

Theory of Design

Question and Answer

1) Plan and elevation of Shrubs.

Ans: A shrub is a small to medium-sized plant that has multiple stems or branches coming out from the base. It is shorter than a tree and usually has a woody stem. Shrubs are often found in gardens, parks, and natural areas. They can have flowers, leaves, and sometimes even fruits. People often use shrubs for landscaping and decoration purposes.

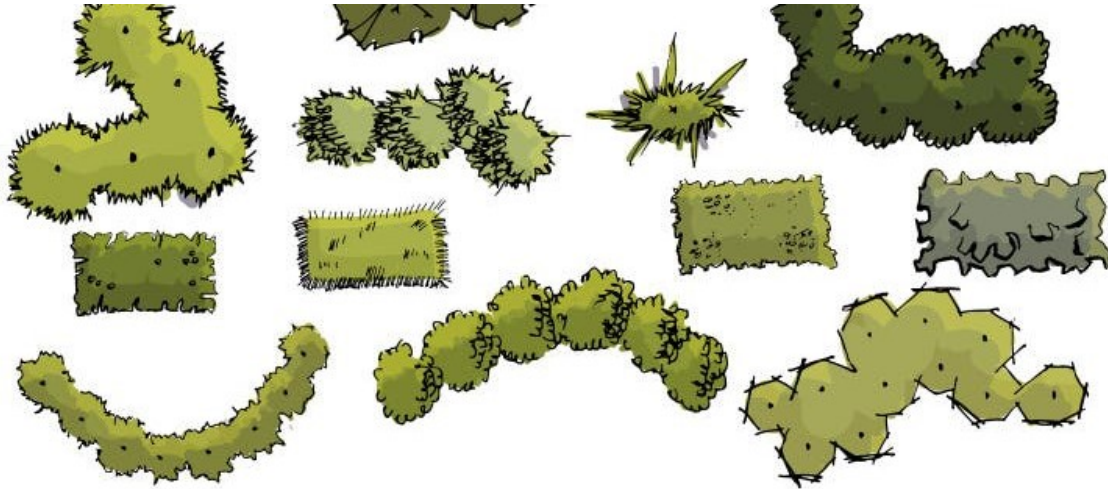


Figure 1 Shrub Plan



Figure 2 Shrub Elevation

2) Draw any two types of street furniture

Ans: Street furniture refers to the objects and structures we see in public spaces, like streets, parks, and sidewalks. They are there to help us and make the outdoor areas more comfortable and useful. Examples of street furniture include benches for sitting, trash cans for throwing away garbage, bus stops for waiting, streetlights for illumination, and bike racks for parking bicycles. These items are placed in specific locations to provide seating, waste disposal, shelter, lighting, and other things that make the public spaces better for people. Street furniture is important because it creates a friendly and convenient environment for those who use and pass through these areas.



Figure 3 Different type of street furniture

3) Draw different types of parking layouts

Ans: A parking layout refers to the design and arrangement of parking spaces in a parking lot or parking area. It determines how vehicles can park and move within the designated area.



Figure 4 Car Parking type

4) Vastu Purusha mandala

Ans: It is a design grid used to determine the layout and placement of rooms and other architectural elements in a building. According to Vastu Shastra, an ancient Indian architectural science, the Vastu Purusha Mandala is a symbolic representation of a cosmic being or energy that governs the built environment. The Mandala is a square grid divided into smaller squares, with each square representing a specific deity or cosmic element. Architects and designers who follow Vastu principles use the Vastu Purusha Mandala as a guide to determine the placement of rooms, entrances, windows, and other architectural features. The aim is to align the building with positive cosmic energies and create a harmonious and balanced living or working environment

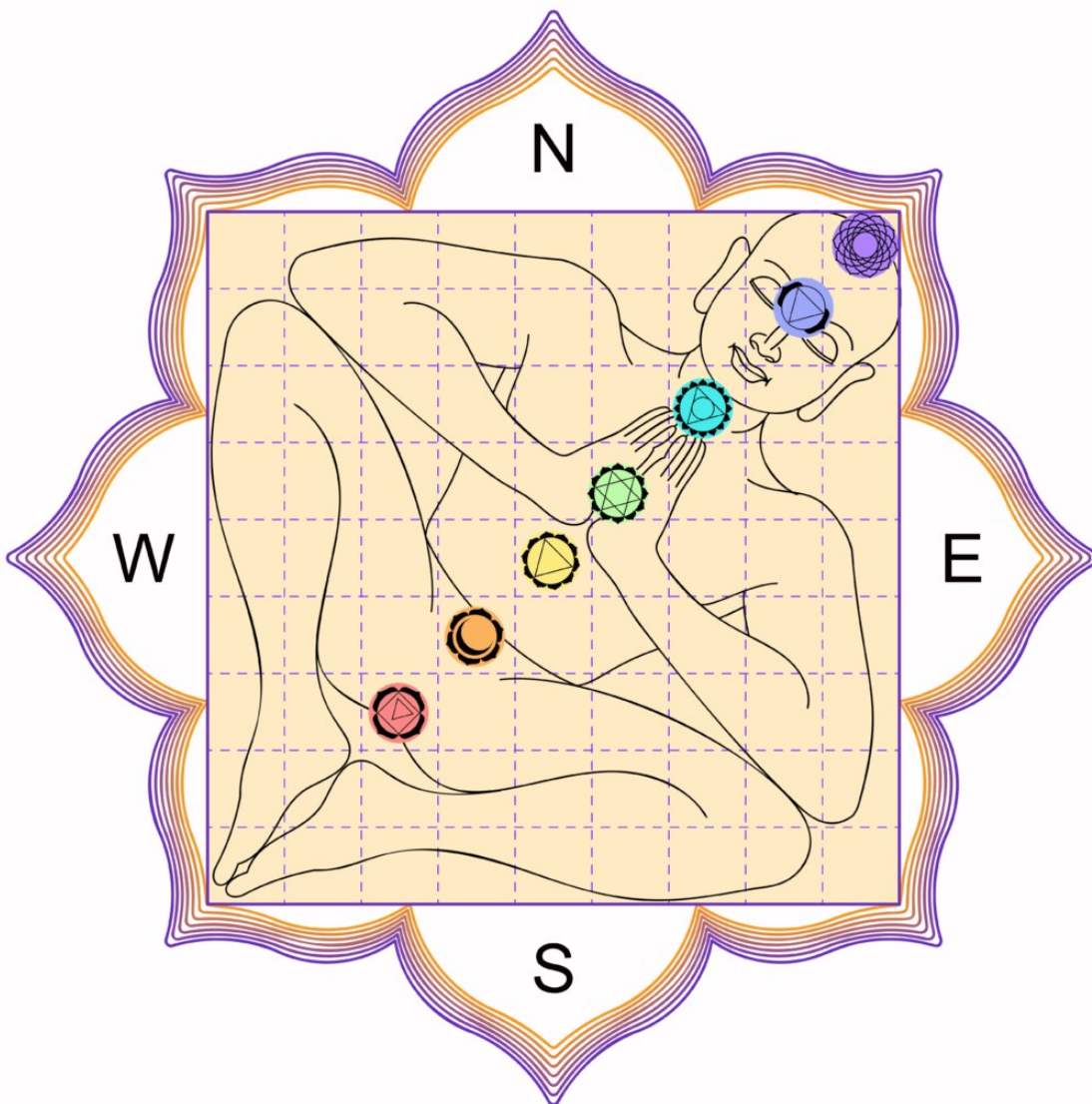


Figure 5 Vastu Purusha Mandala

5. Human Activities

Ans: In architecture, human activity means the things people do in buildings and spaces. Architects and designers think about how people will use and move around in these places. They design spaces for specific activities like living, working, or socializing. They also consider things like comfort, accessibility, and making sure the spaces are good for people's health. They want the buildings to fit with the culture and traditions of the people who will use them. By thinking about how people will use the spaces, architects can make buildings that work well and make people happy.

6. Draw Kitchen Fixture

Ans: kitchen fixtures are the permanent installations or fittings in a kitchen that serve specific functions. Here are some common kitchen fixtures:

1. Sink: The sink is used for washing dishes, preparing food, and cleaning hands. It typically includes a faucet for water supply and a drain to remove wastewater.

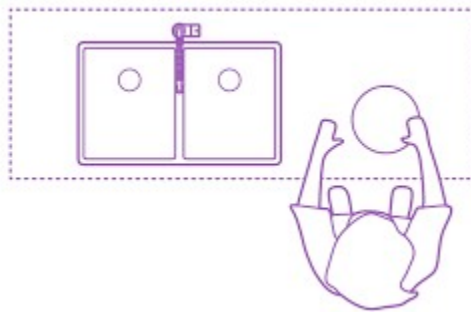


Figure 6 Kitchen sink

2. Faucet: The faucet is the fixture that controls the flow of water into the sink. It usually has a handle or handles for adjusting water temperature and flow.

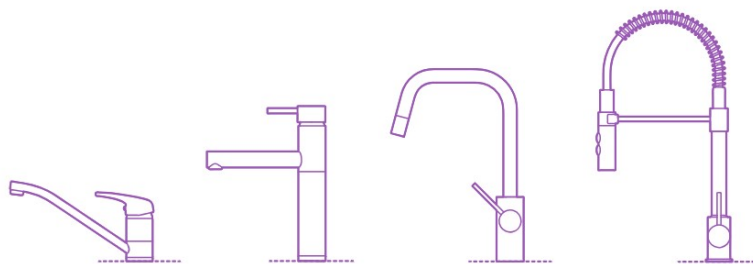


Figure 7 Kitchen Faucet

3. Countertop: The countertop is a flat surface where food preparation takes place. It can be made of various materials like granite, quartz, or laminate.

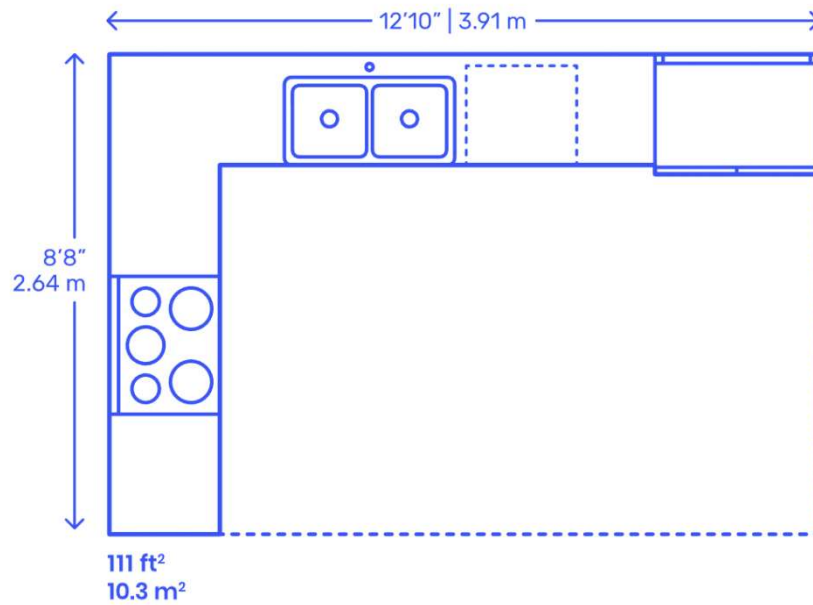


Figure 8 Kitchen counter top

4. Cabinets: Cabinets are storage units with doors and shelves for keeping kitchen utensils, dishes, and other items. They come in various sizes and styles.



Figure 9 Kitchen Cabinet

7. Draw layout of a drawing room with complete necessary furniture.

Ans:

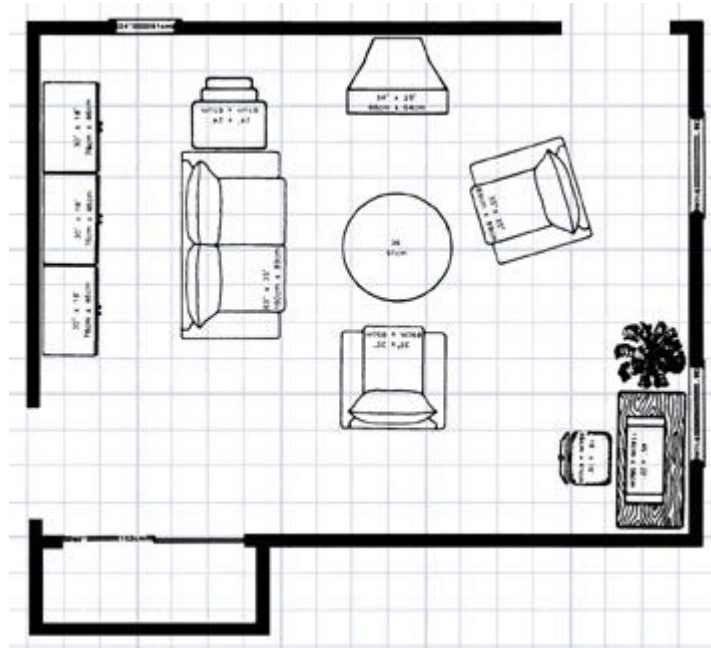


Figure 10 option 1 (for reference)

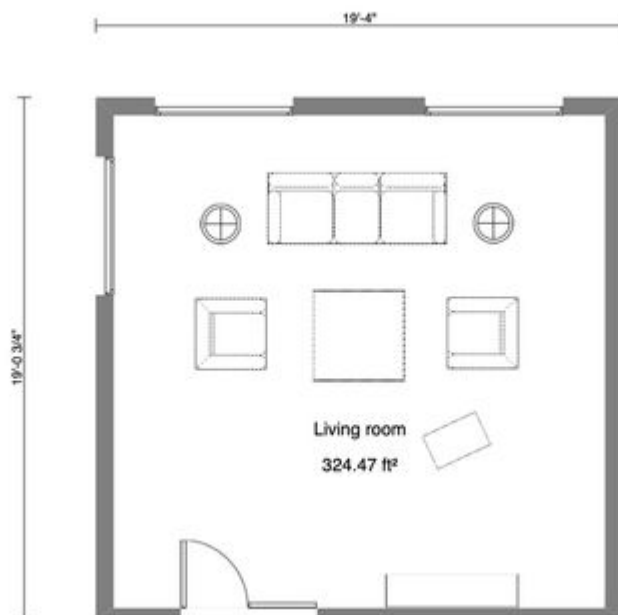


Figure 11 Option2 (for reference)

8. Explain with neat sketches the proportions of human body.

Ans:

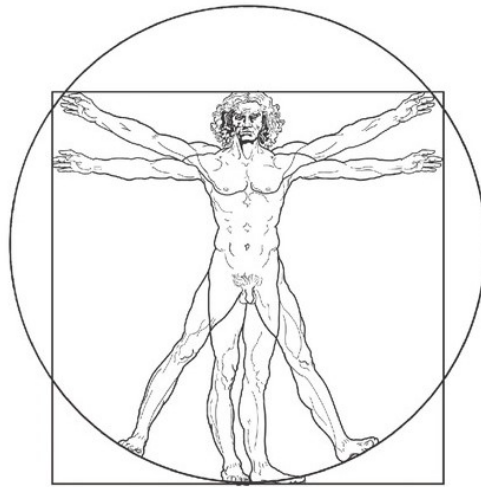


Figure 12 Vitruvian Man showing human body proportion by Leonardo da Vinci

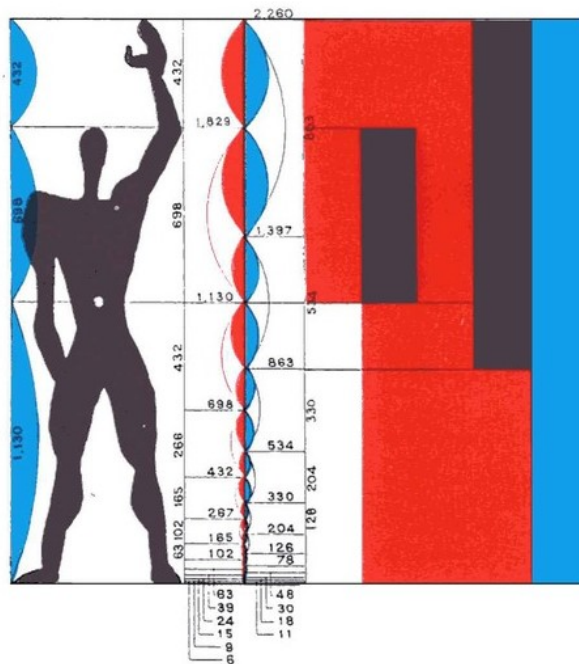


Figure 13 Modular man by Le Corbusier

9. Draw Plan and elevation of telephone booth.

Ans:

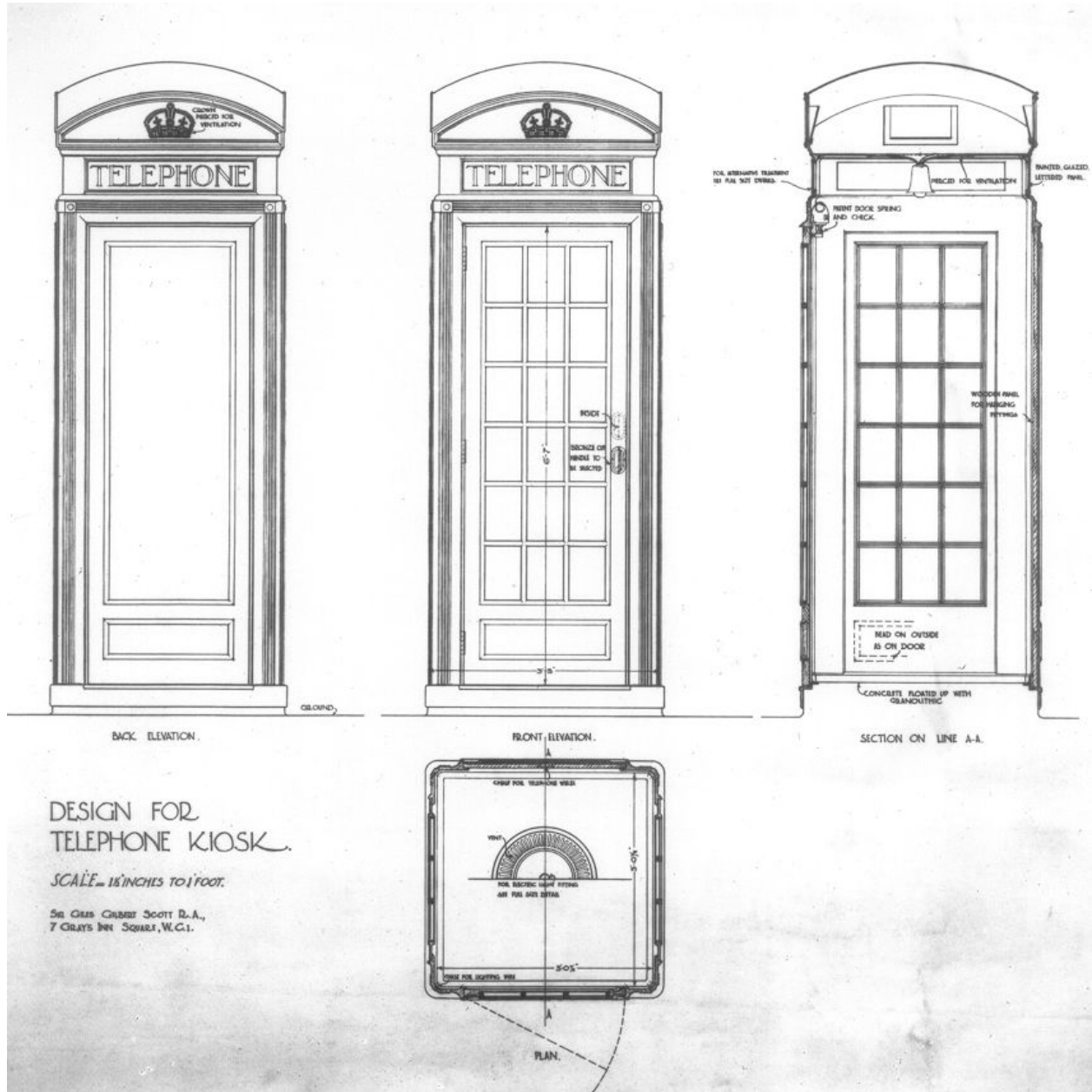


Figure 14 Plan and elevation of telephone booth for reference

10. Draw plan and elevation of a master's bedroom toilet. Show all necessary fixtures.

Ans:

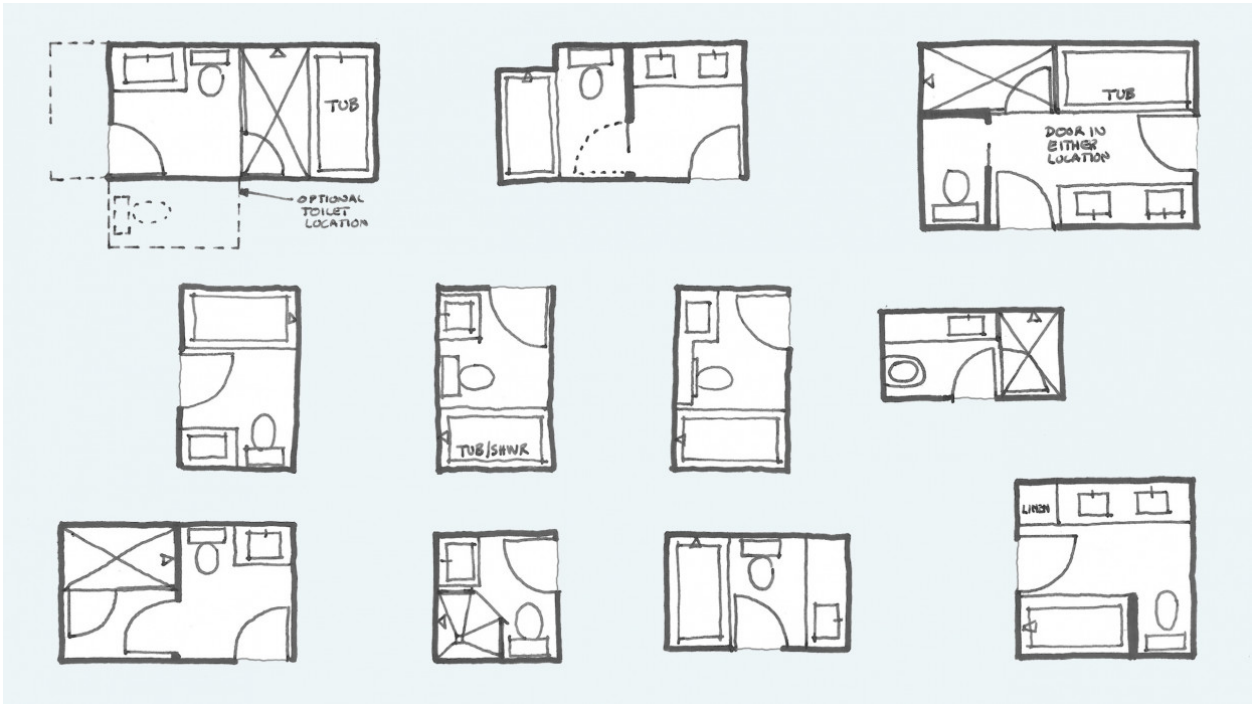


Figure 15 Various options for toile plan (for reference)

11. Draw toilet fixture as per standard.

Ans: Toilet fixtures refer to the permanent installations or fittings in a bathroom or restroom that are specifically designed for toilet use. Here are the main components of toilet fixtures:

1. Toilet Seat: The toilet seat is the removable or hinged cover that is placed on top of the toilet bowl. It provides a comfortable and sanitary surface for users to sit or squat.

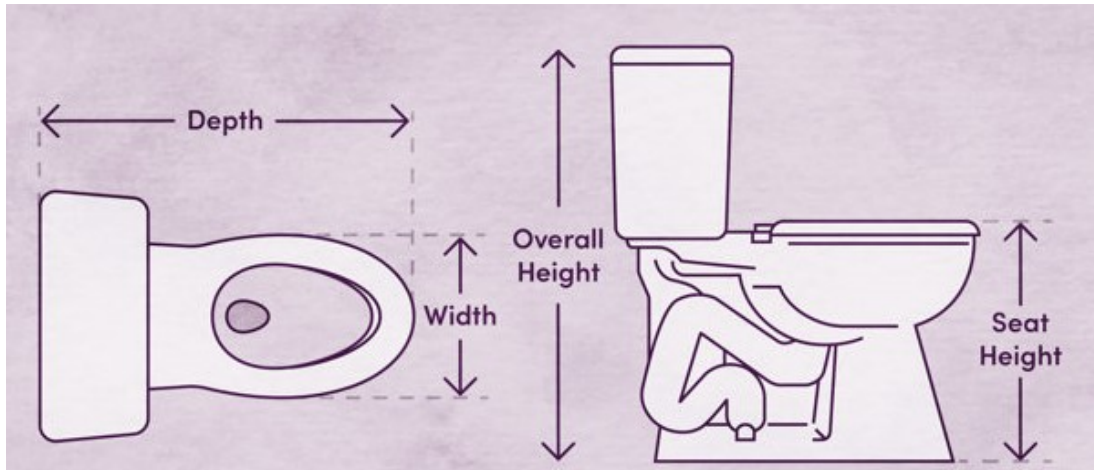


Figure 16 Toilet seat plan and elevation

2. Washbasin: A wash basin, also known as a sink or lavatory, is a fixture commonly found in bathrooms, kitchens, and other areas where people perform personal hygiene tasks. It is used for washing hands, face, and other small items.

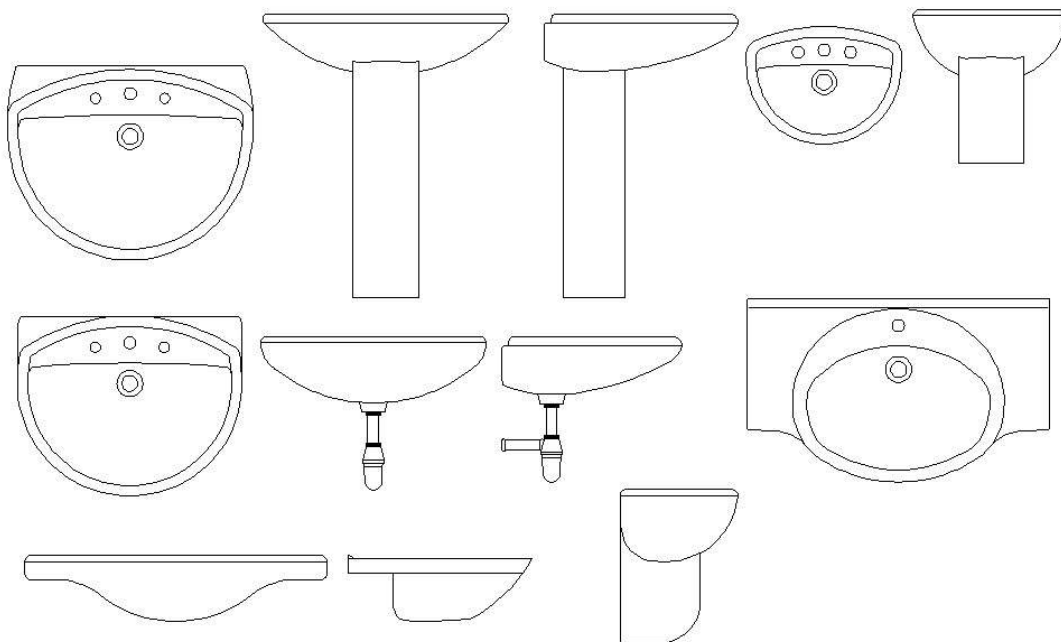


Figure 17 Wash basin plan and elevation

12. Draw two types of footpath used in public.

Ans:

Type 1

Local footpath –
Low activity



Type 2

Local footpath –
Medium activity



Type 3

Main street footpath –
Medium activity
/ Local footpath –
High activity

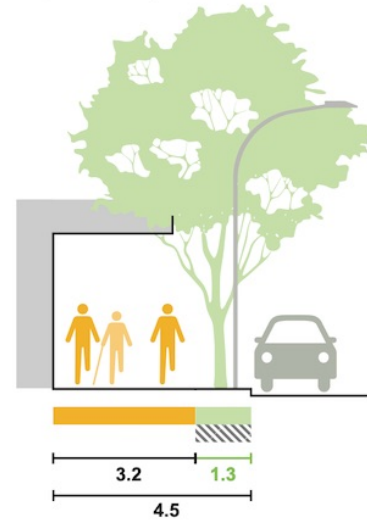


Figure 18 footpaths

13. Draw news paper reading stand.

Ans:



14. Draw fountain in park. Ans:

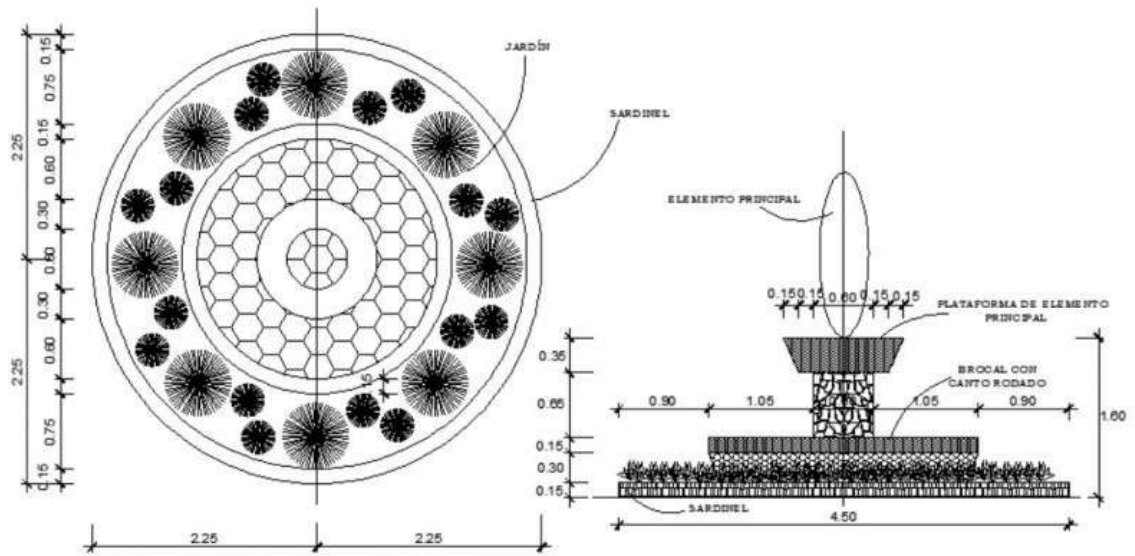


Figure 19 Plan and elevation of fountain

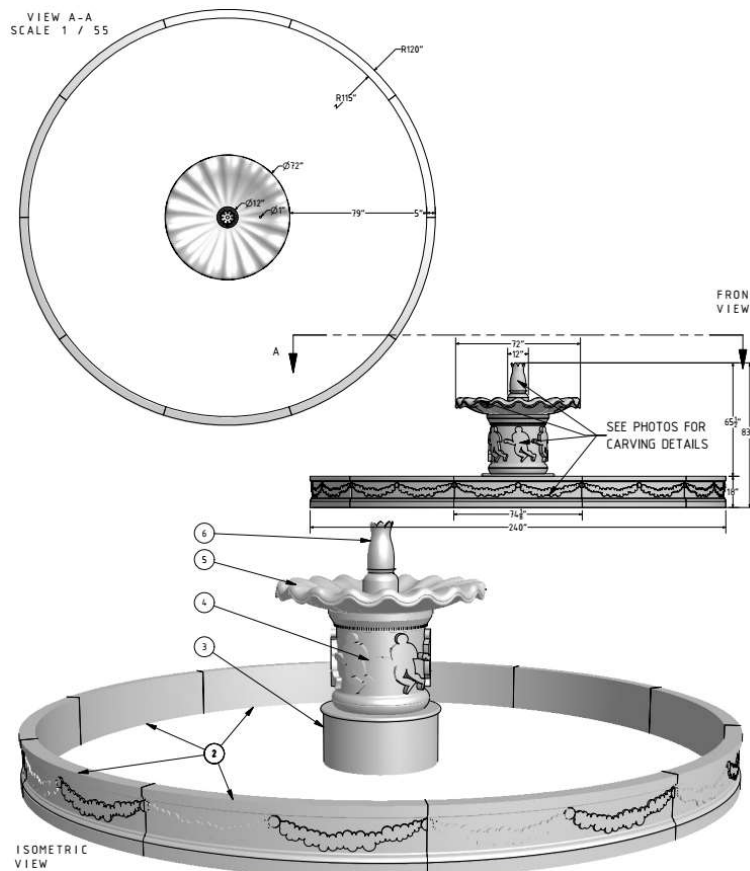


Figure 20 Plan elevation and view of fountain