

ASHIQU K NAZAR

ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO




SELECTED WORKS


SELECTED WORKS


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Ashiqu K Nazar

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WORK EXPERIENCE

- August 2018 - May 2019
NUCLEUS DESIGN STUDIO, Edappally
-Interior documentation
-3d modelling
-Digital Rendering
- January 2021 - June 2021
PERSONAL WORKS
-Residential Projects
- June 2021 - December 2021
LEED BUILDING SOLUTIONS, Thrissur
-Interior documentation
-3d modelling
-Digital Rendering
- March 2022 - March 2023
ASSOCIATED INTERIORS, Edappally
-Worked as a team in 3 star, 4 star Hotel,Heritage and Residences
-Interior documentation
-Site documentation
-3d modelling
-Digital Rendering
-Working Drawings
-Interior Detailing
-Furniture Detailing
-Ceiling Detailing
-Electrical and Plumbing

PERSONAL STATEMENT

I am an architect with a background in several projects and a native of Kerala, India. Designing and research are particularly my areas of interest and love. Worked primarily on residential, hospitality, and educational projects. I firmly believe in approaching all initiatives with optimism and have the skills necessary to work effectively as a team member while being enthusiastic and sincere.

EDUCATION

- February 2023
Project Construction Management
CERTIFICATE COURSE (5 weeks) - COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, USA
Renewable Energy and Green Building Entrepreneurship
CERTIFICATE COURSE (3 weeks) - DUKE UNIVERSITY, USA
- August 2015 - December 2020
ASIAN SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN INNOVATIONS
B. Arch (Bachelors in Architecture - Mahatma Gandhi Univeristy)
- June 2013 - March 2015
GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ELAMAKKARA
11th grade and 12th grade
- June 2011 - March 2013
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA
11th grade and 12th grade

SOFTWARE

AutoCad	Lumion
Sketchup	V ray
Adobe Photoshop	Adobe Premier
MS Office	Revit

SKILLS

Sketching	Writing
Painting	Content Creation
Model Making	Architectural Design
Project Management	Photography
Research	Blogging
Workshops	Exhibition

LANGUAGES

English
Malayalam
Hindi

WORKSHOPS

OTHERSTYLE STUDIOS (Co Founder)

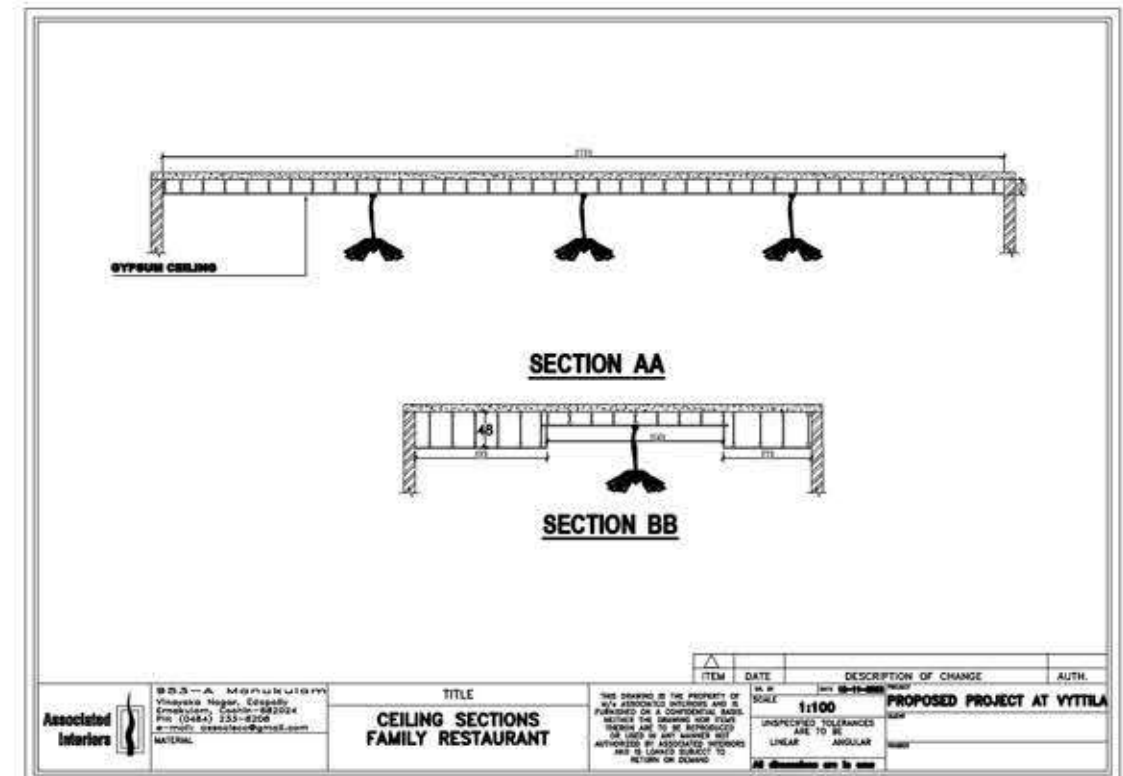
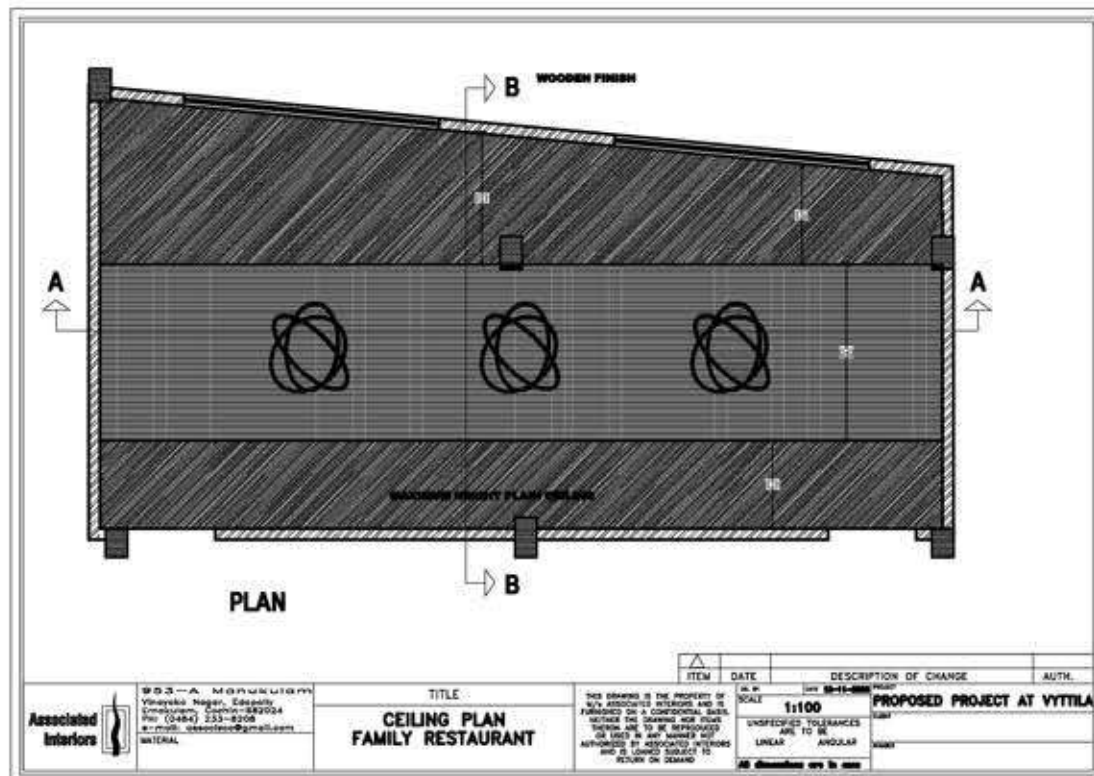
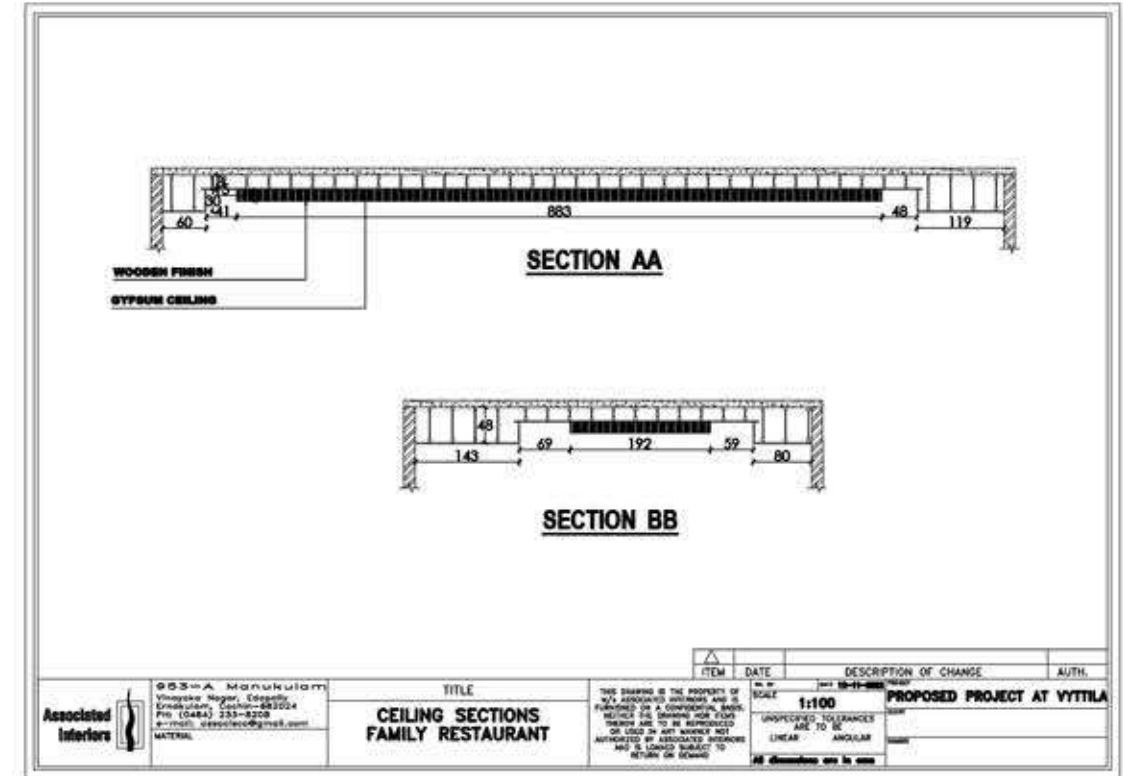
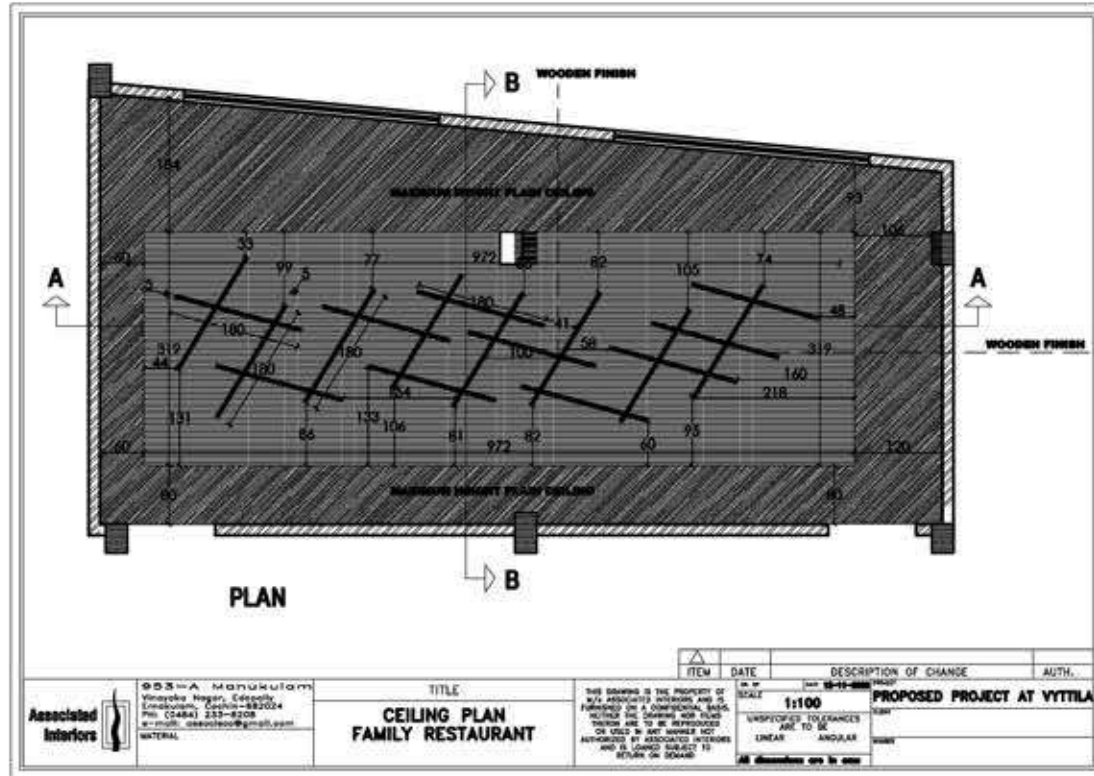
AUGUST 2017	DESIGN WORKSHOP FOR SCHOOL KIDS St George LP School, Chellanam, Kerala
MARCH 2018	OUTDOOR SEATING CONSTRUCTION Pinarmunda LP School, Eloor, Kerala
JANUARY 2019	KIDS DAY CELEBRATION Government LP School Eloor, Kerala
OCTOBER 2019	WORKSHOP IN TRIBAL VILLAGE Government LP School, Attapady
JUNE 2022	SCHOOL REOPENING DAY Government LP School Tripunithura, Kerala

ACHIEVEMENTS

Participation in Light Workshop - ASADI
Participation in Design Fest - NIFT Kannur
Participation in YUGA workshop - GIA Palakkad
Participation in Sustainable Workshop - ASADI
Architectural Sketching Workshop - ASADI
Participation in Online Design competitions

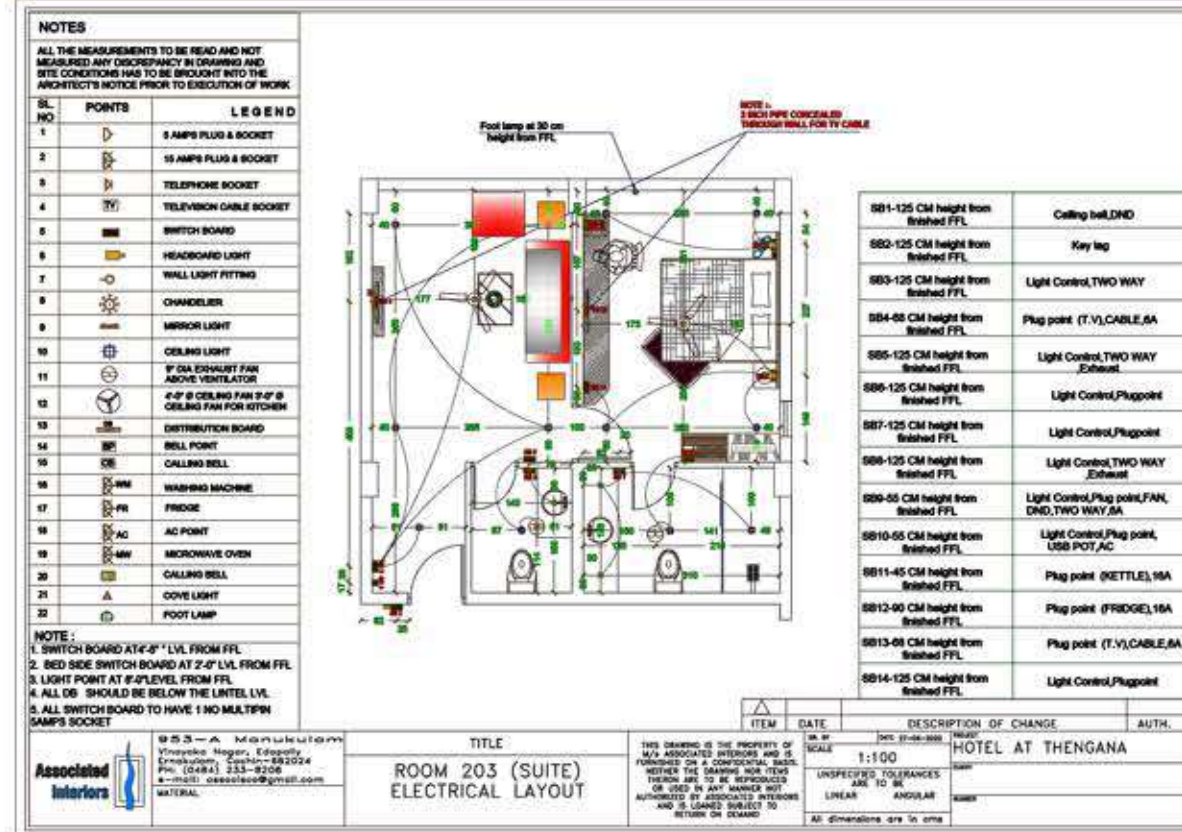
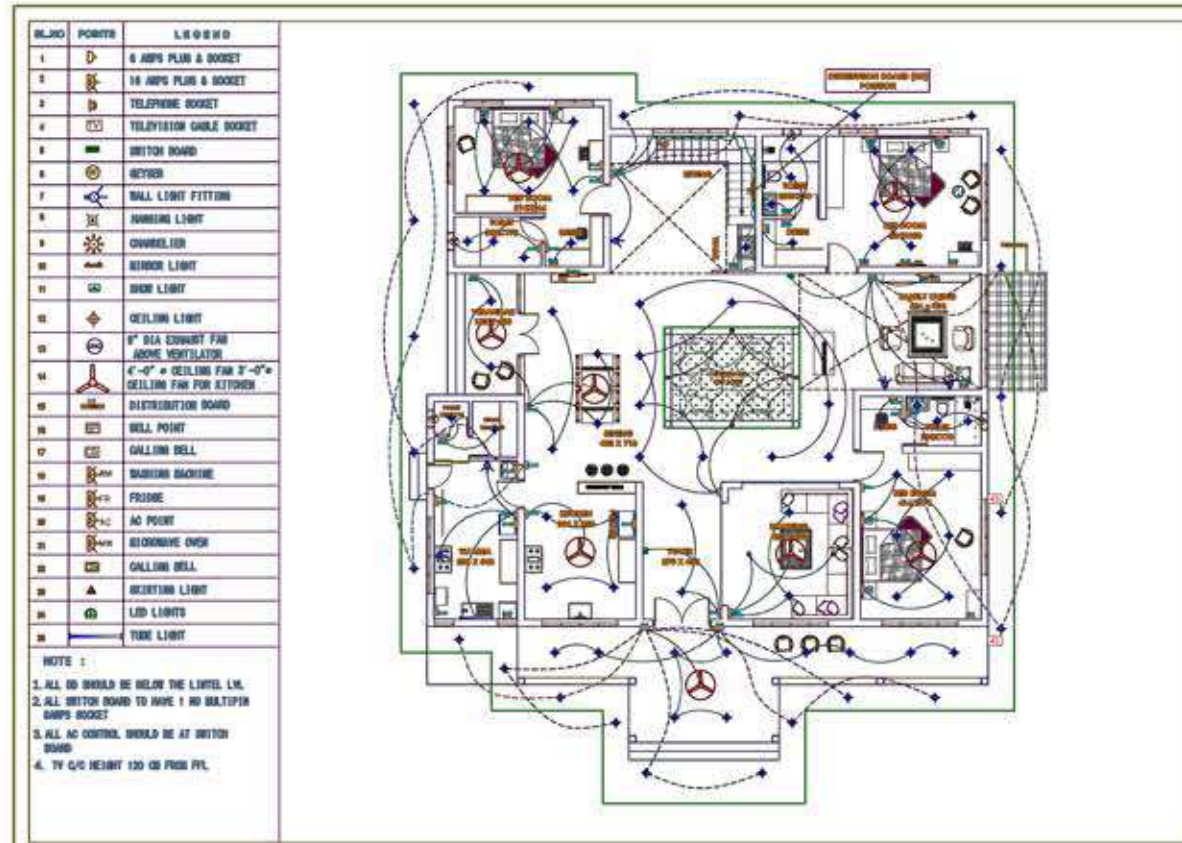
OFFICE WORK

Project - CEILING DETAILS



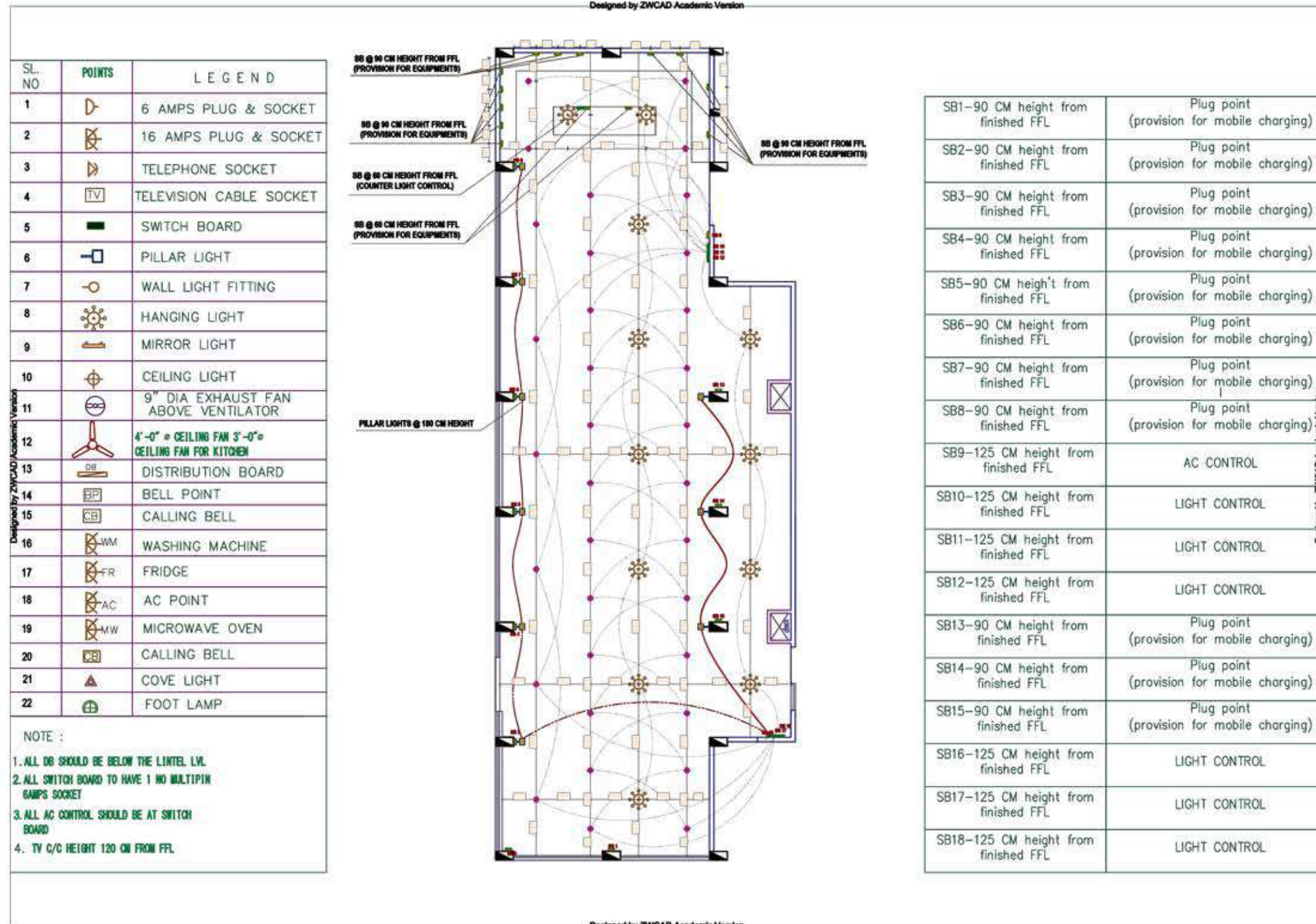
OFFICE WORK

Project - ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS



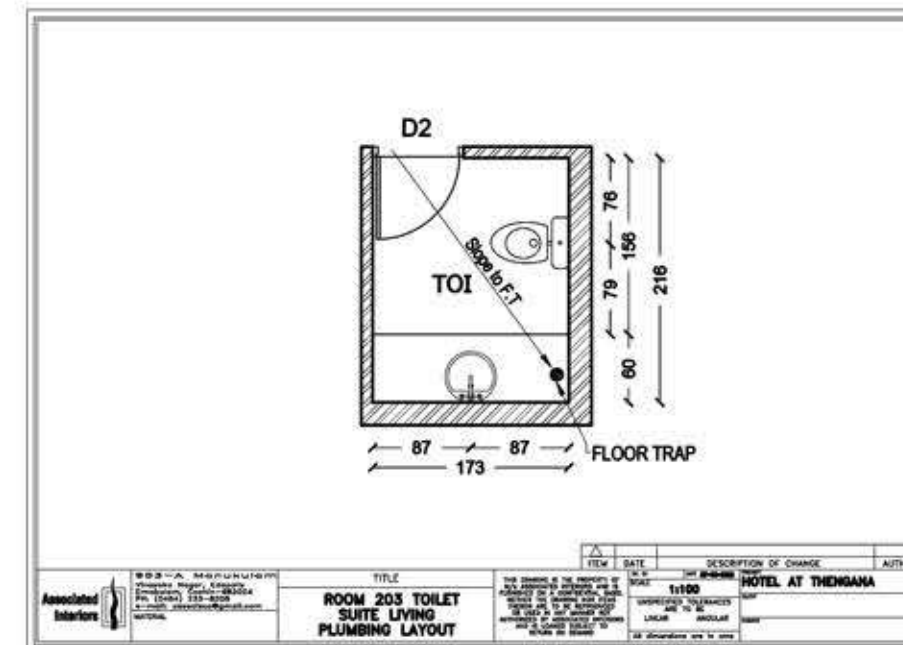
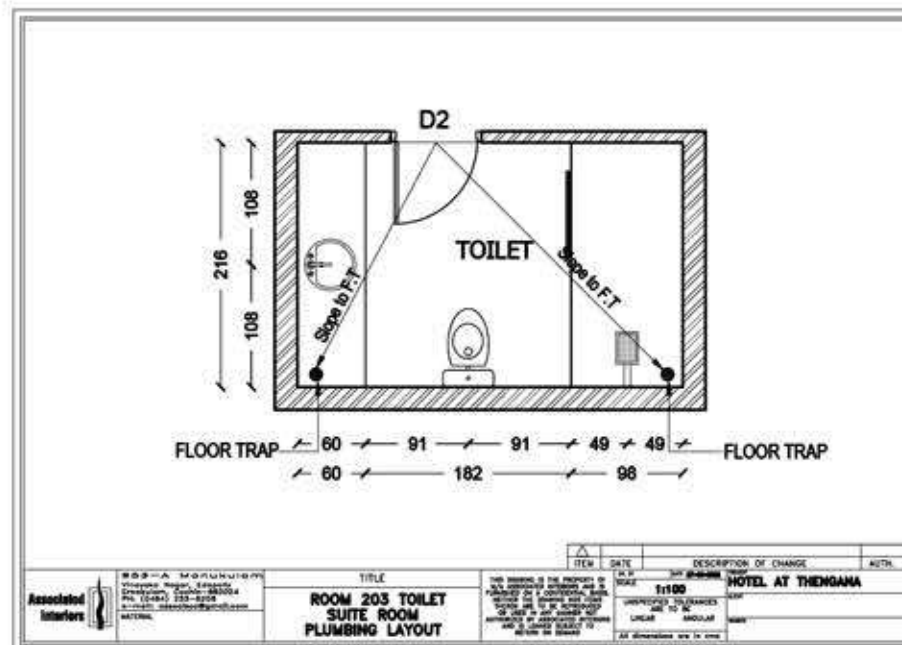
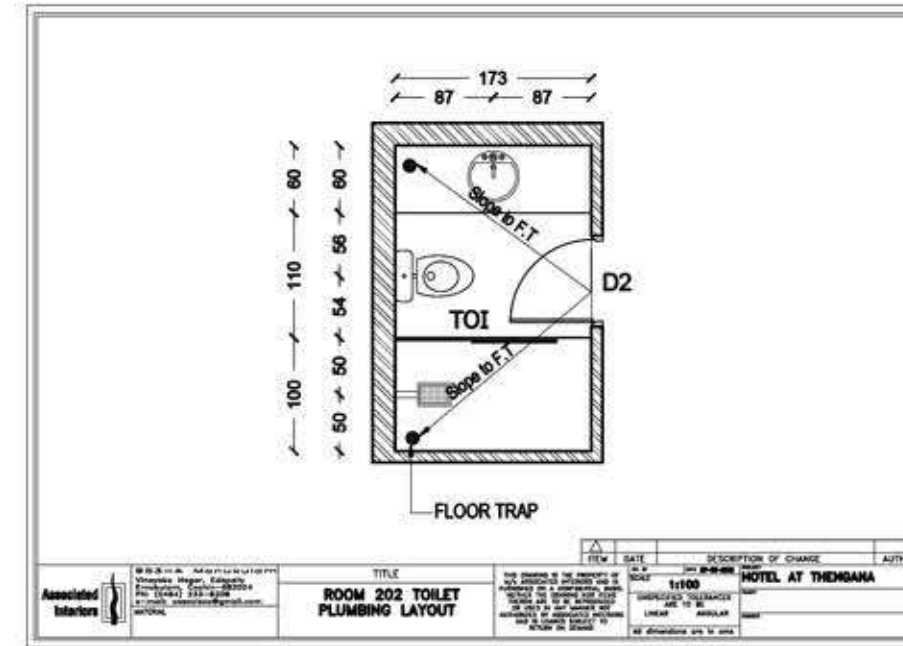
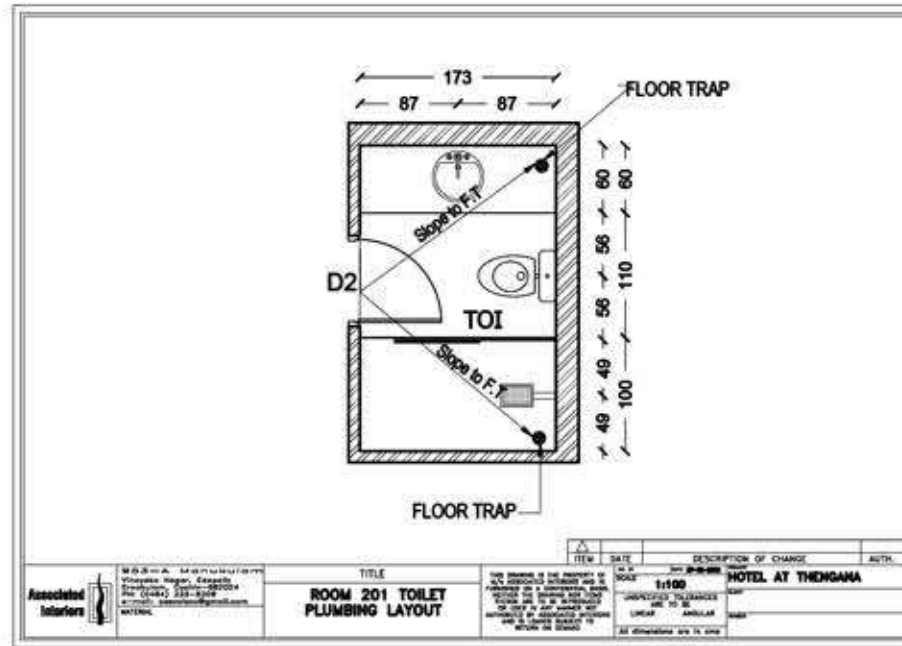
OFFICE WORK

Project - ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS



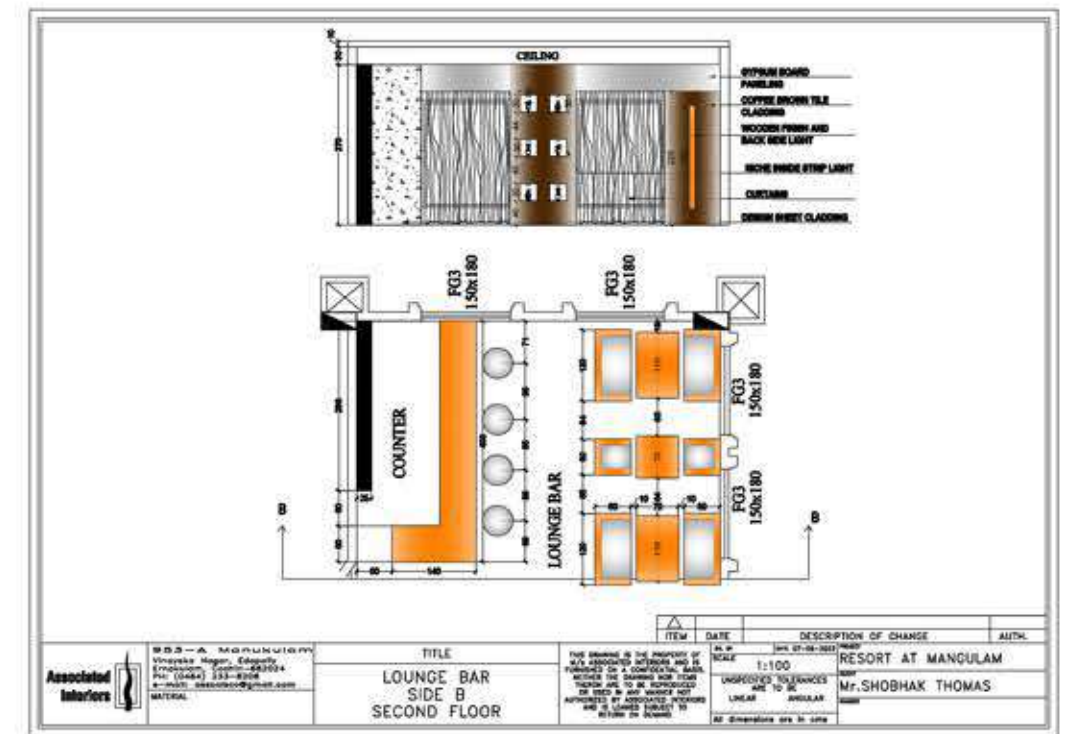
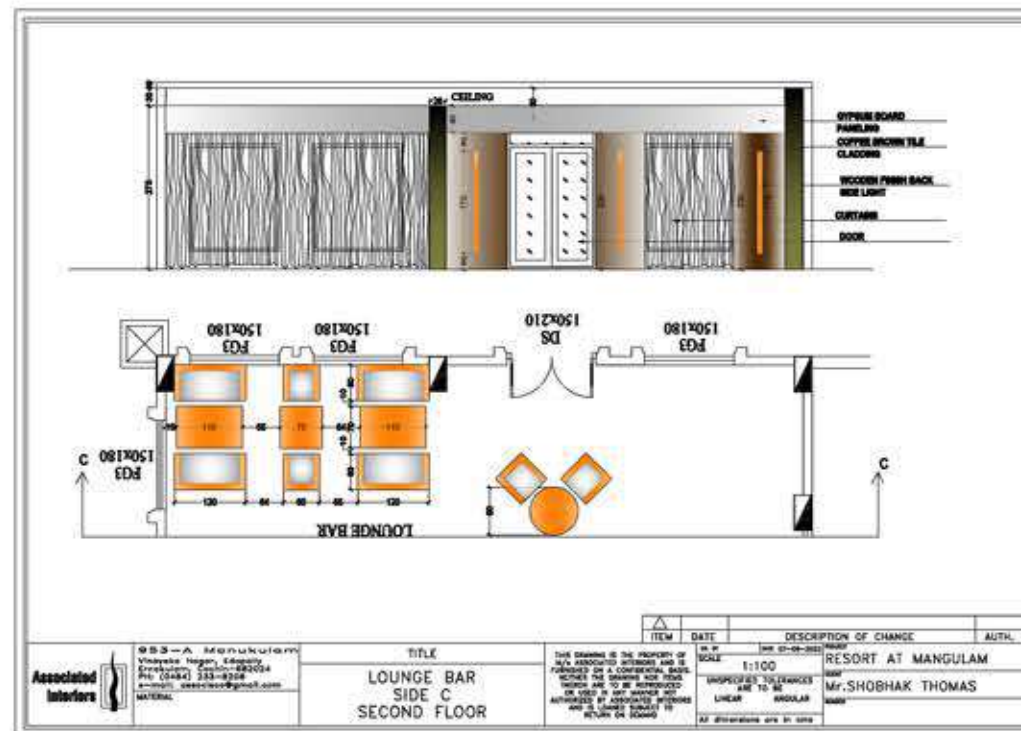
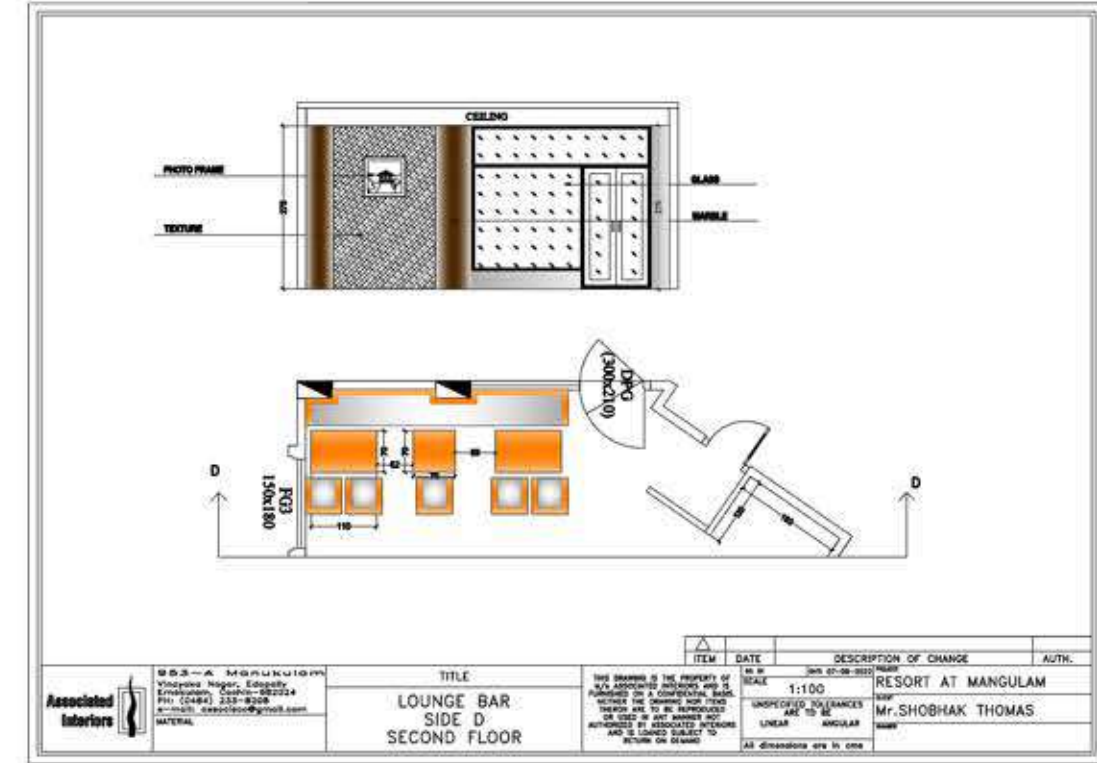
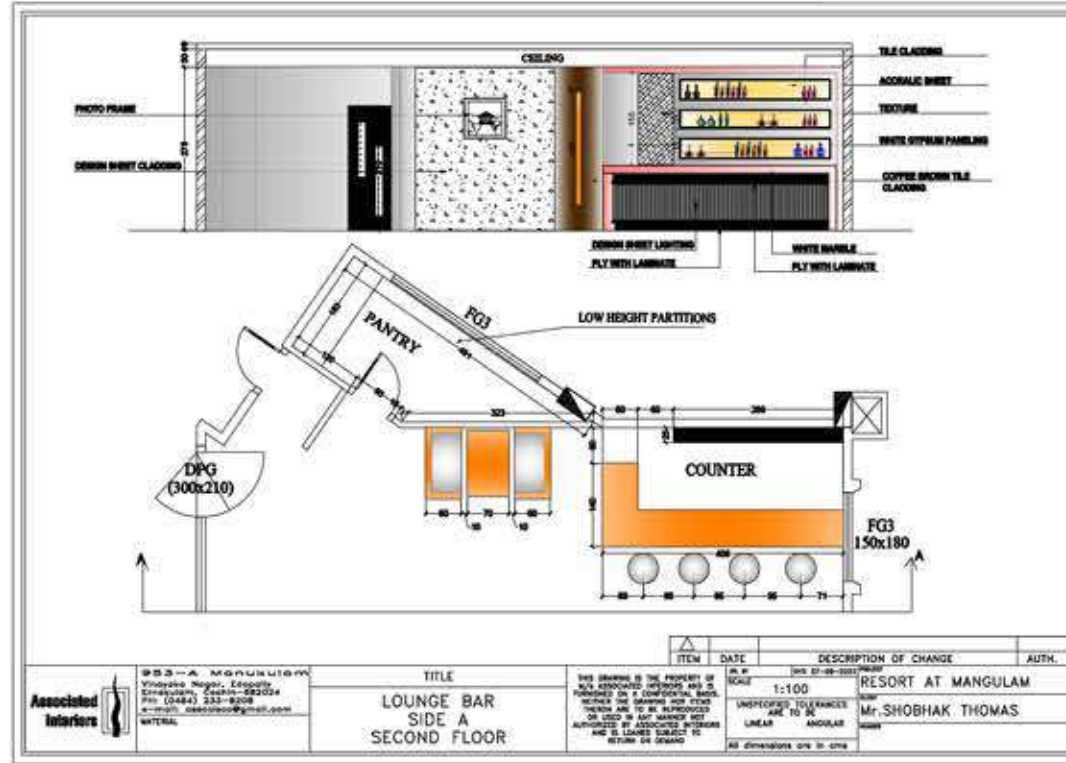
OFFICE WORK

Project - PLUMBING DETAILS



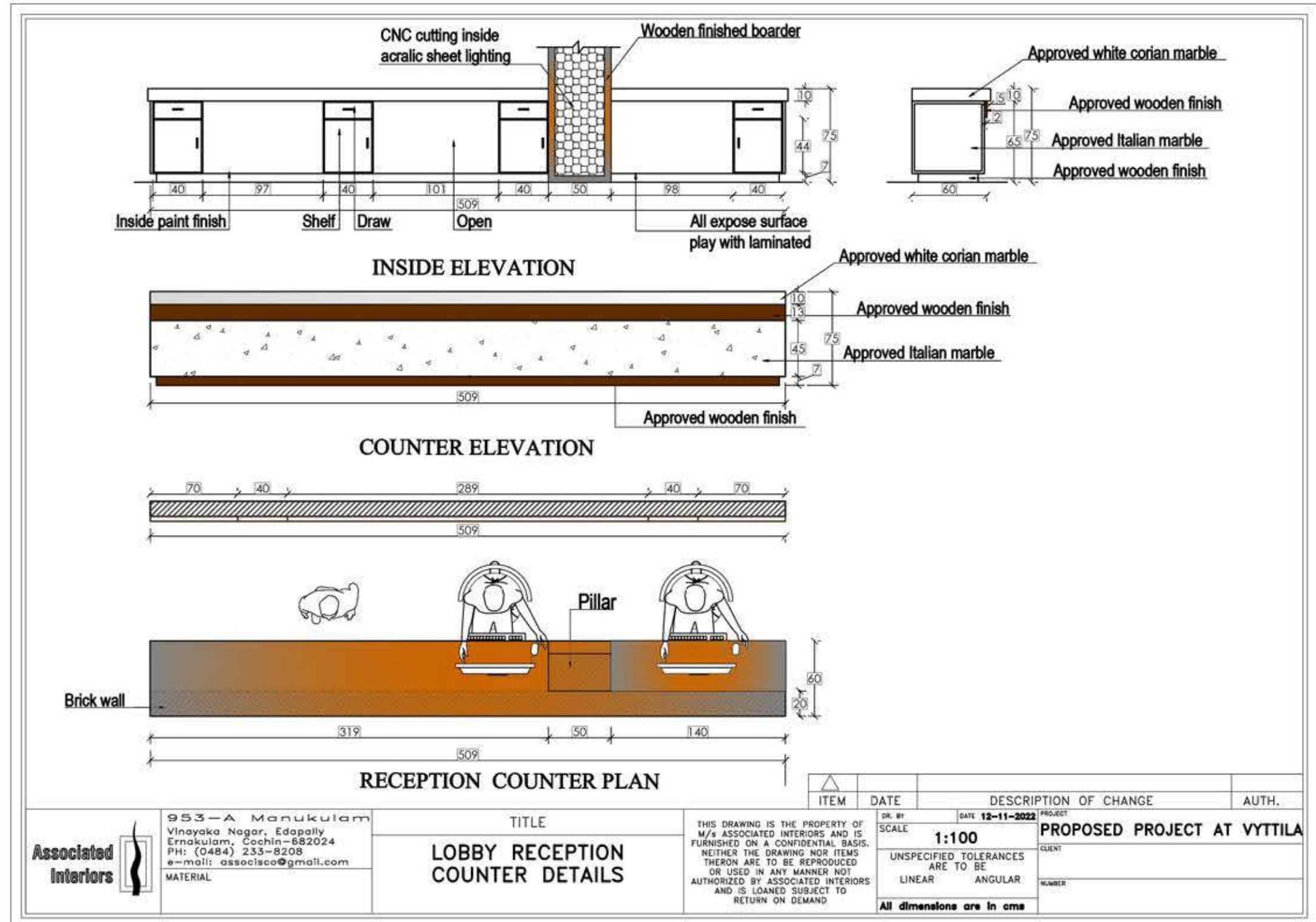
OFFICE WORK

Project - INTERIOR DETAILS



OFFICE WORK

Project - FURNITURE DETAILS



<p>Associated Interiors</p>	953-A Manukulam Vinayaka Nagar, Edapally Ernakulam, Cochin-682024 PH: (0484) 233-8208 e-mail: associseco@gmail.com MATERIAL	TITLE	THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF M/s ASSOCIATED INTERIORS AND IS FURNISHED ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS. NEITHER THE DRAWING NOR ITEMS THEREON ARE TO BE REPRODUCED OR USED IN ANY MANNER NOT AUTHORIZED BY ASSOCIATED INTERIORS AND IS LOANED SUBJECT TO RETURN ON DEMAND	DR. BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	AUTH.
		LOBBY RECEPTION COUNTER DETAILS		SCALE 1:100 UNSPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE TO BE LINEAR ANGULAR All dimensions are in cms	DATE 12-11-2022 PROJECT PROPOSED PROJECT AT VYTILA CLIENT NUMBER		

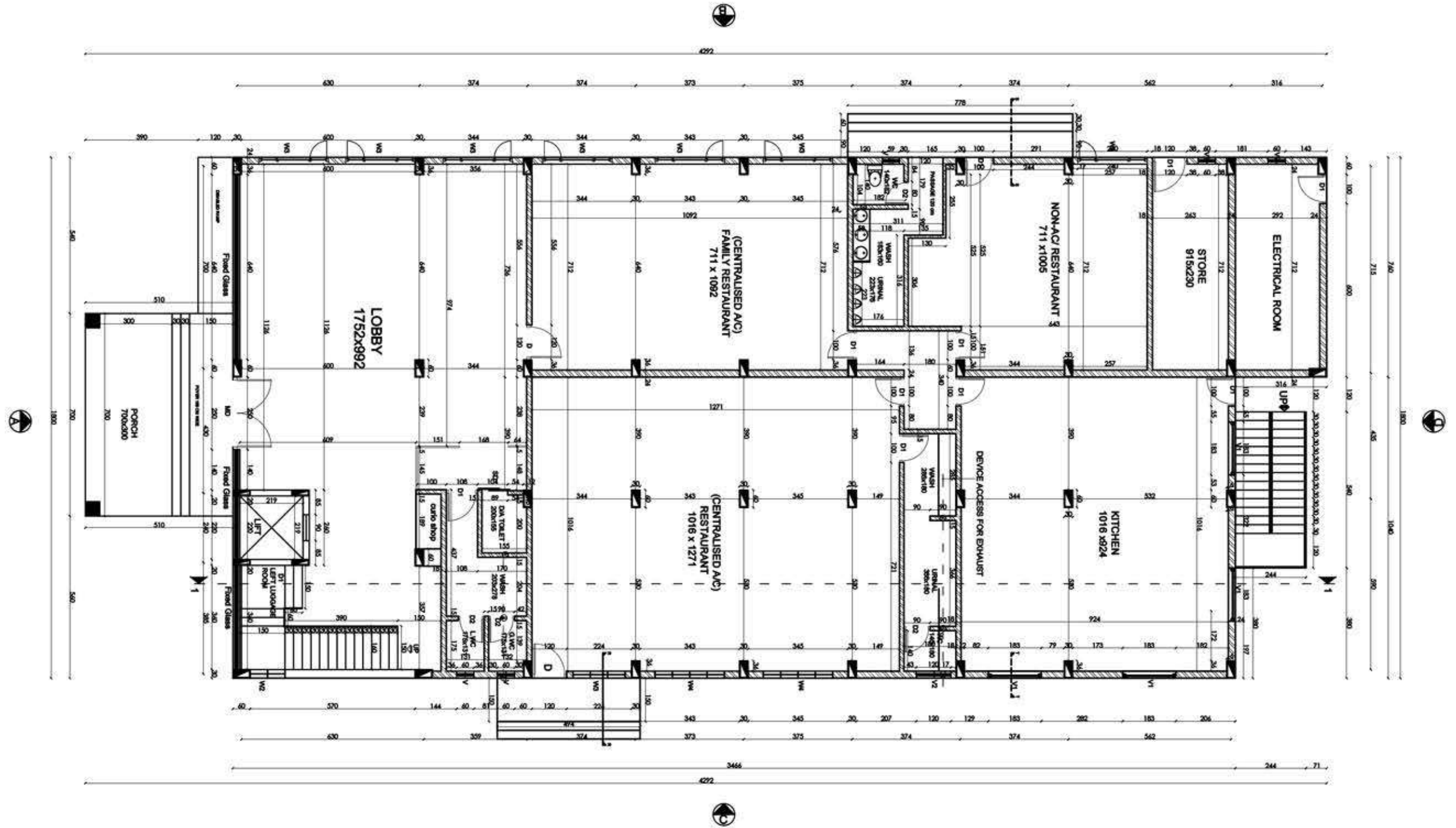
OFFICE WORK

Project - LAYOUT



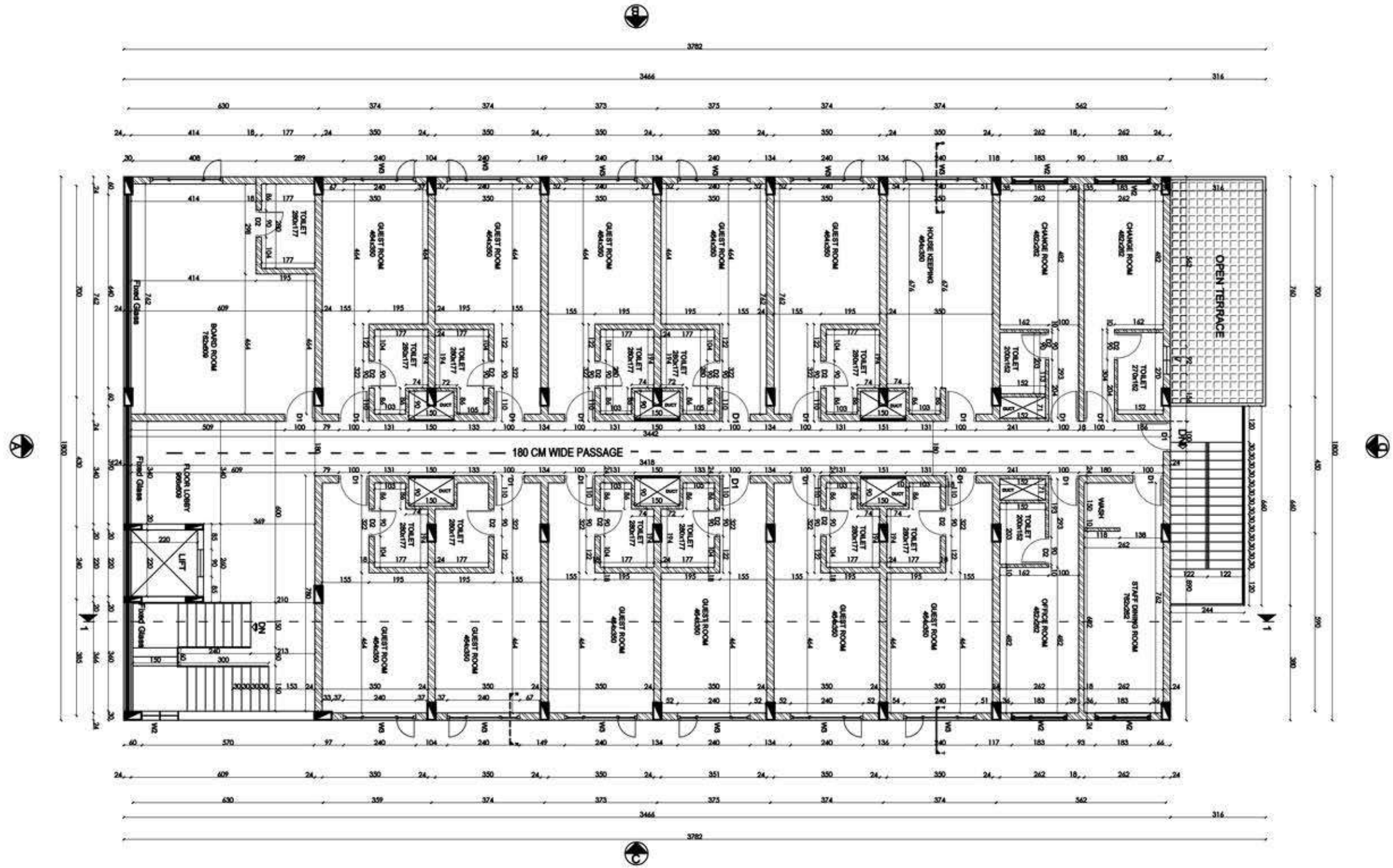
OFFICE WORK

Project - WORKING DRAWING



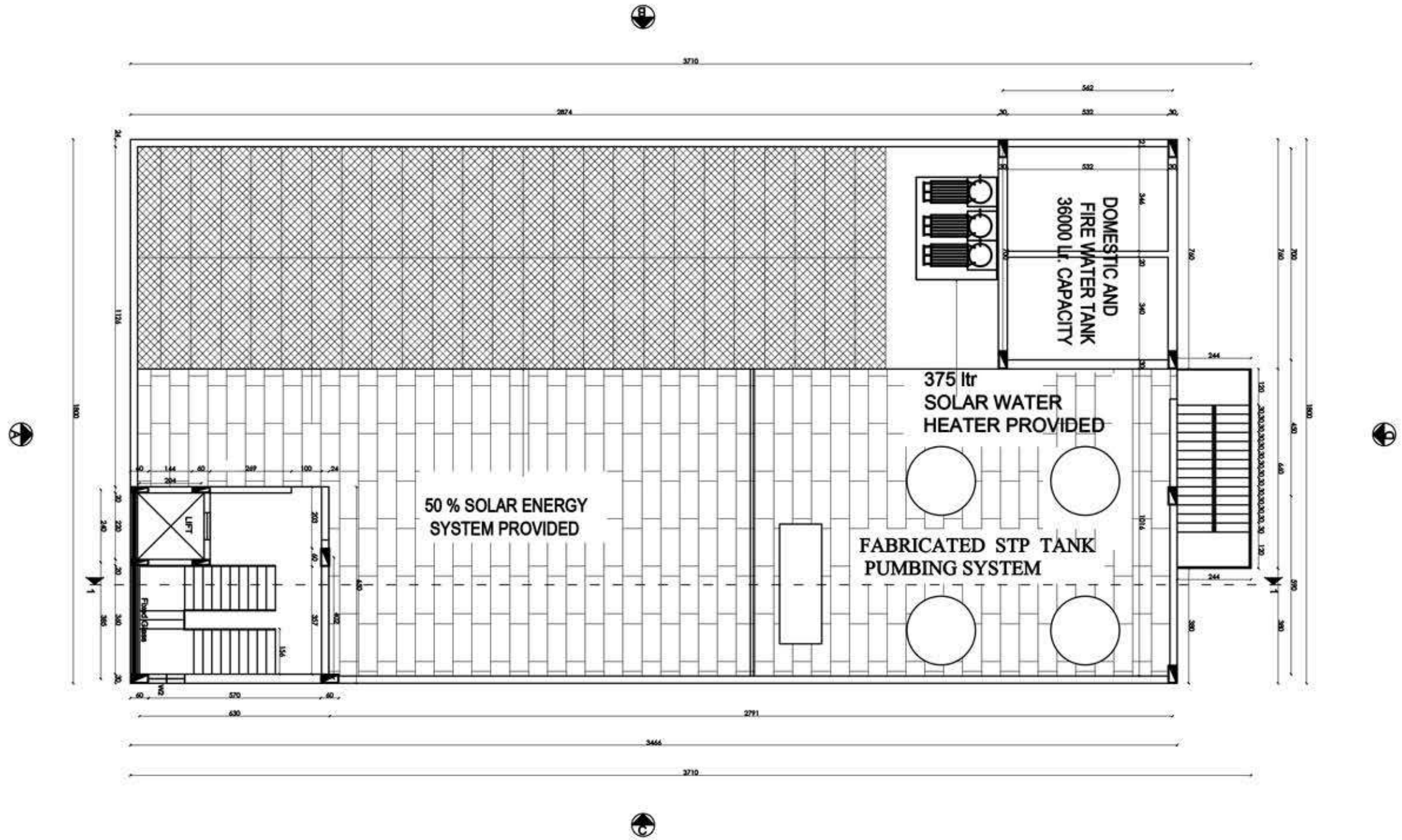
OFFICE WORK

Project - WORKING DRAWING



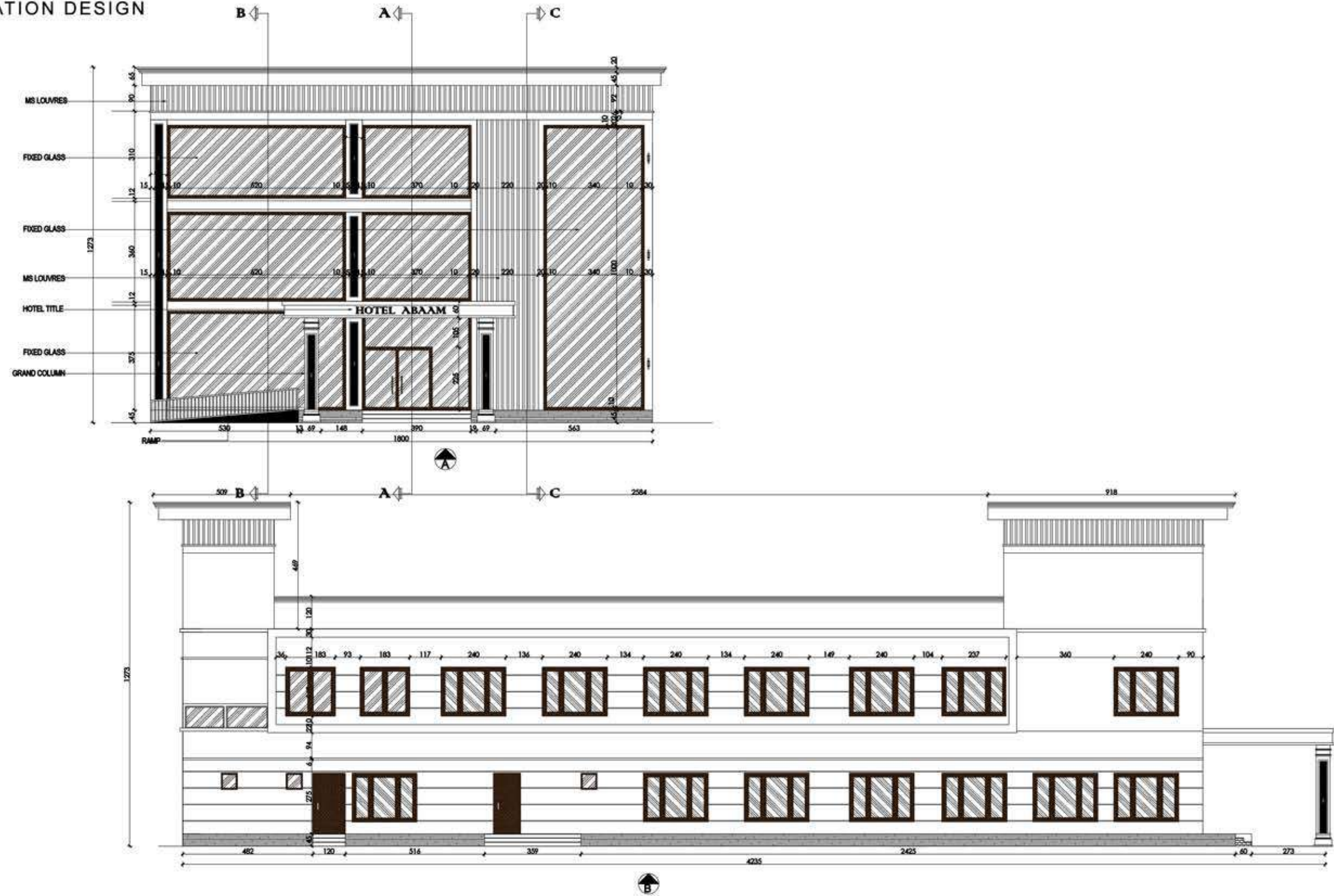
OFFICE WORK

Project - WORKING DRAWING



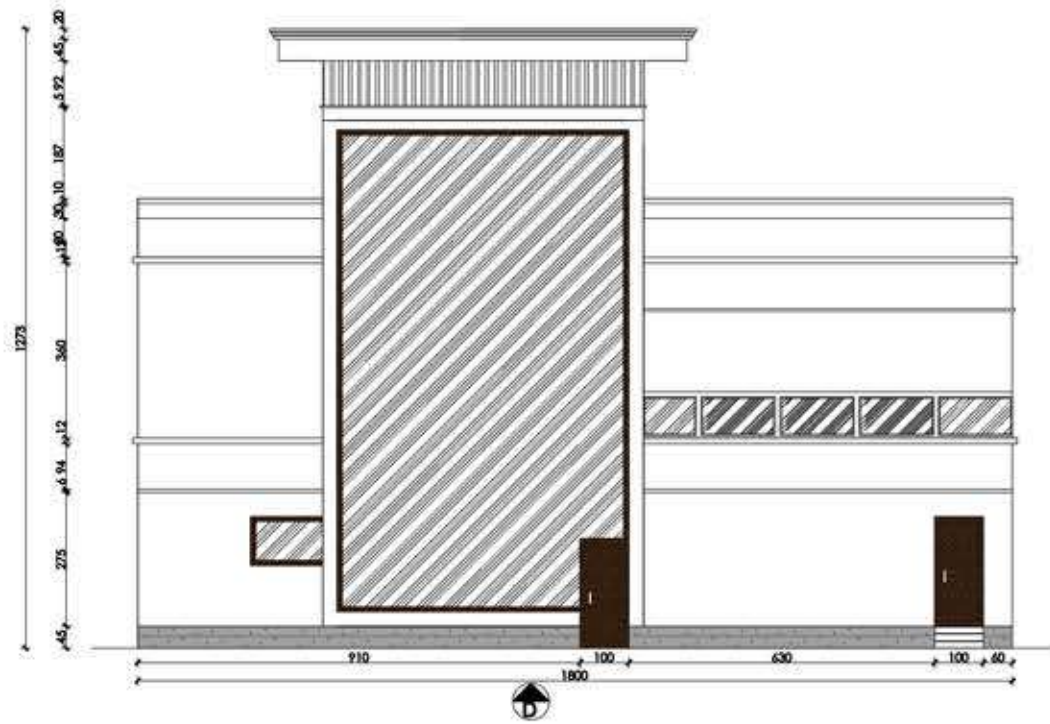
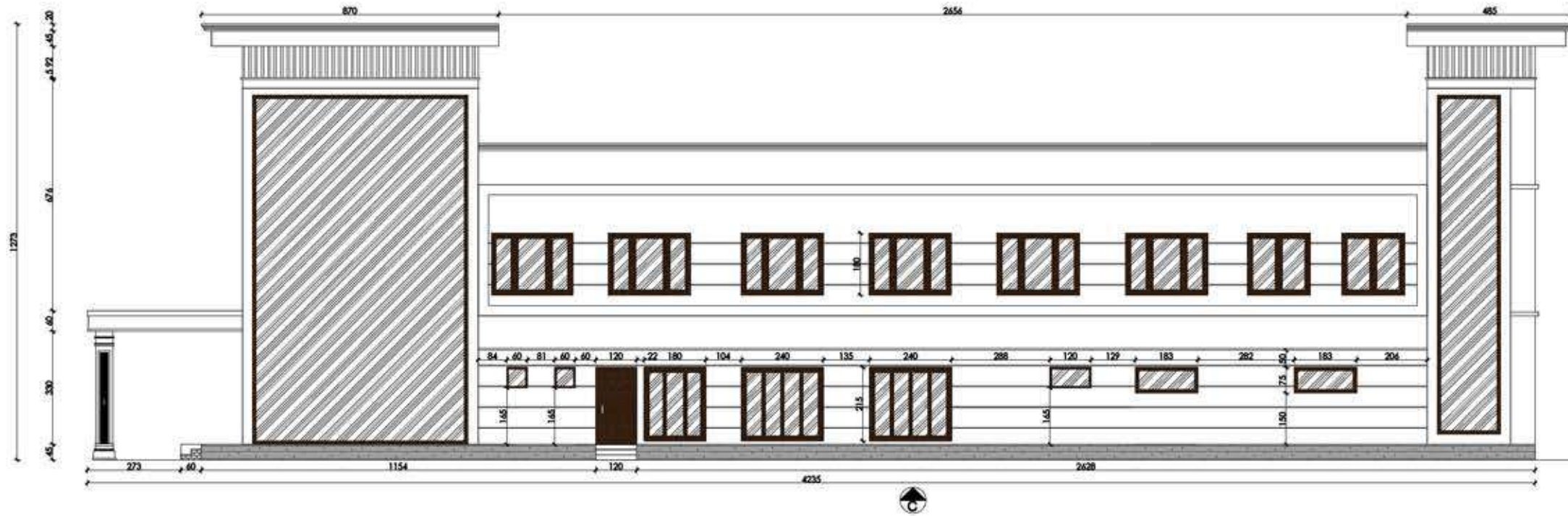
OFFICE WORK

Project - ELEVATION DESIGN



OFFICE WORK

Project - ELEVATION DESIGN

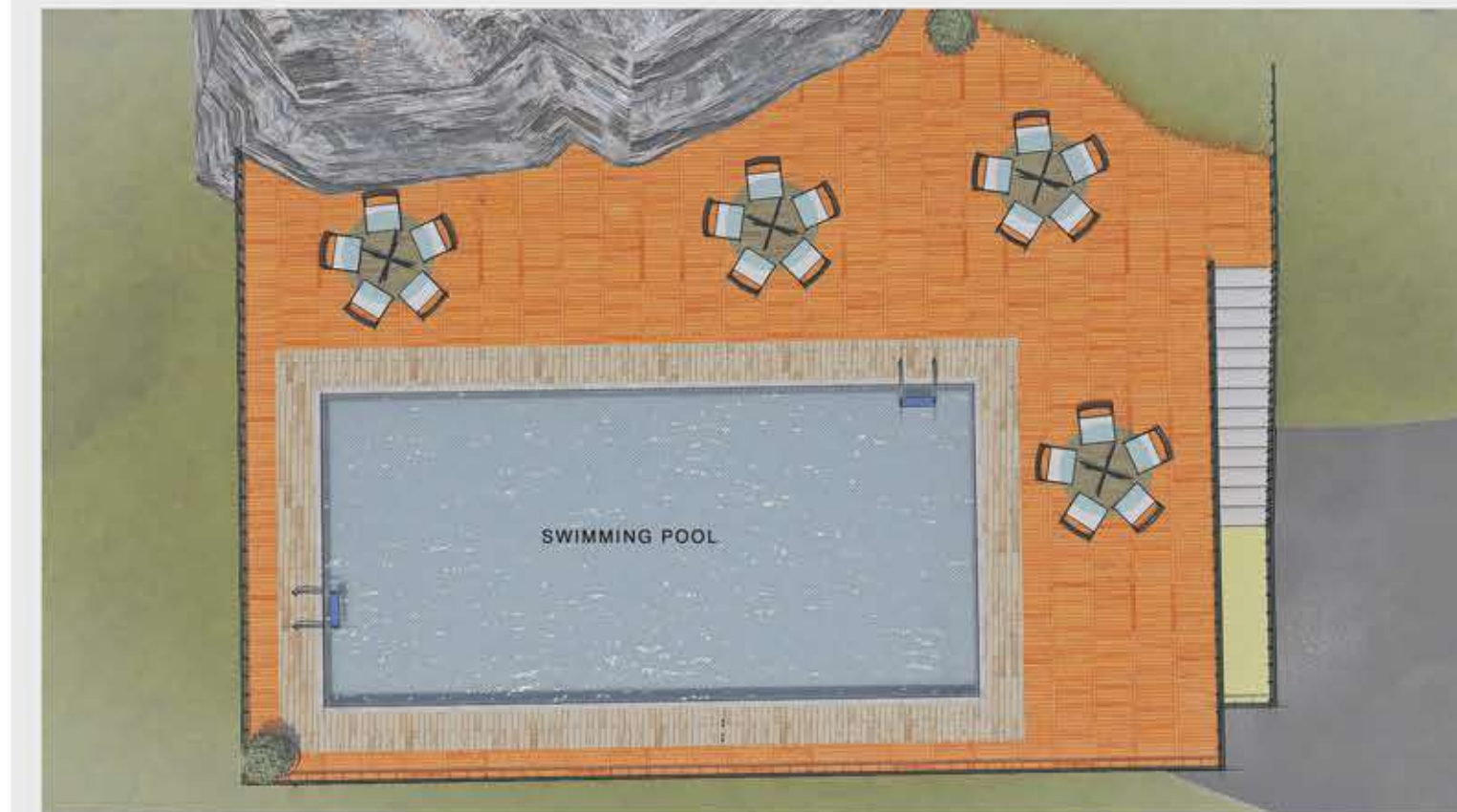


OFFICE WORK (INTERNSHIP)

Project - FLOOR PLAN RENDERING



**BLOCK 1- CAR PARKING (GROUND FLOOR)
AREA - 4095 SQ FT**



**BLOCK 3- ROOF PLAN
AREA - 1674 SQ FT**

OFFICE WORK (INTERNSHIP)

Project - DIGITAL RENDERINGS

Image 1 - LOBBY

Image 2 - BANQUET YARD



UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Project - MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE (A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH)

A place where everyone with or without qualification can enter and be understood and reflect or be inspired by the stories of past and present for a better future. For this a museum is the best place, a way forward to develop mankind. An institution that cares for a collection of stories, artifacts, other cultural, artistic or scientific items. Above all it has the ability to tell a story to the people.

"Museum is an institution that tells the story of human kind. Education is one of the most important criteria for development and one of the fundamental objectives of a museum is to educate.

There are many types of museums including art museums, natural history museums, science museums, war museums, childrens's museums and architectural museum. Architecture of any museum tells its own story through circulation, density, lighting, backgrounds, arrangements and labels.



UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE



PROJECT COMPONENTS

Memorial of the Vanish
The Path of Disruption
Museum of Disruption
Mother of Coexistence
Memorial of Humanity

Site Area - 30 acres
Location - NCR

Nearby Landmarks
Okhla Bird Sanctuary
Sector 14 Noida
Hindon Cut Canal
Dalit Prerna centre

FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS

VEHICLE PARKING
INTRODUCTION AND TICKETING
THE VANISH MEMORIAL
PATH OF DISRUPTION
MUSEUM
RESTAURANT
LIBRARY
PROMENADE
PARK
EVENT GATHERING

The Museum of Disruption explains and showcases the causes that has caused imbalance to humanity. It records riots, religious riots, fake encounters, ethnic killings, suicides, political assassinations, honourable killings, persecutions etc.

Humanity is threatened and this has created a frustration. Man lives in an illusion. People strive hard to exist and unnecessary things cause end to human life. Its high time to wake up.

The Mother of Co Existence is a timeless space outside the museum which leads them from the museum. An architectural story telling wonder that helps them to think and reflect and understand the value of co existence. Strive to regain the lost co existence.

The Memorial of Vanish and Humanity as metaphorical representation and awakening memories.

FEASIBILITY FACTORS

I fully believe that architecture can bring an impact him human life to enrich the coreness of humanity.

A complex that starts to dissolve the notion of hierarchial difference and represent universality and totality.
Conceptual depiction of issues to make users understand and reflect within.

THE NEED

As an architect and as a human since we can help partially in creating a discipline within fellows and evoke a good thought and promote co existence.
Hypothetical thought which without harnering anyone and if implemented, I believe has a major role in humanity.

SCALE

To be designed in a place that has to be a place where there are a lot of people and spectators nearby. A large museum complex in the heart of a city.
Contains architectural elements which makes it a landmark and adds to the best spaces that are timeless.

Museum planning is an oppurtunity to describe a new kind of museum's vision, its visitors experiences, space quality, thought evoking and conceptual arrivals, plan for an institution dealing with a lot of specatators and footprints.

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE

COEXISTENCE AND HARMONY

DISRUPTION

RESULT OF DISRUPTION

THE CENTRE LINE IS THE DISRUPTED PATH REPRESENTED AS DISRUPTION CREATED BY MANKIND WHICH HARMED THE HARMONY

UNIFORM AND UNITY IS HUMANITY

RAMPED STRUCTURE PATH OF DISRUPTION

DISRUPTED VANISH

STRICT FORM FORMATION

MEMORIAL OF HUMANITY

MEMORIAL OF THE VANISH

THE PATH OF DISRUPTION

THREE ENTITIES

LINES AND THEIR INTERPLAY IS ABSTRACTED TO GIVE THE METAPHORICAL IDEA AND THE BASIS OF ALL FORMATIONS

IT IS HIGH TIME TO EVOKE A THOUGHT OF A COEXISTENCE

HUMAN PATH - DISRUPTION THE PATH THAT WE HAVE CAME SO FAR. EVERYTHING HAD TO COLLAPSE FOR OUR EXISTENCE.

CREATE A MEMORY THOUGHT PROVOKE

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE - A LUSH GREEN PARK - METAPHOR AS LIFE - TRANSITION TO-- MEMORIAL OF THE VANISH - A DRIER AREA - METAPHOR AS LACK OF LIFE- LESS VEGETATION - DRAMATIC WAY TO FIND THE REASON - GO THE PATH OF DISRUPTION - A NARROW RISING PATH - JOURNEY THROUGH RAMPS- DRAMATIC MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE SKY - EACH LEVEL INTENSITY OF DISRUPTION AND FEAR INCREASE - USERS PREFER NEXT TRANSITION - A DRAMA OF LONGING BACK LOVE WITH REMORSE - ESCAPE PATH - ANOTHER JOURNEY TO THE COEXISTENCE AND WITNESS THE POWER OF HUMANITY- MEMORIAL OF HUMANITY

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE



SITE AREA - 30 ACRES
 CAR PARKING - 330
 BUS PARKING - 4
 CYCLE PARKING - 25
 TWO WHEELER - 170

STAFF CAR PARKING - 20
 STAFF BIKE PARKING - 30

PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY - 114 M

SERVICE BLOCK - 364 SQ M

STAFF ROOM - 164 SQ M

MUSEUM AREA (PUBLIC)

INTRODUCTION HALL - 871 SQ M
 WAITING LOUNGE - 1245 SQ M
 RECEPTION AND BAGGAGE - 144 SQ M
 TOILETS - 51 SQ M
 EXHIBITION OFFICE - 260 SQ M
 CURATORS OFFICE - 260 SQ M
 CURATOR STORE - 260 SQ M
 CONFERENCE ROOM - 550 SQ M
 STAFF ROOM - 100 SQ M
 NGO ROOM 1 - 250 SQ M
 NGO ROOM 2 - 250 SQ M

MEMORIAL OF THE VANISH - 3576 SQ M

MUSEUM RETAIL - 108 SQ M

PATH OF DISRUPTION - 2556 SQ M

AUDIO LIBRARY - 258 SQ M
 CHILDRENS LIBRARY - 158 SQ M

LIBRARY TOILET - 30 SQ M
 LIBRARIAN OFFICE - 32 SQ M
 AUDIO VISUAL ROOM - 41 SQ M
 BAGGAGE ROOM - 10 SQ M
 ISSUING OFFICE - 71 SQ M
 INTERNET ROOM - 25 SQ M
 PHOTOCOPY - 18 SQ M

READING ROOM - 681 SQ M
 READING ROOM - 339 SQ M
 STORE - 54 SQ M
 LIBRARY STORAGE - 32 SQ M
 TOILET - 30 SQ M

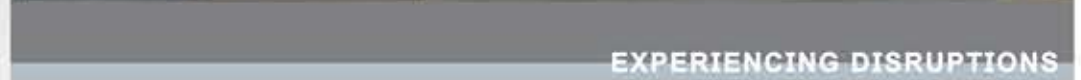
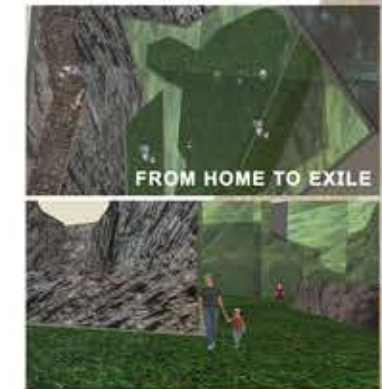
4DX THEATRE - 483 SQ M
 RESTAURANT DINING - 381 SQ M
 KITCHEN - 85 SQ M
 SERVICE AND STORAGE - 81 SQ M
 TOILET - 51 SQ M

MAIN LOUNGE - 294 SQ M

EXHIBITS

GALLERY OF RIOTS - 430 SQ M
 MEMORIES OF GENOCIDE - 725 SQ M
 WAR AND TERRORISM - 480 SQ M
 EXODUS - 521 SQ M
 MENTAL/DEPRESSION - 180 SQ M
 ANIMAL CRUELTY - 32 SQ M
 SEXUAL CRIMES - 180 SQ M
 SUICIDE HALL - 272 SQ M
 WALL OF RACISM - 240 SQ M
 WALKING FREEDOM - 240 SQ M
 VIEWING THREATS - 94 SQ M
 ARE WE THE SLAVES - 154 SQ M
 HOUSE OF DISEASES - 184 SQ M
 THE HONORABLES - 371 SQ M
 FUTURE THREATS - 671 SQ M
 FUTURE THREATS - 167 SQ M

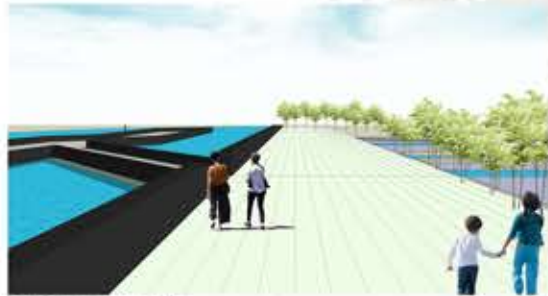
FAR - 0.16
 BUILDING COVERAGE - 8.6
 BUILT UP AREA - 1,19,371 SQ FT



UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE

TO ARRIVE AT THE DESIGN WITH A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACH WAS NEEDED. THE DESIGN HAS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE. IDEAS AND THOUGHTS HAS TO REFLECT AND REALISE THE VIEWERS



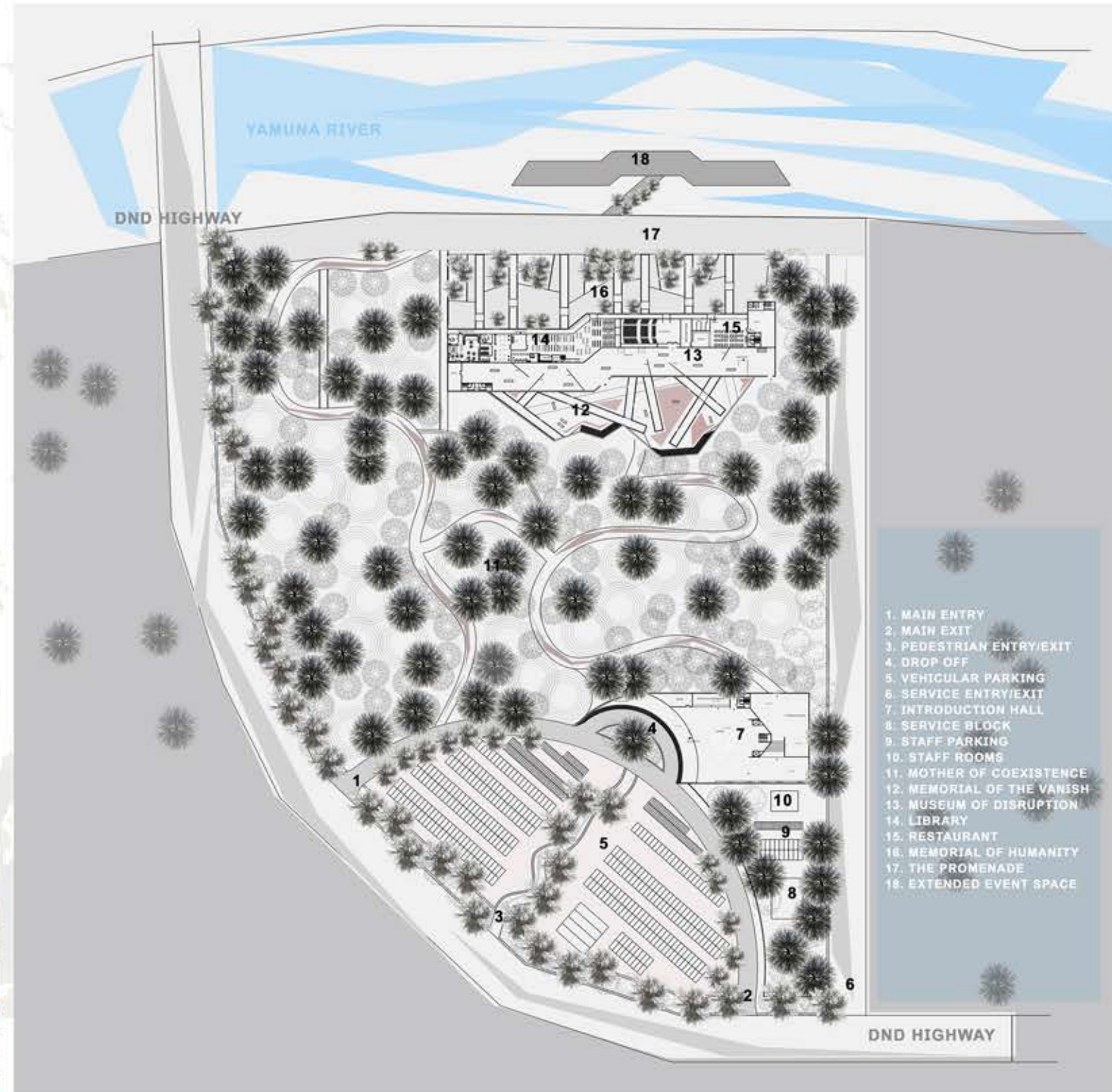
PROMENADE



PATHWAYS



VIEW TO THE MUSEUM

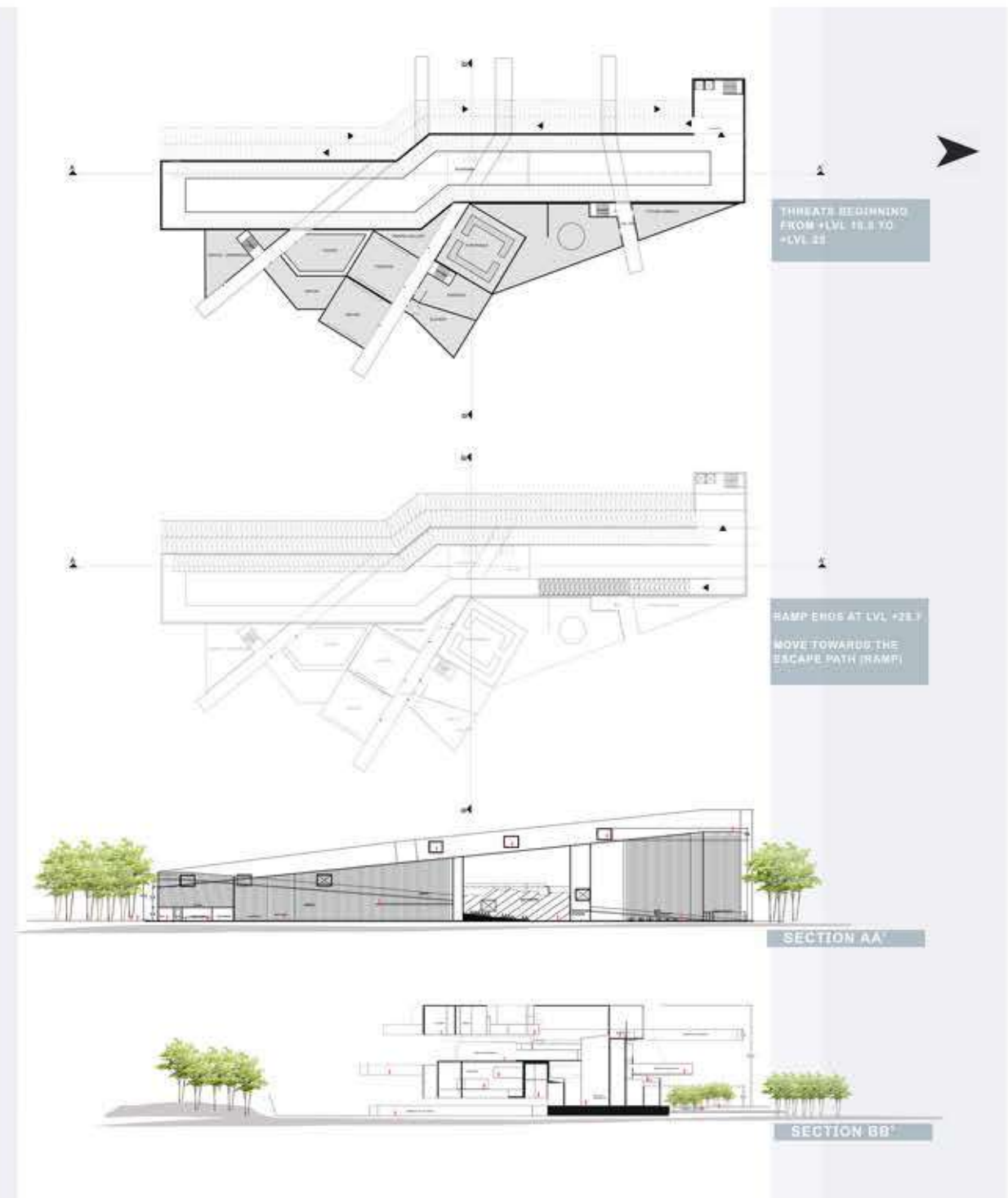
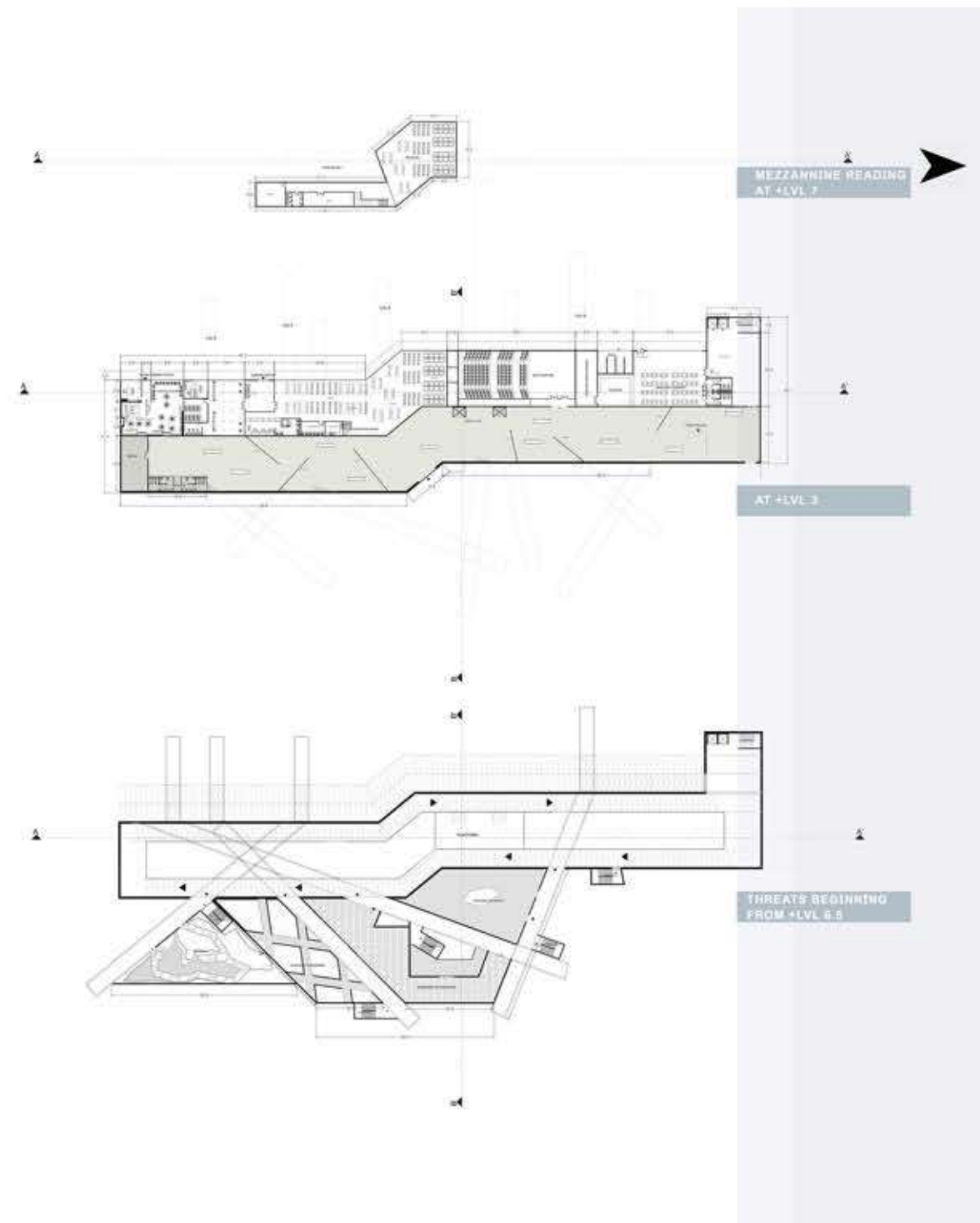


- 1. MAIN ENTRY
- 2. MAIN EXIT
- 3. PEDESTRIAN ENTRY/EXIT
- 4. DROP OFF
- 5. VEHICULAR PARKING
- 6. SERVICE ENTRY/EXIT
- 7. INTRODUCTION HALL
- 8. SERVICE BLOCK
- 9. STAFF PARKING
- 10. STAFF ROOMS
- 11. MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE
- 12. MEMORIAL OF THE VANISH
- 13. MUSEUM OF DISRUPTION
- 14. LIBRARY
- 15. RESTAURANT
- 16. MEMORIAL OF HUMANITY
- 17. THE PROMENADE
- 18. EXTENDED EVENT SPACE

MASTER PLAN

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

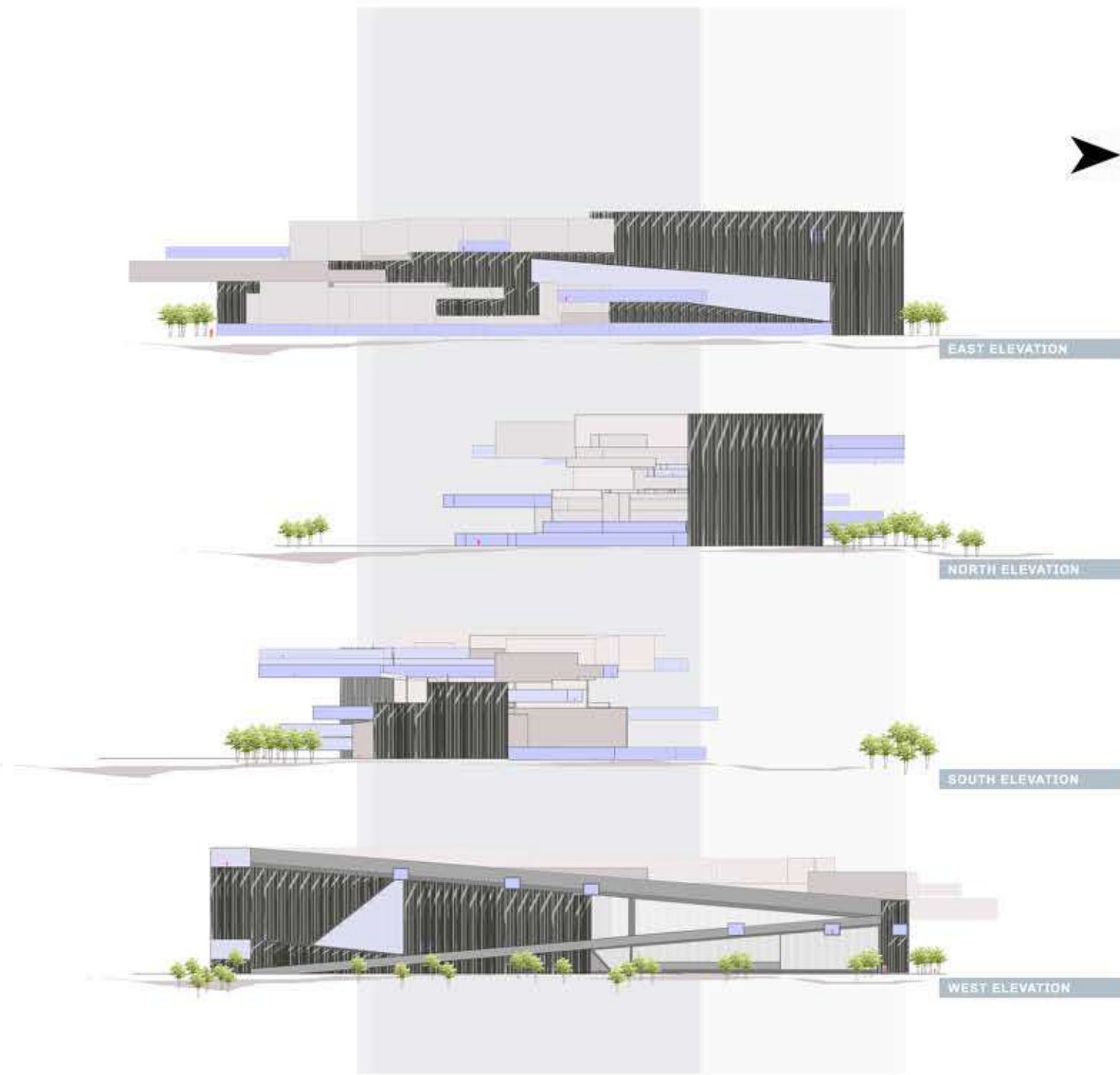
MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE



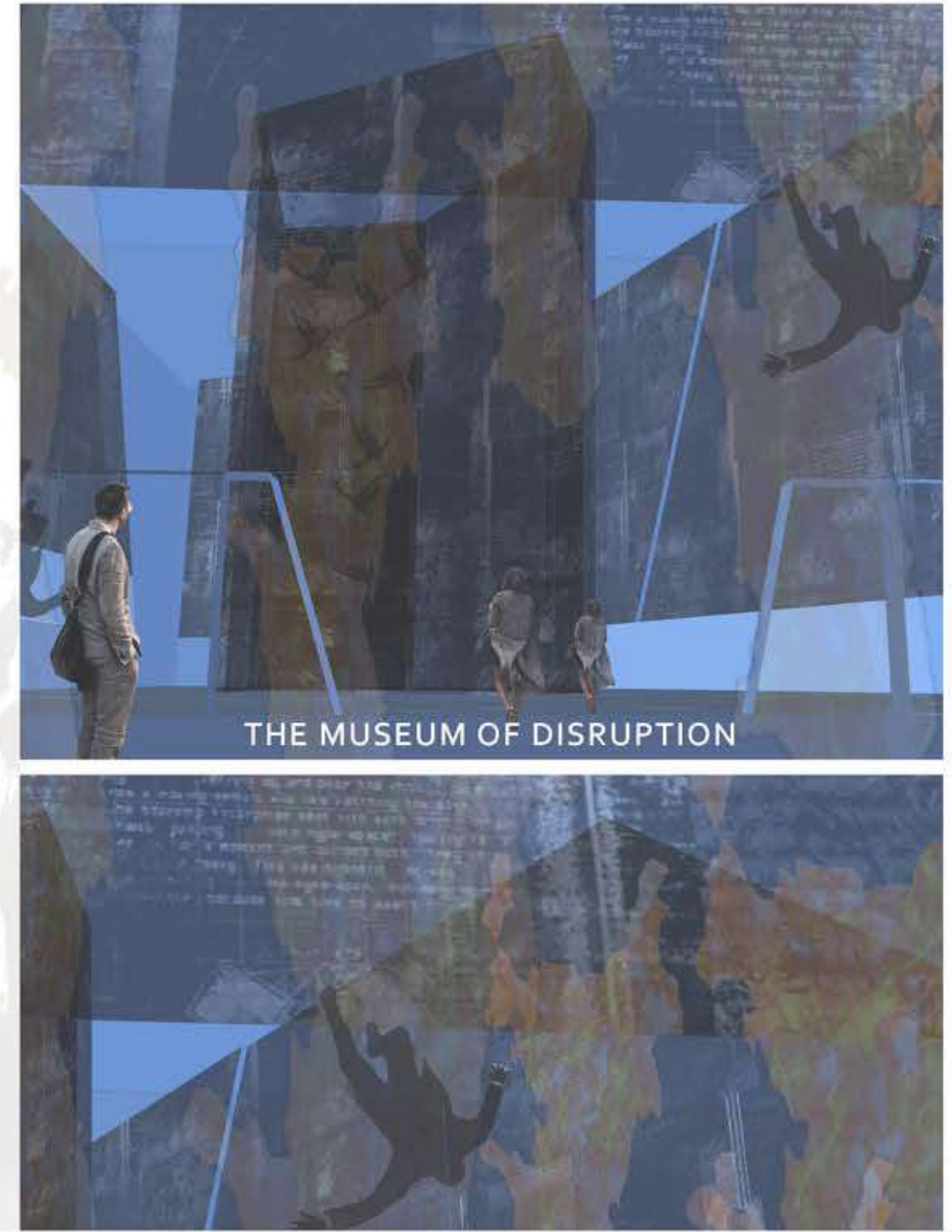
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS OF MUSEUM OF DISRUPTION

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE



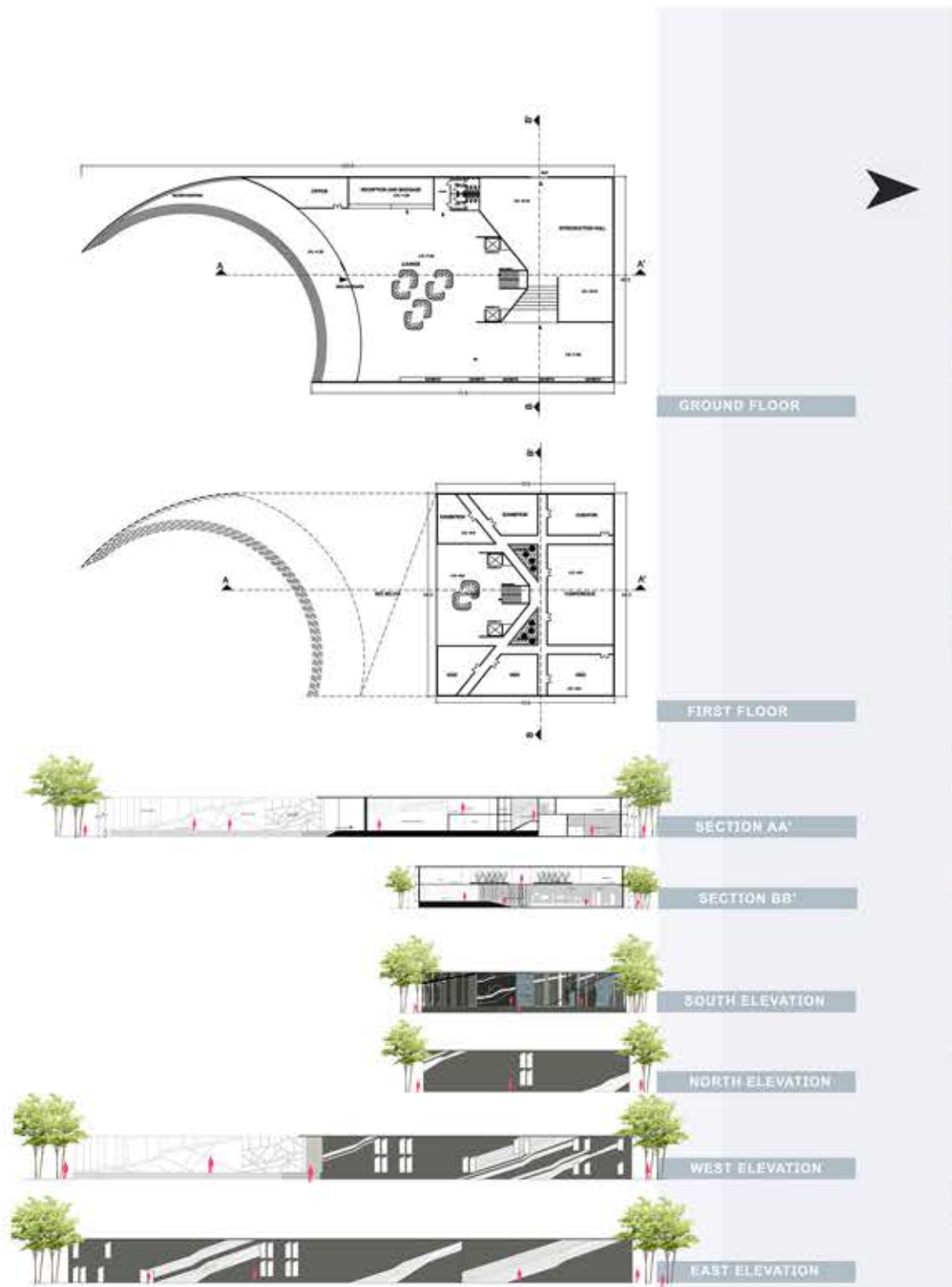
ELEVATIONS OF MUSEUM OF DISRUPTION



RENDERED IMAGE OF THE GALLERY OF RIOTS

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

MOTHER OF COEXISTENCE



DRAWINGS OF INTRODUCTION HALL



RENDERED IMAGES OF EXHIBITS INSIDE THE MUSEUM

PERSONAL WORK
2017-2018
Project - NEST HOUSE





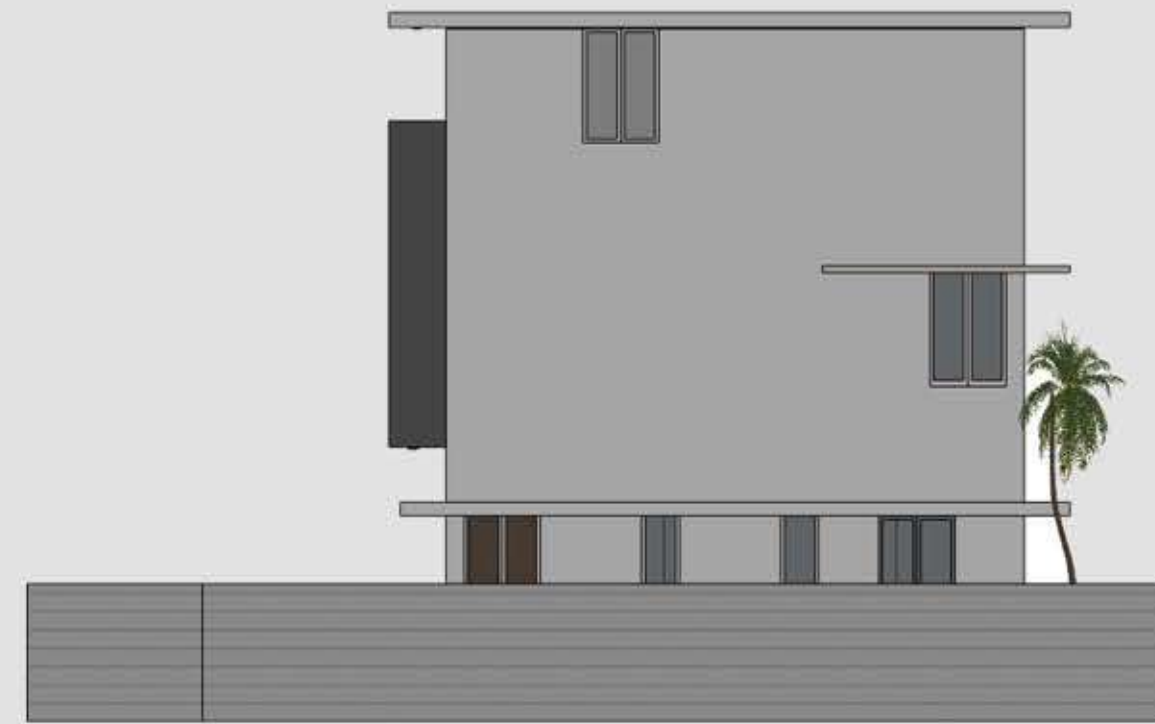
FRONT ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



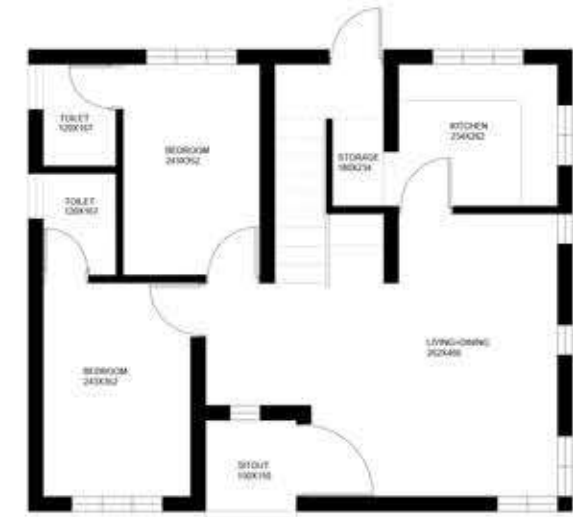
REAR ELEVATION



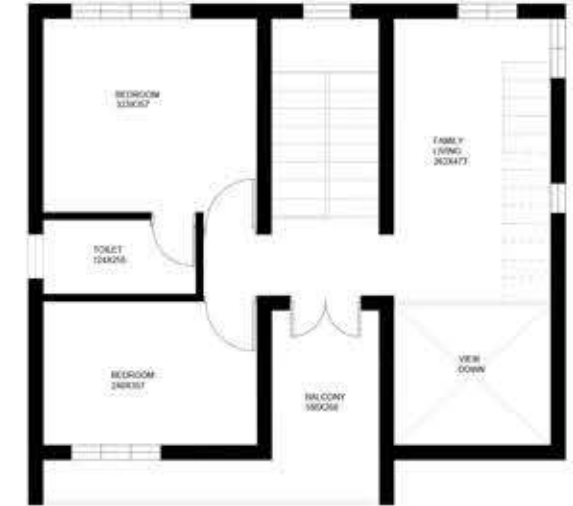
RIGHT ELEVATION



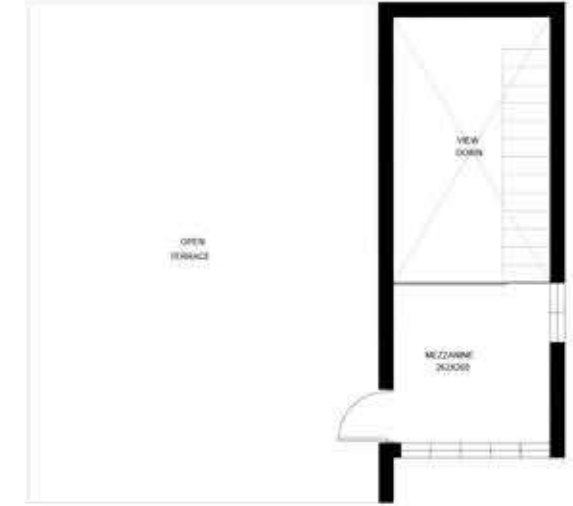
NEST HOUSE
LOCATION - ERNAKULAM, KERALA
1650 SQFT



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

SEMESTER 03

Project - Housing for the Economically Weaker Section

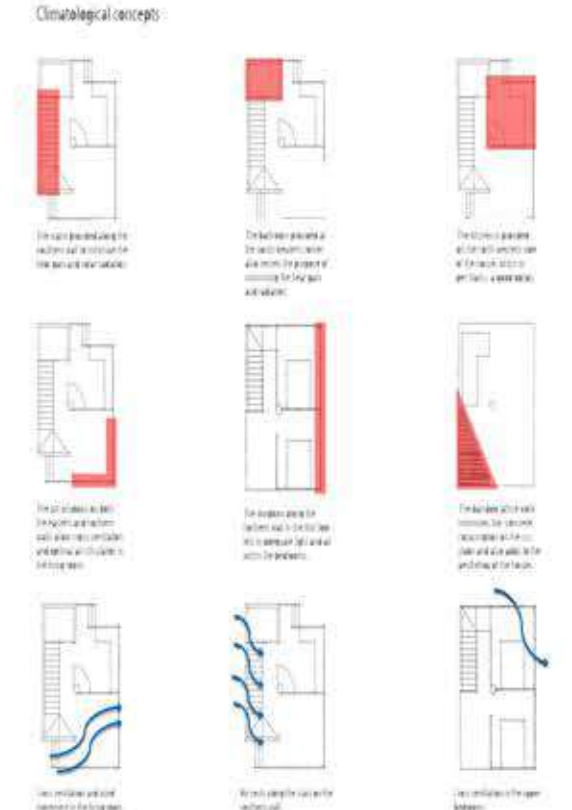
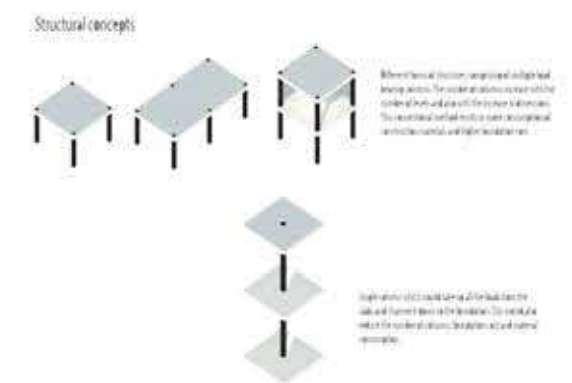
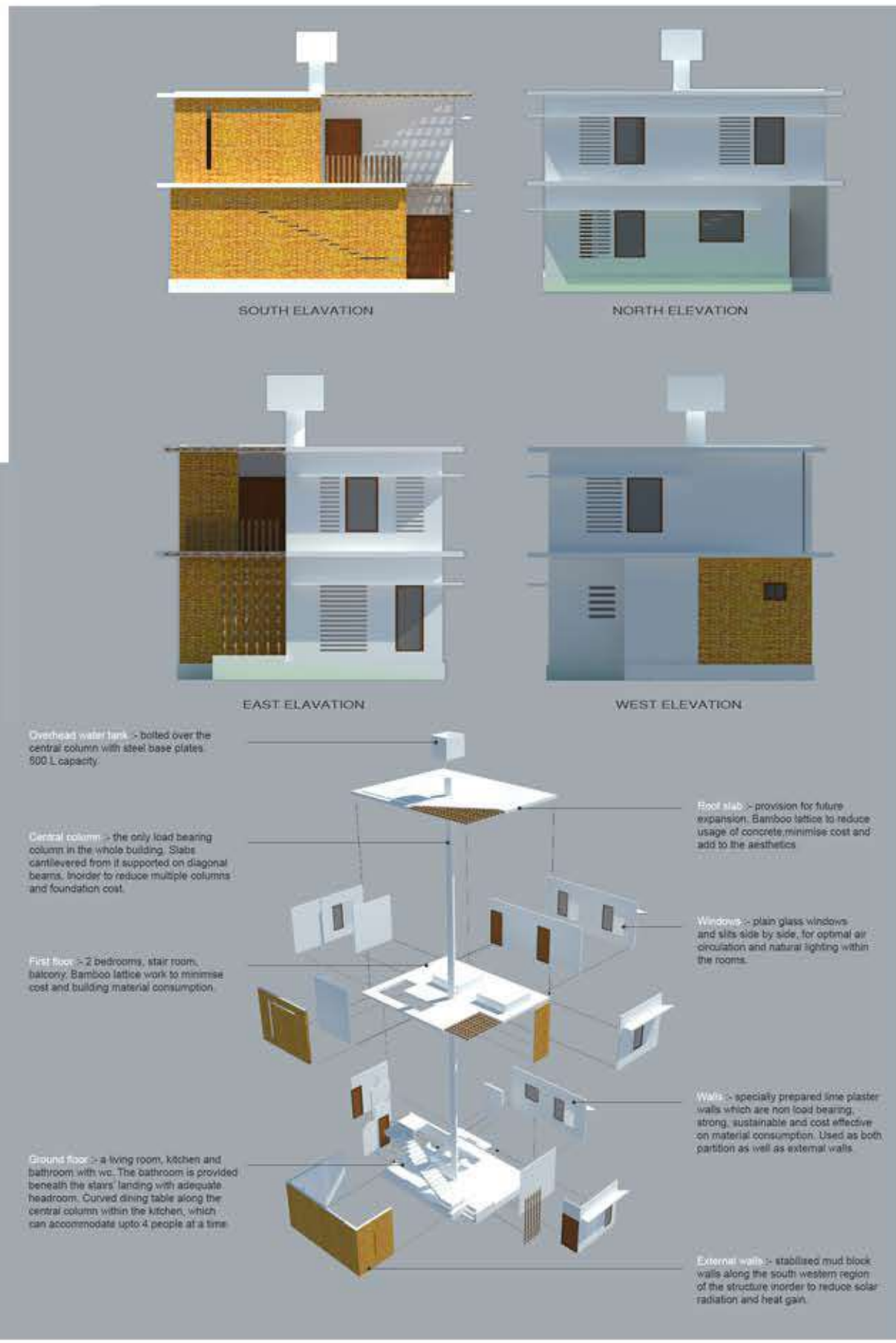
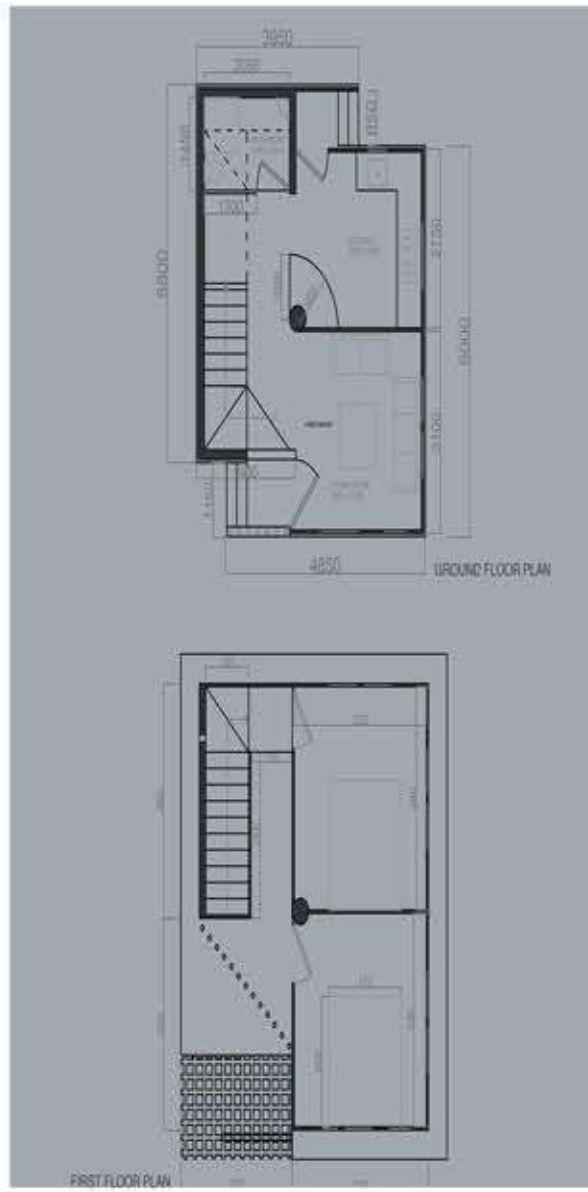
Sustainable
Functional
Family relation
Incremental
Better living

Client- Widow with 3 children

Budget - 2.5 lakhs

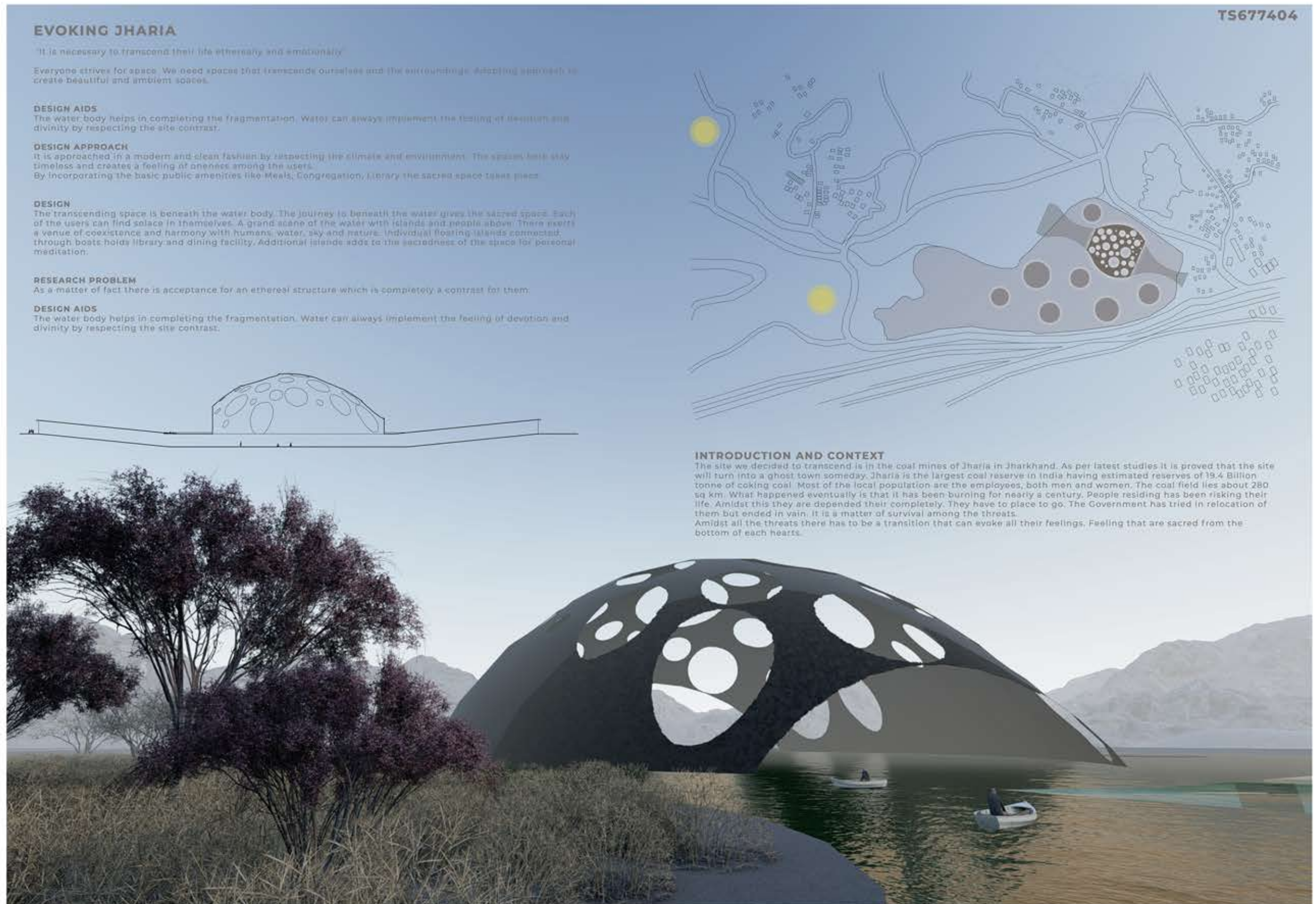
Unit has -

- LIVING
- KITCHEN
- COMMON TOILET
- TWO BEDROOMS
- BALCONY
- STORAGE



DESIGN COMPETITION

Project - A SACRED SPACE



SEMESTER 05

Project - Urban Design solution for Pettah Junction



SCOPE

The area being busy has left unnoticed by authorities for long. Most of their notion is that nothing can be done to solve its existing crisis. But minimal interventions if undertaken will surely make a change. A change very effective. There is a lacking for a pedestrian friendly area there. Moreover walking and crossing roads have been a difficult task there. Huge potential in terms of beauty and the area expansion possibility. Can be a tourist spot within the heart of the city.

SITE CONDITION

Since Vyttila being one of the most crowded places in Kerala, its tail end is the Pettah Junction which also possess its prime characters. Heavy traffic, crowd, movement of heavy vehicles to Maradu, refinery trucks towards Thripunithura and others to Vyttila. Vyttila being a hub for everything is sure of its crowd.

PEDESTRAIN UNDERPASS

The main proposal to solve the major crisis of this area. Has been adopted in most of the developing parts. Need such intervention which is sustainable for future. Here it has about 100m length where a lot of other activities also can be provided. A complete pedestrian habitat.

ADVANTAGES

Good lighting provides safer for all.
Uses of commercial activity can be included.

IMPACT

The redevelopment of this area into a pedestrian and nature friendly junction will bring back the fresh aliveness of this crowded area. With people wasting their time in the rush can make it a quality and worthwhile time.



Project - URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTION (THE HEART THAT KOCHI NEEDS)



In the heart of the city of Ernakulam, Kerala, there is a 22 acre land and an abandoned old railway station along with a two hectare mangrove wetland bird sanctuary right next to it called- "MANGALAVANAM".



In the 1905-30s the site was totally different. The patch of land up to Shanmugham Road was nonexistent. Shanmugham road ran next to the backwaters-amud road.



The market area is busy with activities and there was an inland water canal that linked the market to various other districts through which goods were transported in boats through which goods were transported in boats- the canal now is highly polluted and acts as a stagnant drainage. The location for the railway station was originally selected because it ran close to the market. A boat jetty was also situated close to the market. A boat jetty was also situated close by from where people could travel to mattancherry and Vypin. wstation. There was no electricity those days, so

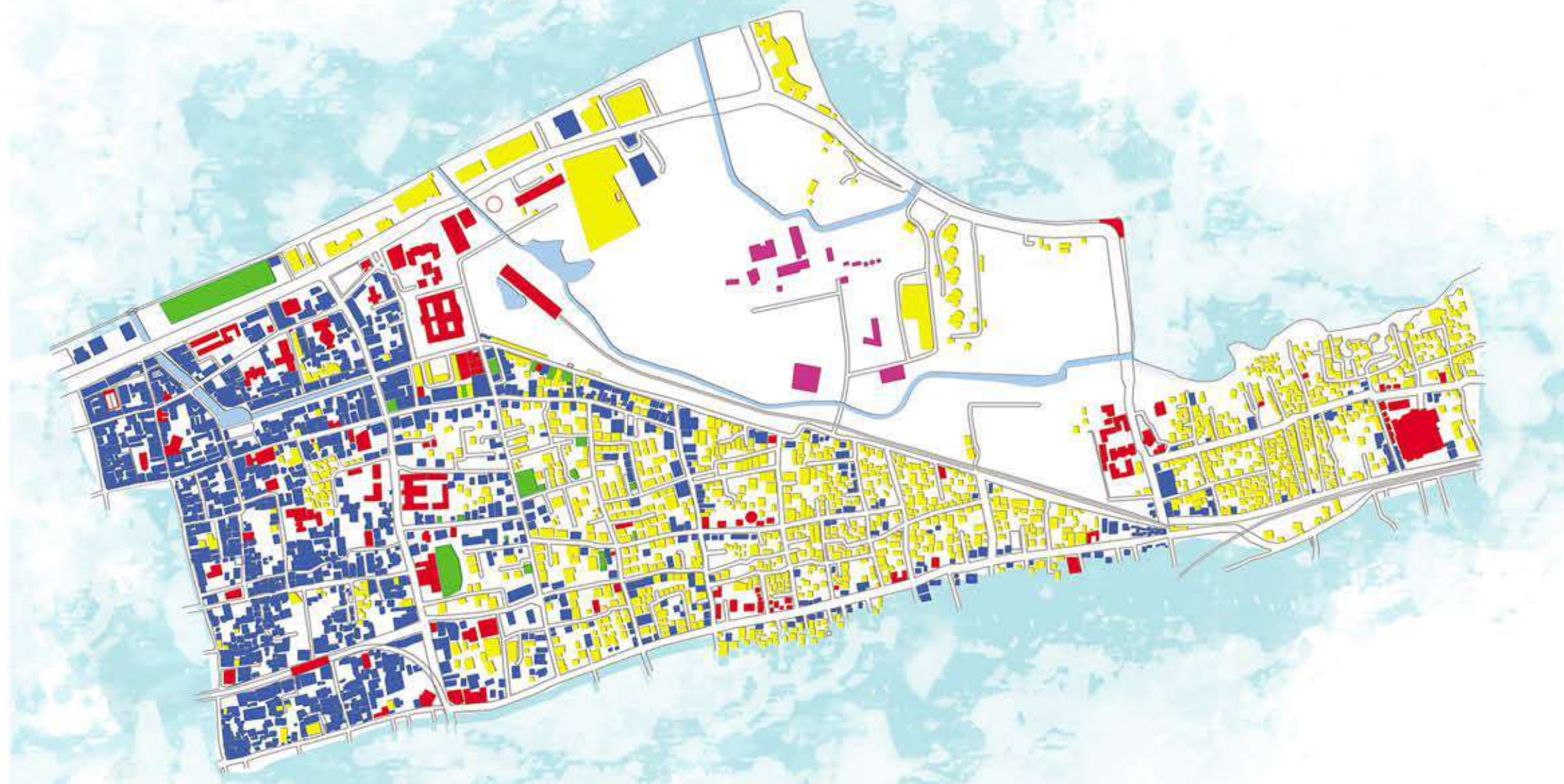


When train services started by Cochin State Railway Service in 1902, thousands of people used it. There were only 3-4 regular trains in this route, one track and a circular track for the trains to turn. The train comprised of only six or seven coaches made out of wood with steel frames.



When the Cochin Port developed, it became imperative to extend the railway track up to the harbour. By 1929 the present station, south of

1902	1906	1962	1980	1981	1984	2000	2004	2009	2013	2015
First railway stations of Ernakulam, was built by the malaraja	High Court of Kerala came into being from 1st November 1956, with its seat at Ernakulam.	Ernakulam suburb Established near highcourt	Land was Claimed from Kochi lake and GCOA started Marine drive project	Mangalavanam area came under the control of social forestry division, Ernakulam.	First highrise apartment in Marine drive Ashoka apartment was built	Foundation stone for gothra bridge laid on 24 Dec 2000 and Construction of Gothra bridge started by GCOA	Mangalavanam has been declared as a bird's sanctuary on 31st August 2004.	Ernakulam central police station was constructed on 8th Jan 2009	Justification project of walkway established and lead to construction of some better walkway bridge.	Queen's Walkway was widened by extending a cantilever beam over backwater

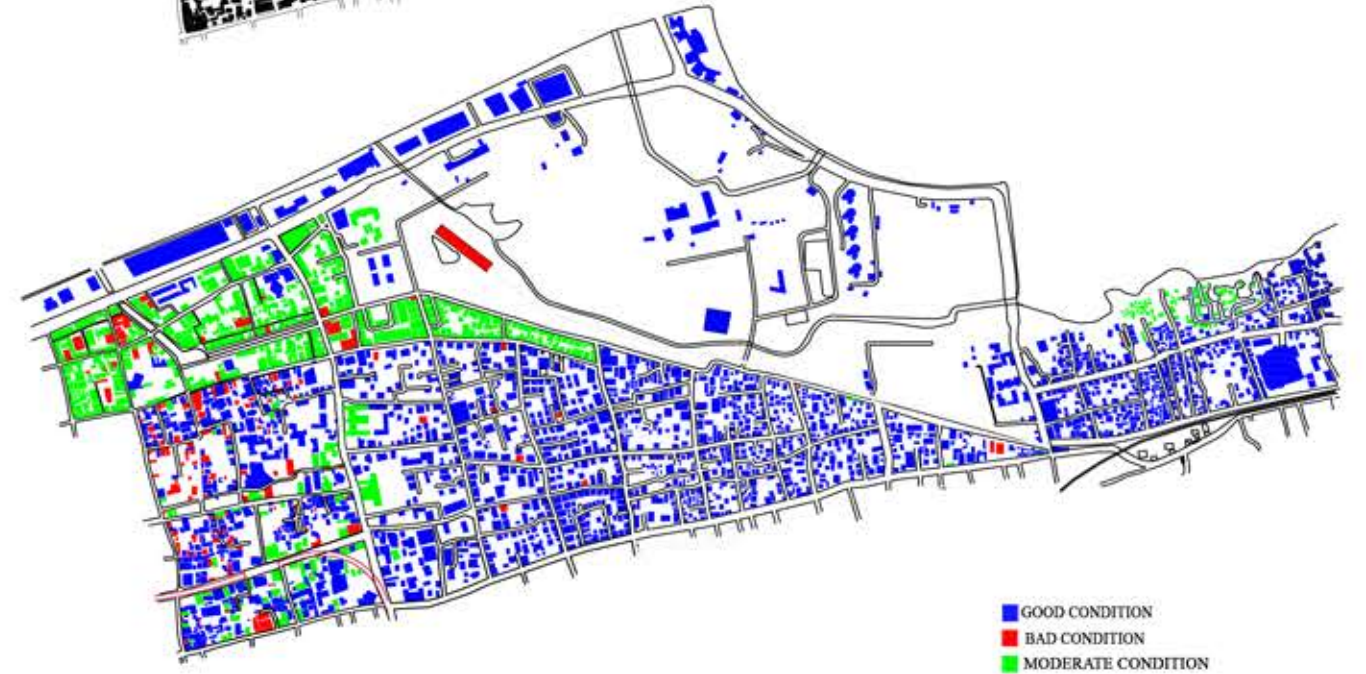
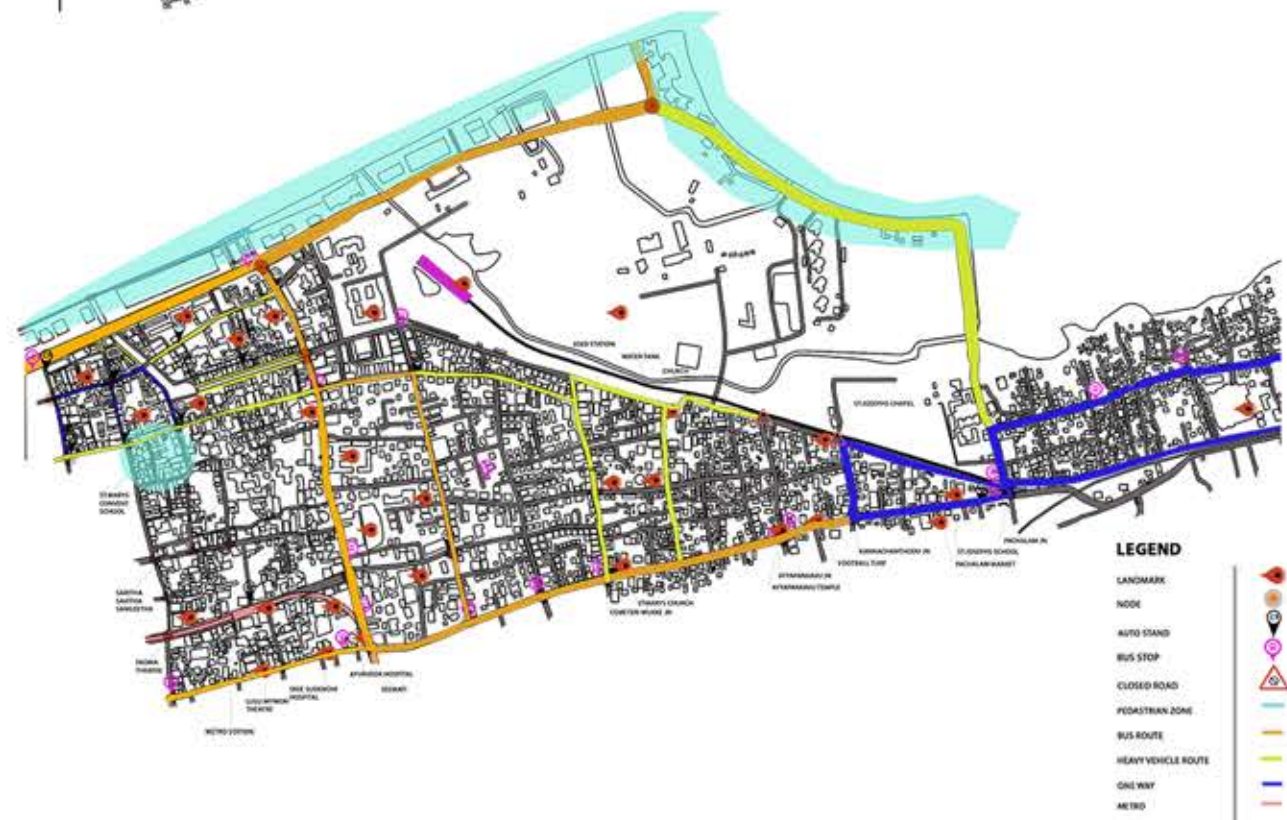


- COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
- INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
- INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS
- GREEN PATCH





FIGURE AND GROUND



GOOD CONDITION
BAD CONDITION
MODERATE CONDITION



High court junction is a major node which connects the prime destinations of the city. Apart from that being the judiciary hub of the state the area becomes more denser with vehicular traffic.



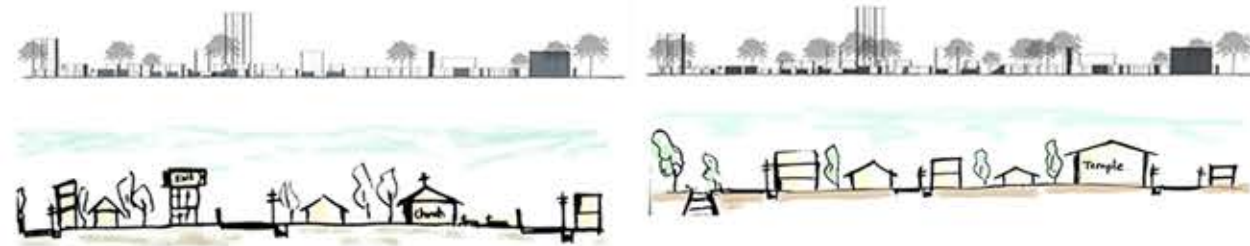
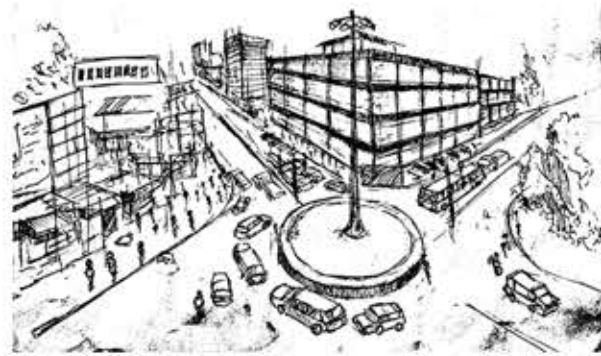
Although the junction has enough road width, the heavy load vehicles turning from the market road results in a major congestion.



Pnvm hospital, seemati, hdfc bank, central bank of india, josco are the major buisness and shopping destinations which contributes towards the congestion in the junction.



Vehicles towards lourde hospital and vaduthala contributes towards major congestion in the junction. Federal banvk, milma centre and a couple of restaurants lack proper parking provision,



IMAGES OF BUILT AND OPENSACES

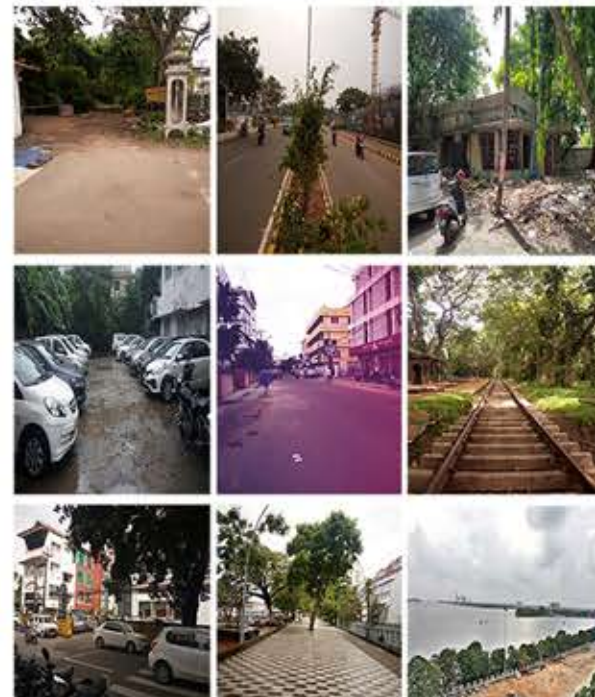
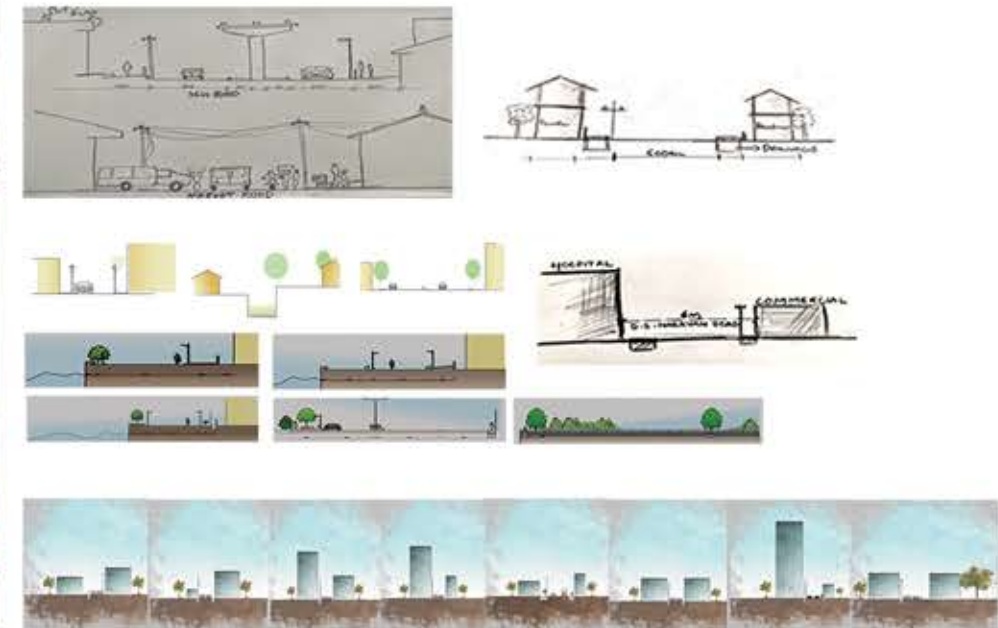
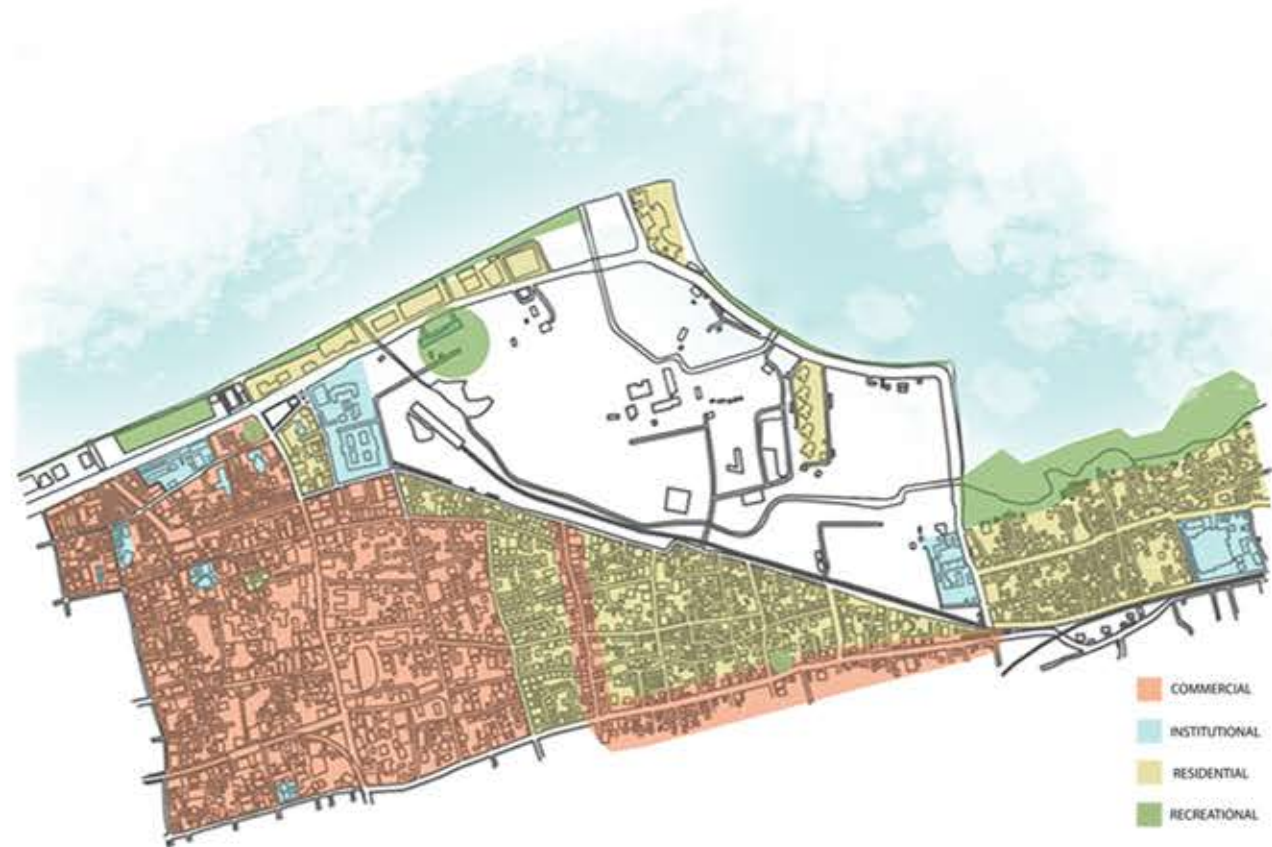
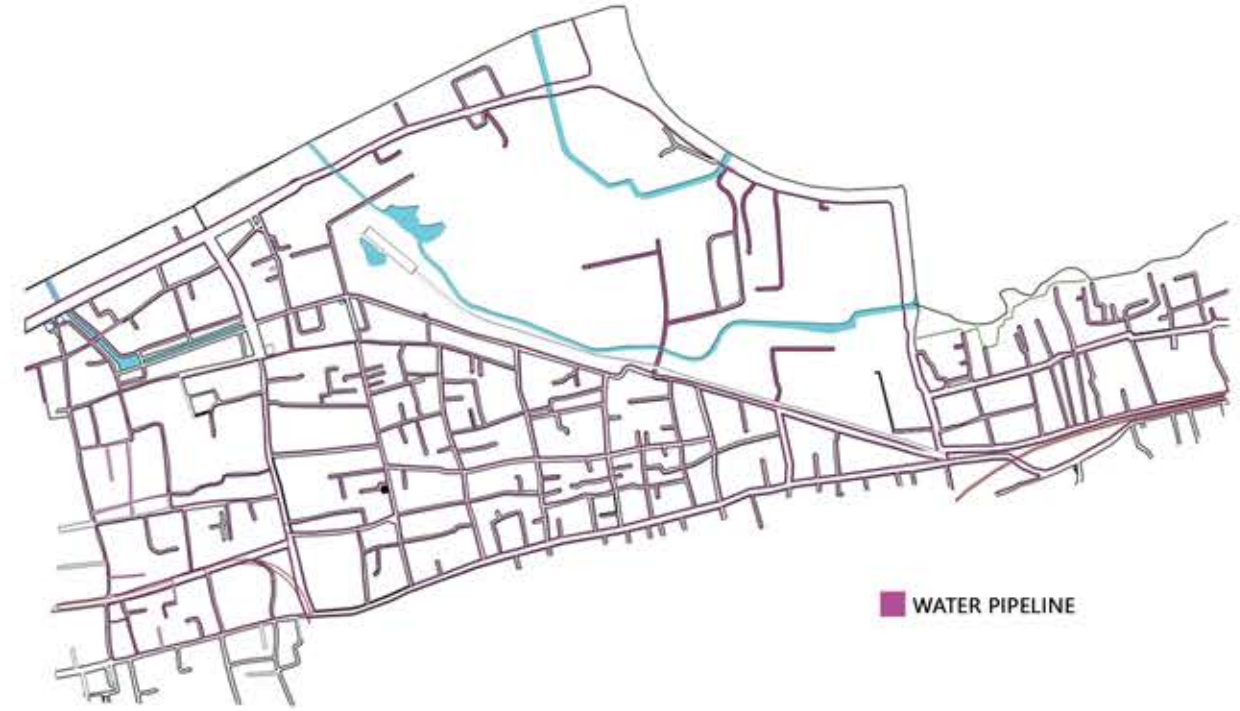
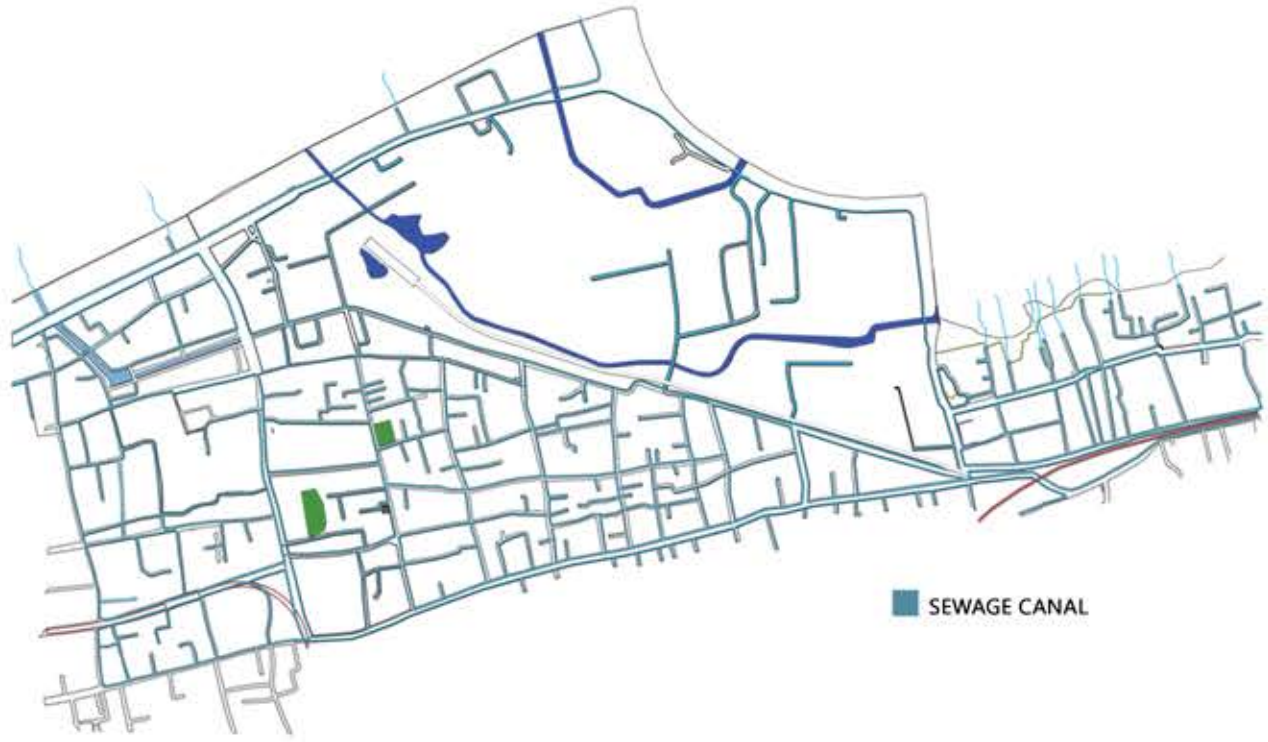


IMAGE SHOWING CONDITIONS OF BUILDING







LOCATION	TRAFFIC	ACTIVITY	ROUTE	LOCATION	TRAFFIC	ACTIVITY	ROUTE	LOCATION	TRAFFIC	ACTIVITY	ROUTE
LOURDES HOSPITAL	High Traffic (Rush hours) 05:00 - 06:00 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 08:00am - 11:00pm 03:00pm - 06:00pm	- Emergency care handling - Consultation	* Vaduthala Junction * High Court * Pachalam Junction	SREE SUDHENDRA MISSION HOSPITAL	High Traffic (Rush hours) 05:00 - 06:00 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 08:00 - 11:00am 03:00 - 06:00pm	- Emergency care handling - Consulting - Residential Activities	* Banerji Road * M.G. Road * Chittoor Road	MARINE DRIVE	Week Day Medium Traffic 09:30 am - 06:00pm Weekend High Traffic (Rush Hours) 09:00am - 11:00am 04:00pm - 06:00pm	- Shopping centre - Boating	*M.G. Road *Emakulam Road
CHATHIYATH CHURCH	High Traffic (Rush hours) 05:00 - 07:00 pm Sunday 07:30 - 11:30 am Sunday School 12:00pm Function Traffic	- Festival July 27, 28 - Sunday - Weddings - Parish Hall - Reception - Mass 05:00 - 07:00pm	* Vaduthala Junction * Pachalam Junction	M.G. ROAD METRO STATION	Medium Traffic 08:00 - 10:30am 04:00 - 07:00pm Working Hours 07:00am - 10:00pm	- Shopping Centres - Restaurants - Metro Services	* Banerji Road * M.G. Road * Chittoor Road	QUEENS WAY	Week Day Medium Traffic 09:30 am - 06:00pm Weekend High Traffic (Rush Hours) 09:00am - 11:30am 04:00pm - 06:00pm	- Residential Activities - Food joints - Recreational Activities	* Marine Drive * Pachalam Road
PACHALAM JUNCTION	High Traffic (Rush hours) 08:00 - 10:00 am 04:30 - 06:30 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00 - 03:00pm 08:00 - 11:30pm	- Food joints - Gathering Space - Rush by Bus Stop	* Vaduthala Junction * High Court * Chittoor Road	PADMA JUNCTION	High Traffic (Rush Hours) 08:00 - 10:30am 04:00 - 07:00pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00am - 02:00pm	- Shopping Centres - Theatre - Restaurant - Metro Stations	* Banerji Road * M.G. Road * Chittoor Road	MUNICIPALITY MARKET JUNCTION	High Traffic 03:00pm - 06:00pm 08:00am - 11:00am Medium Traffic 06:30 pm - 08:00pm Normal Traffic 11:00am - 03:00pm	- Market Broadway - Main Entry - Auto Stand - Small Retail vendors - Road Side Parking - SpeedBar Theatre junction	*Shanmugham Road * Market Road
AYYAPPANKAVU TEMPLE	High Traffic (Rush hours) 08:00 - 10:30 am 04:30 - 06:30 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00 - 02:00pm 08:00 - 11:30pm	- Temple Festival - High School - Shopping Centre - Gathering space (senior citizens) - Auto Stand - Rush by Bus Stop	* Chittoor Road	GOVT. AYURVEDA HOSPITAL	Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 08:00am - 06:00pm	- Smeatti - Bus Stop	* Banerji Road * M.G. Road * Chittoor Road	GOSHREE JUNCTION	High Traffic 08:00am - 06:00pm	- Highcourt - Subjal - Hotels	*Shanmugham Road
CEMETERY JUNCTION	High Traffic (Rush hours) 08:00 - 10:30 am 04:30 - 06:30 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00 - 02:00pm 08:00 - 11:30pm	- Shopping Centre - Auto Stand - Rush by Bus Stop	* Chittoor Road * Power house Road	SARITHA JUNCTION	High Traffic (Rush Hours) 08:00 - 10:30am 04:00 - 07:00pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00am - 02:00pm	- Shopping Centres - Theatre - Restaurant - Market Activities - College Activities	* Banerji Road * Market Road	JEWISH STREET	High Traffic 03:00pm - 06:00pm 08:00am - 11:00am Medium Traffic 06:30 pm - 08:00pm Normal Traffic 11:00am - 03:00pm	- Inside Junction - In The Market	*Movement inside the market
INCOME TAX OFFICE	High Traffic (Rush hours) 08:00 - 10:00 am 05:00 - 06:30 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00 - 02:00pm	- Residential Area - Small Retail Shops	* Old Railway Station Road * I.S Press Road	FLOWER JUNCTION	High Traffic (Rush Hours) 09:00 - 10:30am 03:00 - 05:00pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 12:00am - 02:00pm	- Shopping Centres - Restaurant - Market Activities	* Market Road * Jewish Street * T.D Road	SREEDHAR THEATRE	High Traffic -12:15pm -03:15pm -06:15pm -09:15pm	- Congestion at regular interval timing	*Main entry from the municipality market junction
ST. ALBERT'S COLLEGE	High Traffic (Rush hours) 08:00 - 10:00 am 04:00 - 06:00 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 11:00 - 12:30pm	- Bus Stop - Auto Stand - Commercial Shops	* Banerji Road	SEEMATTI JUNCTION	High Traffic (Rush Hours) 07:30 - 09:30am 03:30 - 07:30pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 11:30am - 01:30pm 07:30pm - 09:30pm	- Shopping Centres - Bus Stop - Restaurant - Hospital Activities	*Chittoor Road *Banerji Road *M.G. Road	JUMA MASJID	Friday 12:30pm - 02:00pm	- Approach road will be blocked for a certain period of time	*Entry from inside the market
ST. ALBERT'S SCHOOL	High Traffic (Rush hours) 07:30 - 09:30 am 03:30 - 07:30 pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 11:30 - 03:30pm 07:30 - 09:30pm	- Unloading and Loading to market - School activities	* Banerji Road * M.G. Road * Market Road * T.D Road	KERALA HIGH COURT	High Traffic (Rush Hours) 09:30 - 11:30am 04:30 - 06:00pm Medium Traffic (Active Hours) 11:00am - 04:00pm 07:00pm - 08:00pm	- Advocates Office - Highcourt Activities - Food joints	*High court Road *Pachalam Road *Kacheripally Ru	SYNAGOGUE	Not much active No further timing	- It is changed into pet shop/nursery	*Heritage

WALK WAY
FOUL SMELL DUE TO SILTATION AND WASTE DISPOSAL

MANGALAVANAM
SALINITY IN THE WATER
BECAUSE OF THE OVER CANOPY
BIRDS CAN'T SEE WATER

MARKET
STANGENT WATER IN
MARKET CANAL

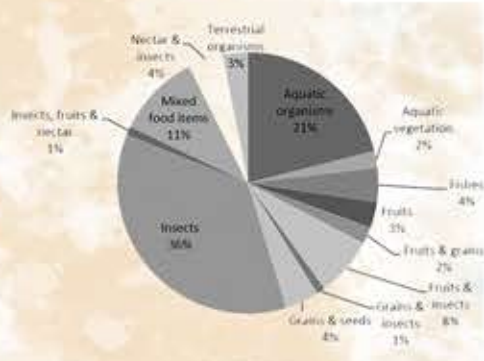
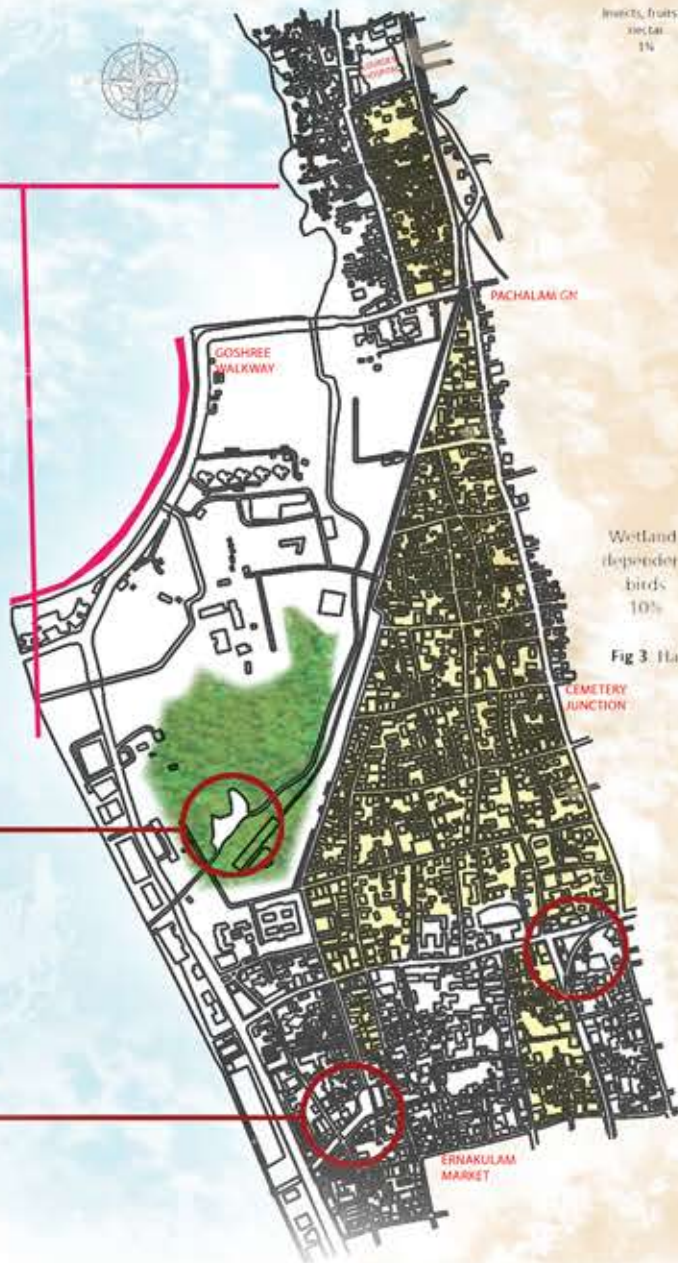


Fig 4. Foraging guilds in birds of Mangalavaram

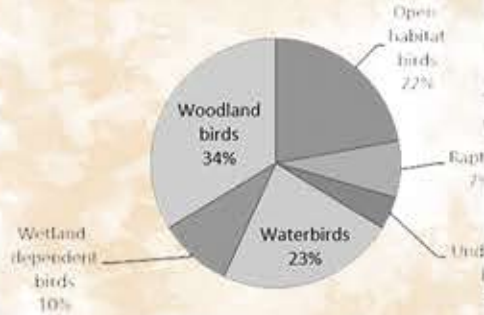


Fig 3. Habitat-wise composition of birds in Mangalavaram

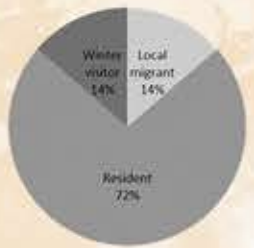
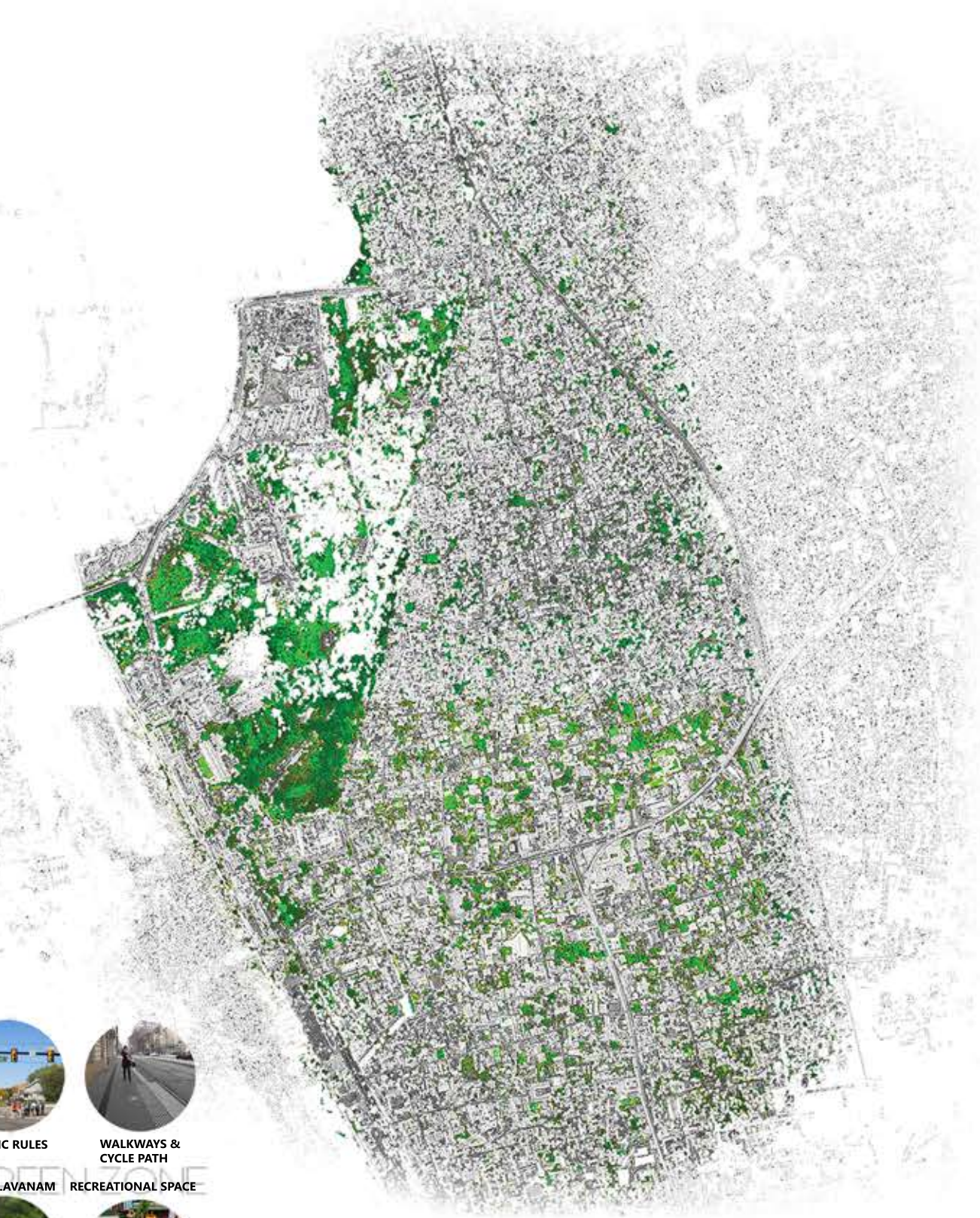


Fig 2. Composition of birds of Mangalavaram with respect to their residency status





DESIGNING A TOTLOT

TOT LOT MEANING A SMALL PLAYING AREA FOR YOUNG CHILDREN HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE SITE AFTER CONSIDERING THE MAJOR THREATS IN THE SITE. A SMALL TRIANGULAR PLOT HAS BEEN TAKEN AND SEPERATED FROM THE REST OF THE SITE BY MAKING IT A VEHICULAR FREE AREA IN ORDER TO CREATE A SAFER PLAY AREA FOR THE CHILDRENA. SEPARATE REGION IS PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE MANGALAVANAM FOR THE CAR PARKING SO THAT THE VEHICLES DONT COME TO THE PLOT. AS THE AREA DOES NOT ALLOW VEHICLES THE MAJOR MODES OF TRANSPORTATION IS USING BUNGIES AND BICYCLES. HENCE FROM THE PARKING LOTS THE PEOPLE MOVE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE STOPS WITH THE HELP OF THESE BUNGIES. AS SHOWN IN THE FIGURE WE CAN SEE THAT THE PRIMARY ROADS OF THE PLOT HAS BEEN SEGRAGATED INTO DIFFERENT PARTS WITH THE SEWAGES COMING ON BOTH SIDES ALONG WITH 6M WIDE BUNGIE ROAD. A BICYCLE PATH AND A GREEN SPACE CONSISTING OF SEATING AREAS AND TREES. WHILE LOOKING INTO THE INNER GUKKIES IN THE PLOT IT CONSISTS OF ONLY ONE SEWAGE ALONG WITH A BUNGIE ROAD AND TOTLOT SPACE. THE TOT LOT SPACE IS 5M WIDE AND RUNS VERTICALLY ALONG THE GULLY. ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONCEPT BEING INTRODUCED IN THE TOTLOT DESIGN IS THE BRINGING OF UNDERGROUND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS UNDER THE SPACE PROVIDED FOR TOTLOTS. WE HAVE TRIED TO IMPROVE THE AIR QUALITY OF THE SPACE BY BRINGING IN MUCH MORE GREENARY TO THE SITE BY PLANTING MUCH MORE TREES IN THE SITE, ALSO THE RESTRICTION OF THE VEHICLES IN THE SPACE MAKES HALF THE JOB COMPLETE AS IT CREATES A POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT



BACKGROUND

PRISONS IN INDIA

Prisons, and their administration, is a state subject covered by item 4 under the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The management and administration of prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State governments, and is governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Prison manuals of the respective state governments. Thus, the states have the primary role, responsibility and authority to change the current prison laws, rules and regulations. The Central Government provides assistance to the states to improve security in prisons, for the repair and renovation of old prisons, medical facilities, development of borstal schools, facilities to women offenders, vocational training, modernization of prison industries, training to prison personnel, and for the creation of high security enclosures.

Prison establishments in India comprise 8 categories of jails. The most common and standard jail institutions are Central Jails, District Jails and Sub Jails. The other types of jail establishments are Women Jails, Borstal Schools, Open Jails and Special Jails.

Type	Number	Total Capacity ⁽¹⁾
Central jails	134	159,158
District jails	378	187,972
Sub jails	741	48,369
Women jails	18	4,748
Open jails	63	5,370
Borstal Schools	20	1,830
Special jails	43	10,915
Other jails	8	420
Total	1387	366,781

DEFINITION OF PROBLEMS

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Prisons/correctional centres are not successful in rehabilitating offenders by the rate of re-offense.

RESEARCH SUB-QUESTIONS

Do correctional centres cause more harm than good, so much so, that they impede the successful re-entry process of the offender?

What positive methods of rehabilitation and reintegration, from an architectural standpoint, can be implemented into the design of incarcerative facilities?

AIM OF THE STUDY

To determine the guidelines for creating a facility effective in rehabilitating offenders for a successful re-entry into society. Development and change in relation to changing social structures. To analyze the architecture aspects in prisons.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective is:

To understand the current situation of incarcerated offenders in order to facilitate positive change.

The secondary objectives are:

- ☑ To establish offenders' specific rehabilitative needs can be accommodated for within the programme and structure of the facility.
- ☑ To determine how adverse psychological effects of imprisonment can be addressed through the built form. To determine the types of environments that would aid in facilitating the successful rehabilitation process.
- ☑ To establish how the gap in transition between prison and society can be narrowed to better facilitate re-entry.

SCOPE

There has to be a major demand in the rehabilitation of prisons. The prisoners are humans like rest of us. Confining inside itself is the greatest punishment so parallel to that its better to do for their well being. This can increase their potential and good for the society.

LIMITATION

The topic is not well explored and so their is a shortage of live case studies

METHODOLOGY

STAGE 1- Study on existing prisons and prisoners.

STAGE 2- Analyze the problems they have inside the prisons and after they come out.

STAGE 3- Analyze psychological and physiological problems they face inside and out.

STAGE 4- What all changes can be brought inside that can also do well being outside

STAGE 5- Inferences and conclusions

PRISON TYPOLOGY

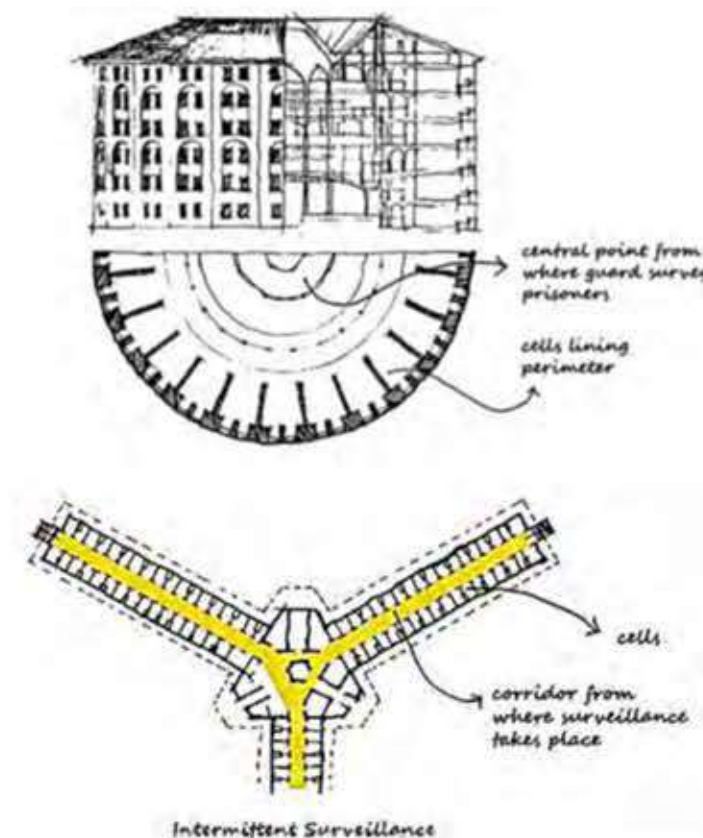
The objective of prisons since the conception of the institution has been to instil punishment by depriving offenders of their freedom. The initial and recent thinking behind imprisonment has also invariably dealt with the idea of reformation, however the way in which it is thought to be achieved has evolved over time (Bosworth, 2005).

Prisons continue to be used as a form of punishment for misdeeds done, although one of its primary issues is that it unintentionally creates more deviance than it expels. Prisons act as training grounds for criminal activity (Lerman, 2009:120). Hurd (1991) states that prisons are 'an expensive way of making bad people worse'. These and other inconsistencies result in a higher likelihood of reoffending upon release (Lerman, 2009:120) and therefore add to the downfall of the prison system (Jewkes & Bennet, 2013).

Environment and setting plays an important role in prison design. Inside El Salvador's prison pits, offenders are crammed together like 'livestock in cells' that look like cages (Nye, 2013), according to Morris & Rothman (1995) it is 'hard to train for freedom in a cage'. Many prisons adopt a combination of hard architecture that enforces minimised social interaction and a diminished sense of privacy, which is not conducive to any form of positive change (Sanyal, 2014). Detractors of prison environments express concern over whether serving time is 'too easy', and that criminals reoffend for a 'free place to eat, sleep and live' (University of Cincinnati, 2015). Statistics also show that a large number of offenders come from informal settlements where living arrangements are less than satisfactory (Durban female correctional center, 2014-2015), verifying the disagreeable nature of their 'free-world' (Haney, 2001) and implying that prison is a better alternative. Jeffreys (2013), contradicts this argument by stating that prisons are filled with anguish and offenders frequently have to confront 'sexual assault' as well as 'violence', their lives are controlled by others and they are separated from their loved ones. Punishment extends beyond the prison sentence as an offender's wrongdoing remains with them long after imprisonment, bringing forward social disgrace, unemployment, and other hardships upon re-entering society. Other opposing arguments enforce that most prisons are known to be dangerous and unpleasant environments to be in.

PRISON MODELS

The Panopticon is one of the most influential prison designs in history. Designed as a polygonal structure, consisting of twelve sides with a central circular form to allow for all-round visual surveillance, the cells were intended to be kept illuminated, lining the perimeter with the central form kept in darkness. This was proposed to protect the presence of the surveyor who could see but not be seen. The Panopticon was designed as the ultimate disciplinary architecture. Foucault states that although it 'opposed the...prisons, littered with mechanisms of torture' it still 'presents a cruel and ingenious cage' (ADPSR, 2015). The Panopticon has had a major influence on prison design, some imitating it and others trying to move away from it. Prison designs have evolved over time with rehabilitative trends that influenced them. They can be categorised according to the management technique implemented in the design: intermittent surveillance, remote surveillance and direct surveillance. Prisons designed in the late 18th century moved away from the Panopticon design (Gillespie, 2010).



PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Craig Haney (2006) claims that fundamentally flawed prisons have lapsed from imposing punishment to doing real harm. His argument suggests that by ignoring the social contextual causes of crime and minimising the potentially harmful effects of imprisonment, these policies cause maltreatment to the imprisoned and ultimately increase crime. Many prison systems do little to provide meaningful programming and other forms of effective rehabilitation. Yet adverse conditions can cause offenders to adapt to the pains of imprisonment in ways that are problematic while they are imprisoned, and dysfunctional after they are released (Haney, 2006).

Offenders have always been confronted with a number of contingencies and pressures to which they are required to adapt to in order to survive the prison experience. Over the past few years penologists have described the prison situation as one 'in crisis' (Doward, 2015). Overcrowding and corrupt prison systems adversely affect living conditions in prisons. They jeopardise offender safety, compromise prison management, and limit offender access to meaningful programming (Haney, 2001). Violence and sexual assault is rife in South African prisons (Pillay, 2009) but the battles experienced by female offenders have been deemphasised. An advantage has been taken of the culture of silence that has become an integral part of prison life (Donnelly, 2006).

Studies have been carried out to disclose the psychological and behavioural effects of penal environments on female offenders, validating that the offenders' adverse responses to their surroundings become worse over time. It has been advocated that the inability to deal with imprisonment is related to badly designed prisons and systems (Howells, 2000). Some of the negative psychological effects of prison environments include: dependency, total institutionalism, social stigma and mental health issues, all of which have been found to be experienced by female offenders.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT

INTRODUCTION

DEPENDENCY

Researchers are openly uncertain about whether the pains of imprisonment always translate into psychological defects although they concede that, for most, prisons produce negative and long-lasting effects. Researchers agree that the more harsh, dangerous, or psychologically-taxing the nature of the confinement, the greater the number of people who will suffer from the damage that they incur (Bonta & Gendreau, 1990 & Schnittker & John, 2007). For some, prisons cause a dependency upon the penal structure and the inability to cope without it (Haney, 2001).

The recurring theme of control is prevalent in prison systems. Through the act of surveillance, the surveyor gains control over the surveyed. When consent is given then this may be more justifiable, however, in the absence of consent this disempowerment of the individual is problematic, stripping them of their dignity and responsibility regarding their own lives (Macnish, 2013).

Offenders are typically denied their basic privacy rights, and lose control over mundane aspects of their existence such as: over the identity of the person with whom they must share space; when they must get up or go to bed and when or what they may eat. They are constantly monitored driving some to feel infantilised. The degraded conditions under which they live, serve to repeatedly remind them of their compromised social status and stigmatised social role as offenders. In extreme cases of institutionalisation, the offenders may come to think of themselves as 'the kind of person' who deserves only the degradation and stigma to which they have been subjected while incarcerated). In more recent years the emphasis on the punitive and stigmatising aspects of incarceration has progressively increased resulting in further literal and psychological isolation of prisons from the surrounding community (Haney, 2001).

SOCIAL STIGMA

Simply being aware of and perceiving stigma from society members is consistently linked with reduced psychological and social functioning. Across stigmatised groups, research has shown that perceived stigma is linked to unemployment and income loss (Link, 1987), depression (Markowitz, 1998; Staring, Van der Gaag, Van den Berge, Duivenvoorden, & Mulder, 2009), poor social abilities (Prince & Prince, 2002; Perlick et al., 2001), low self-esteem (Link, Struening, Neese-Todd, Asmussen, & Phelan, 2001), and negative coping mechanisms (Perlick et al., 2007; Kleim et al., 2008). Research also shows a link between perceived stigma and lower likelihood of seeking treatment (Corrigan & Rusch, 2002).

HARD ARCHITECTURE VERSUS SOFT ARCHITECTURE

The scale and impermeable nature of hard architecture is oppressive to the human spirit and yet has been found in various expressions of prison architecture today (Sanyal, 2014). The formality and rigidity of prison architecture is typically designed to be hostile, intending to 'shock more than serve' (Benfield, 2013). The large fortress type prisons of the early 19th century were designed to show the might of the state in a traditional style, emphasising continuity alongside the modernity that replaced the makeshift structures of earlier times. The aggressive influence and heaviness of the building was made evident to demonstrate the power of the state over malefactors, built to 'crush' and 'suppress' crime (Fairweather, McConville, 2000). Prisons often display a simplistic, and severe-looking form (Taylor, 2008). The new Brandvlei Correctional Center is said to become the 'blueprint' for all future correctional centres across South Africa. The 386 million rand high-tech facility is claimed to place focus on rehabilitation (eNCA, 2013).



PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE

Offenders held in maximum security prisons have little autonomy and privacy. Bars instead of doors to cells, allow passers-by to gaze into offenders' cells. Critics have likened these to cages, claiming that offenders' are 'displayed and managed like animals in a zoo' (Rank, 2015). Prisons do not treat offenders with dignity (Coyle, 2003) - eating, sleeping, and even defecating is no longer a private affair. Showering is generally accommodated for in communal areas with open stalls that are closely monitored by correctional officers. Frequent 'shakedowns' or random searches, of cellblocks and offenders are done with the objective of reducing the risk of contraband (Rank, 2015). This can lead to potential humiliation for offenders. The need to have constant surveillance of visits and activities by CCTV cameras also disregards offenders' basic rights to some privacy and should not be taken for granted nor regarded as the norm (Coyle, 2003).

BORONIA PRE RELEASE CENTRE (WOMENS' PRISON)

BACKGROUND

Located in Bentley, western Australia

Owned by department of justice

Currently accomodates 95 offenders

The department was tasked with having to convince the nearby residents that the new prison would be a positive for the community. Community involvement has allowed trust relationships between the centre and the community to be formed.

The projected outcomes of Boronia include a 'reduced rate of reoffending and the improved education, training, work and health of the women'

IMPACT

It seeks to promote community engagement assimilating prison life with the community in an attempt to ready offenders for release. This creates an opportunity to develop positive relations with the community.

ANALYSIS

HARD ARCHITECTURE VS SOFT ARCHITECTURE

The center is located in a suburban area, landscaped with plants and trees allowing the buildings to maintain a close relationship with nature thus promoting a soft, therapeutic environment.


SOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES FOR THE TARGETED POPULATION

need to assess the type of rehab according to the inmates. give everyone freedom need a large prison with open and community spaces. for women there must be an option to accommodate their children. the interior must always feel less institutional and environment friendly. education and sports must be accomodated as part of psychological improvement. bring healthy environment by having ample light and ventilation and prevent overcrowding. the public perception can be changed by improving the external architecture of the building. add features and colours to make it look like some educational building. let public and private involve together.

CONCLUSION

Preparing current and future offenders to be productive members of society upon release through programmes and design will benefit both the individual and society, and ultimately aid in breaking the vicious cycle of crime. The solutions and recommendations uncovered through the research, play a major role in establishing guidelines for developing centres that will reduce the gap in transition between the centre and society to better facilitate re-entry. Current systems of rehabilitation and reintegration that employ the balance of the paradox: autonomy and control, canbe executed through design to effectively reduce havoc.



SOCIAL INITIATIVE

OBJECTIVE - Conduct Art and Design workshops for small children who have no proper access in learning basics of art.

OTHER STYLE STUDIOS

THIS IS A SOCIAL INITIATIVE STARTED BY OURSELVES. A NON PROFITABLE ORGANISATION WHICH HELPS IN THE SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT OF CHILDREN FROM LOWER BACKGROUNDS.

OUR AIM IS TO TEACH THE KIDS THE BASIC FORMS OF ARTS AND CRAFTS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE ROOT LEVEL ITSELF

TEAM MEMBERS- ASHIQUE, ABHISHEK, ARJUN MATHEW, SHARATH, ATHUL.

WORKSHOPS ARE CONDUCTED IN MULTIPLE PHASES WHICH CAN INCLUDE DAYS AND WEEKS. THE MATERIALS FOR THIS ARE OBTAINED FROM OLD PARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE DISPOSED. THE MODE OF THIS INITIATIVE IS PROVIDE A BETTER UPLIFTMENT AND MAKE THEM AWARE OF THE NATURAL HABITAT AROUND THEM.

OTHER STYLE STUDIOS



OTHER STYLE STUDIOS



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