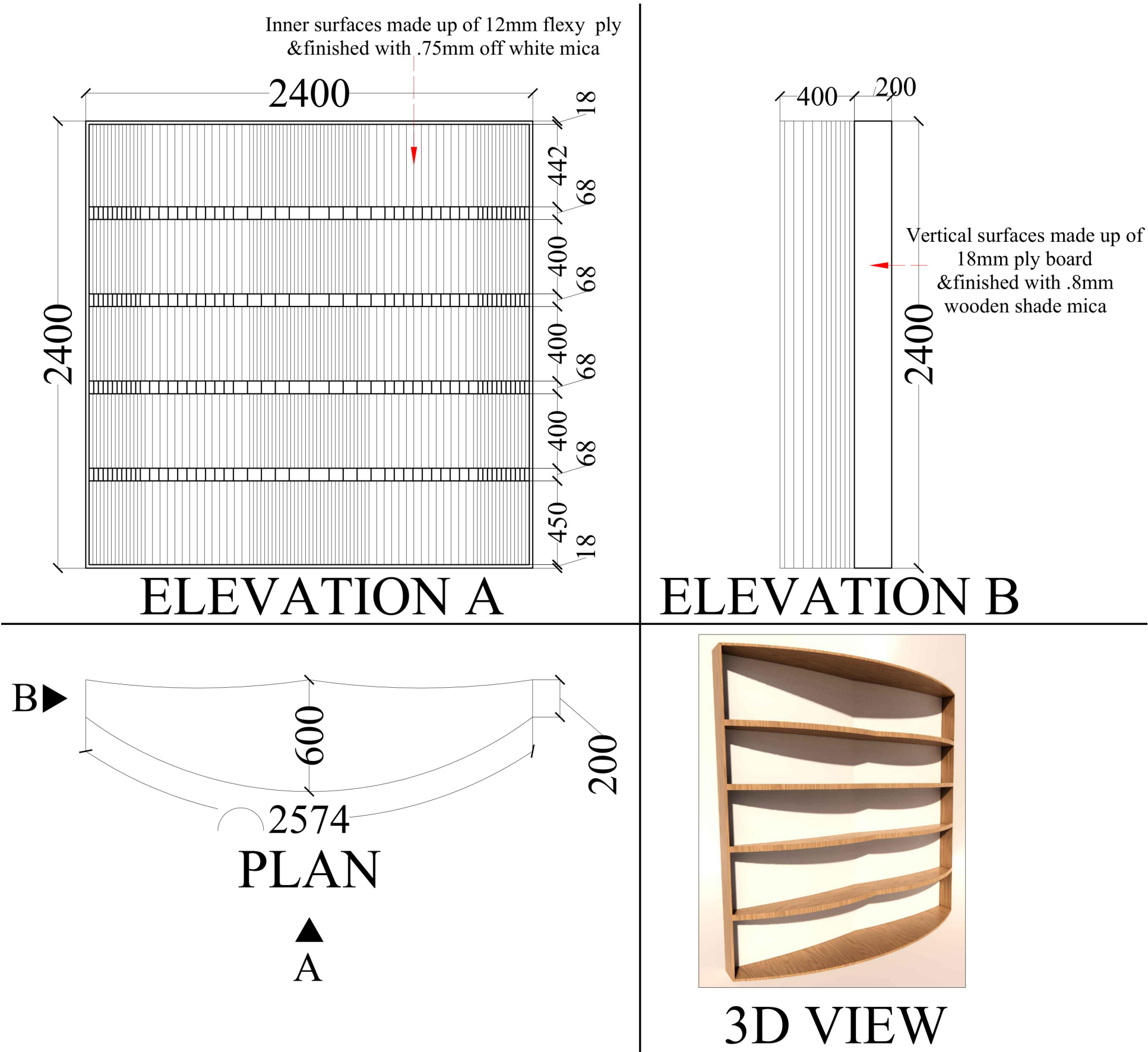
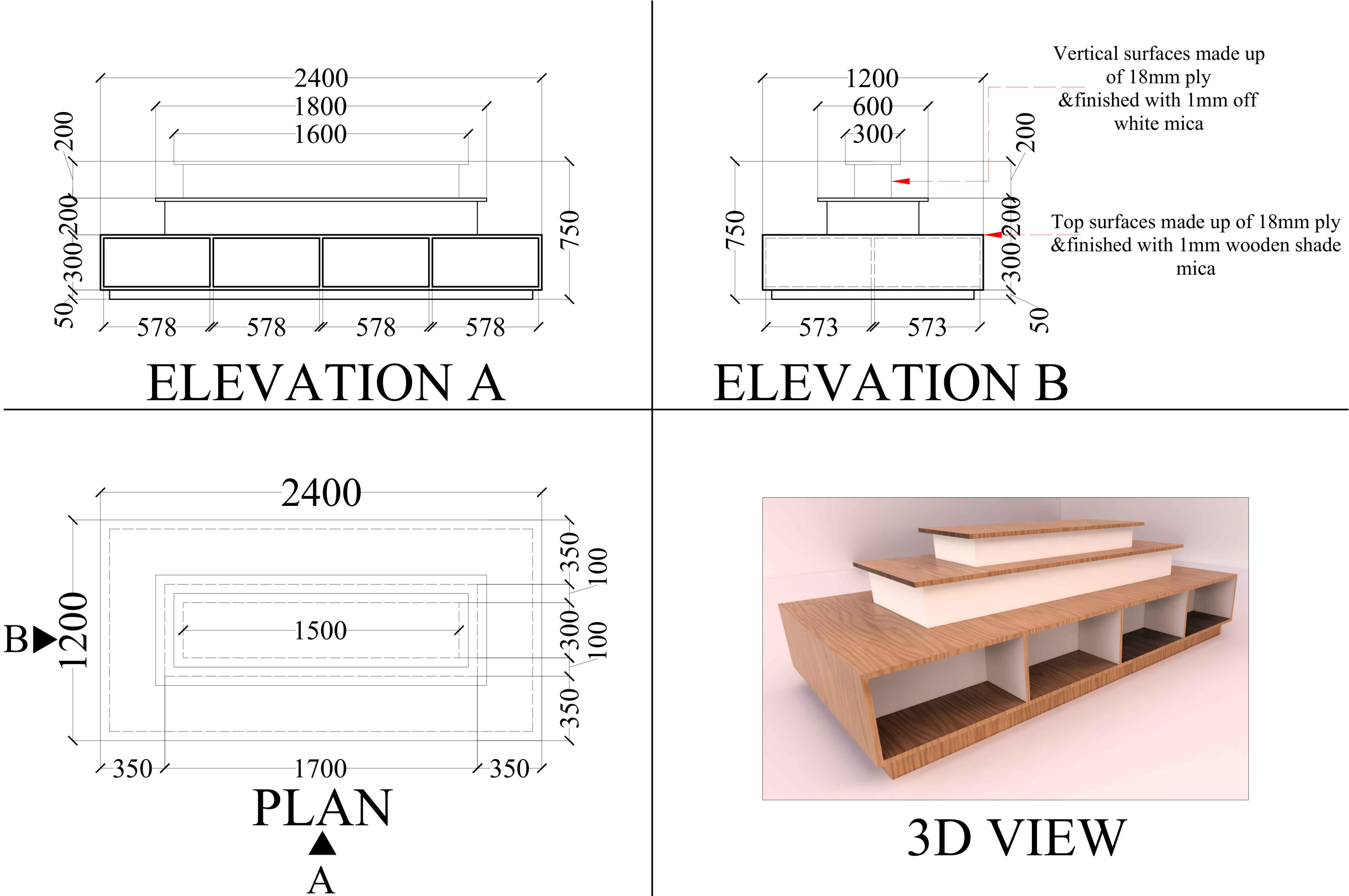
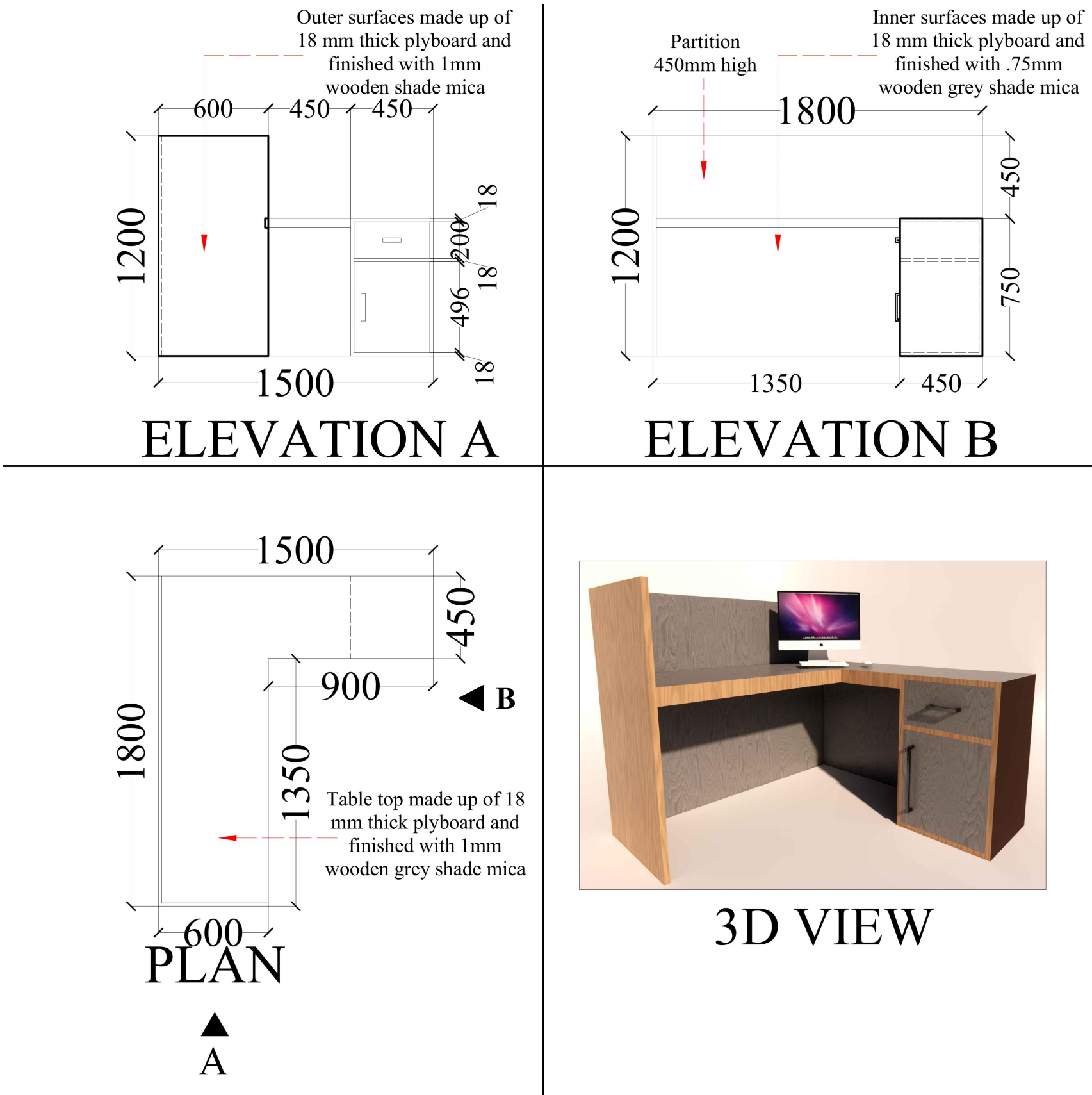
3D VIEW

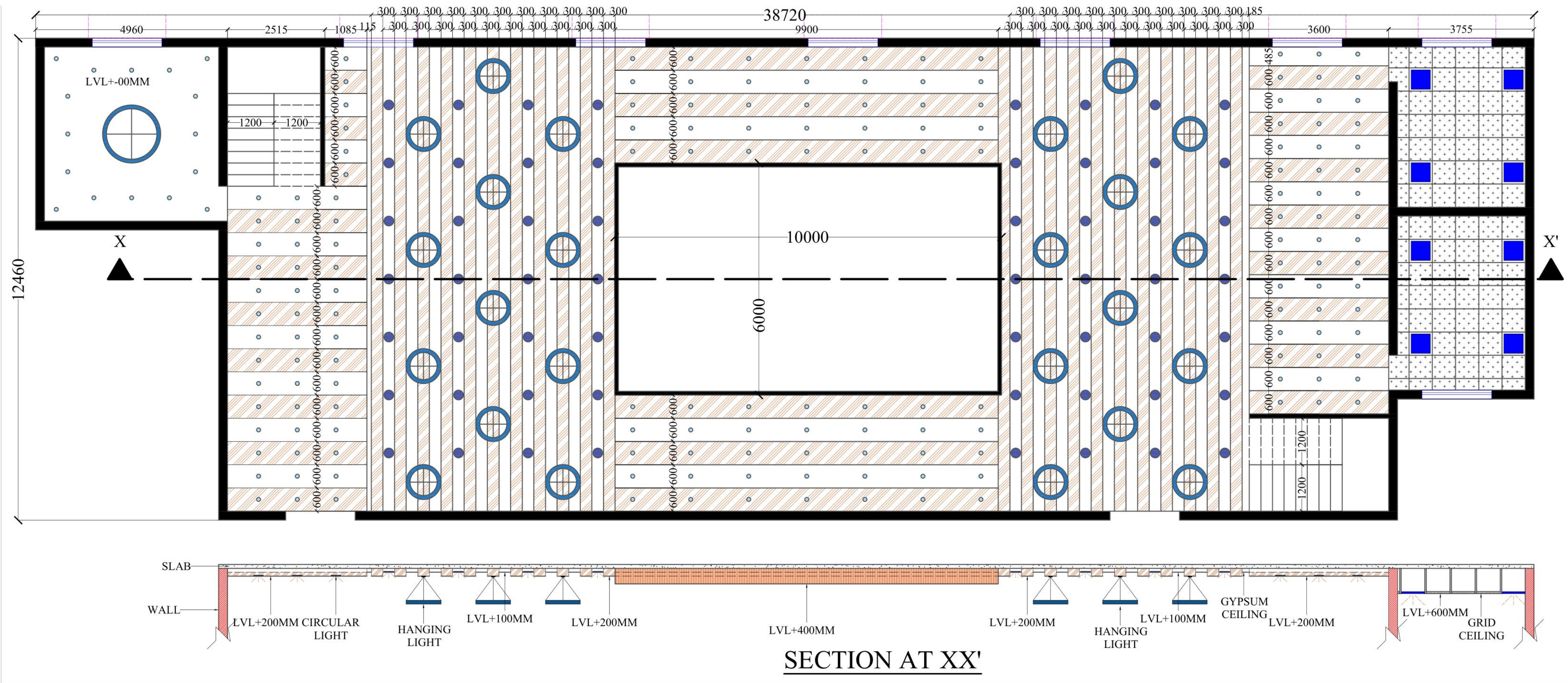


3D VIEW



3D VIEW



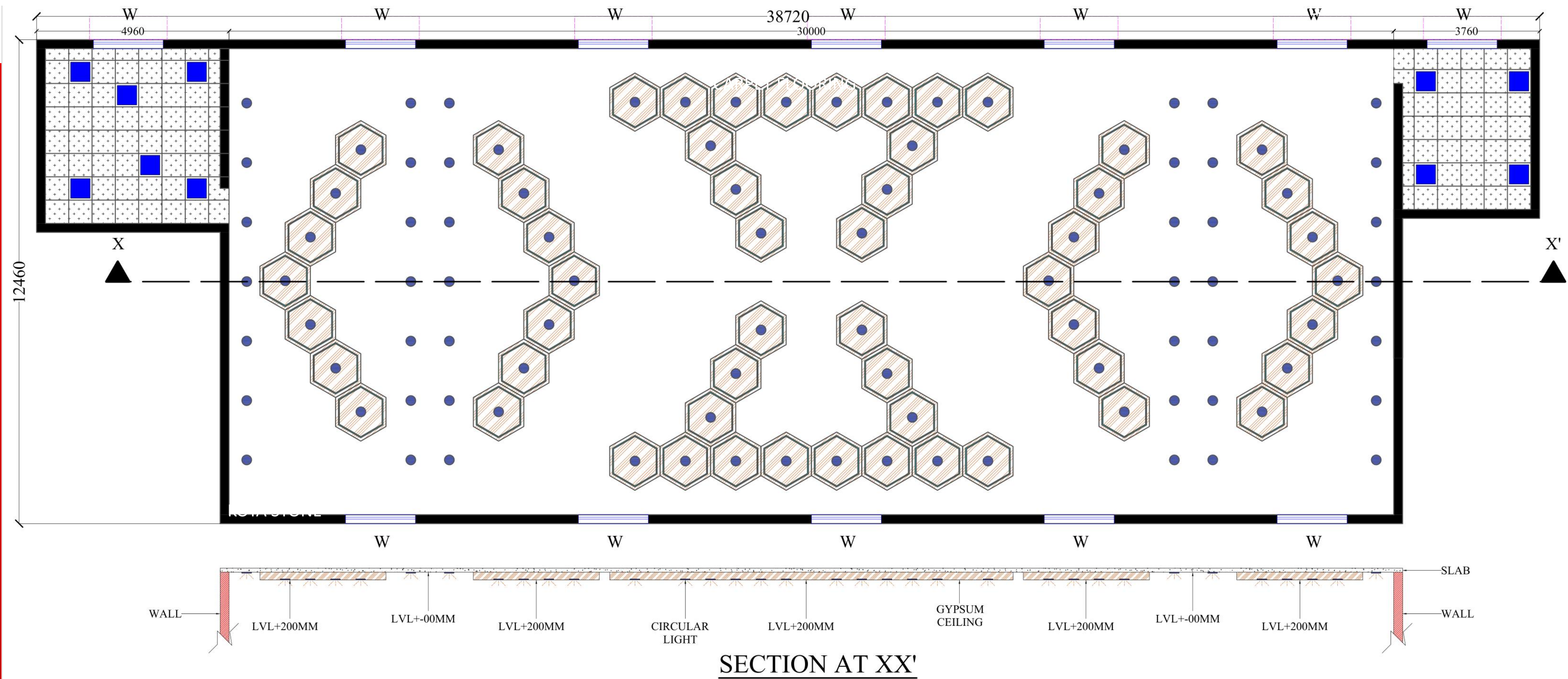


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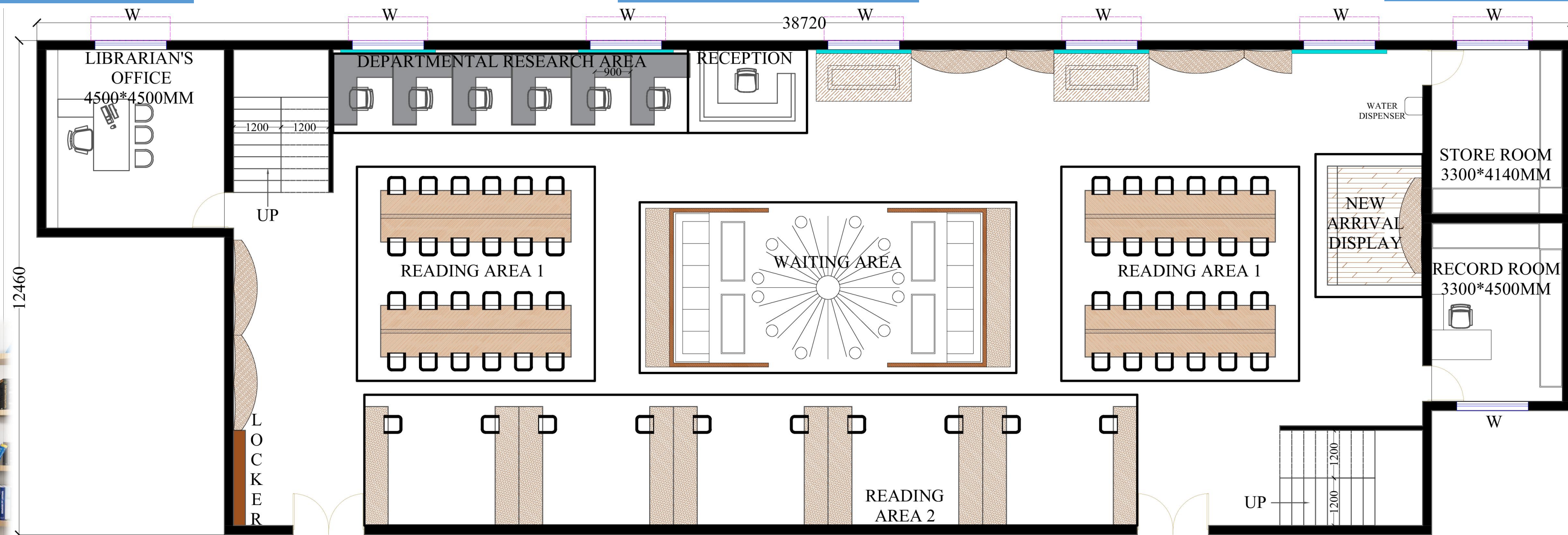
RECEPTION



WAITING AREA



READING AREA 1



LOCKER AREA



NEW ARRIVAL DISPLAY



LIBRARIAN OFFICE BACKDROP



READING AREA 1



RECORD ROOM

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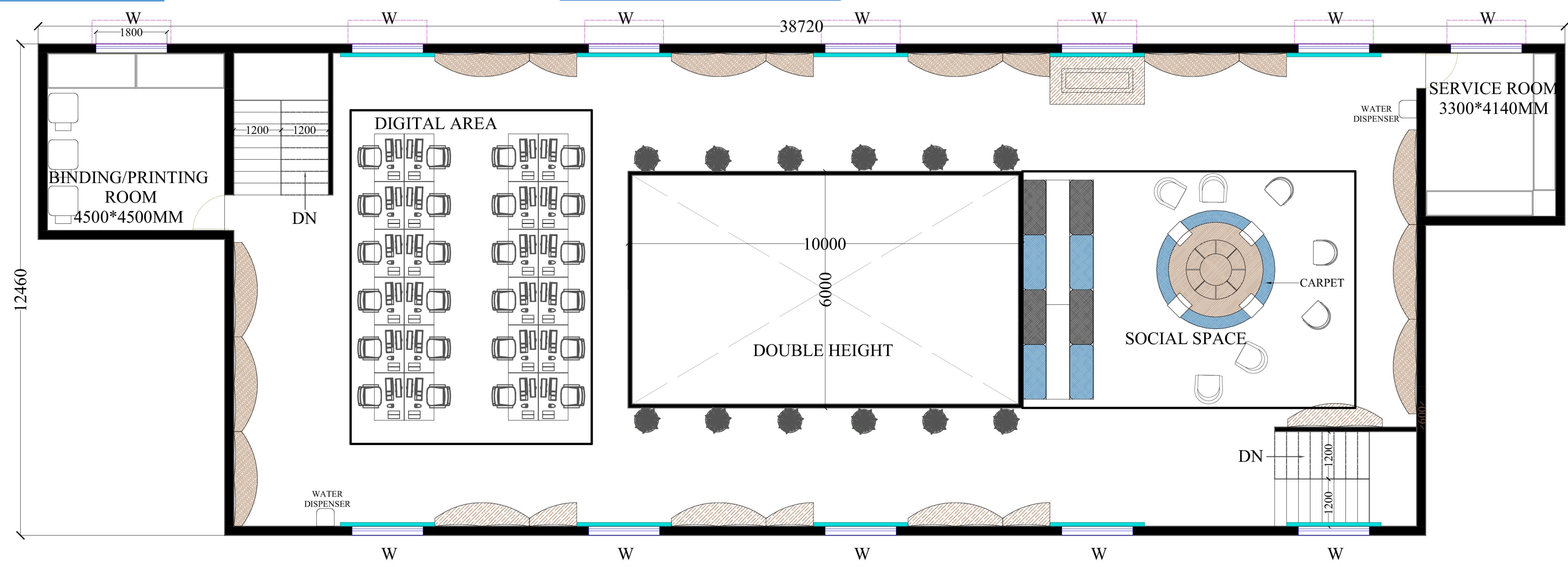
BINDING/PRINTING ROOM



DIGITAL AREA VIEW 1



SOCIAL SPACE VIEW 1



SOCIAL SPACE VIEW 2



DIGITAL AREA VIEW 2



VIEW FROM STAIRCASE