

Contextual Architecture

An Indian Perspective

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CONTEXTUAL ARCHITECTURE: An Indian Perspective is one of the few traveling exhibitions on contemporary architecture in India featuring especially the late 20th and early 21st century architecture. The exhibition is aimed at to document and portray some of the latest additions to the vast treasure of modern building designs in the country. Most of the projects included in it have been unearthed and shown for the first time. What makes the exhibition special is that it includes a variety of projects which are:

- Located in the remote rural settings to the metropolitan cities.
- Smallest to the biggest in size and scale.
- Designed for different climate zones.
- Designed for various cultures and types of people.
- Incorporate various construction techniques and materials.
- Fulfill various functions.

The exhibition incorporates about five dozen panels which include as many projects. These projects are located in nine states of the country, and are designed by about 20 architects. These architects include some the youngest and oldest in the country. Some of them are well known to the architectural fraternity and some are yet to be known. The random selection of projects is aimed at to project a fairly truthful architectural scenario in the country rather than glamorizing it by including hi-fi projects located in bigger cities only. While glancing at the collective outcome of the projects, one may become fairly knowledgeable about the latest trends in Indian architecture today besides, the interpretation and response of architects to the varying contexts e.g. locales, people, functions, resources, climate, materials, construction techniques, etc.

It is hoped that the exhibition will be of immense value to the young architects and students of architecture to educate and inspire them to invent their own approach to tackle the variety of problems. Efforts have been made to design all the panels in a consistent manner to bring in unity and continuity in the exhibition. The organizers – The Indian Institute of Architects, Chandigarh-Punjab Chapter – sincerely feel that exhibition will be of great interest to the viewers.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS CHANDIGARH-PUNJAB CHAPTER

Would like to acknowledge the contribution of all those who have contributed to the creation of this exhibition.

Concept & Research:

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Neeraj Khurana, Anu Singh, Reena Soni, Deeksha Sachdeva, Sachinder Kumar, Ankur, Harmohinder Singh.

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For Their Kind Cooperation:

Rakesh Kumar Bansal, Jaswinder Singh, Ashok Kumar Juneja, Sanjay Goel, Ram Murti Kalra, Pritpal Singh Ahluwalia, Bharti Kaushik, Amar Singh Mendiratta.

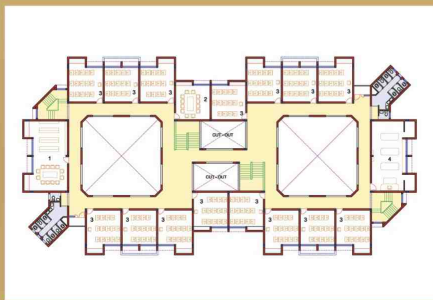
Layout & Design

Nedha & Nadeem Paul (NC Innovators)

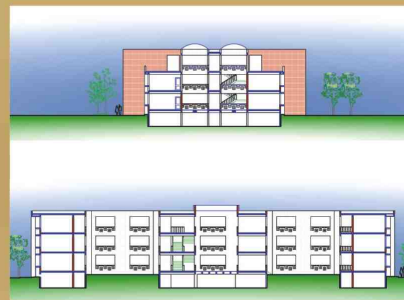


South-West View

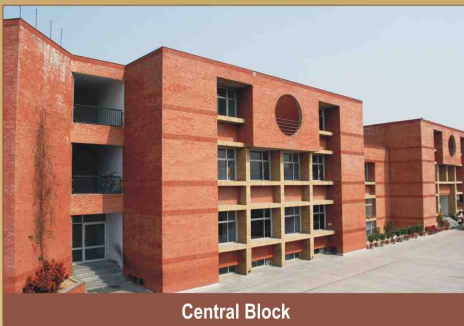
This concept, while meeting the bye-laws of administration and requirements of client, breaks down to what could have been a monolithic whole into a series of urban spaces that welcome children's participation. The courtyard is, in fact, evocative of the madrasa (traditional school). The courts mitigate the impact of noise and dust besides ensuring good light and ventilation. Circulation, however, is more labyrinthine, following the edges of the open-air courts around which all the classrooms, offices, laboratories, etc. are organized. An attempt has been made to create a variety of visual experiences while moving from one area to the other through corridors and landscaped courts.



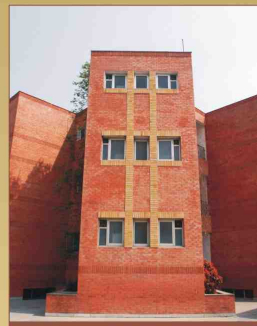
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



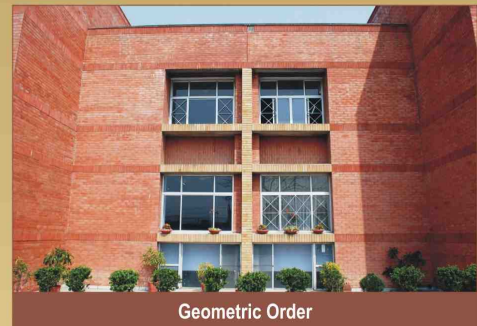
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



Central Block



Service Block



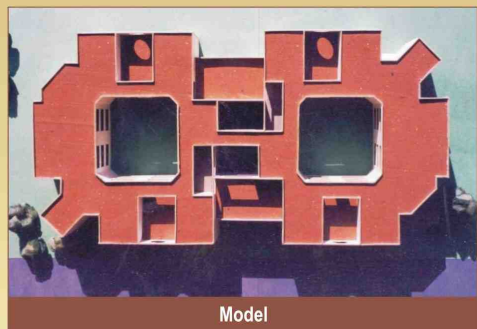
Geometric Order



Skylights



Entrance



Model



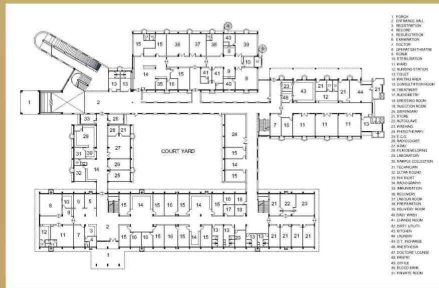


Front View

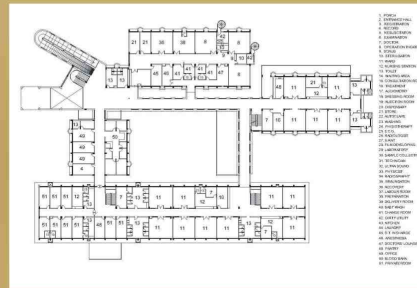


Central Court

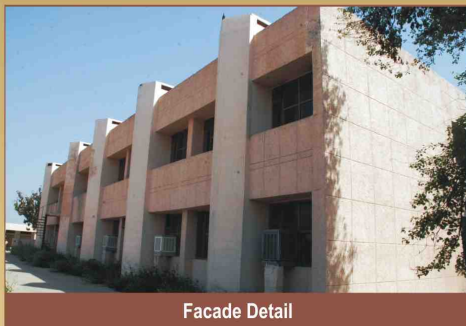
The design approach encompasses the fragmentation of the entire scope of work into a number of independent units, which are made to serve their requisite functions. These units are closely knit together around a central court, which acts as patients' outdoor activity area, and ensures adequate cross-ventilation in all the units arranged around it. Being enclosed from all sides, this court affords mutual shading throughout the day, and thus offers a cool ambience in an otherwise composite climate of the region. A raised circular lawn of 40-feet diameter, together with pucca seating and stone paving around it, add to the unique charm of the central court. The hospital complex has been provided with two entries for effective bifurcation of patients' flow. The south-east entry is planned for out-patient department (OPD) and emergency wing, while the south-west entry is exclusively for maternity/paediatric wings. Various blocks serving different functions are juxtaposed judiciously keeping in view their interrelationship with other blocks. All the blocks are well connected through spacious link-corridors.



G F PLAN



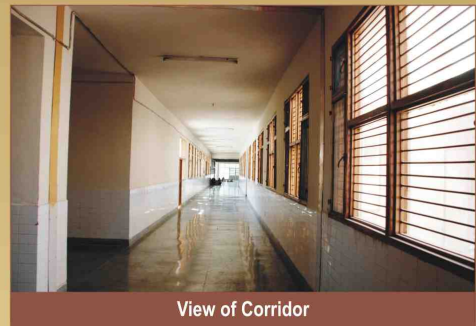
F F PLAN



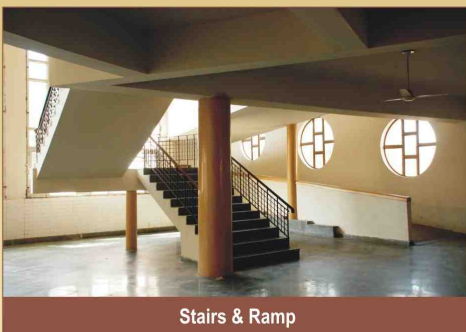
Facade Detail



Entrance Foyer



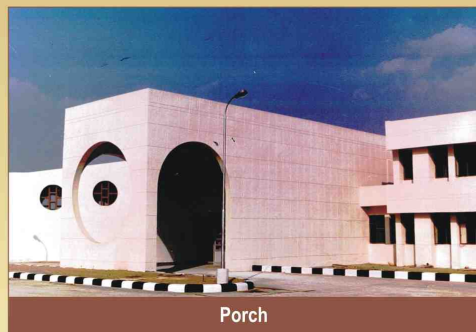
View of Corridor



Stairs & Ramp



Facade Detail



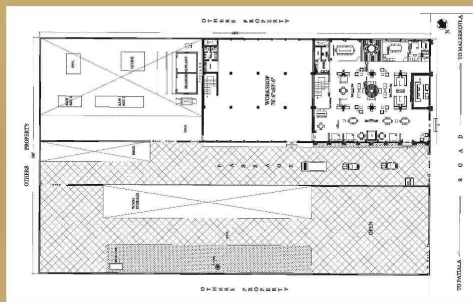
Porch



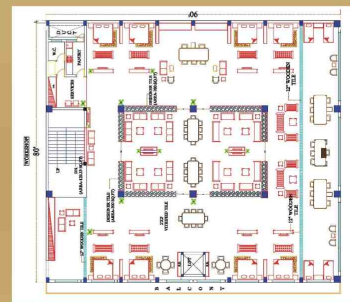


Front View

The client's brief was to design a showroom which can accommodate all the facilities like raw material, storage, seasoning and manufacturing under one roof. The site of the showroom is open from four sides. Cavity walls have been provided on South and West sides to combat the heat of the sun during summer months of the year. This helps in reducing the air conditioning load. A lift and stairs have been provided for vertical circulation inside the showroom. A stainless steel railing has been provided in order to give a clean look. Diffused lighting has been provided in the interiors. A false ceiling along with wooden panels has been provided to amalgamate the interiors as well as the exteriors. The interiors of the showroom have been designed on the modern concept. The columns have been covered with wood and wall paper paneling. The wall paper used is exactly like wood so as to reduce the cost but maintaining the ambience at the same time. The washable wall paper has been used on the space for lighting fixtures above the furniture display.



GF PLAN



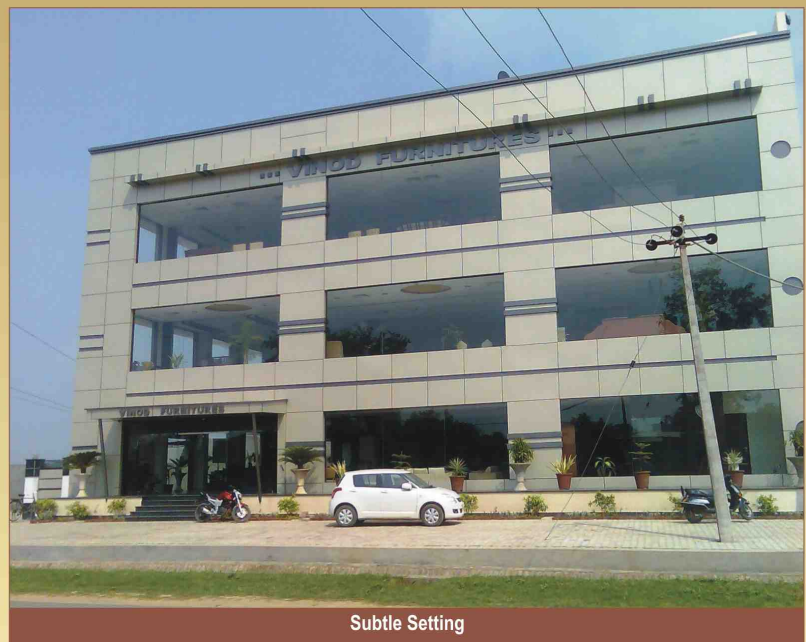
UPPER LEVEL PLAN



False Ceiling



Well-Lit Interiors



Subtle Setting



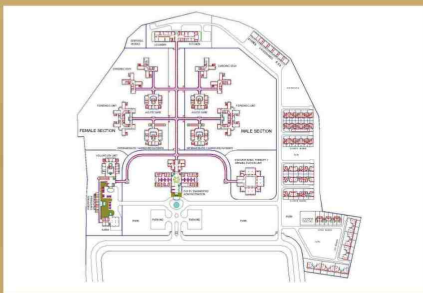


Approach to OPD Block

Mental hospital is a specialty hospital, with its patients having their special needs. Most of the patients are mobile, and, therefore, need more open space. Average stay of patients in a mental hospital is usually much longer than their counterparts in other hospitals. All these factors have been taken into consideration while planning and designing the VSIMH, Amritsar.

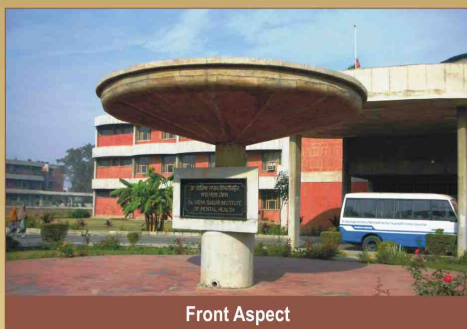
Planned on a site of 45 acres, the master plan comprises primarily two zones: the Outer Circle and the Inner Circle. The Inner Circle having Male and Female Sections is enclosed by 6-foot- high boundary-walls with restricted entries. The entire Inner Circle has been kept strictly pedestrian so as to impart serene and tranquil environment to the inmates.

All the building blocks in the campus have been laid out on a strict Cartesian pattern with symmetrical juxtaposition reminiscent of traditional Indian campuses. The built-up masses and the open spaces are ingeniously interwoven to create a building-in-the-garden effect. The entire hospital complex has been linked by vaulted corridor running independently through open spaces with greenery on both the sides.



CAMPUS LAYOUT

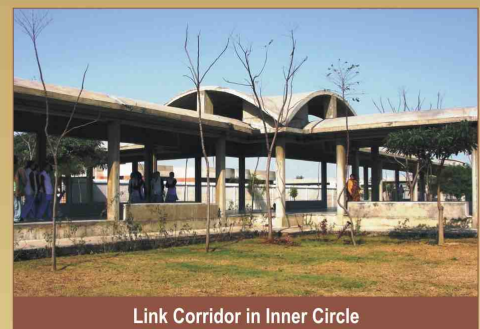
The designs of all the building blocks have been evolved keeping in view the peculiar requirements of different types of patients. Efforts have been made to evolve a distinctive architecture for each block so as to make them easily identifiable by the inmates. However, the Unity and Consistency—the two important aspects of campus designing—have been taken care of by providing uniform external finishes i.e. exposed concrete and red sand-stone cladding. The master plan provides for ample open spaces to be developed as gardens, parks, play fields, etc. This helps in creating a lively, cheerful, and natural environment, which is a prerequisite for such hospitals.



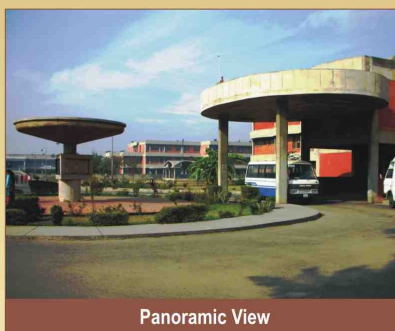
Front Aspect



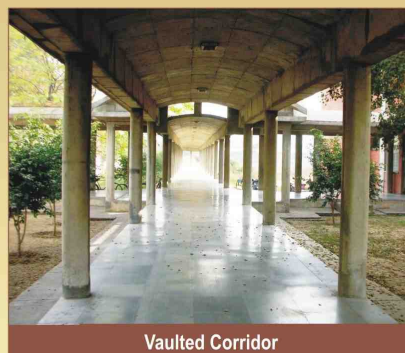
Atrium



Link Corridor in Inner Circle



Panoramic View

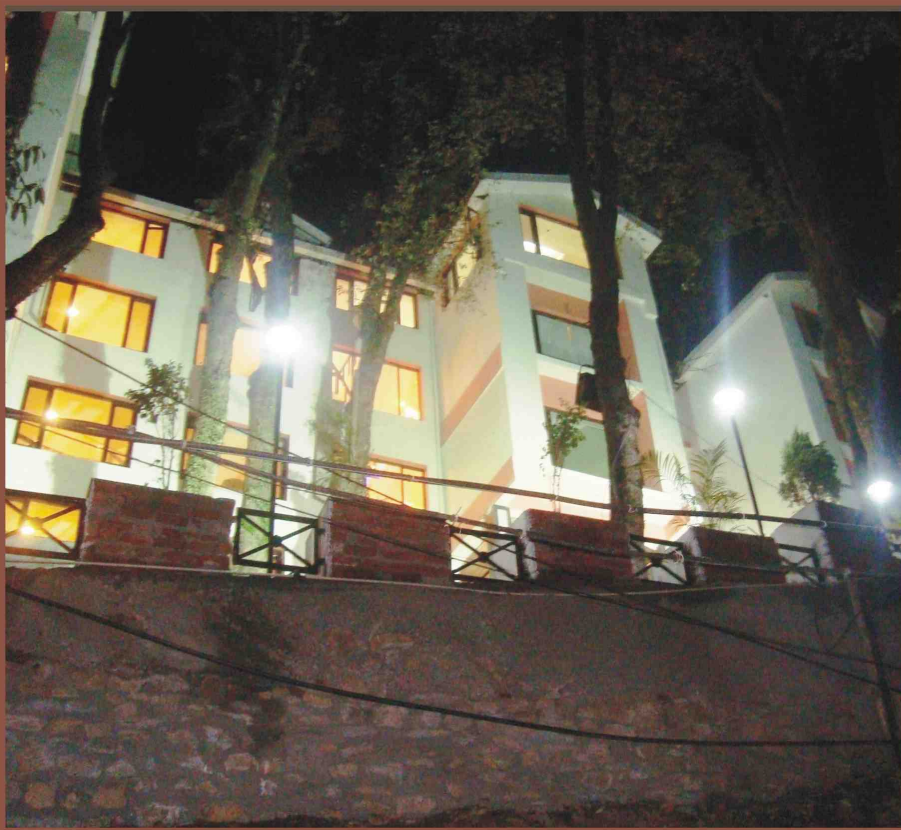


Vaulted Corridor



Aerial View



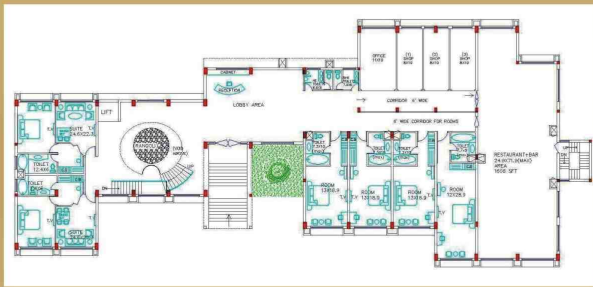


The Night View

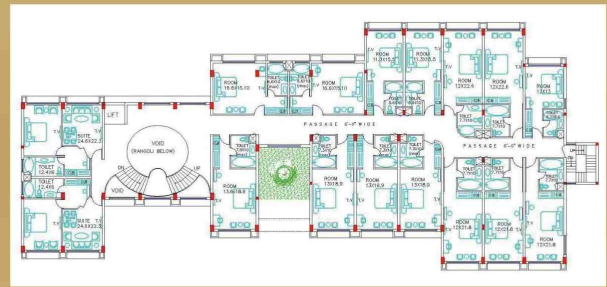
Dalhousie is one of the rare hill stations in India that is unspoiled by urban growth. It retains natural beauty and serene environment.

Inderprasta Resorts has two approach roads with a height difference of more than 100 feet. This was one of the challenges. The other being that no trees on the site are to be removed. So a four-storied atrium was created with a reception lobby on the top floor as well as on the ground floor. People entering from any of the roads have complete view of hotel interiors. The form of the building depended on the location of trees. This prevented the form being straight and box-like.

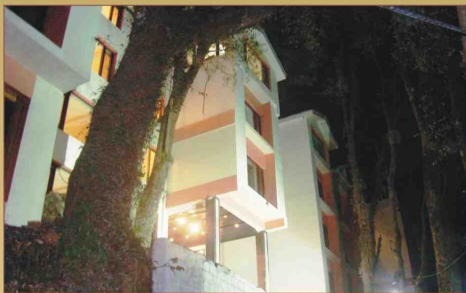
The total interior is in semi Victorian style to suit tourists from any corner of the world. Apart from Guest Rooms and Suites, the hotel has a Restaurant, Bar, Conference Room, Health Club, Spa and ample parking in the basement and top terrace. The hotel is centrally heated. All the rooms have view of the hills and lake. The splendid sunset can be viewed from all the rooms. The roofing is in bright red colour. The material used is metal sheet with mangalore tiles impression. The building is painted with white and peach colour from outside.



GF PLAN



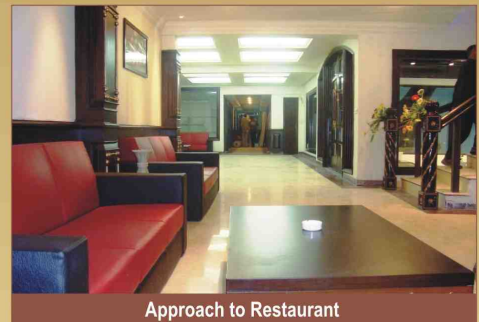
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



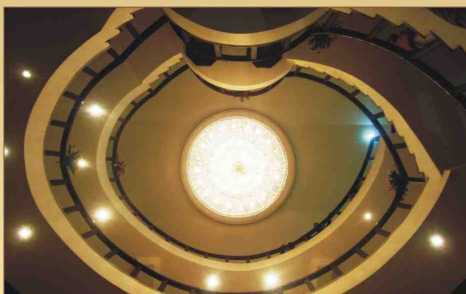
Night View



Corridor



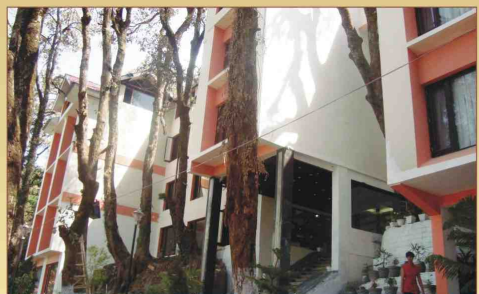
Approach to Restaurant



View of the Atrium



Entrance



Architecture and Nature





Approaching Plaza

The site is spread over 2500 acres of beautiful Kerala terrain skirting the Arabian Sea. It consists of administrative buildings, institutional buildings and housing. The project aims to bring the various Naval training establishments scattered at different locations in the country within one campus where the Indian Navy can provide training to 750 cadets. On one hand the character of the natural landscape implied a design approach which would be very organic and unobtrusive. On the other hand the Academy's military training function called for spatial efficiency and formal order. Achieving harmony between the over powering and untouched beauty of the natural landscape with the discipline and precision inherent in the military nature of the academy was the goal.

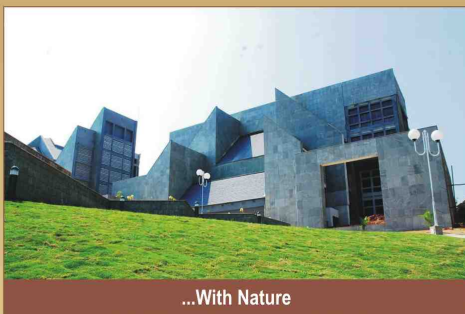
The buildings covering a total area of 2,50,000 square metres include Educational facilities like B-Tech college with 50 laboratories and workshops, auditorium of 1800 seating capacity, library for 2,50,000 volumes; physical training facilities like olympic size indoor swimming pool, diving pool, parade ground, large drill and PT shed,



CAMPUS LAYOUT

athletic track, equitation lines and watermanship training; residential facilities for 750 cadets with dining hall for seating 900 in one go and staff housing for 1000 officers and other staff along with their recreational facilities like mess, community hall, clubs, etc. Various other support facilities like hospital with 65 beds, market place, logistics complex, administrative complex, motor transport complex, etc.

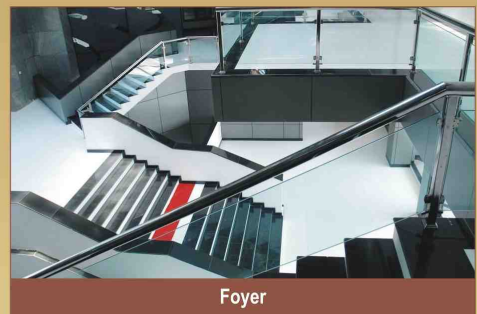
The main training zone is located in such an identifiable visual and organizational core that everything around could fall into place. A seemingly insignificant yet very strategic element of the site was a small spur jutting out at right angles to the main ridge line. Due to this the spur presented a dramatic encounter with both the approach roads into the Academy.



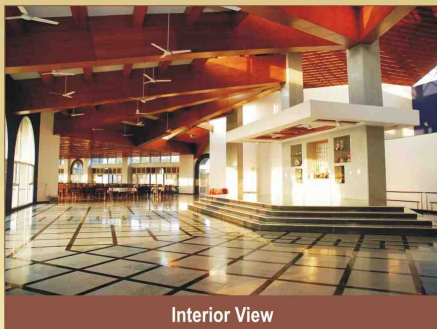
...With Nature



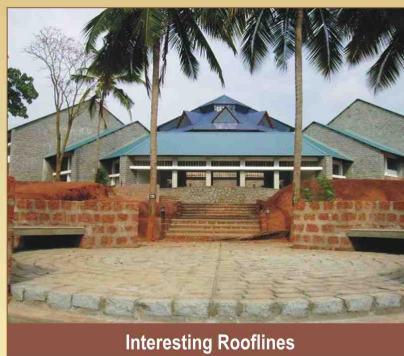
Staircase



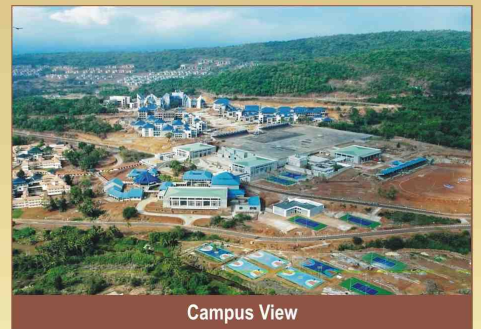
Foyer



Interior View



Interesting Rooflines

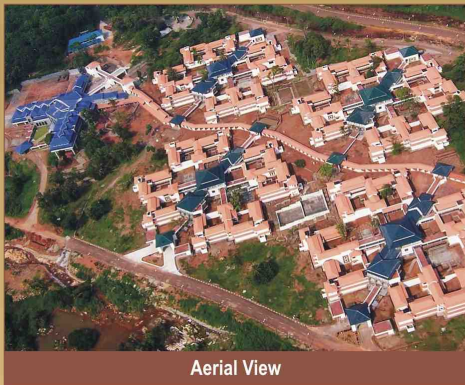


Campus View





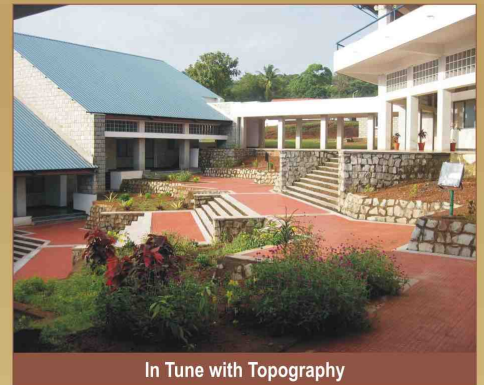
Overview of Campus



Aerial View



Bird's Eye View



In Tune with Topography



Interesting Roofscapes





Hill Architecture

The most ceremonial building on the campus was the Headquarters Building housing the office of the commandant and his administration. This was located atop the spur and the other significant training, information and educational wings fan down on either sides of the Headquarters Wing.

The prestigious buildings of the Information Complex enclosing a stately plaza have been located on the northern slopes of the spur, forming a gateway to the Northern approach.

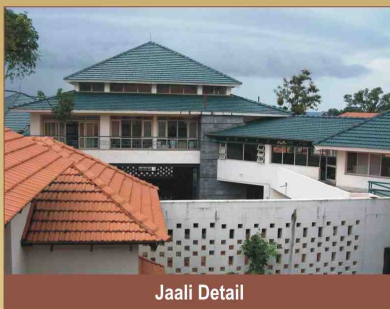
The southern approach, however presents a comprehensive view of the entire development in one sweep.

On a site which had very limited flat land, the area around the spur provides large areas for sports fields, parade ground; drill & PT Sheds, athletic track, swimming pool, etc.

The various training facilities fan downwards from the Headquarters Wing. By orienting all the buildings in the Training zone towards the Head Quarters Wing and by opening out large plazas between buildings, towards the sea, visual axes are created which discipline the campus organization.

The staff housing is located along the lower slopes of the ridge on either side of the spur such that they get their own private and spectacular sea view. The linear spread of the houses along parallel roads rising on the lower slopes suggests a natural hierarchy for distributing the house types as per rank culminating with the residence for the Commandant at the top. The low profile of the linear development makes it possible for each house to have an uninterrupted sea view over the roof of the house below and yet the fairly large development merges with the hill getting camouflaged within the dense vegetation.

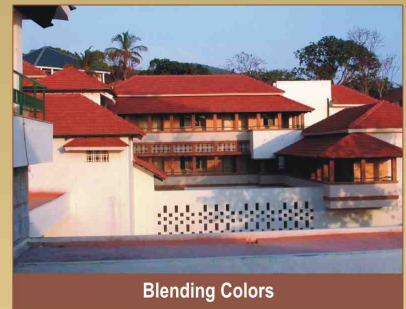
The site reveals a spectacularly beautiful area with all the natural features like: the Sea, Beach, Backwaters, and Highlands in the form of a mountain ridge line all along the length of the site. The architect did not want to build anything that would mar the pristine beauty of the site specially the trademark ridge line which was of historic importance being the land feature used by Vasco-Da-Gama to identify India from the sea.



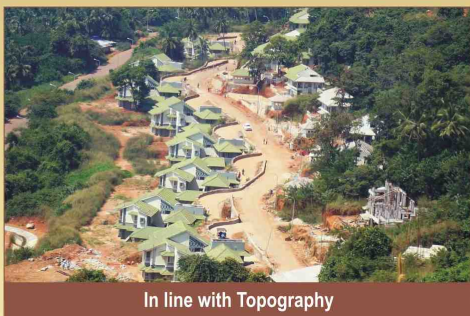
Jaali Detail



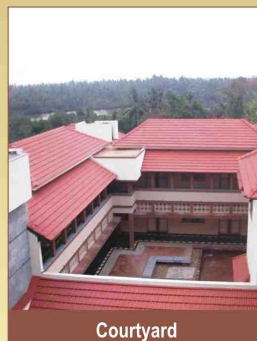
Intimate Spaces



Blending Colors



In line with Topography



Courtyard



Merging with Nature





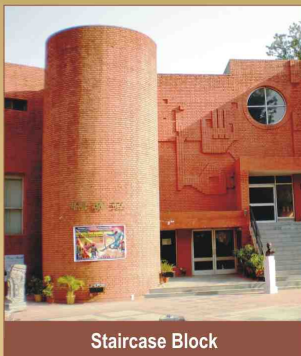
Monumental Scale

Punjab Arts Council building is located on the fringe of Chandigarh's well known Rose Garden. The architect has attempted to express the grandeur of the personality of the Council's founder, Dr M S Randhawa, by adopting a monumental scale. The architectural expression comprises sculptural masses with "silent facades" in exposed brickwork, punctuated by a few carefully placed openings. The brick-mural on the entrance wall expresses in large bas-relief the creative unity which underlines all forms of art. The interior space is conceived as a self-renewing continuum and not as

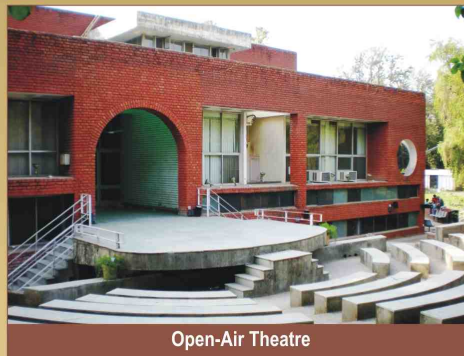


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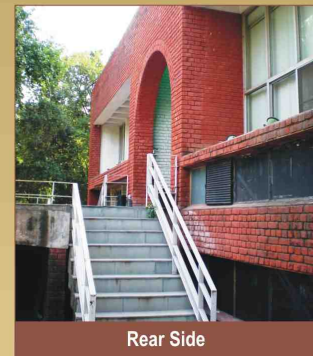
compartmentalised sections. Large column-free spaces inside have been made possible by the use of a coffered ceiling. In spite of its monumental character, a certain delicacy in the formal concept has been achieved by extending the interior spaces through glass-walls in the exterior panorama of colour, texture and fragrance. The reinforced-concrete-frame structure of the building is clad in exposed brickwork which gives it an organic, earthy, and austere look.



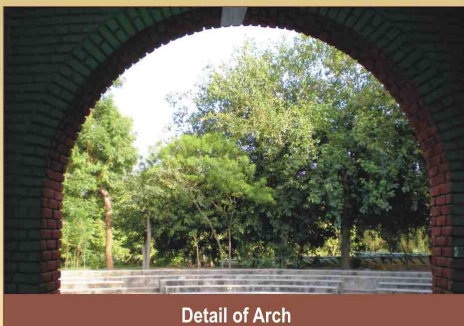
Staircase Block



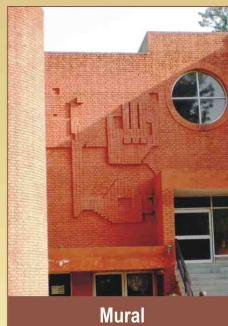
Open-Air Theatre



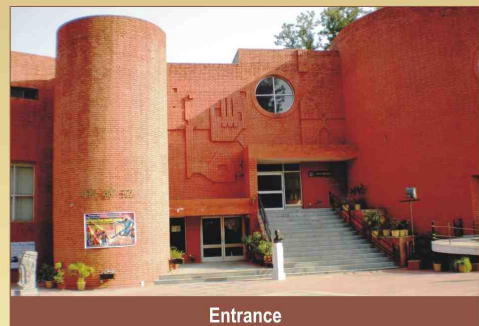
Rear Side



Detail of Arch



Mural



Entrance



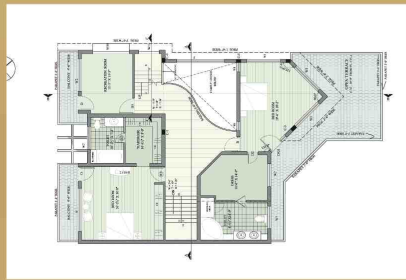


Front View

The basic concept while designing this house was to bring the nature in and allowing a strong visual connection with the outside. This has been achieved by bringing the light and greenery in through a huge 18'-0" high and 10'-0" wide glass on park side. This window brings the first rays of the morning sun in from the east and act as main source of the light to the common areas of the house throughout the day. One enters the house into double-height lobby and adjacent to it is an open kitchen. The drawing, dining, family lounge lined up without any partition forming a continuous flowing space. Two bedrooms are lined up on the south-west side of the plot.

Between the two rooms lies a dog-legged staircase. This staircase leads you into the lobby at the second level, a space overlooking the family lounge on ground floor.

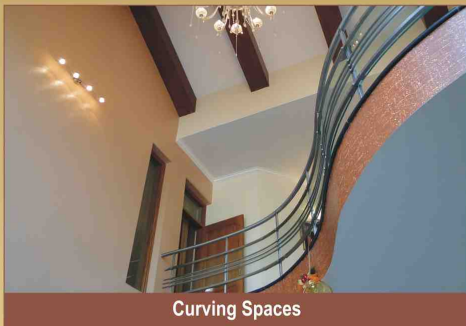
The exterior facade of the building is an interplay of emulsion paint and machine made cladding tiles. A great amount of effort has gone in designing the lighting of this house which makes it look amazingly beautiful during nights.



GF PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION



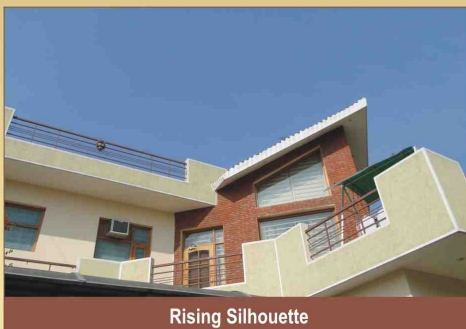
Curving Spaces



A Detail



Side View



Rising Silhouette



Staircase



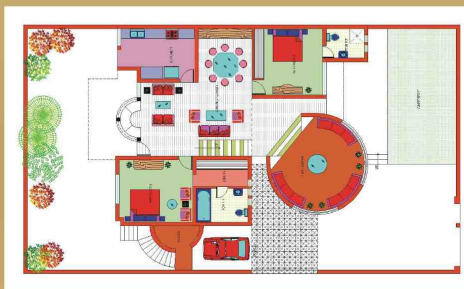
Well-lit Interiors



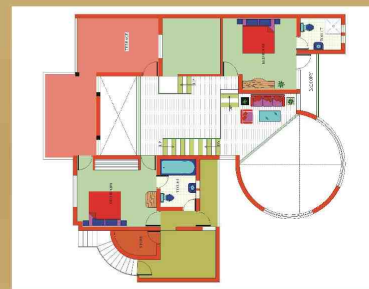


External View

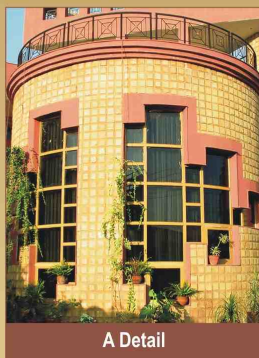
The owner wanted a house with monumental effect but intimate interior spaces. By nature, Punjabis are very warm with great sense of hospitality. They like everything grand. So this house is a true expression of grandness, and symbolic of open and informal lifestyle of the owner. The drawing room is circular in shape with a sunken level. The huge living room with double-height ceiling and unusual windows embraces the guests with real warmth. The circular sitting provides perfect ambience for entertaining small gatherings. A triangular entrance lobby with two approaches clearly segregates the formal drawing room from the rest of the house. The well-lit dining area reveals another drama of light and shade with its high ceiling. The family lounge is located towards the rear courtyard to provide a direct link with the outside lawn. The semi circular sitting area with a raised platform having built-in storage underneath is the coziest corner of the lounge. A wooden and glass partition separates the family lounge from the central lobby and dining area.



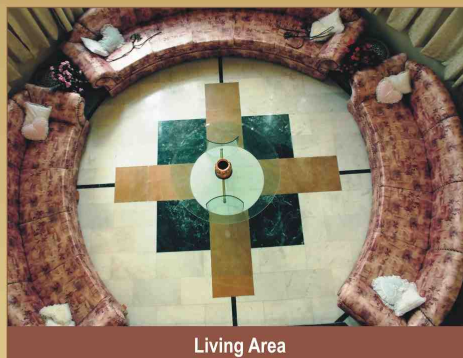
GF PLAN



FF PLAN



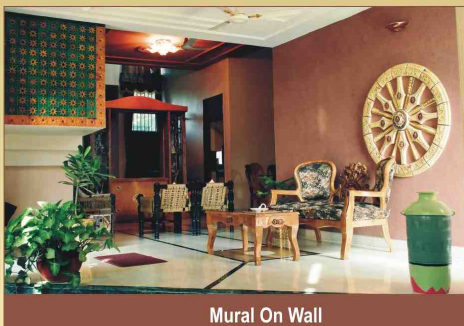
A Detail



Living Area



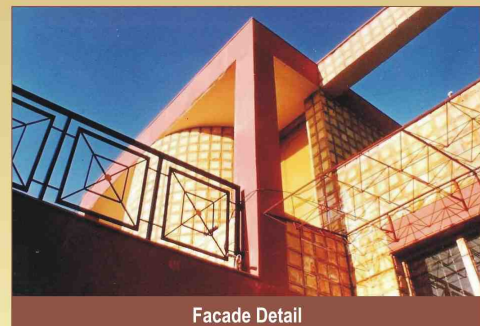
Balcony



Mural On Wall



Entrance



Facade Detail



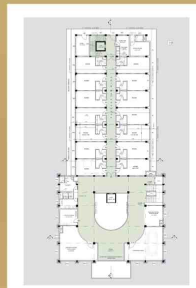


Imposing Architecture

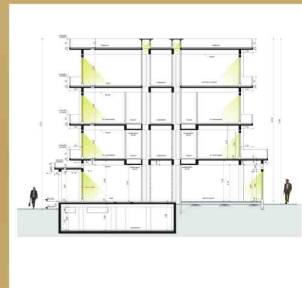
The site planning played a considerable role in designing this hotel as the site was fan shaped. The basic idea was to keep building in north-east direction and large banquet in the south side. As the site has a natural slope from road towards the site. So the rear drop of the site has been utilized for the basement which has been planned for AC plant room, maintenance offices and store. In the building block the functions are divided horizontally and vertically and then the spaces for them are fixed accordingly. The front block has been planned for business meetings and it comprises conference halls on either side. The residential block with guest bedrooms is planned on the either side of a spacious corridor and has been placed on the rear side segregated from the public area. The extreme end is designed as service area where service lift, house keeping and staircase have been provided.



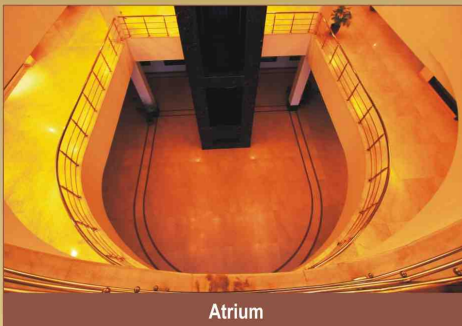
SITE PLAN



GF PLAN



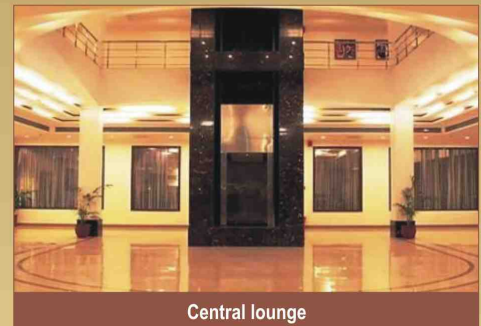
SECTION



Atrium



Restaurant



Central lounge



Reception



Entrance



Conference Room





An Imposing View

Conceived as a focus for cultural, social and commercial life of the people, it is a place designed for people of all ages. The 'CLIMATE' has been a major generator of design form. Considering the hot climate of Central India, 'COURTYARD' has been an important part of planning. The design revolves around four courtyards. For each courtyard, variety is the keyword. Inspired by the water falls of Tirathgarh and Chitrakot one courtyard is designed with a water fall while the other courtyard is landscaped with large rocks resembling the caves of Kutumbsar. The third courtyard has been exclusively designed for the children with slides and arched opening around. The fourth courtyard has been designed as an atrium with a glass lift. Strong visual link through courtyards, corridors and stairways encourages the social interaction among users. All the courtyards flow into each other and visually unite the space. The complex is designed to work with natural light and ventilation as far as possible. The design echoes the culture of the region. It is an attempt to create architecture which is culturally and contextually appropriate.



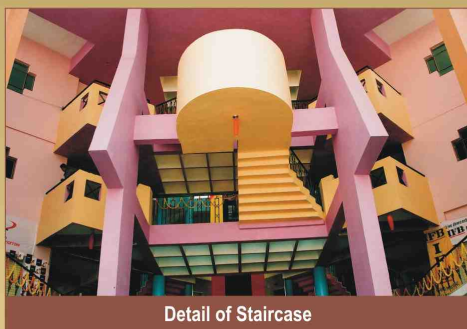
GF PLAN



FF PLAN



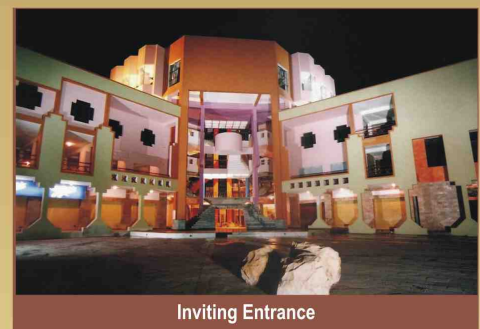
TF PLAN



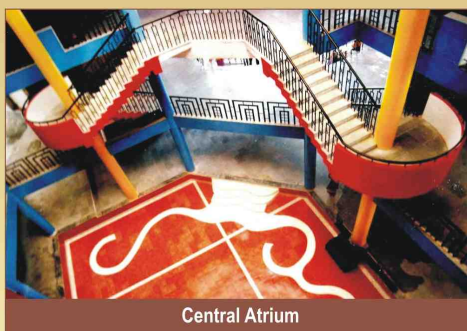
Detail of Staircase



Corner Detail



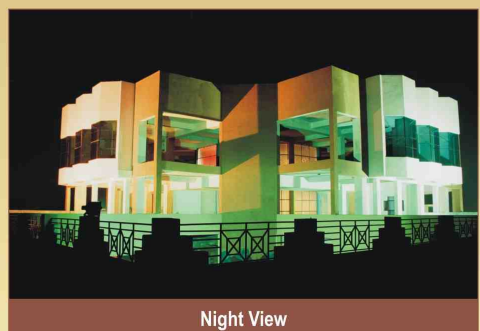
Inviting Entrance



Central Atrium



Viewing Decks



Night View





The architecture and nature go hand in hand



Main Entrance

The design concept for the Chhattisgarh Dental College is based on the requirements of three different components i.e., academic wing, hostels and administration. The main objective was to create an environment for imparting quality education. The college building is a three storied structure designed on the pattern of a fixed module. Each module houses a particular dental science department. The design of academic block revolves around an inner landscaped court. Efforts have been made to create a pleasant ambience by creating spaces that would act as a catalyst in the learning process. The landscaped spaces, the corridors and staircases are useful in contributing to the learning process and encourage interaction at various levels.

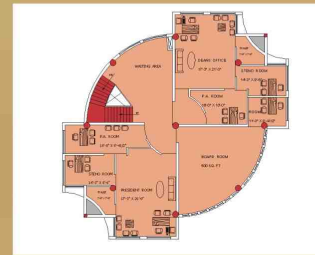
The administrative building is designed as four storied where emphasis is to provide good, direct, short circulation linkages between various easy to locate functions. The circular shaped administrative block is a complete blend of unity & beauty organized by form and function. There is a freshness offered by variation of visual frames as well as integration of the relationship between solids and voids.



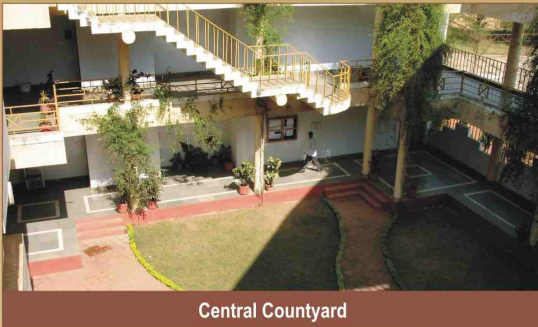
SITE PLAN



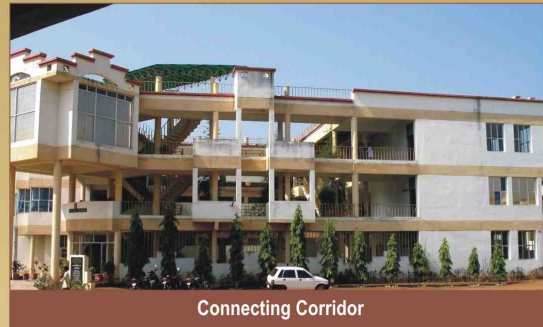
GF PLAN



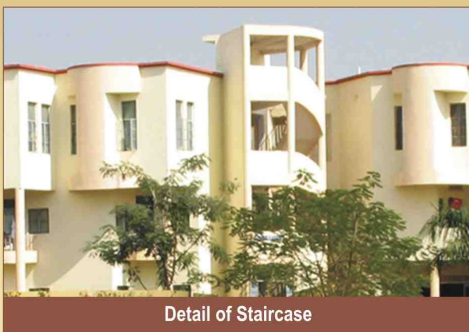
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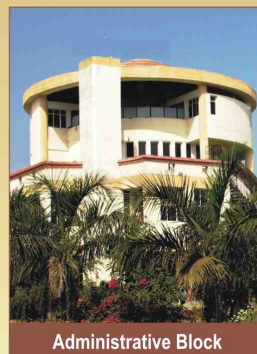
Central Courtyard



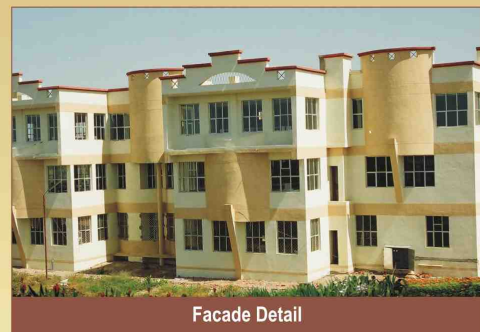
Connecting Corridor



Detail of Staircase



Administrative Block



Facade Detail





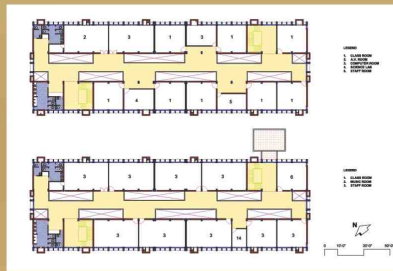
The architecture and nature go hand in hand

The original master plan and few buildings are designed by a reputed firm of "JK Chowdhury & Gulzar Singh" in 1979.

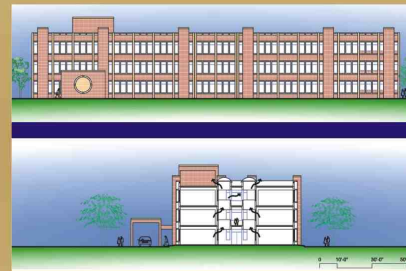
The revised master plan was prepared to cope with the changing educational needs and to serve as a guide for future development. Architects have taken care of natural and built environment besides promoting interaction between teachers and students.

The new junior school building is designed to harmonize with the existing buildings. A section has been evolved with an internal wind tunnel which sucks hot air from the rooms and releases it at the top, thus ensuring a constant, cooling air draft.

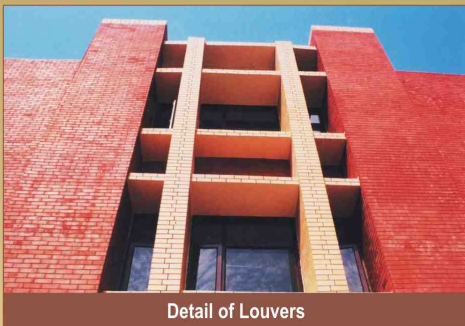
To make the building earthquake resistant, 'Architectural Acrobatics' are avoided and building morphology is kept simple.



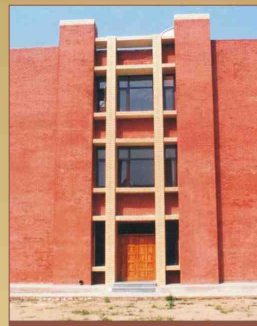
FLOOR PLANS



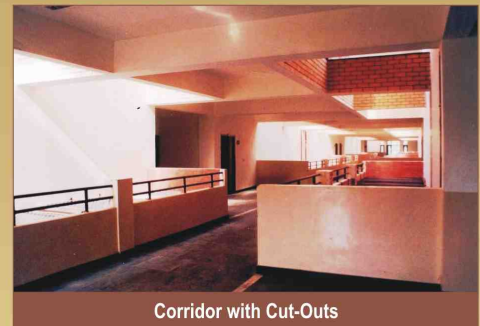
ELEVATION & SECTION



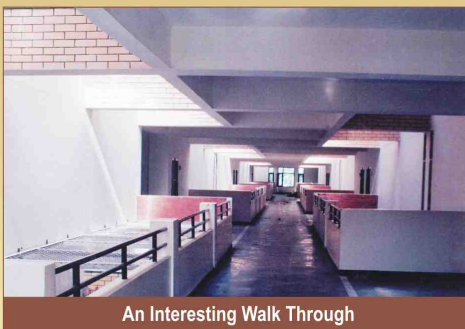
Detail of Louvers



Side View



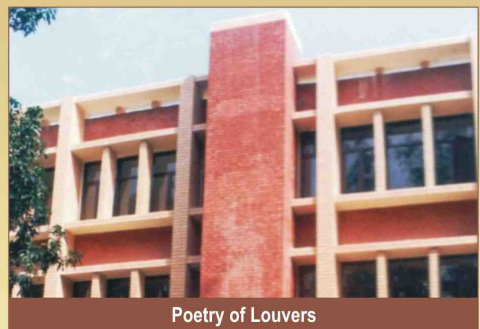
Corridor with Cut-Outs



An Interesting Walk Through



Entrance



Poetry of Louvers





Geometry of Vaults

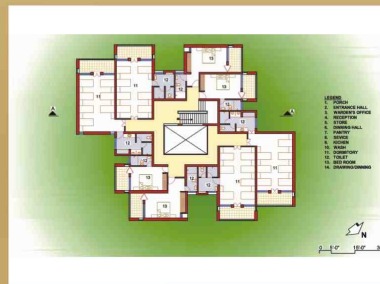


Outer View

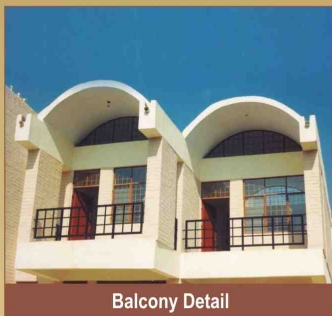
Youth hostels are meant to provide cheaper accommodation to young persons when they go on educational tours. They also foster a feeling of national integration and better understanding through cultural interaction. Saakaar Foundation had designed 17 such hostels in various states of India. This Youth Hostel Building is located on two acres site. The building has been conceived as a 'home away from home'. The quality of light, an important design element, has been achieved by controlled openings and vaulted projections which mute the glare without sacrificing ventilation. All requirements are arranged around a double-height lounge, which visually links both the floors. Skylights at the top not only lit the lounge but also act as vents for hot air to escape and keep the building cool.



GF PLAN



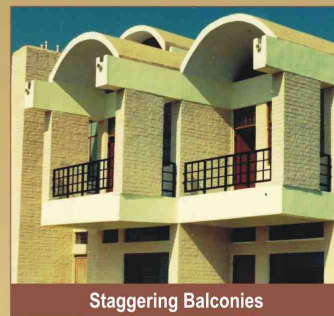
FF PLAN



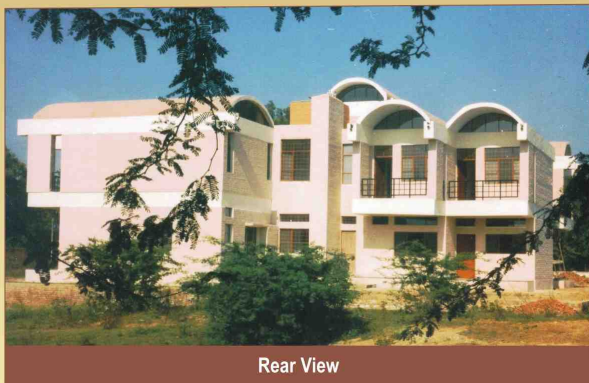
Balcony Detail



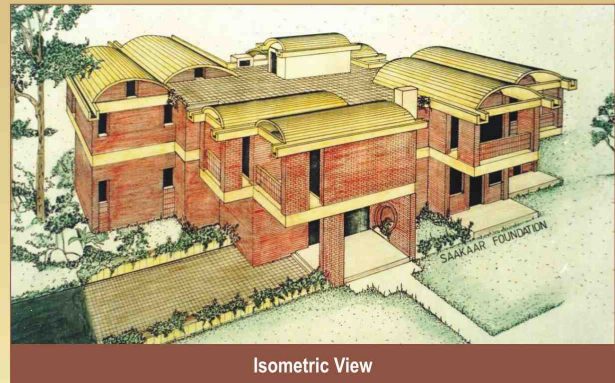
Vault Detail



Staggering Balconies



Rear View



Isometric View

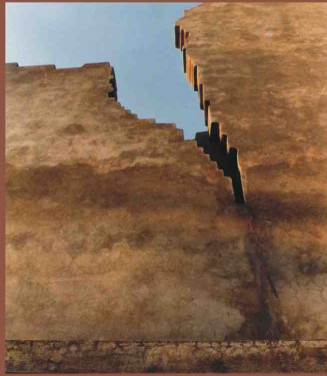


YOUTH HOSTEL, PATIALA, PUNJAB

Architect: Surinder Bahga, Saakaar Foundation, Chandigarh



View from Main Road



Facade Detail



Nature Over Power The Built Form

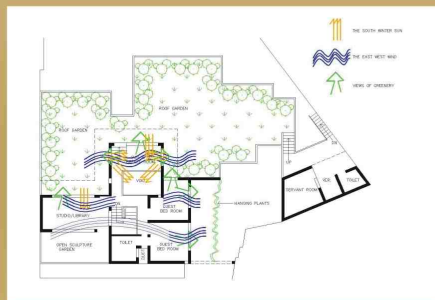
The house is located on the busy GT Road in Amritsar. The challenges were the irregular shape of the plot, the unplanned and unpleasant surroundings, the noise, smoke and dust pollution from G T Road and the harshness of the climate.

Maximum use was made of the natural gifts given to man i.e., the sun, wind and greenery. The privacy is achieved by keeping the house with no windows above the boundary wall towards the main road. To give a unique identity to the house a sculpture looking, free-from-time-form was created.

Heavy greenery is planted between the house and GT Road. This gives privacy to the house and keeps away traffic sound and pollution.

The house is planned in such a way that each and every room gets the winter sun in it. All the areas are well ventilated. All areas get view of greenery.

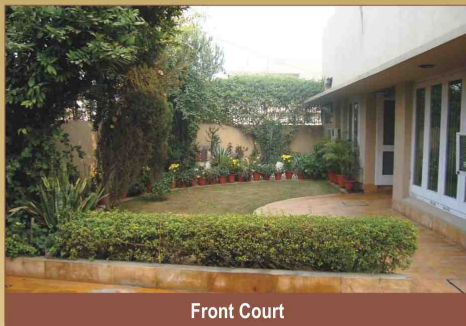
Garden has been provided on roof. This gives soothing views for the upper floor rooms and provides thermal insulation to the rooms below.



PLAN



SECTION



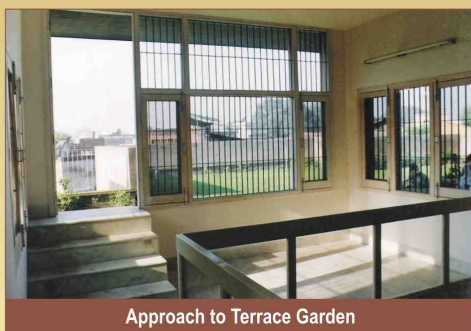
Front Court



Interior View



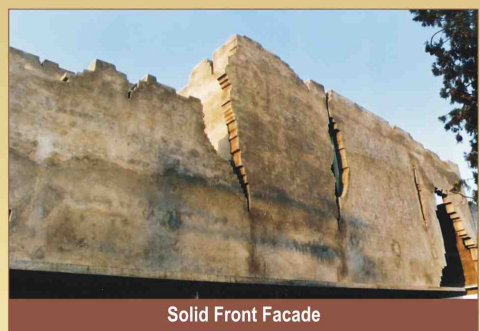
Rear Court



Approach to Terrace Garden



Flow of Spaces



Solid Front Facade





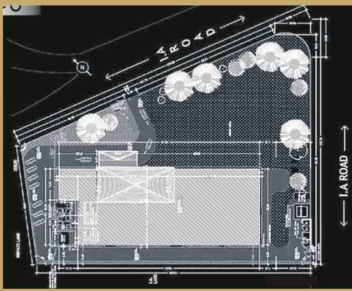
General View



Night View

Time is life. And the factor of time is represented in every element of architectural design as an analogy. Very diligently, after the functional plan was prepared and approved, the elevation was segregated into twelve hours of time as represented in the sketch. It was as if the whole of the structure is consumed with time and as if the building is aware of every second that passes by. The other factor of Greenwich time and its angles has been transposed on the feature of the elevation. Implied that it may be – the intricacy of this concept has somehow been interwoven into the texture of the elevation intrinsically.

The programme consisted of basic broad industrial requirements. The assembly area, entrance and reception lobby, general facilities, administration area, conference and meeting rooms. Adequate space was provided for kitchen and dining hall along with the officers' eating area. The site was primarily rectangle with one side facing the valley. The other constraints of entry areas of material and services to that of public needed to be segregated



SITE PLAN



Well-lit Interior



Meeting Room



Entrance Lobby



Inviting Entrance



Corridor



A Detail





Academic Block

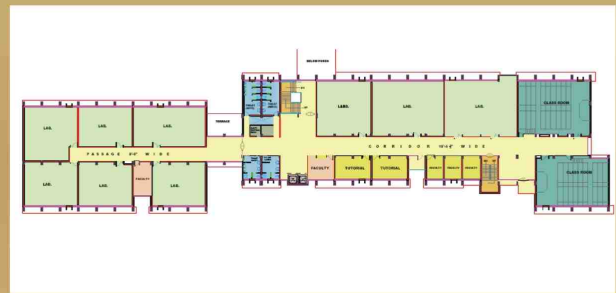


Workshops

The 15-acre UIET Campus constitutes two long, horizontal academic blocks, envisaged to be interconnected through covered corridors, an inherited architectural feature of Panjab University Campus. In addition to this workshop blocks, which form the infrastructural facilities for the Institute, and a recreational block have also been constructed. A small auditorium and a double-storied administrative block, which has also been conceived as a part of, the campus plan is yet to come up. All these blocks have been planned in the North-South orientation to achieve glare-free light to most of the areas. The longitudinal plan of the blocks has been staggered into two unequal halves to break the monotony of long corridors. The lecture halls forming the major component of each academic block has been specifically planned at the eastern end. The end walls have been designed as cavity walls with practically no opening on this side. An attempt has been made to plan this campus in harmony with the architectural character of its main campus. For this purpose red sand stone cladding and exposed RCC surfaces in steel shuttering pattern have been adopted.



GF PLAN



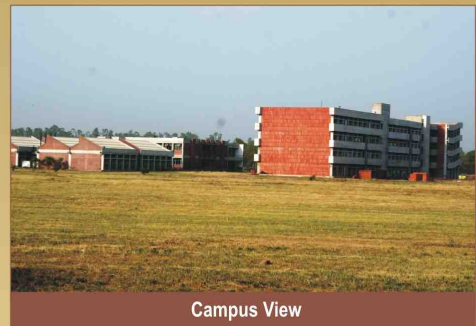
FF PLAN



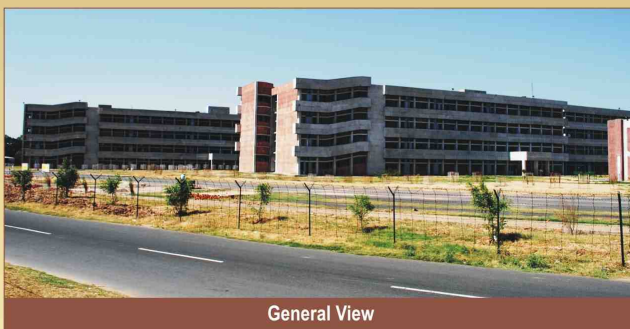
Facade Detail



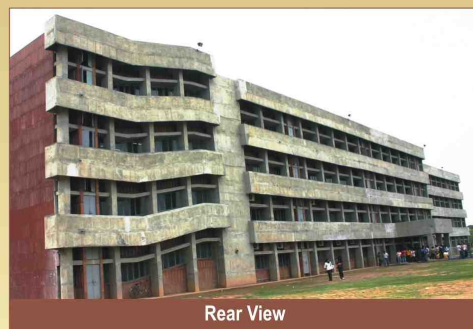
Lecture Halls



Campus View



General View



Rear View





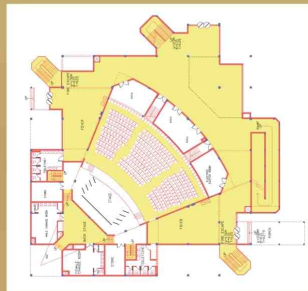
Stepping Form



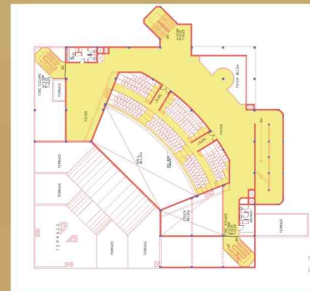
Vaults

Idea was to capture, to combine, to generate the spirit of Architecture of existing buildings and the Institute's program stipulated for the centre. The structure being almost in the centre, it creates an iconic visual for the entire campus.

The Convention Centre has a total capacity of 750 seats. Architectural vocabulary is totally harmonious with the existing buildings. The vault, as the main visual feature, has also been used as the structural element. It has made a bold statement as a building form, and created interesting interiors and exterior. Attached to the auditorium, the lecture theatres act an extension of the same premises. This complex consists of three small lecture theatres of various capacities, the maximum being 250. The roof of the theatres has been designed to carry poster exhibitions and other congregations. External finish of red sandstone and Dholpur stone, as derived from the existing idiom, is the dominant material. The winged form with the vaults represents valiant movements of the surfaces with terraces stretching into the horizons.



GF PLAN



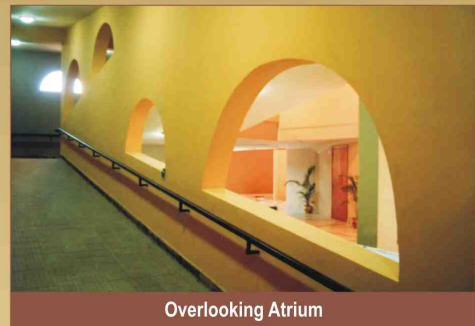
UPPER PLAN



Convention Centre



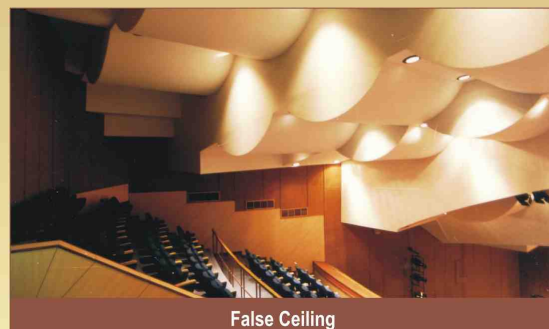
A Detail



Overlooking Atrium



Interior



False Ceiling





General View

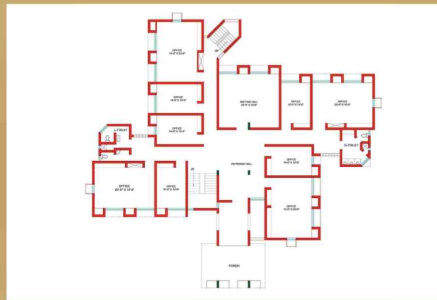


Facade Detail

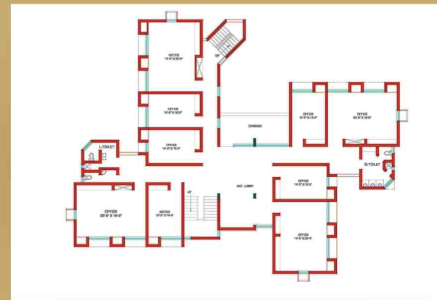
The three-storied, compact building is designed on a pattern of "Swastika"-an ancient symbol of good fortune. The bold and dynamic form of the building represents the strong character of the agrarian state of Punjab, in general, and that of a typical Punjabi farmer, in particular.

Keeping in view the ground realities vis-à-vis the rustic lifestyle of the users, system of subletting of space and subsequent maintenance, the building is designed on a strict regimen of design controls. This is contrary to the prevailing norms of flexibility and open-plan system, which are alien to the rural or semi-urban India.

Conscious efforts have been made to protect the interiors from the harshness of summers. The building form, with its four extended wings, ensures sufficient mutual shading for most part of the day, and thus remains cool by itself. The deeply-recessed windows and built-in cupboards along the external walls further help in keeping off the summer heat. Besides, a thoughtful placement of fenestrations ensures sufficient cross-ventilation. The slanting roofs not only help in draining off the storm water easily but also add to the grandeur of the architectural expression.



GF PLAN



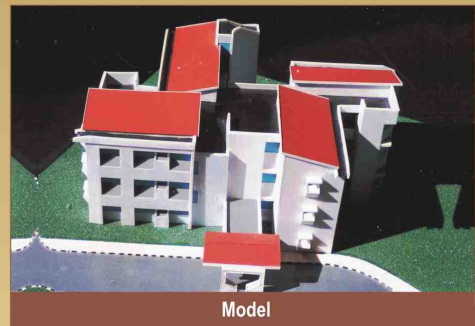
FF PLAN



Well-Lit Interiors



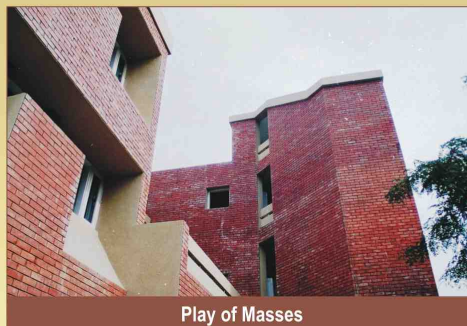
Inside Outside



Model



Facade Detail



Play of Masses



View from Inside





Link Corridor In Academic Zone

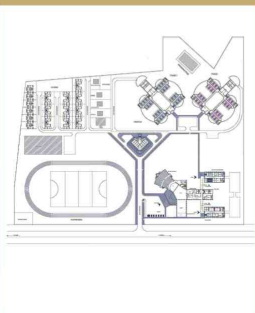
The Institute is located on a sprawling site of 9.5 hectares abutting Bathinda-Badal Road. The fully-residential campus has been planned to provide state-of-the-art facilities for four courses.

The campus design is based on zonalisation of various activity areas, i.e., Academic Zone, Recreational Zone and Residential Zone. These zones have been juxtaposed in the four corners of the site in such a way that each zone affords its individual character and conducive environment and, at the same time, enjoys proximity to the others. Each zone has the potential of its individual growth to meet the needs of the time. A simple traffic-friendly network of roads and pedestrian paths provide access to each zone.

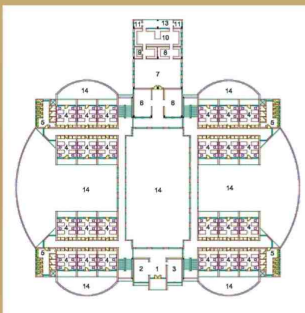
The Academic Zone occupies a dominant location on the right-hand side of the approach road, and is thus easily noticeable and approachable. The entire zone is designed for pedestrian movement, and the vehicular traffic has been restricted to a big parking lot near the entry point. A double-storied, independent corridor passes through, and runs perpendicular to the Administrative Block, and provides an all-weather access to various academic blocks. A simple and articulate system of circulation is the hallmark of the Academic Block, and allows future growth without deviating from the original concept.

All the academic blocks have been designed identically, and accommodate requisite spaces like laboratories, lecture theatres, common rooms, faculty rooms, etc. All the laboratories have been placed at ground-floor level to facilitate the laying of service lines. The dry-areas, like lecture theaters, are placed at first-floor level, thus avoiding a large number of ducts for vertical lines.

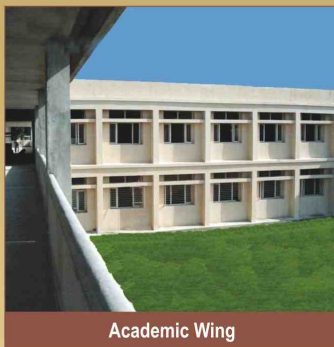
The residential zone for students accommodates two blocks of hostels for 192 students each. Each block comprises of four double-storied residential wings containing 12 dormitories on both the floors. These wings are juxtaposed in a Cartesian manner, and are joined together by a double-storied corridor which encloses a central courtyard. This courtyard acts as a hub of all activities. Apart from the central court, the Hostel Block has other spatial sequences in the form of common, semi-common, and private courts. To provide security to the girl students these courts are enclosed from outer sides by curvilinear walls. A bird's-eye view of the Hostel Block reveals that it is not just a package of individual dormitories but a pleasant complex of covered, semi-covered, enclosed, and open spaces.



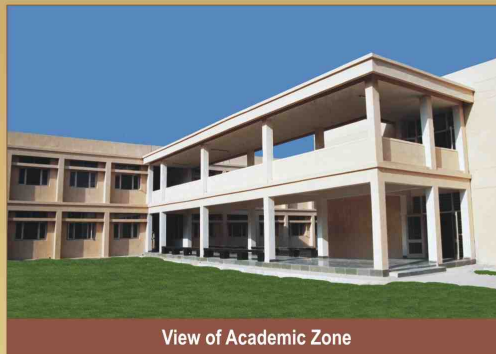
CAMPUS LAYOUT



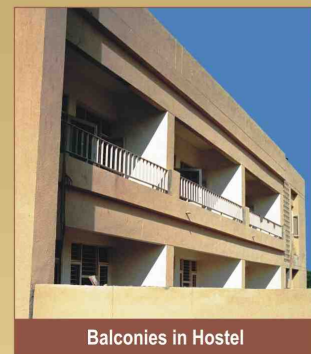
GF PLAN



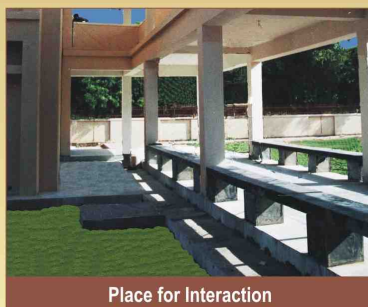
Academic Wing



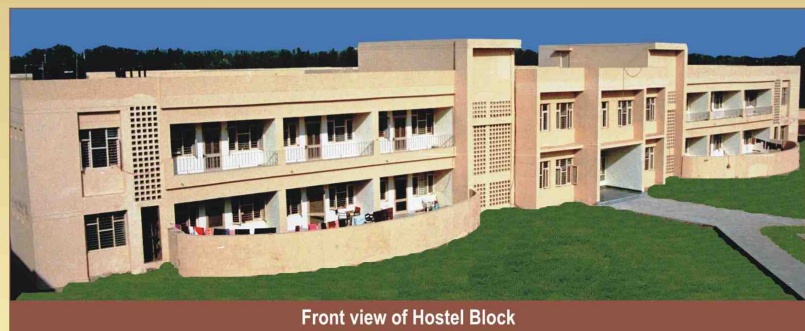
View of Academic Zone



Balconies in Hostel



Place for Interaction



Front view of Hostel Block





Front Facade



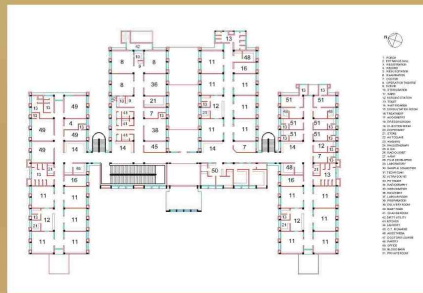
Main Approach

This 100-bed hospital building is designed on strict Cartesian pattern with emphasis on functional utility, comfort and convenience of the patients and their attendants. It incorporates four blocks which accommodate different functions. All these blocks are well connected by a wide corridor running perpendicular to them. Two jutting-out staircase-blocks and a three-flight ramp provide vertical access and connect the linking corridor at the upper level. To facilitate free flow of traffic and to avoid intermingling of different categories of patients, these blocks have been provided with independent approaches. The central and the main entry to the hospital have been made conspicuous by a large double-height porch.

The building is designed in reinforced-concrete grid having a module of 6m x 6m. All service-pipes are housed in vertical shafts, which form a dominant and repetitive feature on the facades. These shafts also act as buffer-spaces between the outside and inside resulting in cool interiors in summers. A well worked-out combination of horizontal and vertical straight lines on the exteriors gives the building a strong expression of modernity. The building's functional, aesthetical and sensible architecture is free from the clichés of the so called post-modernism.



SITE PLAN



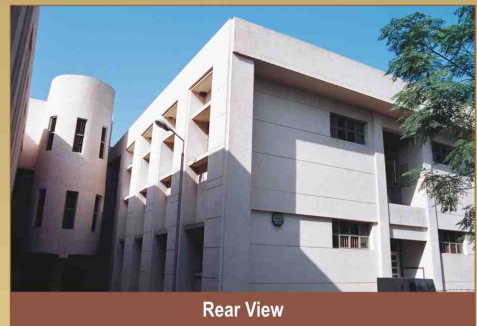
FF PLAN



Side view



Double-Height Porch



Rear View



A Panoramic View

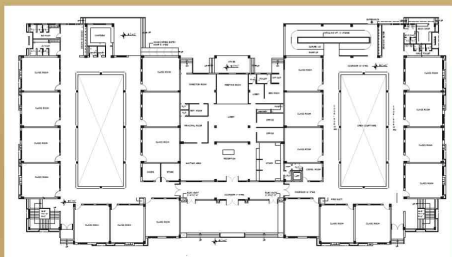




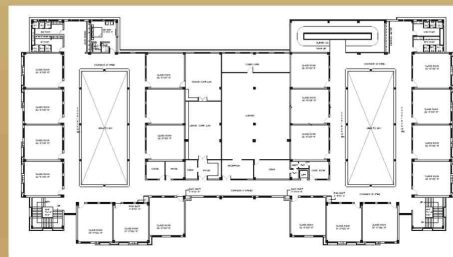
External View

The design for the project evolved from the client's specific academic brief a school with modern amenities and upto international standards. The attempt was to use the brief as a means to evolve a form which would provide a flexible and secure environment for proper learning and development of children.

The project is located at Jamalpur, with a site area around 4 acres having roads on three sides. The main entrance is from the road along the longer side of the site. The campus comprises two four-storied learning blocks connected by a central block housing administration on lower level and library, laboratories and multipurpose hall on upper levels. The classrooms have been organized around two landscaped courtyards ensuring light and ventilation to the classrooms. Enclosed courtyards act as secure play areas for the kindergarten students.



GF PLAN



FF PLAN



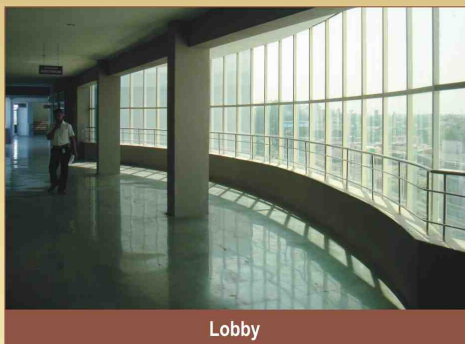
Courtyard



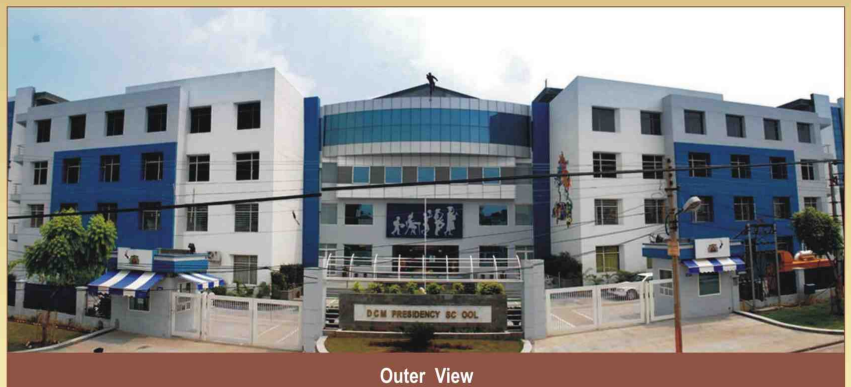
Corridor



Corner Detail



Lobby



Outer View



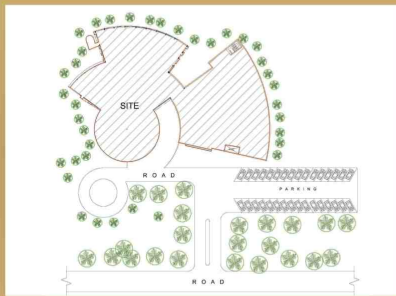


Inspired from Kabir's Shalok

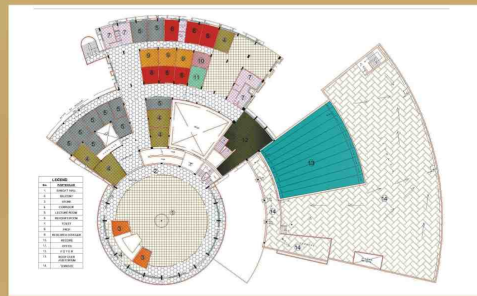
Guru Nanak Bhawan is a theme building in the campus of Guru Nanak Dev University. Based on the concept of Kabir ji's *Shalok* from Sri Guru Granth '*Ek Noor Se Sab Jag Upjia...*' It represents universality through its curves, simplicity, and singular form of three independent units.

The building is formation of circle and two segments of larger circles, the centre of all the circles remain the same.

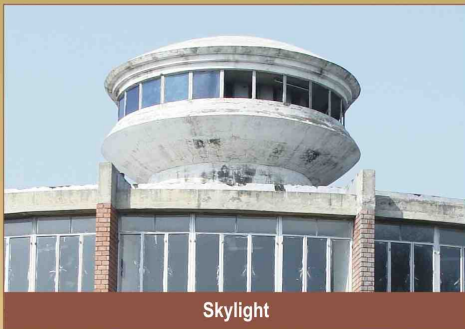
All structural components, i.e. walls, beams, placing of columns have one focal point where all axis meet, Just as the universe originated from only one Lord (*Noor*). Similarly this structure of Guru Nanak Bhawan has its origin from one point. This point lies in the centre of main hall named Sangat Hall. Just above the point, on top of the roof there is a dome of light. It is made of fibre glass and concrete. Natural light is transmitted to the centre of the hall through the dome.



SITE PLAN



FF PLAN



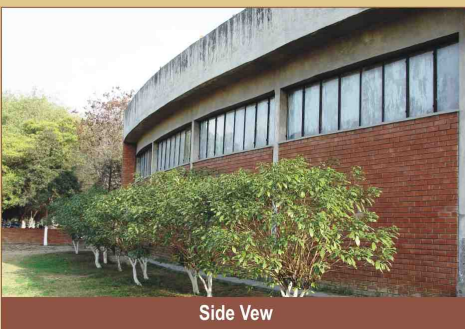
Skylight



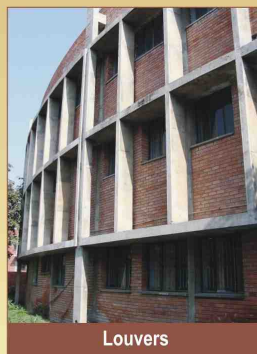
Geometric Order



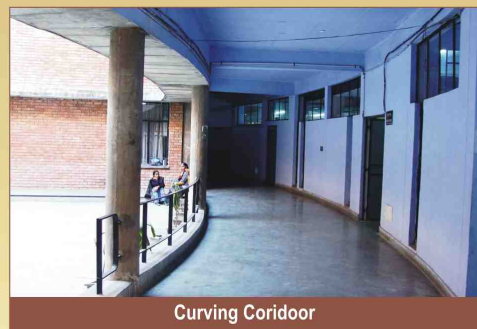
Entrance



Side View



Louvers



Curving Corridor



Guru Nanak Heritage Centre forms a part of recreational zone in the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. It was designed as a Museum to house the paintings, manuscripts, documents related to the life and history of Guru Nanak Dev.

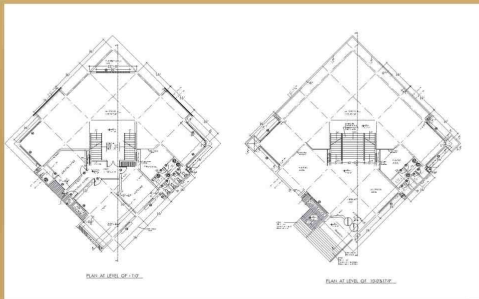
The clients brief was to design administration area, space for paintings and photographs, space for articles and for such allied items of historical importance concerning Punjab, manuscripts and computerized documents of historical importance and space for research scholars.

The building was designed so as to provide independent space for each requirement without interfering with one another. A square form has been adopted. This has four different levels to accommodate each of the requirements. The space for research scholars is coupled with the area provided for manuscripts and computerized documents. A centralized grand staircase is provided in such a way that each floor could be independently approached. The placement of floors is intentionally done in such a way that while standing at any one floor, other floors are also in sight.

The facade is of exposed concrete and brick work to make homogeneity with other structures of the University.



Strong Form



PLAN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS



SECTION & ELEVATION



Staircase Detail



Outer View



Rear view



Skylight





Overview From Seaside

NHS Asvini was originally housed in various old structures on a prime site along the Bombay Coastline. Over the years the beauty of the site was lost to a totally chaotic addition of small structures which were made without any consideration for site conditions.

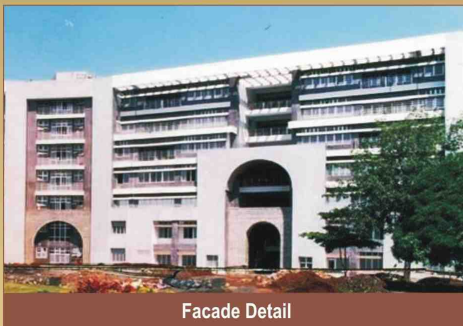
The new hospital was designed ensuring that it would harmonize and respect the present structures and would enhance the environment by exploiting the potential of sea view, the beautiful heritage structures and trees.

The main heritage building along the sea end and other heritage structures moulded the organization of the entries, circulation and

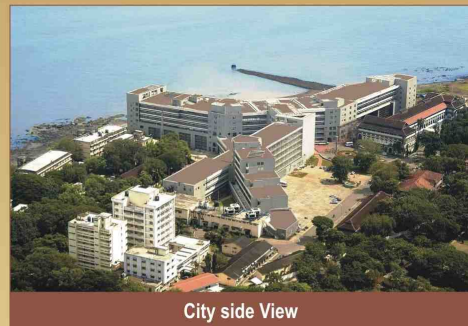


MODEL

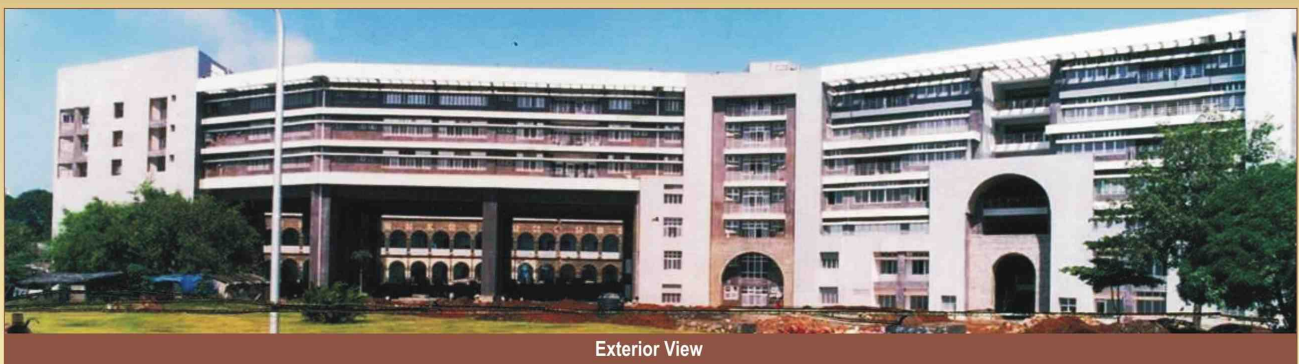
plan forms. The profile of the new hospital was set into the space between the heritage structures and the coastline in such a way that it got maximum frontage towards the sea view. The seemingly large spread of the new block is however visually low key from the entrance side because the main bulk is kept behind the heritage building. Thus the form of the hospital resulted out of the need to have a functionally integrated and coordinated plan while exploiting the special features of the site aesthetically.



Facade Detail



City side View



Exterior View





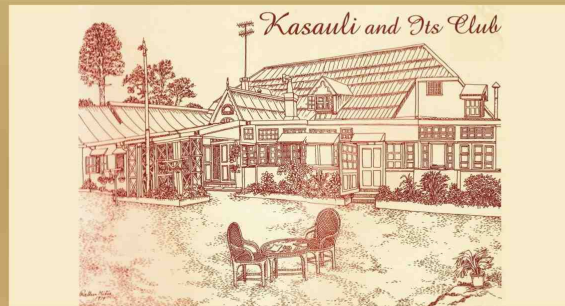
Renovated Club



Ball Room

After this prestigious club was burnt down in 2001, the nostalgic members wanted an exact replica of the old building. The architect thus decided to retain the old facade and a few other key features of the old structure, while exploding the space inside opening it out to the beautiful view and bringing in a lot of light and air. The new building had to be bound by the footprint of the old structure as per the army regulations so the large space of the old ball room was retained as such and its beautiful old circular stone columns and arches have been recreated.

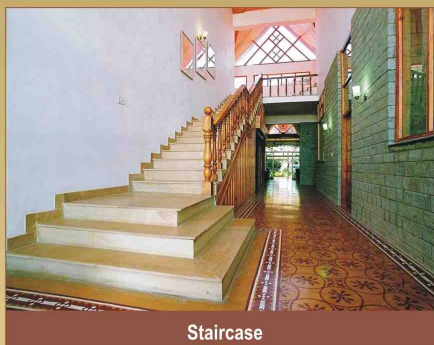
The old entrance between the two lounges has also been retained. The entrance lobby has been carried right across the width of the club ending in a double-height window through which one can see the trees and view beyond.



VIEW OF OLD KASALI CLUB



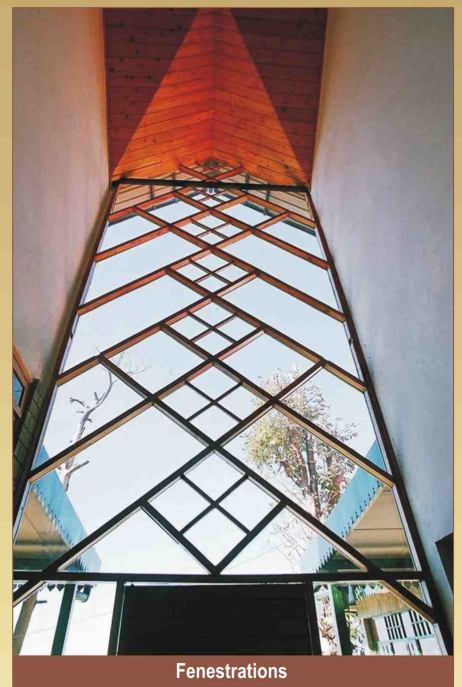
Corridor



Staircase



Interior View



Fenestrations





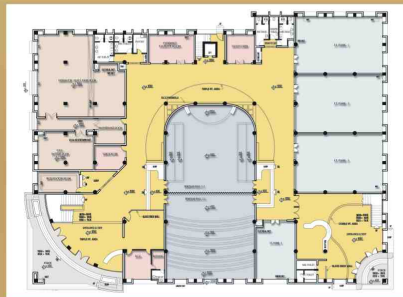
Inviting Entrance

The concept of the building revolves around a Central Auditorium Block on the ground floor, with all other teaching areas and utilities wrapped around it over the next two floors. This has created a central 3-tier top-lit atrium in-between, creating one of the most important academic gathering spaces.

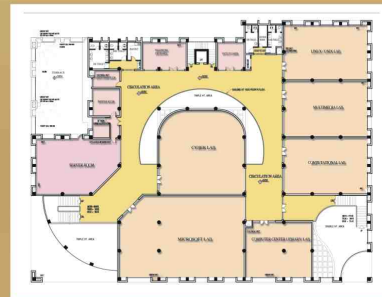
The ground floor of the building has two entrances, one of them flanked by a triple height porch and, equally grand atrium to give access to students & faculty and the second entrance for business visitors.

The auditorium furnished for audio-visual conferencing can be divided into two separate halls with a central collapsible acoustic partition. Also on this floor are four business centre halls, the HOD's office and sub-station.

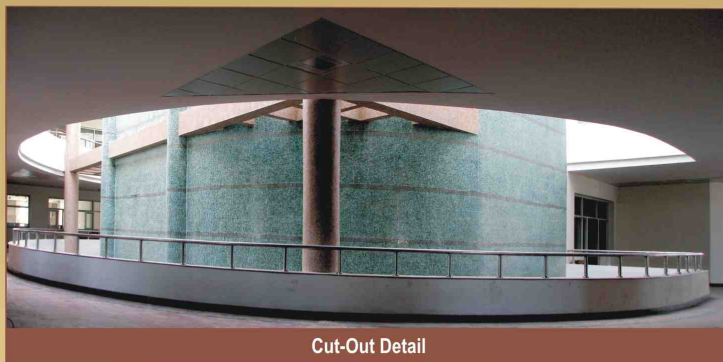
Externally this robust and modern building with its stone and glass finishes has massing which relies on extensive use of natural light, sun-control devices and energy-saving design solutions. Maintenance-free materials such as reflective glass, stone and grit texture further enhance the massing of the building. The building is modern in all aspects such as its planning, use of materials, energy-conservation and also the use of latest



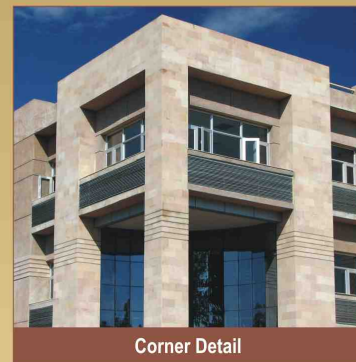
GF PLAN



UPPER LEVEL PLAN



Cut-Out Detail



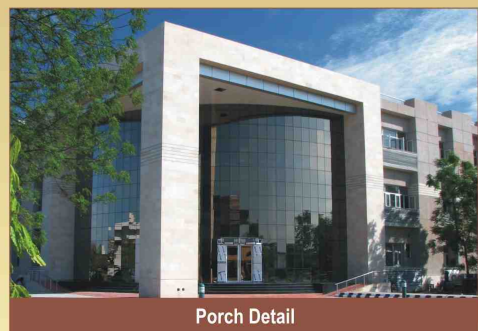
Corner Detail



General View



Entrance Lobby



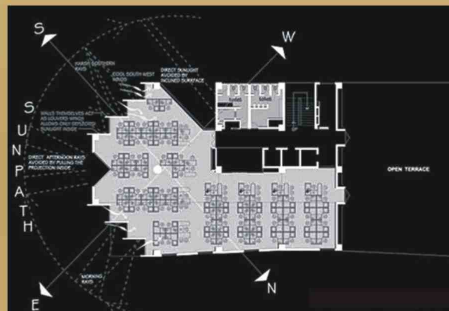
Porch Detail





Front View

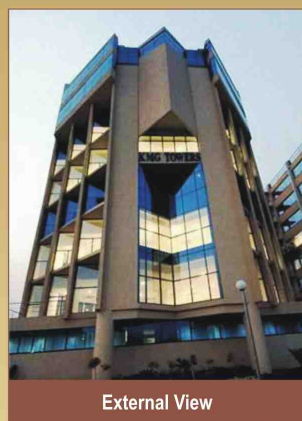
The multiple functions were the key factors in planning of this very elegant structure. Offices, and areas for work stations are kept on the lower levels and residential areas on the top floor. They are intercepted by the cafeteria floor. The elevational characteristics are evolved from these functions. Abiding by the fundamentals of a sustainable building, vertical louvers are provided all along the South- Western end to minimize glare. The façade which is subject to the maximum heat and sunlight in summer has the least openings. The requirements of the KMG Towers from the client were simple: Column less spaces for IT, residences on sixth-seventh floors, a cafeteria and recreational areas and system to build the facility in phases.



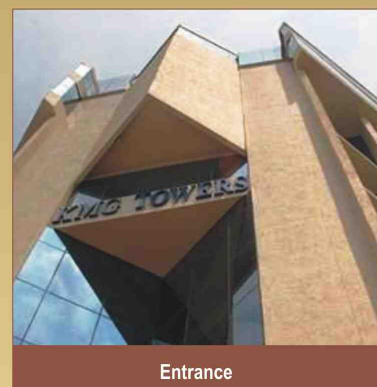
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



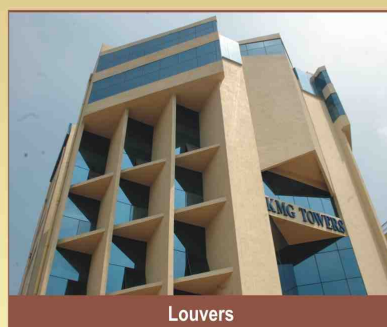
Side View



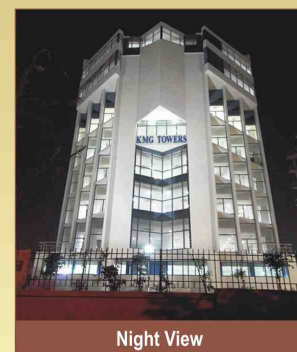
External View



Entrance



Louvers



Night View





A Panoramic View



View From Left Side

Yatri Niwas is set up to promote religious tourism in Punjab. The building is designed around a central court which serves many purposes. It provides adequate light and ventilation to all areas, act as hub of other activities like, social interaction, cultural meetings, etc. All these activities can be held in a befitting place, well protected from the hot and dry winds in summers and cold and chilly winds in winters. Apart from this it lends an exclusive identity to the built form. The building is entered through a double-height trapezoidal porch. From here one leads to the spacious foyer, which opens inwards to the central court.

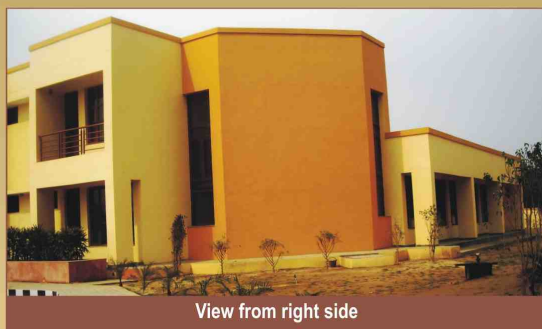
In consonance with the architect's modernist philosophy, the external aspect of the building has been evolved to express truthfully the technology, structural system, materials used and finishes. A combination of horizontal and vertical straight lines makes the building belong to the time in which it has been constructed. Deliberately no attempt has been made to make the building look like that of the Sikh Shrines in the vicinity nor any elements of traditional Sikh architecture has been picked and applied to the structure. Architect feels that the building shall belong to the time and its outlook should be in consonance with the materials and technology adopted.



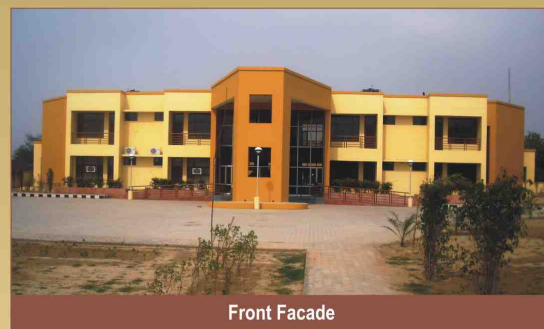
SITE PLAN



GF PLAN



View from right side



Front Facade

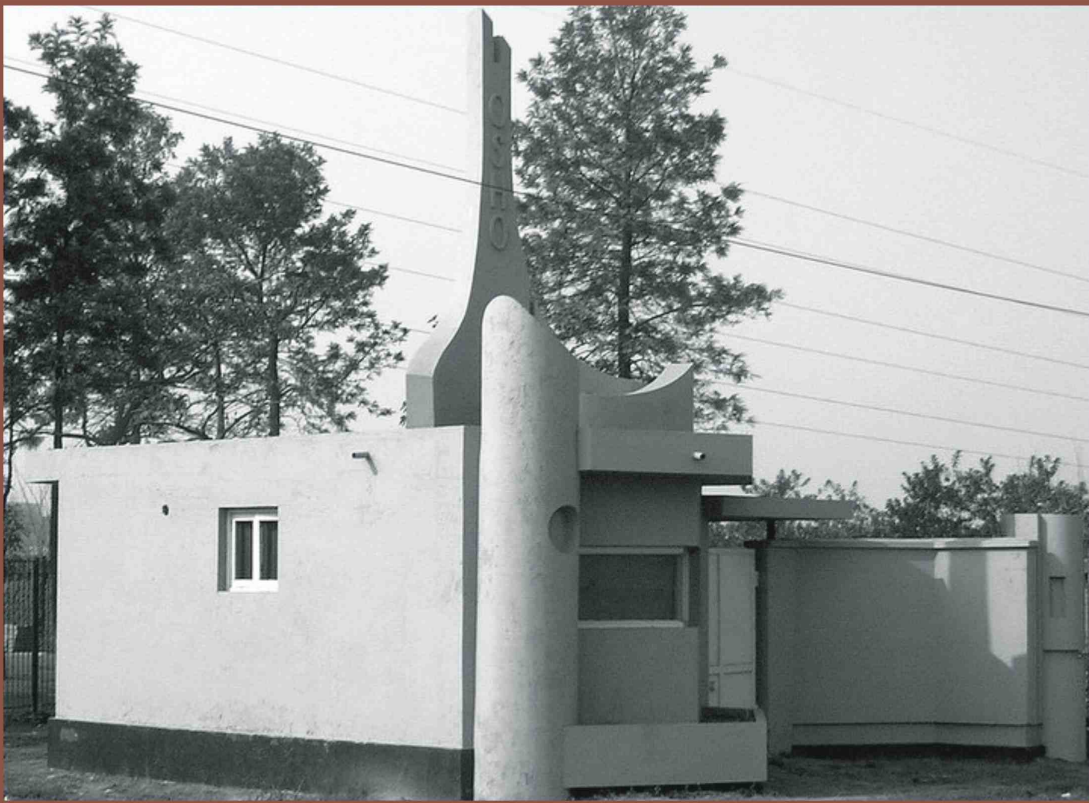


Double-Height porch



Aerial View



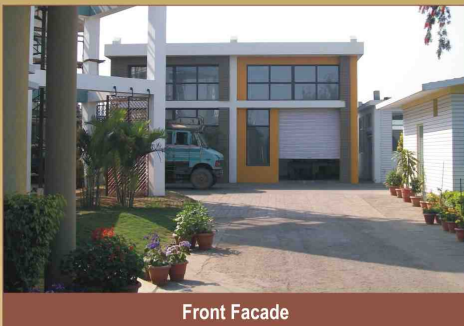


Geometrical Architecture

Emphasis has been laid on designing buildings with complete simplicity, blending with the designed green spaces. Elevations as well as the layout of the total complex have been designed in details keeping an international outlook in mind. Humble colour scheme of the building has been an additional striking feature with Graphics displayed at appropriate locations in the complex. The client's brief was to adhere to the Vaastu norms without deviating even slightly.



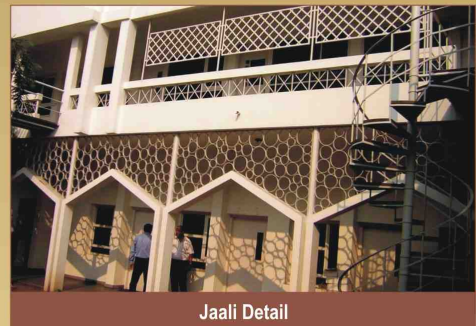
LAYOUT PLAN



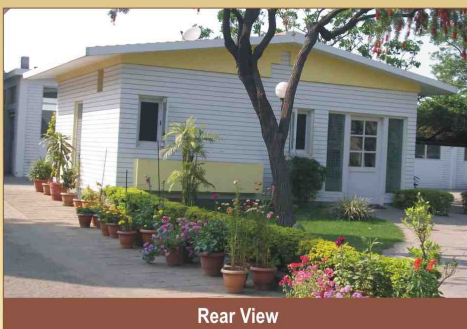
Front Facade



Water Tank



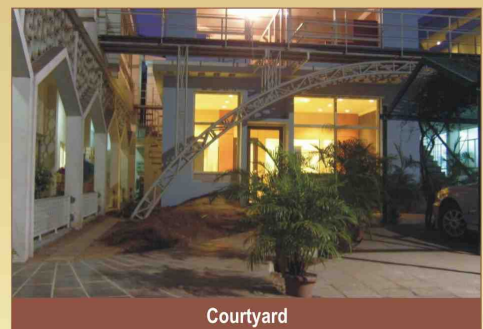
Jaali Detail



Rear View



Interesting Staircase



Courtyard





Front View.

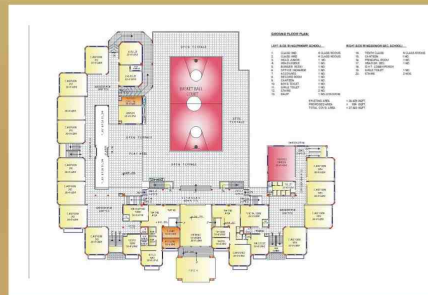
The site is a trapezoidal plot measuring 3.06 acres with approach road from south side. The intention was to utilize the site in the best possible manner by placing the school building on the wider portion of the site, hence creating a distance from the busy road, and utilize rest of the site for recreational and sports activities.

Building is in u-shape comprising 12 classrooms on each floor. Administration occupies the centre position on ground floor with library and laboratories on upper levels. Clearly defined entry points for students and staff members facilitate the circulation inside the building. A multipurpose hall has been proposed below the centrally-placed assembly ground. Narrower side of the site houses playgrounds, swimming pools, students parking & service areas, etc.

The building façade is dominated by the double-height entrance porch and the descending blocking on either side of the elevation. Lush greens at the front complement the building mass and lead to the entrance porch.



SITE PLAN



GF PLAN



Detail of the Porch



Library



Classroom



Landscaped Court



Reception Area



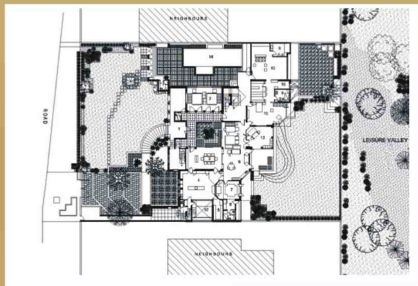
Front facade



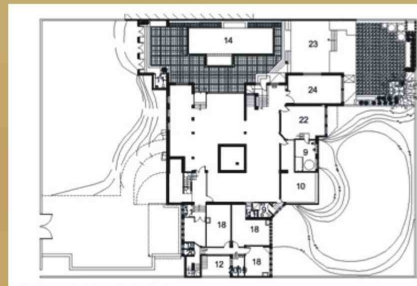


Interesting Form

The two main elements that generated the plan are the courtyard and the verandah. The Courtyard brought the outside in and made the house breathe. One side of the site facing the leisure valley, which is a virtual forest cutting through the city, had the magical South East orientation. Openings towards this, when given a small overhang, invite the low winter sun right inside but cut off the blazing summer sun effectively. The courtyard located right after the main entrance provides the visually dramatic natural envelope to the formal drawing and dining room. It also makes possible for every space in the house to have cross ventilation. Abutting this courtyard the formal drawing room is a recall of the traditional "Baradari" of mughal gardens — a series of arched openings on the court side and a huge expanse of French windows on the swimming pool side make the drawing room a breezy pavilion-like space. The swimming pool area is another court: a large semi outdoor living room ideal for parties and instrumental in creating cross ventilation for the drawing room.



SITE PLAN



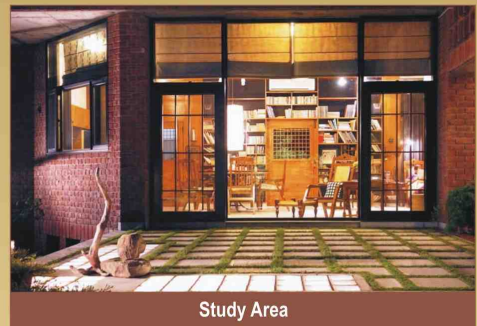
FF PLAN



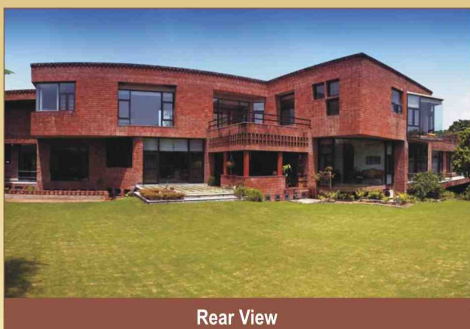
Internal Court



Central Atrium



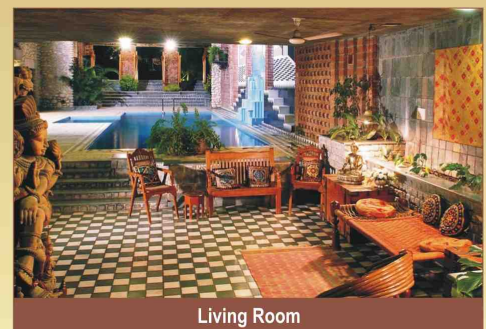
Study Area



Rear View



Overlooking Valley



Living Room



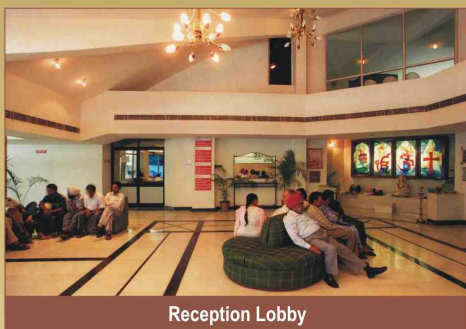


Front View

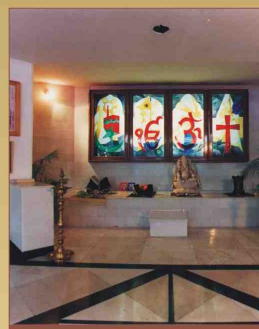
Hospital design is always complex because of its very nature. Silver Oaks – a multi facilities hospital in Mohali is the first private venture in the city. Project was developed through concept, which ultimately brought in a lot of functional satisfaction with corresponding aesthetic appeal. The two aspects of function and aesthetic are balanced fully to make it a complete design. Ultimately the building looks simple and very impressive.



GF PLAN



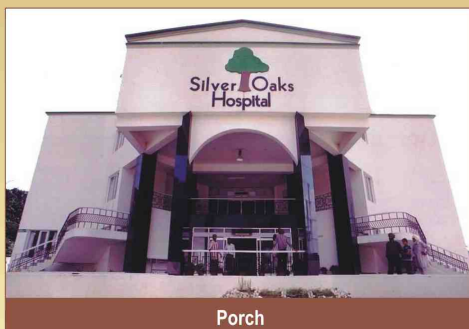
Reception Lobby



Prayer Room



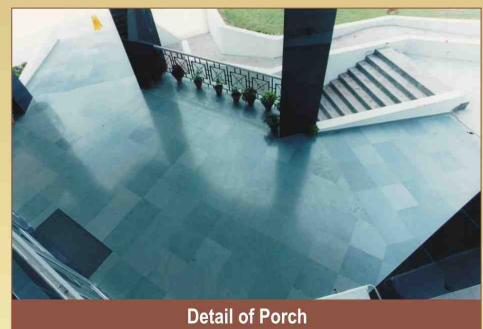
Interior



Porch



Flooring Detail



Detail of Porch



SILVER OAKS HOSPITAL, MOHALI, PUNJAB
Architect: Purnima Sharma, Chandigarh

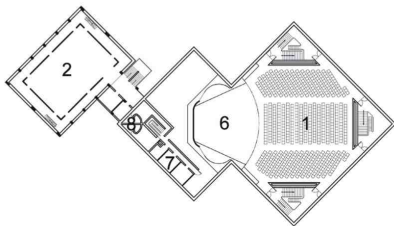


Night View

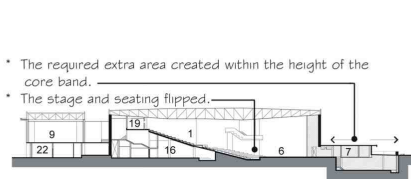
Constructed nearly fifty years ago the theatre was designed by Ar Aditya Prakash. Three years ago, the Chandigarh Administration felt the need to revitalize the theatre.

Architect explained that, “to accommodate more seats and larger green rooms and public spaces I needed more floor space. Yet I did not want to add anything which would be visually heavy, and which would obliterate the existing façade. I found that if I added this extra floor area towards the front but limited its height to the concrete band, which runs all around building, then this addition will not be obtrusive. In fact, it would be almost unnoticeable. Therefore, since the extension towards the front had to be low in height, I hit upon the simple yet most effective idea of just flipping the whole plan – the stage came on the side where the seats were and the seats on the side where the stage was.

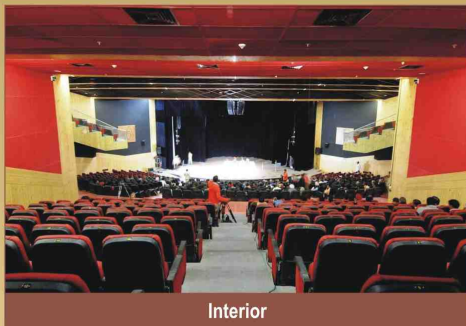
In this way I created three hundred extra seats and also much larger back stage green rooms and public areas. To create an unmistakable and attractive entrance, I added glass box on the junctions of the interpenetrating squares. These lit-up boxes now attract the visitors into the interiors. Yet their transparent character makes them ‘non building’ and through them the original structure still makes its presence felt.”



PLAN BEFORE RENOVATION



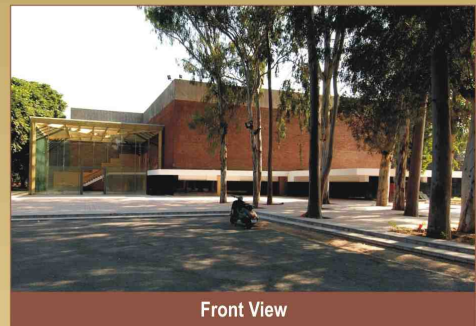
SECTION AFTER RENOVATION



Interior



Ceiling Detail



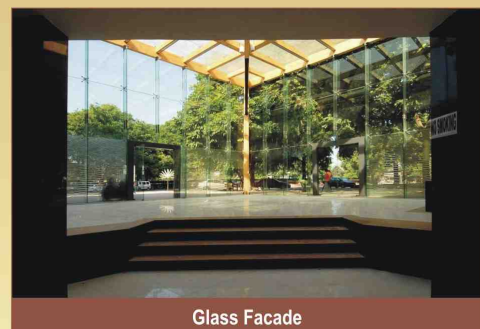
Front View



Entrance Lobby



Balcony



Glass Facade





Main View

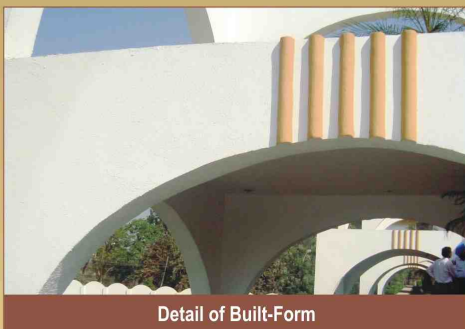
This resort is located on the GT Road passing through the centre of the city. It mainly caters to the local needs of functions and parties. The resort consists of two areas, one for the open parties and the other for indoor parties. The building consists of the main hall, kitchen, toilets, guest rooms and offices. The form of the building is in modern style blending with a series of open and covered canopies. The canopies give a feeling of royalty and celebration. The covered canopies are lit with red light during the night. The building is painted in white and golden colour from outside. For open parties, there is a landscaped lawn and stage. The site has been provided with ample parking space.



PLAN



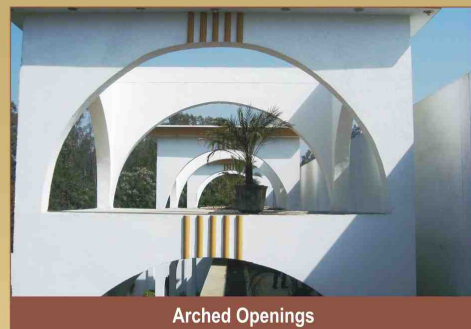
ELEVATION



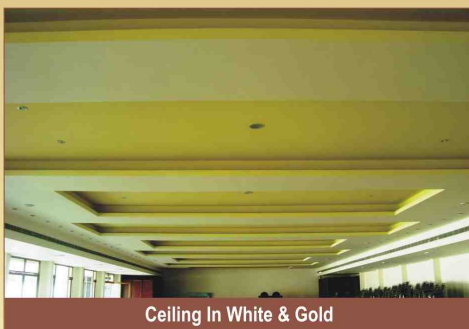
Detail of Built-Form



Rhythmic Arches



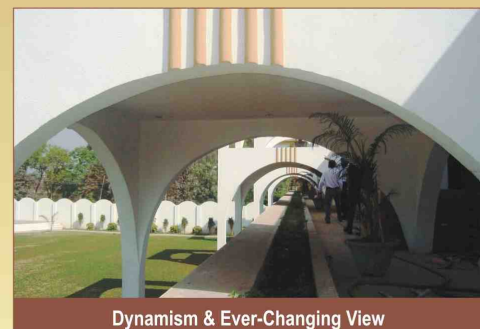
Arched Openings



Ceiling In White & Gold



Series of Canopies



Dynamism & Ever-Changing View



PRESIDENT RESORTS, GURDASPUR, PUNJAB
Architect: Dalbir Singh, Amritsar



General View

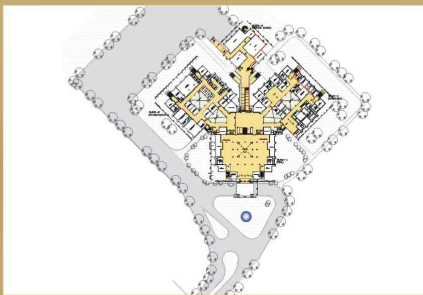


Front View

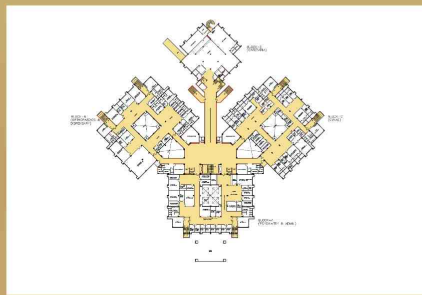
The building is planned with a feeling to generate a sense of hope and promise in the patients. The spirit of architecture here is one of aesthetic charm derived from the hospital functions without superficialities of any kind, making a strong and straight-forward statement in response to present-day complex planning parameters of hospital needs.

The new building is an example in the planning of new hospitals, which need not essentially look drab. The entire planning of the building is based on the module grid of 20'x20' which is a technical dimension and extension of its primary function. One module will house one consultancy unit, comprising one senior doctor, two junior doctors, treatment room, and waiting area. Where consultancy rooms do not fall, the modules can be added or subdivided to make desired spaces.

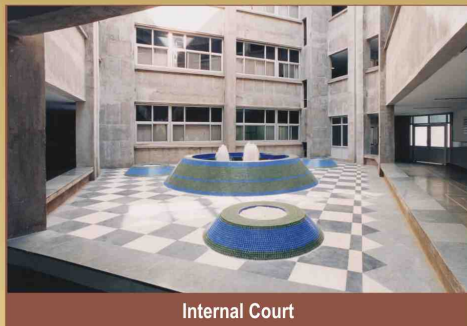
The crux of the planning is to achieve a proper sense of direction for the patients. Adequate care has been taken to see that the waiting areas have proper light and ventilation. The central atrium space acts like a funnel, and follow the natural law of convection.



SITE PLAN



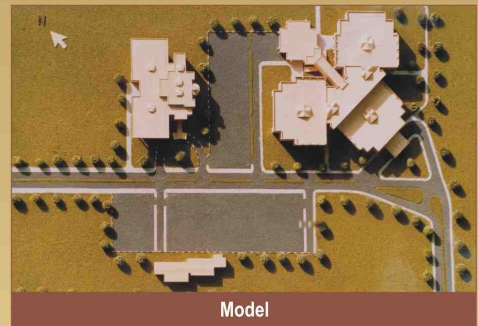
PLAN



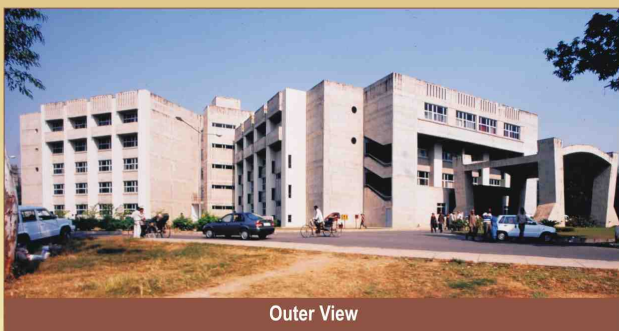
Internal Court



Inviting Porch



Model



Outer View



Detail of Porch





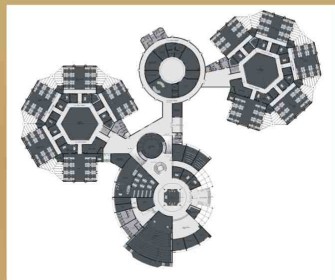
Front Facade



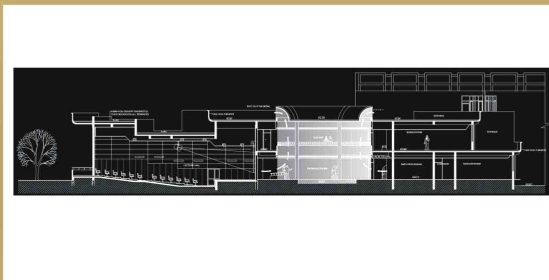
Inviting Entrance

Considering the large width of the lab it became obligatory to allow light from both the sides of the laboratory. It was required for energy saving and also for mental stimulation. The concept is genetically imperative which hold and sustains various activities of scientific research. The process is to synthesize these activities into building element services and systems so that the net result is congenial and inspiring for scientific research. The scheme is a cluster of geometrical shapes planned to take site levels easily. The total building form derived purely in pursuit of stringent scientific needs of research and education laboratories. The clusters containing various activities are grouped around courts to have involved corridors in shortest length.

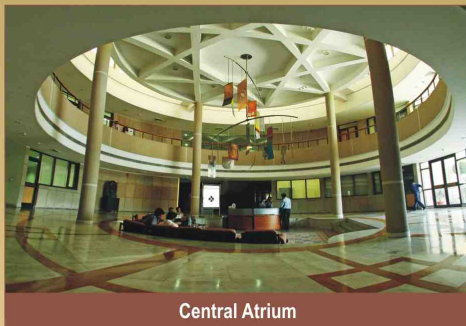
The design revolves around a module consisting of five laboratories along with their relevant faculty rooms connected with the corridor. The central cut-out space is the nucleus, which provides ample light, air and ventilation to the structure around it. The corridor acts as a main runner of services that spreads the piping of air conditioning, lighting, and telecommunication network. This module is the basic form synthesizer converging the whole idea into a workable, functionally effective, and aesthetically pleasing solution.



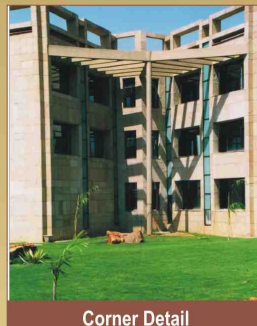
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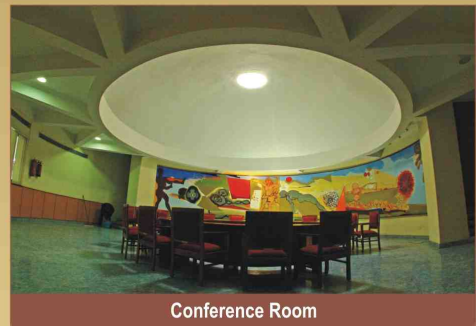
SECTIONAL ELEVATION



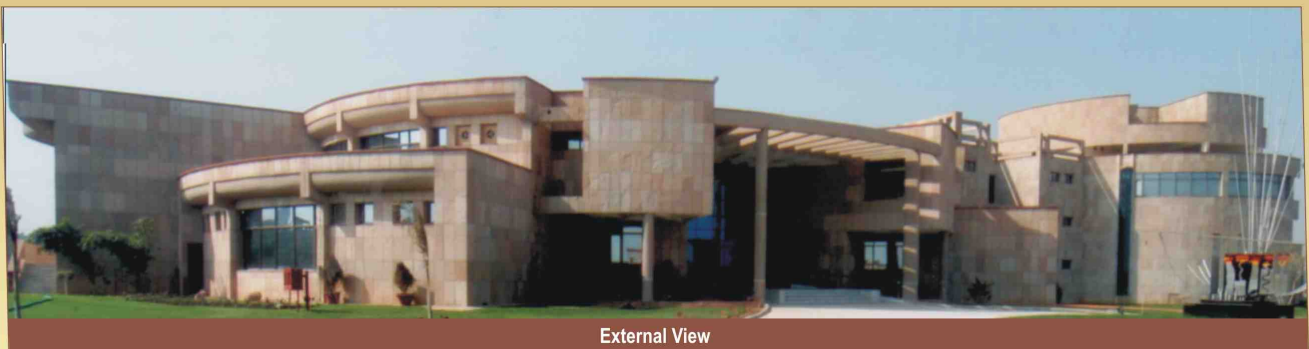
Central Atrium



Corner Detail



Conference Room



External View





Front View

Singh's home truly complements his lifestyle: uncomplicated, down-to-earth, no frills attached. Yet in no way is it dull or de'ja-vu. The complexity of arches, sun-shades, niches, etc. being consciously avoided, the inornate surfaces retain their undisturbed almost chaste beauty. Neat and clean large areas inside and similar masses on the outside make this house simple though majestic in its cubical and voluminous character.

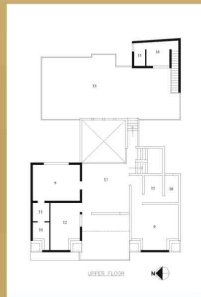
The house is clad in vertical strips of red Agra sand stone. A horizontal band breaks visual monotony and serves as a niche for concrete boxes for lights which give the house an ethereal glow at night. The same design is repeated on the boundary wall.

The house is entered through the reception area. It also provides access to the drawing and family areas which enables view of three levels.

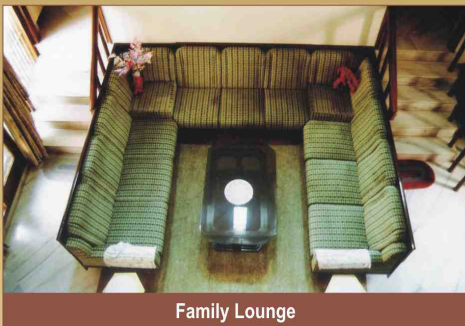
Steps leading to the upper floor lack support. They are suspended from the roof slab with steel rods. The upper floor lobby has two guest room and two terraces for seasonal purposes: one to the north for summer use and other on the south side for use in winter.



GF PLAN



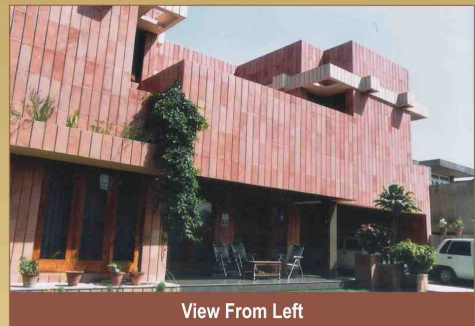
FF PLAN



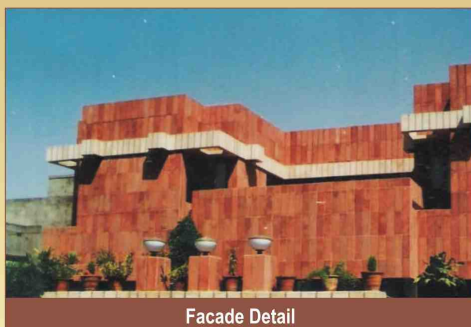
Family Lounge



Internal View



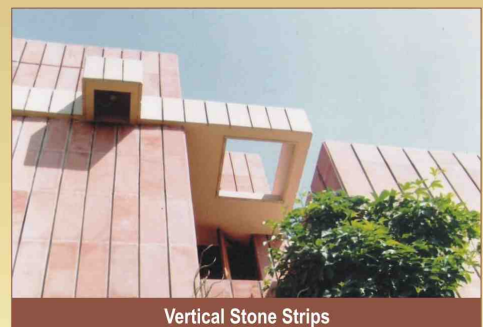
View From Left



Facade Detail



Stairs



Vertical Stone Strips

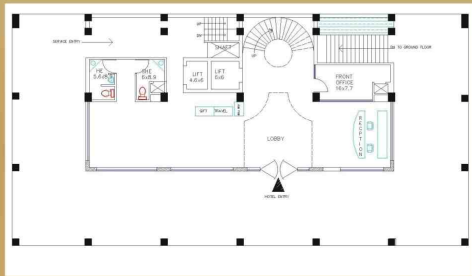




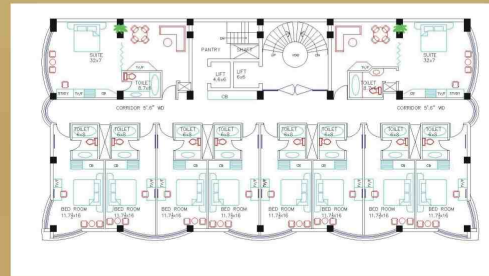
The Feeling of Wave

The Hotel is situated on a corner plot of about 545 square yards in a shopping centre of Ranjit Avenue in Amritsar. The building is a manifestation of architect's design philosophy who believes that, "Every building should be exclusive. It should not fall in the category of temporary trends. It should keep the user attached to the nature. It should have natural light. It should be spacious inside with no dead-ends. It should have a permanent finish outside. It should be beautiful and functional."

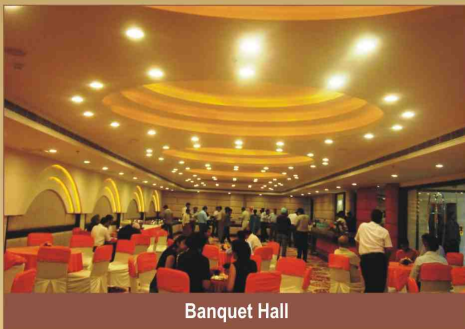
Based on this philosophy, curved glass has been used for all outside glazing - this gives the building a distinctive look and due to curved glass, every room has a view towards three sides, instead of the conventional one side. Curved glass also ends the box-type appearance of the building. The solid surfaces outside have been given the terra-cotta coloured permanent texture finish to avoid frequent maintenance. No ornamentation has been applied.



GF PLAN



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



Banquet Hall



Corridor



Roof-Top Pool



Touch of Rhythm



Restaurant



Guest Room





External View

Manodisha—the psychiatric Nursing Home has been set up with a purpose of 'providing direction to sick minds'. The project included a Nursing Home and Doctors' residence. In routine, nursing homes are kept at ground floor and residence on the first level. Doctors wanted both areas on the ground floor only, even if both are duplexes. The building has separate entries for hospital and residence portions. Both function independently, yet give appearance of one building from outside. The building is designed to minimise the consumption of artificial energy. This has been achieved by the use of open-to-sky court, verandahs and protected windows in thick walls.



GF PLAN



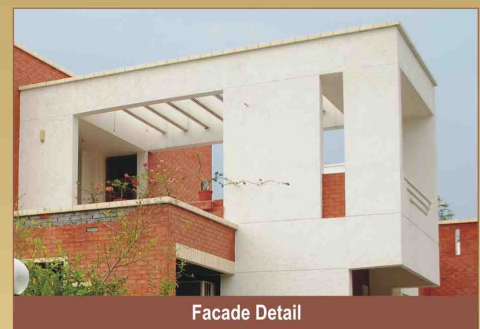
FF PLAN



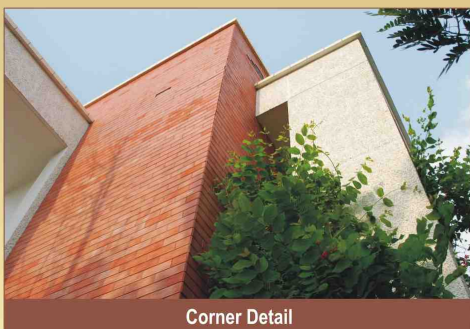
Mural



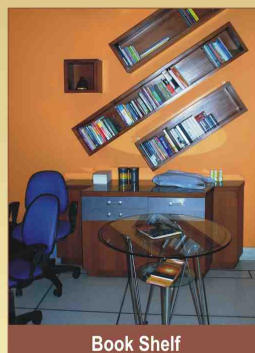
Strong Geometry



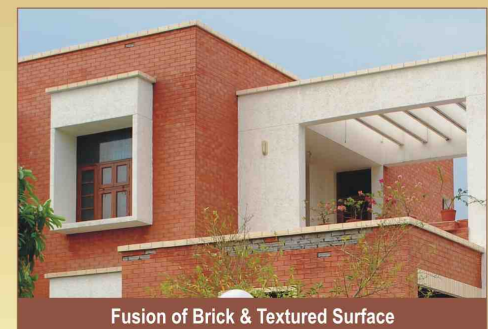
Facade Detail



Corner Detail



Book Shelf



Fusion of Brick & Textured Surface





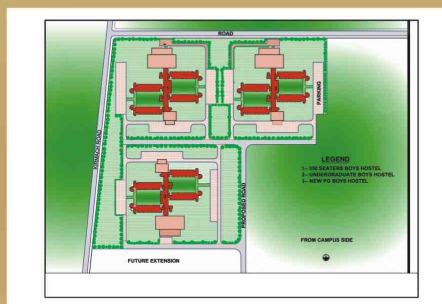
External View

The NIT Kurukshetra campus extends over an area of 300 acres imaginatively laid down on a picturesque landscape amidst the lush green agricultural farms. The campus has been organised into three functional sectors:

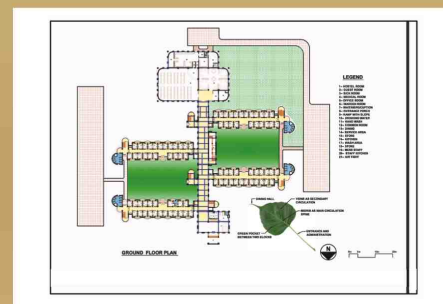
- ◆ Hostels for the students.
- ◆ Institutional buildings.
- ◆ Residential Sector.

Hostels are located towards eastern side of the campus in the form of a cluster. Three-storey buildings of hostels provide comfortable accommodation and pleasing environment to students. The hostels are designed in such a way that it is easy for the administration to segregate students according to their fields of study and seniority.

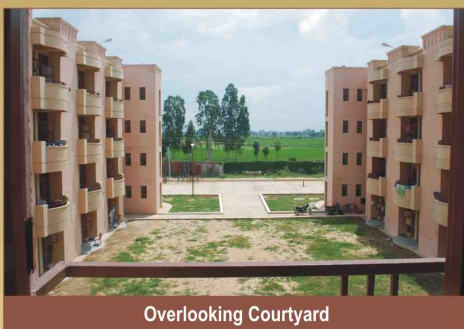
The circulation system of hostel is inspired by veins of a tree leaf. All hostel blocks are connected to each other at every level by a wide circulation spine having staggering cut-outs. They promote air circulation and control noise. The hostel blocks have specially-created interaction spaces where students can congregate and exchange their ideas. The hostels have large, well-lit corridors connecting four modules of the hostels.



SITE PLAN



GF PLAN



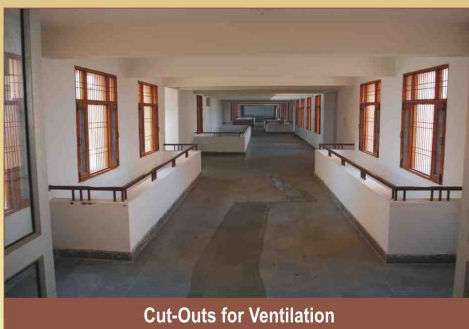
Overlooking Courtyard



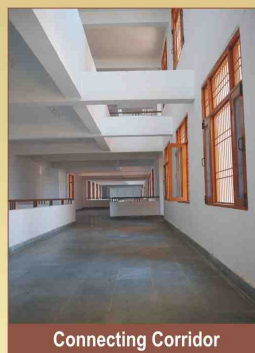
Balconies



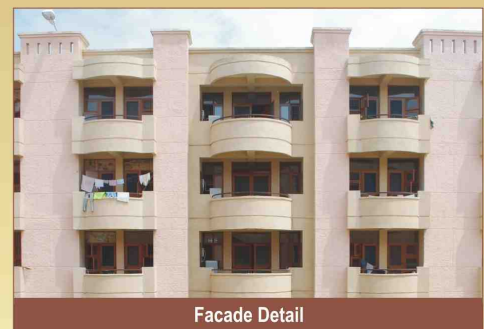
Well-lit Corridor



Cut-Outs for Ventilation



Connecting Corridor



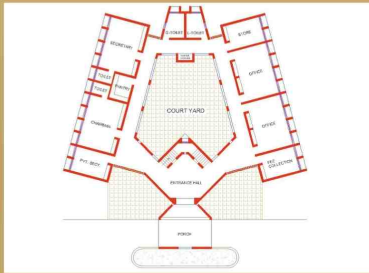
Facade Detail



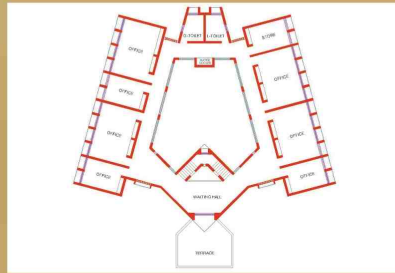


Panoramic View

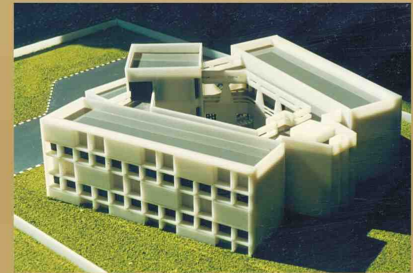
The two-storied building is an apt model of “Humane Architecture” which the quasi-urban areas of the country need. It reflects the Kahnian order in the organisation of various spaces and juxtaposition of architectural features. The spatial arrangement heightens functional clarity, efficiency and cheerfulness. The building is designed around a central court. A singly-loaded corridor runs all around this court and provides access to various office-rooms. The shape, size and scale of the court have been carefully determined to lend the building a distinct identity of its own. The building is entered through a diagonally-placed square hall. Part of this hall is double height which accommodates a staircase. The tilted planes, together with consciously-drawn daylight add to the grandeur of the entrance hall. All the circulation areas are designed as semi-enclosed spaces to create well-aired ambience.



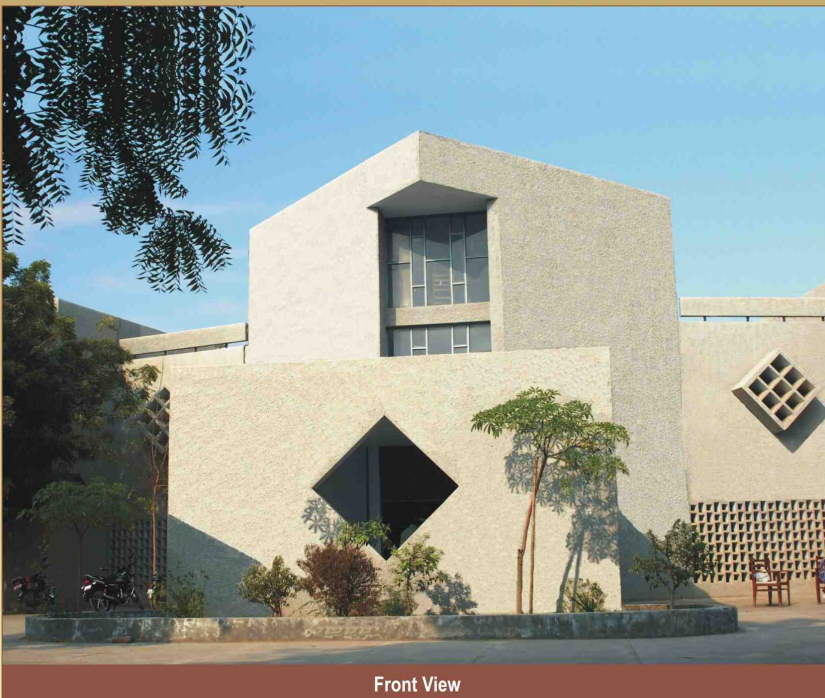
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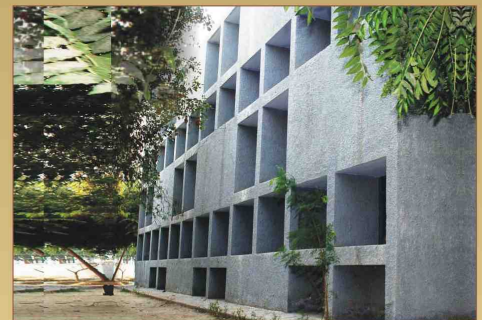
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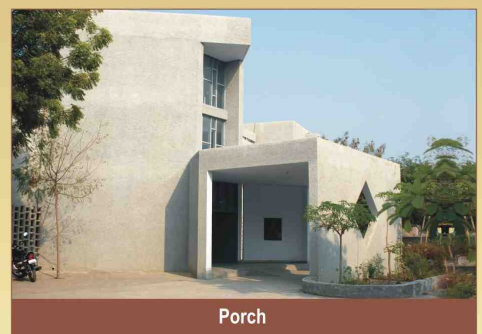
MODEL



Front View



Geometric Order



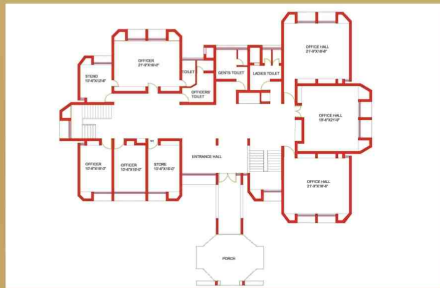
Porch



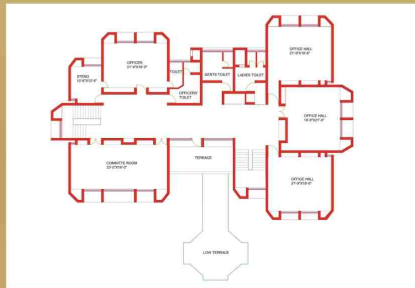


Front View

The office building is a landmark in the otherwise architecturally backward town of Faridkot. The enduring visual character of the building in monochromatic grey is in consonance with the healthy agricultural ambience of the state. Internally the building is designed with emphasis on utility. The entire scope of work has been so divided as to facilitate the vertical stacking of similar areas. The main entry to the building is through an extended porch with low-height walk-in corridor. Efforts have been made to protect the interiors from the harsh summer heat. The building is oriented north-south, with predominantly dead façades on its east and west to keep off the unwanted glare. Windows are deep-recessed. The building-form has been evolved to take advantage of mutual shading. All the reinforced-concrete slabs project from the external wall-surfaces and create interesting shadow-patterns, which together with chattered corners lend the building a distinct identity of its own.



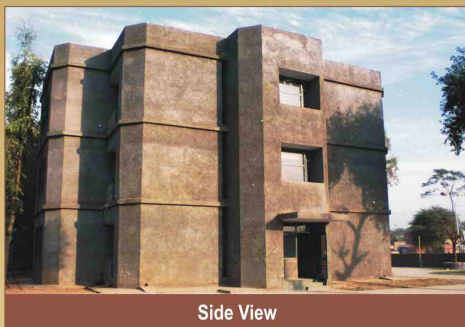
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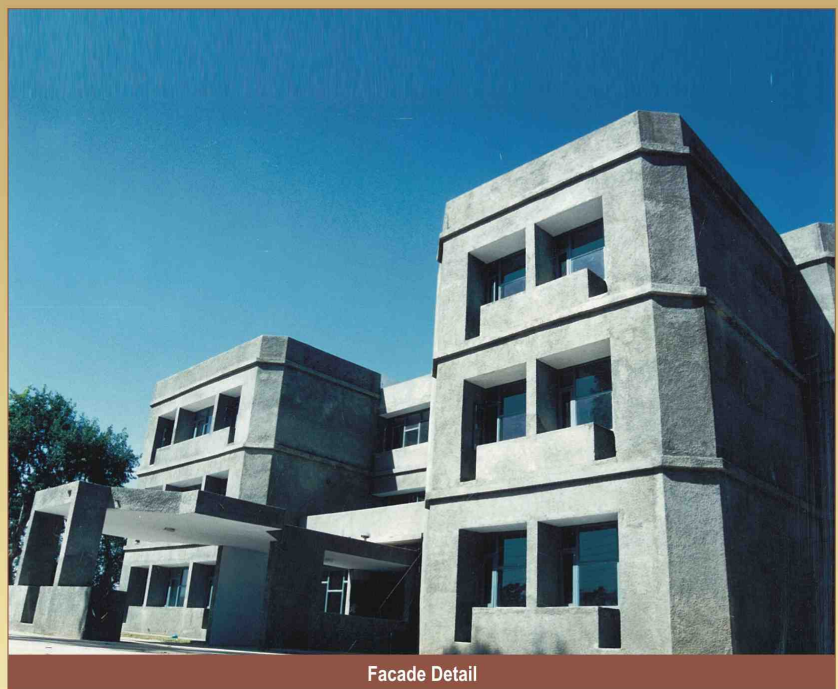
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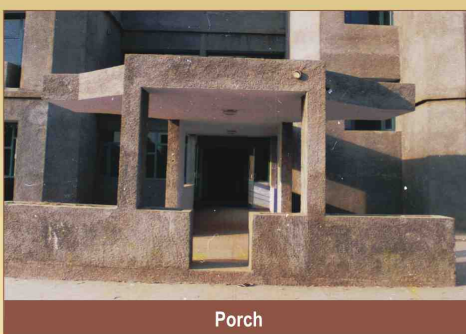
ISOMETRIC VIEW



Side View



Facade Detail



Porch





Front View



View From Main Gate

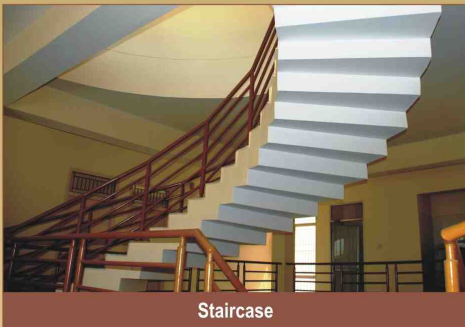
The double-storied building is a showcase of the architect's cumulative theories of design and incorporates most of the salient features of his architecture such as, strict geometric order, symmetry, clarity in structural systems and services, use of contemporary materials and technology, emphasis on natural lighting and ventilation, less use of glass, user friendly architecture, etc. The porch, entrance hall, voluminous lobby at ground floor, and central circulation area at first floor have been creatively designed not only to serve the functional aspect but also to add grandeur and cheerfulness to the central core. A free standing helical staircase leading from ground floor to terrace acts as a beauty spot in the double-height lobby. The plan of the building is based on the principles of symmetry. Architect feels that the human mind-set is more receptive to symmetrical objects, as symmetry is encountered everywhere in nature, engineering, arts and science.



GF PLAN



FF PLAN



Staircase



Lobby



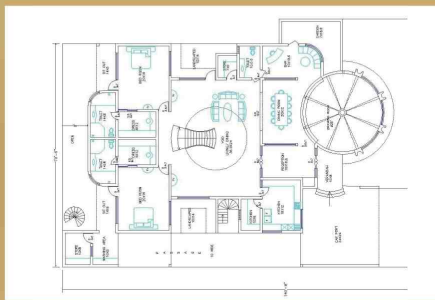
Side View



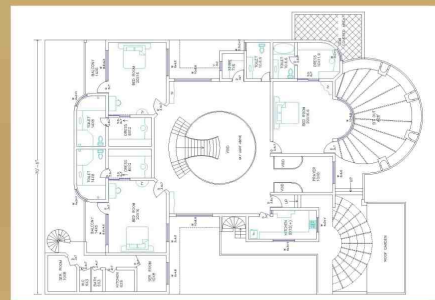


Front Facade

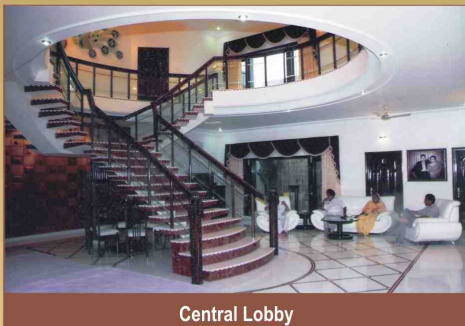
The owner wanted a house that made him and his family feel like royal people. The architect by his imagination and creative powers designed a balanced house: Creating a palace-still maintaining humbleness. Creating a rich looking house-still maintaining, "no-offence". The house has a huge car port, a reception, a formal sitting and dining. There is a large central area containing family sitting and dining. This area has an interesting staircase with a circular void. A glass dome is created in the centre from where a huge chandelier is hung. The form is a combination of straight lines and curves. The basic cladding is of Red Agra sandstone with art work (jaalis, carved panels, lampshade, etc.) in white Makrana marble.



GF PLAN



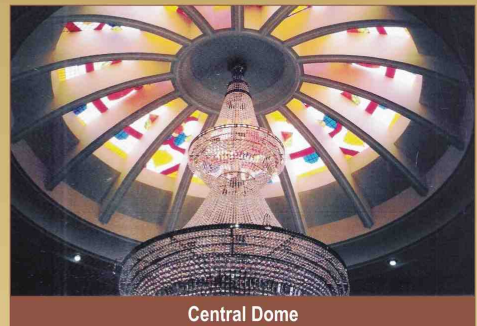
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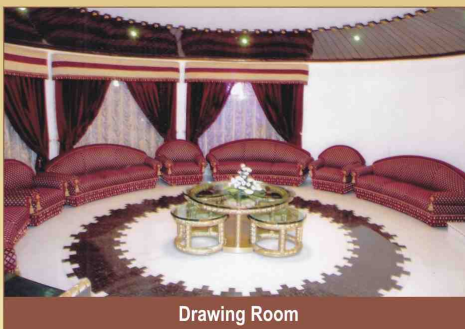
Central Lobby



Sculpture



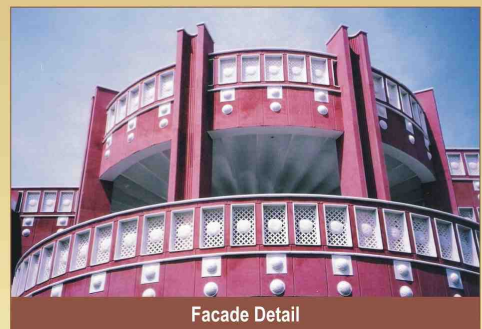
Central Dome



Drawing Room

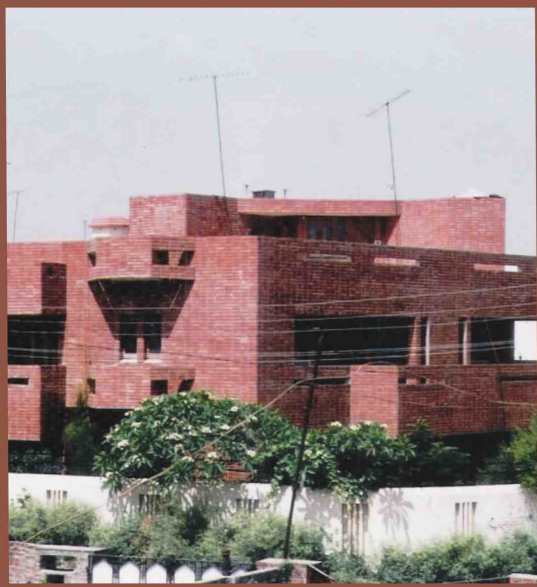


Detail of Pergola



Facade Detail





External View

Jugal Arora's sculptured house in octagonal forms, built-in planters and an earthy finish of machine made brick tile is sited on a corner plot in the posh colony of Green Avenue in Amritsar. Its bold massing and homogeneous external finishing brings it to prominence amidst it's unclean surroundings.

The ground floor has most of the functional area: an informal and formal family sitting area, dining, kitchen and a master bedroom. This room offers a view of the main gate. The dining room opens into a comfortable sit-out on the east where the family can have tea or breakfast in winter. The upper floor consists of a small lounge attached with three bedrooms for children and guests.

The family lounge, the heart of the house is the main point of attraction with its double-height octagonal space, sunken sitting and elegant marble side-tables. On looking up one sees hanging upper floor lobby, which makes communication between the two floors easy. While sitting in the drawing room one can have a glimpse of the family lounge and other areas. In fact one is never totally cut off from the other areas of the house while being in one area. This makes the house appear bigger than it actually is.

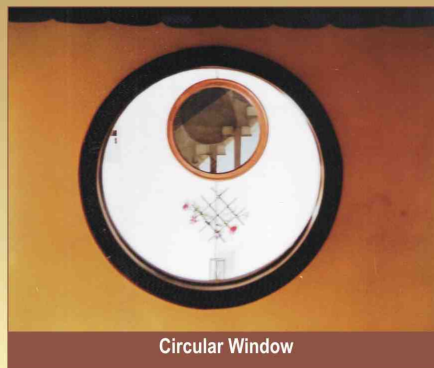
All the internal areas have views on two sides each of landscaped gardens outside. All outside areas have been designed in different styles of landscaping-still maintaining harmony.



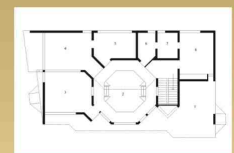
Family Lounge



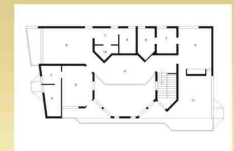
Internal View



Circular Window

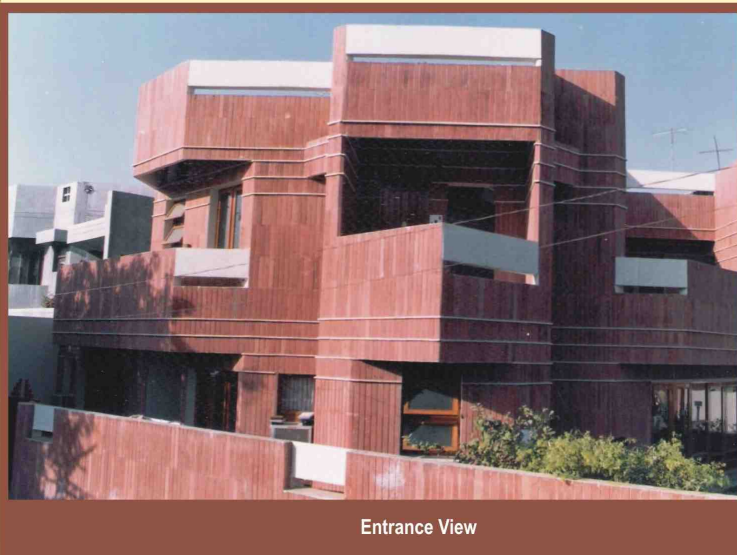


FF PLAN



GF PLAN

JUGAL ARORA NIWAS, AMRITSAR



Entrance View

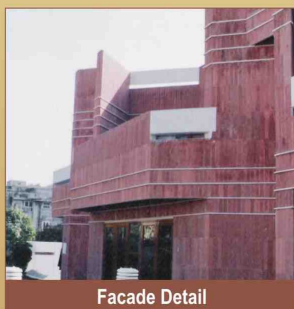
Architect feels that a house is not merely a place to live in. It has to contribute aesthetically to the streetscape. The house he has designed for Paramjit Singh Anand is a physical manifestation of his design ideas.

The house is located on a corner plot with an approach road on the north and a side street on the east. The built-form with all its dynamics and geometrical compositions unfolds and presents changing perspectives as one move around it. Clad in vertical strips of red sandstone with sleek horizontal bands of white marble, the building also keeps on changing its colour and brightness according to the direction of the sun.

The interior of the house with all the surfaces in off-white tones soothes the eyes and provides a conducive ambience for comfortable living. The voids, the masses and the planes are carefully and harmoniously proportioned. The living areas are designed to look spacious by allowing the space to flow freely. The central family lounge has been visually linked with other areas on both the floors. This area receives glare-free light from the north through a panoramic window at the first floor level.



Interior View



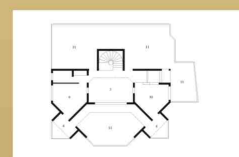
Facade Detail



Corner Detail



GF PLAN



FF PLAN



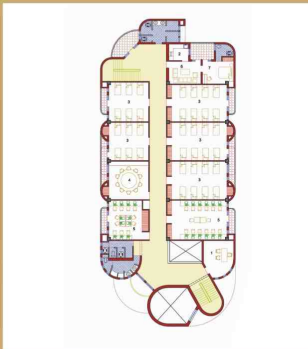
PARAMJIT SINGH ANAND HOUSE, AMRITSAR, PUNJAB
Architect: Dalbir Singh, Amritsar



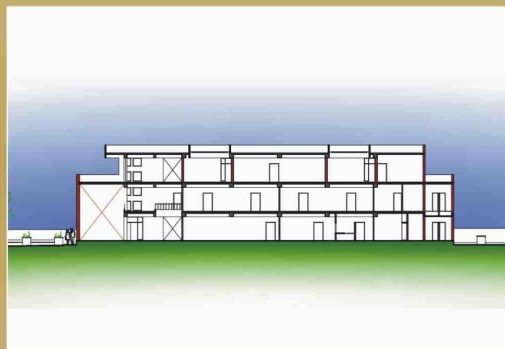
View From The Road

Defying the box-type architecture of the surrounding buildings, the Bal Bhawan is designed to have a distinct identity and to provide the children with a secure environment to learn various extra-curricular activities. The salient feature of the design is its rounded forms and curvilinear projections, which symbolizes delicacy and distinguish it from staid streetscape.

The architects were required to design a flexible plan to cater to various changing requirements in future and at the same time to stand as a landmark in the area. The planning is simple---linear, double-loaded corridors running through the entire length. The curves are incorporated in the ducts and cupboards thus saving space. The terraces are generously strewn in the plan, their parapets emphasising the curvilinear character of the building.



G F PLAN



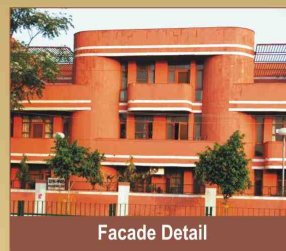
SECTION



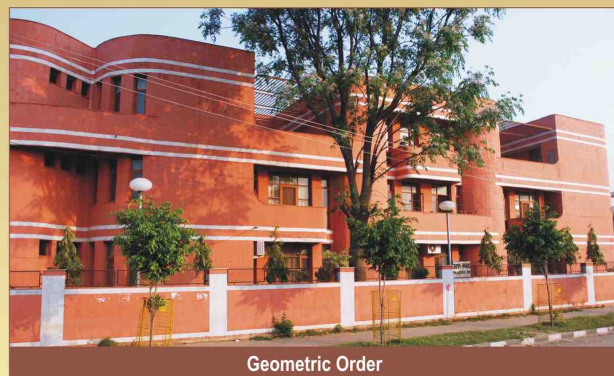
Sculpturous Form



Southern View



Facade Detail



Geometric Order



BAL BHAWAN, MOHALI, PUNJAB

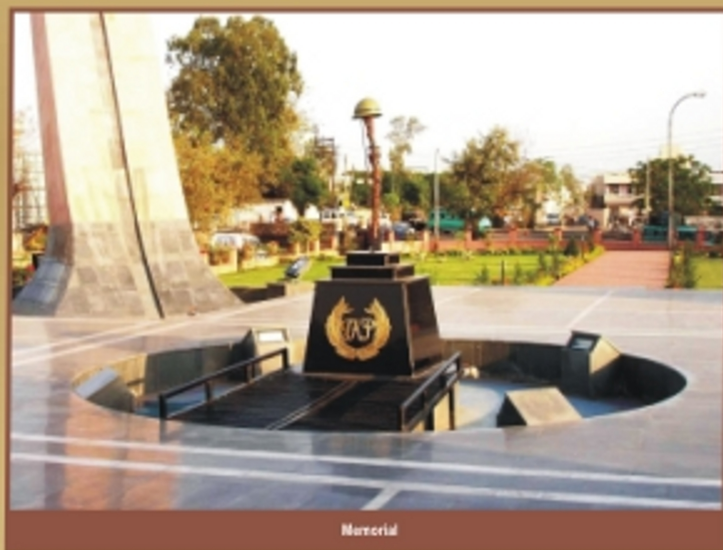
Architect: Surinder Bahga, Saakaar Foundation, Chandigarh



... To Motivate Future Generations

The Police Memorial is expected to be a monument to inspire and motivate future generations. The brief was, "The design should adequately reflect the ethos of a policeman's duty, culture and justify the theme and the spirit behind".

The focus of the design is an outward projecting pylon structure supporting a symbolic canopy, formed out of steel ropes, which partially helps in restraining the pylons towards the middle. In the centre, under the canopy, a sculpture is placed. The water body on which it stands symbolizes the oil that is the strength to keep the flame burning. The landscaping lends a disciplined character to the whole development.



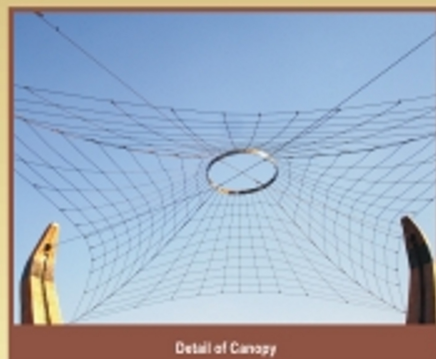
Memorial



Detail of Pylon



Panoramic View



Detail of Canopy



POLICE MEMORIAL, JAMMU, JAMMU & KASHMIR
Architects: Surinder Bahga, Ashok Purie and Harinder Singh



View From The Road



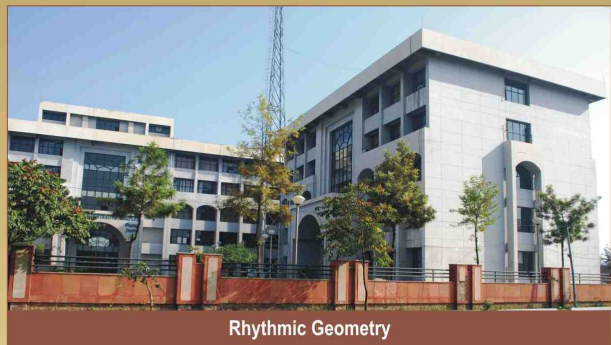
Play Of Masses



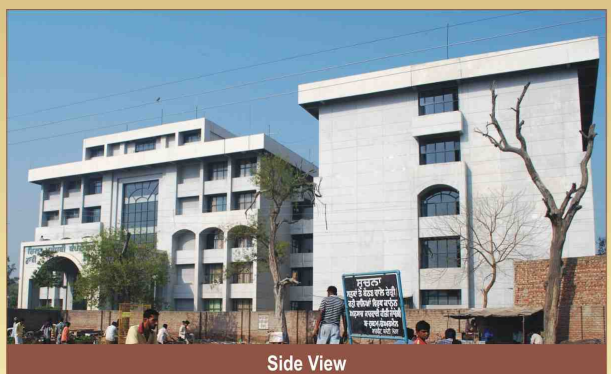
MODEL



Robust Statement



Rhythmic Geometry



Side View

The site for the DAC is a linear stretch of land running parallel to the GT Road. The area of the site is about 6.4 acres. The building houses about 40 number of offices of the Moga district. The complex comprises of four blocks A, B, C, and D each of which is five-storeyed except B-block, which is three-storeyed. The blocks have been interconnected at various levels by corridors.

Separate and distinct entries have been earmarked for public and government officials. Within the building blocks, circulation, public waiting and service cores are well defined.

The complex provides a barrier-free environment for the physically challenged. Arches and vaults have been used on the facade.





Housing The Masses

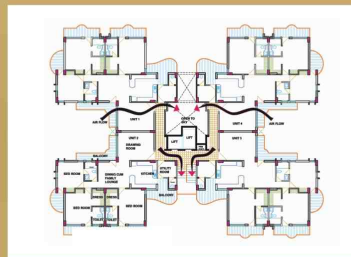
The irregular site measuring about 5.6 acres is situated in Sector 43 of Gurgaon.

The apartments in this housing complex are nine storeyed high with 256 numbers of dwelling units. The structural grid with respect to car parking had been the generator of the design concept. There is a central open-to-sky courtyard in each block which helps in enhancing the stack effect.

In order to reduce energy consumption, Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) Blocks have been used for the external as well as internal walls. Solar water heating system has been installed on the roof top in order to conserve energy. A rain water harvesting system has also been planned for the whole complex. The building is finished with textured cement based paint on the exterior in order to control the cost.



SITE PLAN



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



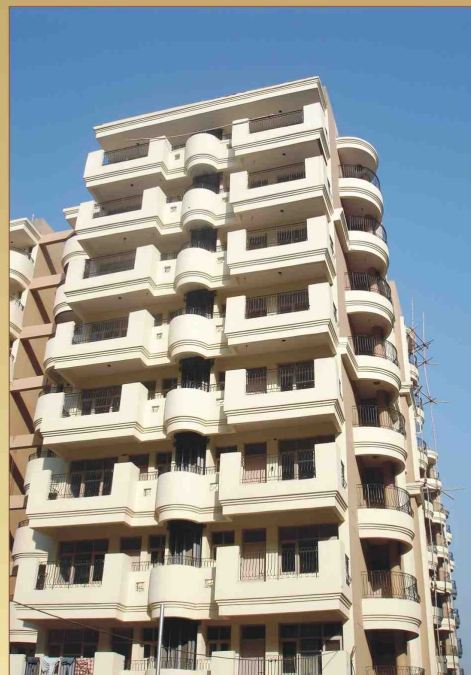
Play Of Geometry



Cascading Balconies



Spectacular View



Facade Detail



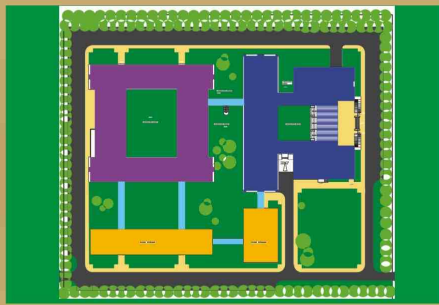


Integrating Geometry



Judicious Design

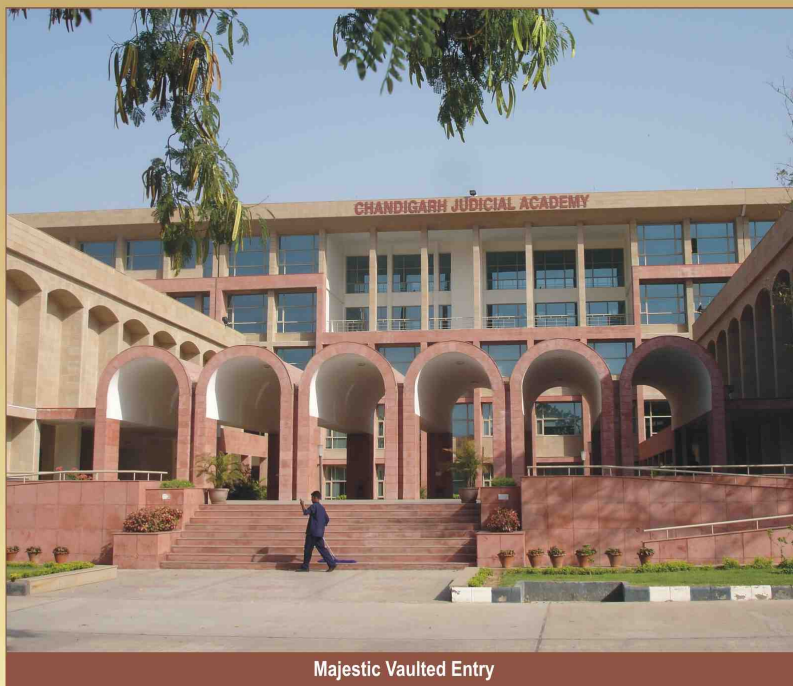
Spread on 8.5 acres, the Chandigarh Judicial Academy is located in Sector 43, adjacent to the existing ISBT. The academy is a joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and UT State judicial organizations. The academy has academic as well as residential block. The academic block has been designed as a five-storeyed building. It accommodates lecture halls, conference room, etc. A laudable feature that has been added first time in an educational institution is the installation of the "Solar System" generating green power to the extent of 50 KW. The judicial academy acts as a center for imparting technical refresher courses to the judicial officers. This is the first of its kind in the Northern region.



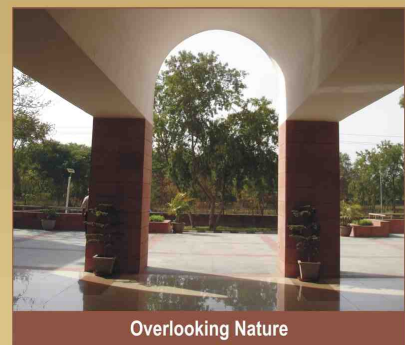
LAYOUT PLAN



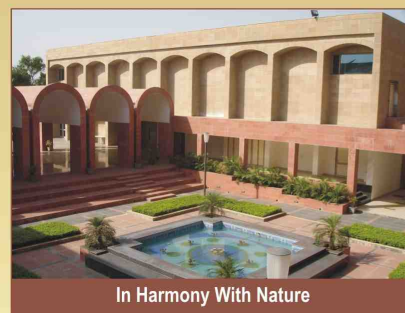
MODEL VIEW



Majestic Vaulted Entry



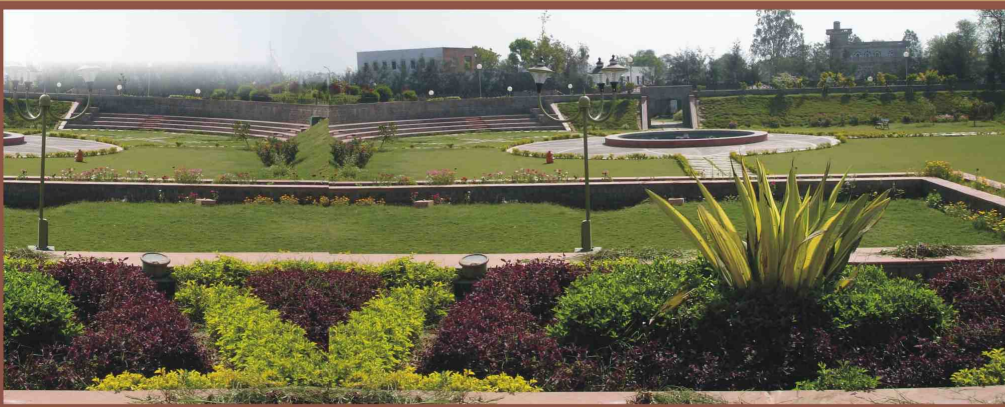
Overlooking Nature



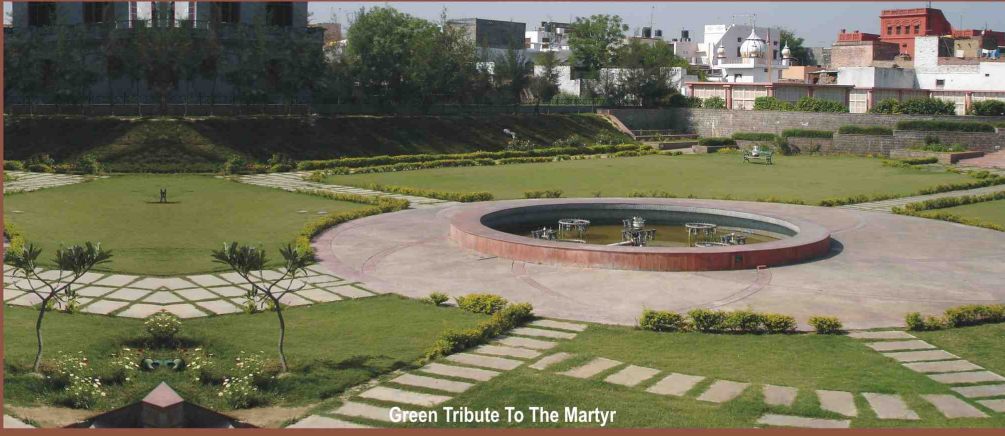
In Harmony With Nature



CHANDIGARH JUDICIAL ACADEMY, CHANDIGARH
Architects: SL Kaushal, Sumit Kaur, Archana Chaudhary, Chandigarh



In The Lap Of Nature

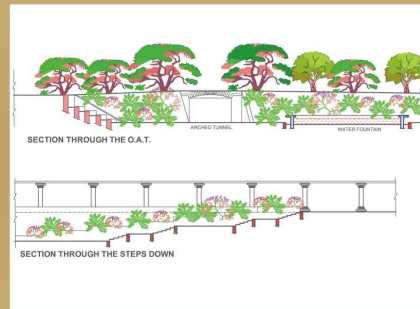


Green Tribute To The Martyr

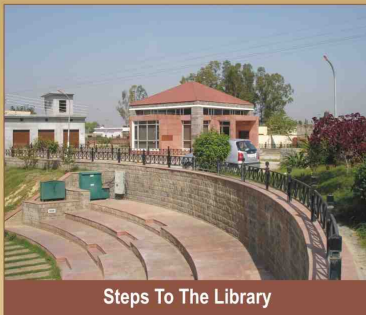
The site is an extension of Martyr Bhagat Singh's ancestral house in his native village Khatkar Kalan in district Nawanshahr. The larger pocket, which has a closer proximity to the house, was designed as a formal, passive area and the smaller one for parking, public conveniences, kiosks, seating and children's play area. The topography of the site was used to create terraces at different levels approached by a wide steps and a comfortable ramp. The colonnade at the entry creates a grandeur and spectacular entrance. An open-air seating carved out of the slope has been planned to allow people to enjoy the entire setting. The two pockets have been interconnected by an arched tunnel. Since the site is low-lying, so rain water harvesting has been done for the entire area.



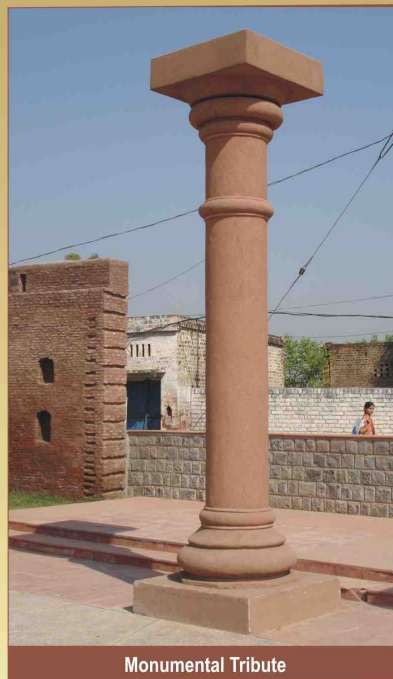
LAYOUT PLAN



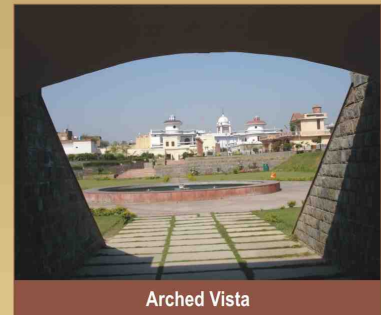
SECTIONS



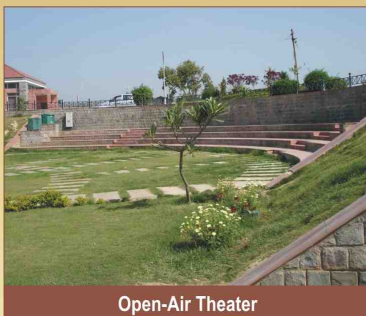
Steps To The Library



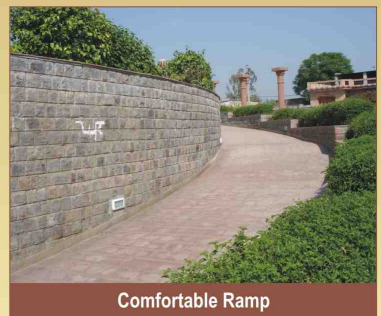
Monumental Tribute



Arched Vista



Open-Air Theater



Comfortable Ramp





Interlocking Modules



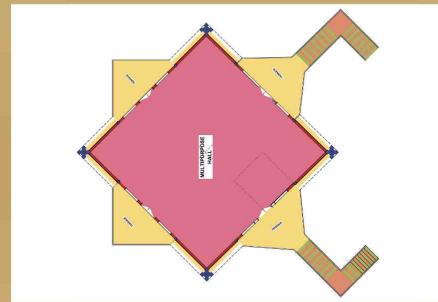
Interplay Of Masses

The building is located in the complex of Government College, Mohali. The building is meant as an interactive space for the students during their free college hours. The idyllic setting of the "Student Centre" gives it dominance. This double-storied structure consists of two identical cuboids juxtaposed on each other. The cuboids are placed one above the other at an angle of 45 degrees. The projecting triangles of the cuboids on the first floor act as entrance porches for the ground floor while the projecting triangles of ground floor act as terraces on the first floor. One of the triangular projections act as a porch to the building. Two staircases on each side of the entrance lead to the terraces on the first floor as if embracing the building.

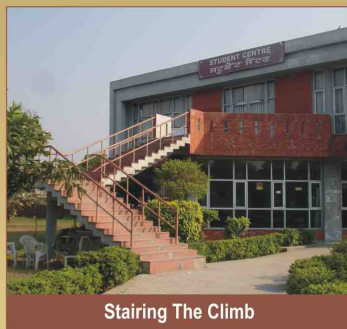
The exterior walls are clad in red brick tiles and the columns are cement plastered surfaces gelling with the existing buildings of the complex.



GF PLAN



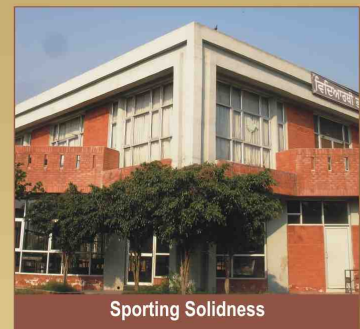
FF PLAN



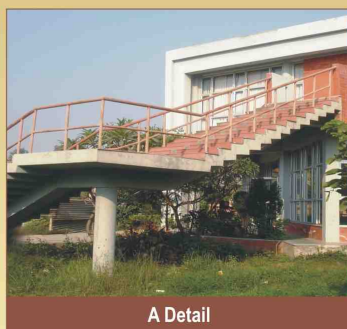
Stairing The Climb



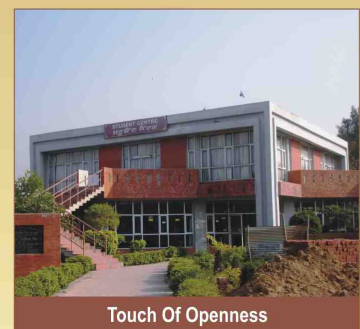
Interesting Entry



Sporting Solidness



A Detail



Touch Of Openness



STUDENT'S CENTRE, MOHALI, PUNJAB

Architects: SL Kaushal, Sumit Kaur, Archana Chaudhary, Chandigarh



Interplay Of Arches

The site for the DAC is a rectangular stretch of land running parallel to the Chandigarh-Hoshiarpur Road. The area of the site is 7.5 acres. The design of the complex has been prepared to accommodate about 40 offices of the Hoshiarpur district. The design has been worked out as per site configurations and constraints. The complex is designed around a central courtyard. It is designed as a seven-storeyed block. The design achieves proper circulation of vehicular and pedestrian movement and creation of pedestrian precincts. Separate and distinct entries have been earmarked for public and government officials. The complex provides a barrier-free environment for the physically challenged. The architectural features of traditional buildings of Punjab like arches and vaults etc. have been used in their modern context to make this complex blend in with the character of the town. Rich landscaping, carefully chosen plantation, in-built outdoor furniture and texture has helped to create the desired ambience.



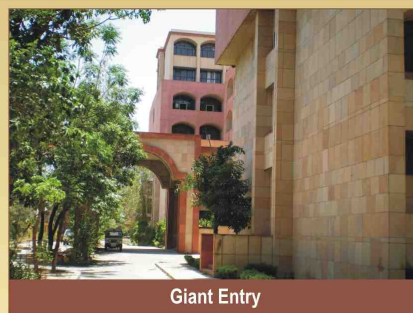
MODEL



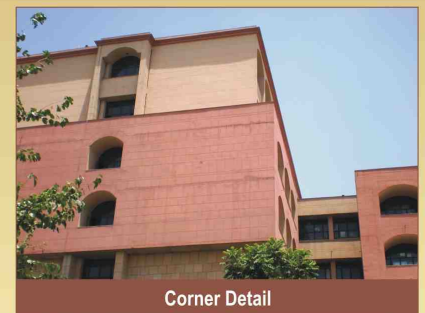
Architectural Arithmetic



Modernising Tradition



Giant Entry



Corner Detail



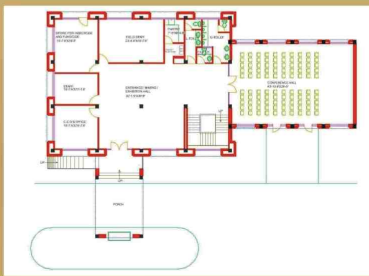


Citrus Estate, Abohar

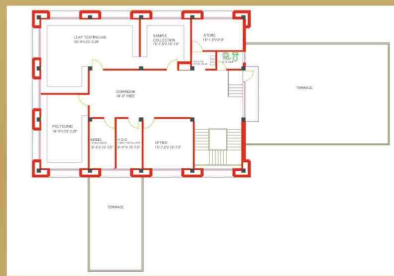


Citrus Estate, Hoshiarpur

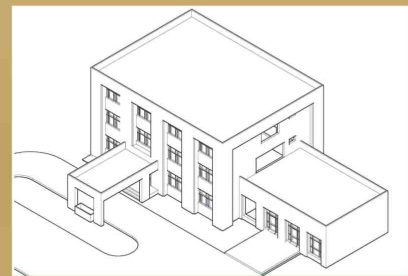
Since these buildings were to be located in remote, rural area, the design has been kept as simple as possible with minimal elements for easy construction and subsequent maintenance. The building is designed on the grid-iron-pattern with RCC frame structure. All the service ducts have been placed on the periphery which not only serve their intended purpose but also act as cavity walls ensuring cool interiors in hot summers. Fenestrations are designed in conjunction with these ducts and have been kept deep recessed with horizontal projections at top. Uniformity of the ducts and fenestrations lend a strong and modernist visual character to the building. The design of the building affords adequate natural light and ventilation in all parts of the interiors making it less dependent on artificial energy. The design is in consonance with the latest trends in architecture. It proves architect's endeavour to move with time and to bring modern architecture to remote rural settings.



GF PLAN



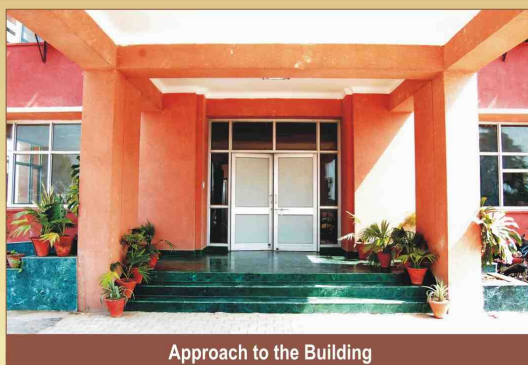
FF PLAN



ISOMETRIC VIEW



Interior View



Approach to the Building



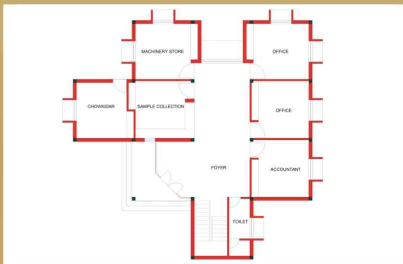
Stair Hall



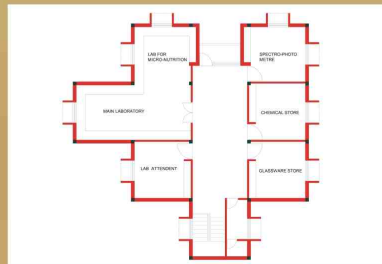


Front View

The tiny double-storied building is a piece of architectural excellence. It is constructed on a site, reclaimed from a dirty pond in the hub of the town. With its clean facades craftily clad in machine-made brick tiles and punctuation with yellow-ochre architraves and recessed horizontal bands at beam levels, the building stands out conspicuously amidst the complexities of hotchpotch development around it. Governed by the site and soil conditions, the building is designed as reinforced-concrete frame structure. The configuration of the built-form follows the grid lines in a zigzag way and reflects it truthfully on the exteriors. Entry to the building is through a verandah created by chopping off part of a module at the ground floor level. The core of the building is a 4-metre-wide lobby, which provides access to various laboratories and office rooms. The building on the whole, is a pleasant blend of functional efficiency and aesthetics.



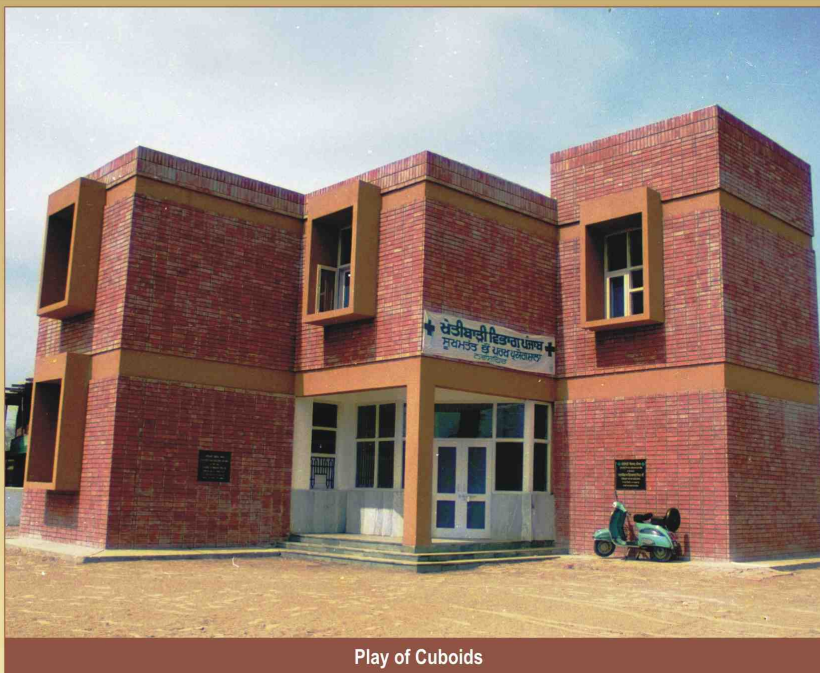
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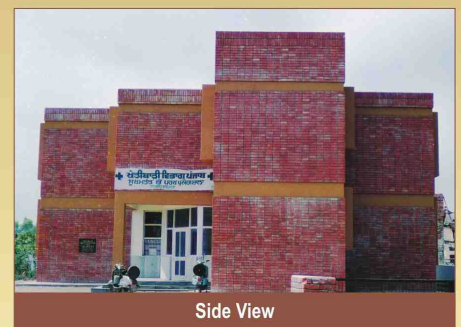
FF PLAN



Entrance



Play of Cuboids



Side View





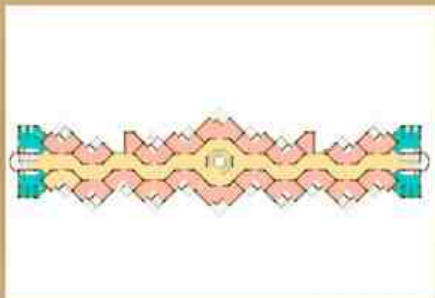
South-West View

The boys' hostel building with a capacity to accommodate 160 students is planned around a zigzag corridor. This unusual circulation pattern creates interesting internal movement within the hostel.

The internal corridor is the generator of external form of hostel building. The facade is a wonderful example of geometric pattern having display of solids and voids. Within the plan, the double seater rooms approached from the central corridor provide complete privacy to the inmates with each one having his own sleeping and working area.

Toilets are vertically stacked on both ends. Location of staircases is chosen very carefully so that students have to travel minimum distances.

Aesthetically, the building is unique having experimented with different plan form and architectural vocabulary.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



Service Block



Geometric Order



Service Block

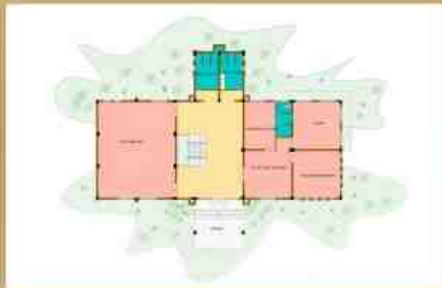




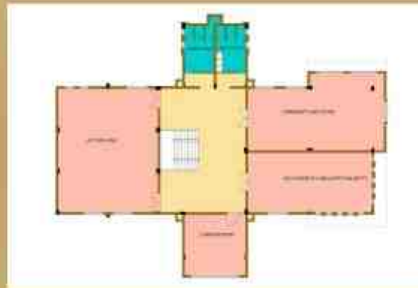
Central Court

The college building is a geometrical composition of lecture theatres, laboratories, administrative areas and other supporting facilities. The building precisely answers the needs of each function. Different requirements are grouped together in a compact and structurally simple envelope. The central entrance foyer becomes the hub of a variety of activities. The access staircase for upper floors is an important design element, as at each half landing it has an independent flight leading up to the upper level. This does not only give the staircase a sense of gracefulness but in addition it becomes a transitional space guiding the students to their different academic areas.

Toilets are pushed back to rear side and are vertically stacked to economies on services. The facade of college is geometrical having triangles, circles, rectangle and vertical stripes to create a unique architectural statement. The evenly-shaped inclined surfaces create an exciting play of shade and shadow. The building is a bold statement of contemporary architecture.



GF PLAN



FF PLAN



Entrance Foyer



View of Corridor



Façade Detail

