



ACHARYA'S NRV SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
SOLDEVANAHALLI, BENGALURU -560 107

RURAL PUBLIC CENTER
ARCHITECTURE DESIGN PROJECT (THESIS) – 2022

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
“Bachelor of Architecture” Degree Course

Submitted by : **Garrepally Akash**

Guide : **Prof. Ar. M. S. Harsha**

A project report submitted to
VISVESHVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
“Jnana Sangama”, Machhe, Belgaum – 590 018

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USN : **1AA17AT022**
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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this is a bonafide record of the Architectural Design Project completed by **GARREPALLY AKASH** of IX SEMESTER B. Arch, USN No. **1AA17AT022** on Project titled **RURAL PUBLIC CENTER AT NAGUNOOR, KARIMNAGAR, TELANGANA** .

This has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B. Arch awarded by VTU, Belgaum during the year 2021- 22.

Internal Guide

Principal

External examiner 1

External examiner 2

DECLARATION

I, Mr. Garrepally Akash student of IX semester B.Arch., Dept. of Architecture, Acharya's NRV School of Architecture, Bangalore, hereby declare that the Architectural Design project entitled "RURAL PUBLIC CENTER", is carried out by me under the guidance of Project coordinators and guides, in partial fulfilment of requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of Architecture.

Mr. GARREPALLY AKASH

1AA17AT022

Acharya's NRV School of Architecture

Soldevanahalli, Bangalore

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ABSTRACT

This project seeks to understand the development of education, financial development, entrepreneurship opportunities and various reasons for the migration of rural population towards suburban and cities while the rural regions are the sustenance of economic development of the country. By understanding the various factors of socioeconomic opportunities which cities and suburban are providing and are addressed in the rural regions which in return pulls people back to the rural regions.

For more than half a century, India's rural areas have been depopulated and disadvantaged as a result of rural-to-urban migration. Buildings have deteriorated due to a lack of investment in infrastructure. However, as many urban migrants return to their native areas, this is changing. Recently, government assistance has aided this, and there has been significant evidence of reverse migration in recent years.

Increased population in rural areas necessitates better educational facilities, housing, small businesses, traditional commerce, and agriculture. Migrants, on the other hand, don't have the money to build, and government assistance is insufficient. Implementing self-build methods while using locally produced resources is one viable option for re-building these communities.

Several key facilities, including a school, a Handloom training center, Panchayat Samiti hall, public performance area, have been built based on the future demands of the village population and prospective construction methods.

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