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PEC Batch 2019



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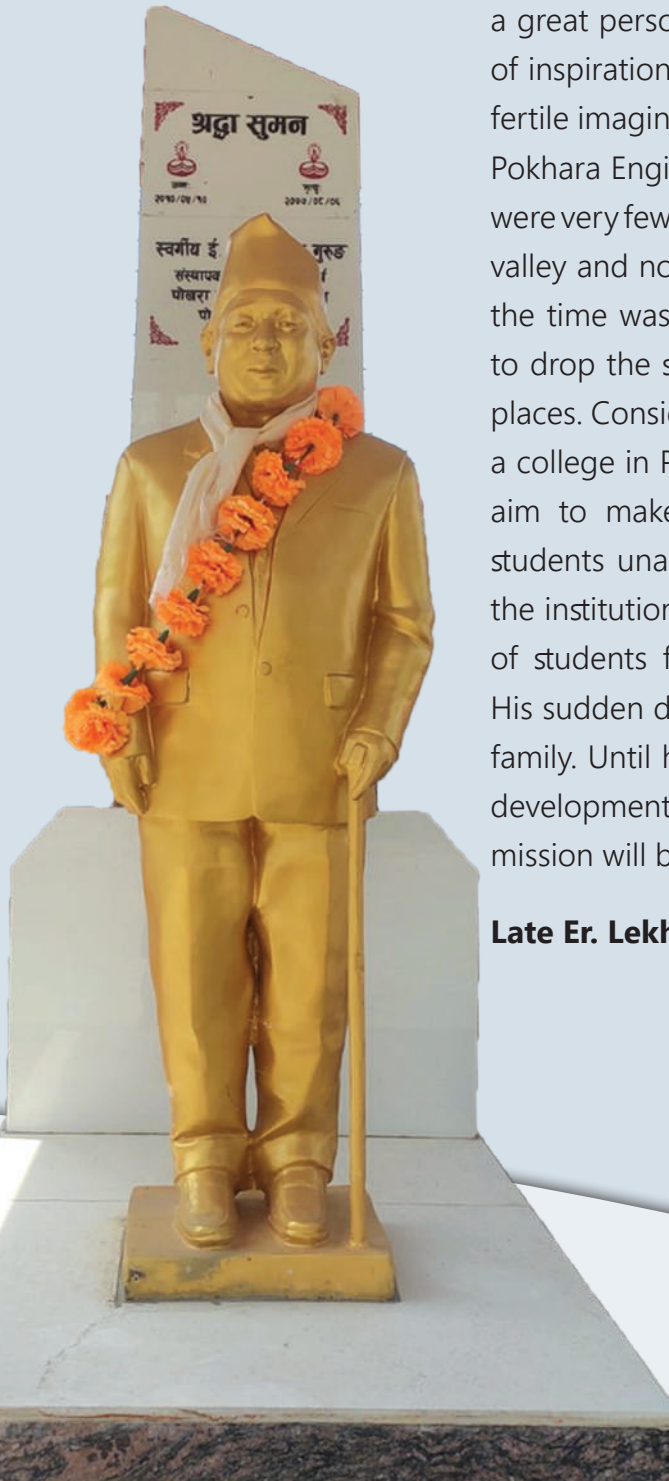
Special Thanks To:

Department of Architecture
Pokhara Engineering College

FOUNDER PRINCIPAL

Late Er. Lekh Bahadur Gurung was an ideal guru, mentor and a great personality. He was a great visionary and a source of inspiration to the engineering society. He was a man of fertile imagination and with untiring energy. He established Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) at the time when there were very few private engineering colleges in the Kathmandu valley and none was there out of valley. The dark phase of the time was; a high percentage of aspiring students had to drop the study due to unavailability of colleges in their places. Considering the truth, Situation decided to establish a college in Pokhara and worked relentlessly with a sacred aim to make PEC a hub for engineering study to the students unable to go to Kathmandu. Present position of the institution proves his dream come true. Today majority of students from many districts prefer PEC for studying. His sudden demise in 2020 A.D. was a great shock to PEC family. Until his last breath he was apprehensive to holistic development of the institution. Working on his unfulfilled mission will be a true tribute to him.

Late Er. Lekh Bahadur Gurung



MESSAGE FROM

AMBER GURUNG, DIRECTOR



Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) is a pioneer college in technical education located at Western part of Nepal, the scenic City- Pokhara established in 1999. PEC has been connected to integrate technical knowledge with ethical responsibility. Our Architecture program is designed with focus on sustainability, disaster, resilience and cultural preservation. The Architect of tomorrow must address today's pressing challenge like urban growth, disaster resilience, sustainable housing and climate change adoption.

Our students engage in fieldwork, research projects and community-based designs, green building practices and urban planning projects. There all works has reinforced the reputation of PEC as an technical college that produces not only professionals but also leaders who can innovate and adopt to changing demands. This bridges the gap between Theory and Practice that makes Pokhara Engineering College a hub of innovation and applied learning. It initiates our students to apply classroom knowledge into real world needs.

We are also proud that the alumni of PEC are contributing as a Architects, planners across Nepal and abroad. We recognize that Architect and Engineers are not just for about construction, they are about shaping lives and transforming society. Our Architect and Engineers serve humanity with creativity, resilience and integrity.

This Technical Magazine reflects the values we uphold at PEC, a commitment to academic excellence. PEC architect magazine is published to serve as a beacon of inspirations and a resource for learners, researchers and professionals. I would acknowledge thanks to all the entire teams of PEC, faculty and students. Wishing you all continued success in your academic and future endeavours.

ER. SOM GURUNG, PRINCIPAL



First of all, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the 2019-Batch Architecture students for successfully completing their final year thesis. This is indeed a remarkable milestone in their academic journey.

I am equally delighted with the initiative taken by the Department of Architecture to publish this Thesis Magazine. This publication is not merely a compilation of thesis works but also a valuable platform showcasing innovative and creative ideas that contribute to sustainable and resilient architectural design and infrastructural development in our country. It will undoubtedly serve as a valuable reference for upcoming students, as well as for professional architects and designers.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the editorial team, faculty members, and students whose collective efforts have made this magazine a reality. I look forward to the continuation of such remarkable endeavors in the future.

ER. KRISHNA GHIMIRE, RMC CO-ORDINATOR



The Research Management Cell (RMC) of Pokhara Engineering College is truly delighted to present the Architecture Thesis Magazine. This publication is more than just a collection of academic work—it is a celebration of creativity, perseverance, and the vision of our students. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the Department of Architecture and the graduating batch, whose dedication has made this magazine possible.

Your hard work stands as a powerful reminder that research and design are not only academic tasks, but also opportunities to dream, innovate, and inspire. To our junior students, we hope this magazine becomes a source of motivation—encouraging you to challenge limits, think differently, and devote yourselves wholeheartedly to your academic and research journey. Remember, every great achievement begins with a single idea and the courage to pursue it. Together, let us continue to grow, inspire, and build a brighter future in the field of Architecture.

Ar. ROSHANI SUBEDI, HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



It is a matter of pride to present the Architecture Thesis Magazine of the 2019 batch, a compilation that marks the culmination of five years of academic pursuit. The architectural thesis is a significant milestone where students integrate their learning, creativity, and critical inquiry to address architectural and societal challenges. This publication reflects the diversity of methodologies and design approaches explored by our graduating students.

Each thesis is both an academic exercise and a personal journey of growth, representing the spirit of inquiry and innovation that defines architectural education. I extend my congratulations to the students and gratitude to the faculty. May this magazine serve as both inspiration and a record of achievement.

Ar. ANANTA GAUTAM, THESIS CO-ORDINATOR



Architectural Thesis Magazine reflects the creativity, dedication, and intellectual rigor of our graduating students. The thesis is not only the culmination of academic learning but also a platform where each student demonstrates their ability to question, explore, and propose design solutions that respond to contemporary challenges in architecture and society. As a coordinator, I have had the privilege of witnessing the diverse journeys of our students—each project shaped by curiosity, critical thinking, and perseverance.

These works are more than academic exercises; they are visions of possible futures that embody innovation, contextual sensitivity, and a commitment to sustainable and inclusive design. I congratulate all the students for their relentless effort and extend my appreciation to Pokhara Engineering College, faculty members, external jurors, and mentors whose guidance has enriched this process. I hope this compilation will inspire future batches and serve as a record of how architectural education continuously adapts to the needs of our time.

THE EDITORIAL TEAM



Anuja Chhetri



Smita Gurung

“We are honored to present the 2019 Architecture Thesis Magazine, a compilation of works that embody the creativity, hard work, and vision of our graduating students. This edition is more than a record of academic achievement; it is a celebration of ideas, explorations, and architectural narratives that reflect the spirit of inquiry and innovation. We hope these pages inspire readers as much as they showcase the dedication of our batch.”

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Women Wellness Center, A Healing Environment For Women



Aastha Gautam

Supervisor: Ar. Pragati Baniya

The Women Wellness Centre is envisioned as a safe, nurturing space that addresses the diverse health needs of women at all life stages, from adolescence to senior health. It will provide integrated services, including medical care, holistic therapies, mental health support, fitness programs, reproductive health, stress management, and preventive care. The design prioritizes privacy, comfort, accessibility, and community while incorporating biophilic elements like natural light, greenery, and water features to promote healing and reduce stress. By blending modern healthcare with alternative therapies, the center aims to support physical, emotional, and mental well-being. It empowers women to take charge of their health in a supportive and peaceful environment. Ultimately, it will serve as a sanctuary that fosters self-care, personal empowerment, and overall wellness for women of all ages.

Project Location- Pokhara-11, Kahun dada

The site is located at the bottom of Kahun dada, at around 300m away from residential area around 10,000 sq. m area with beautiful natural scenery all around. The surrounding of site is beautiful and refreshing. The architectural features around the site is mostly modern. The initial concept of wellness center is to design the space respecting the site features. The contour topography of site helps in segregating the spaces. Since the site is set in a serene, green environment near Manipal Hospital, offers privacy, relaxation, and quick access to medical care, making it ideal for healing, mindfulness, and wellness activities.



Site



Site Topography



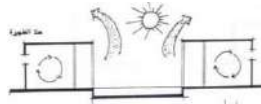
Site Environment

Architectural Design Concept

The design concept for the Women's Wellness Center focuses on holistic healing through sensory engagement, —sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste—through biophilic design, calming visuals, soothing sounds, natural textures, therapeutic scents, and healthy nutrition. Architectural features such as courtyards, sloped roofs, and covered pathways enhance the sensory experience while supporting comfort and functionality. Courtyards balance privacy and openness, providing semi-private spaces connected to nature for relaxation and meditation. Sloped roofs optimize thermal comfort, ventilation, and rainwater management, while covered pathways ensure seamless transitions between therapy areas, gardens, and meditation zones, offering weather protection, visual continuity, and a harmonious spatial flow that fosters calm, privacy, and emotional well-being. mention design concept too.



Five Sense



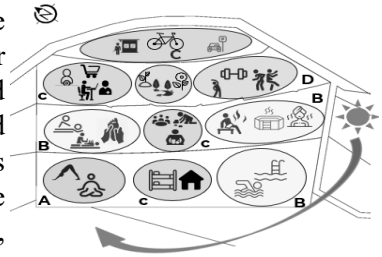
Courtyard



Slope Roof

Design Process

The Women's Wellness Center features a radial design that follows the site's natural curves, centered around a courtyard. It includes four connected zones: the quiet Core for healing activities like yoga and wellness; the Healing Ring for therapies such as massage and hydrotherapy; the Energy Arc for movement-focused spaces like gyms and dance studios; and the Supportive Zone for community services like reception and childcare. Pathways integrate these areas, ensuring privacy, natural ventilation, and a strong connection to nature for a holistic wellness experience.



Master plan bird eye view

3D
M
O
D
E
L
S



Different building blocks



South View



Massage room



Connecting Spaces



Outdoor Relaxation Area



Yoga hall



Covered Pathway



Outdoor Meditation Space

Conclusion

The overall experience in designing the Women's Wellness Center was both challenging and deeply rewarding. Every space, from therapeutic zones to community areas, was crafted with careful attention to detail to create a nurturing and restorative environment for women of all ages. Insights from research were thoughtfully applied to ensure inclusivity, comfort, and a strong connection to nature, enhancing both physical and emotional well-being. To summarize, this project offers an ideal model for holistic healing environments, where spatial design, architectural features, and site integration work together to promote wellness, empowerment, and a sense of community.

The Pawtral: Architecture for Canine Rehabilitation Center



Anuja Chhetri

Supervisor: Ar. Roshani Subedi

The Pawtral: Architecture for Canine Rehabilitation Center is envisioned as a sanctuary where abused, abandoned, and neglected dogs are rescued, rehabilitated, and reintroduced into society. The project responds to the rising cases of animal cruelty in Nepal, by creating a humane and interactive environment that fosters trust between humans and canines. Designed with empathy at its core, the center provides comprehensive care - from medical treatment and behavioral therapy to adoption facilitation and public awareness programs. Situated on a sloping site, the design utilizes the natural terrain to create barrier-free circulation while blending into the landscape through earth berm integration, ensuring comfort, sustainability, and minimal visual impact.

Project Location- Chorepatan-17, Pokhara

The proposed site is located in Chorepatan, Pokhara, intended for developing an animal rehabilitation center. This aligns with my “The Pawtral” project vision, emphasizing interactive and therapeutic spaces for animals and humans. The proposed site for “The Pawtral” is located in Chorepatan, Pokhara, with an area of 24,854.69 Sq.M. The site’s topography is characterized by contour land, currently utilized for temporary structures, agriculture, and animal grazing. This versatile landscape provides natural zoning potential for developing therapeutic, interactive, and observation spaces for animals and humans.

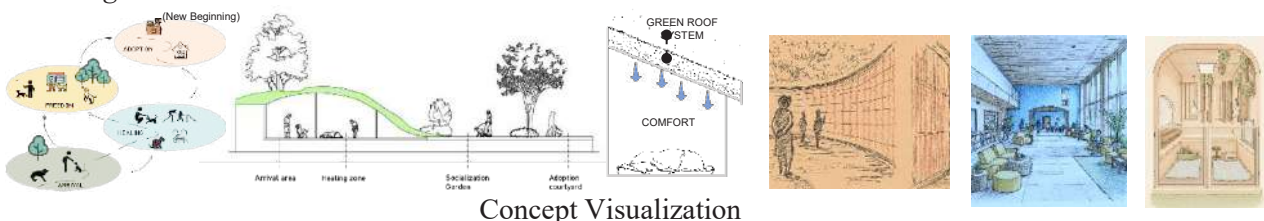


Architectural Design Concept- Empathetic Architecture with Earth Berm Integration

The design draws inspiration from the principles of empathetic architecture, focusing on spaces that nurture both emotional and physical healing. In the current architectural discourse, animal shelters are often seen as utilitarian enclosures rather than emotionally responsive environments.

It posits the question:

- *What if we designed not from a human-centric perspective, but through the eyes, ears, and emotions of a dog?*



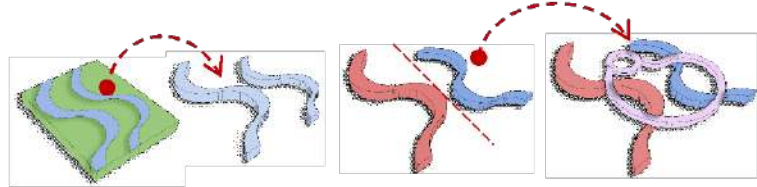
Concept Visualization

To further this vision, earth berm architecture is integrated, allowing the building to merge with the slope. The surrounding earth acts as a thermal buffer, reducing external noise, and visually embedding the structure into its natural context. This approach produces quiet, secure zones essential for trauma recovery while maintaining open, outward-facing spaces that encourage adoption and community interaction. Bermed sections house rehabilitation-focused functions, while public areas such as the café and adoption garden remain prominent, promoting active engagement. Landscaped ramps and green roofs extend the terrain over the built form, allowing visitors and dogs to move seamlessly across architecture and landscape.

Design Process - A Spatial Reflection of Emotion, Movement, and Coexistence

The contours of the site naturally shaped an S-form building that descends gently, avoiding abrupt grading & preserving the land's integrity where the form is inspired by the movement of dog i.e. instinctual, curved movement of dogs - fluid and free. It breaks away

from rigid human logic to embrace playful, organic motion. The architecture is embedded within a gently sloped mound-like landscape, using bermed earth to buffer temperature, reduce visual bulk and evoke a sense of security and enclosure for the animals.



Curve From Dog's Path

Mirrored to reflect coexistence

Empathy in Design



Master Plan



Exterior view

Public, semi-public, and private care areas are zoned to manage noise, hygiene, and stress. Circulation is planned to allow direct emergency access to medical areas, while secluded paths connect to quiet rehabilitation zones. Materials were selected for durability and safety - non-slip flooring, natural ventilation, ample daylight, and shaded structures ensure year-round comfort. Bermed zones incorporate waterproofing and drainage systems for resilience, while green roofs double as interactive open spaces. Public elements such as the café, event plaza, and pet shop are positioned to encourage visitation, adoption, and awareness through shared community experiences.



Enclosure area

Conclusion: A Shelter Beyond Wall.

"The Pawtral" transforms the idea of an animal shelter - from a place of confinement to a space of healing and dignity. By blending Earth berm architecture with a naturally flowing landscape, the design creates protective, emotionally resonant spaces where every step tells a story - from curiosity to care, injury to recovery, arrival to farewell. Thoughtful design fosters trust, empathy, and meaningful interaction between them, turning the shelter into a sanctuary. Every space - from isolation wards to play yards, hospitals to homes - is crafted with architectural empathy, offering comfort, care, and second chances. This isn't just a shelter - it's a promise of second chance.

"Helping one animal may not change the world, but for that animal, it changes everything."

Through "The Pawtral," architecture itself becomes a tool for healing - one life at a time and perhaps, that's enough for architecture to begin with.

Preservation of Linguistic Heritage: Museum of Language and Script



Bhawana Shrestha

Supervisor: Ar. Rajani Shrestha

Language is the vessel of culture, memory, and identity, yet many of Nepal's native tongues and scripts are fading into silence. This thesis envisions a Museum of Script and Language in Nepal dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and celebration of the nation's diverse linguistic heritage. Language, an abstract subject, is transformed into a multisensory experience; something to be heard, seen, and spoken. Exhibition spaces, archives, and research facilities are arranged in a zig-zag form that follows the site's contours, inspired by the strokes and fluidity of scripts. The architecture becomes a metaphor for linguistic expression, immersing visitors in Nepal's living history while fostering awareness, interaction, and preservation through an engaging cultural journey.

Project Location

The proposed Museum of Script and Language is located in Hemja Heights, northwest of Pokhara, on a 20,308 sq.m site with varying contour levels totaling 11 m. At 1,010 m above sea level, it offers panoramic views of the Annapurna and Dhaulagiri ranges. Nearby, a Tibetan refugee settlement established in the early 1960s enriches the site's cultural fabric, aligning with the museum's mission to preserve and celebrate linguistic heritage.

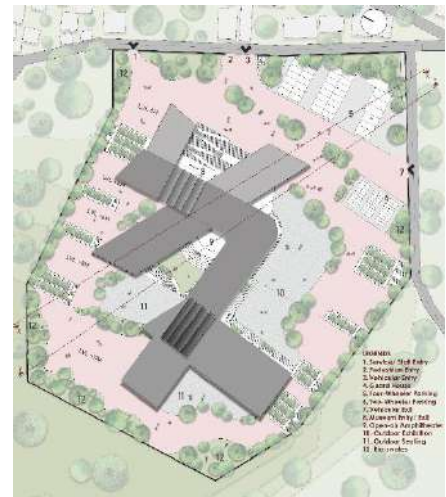


- Highway
- Secondary Access
- Tibetan Settlement

Site Access



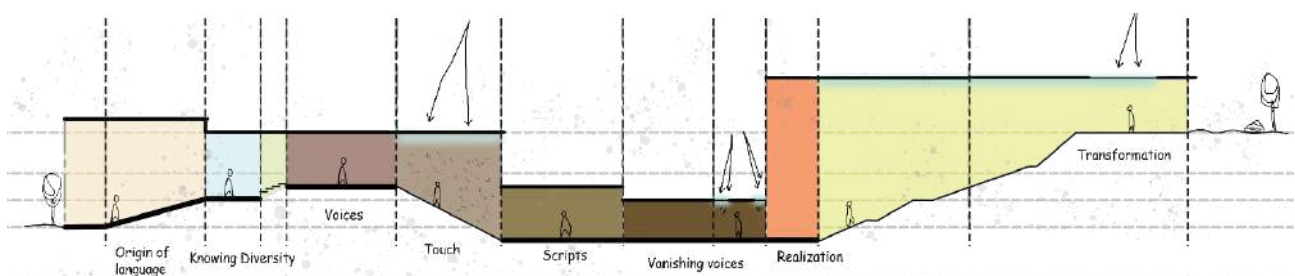
Site Topography



Site Plan

Concept- LANGUAGE AS MEMORY

The Museum of Language and Script transforms language into living memory, unlike typical museums where visitors are passive, this design treats language as a living heritage to be spoken, heard, and experienced. Rooted in the concept of Journey, storytelling is translated into spatial, emotional, and cultural transitions. Architecture becomes a narrative medium, guiding visitors through time and space, connecting generations, and transforming abstract linguistic heritage into a tangible, immersive, and evolving experience.

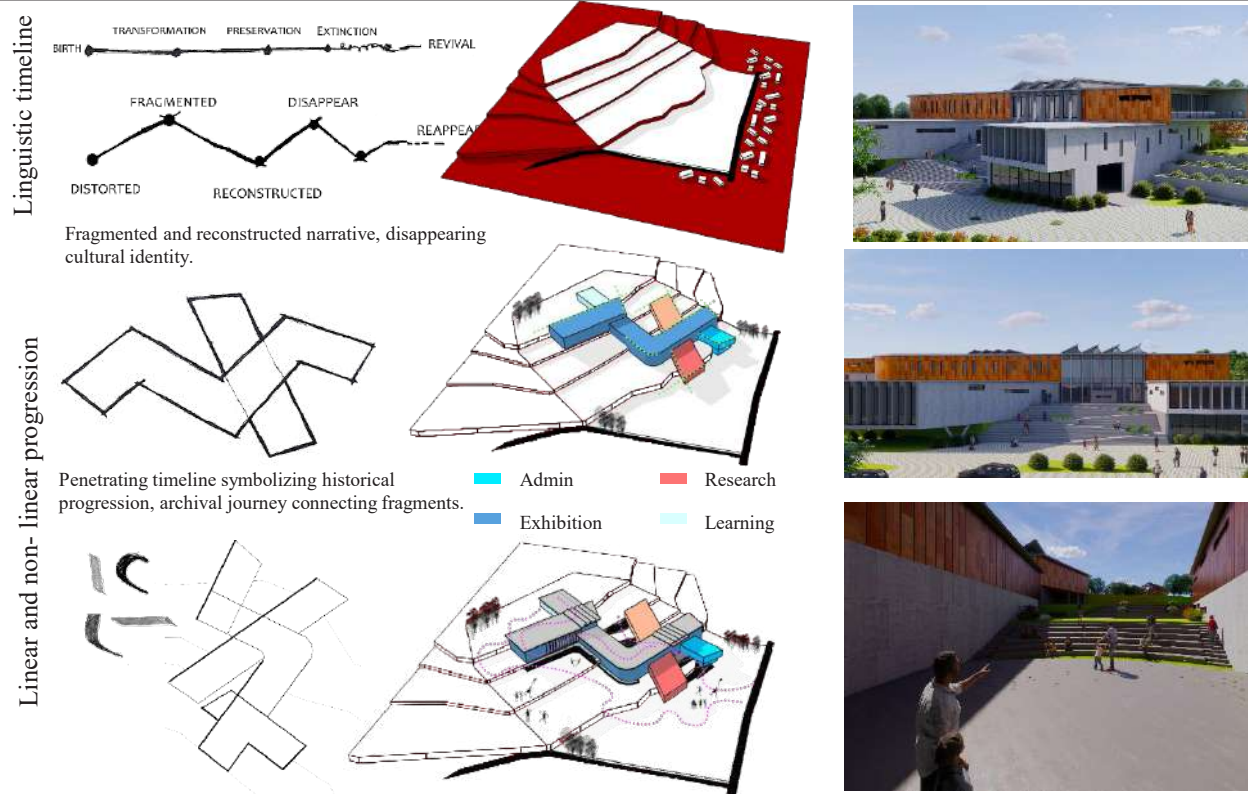


Cultural Transition

Spatial Transition

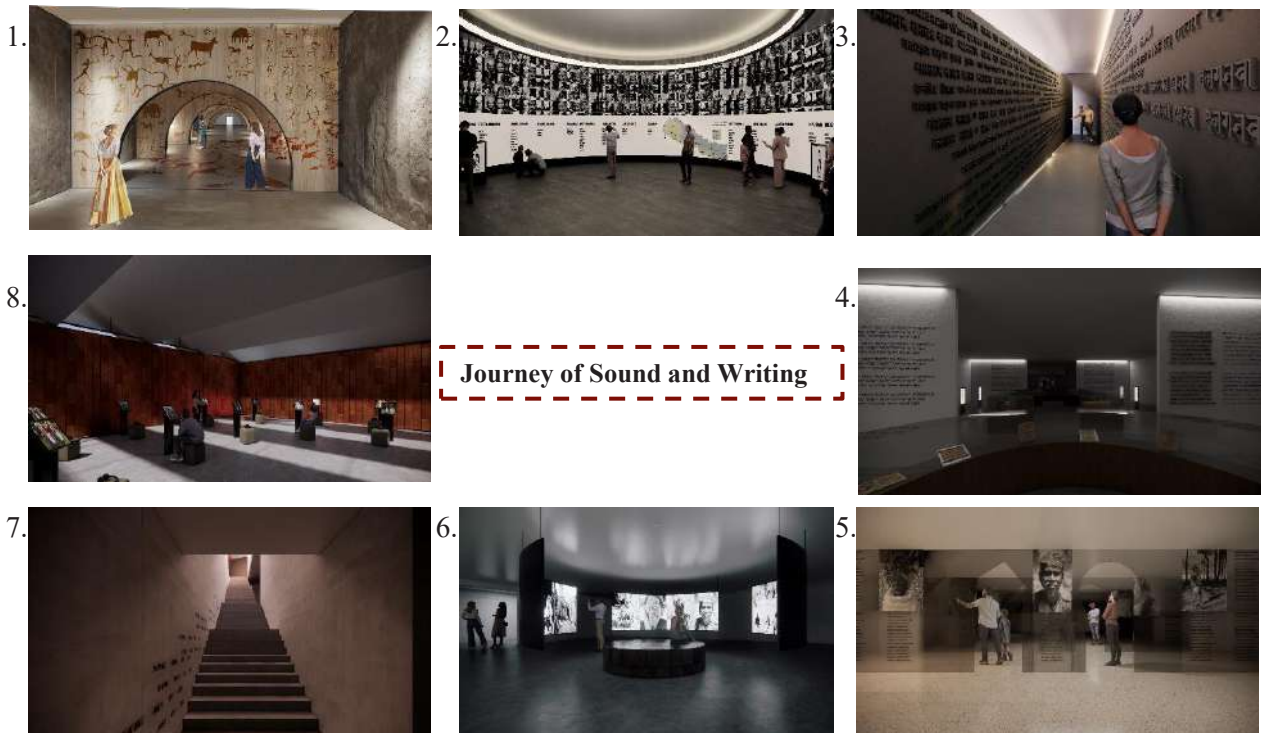
Sensory Transition

Design Process



Conclusion

The Museum of Language and Script reimagines how linguistic heritage is preserved and experienced. By treating language as a living memory, the design transforms storytelling into a journey that engages visitors spatially, culturally, and sensorially. Through interactive exhibits, multisensory installations, and purposeful spatial sequencing, the museum turns abstract language into tangible experiences. Visitors connect personal and collective memory, understand the urgency of preservation, and are invited to actively participate in sustaining Nepal's linguistic diversity. The project demonstrates how architecture can transcend display, becoming a dynamic medium for cultural continuity, emotional engagement, and transformative learning.



The Natak Spectrum: A Hub For All Dramatic Expressions



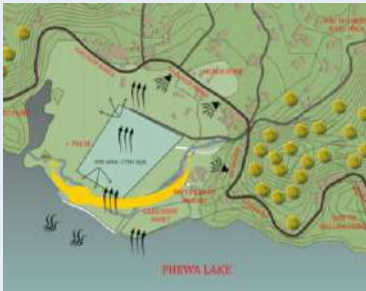
Bibek Parajuli

Supervisor: Ar. Ananta Gautam

The Natak Spectrum is envisioned as a vibrant cultural hub in Pokhara, uniting people, stories, and traditions while embracing modern theatrical expressions. This thesis investigates whether the current Pokhara Theatre can meet the city's growing artistic demands, revealing through research and stakeholder engagement an urgent need for a more versatile, inspiring facility. The proposed design blends tradition and innovation, featuring an auditorium, black box theatre, open amphitheater, and dedicated training and cultural exchange areas. Guided by minimalism, brutalism, and contextual sensitivity, the project aims to create an inclusive, authentic space that enhances both performer and audience experiences. Ultimately, *The Natak Spectrum* seeks to become a landmark where heritage and contemporary vision intersect nurturing creativity, preserving Nepal's theatrical traditions, and fostering a dynamic, evolving dramatic community.

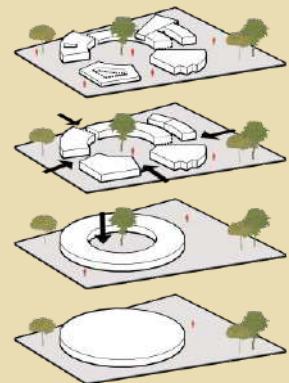
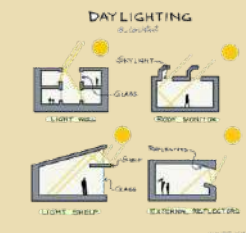
Project Location- Sedi-Pokhara, Nepal

The Natak Hub site in Sedi, Pokhara (28°13'20" N, 83°57'03" E, 742 m altitude) covers 27,781 sq. m. with a gentle north-south slope. Surrounded by mixed residential and commercial areas, it combines accessibility with a strong audience base. Currently used for a resort, farming, and vacant land, it is ideal for development while blending into the urban context. Its peaceful setting offers favorable acoustic conditions, while city proximity ensures convenience. The site provides room for future expansion, scenic views for visitor appeal, and high footfall to support audience engagement.



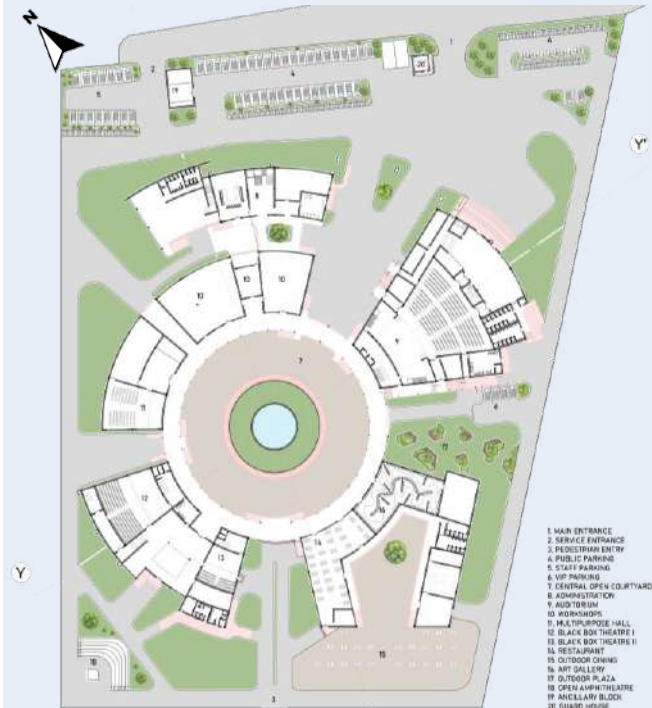
Architectural Design Concept

The Natak Hub's design uses Brutalism to create a bold, monumental space for theatre, featuring raw materials like exposed brick and concrete, strong geometry, and high ceilings for acoustics and presence. A monochromatic palette and dramatic openings focus attention on performances while providing climate control. Light, shadow, and open spaces are choreographed to evoke mood. To address Brutalism's criticisms, the design softens forms with warm materials, greenery, and art; improves human scale with modular elements; adds Biophilic and social spaces; and adapts to Pokhara's climate and culture.



Design Process

Curved forms symbolize cultural continuity and enhance environmental performance. The program includes a 350-seat main auditorium, two black box theatres, an open amphitheater, workshops, rehearsal rooms, multipurpose halls, an art gallery, outdoor plaza, restaurant, e-library, administrative areas, and service facilities. The master plan organizes these into functional clusters around a central courtyard, with clear zoning, separate entrances, and parking for public, staff, and VIPs. Spatial strategies focus on breaking masses into human-scaled forms, climate-responsive deep openings, and separating public from backstage circulation. Materials emphasize exposed concrete with textured finishes and greenery, balancing monumentality with warmth.



Conclusion

The Natak Spectrum creates a cultural hub that blends Nepal's theatrical traditions with modern performance needs. Combining Brutalist monumentality with softer, human-scaled elements, it offers diverse venues, training spaces, and public areas that foster creativity, community engagement, and cultural exchange. Designed for functionality, sustainability, and inclusivity, it stands as a landmark for preserving and evolving the dramatic arts.

Women's Hospital: Healing Hearts, Growing Families



Bishal Thapa
Supervisor: Ar. Pushpa Thapa

Healthcare facilities play a crucial role in improving maternal and women's health, particularly in regions where specialized medical care is limited. This thesis explores the design and development of a Women's Hospital in Pokhara with a focus on providing a healing environment that integrates functionality, sustainability, and cultural sensitivity.

The study emphasizes user-centric architectural planning to address the unique healthcare needs of women, including maternity, gynecological, infertility and general wellness services. Through an in-depth analysis of site conditions, vernacular architecture, and modern healthcare design principles, the project proposes a facility that harmonizes with the local landscape while ensuring efficiency and comfort.

Project Location- Lamachaur -Pokhara, Nepal

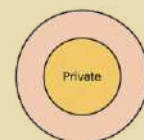
Area: 19284 sq.m (37 Ropani- 11 Aana) **Perimeter:** 618 m **Longitude:** 28.16° N **Latitude:** 84.05° E

- South-east orientation, maximizing exposure to sunlight and heat.
- Access Points: Main access via Baglung-Pokhara Highway; and Lamachaur road.
- Topography: Alluvial soil, slightly slope in north.
- The entrance is open encouraging public engagement and accessibility.
- Minimal noise and sound pollution.
- The wind path is primarily influenced by the Annapurna mountain range to the north and the Yamdi river.
- The site benefits from the natural beauty and tranquility of the surroundings.

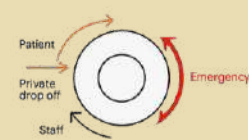


Architectural Design Concept

Designing a women's hospital involves creating a healing environment that balances functionality, sustainability, and cultural sensitivity. The user-focused design addresses the specific needs of women's healthcare including maternity, gynecology, infertility, and wellness; while integrating site analysis, local architecture, and modern healthcare principles to ensure efficiency, comfort, and harmony with the surrounding landscape.



Zoning Diagram



Circulation Diagram



Functional Bubble Diagram



Green and Therapeutic Zones Diagram

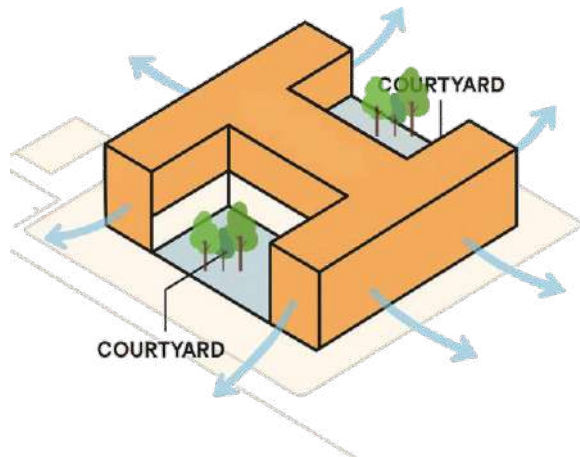
Conceptual development

The hospital adopts an H-shaped plan to prioritize functionality through passive design strategies. This configuration inherently creates two central courtyards, improving spatial organization, ensuring natural daylight penetration, and promoting cross-ventilation throughout clinical and public zones. These courtyards double as healing gardens, contributing to patient recovery by fostering a calming environment

Functional Benefits of the H-Shape

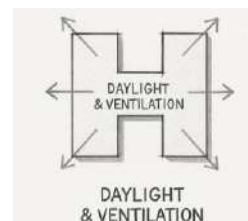
1. Light and Ventilation Efficiency

- The arms of the "H" allow daylight to penetrate deeper into the building, reducing dependency on artificial lighting.
- Cross-ventilation is maximized as prevailing winds can pass through the narrow blocks on either side of the courtyards.
- Improves thermal comfort and reduce HVAC loads.



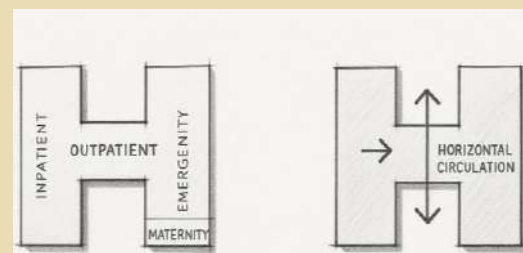
2. Zoning and Circulation

- Vertical bars of the "H" separate functions (e.g., emergency, outpatient, inpatient).
- The connecting bar can house shared services (labs, imaging, staff facilities).
- Courtyards serve as orientation nodes, easing wayfinding for visitors and staff.



3. Courtyard Importance

- Visual access to greenery from wards and waiting areas enhances psychological well-being.
- Acts as a buffer zone for noise and dust.
- Spaces can be programmatically used as play zones (pediatrics) or meditation gardens (rehabilitation)



Conclusion

The Women's Hospital in Pokhara addresses a pressing need for specialized, compassionate, and inclusive healthcare for women in the region. By integrating medical excellence with a healing environment, the facility not only ensures accessibility to quality treatment but also empowers women through care, dignity, and support. Its functionality extends beyond treatment to prevention, education, and community well-being, making it a vital contribution to the healthcare infrastructure of Pokhara.

Social Development Center at Aandhikhola



Dipesh Lamichhane
Supervisor: Ar. Rajani Shrestha

The Social Development Center in Aandhikhola, Syangja, is envisioned as a hub where tradition meets opportunity. Designed to address youth migration, limited jobs, and a lack of community facilities, it offers spaces for learning, skill-building, and engagement. Inspired by the terraced settlements of the region, the layout follows the land's contours, blending with its natural surroundings. Locally sourced stone and timber reduce costs and celebrate craftsmanship. Inside, workshops for bamboo, thread, metal, and tailoring sit alongside exhibition and market areas where local products can shine. A volleyball court and community courtyard bring people together. By uniting vernacular wisdom with modern needs, the center aims to spark livelihoods, preserve heritage, and strengthen community bonds.

Project Location- Setidobhan -05 Aandhikhola, Syangja

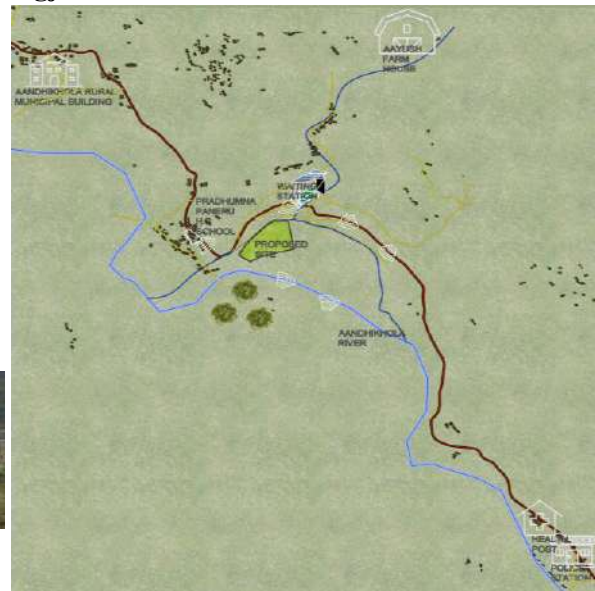
Aandhikhola-05, Syangja, is a culturally vibrant rural hub surrounded by terraced fields and the scenic Aandhikhola River. The centrally located site, positioned near municipal offices, schools, and public facilities, enjoys year-round moderate climate and access to renewable hydroelectric power. Its proximity to major roads and agricultural landmarks makes it ideal for a Social Development Center fostering skills, culture, and community growth.



Canal and electrical service

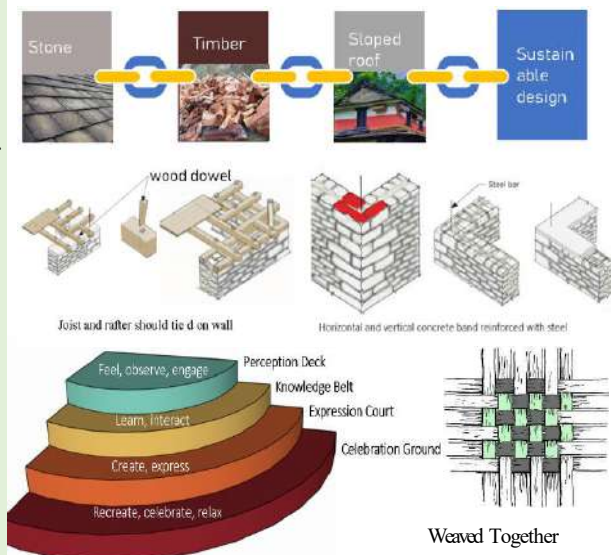
Roads

Topography



Architectural Design Concept

The Social Development Center emerges as a vibrant hub for learning, creativity, and community engagement. Inspired by local terraced settlements and vernacular architecture, the design unfolds as a terrace of transformation—layered spaces guiding users from observation to creation and celebration. A woven spine of pathways and courtyards connects flexible indoor and outdoor areas for workshops, exhibitions, and recreation. Sustainability is integral, with natural light, ventilation, and local materials. Rooted in culture and community, the center fosters social connection, skill-building, and cultural preservation—strengthening the economic and social fabric of Aandhikhola.



Design Process

The design process for the Social Development Center at Aandhikhola is driven by a deep connection to the local context, emphasizing cultural heritage and environmental sustainability. The centre's architecture is inspired by the region's natural terracing, integrating seamlessly with the landscape. The journey begins at an elevated entry plaza that offers expansive views, guiding visitors into the heart of the site. A series of ramps and steps descend through the Knowledge Belt, which houses workshops, a library, and training spaces to foster skill-building and community learning. Further down, the Expression Court provides exhibition spaces for makers, while the Celebration Grounds serve as a vibrant hub for markets and public events. The design carefully zones spaces from public to private, ensuring comfort and privacy while fostering social interaction. Semi-open and enclosed spaces offer varying degrees of engagement with nature, incorporating local stone, timber, and bamboo to create a harmonious, climate-responsive environment that supports both community development and cultural exchange.



Conclusion

The Social Development Center at Aandhikhola represents a thoughtful integration of local culture, sustainable design, and community needs. Rooted in the terraced landscape, it creates a fluid journey through spaces for learning, expression, and celebration. By incorporating public, semi-public, and private zones, the center ensures inclusivity while respecting personal and communal boundaries. Locally sourced materials and climate-responsive strategies ground the architecture in its context, promoting resilience and sustainability. More than a physical space, the center serves as a platform for empowerment—strengthening local identity, fostering participation, and enabling long-term social, cultural, and economic development within the Aandhikhola community.



Gandaki Province Assembly Building An Architectural Reflection of Democracy



Gaurav Giri

Supervisor: Ar. Roshani Subedi

The Gandaki Province Assembly Building stands as a symbol of democratic governance and regional identity within Nepal's federal system. This research explores the architectural design, spatial planning, and socio-cultural integration of the assembly building, emphasizing its role in representing the political aspirations and cultural heritage of the Gandaki Province. The proposed design investigates how the design embodies principles of functionality, inclusivity, and sustainability. The research also examines the spaces surrounding the assembly building, highlighting their importance in facilitating civic engagement, environmental harmony, and symbolic openness in governance. Through a combination of architectural analysis, site evaluation, and stakeholder input, this study aims to present a comprehensive design philosophy that not only fulfils legislative requirements but also serves as a landmark of unity and progress for Gandaki Province.

Project Location- Pokhara-17, Dame side

The site is located on government-owned land at Mustang Chowk, Pokhara-07, Gandaki Province, Nepal. It covers an area of 43,473.32 sq. m and has the coordinates 28°11'53"N, 83°58'17"E. The site is adjacent to a residential zone in the south-west direction and a governmental zone in the north-east direction. It has frontage along a 14 m wide road on the north side, with secondary roads surrounding the other sides. Several government offices are located within a 500 m radius, and the site is 200 m away from the nearest bus station. Pokhara International Airport lies approximately 7.4 km away. The site is generally flat, with no significant contour variations. Noise originates primarily from the south-west direction (residential zone), while the prevailing wind comes from the north-west. The south-west side of the site also receives abundant sunlight.



Site



Proposed Site



Site Environment

An Architectural Reflection of Democracy -Design Concept

The Gandaki Province Assembly Building reflects openness, inclusivity, and sustainability, using transparent facades, open spaces, and accessible pathways to connect citizens with their representatives. Incorporating local materials, passive ventilation, energy-efficient systems, and water bodies, it harmonizes with nature while symbolizing purity and continuity. Its form evolves from a solid block to a welcoming, balanced composition through strategic subtraction, added volumes, and surrounding cubes, embodying accessibility, hierarchy, and spatial clarity as both a functional legislative hub and a civic landmark.



Inclusivity



Participation



Openness



Balanced Symmetry



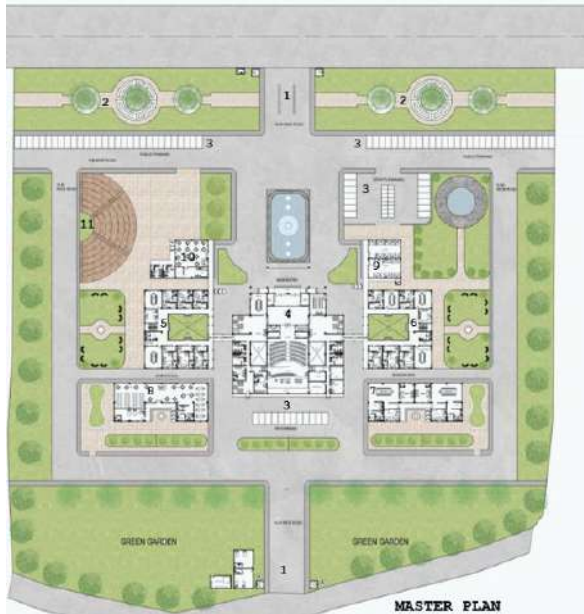
Hybrid Design

Design Process

Democratic architecture reflects key values of transparency, inclusiveness, stability, and cultural identity to strengthen the relationship between government and people. It promotes openness and accountability through features like glass facades and open layouts that encourage public engagement and trust. Inclusivity is ensured by creating barrier-free, welcoming spaces accessible to all, regardless of age or ability, fostering equal participation. Stability is conveyed through strong, symmetrical structures and durable materials, symbolizing dependable and lasting governance. Additionally, incorporating local materials and traditional design elements connects the building to its cultural roots, instilling pride and a sense of belonging. Together, these principles create democratic spaces that are accessible, representative, and enduring.

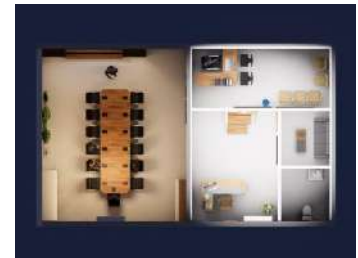


Front View



Legend

1. Gate
2. Public area
3. Parking
4. Assembly hall block
5. Party office
6. Vip block
7. Committee block
8. Library
9. Officer area
10. Canteen
11. Open amphitheatre



Office Plan



Parking Area



Meeting Hall



Bird Eye View



Back Side View



Assembly Hall

Conclusion

The design of the Gandaki Province Assembly Building addresses functional needs while strategically situating the building within its urban and provincial context, integrating public and political spaces to create a landmark in Pokhara. The study highlights how architectural elements such as spatial arrangement, scale, materiality, and wayfinding influence perceptions of power and decision making. By embodying these principles, the assembly aims to foster effective governance, public engagement, and provincial development.

Multi-sport Complex in Kawasoti



Krishna P. Kafle

Supervisor: Ar. Manish K. Barun

The thesis project-**Community Multi-Sport Complex in Kawasoti** is conceived as a vibrant center for youth engagement, athletic growth, and community interaction. This project takes a holistic architectural and spatial design approach to create an inclusive, multifunctional space that supports the physical, mental, and social well-being of the community-placing a special emphasis on the needs and aspirations of young people. The project focuses on climate-responsive design, accessibility, and smart programmatic zoning, bringing together indoor and outdoor sports facilities designed to meet local needs. These are complemented by landscaped open spaces that promote environmental balance and social interaction. Informed by site analysis and comparative case studies, the design aims to boost athletic performance while also strengthening community bonds and encouraging active citizenship.

Project Location- Kawasoti-3, Nawalpur district

The Proposed project site is in Kawasoti-3, Nawalpur district, Gandaki Province, covering 26,025.25 m² of flat barren land. Strategically positioned 1.1 km from the Mahendra Highway, it is accessible via community and secondary roads on three sides. Surrounded by educational institutions, health centers, government offices, and markets within a 5 km radius, the site benefits from strong community connectivity. Its quiet setting outside the city center reduces congestion while offering ample space for future expansion, making it an ideal location for a community sports complex that fosters recreation, education, and social engagement.



Fig: Site Access

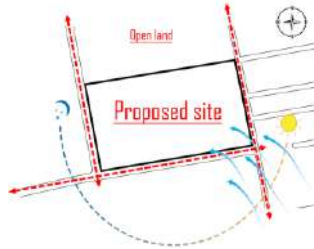


Fig: Site context

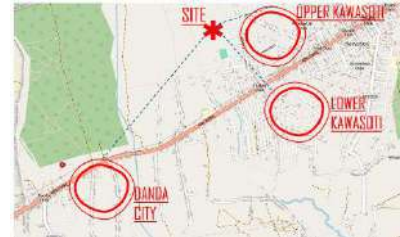


Fig: Site surrounding context

Architectural Design Concept- Dynamism and Center of gravity

The multi-sport complex draws inspiration from the energy and agility of athletes, where constant movement (*Dynamism*) and a steady center of gravity define performance. Spatially, the design radiates from a central hub-symbolizing *balance and control*-into three zones: a welcoming public front, an active and vibrant core, and a calm focused rear. Social connectivity flows through a central walking park. The façade acts like an athlete's protective gear, filtering light, regulating temperature, and enhancing comfort. At its center, a climate-responsive glazed atrium unites spaces, fostering both interaction and independence. The result is a harmonious blend of motion, balance, and community spirit.

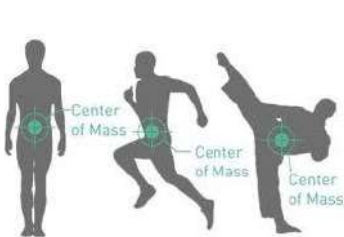


Fig: Dynamism and Center of gravity

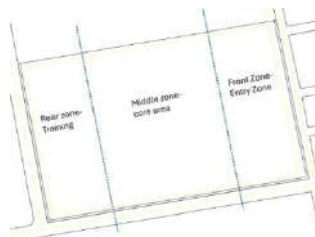
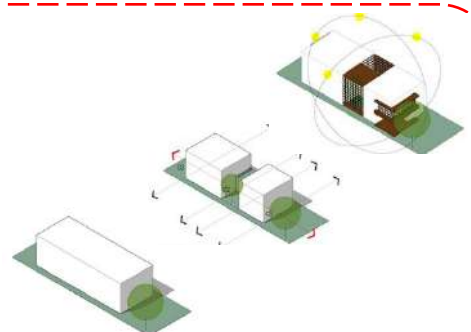


Fig: Programmatic Zoning



Design Process

The multi-sport complex is thoughtfully organized into three zones, each reflecting the principles of dynamism and the body's center of gravity. The **front zone** welcomes visitors with open spaces, parking, youth courts, an open gym, and green areas with seating, creating an inviting and energetic entry. The **middle zone**, the vibrant core, represents the site's center of gravity, hosting indoor sports facilities, open courts, and a central walking park with water features, play areas, and social spaces, encouraging continuous movement and dynamic interaction. The **rear zone** offers a quieter, focused environment with training halls, practice fields, and landscaped buffers, providing stability and a calm setting for skill development and precision. Together, the zones balance energy, flow, and tranquility, mirroring the rhythm and harmony of athletic performance while fostering community engagement.

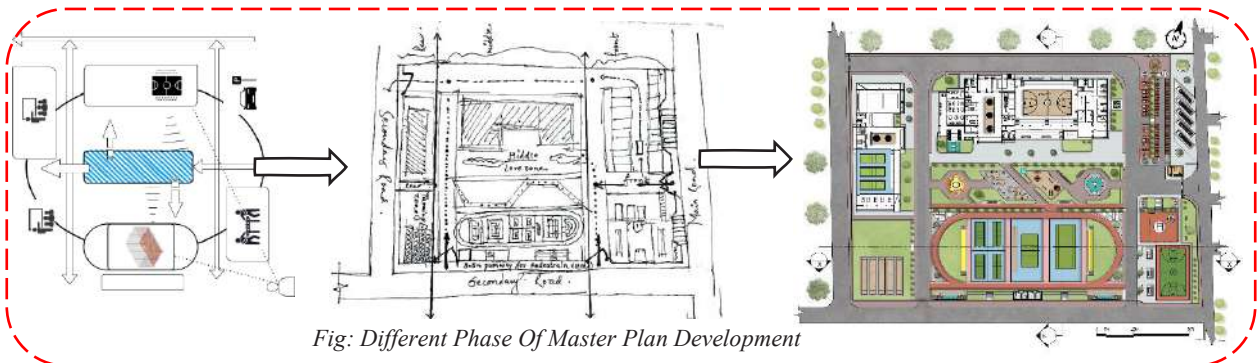


Fig: Different Phase Of Master Plan Development

The building's form reflects the energy and movement of athletes in action. Its flowing lines, layered volumes, and open spaces capture motion and agility, creating a dynamic structure that embodies balance, strength, and continuous activity.

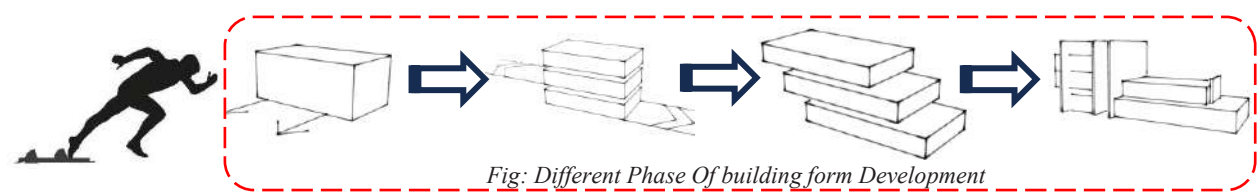


Fig: Different Phase Of building form Development

Conclusion

The Community Multi-Sport Complex in Kawasoti is thoughtfully designed to balance functionality, climate responsiveness, and social engagement. Its planned layout, natural design strategies, and inclusive spaces create a lively, healthy environment for people of all ages. By fostering activity, interaction, and community spirit, the complex not only meets local sports needs but also sets a model for future sports centers in Kawasoti and beyond.



Pastoral Retreat: A Village of Sheep & Shepherds



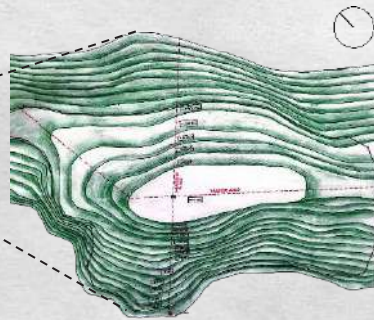
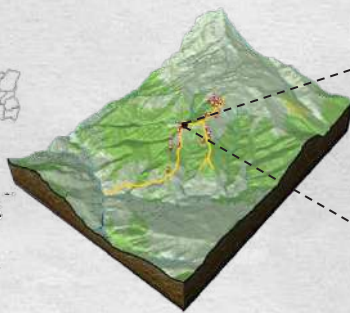
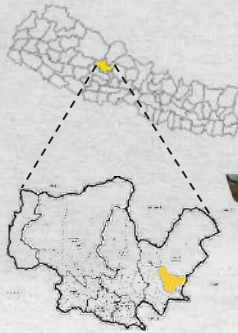
Lina Tilija

Supervisor: Ar. Ananta Gautam

Pastoralism, once a way of life in harmony with land and tradition, is quietly fading amidst the rise of modernity, globalization, and climate change. This thesis explores how architecture can preserve this fading culture while creating meaningful spaces for contemporary retreat. Set in the highlands of Khopra Danda, Myagdi, the design seamlessly blends pastoral elements—such as sheep shelters, wool workshops, and cheesemaking spaces—with retreat facilities, including lodges, museums, and communal areas. Through field research, case studies, and contextual analysis, the project proposes a symbiotic architecture that revives rural identity, supports local economies, and offers visitors a deeper connection to nature, community, and self. It is a retreat rooted in tradition, yet open to transformation.

Project Location- Khopra Danda, Paudwar, Annapurna-5, Myagdi

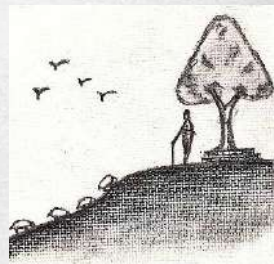
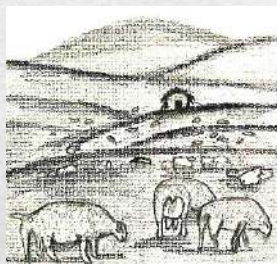
The prior considerations were made when choosing the site as: the site should have an existing pastoral culture, it should have the potential to welcome different kinds of visitors, & it should evoke a sense of being in a different world through its landscaping & surroundings. The selected site fulfilled the need.



Concept and Design Approach

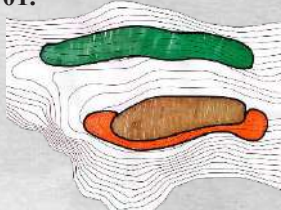
To provide an experiential feeling to the users was a major motive for which an umbrella term, "Light, Shadow and Emotion," was used. Further, the concept was funneled down to "Goreto & Dobato".

To bring the conceptual idea into the architectural form, analyzing the site constraints & opportunities was necessary. The Following sketches show how the site shaped the design.

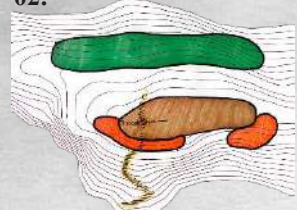


"Let the Sheep flow naturally in terrain almost in all spaces, let a lamb lose its way back to the flock, let it be rescued by a stressed soul, and let that soul be relieved by a shepherd's story."

01.

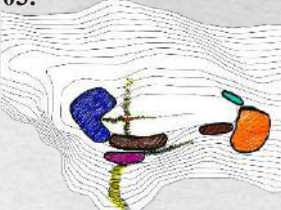


02.

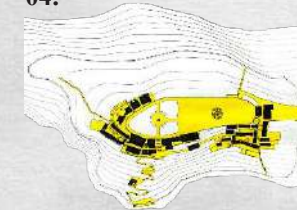


Selecting the built-up areas & dividing them into Pastoral & Retreat portions, not using Northern part & upper Than area

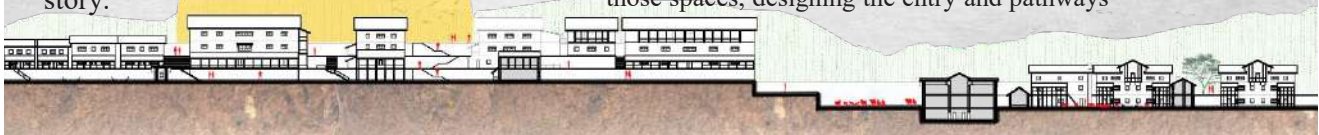
03.



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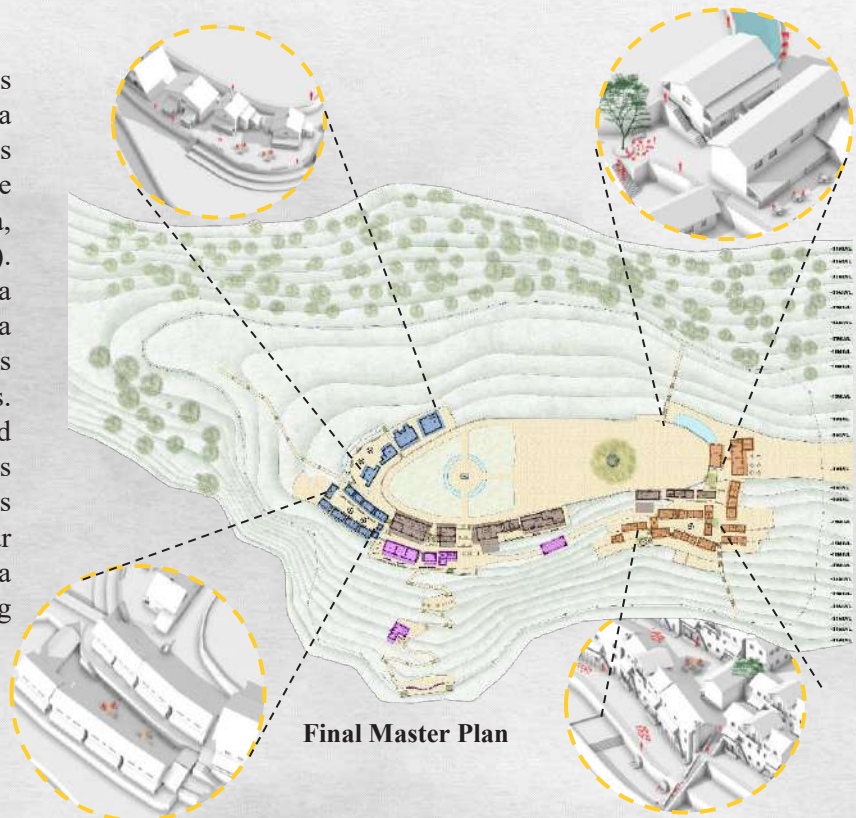


Adding the other spaces of administration & ancillary to assist those spaces, designing the entry and pathways

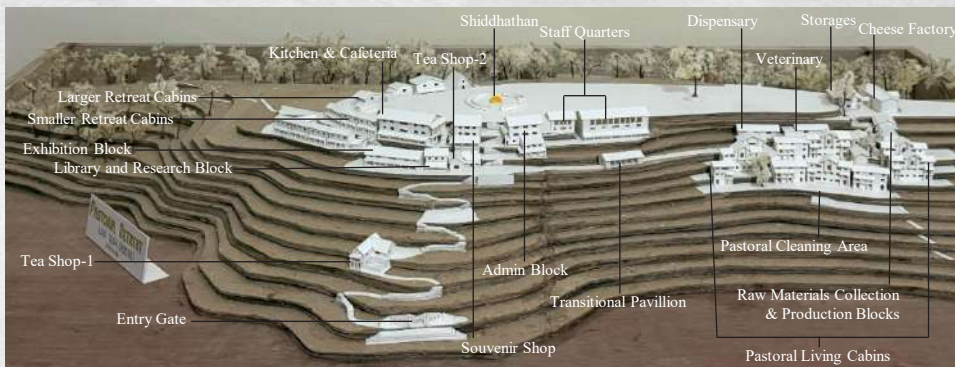


Design Process

A horn-shaped entrance gate leads to tea houses, an exhibition, and a library. The central area features stone paths, platforms, and service blocks (admin, kitchen, cafeteria, souvenir shop, staff quarters). Nearby are health facilities: a dispensary for visitors, a veterinary clinic for sheep, plus medical storage and restrooms. Retreat cabins sit on the left, and pastoral living/production spaces on the right. The design ensures efficient visitor flow and clear zoning. Every area serves a distinct purpose while maintaining harmony across the site.

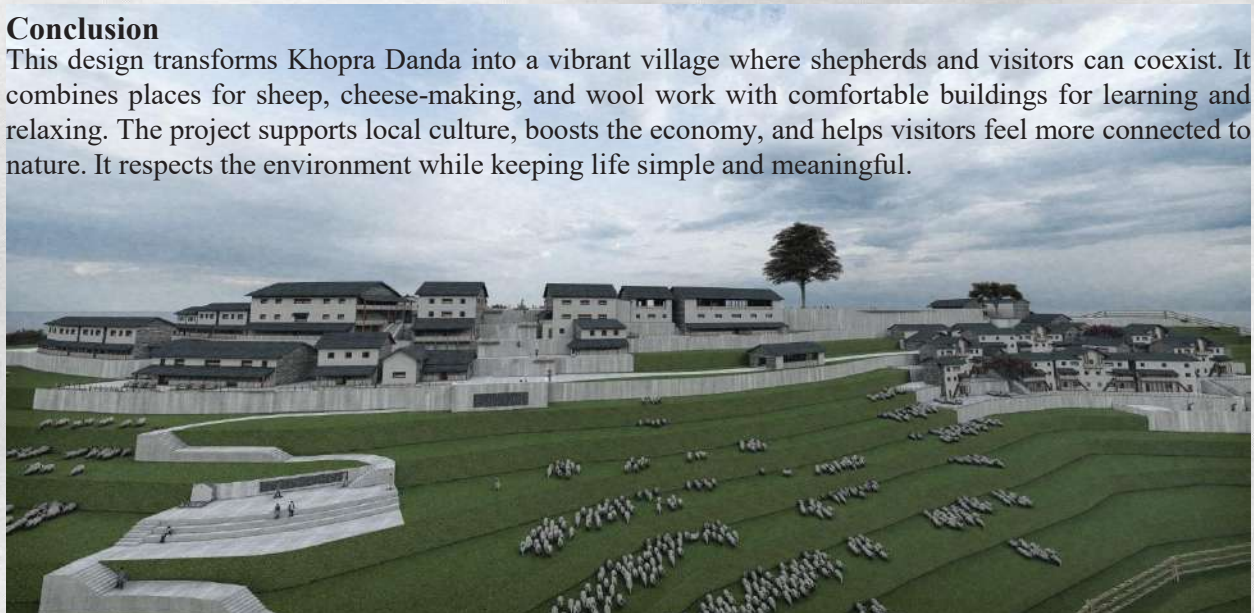


3D Visualizations



Conclusion

This design transforms Khopra Danda into a vibrant village where shepherds and visitors can coexist. It combines places for sheep, cheese-making, and wool work with comfortable buildings for learning and relaxing. The project supports local culture, boosts the economy, and helps visitors feel more connected to nature. It respects the environment while keeping life simple and meaningful.



Healing and Rebuilding Lives: Midway Shelter for Women Survivors of Violence at Kopila Nepal



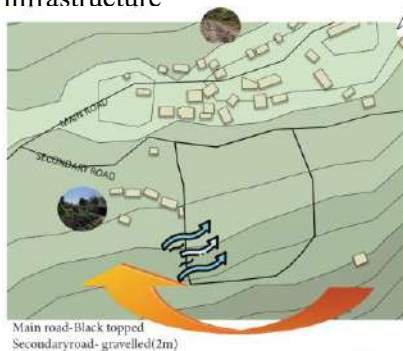
Manali Shrestha

Supervisor: Ar. Ananta Gautam

Women survivors of violence require safe, nurturing environments to heal and rebuild their lives. This report explores the design of a midway shelter for survivors at Kopila Nepal who can't integrate into family, focusing on creating a holistic space that fosters physical, emotional, and psychological well-being. Through trauma-informed design principles, the shelter integrates security, privacy, and community support while promoting empowerment and resilience. Sustainable and locally sourced materials ensure environmental harmony and cultural relevance. By addressing the specific needs of survivors, this project aims to provide a transformative space that facilitates independence, and reintegration into society.

Project Location- Kalika, Pokhara-28

The 20-ropani Surke Maidan site offers fertile land, scenic views, and a peaceful climate-responsive setting ideal for agriculture, tourism, and healing spaces, with challenges like monsoon risks and limited infrastructure



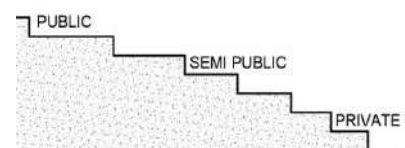
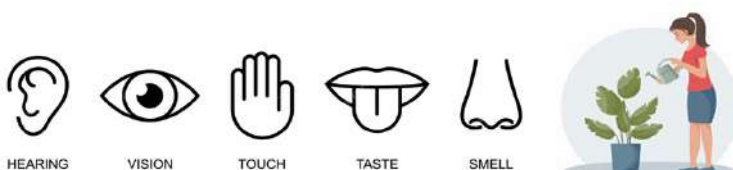
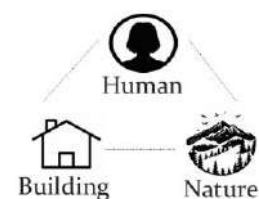
Site



Site Surroundings

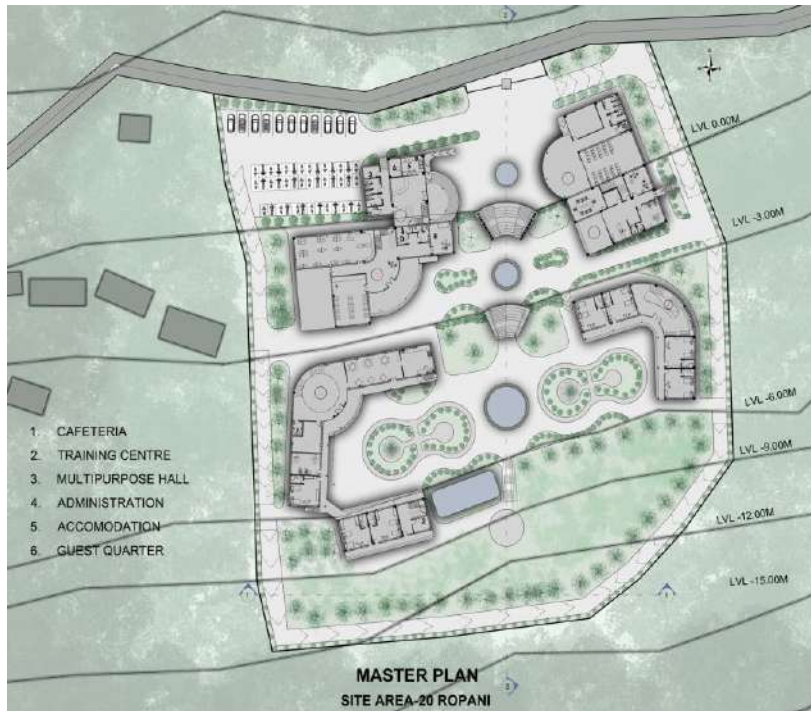
Architectural Design Concept

The project is a sustainable, nature-integrated shelter designed to heal, empower, and support women through therapeutic architecture. It incorporates calming colours, multisensory landscapes, and biophilic elements such as gardens, water features, and edible plants to promote mental, emotional, and physical well-being. Spaces are carefully zoned to balance privacy and community, ensuring safety, autonomy, and opportunities for social interaction. Eco-friendly strategies like rainwater harvesting, solar energy, and the use of local materials enhance environmental and economic sustainability. Vocational training, agriculture, and craft facilities further promote economic independence, making the shelter a holistic model for recovery, empowerment, and social reintegration.



Design Process

The design is guided by privacy zoning, with a primary circulation axis leading directly from the entrance. This axis divides the buildings on-site, forming a central communal and landscaped space that encourages interaction while maintaining clear spatial organization. Accessible routes for persons with disabilities are provided from the service road along the site boundary, ensuring inclusive access to all facilities. Buildings are aligned with the site contours and designed to maximize natural lighting and ventilation, with slope roofs integrated to harmonize with the surrounding environment. The site is divided into public, semi-public, and private spaces, giving people a choice between being social or private. Circulation is smooth, and rooms get plenty of light and fresh air. The project also helps survivors learn skills and supports social connections through shared spaces.



Conclusion

This midway shelter design at Kopila Nepal offers a holistic, trauma-informed environment that prioritizes safety, healing, and empowerment. Combining nature-inspired and culturally sensitive architecture with thoughtful zoning, it balances privacy and community to support recovery. Sustainable materials and eco-friendly systems align the shelter with its natural setting, while vocational and agricultural spaces promote economic independence. Ultimately, the design provides a safe and transformative space for survivors to rebuild their lives with dignity and hope.



Early Stage Diabetes Treatment Centre : Merging Architecture, Nutrition and Lifestyle



Manil Shrestha

Supervisor: Ar. Pragati Baniya

Diabetes mellitus, a growing global health concern, demands more than conventional medical solutions. This thesis explores a holistic design approach for diabetes treatment centers, integrating architecture, nutrition, and lifestyle to create healing, empowering spaces. By blending biophilic design, sustainable materials, and user-centric layouts, the proposed model fosters education, physical activity, mindfulness, and social engagement. The design transforms treatment centers into vibrant wellness hubs, supporting recovery and long-term health. This research highlights how thoughtfully crafted environments can enhance patient outcomes, bridging the gap between medical care and daily living for sustainable diabetes management.

Project Location- Fulbari, Pokhara- 11

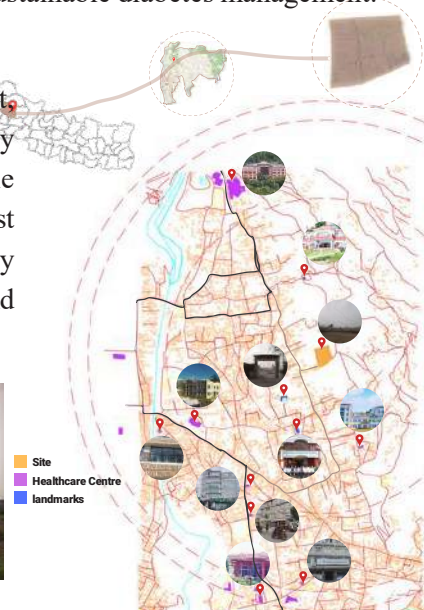
The site is located in Pokhara Metropolitan City, Kaski District, Gandaki Province. As a central hub of Nepal, Pokhara is strategically positioned both geographically and infrastructural, making it a suitable location for a diabetes treatment center. It has the second-largest population of diabetes patients after Kathmandu and is easily accessible from various parts of the country from western Nepal and other part due to its central location.



Road Access



Site Surrounding Scene



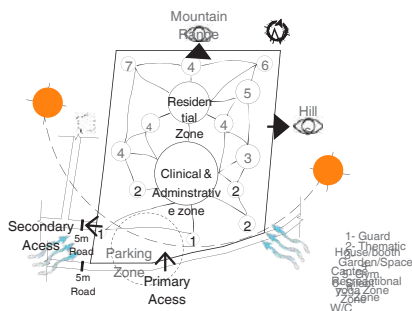
Site Location Map

Architecture Design Concept

“Symbiosis: Architecture as a living Organism” by Slime Mold Network

The Concept is to integrate the idea of slime molds networking concept of connecting every nodes or the spaces in the efficient manner with more interactions between the nodes of spaces in organic movements. The integrations of biophilic elements in the design, makes the movement healing and motivational in process .

In the design, the clinic is the central mold guiding other spaces which is connected by a residential, canteen, yoga& gym blocks as a secondary mold. The connection between the spaces/ nodes is through the pedestrian walkways which are the veins of network connected with each other which maintains balance & flow in the design.



Pathway to the Silent Zones



Healing Garden

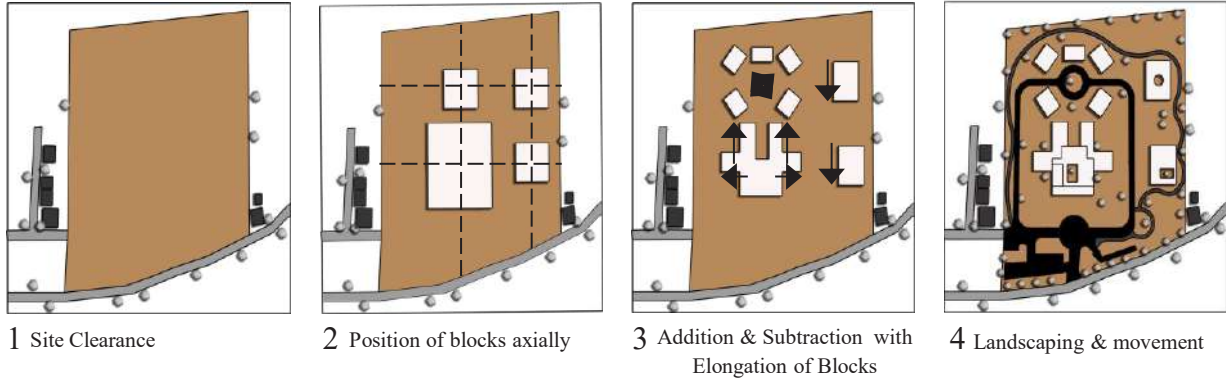
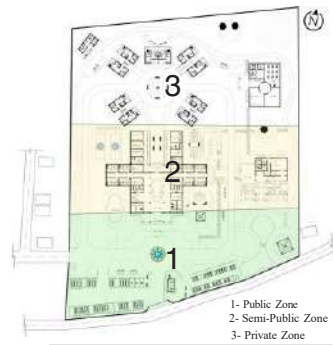


Atrium space

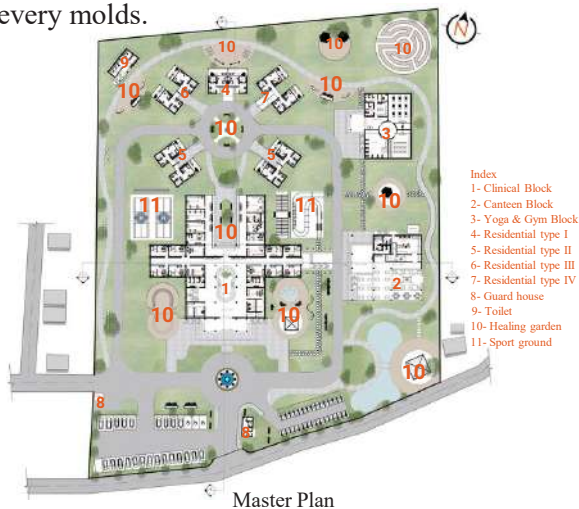
Design Process

According to the concept, the design is divided into different zones/ spaces which are interconnected with the veins of network of pedestrian walkways. The zones are,

- Public Zone- Parking space, thematic garden, pond.
- Semi-public Zone- Clinical building, Canteen, Recreational zone/space.
- Private Zone- Residential zone, Gym & Yoga zone, Silent Zone, Meditation zone, healing zone.

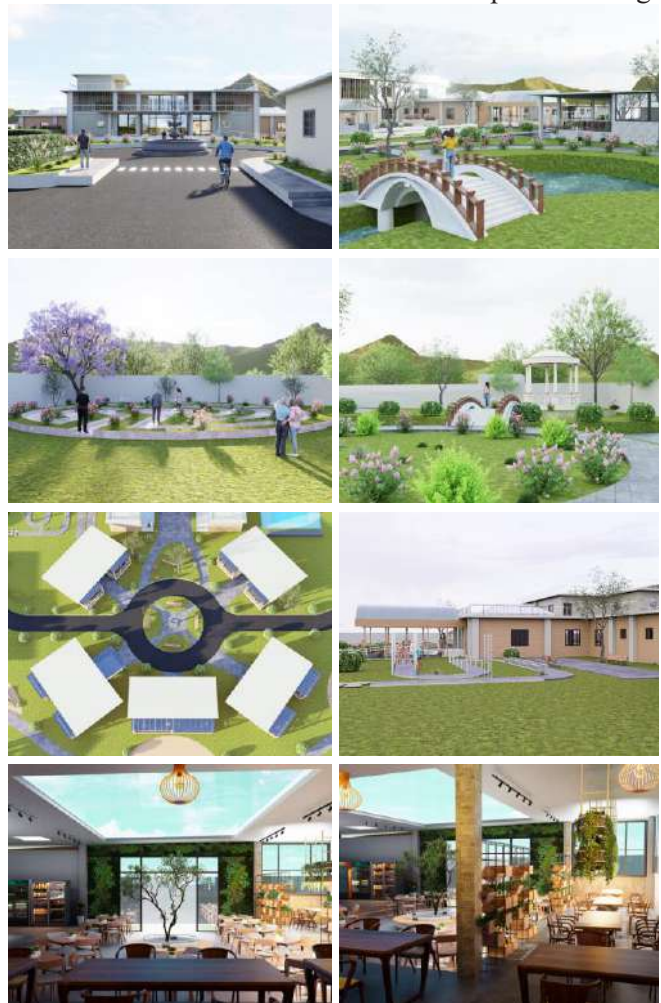


The form is development through the placement of the central mold (clinical block) in the site, with it's reference a central axially other secondary molds(residential block, gym & meditation block, canteen) are positioned in the site. Further addition and subtraction with elongation of the form is done in the blocks with consideration of passive heating & cooling technique, later the blocks are interconnected with the network of pathways and access just like a network veins in the slime mold network concept connecting every molds.



Conclusion

This thesis proposes a diabetes treatment center that goes beyond traditional healthcare, for early-stage diabetes patients treatment by emphasizing holistic healing over purely clinical interventions, where architecture, nutrition, and lifestyle intersect. Spaces are thoughtfully planned to support lifestyle changes, helping patients manage their condition before it escalates. This approach aspires to inspire healthier habits, promote long-term well-being, and set a precedent for inclusive, sustainable healthcare environments that heal both body and mind.



Life Beyond Bars : A Glimpse of Liberty for Incarcerated Persons



Namrata Lamsal

Supervisor: Ar. Pushpa Thapa

This thesis investigates how architecture can shift prisons from punitive spaces to environments that foster rehabilitation and dignity. It highlights the impact of natural light, green spaces, communal areas, and thoughtful spatial planning on inmates' mental well-being, rehabilitation facilities and personal growth. Drawing from global case studies, it integrates principles of environmental psychology to propose a design framework that balances security with humanity. The research emphasizes reducing recidivism through skill development, education, and positive social interaction. Ultimately, it envisions correctional facilities that prepare individuals for meaningful lives beyond incarceration, benefiting both the incarcerated and society by promoting successful reintegration and community safety.

Project Location- (Bharatpur-10, Chitwan, Nepal)

The site is in Bharatpur-10, Chitwan District, which covers the total area of 20,861.93 sq.m lying 208 meters above from the sea level with North-East facing of the entry point lies within a mixed-use urban zone near the District Hospital, Court, Police Station, and municipal offices, ensuring strategic accessibility. The terrain is flat, aiding construction and circulation. Bharatpur's humid subtropical climate, with heavy monsoon rainfall, requires design considerations for drainage, ventilation, and shading. Surrounded by green patches and open spaces, the site offers landscaping potential. Its proximity to major roads provides good connectivity while requiring noise and security measures, making it ideal for an institutional facility.



Location map



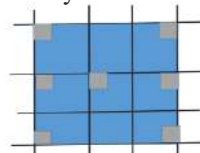
Site surroundings

Architectural Design Concept

The design concept focuses on creating a humane correctional environment that balances security with rehabilitation. Inspired by principles of courtyard design and minimalism, the layout integrates open courtyards, green spaces, and natural light to promote mental well-being. Zoning is planned to ensure smooth circulation, clear separation of functions, and controlled access points. Vocational training, education, and recreational facilities are central to fostering inmate skills and social reintegration. Materials like brick jalis, polycarbonate glass and forms are chosen for durability, safety, and a non-institutional feel. The concept envisions a secure yet dignified space where architecture supports behavioral change, reduces recidivism, and prepares inmates for a meaningful life beyond confinement.



Form Integrating
Courtyards



Security
points



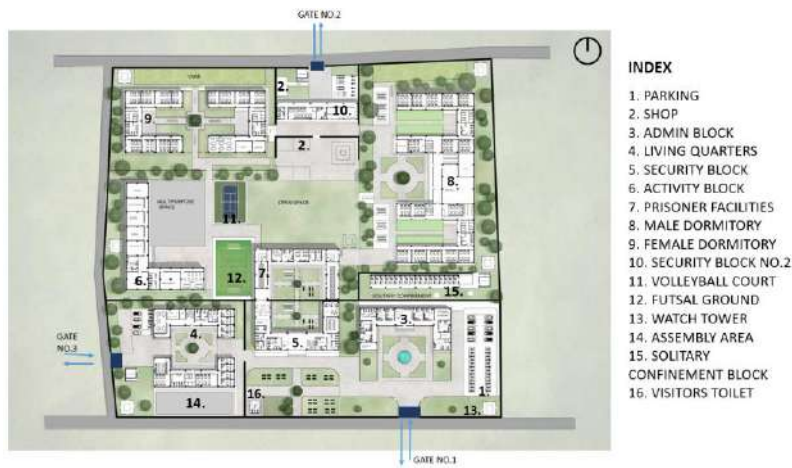
ZONE 1 – Public zone
ZONE 2 – Semi-public zone
ZONE 3 – Private zone



Zoning

Design Process

The design process began with problem identification, focusing on the shortcomings of existing prisons in Nepal, particularly overcrowding, poor living conditions, and lack of rehabilitation-focused spaces. A detailed literature review and case studies of national and international correctional facilities informed spatial and functional requirements. Site analysis determined suitability based on location, accessibility, climate, and context. Concept development integrated security, rehabilitation, and human dignity. Zoning and planning addressed circulation, separation of functions, and inmate–staff interactions. Form development emphasized natural light, ventilation, and green spaces. The final design balanced security needs with spaces for education, vocational training, recreation, and social reintegration.



Master Plan



Courtyard Design



Library



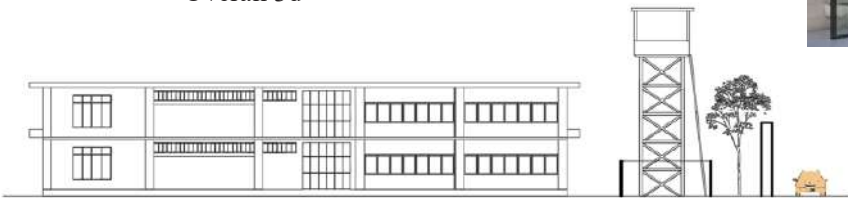
Prisoner Facilities



Solitary Confinement Cell



Overall 3d



Security Details

Conclusion

This thesis concludes that prisons can and should be more than places of confinement—they can be transformative environments that respect human dignity and actively support rehabilitation. Through careful architectural planning, integration of natural light, ventilation, green spaces, and dedicated facilities for education, skills training, and recreation, correctional spaces can reduce recidivism and prepare inmates for successful reintegration into society. The proposed design demonstrates how security and humanity can coexist, creating a model for future correctional facilities in Nepal that aligns with international standards, addresses current challenges, and fosters a more compassionate and progressive justice system.

Next-Gen Urban Living :Living Small , Dreaming Big

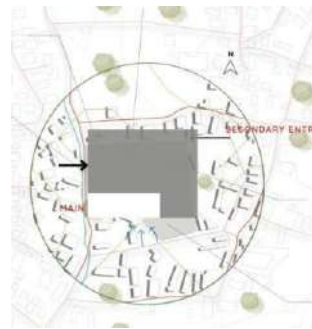
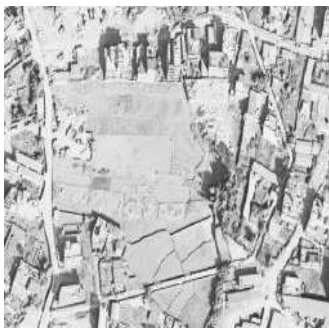


Safal Subba

Supervisor: Ar. Pragati Baniya

Pokhara's rapid urbanization has created a demand for flexible, sustainable, and socially connected housing for students and young professionals. This thesis explores micro- housing and co-living communities using shipping containers and prefabricated panels to create adaptable, modular units. The design emphasizes compact private spaces linked by shared amenities, including gardens, workspaces, and cultural zones, fostering interaction and collaboration. Passive design strategies and renewable systems ensure environmental resilience, while modularity allows reconfiguration as needs evolve. Dreaming Big, Living Small redefines urban living, demonstrating that compact, flexible housing can maximize human connection, creativity, and sustainability in the context of Pokhara.

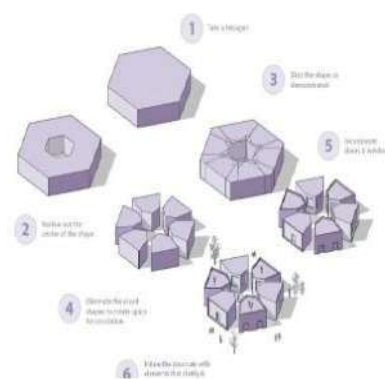
Project Location- Agyat Sadak, Bulaudi, Pokhara, Nepal



The site, located at Agyat Sadak, Bulaudi, Pokhara, covers 9,675.51 sqm and is currently used as agricultural land. Accessible via roads to the north and west, it offers good connectivity while retaining a sense of seclusion.

Architectural Design Concept

The project envisions a flexible, modular micro-housing community for students and young professionals in Pokhara. Tiny units made of shipping containers and prefabricated panels are organized in hexagonal clusters around shared courtyards, gardens, and communal spaces to foster interaction and collaboration. Multi-functional amenities, passive design strategies, and renewable systems ensure sustainability, while modularity and stackable units allow adaptability for changing needs. The concept transforms compact living into vibrant, socially connected, and environmentally responsible urban spaces..





Design Process

The design philosophy is deeply rooted in low-impact living, achieved through a careful balance of modularity, stackability, and passive design strategies. Modular construction—using shipping containers and prefabricated panels—enables flexibility in layout, scalability of the community, and ease of relocation or reconfiguration. Stackable units maximize land efficiency without sacrificing access to light, air, and views of the surrounding natural beauty. Passive strategies, including optimal orientation, natural ventilation, and thermal insulation, reduce energy demands and align the project with environmental stewardship principles.



Conclusion

Ultimately, “Dreaming Big, Living Small” represents more than an architectural strategy; it is a paradigm shift in how urban living can be envisioned. It challenges conventional notions of space, ownership, and lifestyle by demonstrating that small, flexible, and well-designed homes can support rich, fulfilling, and socially connected lives. This thesis reinforces the idea that compact living, when approached thoughtfully, allows residents to maximize purpose, creativity, and human connection, while minimizing environmental footprint. In doing so, it offers a roadmap for a future where urban housing is not just about shelter, but about fostering resilient, adaptable, and socially vibrant communities.



Waste Recycle Center



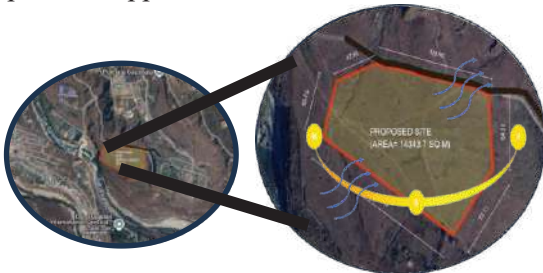
Sagar Bhusal

Supervisor: Ar. Pushpa Thapa

This project reimagines plastic waste management as both an environmental solution and a community hub. Inspired by the lotus flower's symbolism of renewal, the design unites collection, sorting, recycling, upcycling, and public education under one roof. Its triangular form reflects the 3Rs—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle—while the circular layout represents a closed-loop economy. Sustainable materials, passive design, rooftop gardens, and pollution control enhance environmental performance. By blending functionality with public spaces for exhibitions and workshops, the center transforms plastic waste from pollutant to resource, fostering awareness, participation, and a cleaner future for Pokhara. It stands as an architectural statement that waste recovery can be inspiring. This model can guide similar initiatives in Nepal and beyond.

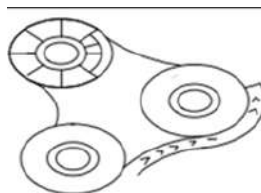
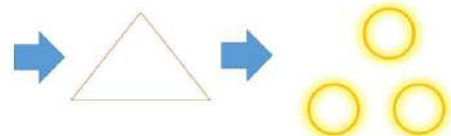
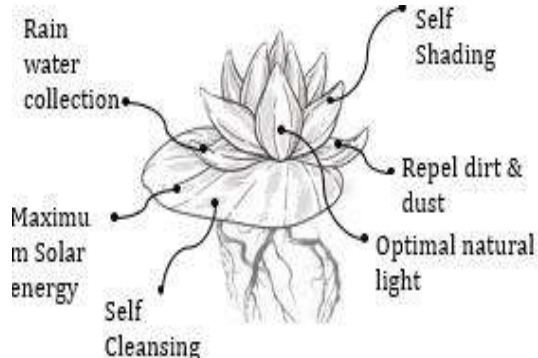
Project Location- Phulbari Pokhara

The Plastic Waste Recovery Center site in Phulbari, Pokhara (27°38'23" N) covers a gently sloped terrain adjacent to the Seti River, offering scenic natural edges to the west and south. Bordered by Phulbari Resort to the east and Viewpoint School to the north, it lies 3.65 km from Birauta Chowk, ensuring accessibility without contributing to traffic congestion. The mild, warm-temperate climate with an average temperature of 25.3°C and annual rainfall of 4,851 mm supports year-round operation. Currently characterized by limited vegetation and open land, the site provides ample space for functional zoning, integration of green buffers, and future expansion, while its riverside location offers both visual appeal and opportunities for environmental harmony in design.



Architectural Design Concept

The concept of a Waste Recovery Center is to transform waste from an environmental burden into a resource through integrated collection, sorting, recycling, and upcycling. Guided by the 3Rs—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle—it combines operational efficiency with public engagement, offering exhibition spaces, workshops, and observation areas to raise awareness. Architecturally, it prioritizes sustainability, contextual sensitivity, and openness, using passive design, green infrastructure, and local materials. By merging industrial function with community interaction, it redefines waste management as a regenerative, circular, and socially inclusive process.



Design Process

The Waste Recovery Center was conceived as a multifunctional facility that merges efficient waste management with community engagement. Drawing inspiration from the 3Rs—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle—and the lotus flower, symbolizing regeneration from adverse conditions, the design integrates zones for collection, sorting, cleaning, shredding, and recycling with public spaces for exhibitions, workshops, and environmental education. The triangular form represents the 3Rs, while the circular layout reflects the closed-loop nature of the recycling economy. Sustainable strategies such as passive ventilation, daylighting, rooftop gardens, and the use of recycled local materials ensure environmental performance and contextual harmony. By combining industrial processes with welcoming public areas, the design transforms a technical facility into a civic landmark that fosters awareness, participation, and a culture of sustainability.



Conclusion

This project showcases the design of a Plastic Waste Recovery Center in Pokhara that blends operational efficiency with community engagement and environmental sustainability. By integrating processing facilities with educational and recreational spaces, and using sustainable strategies like passive ventilation, daylighting, and recycled materials, the design transforms waste management into a socially and ecologically meaningful experience. It highlights how thoughtful architecture can promote public awareness, responsible practices, and sustainable urban development..

Shantiban Osho Meditation Center



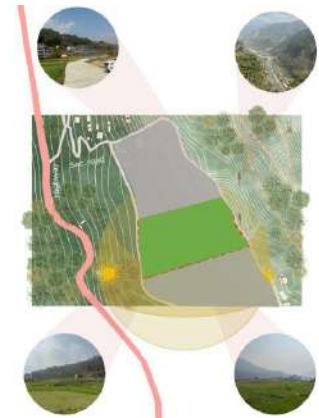
Salina Adhikari

Supervisor: Ar. Kedar Chhetri

In the fast pace of modern life, this project looks for quiet spaces where the mind, body, and spirit can connect. It explores how architecture can do more than provide shelter, how it can gently guide us inward. Inspired by the wisdom of yoga and meditation, and shaped by light, texture, and nature, it imagines places that are not just built but deeply felt. In these spaces, walls offer comfort, windows frame the beauty of the sky, and the air feels calm. Using biophilic design and research on well-being, the study creates visions of sanctuaries where the mind relaxes, the body rests, and the spirit feels at home. Here, retreat is not about escaping life; it's about returning to yourself.

Project Location- Baglung-4, Odarchaur

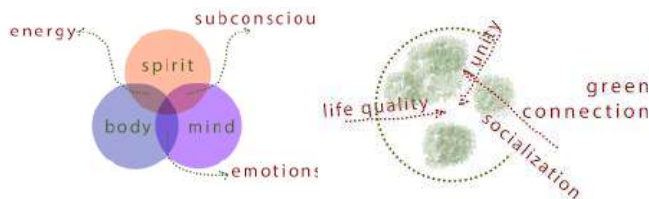
The site in Baglung, Province 4, provides a serene and nature-filled environment, perfectly suited for meditation and spiritual retreats. It is just a minute from the highway and three minutes from Baglung Bazaar, offering both accessibility and seclusion. Surrounded by lush greenery with scenic views of the Kali Gandaki and nearby hills, the site enjoys fresh air, natural ventilation, supported by reliable infrastructure, and offers space for future development. It strikes a harmonious balance between convenience and tranquility.



Site Scenarios

Architectural Design Concept

The meditation center embodies Healing Architecture, guiding visitors on a journey from public welcome zones to private sanctuaries through a radial masterplan centered on the meditation hall. Rooted in the site's natural contours, the design integrates gardens, water, light, and natural materials to engage all five senses—sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste—creating a harmonious environment that nurtures mind, body, and spirit while promoting inner stillness and sensory balance.



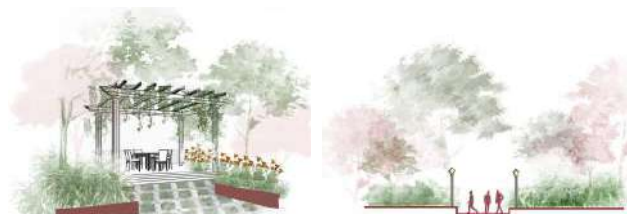
Balance Between Human Nature And The Built Environment



Interacting Spaces Using Natural Contour



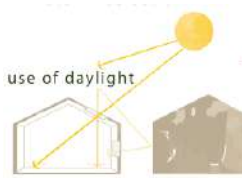
"Panchatatwa Garden, Where The Five Elements Heal The Soul."



Meditating Spaces With Healing Elements



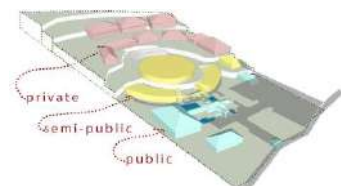
Natural Materials With Calming Colors



Maximizing Daylight

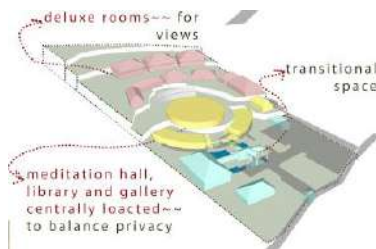


Radial Concept



Hierarchical Zoning Based On Levels Of Spatial Access

Design Process



Based On Functional Adjacency

Outdoor Views:



The master plan centers the Meditation Hall, symbolizing inner focus, with quiet zones, green spaces, and pathways promoting peace and mindfulness. Water bodies enhance calmness, guide visitors visually, and enrich the spiritual ambiance. Elevation changes, terracing, and landscaping create reflective spaces, strengthening the retreat's meditative character.



3D View Of The Overall Project



South Section

Interior:



Conclusion

The meditation center responds to the growing need for holistic well-being in today's fast-paced and stressful world, where people often lose connection with themselves and nature. By integrating Healing Architecture, natural contours, and a radial layout, it guides visitors from public spaces to private sanctuaries, facilitating a mindful journey from outer engagement to inner stillness. The Panchatatwa Garden, water features, natural light, and tactile, earthy materials engage all five senses, fostering mindfulness, emotional calm, and spiritual connection. Thoughtful design also emphasizes sustainability and harmony with the surrounding landscape. Designed to nurture mind, body, and spirit, the center exemplifies how architecture can create restorative environments that support reflection, renewal, balance, and overall holistic well-being.

Empowerment Center For Rainbow Community



Samjhana Devkota
Supervisor: Ar. Rajani Shrestha

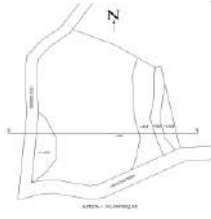
This thesis envisions an Empowerment Centre for Nepal's LGBTQI+ community, addressing social, emotional, and physical needs. Despite legal recognition, discrimination and stigma persist. The center provides a safe, inclusive environment for healing, connection, and self-expression, with spaces for vocational training, counselling, advocacy, and community engagement. Natural light, courtyards, and quiet zones balance social interaction with personal reflection. The design positions architecture as a tool for empowerment—fostering dignity, visibility, skill development, and self-reliance—making the center both a sanctuary and a symbol of pride for Nepal's rainbow community.

Project Location-Tokha, Kathmandu

The site in Tokha Ward 3, Kathmandu, is 5 km from the Ring Road, surrounded mainly by residential areas. Covering 10,000 sq.m., it is accessible, near police stations, hospitals, and LGBTQ+ individuals displaced by discrimination. Its location promotes safety, inclusivity, and empowerment, with 12m road access from the south and west.



Site Location



Site Scenario

Architectural Design Concept

First approach

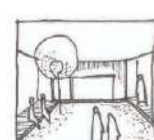
Emotion-responsive creation of space:

The design responds to the LGBTQIA+ community's emotional needs—safety, self-identity, and acceptance—through three zones: a Private Zone for shelter and healing, a Semi-Public Zone for vocational training and empowerment, and a Public Zone for visibility via shops and a Pride Hall.

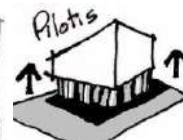
Interactions spaces:



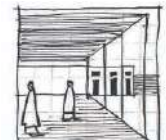
Amphitheatre



Courtyard

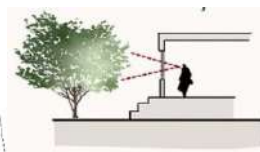


Pilotis



Semi Covered Circulation

Second approach



Visual connection to nature



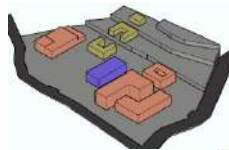
Natural light and ventilation



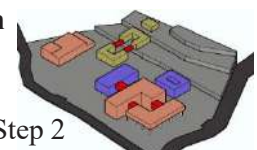
As a shading device

Self-healing is enhanced with nature, natural light, ventilation, and rainbow colours as symbols of pride.

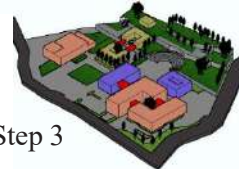
Building Form



Step 1

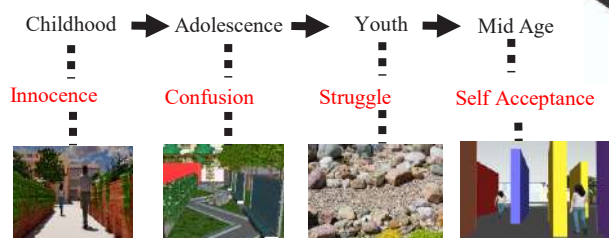


Step 2



Step 3

Courtyards give protection, bridges connect buildings, and pilotis create open spaces for people to meet and interact.



Design Process

This project empowers the LGBTQ+ community—especially homeless or vulnerable individuals through a Shelter Home providing up to one year of safety and continuous vocational training in bakery, beauty, massage, barista skills, and tourism. Onsite shops open to the public offer hands-on experience, income, and confidence, while revenue from shops and a gym sustains the center. Mixed training with the general public fosters trust and inclusion. The Pride Hall hosts events that promote visibility, pride, and understanding. Shelter and vocational buildings are connected by bridges, creating a unified, accessible environment. A central peace walk, courtyards, an amphitheater, a meditation block, and a healing garden encourage interaction, daily engagement, and holistic well-being.



Conclusion

This thesis explores how architecture can empower Nepal's LGBTQIA+ community, which faces discrimination despite legal recognition. Through case studies and socio-cultural analysis, it identifies needs for healing, skills, integration, and visibility. The proposed Empowerment Center offers therapeutic, vocational, and advocacy spaces with inclusive design, natural light, and greenery—fostering identity, challenging prejudice, and promoting dialogue through empathetic architecture.



Meditation Block



Front Building View with Pilotis



Shelter Building Linked By Bridge.



Vocational Training Building

Skill And Enterprise Development Centre : A Promotion Hub For Small Scale Industries



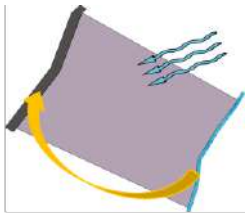
Shraddha Paudel

Supervisor: Ar. Roshani Subedi

The Skill & Enterprise Development Center is an energetic environment where innovation and tradition meet, empowering small industries through incubation units, marketplaces, training halls, and specialized workshops. Interactive displays, collaborative studios, and shared courtyards foster creativity, learning, and community bonding. Equipped with modern facilities and accessible spaces, it caters to women, youth, and marginalized communities—encouraging entrepreneurial spirit, cultural pride, and self-reliance.

Project Location- Kundahar, Pokhara, Nepal

Located in Pokhara, Kaski District, Gandaki Pradesh, Nepal, the 14,500 sq.m. site sits 830 meters above sea level, surrounded by residential, industrial, and agricultural areas. With flat terrain, good road access, and a canal on one side, it is close to the highway, airport, schools, and other key facilities. While proximity to industry offers jobs, it also poses pollution risks. Bye-laws permit 40% ground coverage, a 2 m setback, a height limit of 17 m over five floors, and a 0.45 m plinth. Utilities, waste services, and highway links are available, making it ideal for strategic development.



Site Scenario

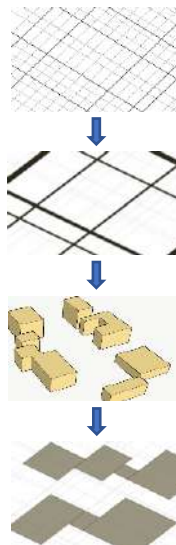


Site Surroundings

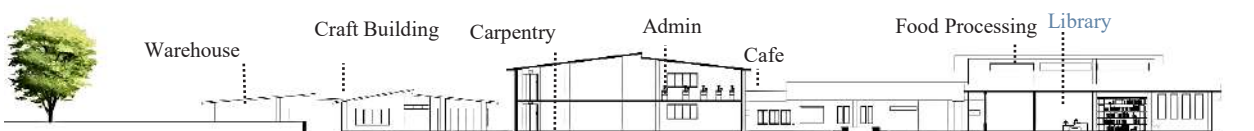
Architectural Design Concept

“Woven Fabric – Threads of Skills, Stories of Enterprise”

Inspired by the interlacing of woven fabric, the design intertwines spaces and people, each thread representing a skill that strengthens the whole. Courtyards, workshops, and interactive plazas create a lively rhythm of open and sheltered zones, fostering connection and creativity. Guided by a framework of layered strips, buildings cluster around green, light-filled courtyards, with stone, raw concrete, and glass blending solidity and transparency. From markets and cafés to carpentry and food processing, every space links seamlessly, forming a vibrant hub where craft, enterprise, and community are bound together like threads in a timeless fabric.



Form Development



Site Section

Design Process

The design started with a simple rectangular layout, chosen for its clarity and easy flow, so every part of the site could feel connected and organized. Courtyards were added at the center and within the buildings to bring in natural light, fresh air, and lively spots for people to meet and interact. At the heart of the site, there is an exhibition or market space, perfect for informal performances, gatherings, or just hanging out, surrounded by a green space that softens the space and keeps it pleasant. To keep movement smooth, parking is tucked in one corner, and a service road runs quietly along another, while covered pathways link the buildings for easy, weather-protected circulation. Thoughtful seating across courtyards and pathways invites casual conversations and social interaction. Inspired by the idea of woven fabric, every element of the plan is intentionally placed, creating a cohesive, welcoming environment where function, movement, and community come together naturally



Outdoor Dining



Exhibition Space



Covered Pathway

Courtyard



Cafe

Ramp



Master Plan



Bird's Eye View

Conclusion

The Skill and Enterprise Development Centre is more than just a place of learning—it's a dynamic ecosystem where creativity, skills, and entrepreneurship come alive together. Guided by the woven fabric concept, the design fosters connection and collaboration, allowing people, ideas, and talents to grow in harmony. With modular training clusters, interactive landscapes, and shared enterprise spaces, the centre acts as a bridge between learning and action, giving every learner room to explore, create, and thrive. Rooted in its context yet flexible for the future, it envisions a space where education and enterprise are seamlessly interwoven into everyday life.

Multigenerational Village : A Bond Between Orphan and Elderly in a Shared Living Environment



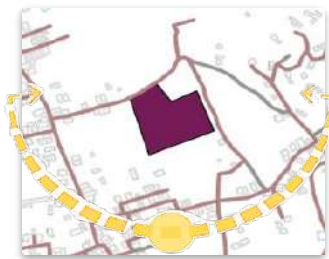
Sim Dhakal

Supervisor: Ar. Manish K. Barun

This thesis proposes a multigenerational village uniting orphaned children and elderly individuals in a shared community. It fosters emotional support, mutual care, and intergenerational learning through safe, accessible, and engaging spaces. Beyond meeting physical needs, the design addresses emotional well-being with shared gardens, activity areas, and communal facilities that encourage mentorship and social bonds. Blending traditional Nepali values with modern strategies, the project aims to serve as a sustainable and inclusive model for community living.

Project Location- Fulbari, Pokhara, Nepal

The site is located in the sub urban area of fulbari, pokhara. The site is surrounded by the residential area. The location is reasonably close to renowned medical institutions (manipal & gandaki) educational institutions, parks, and temples. It is also located near kahun Danda with latitude: 28°13'50" North and longitude: 84°00'04" East. The area is 31 ropani (15770.94 sq.m) with flat land. The sun travels from east to west, with the dominant wind flowing from the north and secondary winds from the south and west.



Site Scenario



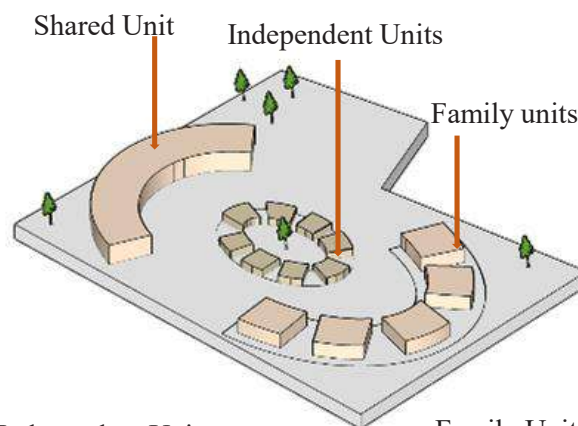
Site Surroundings

Architectural Design Concept

The Multigenerational Village is a community-focused design inspired by the growth rings of a tree, symbolizing continuity, resilience, and connection. At its center is a peaceful elderly zone, surrounded by family units, shared spaces, and landscaped areas that encourage interaction. This layout builds bonds between orphaned children and elderly residents, promoting mutual care and emotional support. With an emphasis on accessibility, cultural harmony, and integration with nature, the village aims to provide not only shelter but also a vibrant, supportive environment that fosters belonging.



Form Development



Shared Unit

Independent Unit

Family Unit



Site Section

Design Process

The design follows a tree-ring concept with five concentric zones symbolizing growth and unity. master plan inspired by the organic growth pattern of tree rings to symbolize unity and intergenerational connection. Design concept guided the zoning, placing elderly residential units with dedicated courtyards at the central core, surrounded by a recreational center, family units, and outer rings containing shared facilities such as community kitchens, co-working areas, libraries, and wellness zones. Curved pathways interconnect all zones, with Chautari (traditional resting platforms) and seating nodes encouraging rest and interaction, while a Vastu aligned temple at the entrance, peripheral service lanes, green pockets, and amphitheaters enhance community life. Covered pathways, shaded areas, and dedicated play zones ensure year-round usability, resulting in a culturally rooted, inclusive environment that fosters interaction, comfort, and mutual care across generations.



Bird's Eye View Of Multigenerational Village



Central Chautari



Temple And Pati Connection



Curved Covered Pathway



Service Lane



Amphitheater



Green Lawn



Raised Planting Beds



Children Playing Area

Conclusion

The Multigenerational Village is more than a housing project it's a living, breathing community where the wisdom of age meets the energy of children. Inspired by the growth rings of a tree, the design blends private comfort with shared spaces that spark connection, care, and joy. Here, architecture becomes a bridge between generations, creating a home where no one feels alone, and every story finds a listener. By weaving together cultural values, universal accessibility, and nature's calming presence, the project offers a hopeful vision for the future, one where spaces are designed not just to shelter people, but to bring them closer together.

A Multi- Sensory Museum for Endangered Species of Nepal

“What is this world, if not to pause and see
A place to protect, a sanctuary to be?”



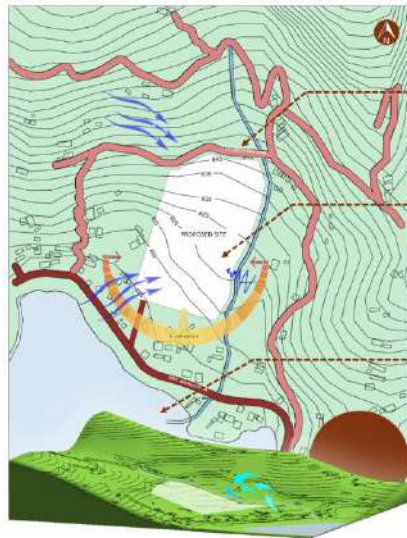
Smita Gurung

Supervisor: Ar. Kedar Chhetri

This thesis presents the design of a multisensory museum for Nepal’s endangered animals, blending architectural innovation with ecological advocacy. Amid rising threats to biodiversity from urbanization, habitat loss, and wildlife trade, the project creates an immersive space engaging visitors emotionally and intellectually. Inspired by the “broken circle of life,” the design uses spatial storytelling, sensory integration, and sustainability to foster conservation awareness and empathy. Through research and analysis, the museum is developed as a transformative space that encourages reflection and action, embodying both memory and hope as a cultural beacon for biodiversity preservation in Nepal.

Project Location- Khapaudi, Pame, Pokhara-18

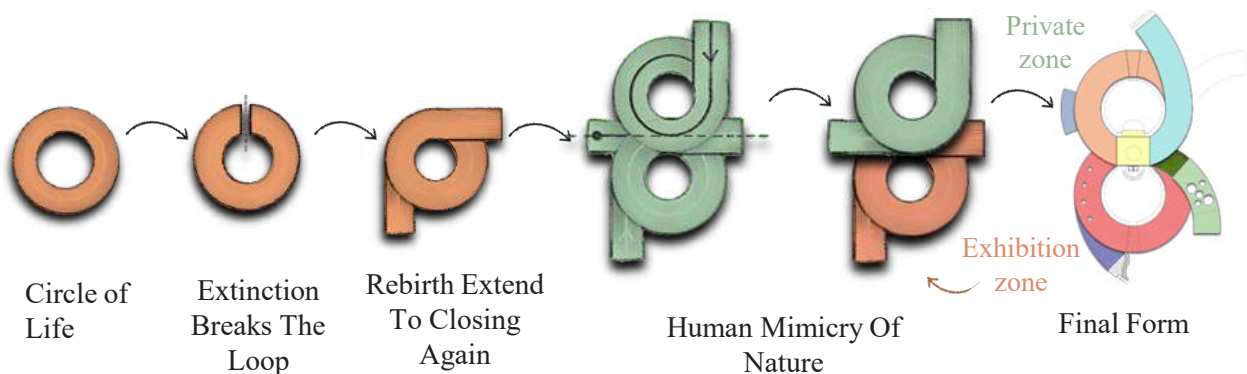
The proposed project is strategically located in Khapaudi Pame, Pokhara-18, Nepal, beside scenic Fewa Lake, a major tourism area. Covering 29,315 m² of south-facing, contoured land (805–840 m elevation), the site offers lake views, natural ventilation, and daylight, with minimal land disturbance on former terraced farmland. Surrounded by native vegetation, a river, and tourism infrastructure, it is easily accessible via roads and public transport. This blend of beauty, accessibility and sustainability makes the museum a landmark and premier visitor destination.



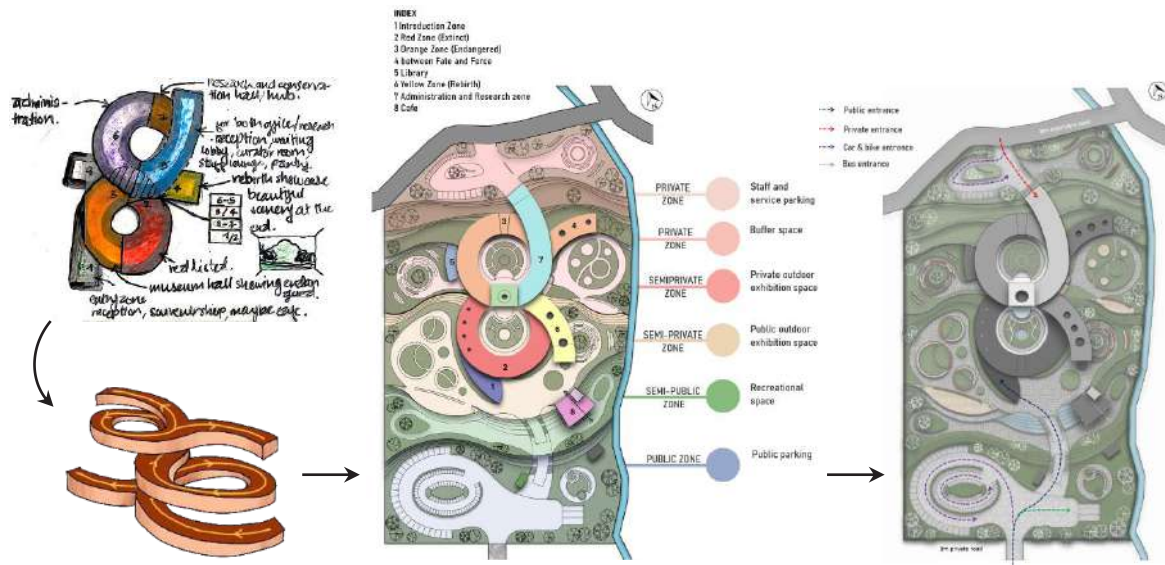
Architectural Design Philosophy and Concept

Site Analysis

The thesis explores the “Broken Circle,” a philosophy symbolizing life’s natural cycle of birth, growth, death, and rebirth now fractured by human actions causing extinction and ecological imbalance. Inspired by this idea, the museum’s concept embodies the broken circle through narrative architecture that mirrors this disruption. It leads visitors on an emotional journey from guilt over species loss, to awareness of its causes, fostering empathy, and ultimately hope for revival. This progression conveys the philosophy while inspiring active conservation to restore nature’s broken balance.



Design Process



Space Visualization To Zoning To Building Form

The museum's design is guided by two interlinked loops forming a spiral circulation that follows the site's contours. Visitors start in the lower loop, where exhibits depict nature's fragility and chaos, then ascend to the upper loop, presenting a structured and hopeful vision. The main exhibition hall features three zones: **Red (Extinction)**: narrow, dim, and intense with fossils; **Orange (Endangered)**: wider, partially lit with data on species at risk; and **Yellow (Rebirth)**: open, bright, and hopeful. Elevation-based zoning places public areas at the lower southern level, semi-public in the middle, and private research/administration at the upper northern level with separate entries. Dual-access lobbies, indoor-outdoor links, and vertical circulation ensure efficiency, spatial clarity, and an emotional journey from awareness to hope.



Extinction



Endangered



Rebirth

Illumination Of The Room From Dim To Partial To Bright

Conclusion

This thesis project offers an emotional journey through guilt, awareness, empathy, and hope. Its spiral design reflects the contrast between nature and human impact, with zoning separating public and staff areas for smooth circulation. Integrating sensory technology and interactive storytelling, the museum inspires reflection and responsibility toward conservation.



Pokhara School of Arts: A Comprehensive Art School

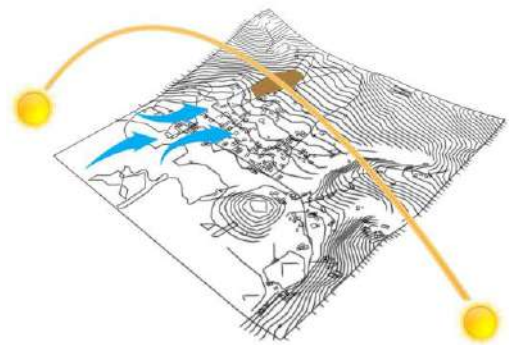


Suman Acharya
Supervisor: Ar. Manish K. Barun

The Pokhara School of Arts is envisioned as the first comprehensive art institution in Pokhara, bridging traditional Nepali practices with contemporary global art education. Rooted in the city's cultural richness and natural landscape, the design philosophy — Rooted in Place, Inspired by Nature, Driven by Creativity — emphasizes sustainability, adaptability, and community engagement.

The project integrates studios, workshops, digital labs, galleries, and communal spaces, supported by passive design strategies, local materials, and rainwater harvesting. More than an academic facility, it aspires to become a cultural landmark that nurtures creativity, preserves heritage, and inspires innovation.

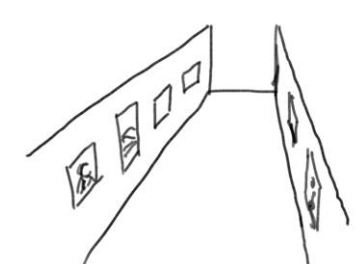
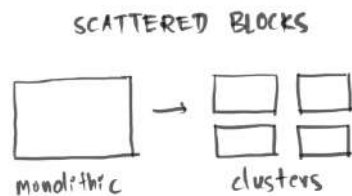
Project Location



Located in Bhakunde, Pokhara, the site offers serene landscapes, cultural richness, and panoramic views of the Annapurna range—an ideal setting for an art school.

Architectural Design Concept

The design of the Art School integrates creativity, functionality, and sustainability. The scattered arrangement of built forms embodies cultural logic, responding to the site's context and traditions. Open and flexible spaces encourage artistic exploration and collaboration, while natural light, greenery, and carefully planned circulation create a harmonious and inspiring learning environment. The architecture seeks to balance functional needs with an expressive form that nurtures creativity and reflects local identity.

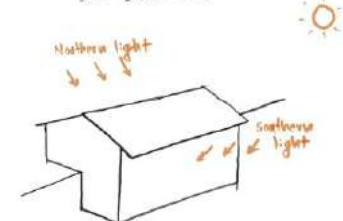


Perceived Space



Rhythm Of The Hills

DAY LIGHTING



Design Process

The project began with a thorough site and context analysis, exploring the landscape, circulation, and local culture. Understanding these factors informed the spatial organization and conceptual framework, ensuring the design responded to natural light, ventilation, and visual connections with the outdoors.

The concept development centered on the idea of scattered forms, reflecting cultural logic and the dynamic flow of artistic activity. Early massing studies examined the relationship between classrooms, workshops, studios, and communal areas, balancing openness, flexibility, and intuitive circulation.

Form development and refinement focused on the interplay of solid and void, optimizing spatial experience, daylighting, and visual composition. Green courtyards, landscaped areas, and adaptable interiors were integrated to support creativity, collaboration, and sustainability, resulting in an inspiring and culturally resonant learning environment.



Conclusion

The Art School design demonstrates a harmonious balance between creativity, functionality, and cultural context. The scattered arrangement of forms reflects local traditions while supporting flexible learning and artistic exploration. Thoughtful planning of circulation, natural light, and green spaces enhances the quality of the learning environment, fostering collaboration and inspiration. The interplay of solid and open spaces creates a dynamic and expressive architectural form, while sustainable strategies and adaptable interiors ensure long-term usability. Overall, the project embodies an architecture that nurtures creativity, respects cultural identity, and responds sensitively to its environment, offering students an engaging and inspiring space to learn, experiment, and grow as artists.

Legacy of the Civil War: A Memorial for Nepal's Transformation



Swastika Poudel

Supervisor: Ar. Ananta Gautam

The decade-long civil war in Nepal reshaped the nation's identity, leaving a legacy of sacrifice, struggle, and transformation. This thesis envisions a Memorial Museum in Liwang, Rolpa the birthplace of the conflict as a space of remembrance, reflection, and education. Through symbolic design elements such as memorial walls, reflective water bodies, and contemplative pathways, the project seeks to narrate Nepal's journey from conflict to peace. Informed by historical research, site analysis, and national and international case studies, the design responds to Rolpa's terrain and cultural context. More than a monument, the memorial is envisioned as a living space that fosters dialogue, healing, and reconciliation, connecting the nation's past with its future.

Project Location- (Liwang, Rolpa-10)

The site in Liwang, Rolpa, is ideal for a memorial museum, carrying deep historical significance as the birthplace of Nepal's civil war. Surrounded by natural hills and traditional settlements, it offers a powerful setting that connects memory with landscape. The terrain provides opportunities for symbolic design, while the cultural context ensures relevance to the local community. Its location within the district headquarters also makes the site accessible, allowing it to serve as both a place of remembrance and an educational destination.



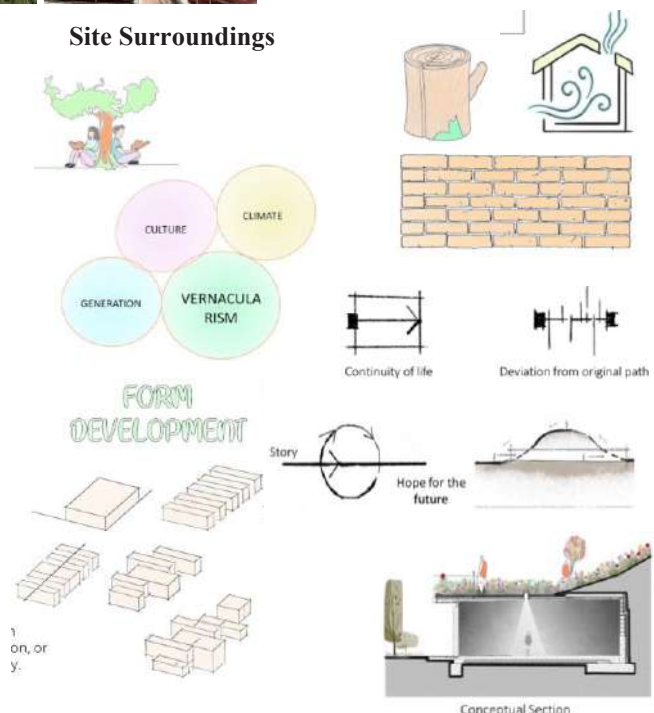
Site Scenario



Site Surroundings

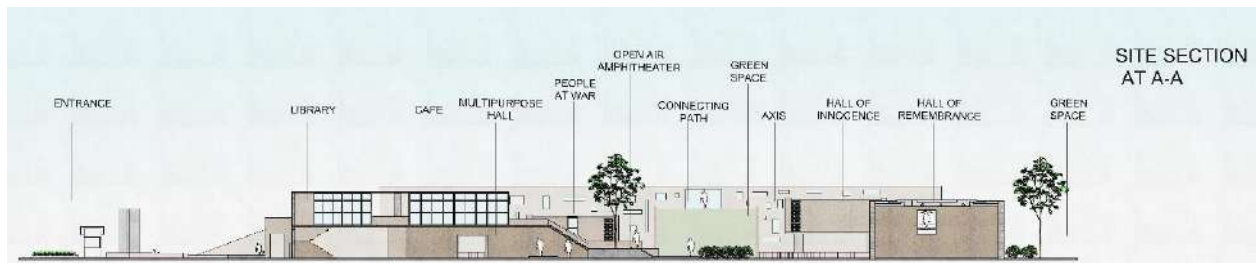
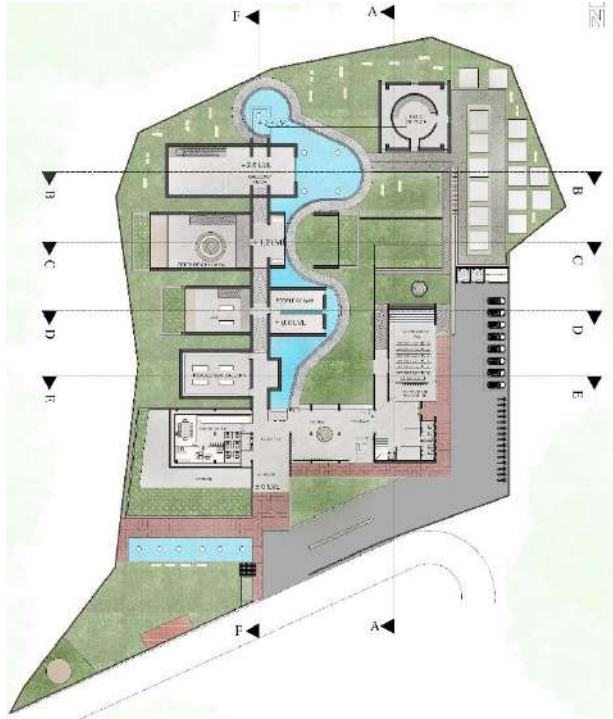
Architectural Design Concept

The Memorial Museum is envisioned through Emotive Vernacularism, where memory and resilience are translated into space. Fragmented cubes and zigzag paths symbolize the rigidity, chaos, and pain of the People's War, while contemplative courtyards and water bodies embody healing and reflection. Vernacular materials and cultural references root the design in local identity, creating a journey that begins with struggle and ends with hope. More than a space of remembrance, the museum becomes a living symbol of Nepal's transformation-honoring the past while inspiring the future.



Design Process

The design process is shaped by site zoning, user needs, and access, ensuring a seamless balance between built form and nature. Spaces flow into open courtyards, fostering social interaction while maximizing light and ventilation. A central axis organizes activities, with admin and multipurpose blocks near the entrance and residences clustered around a communal courtyard. Solar orientation and wind direction guide the layout, making it sustainable and homely—where people, activities, and landscape remain deeply interconnected.



Conclusion

The design and implementation of the memorial museum offer deep insights into how architecture can narrate history and honor the memory of those affected by Nepal's civil war. The project demonstrates the importance of creating spaces that are both symbolic and functional, guiding visitors through a journey of reflection, remembrance, and understanding. By integrating narrative elements, site-specific responses, and visitor feedback, the design fosters engagement, empathy, and a sense of community. This museum serves as a model for future memorials, showing how thoughtful architectural design can address complex historical narratives while contributing to a more reflective and inclusive society.



Naturopathy Centre (प्राकृतिक शक्ति)



Urmila Rijal

Supervisor: Ar. Kedar Chhetri

In an era where modern medicine often carries side effects, naturopathy stands as a primary, drug-free approach to healing. This thesis presents the design of a Naturopathy Centre in Simle, Pokhara-31, envisioned as a holistic environment in harmony with nature. Grounded in the principles of Pancha Mahabhutas and Pancha Kosha, the project integrates therapies such as hydrotherapy, mud therapy, chromo therapy, yoga, acupuncture, dietary therapy, and meditation within the serene setting of Begnas Lake. Using healing architecture, local materials, and climate-responsive strategies, it addresses gaps in Nepal's naturopathy infrastructure, offering a model that unites wellness, environmental sensitivity, and cultural identity.

Project Location- Pokhara-31, Simle

The site, Located in Pokhara-31, Simle, the site provides an ideal setting for a naturopathy centre with its clean air, abundant greenery, freshwater lake, and serene surroundings. Streams flowing at both ends and the presence of mature Pipal trees enhance the therapeutic ambiance, while local medicinal plants offer resources for natural treatments. Its unspoiled landscape and proximity to Pokhara ensure accessibility for both national and international visitors without compromising the peaceful retreat atmosphere..



Location Map



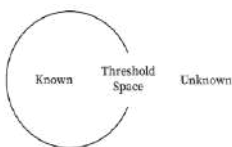
Site With Begnas Lake



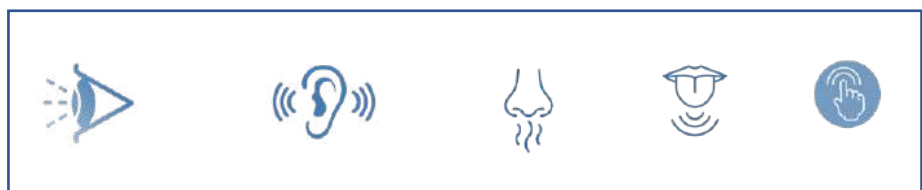
Site Surroundings

Architectural Design Concept

The design is guided by three primary foundations: the principles of naturopathy, the unique features of the site including a prominent Pipal tree, streams on both its eastern and western edges, and panoramic views of Begnas Lake and the overarching philosophy of healing. To foster a restorative environment, the concept of threshold spaces has been employed, using transitional zones to create a gradual, sensory-rich journey through the site.



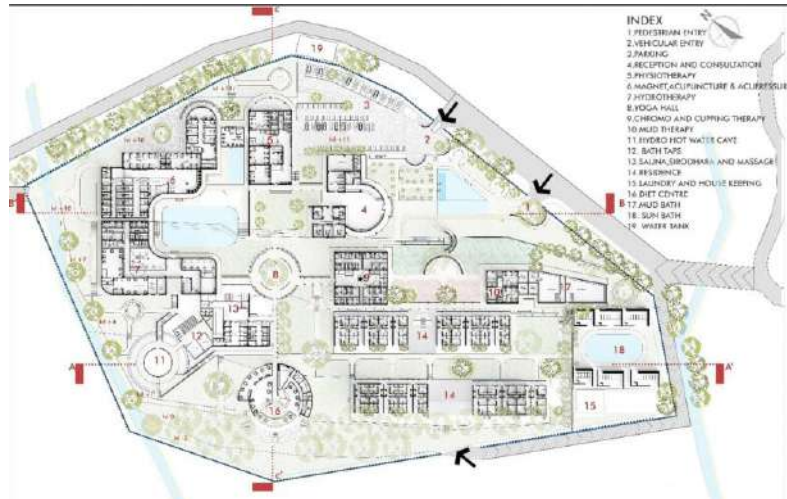
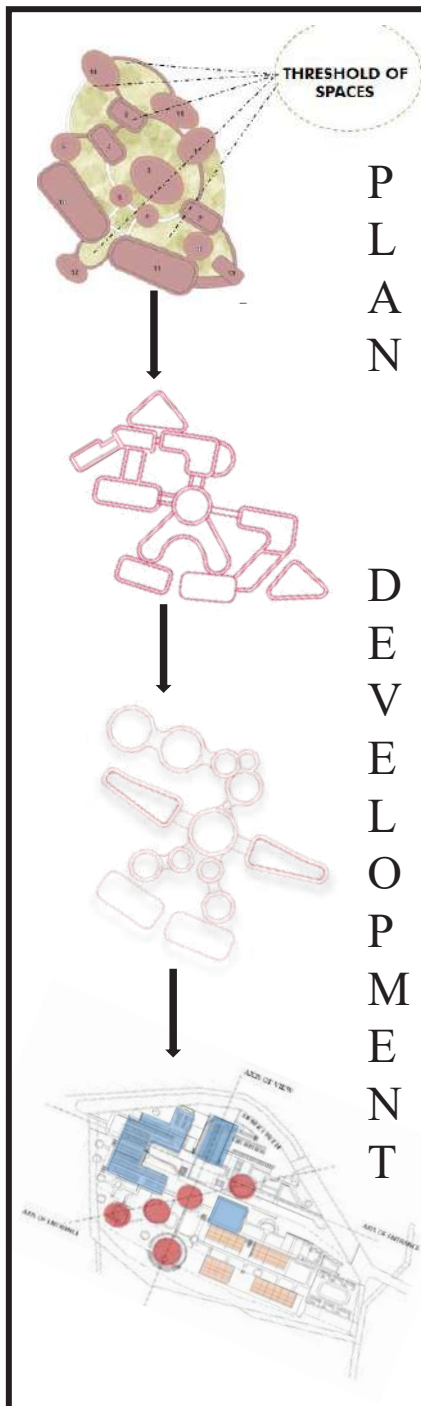
Threshold of spaces refers to transitional zones that guide movement and enhance individual experience.



The design uses all five senses to shape threshold spaces, fostering a deeper human-nature connection.

Design Process

Nothing is perfect in nature, organic geometry, mirroring nature's flowing, irregular forms to create a space that feels soft, harmonious, and deeply connected to the earth. In the design process, organic geometry is used to shape buildings by reflecting nature's flowing, irregular forms. This approach creates structures that feel soft, harmonious, and deeply connected to the earth. Such forms are particularly applied to transitional outdoor spaces, guiding the conceptual development and enhancing the human experience within the architecture.



By geometricizing the conceptual drawings along three primary axes, The axis of view frames visual connections with the landscape, the axis of entrance defines a welcoming approach, and the axis of wind optimizes ventilation and thermal comfort. All buildings are oriented south along the main view axis. Key elements, including the Jalaprabesh threshold, reception and administration block, and acupuncture and acupressure rooms, follow the entrance axis, while the magnet therapy room faces north, supporting the overall spatial arrangement and zoning.



Conclusion

Prakritik Shakti, a Naturopathy Centre near Begnas Lake, merges healing architecture with nature to restore well-being. Using sustainable materials and climate-responsive design, it offers holistic therapies in harmony with the site's natural and cultural context, showing how architecture can nurture body, mind, and spirit.



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