

Syed Md. Zeeshan

**PORTFOLIO**





I am seeking employment in an inspiring and exciting architectural firm which will prepare me better to further my career as an architect.

I am a dedicated, detail-oriented, and productive worker with a passion for amazing architectural design, innovative methodology, and beautiful representation. I am motivated and willing to dedicate my time, energy, and talent to work with and learn from a team of professionals

The following pages show a brief selection of my design work during B.Arch, M.Arch and Professional practice.

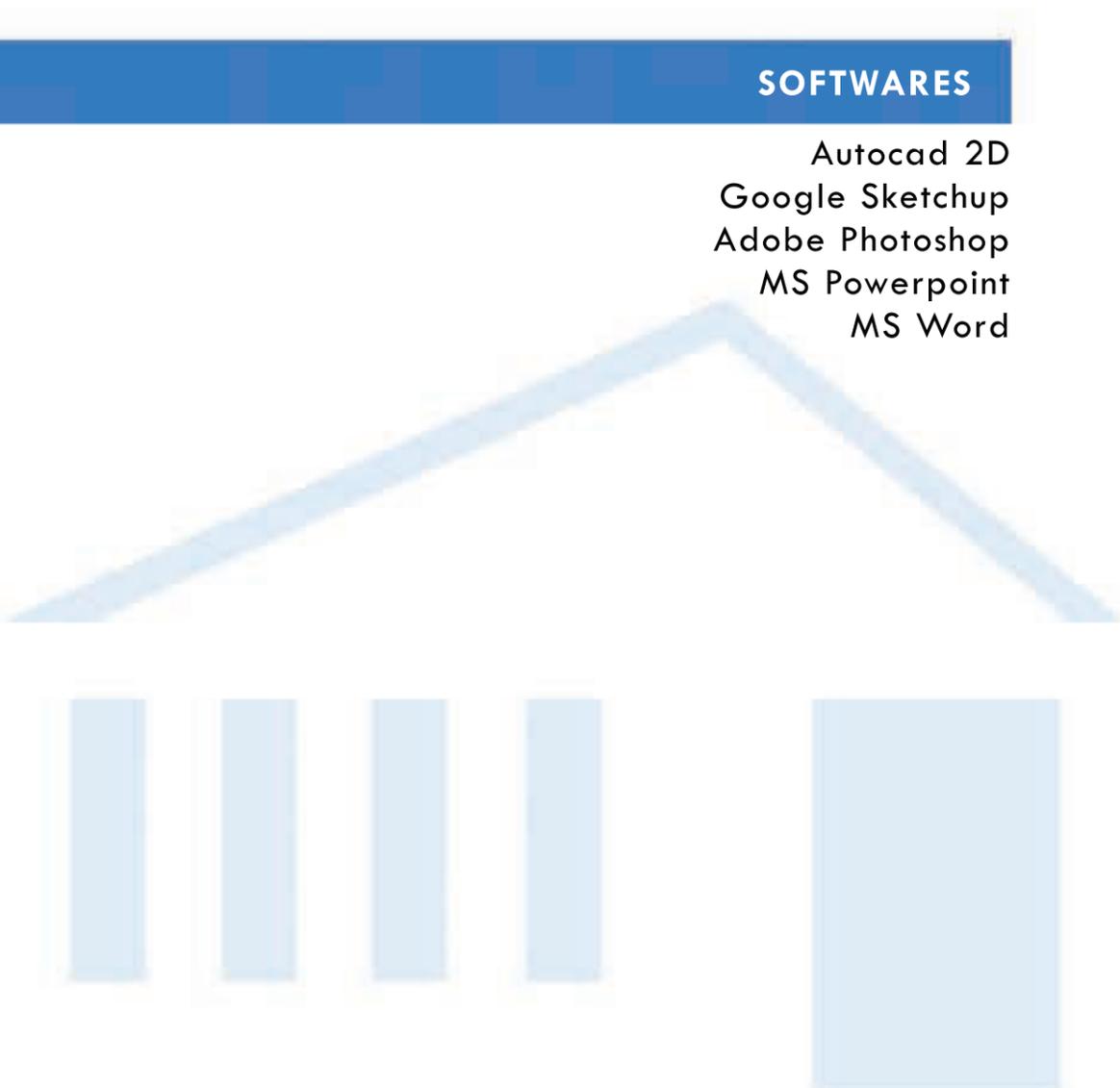
I hope that my collection of past work, experience, and skills set are of relevance to your firm and can complement your practice.

### Key Skills

Architectural Design  
Town Planning  
Functional Planning  
Conceptualization  
Presentation

### SOFTWARES

Autocad 2D  
Google Sketchup  
Adobe Photoshop  
MS Powerpoint  
MS Word



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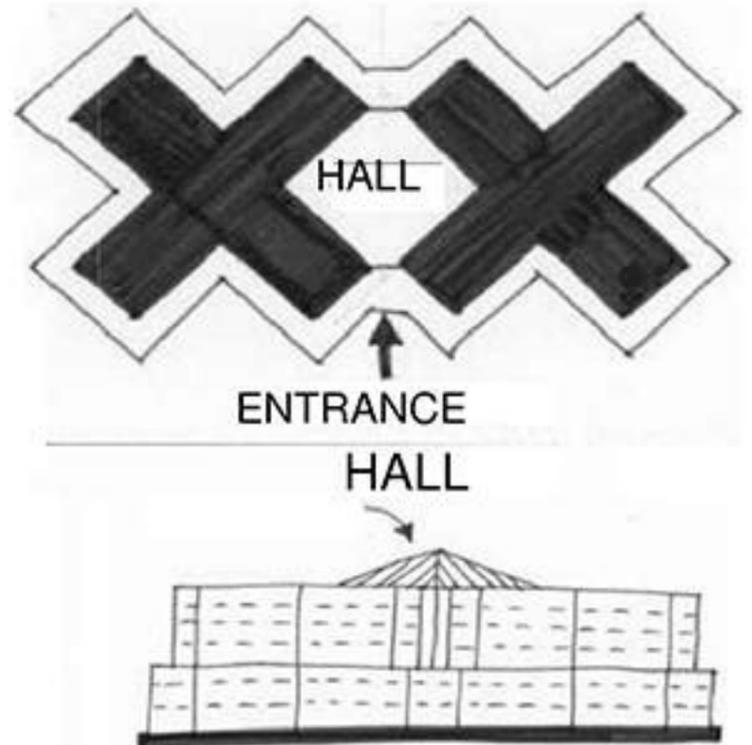


# 200 Bedded Multispeciality Hospital



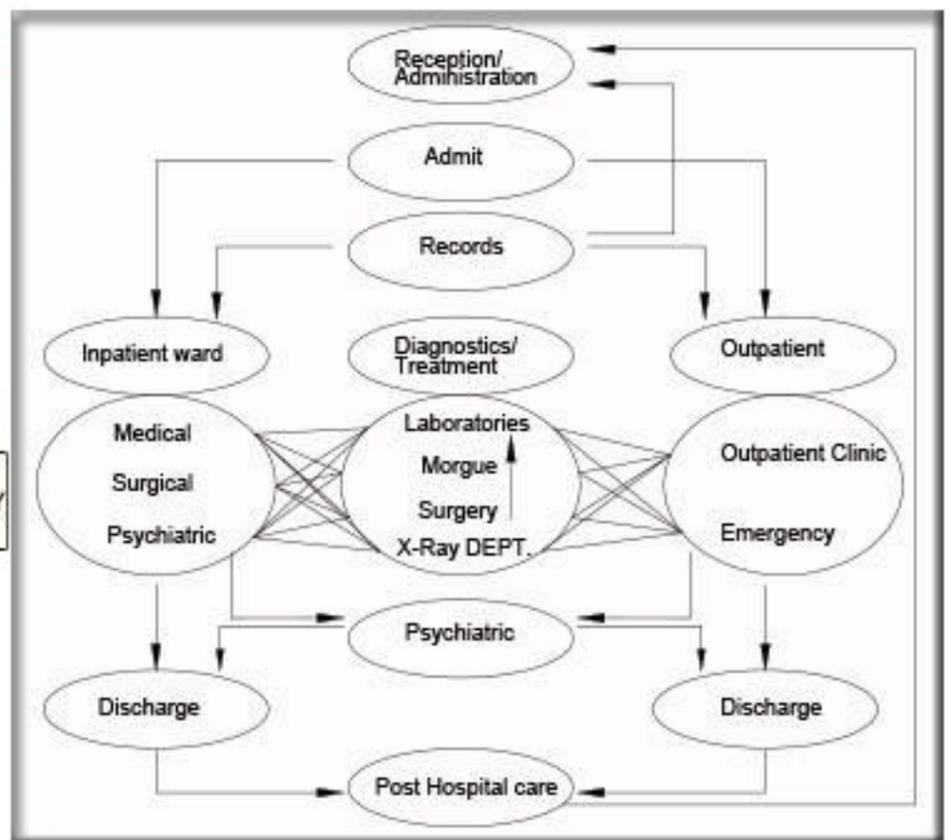
# Multispeciality Hospital

1. In the case of this model, two building blocks each in the form of a cross have been linked to each other so as to create a large covered hall between the two building blocks. The covered hall is the centre of the building and contains the central facilities.
2. The main entrance is located in the corner of the covered hall. This plaza is the heart of the structure and contains central facilities. The vertical access points in the cross-shaped building blocks are clearly visible from the plaza. This structure lends itself well to the development of a relatively large hospital within a compact design.
3. The open ends of the cross-shaped building sections can be extended while retaining the basic structure.

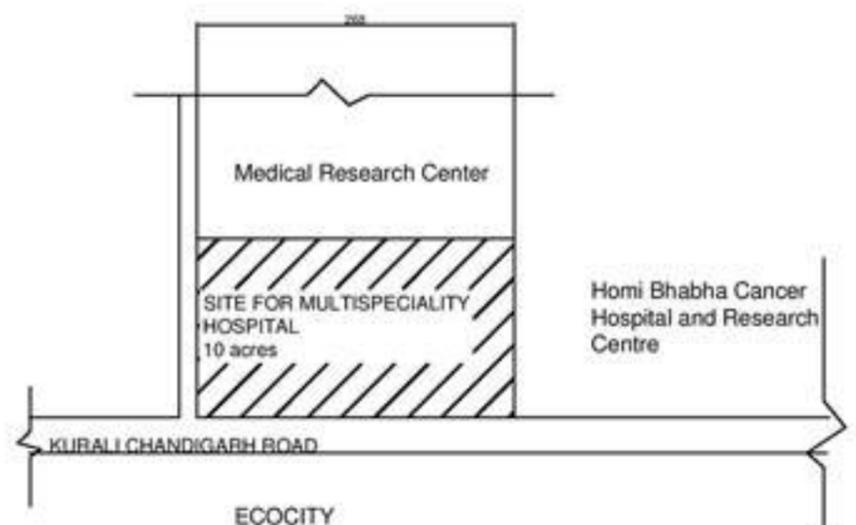


Concept

## Area Introduction



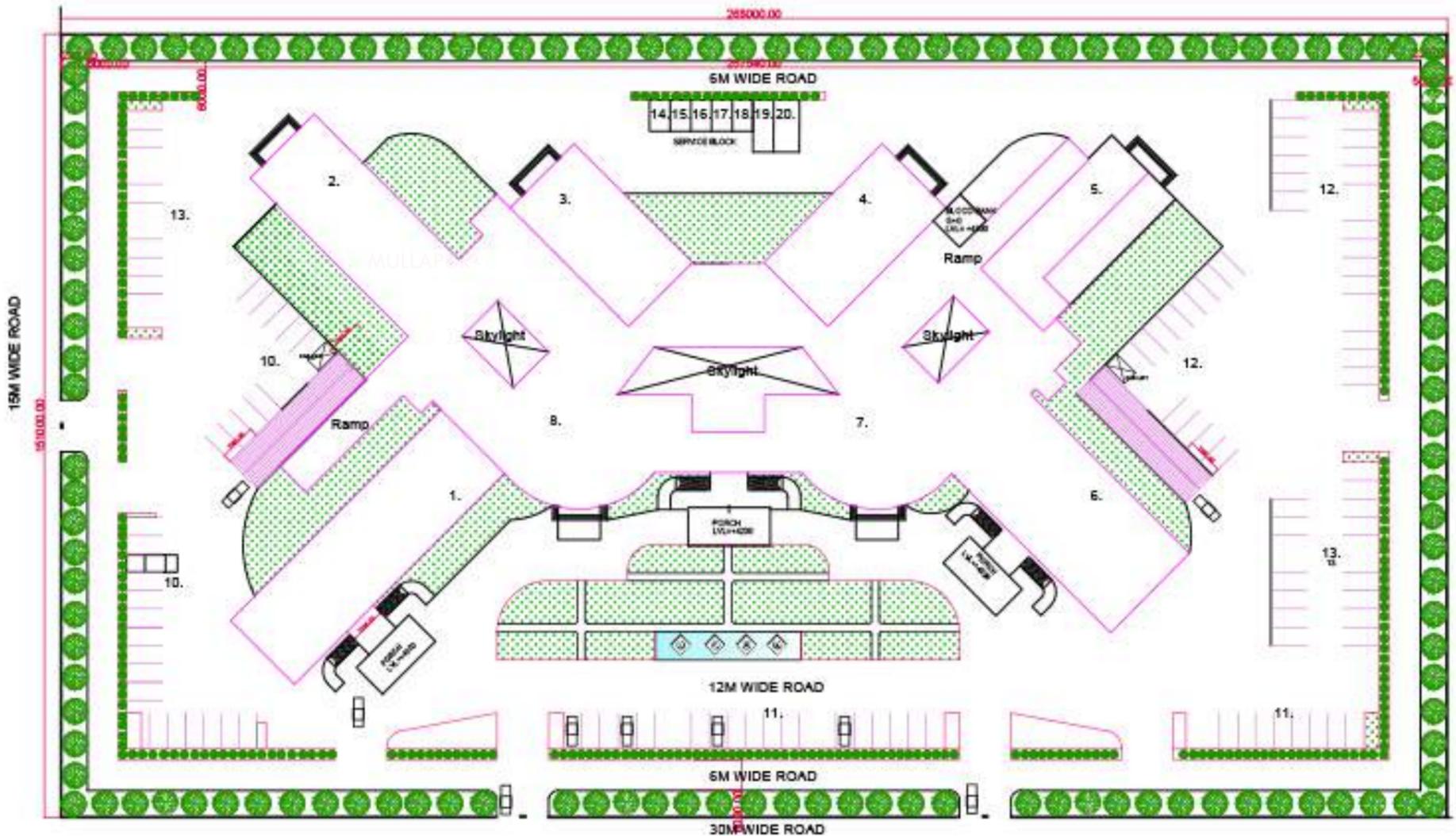
The 10 acre site is located at "Mullapur" that is going to be a major part of New Chandigarh. The concerned authority is GMADA and the norms were given by the same. The site will be near the upcoming world class "Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital".



# Multispeciality Hospital



Front Elevation



Site Plan and Service area Distribution

The compact design of this relatively large hospital has been meticulously surrounded by buffer of green areas. The hospital building covered around 40% of the site area. The other 60% of the site has got parking spaces as per the requirement of the GMADA i.e. the concerned authority. Different entrance was provided depending upon the purpose of visit. Roads have been provided ensuring the proper and non interrupted circulation of the vehicles. The design was done in such a manner that every department has its own enough and separate space yet everything is consolidated to be a one big structure.



Rear Elevation

LEGEND	
1.	EMERGENCY & O.T BLOCK G+2
2.	WARD BLOCK & LANDRY G+5
3.	I.C.U BLOCK & KITCHEN G+4
4.	DIAGNOSTIC & PATHOLOGY G+3
5.	ADMINISTRATION & CANTEEN G+4
6.	O.P.D BLOCK G+5
7.	WAITING & PHARMACY G+5
8.	WAITING & REGISTRATION G+5
9.	DOCTOR'S AND STAFF'S AREA G+5
10.	EMERGENCY PARKING
11.	VISITOR'S PARKING
12.	DOCTOR'S PARKING
13.	STAFF'S PARKING
14.	WATER TANK
15.	FIRE TANK
16.	CIVIL MAINTAINANCE
17.	ELECTRICAL/ESS
18.	POWER
19.	GMP/BOILER
20.	A.C PLANT

# Multispeciality Hospital



Every service of the hospital was given importance in the process of designing. Connectivity of services based on the use they share for the people was considered very carefully. For example Diagnostic area is at convenient distance from both OPD and IPD. Two ramps were provided both having 1:10 slope in addition to lifts for the stretchers. Corridors were provided of standard width 2400 to insure movement of stretchers in both directions without hindrance. Staff area and changing rooms were also given appropriate

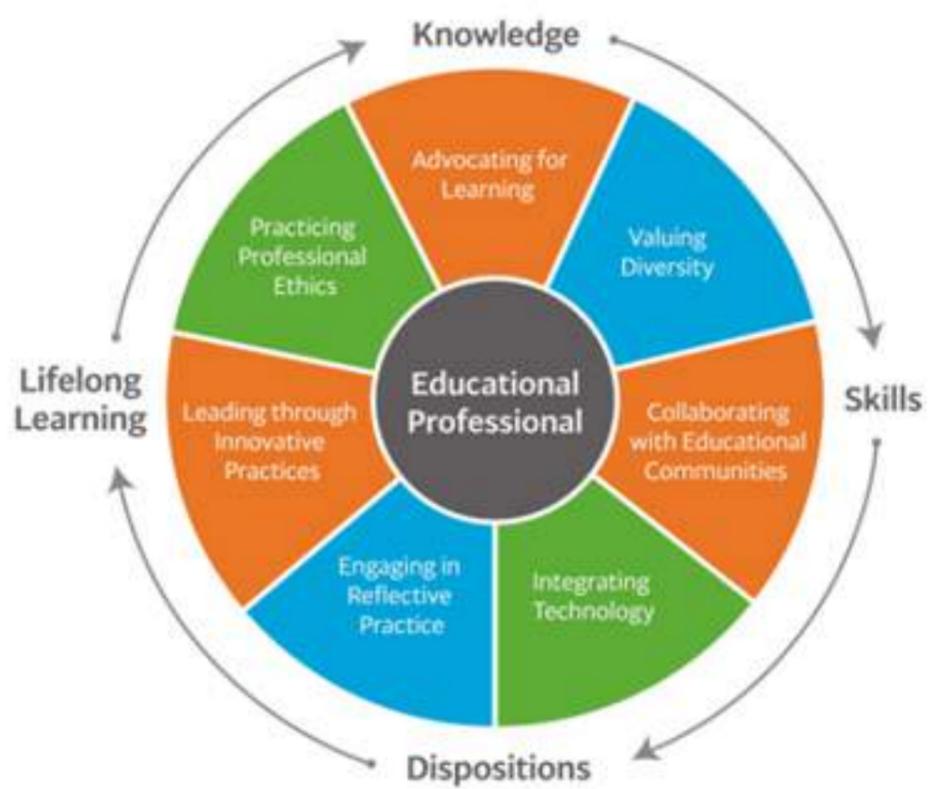


Ground Floor Plan

SECTION XX'



# University Design

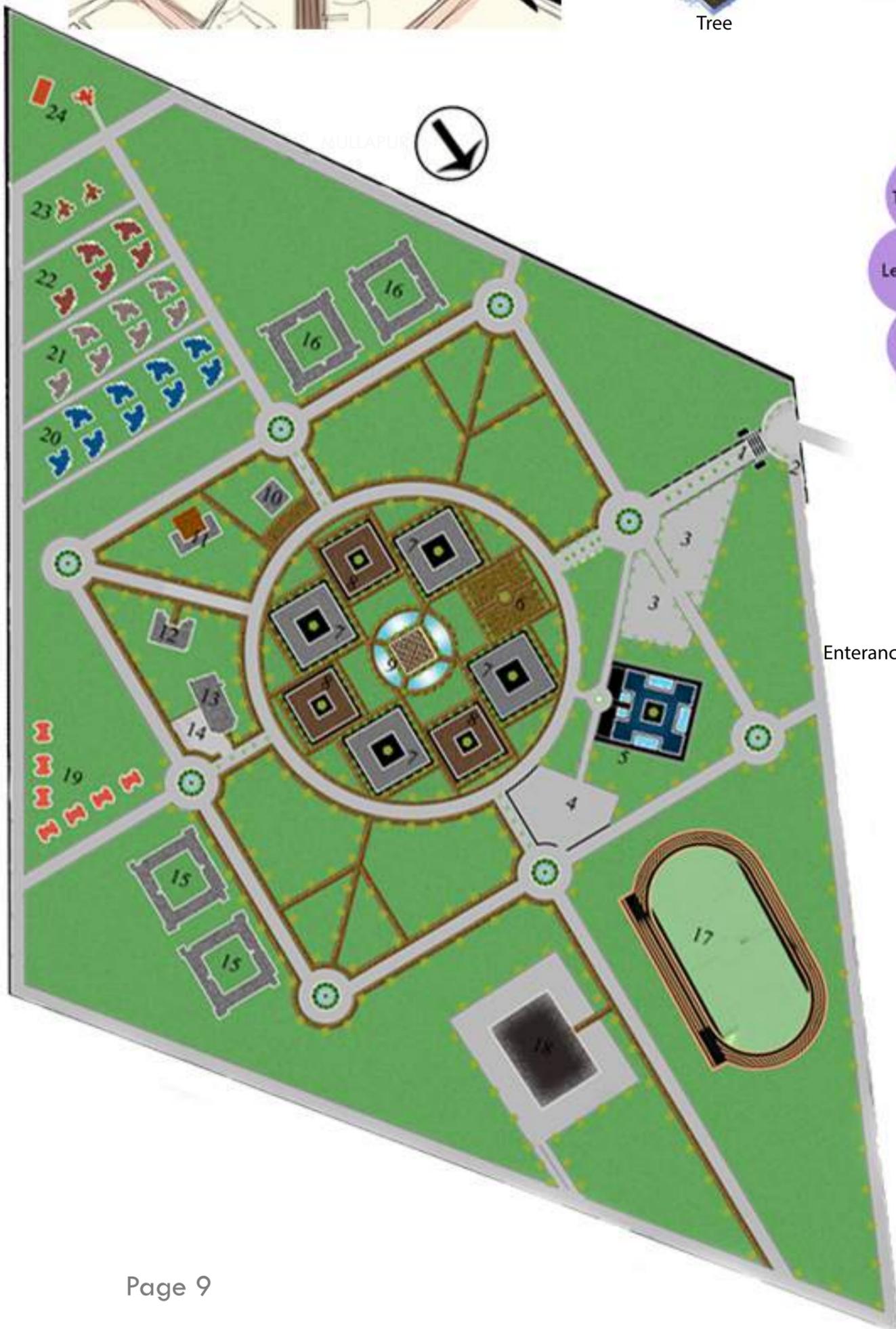


# University Design

The concept for this university design is inspired from the old traditions of gurukul style of learning. I selected elements that made up the gurukul culture that it was and for objectifying this concept in a design I used the amalgamation of three important elements of gurukul. These elements gave design a basic unified look that further helped rest of the structure to come about.



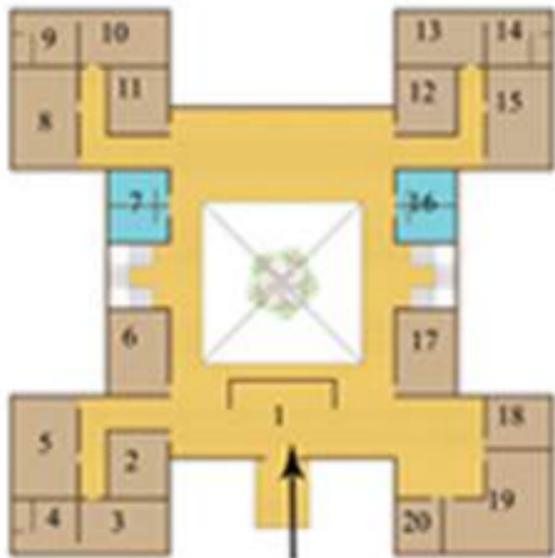
Concept



- Entry .1
- Entry for Administrative staff & Convention .2
- Parking or Visitors and students .3
- Staff Parking .4
- Administrative Block .5
- Entrance Arcade for Academic Block soft landscape .6
- Academic block type I .7
- Academic block type II .8
- Central Library .9
- University Canteen .10
- Shopping Arcade .11
- University Gymnasium .12
- Auditorium .13
- Auditorium Parking .14
- Boys Hostel .15
- Girls Hostel .16
- Multi Sports Utility field .17
- University convention centre .18
- Residences for facility staff .19
- Residences for teaching staff .20
- Residence for non teaching staff .21
- Residences for Senior Teaching staff .22
- University Guest House .23
- Vice Chancellor's Villa .24

Site Plan

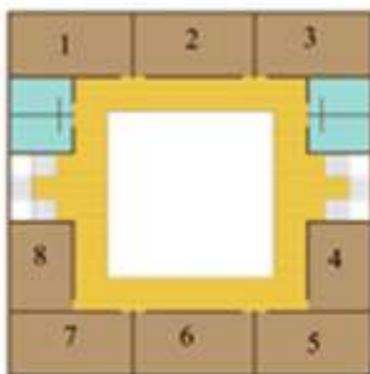
# University Design



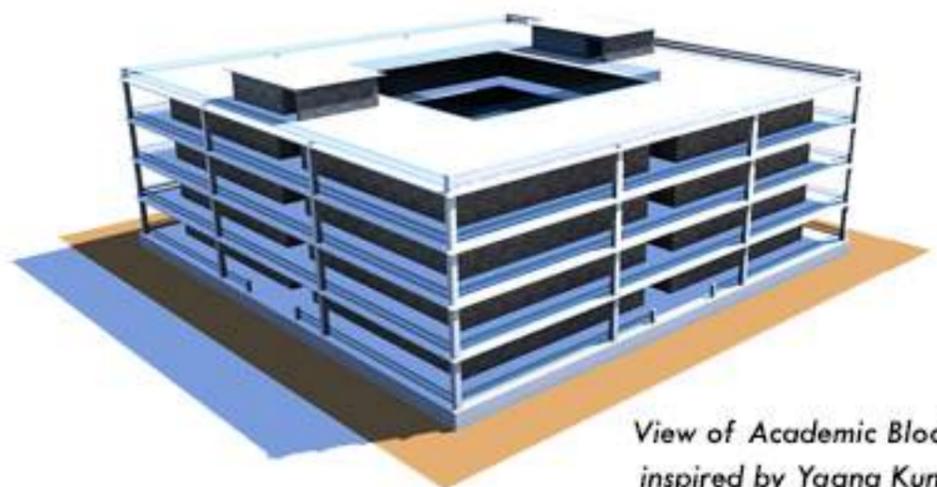
Admin Block G.F



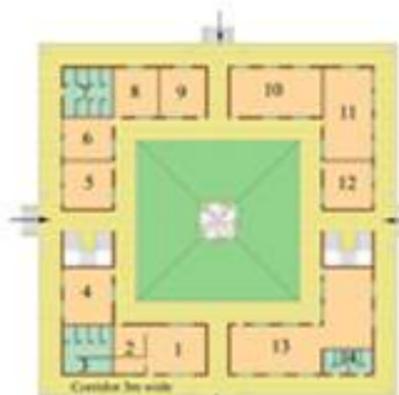
View Administrative Block



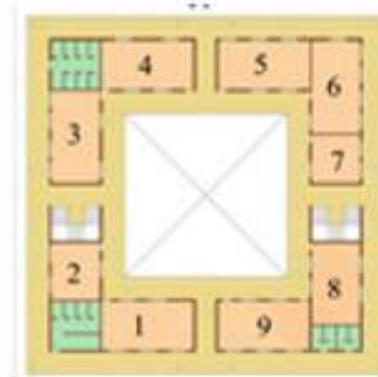
Admin Typical



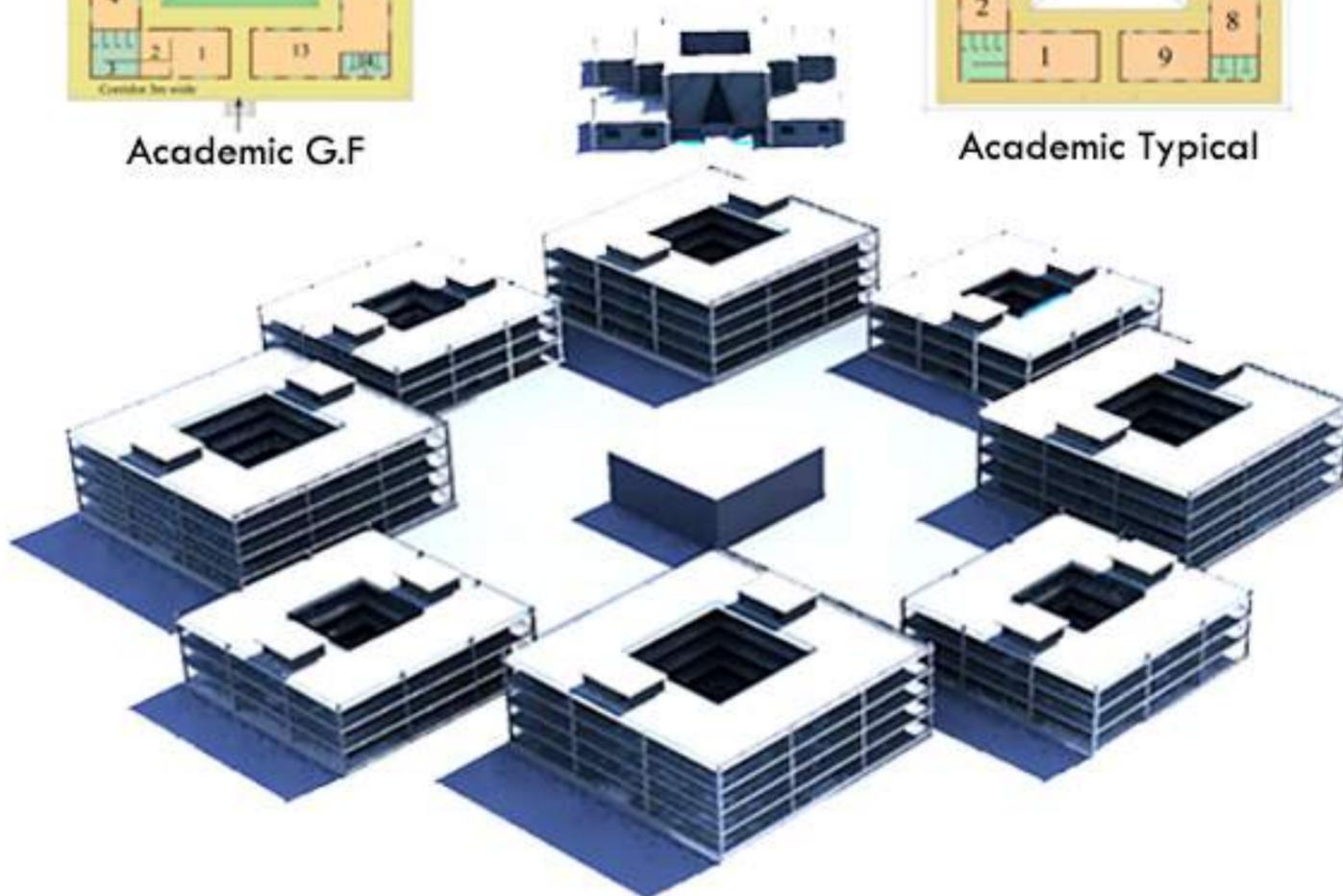
View of Academic Block inspired by Yagna Kund



Academic G.F



Academic Typical



# Vishnupad Temple

## Documentation and formation of DPR

I had worked on various elements of the conservation project of religious compound of Vishnupad temple in Gaya which was being developed under **HRIDAY** project. I was part of the team which had responsibility to document the site and prepare DPR for the augmentation and future tourism development. Though i had short time to work within the team I learned a lot and I will ever be grateful for the opportunity.

Gaya has a rich mythological history and act as tourist attraction for the people with both Hinduism and Buddhism religious sentiments. Vishnupad Temple is a major attraction of Hinduism and Pind Daan activity is widely practiced within the areas in the vicinity.

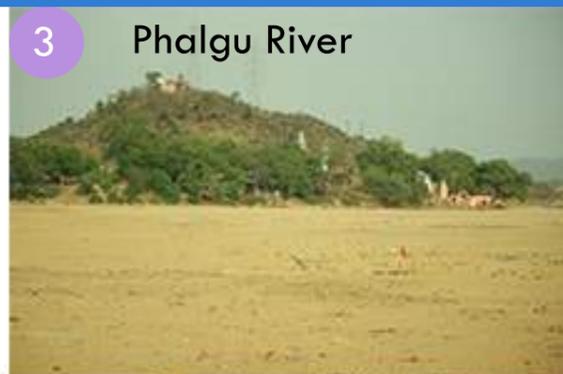
The issues of the lack of amenities and services was our primary focus and we documented it with that very intent.



1 Vishnupad Temple



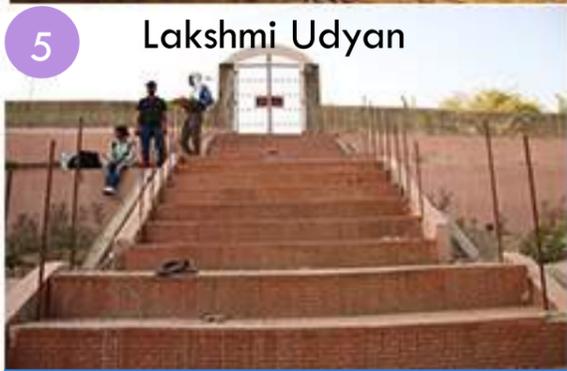
2 Public Toilet



3 Phalgu River



4 Dev Ghat



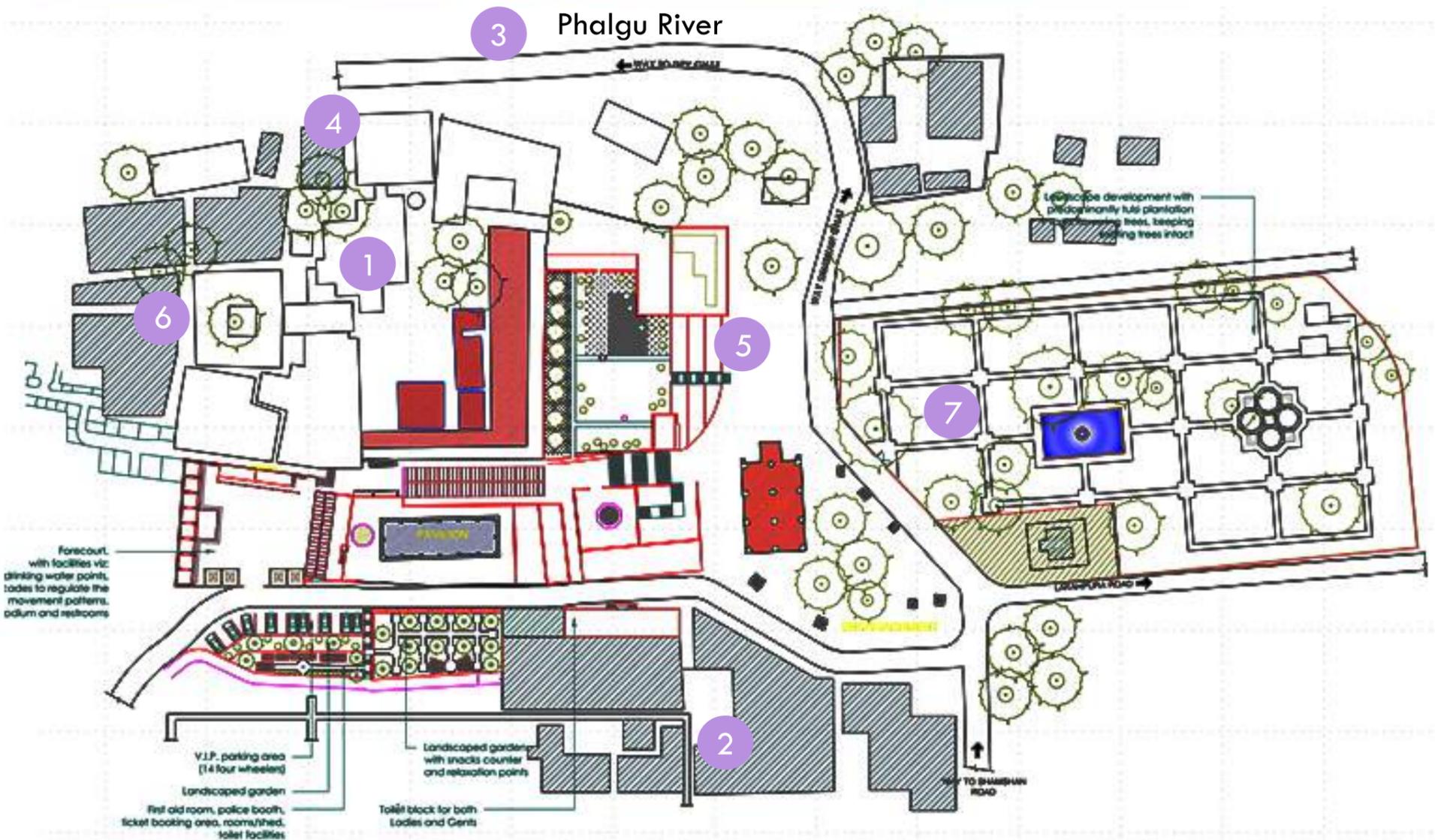
5 Lakshmi Udyan



6 Way to Dev Ghat



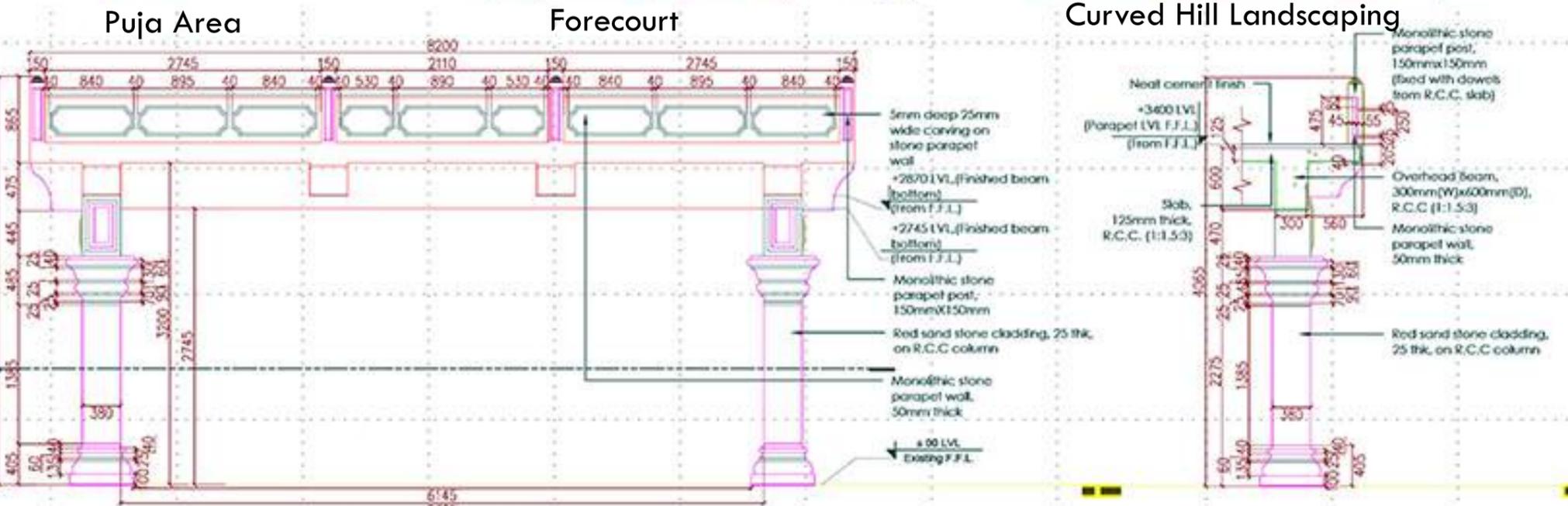
7 Tulsi Udyan



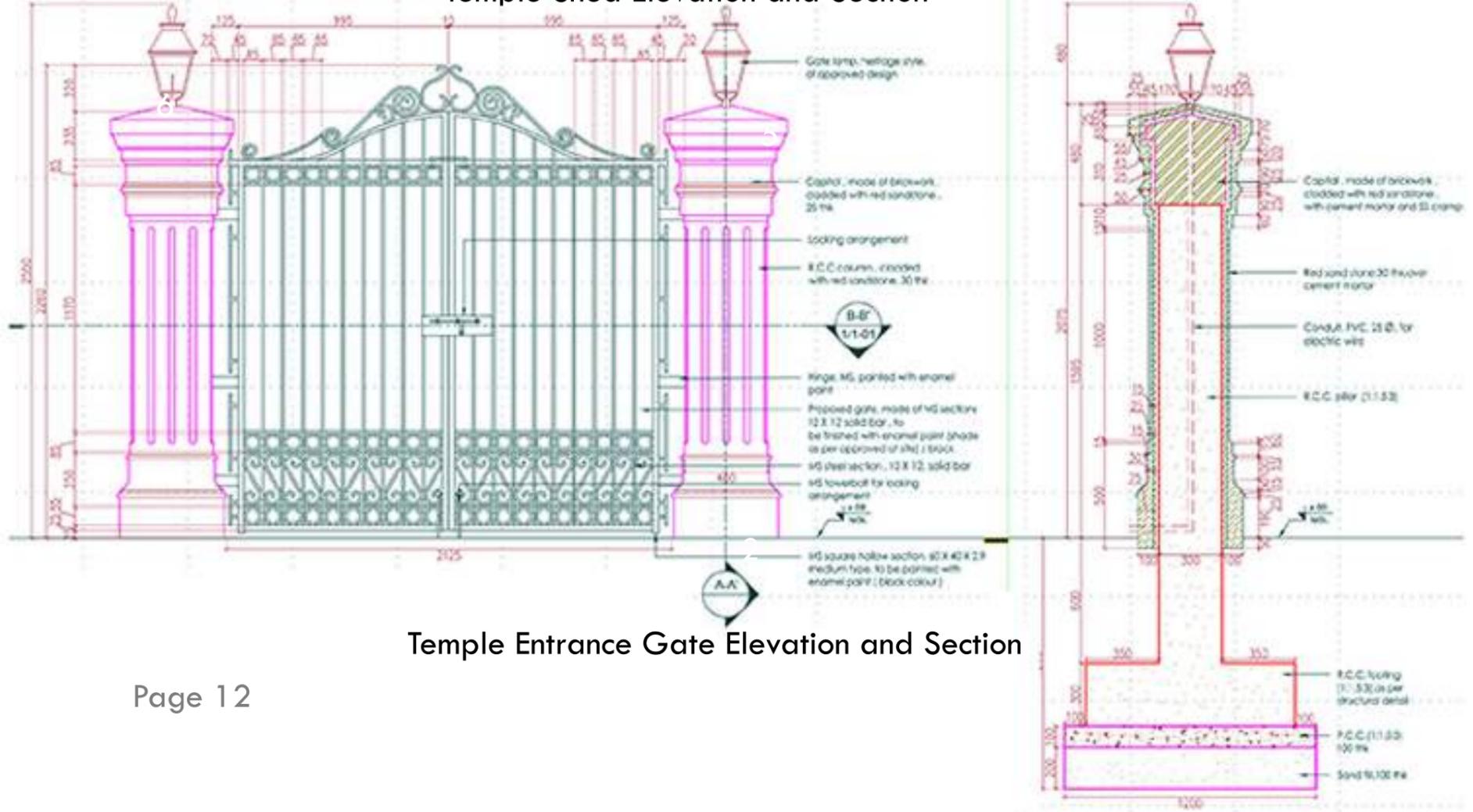
Site Plan of Vishnupad temple and various elements related and attached to it

# Vishnupad Temple

Every area of the Temple precinct was dealt with individually. Augmentation of Udyans and public conveniences was our priority. New structures like sheds near temple, ladies changing room, information kiosks and entrance gates etc. were also proposed based on the requirement set by the team after studying the sufficiency and deficiency the area faces.

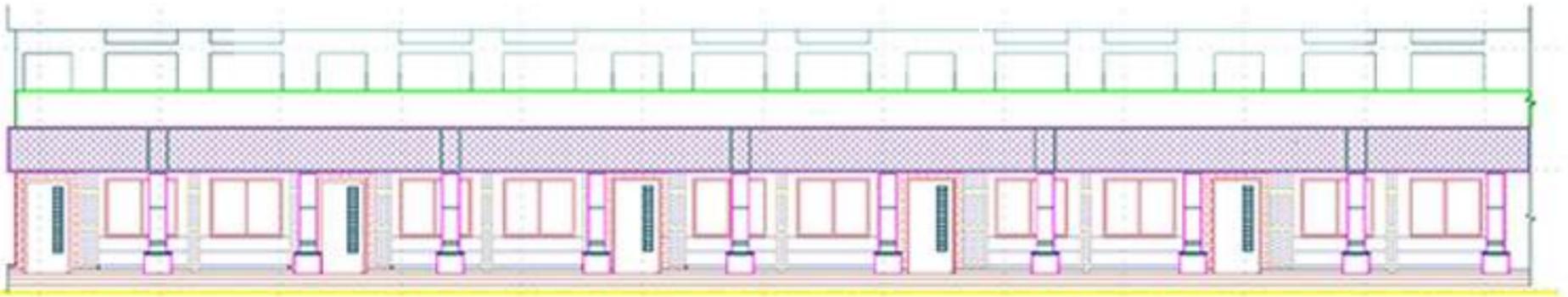


Temple Shed Elevation and Section

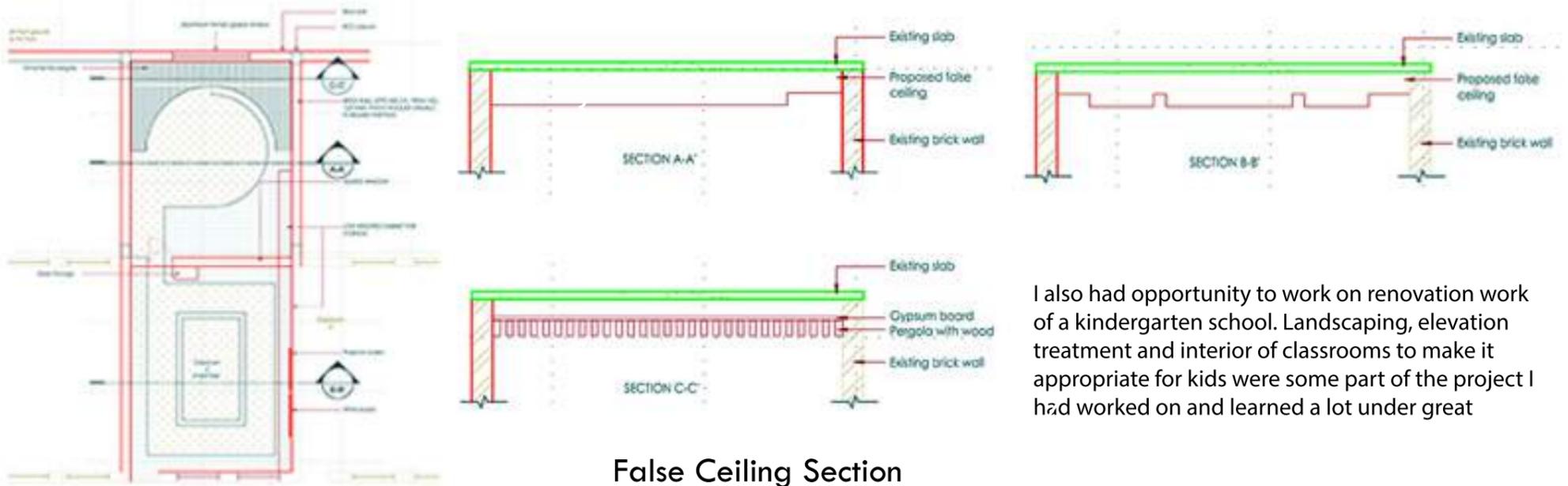


Temple Entrance Gate Elevation and Section

## Kindergarten School



Elevation

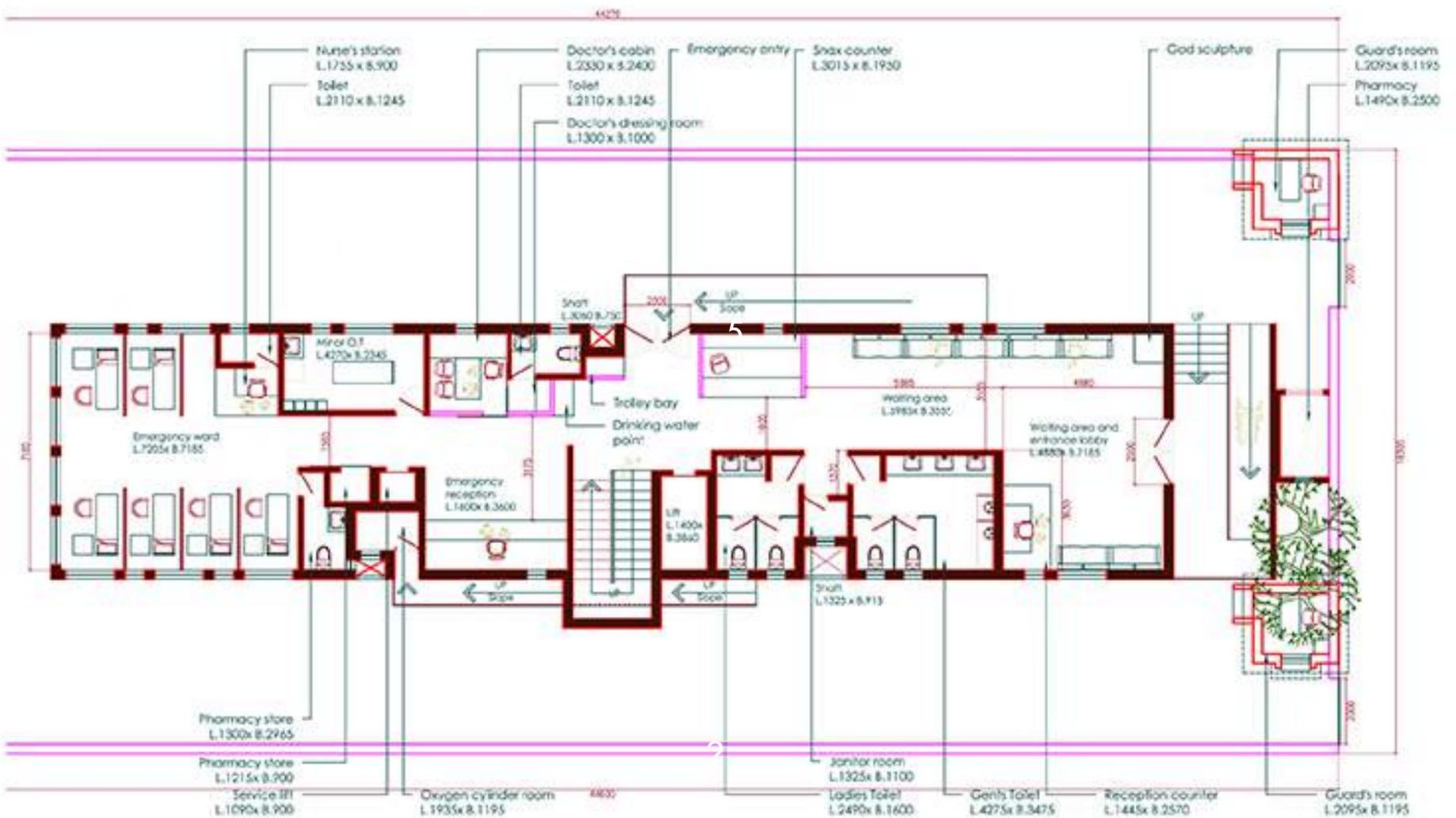


False Ceiling Section

I also had opportunity to work on renovation work of a kindergarten school. Landscaping, elevation treatment and interior of classrooms to make it appropriate for kids were some part of the project I had worked on and learned a lot under great

## Clinic at Faridabad

Planning a clinic was also one of my learning experience. My thesis experience of designing a hospital helped me a lot.



Ground Floor Plan

### House at Gurgaon



Ground Floor



First Floor



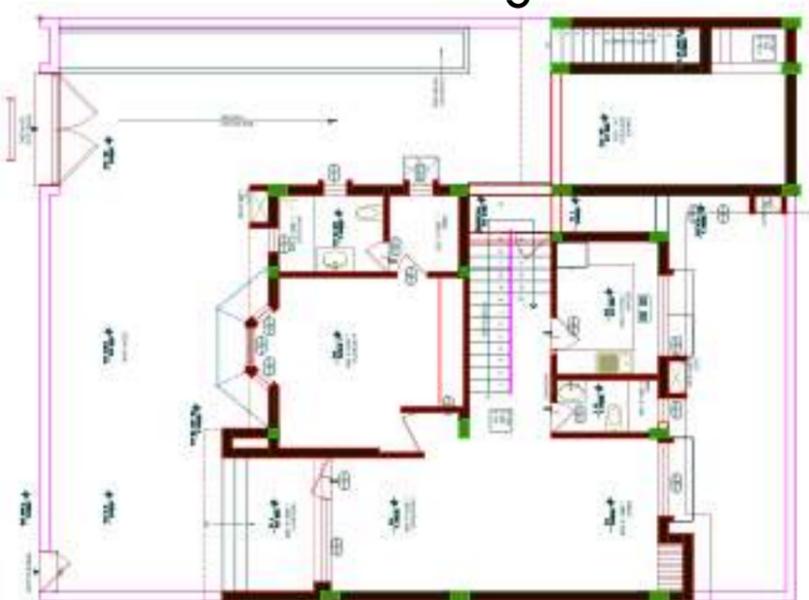
I had opportunity to work on few residential projects. Dealing with the client and how to work accordingly was part of my experience.

### House at Jamshedpur

### House at Gorakhpur



### House at Yamunanagar



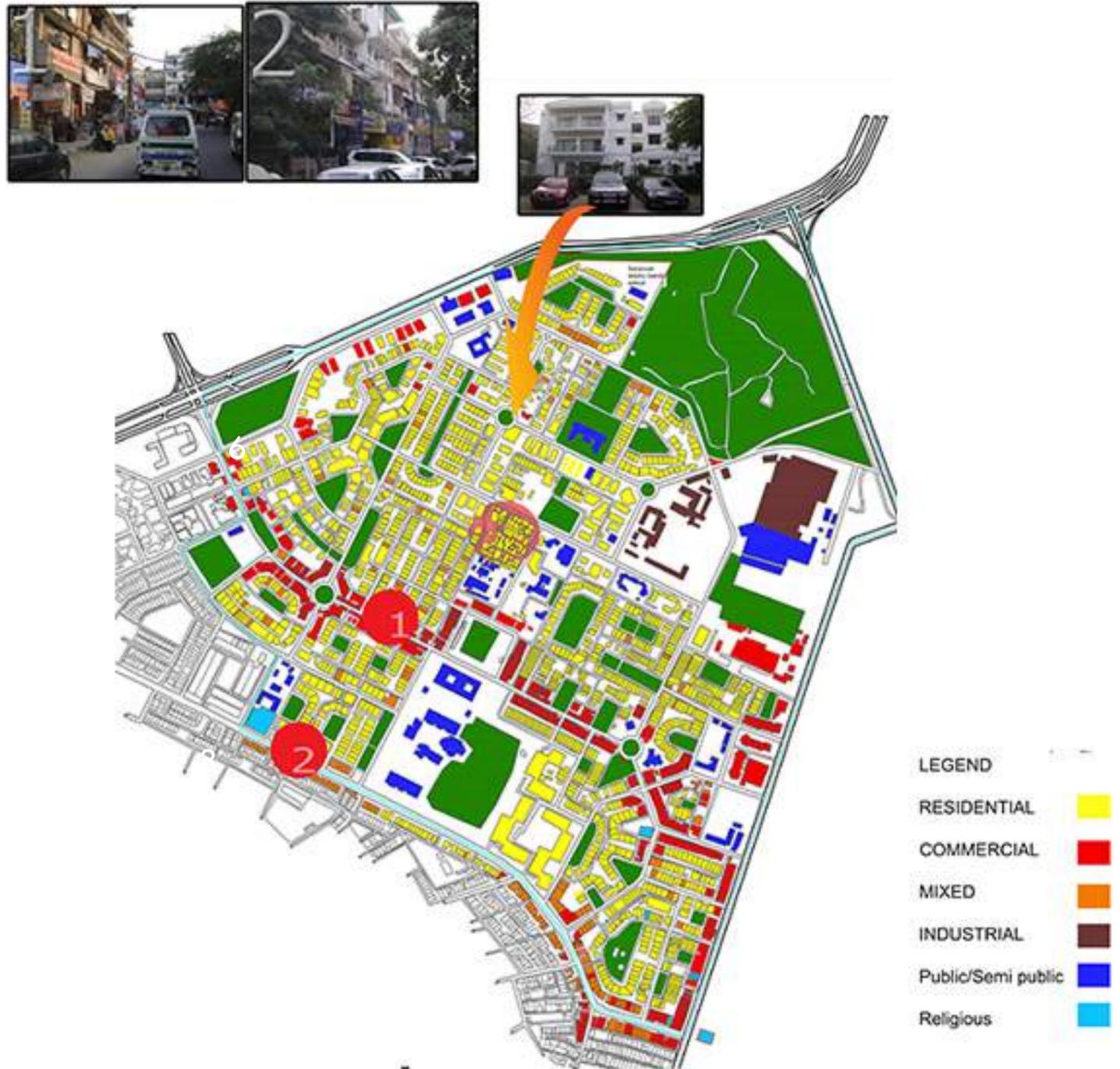
Ground Floor



Elevation

# 1st Sem Studio

## Area Appreciation of Kalkaji, Delhi



## Ekistics Introduction

Ekistics is the study of human settlements. In this course we studied planning of human settlements. There were various subjects to enhance our understanding. We got the opportunity to apply what we learned in studio works in all semester under expert guidance. These works ranged from neighbourhood planning to regional planning.

Ekistics is studied with the help of five elements namely Nature, Man, Shell, Society, Network.

Since the first semester we were asked to classify various types of data that will come under these elements and then gather and analyze data accordingly. Those data helped me to understand how a society works and what types of problems it faces in the process of development.

## 1st Sem Studio

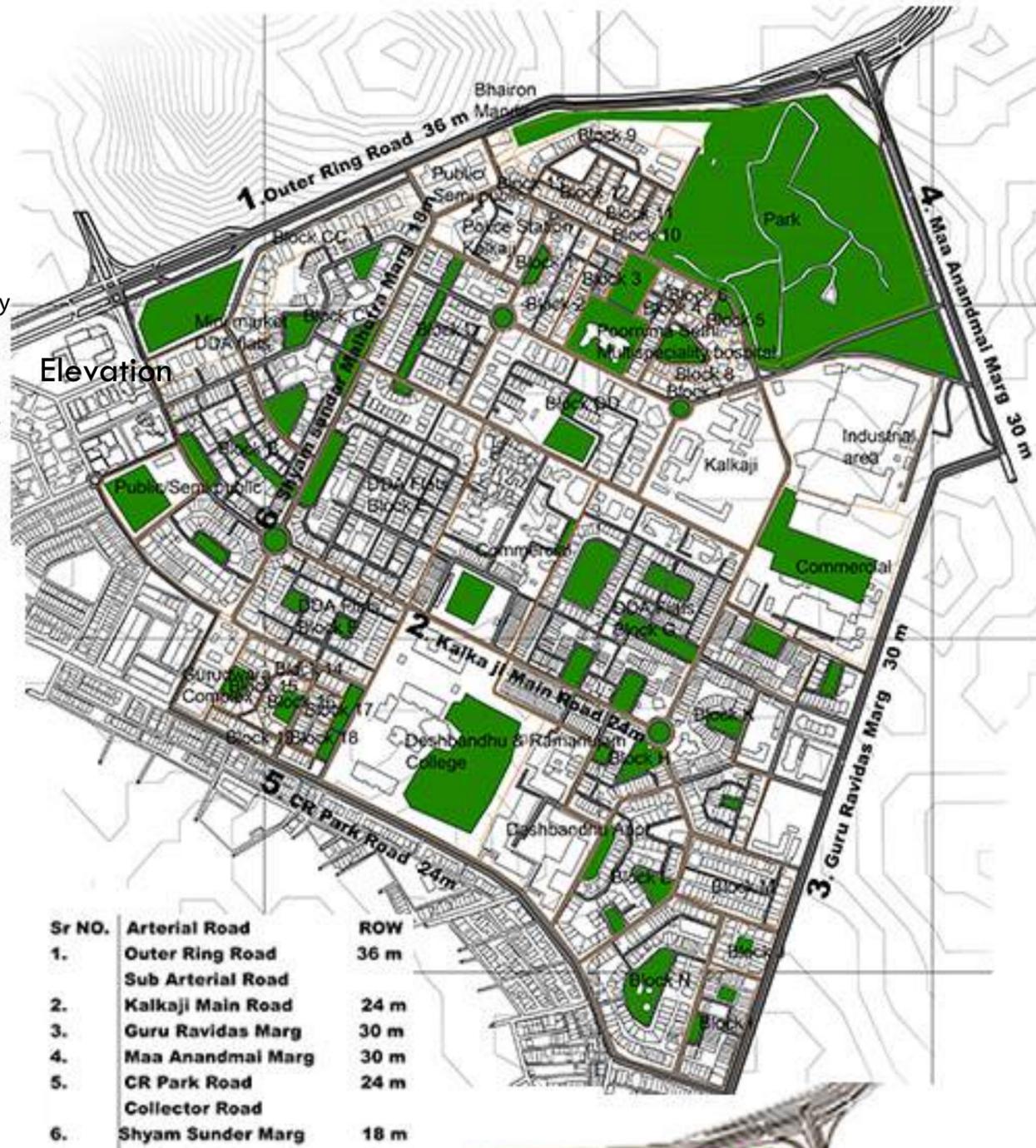
Total Study area = 1.38 sqkm.

Kalkaji is located in South Delhi, Zone-F and Sub zone F-9. It is situated along Outer Ring road. It occupies the area between Outer Ring road and Guru Ravidas Marg, Maa Anandmai Marg and CR Park road.

Due to the growth of commercial use in the area, it is experiencing acute traffic management issues. This report dealt with various aspects of the traffic and issues related to it as well as the commercial functions of the ward.

Physical characteristics of the study area :

1. Zone= F-9
2. The predominant land use of the area of study is residential but over time Kalkaji has grown as a major retail destination.
3. No. of pockets= 22 blocks
4. Low density, low rise
5. Planned area
6. Posh locality



# 1st Sem Studio

## Green Areas

The distribution of green pockets is unbalanced between localities . The existing green parks double up as multipurpose grounds in many cases. Divided into two – one generally for children play areas and the other for social activities. The institutional greens account for approx. 8 % of the ward area, mainly in the form of fields and playgrounds.

## Intervention proposed

1. Green areas are distributed unevenly. intervention is needed to make it balanced.
2. Slum dwellers dont have access to any proper park so redevelopment of Slum area will provide them some proper recreation.
3. Institutional green is inaccessible even after college timing. Making it accessible after college will give it proper use.
4. Lack of green area can be seen so vertical expansion in near future will give a lot of space for



## Kalkaji Main Road

Haphazard/ unorganized spread of mixed-use market on Kalkaji main market has the following impacts:

- Heavy encroachments
- Increase in traffic congestion
- Shortage of basic amenities

### Kalkaji Markets

- No organized space for parking for different user groups, for the excess of 700 cars parked everyday on the main road along with the mixing of different traffic modes.
- No consideration for facilities and walkability for pedestrians and hawkers.
- No proper recreational areas.



## Facilities

## Kalkaji

### Educational Facilities

The area has sufficient number of government schools. They serve all levels of social tional education status.

### Healthcare

The area lacks hospitals with beds. The nearest ones at AIIMS and Okhla. The area is sufficiently served by local dispensaries and clinics.

### Community centre Commercial

One community centre is present. The area of convenient shopping that is existing on site exceeds that of Master Plan

### Public Amenities

The Public amenities around the community market and the college are in very bad shape.

### Connectivity

The lack of cpara transit connectivity around the area makes it difficult for the people to travel without use of private modes of transport.

## Intervention

1. Community centre is very poorly functioning, and hence a city level community centre can fulfill the area's need and can also be the solution for the problem of the Kalkaji Main market.

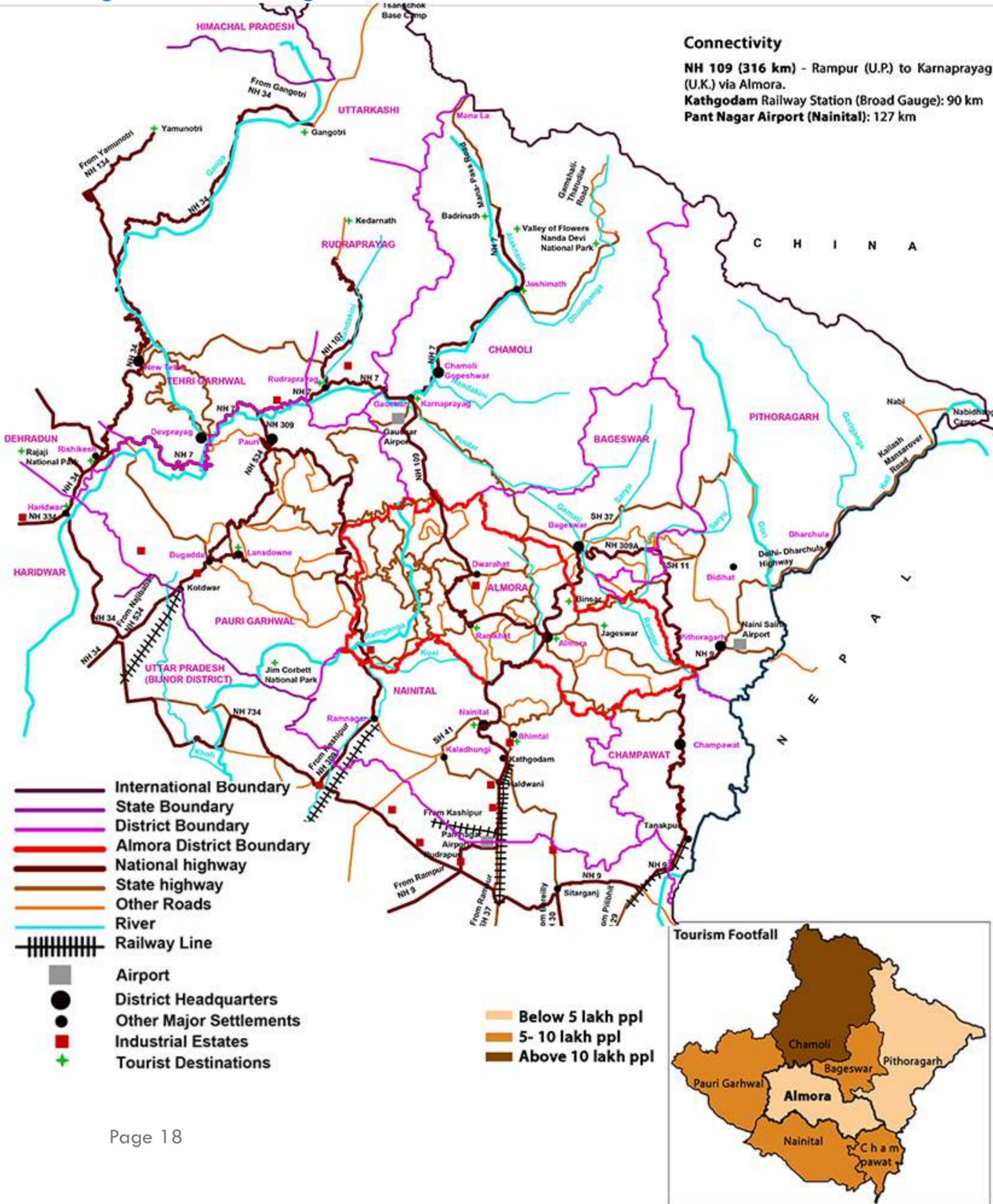
4. Most of the people go to Kalkaji Main market for their daily purchasing and local shopping, this results in congestion and chommotion which further results in health issues. So a pedestri-an friendly environment should be created by propviding a functioning Multi level car parking.



Proposed Community Centre

# 3rd Sem Studio

## Regional Planning for Almora 2041



### 3rd Sem Studio

#### Regional Plan For Almora 2041

The aim of study was to study the existing situation of the Almora District by collecting all relevant primary and secondary data which was then sorted and analysed so that the region can be understood in terms of different parameters and suitable proposals can be prepared for Regional Plan of Almora District 2041.

For the study, the entire class was divided into four groups, and each group was assigned respective topics. A thorough analysis was conducted. The data related to Almora District relevant for proposing a District Development Plan was collected and analysed.

The aim of study was to study the existing situation of the Almora District by collecting all relevant primary and secondary data which was then sorted and analysed so that the region can be understood in terms of different parameters and suitable proposals can be prepared for Regional Plan of Almora District 2041.

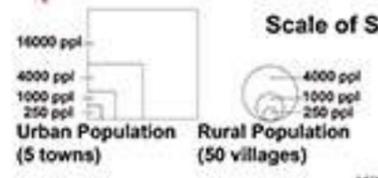
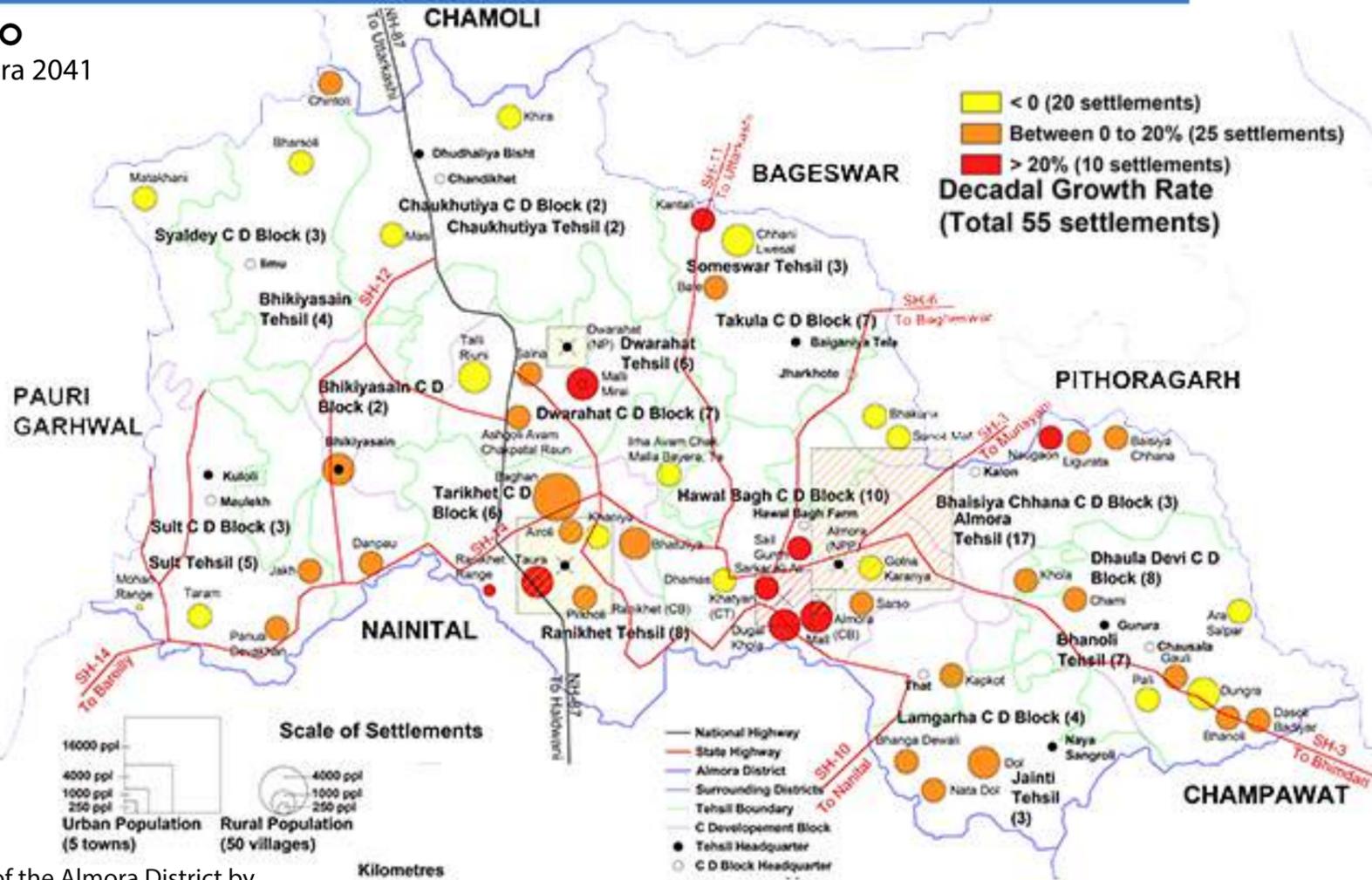
For the study, the entire class was divided into four groups, and each group was assigned respective topics. A thorough analysis was conducted. The data related to Almora District relevant for proposing a District Development Plan was collected and analysed.

#### Location and Geographic setting

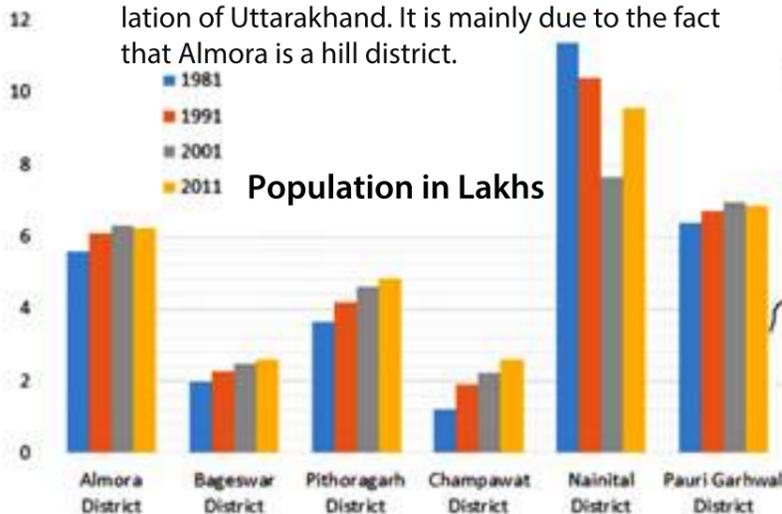
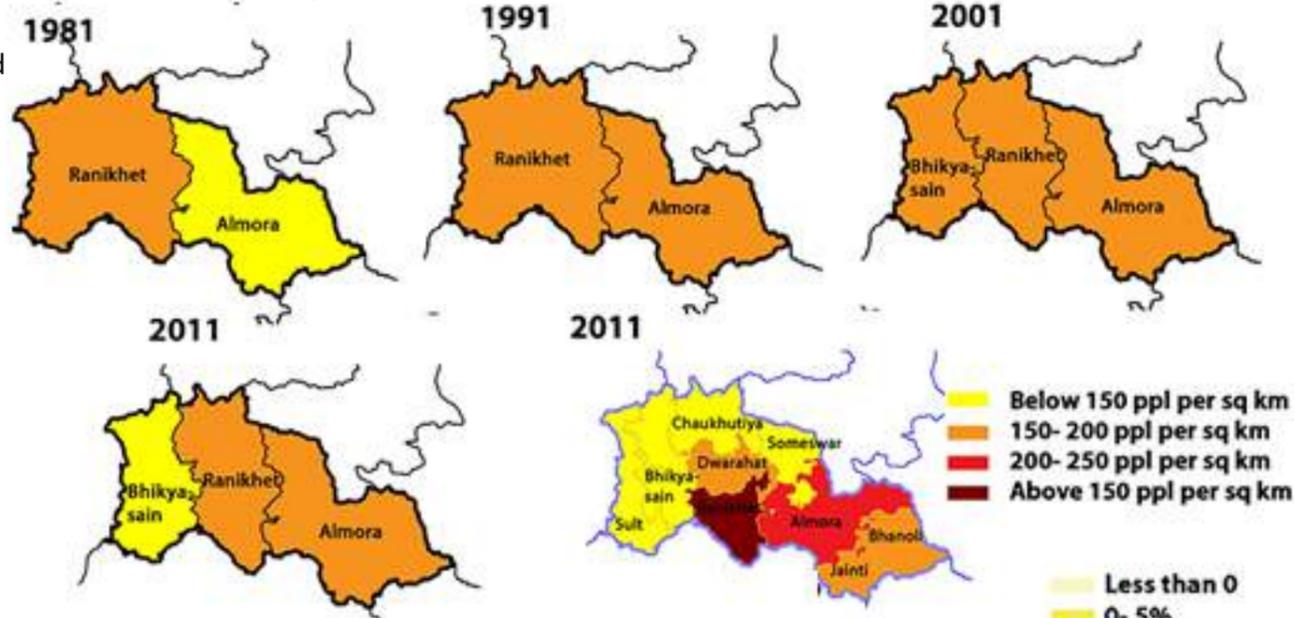
The district is one of the hill districts of the state of Uttarakhand in India, which presently has three plain districts and ten hill districts of the total thirteen districts. Uttarakhand has two revenue divisions: the Kumaon and Garhwal. Kumaon division consists of Bageswar, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar whereas the Garhwal division consists of Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakashi, Dehradun and Haridwar.

Total geographical area of Almora District in 1951 was 14267 sq. km and it consisted of present-day Bageswar, Pithoragarh and Champawat districts in Uttarakhand. Almora is reduced to a geographical area of 3144 sq. km in 2001.

Almora district holds only 6% of the the total population of Uttarakhand. It is mainly due to the fact that Almora is a hill district.



#### Population Density



#### Key Issue

Between 1981 and 1991, decadal growth rate of Almora district was 9.3%, which declined to 3.3% in the next decade. Between 2001 and 2011, it further declined to reach -1.3% mainly due high out-migration..

### 3rd Sem Studio

#### Regional Plan For Almora 2041

##### Sex Ratio

Almora has a high sex ratio of 1139. It increased from 1095 in 1981 to 1146 in 2001. Then it declined to 1139 in 2011. High sex ratio of Almora indicates its rural characteristic and tendency of male migration to urban areas outside the district. The child sex ratio is lowest in the centre where there is the highest urbanisation. It is more or less similarly distributed in other tehsils of the district.

##### Child Sex Ratio

Child sex ratio is on a declining trend between 1991 and 2011 in all the six context districts of Almora, and in Almora itself which is an alarming situation. The child sex ratio is lowest in the centre where there is the highest urbanisation. It is more or less similarly distributed in other tehsils of the district.

##### Literacy Rate

Almora, and the surrounding context districts are all witnessing an increase in literacy rate between 1991 and 2011. In all the cases, male literacy is however, higher than female literacy and the gap between the two is substantial. Ranikhet has the highest literacy rate followed by Almora and Chaukhutiya. Bhanoli has the lowest literacy rate.

##### Work force participation

Almora district has a work participation rate of almost 47%. Almora tehsil has the lowest work participation rate of around 39%. Bhikiyasain has the highest work participation rate of around 62% which is typically a rural characteristic in this case. Almora district has about 47% male workers only and 53% female workers. Almora district has around 70% main workers and only 30% marginal workers. Almora district has almost 70% cultivators. Almora tehsil has just 50% of cultivators whereas Sult has 89% cultivators.

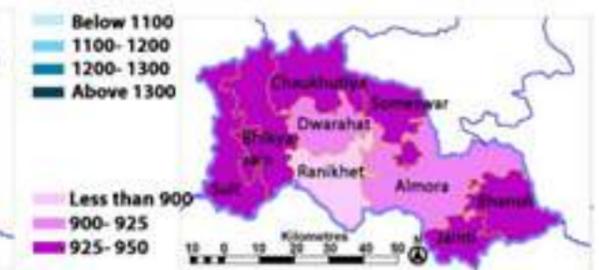
##### Strategies proposed based on the findings

1. Steps needed to be taken to address uneven growth for inducing balanced development of the district.
2. Integrated development schemes should be proposed for balanced regional development.
3. Concentration of urbanisation in the centre of the district has to be distributed to the periphery by proposing new urban centres as per present availability of services.
4. High outmigration has to be addressed by job creation and provision of unparalleled educational and medical facilities within the district.
5. New jobs needed to be created due to an increasing trend in work participation rate
6. Skill development has to be emphasized based on identification of skills required so that people find a flourishing employment locally.
7. Absolute population decline in the last decade has to be managed by stabilising the population.
8. Special development schemes needed to be proposed in the least developed and moderately developed areas to facilitate their development to their full potential.
9. The declining trend of child sex ratio is alarming and it should be regularly checked for malpractices.

##### Sex Ratio



##### Child Sex Ratio



##### Literacy Rate



##### Population



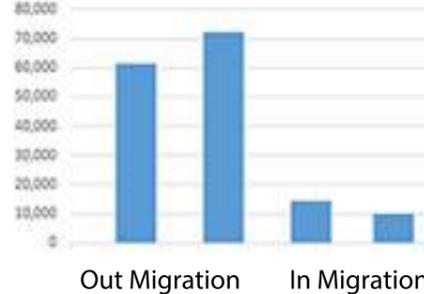
##### Population

Skewed population distribution among nine tehsils of Almora ranging between 1.6 lakh in Almora tehsil to 0.3 lakh in Jaunti.

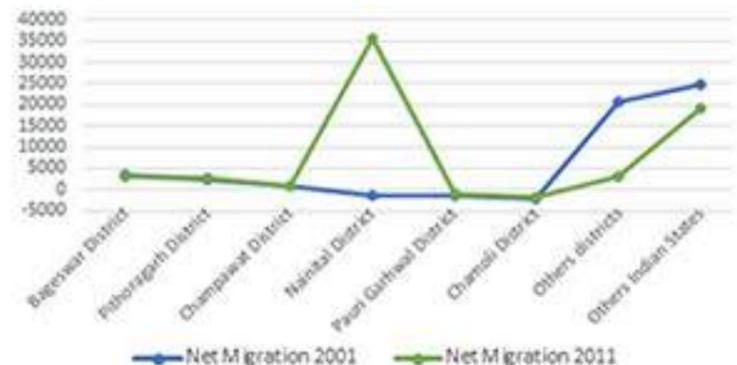
##### Migration

Almora tehsils is witnessing outmigration due to lack of employment opportunities in the district mainly. Outmigration, coupled with declining natural growth rate is leading to a decline in population growth rate.

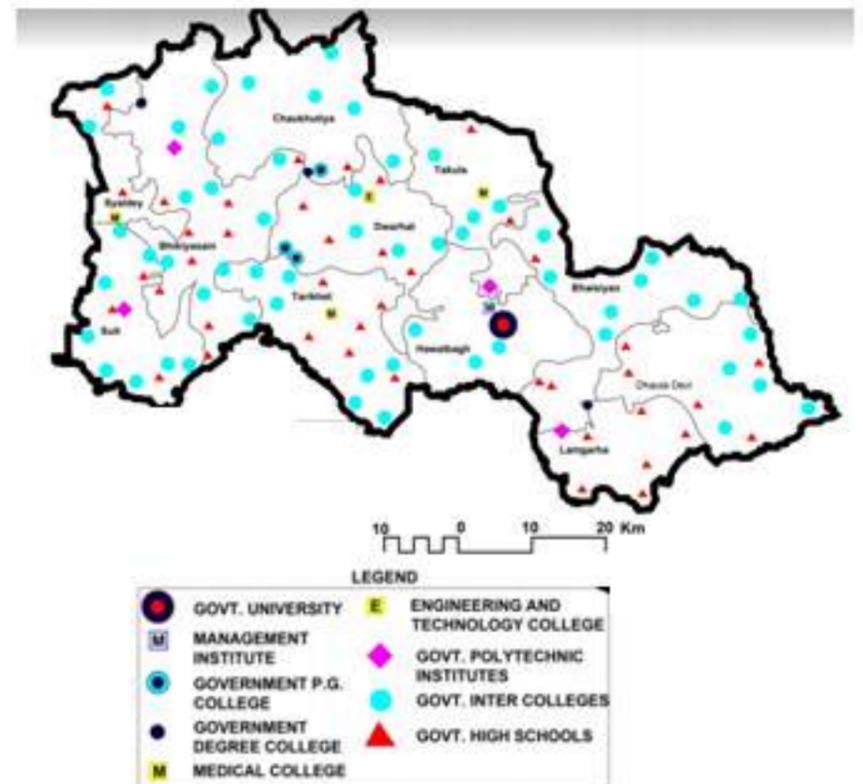
##### Almora District



##### Net Migration

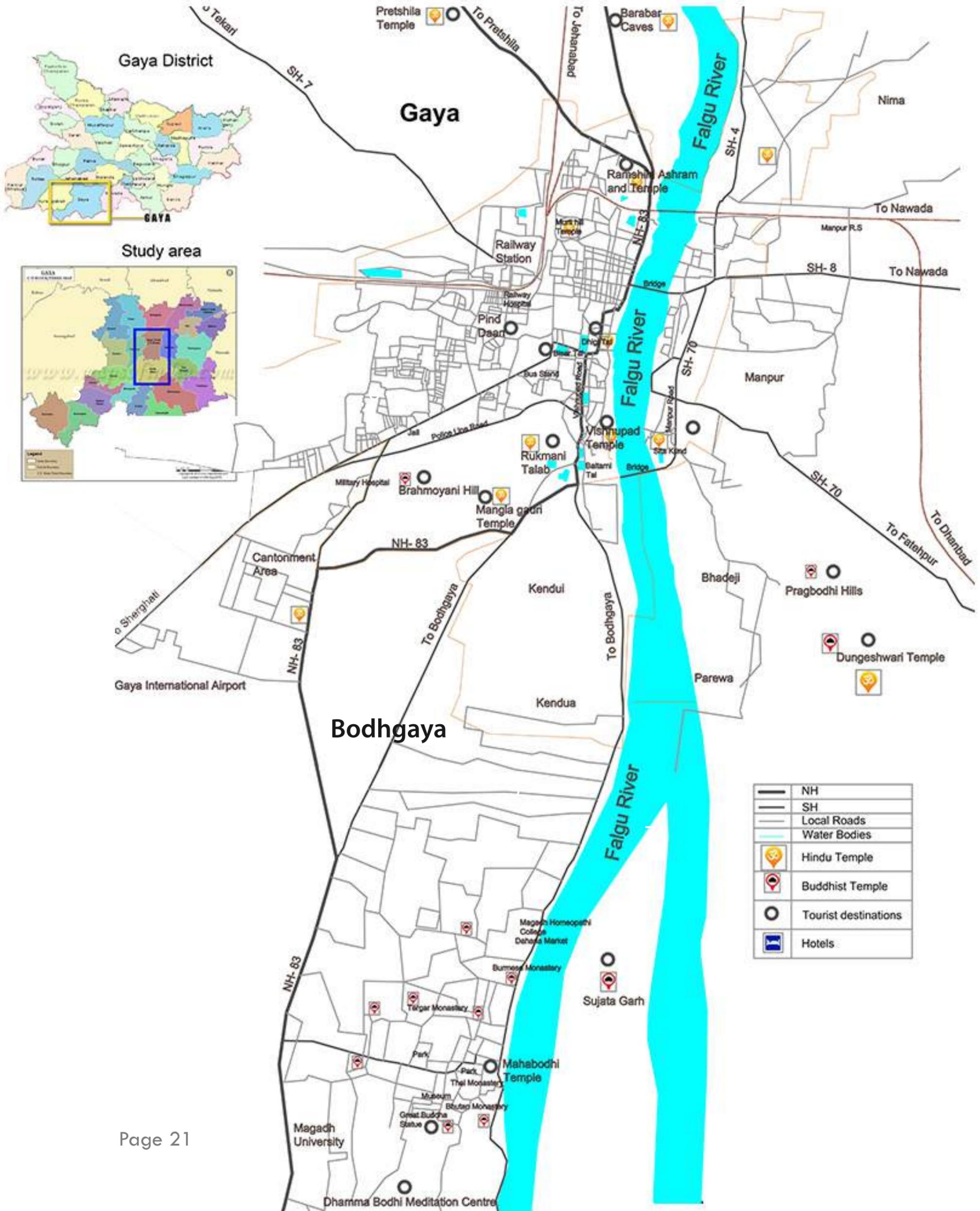


##### Distribution of educational institutions



# 4th Sem Thesis

## Tourism Development Strategies for Gaya



## 4th Sem Thesis

### Tourism Development Strategies for Gaya

#### Aim

To identify the possible interventions and strategies that could improve tourism in Gaya-Bodh Gaya.

#### Objectives

- To understand what tourism is and how it is an essential part of a country's economy.
- To study the requirements of tourists in Gaya/Bodh Gaya.
- To study potential of Gaya/Bodh Gaya to be a good tourist destination.
- To find out status of facilities, amenities and infrastructure in Gaya and Bodhgaya.
- To find out ways to improve future possibility of tourism via strategies in the area.

#### Gaya

- Gaya is the district in Indian state of Bihar. It is a city of ancient historical and mythological significance.
- It is one of the major tourist attractions of Bihar. Situated on the banks of the Phalgu River, it is a place sanctified by the Jain, Hindu, Islam and Buddhist religions.
- It is surrounded by small rocky hills by three sides and the river flowing on the fourth (eastern) side. The city has a mix of natural surroundings, age old buildings, green areas and narrow bylanes.
- River phalgu flows through Gaya. Only sandy part of the river is visible most of the year. It is very sacred river for hindus.
- Gaya is the second biggest economy contributor after Patna for Bihar. It has a large number of household industries like production of agarbattis, tilkut and lai, stone crafting, power looms, packing industries, plastic products industries, Scrap Industries and hand looms.
- Gaya functions as a service centre for the surrounding towns and villages. Commercial activities are located along the important roads of the town.

#### Bodh Gaya

- The Bodhi tree under which the Buddha was enlightened about 2600 years back became a magnetic location as Bodhgaya.
- A part in south of Gaya city became place of convergence for the Buddhists.
- The area has been the heart of Buddhist civilization for centuries.
- Numerous monasteries and temples devoted to Buddha have been constructed by various countries and visitors come to this place throughout the year.
- The Mahabodhi Temple where the Buddha attained enlightenment in around 600 BCE had been announced as the World Heritage site by the UNESCO since 2002.

#### Activities prevalent in Gaya/Bodhgaya

##### 1. Temple visit

Visiting Temple is the main activity that tourists go through in Gaya. Gaya and Bodh Gaya both are famous for their intangible religious values and hence there are many temples in the destination carrying unique cultural importance and stories.

##### 2. Pind-Daan

Gaya is also famous for the Pind-Daan activity and the Pitrapaksh Mela that attracts many devotees from all over India. It is one of the most important activity prevalent in the region.

##### 3. Ashram religious gathering

Religious sermons and teachings are also attended by many people in various ashrams.

##### 4. Museums

There is museum in Bodh Gaya near archeological site.

##### 5. Meditation Center

There are meditation centers in monasteries and other Buddhist temples.

##### 6. Nature exploring

There are Lakes, Hills, Ghats in the region that gives tourists chance to enjoy natural beauty. For example, Brahmayoni Hill, Muchalinda Lake, Phalgu river Ghats etc.

##### 7. Parks

There are parks near temples that are being used by tourists. Parks near Mahabodhi temple are well maintained but parks near Hindu temples in Gaya are not maintained and are in really bad condition. For ex. Tulsi Udyan and Lakshmi Udyan near Vishnupad Temple.

##### 8. Shopping

There are various souvenir shops and other shops with local culture related products.



Gaya Pind Daan



Buddhist Monks while praying



Falgu River in Summer



Parks have no maintenance



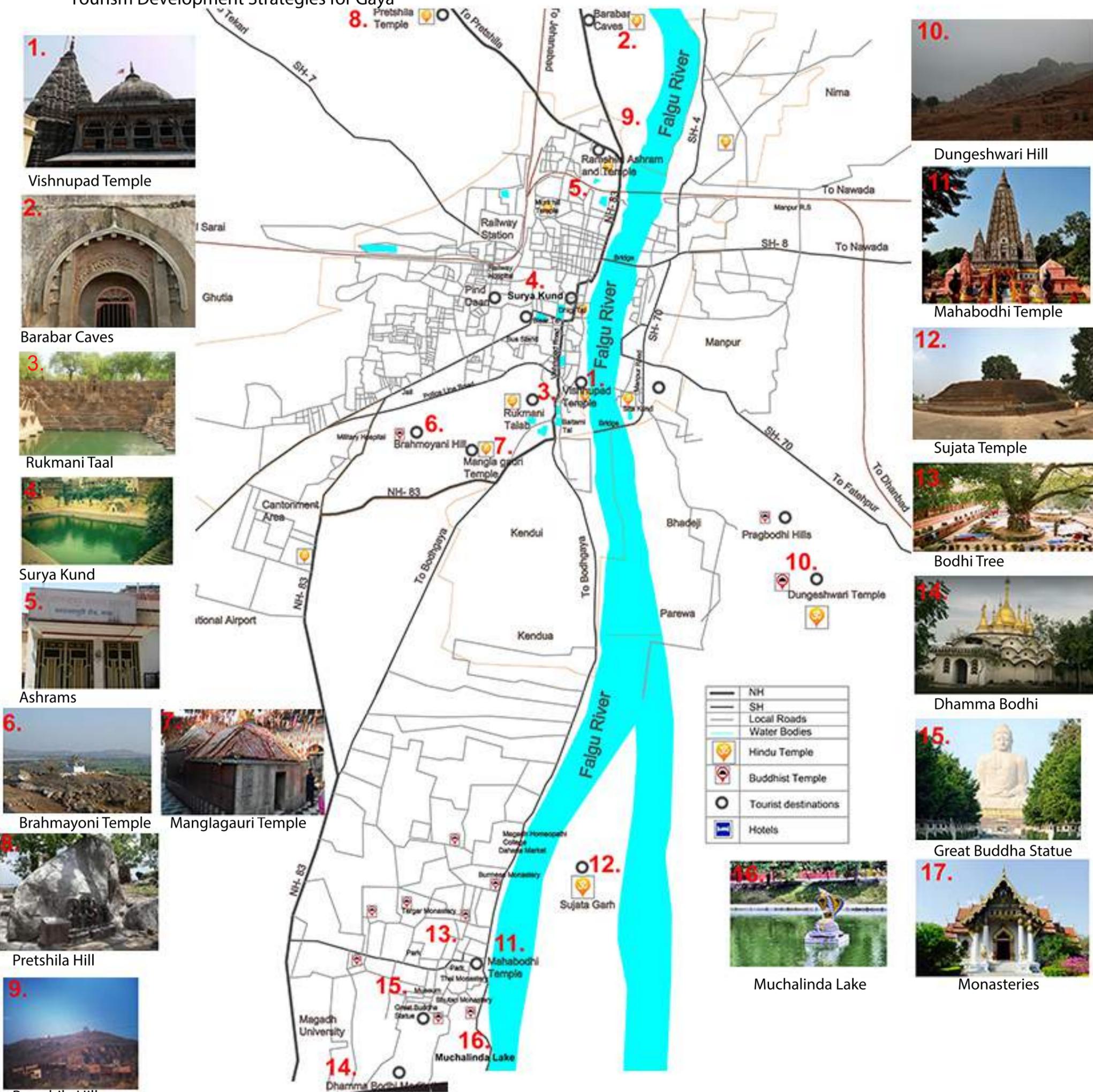
Ghats have no proper entry



Public toilets being used as cow sheds

# 4th Sem Thesis

## Tourism Development Strategies for Gaya



Vishnupad Temple



Barabar Caves



Rukmani Taal



Surya Kund



Ashrams



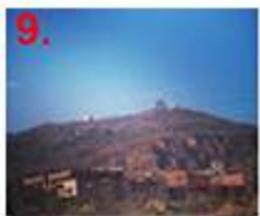
Brahmayoni Temple



Manglagauri Temple



Pretshila Hill



Ramshila Hill

Vishnupad Temple

Located on Falgu River banks, Vishnupad temple is considered to be constructed on Lord Vishnu's footprints and hence the name. This ancient temple was reconstructed in the year 1787 by Indore's queen Rani Ahilya Bai.

Mahabodhi Temple

Standing on a 48 square feet tall basement. Belonging to the 7th century, the temple was reconstructed in 1880.



Dungeshwari Hill



Mahabodhi Temple



Sujata Temple



Bodhi Tree



Dhamma Bodhi



Great Buddha Statue



Monasteries



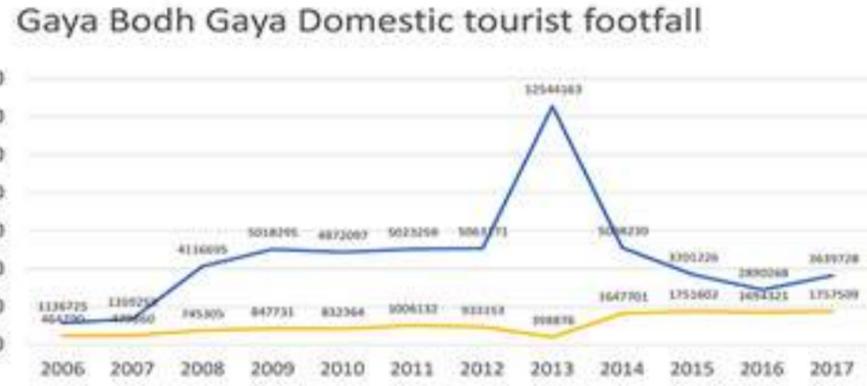
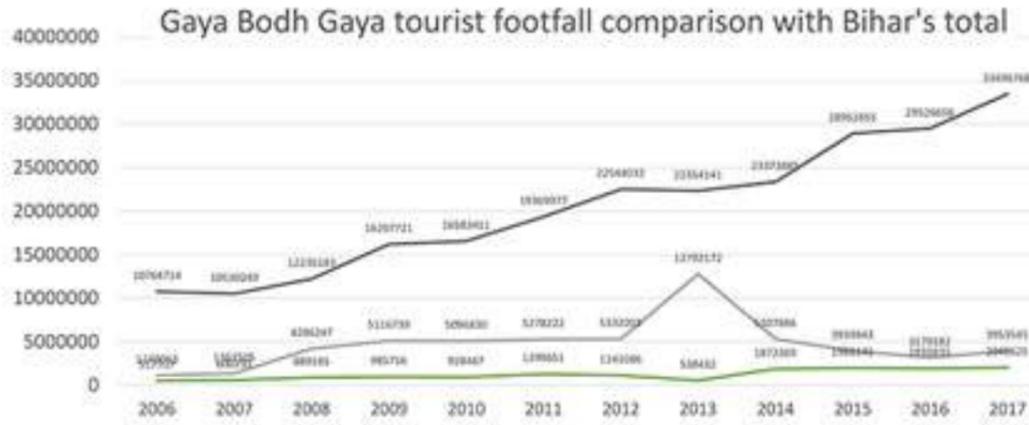
Muchalinda Lake

### Findings

1. Scope of cultural, spiritual and village tourism is very high but are not advertised to boost the same.
2. Natural attractions like caves, hills and ghats have very high potential to be a very good tourist motivator but lack of maintenance and basic facilities is a big obstruction.
3. Gaya has intangible religious values attached to its culture and that make it very alluring to tourists.
4. Various alternate forms of tourism have very high possibility for the future development of the area.

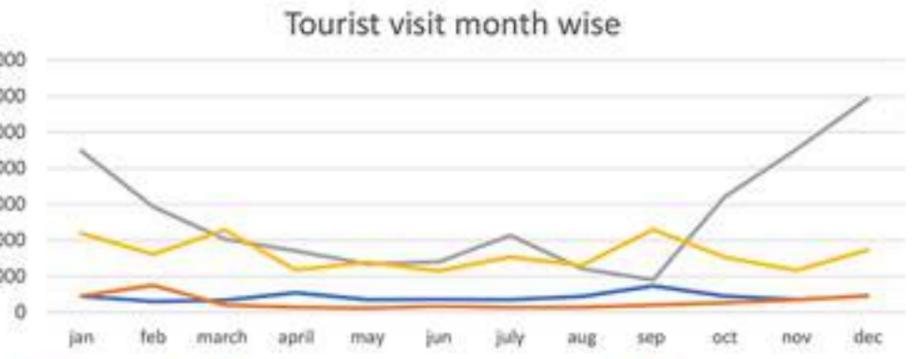
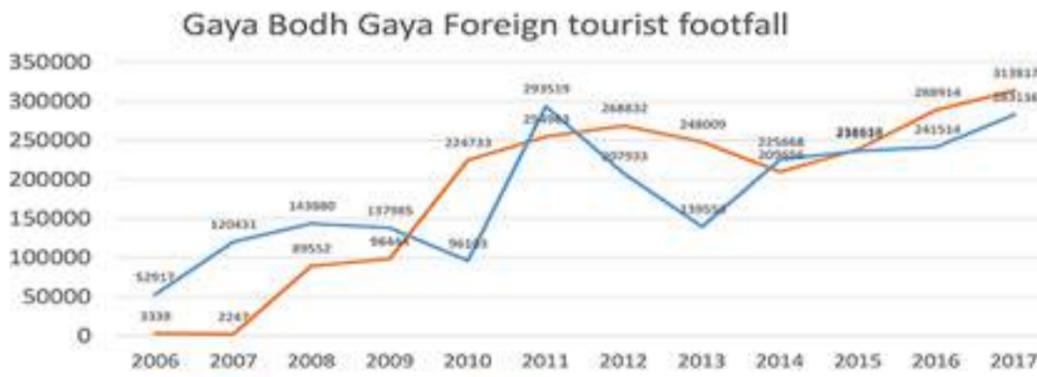
# 4th Sem Thesis

## Tourism Development Strategies for Gaya



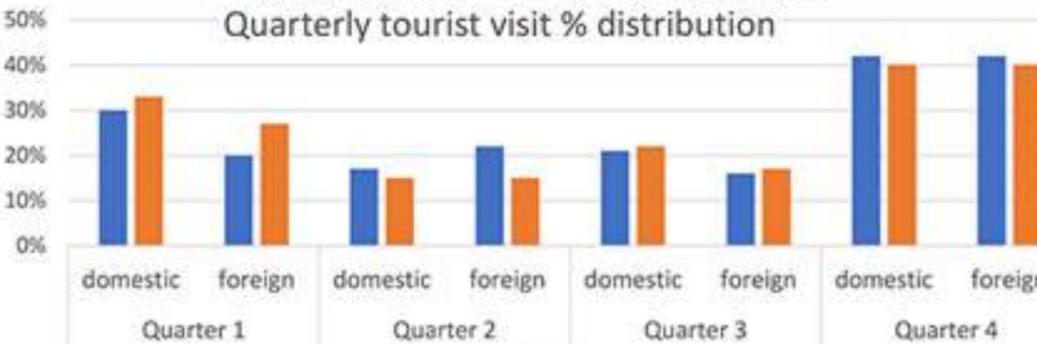
GA Y A Total BODH GAYA Total Bihar Total

GA Y A DOMESTIC BODH GAYA DOMESTIC



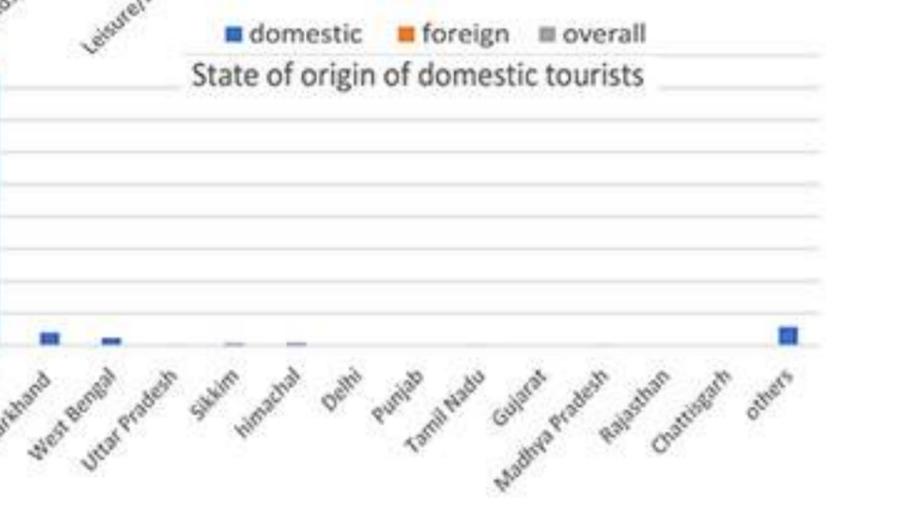
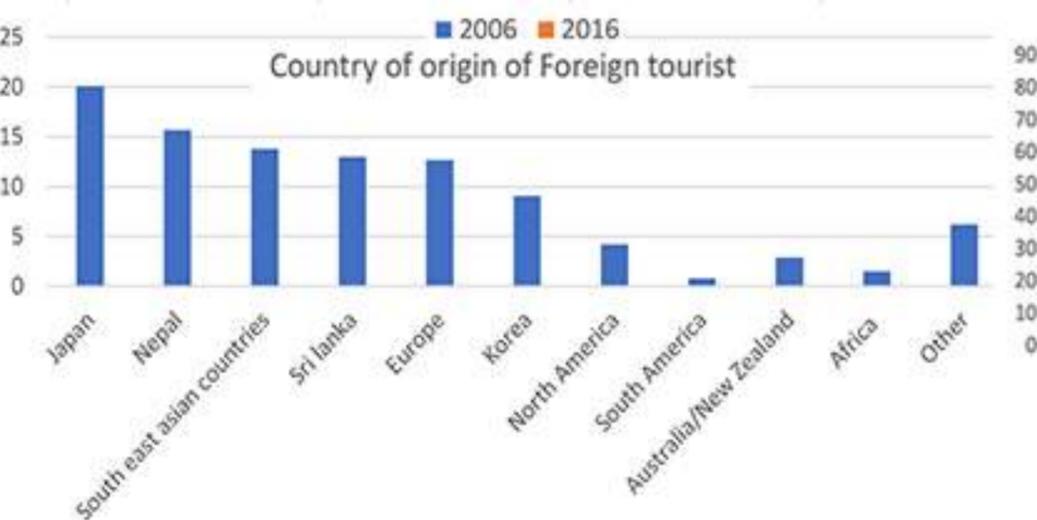
GA Y A FOREIGN BODH GAYA FOREIGN

2006 Gaya 2006 Bodh gaya 2016 Gaya 2016 Bodh gaya



Quarterly tourist visit % distribution

Main purpose of visit



Country of origin of Foreign tourist

State of origin of domestic tourists

### Analysis

- Domestic tourists show more interest in non-Buddhist site. This shows that people mainly come to perform religious activities only.
- Foreign Tourists have been showing interest in visiting non buddhist sites too in recent years than previous decade.
- But overall tourist footfall is decreasing as in 2006 Gaya's tourist footfall was 18% of the total footfall of Bihar but in 2016 it decreased to 10%. This decrease in number is mainly of domestic tourists as foreign tourist footfall has increased and it has reached more than 50% of the total foreign tourists visiting Bihar.
- Tourist footfall increases mainly during oct-march as Pind-Daan activity in Gaya begins in October and foreign tourist prefer winter season to visit Gaya. This is hence the peak time of tourism.
- The main purpose of tourist visit was found to be Recreation and second popular purpose was found to be religion. This shows the increased interest of tourist to experience spiritual environment though they dont attach themselves with the religion itself. Buddhist and non Buddhist tourist show interest in visiting both type of destinations.
- It can be seen in above graph the sudden increase in tourist footfall in fourth quarter of the year.
- Foreign tourists mainly originate from the countries with sizeable Buddhist population i.e. almost 70%. People from other countries are also showing interest but the lack of proper tourist infrastructure is causing obstruction in their wish of exploring the destination.
- Domestic tourist footfall is also less from the other states as Bihar alone accounts for almost 80% of the footfall and more than 13% originate from neighbouring states like Jharkhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh etc. The reason is mainly the bad infrastructure and the lack of good advertisement.

## 4th Sem Thesis

### Tourism Development Strategies for Gaya

Average Occupancy rate = 58% during peak time  
 Average Occupancy rate = 51% rest of the year  
 Average bed night spent = 1.3  
 Average no. of persons in a room = 2.8 (1.8 for foreign and 3.5 for domestic)  
 Accommodation Tariff = 500-1200 (budget),  
 2000- above (luxury)

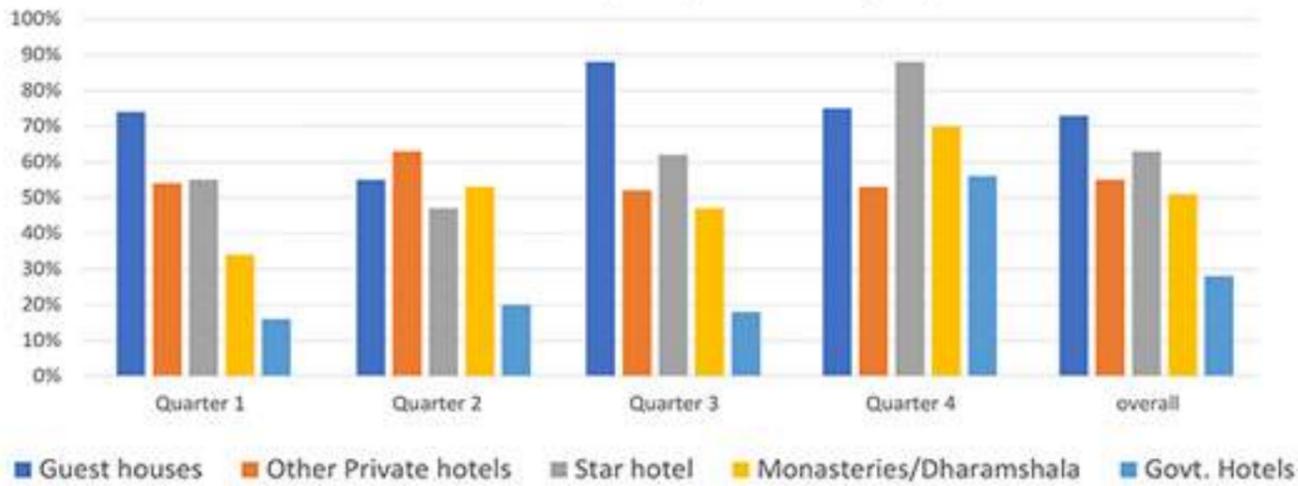
1. Ratio of total accommodation requirement to total tourist visit was found 1:4.
2. Accommodation units in gaya and bodh gaya are sufficient most of the year but during peak time the demand of budget hotels (guest houses/dharamshalas) exceed the available units.
3. Budget hotel have been the popular accommodation for all tourist. 30% of foreign tourists stayed in unclassified private hotels and 60% of the domestic tourists stayed in private guest houses.

#### Accessibility Assessment



1. It can be seen that most of the buddhist destinations have good accessibility. This shows that the govt. mainly focuses on the development of Buddhist sites. Govt. needs to focus their development little more on non-Buddhist sites also as it is emerging as destinations for foreign tourists as well.
2. Gaya is a developing city. Hence no. of cars on roads are increasing but local streets have very low ROW and parking facility is inadequate. Hence better transport planning is needed to be done for a better future development and for overall connectivity.
3. Gaya is well connected to other districts and states via NHs. State highway connecting Gaya and bodh Gaya was recently improved but other state highways are in need of maintenance.

Accommodation Occupancy rate category wise



Accommodation	Available no. of beds	average demand per day		peak time demand	
		foreign	domestic	foreign	domestic
Budget	800 (classified)+ 1534(unclassified)	160	630	640	2520
Luxury	485	50	12	200	48

#### Strength

1. Buddhist Religious Places spread throughout the State with Bodhgaya being the place where Buddha attained supreme enlightenment.
2. Legendary places associated with Ramayan including Vishnupad Temple, Brahmoyani hill, Surya kund, Pretshila temple.
3. World Heritage monument & archeological site act as one of the biggest attraction for the site.
4. Rich in Arts and Crafts with exclusive Mithila Paintings of unmatched art and unique craftsmanship.

#### Threats

1. Competition by other developed Tourist Destination of the state itself and other parts of country and Gaya may lag behind in development. This is mainly due to lack of proper infrastructure and good marketing.
2. Social problems like insurgency etc. and other security related issues.
3. Infrastructure and basic amenities if not improved, specially roads, solid waste management, power and accommodation, it would create major hindrances in the development of tourism.

#### Strategies for increasing and improving tourist amenities

1. Development of Ghats and preventing river from getting polluted and the overall beautification.
2. Garden: Making exiting gardens charming with lush green landscape will added elegance to the whole complex and also proposing new garden areas.
3. Cultural notice board: Cultural notice boards are the tongue of the monuments that enables it to communicate with the tourist.
4. Entrance Gate: The entrance Gate of monument where it is not available, which helps to form the first impression of what, is inside.

#### Accommodation Strategies

1. Better tourist accommodation in budget is needed with improved hospitality standards as most people opt for guest houses and it has almost no trained staff.
2. Promotional activity about the good accommodation facility is needed to be done to encourage people to stay there and reduce % of day tourists.
3. Ease in classification of hotels are to be provided to make it easier to establish standards for the facility.

#### Weakness

1. Lack of security & safety measures for Tourists which affects the perception & tourism potential of the place.
2. Lack of adequate tourism related infrastructure such as transportation facilities, public conveniences such as toilets, refreshment centers.
3. Inadequate marketing of tourism products of both in domestic and international market.
4. Lack of sufficient awareness, education and publicity amongst local residents regarding economic, social and cultural benefits of tourism.

#### Opportunities

1. Gaya has enormous potential for Upgradation of existing tourist products & development of new products, some of which are the latest craze in the western world today.
2. Heritage Tourism  
 Gaya has an abundance of historical places, Religious Places, Archeological Sites and forts which can be suitably renovated and opened up for tourism.



#### Alternative Form of tourism to be advertised

1. Urban Haat concept: Urban Haat is an upgraded version of the traditional weekly market offering a delightful amalgam of craft, food & cultural activities. There would be adequate stalls in the Haat to sell authentic local cuisines.
2. Health Tourism: Ayurvedic health tourism is one of the major area for tourist attraction.
5. Spiritual tourism: People now a day's search for inner spirituality without being formally connected to any religion.

#### Accessibility Strategies

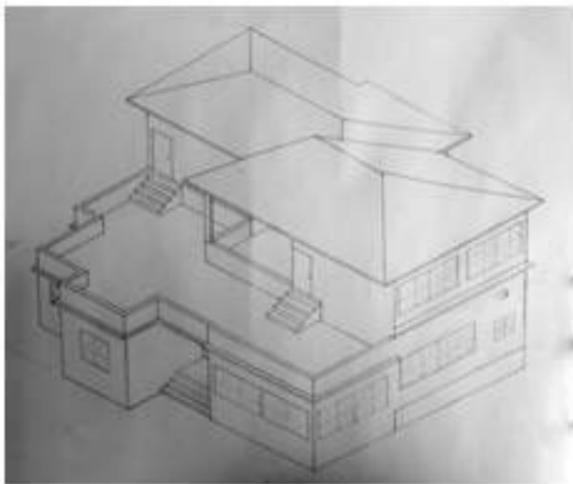
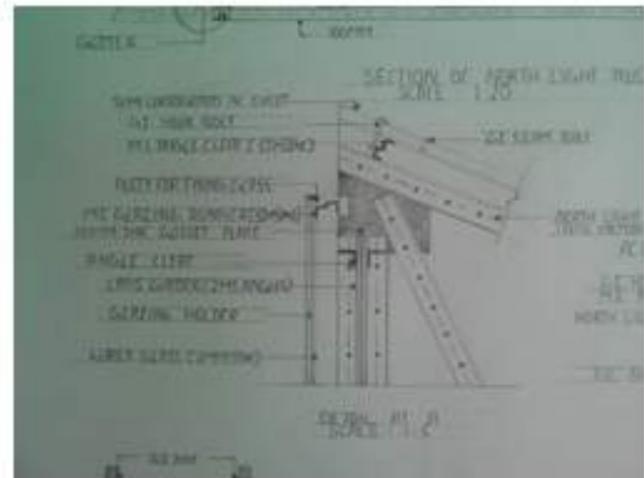
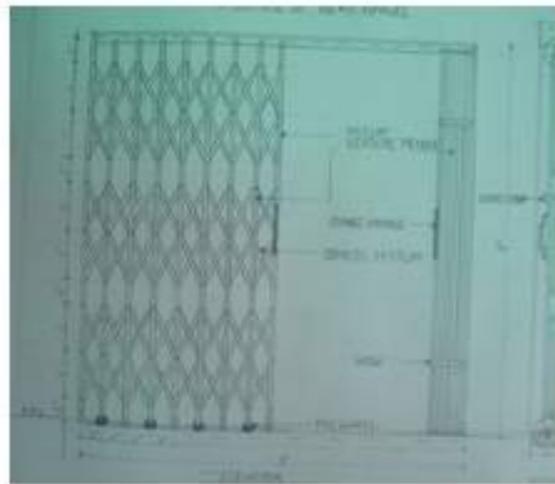
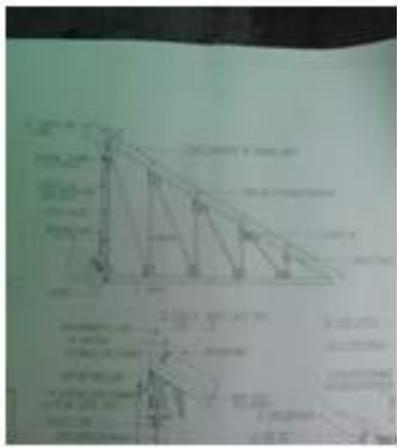
1. Proposing direct domestic flights from other popular tourist destination in other states.
2. Increasing no. of international flights.
3. Maintenance of the railway station.

#### Vision

To make Gaya a tourist preferred travel and getaway destination by making it easily accessible and providing all forms of world class infrastructure to support the various forms of tourism that the area will offer and provide job opportunities to the people and give them chance to grow by giving them training facilities.

# Additional Aptitude

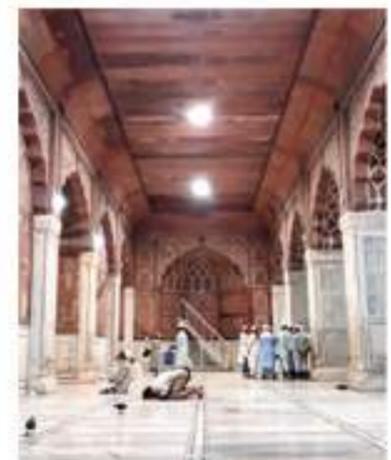
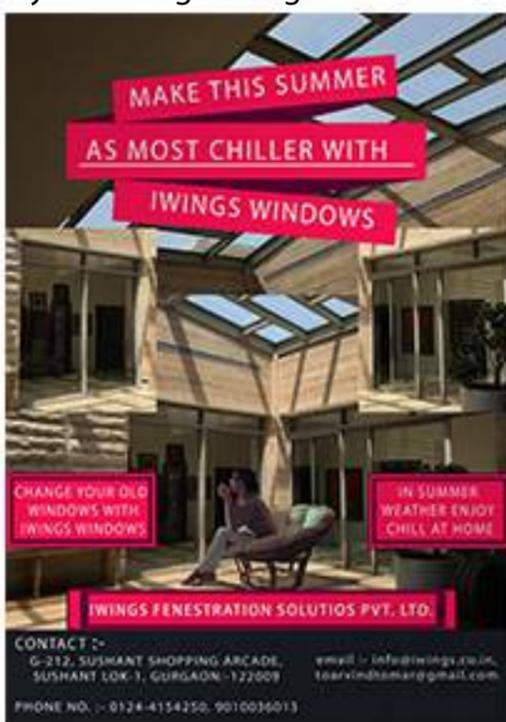
## Hand Drafting and Model making



## Photography



## Flyer and logo Design for IWINGS



*Thankyou for your time and consideration ...*

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