

DISASTER MANGEMENT INSTITUTE

THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Architecture degree

By

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**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
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SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC
JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHISALAI,
CHENNAI - 600 119**

2021



SATHYABAMA

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

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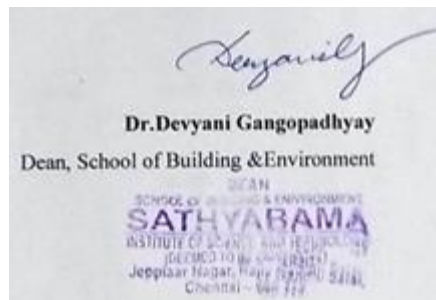
This is to certify that this thesis Report is the bonafide work of **Ferdin glenn lopez.g (3621023)** who carried out the Dissertation entitled "**Disaster management institute**" under our supervision from 2021.

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DECLARATION

I, **Ferdin glenn lopez.G** hereby declare that the thesis project Report entitled “**Disaster management institute**” done by me under the guidance of **Ar.yusuf**(Internal Guide) and **Ar.diawkar koushik** (External Guide). At **Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

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ABSTRACT

The term "disaster management" refers to a set of activities aimed at maintaining control over catastrophe and emergency circumstances while also providing a framework for assisting at-risk individuals in avoiding or recovering from the catastrophe's effects. Situations that occur prior to, during, and after a disaster are dealt with by disaster management. Disaster management is the process of systematically observing and analysing disasters in order to enhance disaster prevention, mitigation, readiness, emergency response, and recovery procedures. It also refers to a set of activities aimed at maintaining control over disaster and emergency circumstances, as well as a framework for assisting at-risk individuals in avoiding or recovering from the catastrophe's effects, and it covers scenarios that occur before, during, and after the disaster.

This project involves the design of an institute that educate for Disaster Management, thus, due to the amphibiotic nature of its function. Need for disaster management institute has increased in the past years, so Chennai is considered as a location and the design will have spaces that allow the students to study both practically and theoretical part of the courses.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Disaster management" can be defined as the range of activities designed to maintain control over disaster and emergency situations and to provide a framework for helping at-risk persons to avoid or recover from the impact of the disaster. Disaster is a sudden event bringing great damage, loss, and destruction and devastation to life and property.

1.1 THE NEED FOR A DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

A disaster is defined as a gradual or sudden, broad or localised, natural or human-caused event that causes or threatens to cause death, injury, or disease, damage to property, infrastructure, or the environment, or disruption of a community's life; and is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of persons impacted by the disaster to cope with the catastrophe's effects using just their own resources. A disaster management center is needed to:

- Implement an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on disaster prevention or reduction, disaster severity mitigation, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective disaster response, and post-disaster rehabilitation. The purpose of center is to outline policy and procedures for both proactive disaster prevention and the re-active disaster response and mitigation phases.

The disaster management center functions are as follows:

- Must specialize in issues concerning disasters within State.
- Act as a repository and conduit for information concerning disasters.
- Must perform its functions and exercise powers as stipulated section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002.
- Must liaise and coordinate its activities with those of National, State Management centers.

1.2 AIM

To design a disaster management institute that functions proficiently in creating a positive impact on students pursuing their studies

1.3 SCOPE

The main scope of this design is to understand various disasters and design spaces to provide training and education for prevention

The disaster management training requires special planning that needs to be followed for the design.

The institutional space has to be designed in an opposite manner of a disaster to create calmness.

2.CASE STUDIES

Mahindra united world college

Gujarat institute of disaster management

Gandhi bhawan

Institute of engineering and technology – Ahmedabad university / vir.mueller architects

ACT emergency services agency outdoor training center istanbul

disaster prevention + education center

2.1 Mahindra united world college

- Architects: Benninger Christopher & Associates, Pune, India
- Location: Located 40 kilometers to the west of Pune, a city which in turn is about 100 kilometers southeast of Mumbai.
- Construction: 1996-1999



Figure 2.1.1: entrance

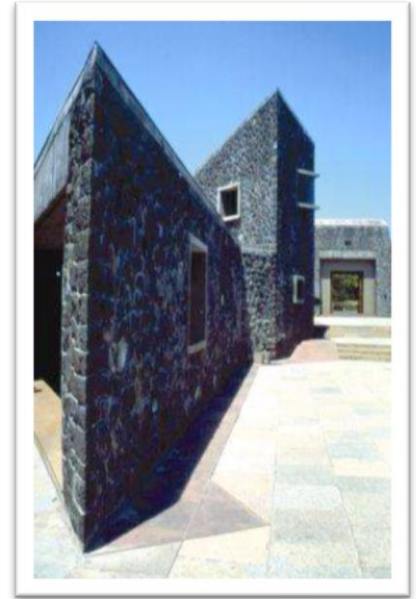


Figure 2.1.2: view

2.1.1PROJECTDATA

- 170-acre campus is nestled in the Sahayadri Hills, between two river valleys: the Mula and the Pauna

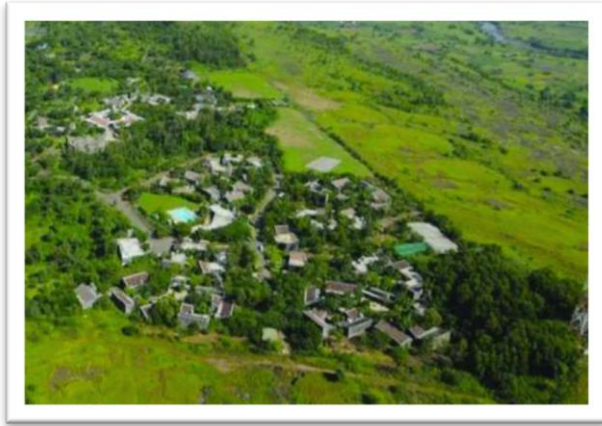


Figure 2.1.3: site view

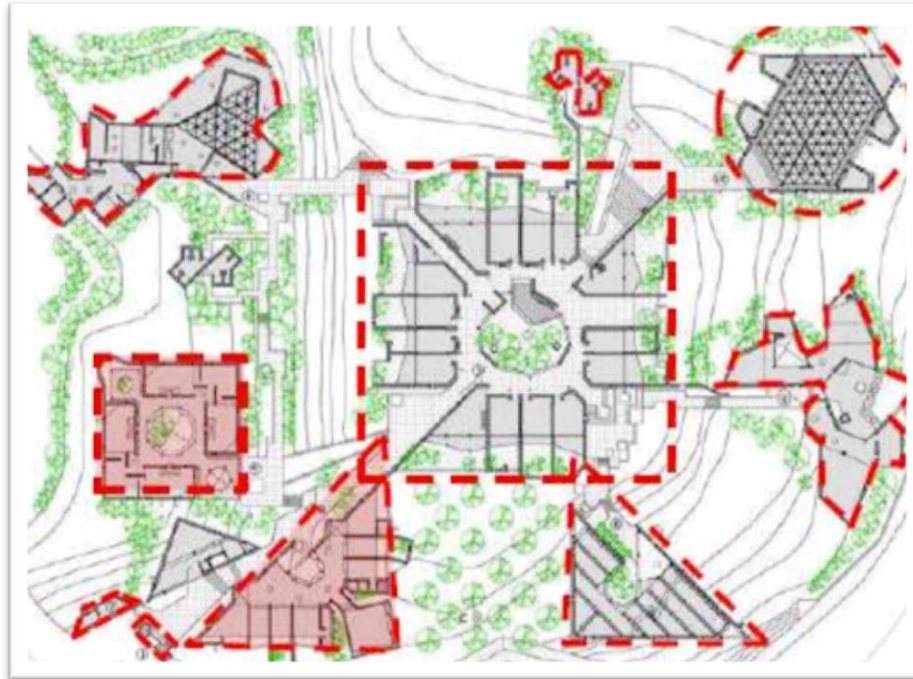


Figure 2.1.4: site plan



2.1.2 Concept

- The building are a reflection of the mountains surrounding the campus.
- A miniature model reflecting the jagged contours.
- Continuity and harmony achieved through consistency between the environment



Figure 2.1.5: staircase view



Figure 2.1.6: staircase view

The Amphitheatre connects the multipurpose hall and the academic quadrangle with steps. To resolve the scale resolution of the mountains and structures, the concept of one point perspective was used.



Figure 2.1.7: plan

Glass doors connect the quadrangle with the classrooms. Verandahs and courtyards extend from classrooms.

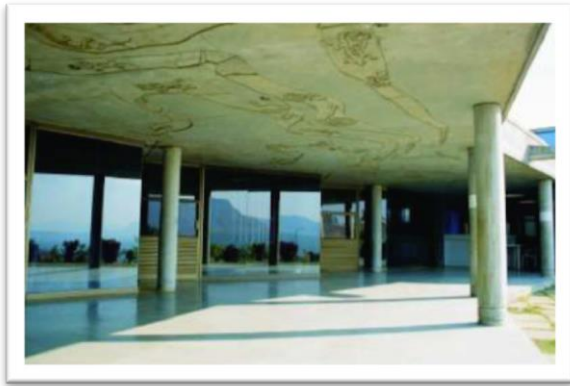


Figure 2.1.8: corridor



Figure 2.1.9:entrance



Figure 2.1.10: Multi Purpose Hall



Figure 2.1.11: Coffered triangles ceiling



Figure 2.1.12: art centre



Figure 2.1.13: Multi Purpose Hall

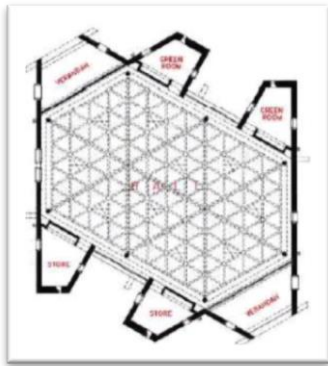


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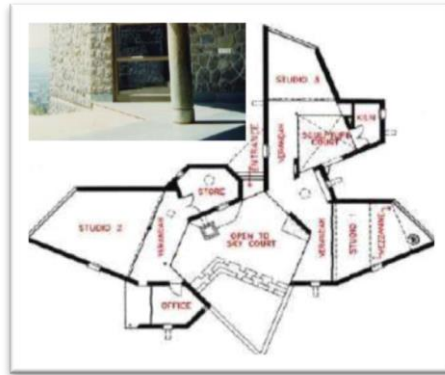


Figure 2.1.15: plan

The art centre's north-facing studio windows provide light and views. Within ten bigger triangles defined by structural beams, 160 triangular coffers are installed. In these areas, there are ten skylights.

2.2 GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Location: G.I.D.M.. Raysen, Gandhinagar

Building Type: Institution (Government)

Operator: Government Of Gujarat

Architect: Bimal Patel

Year of Construction: 2012

Site Area: 21000 Sq. Meter

Built Area: 5680 Sq. Meter



Figure 2.2.1: views



Figure 2.2.2: views

After the January 26, 2001 Gujarat Earthquake, the National Disaster Management Authority (N.D.M.A.) was established, and the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (G.S.D.M.A.) was established.

G.S.D.M.A. is directly governed by Gujarat's Chief Minister.

. In 2009, Gujarat's Chief Minister proposed the establishment of G.I.D.M., a disaster management institute.

. GILDM. offers a Disaster Management training programme for government officials, nongovernmental organisations, trainers, and students.

Training is provided for both reactive and proactive programmes.

. Prevention, mitigation, readiness, relief, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction are some of the topics covered.

Space	No of person	area
Apparatus bay		50x10=500
office	15	30x12=360
Lecture hall	40x5+200	200
dormitory	70	700x3+2100
toilet		30x3+90
storage		410
Activity hall	200	450
conference		
room	55	160
auditorium	300	410
Seminar room	35	115
Computer lab	30	115
library	42	230
gym	25	300
Dinning hall		
kitchen	50	300
Total area	200	5680

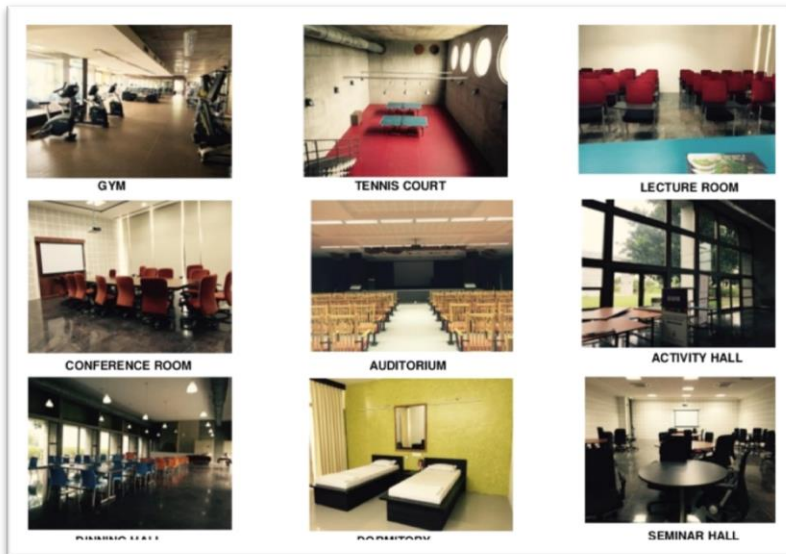


Figure 2.2.3: views of interior

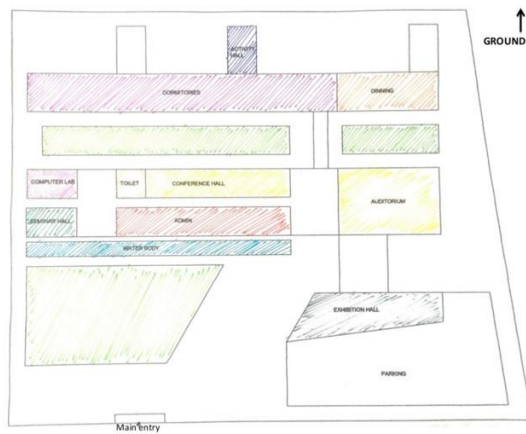


Figure 2.2.3: ground floor plan

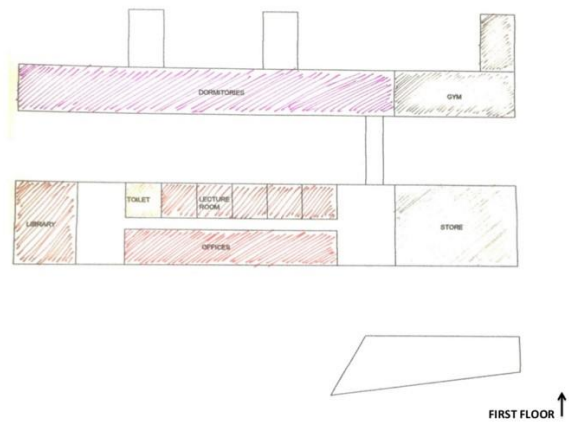


Figure 2.2.3: first floor plan

2.3 Gandhi bhawan



Figure 2.3.1: view



Figure 2.3.2: view

2.3.1 PROJECT DATA

The Gandhi Bhawan is a notable landmark in Chandigarh, India, and a centre dedicated to the study of Mohandas.k. Gandhi's thoughts and works. It was created by Le Corbusier's cousin, architect Pierre Jeanneret.

2.3.2 DESIGN

It has a large amphitheatre that sits in the middle of a water pond. At the entrance, guests are greeted by a mural created by the architect. At the entrance, the words "truth is god" are written. It now also holds a sizable collection of Gandhi-related books. It is Punjab's most recognisable and well-known landmark. University is the 'Gandhi Bhawan' building which is lotus shaped, appearing as if floating in a pool of water.

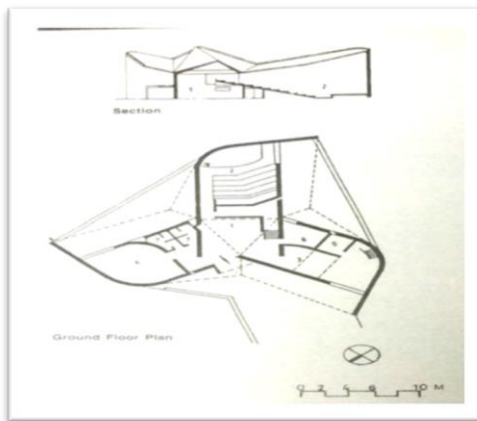


Figure 2.3.3: plan

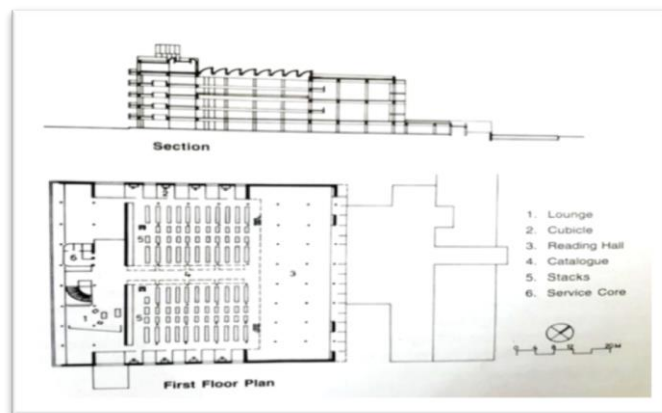


Figure 2.3.4: section

GROUND FLOOR- A greeting table is located on the ground level, to the left of the entrance. The thesis and textbooks area on the right gives access to textbooks, theses, rare books, newspaper backfills, and manuscripts. Textbook reading is offered in this area from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
1ST FLOOR- after moving up through the spiral staircase. On the right side there is administrative area. In front of the stairs there is a corridor of a 12'-0" wide. Then there is a reading hall for the technical section.

2ND FLOOR- There is an elevator, drinking water, and bathrooms on the second level after ascending the stairs on the left side. Moving straight ahead, the books are kept in a staff area. There is a computer section on the second floor. There is no good reading section on the second floor.

3RD FLOOR PLAN - After mounting the stairs, there is a corridor with a 12'-0" wide glass door in front of it. Then there's a 16'-9" long and 12'-0" wide corridor. The corridor ducts on the upper level are designed to allow sunlight to pass through.

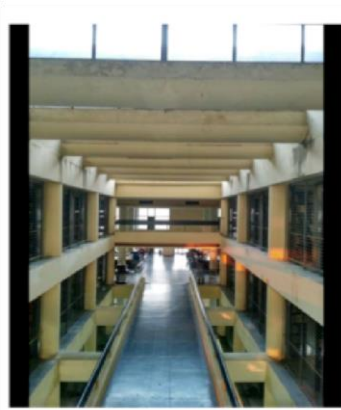


Figure 2.3.5: view



Figure 2.3.6: staircase

STAIRCASE-

staircase provided is semi-circular in shape. Tread of the staircase is 1'-0". The riser of staircase is 0'-5.5", width of the staircase is 5'-0". There are total 18 treads and 19 risers.



Figure 2.3.7: landscape

2.4 Institute of Engineering and Technology – Ahmedabad University / vir.mueller architects

Architects: Vir.Mueller Architects

Area: 252000 ft²

Year: 2015

The structure incorporates an array of columns to complement the space sequence, resulting in flexible large-span spaces that are suited for a changing academic programme. The building circulation flows alongside the courtyard, with cantilevered stairs and screened galleries, providing a dynamic interaction between landscape and design.



Figure 2.4.1: view



Figure 2.4.2: corridor



Figure 2.4.3: site plan



Figure 2.4.4: plan

The Ahmedabad University campus spans 250 acres. Around 70 acres have been set aside for academic buildings and student amenities in Phase I of this construction. The university headquarters, which houses the university administration, and the undergraduate programmes of the AmrutMody School of Management are located on the South campus. The North campus houses the AmrutMody School of Management's graduate programmes and the university fields. The School of Computer Studies is located in the East campus.

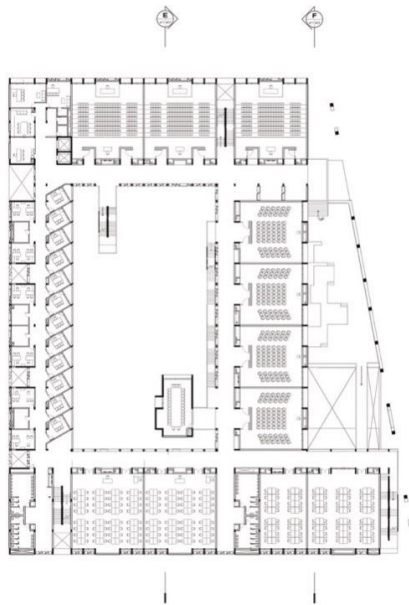


Figure 2.4.5: plan

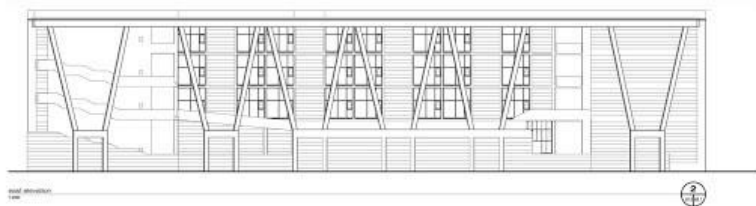


Figure 2.4.6: elevation



Figure 2.4.7: facade



Figure 2.4.8: facade

2.5 ACT Emergency Services Agency Outdoor Training Centre

Architects: HBO+EMTB Year:
2011

The OTC is a sturdy facility built with pragmatic materials for a practical workforce, and it is located on a greenfield location set back from the Monaro Highway in Hume. The Fire Brigade, the Ambulance Service, the Rural Fire Service, and the SES all have different training demands, which are met by restricted forms.

The project included the construction of a new training centre building, parking, and an external "props" area to be used for ACT ESA training of existing personnel and new recruits. An administration and teaching building, a spectacular vertical rescue tower, a training building hot house, training house, and storage provisions, as well as an outdoor training area are all important features(drill yard) and various stand down areas/structures.

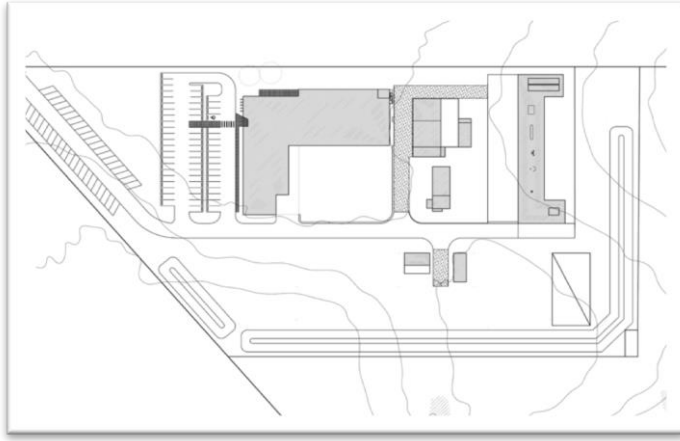


Figure 2.5.1: site plan



Figure 2.5.2: view

2.5.1 AESTHETICS

A variety of environmental efforts are incorporated by the architect. All water and pollutants are contained on site during training and disinfected for re-use in subsequent training. The treated water is collected in a retention pond, and all storm water and runoff is confined on the property and channeled to the pond. Such solutions demonstrate how the OTC's effective resolution of highly specialised technical needs within a formally restricted and elemental design response is based on rigorous study.

The hot cell training building for fire and rescue training, a house for suburban dwelling access training situations, and dedicated suites of fire training props using natural gas as the propellant are among the other purpose-built parts. Domestic fires, car fires, fires on water, underground leaks and fires, as well as back draught and radiant heat training, are all simulated with these props.

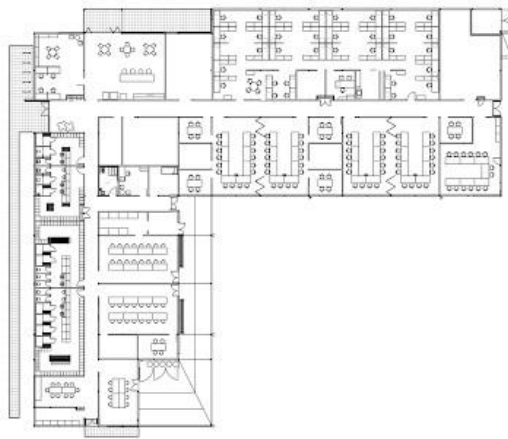


Figure 2.5.3: plan



Figure 2.5.4: view

2.6 istanbul disaster prevention + education centre

location: istanbul, turkey date:

September, 2011 status:

competition client:

ThyssenKrupp elevator area:

9,450 sq. m.

The plan combines the two main areas of prevention-education and after-effect response-rescue in one plan (the shelter). Visitors first view, examine, and scrutinise the phenomena in the Planetarium, 4D Video room, and Exhibition area clustered around the Lobby in the Prevention-Education area, and then personally participate, experience, and test the phenomena in the Simulation wing of the building. Form of building takes traffic flow into consideration

Around the reception area of the 'Istanbul disaster prevention and education centre,' there is a planetarium, 4D video room, and exhibition space. In the central volume, guests are allowed to interact, experience, and test themselves in the simulation wing, administrative wing, conference room, and library. The building's two long, low-rise arms join in a lobby with vistas. The greenery from the ground merges onto the roof, blurring the division between man-built structure and nature.

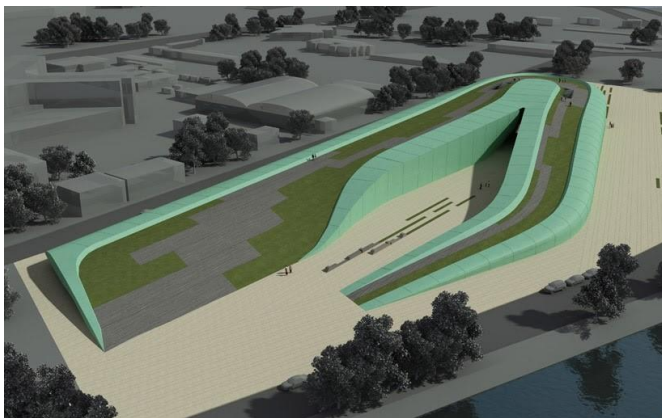


Figure 2.6.1: view

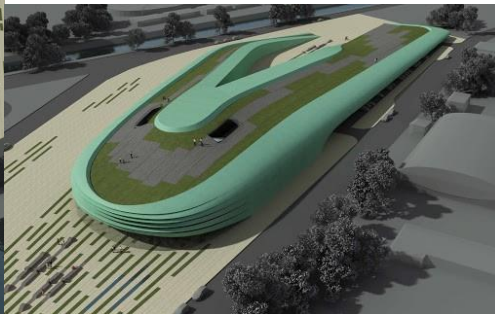


Figure 2.6.2: view

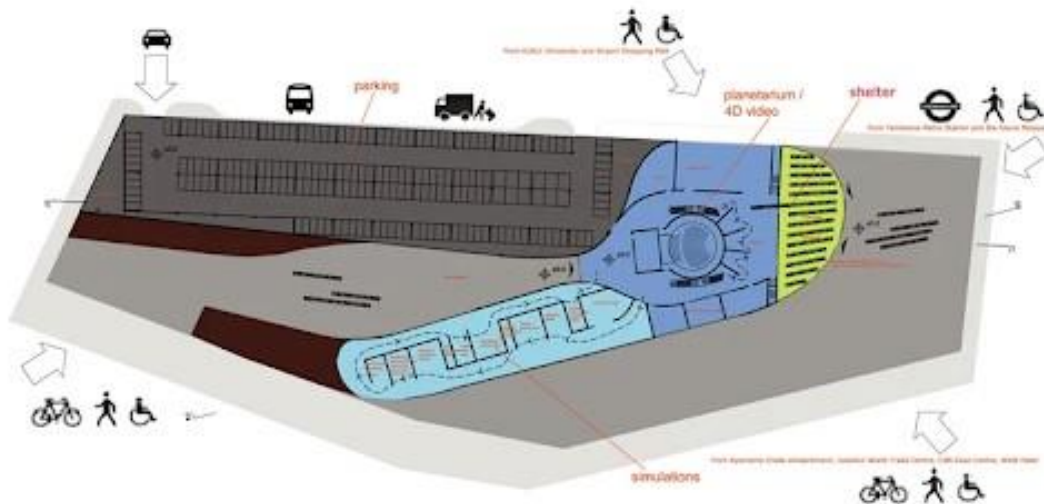


Figure 2.6.3: site plan

3.0 SITE IDENTIFICATION:



Figure 3.0: site

3.1 Location:

City- Chennai

Site area- 19767 sq m

Site distance from sea - 1.74km

Location - near navalur toll gate, omr

28 km from airport, 400 m from bus stop, 20 km from railway station

Site is located on omr which is one of the institutional corridor area in Chennai. site is surrounded by institutions and commercial spaces which gives easy access to city. Chennai is one of the highest disaster prone area in south India and due to its population disasters can cause huge damages.

Every year cyclones causes maximum damage compared to other states of tamilnadu. Water stage for months after cyclone which causes health problems and affects the livelihood of the locality. A disaster management institute in this locality would be useful for people who gets affected every year by cyclones and also creates an awareness about tsunami



4.0 SITE ANALYSIS

City	- egattur, omr
Distinct	- Chengalpattu
Latitude	- 12.829392 Longitude
- 80.231067	
Site area	- 17655 sq.m
Present land use	- empty land
Nearest bus stand	- 400m
Nearest airport	- 28km28 km
Reserved/protected forest	- nil within 10 km
Seismic zone	- seismic zone 3

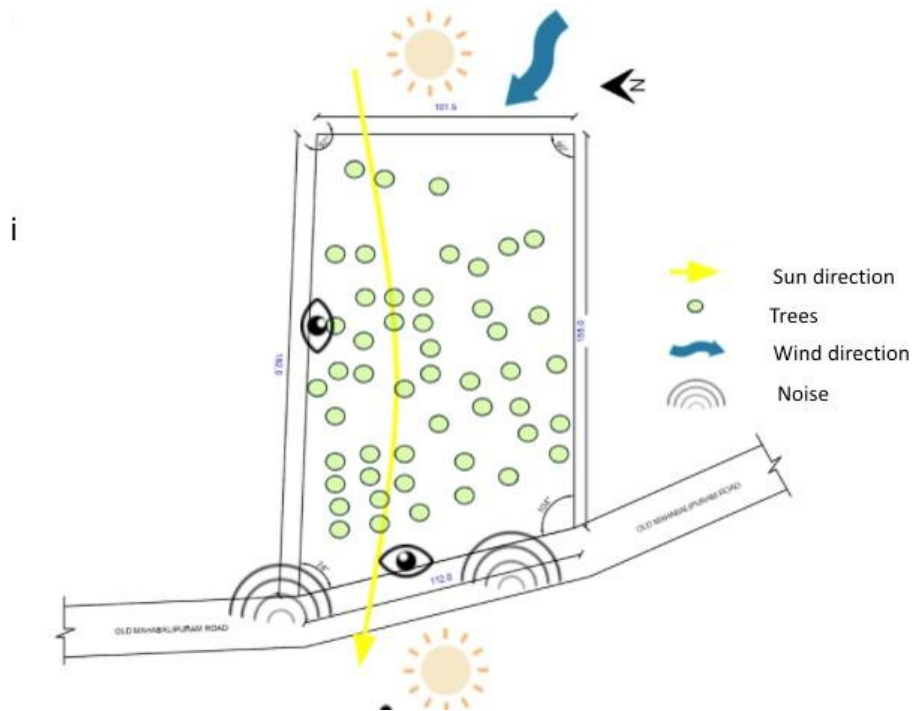


Figure 4.1: site analysis

Climate: hot and humid climate

Predominant wind direction: south east to north west





Figure 4.2: landmarks

4.1 CLIMATE STUDY:



Figure 4.3: climate analysis

The following principles are similar to both ventilation and noise

1. Surface from which sound may be reflected into the building must be identified and made absorptive
2. The situation permitting new surfaces may be introduced to prevent a straight passage of sound and these surface must be made absorptive

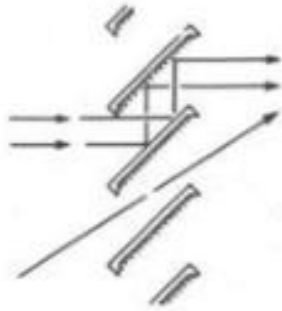


Figure 4.4: openings

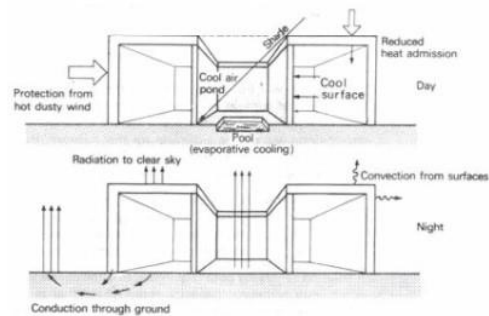


Figure 4.5: courtyard intend

The small courtyard is an excellent thermal regulator in many ways. High walls cut off the sun, and large areas of the inner surface and courtyard floor are shaded during the day. Cooler air, cooler surface, the earth beneath the courtyard will draw heat from the surrounded areas, re emitting it to the open sky during the night.

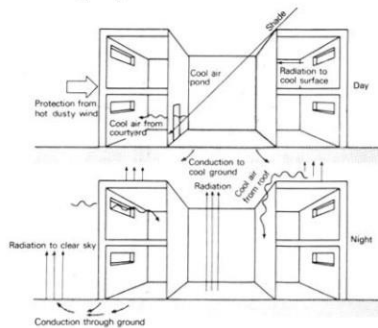


Figure 4.6: courtyard intend

The basic method of utilising the large diurnal temperature variations consists of use of large thermal capacity structure. These will absorb much of the heat entering through the outer surface during the day.

4.2 Characters of surrounding buildings

In the surrounding buildings the facades are more prominent and design follows a minimalistic pattern



Figure 4.7: surrounding buildings

4.3 Built environment

Pedestrian roads are provided in the site location.

Sipcot junction acts as a transport hub where autos and buses stop.



Figure 4.8: roadway



Figure 4.9: near by junction

4.4 Structural situation

Site is surrounded with median aged buildings with less than 10 years in which few with more are 3 floors and most are 3 and less

4.5 Site history



Figure 4.10:1985-year image



Figure 4.11:2002-year image

In 1985 not a single structure was present in this region where as in 2002 people start to vegetate and create small structures

4.6 Height of surrounding buildings



Figure 4.12: Building height

4.7 Site section

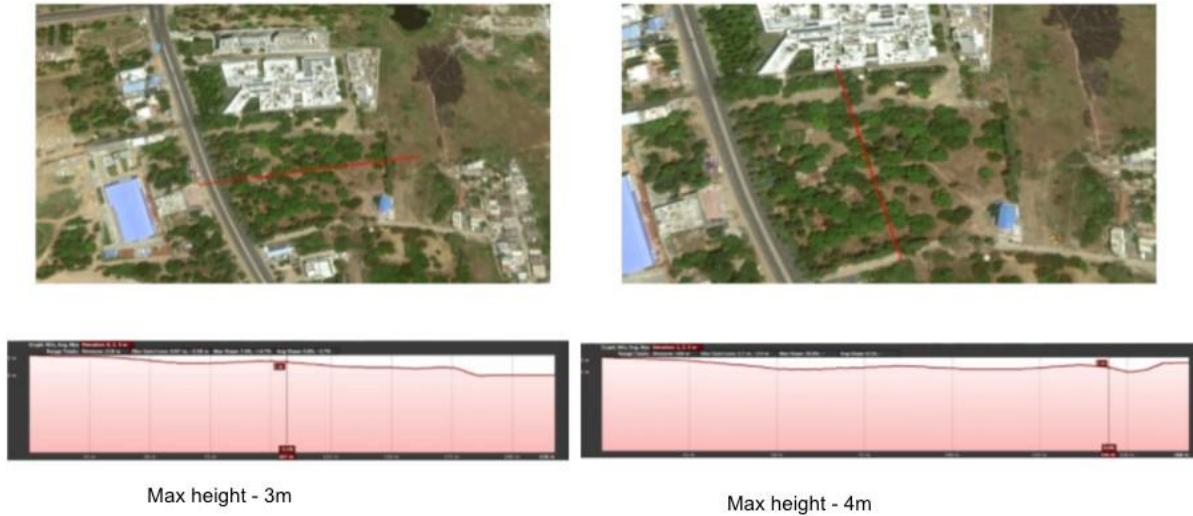


Figure 4.13: site section

4.8 Solid void



Figure 4.14: solid void

Void present in this area are higher than occupied spaces. The buildings do not follow a common form of placement which creates an disorder in the pattern

4.9 Architectural properties

The site is surrounded by both highrise and moderate buildings. Highrises possess a clean design with larger facades and in case of smaller structures they offer regular structures and colours which are followed in other parts of Chennai.

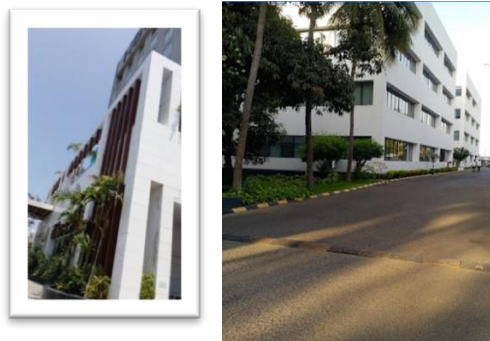


Figure 4.15: nearby buildings

4.10 Chronology



2020



2014



2008



2002

Figure 4.16:chronolog

5.0 AREA STATEMENT:

Disaster management institute :

4 departments, training camps
2 years for graduate courses
MBA in Disaster Management
MA in Disaster Management
MSc in Disaster Management
MPhil in disaster management
4 departments, training camps
2 years for graduate courses
MBA in Disaster Management
MA in Disaster Management
MSc in Disaster Management
MPhil in disaster management

40 students each class with two sections
 $80 \times 2 = 160$ students each department
 $160 \times 4 \text{ dept} = 640$ students

Considering 2 sq meter for 1 student in class room
 $640 \times 2 = 1280$ sq meters for all class rooms

60% of boys so 768
40% of girls so 512

wc 1 for every 40 boys so 19 wcs (1500 X 850 MM)
Urinals 1 for every 20 boys so 38 urinals
Wash basins 1 per 60 boys so 13 wash basins

wc 1 for every 25 girls so 20 wcs
Wash basins 1 per 40 girls so 12 wash basins

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

staff to student ratio: 1:25
as per all india council of technical education 1 principal / director office: 50 sqmts
4 head of the department : 30 sqmts
Board room : 40 sqmts
lecturers = sum of number of students / 25 $51 \text{ lecturers} \times 5 = 255$ sqmts
Central Stores = 30 sqmts
Maintenance = 20 sqmts
Security = 10 sqmts
Housekeeping = 10 sqmts
Pantry for Staff = 20 sqmts

Examinations Control Office = 30 sqmts

Placement Office = 30 sqmts

Training centre

Classrooms(5) - $125 \times 5 = 625$ sq m

Lecture hall(2) - $150 \times 2 = 300$ sqm

Toilets - 850 sq m

Staff rooms(2) = $100 \times 2 = 200$ sqm

Apparatus bay - 65sqm

Fire fighting equipments lab -125sqm

Rescue equipments lab -130sqm

Hydraulics and pumps lab - 130sqm

Drill yard

Hazardous gas training chamber -50sqm

vertical rescue tower - 200 sq hot house

- 100sq

Water rescue training pool - 600 sq

Storage - 50 sqm

Total 3295 sqm

INSTRUCTIONAL AREA

class rooms area

considering 2 sqmts for 1 student 40 in a class

32 class rooms : $80 \text{ sqmts} \times 32 = 2560$ m tutorial

rooms : 25% of class room =650 sqmts total :

$2560+650= 3210$ sqmts

lab 2 per course per year: $32 \text{ classes} / 3 \text{ lab} = 11 \text{ labs}$

$11 \times 80 \text{ sqmts} = 880 \text{ sqmts}$ computer center 1 = 150

sqmts ($150 \times 4 = 600$) additional labs or workshop : $3 \times$

$200 \text{ sqmts} = 600 \text{ sqmts}$ workshop 1 = 200 sqmts

seminar hall = 132 sqmts library = 450 sqmts language

laboratory = 66 sqmts

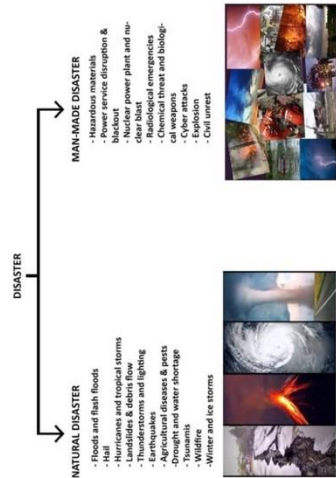
TOTAL AREA = 6138 sqmts

Total built up area = 9463 sqm

DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

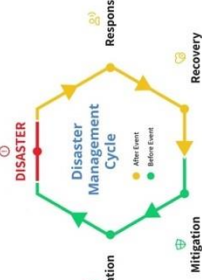
What is Disaster ?

Disasters are common happening now days. Every year, millions of people are affected by both human-caused and natural disasters. People may lose home, possessions, and community. It decreases population, and creates environmental and social impact on human health. Such stressors place people at risk for emotional and physical health problems.



What is Disaster Management ?

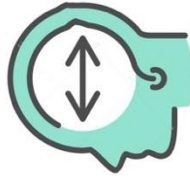
Disaster Management can be defined as the **organization and management of resources and responsibilities** for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters.



Need for Disaster Management Center ?

It is very much needed to give protection from the all the types of disasters which will decrease the loss and trauma which people will face during disaster or what they had faced from previous ones and also to give a solution for the problems which people are facing as well as to prepare and train them for the unforeseen occurrences which might happen in the future.

Concept



Design Aim : "To provide a psychological wellbeing, contradictory to their occupation/studies through Architecture"

Issue : The students who enroll through the "Disaster Management" course program predominantly study about disasters, hazards, calamities, danger etc.... which will take a toll on their psychological well being and cause a disturbed mind, leading to stress and other health related issues.

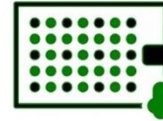
Solution : To tackle this problem, the place which they study should be a calm and serene atmosphere, providing them a peace of mind through Architecture.

Clean design, with a holistic approach without any exorbitant emphasis, will create a sense of calmness to the institution.



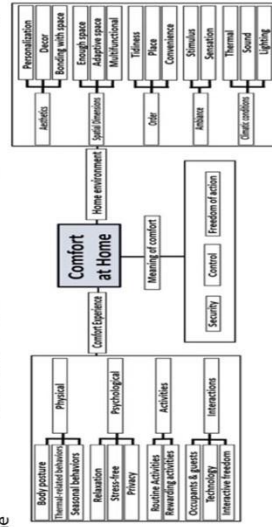
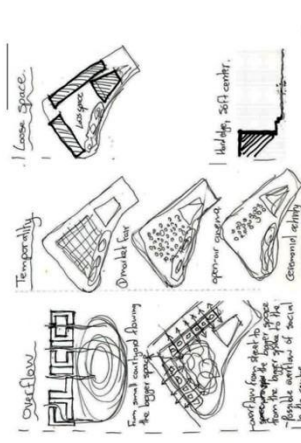
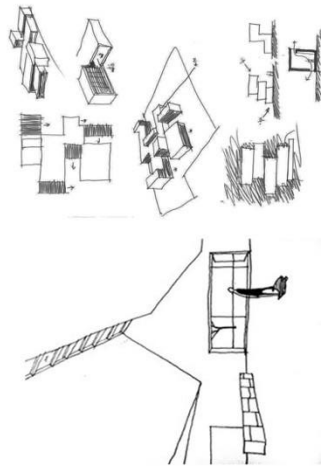
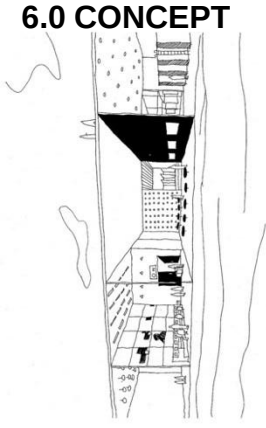
To provide a calm and serene atmosphere, through clean design, with a semi minimalist approach, with clean lines and spaces.

Well ventilated and naturally lit places, create a sense of calmness within the user. As well as aesthetically improve the quality of the space.

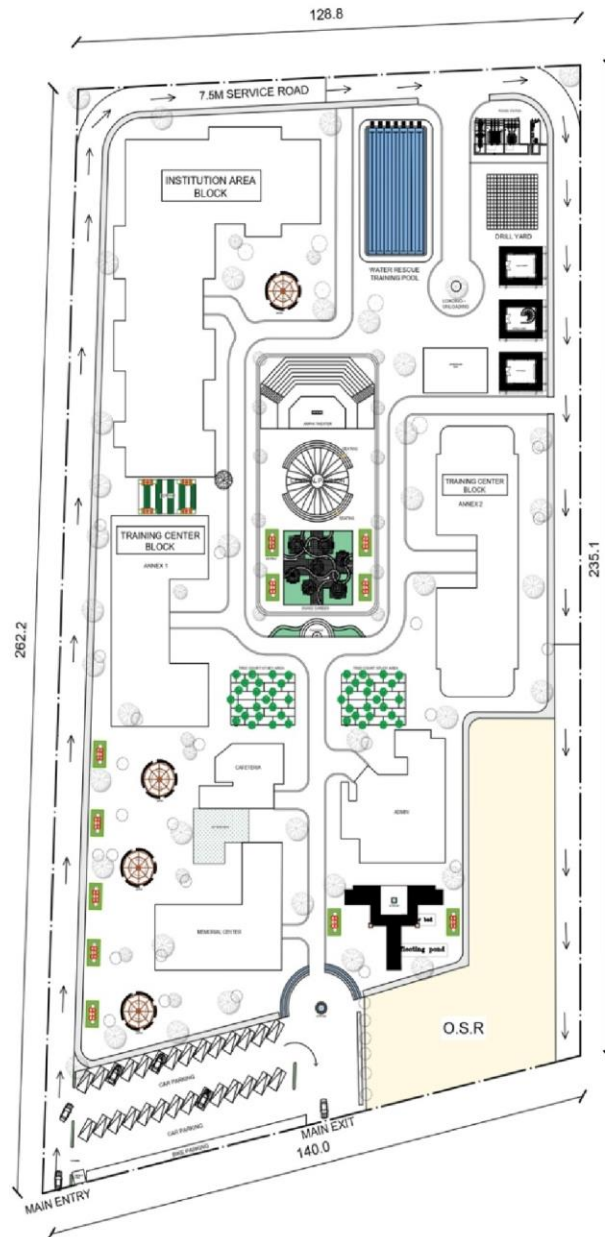


Invoking green elements into a design will amplify aesthetic quality the of the space as well, as well as psychologically provide a retreatment for the user.

6.0 CONCEPT



7.0 Master Plan



01

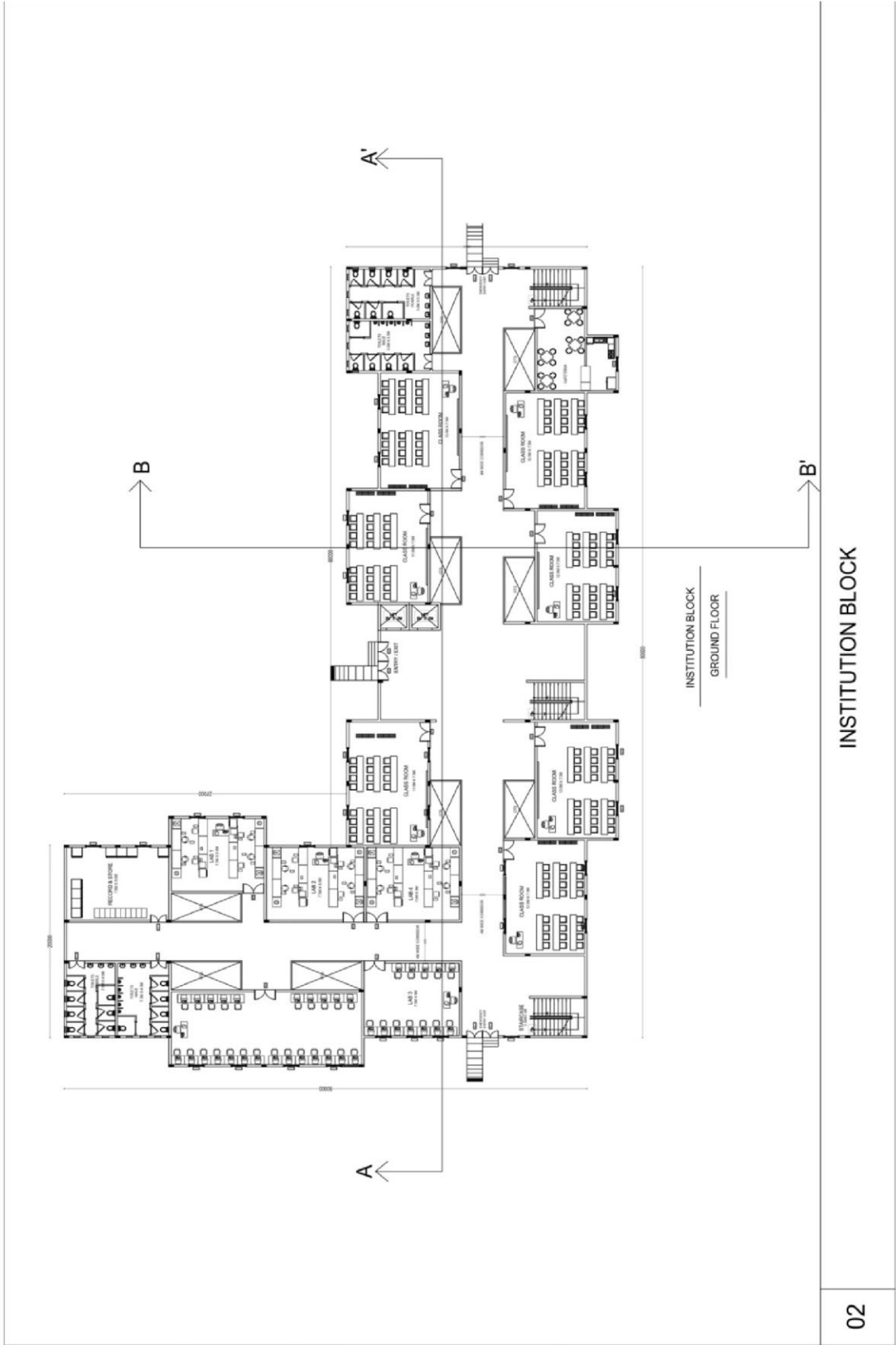
MASTER PLAN
DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

NAME : FERDIN

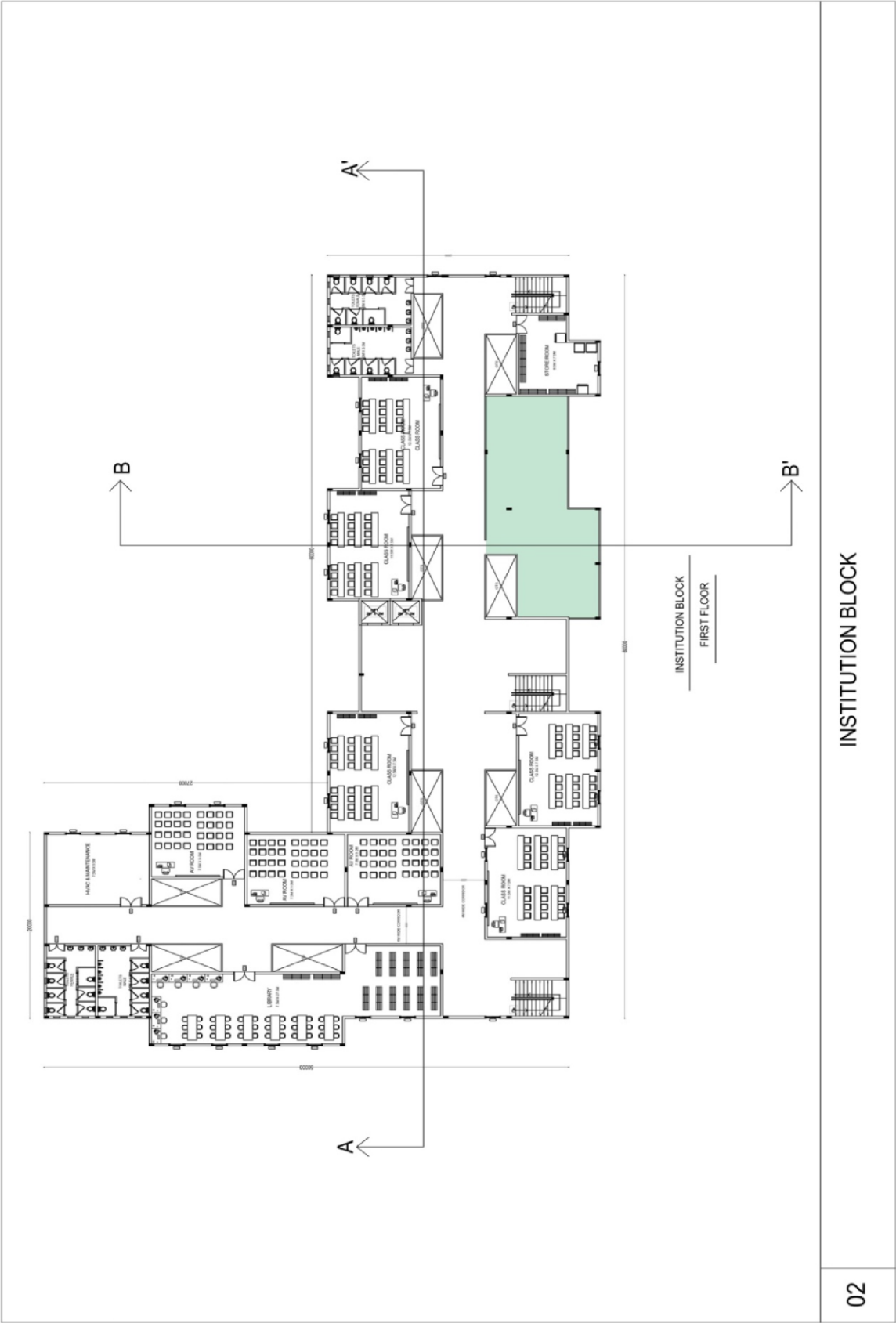


SCALE - 1:750

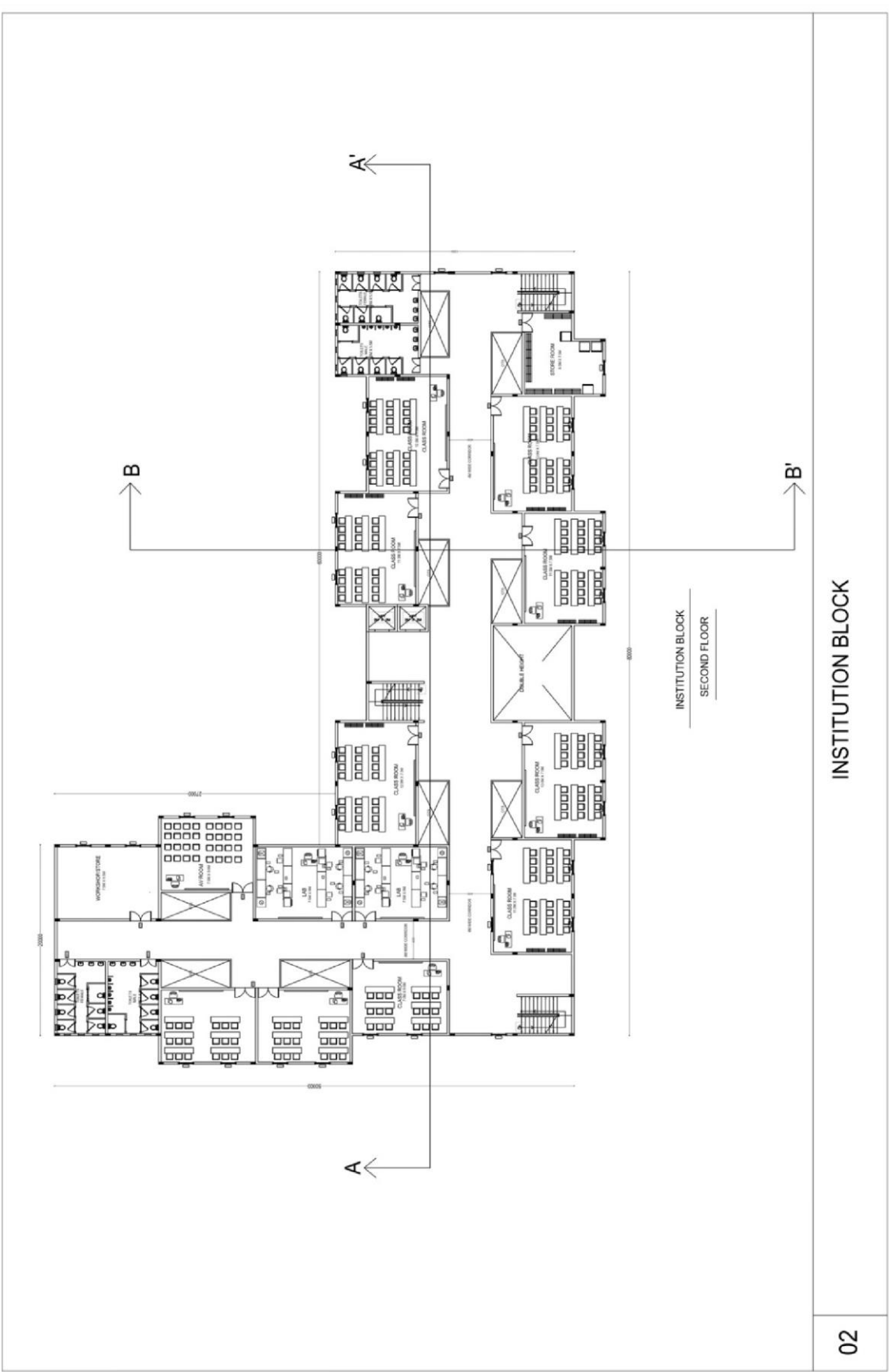
7.1 Institution ground floor



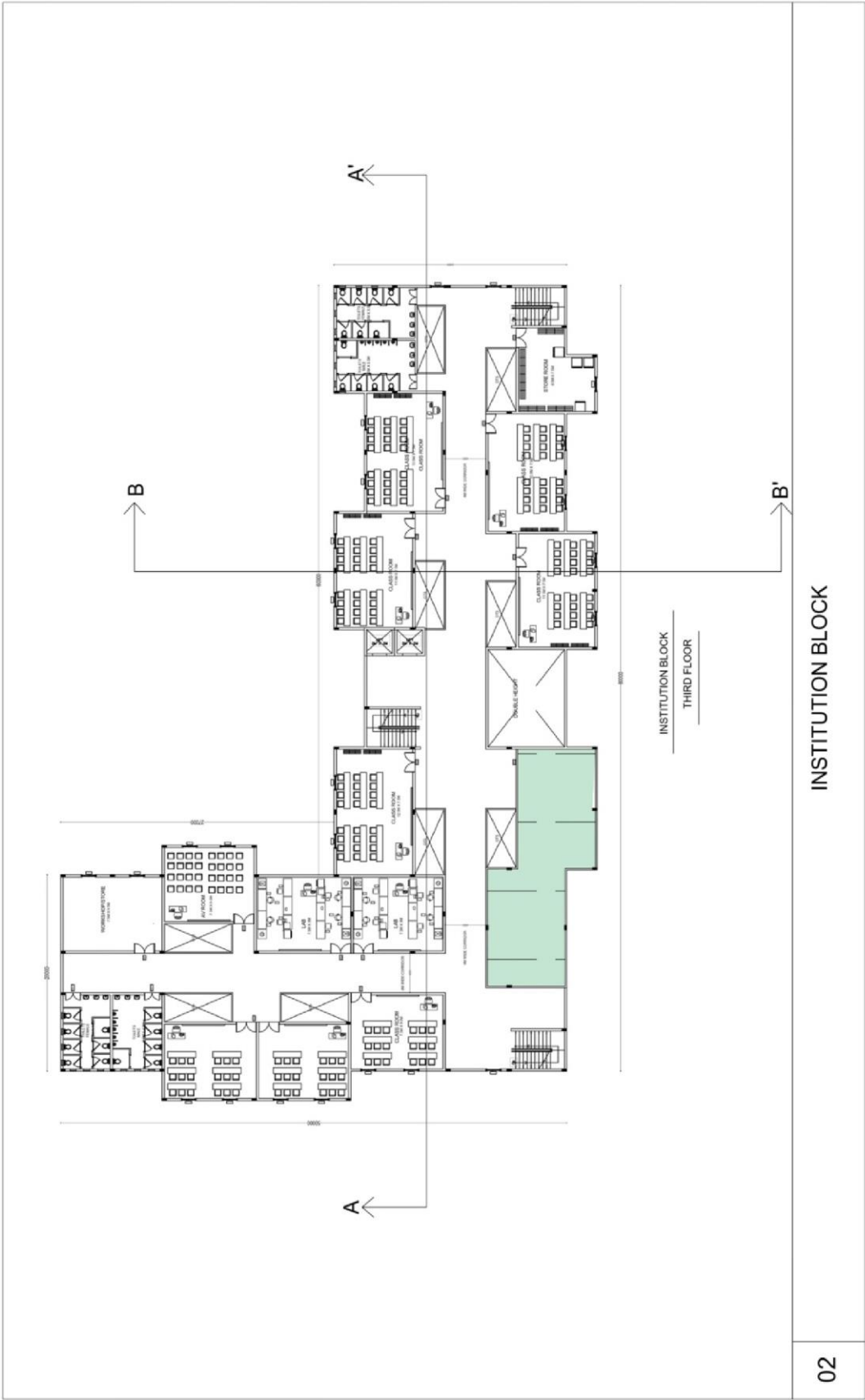
7.1.1 Institution 1st floor



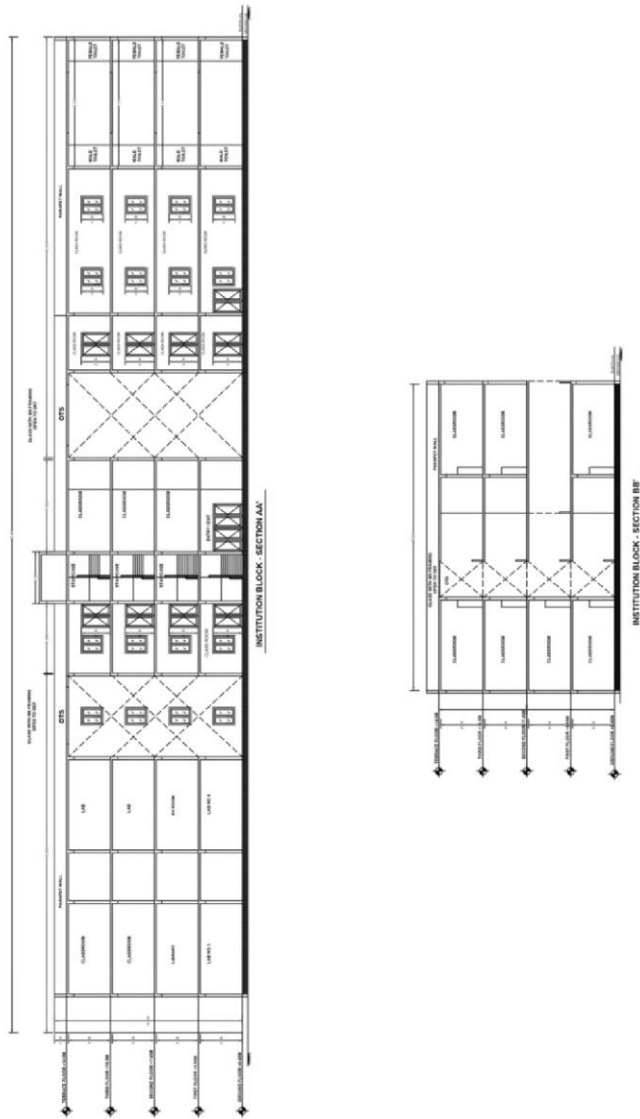
7.1.2 Institution 2nd floor



7.1.3 Institution 3rd floor

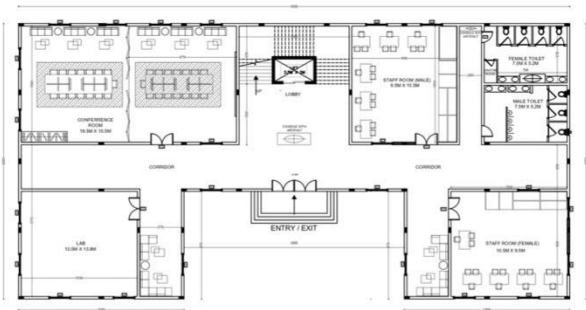


7.1.4Institution block sections

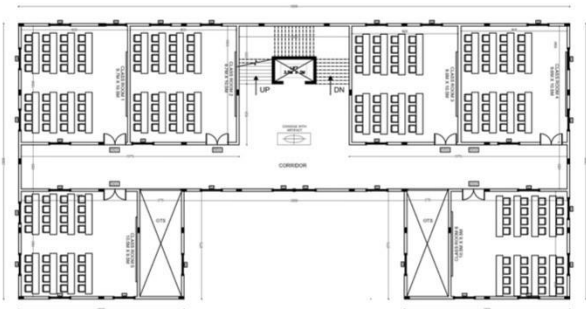


INSTITUTION BLOCK

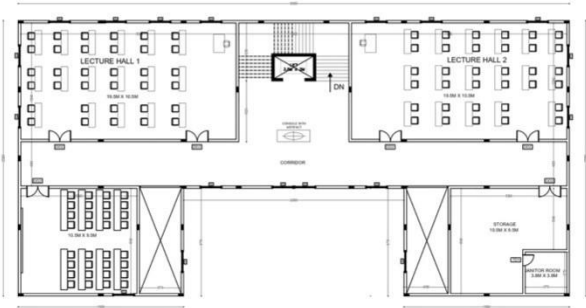
7.2 Training block annex 1



TRAINING CENTER BLOCK
GROUND FLOOR

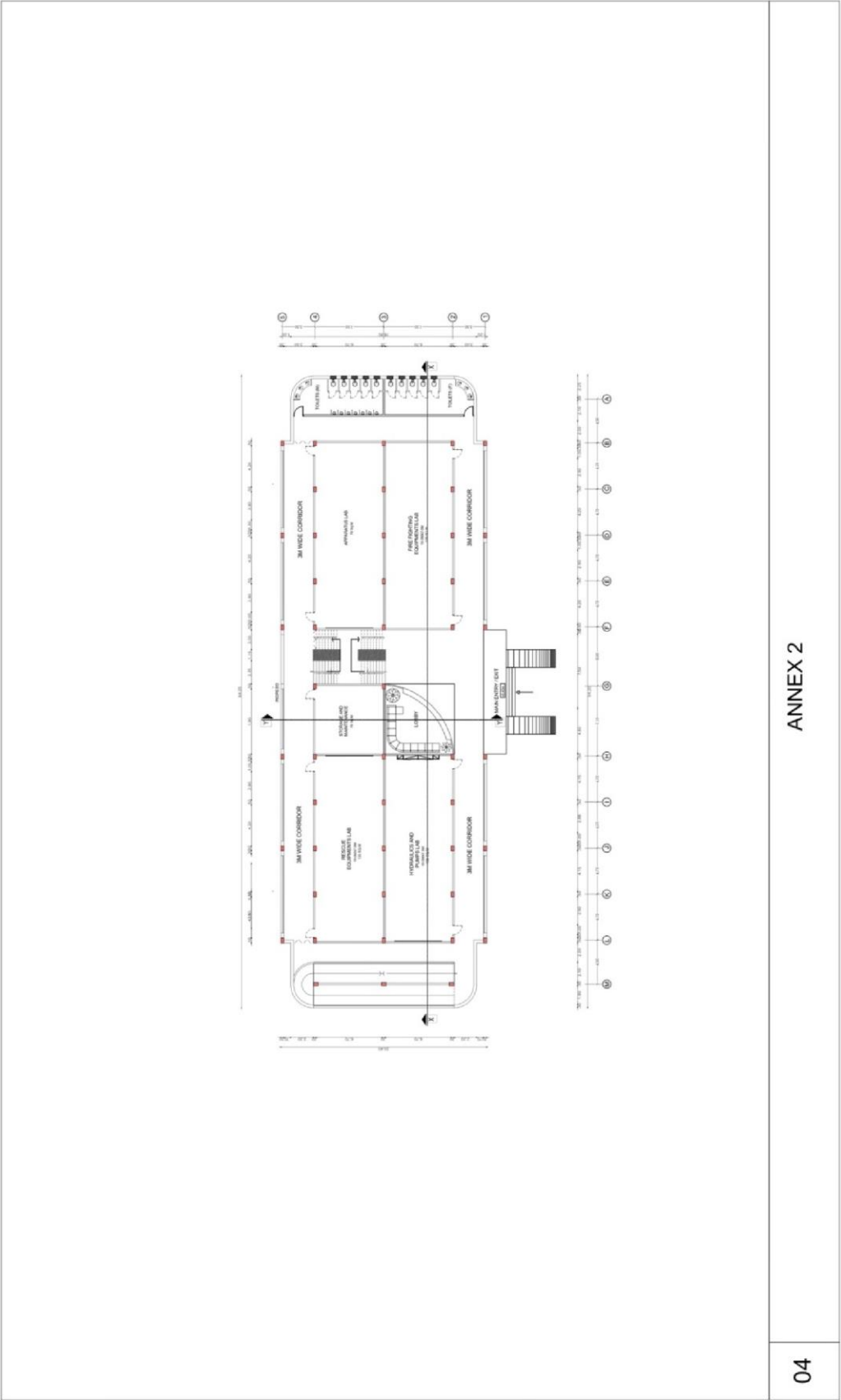


TRAINING CENTER BLOCK
FIRST FLOOR



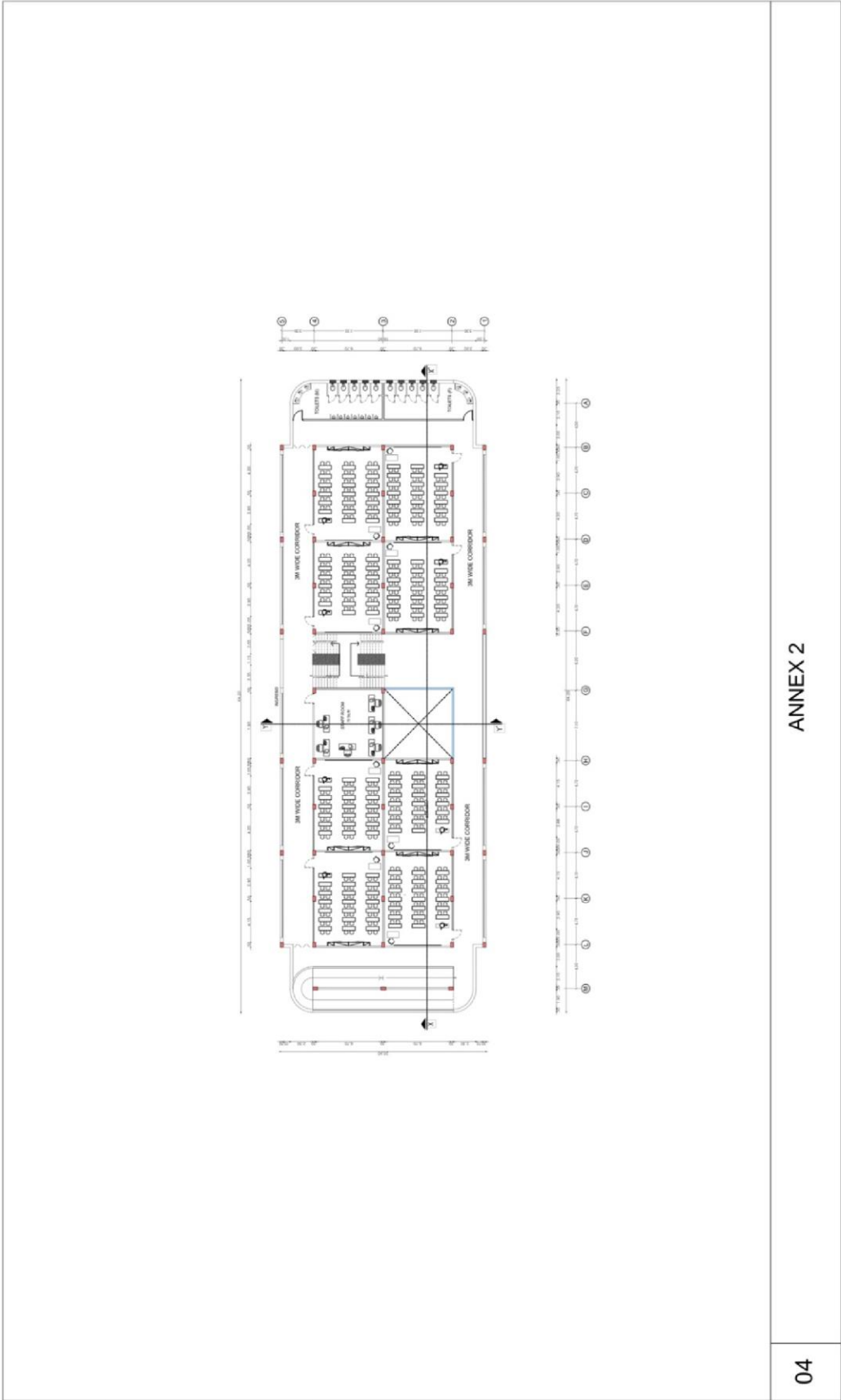
TRAINING CENTER BLOCK
SECOND FLOOR

7.3.1 Training block annex 2 – ground floor

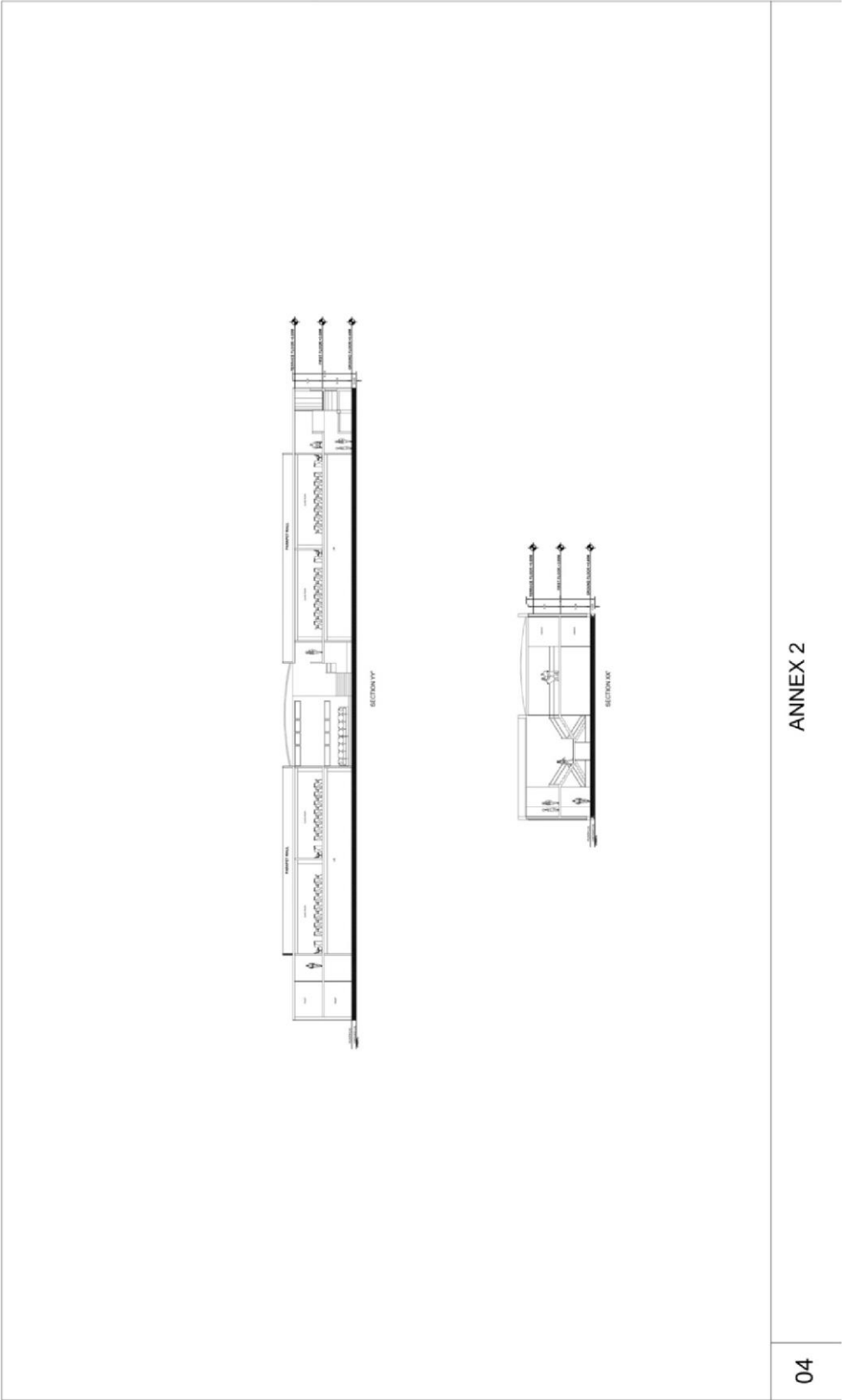


ANNEX 2

7.3.2 Training block annex 2 - 1st floor



7.3.3Training block annex 2 - section

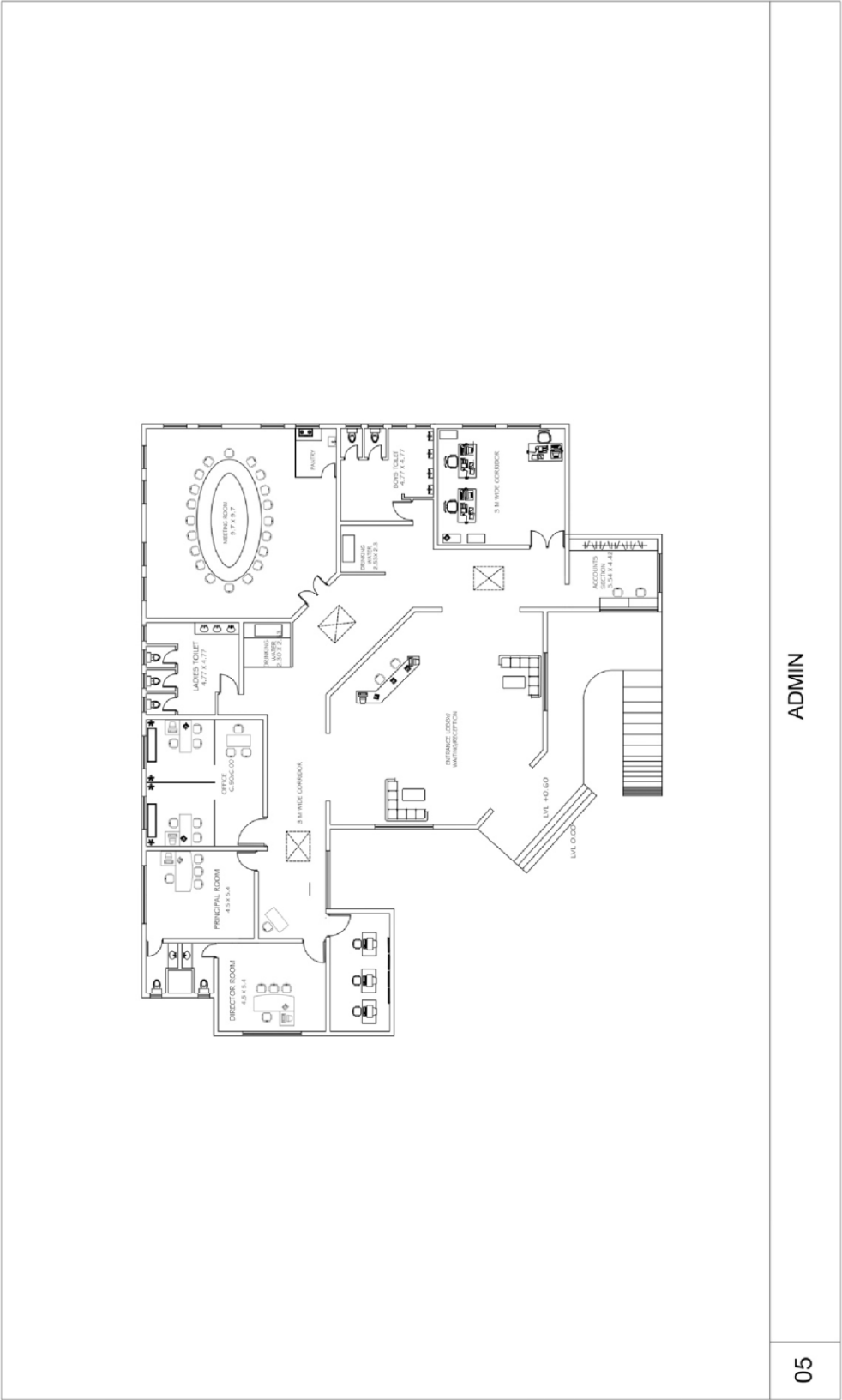


ANNEX 2

7.4 Memorial block

	
MEMORIAL & VISITORS CENTER	
06	

7.5 Admin block



ADMIN

05