

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN, & URBANISM

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ANOTHER FEATHER IN THE CAP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, INSTITUTE FOR ART AND CULTURE, LAHORE: SUCCESSFUL CONDUCT OF BATCH – 2 THESIS JURIES

Department of Architecture, and the Administration of the Institute for Art and Culture, Lahore, for the successful conduct of the event.



The Department of Architecture at the Institute for Art and Culture, Lahore, successfully conducted its Batch-2 Thesis Design Juries on June 13, 2024. Graduating architects displayed a diverse range of project typologies, including titles such as *Interweaving Sports with the Educational Environment*, *Astronomy Space Camp*, *Multisensory Garden*, *Water-Centric Architecture for Fitness and Recreation*, *Oceanarium and Research Facility*, and *Paleontology Museum*, etc.

The jury comprised renowned doctors and practicing architects from all over Pakistan, including: Prof. Dr. Najma Kabeer, Prof. Dr. Sabahat Arif, Ar. Pervaiz Iqbal, and Ar. Javed Iqbal Doger. Dr. Najma Kabeer appreciated the case studies with reference to the concept and design of spaces in projects **Kidney and Liver Hospital, Multan, and Gilgit Airport**. Ar. Pervaiz Iqbal appreciated the internal functional layouts and overall expression and presentation of the thesis projects.

Dr. Sabahat Arif praised the topic selection, details, case studies, and execution of the project **Interweaving Sports with Educational Environment**, along with its presentation techniques. She also applauded the project titled **Pakistan Olympics High Performance Center. Olympics Sports Hub**, Lahore, with reference to the handling of the problem statement, creation of volumes, and model-making techniques. Ar. Ahmed Mobeen appreciated the data collection, case studies, structures, and master planning of the projects.

Ar. Salman Munir appreciated the **Astronomy Space Camp** project regarding its concept implementation, zoning, planning, renders, and handling of interior spaces. Ar. Nauman Bashir credited the **University of Engineering and Emerging Technologies, Sialkot** project for its thorough architectural drawings and statistical details.

The event was graced by the respected Chancellor of the Institute for Art and Culture, Lahore, **Mr. Muhammad Faisal Janjua**, and concluded with the distribution of shields to the esteemed jurors. At the end, both graduating students and jurors expressed their gratitude to Prof. Dr. Muhammad Yusuf Awan, Dean of the School of Architecture, Design, and Urbanism, Ar. Dr. Danyal Ahmed, HOD of Architecture, Faculty of the

REVAMPING OF SALON DESIGN LIVE PROJECT BY 3RD YEAR INTERIOR DESIGN STUDENT

As directed by Vice Chancellor Mr. Faisal Janjua, and under the supervision of Architect and Interior Designer Usman Muhammad Buksh, 3rd year Interior Design students have designed the live project for Mr. Ashiq Hussain's Salon at D.H.A. Phase 4, Lahore. Students have learned real-time issues and challenges regarding planning, client constraints and requirements, market materials, and their practical applications on site.

One-on-one interactions between students and real clients, addressing real queries, along with real project documentation and deliverables, provided one of the greatest learning experiences. At the end, students presented their projects to expert practitioners for final juries, gaining further insights and receiving their final grades.



PROPOSED SALON CONCEPTS



PAVILION DESIGN BY 3RD SEMESTER STUDENTS OF INTERIOR DESIGN

The students of the Interior Design Department at the School of Architecture, Design and Urbanism showcased their Final Term Exam, titled "**Under the Skin – Design of a Pavilion Inspired by the Habitats of Creatures.**" It encapsulates the idea of peeling back layers—both physical and metaphorical—to reveal what lies beneath, whether it's the hidden truths about oneself or the underlying reality of the world around us.

In architecture and interior design, the metaphor of "under the skin" takes on a captivating significance, suggesting an exploration of the deeper layers of a space beyond its visible facade. Uncovering the underlying principles, narratives, and emotions that define it. It's about understanding the soul of a structure, the stories it holds, and the experiences it evokes. It symbolizes the underlying concept or theme that informs the aesthetic and spatial arrangement of a space. It encompasses the thoughtfully chosen materials, textures, and colors that create a sensory experience and imbue the environment with meaning and character, as well as the emotional resonance of a space—the way it makes occupants feel, the memories it conjures, and the sense of belonging or detachment it fosters.

Ultimately, the metaphor of "under the skin" challenges us to look beyond the surface aesthetics of form, architecture, and interior design, prompting a deeper engagement with the spaces we inhabit and an appreciation for the intricate layers of meaning embedded within them. Students explored the fundamental design phases including Strategic Planning Phase, Concept Development Phase, Program and Schematic design and Design Development Phase. Under the guidance of Miss Zahra Kazmi, the students highlighted the interior design understanding through their unique lens of perception, as part of the Interior Design Studio II.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY BROUGHT TO LIFE: A CREATIVE ASSIGNMENT AT IAC

Under the expert guidance of lecturer Mahreen Junaid, 3rd semester architecture students at IAC, completed a unique and challenging final exam assignment. This task required them to delve into the rich tapestry of architectural history and bring it to life through a creative and detailed exploration of historical color schemes.

The assignment brief required students to select an era from the architectural timeline and prepare a 20"x30" presentation sheet detailing the color schemes used in the interiors of their chosen period. Additionally, students were tasked with presenting their findings, explaining how these color schemes were applied and their significance.

Students answered several key questions in their presentations:

1. What architectural style was chosen?
2. What were the prominent colors in that style?
3. How were those colors used in interiors?
4. What were the specific names of the pigments?
5. What was the name of the color scheme used in that civilization?
6. Where did these colors fall on the color wheel?
7. Why were these particular colors used?

The deliverables for this assignment were comprehensive, including a single 20"x30" presentation sheet, a handmade color wheel specifying the color scheme, color swatches of the prominent pigments, and a piece of string art. This piece of string art required students to recreate an element or symbol from their chosen interior style using the dominant colors.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY BROUGHT TO LIFE: A CREATIVE ASSIGNMENT AT IAC

Graded on various criteria such as creativity, technical skills, and presentation, the students' work culminated in an impressive showcase. One group illustrated the vibrant colors of ancient Egypt, complete with a detailed color wheel and intricate string art depicting a pharaoh's headdress. Another group explored the opulent hues of the Baroque period, showcasing deep reds and golds through detailed color swatches and a stunning string art recreation of a Baroque mirror frame.

Mahreen Junaid praised the students' dedication and creativity, noting that the assignment successfully merged historical knowledge with modern design skills. The final presentations were a testament to the students' hard work, making this final exam a memorable and educational experience for all involved.



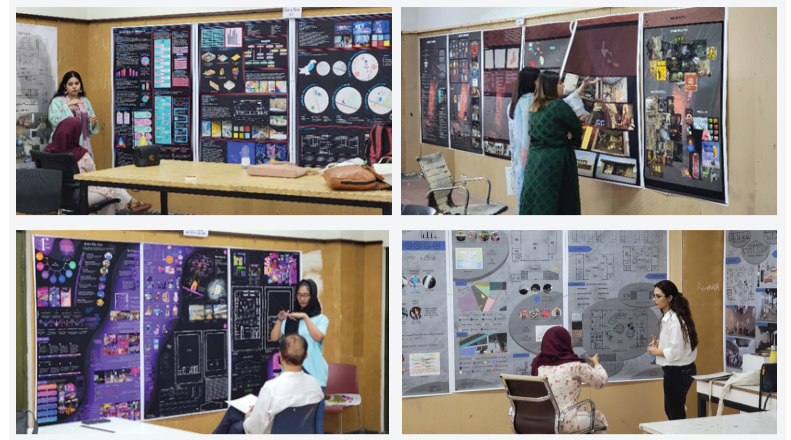
INTERIOR DESIGN INNOVATION – INDOOR ENTERTAINMENT AREAS

The 6th semester Interior Design students, at the Institute of Art and Culture (IAC), have recently completed an impressive project focusing on indoor entertainment areas. Each student chose a niche, such as arcades, virtual reality centers, children's play areas, or escape rooms. Furthermore, they selected a suitable site considering location, accessibility, and target audience. This initiative, akin to a mini-thesis, showcased their creativity and decision-making skills.

The project emphasized creativity, allowing students to bring innovative ideas to life. They applied theoretical knowledge to practical scenarios, integrating various aspects of interior design. Additionally, students prepared visual and verbal presentations to effectively communicate their design concepts and decisions.

Jurors evaluated the projects based on conceptual clarity, site justification, comprehensiveness of design requirements, creativity, innovation, technical competence, and presentation effectiveness. This thorough evaluation highlighted the students' ability to make informed decisions and create practical, feasible designs.

The students' projects demonstrated originality and creativity, setting a high standard for future cohorts. Their work exemplifies the exceptional talent and dedication within IAC's Interior Design Department. For more details visit our website or contact the Interior Design Department at IAC.



IMPORTANCE OF STRAITS IN BLUE ECONOMY

The straits are narrow bodies of water that connect larger bodies and are situated between two pieces of land. They are generally navigable with sufficient depth for large ships to cross. Large bodies of water are seas or oceans. Some straits are very important for crossing from one piece of land to another and provide links between continents. Invaders have crossed through these straits while conquering various lands. Straits are also of extreme importance in sea trade routes, as these routes often pass through them. Some important straits around the Mediterranean and the Red Sea are discussed here:

STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR

It lies between the continents of Africa and Europe, specifically between Morocco and Spain. It connects the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the east. The famous Rock of Gibraltar is situated close to the southern coast of Spain. Gibraltar is an important location with reference to the international sea trade. There is an area of about two square miles under occupation of the United Kingdom (UK), where the UK has established a Royal Navy Base fully equipped with war-planes. This base acts as a watchdog on the industrial trade route entering from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean sea. Historically, this is the location from where the Muslim, under the command of Tariq ibn Ziyad, crossed to enter Spain from Morocco.

Geographically, Gibraltar is part of Spain, but Spain remains silent on its occupation by the UK. The Royal Navy Base serves as a watchdog over the sea trade. The security of the sea trade route is a common interest of all industrial traders, including America and Europe. To the north of the sea trade route is industrial Europe, and to the south are North African Muslim countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. The trade route passes along the coasts of North Africa, significantly affecting the blue economy of these countries.

With the help of United Military, the ships carrying trade of trillions of dollars per hour pass through the coasts of North Africa without paying a penny whereas these Muslim countries remain preoccupied in internal affairs conflicts with their own Muslim neighbours. Industrial traders are satisfied by the Military arrangements at the UK's Gibraltar base.

Historically, the name of Gibraltar is derived from "**Jabal-e-Tariq**". "Jabal" means Rock and "Tariq" means Tariq Ibn Ziyad who conquered Spain after crossing the Strait of Gibraltar.

ROLE OF ISRAEL IN SEA TRADE ROUTE

Israel is a watchdog for all industrial trade through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The industrial traders want full security and protection of their trade routes and ships at any cost. Israel's location at the junction of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, as well as the intersection of Asia, Europe, and Africa, makes it crucial.

Historically, powers that controlled the Mediterranean, ruled the world. The traders never considered any moralities, ethics, or human rights. They only believe in safeguarding their vested economic interests. Consequently, the industrial world supports and strengthens Israel against Arab Muslims. The industrial traders can not tolerate any hurdle created by the Muslim countries situated along the coasts of the Mediterranean and Red seas. They also control all international forums, UNO bodies, and the media.

For Arabs and other Muslims to gain control, they need to gain power through unity, serious struggle, and sacrifices. Great sacrifices with continuous commitment are needed. Israel's port of Eilat, located at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba on the Red Sea, allows Israel to keep an eye on the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Historically, King Solomon established the port of Eilat for sea trade with the Queen of Sheba, a famous queen of Yemen and Ethiopia. Today, it remains under Israeli control.

STRAIT OF TIRAN

The four islands situated in the Red Sea towards the south of the Gulf of Aqaba, are under the control of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The archaeologists consider it an important location in the context of the Israelites crossing of the Red Sea during the exodus under the command of Moses (Hadhrat Musa A.S.). These islands had been very important for the sea trade between King Solomon of the Kingdom of Israel or Levant (Hadhrat Sulayman A.S.) and Queen Sheba (Malka Saba) of Yemen and Ethiopia.

Point to be noted that in ancient maps of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aqaba is not shown. Therefore, it might be a later geological development. The straits of Tiran located at the junction of Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Aqaba, hold significant relevance to Quranic narratives (**Surah Al-Kahf, verse 60**). It is an important location in the journey of Moses and Exodus of Israelites from Egypt to Madyan and Palestine. At this place there is a city of Egypt named **"Sharm el Shaikh."**

STRAIT OF BAB-EL-MANDAB

This is a narrow body of water, situated between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, linking Arabia and Africa. It serves as a crossing point between these two regions with Saudi Arabia and Yemen on the eastern side and Eritrea and Djibouti on the African side. This was the strait through which African Elephants used to be brought to Yemen and Arabia. The first Muslim Migration known as **"Hijrat-e-Habsha"** also took place from the crossing of Strait of Bab-el-Mandab. This is now situated on the most important location on the international sea trade route. Basically it lies in Yemen and conflict with Yemen is for total control of the strait.

Historically, to the west of the strait was Ethiopia, one of the most significant countries of Africa, known as the land of Queen Sheba, one of the richest country's in the past. Now it is divided into many countries to clear the sea trade route. The countries of Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia were carved out of Ethiopia. Now Ethiopia is a land locked country. However the trade route has become safe to some extent. There are Somalian and Yemenite pirates who frequently create problem. Both Somalia and Yemen have long coasts along the important industrial sea trade route between East and West. Therefore, further divisions of Somalia and Yemen may be required.

STRAIT OF HORMUZ

It is on the Persian Gulf and situated between Iran and the Gulf States. It is under Iranian control and an important port of **"Bander Abbas"** is located on it. Through the Persian Gulf and the strait of Hormuz, the international trading ships move up to Kuwait and Iraq as well. It should be noted that the strait shares a border with Iran and Oman.

STRAIT OF BOSPORUS

It lies between the continents of Asia and Europe and is now part of Turkey. The strait adjoins the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara. The historic city of Istanbul, previously known as Byzantium and later as Constantinople, lies on the west of the strait. This location had been very important throughout history of mankind. This is the most important location as a gateway between Asia and Europe.

The Greeks had founded a city named **"Byzantium"** on the strait with military reinforcements. Later Romans conquered it and replaced it with a new name **"Constantinople"** on the name of Roman Emperor Constantine. Muslim also considered it very important and conquered the city of Constantinople (Constantinople) in 1453 AD and named it as Istanbul.

The Muslim Ottoman Turks strengthened their control over this city and marched forward towards Europe with conquests of Bulgaria and other countries. The city of Istanbul is home to famous construction sites such as the Blue Mosque and Hagia Sophia. Today, Turkey spans both the continents, with the eastern part in Asia and the western part in Europe.

STRAIT OF DARDANELLES

The strait is situated between Asia and Europe. It is a narrow waterway between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara and now is part of the southern Turkey. It is situated close to the ancient battlefield of Troy, the site of numerous historical battles between Greek invaders and Persian Emperors of the first Persian Empire, founded by King Cyrus the Great. Greeks began their conquests under the command of Alexander the Great, entering into Asia by crossing the sea through the strait of Dardanelles. Therefore, control over straits is important for sea trade and plays an important role in the Blue Economy.

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CONTACT

(042) 32590040 | www.iac.edu.pk
7.5 Km from Thokar Niaz Baig,
Main Raiwind Road, Lahore.



@iacofficials

