



Sinhgad Institutes

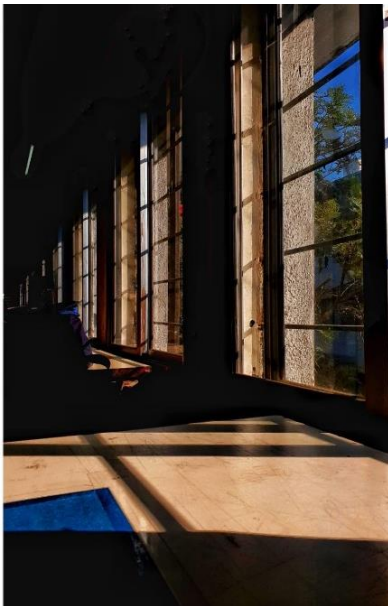
SINHGAD TECHINCAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE,
PUNE
NAAC accredited

Abhivyakti

The annual magazine 2021-22

Recognised by Govt. Of Maharashtra
Approved by Council of Architecture
Affiliated to the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
(ID NO.PU/PN/Eng/1512000)

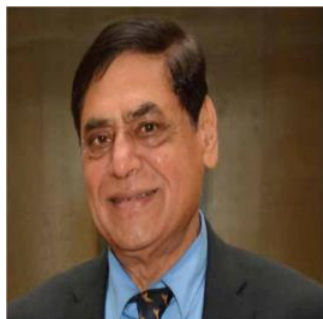
Sinhgad College of Architecture,Pune.



MESSAGES FROM OUR LEADERS

Prof. M. N. Navale

Founder President, Sinhgad Institutes



You will find a wealth of learning opportunities here that would serve as an essential stepping stone to a fulfilling life and career.

Education is not mere accumulation of facts; it is preparation of life itself. Education and knowledge are two important aspects which always take the students higher and higher. A blend of wisdom and ethics develops the personality of the students, moulds their character and develops their skills which help them cope up with problems and challenges of the complex world of today. The aim of Sinhgad Institutes is not only to make the students successful in life, but also make them conscious of their duties and responsibilities towards their fellow citizens.

Established in the year 1993, Sinhgad Institutes offer quality education from pre – primary to Doctorate. From a humble beginning the Institute has sprawled to a large expanse. At Sinhgad Institutes you will experience the ambience of a place where students are always striving for excellence. The students always continue to scale new heights of achievement in manifesting talent and winning laurels.

Dr. Sunanda M. Navale

Founder Secretary, Sinhgad Institutes



We build a bright future at Sinhgad Institutes!

The world is fast converting to a knowledge economy where the only wealth is information. Information that will lead you towards the direction of success. At Sinhgad Institutes the sky is the limit in the pursuit of excellence. Here, we aim to promote a system of integral education in a student friendly environment. We believe that our assets are our students and we enable them to soar high-morally, socially and spiritually. We believe that our students need to learn that the secret of success and contentment lies in discovering one's own strengths as well as limitations. The students are groomed into a complete individual with a quality of leadership in them.

We emphasize on sports, cultural activities and extracurricular activities. This helps the students enhance their personality and progress laterally.



Mr. Rohit M. Navale

Vice President (HR), Sinhgad Institutes



We welcome you to experience the difference

Sinhgad Institutes is a herald in recognizing the needs of the industry and meeting the requirements by developing human capital equipped with knowledge, skills and values essential for good performance. It integrates knowledge with professional inputs from industry and orients the students with qualitative theoretical knowledge that enables them to use in practical situations

The faculty of Sinhgad Institutes strives to keep pace with the changing trends in academics and industry. We train our students to face the challenges at global context. Our aim is to impart knowledge and enhance professional skills which enable the students of different backgrounds to achieve their educational goals and develop their overall personalities to become effective global leaders.

Sinhgad Institutes takes pride in its faculty, students and alumni who have proven their mettle at the frontiers of knowledge and creativity across the spectrum of academic and professional activities by engaging in research and community services.

Mrs. Rachana Navale Ashtekar

Vice President (Admin) Sinhgad Institutes



As an educational institute, we have always prided ourselves on our cutting edge approach to education. We believe that education has to keep pace with the world and today when the world can change at a moment's notice, we have managed to keep our students at par with the best in the world. Extraordinary education extends the biggest service to the individual, to the nation and to humanity at large. With students fired with the spark of determination to excel, a competent and dedicated faculty here, leaves no stone unturned. Everybody is geared towards ensuring best practices, and that is definitely the case at Sinhgad Institutes. We have a tie-up with Harvard and have followed their case study-based pedagogy. Thus, our approach to education has always been aimed at involving the students in academics through interactions. We have the best technology in place for ensuring that our students do not miss out on anything. And our faculty is the engine that keeps the institution running with its ceaseless efforts and constant innovation



FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Dr. Banani Banerjee,
Principal, SCOA

We are stepping into the third year of a difficult period of COVID-19 pandemic, probably would be marked as a threshold of two eras; pre and post-pandemic. The transition phase as we are experiencing is full of uncertainty, various challenges and increasing physical distance and virtual interaction. Colleges are devoid of students, teaching is online, normalcy like before appears to be far-reached. We at SCOA, make an attempt to continue with positivity and wishes to create a platform for everyone to participate in various endeavours. Abhivyakti is published by magazine team of students and competent faculty with similar intentions to bring together students of all years and departments to express their thoughts, and showcase their extra-curricular and academic works. The magazine would be uploaded in college website for everyone to access. We all wish for a better future for us to meet and interact like before. Thanks.

Faculty Coordinators:

Avani Topkar
Akshay Jawalekar
Harshada Akolkar

Student Editorial Team :

Anjali Angadi

Cover page graphics:

Gajanan Bhamare

FROM THE STUDENT EDITOR

Post pandemic situations have been hard yet challenging for everyone. The SCOA as a team coming together and making the most of it is what matters. Getting back to academics to organizing & enjoying extra activities has been a short yet exciting journey. All the credit goes to our principal ma'am & management team. Hopefully, the next academic year may also be filled with such moments.

- Anjali Angadi B.Arch 3rd Year A



OUR VISION

"create an milieu for crafting sensible &
responsible architects for the society"

OUR MISION

committed to offer a conducive academic
environment
to

LEARN, DEMONSTRATE & PROGRESS
for

both students and teachers

OUR OBJECTIVES

to provide all-round development & excellence
in

curricular program, co-curricular activities &
extra-curricular activities



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ACADEMIC WORKS

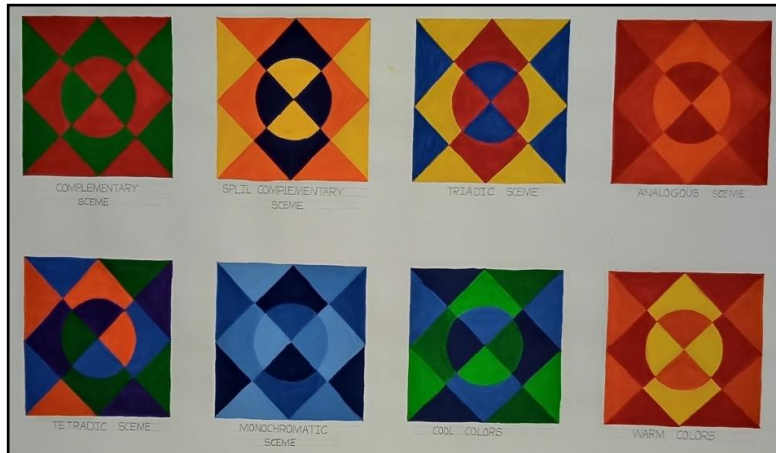
FIRST YEAR



ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

BASIC DESIGN I



SAMEEKSHA GODSE



SAMEEKSHA GODSE



ACADEMIC WORKS



PRADNYESH DARVATKAR

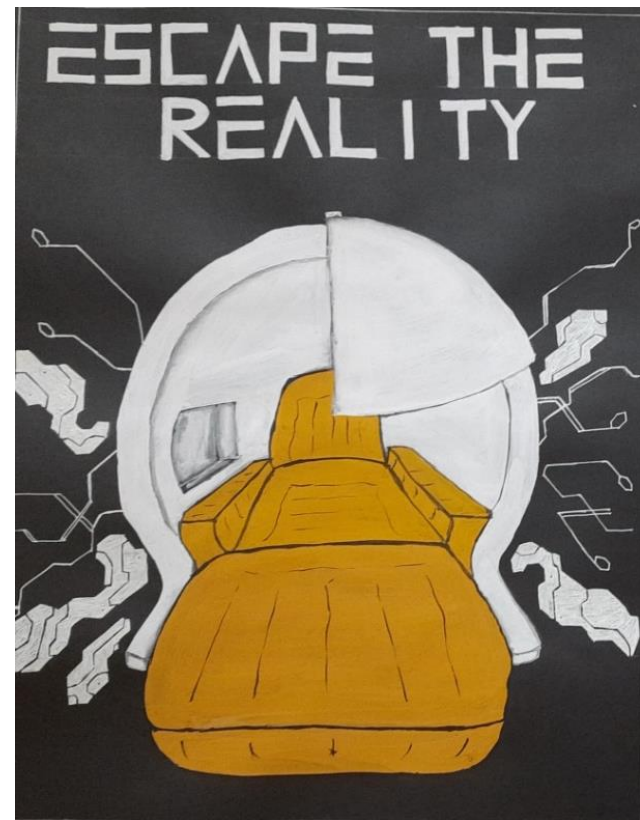


PRADNYESH DARVATKAR

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

BASIC DESIGN I

ASSIGNMENT –IDEA MATRIX
GARDEN DESIGN
PRODUCT DESIGN



PRADNYESH DARVATKAR



ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

BASIC DESIGN I

Texture – Identification of Texture (Visual and Tactile)



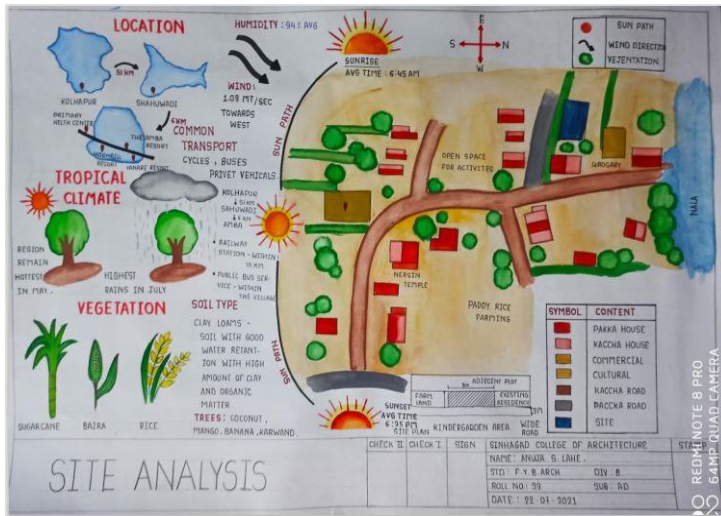
Texture – Composition of Texture (Visual and Tactile)



ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

AD I



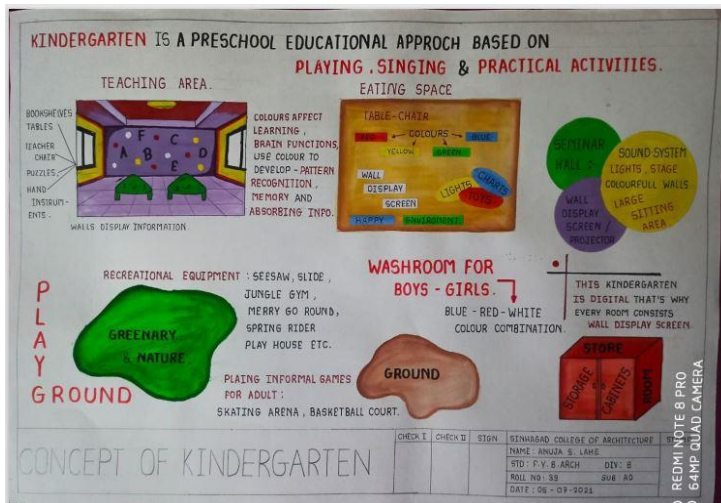
ANUJA S LAHE

DIV B



ANUJA S LAHE

DIV B



ANUJA S LAHE

DIV B



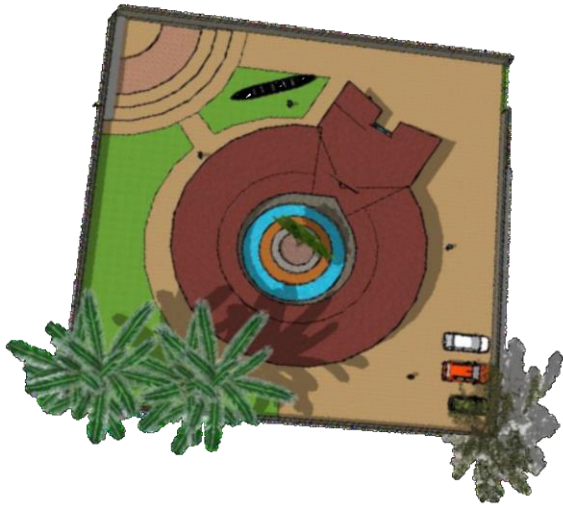
ANUJA S LAHE

DIV B

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

AD I

SARTHAK SHAH

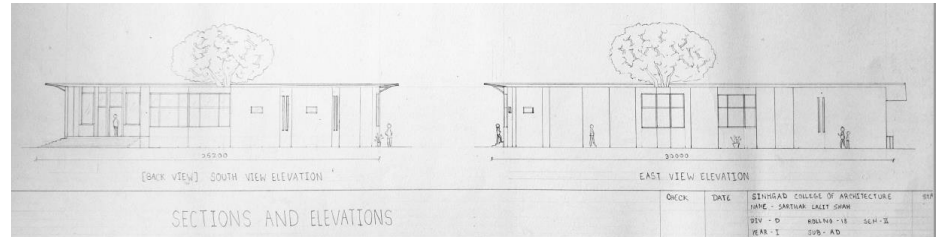


VIEWS

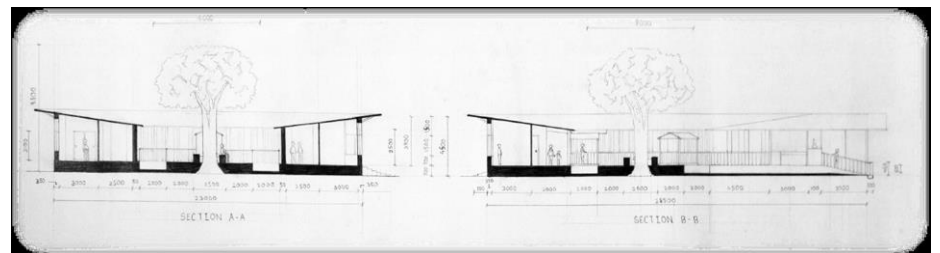


GROUND FLOOR

SCALE 1:100



ELEVATIONS



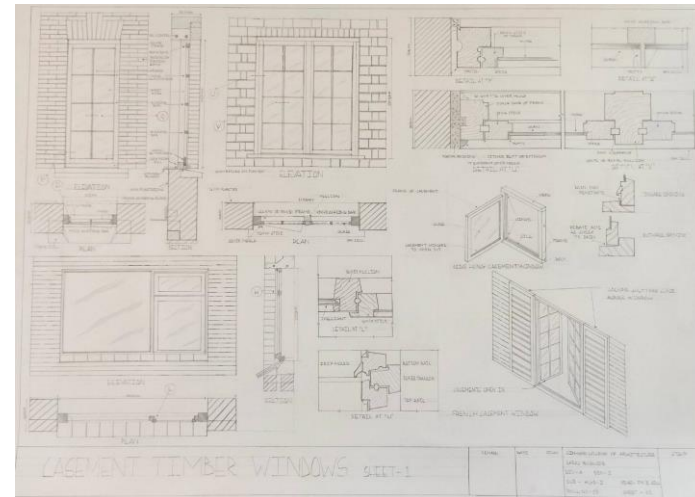
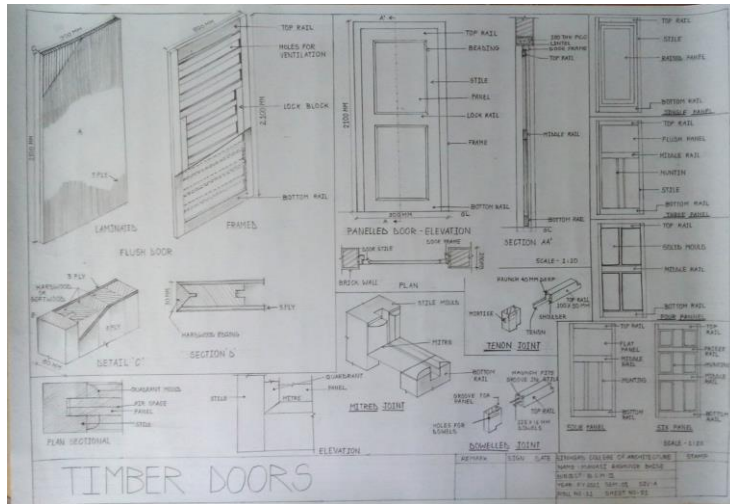
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BCM I

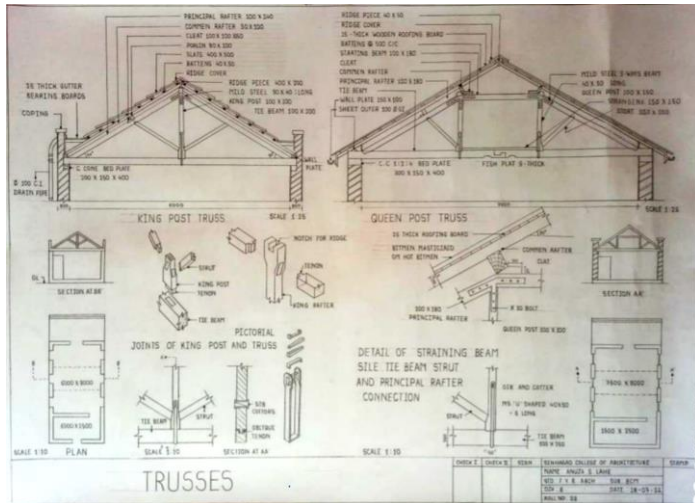
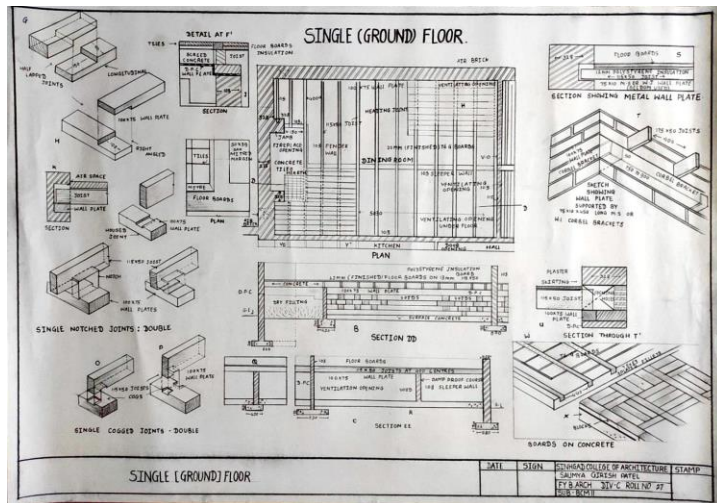
ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.



MANASI BHIDE

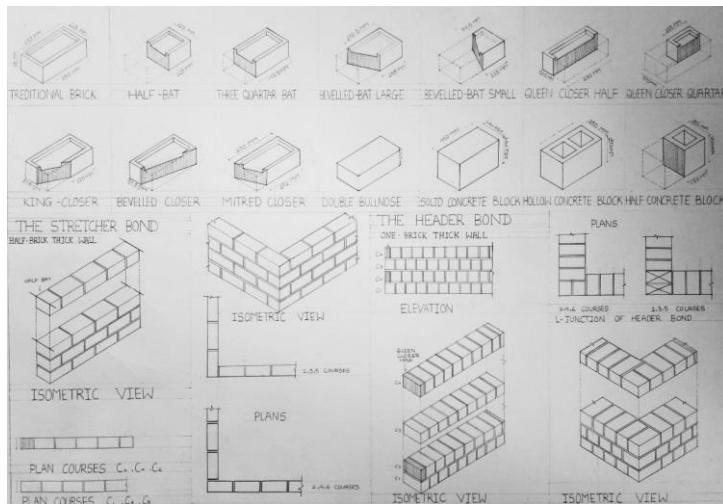
SARAS BHAKARE



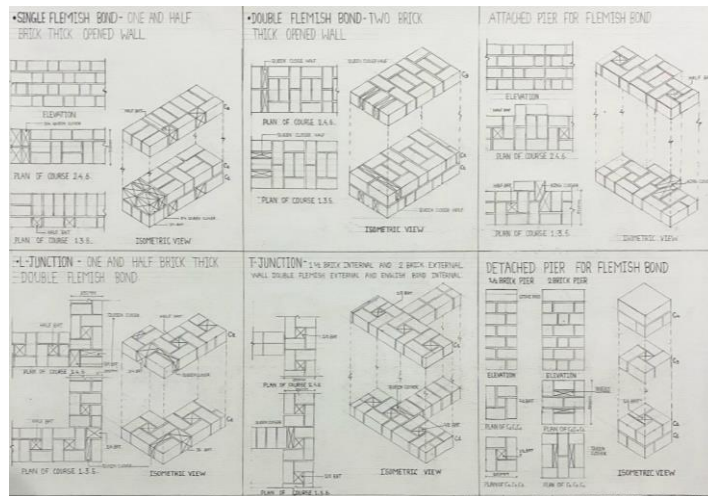
SAUMYA PATEL

ANUJA LAHE

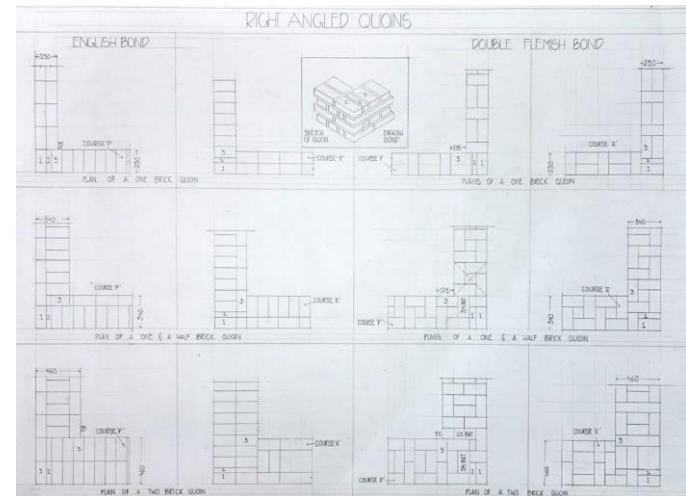
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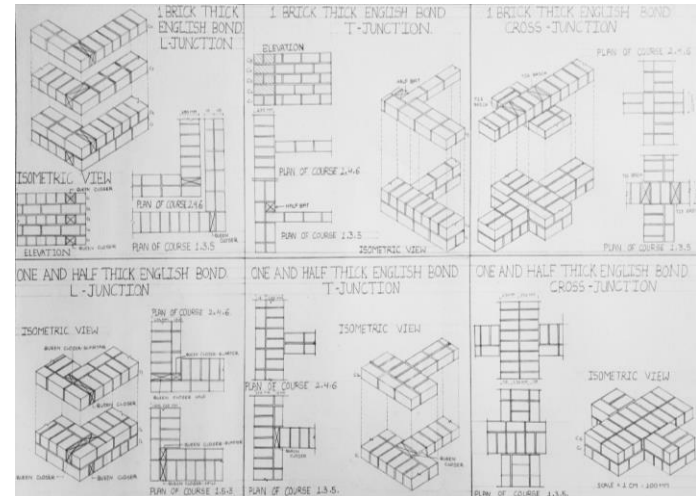
AVANI BHAWANI



YATISH CHOUDHARI



MANVI MAYANK



AVANI BHAWANI



BCM I

ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

MARKET SURVEY

TYPES OF BRICKS

- There are thousands of types of bricks that are named for their use, size, forming method, origin, quality, texture, and/or materials.
- Chemically resistant** – bricks made with resistance to chemical reactions
- Acid brick** – acid resistant bricks
- Engineering** – a type of hard, dense, brick used where strength, low water porosity or acid (flue gas) resistance are needed. Further classified as type A and type B based on their compressive strength
- Accrington** – a type of engineering brick from England
- Fire or refractory** – highly heat-resistant bricks
- Clinker** – a vitrified brick
- Ceramic glazed** – fire bricks with a decorative glazing



MANUFACTURING OF BRICKS

- Site selection for manufacturing of bricks For the manufacturing of bricks, the site should be selected based on some important considerations such as:
- The ground should be of plain surface.
- The site should be connected with communicating roads for transporting materials etc.,
- Good brick earth should be easily available. The site should offer all facilities to the workers.



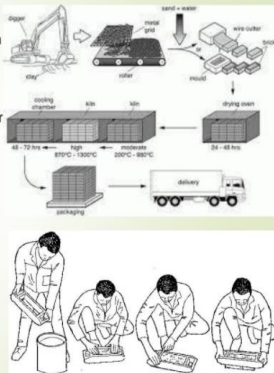
PREPARATION OF BRICK EARTH

1. PREPARATION OF BRICK CLAY OR BRICK EARTH

- In this step the soil is excavated in steps and then laid on leveled ground.
- Then the soil is cleaned of impurities such as vegetation matter, stones or pebbles etc.
- After removing impurities it is exposed to weather for few months. This is called the process of weathering.

2. MOULDING OF BRICKS

- Bricks are moulded in many ways depending on the quality of the product to be made. Generally the moulding is done in the following two ways
- Hand moulding**
- Machine moulding**
- For **hand moulding** the tempered clay is forced in the mould in such a way that it fills all the corners of the mould.
- Machine moulding** is used where large numbers of bricks are to be made.



USES OF BRICKS

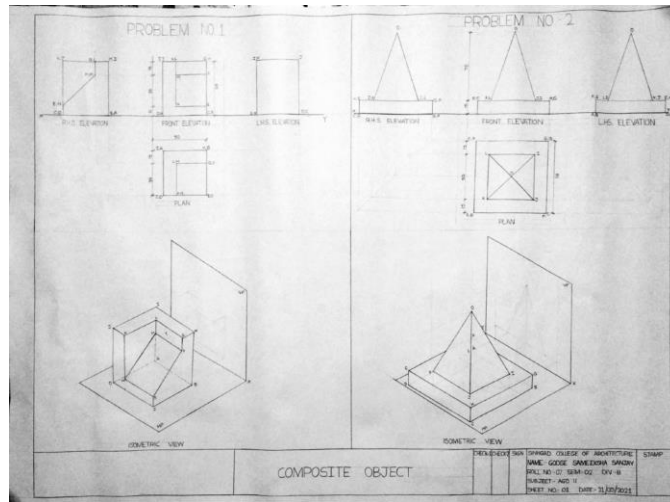
- Bricks are used as an alternative of stones in construction purpose. Here some main uses of construction brick are given below.
- Construction of walls of any size
- Construction of floors
- Construction of arches and cornices
- Construction of brick retaining wall
- Making Khoa (Broken bricks of required size) to use as an aggregate in concrete
- Manufacture of surki (powdered bricks) to be used in lime plaster and lime concrete



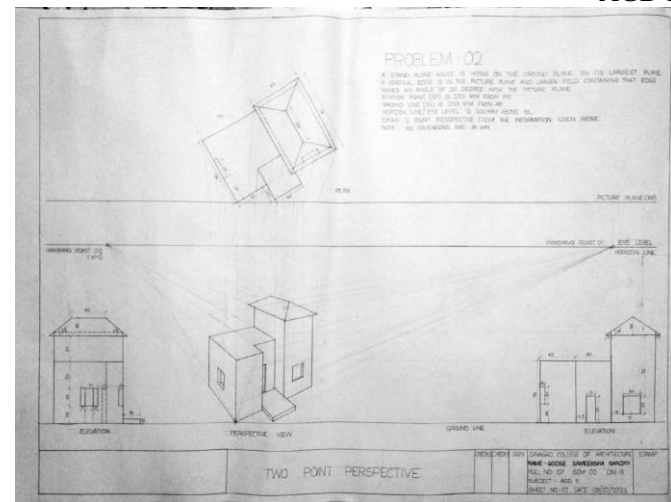
ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

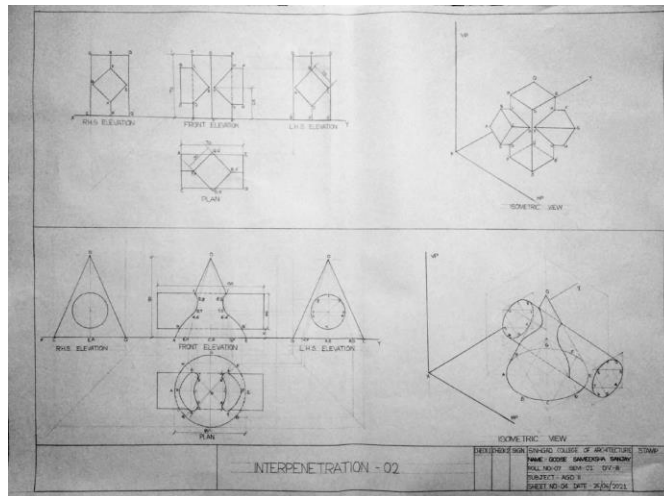
AGD II



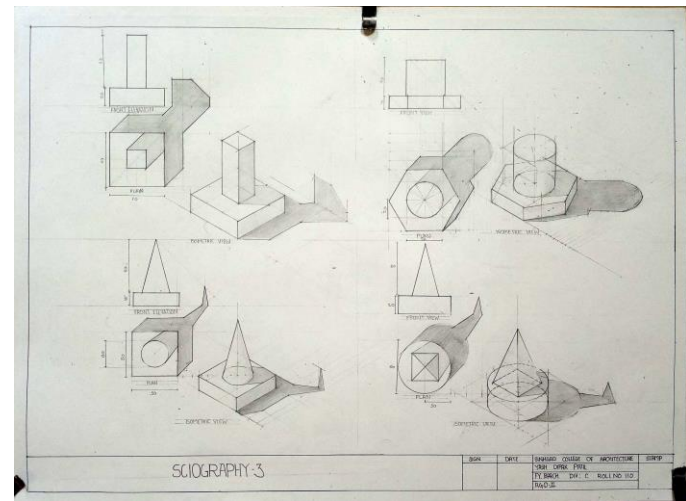
SAMEKSHA GODSE



SAMEKSHA GODSE



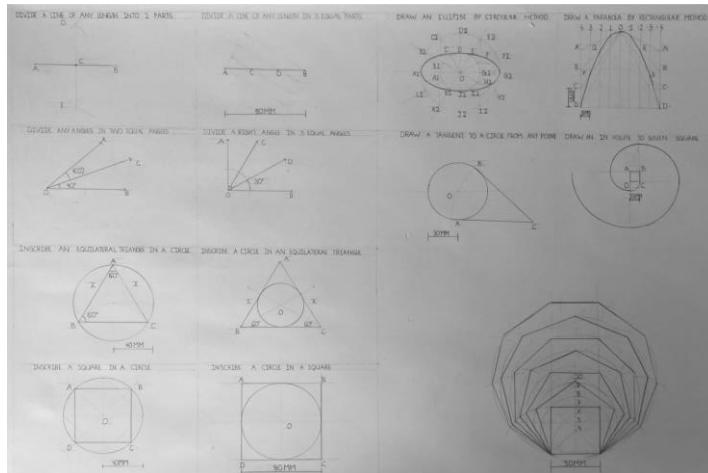
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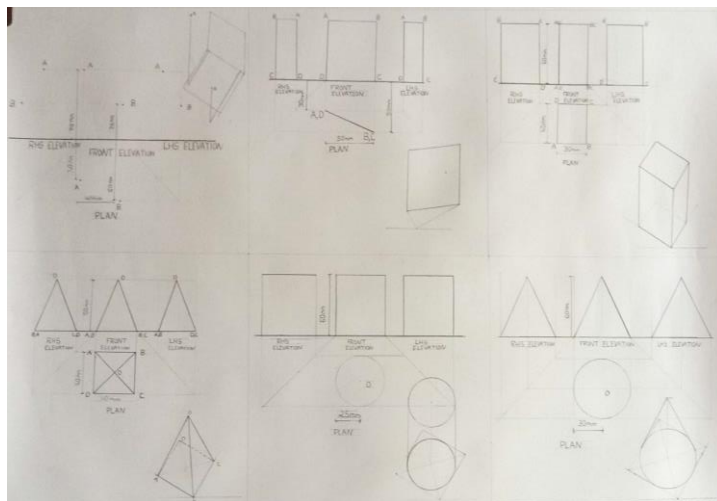
YASH PATIL



AGD I



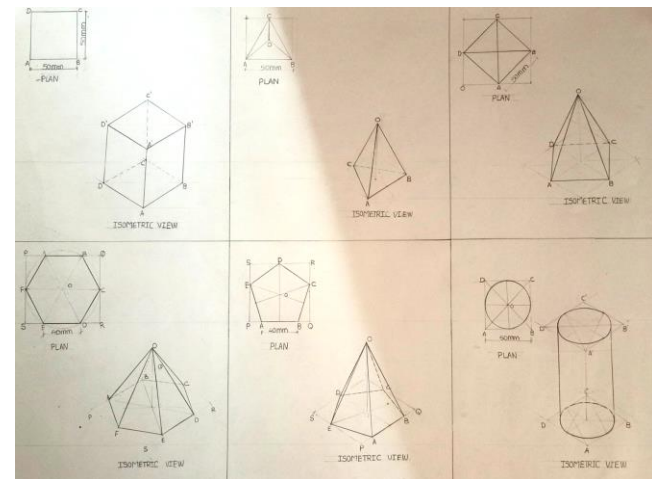
OM PHAWADE



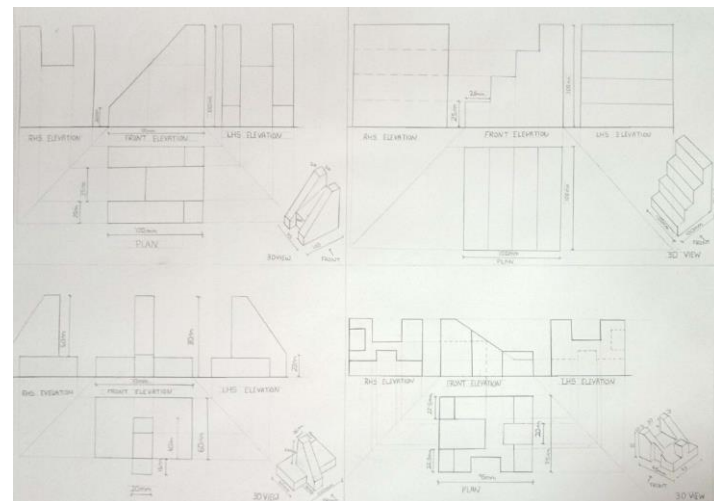
ANUSHKA PARKHE

ACADEMIC WORKS

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VAISHNAVI PACHGADE

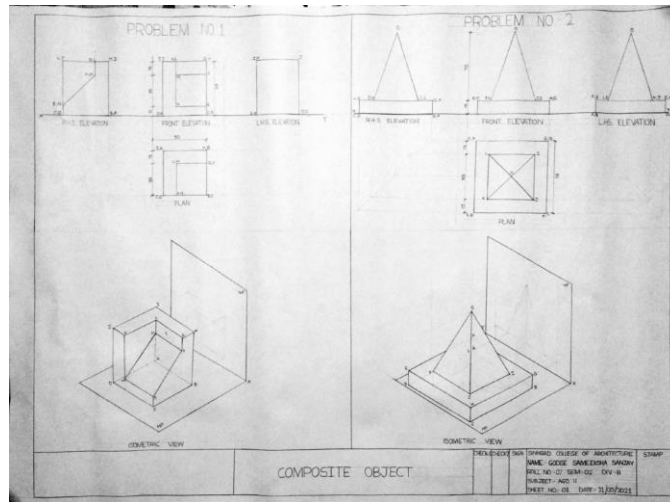


ANUSHKA PARKHE

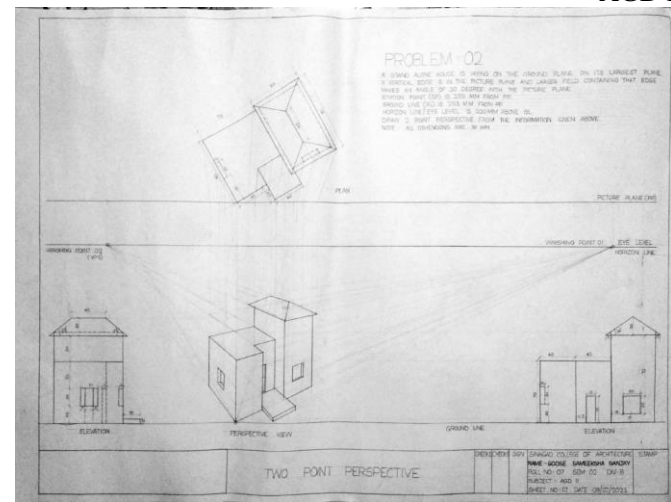
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FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

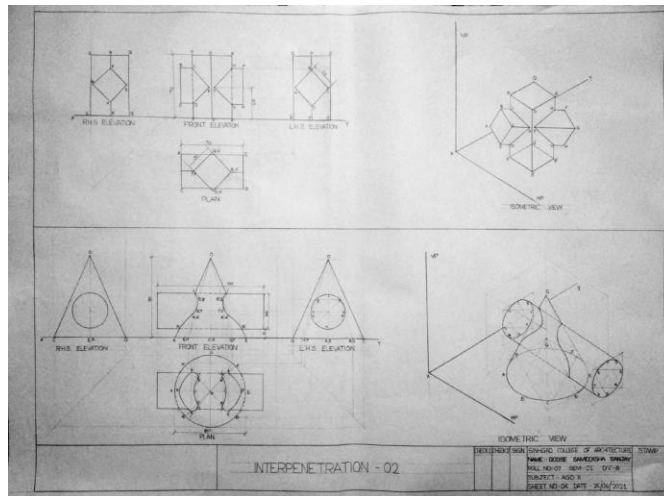
AGD II



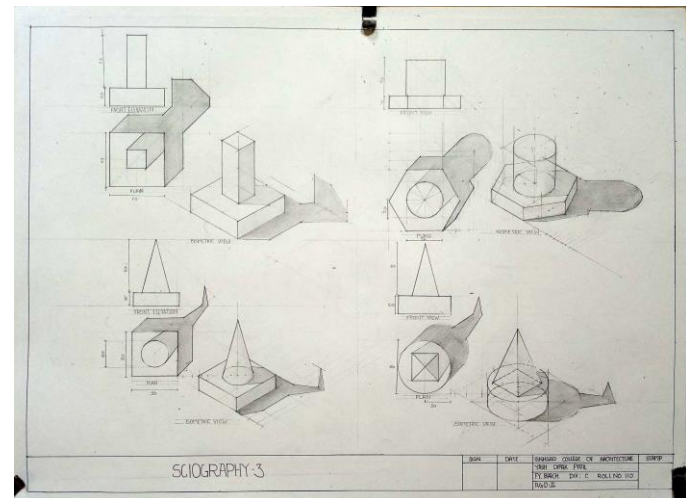
SAMEKSHA GODSE



SAMEKSHA GODSE



SAMEKSHA GODSE



YASH PATIL



ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

WORKSHOP - I



MITALI CHAUDHARI

DIV:A



ANUJA LAHE



MITALI CHAUDHARI

DIV:A



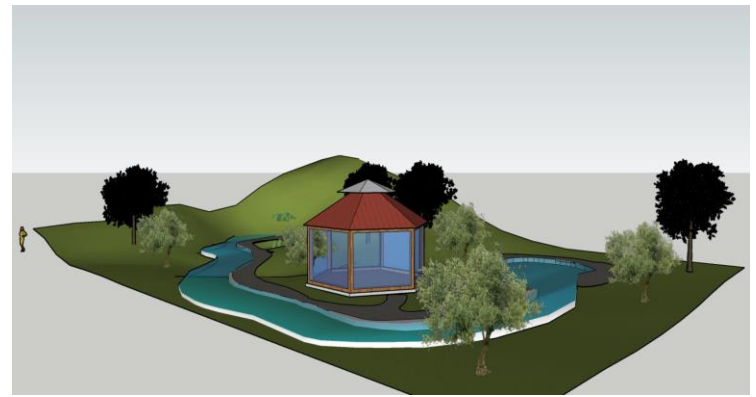
KHUSHI GUPTA



ACADEMIC WORKS

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WORKSHOP - I



ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

WORKSHOP - I



ADESH THANGE

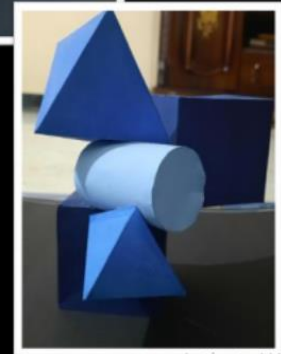
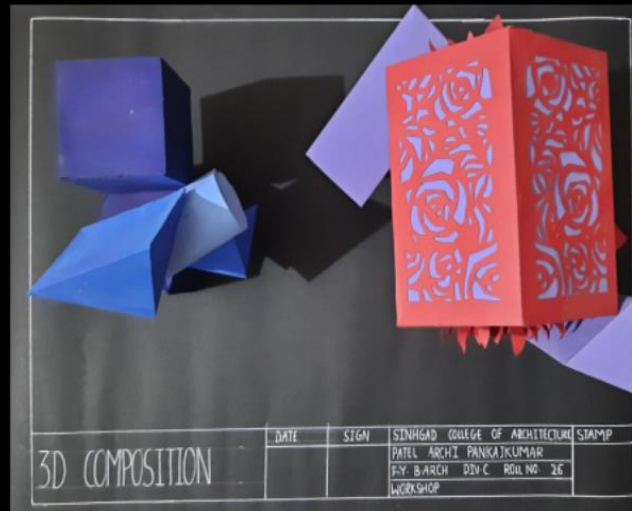


ARCHI PATEL



ADESH THANGE

3D COMPOSITION



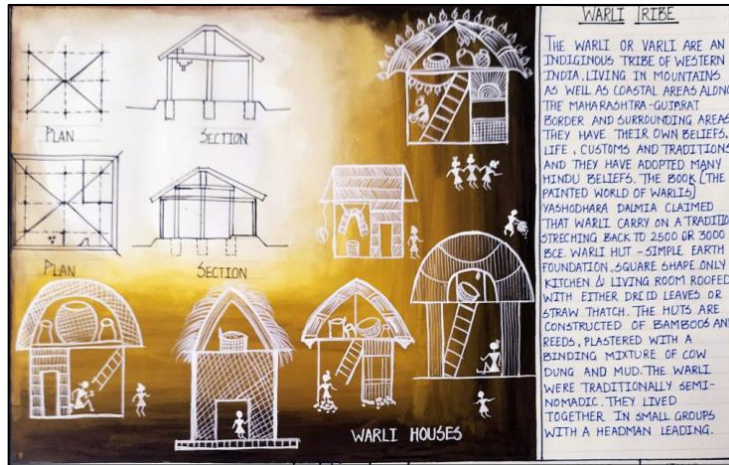
ARCHI PATEL



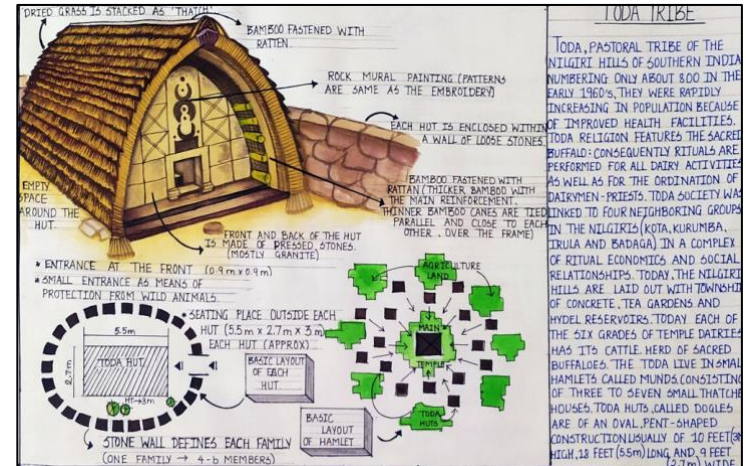
ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE I



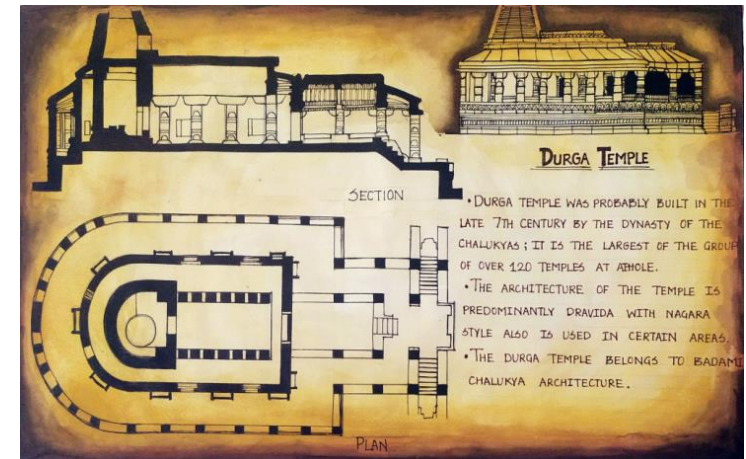
SWARALI KURAPATTI.



SWARALI KURAPATTI.



SWARALI KURAPATTI.



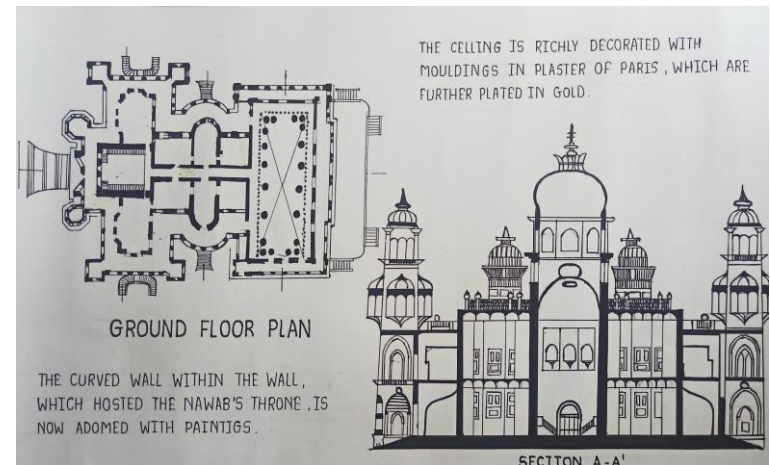
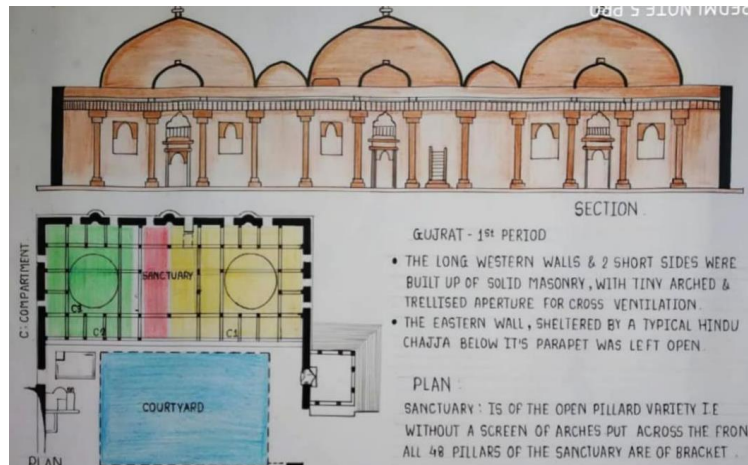
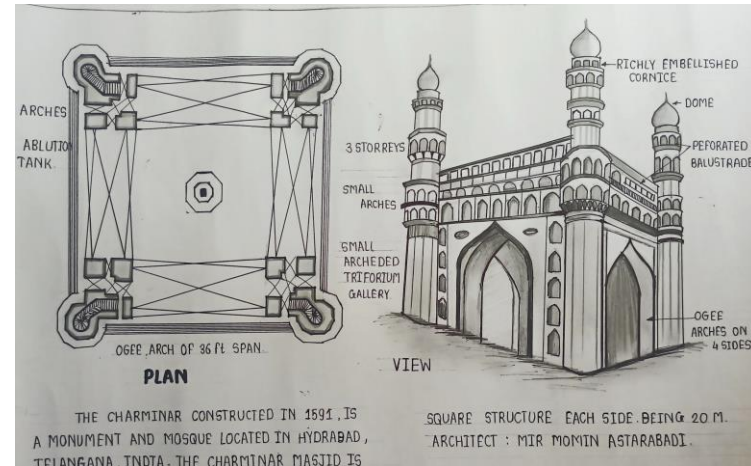
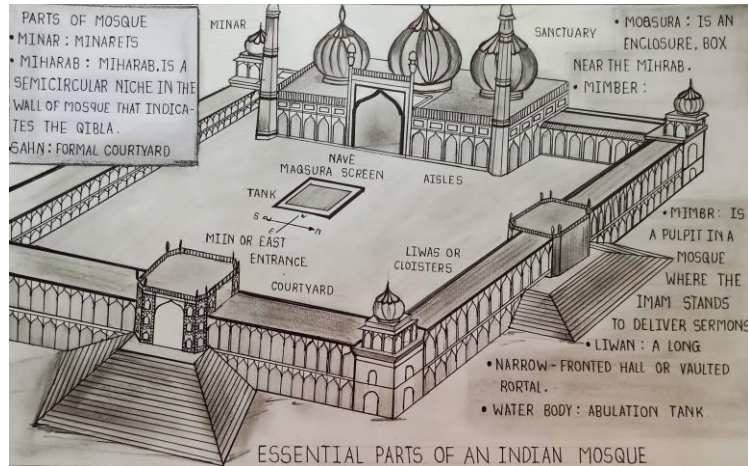
SWARALI KURAPATTI.



ACADEMIC WORKS

FIRST YEAR B.Arch.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE II



ACADEMIC WORKS

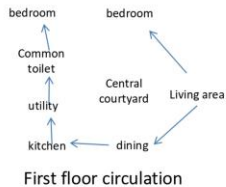
SECOND YEAR



SECOND YEAR B.Arch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN II

CONCEPT SHEET



First floor circulation

CLIMATE
LONVALA LIES ON 624 M ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND HAS TROPICAL CLIMATE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN LONVALA IS 24.4°C. THE RAINFALL HERE IS ABOUT 1799MM.



HENCE, HAVING 50% TO 60% OF SLOPING ROOF BECAME IMPORTANT FACTOR.

CHALLENGES
LESS SOIL DURABILITY DUE TO LAKE. HEAVY RAINFALL.

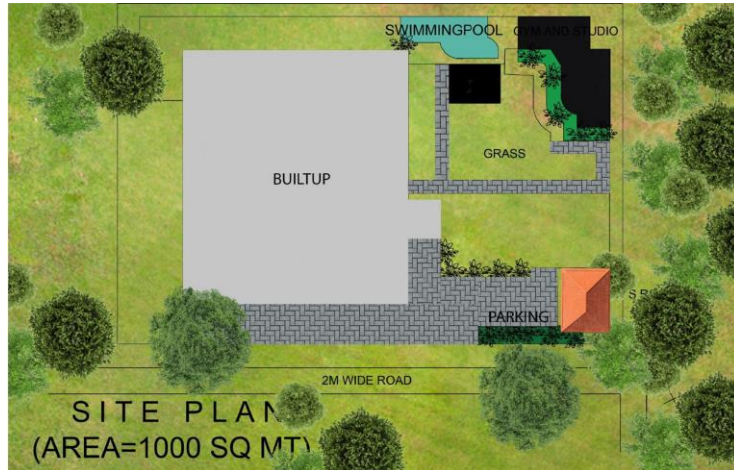
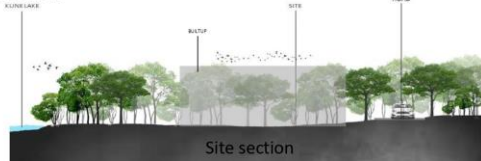
SITE OPPORTUNITIES
LAKE VIEW TOWARDS WEST.
LUSH GREENARY TO NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST.
GOOD CONNECTIVITY THROUGH ROADS.
LESS SOIL EROSION DUE TO VEGETATION.
COOL AIR BREZZES DUE TO LUSH OF VEGETATION.



Stage 1



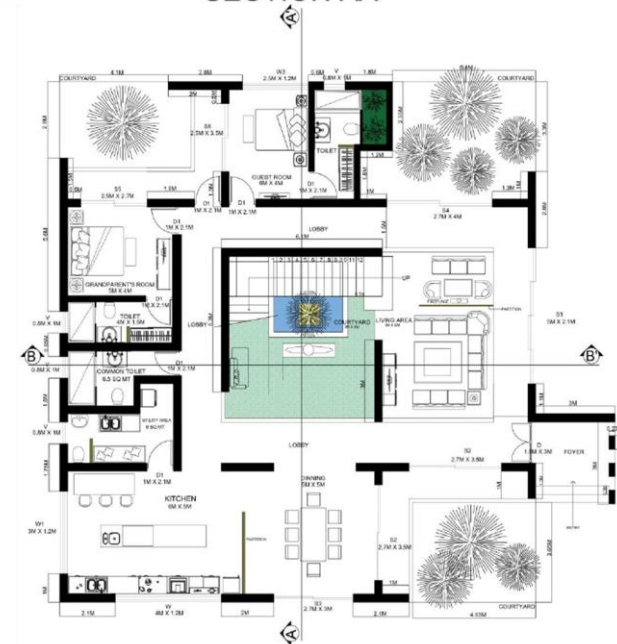
Stage 2



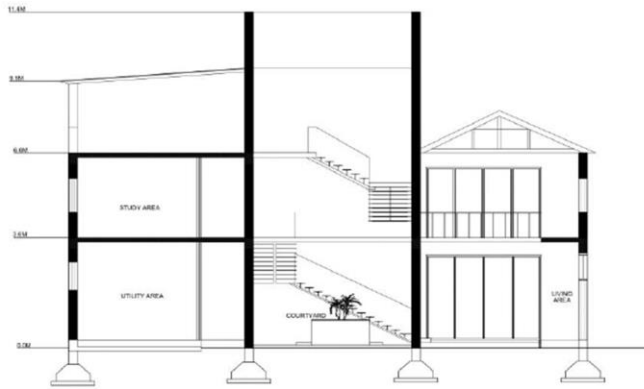
MAJOR PROJECT-: Bungalow for an Artist at Lonavala



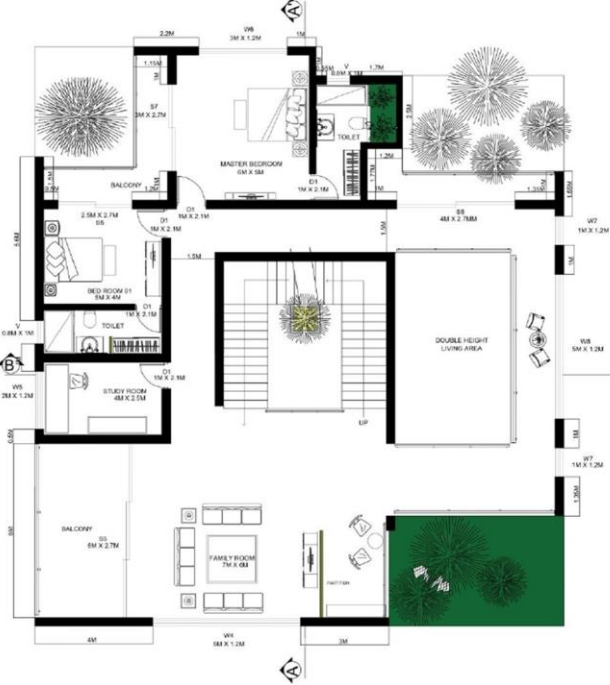
SECTION AA'



SHRINIWAS PATIL

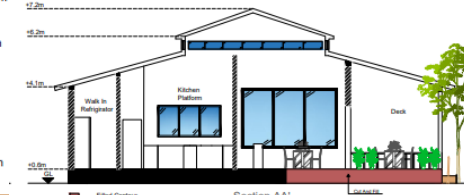
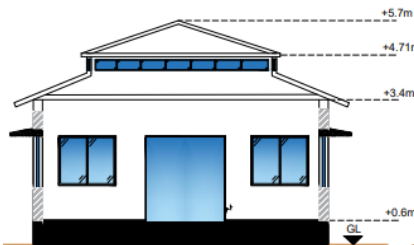
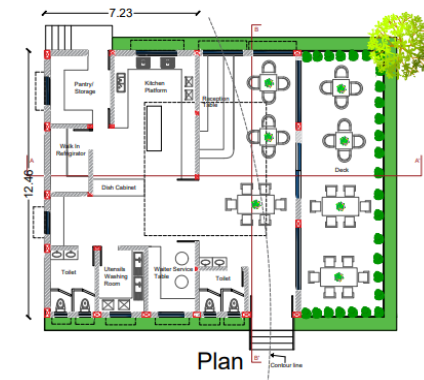
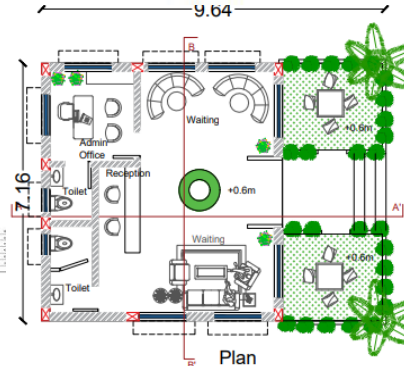
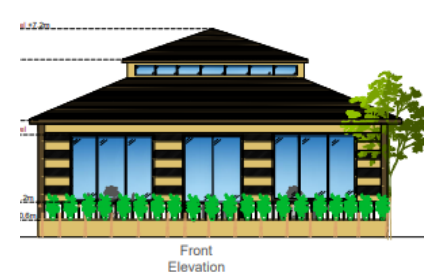
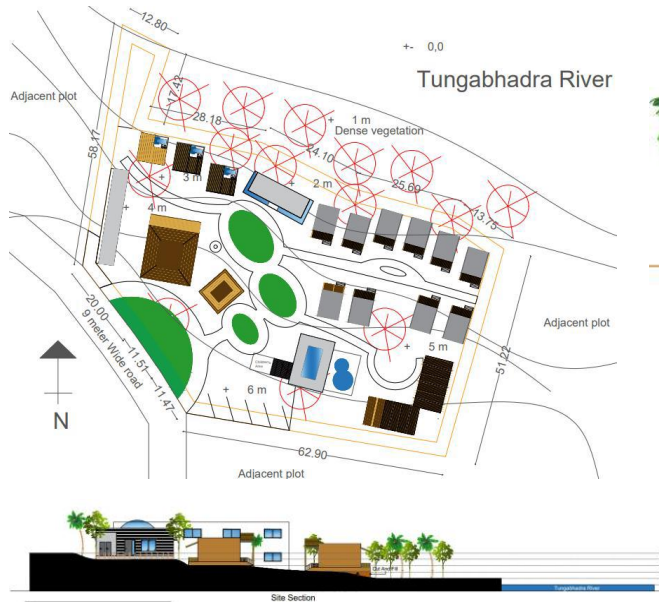


SECTION BB'



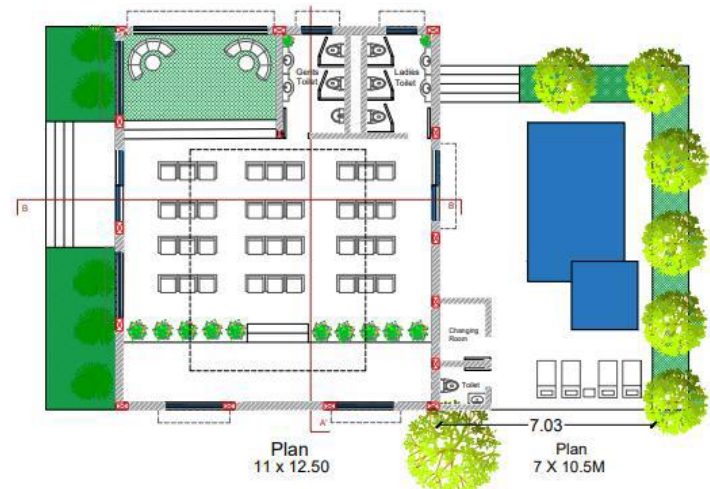
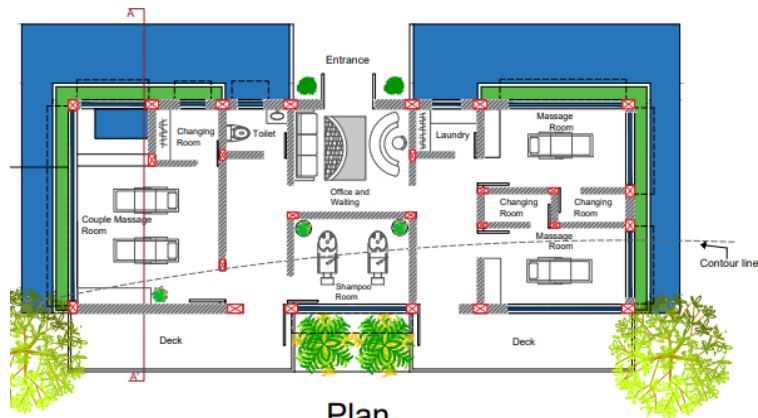
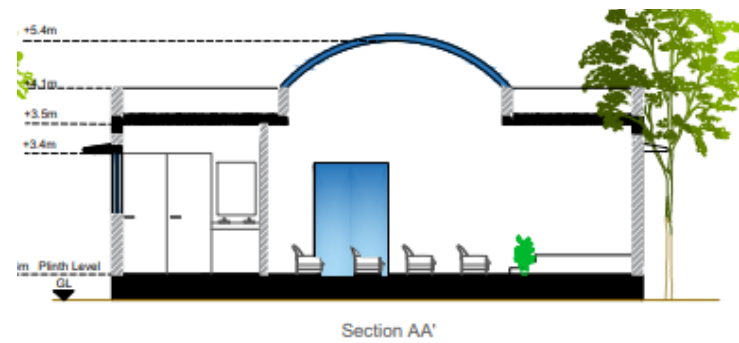
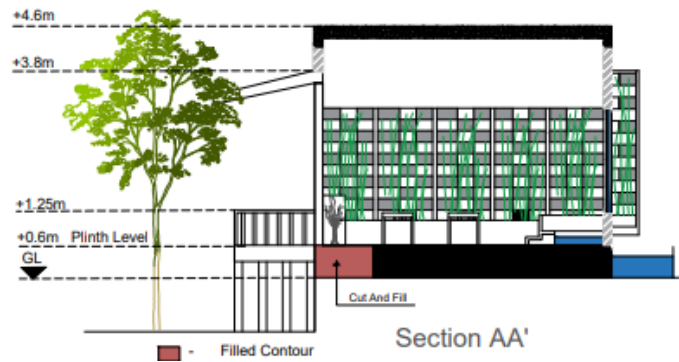
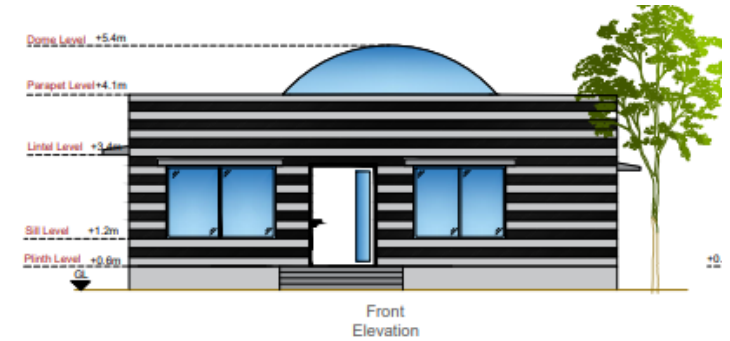
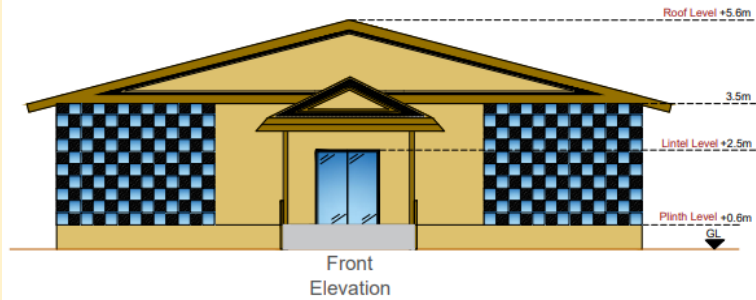
SHRINIWAS PATIL





Section BB'

Section AA'



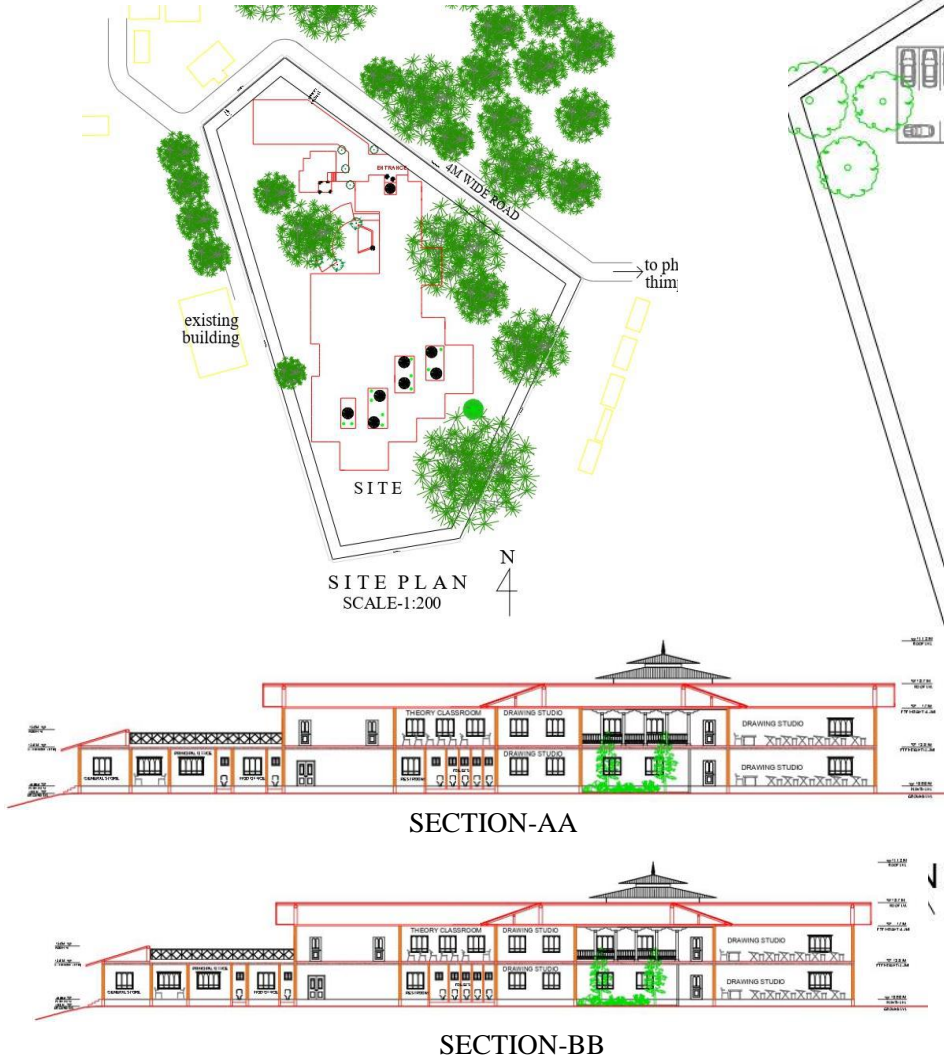
KSHITIJA MAHALE



SHRADDHA POTDAR

SECOND YEAR B.Arch.

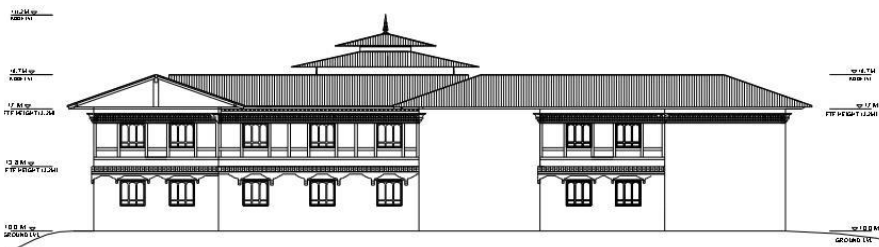
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN III



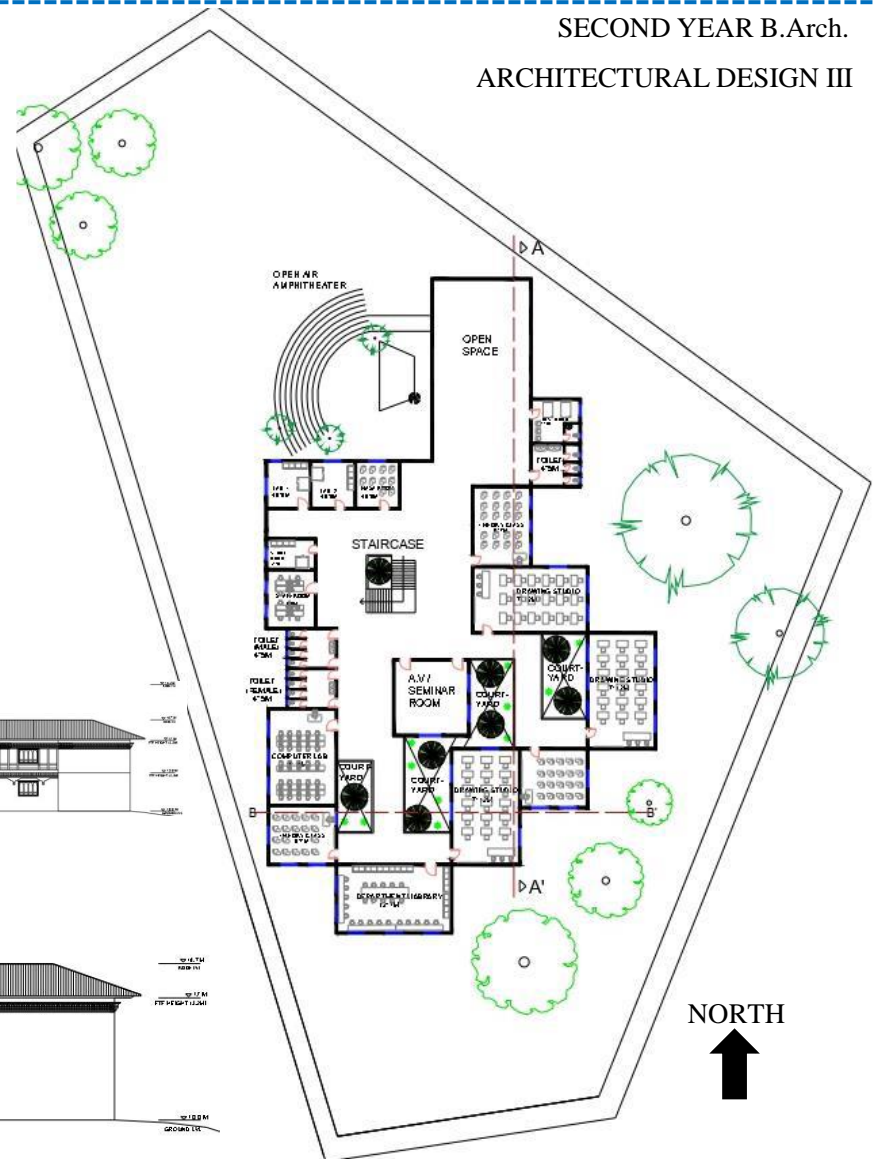
SHRADDHA POTDAR



EAST SIDE ELEVATION



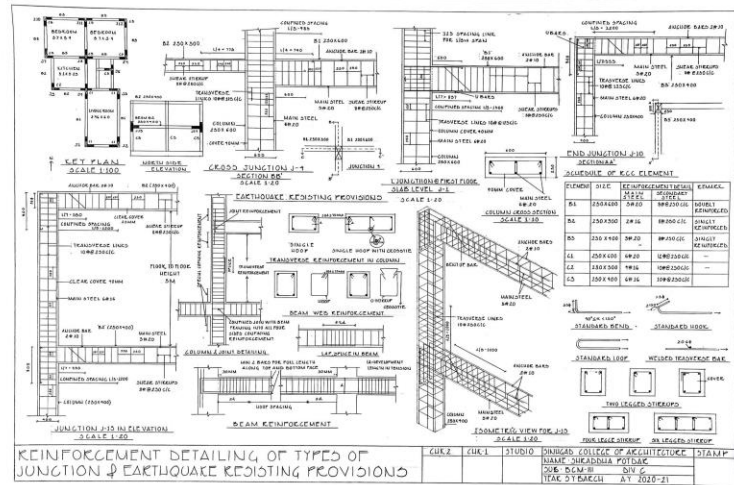
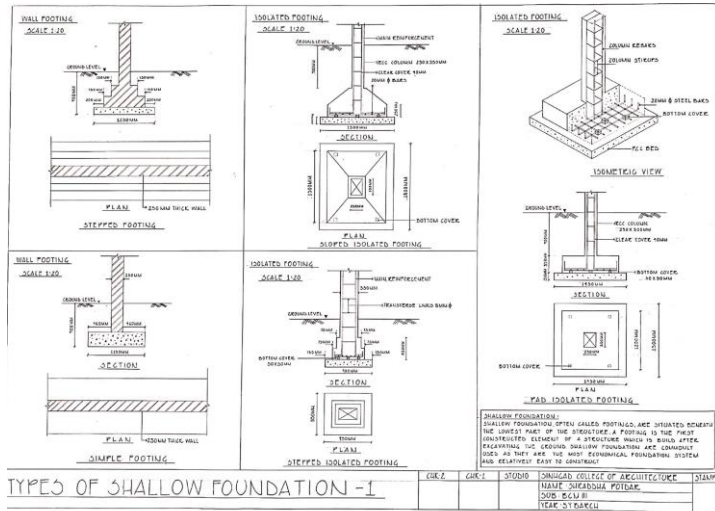
SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION



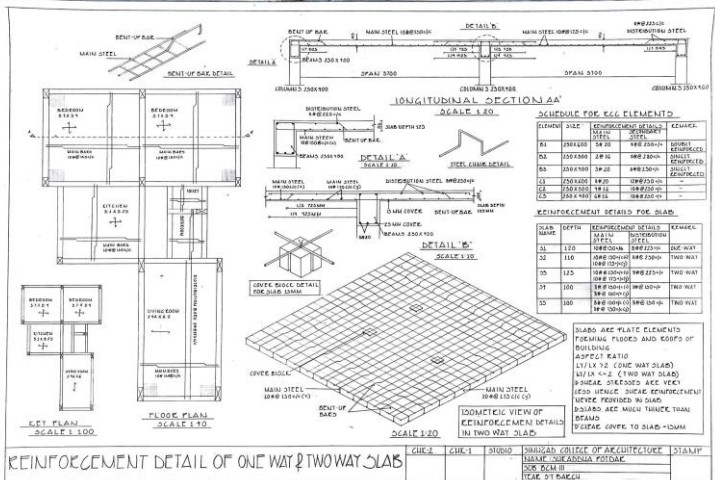
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



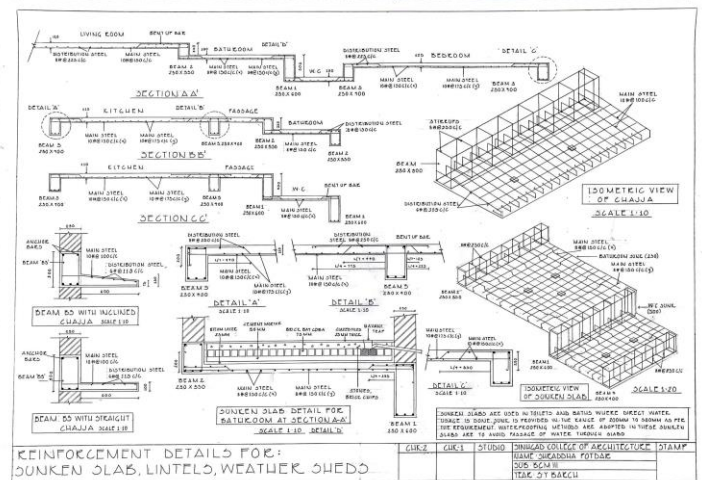
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS III



SHRADDHA POTDAR

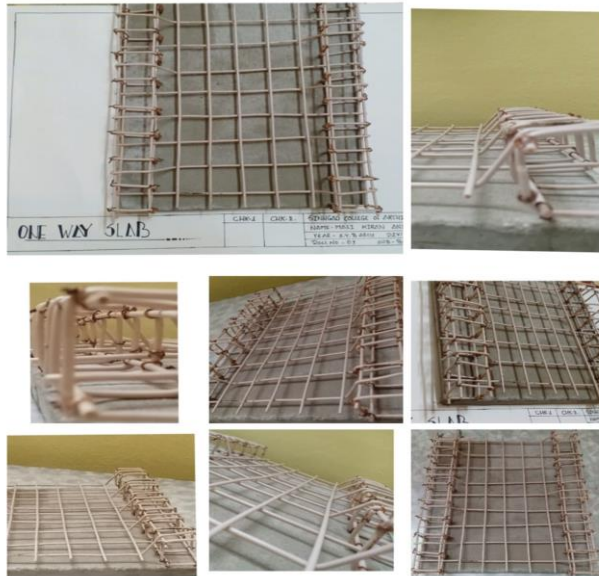


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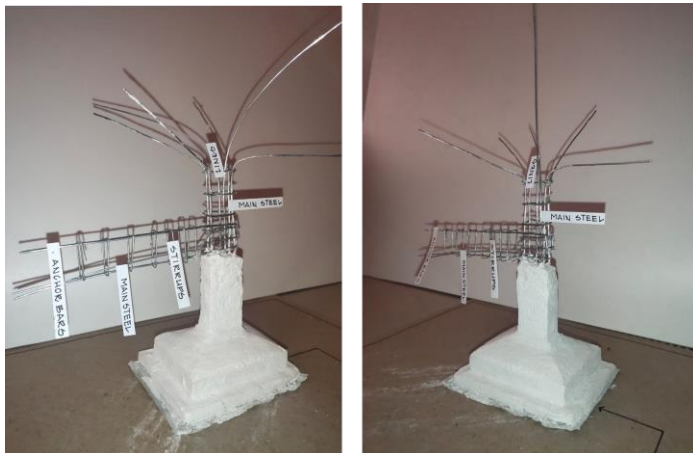


SHRADDHA POTDAR

SECOND YEAR B.Arch.

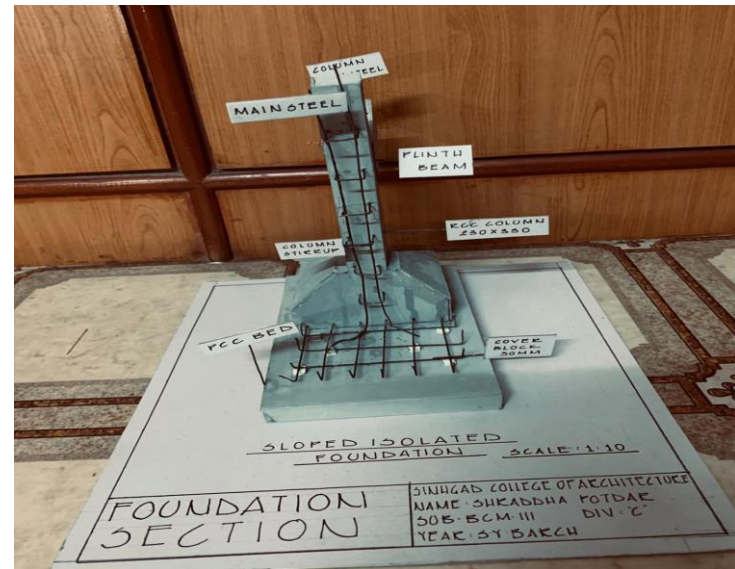


ANUP RATHOD

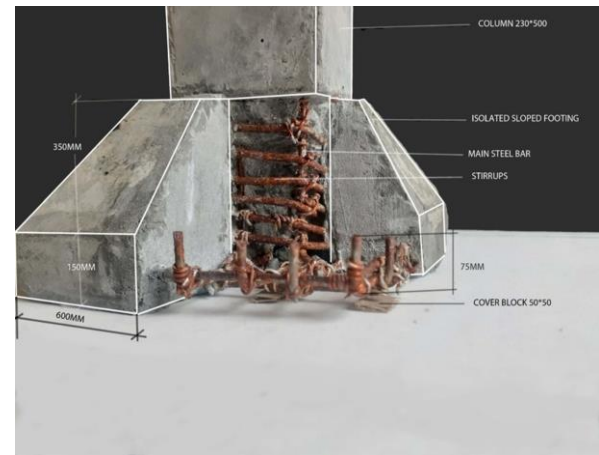


SHRINIWAS PATIL

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS III

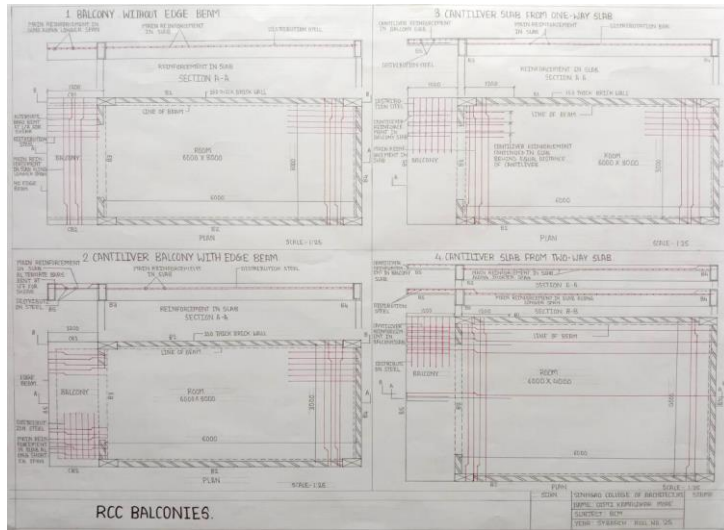


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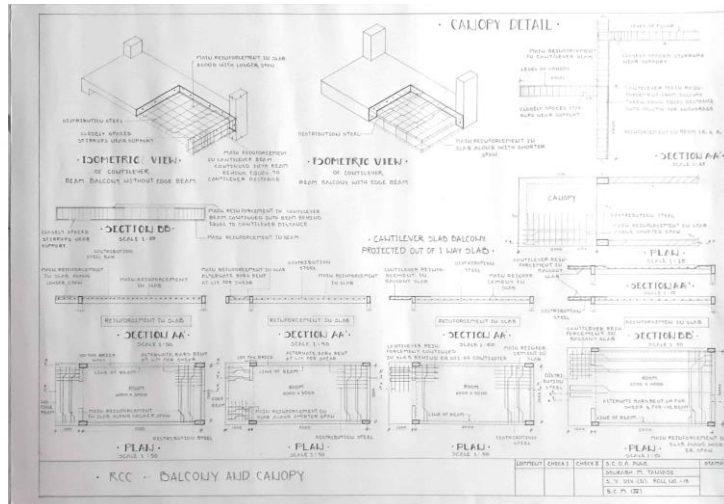


PRACHITI PARGAONKAR

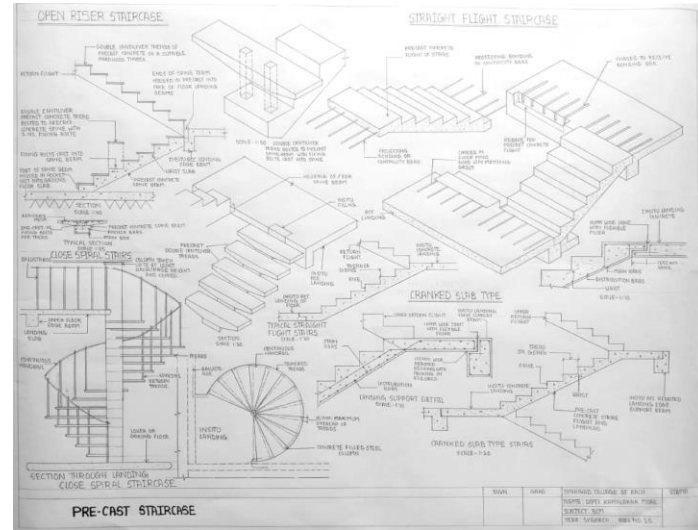




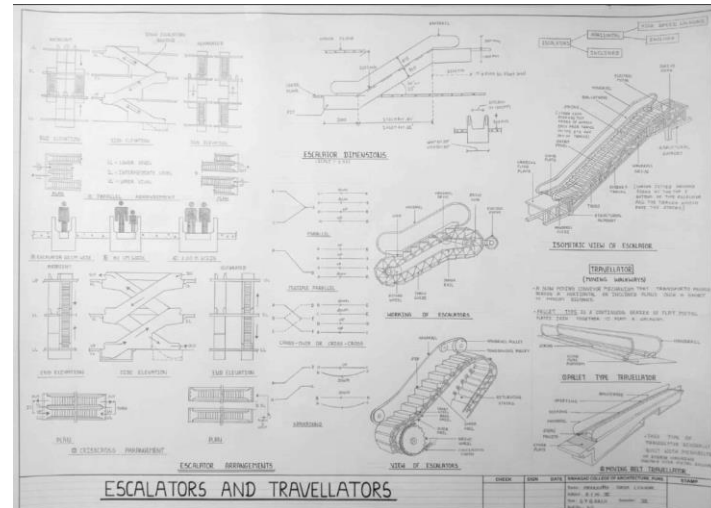
DIPTI MORE



SOURABH TANWADE



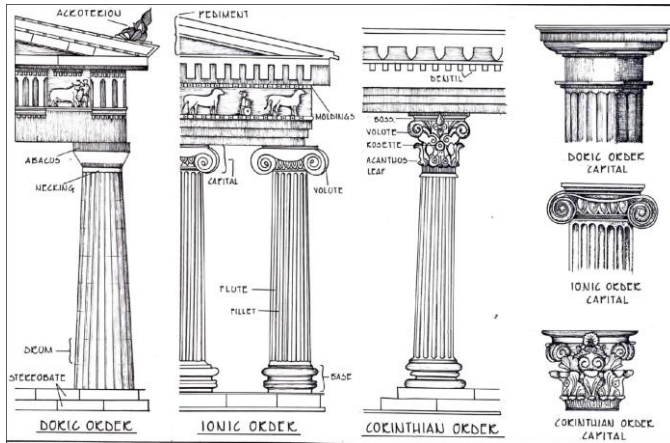
DIPTI MORE



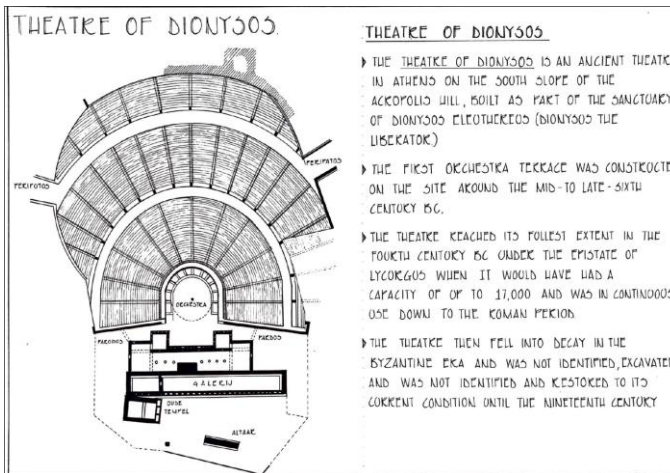
AKANKSHA LONKAR

SECOND YEAR B.Arch.

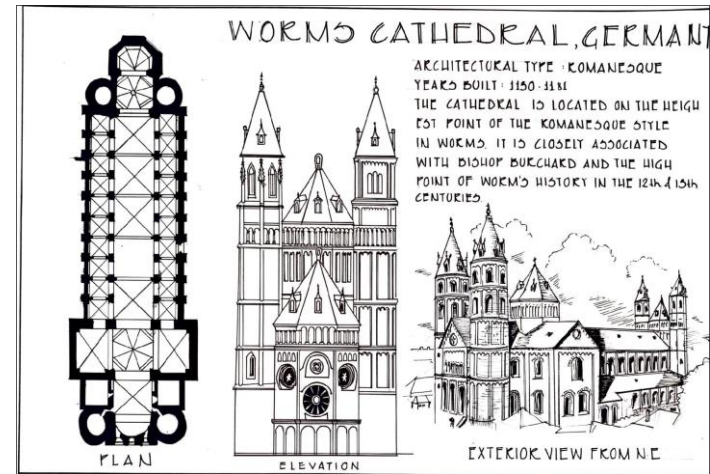
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE III



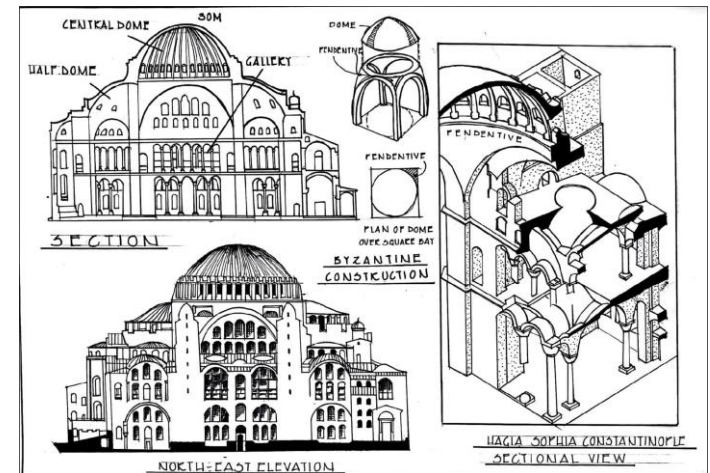
SHRADDHA POTDAR



SHRADDHA POTDAR



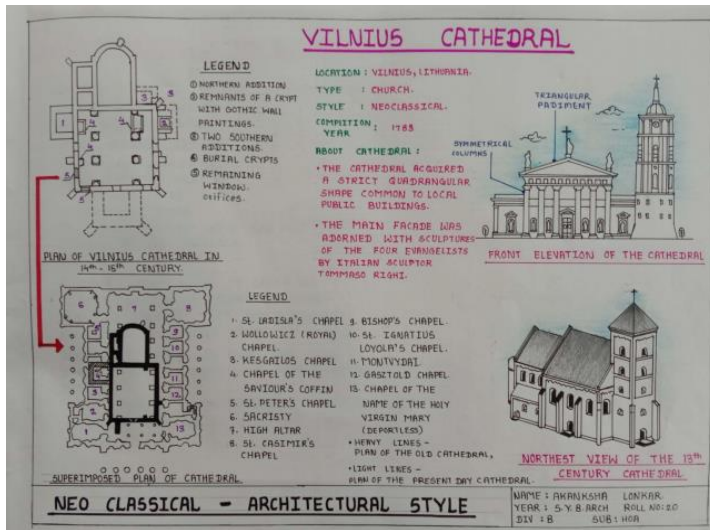
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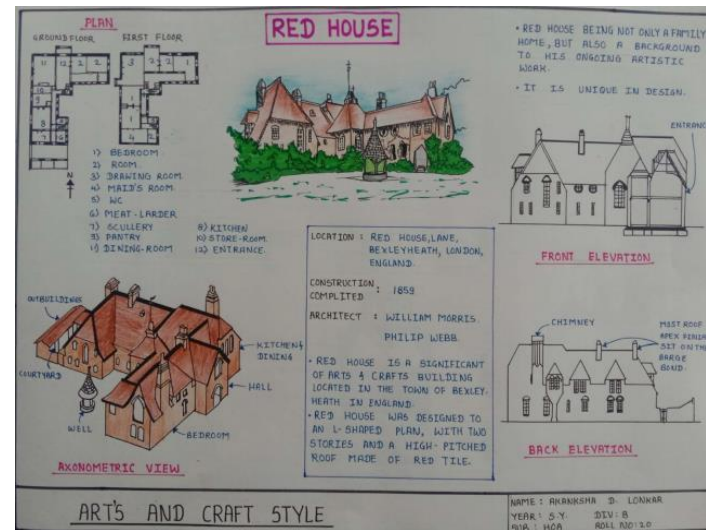
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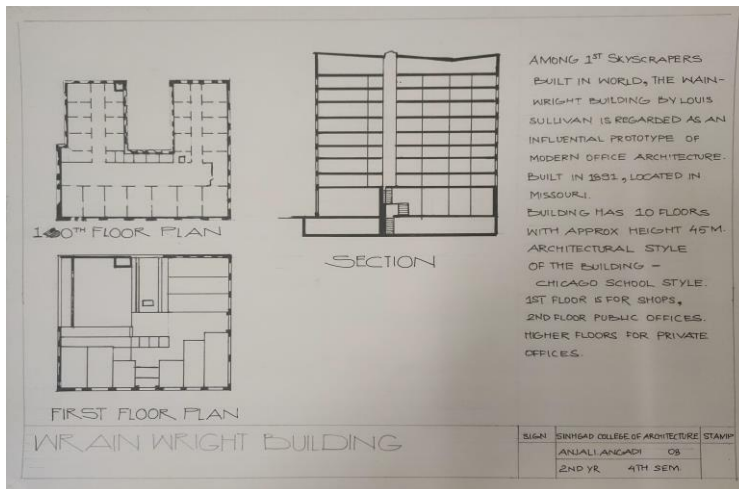
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE IV



AKANKSHA LONKAR



AKANKSHA LONKAR

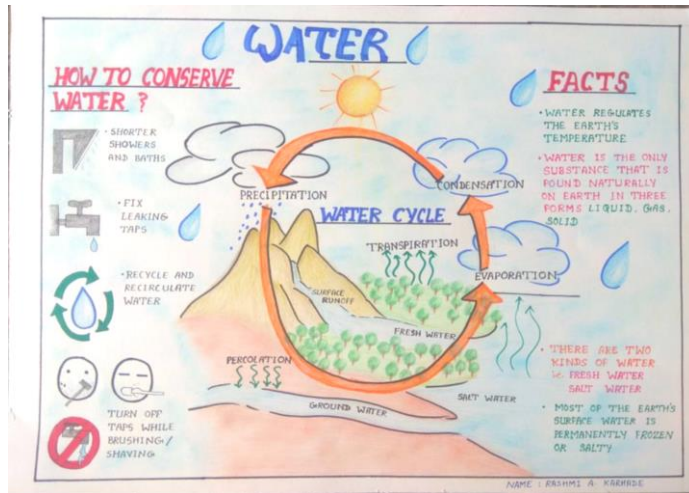


ANJALI ANGADI



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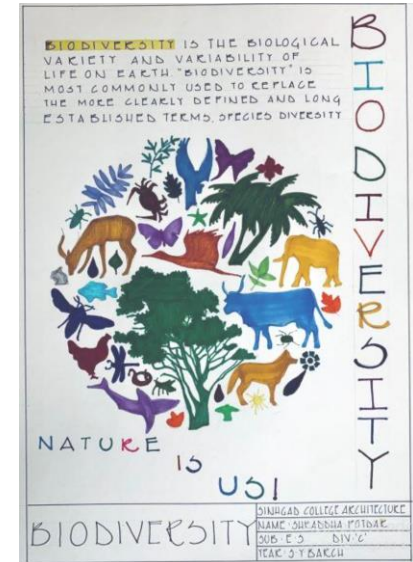
SECOND YEAR B.Arch.
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE



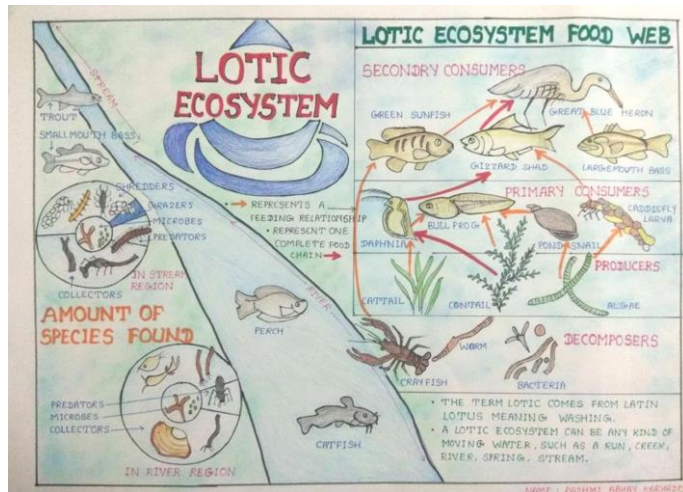
RASHMI KARHADE



SHRADDHA POTDAR



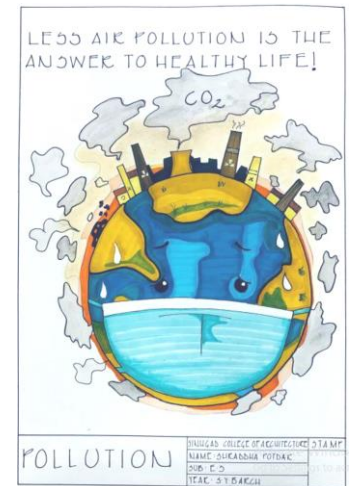
SHRADDHA POTDAR



RASHMI KARHADE



SHRADDHA POTDAR



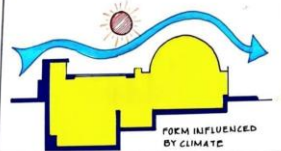
SHRADDHA POTDAR



HOT & DRY CLIMATE : SANGATH, AHMEDABAD

INTRODUCTION :

- THE ARCHITECTURAL STUDIO COMPRISES OF RECEPTION AREAS, A DESIGN STUDIO, OFFICE SPACE, WORKSHOP, LIBRARY, CONFERENCE ROOM, AND OTHER ANCILLARY SPACES HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO NATURALLY MANAGE THE FORCE OF NATURE.
- NATURAL COMFORT CONDITIONS CAN BE ACHIEVED BY PROTECTING SPACES FROM THE HEAT AND GLARE OF THE SUN



LANDSCAPING MICRO-CLIMATE THROUGH VEGETATION

- LAWNS AND VEGETATION COVER ALL AROUND CREATE A FAVOURABLE MICROCLIMATE BY ABSORBING SOLAR RADIATION AND PROVIDING A COOLER PASSAGE OF AIR THROUGH HUMIDITY. WATER IS A MAJOR MODIFIER OF THE MICROCLIMATE. RAINWATER ARE HARVESTED THROUGH ROOF CHANNELS AND REUSED

SITE PLANNING :

- MINIMIZING SOLAR RADIATION ON SOUTH AND WEST SIDE. THE STRUCTURE IS CLOSELY INTEGRATED WITH OUTDOOR SPACES. VEGETATION ON SITE IS ALMOST LEFT TO GROW INTO WILDERNESS. THE WEST AND SOUTH FACADE IS SHADED BY TREES.
- MAXIMIZING WIND FLOW: WIND FROM WEST AND SOUTH WEST SIDE IS TAKEN IN BY STRUCTURES SO AS TO CREATE A CENTRAL OPEN SPACE THROUGH WHICH WIND CAN FLOW UN-OBSTRUCTED.

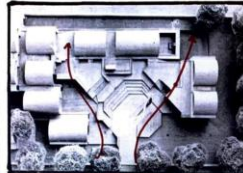
VAULTED ROOF FORM : THE ROOF FORM CREATES AN EFFICIENT SURFACE / VOLUME RATIO OPTIMIZING MATERIAL QUANTITIES. THE VENTILATING WIND AT UPPER VOLUME RELEASE THE ACCUMULATED HOT AIR THROUGH PRESSURE DIFFERENCES.

PERFORMANCE :

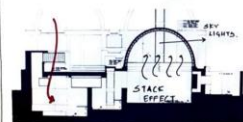
- A TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE OF ABOUT 1°C.
- TIME LAG OF HEAT TRANSFER IS NEARLY 8 HOURS.
- 50% - 50% REDUCTION IN COOLING ENERGY.
- WASTE MATERIAL REUSE.
- WATER RECYCLING



HOT & DRY CLIMATE : SANGATH, AHMEDABAD



CENTRAL OPEN SPACE THROUGH WHICH WIND CAN FLOW UNOBSTRUCTED.



INSULATION :

BUILDING IS LARGELY BURIED UNDER GROUND TO USE EARTH MASSES FOR NATURAL INSULATION.



WATER IS A MAJOR MODIFIER OF THE MICROCLIMATE. RAINWATER AND OVERFLOW OF ROOF TANK ARE HARVESTED THROUGH ROOF CHANNELS. WATER ALSO MODERATE THE HARSH AMBIENT CONDITIONS NEAR BUILDING



NATURAL DAYLIGHTING



DENSE VEGETATION SURROUNDING STRUCTURE

THE SUNKEN INTERIOR SPACES ARE INSULATED BY CLAY WITHIN THE STRUCTURE. HEAT FROM THE SUN IS REJECTED BY GRASSY MOUNDS AND THE WHITE REFLECTIVE CHINA MOSAIC

SHRADDHA POTDAR

SHRADDHA POTDAR

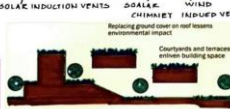
MODERATE CLIMATE TERI SRC BUILDING, BANGLORE



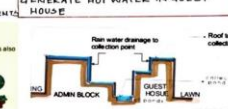
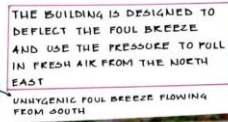
BUILDING ORIENTATION ALONG NE-SW DIRECTION



• NATURAL WIND FLOWING FROM SOUTH
• HEAT FROM SOLAR RAYS FALLING ON SOUTH - WEST WALL
• CONVENTIONAL CURRENT MOVING UPWARD DUE TO HEATING OF AIR IN CAVITY WALL (LOW PRESSURE ZONE)



THE BUILDING IS DESIGNED TO DEFLECT THE FOUL BREEZE AND USE THE PRESSURE TO PULL IN FRESH AIR FROM THE NORTH EAST

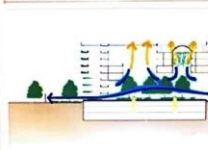


THE SUN ENERGY IS FURTHER USED IN THE FORM OF SOLAR HEATERS TO GENERATE HOT WATER IN GUEST HOUSE

COMPOSITE CLIMATE : INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN



EFFECTIVE VENTILATION BY ORIENTATION THE BUILDING E-W



THE COURTYARD CREATES CROSS VENTILATION WITHIN THE BUILDING



ROOF TOP SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT OF CAPACITY 930 KW HAS BEEN SET ON TOTAL AREA OF 6000m² WITH SOLAR PANEL AREA OF 4650m²



NORTH EDGE ROAD VIEW OF THE INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN



SECTION BB'

ACADEMIC WORKS

THIRD YEAR



ACADEMIC WORKS

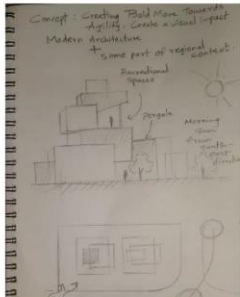
THIRD YEAR B.Arch.

Design concept and Approach.

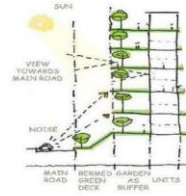
The main concept behind the design is to create bold move towards agility, create a visual impact as the design brief specifies about the American company and their high profile work i.e. to create modern spaces

Creating trendy yet highly functional workspace, to further enhance collaborative activities

Even indoor landscaping can be incorporated which will make the spaces environmentally healthy and to keep their mind healthy.



CONCEPT



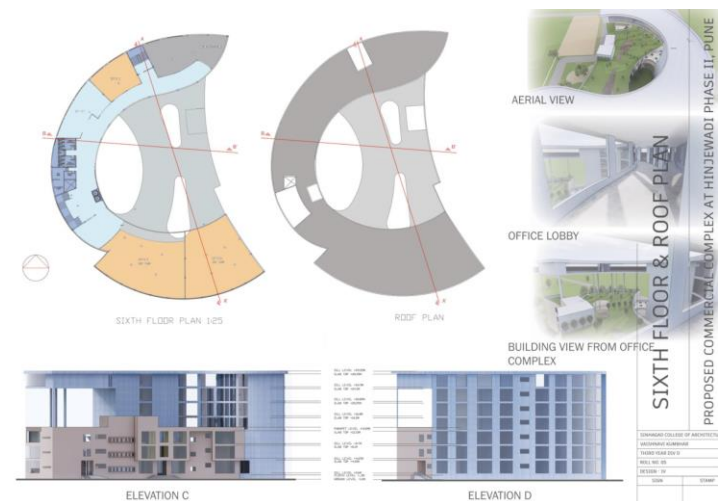
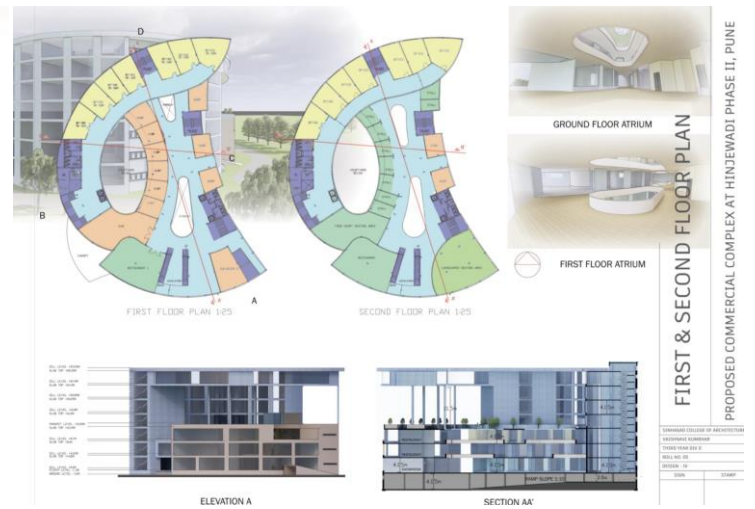
This design also represent green architecture as an important aspect.
Large amount of plantation is towards the south side which helps in protection from harmful sunrays. There is a provision for rainwater harvesting and an underground water tank provided in the basement. This technique helps the structure get more sustainable. This office was designed in such a way that the prime need of office space was well functioned. Recreational spaces designed help in creating a healthy environment.
Eco-friendly Construction: 8 Advantages of Green Building
Low Maintenance and Operation Cost. Green buildings incorporate unique construction features that ensure efficient use of resources such as water and energy.
Energy Efficiency.
Enhances Indoor Environment Quality.
Water Efficiency.
Better Health.
Material Efficiency.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN V SARTHAK CHOTHA



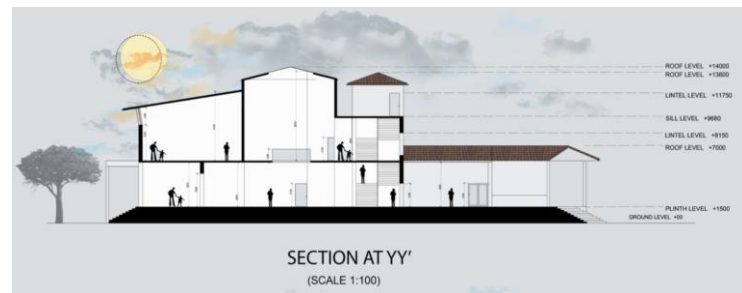
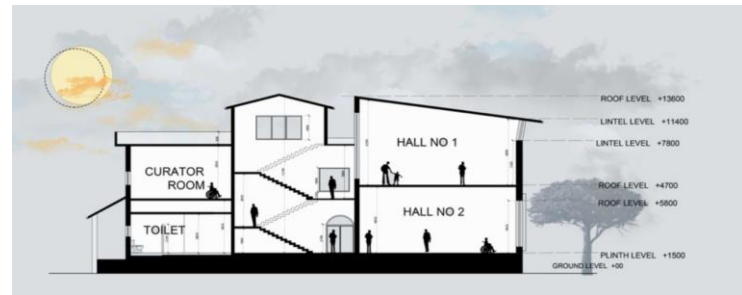
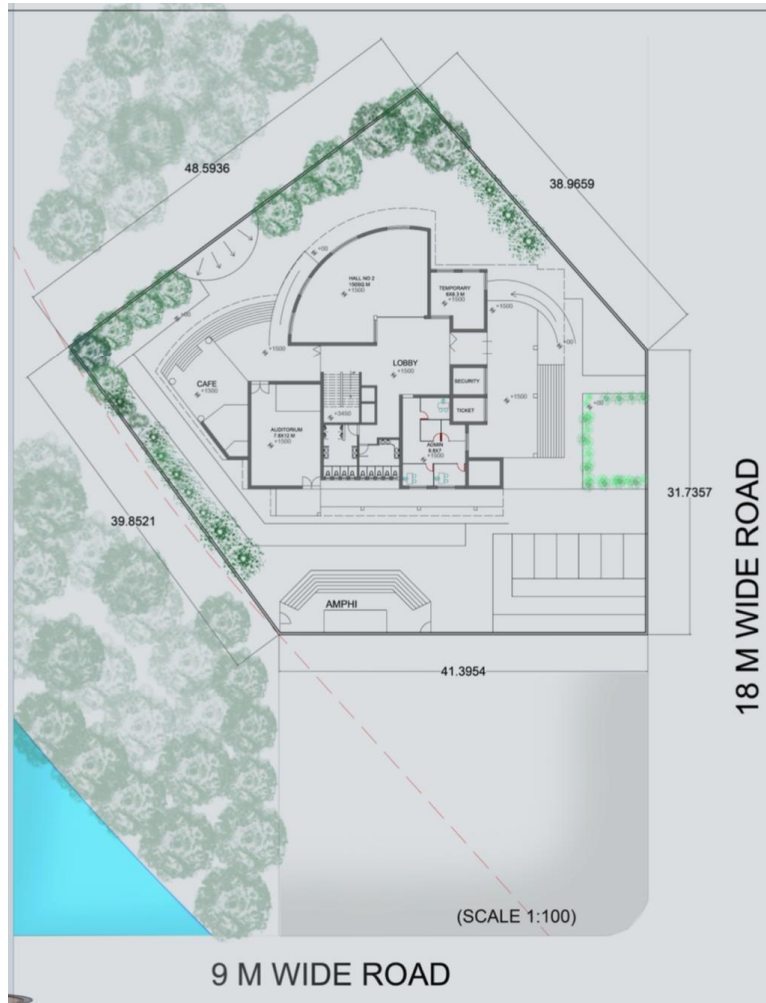


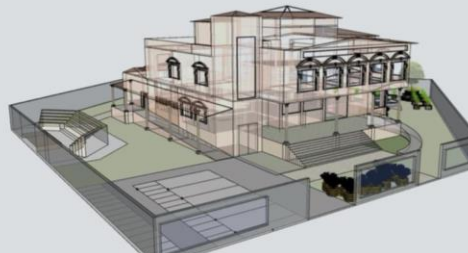
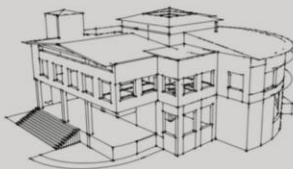
ACADEMIC WORKS

THIRD YEAR B.Arch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN V

VAISHNAVI KUMBHAR





MINOR PROJECT- 01

INTRODUCTION: MINOR PROJECT

DESIGN PROGRAM

DATA COLLECTION	DESIGN PROGRAM	AND	DATA
1. SITE LOCATION	1. SITE LOCATION	1. SITE LOCATION	1. SITE LOCATION
2. SITE AREA	2. SITE AREA	2. SITE AREA	2. SITE AREA
3. SITE ZONING	3. SITE ZONING	3. SITE ZONING	3. SITE ZONING
4. SITE SURROUNDINGS	4. SITE SURROUNDINGS	4. SITE SURROUNDINGS	4. SITE SURROUNDINGS
5. SITE ACCESS	5. SITE ACCESS	5. SITE ACCESS	5. SITE ACCESS
6. SITE UTILITIES	6. SITE UTILITIES	6. SITE UTILITIES	6. SITE UTILITIES
7. SITE HISTORY	7. SITE HISTORY	7. SITE HISTORY	7. SITE HISTORY
8. SITE ANALYSIS	8. SITE ANALYSIS	8. SITE ANALYSIS	8. SITE ANALYSIS
9. SITE DESIGN	9. SITE DESIGN	9. SITE DESIGN	9. SITE DESIGN
10. SITE CONSTRUCTION	10. SITE CONSTRUCTION	10. SITE CONSTRUCTION	10. SITE CONSTRUCTION
11. SITE MAINTENANCE	11. SITE MAINTENANCE	11. SITE MAINTENANCE	11. SITE MAINTENANCE
12. SITE MONITORING	12. SITE MONITORING	12. SITE MONITORING	12. SITE MONITORING
13. SITE EVALUATION	13. SITE EVALUATION	13. SITE EVALUATION	13. SITE EVALUATION
14. SITE REPORT	14. SITE REPORT	14. SITE REPORT	14. SITE REPORT

SITE ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATIONS



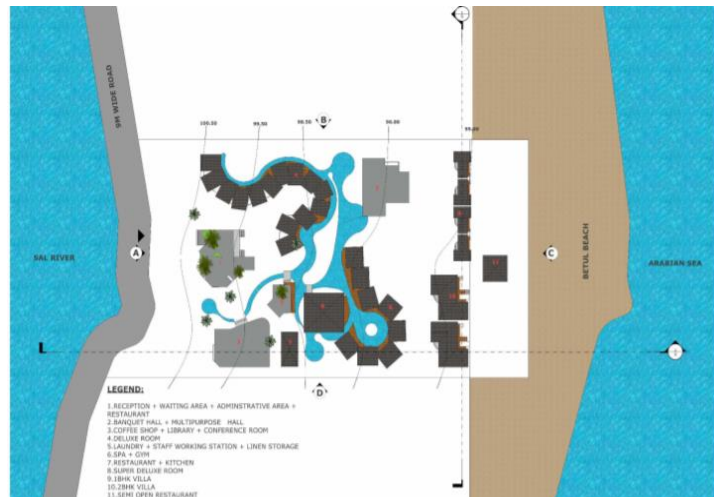
VAISHNAVI KUMBHAR



ACADEMIC WORKS

THIRD YEAR B.Arch.

RUTUJA MANKAR

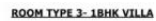


ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN V

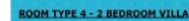
Beach resort at Goa



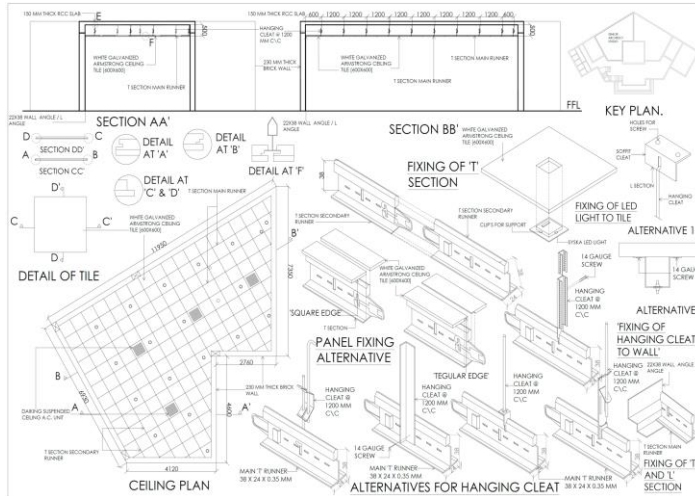
ROOM TYPE 2- SUPER DELUXE ROOM



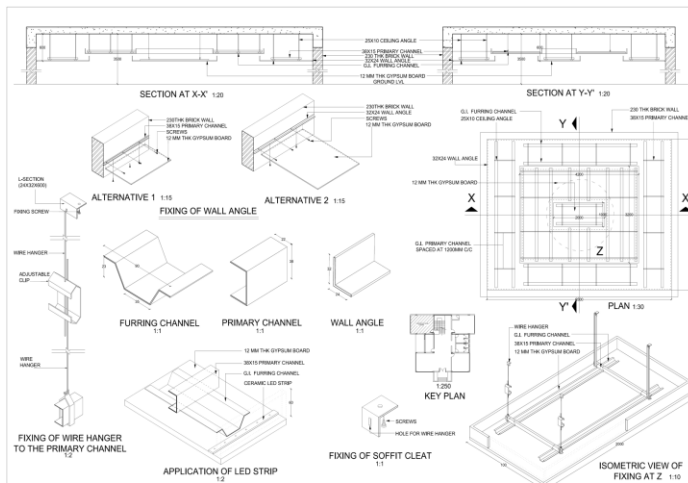
The concept for the SPA came from the natural things only. As we know, water, trees, wood, are the natural resources. I incorporate the same things in the SPA itself.



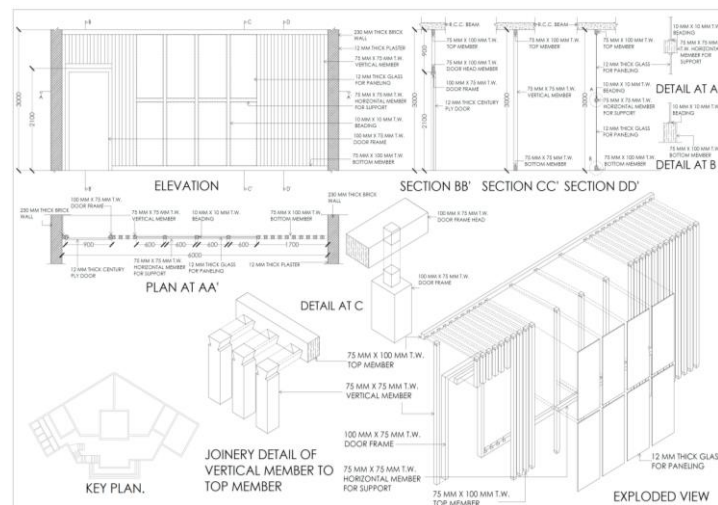
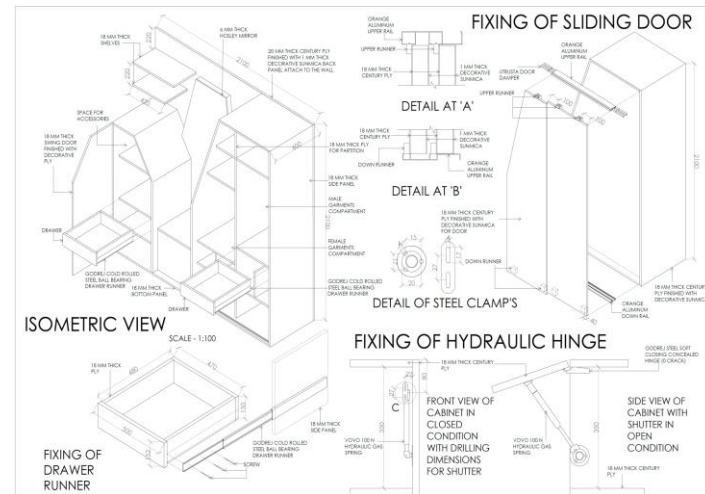
BCM V



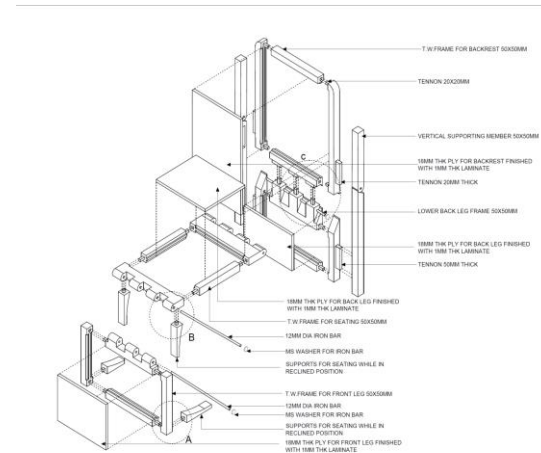
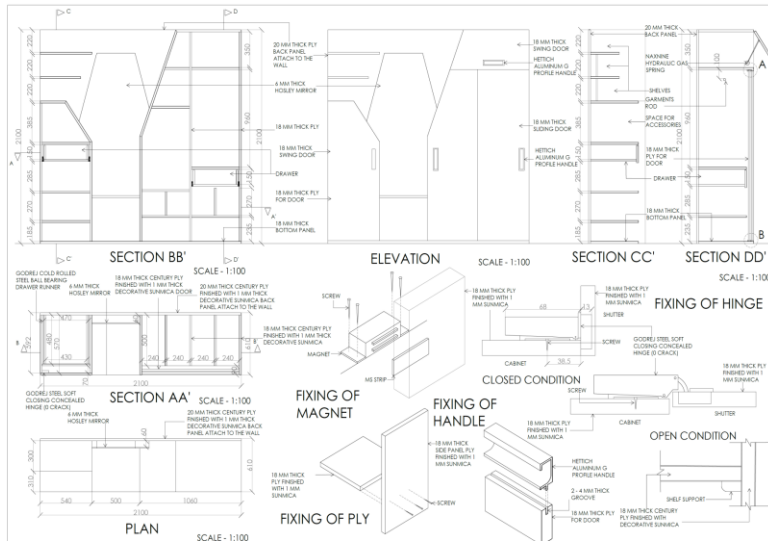
OMKAR TEMBALE



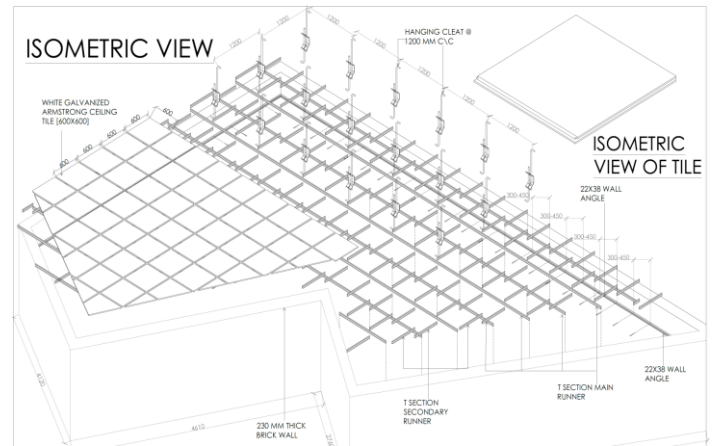
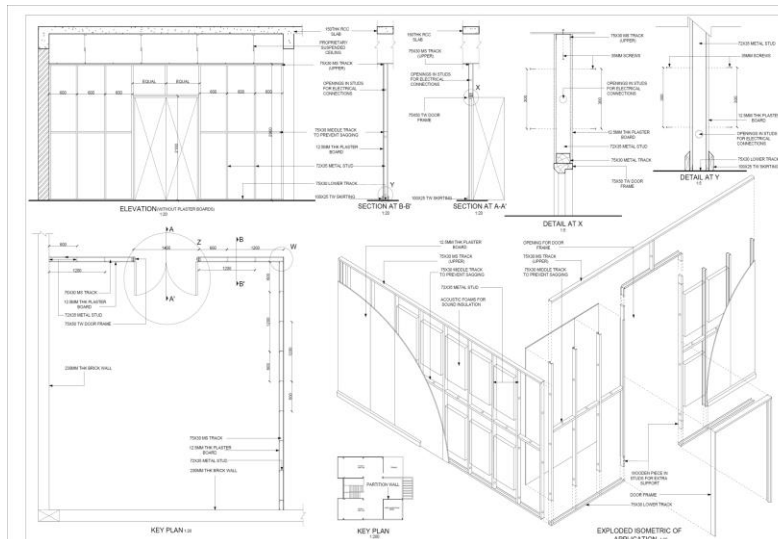
OMKAR TEMBALE



BCM V

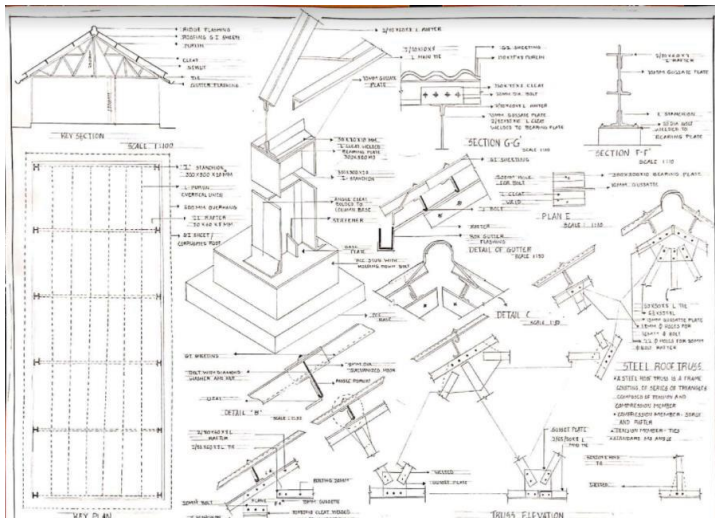


OMKAR TEMBALE

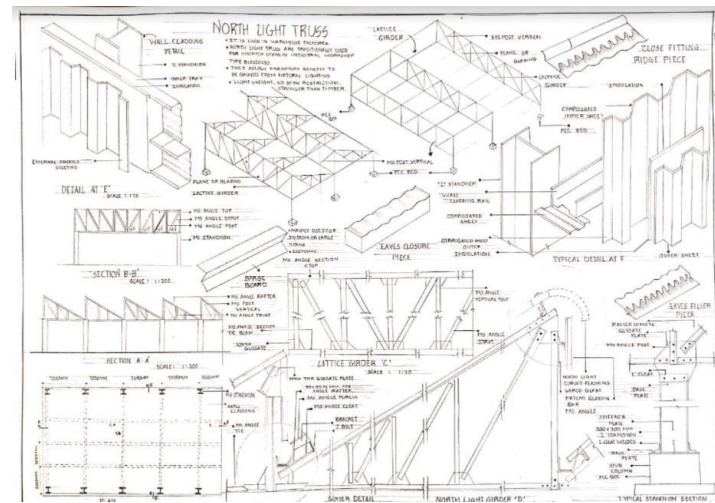


OMKAR TEMBALE

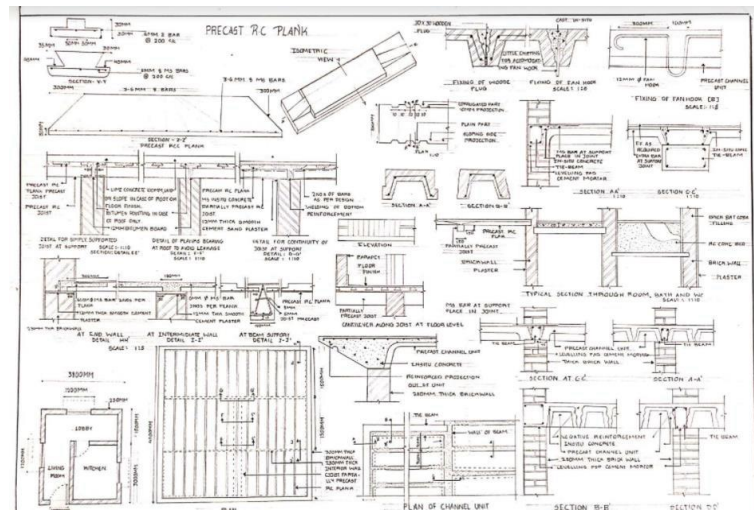




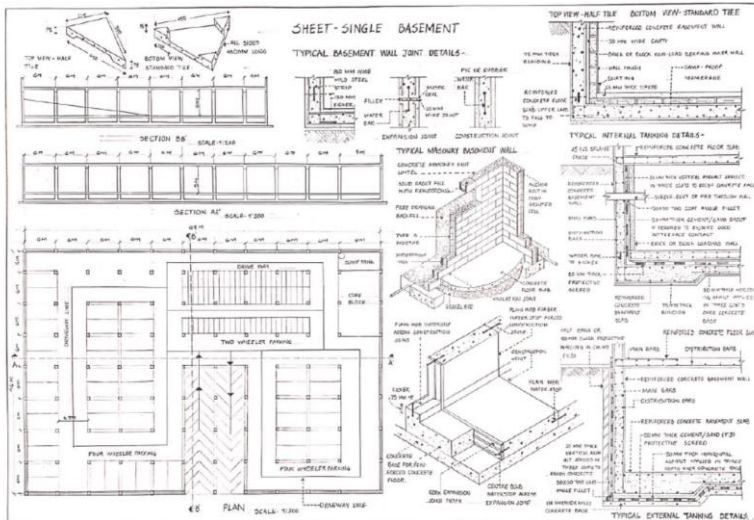
JAGRUTI JAIN



JAGRUTI JAIN



JAGRUTI JAIN



JAGRUTI JAIN

1 Softscape Layout- Planting Plan



0 Hardscape Layout- Materials



Detail of Bench at entrance



Sitting at Entrance



Entrance

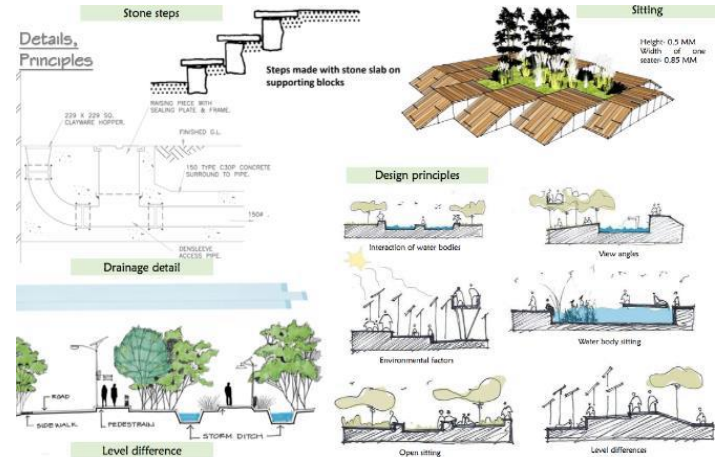


Isometric View



Front View

Details, Principles



SECTIONAL ELEVATION AA'

Drainage detail

Level difference

Height- 0.5 MM
Width of one
seater- 0.85 MM

Open sitting

Views Around Pool

Sitting at Entrance

Isometric View

Front View

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



NINAD DESHMUKH



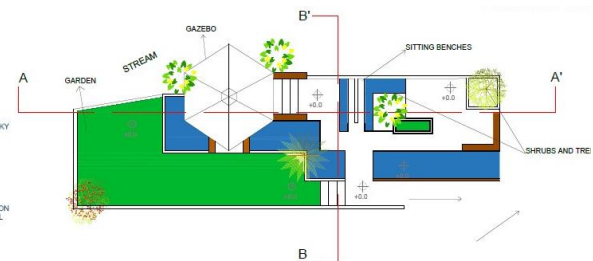
INTERACTIVE SPACE AREA COMPLETE OPEN TO SKY STREAM VIEW

JAPANESE GARDEN CONCEPT

- HAND AND SCAPING AND (GRUN) IS PATHWAYS
- STEPPING STONES
- CLUMPY PATHWAYS AND GROUPING OF TREES
- JAPANESE STYLE GAZEBO
- CONIFERUS PINE TREES ARE USE IN VEGETATION
- MATERIAL USED IN INTERACTIVE SPACE: GRAVEL, PATHWAYS, STONE FOR SITTING, PEBBLES

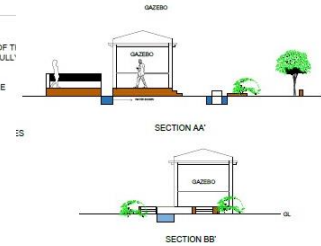


PRANAV WANI

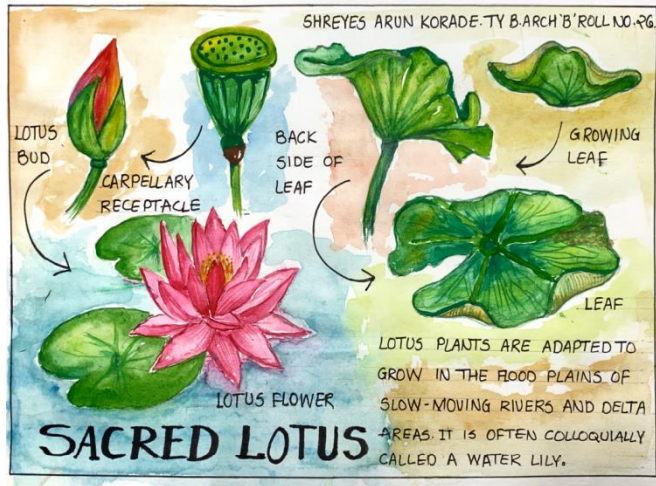


KEY POINTS:

- THIS PLACE IS DESIGNED FOR THE GUESTS OF TI RESTAURANT TO SPEND SOME TIME PEACEFULLY LOOKING AT A VIEW OF STREAM.
- THE GAZEBO, WATER BODIES, BENCHES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE PEOPLE.
- PLACE IS LOCATED NEARER THE STREAM.
- VEGETATION: SHRUBS, COLUMNAR TREES, FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC. ARE PROVIDED HERE.



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



SHREYES KORADE

Plant name :	Curry	
Habit	Tree	
Habitat	Native to the Indian subcontinent	
Root	Fibrous root	
Stem/Bark	Dark green bark	
Leaves	Type	Lanceolate , pinnate
	Stipule	Exstipulate
	Petiole	-
	Lamina Base	Acute
	Apex	Acuminate
	Base	Acute
	Shape	Oval
	Margin	Entire
Inflorescence	bunch of 60-90 small flowers (1 cm across), which are mildly fragrant.	
Bracts	Bracteate / Ebracteate	-
Type of flower	Regular (Actinomorphic)	Irregular (Zygomorphic)
	Complete (with all four whorls present) / Incomplete (With one or more whorls missing)	
	Unisexual/ Bisexual	
Flower	General Characters	-
	Calyx	-
	Corolla	-
	Androecium	-
	Gynoecium	-
Fruit		-
Seed	-	-



Curry Tree



Leaf Structure



NAME OF PLANT-CURRY

R.NO 23

ASS IV - PLANT & DESIGN ... LA I TY B SCOA 2021

SACRED LOTUS

Kingdom : Plantae
Clade : Tracheophytes
Clade : Angiosperms
Clade : Eudicots
Order : Proteales
Family : Nelumbonaceae
Genus : Nelumbo
Species : N. nucifera

► **Sacred lotus** also known as *Nelumbo nucifera*, sacred lotus, bean of India, Egyptian bean or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nelumbonaceae. It is often colloquially called a water lily.

► Lotus plants are adapted to grow in the flood plains of slow-moving rivers and delta areas. Stands of lotus drop hundreds of thousands of seeds every year to the bottom of the pond.

► While some sprout immediately, and most are eaten by wildlife, the remaining seeds can remain dormant for an extensive period of time as the pond silts in and dries out.

► During flood conditions, sediments containing these seeds are broken open, and the dormant seeds rehydrate and begin a new lotus colony.



Lotus bud in advanced stage of bloom



Lotus plant



Lotus effect on Nelumbo nucifera hybrid



Lotus bud



Lotus rhizomes



Nelumbo nucifera seed head



Carpellary receptacle of lotus



Lotus flower

B. SHRUB

Plant name :		Holy Basil (Tulsi)	
Habit	Shrub		
Habitat	South-east asian tropics		
Root	Tap root		
Stem/Bark	Hairy stems (aerial)		
Leaves	Type	Elliptic	
	Stipule	-	
	Petiole	2 cm long	
	Lamina Base	cuneate	
	Apex	Subacute/ obtuse	
	Base	Retuse	
	Shape	Opposite	
	Margin	Serrate	
Inflorescence	Verticilaster		
Bracts	Bracteate/ Ebracteate	Stalk less heart-shaped bracts.	
Type of flower	Regular (Actinomorphic)	Irregular (Zygomorphic)	
	Complete (with all four whorls present) / Incomplete (With one or more whorls missing)		
Flower	Unisexual/ Bisexual		
	General Characters		
		Bisexual , monadelphous	
	Calyx	slender	
	Corolla	Cruciform	
	Androecium	Didynamous	
	Gynoecium		
	Nutlet	1.5 mm long, ellipsoid, dark brown	
Fruit			
Seed	-		



Parts of a Tree



Tulsi Plant



Leaf Structure



Manjula- Flower

NAME OF PLANT-TULSI

R.NO 23

ASS IV - PLANT & DESIGN ... LA I TY B SCOA 2021

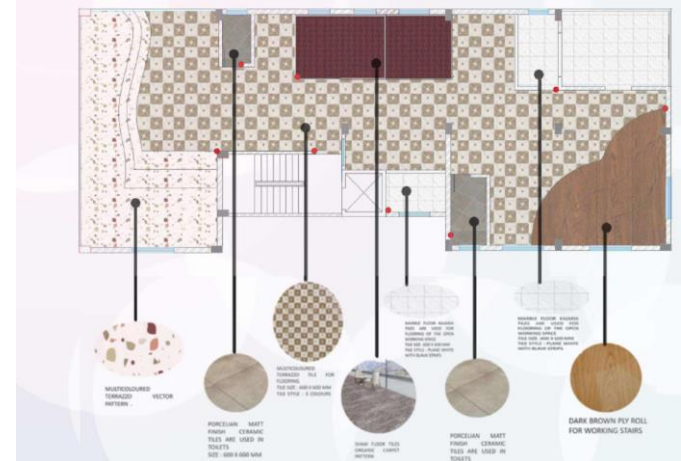
CONCEPT :

FORMATION:



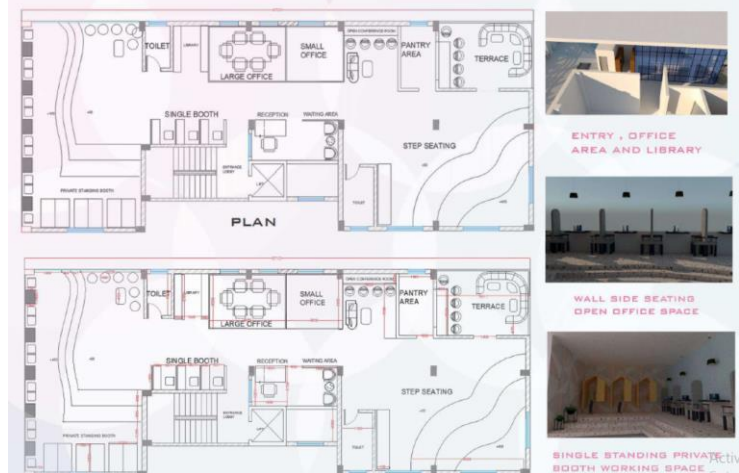
JAGRUTI JAIN

TILE PLAN :



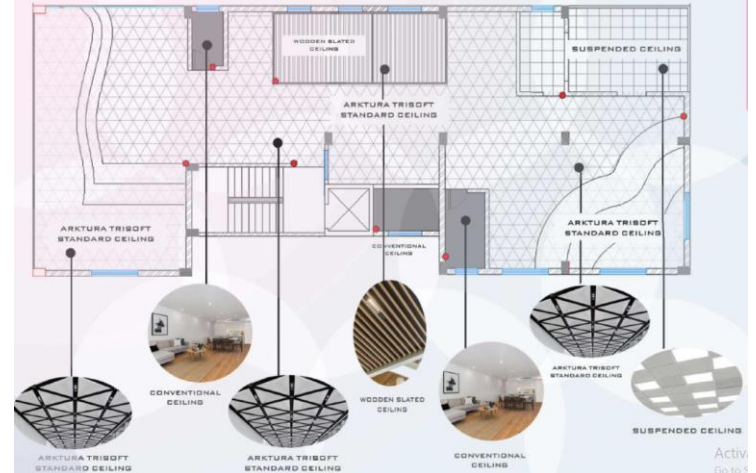
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PLANS:



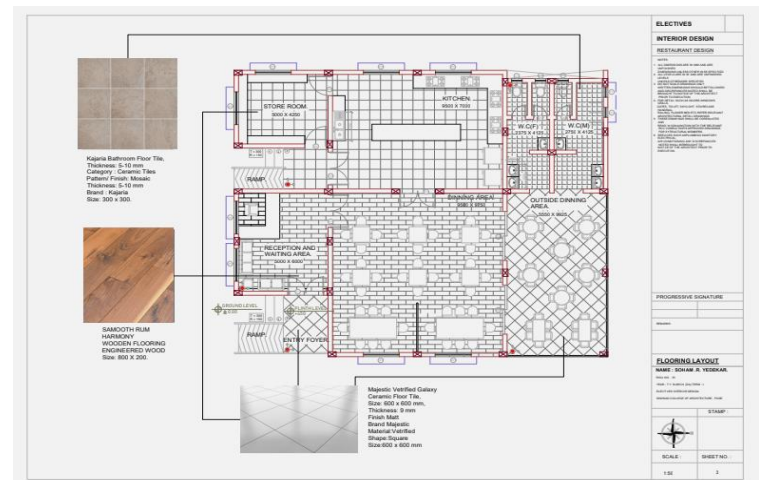
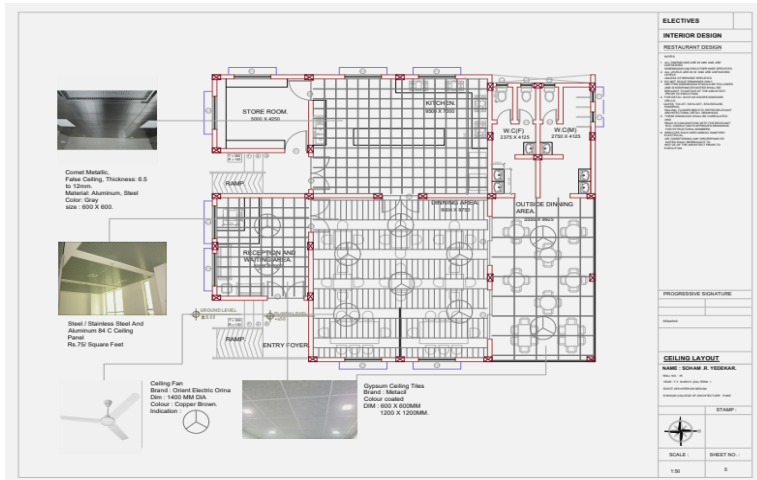
JAGRUTI JAIN

CEILING LAYOUT:



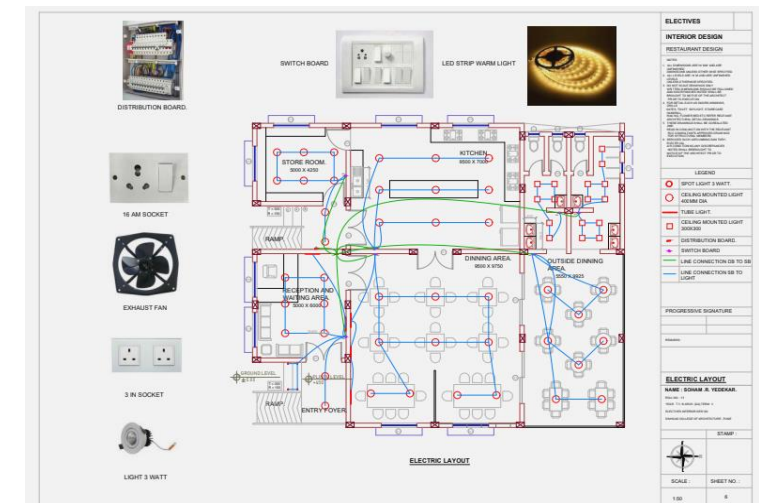
JAGRUTI JAIN





SOHAM YEDEKAR

SOHAM YEDEKAR





ACADEMIC WORKS

FOURTH YEAR



HOUSING COMPLEX AT AUNDH, PUNE OMKAR DANDAWATE

FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.

DESIGN VII

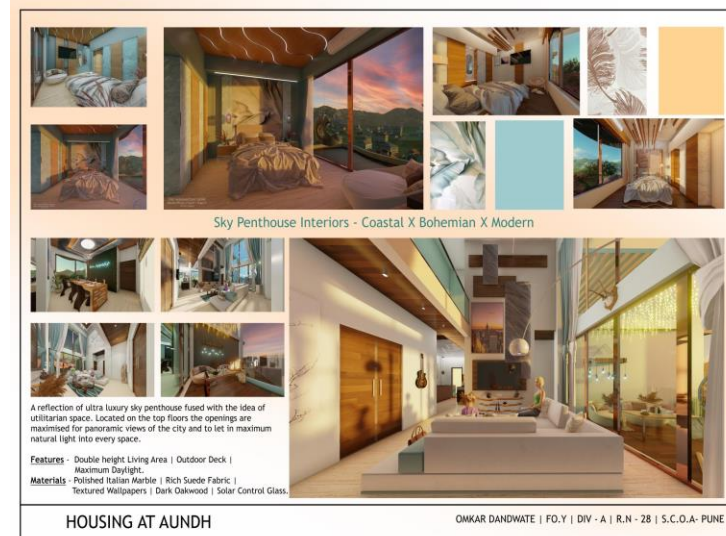




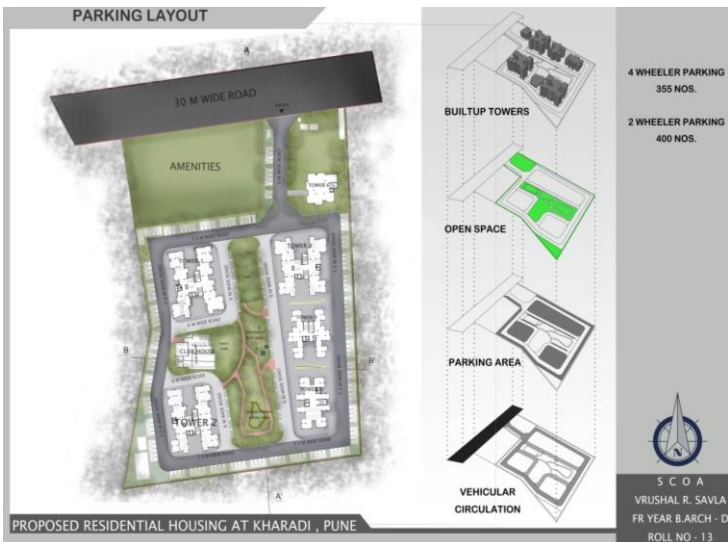
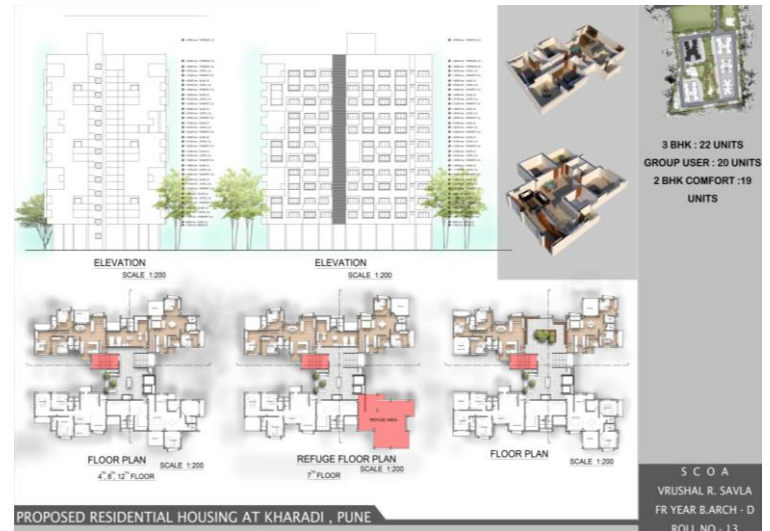
OMKAR DANDAWATE



OMKAR DANDAWATE



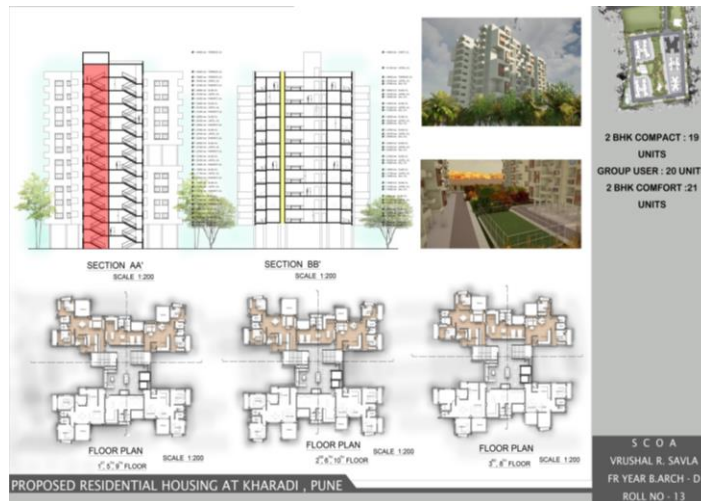
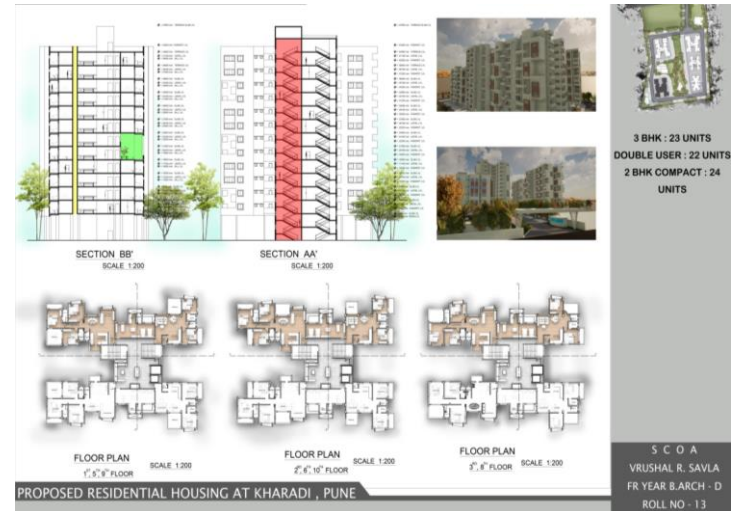
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOUSING AT KHARADI
VRUSHAL SAVLA



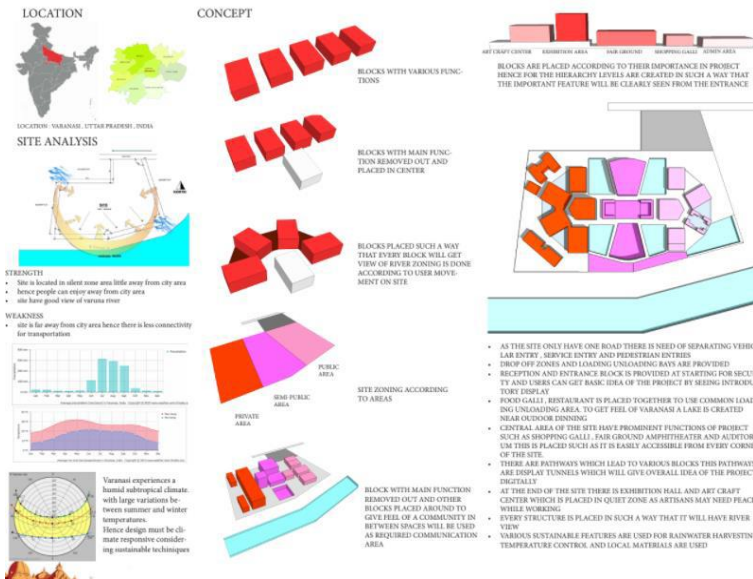
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOUSING AT KHARADI
VRUSHAL SAVLA



FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.
DESIGN VII



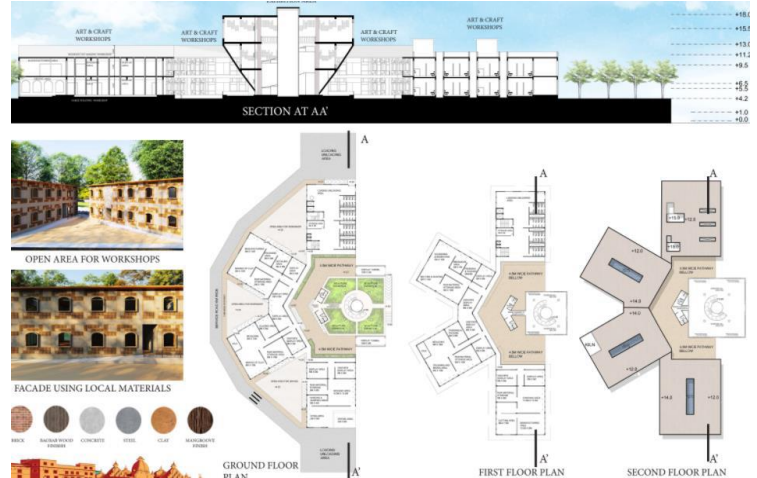
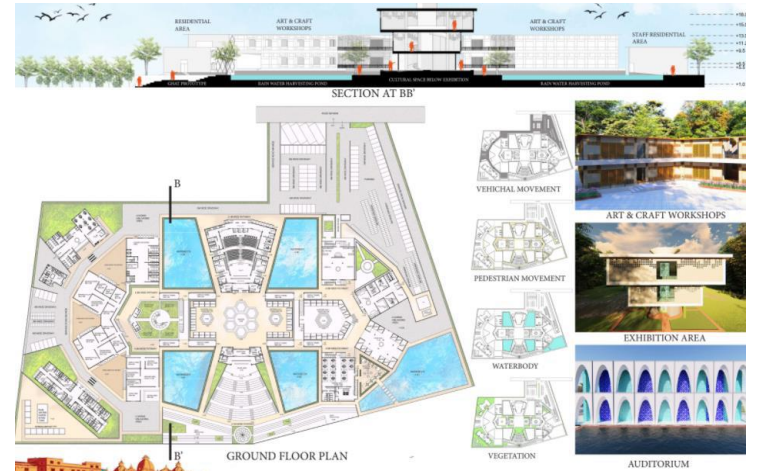
ARTS AND CRAFTS CENTRE , VARANASI



FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.

DESIGN VIII

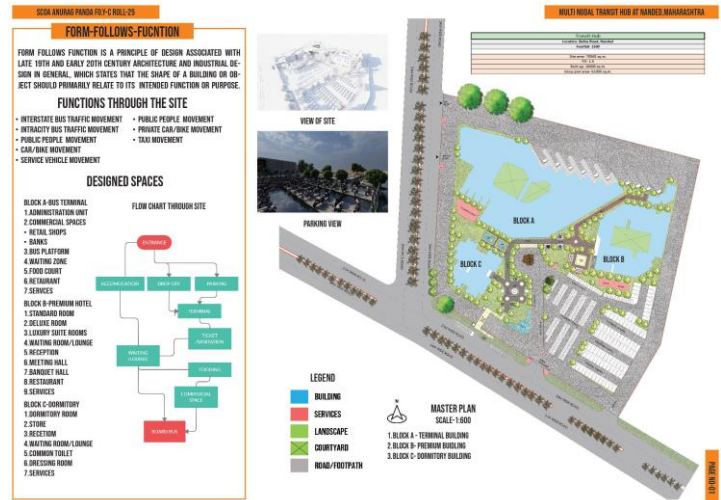
UTKARSHA KATE FOURTH YR. B



ANURAG PANDA

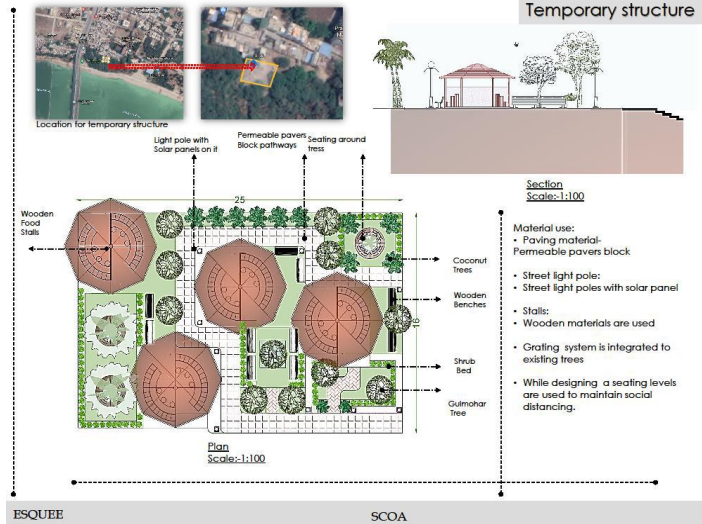
FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.

DESIGN VIII



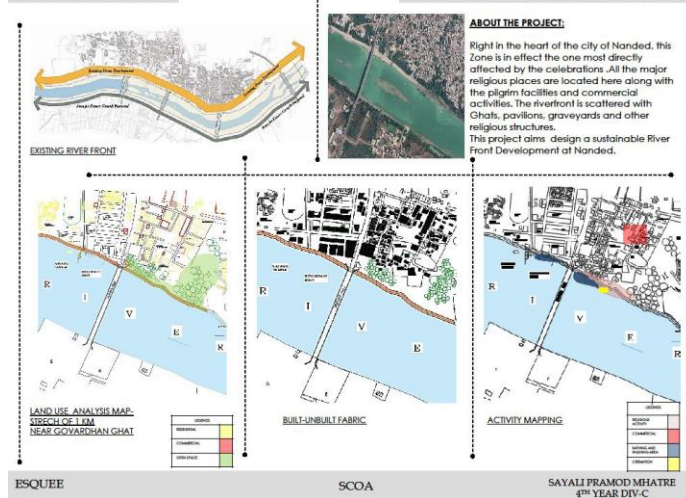
DESIGN VIII

Temporary structure



GODAVARI RIVERFRONT

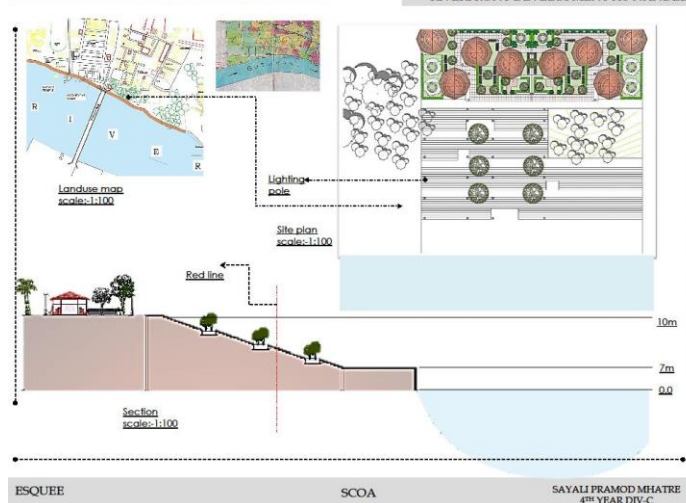
RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT AT NANDED



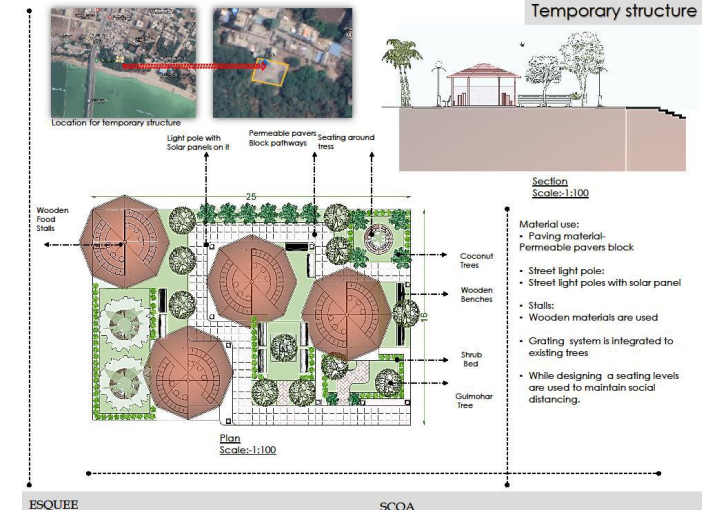
SAYALI MHATRE

PROPOSED DESIGN OF MOVABLE FOOD STALLS AND SHOPS:

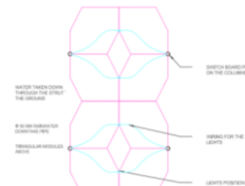
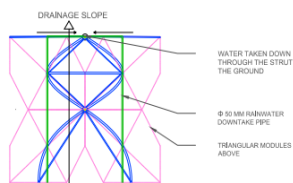
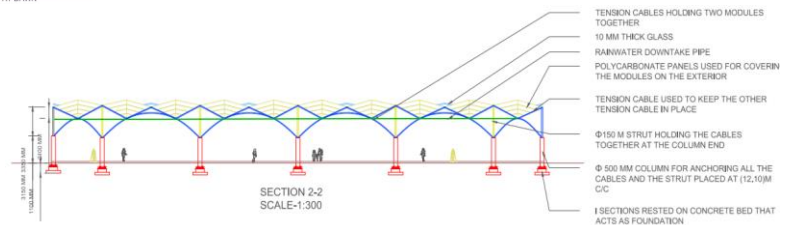
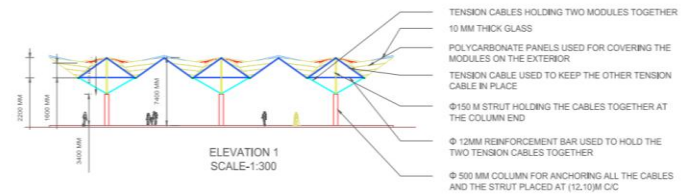
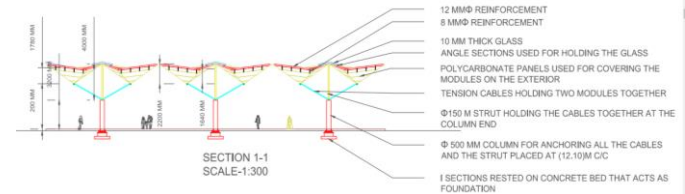
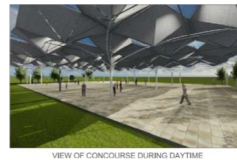
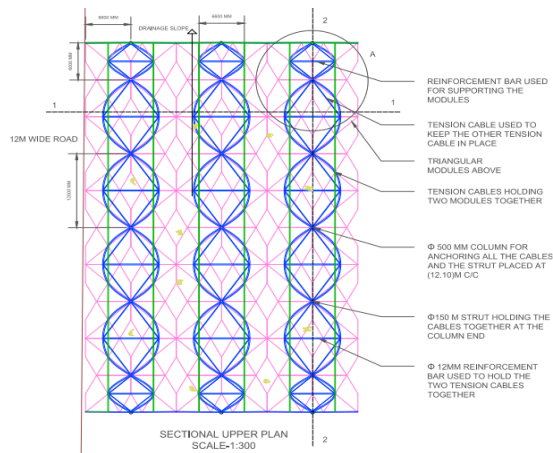
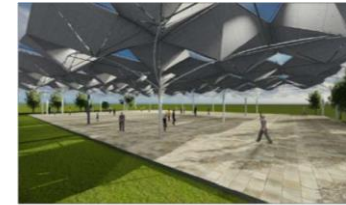
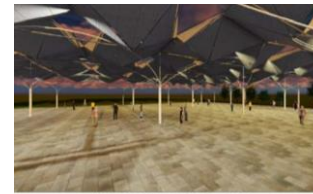
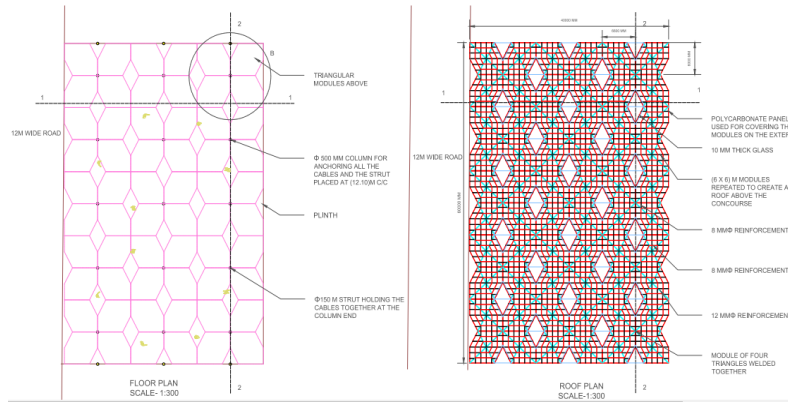
RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT AT NANDED



Temporary structure



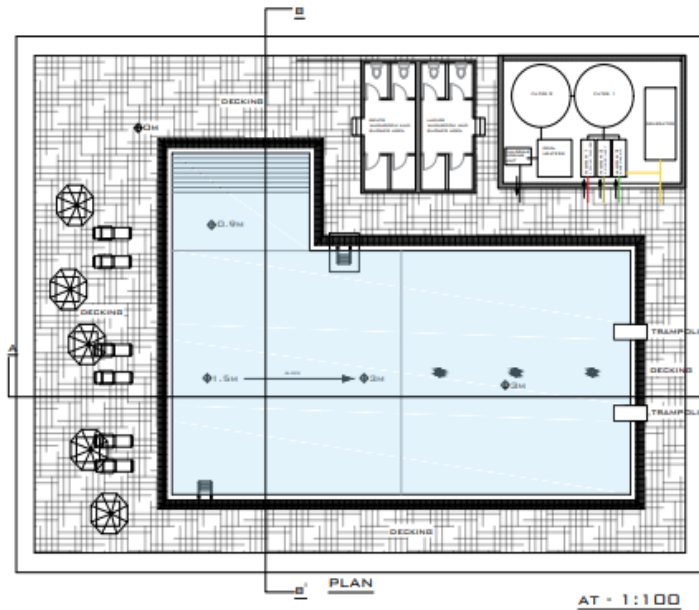
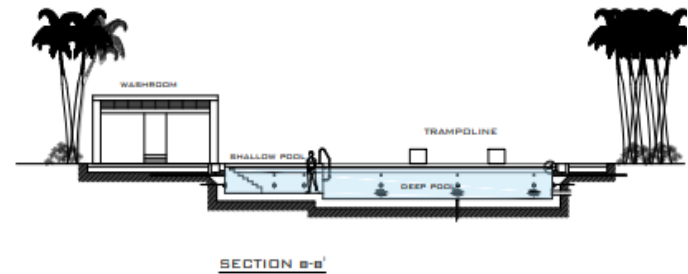
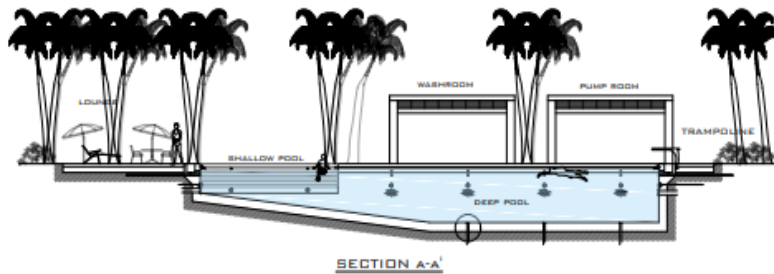
Design a Long Span Structure for Pune Railway Station (assembly)



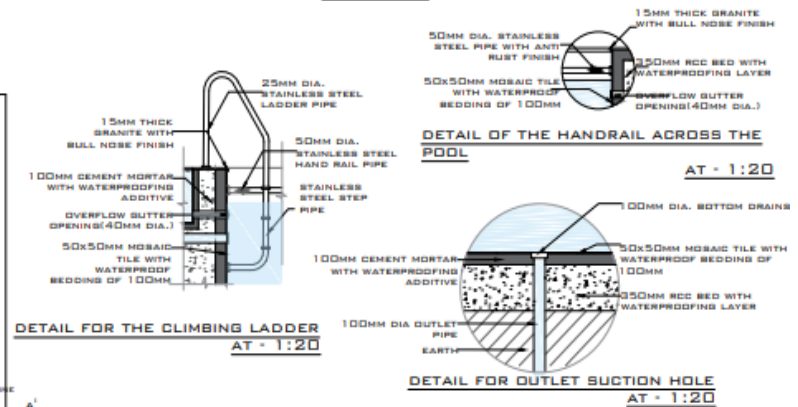
FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.
ABTS I

ROZIYA PATHAN

Design a Swimming Pool for Housing Project

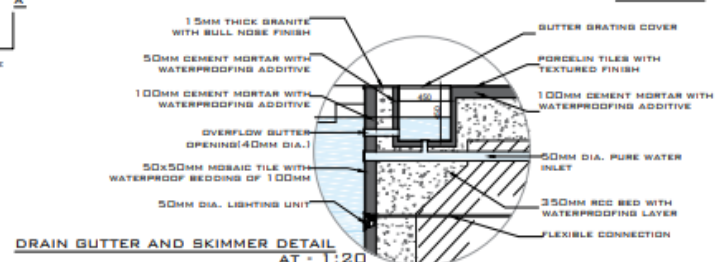


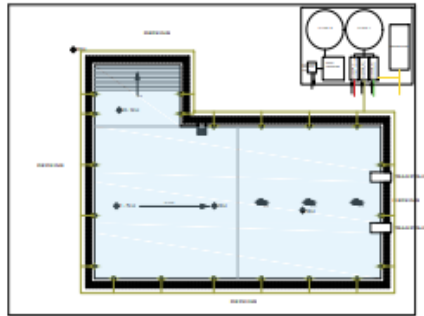
AT - 1:100



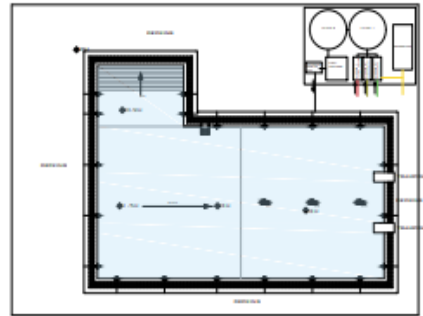
DETAIL FOR THE CLIMBING LADDER

AT - 1:20

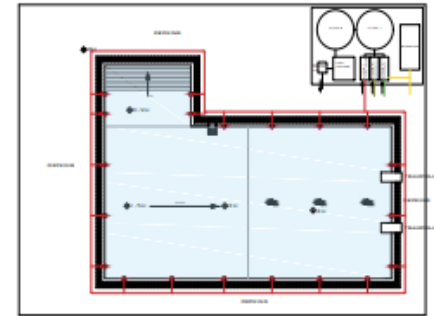




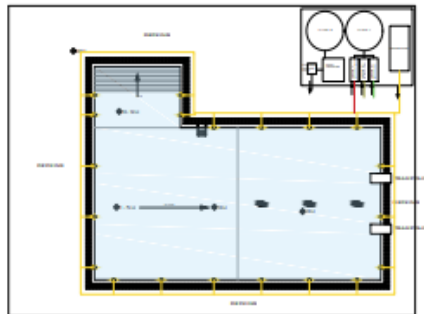
SKIMMER OUTLET POINTS LAYOUT
AT - 1:20



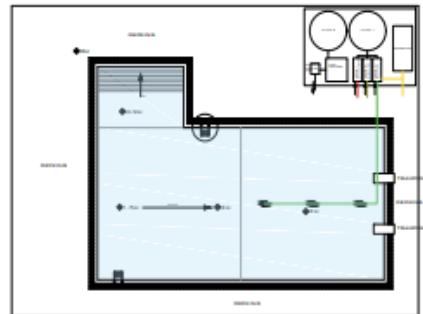
INLET POINT DETAIL LAYOUT
AT - 1:20



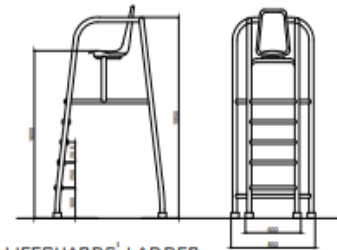
VACUUM SUCTION POINTS LAYOUT
AT - 1:20



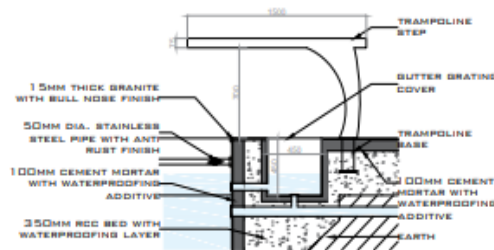
ELECTRICAL LIGHTING POINTS AND LAYOUT
AT - 1:20



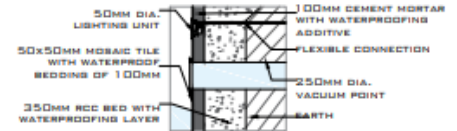
BOTTOM OUTLET LAYOUT
AT - 1:20



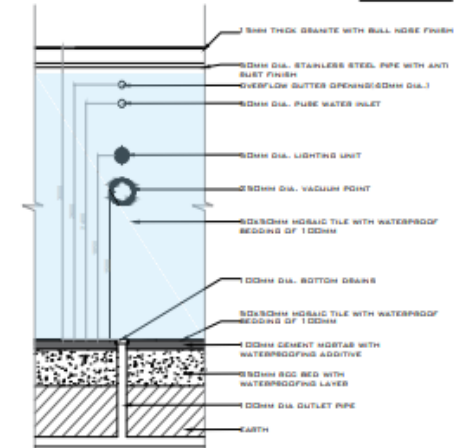
LIFEGUARDS LADDER
AT - 1:50



TRAMPOLINE DETAIL WITH OVERFLOW DRAIN
AT - 1:20



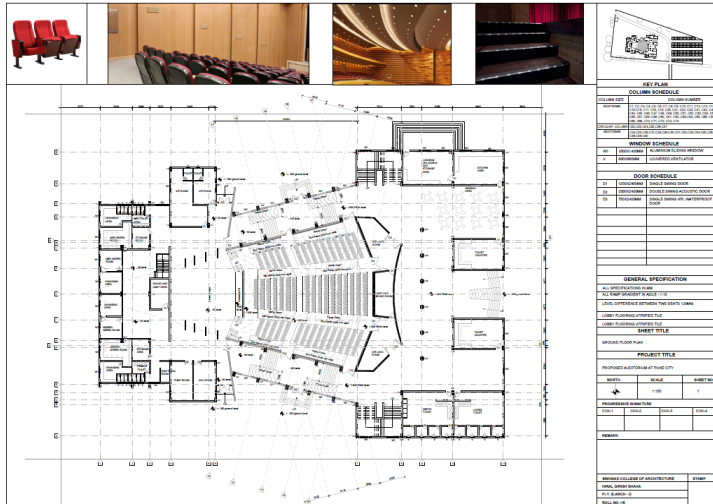
LIGHTING AND VACUUM SUCTION HOLE DETAIL
AT - 1:20

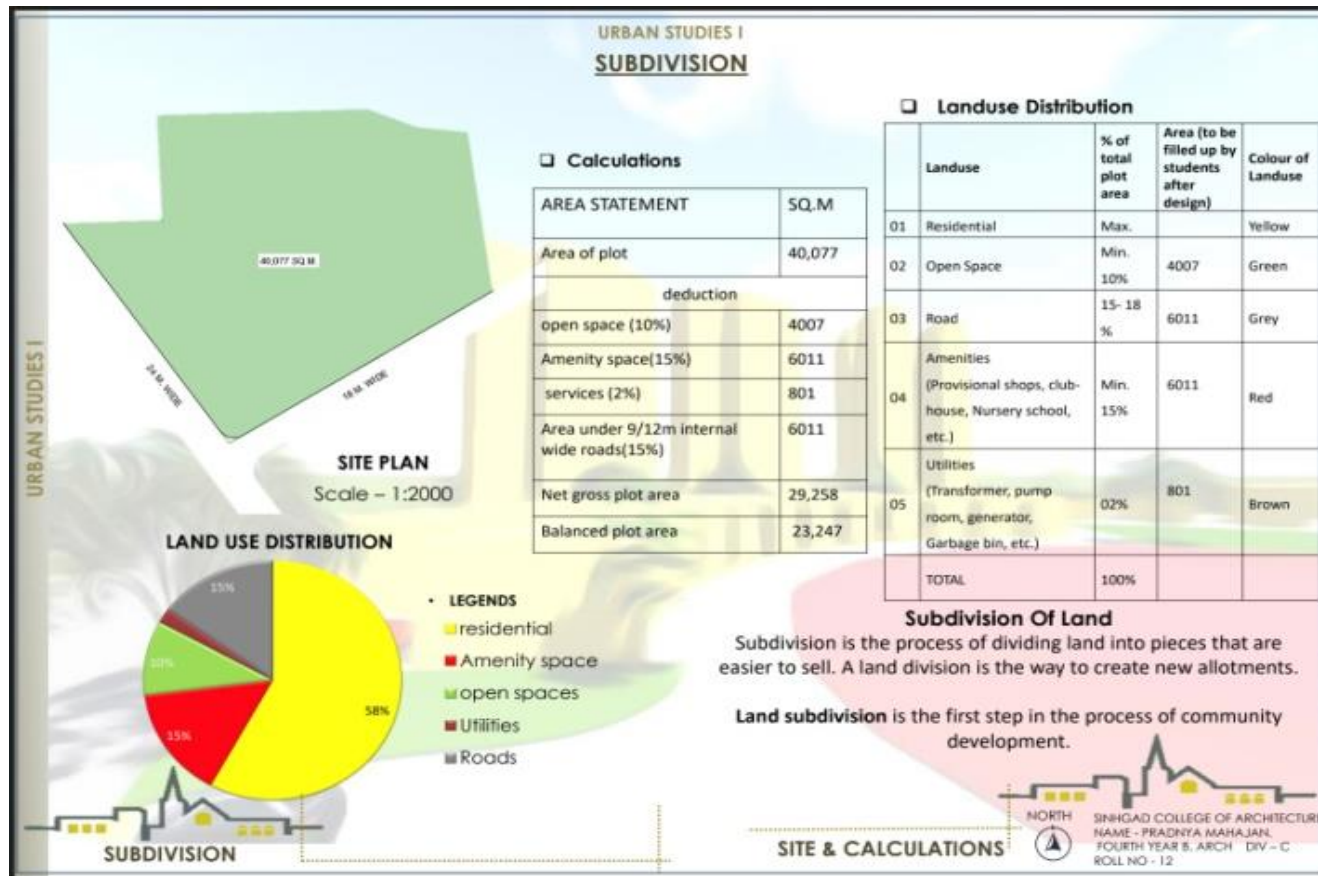


EQUIPMENT LOCATION & HEIGHT DETAILS
AT - 1:20

FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.

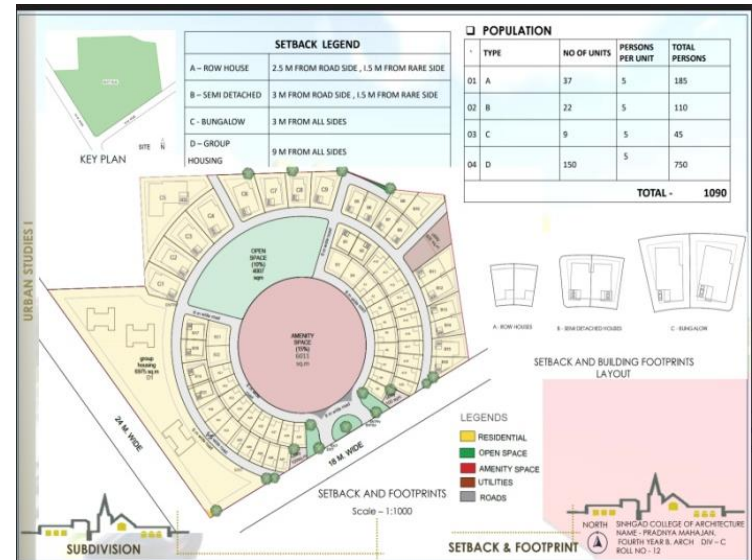
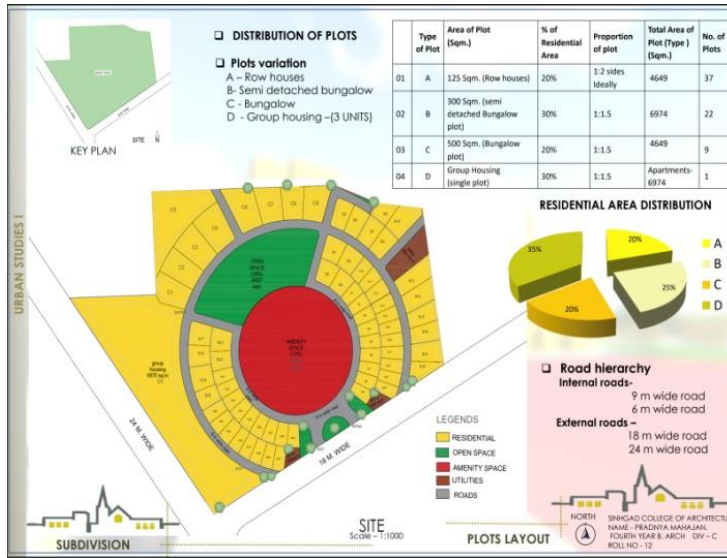
ABTS II

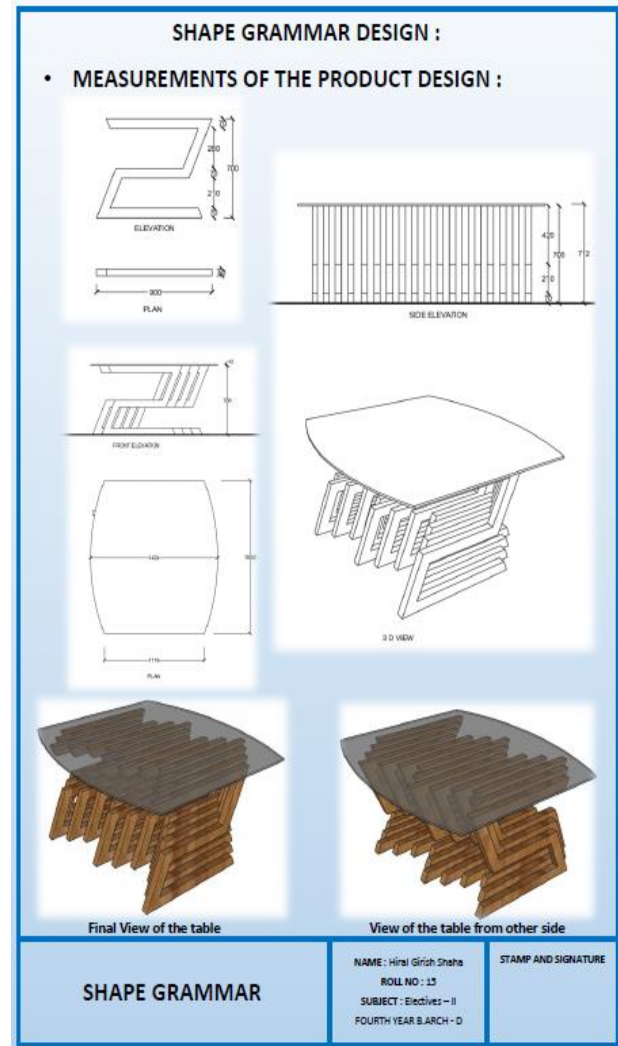
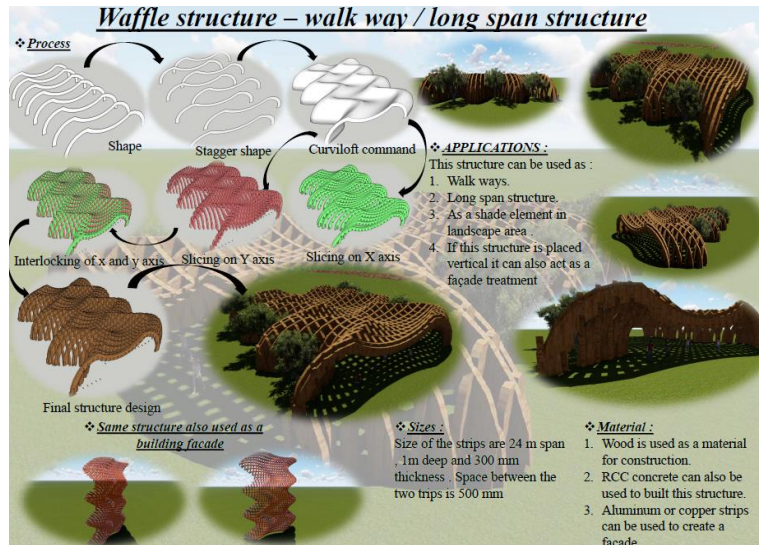




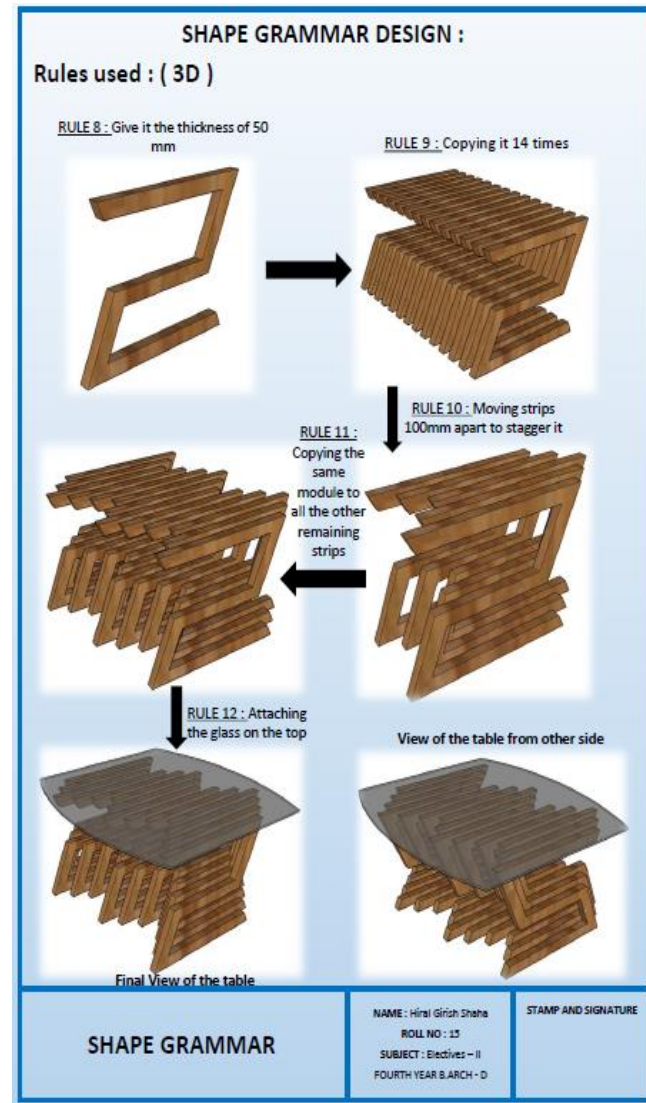
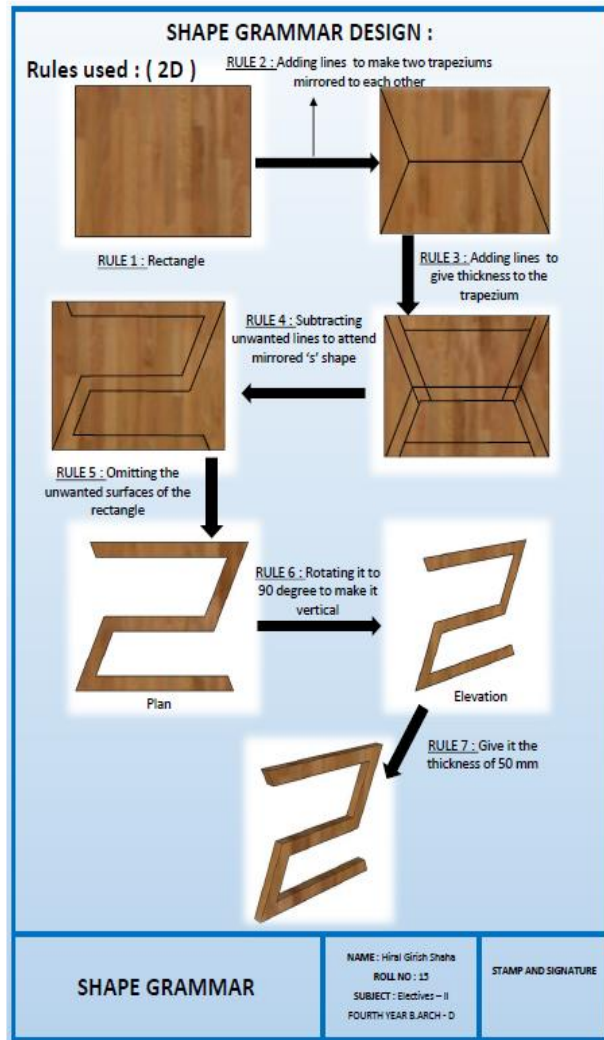
FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.
URBAN STUDIES I

PRADNYA MAHAJAN
ASSIGNMENT : SUBDIVISION OF PLOTS





FOURTH YEAR B.Arch.
ELECTIVES III

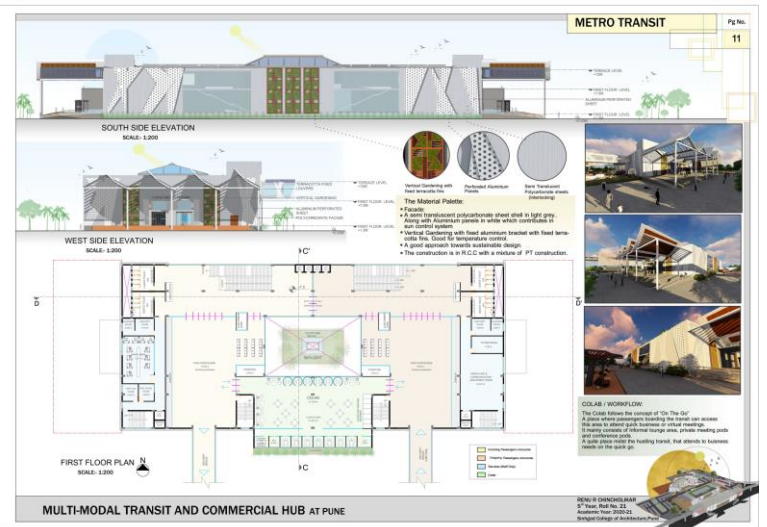
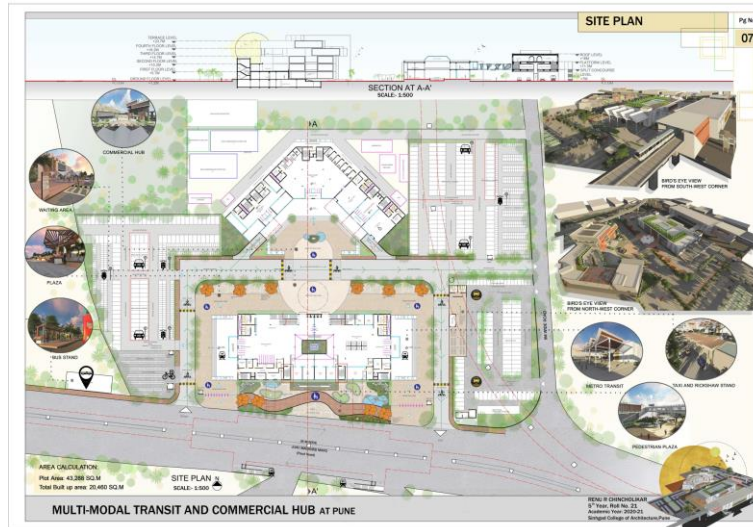
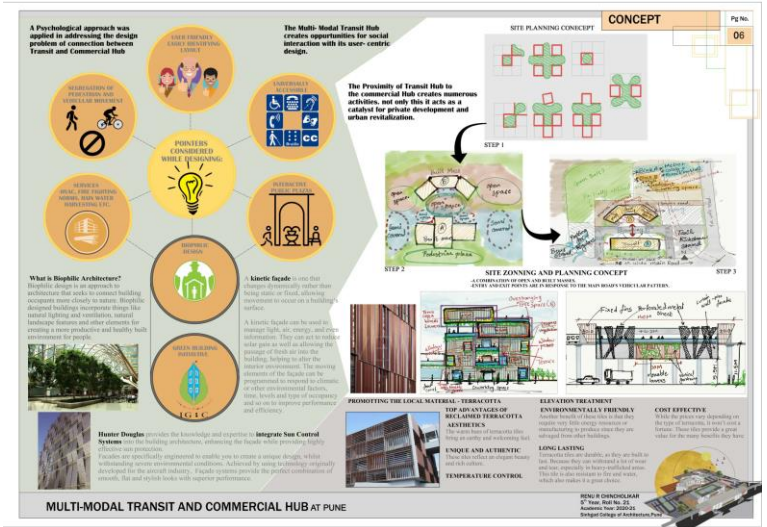


ACADEMIC WORKS

FINAL YEAR



RENU CHINCHOLIKAR



[illegible]

ENTRANCE GATE:

FRONT ELEVATION

PLAN:

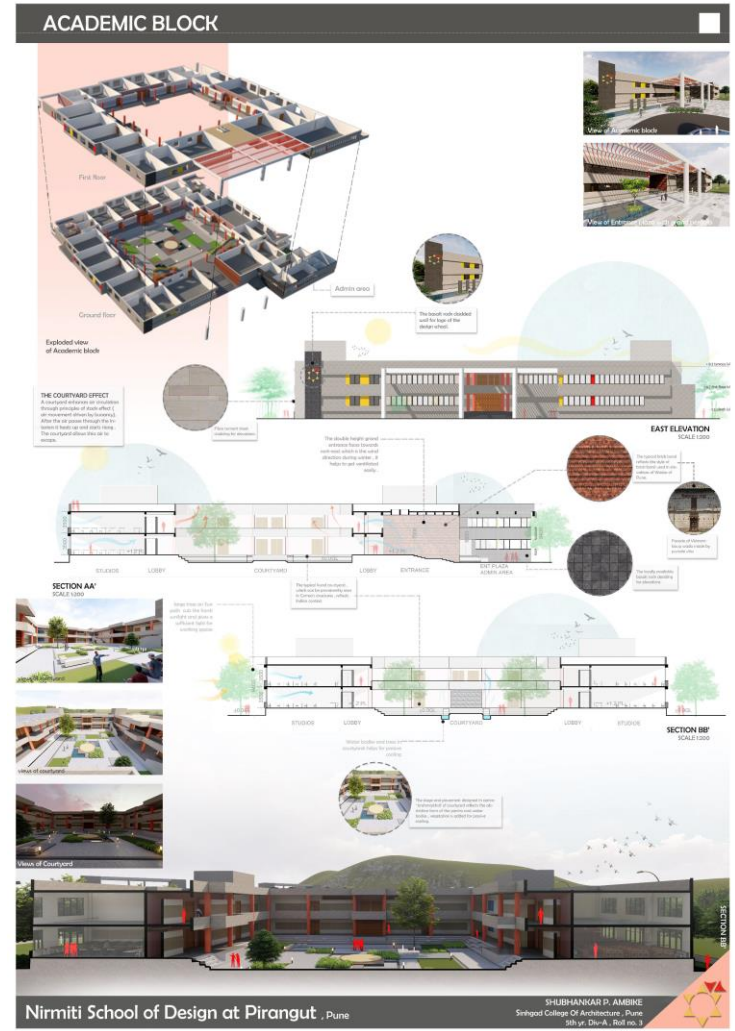
PLAN (TEMPLE)
BHIMASHANKAR
JYOTIRLINGA TEMPLE

COMMERCIAL SHOPS ARE DESIGNED SO AS TO
PROMOTE THE LOCAL BUSINESS AND CULTURE

NAME: SUJIT CHANDRANANT PACHARNE
5TH YEAR CIVIL-C ROLL NO. 23

SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
THESE - REDEVELOPMENT OF BHIMASHANKAR

FINAL YEAR B.Arch.
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PROJECT



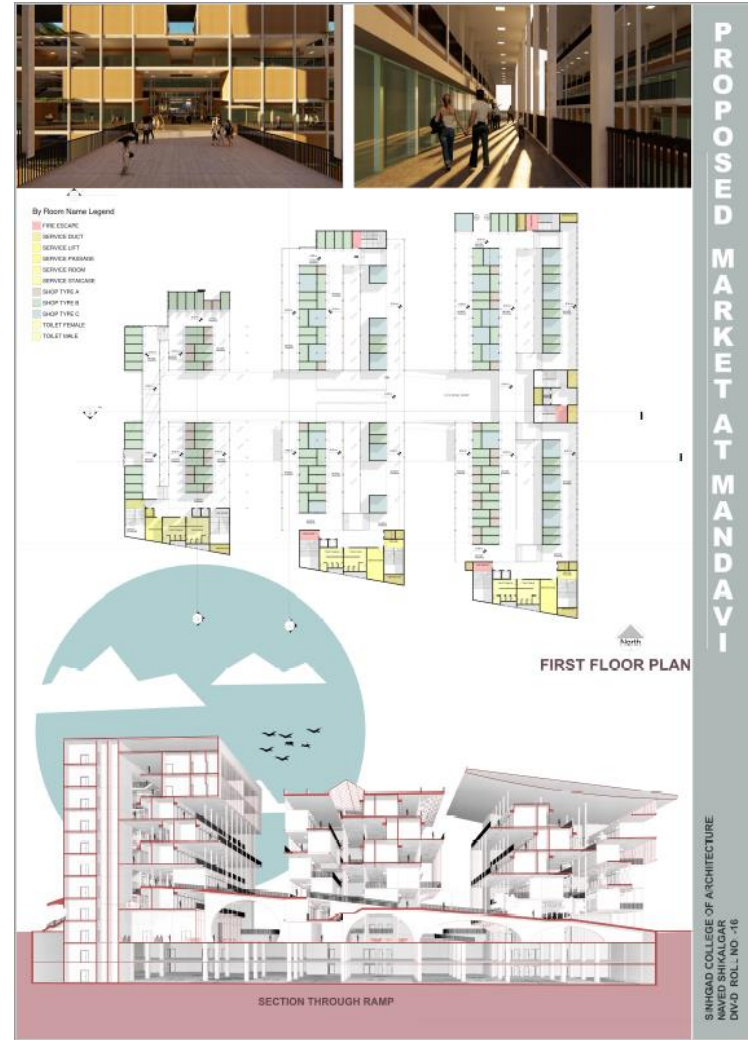
SHUBHANKAR AMBIKE



FINAL YEAR B.Arch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PROJECT

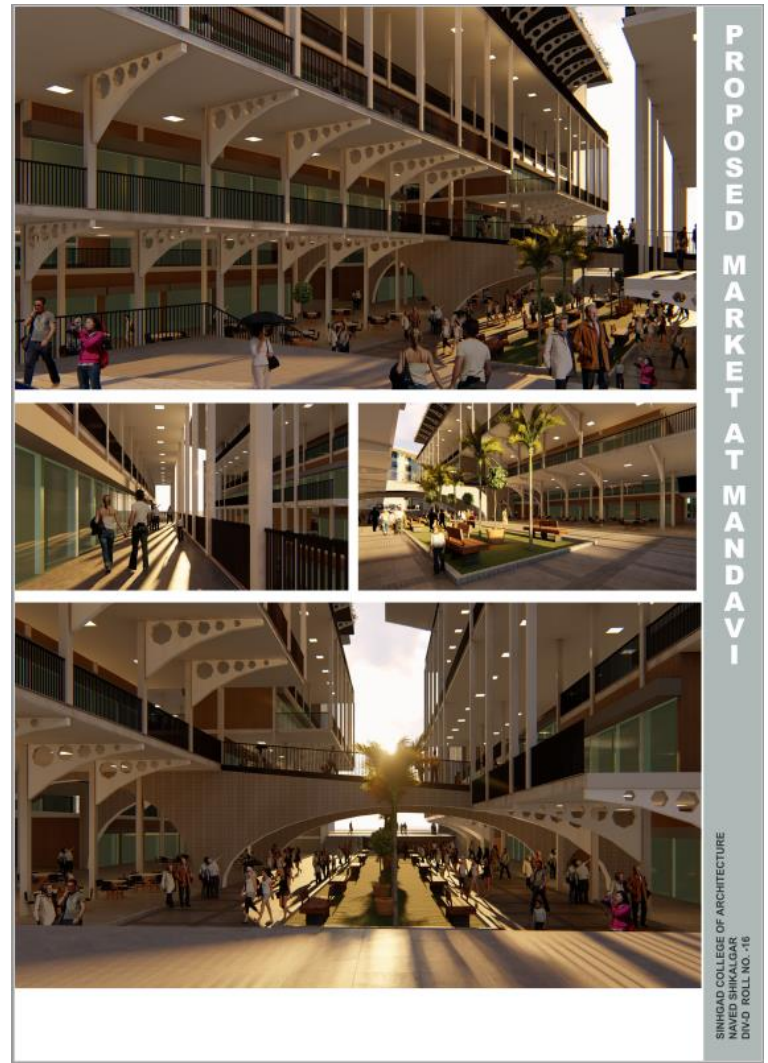
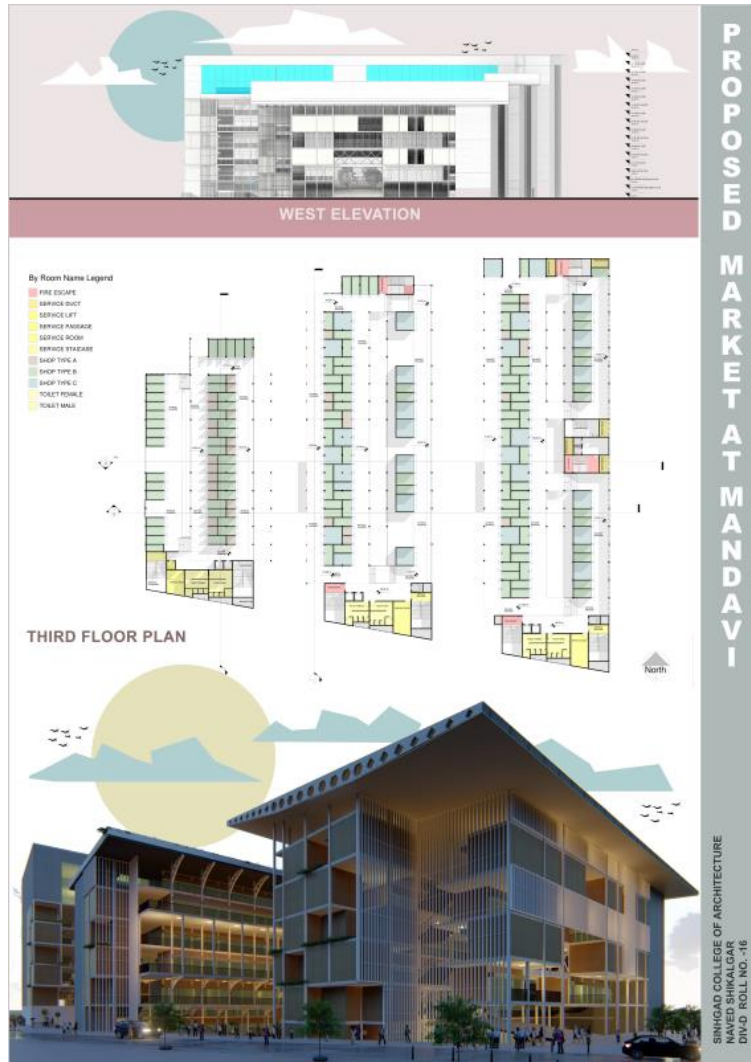
NAVED AKHTAR SHIKALGAR



FINAL YEAR B.Arch.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PROJECT

NAVED AKHTAR SHIKALGAR



ACADEMIC WORKS

MASTERS IN ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT



ACADEMIC WORK

Department of Masters in Architectural Conservation



COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR KHANDOBA TEMPLE COMPLEX GADKOT, JEJURI

॥ सदानंद चा येळकोट येळकोट येळकोट ॥
॥ जय मल्हार ॥

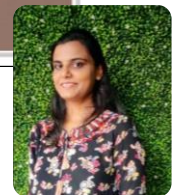


S.Y.M.A.R.CH (ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION) 2020 -2021 BY – GAYATRI KHAIRE ROLL NO. 05 SCOA

GUIDED BY :- DR. VAISHALI LATKAR , AR. SONAL KARANJIKAR



Conservation Project –Topper : Ar. Gayatri Khaire
Comprehensive Conservation proposal for Khandoba Temple Complex Gadkot, Jejuri, Maharashtra
S.Y.M.Arch –SEM 4 : 2019-2021



INTRODUCTION

India is a large country with great traditions, culture, temples, mosques & other religious places. India has the oldest continually operating pilgrimage tradition in the entire world. India has large number of pilgrimage sites and large number of pilgrims visiting those. The Hindu temples are found in diverse location of India with spiritual aspects, which includes the hill temples, cave temples, step well temples, forest temple, river bank temples. Hill temples had significance due to Meru Mount which according to Hindu mythology is a golden mountain that stands in the center of universe and is the axis of the world. Hill temples are always considered as auspicious places as many mythologies describes that reaching to the top of mountain is considered equivalent to attain Moksha. Maharashtra has a large number of hill deities and sacred places on hillock.

AIM

To devise a comprehensive conservation proposal for Jejuri hill temple of Khandoba.

OBJECTIVE

1. To understand Khandoba as a deity and temple architecture in Maharashtra.
2. To establish heritage significance of place.
3. To identify issues on festival days and frame guidelines and measures to tackle the situation.
4. To devise a conservation proposal and its management framework.

NEED OF THE PROJECT

Many pilgrimage processions are still ongoing for 1000 of years & will continue for many years long. Due to increasing pilgrims in every year, there are haphazard development in the temple complex which causes impact on the architectural heritage of that place. On the name of tourism architectural heritage sites are turning to ruins. It has been observed that negligence of the people & insensitivity towards historic importance of temples have created worst situation. According to the temple authorities twenty five thousand devotees are observed on normal days over sixty lakh devotees on the four occasion in year



COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR KHANDOBA TEMPLE COMPLEX GADKOT, JEJURI

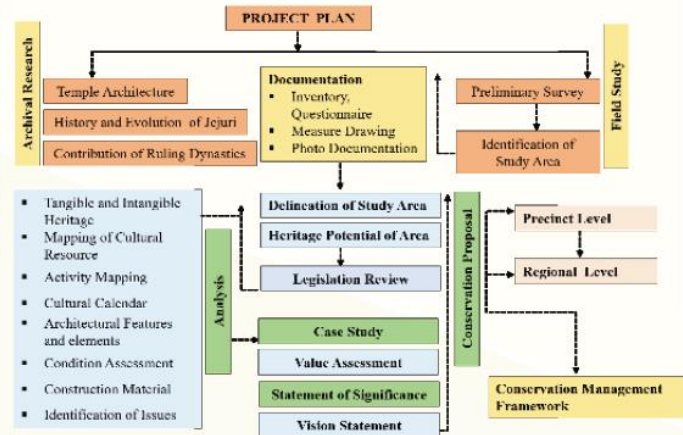
S.Y MARCH (ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION) 2020 -2021 BY – GAYATRI KHAIRE ROLL NO. 05 SCOA

GUIDED BY :- DR. VAISHALI LATKAR , AR. SONAL KARANJIKAR

SHEET NUMBER - 1



INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT



PROJECT PLAN

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

1. Limited accessibility to site due to Covid – 19 situation and some areas not accessible due to terrain.
2. No pilgrimage experience due to covid situation.
3. Due to the limitation of time the Gadkot temple complex was main focus of study.



A fortified temple complex."As Khandoba is considered a God as well as king on the earth so it is believed to be residing on fort" . "Article on Traditional knowledge and system". Pilgrimage town of Jejuri. The fortification with a high stone wall forms an octagonal shape and is accessible by the 3 main entrance gateways.

The main is North Gateway had 300 deepmala and Gadmala .There are 4 deepmalas located at East side the entrance of temple. The cloisters were used as resting places for the devotees and enjoy the surround landscape of Jejuri.

Orientation -East-West,

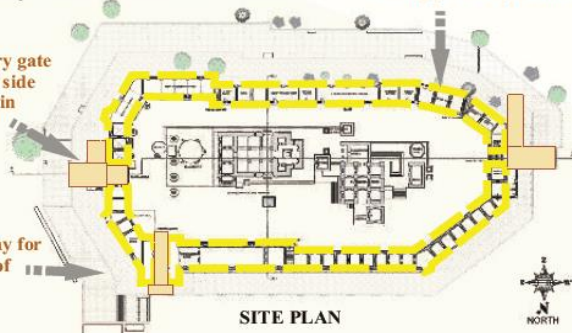
Typology -Religious (Temple)

The temple complex reflects elements of fort architecture.

Cloisters used as temporary resting places by devotees

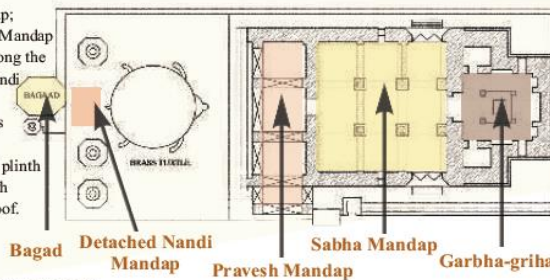
Oldest entry gate due to east side settlement in the town.

New pathway for circulation of devotees.



SITE PLAN

Deepmala; Nandi-Mandap; Pravesh Mandap; Sabha-Mandap Garbha gurha planned along the central axis. Detached Nandi Mandap stands in front with a 6 m diameter brass turtle. Cloister along the fortification are of raised plinth and a series of arches with squinches and domical roof.



MAIN KHANDOBA TEMPLE

DEEPSTAMBHA

Deepstambha a stone structure constructed in black basalt with lime mortar. It has high plinth with horizontal mouldings. The plinth is octagonal in plan and above with no carvings. Deep stambha has sixteen sides and eight deep stands on each layer. Deepstands has emblems of elephants and peacock.



GADLAGAD AND NANDI MANDAP

Built in black basalt is octagonal plinth with eight columns and arches and no shikhar above it. Bagad was a ritual done at that place in olden times. There is no ornamentation to the structure. There are two columns attached to each other and double arches.

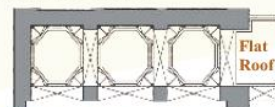
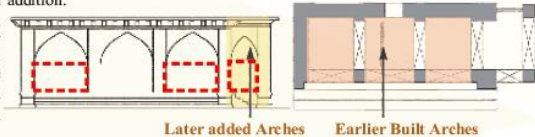


ELEVATION OF DEEPMALA

Built in black basalt a four pillared mandap is in front of bagad the detached nandi mandap which has a nandi which is in axis to the main temple. The flat stone slab above it and for the shikhar it has an element called Sala - Hara which is an example of the Dravadian architecture and is done in lime mortar and seems to be later addition.

PRAVESH MANDAP

The pravesh mandap has 3 arches made in basalt stone and a later stone arch added next to it. It has a squinch and dome mechanism.



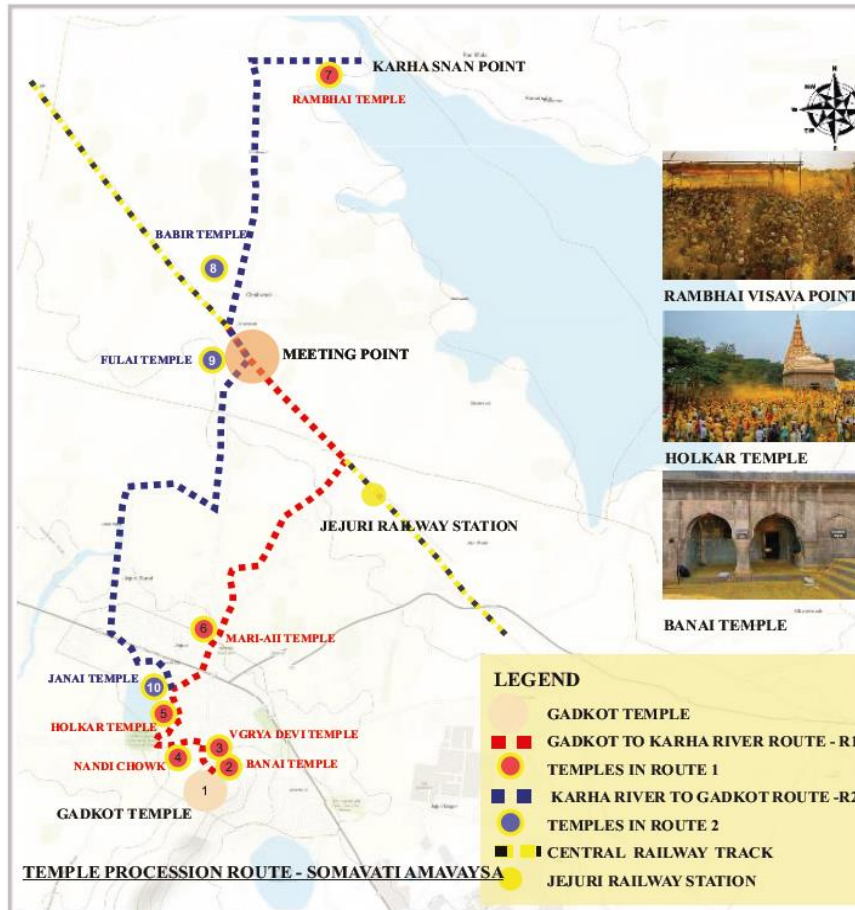
The column in the pravesh mandap are simple with a huge column base at the bottom. It has horizontal moulding at lintel level and a projected stone slab with ornamentation is above. Pravesh mandap is very rarely seen in temples of Maratha architecture. There is addition of M.S railing which should be removed.



COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR KHANDOBA TEMPLE COMPLEX GADKOT, JEJURI

S.Y M.ARCH (ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION) 2020 -2021 BY – GAYATRI KHAIRE ROLL NO. 05 SCOA

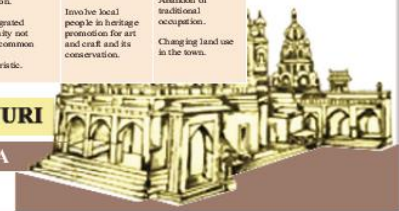
GUIDED BY :- DR. VAISHALI LATKAR , AR. SONAL KARANJIKAR



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE :

The Khandoba temple complex at Jejuri is one of the important pilgrimage site visited by devotees of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Khandoba is known as the *Kuladaivat* of Maharashtra state. The temple has early references from 12th century to 18th century. The place holds its importance due to the incarnation of God on Jayadri and Kadepathar mountain range. Gadkot temple is an outstanding example of a mix blend of different styles the prominently seen are Indo-Islamic and Dravidian, the development of temple complex took place during the Maratha period in 18th century. Ahilyabai Holkar has major contribution in the development of Gadkot temple and Jejuri Town. Gadkot and Kadepathar both temples are culmination of different styles with all its scales, planning form, element and use of material including basalt stone, bricks, lime etc. There are many communities associated to God and many intangible aspects

Aspects	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
SPATIAL DIMENSION HISTORICAL	Unique combination of temple architecture with Islamic and Dravidian influence.	No documentation of Jejuri Town	Identify structure of historical interest.	Unregulated change.
	Historic character of Jejuri.	Damage to structures.	Researches and epigraphist can study the remains and inscriptions.	Repetitive damage the structure as some are killed.
SPATIAL DIMENSION NATURAL RESOURCES	Historical sacred waterbodies / kunds.	Lack of protection to temple related natural resources such as Mulhar tirtha and Karha river.	Important resource for drinking and agriculture.	Loss of character due to reconstruction of structures.
	Association of natural resources to sacred site.	Due to lack of maintenance some kunds have blocked water channels and development development above it.	Revival of the Kunds.	New development on the Kunds may loose its historic value and identity.
SOCIO - CULTURAL DIMENSION	Tested with natural resources and elements.	Changing community profile in villages due to migration as per job and security generation.	Increase in standard of place by provision of facilities.	Increase in cosmopolitan community.
	Belonging to ethnic identity connected to sacred sites.	New migrated community not sharing common cultural characteristic.	Involvement local people in heritage promotion for art and craft and its conservation.	Absence of traditional occupation.
	Coexistence between various ethnic group and their role.			Changing land use in the town.



COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR KHANDOBA TEMPLE COMPLEX GADKOT, JEJURI

S.Y.M.A.R.CH (ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION) 2020 -2021 BY - GAYATRI KHAIRE ROLL NO. 05 SCOA

GUIDED BY :- DR. VAISHALI LATKAR , AR. SONAL KARANJIKAR



PALKHI STOPS AT BANAI TEMPLE

There is stop points near the Banai temple as the Somavati Amavasya palkhi stops at the Banai Temple so people of yatra day darshan can worship palki of god.



Provision for new weds in the pandemic situation. Temple can arrange such other activities on stairway

SEATING OPTION ON THE NORTH STAIRWAY

ACTIVITY - GONDHAL

The spacial space is allotted for people to gather and perform the ritual. All vendors performing ritual need to be seated in specified space.



CONGESTION POINT

The three routes meeting at a point so there is a proposed route by temple authorities.

ACTIVITY - TALI BHANDAR

The spacial space is allotted for people to gather and perform the ritual of Tali Bhandra.



PATHWAY USED FOR EXIT

The pathway should be used as exit pathway to avoid people gathering at one place.

PATHWAY USED FOR EXIT

The pathway should be used as exit pathway to avoid people gathering at one place.

LEGEND

1. SHOPS
2. ACTIVITY SPACE
3. STOP POINTS
4. SIGNAGE
5. GARBAGE BINS
6. SEATINGS
7. CIRCULATION -WEEKDAY
8. CIRCULATION -WEEKEND
9. PROCESSION ROUTE
10. DARSHAN DEVOTEES

KEY PLAN - NORTH STAIRWAY

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR KHANDOBA TEMPLE COMPLEX GADKOT, JEJURI

S.Y M.A.RCH (ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION) 2020 -2021 BY - GAYATRI KHAIRE ROLL NO. 05 SCOA

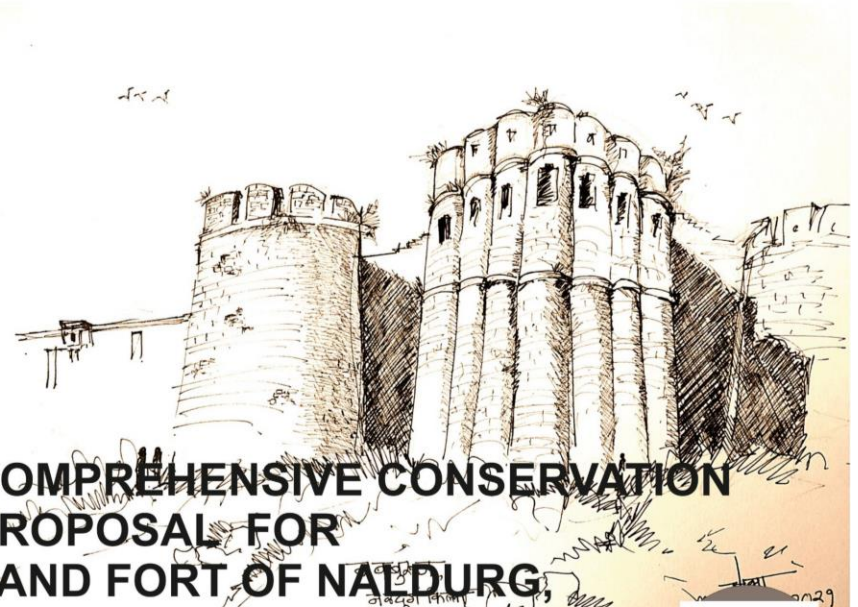
GUIDED BY : - DR. VAISHALI LATKAR , AR. SONAL KARANJIKAR

Conservation Project -Topper : Ar. Gayatri Khaire
Comprehensive Conservation proposal for Khandoba Temple Complex Gadkot, Jejuri, Maharashtra
S.Y.M.Arch -SEM 4 : 2019-2021





AR. MUKTA DESHPANDE | S. Y. M. ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION | SCOA | 2021



COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR LAND FORT OF NALDURG, OSMANABAD, MAHARASHTRA



Mukta Deshpande | S. Y. M. Arch Sem4 | Architectural Conservation | SCOA 2020-21 | Faculty: Dr. Vaishali Latkar, Ar. Sonal Karanjikar



Conservation Project –Topper : Ar. Mukta Deshpande
Comprehensive Conservation proposal for Land Fort of Naldurg, Osmanabad, Maharashtra
S.Y.M.Arch –SEM 4 : 2019-2021



INTRODUCTION

In India fortification as defensive system existed from Indus valley civilisation till Medieval period. New era of fort building activity started in Deccan during 7th to 8th century CE. **The introduction of gunpowder in warfare made several changes in construction techniques of Ramparts, bastions etc.**

Early 17th century marked the Western Maharashtra as rising power of Marathas under the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. **The medieval period was known by the constant wars between Deccan Sultanate, Mughals and Marathas where fort was the most important element of the warfare strategies.**

Naldurg fort found traces from Chalukya period, modified by Bahmanis and **particularly developed under Adil Shahi dynasty as one of the important military stronghold on the border.**



Independent Cavalier and fortification:
Naldurg Fort



Paranda fort; Source: wikipedia.com

AIM

To give comprehensive conservation proposal for Naldurg fort precinct

OBJECTIVES

- To understand history and evolution of Naldurg fort precinct
- To understand contemporary military architecture
- To establish heritage potential of fort precinct
- To identify issues at different levels
- To give holistic conservation proposal and management framework

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

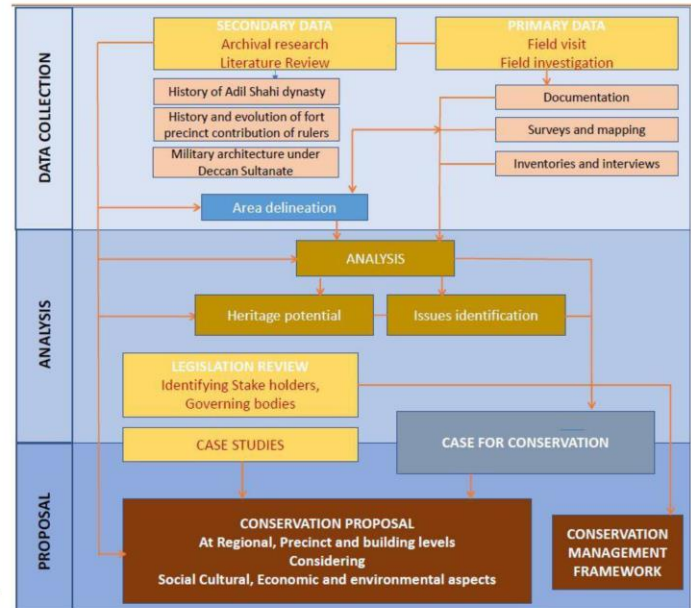
Naldurg fort precinct with documentation, analysis of fortification wall, towers, gateways and structures inside fortification.

Due to pandemic situation two days of site visit and that too without interacting with many people. The areas are inaccessible due to vegetation growth and marked in plan.



NEED OF THE PROJECT

Many land forts in Deccan plateau are facing urban pressure, encroachment as well as negligence. The state government is trying to maintain these forts by introducing schemes such as adopt a monument and others but need to be focused more sustainable development of heritage precincts .



PROJECT FLOW CHART

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR LAND FORT OF NALDURG, OSMANABAD, MAHARASHTRA

Mukta Deshpande | S. Y. M. Arch Sem4 | Architectural Conservation | SCOA 2020-21 | Faculty: Dr. Vaishali Latkar, Ar. Sonal Karanjikar

ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

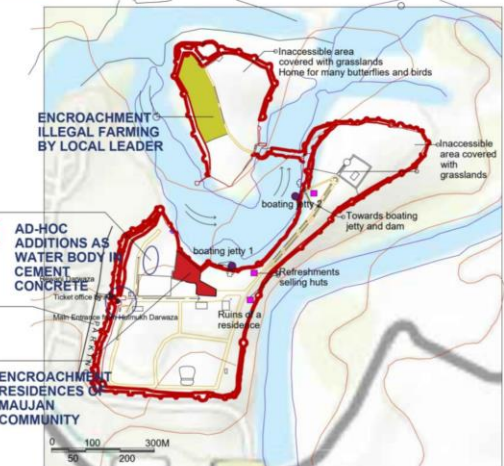
Land Fort of Naldurg: Issues Identification				
	Issues	Observations	Cause, reasons	Remedies
Precinct Level	Awareness	No informative boards, signages, ignorance amongst visitors	Ignorance by authorities	Designing Information boards and signages with context
	Use Pattern	Many structural ruins having great potential of construction techniques and intricate stucco work under neglect		Need restoration and consolidation
	Loss of Character	Ad-hoc additions such as built water body in concrete near Western front wall	Non-scientific approach	More suitable parking spaces should be explored in the surrounding urban settlement
	Encroachment	Residences of Maujan community near Jama Masjid	Lack of legal back up	Should be more sensitive towards such additions
		Farming inside Ranmandal fort	Lack of legal back up	Legal back up to maintain authenticity of Cultural heritage

Land Fort of Naldurg : Issues Identification				
	Issues	Observations	Cause, reasons	Remedies
Building Level	Structural	Major cracks in stone masonry for fortification,	Time factor, aging	Structural pinning
		Vegetation at many places	Time factor, neglect	Chemical or organic treatment
		Garfitty at many places exterior as well as interiors	Careless attitude by tourists, lack of respect to historic structures	Generate awareness amongst people
	Use	Modern materials such as cement plaster used many places	non-scientific approach	
		historic structures inside fortification are vacant and not in use currently		May suggest Adaptive reuse for good maintenance of the structures
	Encroachment	Inside ramparts toilets are built - Western front fort wall	non-scientific approach	Should be shifted to a better place



STRUCTURAL RUINS WITH LIME STUCCO WORK UNDER NEGLECT

INFORMATION BOARDS IN PAHETIC CONDITION



TOILETS IN RAMPARTS OF WESTERN WALL OF FORTIFICATION



HATHI DARWAZA CEMENT MORTAR JOINTS AND AD-HOC ALTERATION DISTURBING HERITAGE CHARACTER

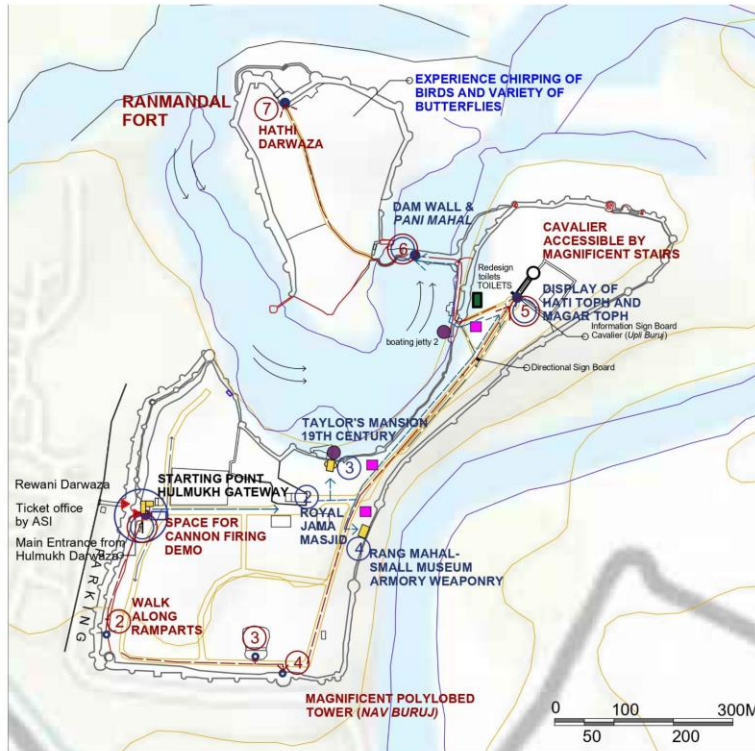


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HERITAGE TOUR CIRCUITS



HISTORY AND CULTURE CIRCUIT

•Guided tour to explore HISTORY & CULTURE of medieval period with Audio visual programs, museum and gallery

1. Experience barbican gateway

Devdi - Gallery - Introduction to rulers of the fort through info boards and paintings



2. **Jama Masjid** - Royal masjid displaying Bijapur style of architecture

3. **Taylor's Mansion** - Enjoy audio-visual show about Adil Shahi dynasty and history and battles of Naldurg

4. **Rang Mahal - Small museum** displaying weaponry and armory of medieval period
Model of Naldurg fort in the courtyard

5. **Cavalier - Upli Buruj** - highest point in the fortification approached by magnificent steps, display of **Hathi toph and Magar toph**
Enjoy 360degree view of surrounding landscape



FORTIFICATION CIRCUIT

•Strictly guided tour to explore defence strategies of medieval period with events and demonstrations

1. **Experience barbican gateway** to make enemies difficult to pass through the gateway

Demonstration- thrill of firing cannon with trained staff in closed group of 20-30 people



2. Experience walk from *Chemin -de-Ronde-* wide ramparts
fausse Braye, Merlions, Posterns

3. **Hathi Talav** - traditional water management system - Bund constructed in stone masonry to collect surface runoff along the contours

4. **Polylobed Tower - Nav Buruj** - Imagine attack on enemy below from three levels.
Enjoy 360degree view of surrounding landscape

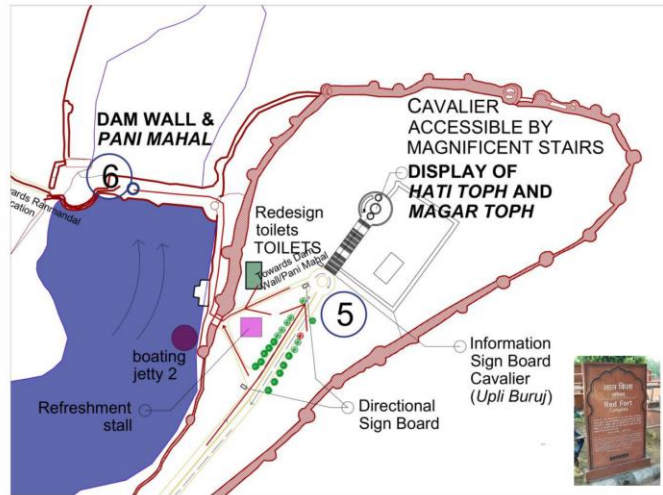
5. **Cavalier - Upli Buruj** - Gun mounting mechanism, display of **Hathi toph and Magar toph**
Enjoy 360degree view of surrounding landscape

6. **Dam wall & Pani Mahal** - A masterpiece of engineering and palace

7. **Hathi Darwaza** - An important gateway of Ranmandal fortification with elephant motifs



DETAIL OF SIGNAGE SYSTEM



SIGNAGE SYSTEM

Existing signage system is in dilapidated condition at many places
Or out of context with surroundings
Need to design entire signage system

- Information boards
- Instructions
- directional sign boards



Basalt Stone slab with engraving letters

Northern fort wall Inspiration for signage



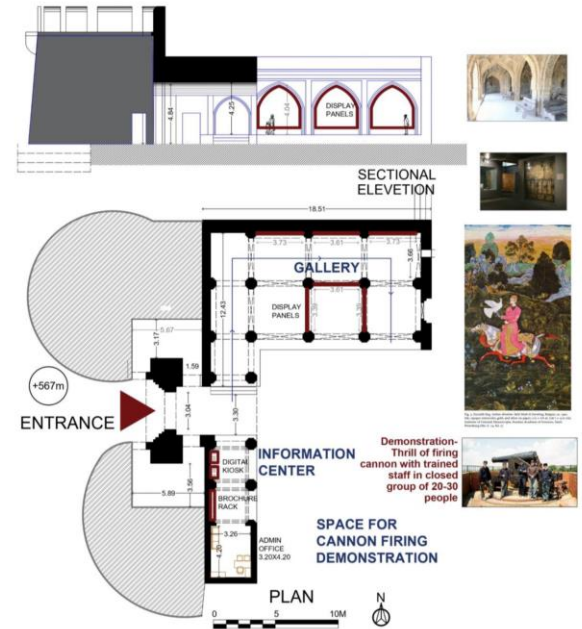
ADAPTIVE REUSE

ADAPTIVE REUSE - CLOISTERS AS INFORMATION CENTER AND GALLERY

Information center with guided tour facilities, Brochures and information pamphlets
Gallery

Information panels and painting display to know about the rulers of this magnificent fortification

Display screens with sound effects - about history of the fort



WORKING SPACES

Administrative Office
Digital kiosk and brochure display racks
Drinking water facility
Gallery

Display of paintings, Introduction to Deccan culture
Digital screen

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR LAND FORT OF NALDURG, OSMANABAD, MAHARASHTRA

Mukta Deshpande | S. Y. M. Arch Sem4 | Architectural Conservation | SCOA 2020-21 | Faculty: Dr. Vaishali Latkar, Ar. Sonal Kar

Conservation Project –Topper : Ar. Mukta Deshpande

Comprehensive Conservation proposal for Land Fort of Naldurg, Osmanabad, Maharashtra

S.Y.M.Arch –SEM 4 : 2019-2021



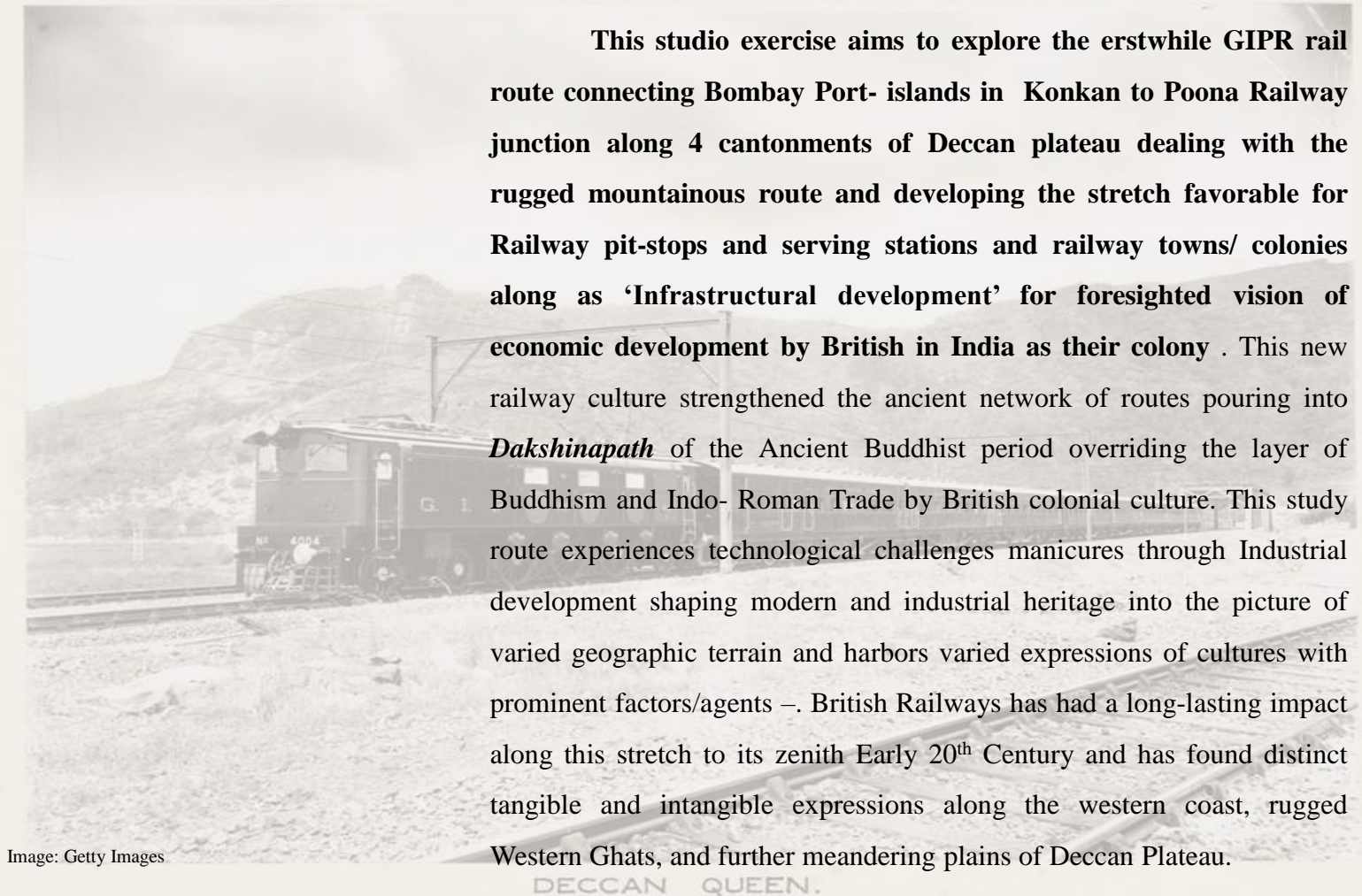


Image: Getty Images

This studio exercise aims to explore the erstwhile GIPR rail route connecting Bombay Port- islands in Konkan to Poona Railway junction along 4 cantonments of Deccan plateau dealing with the rugged mountainous route and developing the stretch favorable for Railway pit-stops and serving stations and railway towns/ colonies along as ‘Infrastructural development’ for foresighted vision of economic development by British in India as their colony . This new railway culture strengthened the ancient network of routes pouring into *Dakshinapath* of the Ancient Buddhist period overriding the layer of Buddhism and Indo- Roman Trade by British colonial culture. This study route experiences technological challenges manicures through Industrial development shaping modern and industrial heritage into the picture of varied geographic terrain and harbors varied expressions of cultures with prominent factors/agents –. British Railways has had a long-lasting impact along this stretch to its zenith Early 20th Century and has found distinct tangible and intangible expressions along the western coast, rugged Western Ghats, and further meandering plains of Deccan Plateau.

Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.

S.Y.M.Arch -SEM 3- 2021-22



SHEET TITLE- PART I

INTRODUCTION

Railways are very significant heritage asset that became a driving force for the emerging economy during British period. It became a catalyst of social change that pushed through valleys and mountains to transport goods and passengers. Railways are also living heritage which is the connection we have to our immediate industrial past. The railway system including all the elements-architectural and engineering are of great value and falls under the category of modern heritage.

The concept of modern heritage, which includes industrial heritage is a recent revelation which goes beyond the focus on individual monuments. Conservation practices that started with a major focus on preservation of individual monuments has now changed. The advent of globalisation has given us a wider context to look at which includes sites, systems and networks that are remanence of experiences and processes of modernization. Modern heritage is defined by the UNESCO as "architecture, town planning and landscape design of the 19th and 20th centuries".

This includes Industrial and Modern Heritage sites which are key examples to understand human development during the time of rapid socio-economic and technical growth. Railway is one such example of modern heritage which has created huge impact in the society. Unfortunately, due to poor awareness regarding significance of railway as heritage many architectural and engineering assets are deteriorating. Therefore, there is an immediate need to critically look at railway systems to avoid complete loss of such rich heritage.



16th-century minecart, an early example of unpowered rail transport <https://en.wikipedia.org/>



<https://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/where-history-happened-the-birth-of-the-railways/>



A British Railways Jacobite steam locomotive pulls a train across the Glen Finnan Railway Viaduct in Scotland. Photo credit: Shutterstock

❖ AIM

- To safeguard British Colonial cultural landscape along the GIPR Railway route between Bombay Port-Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan Region of Maharashtra.

❖ OBJECTIVE

- To understand the Landscape and natural setting of Western Deccan region in context of European Colonization.
- To understand evolution of British Colonial culture, its influence on socio-cultural aspects.
- To identify, study and delineate British Colonial Cultural landscape along the GIPR Railway route between Bombay Port-Poona Cantonment with different historic layers as well as cultural resources in relation to it.
- To establish significance of each cultural resources shaping the cultural-landscape and discuss issues safeguarding the same
- To formulate conservation plan to safeguard the identified cultural landscape with holistic approach

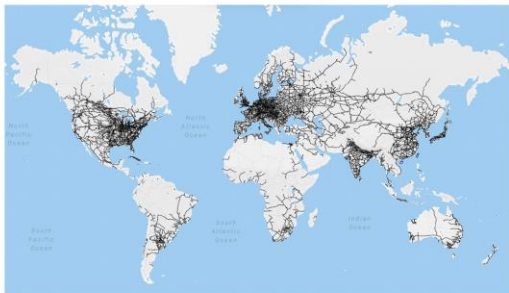
SCOPE AND LIMITATION

❖ SCOPE

- Scope of the study is to research, map and analyze how cultural landscape is shaped along the GIPR Railway route between Bombay Port-Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan Region of Maharashtra.

❖ LIMITATION

- Due to the prevailing restrictions caused by pandemic, a holistic study of the region was not possible. The study is limited to analyzing only railway culture along Bombay Port-Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan Region of Maharashtra.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_transport#/media/File:World_railway_network.png



A lithograph of the Great Western Railway, 19th century. The railways allowed us to "speed up existence". (Photo by SSP/Getty Images)



Department of Architectural Conservation
S.Y.M.Arch - Sem III
Academic Year - 2021-22
SNHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PUNE

SAFEGUARDING THE COLONIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ALONG RAILWAY ROUTE OF BOMBAY PORT-POONA CANTONMENT IN WESTERN DECCAN REGION OF MAHARASHTRA

Faculty : Dr. Vaishali Latkar
Ar. Sonal Karamlikar
Ar. Poorva Patil
Ar. Ruchita Belapurkar

Done by: Ramiya

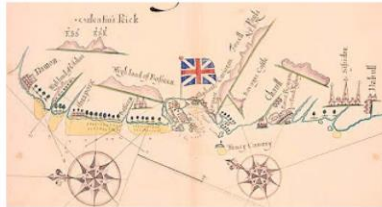
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Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.
S.Y.M.Arch -SEM 3- 2021-22



SHEET TITLE- INTRODUCTION OF RAILWAY SYSTEMS AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH INDIAN SUBCONTINENT



- Surat was also had facing 2 problems –

1. The silting of Tapi river
2. Maratha warrior Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, who had plundered the town twice.

- **TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT FACTORS –**

- **1600:** The British East India Company receives a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I to trade with the East Indies
- **1665:** Governor Humphrey Cooke, appointed by the Crown, acquires more islands—Mahim, Sion, Dharavi and Wadala—from the Portuguese
- **1668:** The Crown leases Bombay to the Company, leading them to settle at Bombay Castle



In Bombay, company saw chance to turn **Natural harbour** into **great maritime centre** along **India's Western Coast**.

- Company understood need of the port, so they established customhouse, a warehouse, a quay and a court, marking the very beginnings of a self-sustained urban center in Bombay and also started fortifying it.
- The 2nd governor who contributed to shift of **seat power of western presidency from Surat to Bombay**.
- The British invested in extensive public works, and over some **sixty years the seven islands of Bombay were merged** into a single land mass and Mumbai docks was the major infrastructure.

- During early of 19th century, there was also an **explosive growth of railway networks in the subcontinent**. The railways, in conjunction with the efficient maritime trade through the Suez, had a **transformative impact on rural India**.
- **Railroads** were introduced to India for **quicker and more efficient access to trade**.

- Before that trade was done by either roads or water ways.
- British introduced the first passenger train on **16 April 1853**
- In **1862 – British India steam Navigation Company** was formed and was given the preference for **trade in India and overseas**.

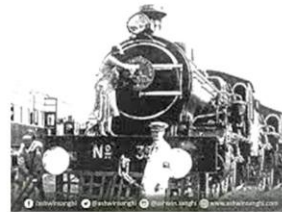
- **1915 – Commissioning of the Port's own railway system interfaced with Trunk Railways**

- 1916-22 - Construction of roads, transit sheds, warehouses and support infrastructure.

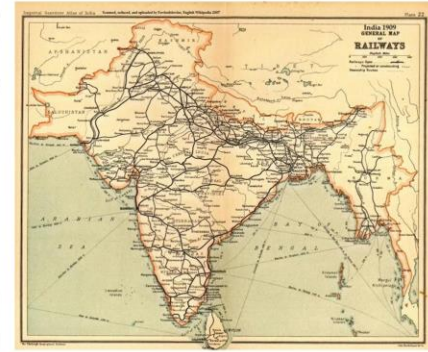
PURPOSE OF RAILWAY LINES –

- To lower transport costs and to give English merchants easier access to raw cotton from India.
- Open the Indian market to British manufactured products such as cotton textiles.
- Railway construction started in 1853, with two “experimental” lines beginning in Bombay and Calcutta.
- Mostly radiating inland from the three major port cities of **Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta**.
- It helped them in **economic development** of India by benefiting government with a **return of 5% of its investment**.
- It **reshaped the status of both domestic and foreign trades** in India by quick transportation of raw and agricultural goods.
- While the railway conveyed the huge might and power of the British and boosted India's efforts at commercial modernization, it did little to help local people in times of famine.

166 Years
of the first train journey in India.
— 16th April 1853 —



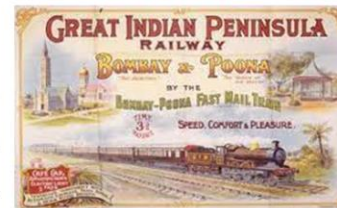
Source - <https://www.patrika.com/hot-on-web/167-year-of-indian-railway-on-13th-april-1853-first-train-ran-in-india-4435267/>



Map of Indian railway in 1909

Source - <https://www.environmentandsociety.org/exhibitions/famines-india/infrastructure-and-railroads>

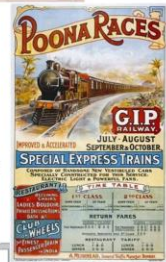
Advertisement for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for Poona races.



1853 – India opened new chapter with the debut of the first passenger railroad service which became part of India's vast Central Railway.

Source - <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/340444053051759375/>

- The first train started in Bombay and eventually all of India even the most remote parts were connected to each other by railway lines.



Department of Architectural Conservation
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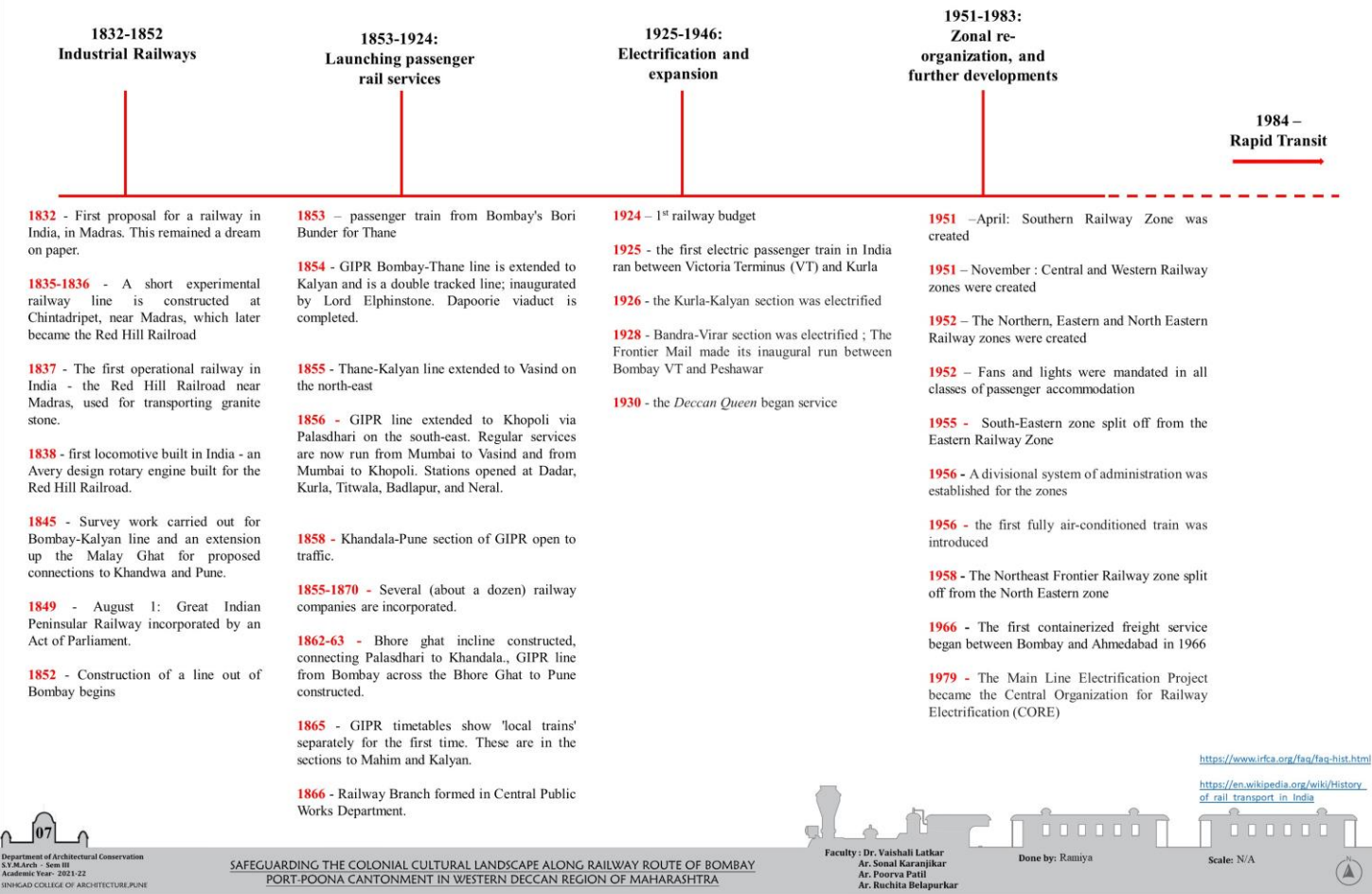
Done by: PRATIKSHAD.

Scale:

Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.

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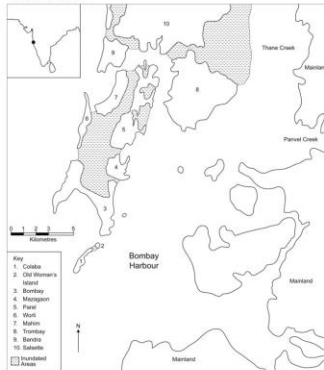
SHEET TITLE- TIMELINE OF RAILWAY IN INDIA



Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.
S.Y.M.Arch -SEM 3- 2021-22

SHEET TITLE- GEOGRAPHY, TERRAIN,CLIMATE OF CULTURAL REGION AND WHAT BINDS AS A CULTURAL REGION

BOMBAY:



A map of Bombay as it was before the reclamations began. Source : sciencedirect.com

CLIMATE : Tropical climate with average annual temperature of 26 degree Celsius. Humid and muggy weather because of its proximity to the Arabian sea. In some parts, such as Bombay and its immediate vicinity, it is exceedingly unhealthy, liver complaint being more frequent and fatal there than in any other part of India. Rainfall was between June to October , summer months were unbearable. Warmest month is May avg. temp. 29 deg C

INTRODUCTION :Originally a group of 7 islands joined by a stretch of swamp that separated during high tide (1660s). The seven islets - Colaba, Old Woman's Island, Bombay, Mazgaon, Parel, Mahim and Worli

GEOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN : Located at 18 Deg 53' North to 19 Deg 16' latitude & from 72 Deg east to 72 Deg 59'. Irregular surfaces, presenting the diversities of low barren hills, mountainous tracts, valleys, and elevated table-lands. Partly rocky and partly marshy terrain. It had unhealthy marshy land with feverish swamps. Harbours were excellent, deep, without shoals and sheltered from storms



From a Surat-to-Bombay map by Benard, from Pierre de Pagès' 'Voyages Autour Du Monde', Paris, 1782; Source : Columbia.edu

CHALLENGES DUE TO GEOGRAPHY, TERRAIN AND CLIMATE:

The scattered nature of the islands made communication from one island to another difficult. A number of distinct islands was open because large areas were underwater at high tide and during the monsoon season (June to September), when water discharged from Thane and Panvel Creeks to raise the harbour's sea level. At other times it was possible to cross between the islands on foot.

Bombay was cut off from its geographic hinterland. Even though climate of Pune was favourable for British, the inclination of geography made the journey difficult. The roads were extremely bad and affected the development of resources. Rocky and barren land possessed unhealthy climate. Rivers were not navigable

Partly rocky and partly marshy terrain. It had unhealthy marshy land with feverish swamps. Scarcity of Fresh water. Even rivers were so bad that many valuable articles of produce were often left to perish in the fields, while the cost of those that do find their way to Bombay became enormously enhanced, to the extent sometimes of 200 per cent. The vast numbers of sheep fed in Candish and the Deccan, which are sent down to the Bombay market, not one-third reach the city alive, and those greatly reduced in flesh.



Department of Architectural Conservation
S.Y.M.Arch - Sem III
Academic Year - 2021-22
SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE,PUNE

SAFEGUARDING THE COLONIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ALONG RAILWAY ROUTE OF BOMBAY
PORT-POONA CANTONMENT IN WESTERN DECCAN REGION OF MAHARASHTRA

PUNE:

INTRODUCTION :Poona, also called 'Queen of Deccan' after its elevated position atop the Deccan Plateau, it's pleasant climate and surrounding hills.

GEOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN : Pune (18° 31' N, 73° 51' E) is a plateau city situated near the western margin of the Deccan plateau. It lies on the leeward side of the Sahyadri. It is situated at a height of 560m above the mean sea level near the confluence of Mula-Mutha river. City is surrounded by hills on the east and the south. The Simhadgad-Katraj-Dive ghat range is the southern boundary of the urban area. The highest point within the city is the Vetal hill (800 m) whereas the highest point of the urban area is the Simhadgad fort (1400 m).



Map shows topography of Poona. Source : Past-India



Map shows topography of Western Ghats. Source : The Indian Express

CLIMATE : The climate is typical monsoonal, with three distinct seasons-summer, rains and winter,as elsewhere in India.The height above sea leveland the leeward location with reference to the Western ghats have made the city climate moderate and salubrious. The mean daily maximum and the mean minimum for the hottest month - May is 37 deg. C and 23 deg. C respectively. The evening sea breeze from west/northwest keeps the city summer nights at bearable levels. The same for the coldest month of December are 30 deg. C and 12 deg. C respectively. The relative humidity ranges from 36% in March to 81% in August. Three fourths of the annual rainfall of 70 cm occurs in just four months from June to September.

WHAT BIND THE REGION TOGETHER:

The British then had to build a link from the hinterland to India's major ports for quicker transport of cotton and other goods as demand soared. This expedited matters for the British to introduce a railway in India.

The tip of the iceberg was the 1846 crop failure in America, that led to huge export of cotton from India. Cotton was produced in various parts of the Indian sub-continent and it took days to bring it to the nearest port to transport it to England through ships, the only major means of international communication then.

On August 1, 1849, the Act to incorporate the Great Indian Peninsula Railway came into being.



Faculty : Dr. Vaishali Lathkar
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar
Ar. Poorva Patil
Ar. Ruchita Belapurkar

Done by: Ramiya, Dhanashree

Scale: N/A

Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.

S.Y.M.Arch -SEM 3- 2021-22



SHEET TITLE- ARCHITECTURE OF COLONIAL SITES

- **The Influence of Colonial Architecture in Pune-**
- The influence of the colonial style of architecture was such that many people belonging to the middle and upper echelons of society adopted these styles while building their private residences. Many public buildings built by locals belonging to various organizations also adopted the colonial style of architecture.
- The early bungalows had long, low classical lines and detailing. The Gothic revival in England brought about a corresponding change in bungalow design – spawning buildings with pitched roofs and richly carpentered details including such features as the ‘monkey tops’ of Bangalore. That the bungalow continues to evoke associations of wealth and power is evident from its continued relevance as a building type in India today.
- Several smaller noble families built their huge bungalows in this style of architecture which are occupied even today. Even today in the camp area one can come across a house that is a scaled down model of the White House in Washington. Many social and non- profit organizations are striving at preserving and restoring these buildings, some of which are in a dilapidated condition, they are also creating an awareness among the general public about the value of these heritage structures. They want to promote the idea that the past reflects our present.



Deccan college, Pune



Fergusson College, Pune



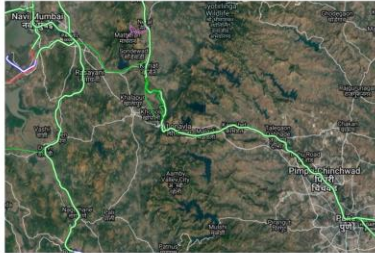
University of Pune



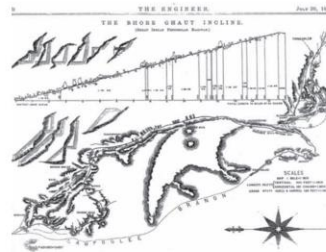
Mahatma Phule Market

3. CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES-

• Mumbai – Pune Rail Route -



- The line was begun in 1850 and the section from Khandala to Poona was opened for traffic on the 14th of June 1858 and from Poona to Diksal on the 15th December of the same year.
- The chord line which joins the north-east and south-east sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Dhond is the only station on the line within Poona limits. Throughout the district the Peninsula railway line was easily made.
- Khandala, which is provided with a safety siding, is the fourth and Lonavla is the fifth station on the Bor pass incline.
- The Bor incline begins at Karjat station near the village of Palasdhar, sixty-two miles from Bombay and 206 feet above mean sea level.



• Amrutnjan bridge-

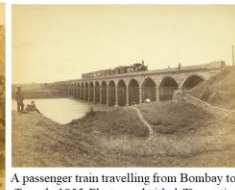
- This bridge then constructed and became famous as “Reversing bridge”. The bridge was opened on November 10, 1830, as a key connector between Mumbai and Pune. It was completed first for non rail traffic after completion in 1830. It was opened for rail traffic on 21 April 1863.
- Later on, a new railway line was built @ 1920-30 by having many tunnels and this reversing bridge was abandoned in 1929 and whole process became obsolete.
- Construction of the brick arch bridge started in 1829 and was completed less than a year later in November 1830.



- It was a brick arch bridge with wide pillars . The bridge was over 300 meters long and 20 meters high.

• Bhor Ghat Bridge-

- The Bhor Project 1856-1863 provides an intrinsically story in a colonial situation and a harsh, socio- Spatial environment of the south-eastern line of the great Indian peninsula railway through the precipitous Western Ghats,
- The Building of the formidable 15 miles incline with a 1 in 37 gradient in its steepest area, and a reversing section. The conception and construction of the incline was the compelling story of death, struggle, suffering, perseverance, Heroism, brutality, Venality, ingenuity and eventual triumph played out on a larger than life scale for almost two decades.



A passenger train travelling from Bombay to Tannah, 1855. Photograph titled, 'Dapoorie Viaduct [Bombay]'.



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PORT-POONA CANTONMENT IN WESTERN DECCAN REGION OF MAHARASHTRA



Faculty : Dr. Vaishali Latkar
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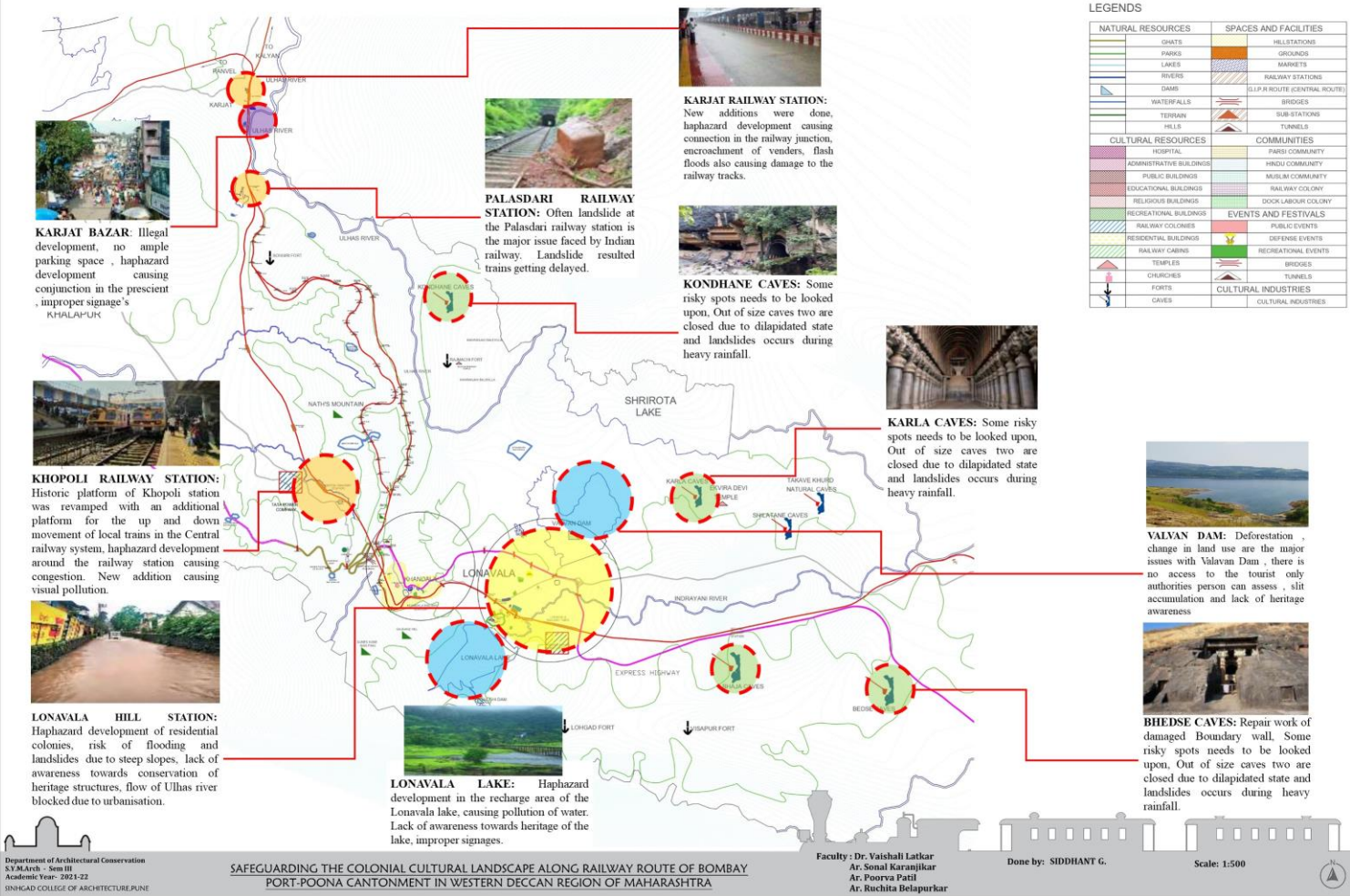
Scale:



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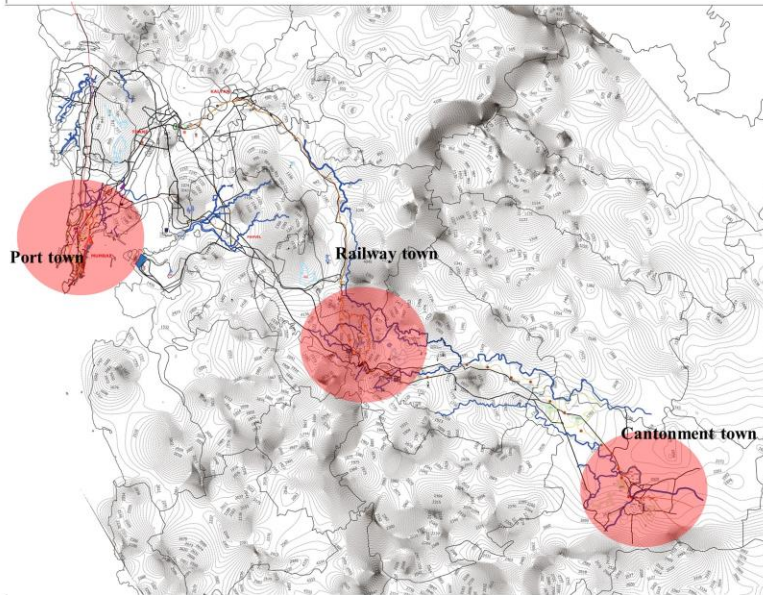
SHEET TITLE- IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES: KARJAT TO LONAVALA REGION



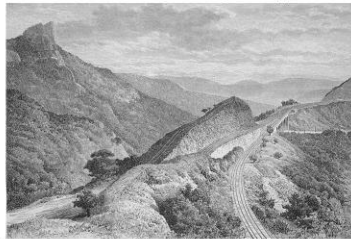
Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.
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SHEET TITLE-Proposal For World Heritage Site - Palasadari to Lonavala Region



Map showing Bombay poona cultural region showing various types of towns.



Archival photo of reversing station of khandala (source: almony)



Archival photo of reversing station of lonavla (source: almony)



**SAFEGUARDING THE COLONIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ALONG RAILWAY ROUTE OF BOMBAY
PORT-POONA CANTONMENT IN WESTERN DECCAN REGION OF MAHARASHTRA**

Factors affecting cultural region

The landscape visible from the railway has been altered substantially over the life of the GIPR. In part, this is a result of the opening up of the land along the route of the line for human settlement and landscape utilization – an aspect of the GIPR that is identified as part of its OUV. Settlements and townships have grown up, in some places certainly encroaching on what was the original railway/Hill Cart Road easement land, but there are now seen as part of the developmental history facilitated by the railway itself – an attribute of the OUV. Landscapes, such as lakes, agricultural domains and old forests, which form an integral part of the property's surroundings and the large part of it associated with the socio-economic values that the property has helped to create and interacted with should be given utmost importance for its sound Management.

Ownership

The palasadari lonavala railway including all its movable and immovable assets is owned by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

Legal Status

The legal rights to the property is vested in the Ministry of Railways, Government of India The Railways Act of 1989 is the primary legislation used by IR to protect their heritage assets. This is the general act that empowers IR to manage the Indian railway system. IR and other public authorities can also make use of the Public Premises Eviction Act (Eviction of unauthorized occupants) of 1971 to deal with issues of encroachments. The 2009 Manual for Standards and Specifications for Railway Stations (Section 2.6.2, Architectural Heritage and Preservation) further provides specific instructions on the management and protection of historic structures and heritage aspects of the railway. The same section also underlines the need to incorporate the preservation of heritage structures under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR Act) of 1958, as the act protects monuments, sites and remains of national importance and includes railway sites and stations as a category.

Following are the UNESCO World Heritage Sites on Indian Railways

A. Mountain Railways of India:

(i) Darjeeling Himalayan Railways (DHR) - inscribed by UNESCO in 1999 :

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway consists of 88.48 kilometers of 2 feet (0.610 meter) gauge track that connects New Jalpaiguri with Darjeeling, passing through Ghoom at an altitude of 2,258 metres. The innovative design includes six zigzag reverses and three loops with a ruling gradient of 1:31.

(ii) Nilgiri Mountain Railways (NMR) inscribed in 2005:

This railway, scaling an elevation of 326 meter to 2,203 meter, represented the latest technology of the time and uses unique rack and pinion traction arrangement to negotiate steep gradient.

(iii) Kalka Shimla Railway (KSR) inscribed in 2008:

The world's highest multi-arch gallery bridge and the world's longest tunnel (at the time of construction) of KSR were the testimony of the brilliance engineering skills applied to make a dream a reality.

B. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Mumbai (CSMT) inscribed in 2004:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Mumbai is commonly known as Bombay V.T or Victoria Terminus. The building is outstanding example of late 19th century railway architecture in the British commonwealth characterized by Victoria Gothic Revival and traditional Indian features as well as its advanced structural and technical features



Faculty : Dr. Vaishali Latkar
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar
Ar. Pooja Patil
Ar. Rachita Belapurkar

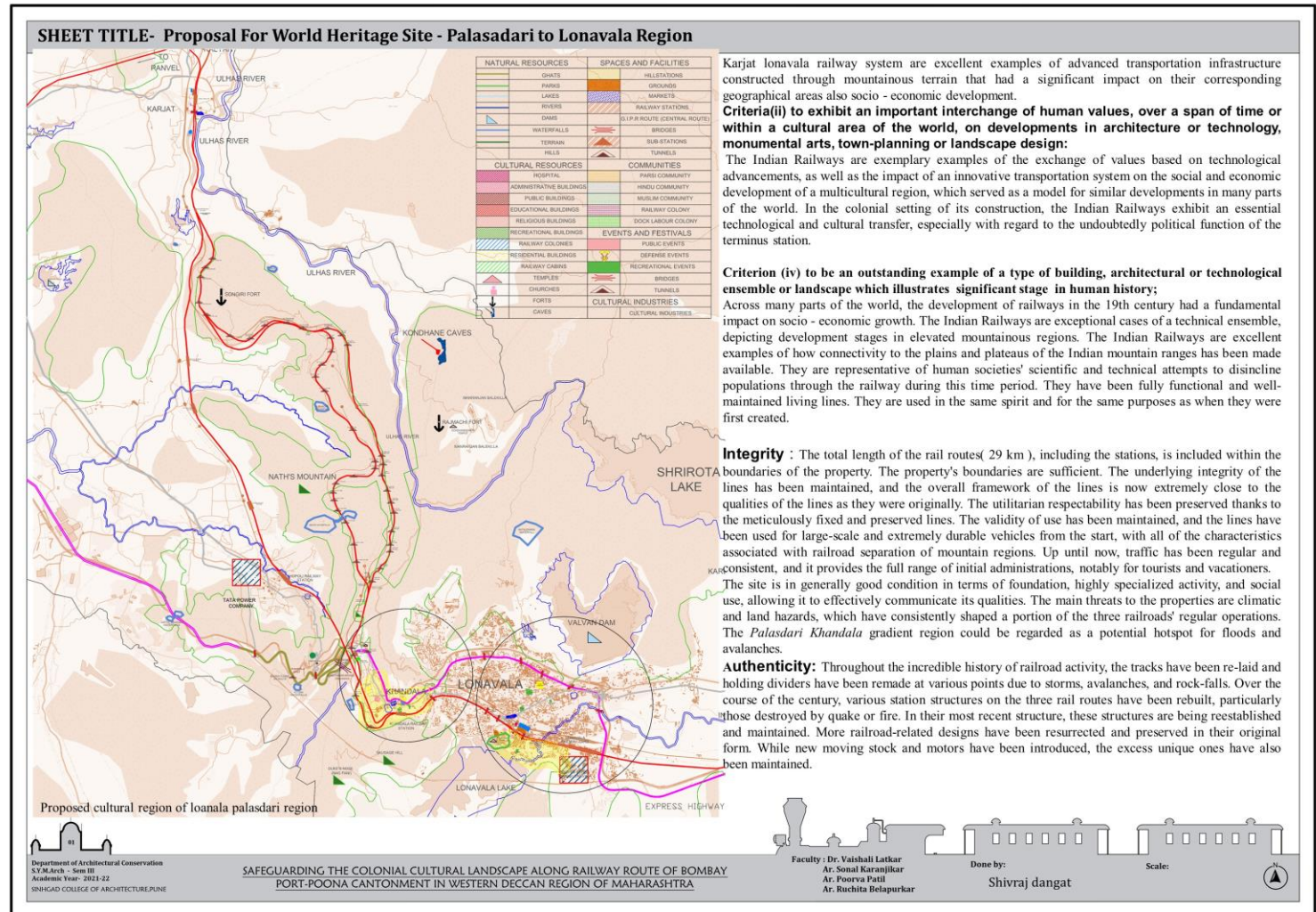
Done by:
Shivraj dangat

Scale:



Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.

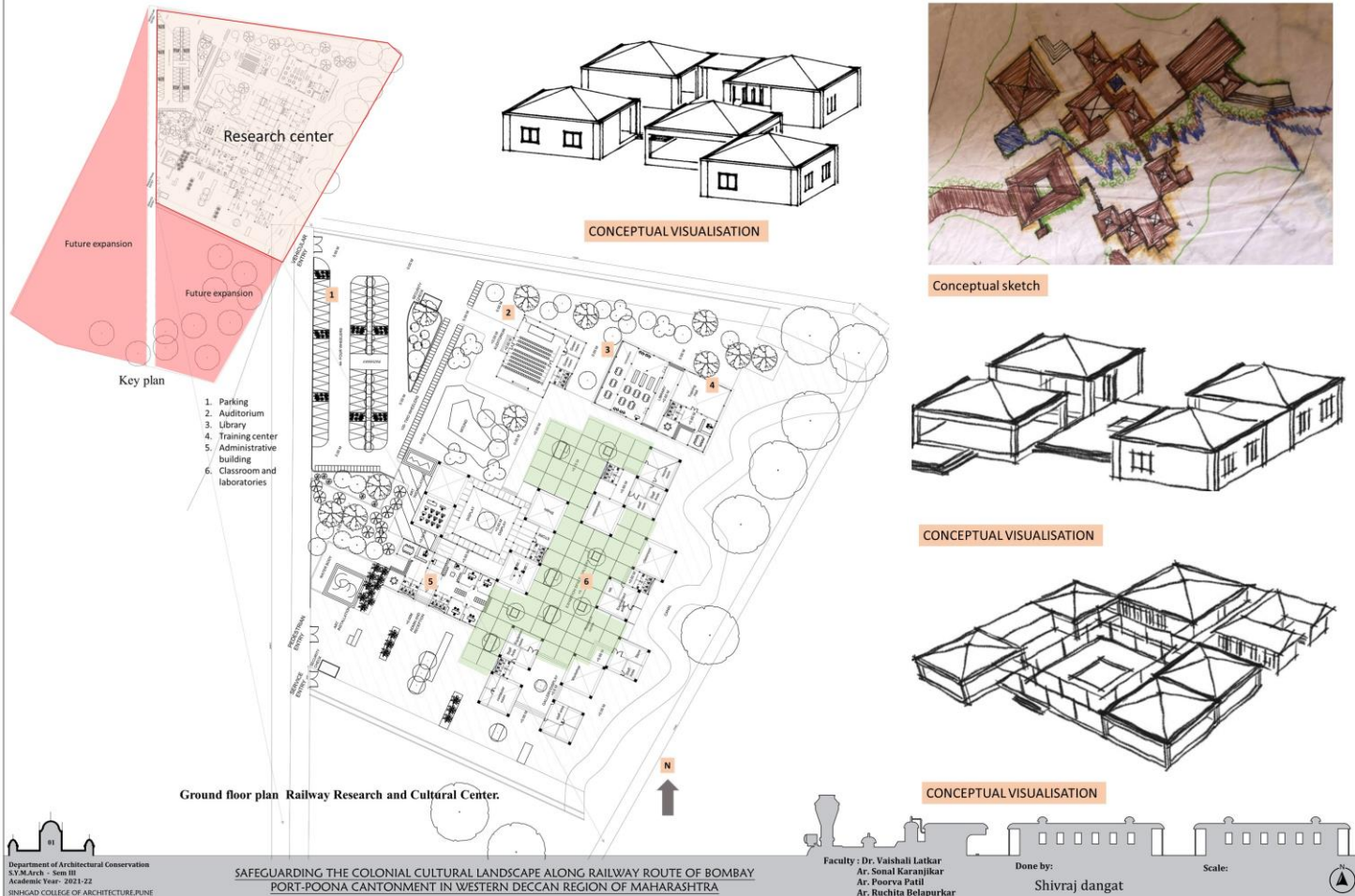
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Conservation studio 3- Safeguarding the Colonial Rail- Cultural Landscape along Railway Route of Bombay Port – Poona Cantonment in Western Deccan region of Maharashtra.
S.Y.M.Arch -SEM 3- 2021-22



SHEET TITLE- Railway Research and Cultural Center at Lonavala.



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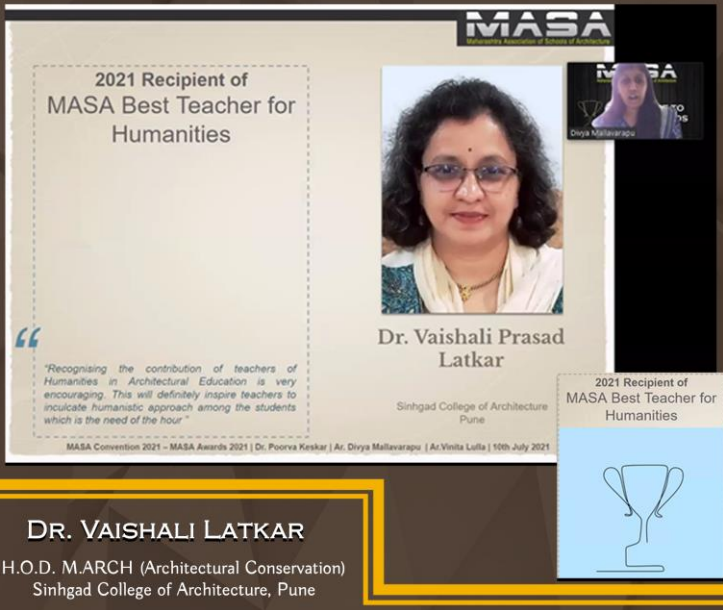
ACHIEVEMENTS



FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Congratulations to Dr. Vaishali Latkar

"Your quality and nature made you the MASA (Maharashtra Association of Schools of Architecture) Best Teacher For Humanities 2021.
Congratulations Dr Vaishali Latkar Ma'am, You always inspire us all.



2021 Recipient of
MASA Best Teacher for
Humanities

Dr. Vaishali Prasad
Latkar

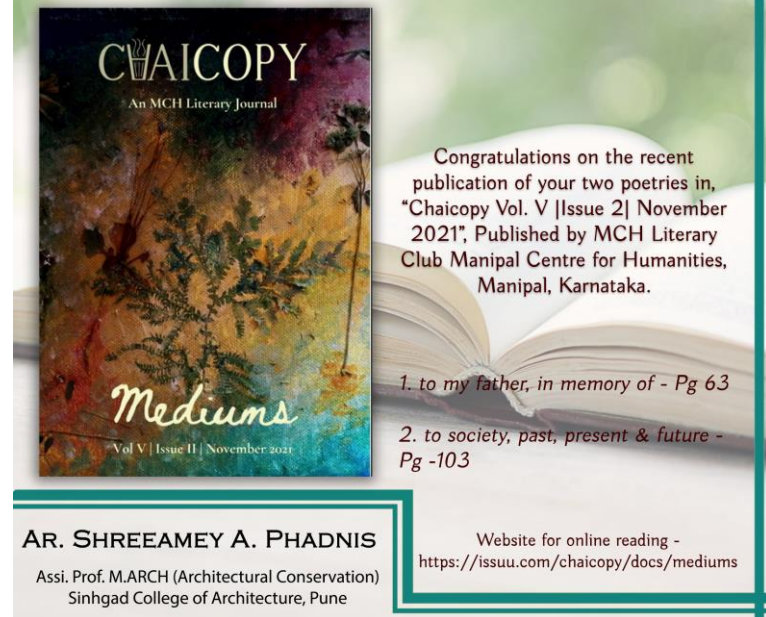
Sinhgad College of Architecture
Pune

2021 Recipient of
MASA Best Teacher for
Humanities

DR. VAISHALI LATKAR
H.O.D. M.A.R.C.H (Architectural Conservation)
Sinhgad College of Architecture, Pune

MASA Convention 2021 - MASA Awards 2021 | Dr. Poorva Keshkar | Ar. Divya Mallavarapu | Ar.Vinita Lulla | 10th July 2021

Congratulations to Ar. Shreeamey Phadnis



CHAICOPY
An MCH Literary Journal

Mediums
Vol V | Issue II | November 2021

Congratulations on the recent publication of your two poetries in, "Chaicopy Vol. V |Issue 2| November 2021", Published by MCH Literary Club Manipal Centre for Humanities, Manipal, Karnataka.

1. to my father, in memory of - Pg 63
2. to society, past, present & future - Pg -103

AR. SHREEAMEY A. PHADNIS
Assi. Prof. M.A.R.C.H (Architectural Conservation)
Sinhgad College of Architecture, Pune

Website for online reading -
<https://issuu.com/chaicopy/docs/mediums>

ACADEMIC WORK

Department of Masters in Computer applications

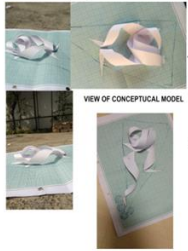


DIGITAL DESIGN STUDIO I

CONCEPT AND FORM DEVELOPMENT

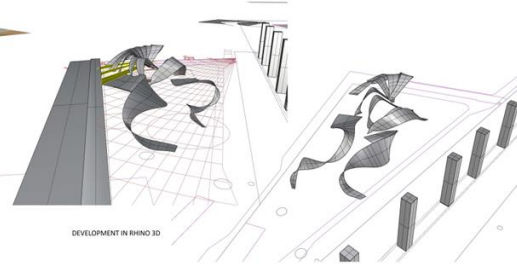
strip morphology

From studying through modeling and modeling, strip morphology enabled a systematic study of their geometric behavior.



VIEW OF CONCEPTUAL MODEL

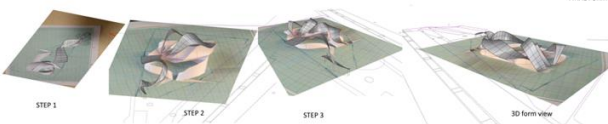
DEVELOPMENT IN CONCEPTUAL MODEL



DEVELOPMENT IN RHINO 3D

FINAL FORM

FORM IN RHINO



STEP 1

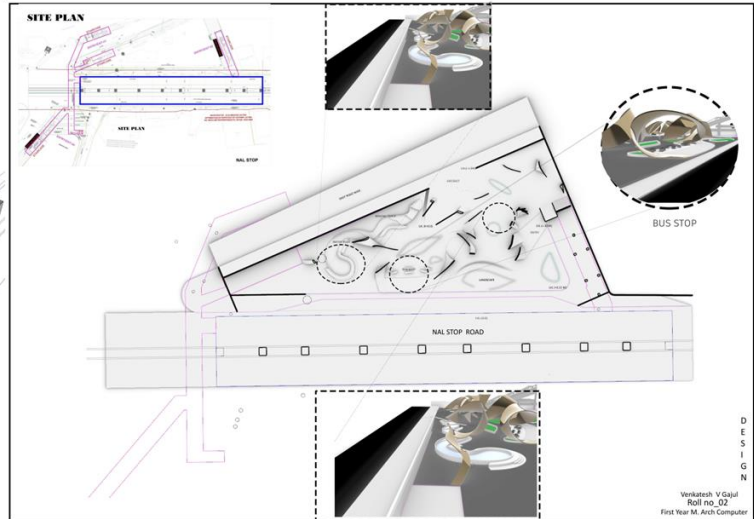
STEP 2

STEP 3

3D form view

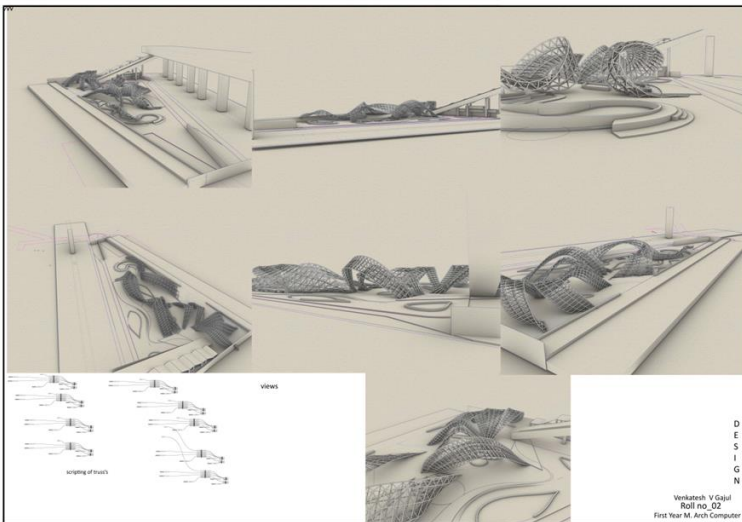
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Venkatesh V Gajul
Roll no. 02
First Year M. Arch Computer



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Venkatesh V Gajul
Roll no. 02
First Year M. Arch Computer

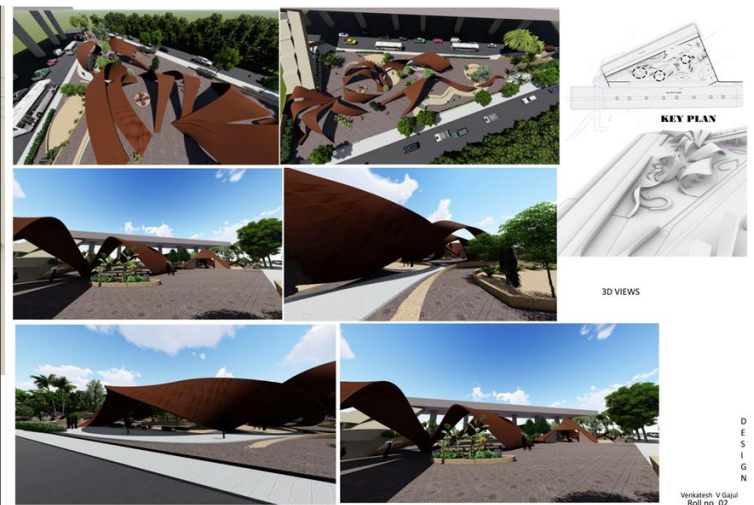


VIEWS

scripting of form

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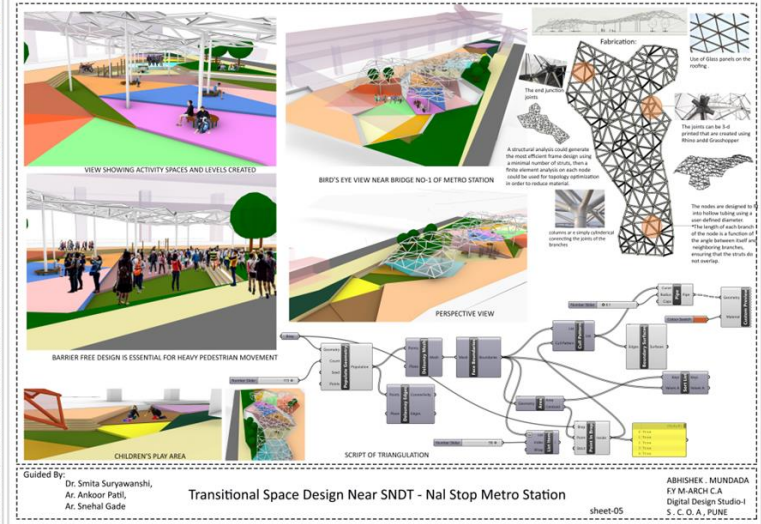
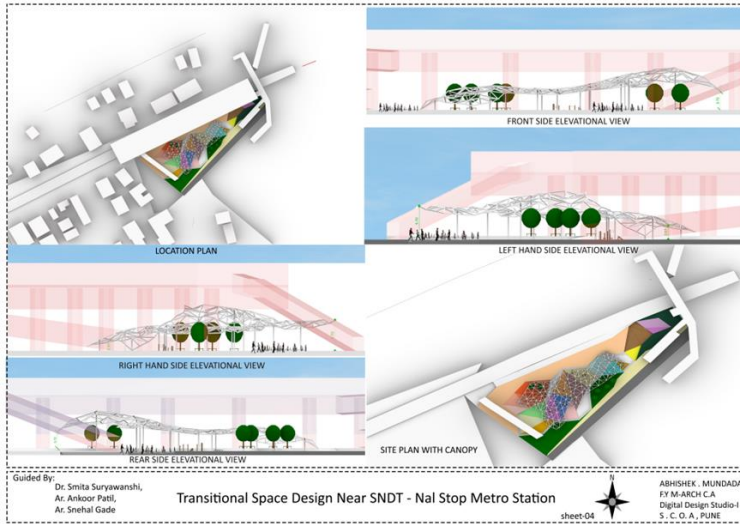
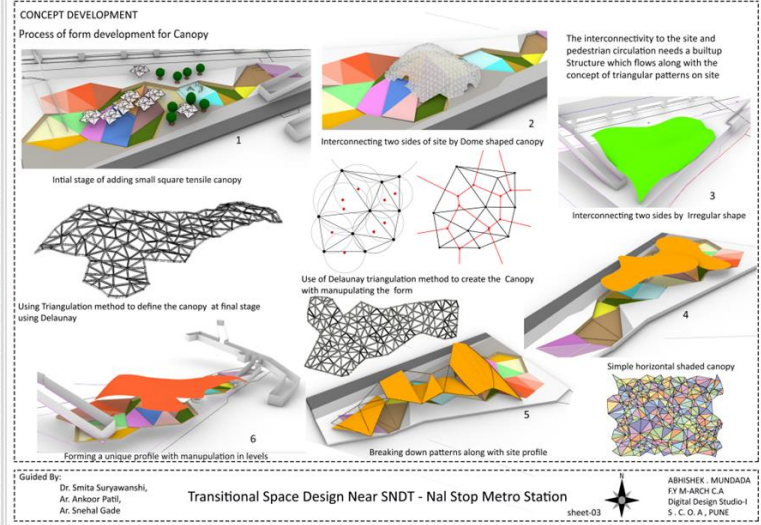
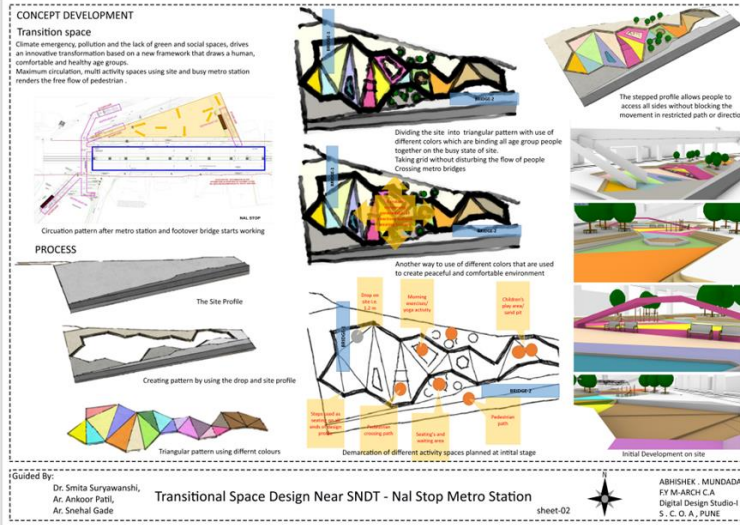
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3D VIEWS

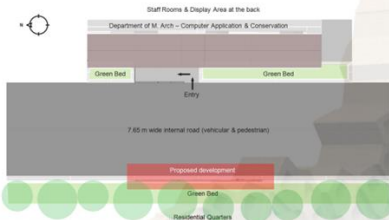
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VENKATESH GAJUL



DIGITAL DESIGN STUDIO I

USER STUDY, AIM & OBJECTIVE



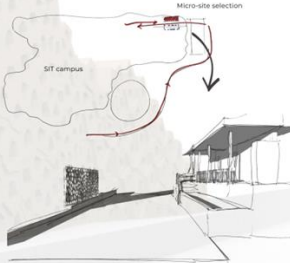
As the site is located at the bustling corner in the Sinhgad Institute it is subjected to heavy traffic of footfall with no place to sit or take a breather. The gate from which one approaches the institute is a single road that further leads to various departments across the campus.

This point is often considered as a meeting/waiting point for students from various departments.

On observing the proposed site of this structure few insights were highlighted. This spot is a common meeting/waiting point of students and teachers from various departments. It experiences heavy footfall with no place to sit or rest. These insights highlighted the need for a spot with an arrangement to sit/wait/hangout.

Thus, it identifies that there's a great need for a place where they can sit, hangout or wait while still being easy to locate while keeping in mind the privacy, buffer as the residential area is located next to the road.

The aim is to design a structure which will complement the present architecture while still being prominent in terms of visibility with its unique modern style. Also, it can allow the passersby to find a place to sit. It can be identified as a local landmark for new as well as usual visitors. This fulfills both the objectives of being an identifier of the Digital Architecture Department and fulfilling a much needed usecase for the campus.



Site photographs

Digital Design Studio | F.Y.M.Arch | S.C.O.A. | Rohit V Thakkar

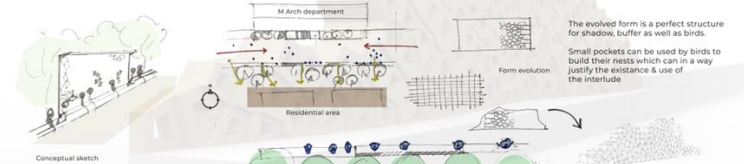
CONCEPT

Interlude: The Pause

The identifier of the Digital Department - "the interlude" wishes to be more than just a majestic icon. In the bustling day of the college, the interlude wishes to provide a pause, a break where the students and visitors can sit in and refresh.

This interlude aims to become one with the surrounding nature with its structure that provides space for plants, birdfeeders etc. It will have seating platform in the front that will become a relaxing/meeting/waiting area for the students and visitors.

This scenic pause will also create a buffer between the residential area with the structure and green bed. The iconic design of the interlude aims to be a craving for everyone who walks through the campus on a regular day.



Correlation between Random Rubble & Voronoi



I wanted the interlude to stand out on the college campus but not feel out of the place. While observing the structures around I noticed the random rubble masonry in the structures throughout the campus.

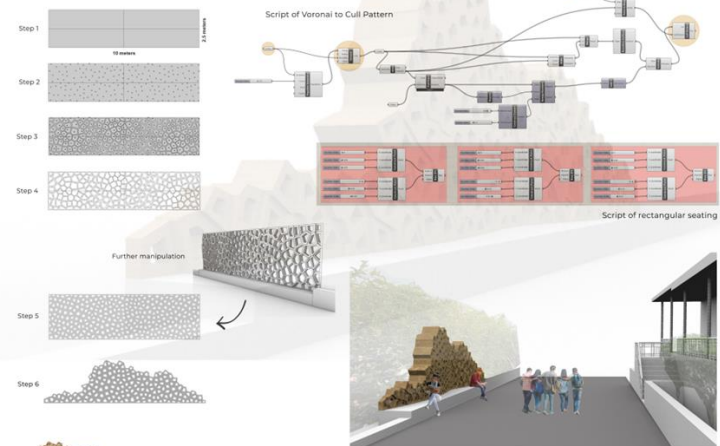
By identifying the Voronoi diagram I decided to use that as the common trend.

While retaining the famous Voronoi diagram, I gave it a touch of modern design and technique. This technological advancement gives more scope of creativity and accuracy with a faster turn around time & durability.



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FORM DEVELOPMENT & DESIGN



Digital Design Studio | F.Y.M.Arch | S.C.O.A. | Rohit V Thakkar

EXECUTION & MODEL MAKING

Digital Fabrication

Digital fabrication techniques have long been aimed at creating this form from standardized, often industrially produced or processed material.

These materials have predictable, uniform geometries which allow the fabrication process to be aimed at producing variation through Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) milling of topological surfaces from volumetric stock or profiles from sheet material.

More recently, digital fabrication techniques can be expanded and categorized to address the inherent variation in a found material. Digital materiality defines an approach where standard techniques are applied to non-standard materials, in form-searching, non-standard materials such as unmilled timber members, are analyzed for optimization within a digital fabrication process.

Processes of photogrammetry, 3D scanning, and parametric analysis can be used to advance these methods and minimize part reduction and material waste

Process -

1. Material stock analysis using sensing technology
2. Parametric best-fit part selection that optimizes a given piece of material within an assembly.
3. Parametric feedback between available material and the design of an assembly which allows for the assembly to adjust its geometry to a set of available parts.



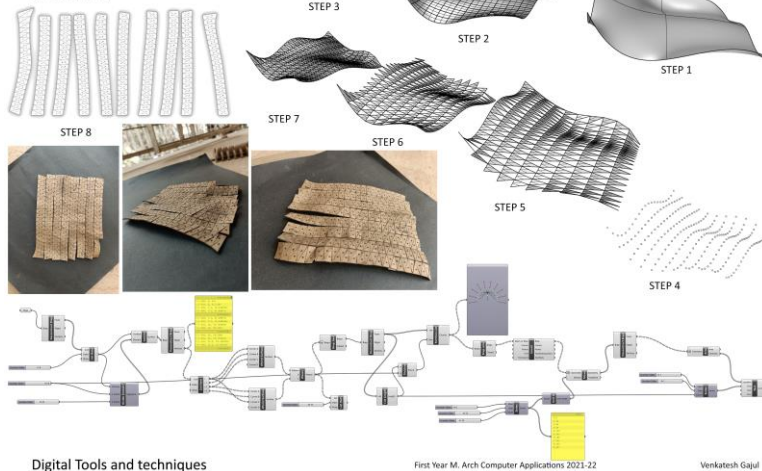
Digital Design Studio | F.Y.M.Arch | S.C.O.A. | Rohit V Thakkar

ROHIT THAKKAR

DIGITAL FABRICATION

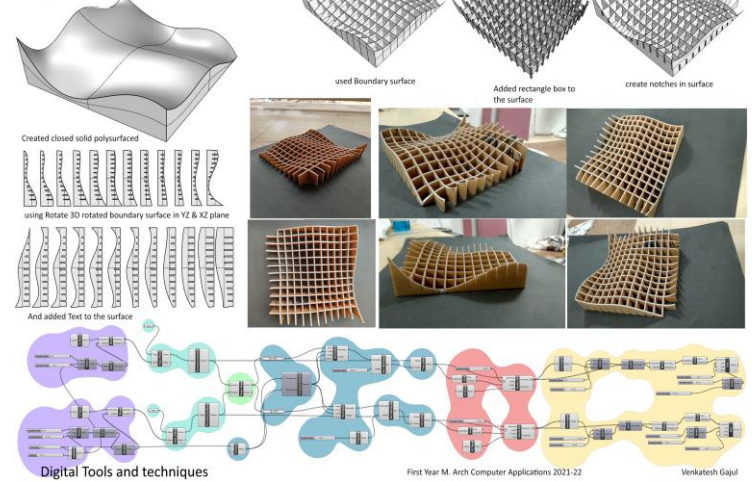
Assignment 6

4) Triangulation Script



Assignment 5

5) Waffle Script

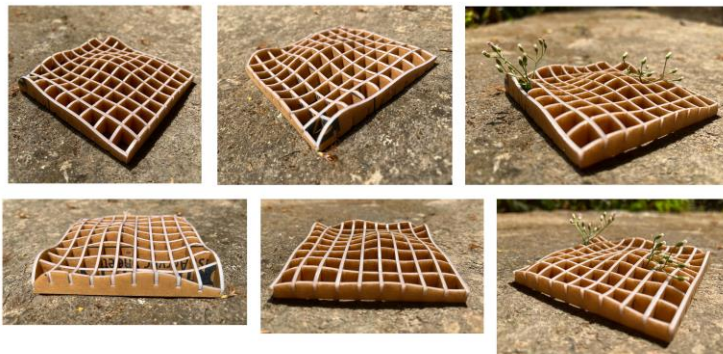


Assignment 5

Waffle

Sheet 02 of 02

Photographs of study model



Digital Fabrication

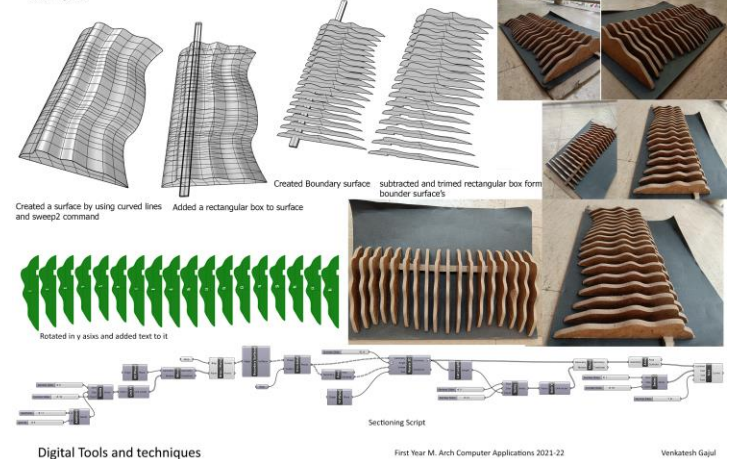
First Year M. Arch Computer Applications 2021-22

Rohit V Thakkar

ROHIT THAKKAR

Assignment 4

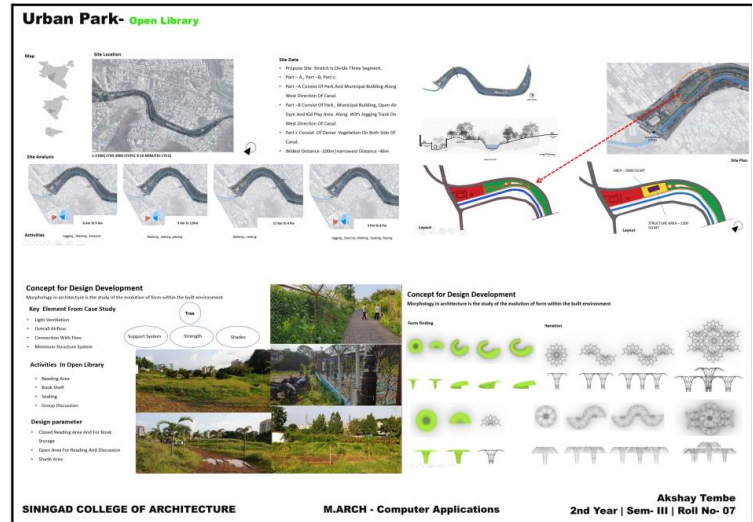
Sectioning Script



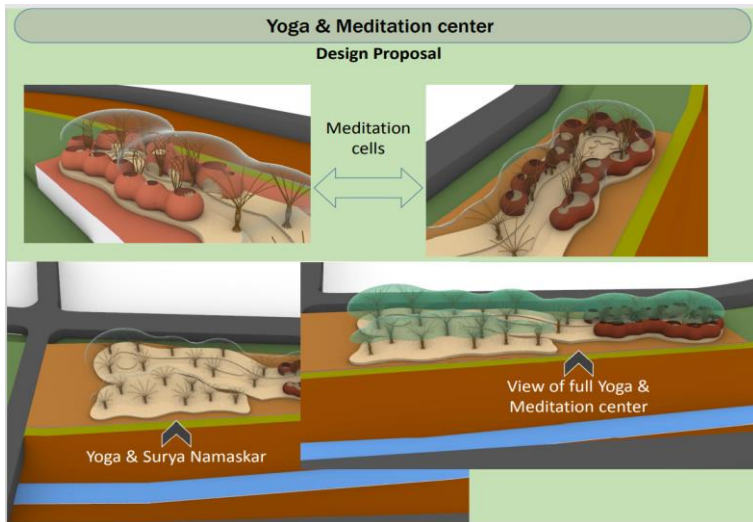
VENKATESH GAJUL



DIGITAL DESIGN STUDIO III

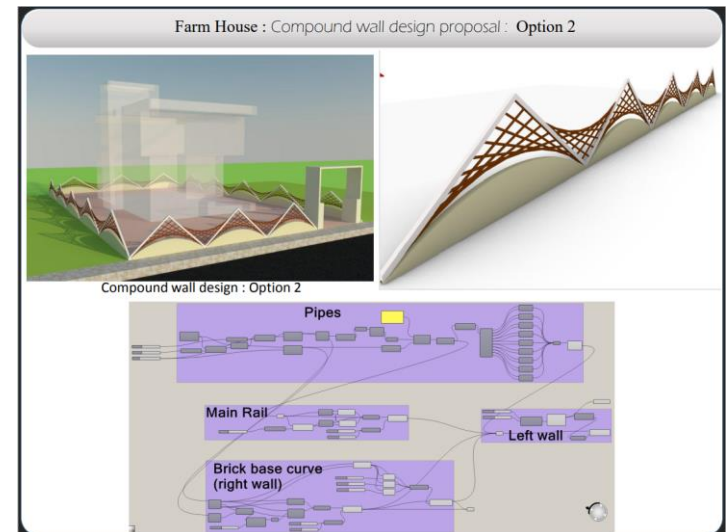
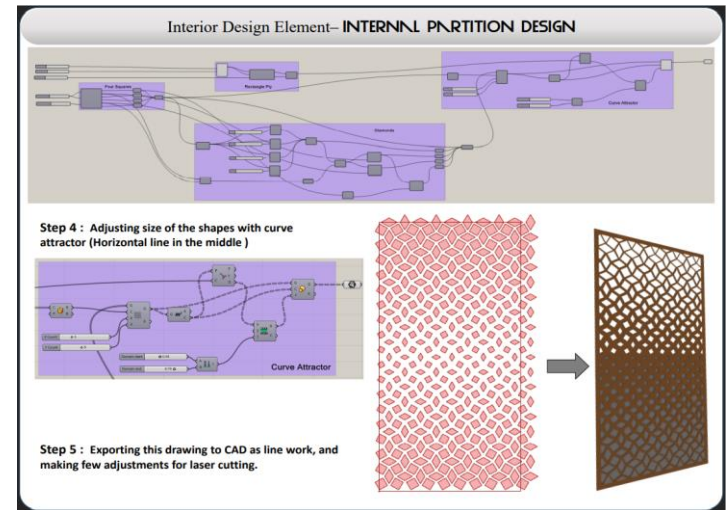
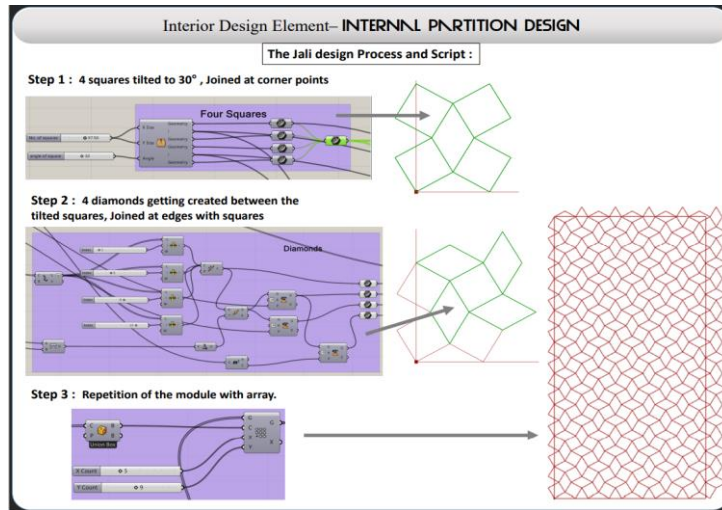


AKSHAY TEMBE



VIKRAM SHAH

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE




VIKRAM SHAH




DIGITAL THESIS

ABOUT BRAHMAKUMARIS

BRAHMAKUMARIS INTERNATIONAL ORIGINATES FROM THE BRAHMAKUMARIS WORLDWIDE SOCIETY OF SPIRITUAL RETIREES. THE SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED IN 1963 BY THE LATE SHRI. BHAKTINATHJI, A HONORARY MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA, INDIA. THE SOCIETY IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION, AND ITS PRIMARY OBJECTIVE IS TO PROVIDE A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE SOCIETY HAS A GLOBAL PRESENCE, WITH CENTRES IN OVER 100 COUNTRIES. THE SOCIETY IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.





THE SPIRITUAL RETIRE CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARIS IS A PROJECT OF THE BRAHMAKUMARIS WORLDWIDE SOCIETY. THE CENTRE IS A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE CENTRE IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.



PROJECT SITE

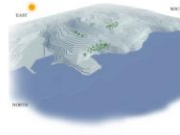

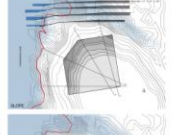
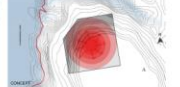
THE PROJECT SITE IS A 100-ACRE LAND IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA, INDIA. THE SITE IS A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE SITE IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.

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SITE ANALYSIS

THE SITE ANALYSIS IS A STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT SITE. THE ANALYSIS IS A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE ANALYSIS IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.

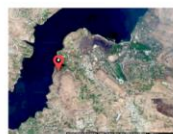
CLIMATE	TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL	WIND	RELATIVE HUMIDITY
Jan	28.5	11.5	10.5	75.5
Feb	27.5	12.5	11.5	74.5
Mar	26.5	13.5	12.5	73.5
Apr	25.5	14.5	13.5	72.5
May	24.5	15.5	14.5	71.5
Jun	23.5	16.5	15.5	70.5
Jul	22.5	17.5	16.5	69.5
Aug	21.5	18.5	17.5	68.5
Sep	20.5	19.5	18.5	67.5
Oct	19.5	20.5	19.5	66.5
Nov	18.5	21.5	20.5	65.5
Dec	17.5	22.5	21.5	64.5

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SPIRITUAL RETREAT CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARIS


THE PROJECT AIMS TO DESIGN A RETREAT CENTRE THAT ACCOMMODATES RETIREES AND PROVIDES A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE CENTRE IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.

ACCORDING TO THE PROJECT PLAN, THE CENTRE WILL BE A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE CENTRE IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.



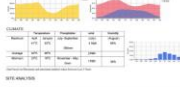
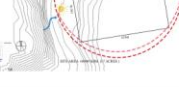
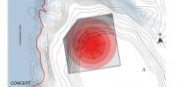
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CONCEPT


THE CONCEPT IS A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE CONCEPT IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS A STUDY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT SITE. THE ASSESSMENT IS A PLACE WHERE INDIVIDUALS CAN RETIRE FROM THE WORLD AND PURSUE SPIRITUAL GROWTH. THE ASSESSMENT IS COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF ITS MEMBERS AND TO THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE WORLD.



BRAHMAKUMARIS INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
 100-ACRE LAND IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA, INDIA

BRAHMAKUMARIS INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
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BRAHMAKUMARIS INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
 100-ACRE LAND IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA, INDIA

Architectural drawings of the Spiritual Retreat Centre for Brahmakumaris. The top section shows a 'SITE SECTION AT AA' with a large, curved, white structure. The middle section shows a 'SITE SECTION AT BB' with a similar structure. The bottom left is a 'KEY PLAN' showing the site layout with a central circular area and radiating paths. The bottom right is an 'AERIAL VIEW' showing the site layout with a central circular area and radiating paths. The drawings are labeled with 'KEY PLAN', 'SITE SECTION AT AA', 'SITE SECTION AT BB', and 'AERIAL VIEW'.

SITE PLAN

SPIRITUAL RETREAT CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARIS
 AGONY STREET
 8.1 KARACH (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)

2 BIRMGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
 (DIGITAL DESIGN PROJECT) - SEM-IV | YEAR - 2021-22

EXAMINER SIGNATURE (ARCHITECT)

EXAMINER SIGNATURE (ENGINEER)

Birgud (Pune)

The poster illustrates the iterative design process for a spiritual retreat center, organized into several columns and rows.

- FORM EVOLUTION:** A vertical sequence of six diagrams (1-6) showing the development of the building's form from a simple arch to a complex, multi-lobed structure.
- PARAMETRIC ARCHITECTURE:** A series of wireframe models showing the building's structure as a grid of points and lines, evolving from a simple dome to a complex, multi-lobed form.
- CURVATURE ANALYSIS:** A series of color-coded maps showing the curvature of the building's surface, with red indicating high curvature and blue indicating low curvature.
- ANALYSIS:** A series of diagrams showing the building's structural and environmental performance. This includes:
 - STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS:** A diagram showing the building's structure as a network of nodes and edges, with arrows indicating the flow of forces.
 - ANALYSIS FOR STRUCTURAL DISPLACEMENT:** A diagram showing the building's structure with arrows indicating the direction and magnitude of displacement.
 - ANALYSIS FOR ACCELERATION BEHAVIOUR OF THE FORM:** A diagram showing the building's structure with arrows indicating the direction and magnitude of acceleration.
- FORM WITH NO ACCELERATION:** A diagram showing the building's form with a color-coded map of acceleration, with red indicating high acceleration and blue indicating low acceleration.
- FORM WITH ACCELERATION ANALYSIS:** A diagram showing the building's form with a color-coded map of acceleration, with red indicating high acceleration and blue indicating low acceleration.
- 3D RENDERING:** A large, high-quality 3D rendering of the final building design, showing its complex, multi-lobed form and its integration with the surrounding landscape.

BRAMA COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
DESIGN PROJECT - SEM IV (YEAR- 2019-21)

SPIRITUAL RETREAT CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARI
 LADAVI & SHINDE
 B.T. IN ARCHITECTURE (INTERMEDIATE)

EXAMINER SIGNATURE
EXAMINER SIGNATURE
EXAMINER



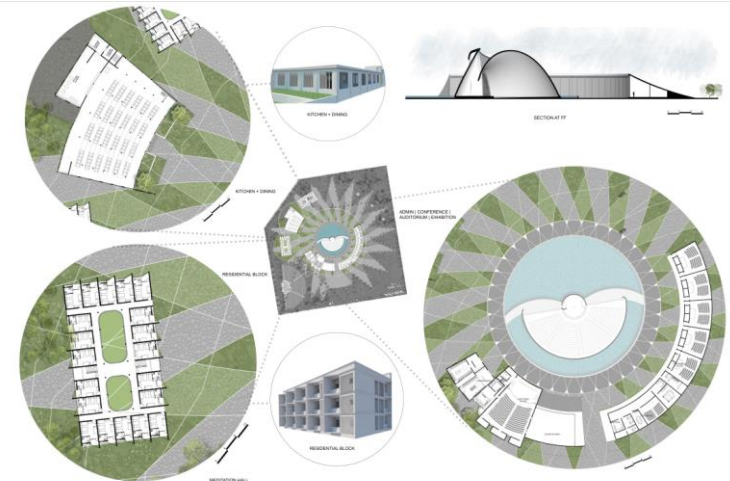


5 BHIMLAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
DIGITAL DESIGN PROJECT - SEM IV / YEAR - 2021-22

SPIRITUAL RETREAT CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARIS
AKSHAY S. PAWAR
S.T. & ARCH (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)

EXAMINER SIGNATURE (JURY/TECHNICAL)
EXAMINER SIGNATURE (JURY/TECHNICAL)

Bhimgad Institute

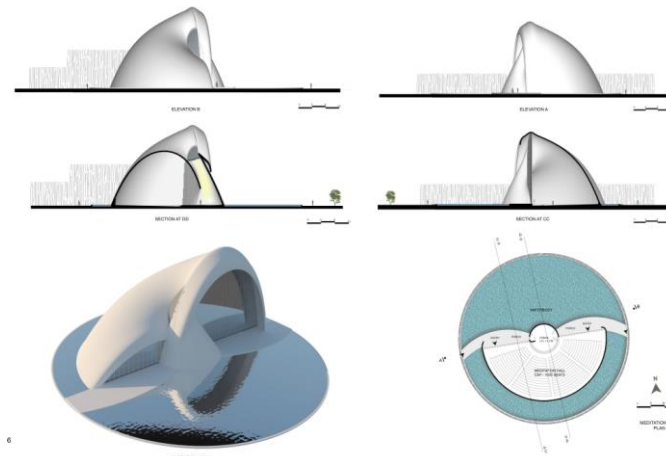


7 BHIMLAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
DIGITAL DESIGN PROJECT - SEM IV / YEAR - 2021-22

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AKSHAY S. PAWAR
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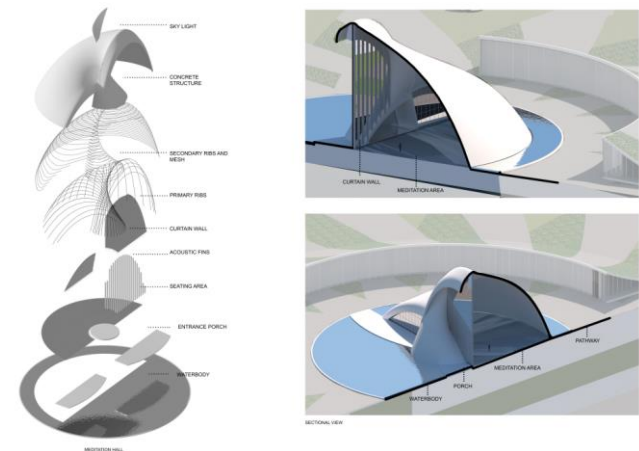


6 BHIMLAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
DIGITAL DESIGN PROJECT - SEM IV / YEAR - 2021-22

SPIRITUAL RETREAT CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARIS
AKSHAY S. PAWAR
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Bhimgad Institute



8 BHIMLAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
DIGITAL DESIGN PROJECT - SEM IV / YEAR - 2021-22

SPIRITUAL RETREAT CENTRE FOR BRAHMAKUMARIS
AKSHAY S. PAWAR
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Bhimgad Institute

AKSHAY PAWAR



DIGITAL THESIS

Redevelopment Of Bombay Exhibition Centre

Introduction

In Mumbai, MESCO's Bombay Exhibition Centre located at Goregaon (E) provides one of the largest spaces for conducting MCEC events making it a popular venue for major clients. The location of the site is in close proximity to major transport and domestic transport routes and has great potential of development with a vision of accommodating large scale international business events.

This plan is designed to develop a modern and sustainable center with integrated master layout of the entire site at MESCO property with objective to enhance the overall appearance of the Centre. The scope of the project is to develop a master plan for the overall campus and layout of Exhibition and Convention Centre.

The primary function of the proposed development is to provide a modern, sustainable, master plan, infrastructure and other services. Whereas, the secondary functions or supporting facilities includes cultural, public function spaces, parking facility, recreational spaces and other service utilities.

Provide detailed options for various activities by understanding the requirements and needs of user based on formal, informal and neighbourhood functions of the structure and the surrounding spaces.

Project Justification

Why Mumbai?

According to the study the top cities conducting MCEC events are Delhi MCEC, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Whereas, Mumbai is the second most preferred location for conducting the MCEC events by the organizers.

Why Bombay Exhibition Centre?

In high capacity development from the Mumbai, where land has become a scarce resource, it is when to upgrade and redevelop the existing facilities to the modern pattern of urban planning and other services to the users provide.

According to reports, MESCO Ltd has planned and approved the long-term project plan for significant redevelopment of Bombay exhibition centre and IT Park in the state of Bombay Exhibition Centre. It has decided a 4-phase plan in this entire redevelopment project, new exhibition halls, convention halls, hotels and other support facilities are planned (Pune Mail, 2018).

Company's Chairman has stated that they have been operating in building industry and they are in the process of getting the approvals for the first phase and planning and other services by 2021. The additional together to the plan are 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 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INTERACTION WITH GUEST



INSTALLATION BY STUDENTS



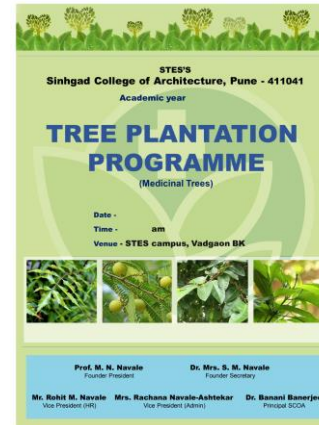
INSTALLATION BY STUDENTS



- **CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES**

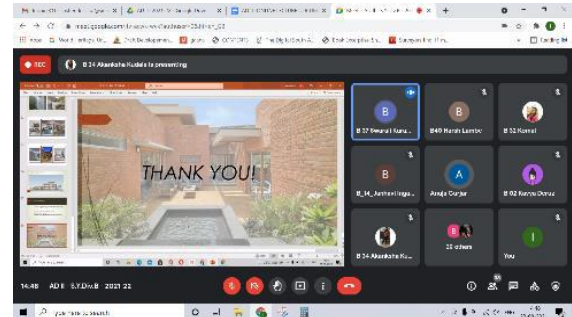
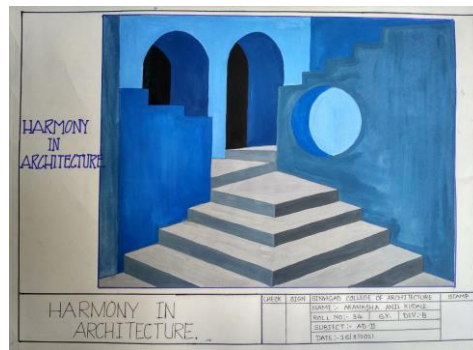
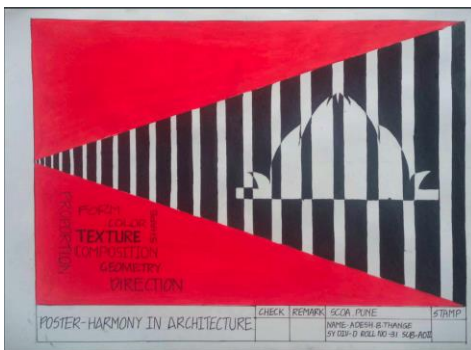


TREE PLANTATION PROGRAM



Under the Vanikaran Campaign of the state government, Sinhgad College of Architecture, Pune-41 organized a tree plantation program with students & staff in Sinhgad Technical Education, Vadgaon Campus. Species Planted by the team are : Amala Trees, Banyan tree, Ficus religiosa or sacred fig trees, Udumbara or cluster fig trees, Bahawa Tree.

SADBHAVANA DIN CELEBRATION



Sadbhavna din was celebrated on 20th August 2021. Posters made by students to depict harmony .

SINHGAD INSTITUTES
SINHGAD TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

(NAAC Accredited)
in collaboration with
Council of Architecture (COA),
Architects Engineers & Surveyors Association (AESA) and
Pune Construction Engineering Research Foundation (PCERF)



Prof. M. N. Navale
Founder President

Dr. (Mrs.) Sunanda Navale
Founder Secretary

Mr. Rohit M. Navale
Vice President (H.R.)

Mrs. Rachana Navale - Ashokkar
Vice President (Admin)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER : Ar. AMITA SINHA



ACADEMIC POSITIONS

- Master's Thesis (Chair)
- Master's Thesis (committee member)
- Ph.D. Dissertation (committee member)

At the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IIT Kharagpur, India IIT Gandhinagar, India

KEYNOTE SPEAKER : Ar. NARENDRA DENGLE



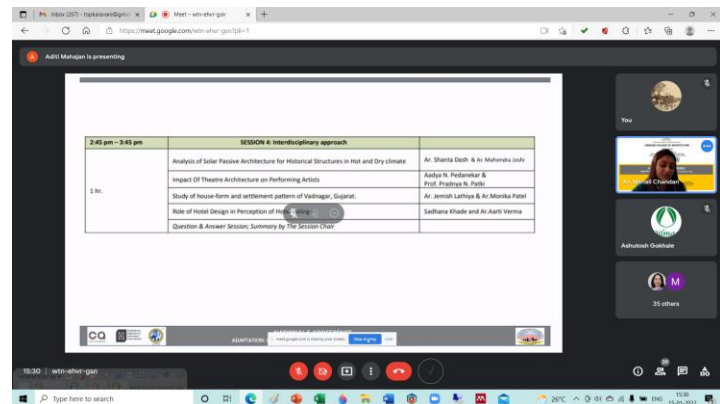
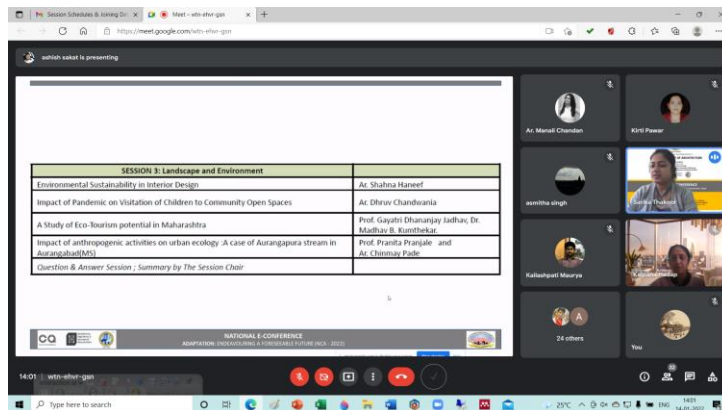
ACADEMIC POSITIONS


- He has taught at the SPA New Delhi (1974-80)
- Design Chair at KRVA, Mumbai (2006-11)
- Academic Chair at Goa College of Architecture (2013-13)
- Academic Chair at PVPCOA, Pune (2014-2019)

Currently the Chairman of the Advisory Board, Goa College of Architecture (2021-24), Chair of Asian Advisory Board and faculty at Building Beauty Program at Sant'Anna Institute in Sorrento, Italy.

National E-Conference "Adaptation-Endeavouring a Foreseeable Future" for 14th and 15th January 2022 organized by SCOA, Pune.

Day 1: Friday, 14 th January, 2022		
Session Time	Topic of Presentation/event	Paper Presenter
9.00 a.m.-9.10 a.m.	INAUGURATION CEREMONY	Ar. Sarika Thakoor
9.10am-9.20 am	Address by The Convener	Dr. Banani Banerjee
9.20 a.m.-9.30 am	Address by COA Representative	
9.30 am-9.40 am	Address by Hon'ble President, AESA	Ar. Kanvinde
9.40 am-9.50 am	Address by Hon'ble President, PCERF & by Hon'ble Secretary, PCERF	Mr. Vishwas Lokare & Ar. Shirish Kembhavi
9.50 am-9.55 am	Introduction of Dr. Amita Sinha	Ar. Sarika Thakoor
9.55 am- 10.30 am	Address by the Key Note Speaker Gardens and landscape of Uttarayan in Shantiniketan	Dr. Amita Sinha
10.30 am-10.45 am	Question & Answer Session	





SCOA NDLI CLUB
INVITES ALL
B.ARCH. & M. ARCH
TEACHING FACULTIES & STUDENTS
FOR
Online ORIENTATION PROGRAM
OF
NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY OF INDIA CLUB
ON
25TH JUNE 2021
2:00PM - 3:00PM
<https://meet.google.com/jed-yovx-yro>
Academic year 2021-22

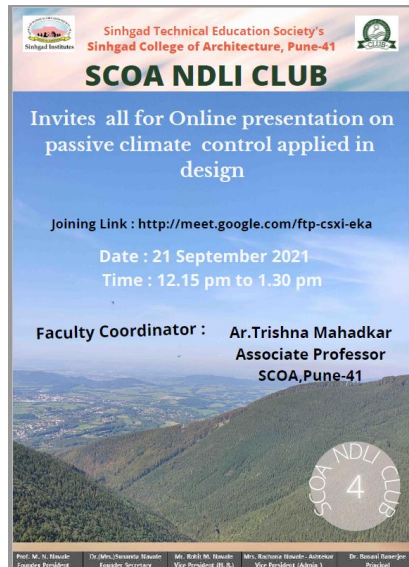


SCOA NDLI CLUB
Inviting all the Students &
Faculties of B.Arch. & M.Arch.
For Online Quiz Competition
on **29th August 2021** from 11am to 12 pm
Join us @ : Google Meet joining link:
<https://meet.google.com/bsa-batv-fpy>
NATIONAL SPORTS DAY
29TH AUGUST 2021

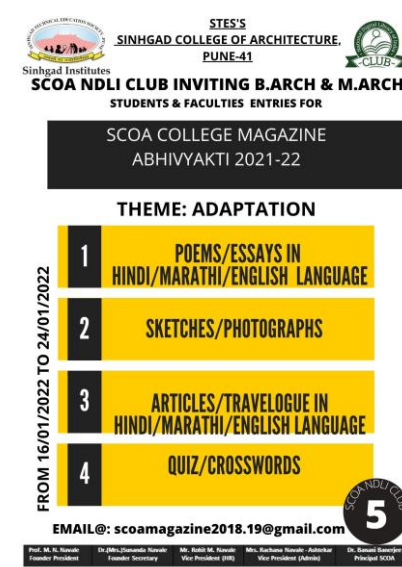


SCOA NDLI CLUB
invites for Second year B.Arch. C Division
online presentation on the
case study review of Master Architects work
On **31ST AUGUST 2021@12pm-2pm**
Faculty Coordinators :
Ar.Trishna Mahadkar
Associate Professor,SCOA,Pune-41
Ar.Manjusha Zalte
Associate Professor,SCOA,Pune-41
Join Us @Video call link:
<https://meet.google.com/ube-sqgn-pvf>

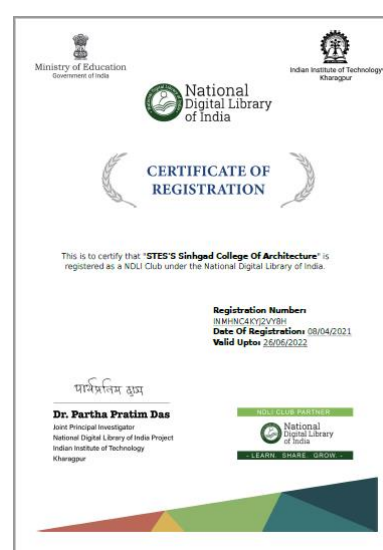
- Orientation program
- Sports day event
- Case study presentation



SCOA NDLI CLUB
Invites all for Online presentation on
passive climate control applied in
design
Joining Link : <http://meet.google.com/ftp-csxi-eka>
Date : 21 September 2021
Time : 12.15 pm to 1.30 pm
Faculty Coordinator : Ar.Trishna Mahadkar
Associate Professor
SCOA,Pune-41



SCOA NDLI CLUB INVITING B.ARCH & M.Arch
STUDENTS & FACULTIES ENTRIES FOR
SCOA COLLEGE MAGAZINE
ABHIVYAKTI 2021-22
THEME: ADAPTATION
1 POEMS/ESSAYS IN HINDI/MARATHI/ENGLISH LANGUAGE
2 SKETCHES/PHOTOGRAPHS
3 ARTICLES/TRAVELOGUE IN HINDI/MARATHI/ENGLISH LANGUAGE
4 QUIZ/CROSSWORDS
5
FROM 16/01/2022 TO 24/01/2022
EMAIL@: scoamagazine2018.19@gmail.com



Ministry of Education
Government of India
National Digital Library of India
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
This is to certify that 'STES'S Sinhgad College Of Architecture' is
registered as a NDLI Club under the National Digital Library of India.
Registration Number
BIBHIC4027081
Date Of Registration: 08/04/2021
Valid Upto: 26/05/2022
Dr. Partha Pratim Das
Joint Principal Investigator
National Digital Library of India Project
Indian Institute of Technology
Kharagpur

- Passive climate control
- Magazine competition

SCOA NDLI CLUB EVENTS MARATHI BHASHA GAURAV DIWAS

SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PUNE-41
NAAC accredited
Board of student Development, SPPU & SCOA NDLI club Inviting Participation of B.Arch. / M.Arch.Staff & students
For celebration of Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Divas

मराठी भाषा दिवस

Join us @ google meet link : <http://meet.google.com/ezc-pusp-ktj>
Date: 28/02/2022
Time: 2 pm onwards

डॉ.ब्रजानी बॅंगर्जी प्रा.एम.एन.नवले डॉ.सुनंदा नवले श्री.तीर्थन नवले श्री.रचना नवले-अष्टेकर
अध्यक्ष एस.टी.ई.एस संस्थापक सचिव उपाध्यक्ष एस.टी.ई.एस उपाध्यक्ष एस.टी.ई.एस

Sinhgad College Of Architecture, Pune-41 is celebrating" Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Diwas" in association with the Board of Student Development, SPPU & SCOA NDLI club on 28 February 2022 at 2 pm. Division-wise performance of Students of B.Arch.& M. Arch are scheduled on the occasion of the birth anniversary of noted Marathi litterateur V.V.Shirwadkar, popularly known as Kusumagraj.

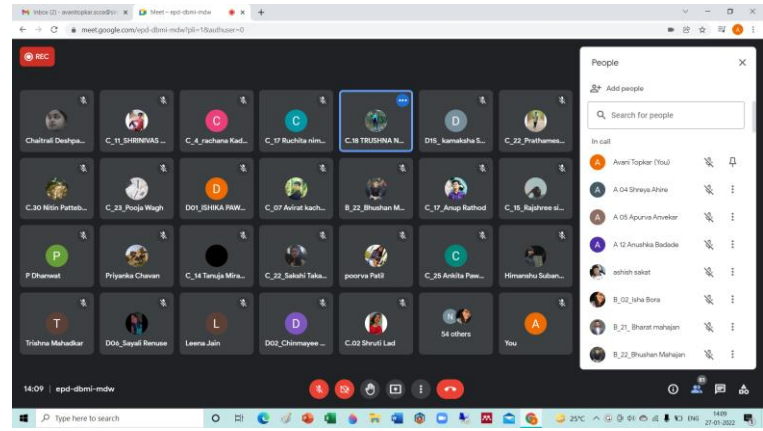
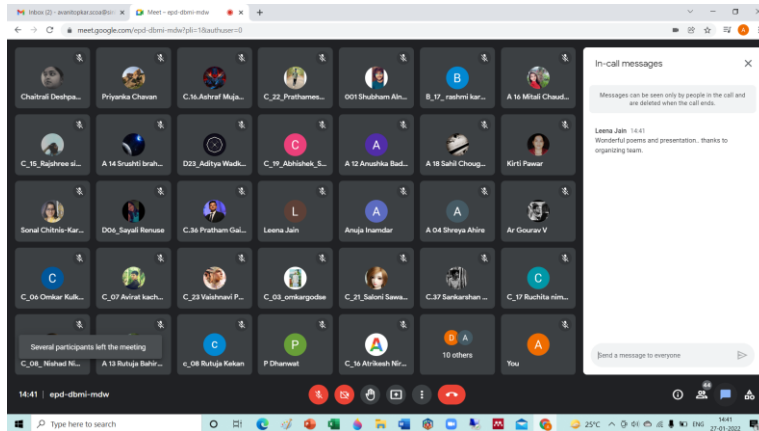
सिंहगड टेक्निकल एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे,
सिंहगड कॉलेज ऑफ आर्किटेक्चर
वडगाव, पुणे.



Thursday - 27/01/22
2:00 PM

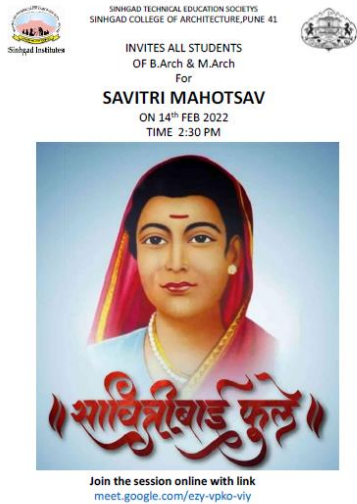
Link <https://meet.google.com/epd-dbmi-mdw>

डॉ.ब्रजानी बॅंगर्जी प्रा.एम.एन.नवले डॉ.सुनंदा नवले श्री.तीर्थन नवले श्री.रचना नवले-अष्टेकर
अध्यक्ष एस.टी.ई.एस संस्थापक सचिव उपाध्यक्ष एस.टी.ई.एस उपाध्यक्ष एस.टी.ई.एस



ONLINE SAVATRI MAHOTSAV

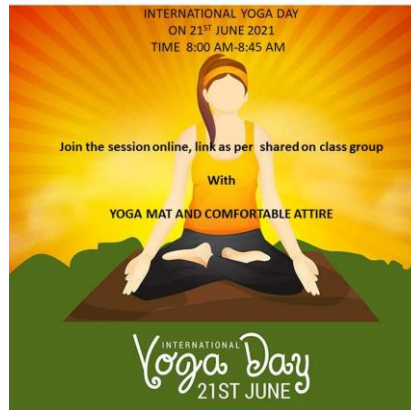
Savitri Mahotsav was celebrated on 14th February 2021 on online platform



Prof. M.A.Navale Dr.(Mn),Sunanda Navale Mr. Rohit M.Navale Mrs.Rachana Navale-Ashtakar Dr. Sarani Banerjee
Founder President Founder Secretary Vice President (N.S) Vice President (Admin) Principal



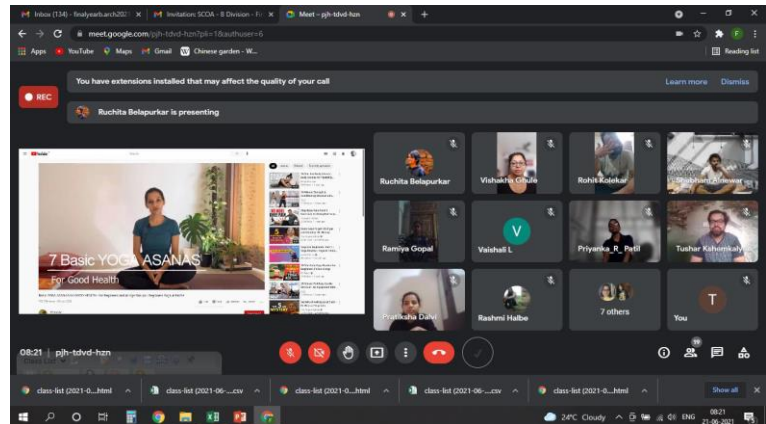
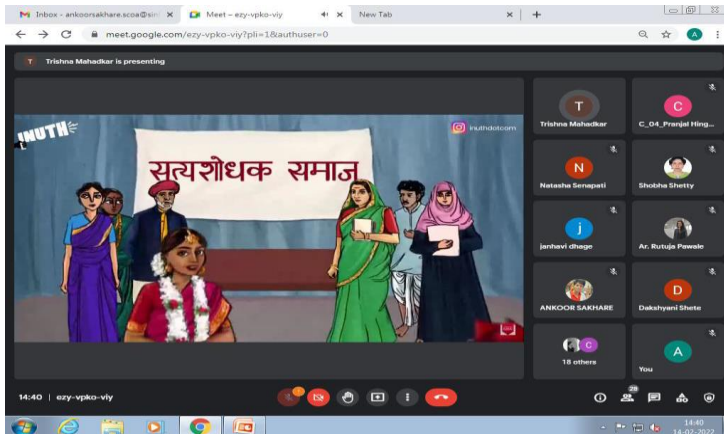
INVITES ALL STUDENTS
OF B.Arch & M.Arch
For



Prof. M.A.Navale Dr.(Mn),Sunanda Navale Mr. Rohit M.Navale Mrs.Rachana Navale-Ashtakar Dr. Sarani Banerjee
Founder President Founder Secretary Vice President (N.S) Vice President (Admin) Principal

YOGA DAY CELEBRATION.

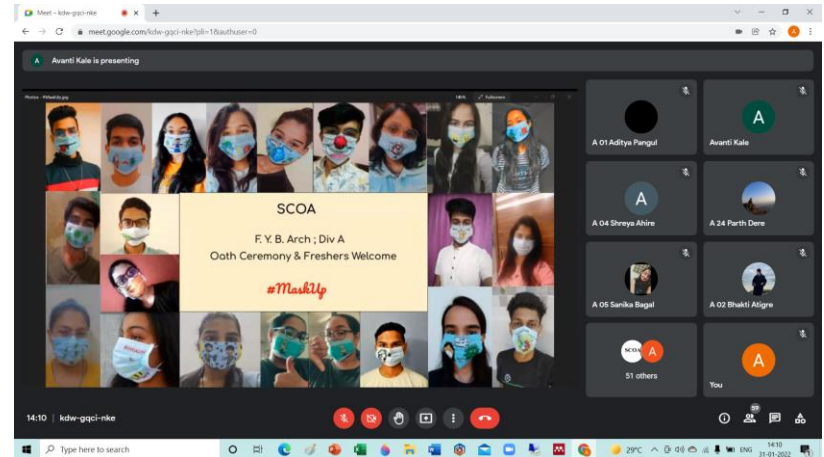
Yoga day was celebrated on 22nd June 2021. Yoga was demonstrated by video and exercise done by students at their homes.





OATH CEREMONY AND FRESHERS PARTY

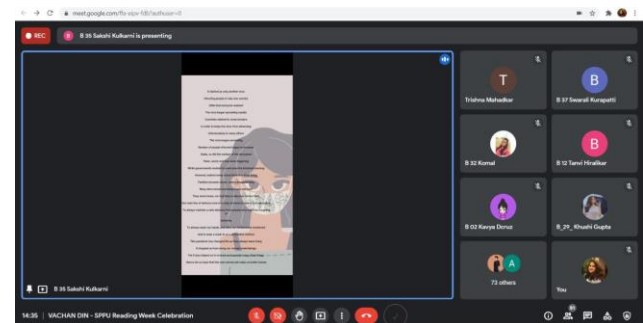
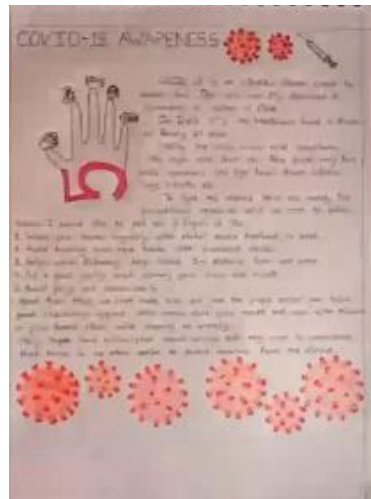
Online oath ceremony and freshers party conducted on 31 st January 2022.



ONLINE READING DAY CELEBRATION

Online reading day was celebrated on Wednesday 23rd June 2021.

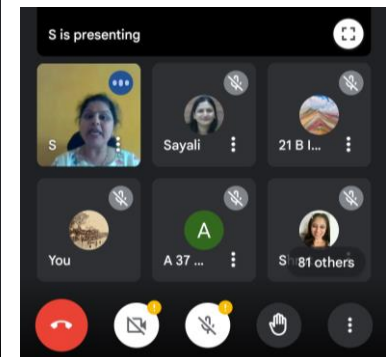
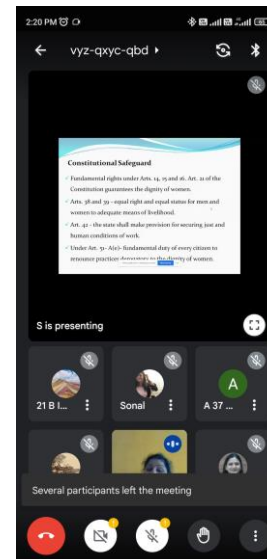
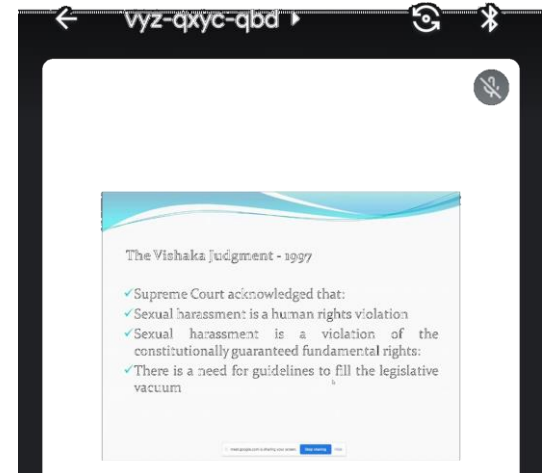
Students read out various poems and essays on Covid-19 Awareness.



CELEBRATIONS OF THE 73RD REPUBLIC DAY AT THE SINGHAD SPRING DALE PUBLIC SCHOOL, VADGAON (BK)



NIRBHAYA KANYA YOJANA



NATIONAL VOTERS DAY AND INTEGRITY PLEDGE CEREMONY

**SINHGAD TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PUNE-41**

JANUARY 25, 2022

NATIONAL VOTER'S DAY

PLEASE JOIN US FOR THE EVENT
VOTING AWARENESS AND PLEDGE CEREMONY

DATE: JANUARY 25, 2022 TIME: 2.30 PM
VIDEO CALL LINK: <https://meet.google.com/tkk-ynmh-ram>

POSTER MAKING COMPETITION

TOPICS

- call for voting registration of 18+ candidates.
- Indian democracy
- importance and invitation for registration of differently abled.
- importance and invitation for registration of eunuchs.

**LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION :
JANUARY 20, 2022**

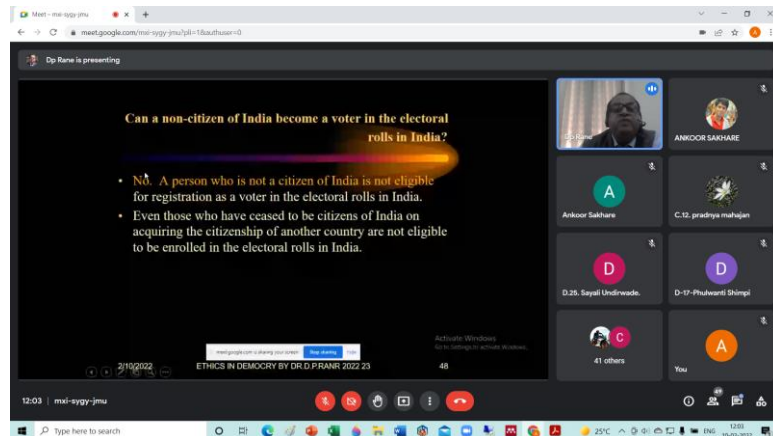
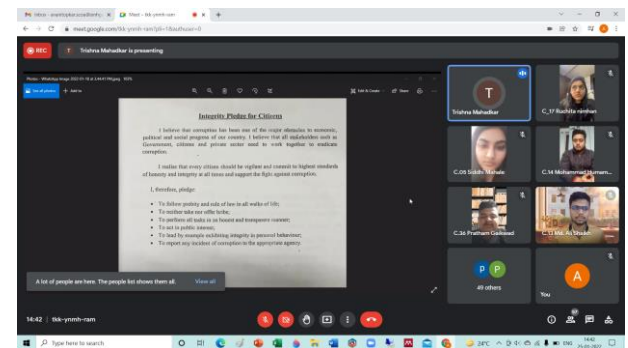
**WINNERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED ON
JANUARY 25, 2022**

PROF. N.K. NAVALE DR.(MRS.) SONAMBA NAVALE MR. ROHIT M. NAVALE MRS. RACHANA NAVALE-ASHTAKAR DR. SAYANI BANSKAR
FOUNDER PRESIDENT FOUNDER SECRETARY VICE PRESIDENT (J.R.) VICE PRESIDENT (JUNIOR) PRINCIPAL



National Voters Day Poster Competition 2022

Winning entry for the voter's day poster.



VOTING AWARENESS PROGRAM SCOA PUNE

Program conducted by Sinhgad College of Architecture on 10th February 2022 on the online platform. The event was conducted to spread awareness about voting amongst the young generations. Topics for discussion were:

Ethics in Democracy- increasing voting ratio and number- State election committee's liability and features- local self-government. Mr. D.P.Rane addressed the students on the occasion.



■ LITERATURE



Timeline of online teaching-learning

LITERATURE

Dr. Banani Banerjee, Principal, SCOA

A paradigm shift of teaching-learning process has been resulted since outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic in 2020 from nursery school to the research level institutes throughout the world. Classrooms of institutes, teachers and students are all gone with the fear of infection; the internet has become the only option to connect teachers and students virtually without any physical contact. The physical distance is no more a matter to connect in online classes. The online teaching in front of screen of muted and faceless students and teachers everyday, seems to be a monologue of lifeless non-personal interaction, not knowing whether students are listening or sleeping. Nobody ever thought the virtual teaching would turn out to be adapted compulsorily, and none knows for how long to continue.

To trace back to reach to the origin of online teaching-learning in the world, the progress through the timeline was slow in the beginning, smoothly became popular in last two decades but leaped up in last two years. The beginning was counted from 1960 at the University of Illinois, USA, Professor Don Bitzer created the first computer-based education tool, called the PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations) in order to improve student literacy, considered as the direct ancestor of modern E-Learning systems like Blackboard and WebCT. The internet was not invented then, students' computer terminals were interlinked to form a network. It was originally designed for the students of the University of Illinois, but ended up being used in schools throughout the area.

Online learning or virtual classes began after a gap of two decades in the mid-1980s and expanded in the 1990s with the spread of the internet and the World Wide Web. The first complete online course was offered by the University of Toronto in 1984.



The University of Phoenix went further in 1989, became the pioneer to start an online collegiate institution and offered degree courses. The Open University in Britain was one of the first universities in the world to begin online distance learning, in the early 1990s. In due course of time, online teaching-learning has been drastically improvised and evolved as interactive learning process at par with classroom-based learning.

The term “e-learning” came in existence since 1999 at a CBT (computer based training program) systems by Elliott Masie during the TechLearn conference at Disneyworld. Virtual learning was fully explored in many different directions at Jones International University in 1999, which became the first accredited and fully web-based online university, offering all online programs in business and education until the year 2015, when it was officially closed. The term MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) is used for the first time in 2008 from the University of Prince Edward Island. Coursera, currently one of the world’s biggest online learning platforms, was founded in 2012 from Stanford University.

The potentiality of online teaching-learning was understood gradually as the beginning of a revolution, which would make learning greatly accessible and flexible yet within reach of diverse groups of people for varied courses assuring a certain quality. Online learning, e-learning, virtual earning, digital learning all imply the same, today proved to be an effective to a certain extent, not as an alternative to classroom-based system which is now popularly called as offline teaching-learning.

References

1. <https://adamasuniversity.ac.in/a-brief-history-of-online-education/>
2. <https://e-student.org/history-of-e-learning/>
3. [https://www.ijemr.net/DOC/ELearningAnOverview\(117-123\)bb6c355b-8d3c-4fb7-b1e3-8f026e475be8.pdf](https://www.ijemr.net/DOC/ELearningAnOverview(117-123)bb6c355b-8d3c-4fb7-b1e3-8f026e475be8.pdf)
4. <https://www.google.com/search>



ADAPTATION

Growing up love was confined,
If between man and woman, they certified.
Conditions imposed on love,
The unconditioned was to be disposed off.
She thought she was at fault,
For she couldn't adapt to this vault,
Of the undiversified love.
People telling her, "Oh my dear, this is the only
normal."
For she never understood what was peculiar.
Comprehending she was in the erroneous tunnel,
Where there was no sky for dreams to channel,
The light at the end of the tunnel led her,
Out of the malevolently created metaphor.
Coming out of the closet she presumed,
That it was vault that was blundered.
Adaption of it was daunting,
As the environment was not hers to be cherishing.

PATEL ARCHI PANKAJKUMAR SECOND YEAR DIV. C

● त्रासदी ●

मैंने जहां तक किताबी दुनिया के बाहर का अध्यापन किया है, उससे कही आज तक, कहीं यें देखा, पाया, या जाना नहीं की सामने वाले बिजली के खंबे पर कौवों का एक प्रेमी जोडा बैठा है। हमेशा बिजली के खंबे पर बैठे तोते के जोडे को ही प्रेमी जोडा क्यों कहा जाता है ? क्यों हमेशा खूबसूरत को ही प्रेम की संज्ञा दी जाती है ? आखिर क्यों इतिहास के पन्नों में कबुतरों को प्रेमियों का प्रतीक चिन्ह और कौओं को युद्ध के मैदान में एक अशुभ गुप्तचर माना गया है ? सुनो , तुम हिरोशिमा नागासाकी पर हुए परमाणू विस्फोट को सबसे भयावह घटना मानते होगे, किंतु मैंने कौओं के साथ हुई इस ज्यादाती को विश्व की सबसे बड़ी त्रासदी मानता हूं ।

- निखिल रामदास बोरुडे



● अहो सोप्प नाहीच.. ●

डोळ्यातले अश्रु गालावर पडु देत नाही
 मुलगा आहे ना तो त्याला समाज रडु देत नाही .
 जबाबदारीचे ओझे खांद्यावर असुनही
 पाठीचा कणा वाकु देत नाही
 मुलगा आहे ना तो त्याने खंबीर असाव
 त्याच दुःख त्याने मनातच ठेवाव
 खरचं सोप्प नसतं एक मुलगा होण
 मनातल्या भावना व्यक्त करता न येणं
 जर तो रडला तर मुलगी ठरतो... .हसला तर उनाड
 ठरतो...
 हो बऱ्याच ठिकाणी चुकतो तो
 चुकी मानताना घाबरतो तो...
 लपवतो तो... उद्धट वागतो तो
 कारण चुकीस त्याच्या माफीच नसते
 मुलगा आहे ना तो समाजात त्याची तीच छवी असते
 म्हणे लोकं मुलींवर अत्याचार करतात..
 . हो करतात... पण "काहीक".... .म्हणे लोकं मुलगा आणि
 मुलगी भेदभाव करतात..
 . हो करतात... पण "काहीक"...

काहीक लोकांमुळे संपूर्ण पुरुषमंडळी बदनाम का व्हावी..
 बोलताना आपणही मुलांची जातच तशी का म्हणावी..

रखरखत्या उन्हात काम करणारा तुझा बाप ही एक पुरुषच
 आहे..

ज्याच्या विरुद्ध एक शब्द तु ऐकत नाही तो भाऊ ही एक पुरुषच
 आहे.

मुलींनो त्यांच्या चुकीस शिक्षा असु द्या

चुकीला माफी नाही हा प्रकार असु द्या

प्रत्येक गुन्हेगाराचा गुन्हा दाखल असु द्या

पण एकाने केलेल्या अपकृत्याचा मोल त्यालाच चुकवु द्या.. .तो
 मुलगा आहे म्हणुन तो गुन्हेगार आहे..

इथेच चुकलात रे तुम्ही..

एकामुळे सर्वच तसे ..

इथेच मुकलात रे तुम्ही

"त्याला कसली चिंता" ही व्याख्या प्रसार का व्हावी?

बोलुन दाखवल नाही म्हणुन भावहीन असल्याची उपमा का
 मिळावी?

जर मनात कधी डोकावता आलच तर पाहा..

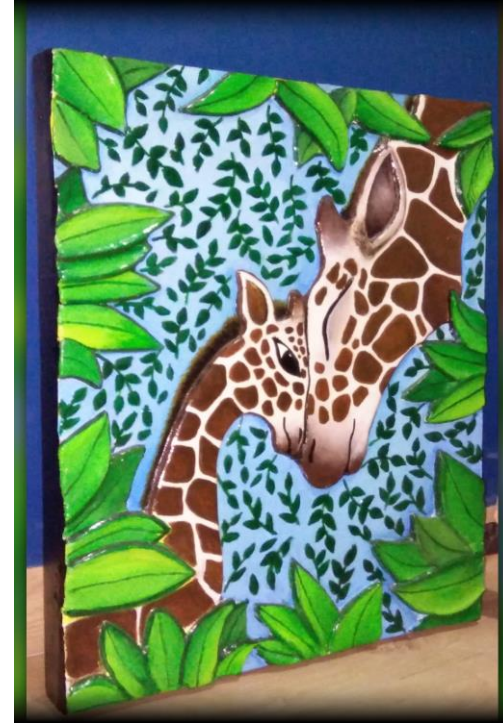
त्याच्या भावनांच काहुर फुटायला बघतय,

जेव्हा बहीण त्याची सासरी जाते,



बापाची तुटलेलि चप्पल दिसते,
आईच्या माथ्यावर चिंतेचे काटे पाहुन
चलबिचल त्याच्या मनाची स्थिती
त्याच्या मनाची अवस्था तुम्हाला कळु देत नाही
मुलगा आहे ना तो त्याला समाज रडु देत नाही..
आईवर लिहिणारे खुप आहेत
बाबांवर कुणी लिहित का
मुलगी पडली तर हात वाढवणारे खुप आहेत
मुलाला कुणी विचारत का
अरे सहानुभूती नकोय त्याला..
फक्त समजुन घेत जा
चुकीस त्याच्या पडदा नको
पण विश्वास ठेवत जा..
मुद्दाम सतवणारा भाऊ, चिडवणारा एक मित्र, जिवापाड प्रेम
करणारे वडील,
अबोल रित्या सर्व जबाबदारी पार पाडतात
तुला कळुही देत नाही पण तुझ्या चेहऱ्यावर पडणाऱ्या
खळीकरिता ते खरच किती झटतात,
गृह्य धरण्याऐवजी एकदा विचारुन पाहा

ठिक आहेस ना तु?? बस्स एवढचं करत जा
तो ही व्यक्त होईल एकदा संधी तर द्या..
परत नका रे म्हणु सगळी मुलं सारखीच असतात
खरच सोप्य नसतं एक मुलगा होणं
मनातल्या भावना व्यक्त करता न येणं..
- निखिल रामदास बोरुडे.



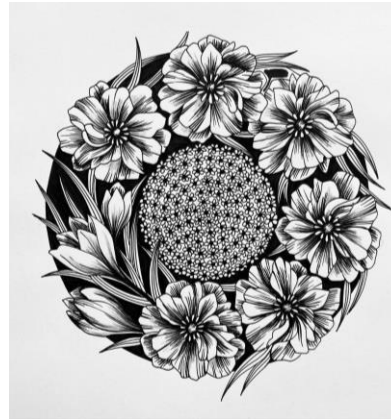
ARADHYA PADOLE



SCHOOL DAYS

Surviving life is very tough,
 Where each one has its own world,
 Problems and obstacles are the best friends,
 And living life is the most difficult task.
 Where days and nights are very tough,
 Each day new people come into your life
 Some with true heart and some like...
 Wearing a goodness' mask!!
 I don't understand what to do,
 Watching to everyone,
 Running in the race of success,
 Some fall down and some win the race.
 But now I know, life is all about more or less,
 What one wants will never get,
 And if he will get,
 Then that would be too late.
 Sometimes some unknown relations remain for
 a lifetime,
 And sometimes some known relations
 Remain for no time
 But what happens if someone is da?
 Time will pass and he will also be glad,
 Forgetting all the pains and griefs,
 Like a rising sun after the dark night,
 Each day... I will start a new life !!

Aradhya Padole



BHAVYATA
AGARWAL



- **SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHY**



PAINTINGS and SKETCHES



ARADHYA PADOLE DIV:A



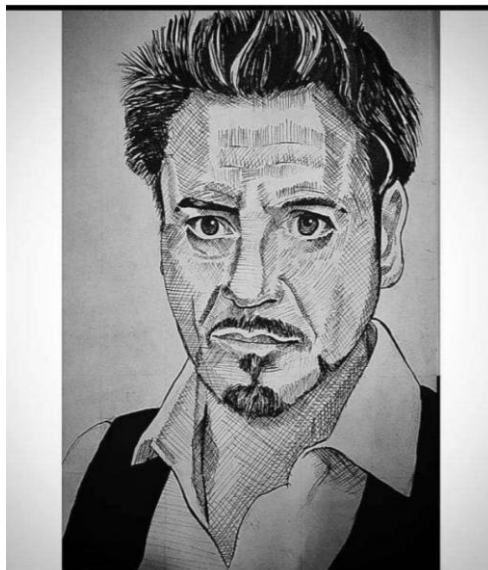
SHRITEJ KOLI DIV:B

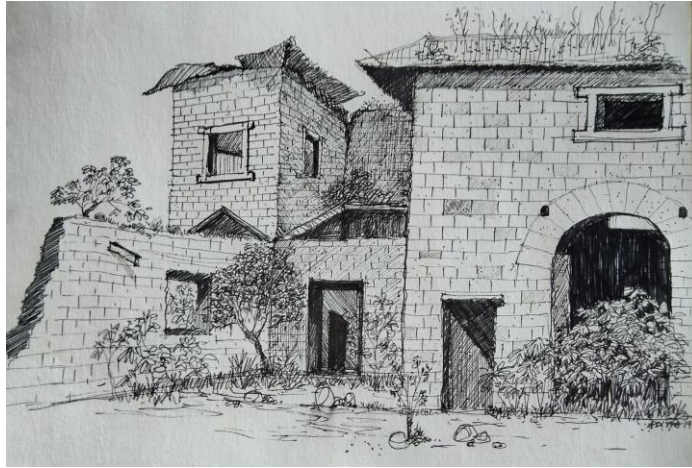


KAUSHAL GAIKWAD DIV:A



SHALINI CHAUHAN DIV:A





ADITYA MANDGAONKAR
Architectural Conservation

S.Y M.Arch

RASHMI KARHADE
T.Y Div:B



PRANAV JADHAV
T.Y Div:B



AR.POORVA PATIL Assistant professor M.Arch (Architectural Conservation)





SHRUTVINDA VIKHE
Computer Applications

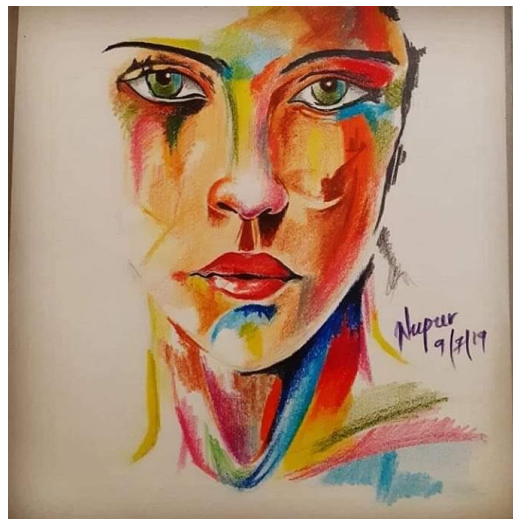
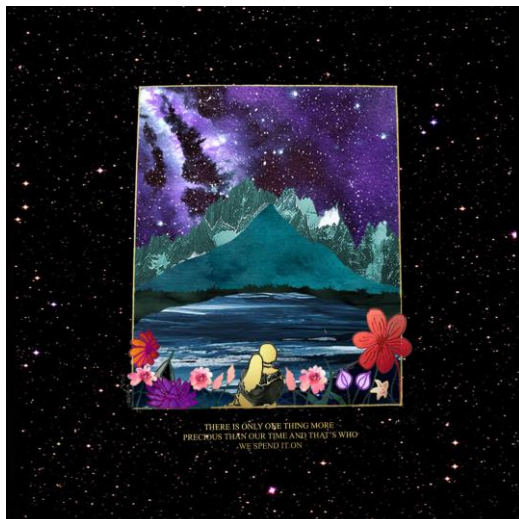
M.Arch



NUPUR KHOTE



SHRITEJ KOLI



SHALINI CHAUHAN





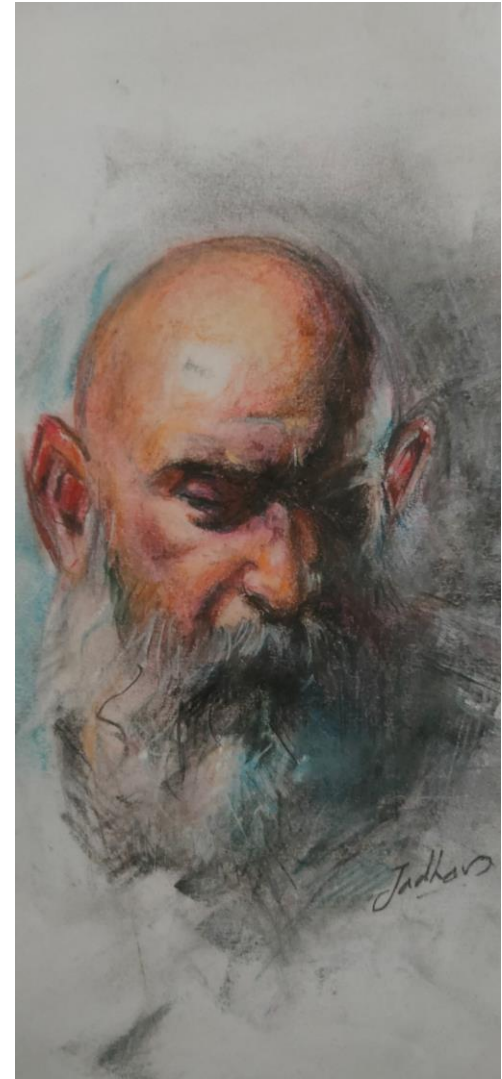
PRERNA CHAUDHARI



SAMIKSHA TAYADE



ARADHYA PADOLE

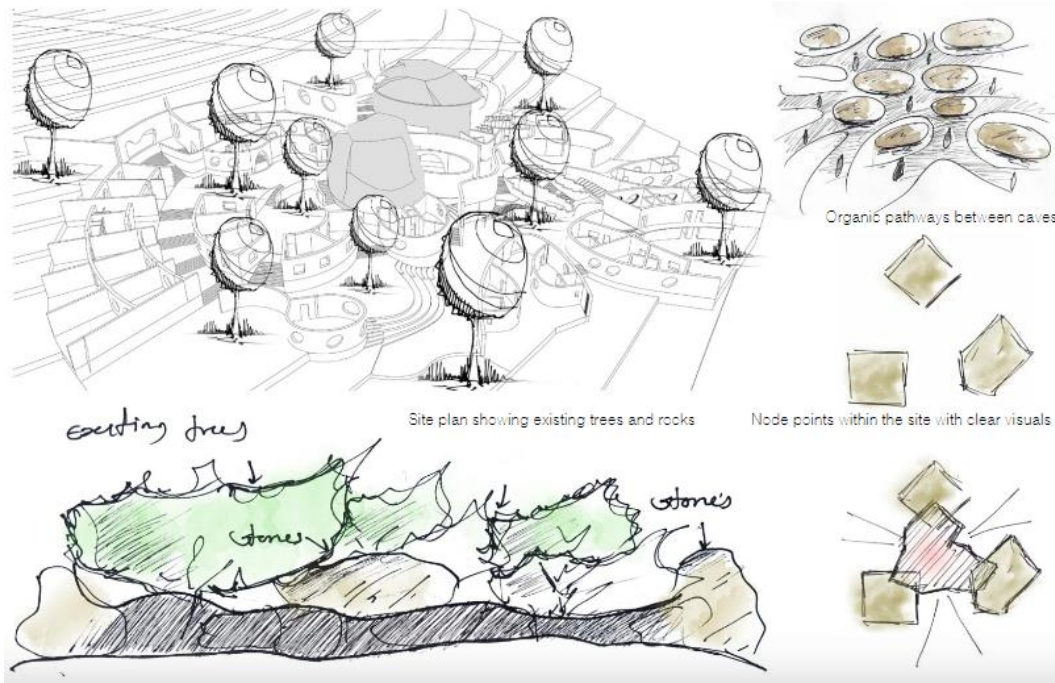


PRANAV JADHAV



CONCEPTUAL SKETCHES FOR DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

GAJANAN BHAMARE



Overall built form is developed in such a way that it will camouflage the surrounding which is having huge organic stones and trees. The hatched portion in black is the structural outline.



There are numbers of node points in Bhimbetka caves where people can come together and have some discussions and activities the same thing is implemented in the design.



PHOTOGRAPHY



AR. MUKTA DESHPANDE Assistant Professor
M.Arch (Architectural conservation)



"Dragonfly symbolises adaptation, wisdom, change and transformation. They are born in water but eventually they make the sky their home. This is what adaptation is. Just like the dragonfly, humans have undergone and are undergoing a huge change in their environment due to the pandemic and need to adapt to the new way of life."

Ar. Indrayani Kadam, F. Y. M.-ARCH. Conservation

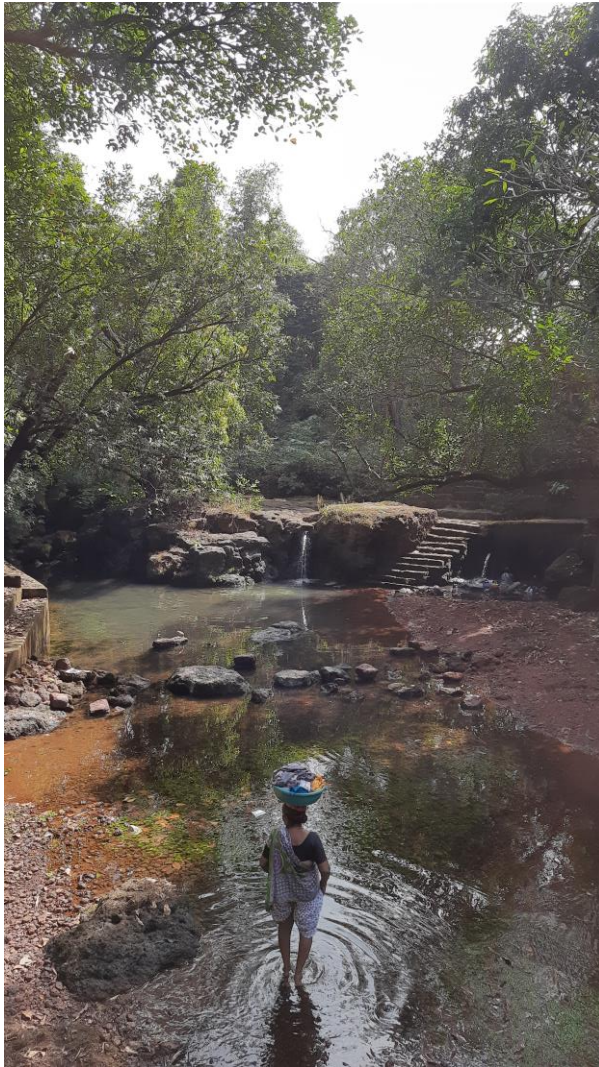


TUSHAR KSHEMKALYANI
Architectural Conservation

S.Y M.Arch



PHOTOGRAPHY



MANJIRI SHENDYE
Architectural Conservation

S.Y M.Arch



TUSHAR KSHEMKALYANI
Architectural Conservation

S.Y M.Arch



▪ CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS



CLASS PHOTOS
DIVISION A
FIRST YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION A
SECOND YEAR



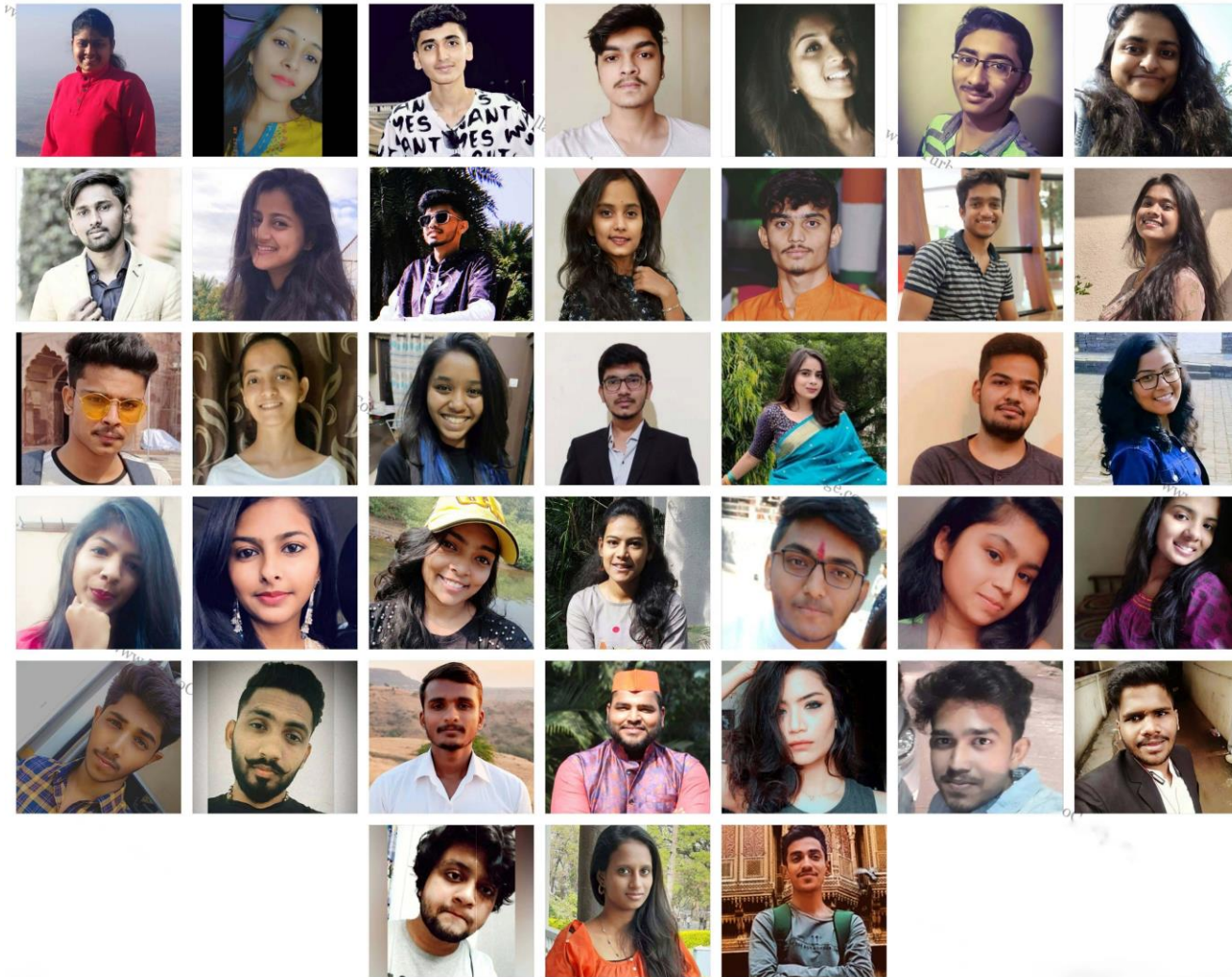
CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION A
THIRD YEAR



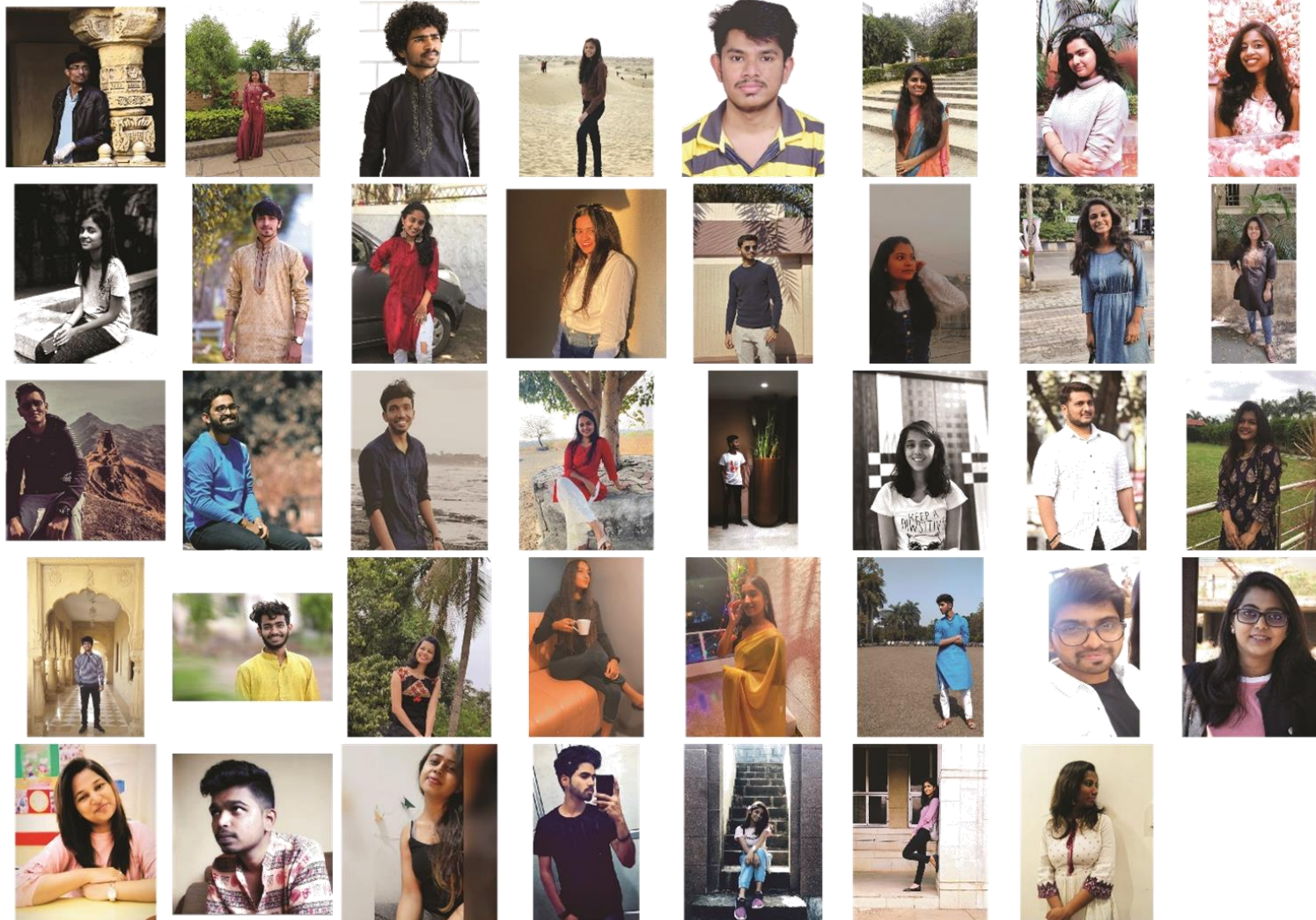
CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION A
FOURTH YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

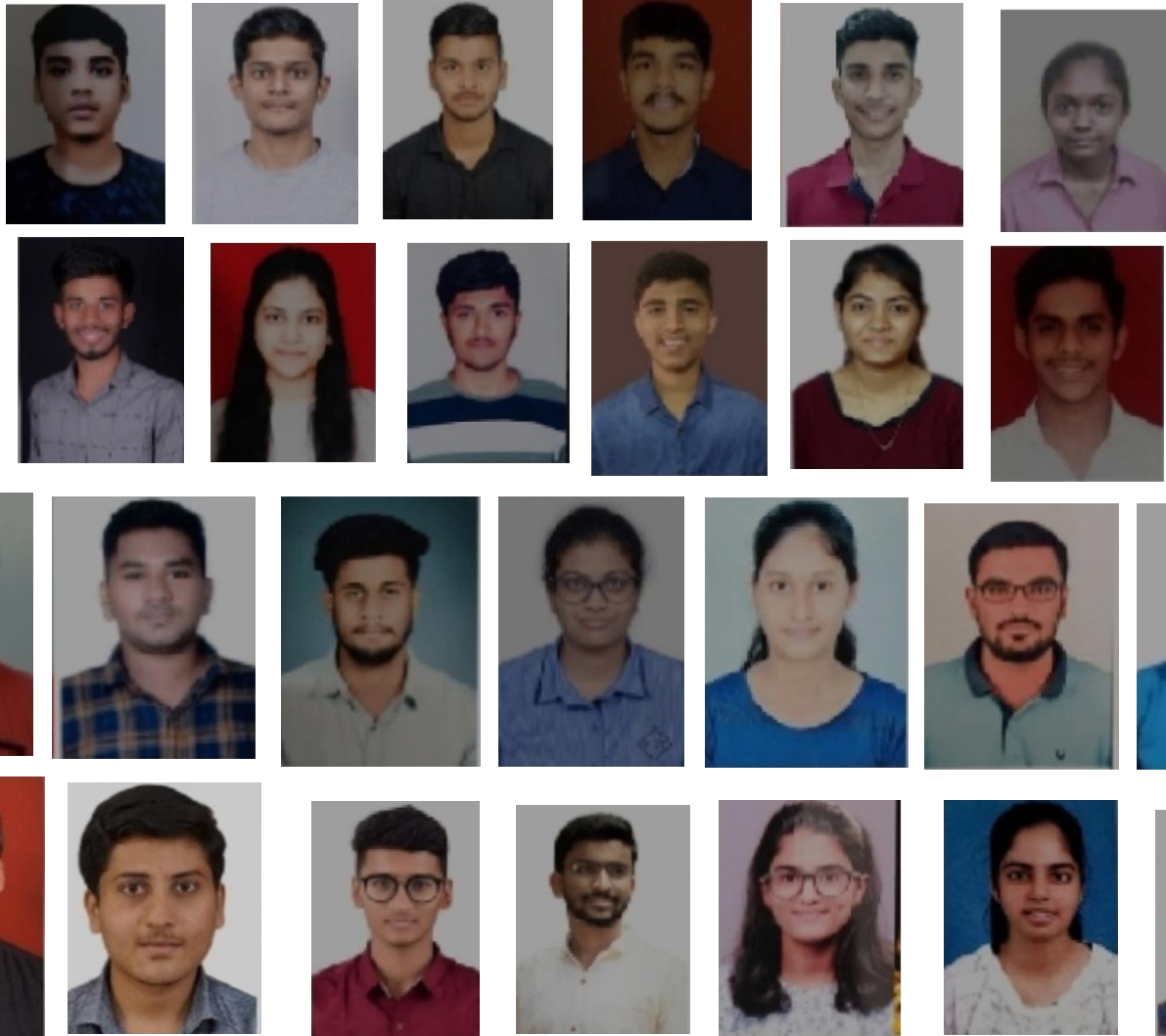
DIVISION A
FINAL YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION B

FIRST YEAR

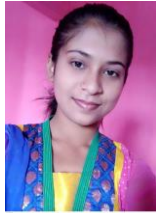


CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION B
SECOND YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS
DIVISION B
THIRD YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS
DIVISION B
FOURTH YEAR



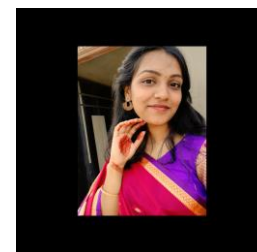
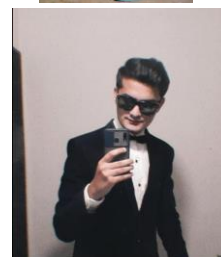
CLASS PHOTOS
DIVISION B
FINAL YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION C

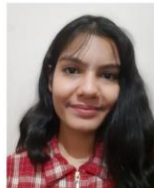
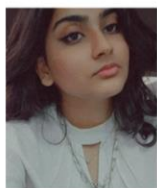
FIRST YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION C

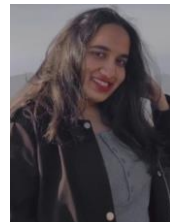
SECOND YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION C

THIRD YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION C
FOURTH YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION C

FINAL YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION D

FIRST YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION D
SECOND YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS
DIVISION D
THIRD YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION D
FOURTH YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

DIVISION D

FINAL YEAR



CLASS PHOTOS

MASTERS DEPARTMENT: ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION

FIRST YEAR



Class Photo
Masters Department
Architectural Conservation
S. Y. M. Arch



Shubham Alnewar



Shruturtha Bhosale



Shraddha Bojja



Pratiksha Dalvi



Shivraj Dangat



Siddhant Gadade



Vishakha Ghule



Priyanka Gite



Rashmi Halbe



Rohit Kolekar



Tushar Kshemkalyani



Dhanashree Lunge



Pallavi Malpure



Parag Nandrekar



Priyanka R. Patil



Priyanka S. Patil



Ramiya Gopalkrishnan



Manjiri Shendye



Shretima Thakur

CLASS PHOTOS

MASTERS DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER APPLICATION FIRST YEAR



Abhishek
Mundada



Ankita
Unde



Titiksha
Bhawsar



Shreesh
Upadhyay



Venkatesh
Gajul



Samiksha
Tayade



Revati
Tayade



Rohit
Thakar

SECOND YEAR



VIKRAM SHAH



ASHISH DIXIT



NIHAR RHAKKAR



LALIT WANI



AKSHAY TEMBE



AVANTI VAISHAMPAYAN



SAINAND KADAM



AKSHAY PAWAR



KALYANI MAHADIK



SHRUTVINDA VIKHE



CLASS PHOTOS

FACULTY DIVISION A



CLASS PHOTOS

FACULTY DIVISION B



CLASS PHOTOS
FACULTY DIVISION C



CLASS PHOTOS
FACULTY DIVISION D



CLASS PHOTOS

FACULTY M.ARCH (ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION)



CLASS PHOTOS
FACULTY M.ARCH (COMPUTER APPLICATION)



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TEAM SCOA





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