

Re Development of Hamlets into Urban Amenities



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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor in Architecture

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ABSTRACT

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Rural development is critical to a country's economic, social, and environmental viability. Because global poverty is primarily rural, it is critical for poverty elimination. Poverty has subregional and regional manifestations that extend beyond the urban-rural split. Coordinating rural development activities that contribute to sustainable livelihoods at the global, regional, national, and local levels, as appropriate, is vital, and there is significant value to be achieved. Rural development strategies should take into account the remoteness and potential of rural areas, and offer tailored, unique approaches.

(1) In the research region, the geographical distribution pattern of rural development potential is concentrated on the central and southern urban development areas, with a steady decrease toward the periphery. Overall, village development potential is balanced, but differences in advantage and development obstacles are observed across villages in the district, and the four sub-dimensions show significant spatial heterogeneity

(2) the 38 administrative villages were divided into four types: core planning area, important planning area, general planning area, and basic control area.

(3) Differentiated planning contents and methods for various kinds of locations are utilised to construct well-detailed and clearly targeted village plans to support sustainable rural development, with 13.16 percent, 52.63 percent, 23.68 percent, and 10.53 percent, respectively.

UNDERTAKING

I certify that research work titled “*Redevelopment Of Hamlet into Urban Amenities*” is my own work. The work has not been presented elsewhere for assessment. Where material has been used from other sources it has been properly acknowledged / referred.

Signature of Student

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Dear; Waqas, Hashir, Ahtesham, Sania, Hafiz Dawood, and Asfandyar,

Everyone would be pleased if they had a buddy like you. I simply wanted to let you know how much I value your friendship. It's wonderful to know that I can always confide in someone with my joys, sorrows, and secret chocolate cake recipe. You will always have a special place in my heart!

Love,

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The rural communities in which we use innovative ideas and solutions to bring new opportunities and technologies in called as smart village. By the research we have concluded that it is obvious to know that the major problem urban areas are facing is overpopulation. Over population is due to the large number of people to migrate from villages to urban areas. Just to make it stable with need to maintain a balance between rural and urban areas. We need to provide basic facilities in the rural area so that people there could not be able to migrate or they don't have a need to migrate to urban areas. Smart village concept will bring a lot changes to rural areas. This concept will provide long term social, economic and environmental facilities to people which will solves all the sustainable problems faced by rural areas. Smart village is the finest concept to bring change to rural areas and to provide facilities to villagers to make a better lifestyle for them in order to survive in fast pacing world Sufficient light, ventilation system, sanitation system, well developed houses etc everything will be facilitated to people there. It will be called an advanced rural area. As by building schools and hospitals, there will also be need of employees or nurses, teachers, janitorial staff. Villagers would have a chance to make earnings for themselves. Issues plaguing rural areas may be less of a priority in a rapidly urbanising region. While 58% of Pakistanis now call a city home, just 45% of the world's population resides in urban areas. The difficulties and obstacles these people encounter are frequently substantial, yet they are readily surmounted with forethought and preparation.

Even in the developed countries, the hurdles faced by rural communities differ. But many have the elderly population, youth and young adults in rural areas are more likely to leave school without a diploma than their urban counterparts (9.8% vs. 12.2% in the EU in 2015).

Employment options may be restricted. When compared to urban areas, rural areas in the EU have lower rates of internet connection (62% versus 75%) and often lack the necessary infrastructure.

Many rural areas are now economically stagnant as their once-industrialized factories have closed, unable to adapt to the changing urban landscape. It has been argued that the loss of jobs in the public sector and the lack of meaning in rural life help promote populism. Some other crucial method in the manner of reaching sustainable development is the involvement of nearby humans in design and making plans method. Architects can benefit essential know-how from person involvement to make sure that their making plans and layout will meet the supposed goals in the maximum effective manner. The degree of user participation can vary from informing to consulting, partnerships, controlling or even designing, making plans and building. The architect can act as a hyperlink among the consumer and the mission. The architect can observe and decorate participatory technique in which contributors can proportion their information and revelin with others, benefit motivation and learn how others conquer obstacles and apply this expertise to their scenario. This manual is written for public workers at the state, provincial, and federal levels who are charged with overseeing rural communities. Time spent on this exercise, which has the following goals, should amount to about two hours.

1.2 Research background:

The concept of developing a rural area into an advanced rural area with all the needy technologies, facilities called as smart village development. There is a huge difference in between urban and rural areas nowadays due to which many people come out of rural areas in search of appropriate jobs, facilities, homes and many other technologies. The main agenda behind this smart village's topic is to provide or aware people of things we could facilitate to villagers. This is a big and anonymous change to the villages where every facility, technology, homes will be provided. By providing a developed rural area to people would be a great initiative to start a proper and delightful life. By providing technology to people, we will also be able to provide them chances to generate income for themselves. The federal government aimed to help financially unstable rural communities by allowing individuals to assign a portion of their tax burden to a certain municipality. The point was to relocate affluent

individuals to their original communities, but if you did so, you'd lose the ability to donate your allocation to charity.

Rural communities, therefore, could no longer resist. They aggressively advertised themselves, even on the internet, promising free pork or oranges from the area in exchange for a tax write-off. It's a good illustration of the perils that might arise when outlying communities are pushed to market themselves and compete with the modern world.

Finally, we've compiled over thirty illustrative cases of rural revitalization, demonstrating how many little towns around the world have attracted visitors from far and wide by staying true to their values and communicating effectively. In cases when it is feasible, these platforms are ideal for communicating with project participants. For convenience, we've organized these into seven distinct plans of action, including anything from promoting tourism to encouraging newcomers to settle in the area.

Since trust in government and authorities is dwindling, it's crucial that more people believe their government is working for their benefit. This necessitates giving consideration to the whole country, not just the wealthy few in the major cities. People will send their kids to schools so that they can get an education. There will be hospitals with every facility. For all of this purpose, we need to draw a map in our minds. We need to draw an execution strategy for this prospective. For this project, we survey many local villages to have exact information about the soil and area at which we can create a developed rural area. We searched many international villages online to have the information to develop a smart area in the rural areas. It will be our golden chance to promote architectural values to such underdeveloped area, we will be spreading awareness about architectural values, system, need and many more.

1.3 Village Amenities:

As observed through research conduction, rural areas do not contain as much facilities as urban areas. These amenities include the basic sanitation system, architectural styled homes, well-

constructed roads, alleys, paved surfaces, traffic control devices, schooling system. We are ought to develop an urban space which will include all the amenities a luxurious rural place could have. First, we just need to estimate the amount of space we could need for such place. Most of the rural areas are near cities. They are tending to be called peri urban areas. Smart villages might be a fancy topic due to the hardships and problems faced during the development of this project. It contains all the human needed particles and things which should be available at a specific place. Many villages are less facilitated because it doesn't contain proper sanitary system. The roads present in those villages are irregular. Houses are not built according to new architectural style. Jobs are not provided to villagers due to which they are unable to educate their children. These are all the problems and basic needs a villager might need for the living. Once a smart village is developed, the advantages will be full of list. The basic and most benefit will be for the urban areas. They won't be over populated as villagers migrate to cities for better jobs and living. When the rural areas will be facilitating all the villagers then there will be no need of migration to another city.

1.4 Site Objectives

As it is a golden opportunity for us to make people aware of architectural values, it is the biggest objective of ours to develop such rural area into an advanced area. We have narrowed a few main objectives and goals which will be provided to developed area.

Paved surfaces:

You've noticed that the houses present in villages have normal surfaces with no such designs and vey irregular roads with no path. By introducing paved surfaces to rural areas, it would be much easier to make pathways easy.

Introduce new architectural styles

As rural areas have no experience to follow any new architectural styles in homes and there are no big buildings in which we could quote new styles, by dragging the idea of building schools and hospitals we can introduce new architectural styles to these buildings which will follow the colour psychology to bring peace in hospitals. Villagers are mostly uneducated and they are unable to understand the concept of architecture. By introducing new styles, we will bring awareness towards people about architecture.

Advanced houses:

The houses will be made with concrete, woods tiles. We will bring paint concept to the house to make them more sustainable.

Better sanitation system:

The major problems faced by villagers is that they are unable to have proper and cleaned water. There is no proper sanitation system. Drinking dirty water causes health issues and that is why people are very weak and mostly sick. By providing proper sanitation system there will be less health issues.

Educational institute:

The best way to educate our youngsters in rural areas is to build schools where collectively children could learn and get educated. We could add new techniques or styles in to the building.

Hospitals:

As discussed earlier, rural areas do not have facilities of hospitals and other things and due to unhealthy food and water people there get sick so often. Hospitals are a good step to provide much facilities to the villagers.

Basically, we have narrowed down the objectives into three main categories that are social, economic and environmental.

All of the above factors are being defined according to these three perspectives. The basic agenda in to make urban areas less populated as urbanisation is mainly disturbing because of over population. The inequality between citizens and villagers is increasing to the higher extent.

1.5 Problem:

To make and initiate plans is easy but to make it work takes much hard work. To get this plan to work there are several problems that would be faced by project handler.

1.5.1 Digital services in village:

As we are tending to provide schooling and hospitals in the village, for this purpose we need to have several technologies on which we could measure the number of results,

economic data for hospitals billing, transport services, online services, internet facilities. This is a big step to develop all of these things to the area where there is no such technology at this time.

1.5.2 Institution establishment:

As we all are aware of current villages situation and condition that these people do-not give much preference to schools or educational system. So, this is a big step to introduce such idea to the community which do not have believe in education. First, we need to take permission from their higher people so that there would be no restriction. We need to get a lot of materials to build schools and hospitals. We need to buy a lot of time for the making of smart village.

1.5.3 Resources available:

To develop an innovative community, we need tons of resources. In the backward areas they people follow panchayat rules and customs. We need to take permission from them, we need their consent to build such area. We need contractors to make commitments. There will be need of investors who will handle all the expense related issues. The most important resource is the land we need for all the ideas we have introduced. As we know we also need a large land for the production of school and hospitals. We also need a lot of energy or electricity to give facilities to the villagers where people can study at night as well. We need to produce electricity with the help of windmills. All of these resources are the need of this huge project.

1.5.4 Budget constraints:

The major problem that would be faced by us is budgeting. To develop an innovative smart village, we might need a huge amount as well to fulfil all the requirements and basis which are discussed and mentioned here. Budget is the basic problem which has stopped many innovative ideas from developing. We need to make ourselves assured that there is no problem in budget service. We need to make sure of the investors that they are investing enough money.

1.5.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1) Are the architects accountable to deliver about the sustainable rural planning? If yes, how?
- 2) How is the present day architectural exercise frame work in regards to the rural development?

3) What measures can be taken to enhance and redefine the architect's position to decorate the rural planning?

1.6 Conclusion:

As the time passing, urbanisation is increasing and is spreading huge mess towards population. To make a balance we need to introduce the concept of smart village so that there should be a stability among rural areas and urban areas. This project is the massive and would take a lot of time. This is a big responsibility of an architect to provide the exact facilities and styles which are being quoted. As where there's a will there's a way.

The function of architects in the rural housing projects wishes a proper framework.

The alternatives for his function can be dominating, enforcing, sharing, staring at, collaborating, organizing, advising and many others. It is critical to know whether the architects recognize their role in the rural development. the answer usually comes as „terrible“ because the architects aren't educated with

established direction on these issues at university degree. In addition to this can be noted that the school schooling lacks instructions of sustainable constructed environment.

This in turn consequences in non- sensory stories of rural sustainable development.

Architects have a tendency to work for urban tasks in order to get promising charges, and call with fame. The direction syllabus does not have any scope for interplay with the rural groups in student segment, so none of them is fascinated in extending the architectural offerings to the rural areas.

while the architects are appointed by means of the

housing authorities/ organizations as group chief for the rural housing projects, they show lack of “person study approach” main to catastrophe making plans results. Many housing theorists have positioned up their comments on housing deign as the obligation of

an individual (private area) while the network areas (public domain) as the duty of the architects and planners. The view point in the back of this is that any individual has a right to layout

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

2.1 Concept of the topic:

Rural development implies the participation of other communities in order to maintain the local community. Local community needs to be maintained so that a balance should be stabled to overcome the population problem. Urbanisation is increasing day by day which is causing the deforestation. That is very harmful for the people. This is the reason breathing problems are increasing. To overcome this problem, we need to provide basic and advanced facilities to the rural areas so that people do not need to migrate from rural areas to urban areas. The basic needs involve better sanitation system, paved surfaces, advanced houses, schooling system, hospitals, sewage system, garbage collector, transportation system etc. This process involves three categories that are economic, social and environmental. The development of rural area that provides facilities to the small communities with the help of other local communities is known to be smart villages. The main problems faced by rural areas involves inequality between citizens and villagers due to uneducated people, poverty, limited access to technology, transportation services. To cover all the problems, we also need a wise government system which will help in establishment of such advanced community. There are many villages on international level who are establishing there rural or backward areas through the help of other communities and it is very helpful in order to make a progressive nation

2.2 Smart Villages and smart systems

The smart system consists of better transportation services, sanitation system, better government policies, paved surfaces, advanced homes, schooling, hospitals, new technologies etc. These are all the basic needs which a rural

Area might need for the perfect immense of facilities. If we look up to current situations of our rural areas the people living in rural areas doesn't have much facilities to cope up with the

environment, to cope up with the world. There is no way to educate their children. If we come to make a comparison between rural and urban areas, urban areas are far better in order of technology. With the help of providing technology in rural areas, people in rural areas will be able to search for any small details. They can enhance rural productivity by enabling the solutions to any problems.

2.4 Need of project

There is a huge difference between urban and rural areas. About 40% of the population in rural areas are uneducated and this is why our country is much underdevelopment. To make our country progressive we need to educate our youngsters. Not having proper sanitation system is the biggest problem villagers are dealing with. There are no paved surfaces for proper pathways. Houses are not advanced and there is no such technology. By making a huge difference in current rural area, we will be able to educate our youngsters. As urbanisation is increasing day by day there is a huge need to make a huge difference between rural and urban area so that we could have a progressed country. Through technology, people would be able to connect through the world. Students would be able to learn new things. New architectural styles would be followed in new buildings and houses. There will be a separate place for dairy farms. As you can see the current situation of dairy farms present in our rural areas, these are mostly dirty there is no proper system for milk services, there is no hygiene facilities in the dairy farms which is causing more sickness among people. So, there is a massive need of developing rural areas into a better and advanced community.

2.5 Conclusion

Redevelopment of rural areas is basic need of every nation. By making change to our rural areas, we can highly achieve a big change to our society. To low the rate of urbanization we need to redevelop our rural areas so that there is less need of people to migrate from rural to urban areas so basically this is the basic need to redevelop our rural areas.

To work efficaciously with a sustainable improvement of our society requires a higher cooperation among the actors worried. All population have the right to be component of the making plans procedure in order to create a safe, healthful and social sustainable surroundings.

All the knowledge that is to be had should be used in order to resolve the complex troubles regarding strength performance and the surroundings. The actors can share the obligation and the authorities or NGOs can supply the vital assets to the project. satisfactory in the cease-product comes from the usage of the to be had knowledge and talents from all the actors concerned. The architectural education offers most effective a few tools for the architect to take a key function in future improvement of a sustainable society

CHAPTER 3

Case Studies

3.1 Local Case Study:

Two local case studies have been narrowed down here in order to learn the concept of rural development:

3.1.2 Village Saidpur

This village known as Saidpur, is a union council as well and located in Pakistan in ravine near Margalla hills Islamabad. It is almost five hundred years old and it has 620 m elevations. It has population of over 15000 and 25% of them are illiterate. This village was being renovated in 2005. This village is now very rich in culture so it has to be full of old heritage value. The buildings, mosques are renovated with old architectural style called as Mughal style. The mosques and buildings are mostly richer with old architectural style comprising of three eras, Hindus Muslim and Sikhs. As coming to the developed houses, the renovated houses are made by following Mughal styles and old architectural designs with walls of the houses complete white washed. They have developed dairy farms in order to keep the milk and other dairy products hygienic. They tend to kept the animals safe and in order. They have well developed irrigation system with complete and proper drainage system. The roads, streets are kept cleaned. There is separate place for all the garbage places. There are different pathways for pedestrians too.

3.1.3 Jamshoro Sindh

It is located near river Ravi and Hyderabad. Its total population is about 34,000 it was constructed in the 17th century and is very old but after the passage of time it needs to

be renovated. Earlier it has many historical forts that were following contemporary architecture with Mughal style. It has also redeveloped itself into a big city which has now every facility a good and modern city should have. It has redeveloped its irrigation system; drainage system is much better than before. The schools are being constructed through which their children are getting education. Houses that are being made in Jamshoro Sindh are according to new architectural style. They have at least double stories. People there still have panchayat rules but they follow equality among every individual.

Small town with local areas is also trying their best to bring a big change to small towns by providing and facilitate them with education, cleaner environment and technology.

3.2 International case study:

Three international case studies are narrowed down which shows the rural development in international level as well

3.2.1 Jianshan, Zhejiang province China

This small town is located in North if Zhejiang in Anji County. This village has done a unique work that it constructed a type of mall in the village that consist of designers' outlets, builders and investors users in the same block. This village has created locally and traditional alleys for sustainable development. Eco-lodge in this village was built by bare footed architect even without the planning's and drawings, it has now become a popular destination for people to see building with earth. This village follows major architectural values. They are creating rammed Earth buildings which is the eye-catching thing for the people of China. This small town is very rich in culture and is following architectural values to promote their culture. Their buildings and schools all are made according to modern and contemporary architecture.

3.2.2 Dharnai, village in Bihar India

It is located in Bodh Gaya Bihar's Jehanabad District. It has total 2400 people and is very small village. This is India's first fully solar powered village. At the beginning it was nothing but after some time its people change the fate of this village by their own hands. By the help of Greenpeace, they installed a solar powered micro grid which provide 24/7 electricity to the village and its people. It is the biggest achievement for this village. By this achievement they are able to produce electricity and have enough power supply. This is India's biggest achievement so far. After this, they have all the access to any power and their drainage, sanitation, irrigation system is all set to provide basic needs to every people. The women in this village are also very considerate and participate in all the activities. They are very hard working and do not have any doubt in being independent

3.2.3 Punsari, Gujrat

This village is a very small village but according to technology this village has a lot of facilities that is providing to its people. This village has its own educational schools which allows every child to get education. All the schools have air-conditioned classes. The staff of the schools are very cooperative and generous. The school building itself is amazing and is following modern architecture. The streets and roads of the village are much smoother and have paved surfaces. Street lights are also present. This village has its own hospitals and care unit centers. The drainage and irrigation system are proper and well developed.

CHAPTER 4

Site selection and analysis:

For the site selection and analysis process, I chose Rasulpur. District Gujrat , Punjab Pakistan

4.1 Location:

- This village is located in Gujarat which has the area of 140 acres.
- It has total 240 houses and there is over 1100 people living.
- Literacy rate is over 90%z

This location is located in Gujarat, Punjab, Pakistan, its geographical coordinates are 32° fifty one' zero" North, seventy four° zero' 0" East and its unique name is Rasulpur.

4.2 History:

Rasulpur is many years old village that contains very low development up till this era. In the past the people of Rasulpur were very strict and do not appreciate any development. They prefer to be as simple as possible. At that time there was a river which leads to other towns near Gujarat but by the passage of time that river turns into a drainage stream which now only consist of dirty water and mud.

4.3 Site problems:

The major problems that were narrowed down are:

4.3.1 Drainage system:

As discussed earlier, the river turned into a drainage stream due to which there is no sufficient place through which that stream could be get cleaned. Correct drainage

guarantees that the soil is adequately aerated. Crops can be suffocated by too much water, either flowing or stationary. Soil and nutrients are less likely to be washed away in the rain thanks to drainage, and erosion can be prevented in some cases. In order to have safe environment we need proper drainage system.



Fig 4.3

Strategies which we have considered before designing drainage system

- 1 study in which the excess water comes from
2. put together in your soil
3. decide your drainage layout
- 4.introduce gutter systems
5. give sloppy areas.
6. as water fall with the help of gravity.

4.3.2 Paved surfaces:

The roads and surfaces were nor smooth enough to travel. It was very difficult for the villagers to pass by any road.

4.3.3 Organized and developed homes:

Not giving much attention to the renovation of the houses, houses in the village are so old and tacky.

4.3.4 Dispensary

There is no proper place and system for medicines. As in villages people need more care and medication system.

4.3.5 Irrigation system

- Reduce Site Water Requirements. ...
- Improve Distribution Uniformity (DU) ...
- Use Pressure Regulation. ...
- Convert to Drip Irrigation. ...
- Improve Management Practices

4.4 HOW TO IMPROVE IT?

Raising and levelling sprinkler heads, using the right nozzles, evaluating soil moisture, calculating the precipitation cost, and learning how long to run each sprinkler cycle are all ways to significantly boost irrigation efficiency. Keep track of reduced irrigation to see how well these methods work over time.

Practical village planning that can be effectively appraised, based on the locality and neighborhood of villages and the real issues of national space betterment and preservation, is the key to giving proper attention to the status of growth potential of villages. Nine components are needed for the preparation of practical village planning in the world's smart villages: development orientation and objectives, territorial space control and layout, industrial development layout, rural residential level planning, infrastructure and basic public service facility layout, ecological protection and land consolidation, historical context. However, not all village plans are required to meet these standards; instead, villages can pick and select the

required and expanded components in a rational and fair way based on the type of development they're planning for and the real needs of the community. Each village must adhere to the first two planning requirements outlined in the technical standards, whereas the remaining requirements are discretionary and depend on the type of community. This article classifies rural areas into four types, depending on their potential for growth: core planning area, important planning area, general planning area, and basic control area. This research identifies the essential and expanded planning material for different types of villages and offers appropriate planning procedures based on the authors' field project experience and the current content selection of village planning in Chongqing. Four distinct types of village planning need for four distinct levels of detail in linked plans. To better explain the findings, we used a single example municipality representing each of the four categories.

4.4.1 Dairy farms:

Dairy farms at Rasulpur were much full of mess. There was no organization or sequence in animals. There was no such care of cleanliness.

How as an architect we can change it in sustainable manner and also in modern form.?

The layout of shed has been developed keeping in mind the elements like climatic conditions, economic system, and a well planned execution to facilitate self-help production and self-empowerment. For this reason that excessive yield cows have their foundation in bloodless European international locations, It turns into the top priority to protect them from scorching heat of lengthy summers in this locality. The peak and depth of the shed has consequently been kept intentionally greater to attain cool interiors. Cross segment of the shed offers variety of clerestories which provides good enough pass ventilation. the recent and light air under the ACC sheet roofing receives exhausted upwards through these vents attaining cool and heavy air from the compromised environment at lower degree. The convection present day thus created helps to fight the summer time warmth eventually. Sheds are oriented in north and south course with gable ends on east and west guidelines. North facing remains cool throughout the year, and the excessive southern sun is effectively minimized by using roof overhangs. East side has been left open because the morning sun is continually welcome.

4.5 Mapping:

To renovate and redeveloped this area, we need to do a long and revised mapping in which every part of this rural area would be getting renovation and development. The major part of the redevelopment is to provide people with all the clean and neat vegetables, milk products. This would be possible by constructing a new organized dairy farm in which animals would be taken care of and will be standing in order. All the dairy products will be made with proper hygiene. Sanitation system would be renewed so that people could get clean water to drink. We need to construct schools where children can get education. This would be the biggest step. Hospitals and dispensary will also be constructed in order to treat sick people. Now coming to the earning part, ad you know after the construction of schools, transportation service office and hospitals, there would be a huge need of workers people of the villages could easily apply to get jobs in certain offices. By this they will be able to earn, eat and live on their own. Transportation service is the major thing to apply as people face so many hardships in order to travel from one place to another. By transportation service women would be at so ease to travel freely. Roads would be made smoother for the travel purposes.

CHAPTER 5

Architectural program

5.1 SITE ZONING

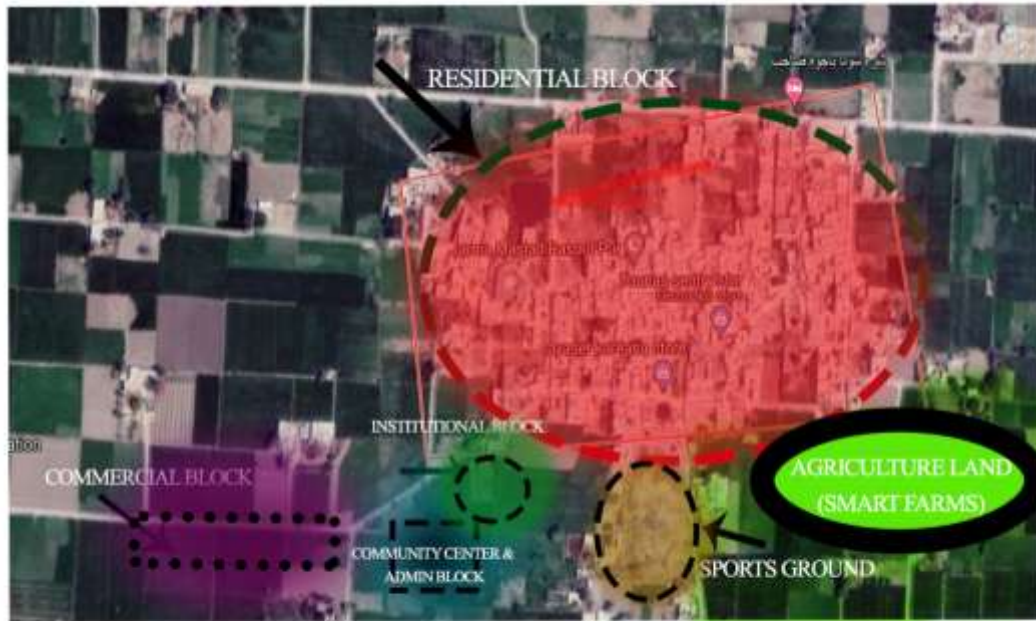


Fig.5.1

5.2 Content of Practical village planning

- No. Contents of Planning Types of Villages
- Important Planning Area Core Planning Area
- Basic Control Area General Planning Area
- 1 Developmental goals and objectives
- Land control and layout in the Territories
- Industrial development layout
- Rural residential area planning
- # 5 Infrastructure and basic public service facilities layout
- # 6 Ecological protection and land consolidation

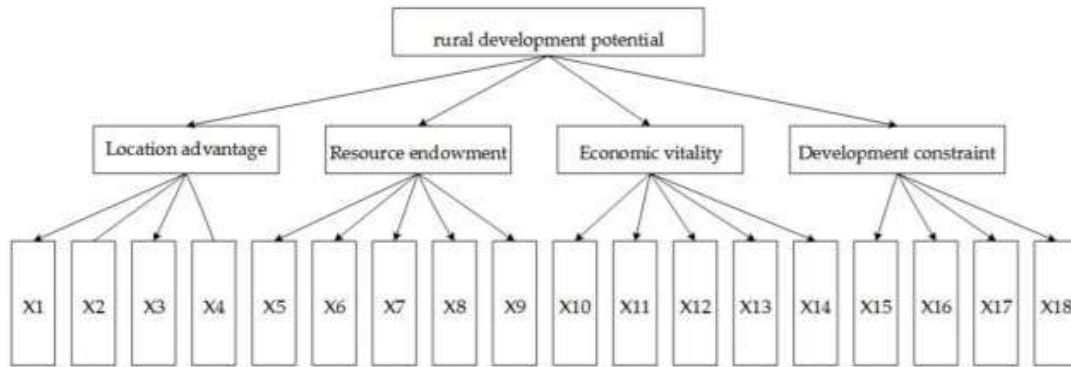


Figure 2. Hierarchical structural mode.

Conclusion

Things aren't easy unless we humans try to achieve something. Rural development is the new and massive step towards success and betterment of the nation. No doubt it will take a lot of courage, time and money but thus rural development would be worth it. Providing people with benefits and facilitate them is the duty of government. Rural development is the idea through which we can control overpopulation and urbanization and its alarming affects.

The focus on rural structures can also shift the large migrations in the direction of cities. Which put more pressure on the resources, infrastructure, sanitation and waste management systems towards a betterment.

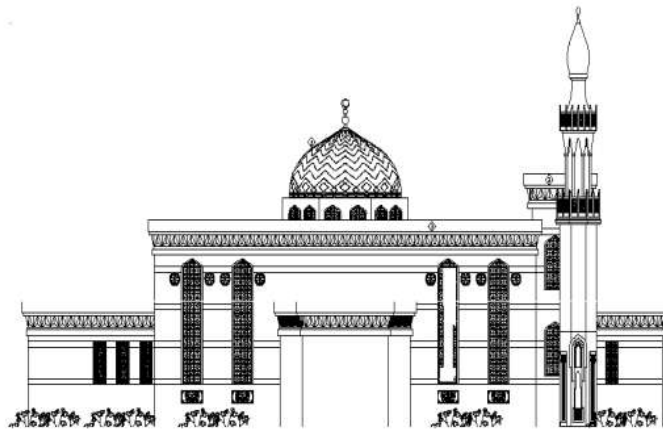
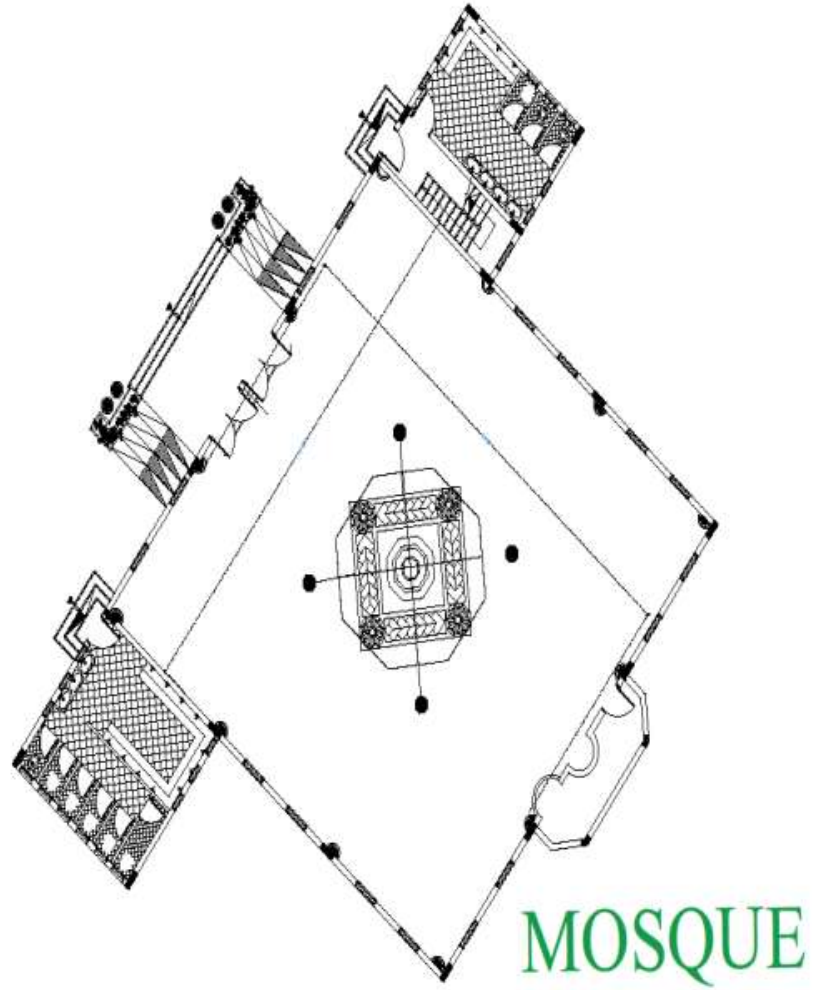
CHAPTER 6

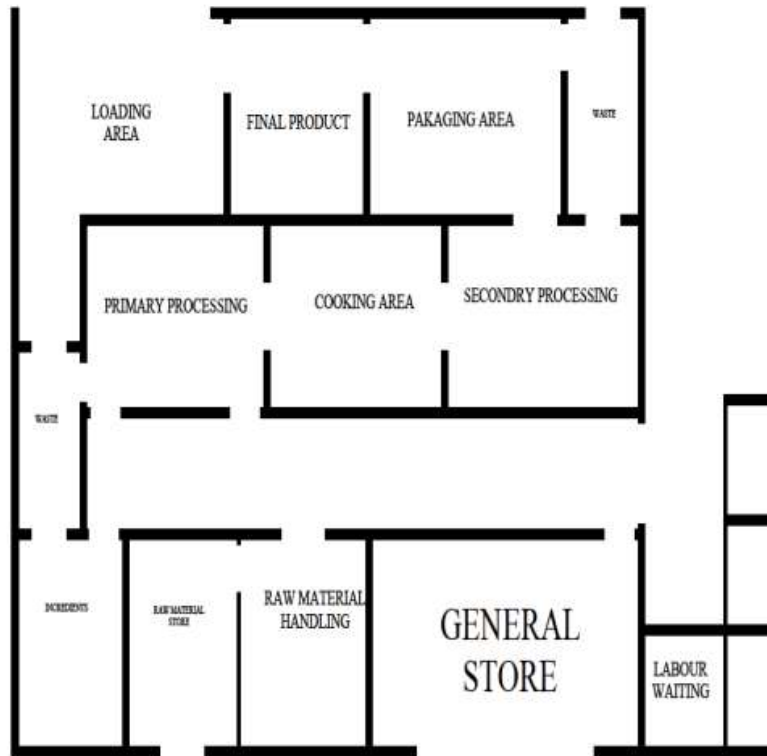
Design Outcomes

MASTER PLAN

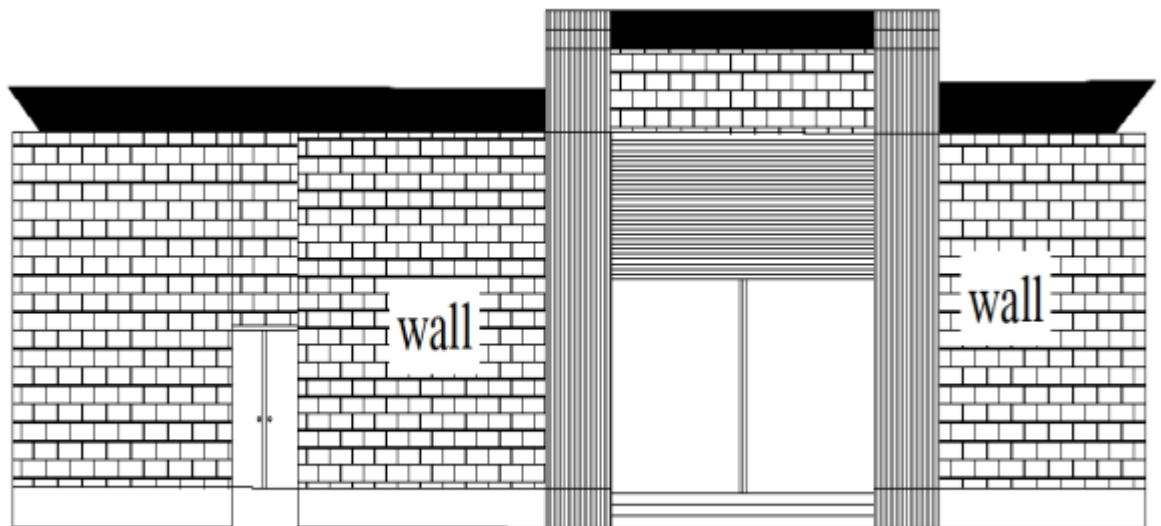


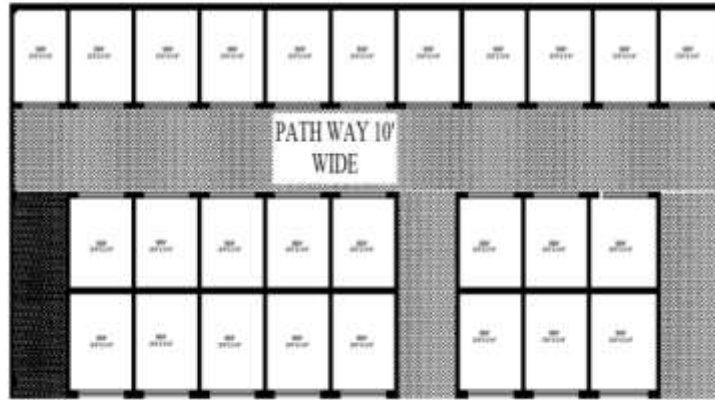




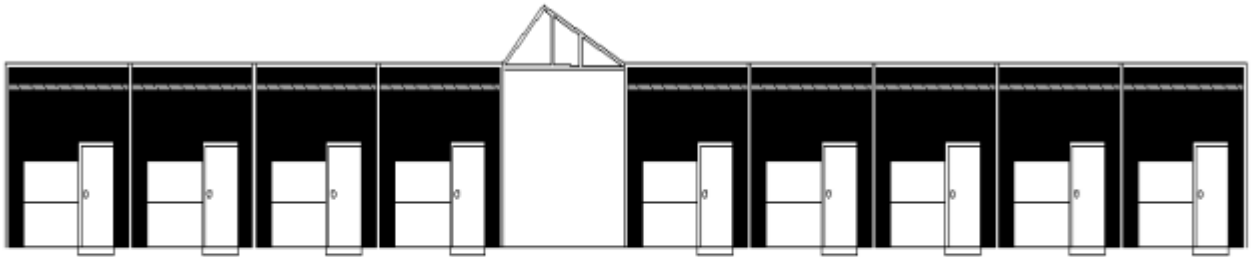


MICRO INDUSTRY

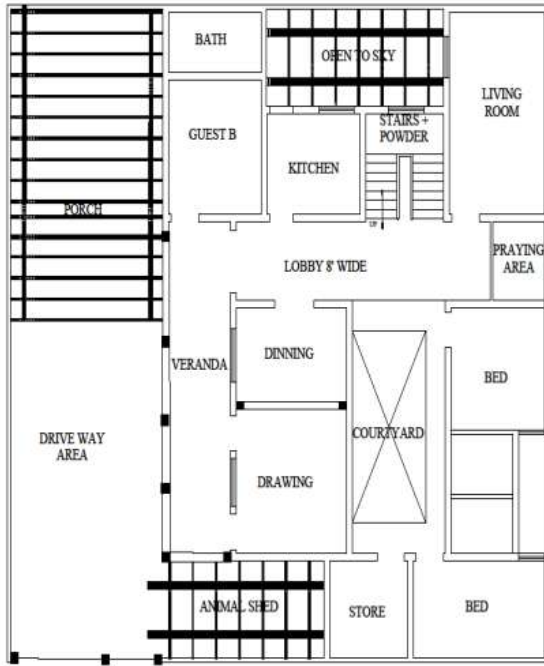




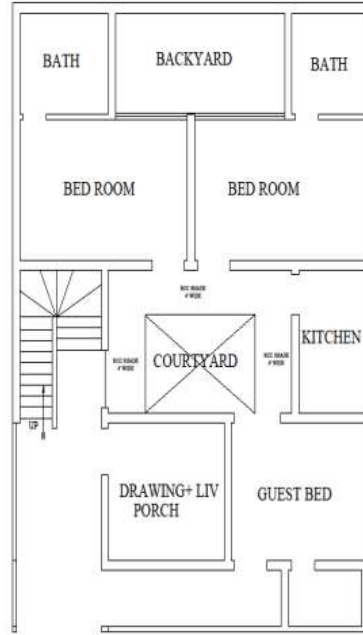
COMMERCIAL
FLOOR PLAN



MARKET
ELEVATION



1 KANAL
FLOOR PLAN



6 MARLA
FLOOR PLAN

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