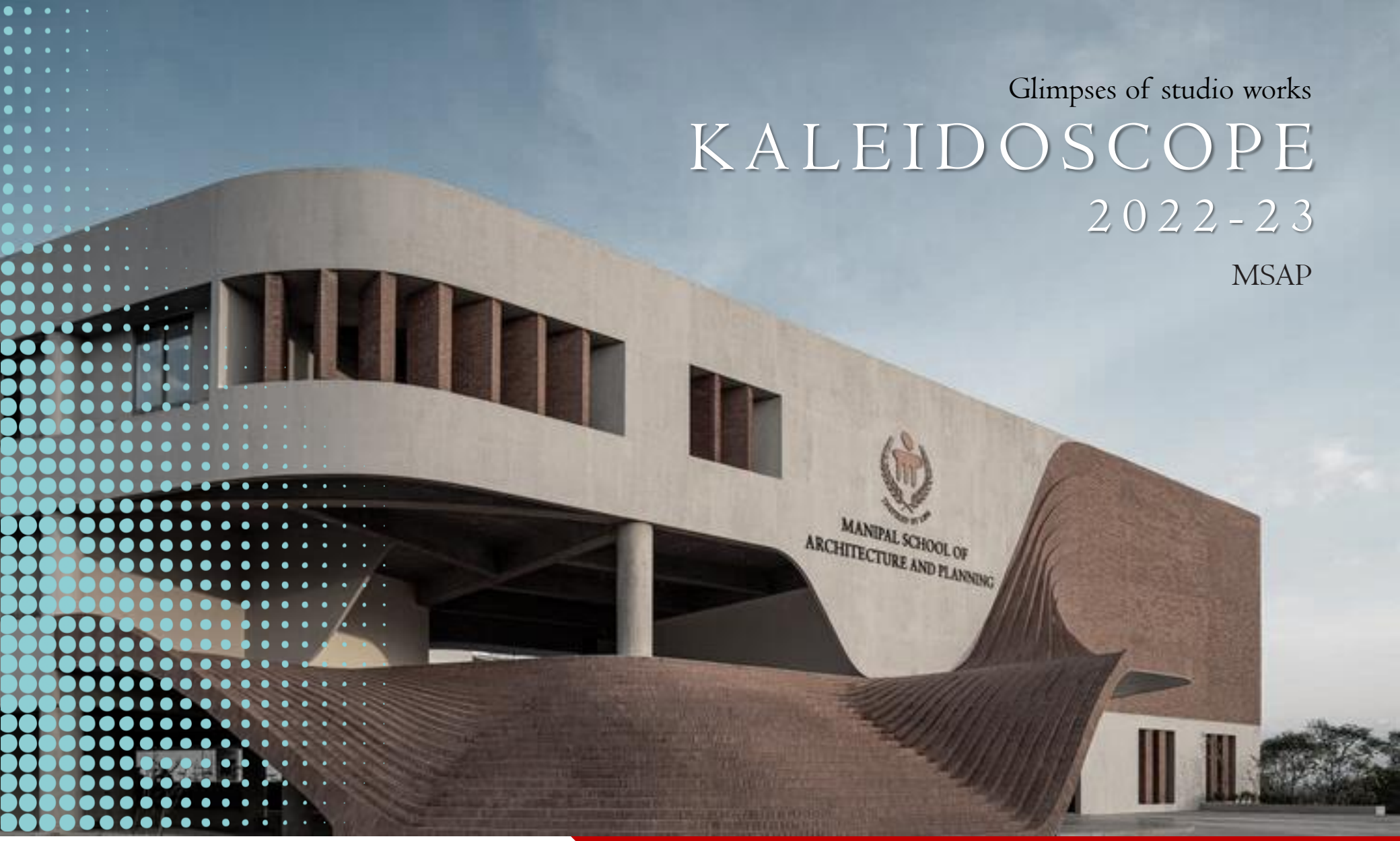
Glimpses of studio works

KALEIDOSCOPE

2022-23

MSAP



MANIPAL SCHOOL
OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
MANIPAL
(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)

ARCHITECTURE

Glimpses of studio works

KALEIDOSCOPE

2022-23

MSAP

Architecture and Department of Design

Kaleidoscope is a glimpse of some of the studio works from programs offered at Manipal School of Architecture and Planning. These works have been collected and compiled by the Repository team from the odd and even semesters of the 2022-23 academic year. The content included in this edition has been provided by the respective students and faculties. This isn't the entire collection of all student works, but a colourful window to the different hues from a few course-works in Architecture and Design.

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Our Vision

- Excellence in design education, enabling sustainable endeavors for societal well-being.

Our Mission

- Develop core competencies of design and professionalism to address societal and environmental concerns.
- Enable experiential learning and community engagement to encourage inclusive and sustainable design.
- Provide an international platform for interdisciplinary learning and collaborative research.

Recognitions

- Council of Architecture (CoA), New Delhi

Certifications

- ISO 9001:2008 ISO 4001:2004 certified.

Membership

- Institutional Member, Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), New Delhi

Accreditations

- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), MAHE Grade A++

Message

DIRECTOR
DR. NANDINENI RAMADEVI

Manipal School of Architecture and Planning welcomes every bibliophile with great pleasure and immense pride to the kaleidoscopic world of architectural exploration and innovation, beautifully encapsulated within the pages of our yearbook, "Kaleidoscope 2022-2023", which is a culmination of our students' dedication, creativity, and scholarly pursuits. It is an enormous honor to introduce this year's edition, a treasure trove of creativity, design ingenuity, and the relentless pursuit of architectural excellence.

This yearbook reflects the vibrant tapestry of our academic endeavors, capturing the essence of MSAP's pursuit of knowledge and its dissemination. Within its pages, there is a vibrant spectrum of architectural styles, concepts, and visions, from the abstract to the functional, from the timeless to the cutting-edge showcasing the diversity and innovation of the creative minds behind these designs, who have embraced the challenges of the past year and turned them into opportunities for growth.

The diversity and depth of the contributions within this yearbook are a testament to the multidisciplinary nature of our academic community. The yearbook isn't merely a compilation of student works; it's a testimony to our Institution's commitment to nurturing architects and designers, who not only design structures but also craft the environments in which people live, work, and dream, thus shaping the world around us.

I extend my profound gratitude to all the students who have contributed to this yearbook by pouring their hearts and souls into their work and to the faculty who have provided guidance and inspiration. The collective efforts have produced a kaleidoscope of ideas that will continue to inspire and shape the future of architecture and design.

JOINT DIRECTOR
DR. PRADEEP KINI

I'm delighted to introduce *'Kaleidoscope', an e-book* which provides a glimpse of some of the exemplary studio works over the last year of Architecture and Design community of Manipal School of Architecture and Planning comprising its talented staff, creative students and notable alumni.

The magazine has highlighted our commitment to promote globally competitive undergraduate, post graduate and PhD programs that support intellectual growth and acquisition of new skills to make industry ready graduates while developing core competencies to address societal and environmental needs.

MSAP, MAHE is a diverse learner centric campus environment and infrastructure that facilitates creativity, research and cognitive thinking across all facets of building design and construction while enabling experiential learning and community engagement to create sustainable communities. The focus is also to facilitate partnerships that provide an international platform for interdisciplinary learning and collaborative research. These collaborations drive innovation and enrich education while serving the needs of the architecture, design, engineering and construction industry.

We appreciate the hard work and efforts of the entire Repository Team towards collection and congratulate them for this compilation lead by Ar. Nikhil S Kohale and Aiswarya Ajith, supported by Komal Jaiswal along with the student team of Siddhi Manocha, K Sarvesh, Harishbala, Anushka Singh in their efforts to come out with this edition of book which showcases the spectrum of academic works at MSAP.

Bachelor of Architecture




CONTENTS

MSAP

Masters in Architecture (Urban Design & Development)

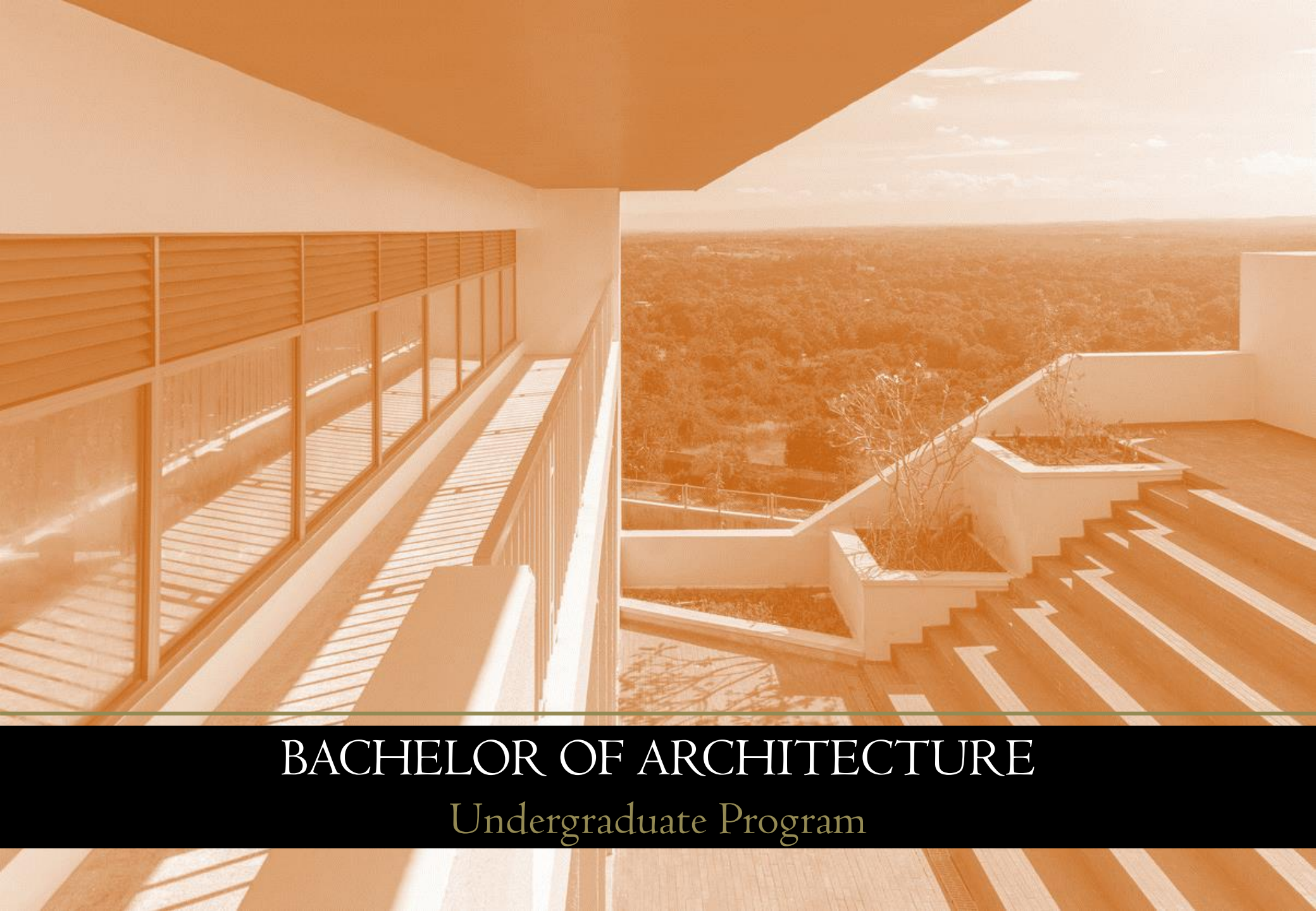



CONTENTS

YEAR 1

YEAR 2

MSAP



BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

Undergraduate Program

Bachelor of Architecture
Undergraduate Program

Year

1

Architecture

ARC 1101 Architectural Design & Detailing - I

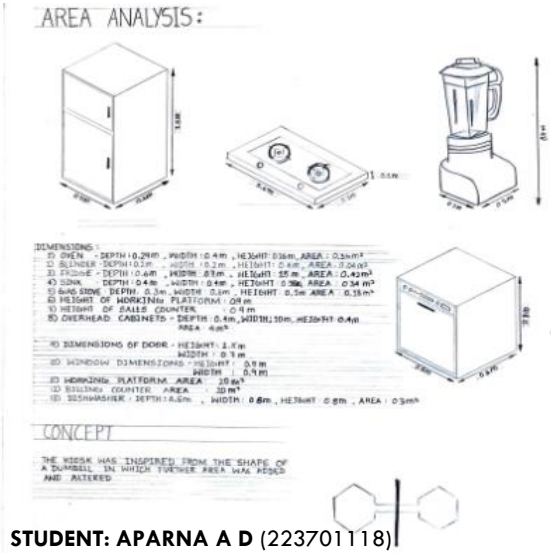
KIOSK DESIGN

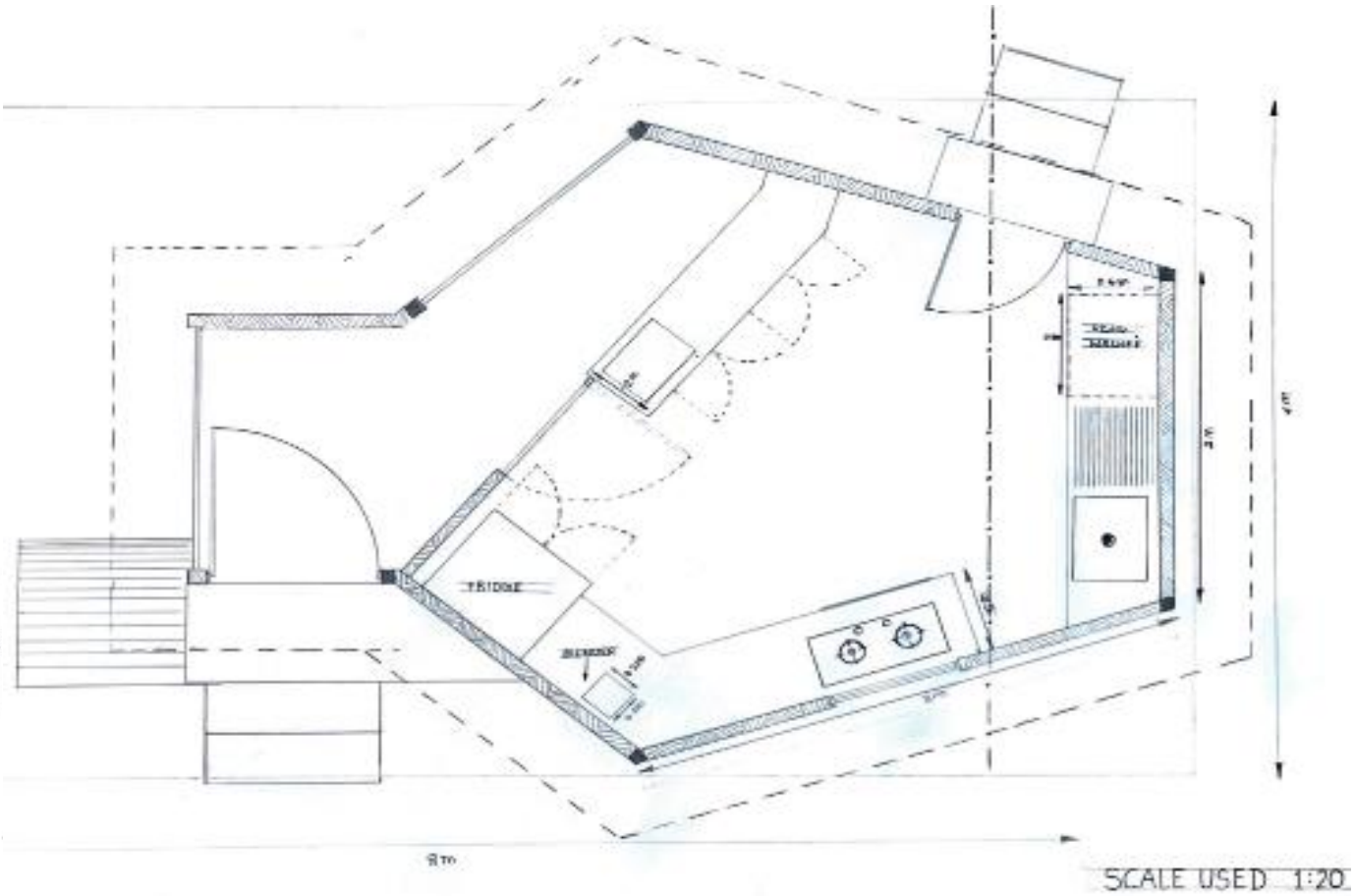
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To create a basic Single-User Space Design such as Kiosk, Stall, etc. using the fundamentals of basic design principles and 2D/3D translation and composition skills.
To introduce the fundamentals of basic design composition and principles.

PROJECT BRIEF:

food bar is a single-user space for preparing and serving food & drinks. It provides customers with healthy drinks and customized meals. On completing fitness challenges customers will be rewarded with free drinks. The site is located in the MIT campus near the innovation center.





STUDENT: APARNA A D (223701118)
FACULTY: SANJANA SHETTY

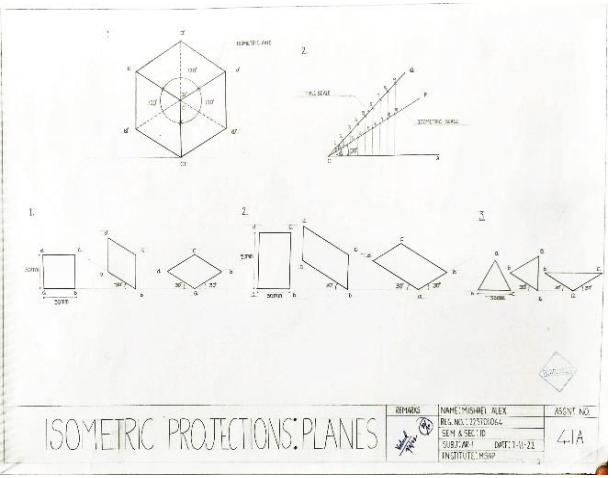
ARC 1103 Architectural Representation - I

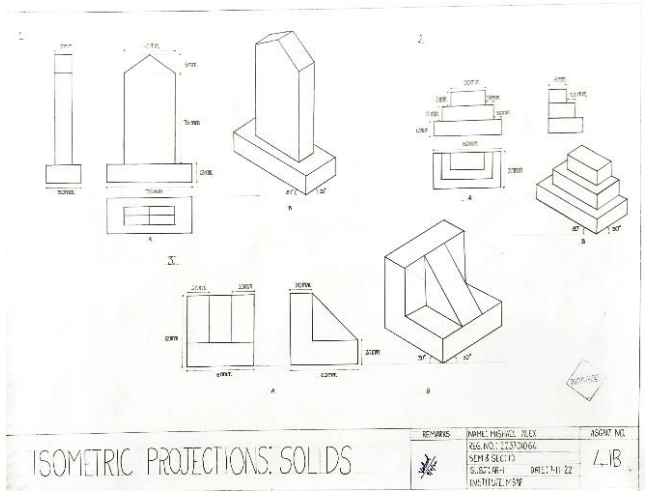
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

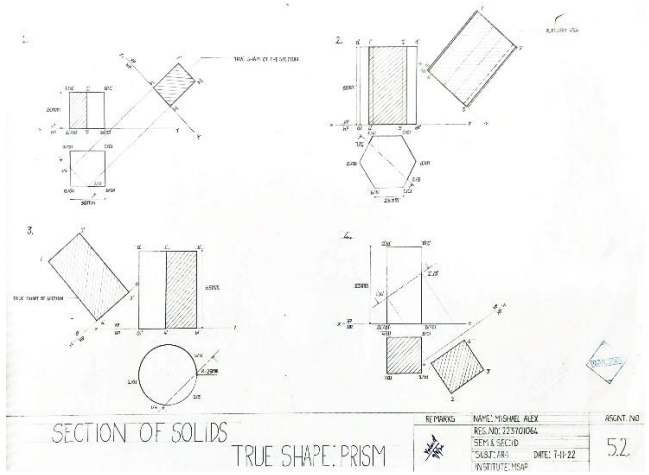
To communicate through graphic language and geometrical construction. To understand the basics of planes and their representation. To understand solid geometry through exercises of increasing complexity

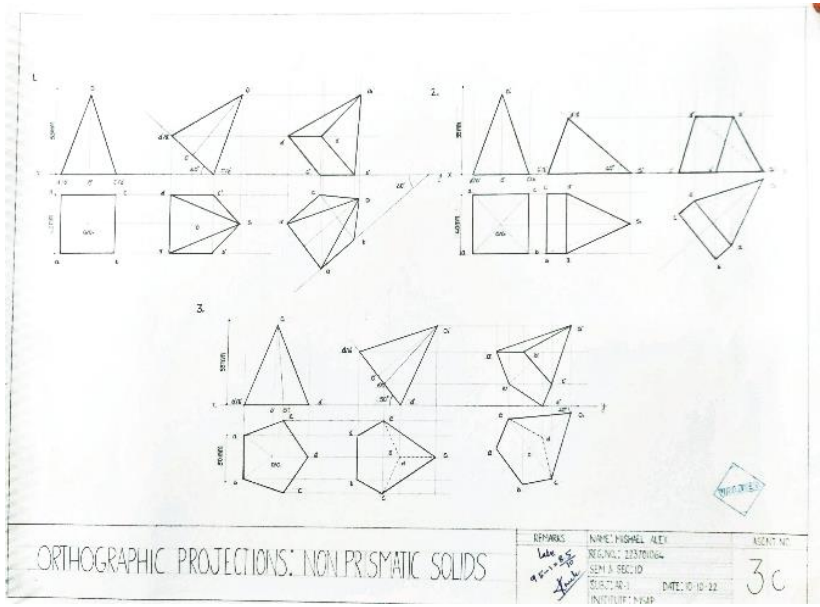
PROJECT BRIEF:

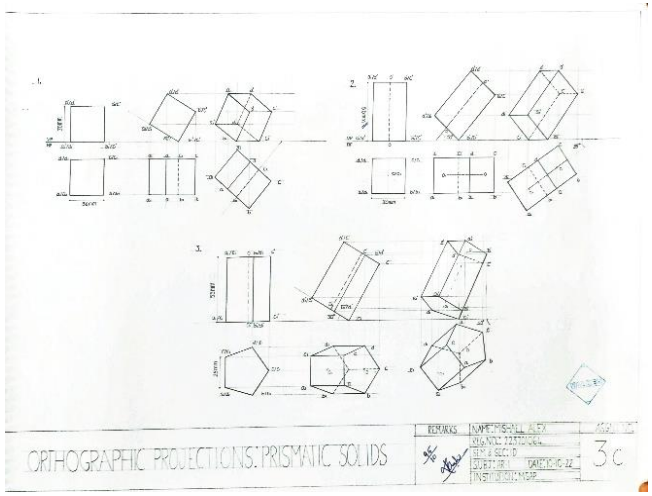
Introduction to Architectural Graphics and sign conventions and scales. Conic sections, Construction and Architectural applications, Orthographic Projections of architectural built elements and built forms, Pictorial representations like Isometric and Axonometric, Sections of solids, the concept of section planes











STUDENT: MISHAEL ALEX (223701064)
FACULTY: KALA C K

ARC 1105 Building Construction and Materials - I

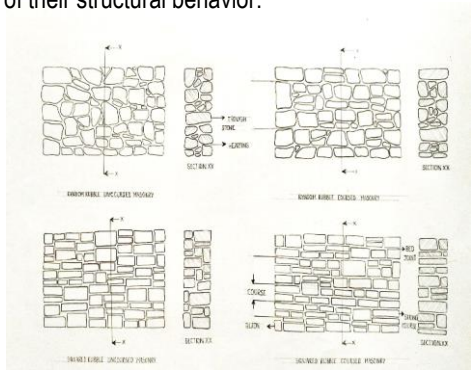
MASONRY

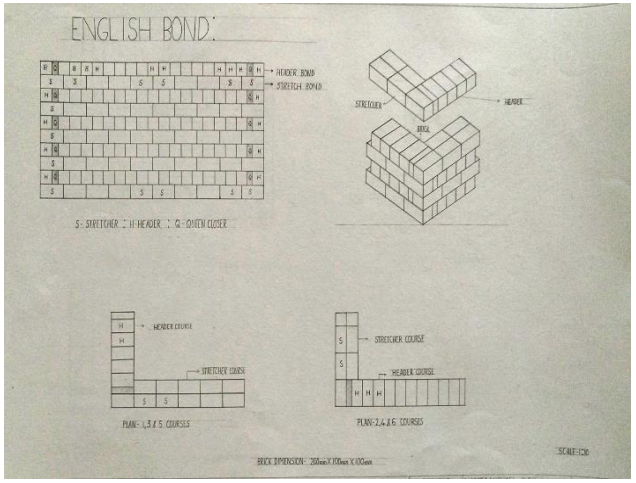
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

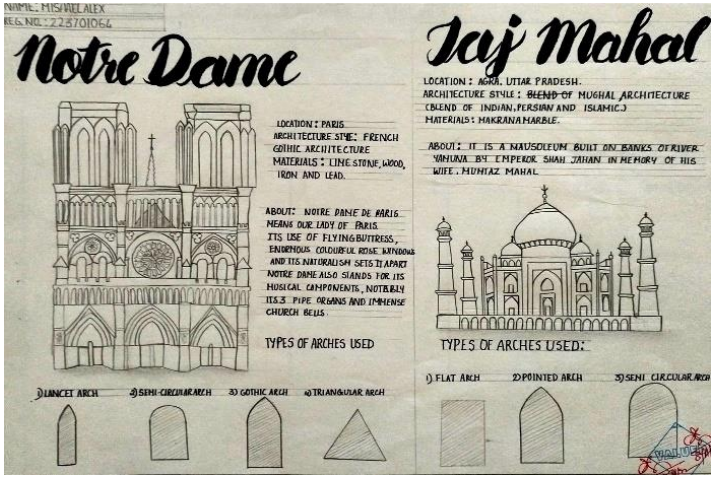
To understand the various types of stones, stone masonry & understand and relate the application of same. To identify various building components such as walls, floors, columns, beams, foundations etc. through graphic representation.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Rocks / Stones: Classification; Characteristics of a good stone; Processes involved in dressing stones; Uses; Deterioration & Preservation of stones and Stone masonry. Clay: Classification; Composition; Manufacturing process; Properties; Products; Qualities of Clay bricks, Terracotta tiles & Clay blocks. Foundations: Types of Masonry (Stone & Brick) and construction details. Openings in Masonry Works: Arches & Lintels. Building components: Walls, Floors and Roofs with their types & uses; Overview of their structural behavior.







STUDENT: MISHAEL ALEX (223701064)
FACULTY: JOHN BENETTE JOHN

ARC 1109 History Theory & Criticism - I

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To study the architectural style, with regards to its architectural component, nomenclature and major features of the style being studied. To understand the settlement patterns and their physicality in relation to the geographical, and geological aspects. To understand the built environment, techniques and materials used for the construction.

PROJECT BRIEF:

This course intends to introduce and understand ancient civilizations and analyze the evolution, general settlement pattern, geographic and climatic influence, socio-political background, construction technology, material influence and design principles of the cities and its built form in different parts of the

STUDENT: TIA KULKARNI (223701132)
FACULTY: MONIKA JADHAV

ARC 1102 Architectural Design & Detailing - II

RESIDENCE DESIGN

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To design a residence for a specific client with regulating all the required rules and norms and specific client requirements.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The project aims to design a modern residence that provides comfort, functionality, and style. The residence should be a reflection of the client's lifestyle, needs and preferences. The design should incorporate sustainable and local eco-friendly features that fulfills client requirements.

First Floor Plan

Ground Floor Plan

STUDENT: RUTWIK NANAL (223701008.)
FACULTY: SAHANA G, IPSITA DAS

ARC 1102 Architectural Design & Detailing - II

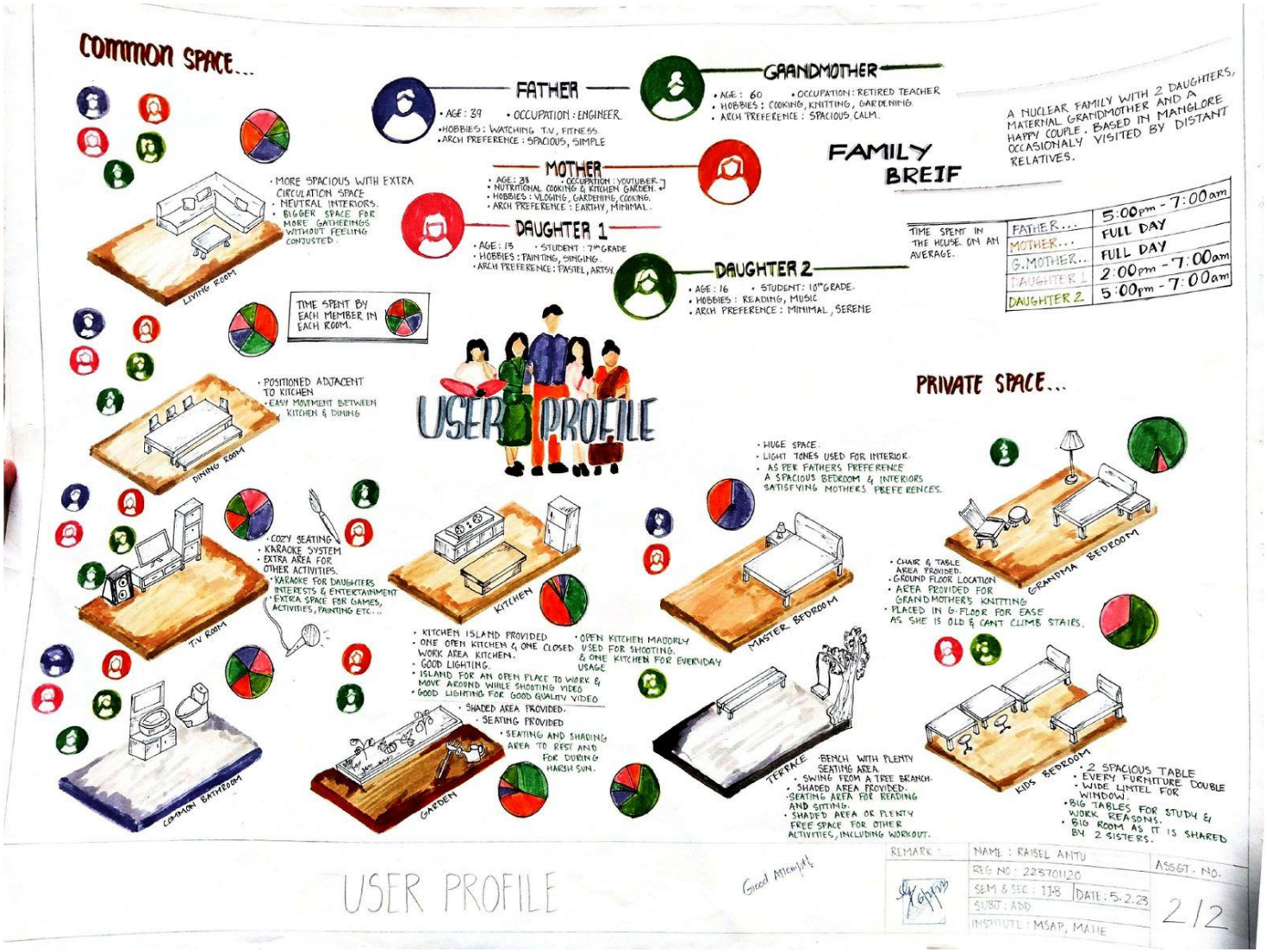
RESIDENCE DESIGN

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To be able to outline client's requirements, analyze learnings from relevant case . literature studies and the site. Justify design concept and propose design solutions. Use appropriate materials and building techniques keeping in mind the function. Users and space planning To present the residence design in the form of a model.

PROJECT BRIEF:

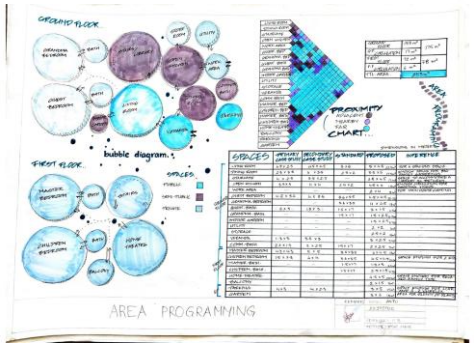
Designing a 2 Story residence for a family of 5. Using various building techniques and materials that suit the climate to overcome the weakness of the site, making the residence a comfortable welcoming space. Positioning each room in the house with logical reasons and developing a legible plan for the ground and first floor. Developing elevations for all the facades and showing the sectional elevation. Visually representing everything with the concept and developing a model for the residence.

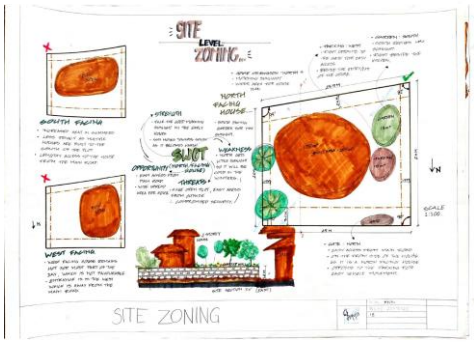


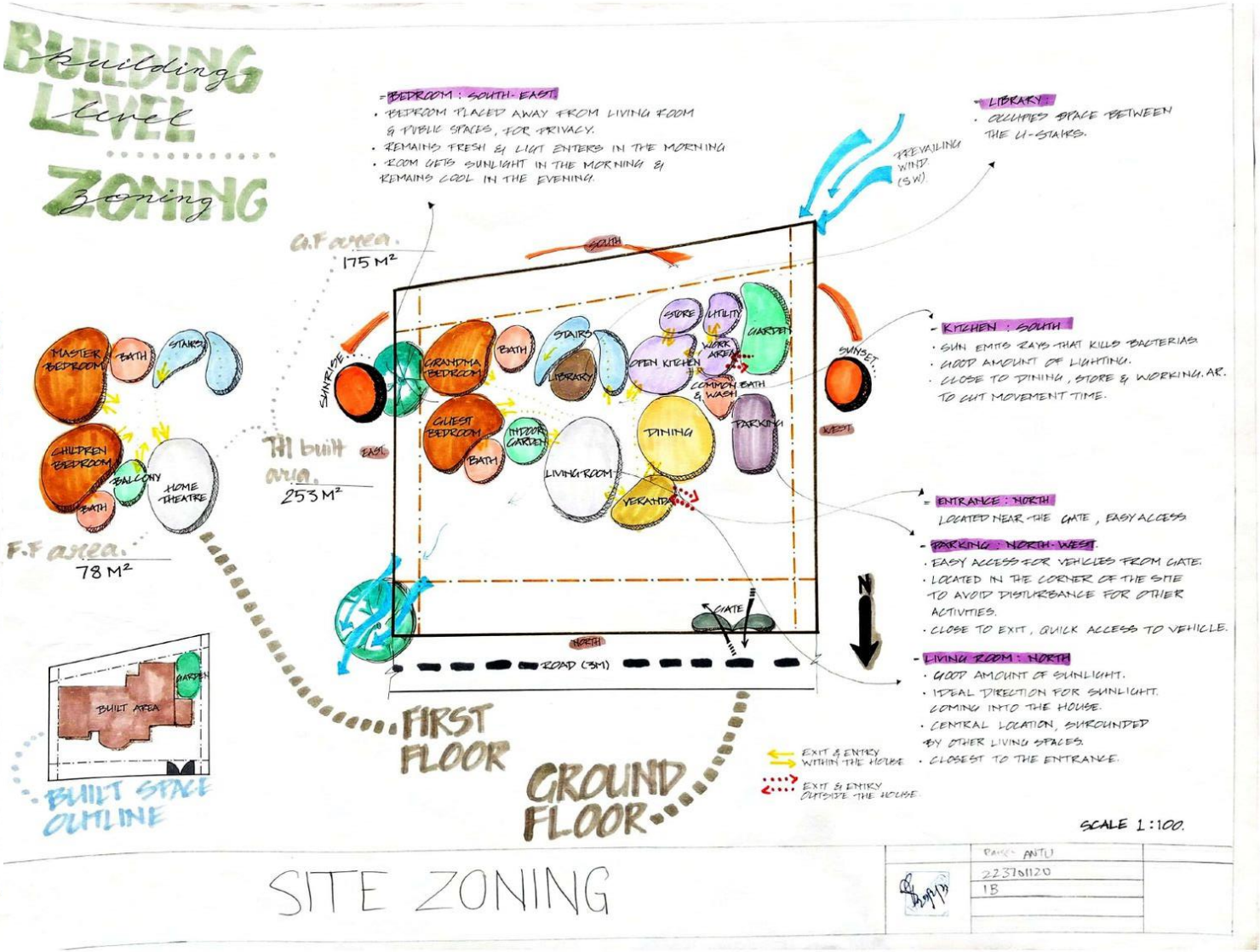
STUDENT: RAISEL ANTU (223701120)
FACULTY: SHARMILA K

ARC 1102 Architectural Design & Detailing - II

RESIDENCE DESIGN



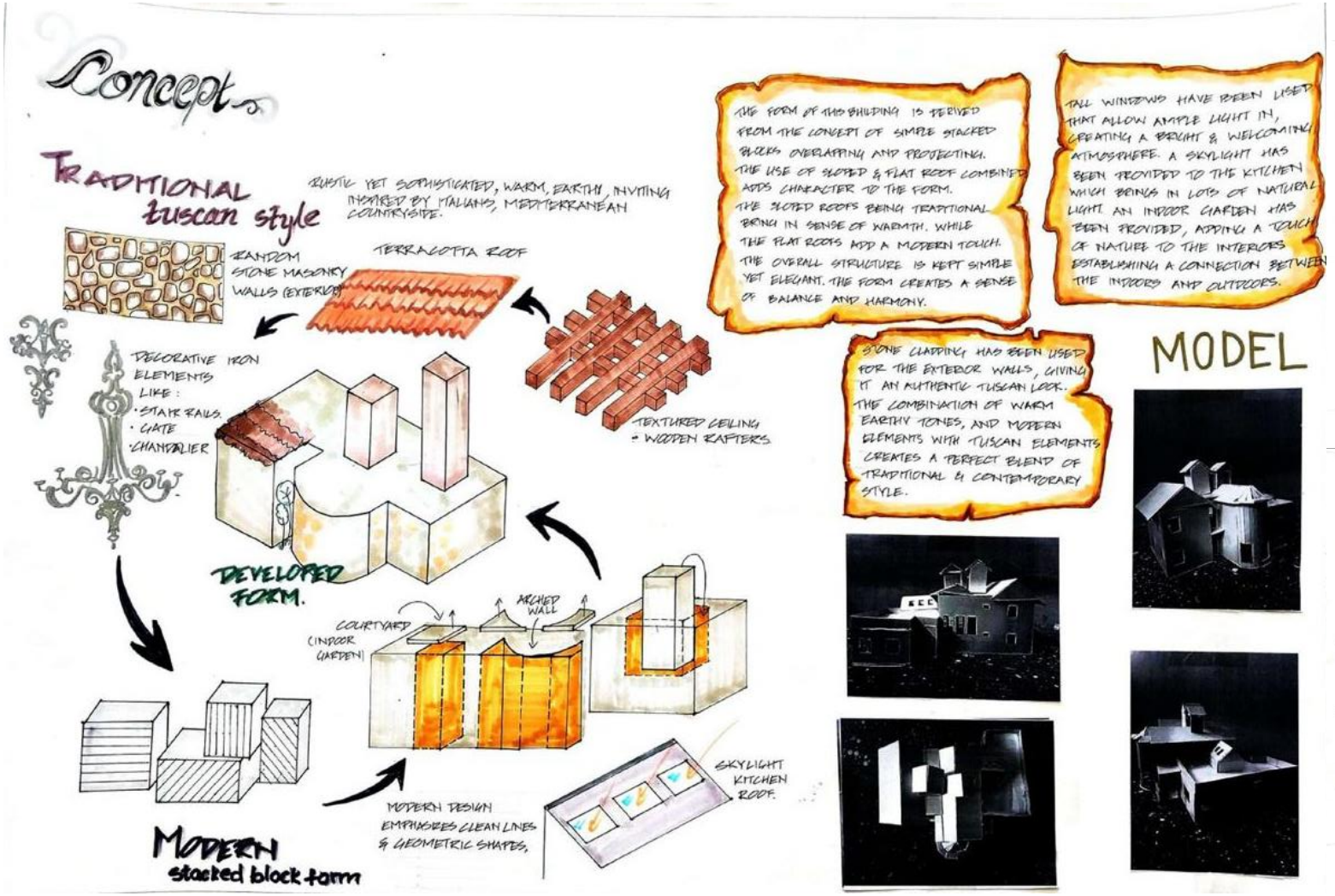


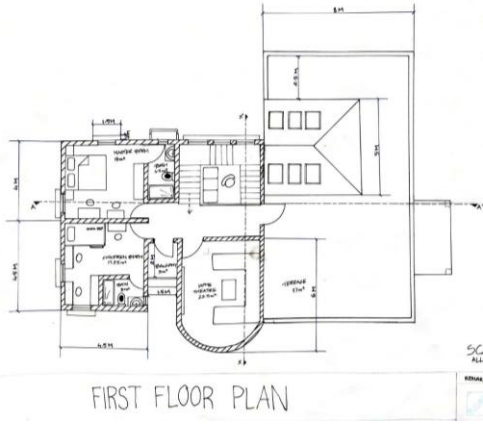


STUDENT: RAISEL ANTU (223701120)
FACULTY: PROF. SHARMILA K

ARC 1102 Architectural Design & Detailing - II

RESIDENCE DESIGN





STUDENT: RAISEL ANTU (223701120)
FACULTY: SHARMILA K

Concept Development

Floor Plans

ARC 1102 Architectural Design & Detailing - II

RESIDENCE DESIGN

STUDENT: RAISEL ANTU (223701120)
FACULTY: SHARMILA K

Elevations and Sections

ARC 1106 Building Construction and Materials - II

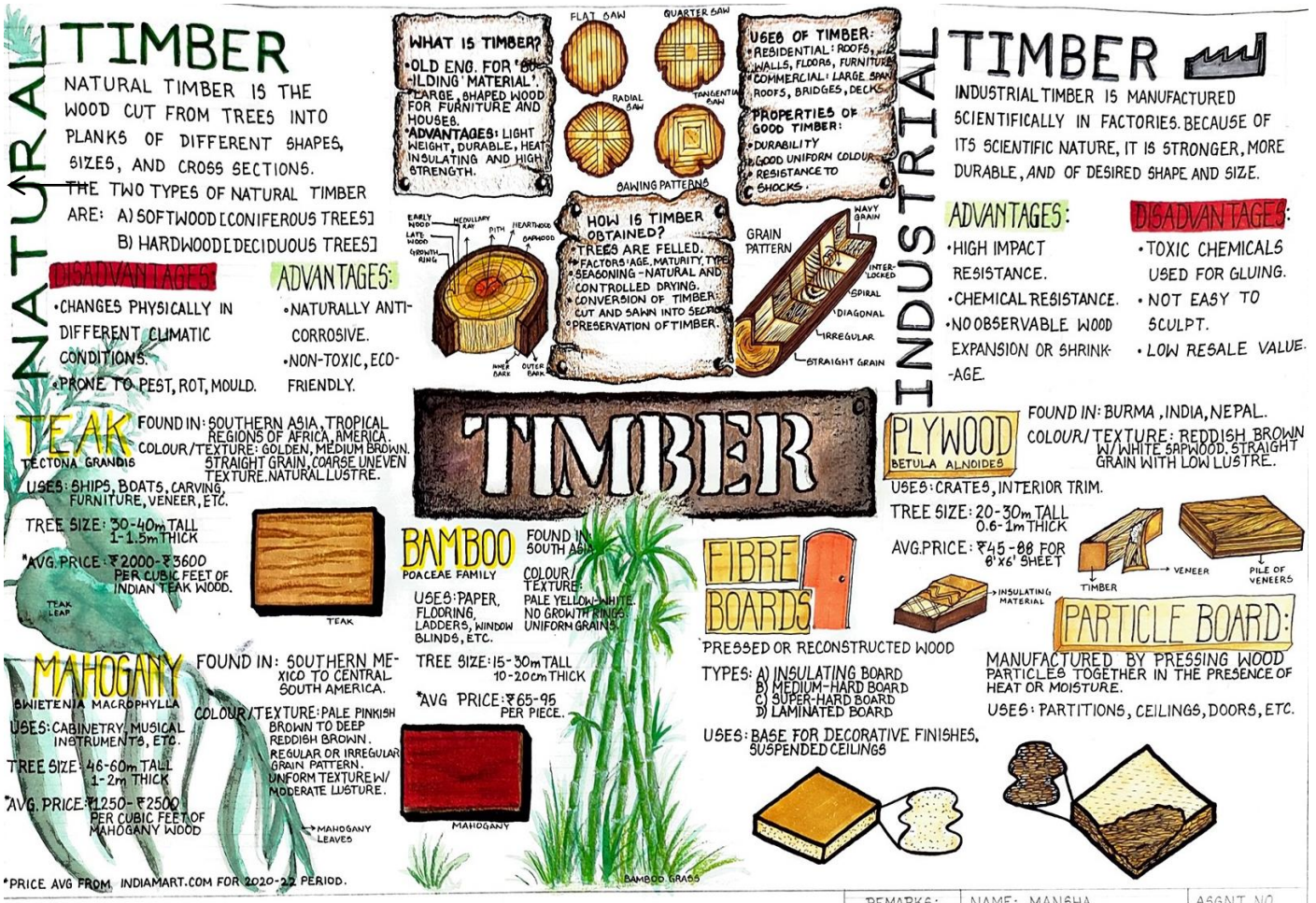
TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To familiarize with timber as a building material & its construction technique in various building components, and to understand the basic building elements, their function, and behavior under various conditions with specific reference to timber construction.

PROJECT BRIEF:

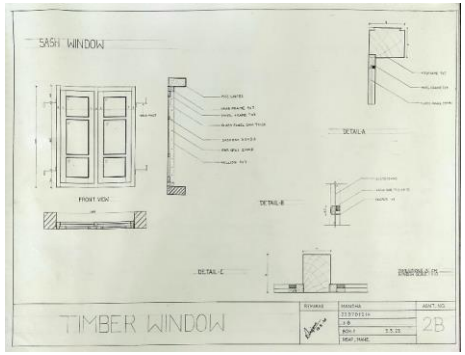
Qualities of good timber; Seasoning of timber; Defects & Decay; Preservation; Various sizes & uses of timber; Market forms of Timber; Timber Products — Plywood, Particle & Fibre boards. Openings: Timber Doors, Windows & Ventilators - Types, Uses & Applications; Components; Fixing & Joinery details; Structural concepts. Timber Stairs — Types; Applications; Various configurations; Components; Fixing & Joinery details; Structural Concepts. Timber Flooring: Types; Applications; Components; Fixing & Joinery details; Construction details. Timber Roofs: Types; Applications; Components; Fixing & Joinery details; Construction details.

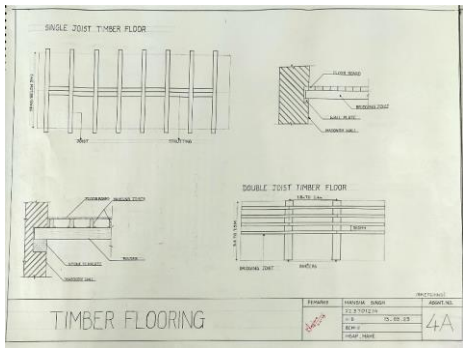


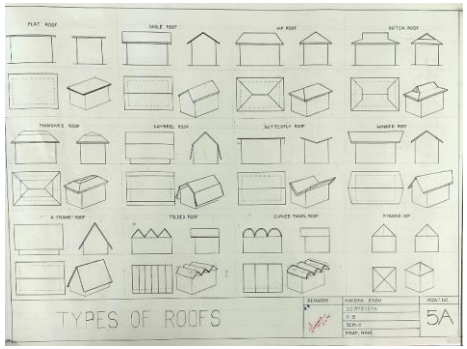
STUDENT: MANSHA SINGH (223701214)
FACULTY: SANJANA S SHETTY, IPSITAA P DAS

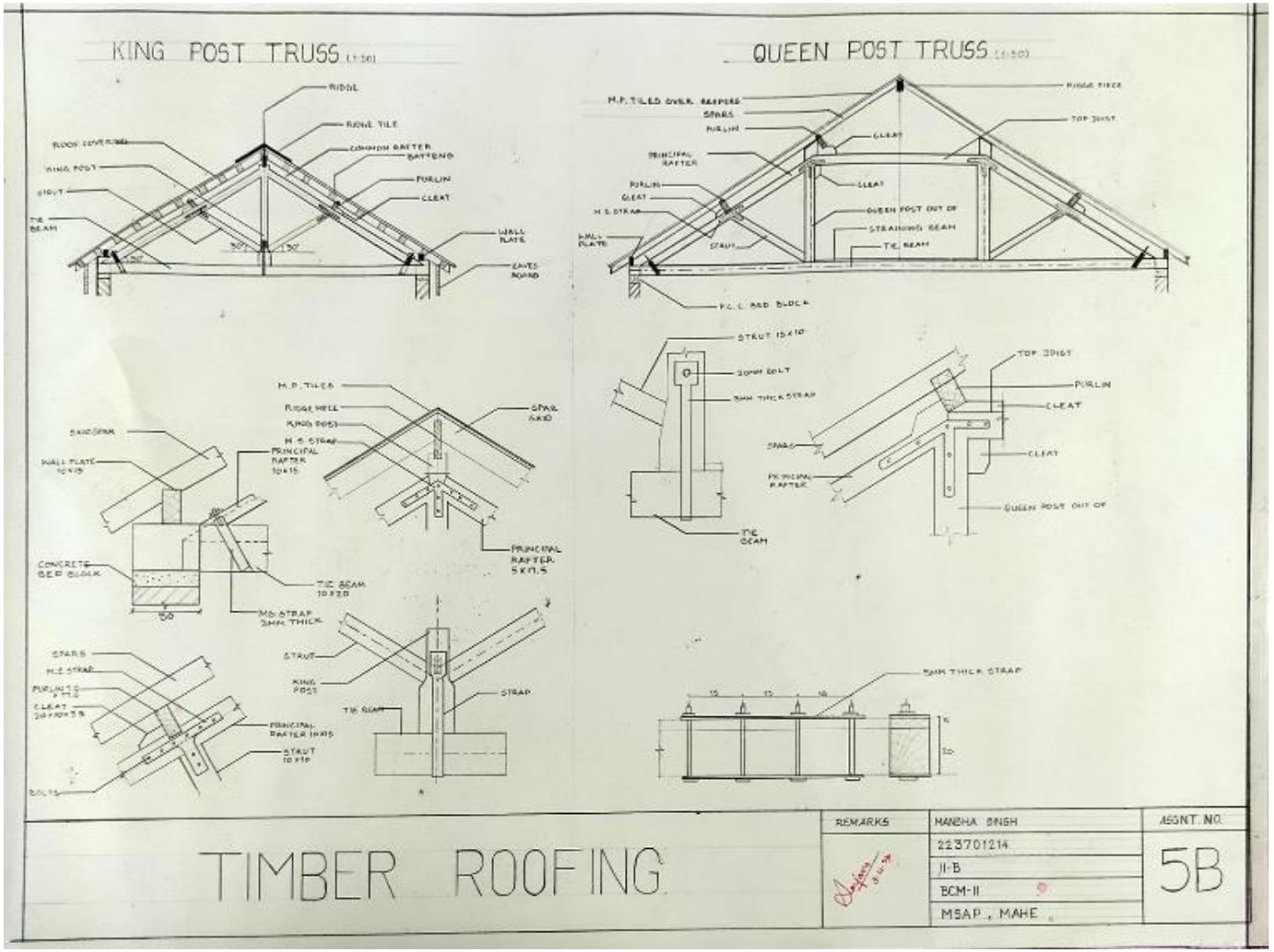
ARC 1106 Building Construction and Materials - II

TIMBER CONSTRUCTION









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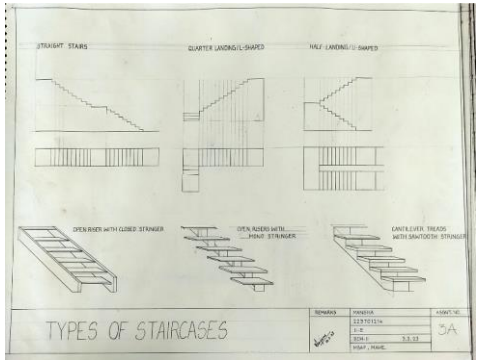
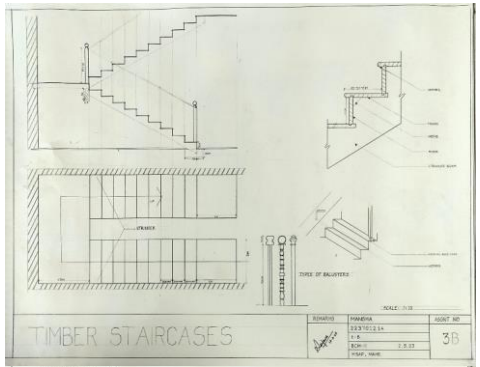
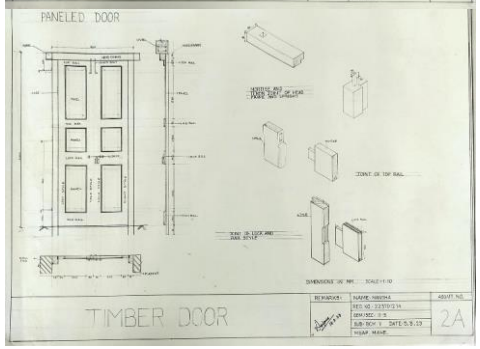
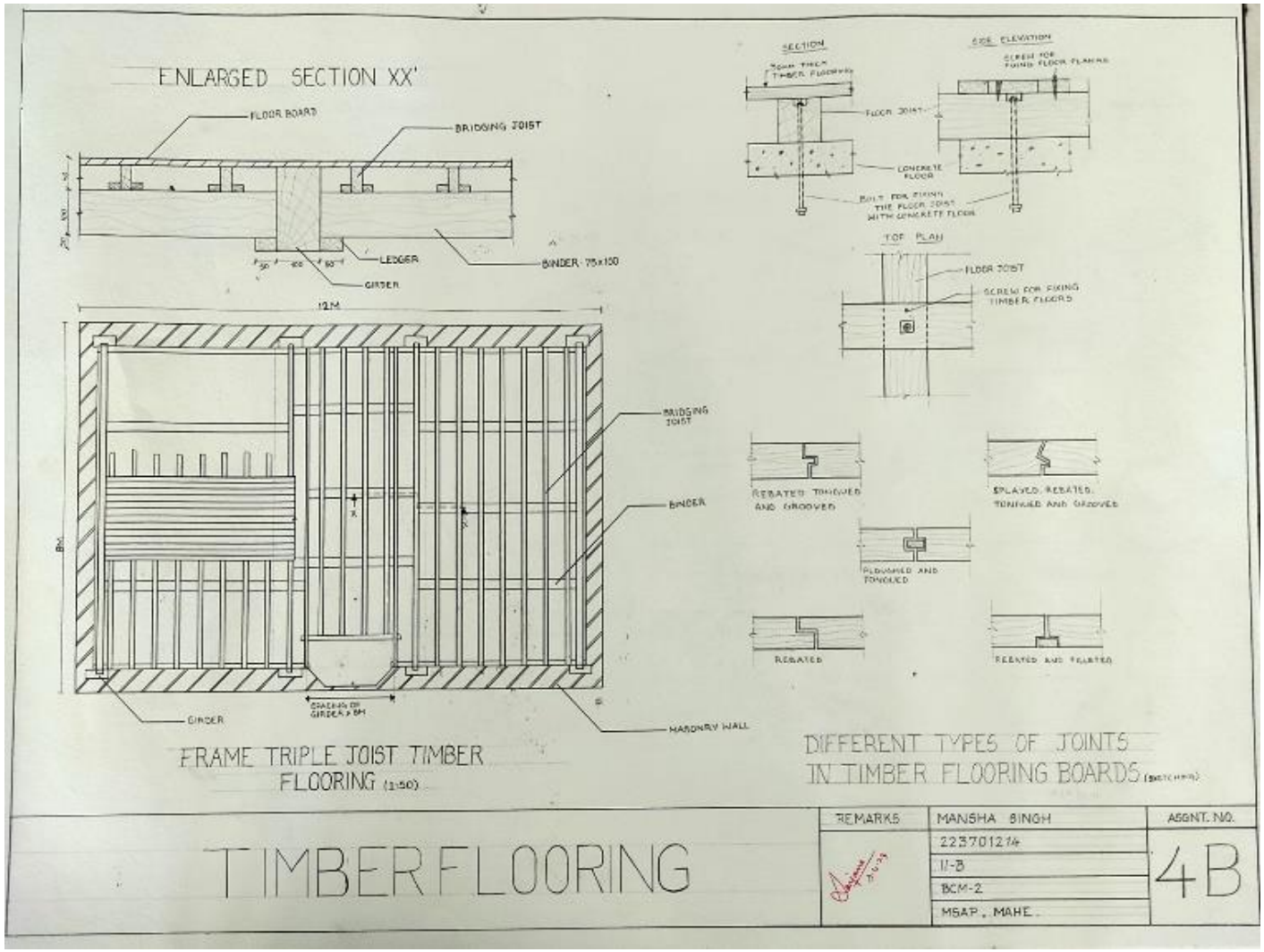




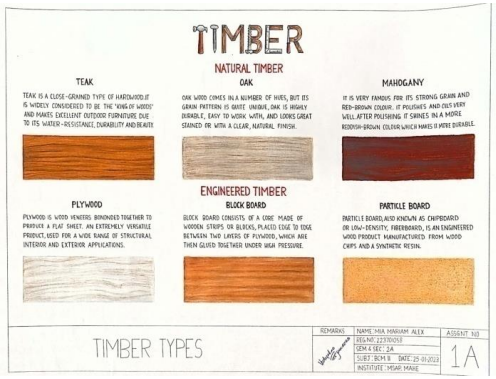


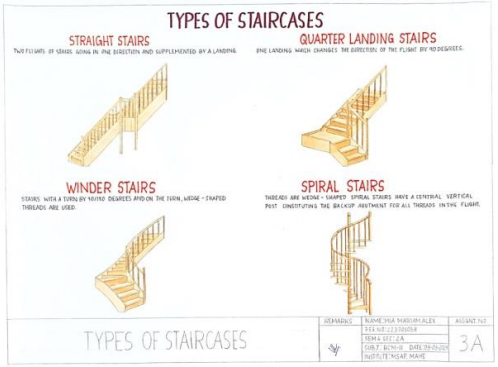


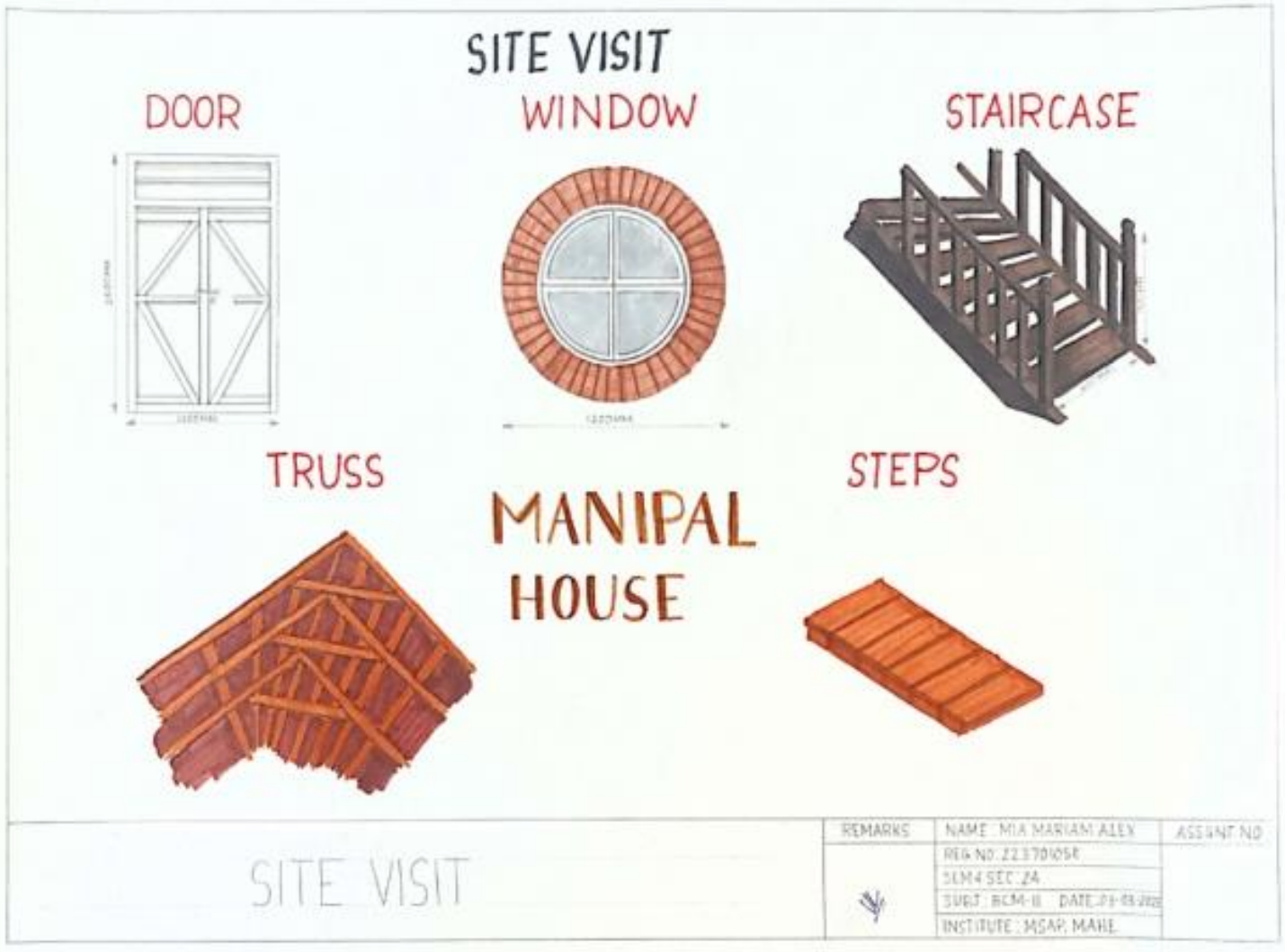
STUDENT: MANSHA SINGH (223701214)
FACULTY: SANJANA S SHETTY, IPSITAA P DAS

ARC 1106 Building Construction and Materials - II

TIMBER CONSTRUCTION







STUDENT: MIA MARIAM ALEX (223701058)
FACULTY: VIDYA RAO, DEEPRATICK BISWAS

Site Visit

ARC 1110 History Theory & Criticism - II

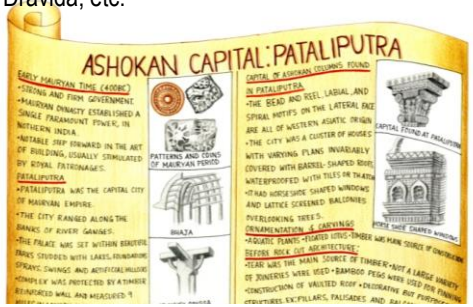
INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

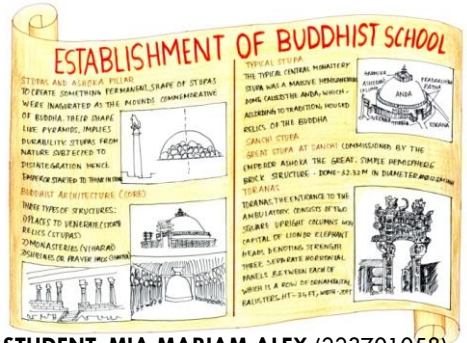
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To study and analyze the evolution, general settlement pattern, geographic and climatic influence, socio-political background, construction technology, material influence and design principles of the cities and its built form.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The course intends to introduce and understand the styles of Indian Temple Architecture over time. The different schools of thought to be studied are Buddhist, Nagara, Dravida, etc.



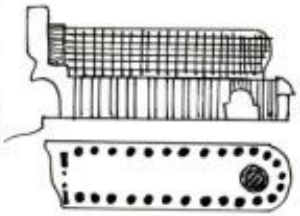


STUDENT: MIA MARIAM ALEX (223701058)
FACULTY: AARY PEARL LOBO

ROCK CUT ARCHITECTURE

BHAJA CAVES: CHAITYA HALL

MOST PRIMITIVE HALL 55 FT BY 26FT, SIDE AISLES 3.5FT WIDE AND HIGH STILTED VAULT 29FT HIGH WITH CLOSED RANK WOODRIBS SIMPLE STUPA WITH CYLINDRICAL BASE AND A WOODEN HARMIKA AND CHHATRI



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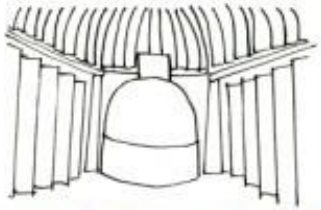
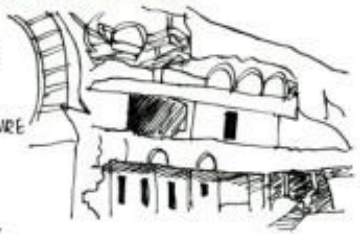


THE CHAITYA GRIHA IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE EARLIEST OF ITS KIND AND HAS A CLOSE COPY OF A WOODEN PROTOTYPE. STUPA IS PLACED AT THE BACK FOR WORSHIP AND HAS A HEMISPHERICAL DOME.

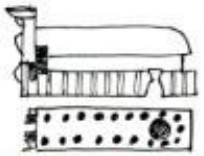
VIHARAS IN BHAJA COMPLEX

THERE IS ONLY ONE SUCH VIHARA THAT HAS FEW CULTURAL DECORATIONS. THIS CAVE HAS ELABORATE NARRATIVE SCULPTURE IN THE VERANDA PROBABLY DEPICTING A STORY WITH SCULPTURES OF THE GUARDIANS



AJANTA: CAVE NO. 9 (1st CENTURY BC)

THE NAIVE IS FLANKED BY AISLES ON EITHER SIDE SEPERATED BY A ROW OF 23 PILLARS WITH THE STUPA AT THE FAR END CEILING OF NAIVE IS VAULTED BUT AISLES IS FLAT



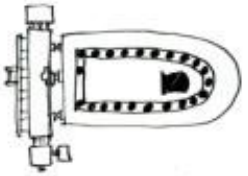
AJANTA: CAVE NO. 10 (2nd CENTURY BC)

THE NAIVE IS SEPERATED FROM THE AISLES BY 39 OCTAGONAL PILLARS WITH THE STUPA BEING LOCATED AT THE APSIDAL END HAVING BEING REPAINTED IN LATER PHASE.

CAVE 1: VIHARA

THE SQUARISH PLAN 35.7 X 27.6M IT REPRESENTS A SEATED BUDDHA IN DHARMACHAKRAPRAVARTANA MUDRA IN THE SANCTUM. MOST ELABORATE CARVINGS ON ITS FAÇADE

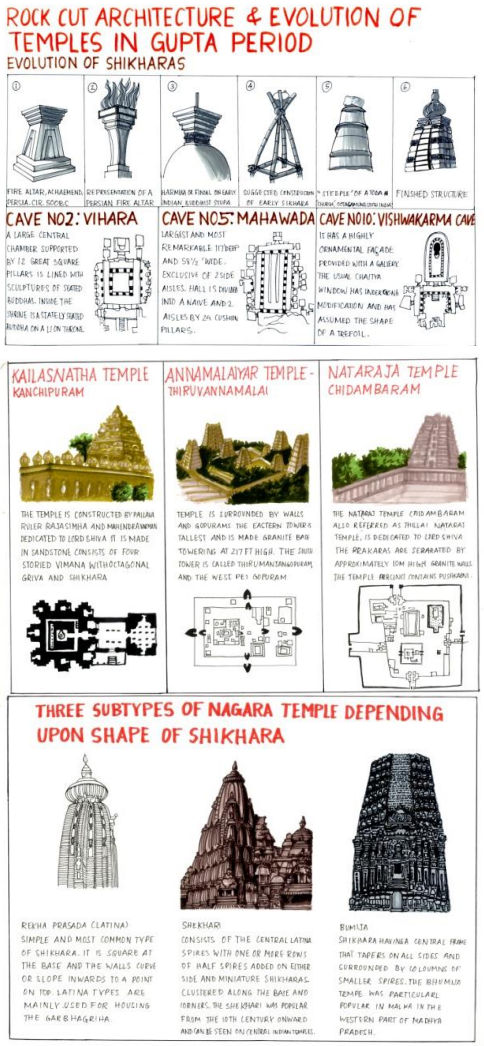
CAVE NO: 26 CHAITYA HALL

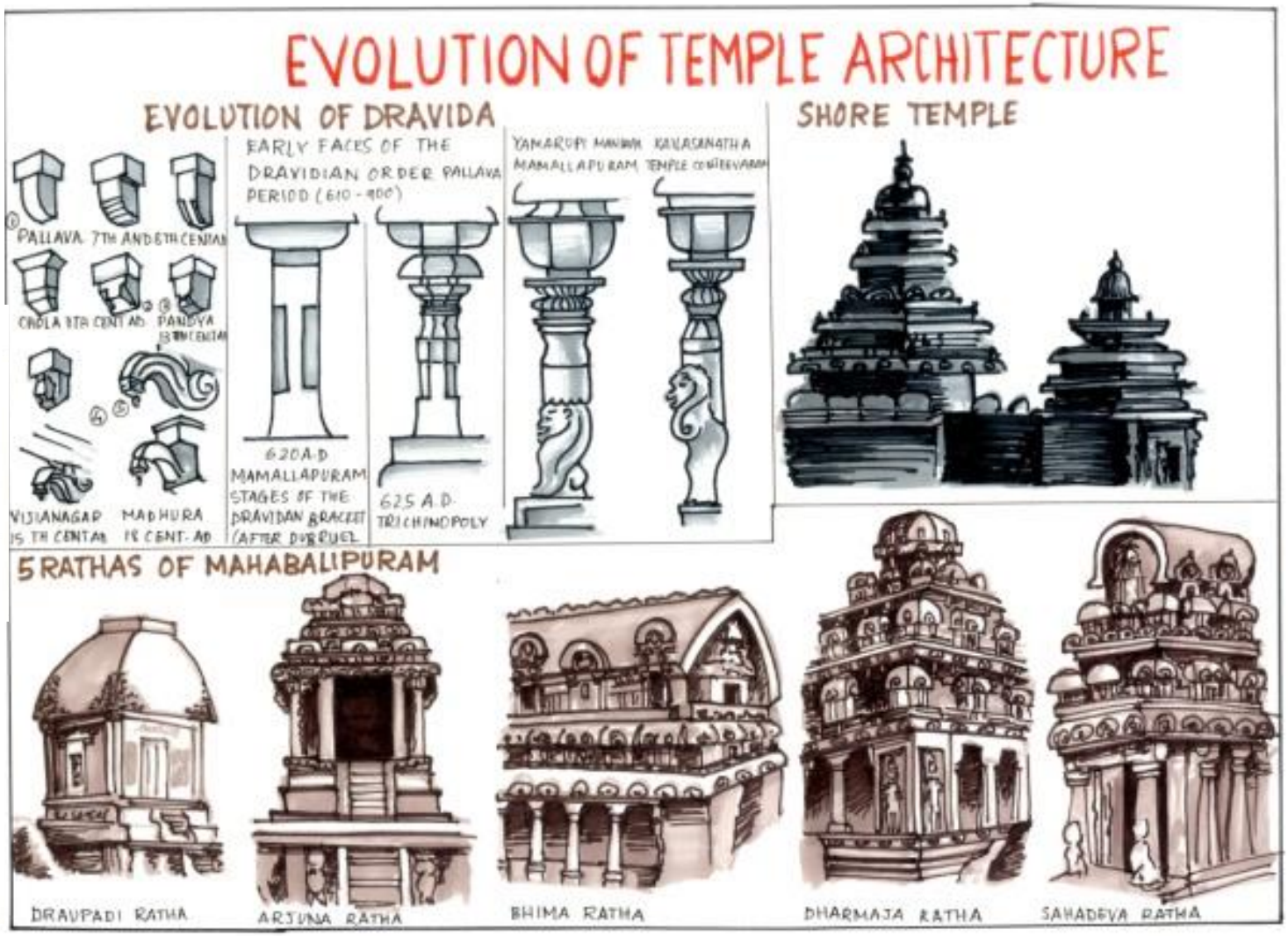


EXTERIOR HEIGHT X WIDTH BEING 36' X 31', 2 COLUMNS AT ENTRANCE 26 COLUMNS PRESENT IN INTERIOR OF 12' HEIGHT COLUMNS HAD CAPITAL AND WERE DECORATIVE

ARC 1110 History Theory & Criticism - II

INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE





STUDENT: MIA MARIAM ALEX (223701058)
FACULTY: AARY PEARL LOBO

ARC 1110 History Theory & Criticism - II

INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

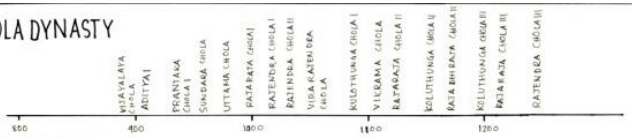
ODISHA TEMPLES

MUKTESHWARA TEMPLE
A DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE WHERE TEMPLE HAS FULLY DEVELOPED GANDI/SHIKHARA IN REKHA DEUL, PIDHA DEUL AND JAGAMOHANA CONSIDERED AS "A GEM OF ORISSAN ARCHITECTURE". PANCHARATHA REKHADEUL, PIDHA DEUL WITH STEPPED PYRAMIDAL ROOF RICHLY CARVED INTERIOR

SUN TEMPLE KONARK
KING NARASIMHADEVA I, OF GANGA DYNASTY BUILT THE TEMPLE, WITH HELP OF 1200 ARTISANS WITHIN SPAN OF 12 YRS. SINCE THE RULER USED TO WORSHIP THE SUN, THE TEMPLE WAS CONSIDERED AS CHARIOT OF SUN GOD. KONARK TEMPLE WAS DESIGNED IN A DECORATED CHARIOT FORM WITH 24 WHEELS.

LINGARAJA TEMPLE
① SRI MANDIR ② JAGAMOHAN ③ NAT MANDIR ④ BHOG MANDIR
THE MAJESTIC LINGARAJA TEMPLE HAS FOUR FRONTAL PROJECTED SECTIONS SUCH AS THE DEULA, JAGAMOHANA, NATAMANDIRA AND BHOGAMANDAPA.

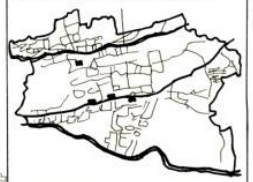
CHOLA DYNASTY



THANJAVUR-BRIHADESHWARA TEMPLE

MATERIAL: GRANITE, BUILT BY INTERLOCKING OF STONES. NO BUILDING. VIMANA HEIGHT: 216FT. NANDI STATUE INFRONT OF THE MAIN TEMPLE. KUMBHA TOPMOST STRUCTURE. CAPSTONE TOP MOST STRUCTURE. CAPSTONE - SINGLE STONE IN THE ENTIRE COMPOUND: 250 LINGAMS.

TEMPLE TOWN- KUMBAKONAM

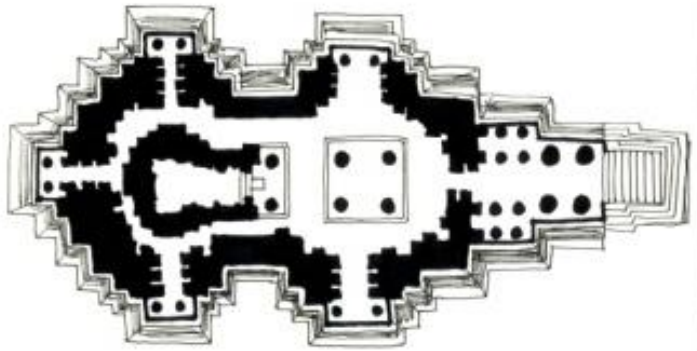


IT IS BELEIVED THAT THE FAMOUS LORD SHIVA TEMPLES WHERE BUILT DURING THE CHOLAS PERIOD. THOSE WERE REVEREDIN TEVARAM. THE TOWN AQUIRED THE STATUS, "CAMBRIDGE OF SOUTH, INDIA". DURING THIS TIME, THE TOWN HAS A NUMBER OF MATHAS.

TEMPLE TOWN-MADHURAI MEENAKSHI TEMPLE

THE PANDYAS STARTED CONSTRUCTION OF SRI MEENAKSHI TEMPLE IN THE EARLY 13TH CENTURY. THE EAST TOWER WAS BUILT FIRST BY JATAVARMAN SUNDARA PANDYAN AND THEN THE WEST TOWER IN AD. 1323 BY THE PARAKRAMA PANDYAN.

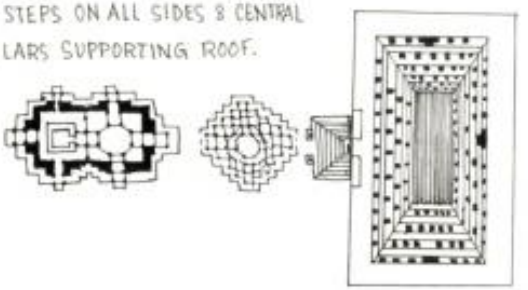
NAGARA TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE



KANDARIYA MAHADEVA TEMPLE

SUN TEMPLE MODHERA

FOUR ENTRANCES WITH FLIGHTS OF STEPS ON ALL SIDES & CENTRAL PILLARS SUPPORTING ROOF.



ADINATHA TEMPLE, RANAKPUR

THE CENTRAL MAIN SHRINE IS CALLED "MULA-PRASADA", THE INTERIOR OF WHICH IS "GARBAGRIHA AND IS MAIN STATUE IS MULANAYAKA. EACH RANGA-MANDAPA IS CONNECTED WITH A 3 STORYED "MEGHANANDA MANDAPA."

STUDENT: MIA MARIAM ALEX (223701058)
FACULTY: AARY PEARL LOBO

ARC 1110 History Theory & Criticism - II

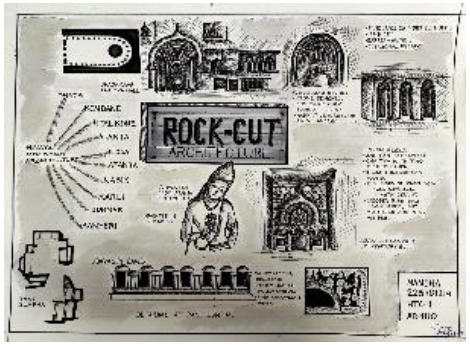
INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To study and analyse the evolution in Indian temple architecture, general settlement pattern, geographic and climatic influence, socio-political background, construction technology, material influence and design principles of the cities and its built form.

PROJECT BRIEF:

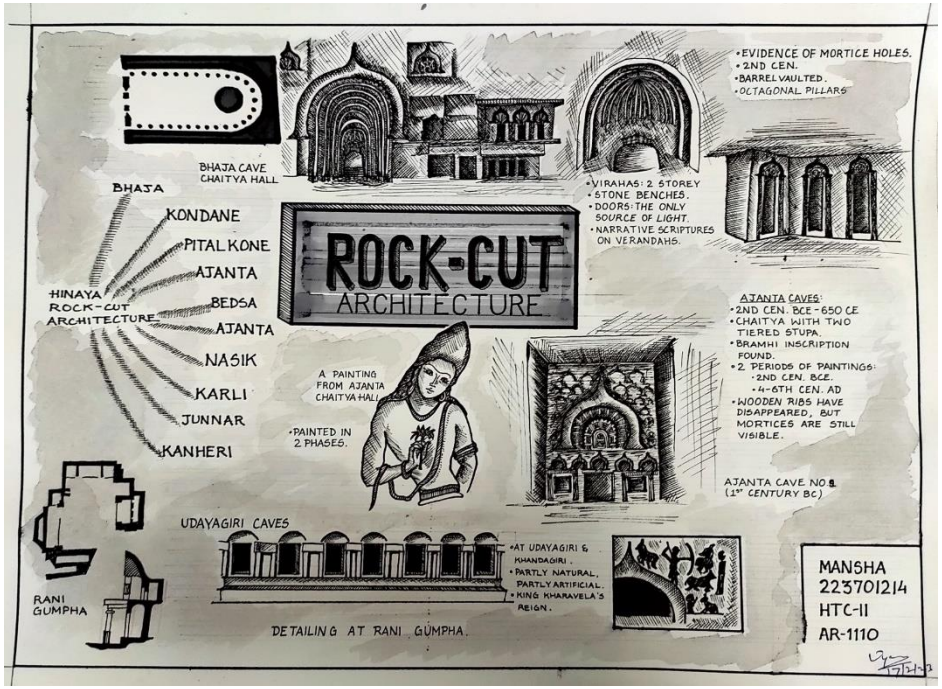
To introduce and understand the Styles of Indian Temple Architecture over time. The different schools of thought to be studied are Buddhists, Nagara, Dravida, etc. Examples include 322-185 BC Ashokan capital: Pataliputra; establishment of Buddhist school 2BC-6AD, Shore temple and Rathas at Mammalapuram, Kailasnatha etc. 13AD: Nalanda, Chalukyan Architecture at Badami, 9—13th AD: Nagara & Dravida temples, Kakatiyas of Warangal.

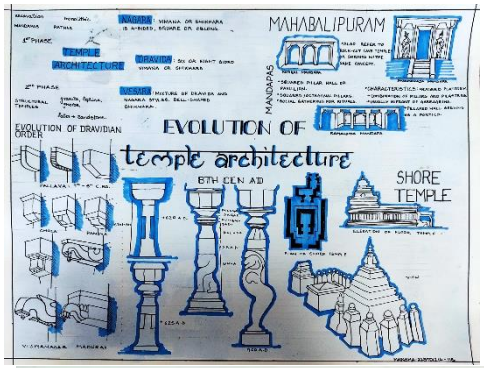


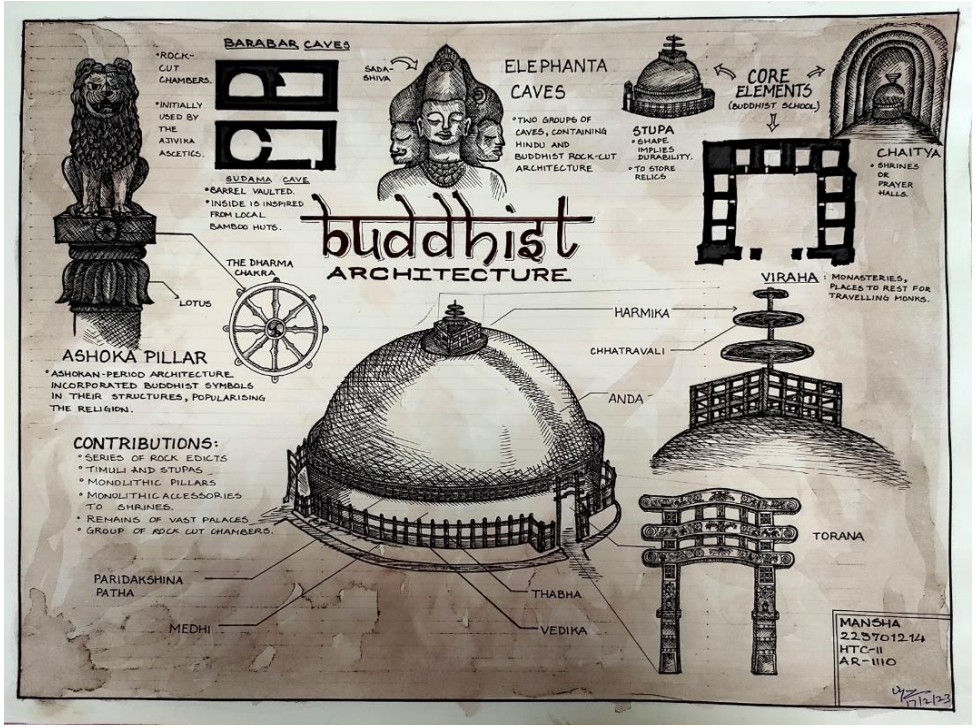
STUDENT: MANSHA SINGH (223701214)
FACULTY: KUMAR VYOMKESH

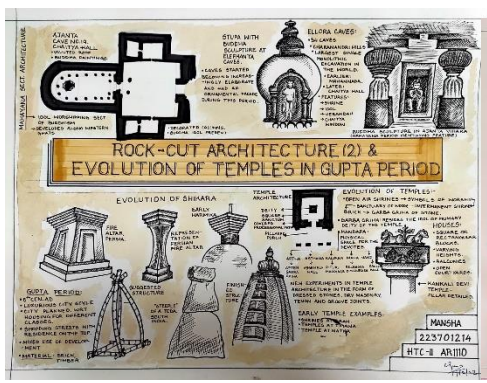
ARC 1110 History Theory & Criticism - II

INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE





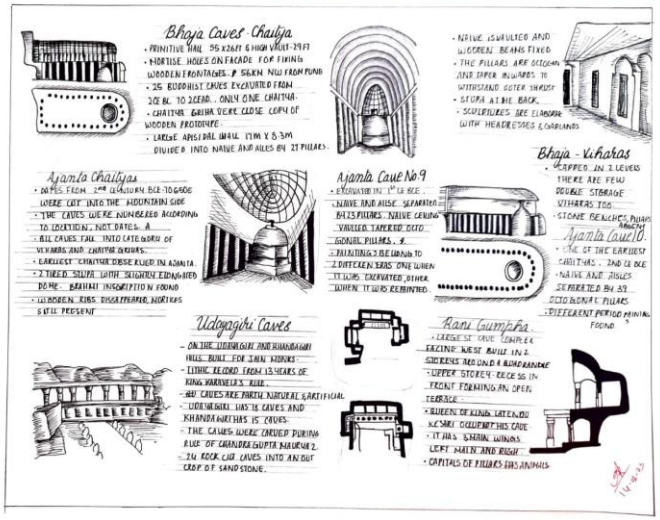


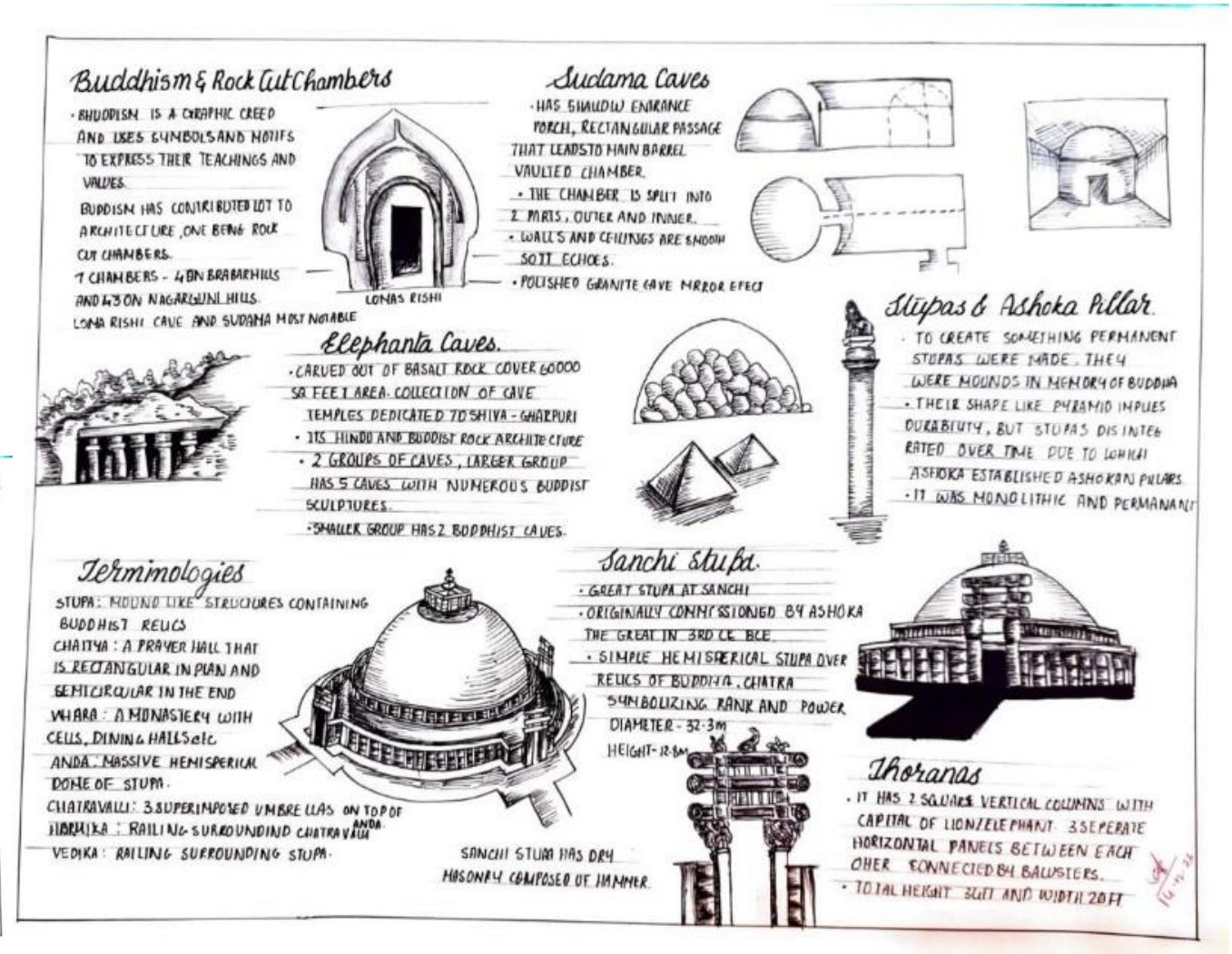


STUDENT: MANSHA SINGH (223701214)
FACULTY: KUMAR VYOMKESH

ARC 1110 History Theory & Criticism - II

INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE





STUDENT: MISHAEL ALEX (223701064)

FACULTY: AKSHATHA RAO

Bachelor of Architecture
Undergraduate Program

Year

2

Architecture

ARC 2101 Architectural Design & Detailing - III

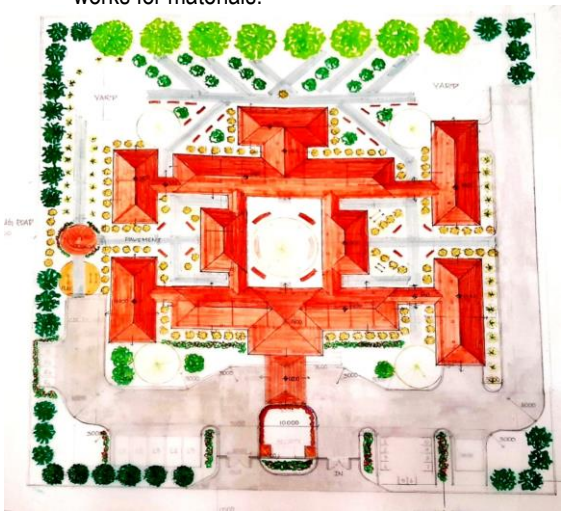
PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE

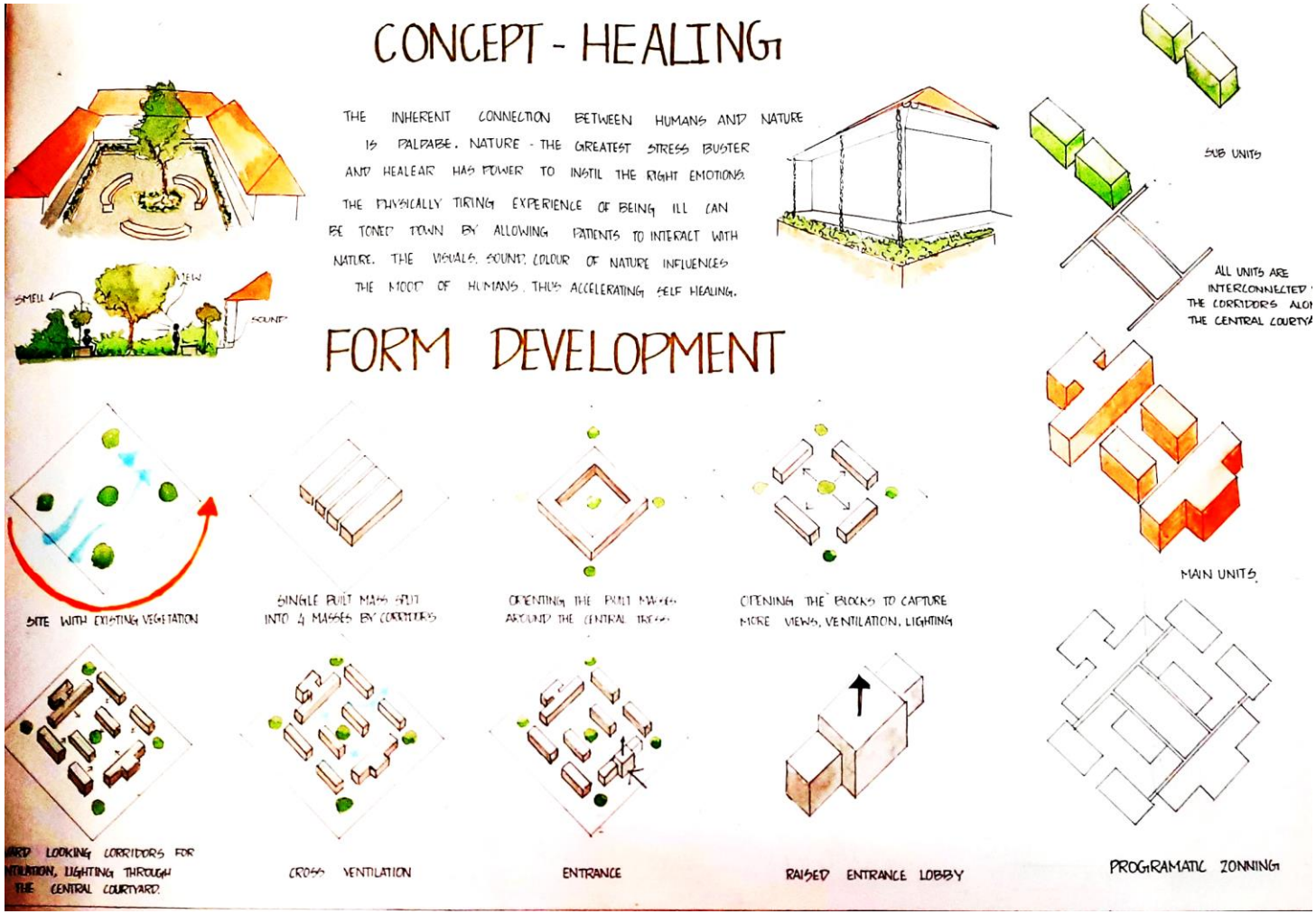
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To develop a detailed design integrating timber and masonry as underlying construction systems. To formulate a design Program through the study & analyse various user types & their activities in small-scale institutional facility.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Development of design programmed for a campus building- Primary health care Centre with basic treatment spaces such as outpatient department, wardroom ,minor OT, labor room and other facility rooms. Also focusing on timber structures and masonry works for materials.





STUDENT: SAAI NAGA ABIRAMI J (213701212)
FACULTY: AJITH MADKAIKER

ARC 2103 Architectural Representation- III

3D MODELLING

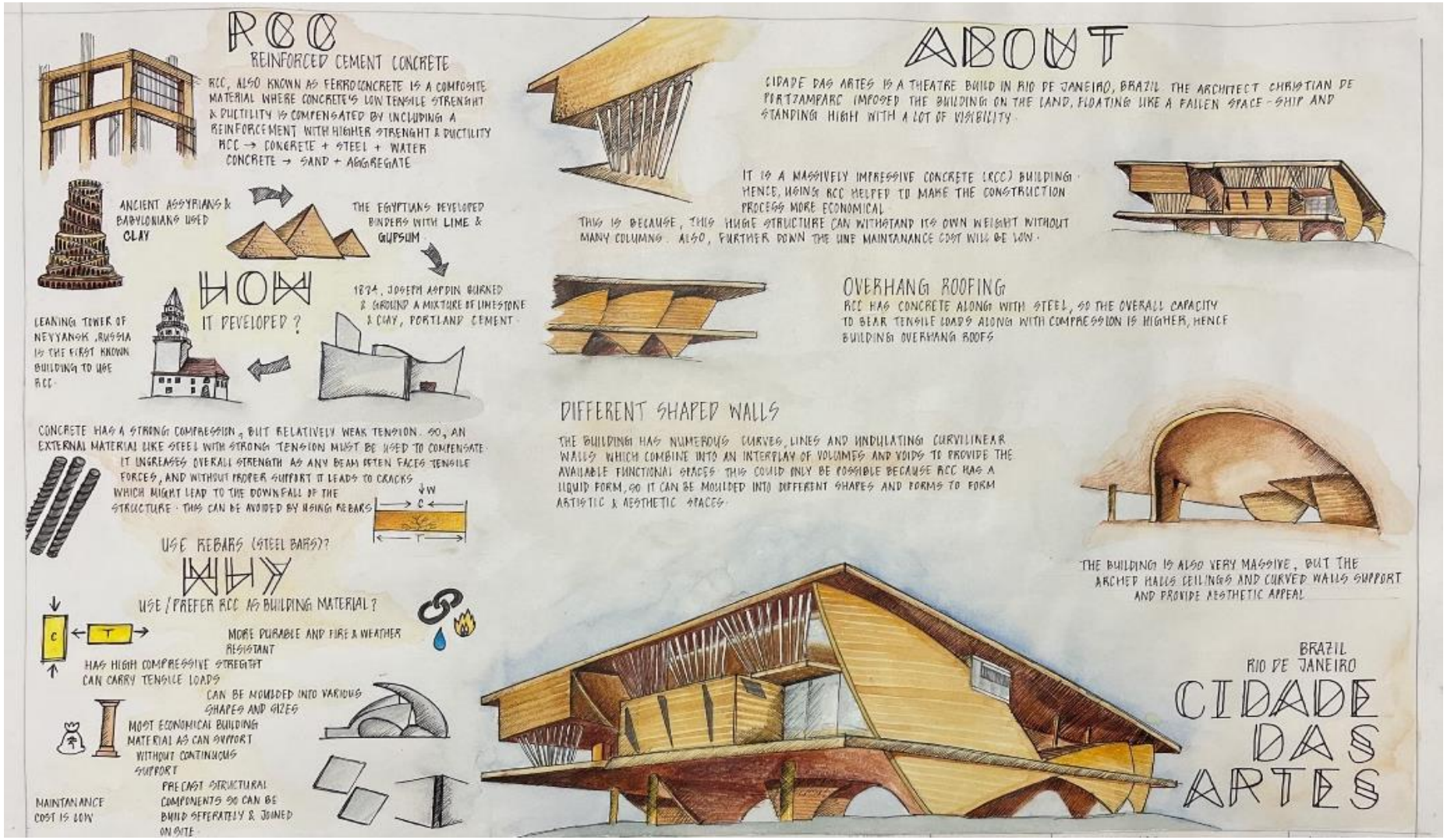
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Development of 3D model using BIM with the help of various commands and creation of walkthroughs. Building models that are developed in the Revit software are single-story buildings, double-story building, and multistorey buildings. The software used for rendering and creation of walkthroughs is Twinmotion. Various Revit parametric families are also developed.

STUDENT: KAUSHANI CHAKRABORTY (213701156)
FACULTY: R N RAMASWAMY, VISHAL CHETRY

ARC 2105 Building Construction and Materials - III

RCC



STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: JAMBAVATI GOUDA

ARC 2105 Building Construction and Materials - IV

STEEL

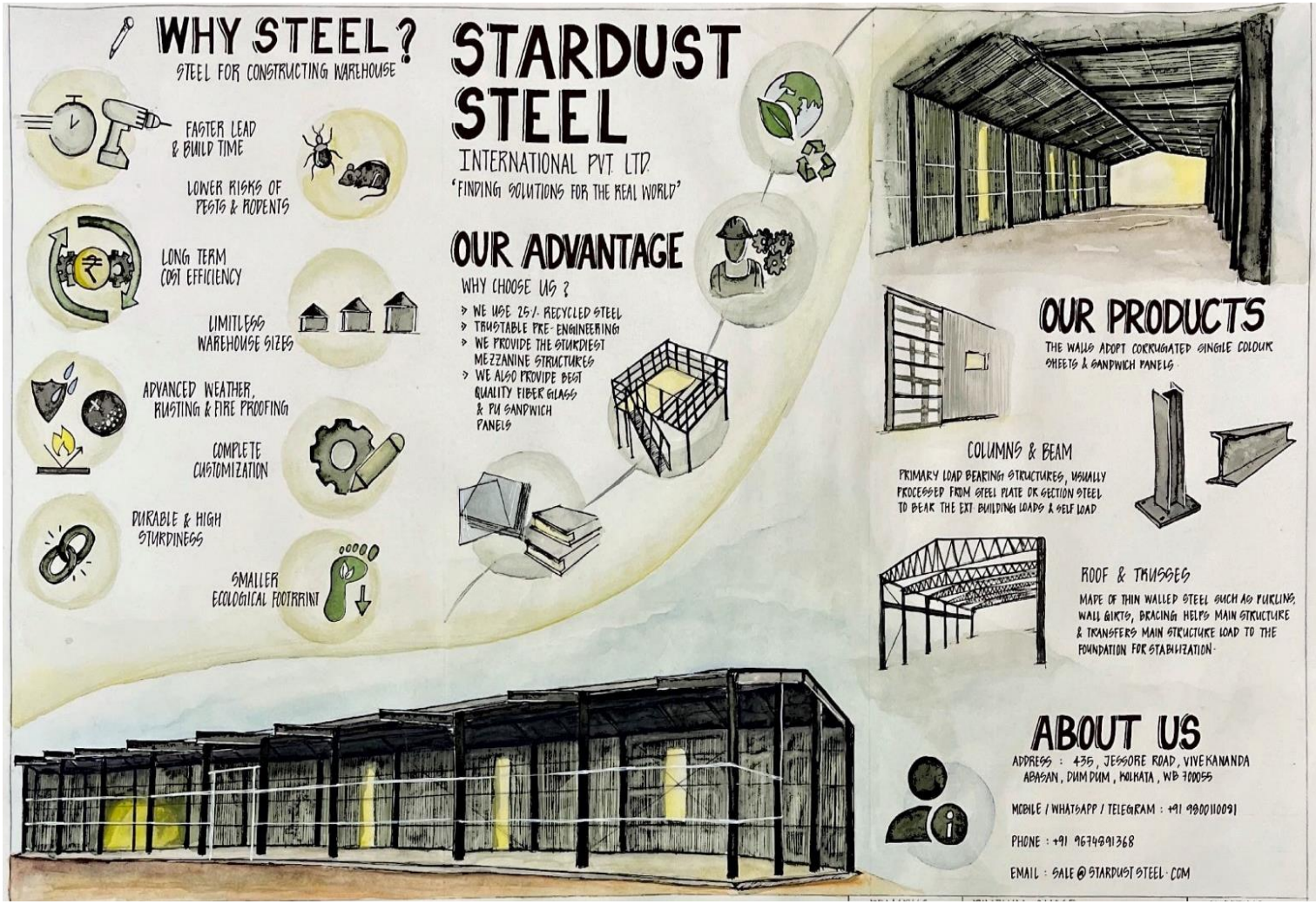
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Building Construction and material focuses on the study and understanding of different building materials and how each material can be used to construct different elements of the building.

PROJECT BRIEF:

To study and understand steel as a building material & the involved construction techniques With respect to chemical, and physical properties, classification, composition, and its varied uses to enhance the structural strength, usability, and aesthetic qualities of the spaces inside/ outside of the building

This shows a brochure for a warehouse construction company, along with the benefits of choosing steel as a building material and why should the customer choose the said company for their needs



STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: ARUN NATARAJAN

ARC 2102 Architectural Design & Detailing - IV

RESORT DESIGN

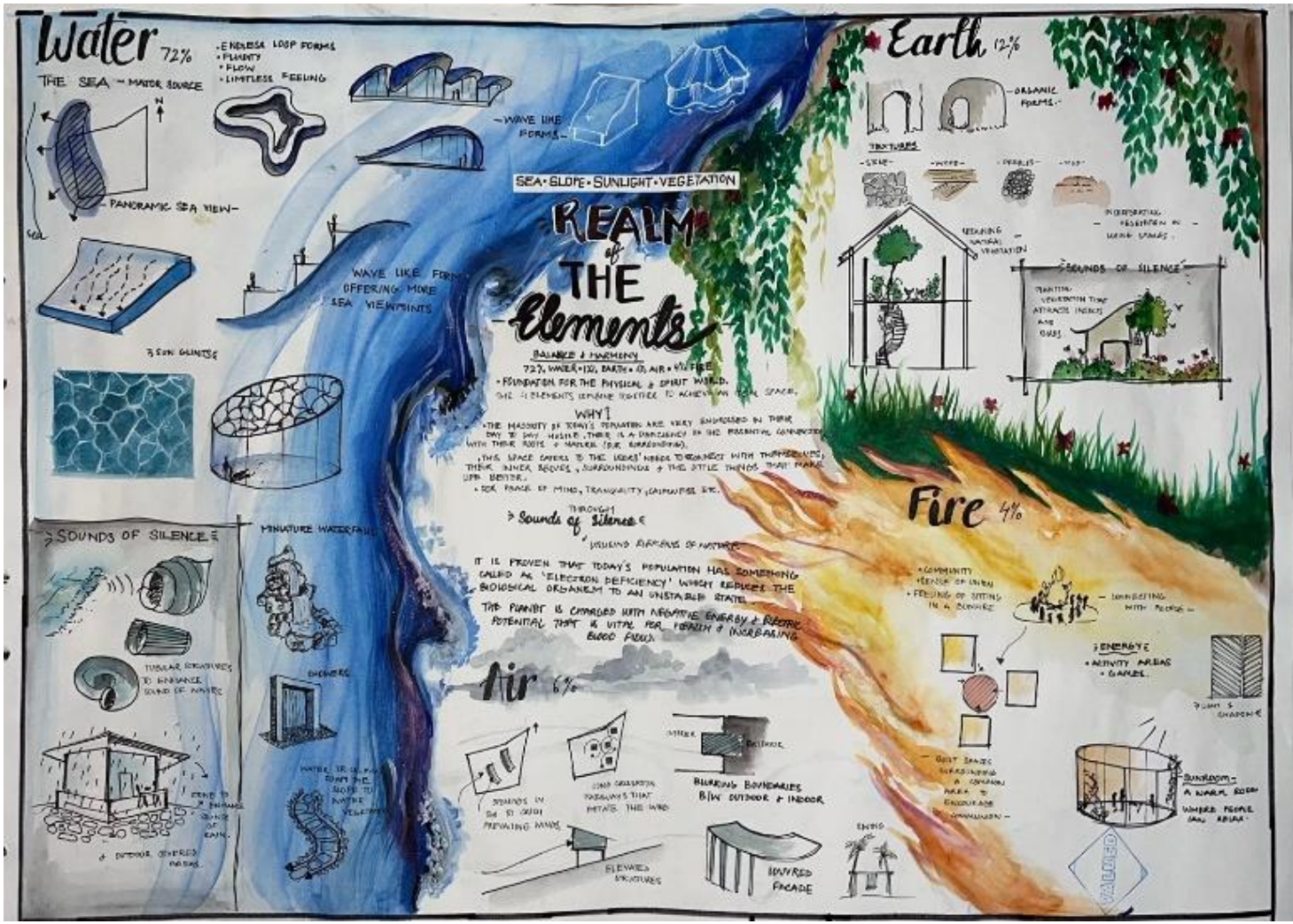
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Demonstrating potential of alternative building construction techniques, identifying issues and concerns about context, developing design through analysis, formulate forms and structures of built forms and spaces through exploration of design strategies and materials, site and climate conditions while abiding by the rules, norms and regulations.

PROJECT BRIEF:

THE ELEMENT RETREAT

A climate-responsive resort located near Ullal in Karnataka, it is spread across a sloping site, covering about 2.3 acres, and has a breathtaking view of the Arabian Sea. Designed for up to 30 users, it offers a holistic experience through the use of various elements in the design and gives utmost importance to the climatic conditions of the region. One can experience things like listening to the sounds of sea waves, hearing the trees rustle and the birds' chirps in the morning, and take a walk through avenues surrounded by greenery. It also consists of a spa and a yoga hall to provide a fruitful experience at the retreat.

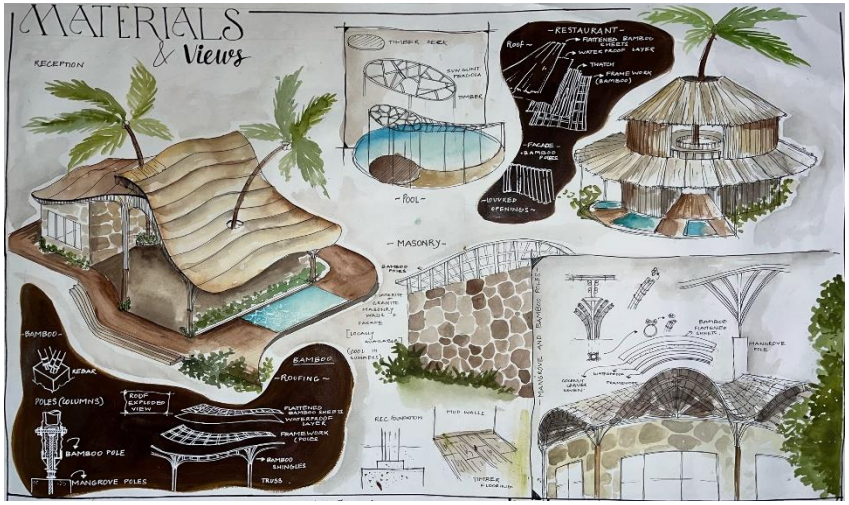


Concept

STUDENT: AASHNA KALRA (213701114)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL

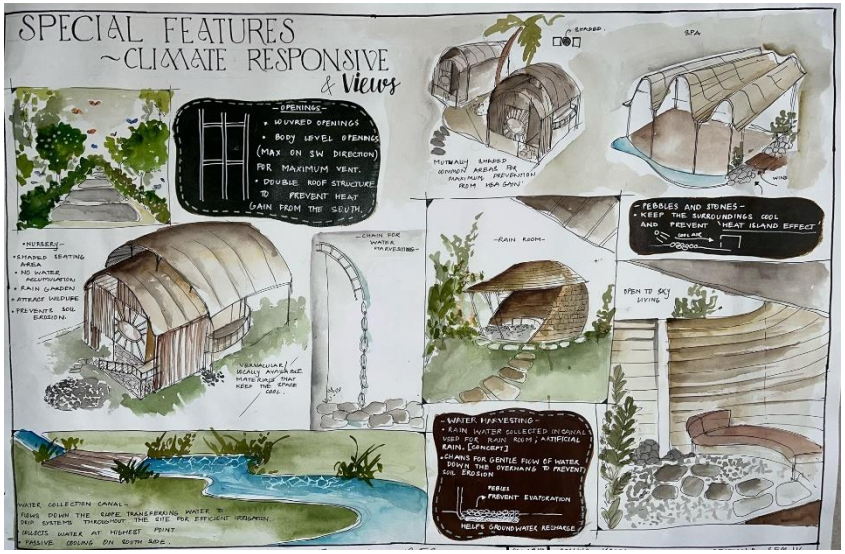
ARC 2102 Architectural Design & Detailing - IV

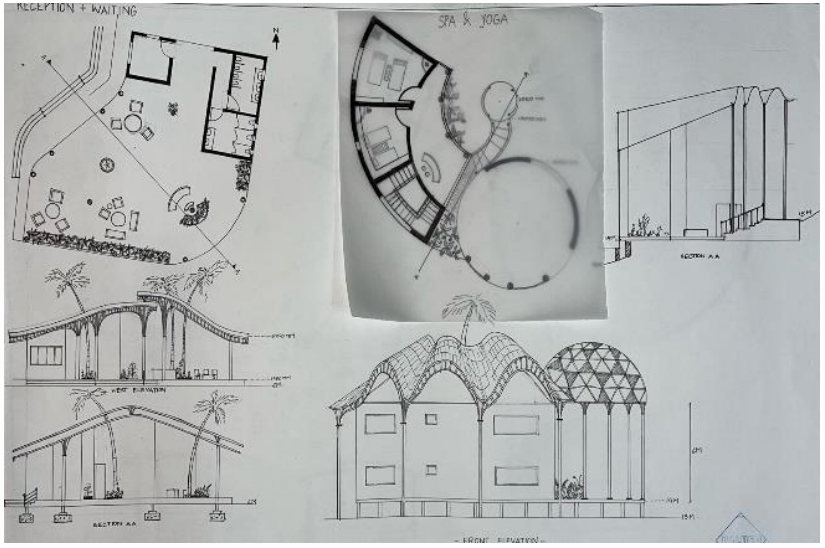
RESORT DESIGN



N

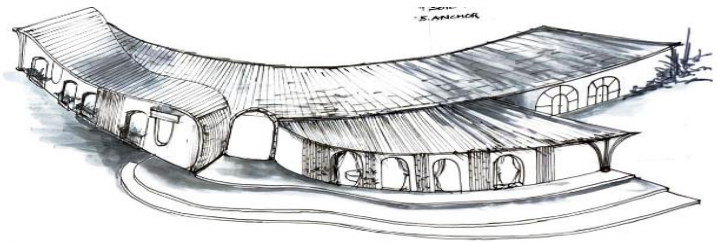
Master Plan

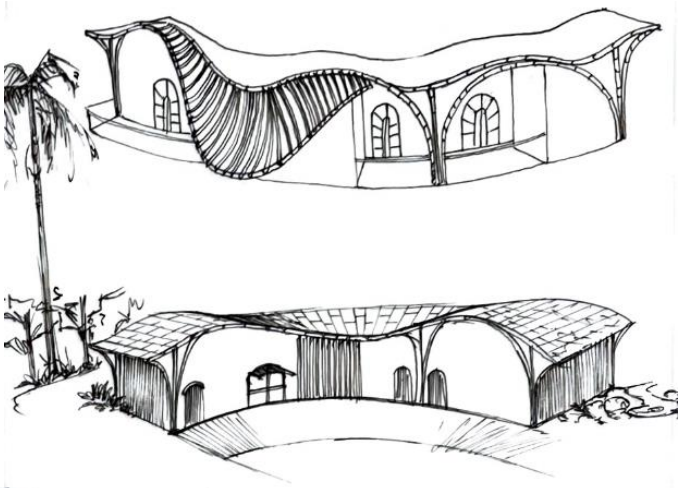


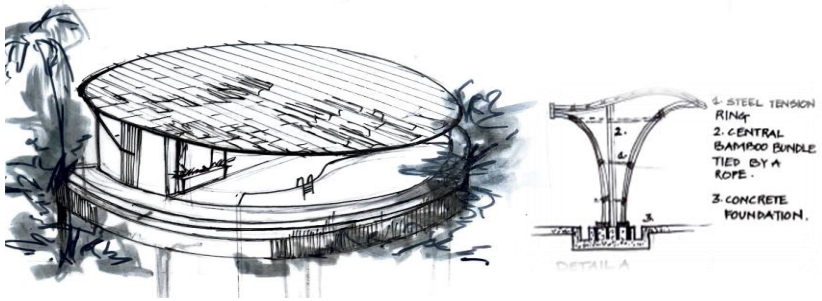


Plans, Sections and Elevations

STUDENT: AASHNA KALRA (213701114)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL





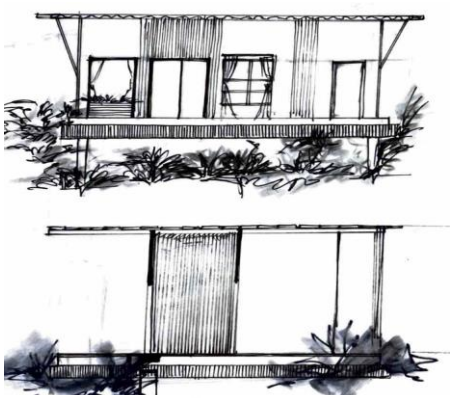


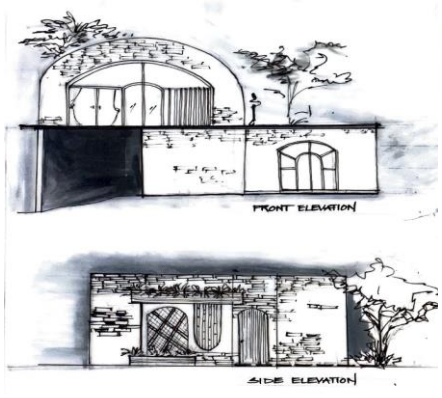
Landscaping

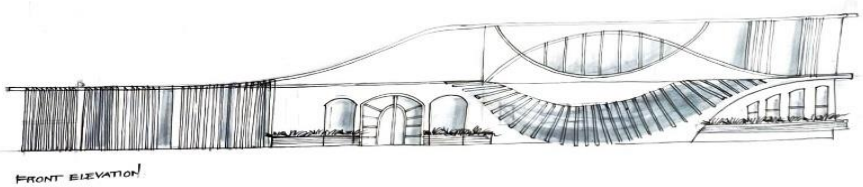
STUDENT: PRATYAKSHA TAHILIANI (213701042)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL

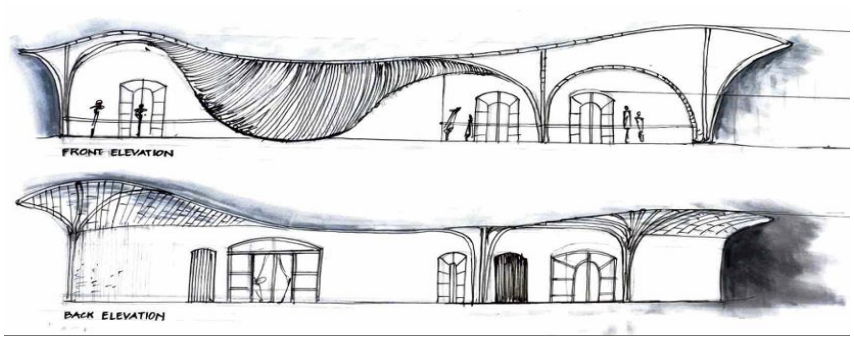
ARC 2102 Architectural Design & Detailing - IV

RESORT DESIGN

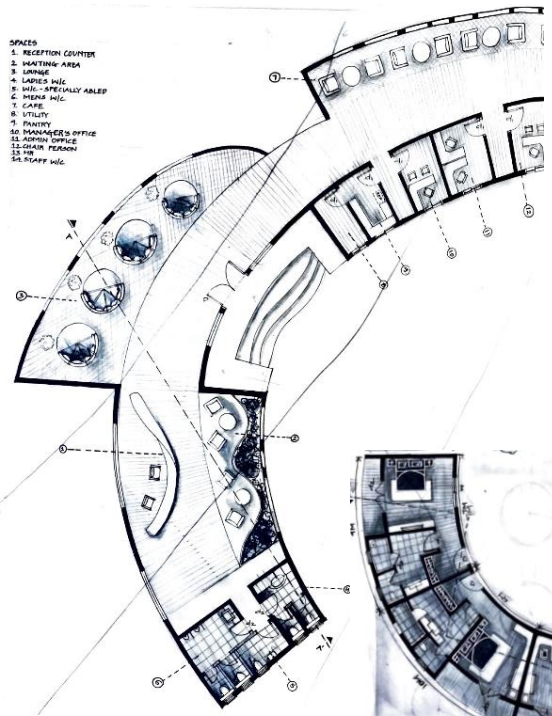


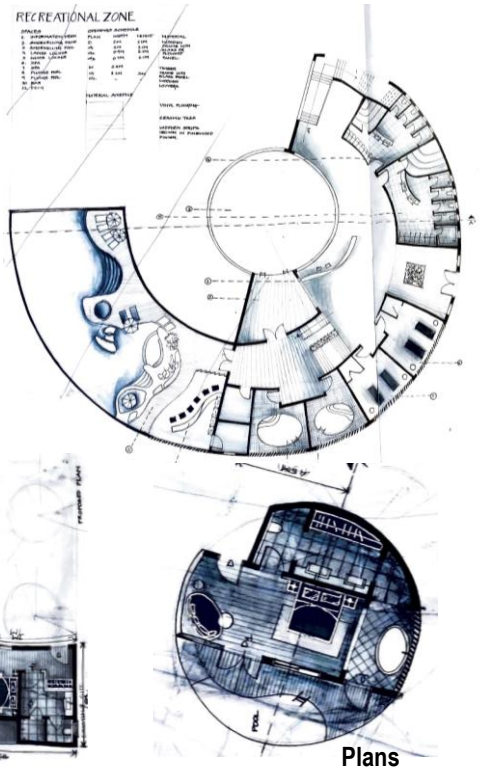


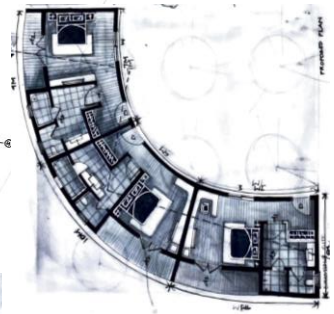




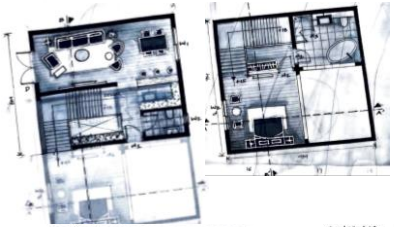
Elevations

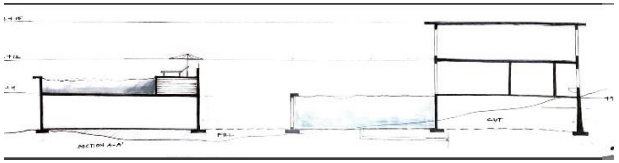


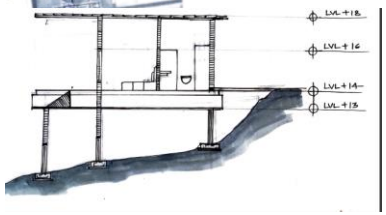


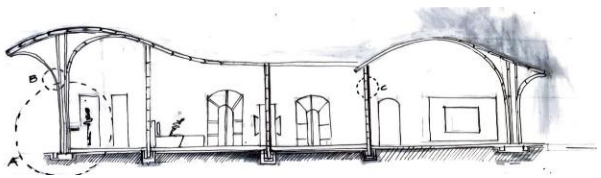


Plans





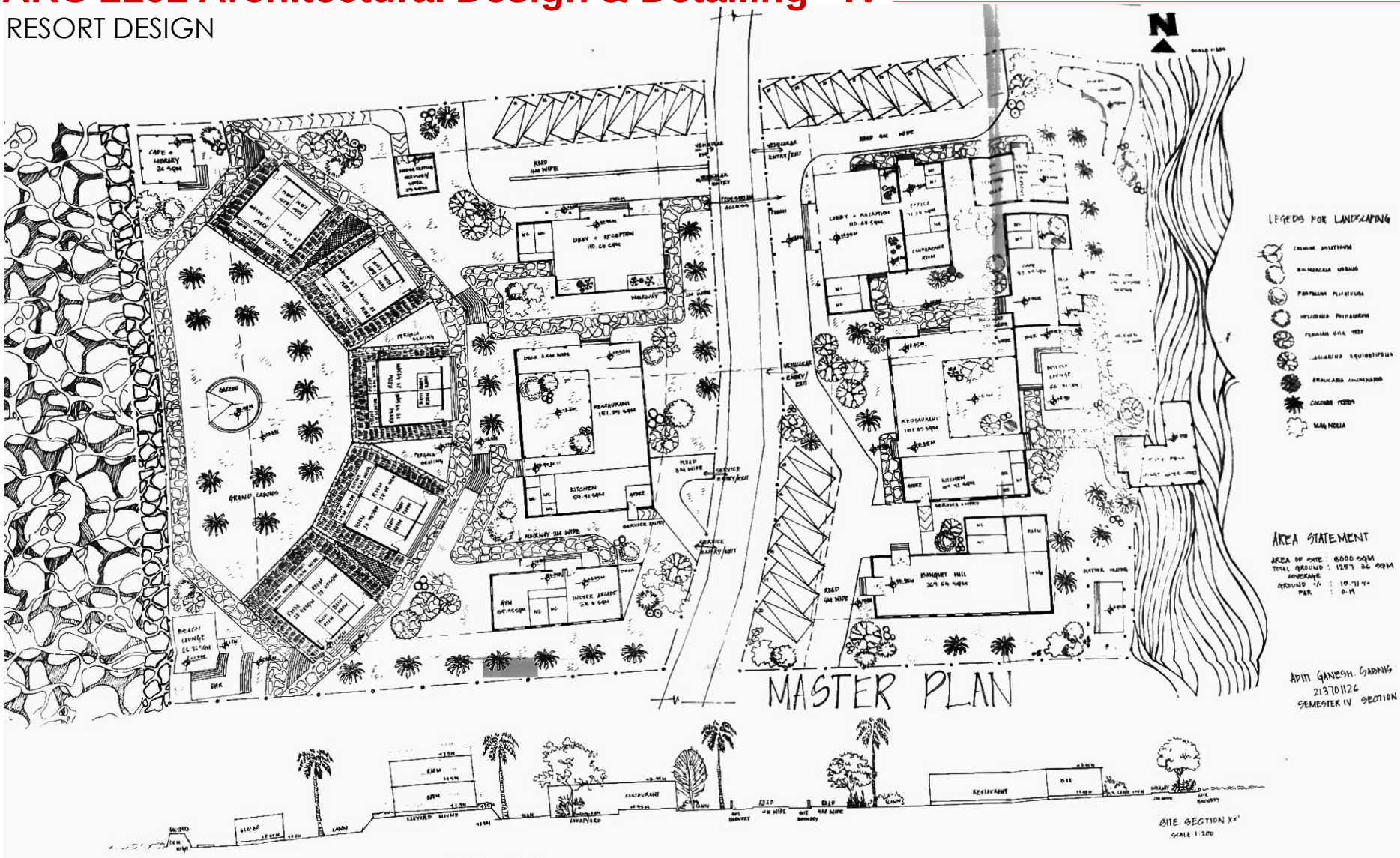




Sections

STUDENT: PRATYAKSHA TAHILIANI (213701042)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL

RESORT DESIGN



STUDENT: ADITI GANESH SABNIS (213701126)
FACULTY: KIRTI NIKAM

Master Plan Spatial layout of built structures and conceptual landscaping layout with existing site context

ARC 2102 Architectural Design & Detailing - IV

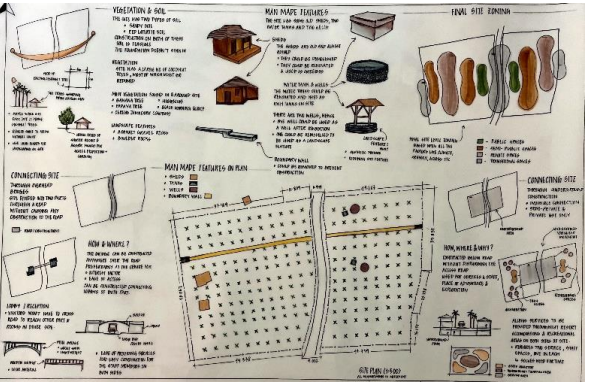
RESORT DESIGN

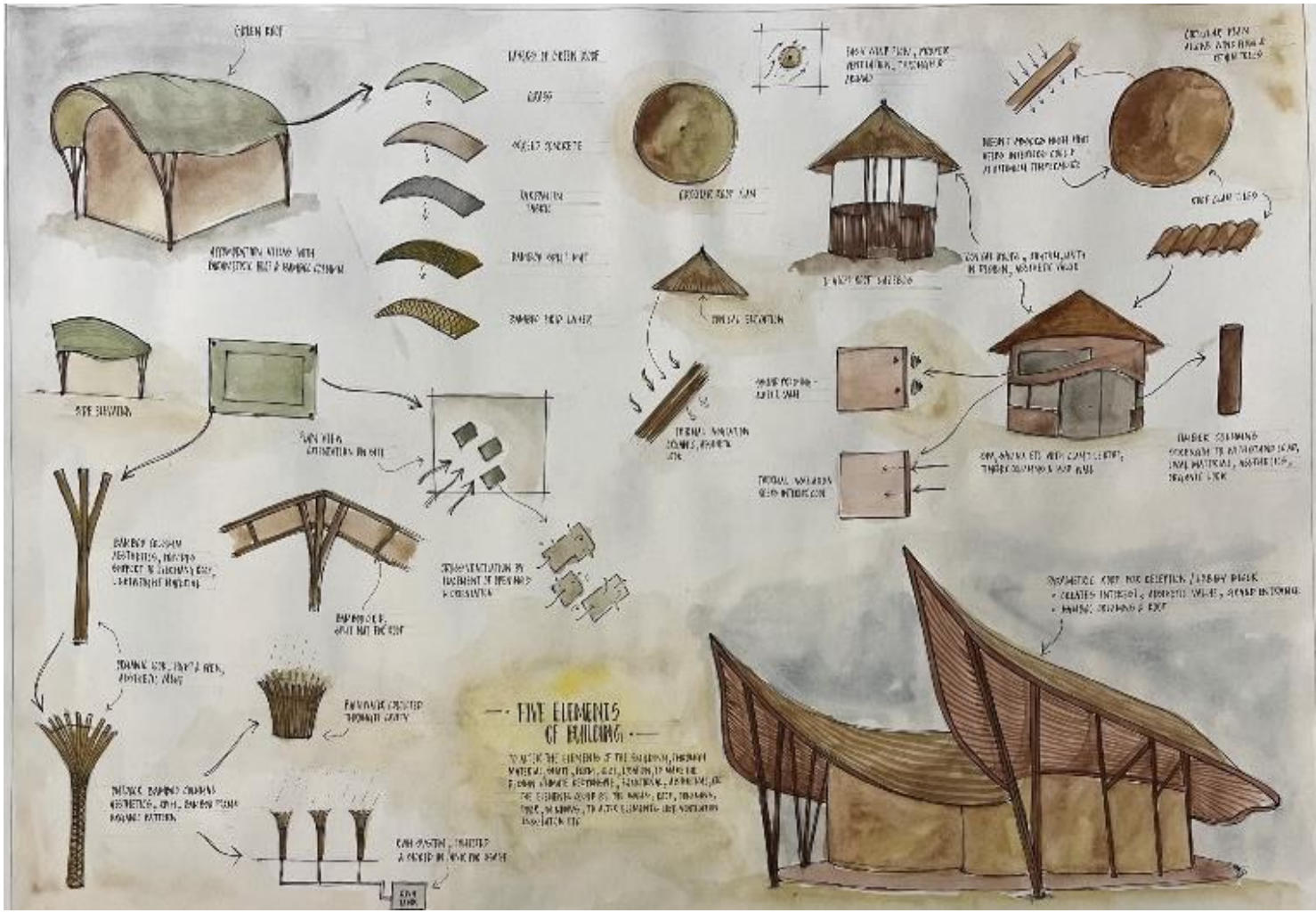
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this course is the development of design program, and developing a concept and detailed design with focus on climate responsive design structures and masonry. This course would also provide an understanding of the use of local materials and the exploration of eco friendly architecture.

PROJECT BRIEF:

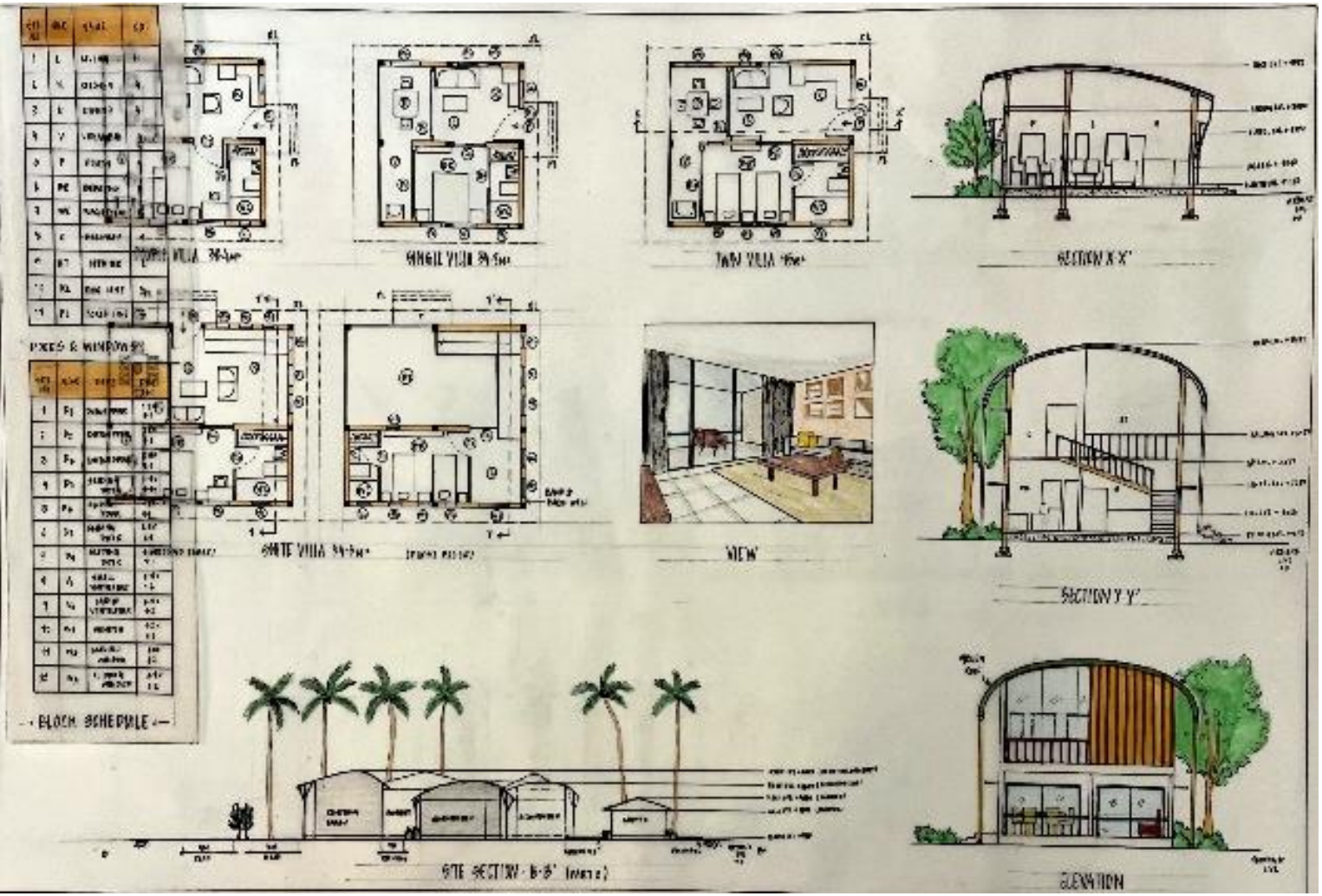
The project was to design a resort while adopting climate-responsive techniques. The use of passive strategies, adopting alternative building technologies, and understanding the use of local materials. To focus on the form development considering appropriate building materials for foundation and envelope components. The use of building services and renewable energy sources in the project must be exercised.

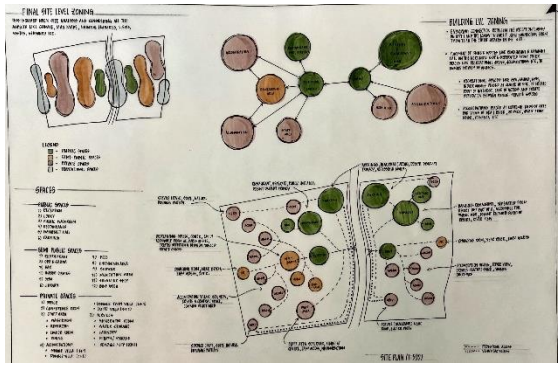




STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: KIRTI NIKAM

Concept





Final Zoning:
this shows the final zoning which was considering the best features of the four zoning options along with the justification of why spaces have been placed at a certain area. Dividing the spaces into public, semi public and private spaces.

STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: KIRTI NIKAM

Block Details

ARC 2102 Architectural Design & Detailing - IV

RESORT DESIGN

Master Plan:

The master plan of the proposed resort design. This shows the double line plan of all the blocks with the openings, the pedestrian and vehicular access in the resort, and the proposed landscape design in the resort.

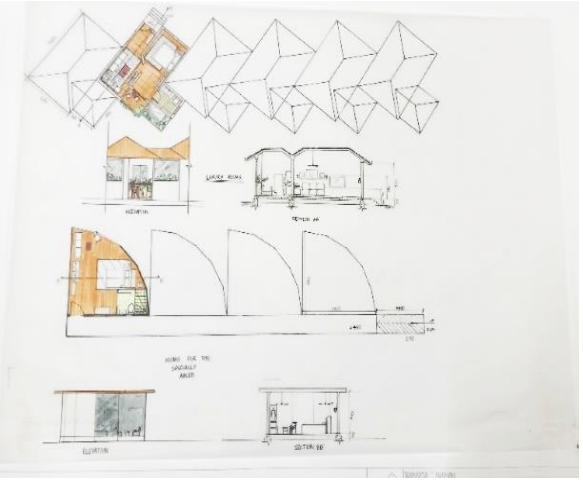
The area statement details, the dimensions of the site, and the level differences are shown in this master plan.

STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: KIRTI NIKAM

THE BIRD'S NEST

PROJECT BRIEF:

This resort design aims to be a bird sanctuary resort which provides the customers with a thrilling experience of watching birds very closely while also being provided with a sense of 'freedom' and 'detoxification'. The design aspires to be barrier free, i.e., universal design accessible by all and providing calmness and comfort. The whole site is covered with trees and is thickly wooded. Various trails have been provided for the people to walk or move around in buggies for transportation and bird watching.



STUDENT: NAMRATA BHUYAN (213701056)
FACULTY: SUREKHA K C, TRIVIKRAM T N, JOANNA MARIA MARTIS

Master Plan

ARC 2102 Architectural Design & Detailing - IV

RESORT DESIGN

Concept:

Chakra means wheel and refers to energy points in our body they correspond to bundles of nerves, major organs, and areas of our energy body that affect our emotional and physical wellbeing. The 7 chakras of the body are understood to be spinning discs of energy that should be open and balanced for the vital task of absorbing our vital energy and redistributing it. These 7 chakras of the human body, have distinct specific names, meanings, colors, areas on the spine, meditation, stones, health focus, and yoga postures to balance. The lotus is a beautiful symbol of healing and purity. Bamboo is a unique building material in that it is strong in both rigidity and density. The plant fiber's strength increases as it gets old. Bamboo has a slick waterproof coating that can be painted easily

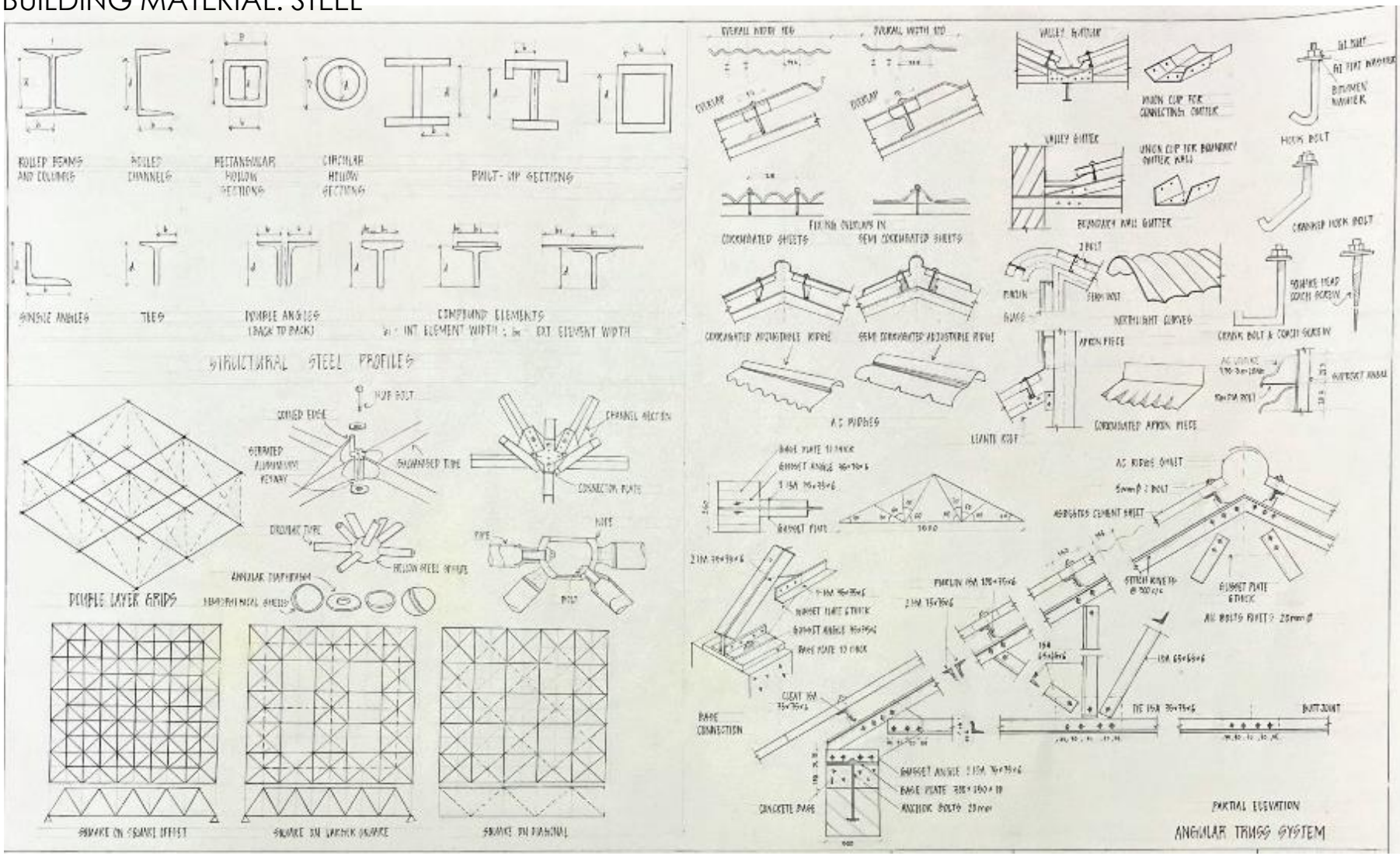
7 chakras as 7 junctions incorporated in landscaping. Each circle rambles one chakra creating a walking track around it and is motivated by sculptures of yoga poses and are decorated with water bodies and colorful flower plants creating a microclimate.

Master plan of the resort

STUDENT: TUMMURU SAI TRISHA (213701276)
FACULTY: SUREKHA K C, TRIVIKRAM T N, JOANNA MARIA MARTIS

ARC 2106 Building Construction & Materials - IV

BUILDING MATERIAL: STEEL



STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: ARUN NATARAJAN

Steel trusses and their joinery details

ARC 2110 History Theory & Criticism - III

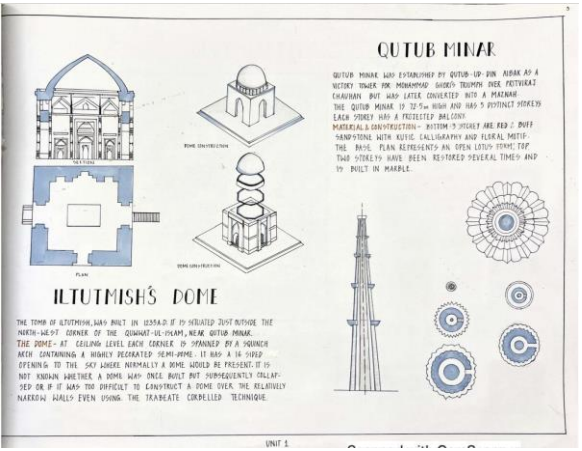
FORTS AND COMPLEXES

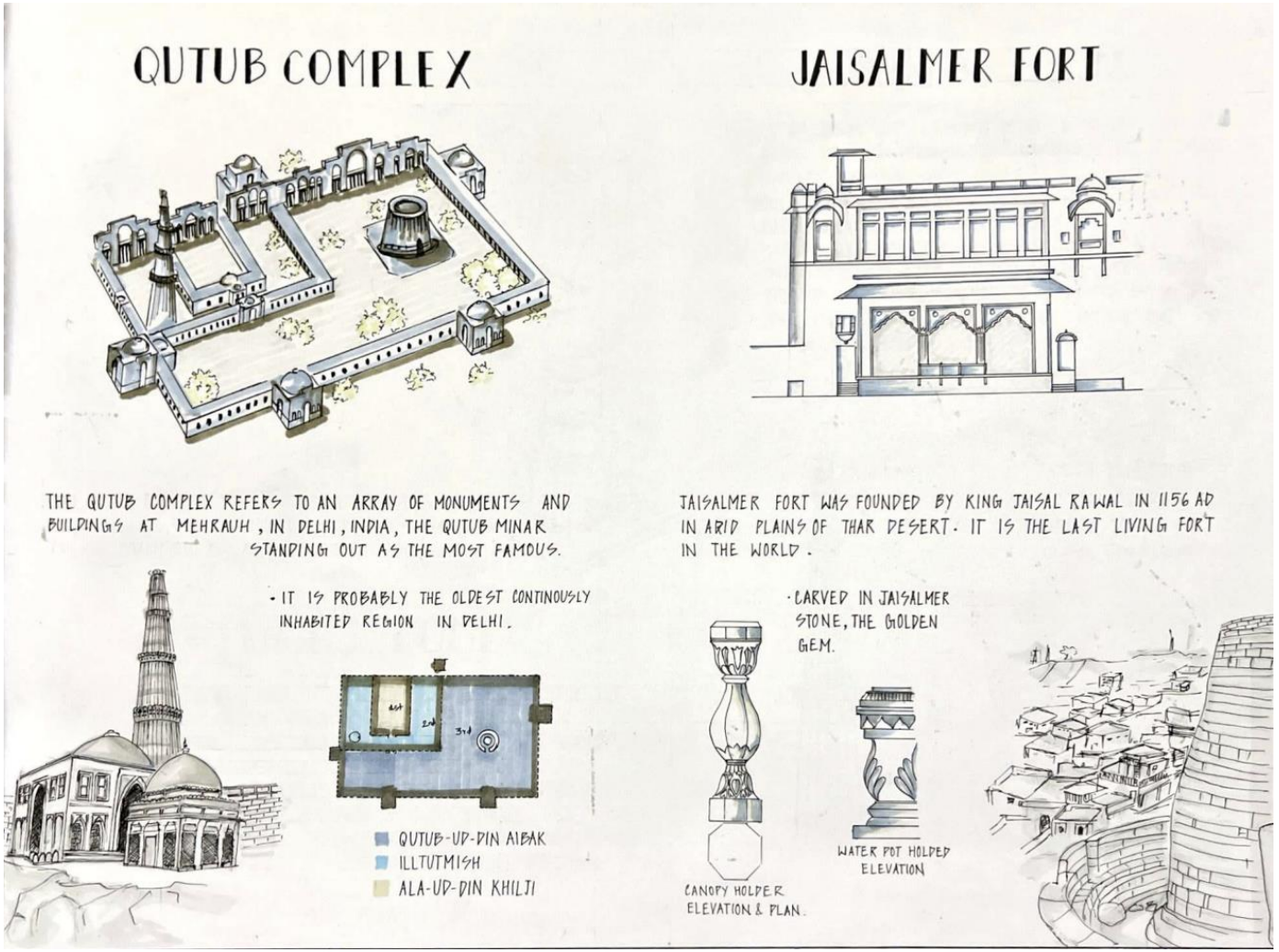
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To study and analyze the evolution, general settlement pattern, geographic and climatic influence ,socio-political background, construction technology, material influence and design principles of the cities and its built form.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Assignments based on the different architectural features of Indo-Islamic architecture and the evolution of architecture throughout the different Islamic dynasty rules in India .

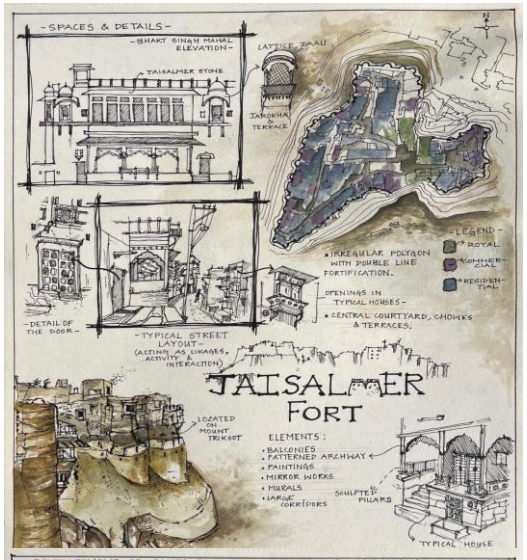




STUDENT: SRUTHINANDANA SAJI (213701060)
FACULTY: VISHAL CHETTRY, JAMBAVATI GOUDA, KAILAS M

ARC 2110 History Theory & Criticism - III

FORTS AND COMPLEXES



STUDENT: AYUSHI SINGHAL (213701176)
FACULTY: KAILAS M

ARC 2110 History Theory & Criticism - III

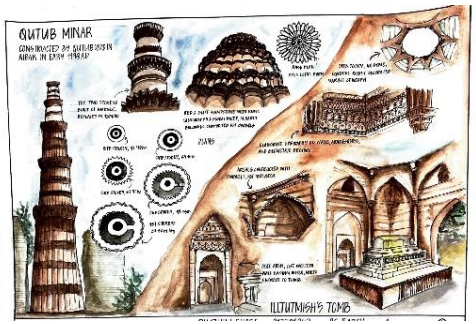
INDO-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

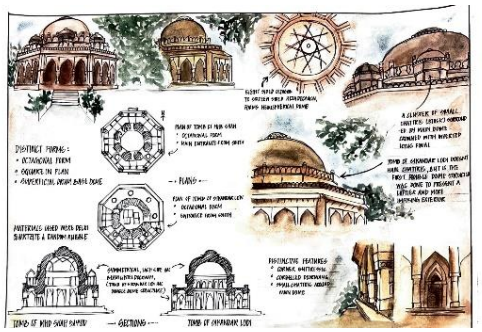
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

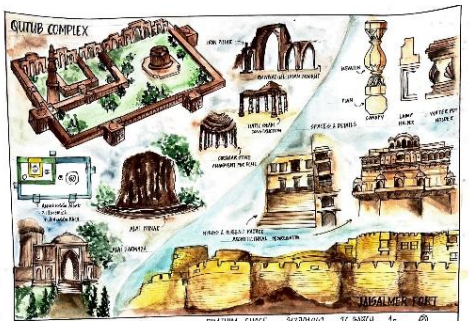
History, theory and criticism focuses on the study of historical architecture to understand how and why structures were built.

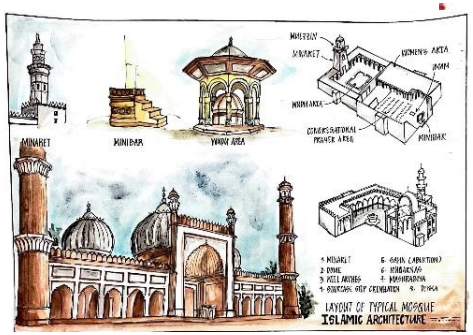
PROJECT BRIEF:

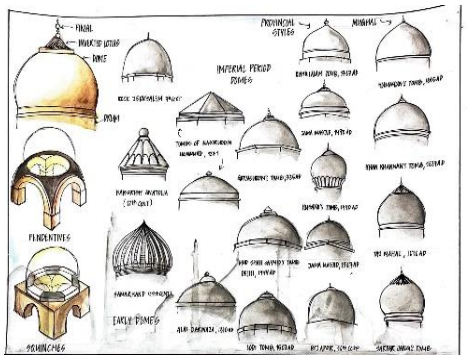
This semester we focus on Indo-Islamic architecture. How it originated in India, its evolutions throughout the timeline and how it impacted the architecture in India.

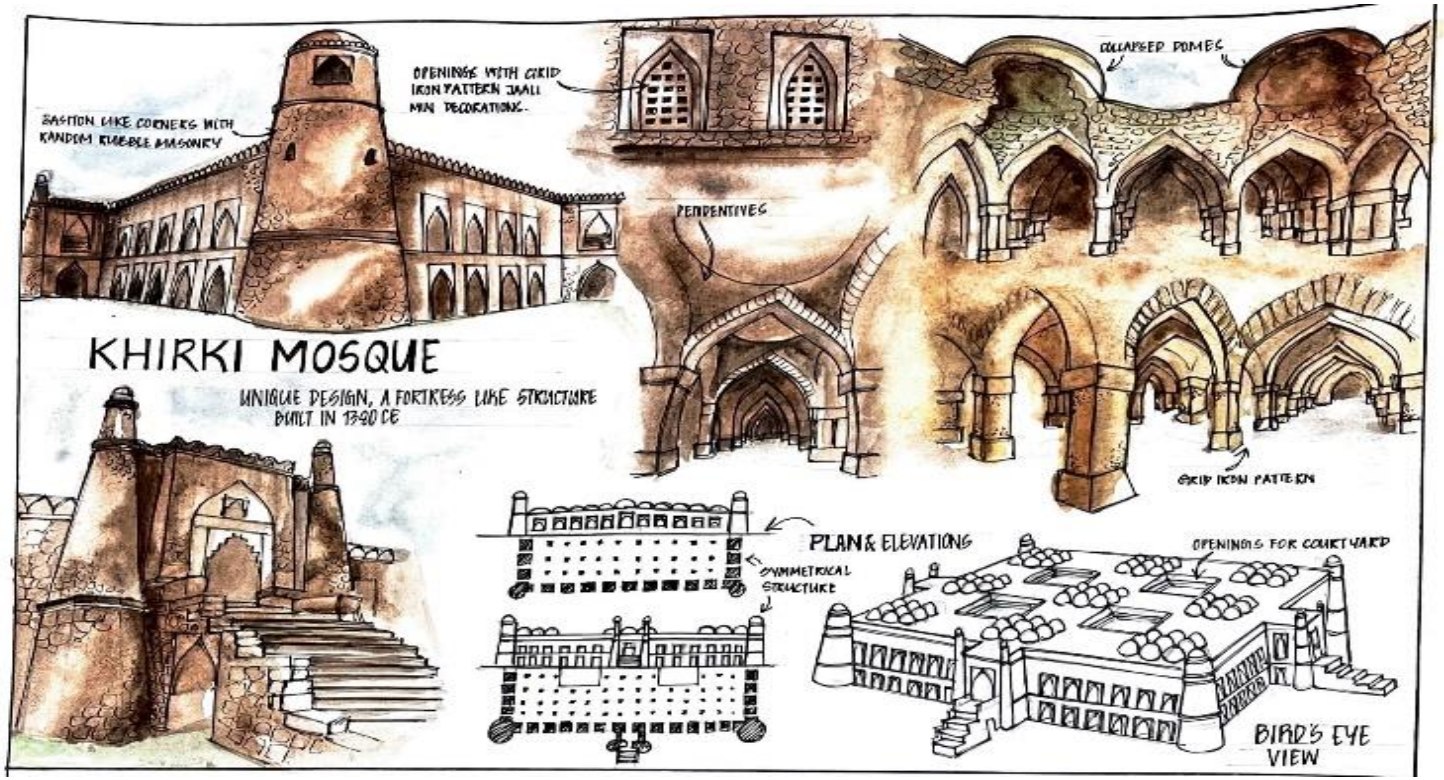












STUDENT: RIMJHIM GHOSE (213701242)
FACULTY: KAILASH M

ARC 2110 History Theory & Criticism III

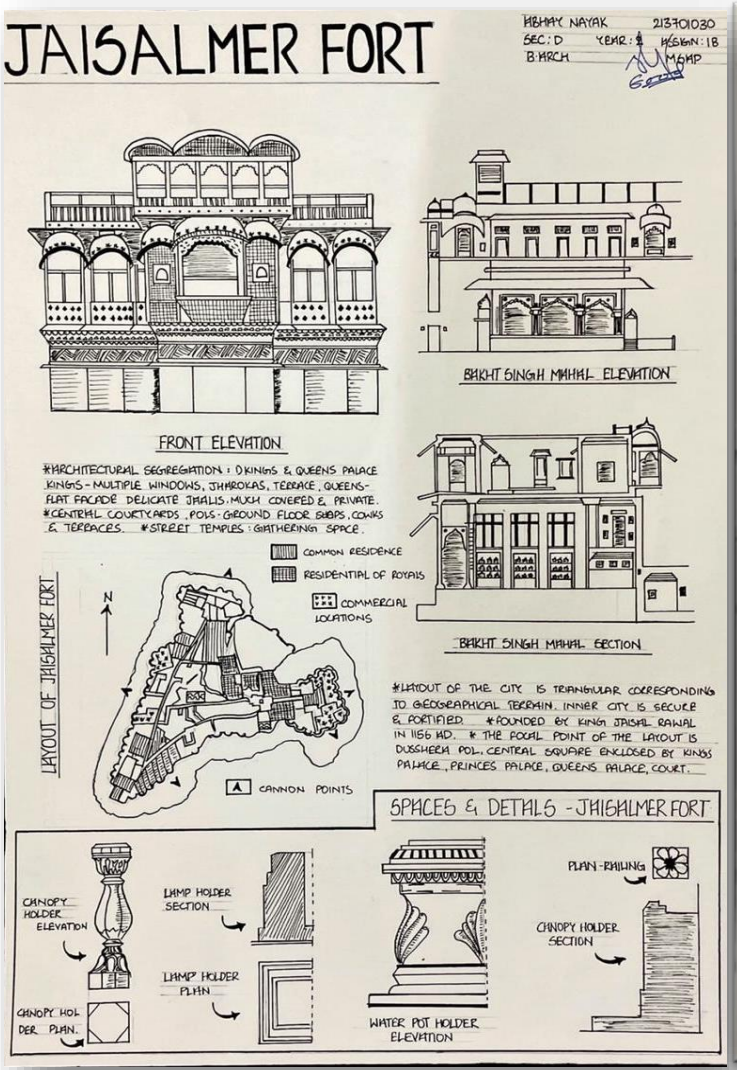
PORTFOLIO

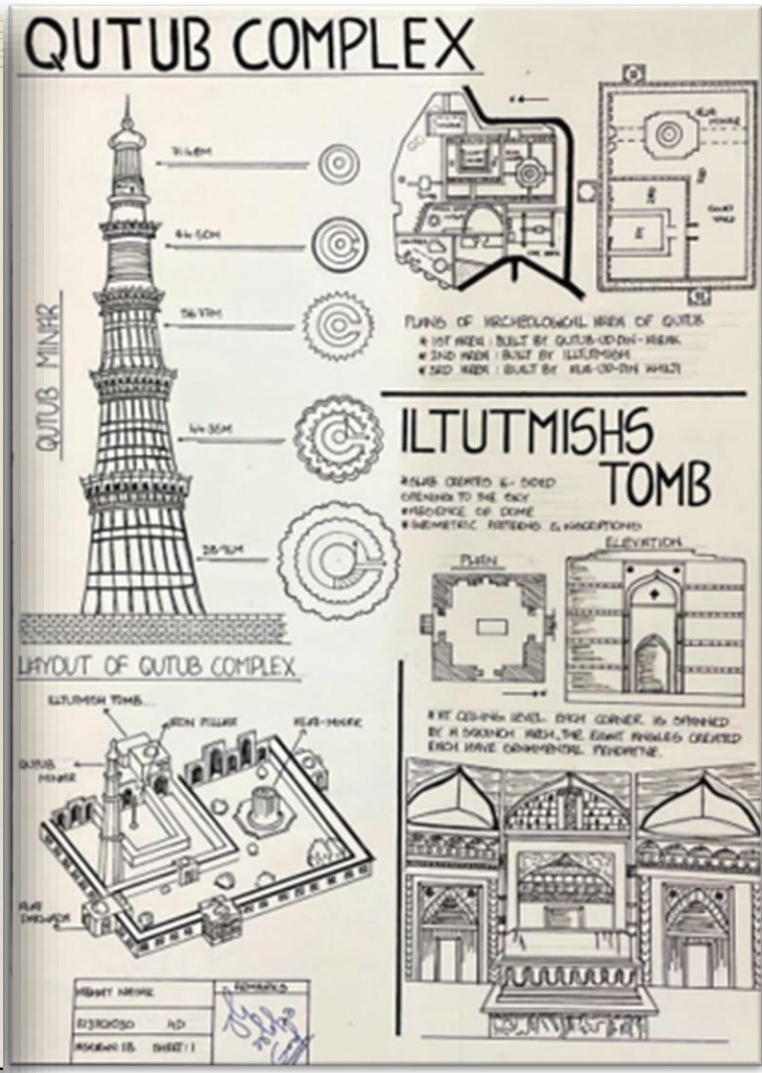
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Explain the historical significance and concepts of built form and fort architecture, analyze the evolution of various architectural typologies and its styles. Identifying the various materials used arrangement and orders of built forms. Understanding the Socio-Political-Cultural interrelations.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Project is about Islamic and fort architecture . It explains through sketches and texts the architecturally significant structures during different timelines. Here we can understand the co relation between all the structures and the evolution of the style and methods of architecture used. This project tries to bring into light the beautiful architectural details and also the socio-political-cultural relationships , which are usually overlooked by the modern people .This project also tries to go into deeper depths about the different methods used in construction ,and the different materials used and the justification for the following.

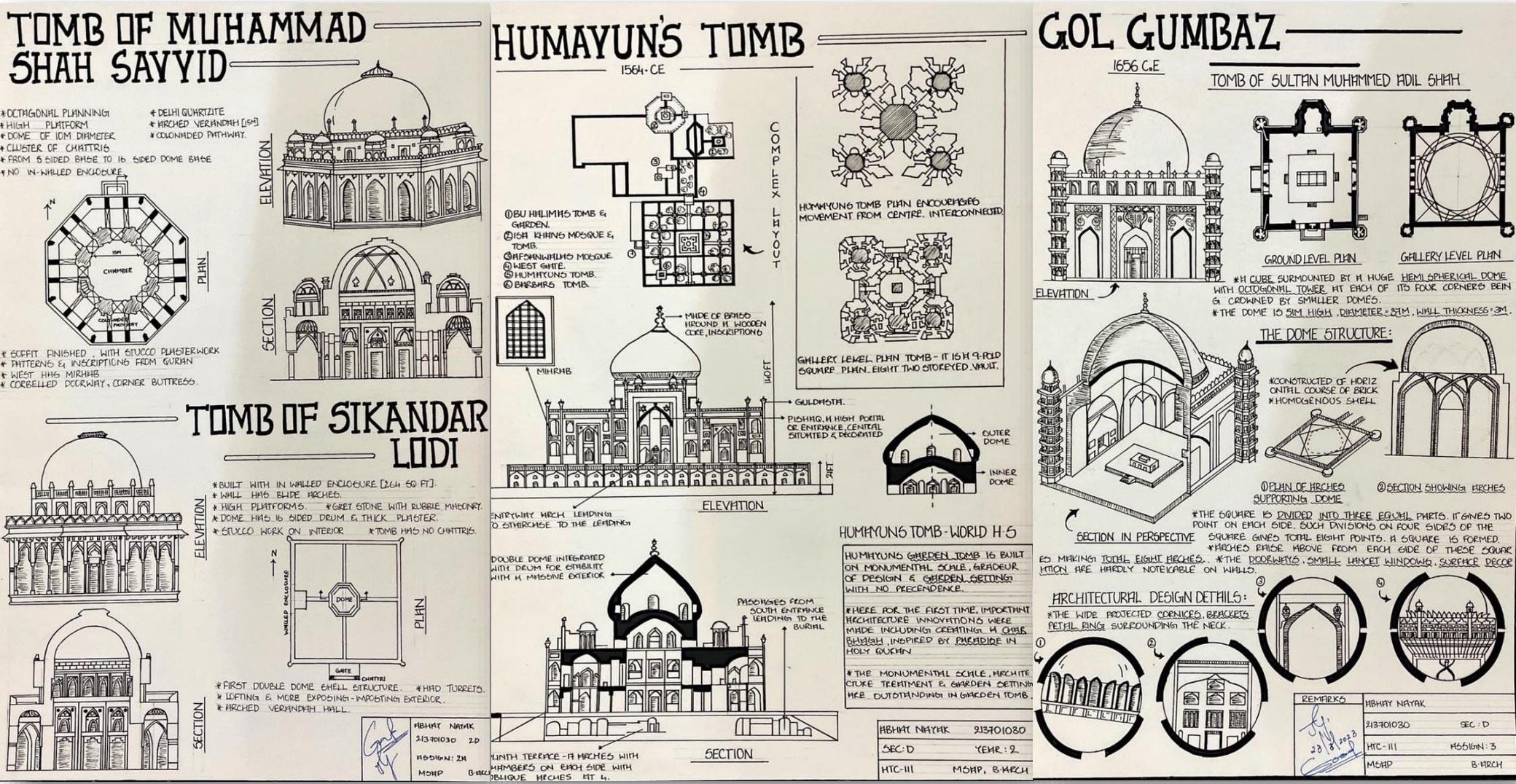




STUDENT: ABHAY NAYAK (213701030.)
FACULTY: JAMBAVATI GOUDA

ARC 2110 History Theory & Criticism III

PORTFOLIO



STUDENT: ABHAY NAYAK (213701030.)

FACULTY: JAMBAVATI GOUDA

Bachelor of Architecture
Undergraduate Program

Year

3

Architecture

ARC 3101 Architectural Design & Detailing - V

MIXED USE GREEN BUILDING

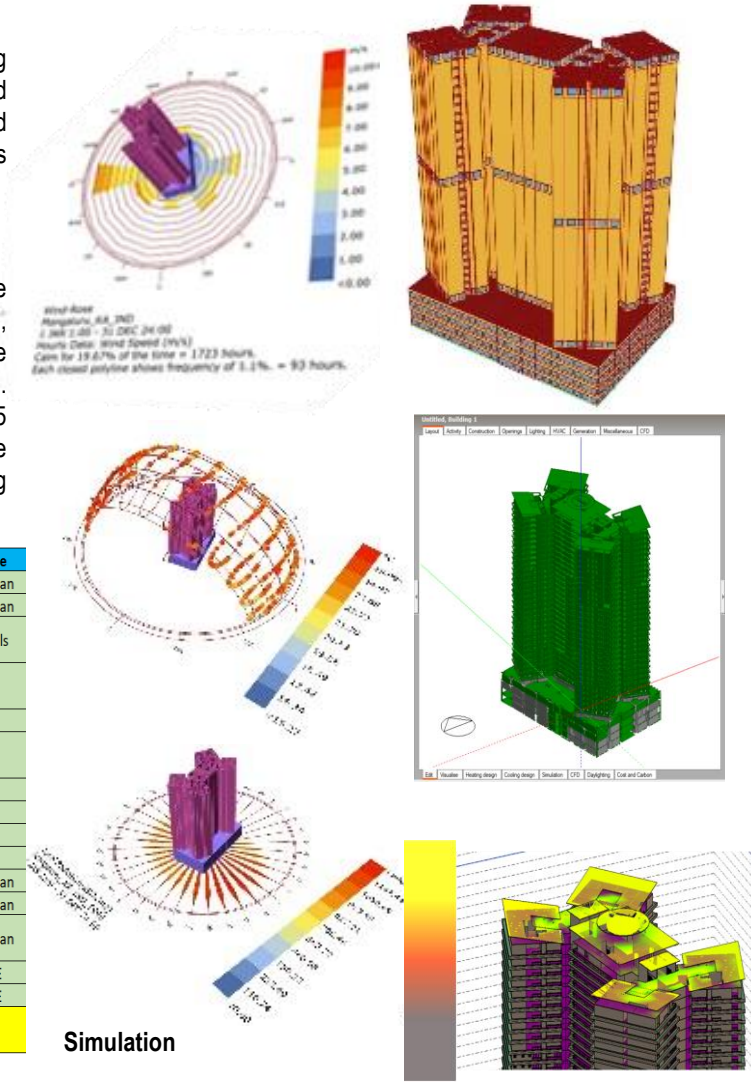
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To understand the concept of green building assessment systems. To understand and analyze the best practices in sustainable and green buildings through case studies suggesting a sustainable design..

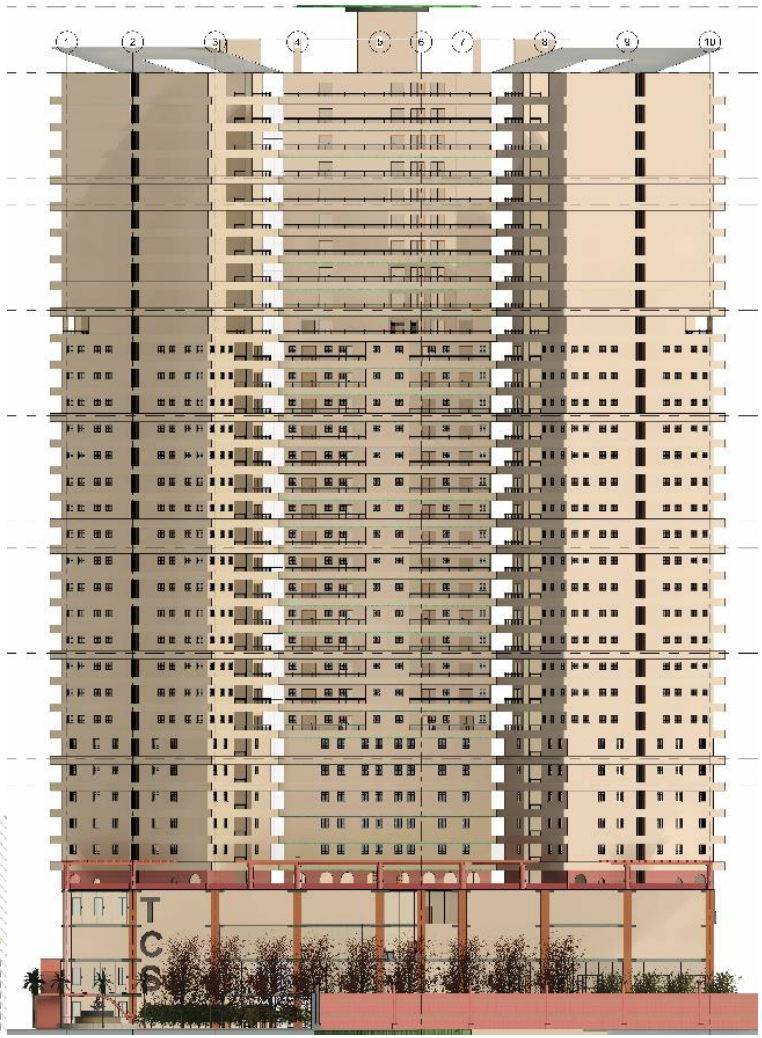
PROJECT BRIEF:

The project aims at designing a mixed use development comprising of residential, commercial and office spaces, at Mangalore accommodating approx. 1000 users. However they want to develop a facility with 5 star green rating consisting of passive strategies, adopting alternative building technologies.

S.No	Parameters	Unit	BaseCase	ProposedCase
1	Aspect Ratio	NA	As per given plan	As per given plan
2	Orientation	NA	As per given plan	As per given plan
3	Construction material - wall	W/m2K	brick wall with plaster	Concrete wallls
4	Construction material - roof	W/m2K	Concrete slab	Waffle slab
5	Windows	%	40	20
6	External Glazing - u_value	W/m2K	5.87	2.7
	SHGC non-North	NA	0.87	0.76
	SHGC North	NA	0.87	0.76
	VLT	NA	0.89	0.8
7	Shading Device	NA	NO	NO
8	Area	m2	As per given plan	As per given plan
9	No. of users	people	As per given plan	As per given plan
10	Occupant Density	people/m2	As per given plan	As per given plan
12	LPD	W/m2	AS PER ZONE	AS PER ZONE
13	EPD	W/m2	AS PER ZONE	AS PER ZONE
	EPI	kWhr/m2/year	160	56



Simulation



Elevation

STUDENT: CHIRANTH (203701142)

FACULTY: NANDINI RAMA DEVI, AKSHATHA RAO, RUTUJA ULHE, SUMITHRA RAJESH

ARC 3103 Measured Drawing

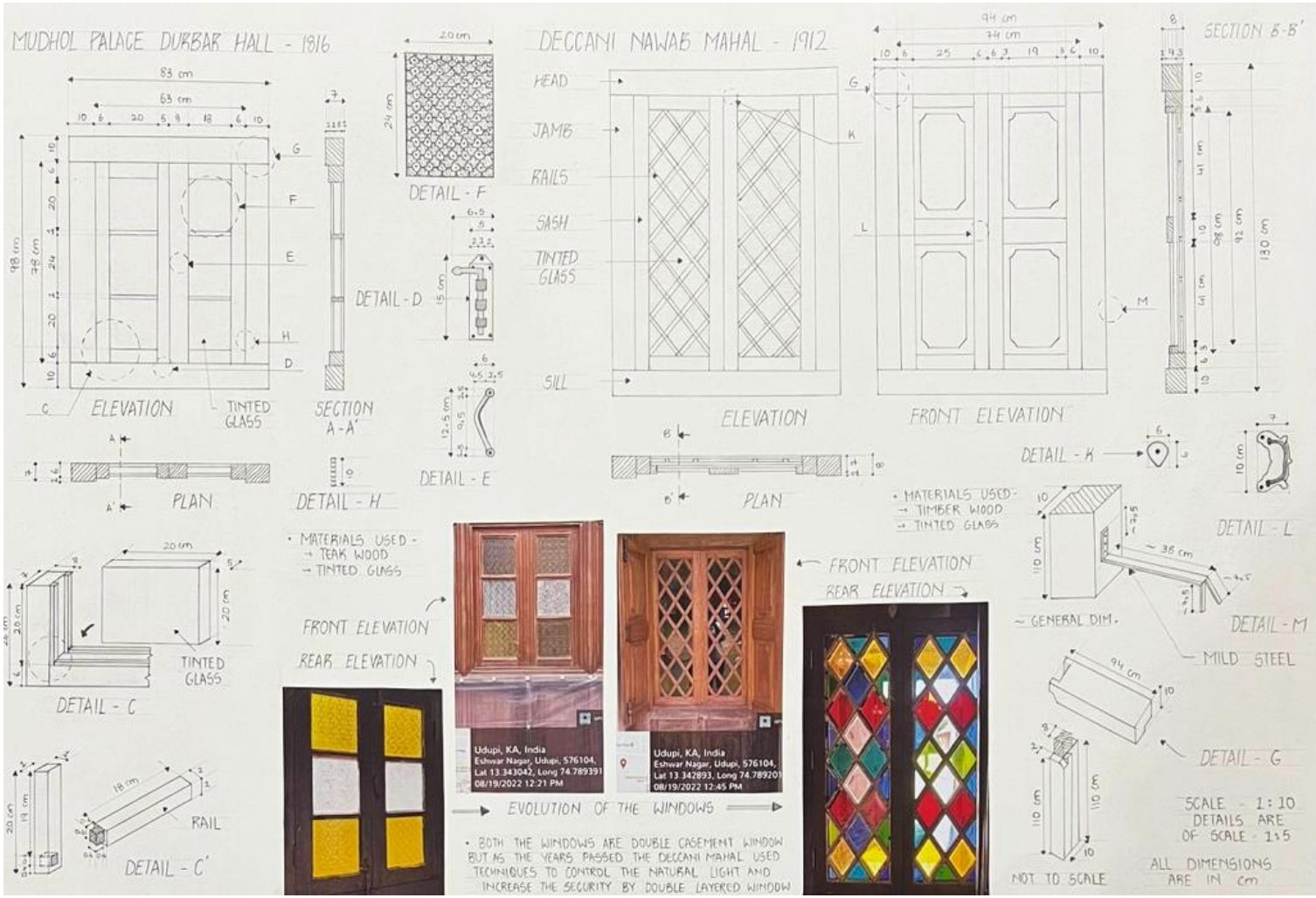
RESIDENCE DESIGN

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To learn various measurement techniques. To understand a selected building/ Structure/ interior space/ Landscape etc. through literature study. To measure the selected` existing building/ Structure/ Interior space/ Landscape etc. as near to the actual. To organize the collected field data.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Identification of Tools & Methodology for measurement and the site for the study. Collection of Secondary Information, Reconnaissance Survey. Site measurements, Mapping of Structural details, Materials, Building Elements, Activities, Supporting Sketches. Preparation of drawings through collected field data. Analysis and inferences from measured drawing.



STUDENT: DEVANSH AGGARWAL (203701008)
FACULTY: SHANTA PRAGYAN DASH, SHRISHTI SHUBH

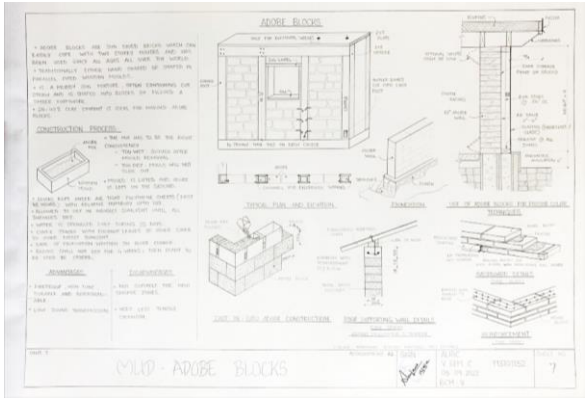
Window Details at Hasta Shilpa Village

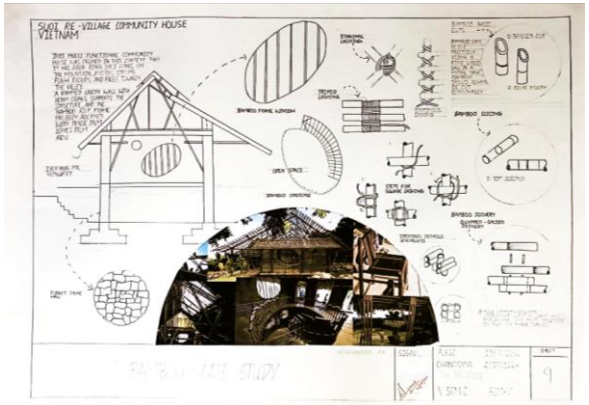
ARC 3105 Building Construction and Materials - V

ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To identify, categorize and list various alternative building materials as applied in construction. To develop an understanding of alternative materials construction techniques. To choose an appropriate construction method using alternative materials.





STUDENT: ALRIC LAREN FERRAO (193701152
FACULTY: CHARLINE STELLA SAMUEL

ARC 3102 Architectural Design & Detailing - VI

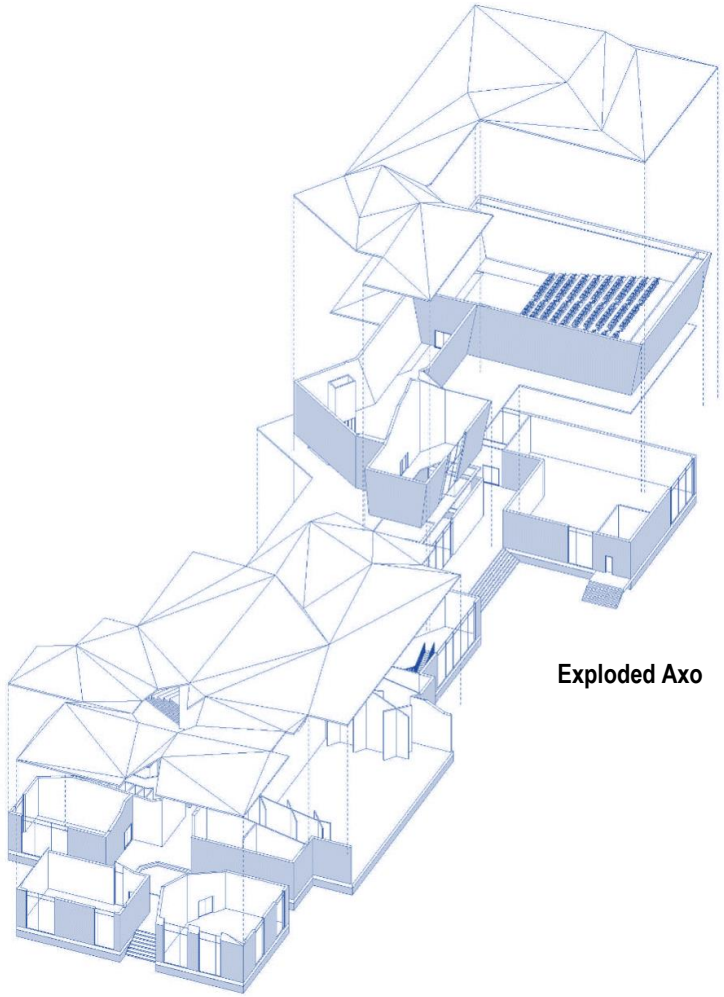
ACTIVITY CENTRE

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

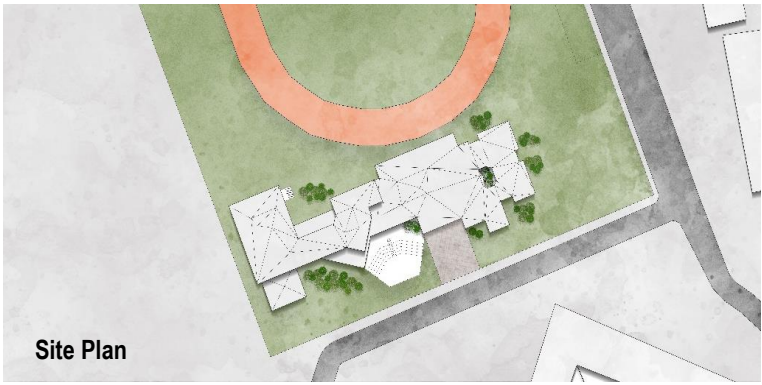
The primary act of public architecture is to create spaces that are socially edifying and socially liberating. This coursework will help the students to understand various attributes that constitute the design of public buildings of diversified activities This design theme will encourage students to think critically generate designs that are climate-responsive.

PROJECT BRIEF:

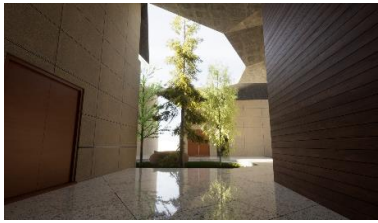
This semester was themed around public buildings. Activity centre is a type of public building that is focused around providing a space to relax and students to interact with each other this being the focus we are expected to design a activity centre in the mit grounds. The main objective is to retain the current usage of the site while adding the functianality of an activity centre with major focus on a stage area for future convocations. The design was focused on providing further usage other than just a stage. Survey of people in and arounds the site was taken, and a list of spaces were provided that needed to be incorporated was generated.



Exploded Axo



Site Plan



Views

STUDENT: AADITYA KRISHNA (203701094)
FACULTY: SONALI WALIMBE, NIKHIL S KOHALE, AKSHATHA RAO, DHANPRAKASH

ARC 3102 Architectural Design & Detailing - VI

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MYSORE

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To understand the planning and design of large public buildings of diversified activities.

PROJECT BRIEF:

To design a Public City level library in the city of Mysore, for 1000 users. The library should also have public gathering spaces like auditorium and exhibition hall. Making sure the library is accessible to all type of users.

Competitive and Reference Block

Ground Floor Plan

STUDENT: MOHAMMAD SAMAR IQUEBAL (203701328)
FACULTY: SHANTANU CHITGOPKAR, AMIT KINJAWADEKAR, CHARLINE STELLA SAMUEL, YOGISH PRABHU

ARC 3102 Architectural Design & Detailing - VI

CONVENTION CENTRE

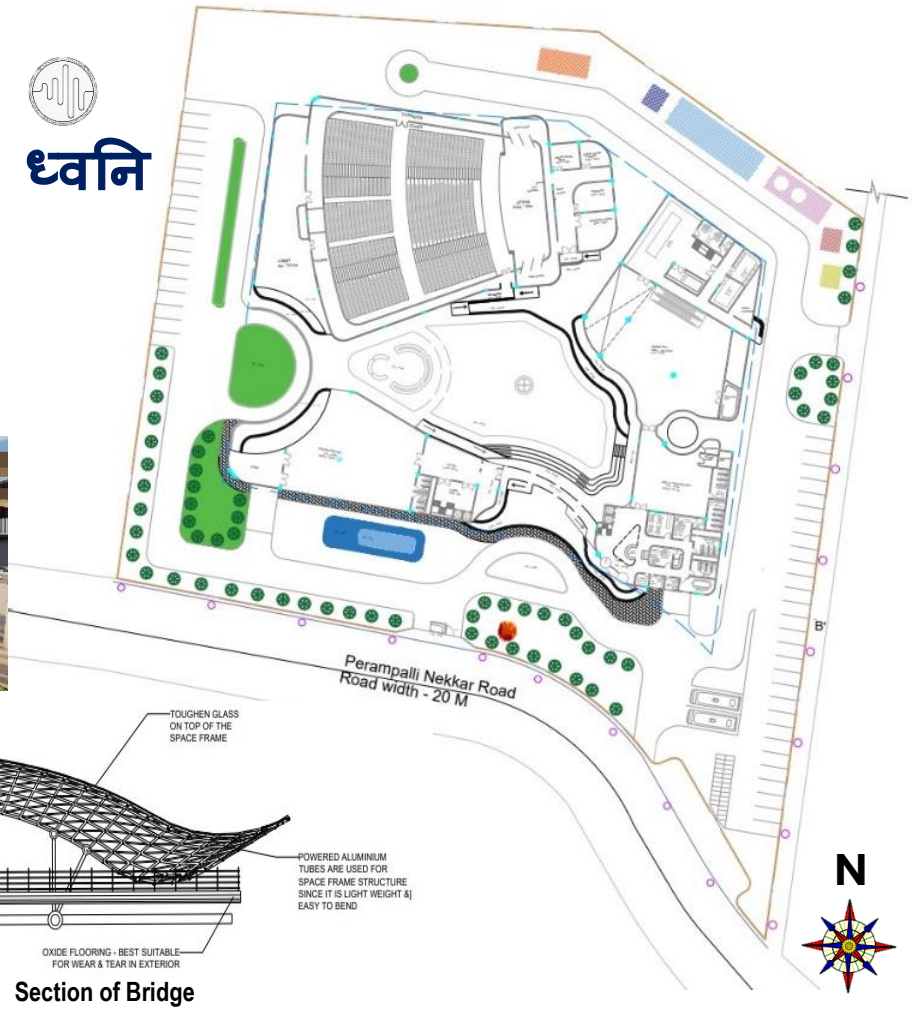
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

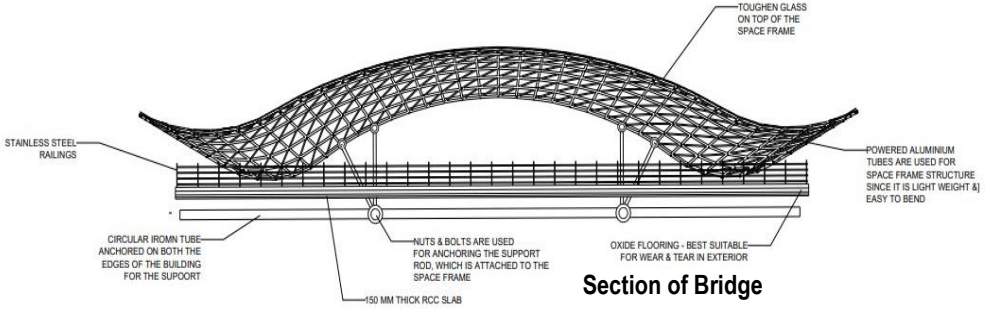
To understand the planning and design of large public buildings of diversified activities.

PROJECT BRIEF:

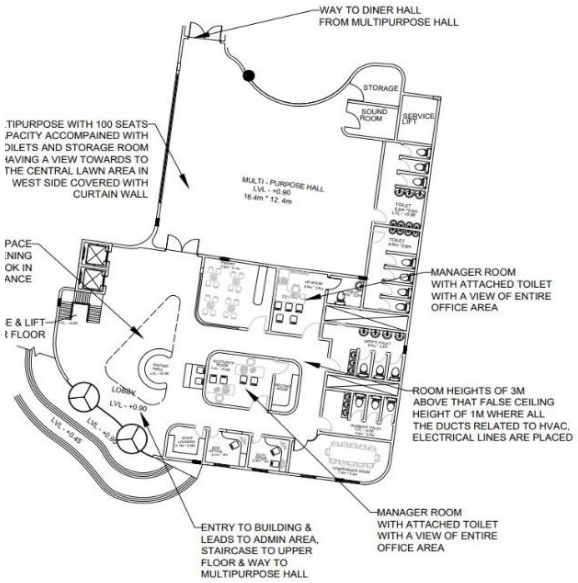
To design a Convention Centre in Udupi, for 1500 users. The Centre should also have public gathering spaces like Auditorium, Conference Halls, Exhibition Hall, Reception Area, Foyer and Circulation Dining Hall and Kitchen Administration Area Rest Rooms Parking Area Basement Parking / On-Ground Parking Open and Landscaped Area.

ध्वनि





Section of Bridge



Ground Floor Plan

Admin Area Plan

STUDENT: K.SHARVESH (203701032)
FACULTY: SHANTA PRAGYAN DASH, SUMITHRA RAJESH, KALA CMK, AJIT C MADKAIKER

ARC 3104 Working Drawing

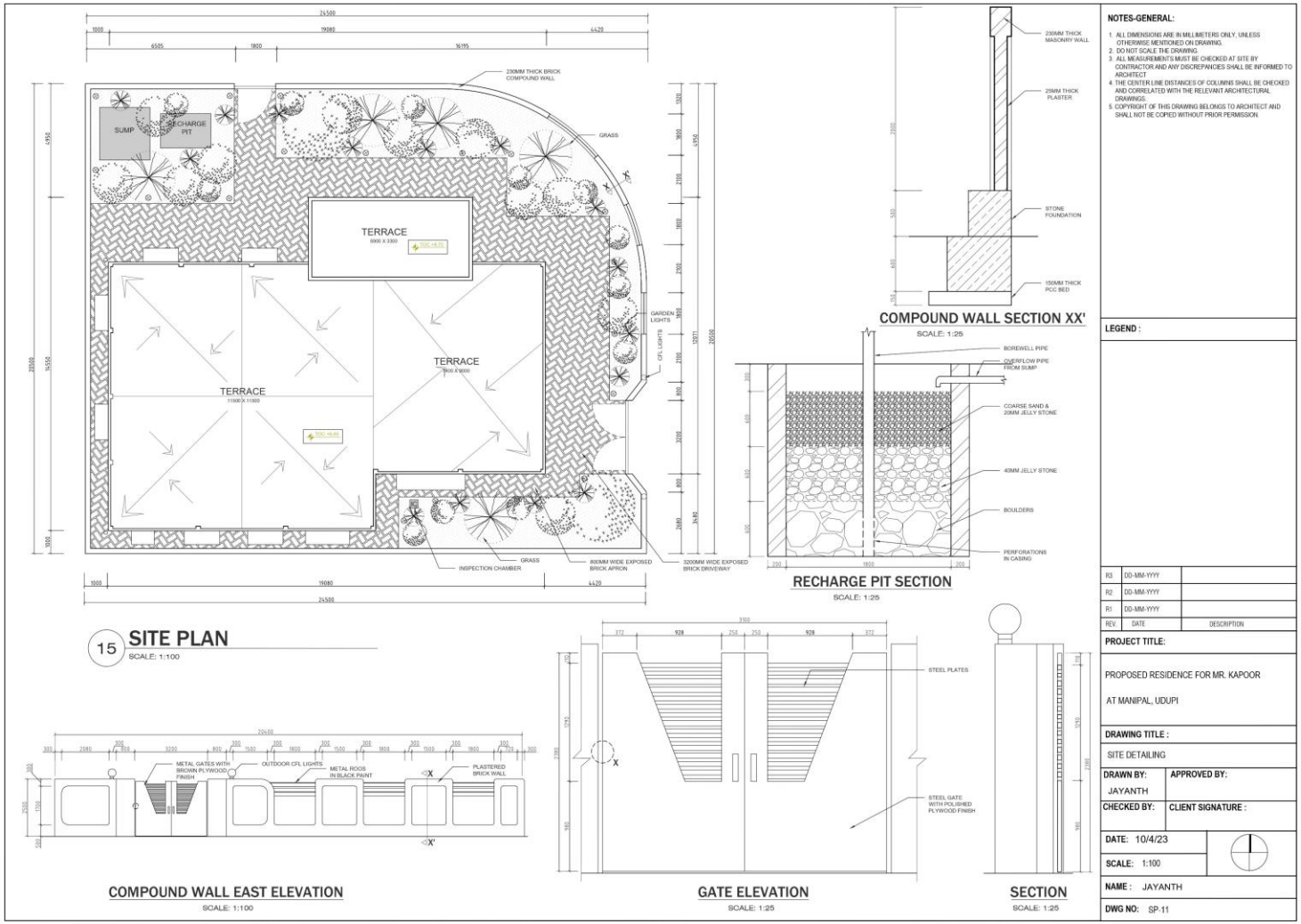
PROPOSED RESIDENCE AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To explore various details required for the preparation of production drawings. To produce Good for Construction drawings and prepare Centre Line Plans, Floor Plans, Elevations, Sections, etc. To understand the importance of building engineering services (Electrical, plumbing, etc.) and prepare related detailed drawings. To understand the importance of Site and Site services and develop Site Marking Layout.

PROJECT BRIEF:

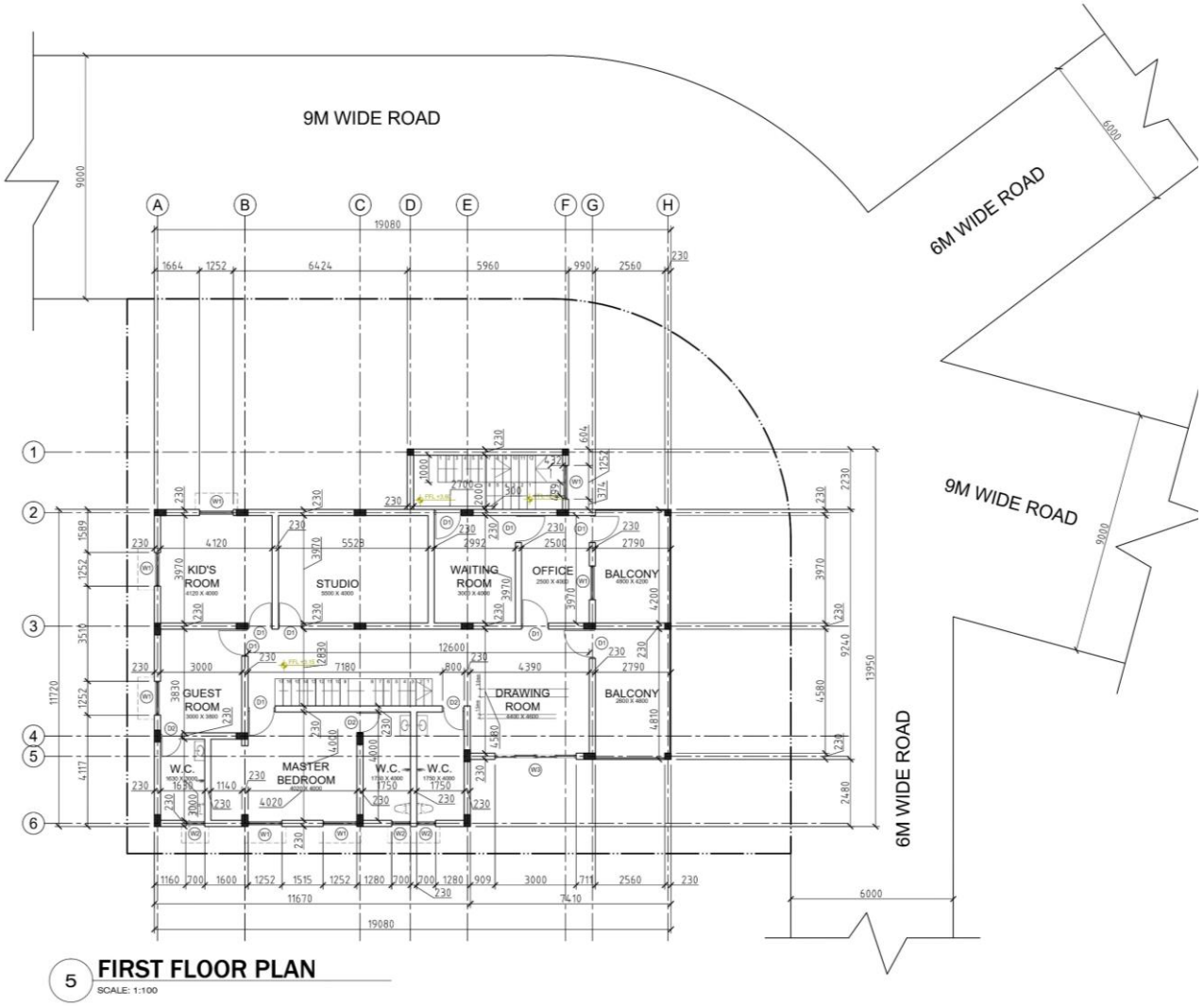
1. Column layout and site marking
2. Footing layout
3. Plinth beam layout
4. Floor plans
5. Sections
6. Elevations
7. Electrical drawings
8. Plumbing details
9. Window and door details
10. Site development.



STUDENT: JAYANTH G PRABHU (203701040)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL, SUREKHA K C

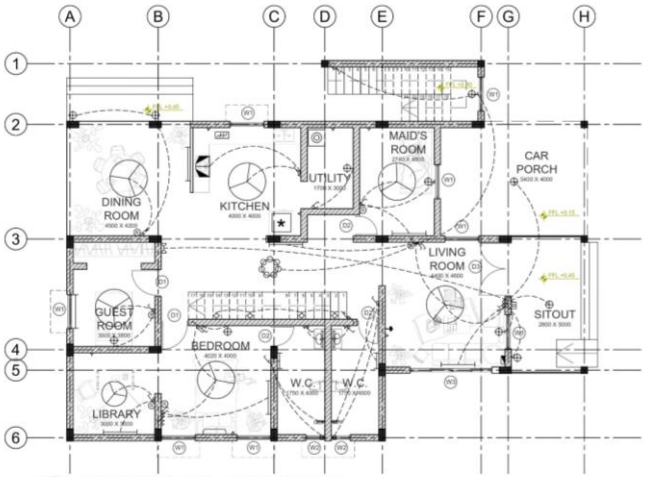
ARC 3104 Working Drawing

PROPOSED RESIDENCE AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA



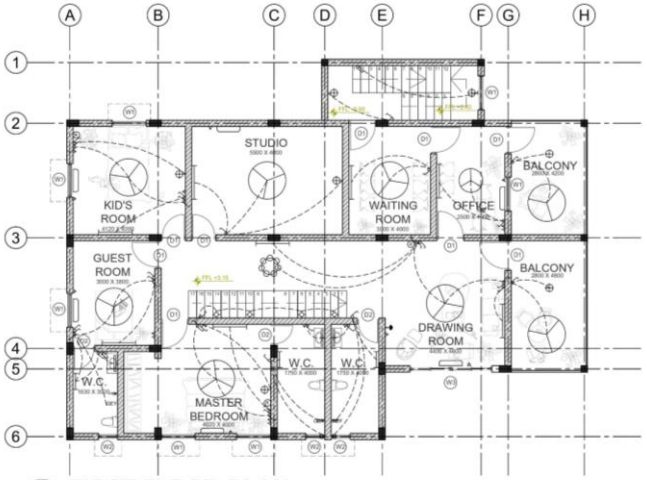
5 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100



4 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100



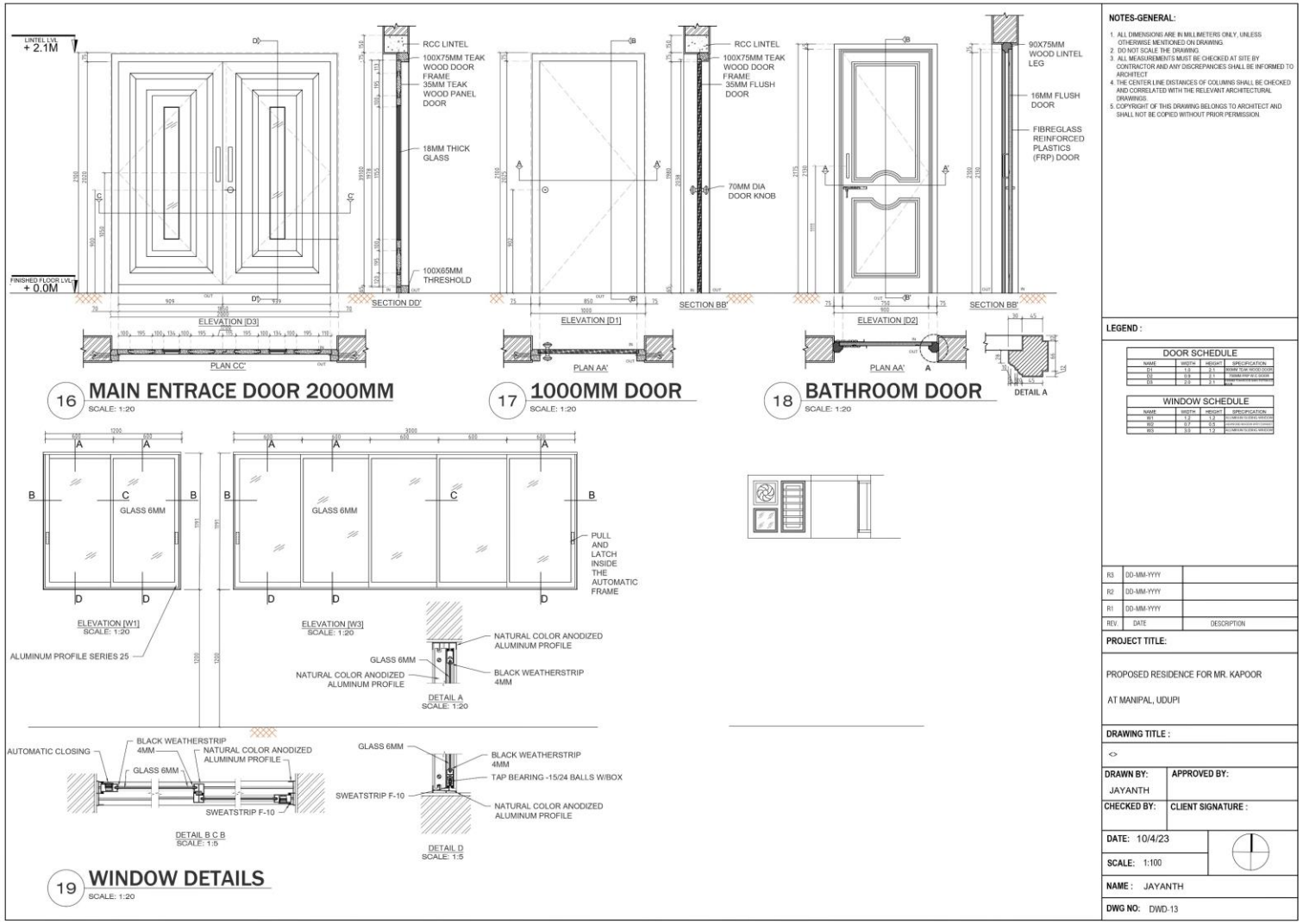
5 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

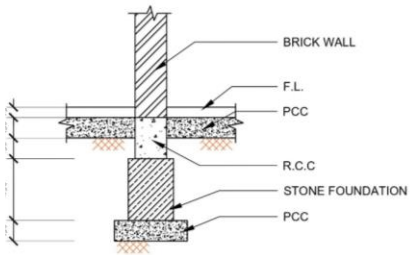
SCALE: 1:100

STUDENT: JAYANTH G PRABHU (203701040)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL, SUREKHA K C

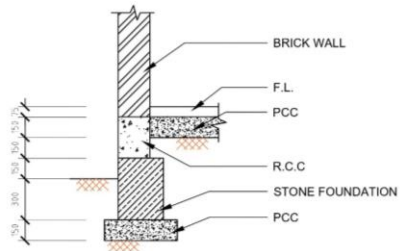
ARC 3104 Working Drawing

PROPOSED RESIDENCE AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA

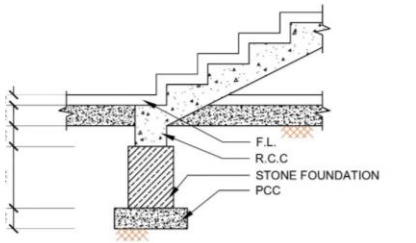




SECTION BB'
- Inside building, no building edge



SECTION AA'
- Building edge

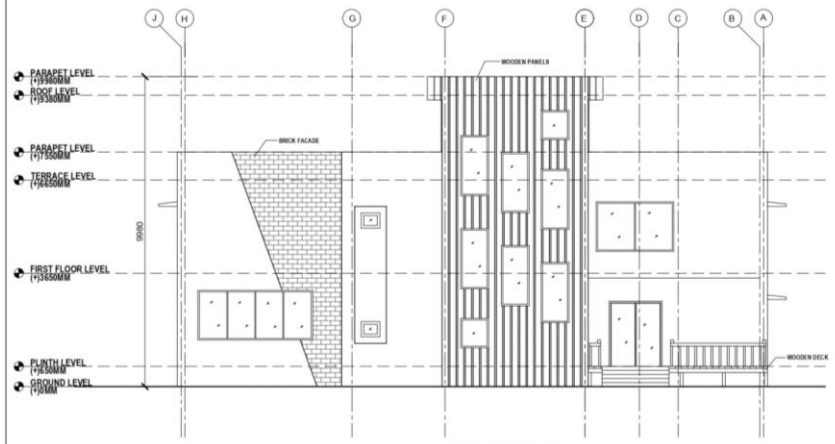


SECTION CC'
- Through staircase

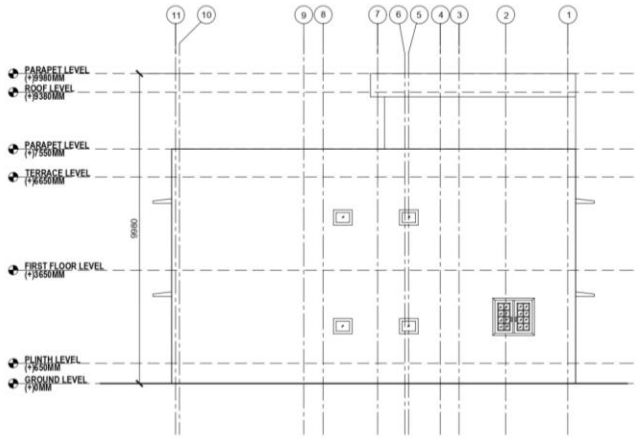
STUDENT: JAYANTH G PRABHU (203701040)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL, SUREKHA K C

ARC 3104 Working Drawing

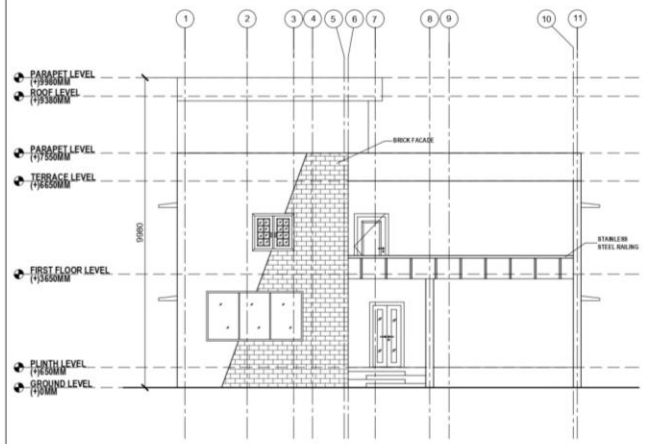
PROPOSED RESIDENCE AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA



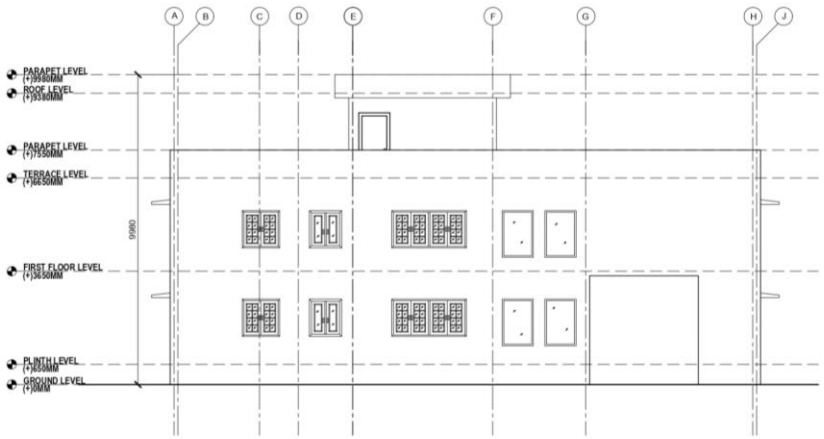
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

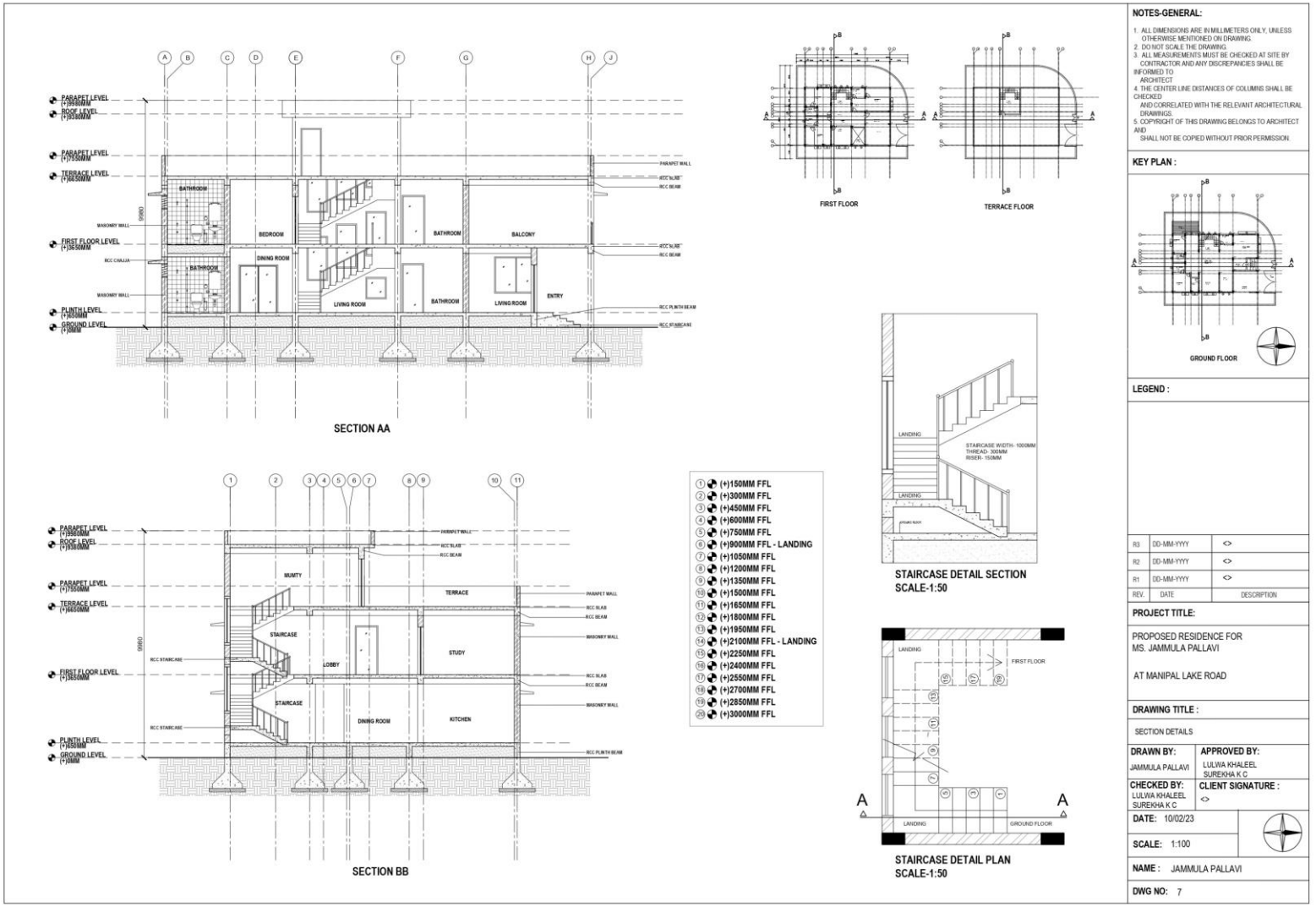


EAST ELEVATION

STUDENT: JAMMULA PALLAVI (203701256)
FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL, SUREKHA K C

ARC 3104 Working Drawing

PROPOSED RESIDENCE AT MANIPAL, KARNATAKA



STUDENT: JAMMULA PALLAVI (203701256)

FACULTY: LULWA KHALEEL, SUREKHA K C

ARC 3106 Building Construction and Materials - VI

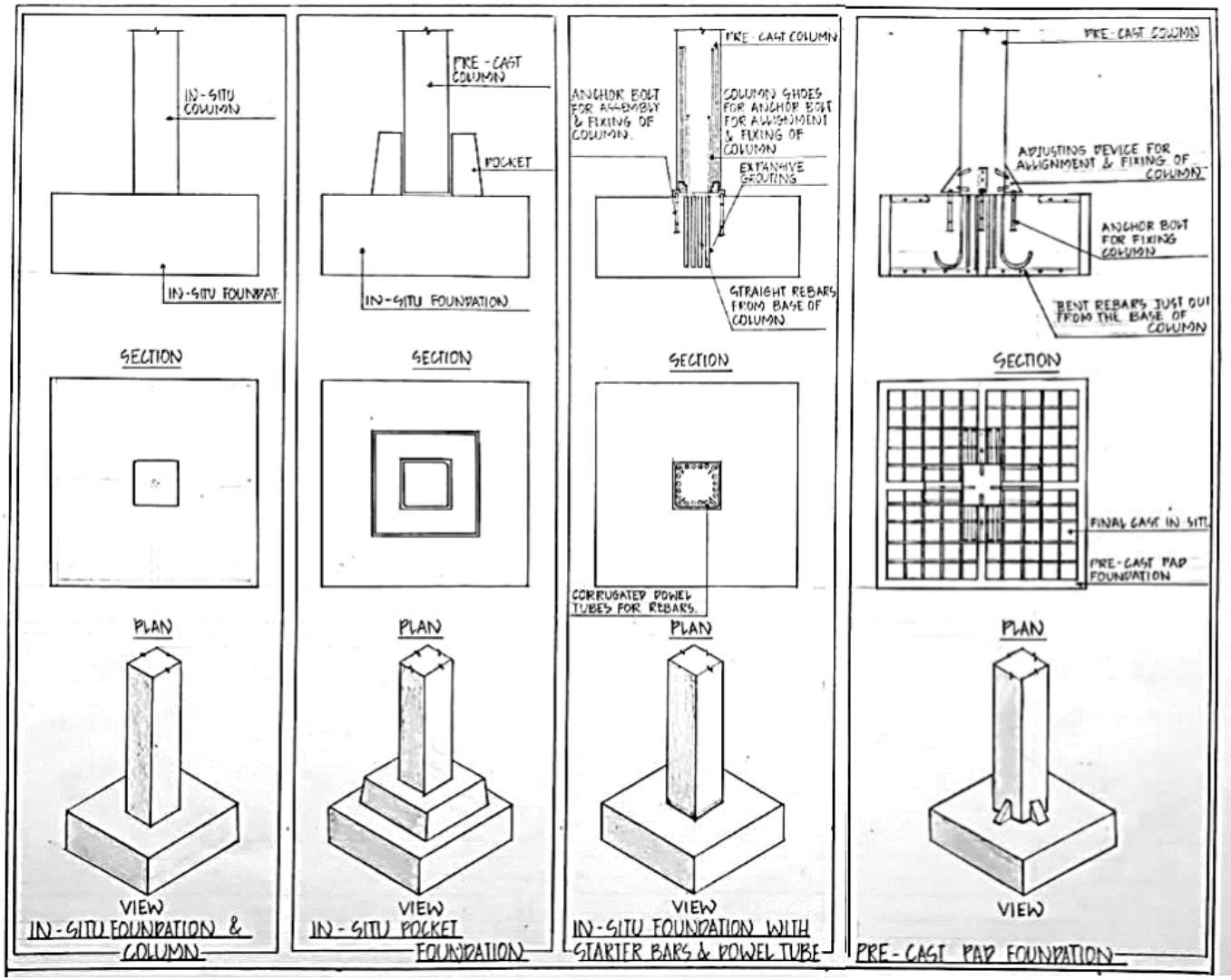
PRE-CAST COMPONENTS

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To explain the fundamentals of prefab construction and make use of structural and architectural concept: of modular systems in planning. To develop drawings to explain different building components. To explain and relate different stages and equipment involved in prefab or precast construction. To compare and make use of appropriate innovative materials like glass, ceramic, paints, and varnish

PROJECT BRIEF:

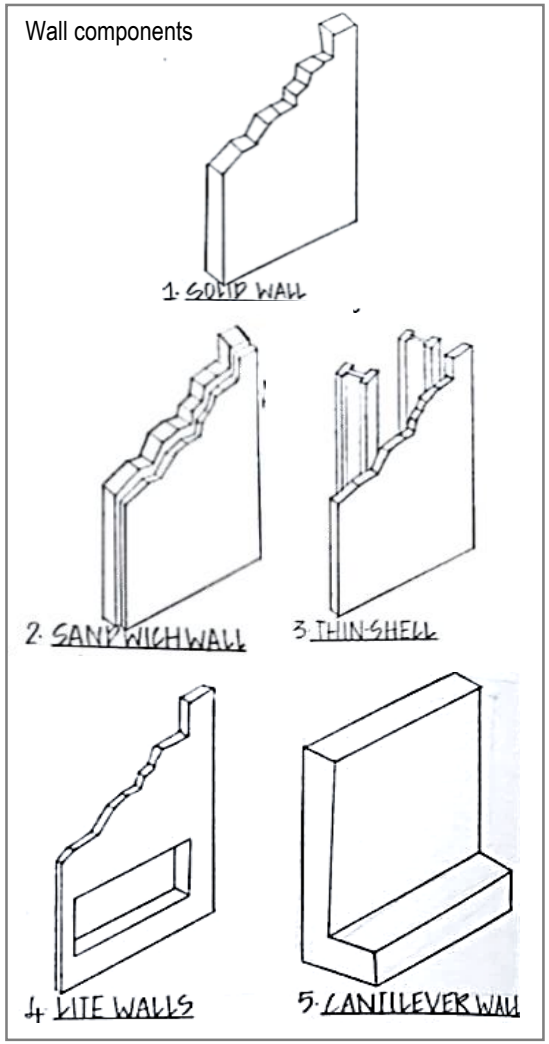
A poster showing history of Prefab construction technology and advancement of prefab construction with examples and sketches of the details of construction. Drawing Sheets on Precast components of Substructure. Report and Drawing Sheets - detailing roof and joinery details. Report and Drawing Sheets- detailing wall components and joinery details. To compare structural concepts and identify suitable construction systems. To identify and recommend joinery details for roofing, paneling. To develop an understanding about advanced materials and the latest technologies. To recommend construction equipment for various stages in the process of building construction (pre and during the construction process). And recommend transportation & erection methods.

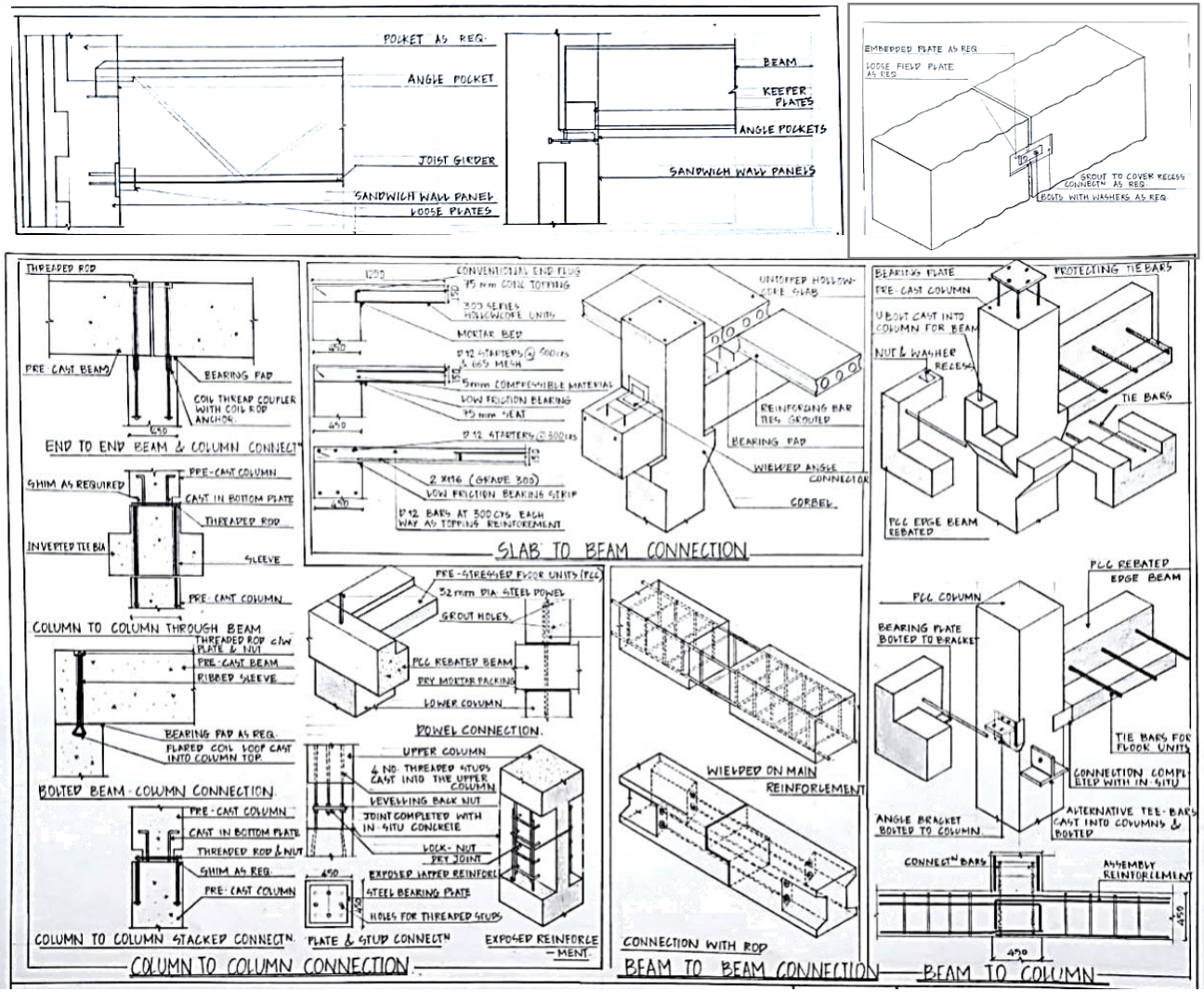


STUDENT: POOJA SHENOY H (203701066)
FACULTY: SANJANA S SHETTY, DEVIPRASAD BHARATH KATEEL

ARC 3106 Building Construction and Materials - VI

PRE-CAST COMPONENTS



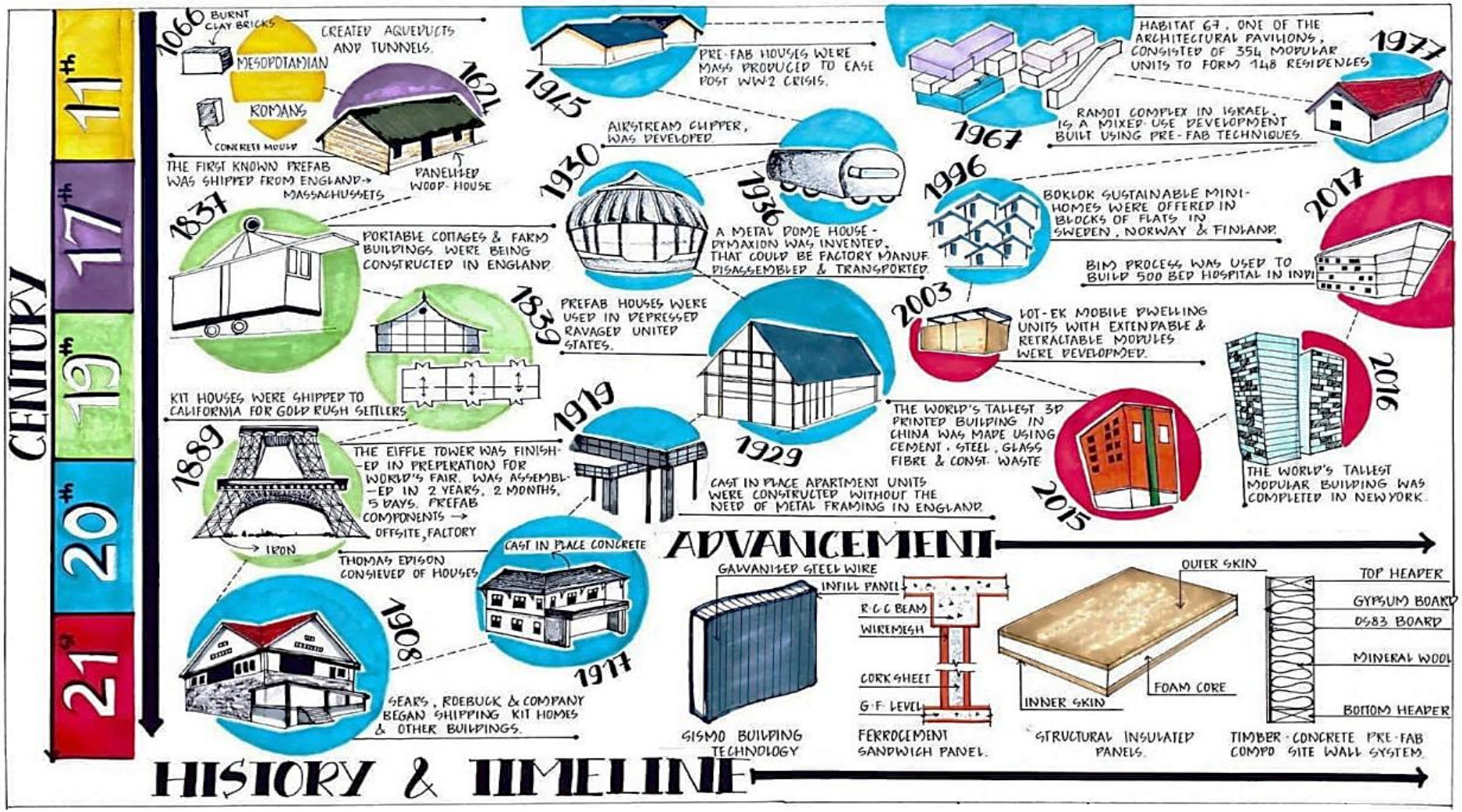


STUDENT: POOJA SHENOY H (203701066)
FACULTY: SANJANA S SHETTY, DEVIPRASAD BHARATH KATEEL

Components connections and joineries

ARC 3106 Building Construction and Materials - VI

PRE-CAST COMPONENTS



STUDENT: POOJA SHENOY H (203701066)
FACULTY: SANJANA S SHETTY, DEVIPRASAD BHARATH KATEEL

Poster on the history of Pre-cast components

ARC 3110 Histoy Theory and Criticism- IV

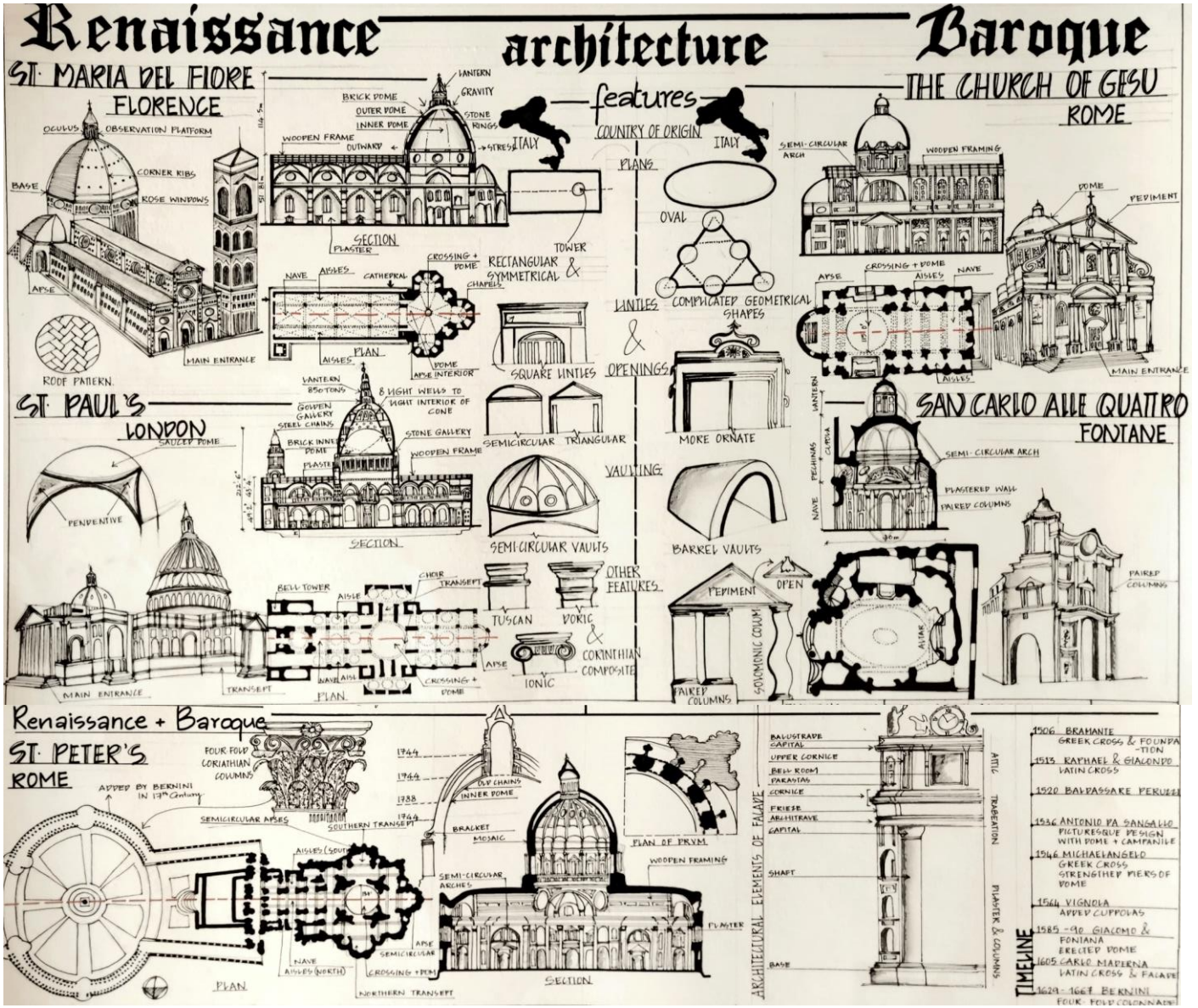
CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

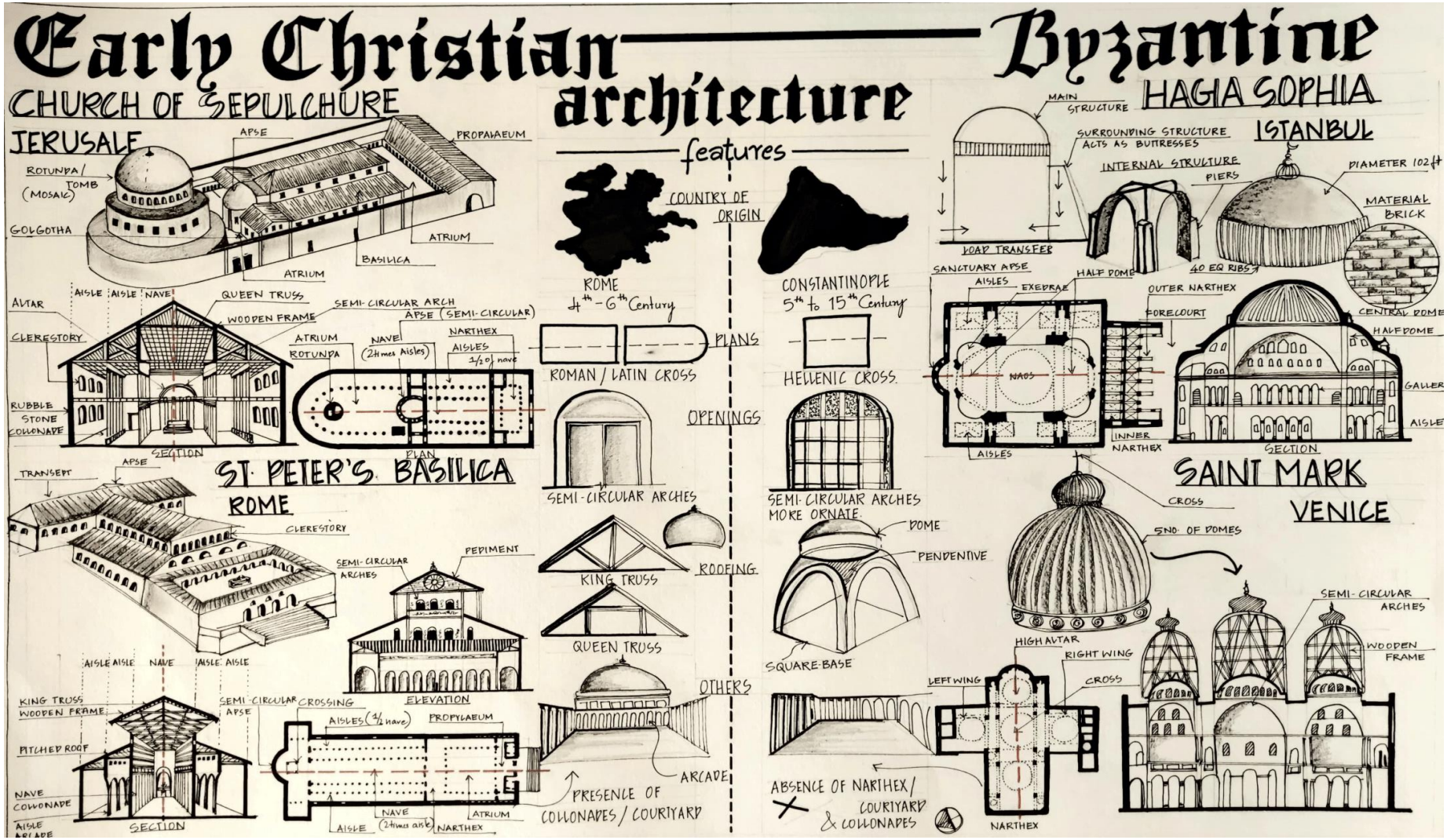
This course will enable students to study and analyse the evolution, general settlement pattern, geographic and climatic influence, socio-political background, construction technology, material influence, and design principles of the cities and their built form in Early Christian, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Neo-Classical styles.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The intent of the course is to understand and analyze the styles and make infographic posters for better understanding of the components and features in Church architecture. It aims to understand the styles of architecture that emerged from the early Christian to Neoclassical era. This course look into the details of Early Christian 4th to 13th Century AD: Evolution of church Gothic 12th - 15th AD: Early & late Gothic churches & regional variations Renaissance 15th-17th AD Ideologies & Works. Baroque 17th to Mid-19th AD, Ideologies & Works Neo-Classicism mid 18th to mid 20th Century AD.



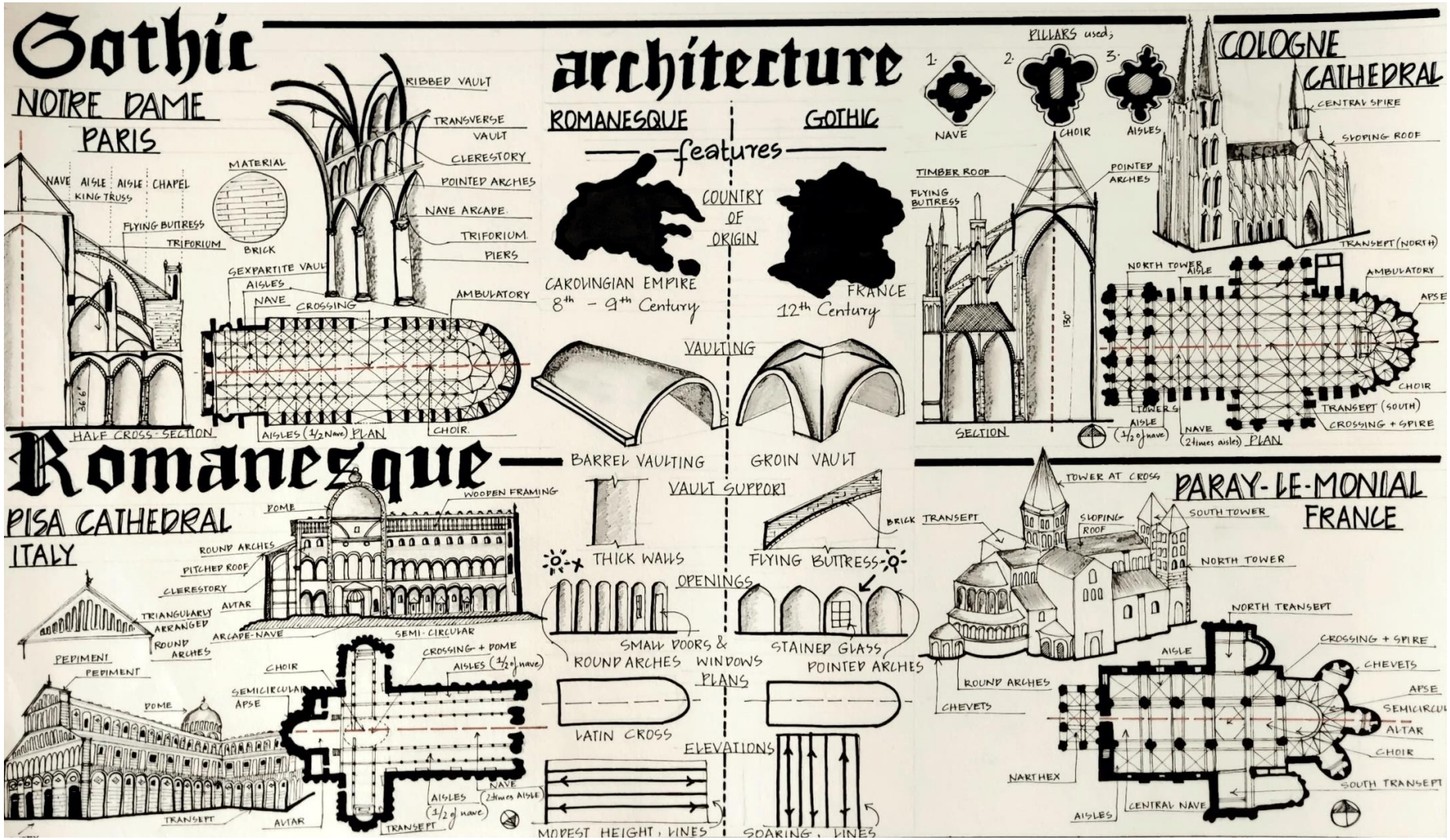
STUDENT: POOJA SHENOY H (203701066)
FACULTY: RUTUJA SUNIL ULHE



STUDENT: POOJA SHENOY H (203701066)
FACULTY: RUTUJA SUNIL ULHE

ARC 3110 Histoy Theory and Criticism- IV

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE



STUDENT: POOJA SHENOY H (203701066)
FACULTY: RUTUJA SUNIL ULHE

ARC 3110 Histoy Theory and Criticism- IV

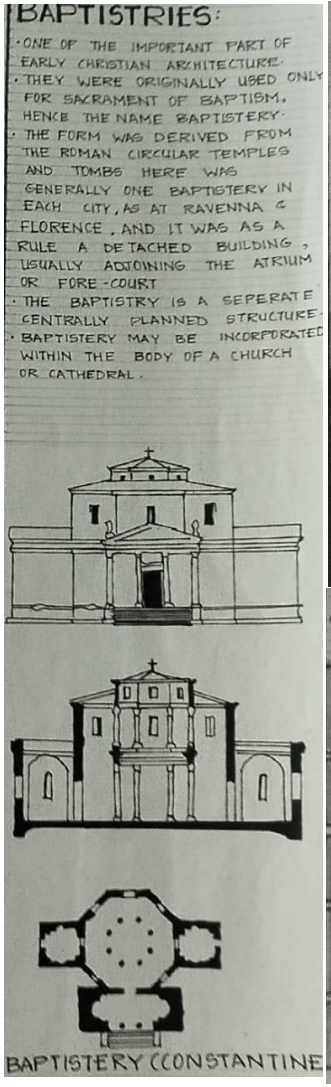
PORTFOLIO

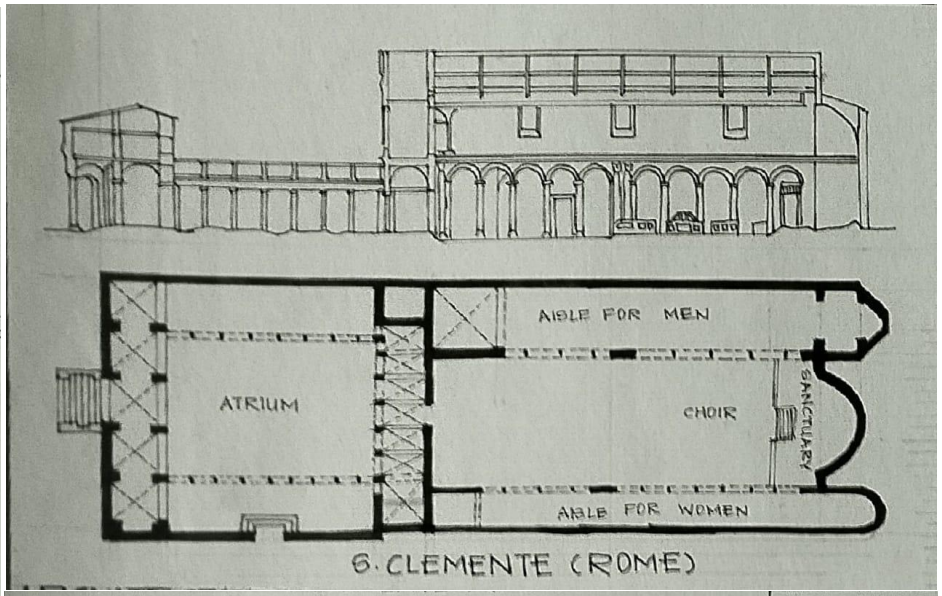
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

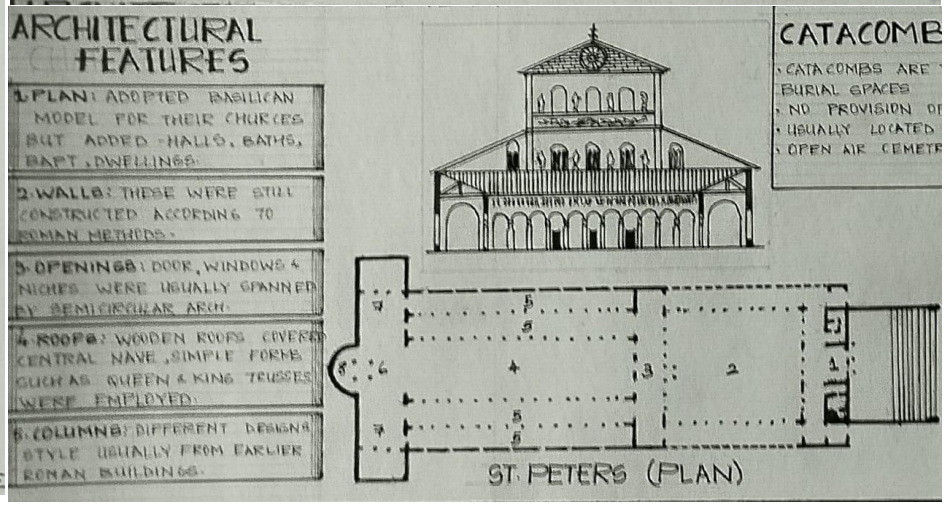
The intent of the course is to understand and analyze the styles in Church architecture. It aims to understand the styles of architecture that emerged from the early Christian to Neoclassical era. The course may look into the details of Early Christian 4th to 13th Century AD: Evolution of church Gothic 12th - 15th AD: Early & late Gothic churches & regional variations Renaissance 15th- 17th AD Ideologies & Works. Baroque 17th to Mid19th AD, Ideologies & Works Neo-Classicism mid18th to mid20th Century AD

PROJECT BRIEF:

Infographics/ Poster on Early Christian, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque Architecture





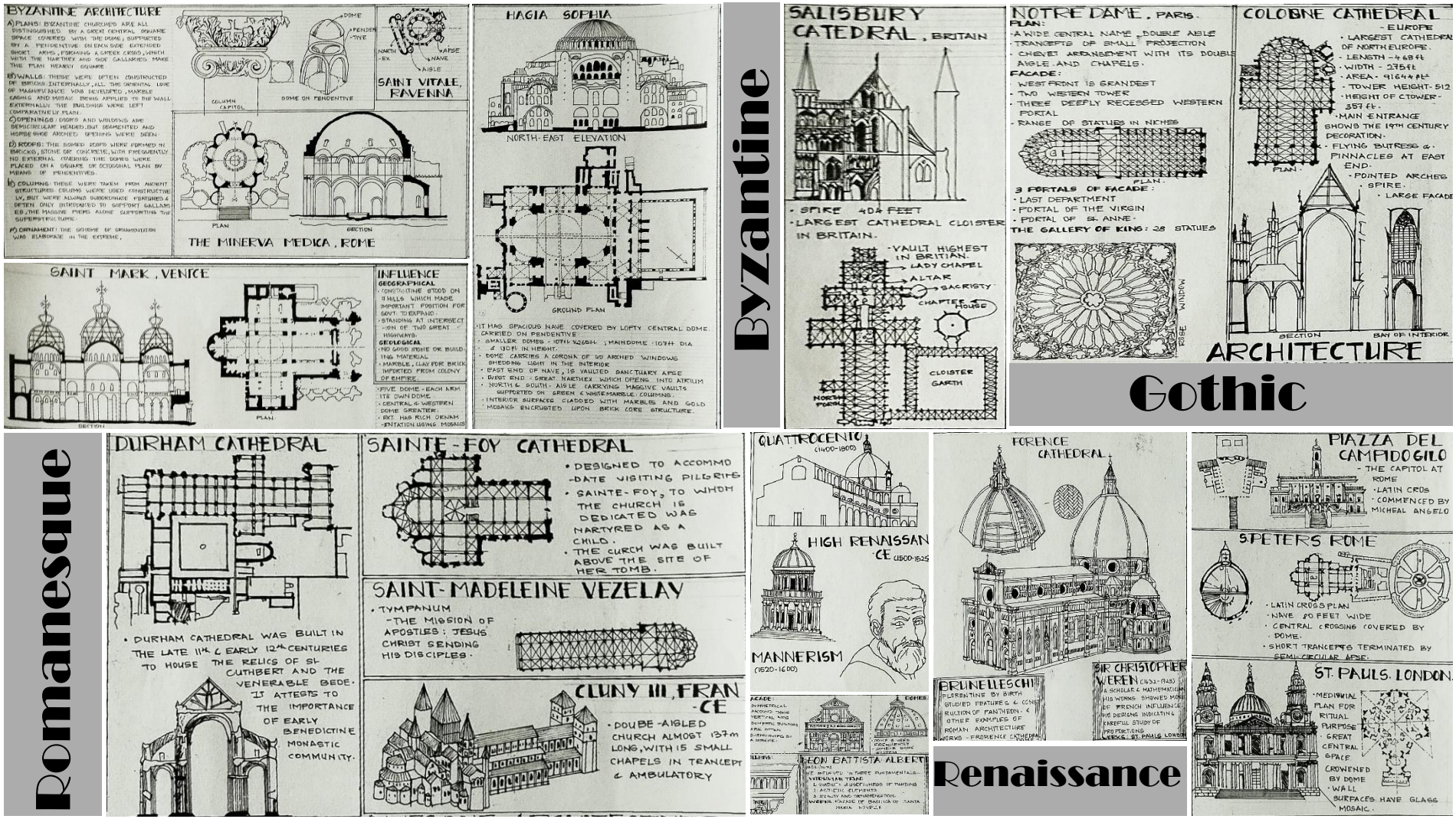


Early Christian

STUDENT: ADITHI NIRANJAN POOJARY (203701022)
FACULTY: LAKSHMY MENON M

ARC 3110 Histoy Theory and Criticism- IV

PORTFOLIO



STUDENT: ADITHI NIRANJAN POOJARY (203701022)
FACULTY: LAKSHMY MENON M

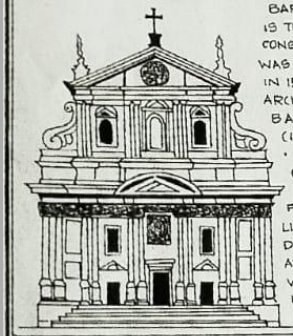
Baroque

EMERGENCE OF BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE

- BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE ORIGINATED IN ITALY IN THE 16TH CENTURY.
- BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE EMERGED AT THE END OF RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE PERIOD & LEFT ITS PALACE TO ROCOCO-STYLE ARCHITECTURE TOWARDS THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

EARLY BAROQUE: BEGINS AT THE START OF THE 17TH CENTURY IN ROME.
HIGH BAROQUE: SPREADS RAPIDLY TO FRANCE, NORTHERN ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
LATE BAROQUE: LATER THAN TO AUSTRIA, SOUTHERN GERMANY, AND RUSSIA.

CHIESA DEL GESU, ROME



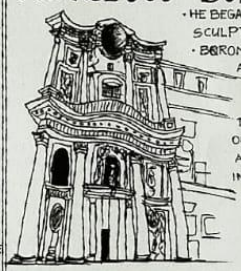
- THE FIRST EXAMPLE OF BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE IS THE GESU CHURCH. THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH WAS STARTED IN ROME IN 1568 BY THE FAMOUS ARCHITECT GIACOMO BAROZZI DA VIGNOLA (1507-1573).
- WITH ITS CURVED CORNER SUPPORTS CONNECTING THE FLOORS, CURVILINEAR LINES, PROTRUDING DOUBLE LEG STRUCTURE AND LIGHT AND SHADOWS PLAYS, THIS CHURCH HAS INSPIRED MANY CHURCHES.

CARLO MADERNO

- CARLO MADERNO WAS A ROMAN ARCHITECT WHOSE CAREER BRIDGED THE GAP B/W LATE RENAISSANCE AND EARLY BOROQUE.
- HE IS MOST FAMOUS FOR WORKING ON FACADE DESIGN OF SAINT PETER'S BASILLICA.
- MADERNO DREW INSPIRATION FOR HIS FACADE FROM CHURCH OF GESU.
- HIS FIRST MAJOR PROJECT WAS CHURCH OF SANTA SUSANA.
- LATER HE BUILT SANTA MARIA DELLA VICTORIA & SANTA ANDREA DELLA VALLE.

SANTA MARIA DELLA VALLERIA (1608-12).

FRANCESCO BORROMINI

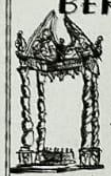


- HE BEGAN HIS CAREER AS SCULPTOR.
- BOROMINIS ARCHITECTURE ADAPTED CLASSICAL ELEMENTS TO A MORE INNOVATIVE ARCHITECTURE THAT WAS DEFINED BY ORIGINALLY CURVING LINES AND A COMPLICATED INTERPLAY OF GEOMETRY.

SAN CARLO ALLE QUATTRO FONTANE (1634-48).

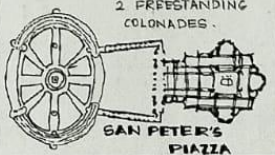
- THIS CHURCH WAS BORROMIN'S FIRST INDEPENDENT COMMISSION
- ADORNED WITH CLASSICAL COLUMNS
- USE OF ALTERNATING CONVEX AND CONCAVE CURVES-WAVE LIKE FACADE.
- UNUSUAL SHAPE

GIANLORENZO BERNINI

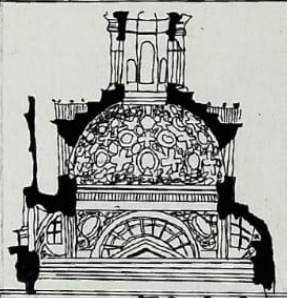


BERNINI'S BALDACHIN

- EXPANDING UPON MICHELANGELO'S FAGCINATION WITH THE HUMAN BODY, BERNINI ADDED TORSION TO CREATE A DYNAMIC FIGURE
- IN ST PETER'S HE LINKED THE OVAL SPACE DEFINED BY 2 FREESTANDING COLONADES.



SAN PETER'S PIAZZA



ITALIAN BAROQUE

- CHURCHES WERE COMMISSIONED WITH ENORMOUS DOMES, SWIRLING FORMS, HUGE SPIRALLED COLUMNS.

THE TREVI FOUNTAIN

FRENCH BAROQUE

- BAROQUE STYLE BECAME MORE RESTRAINED IN FRANCE.
- LAVISH DETAILS WERE USED
- BUILDINGS WERE SYMMETRICAL & ORDERLY
- UNRESTRAINED IN ITS EXTRAVAGANT DESIGN.

PALACE OF VERSAILES

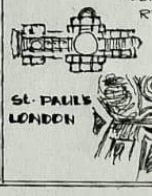
SPAIN AND LATIN AMERICAN BAROQUE

- BAROQUE IDEAS COMBINED WITH EXUBERANT SCULPTURES, MOORISH DETAILS, & EXTREME CONTRASTS B/W LIGHT & DARK.

CASA DEL PRADO IN CALIFORNIA

ENGLISH BAROQUE

- BAROQUE EMERGED IN ENGLAND AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON IN 1666
- ARCHITECT CHRISTOPHER WREN USED RESTRAINED BAROQUE STYLING WHEN HE HELPED REBUILD THE CITY



ST. PAULS LONDON

BAROQURE ARCHITECTURE CHARACTERISTIC

- HIGHLY ORNAMENTED:
  - DOMES
  - COLONNADES
  - QUADRATTURA
  - SCULPTURES OF ANGELS
  - TWISTED COLUMNS
  - GRAND STAIRCASES
  - LIGHT
- COMPLICATED SHAPES
- EXTREME ORNAMENTATION, OFTEN GILDED WITH GOLD.
- LARGE ELLIPTICAL FORMS, WITH CURVED LINES REPLACING CLASSICALLY STRAIGHT
- TWISTED COLUMNS
- GRAND STAIRWAYS.

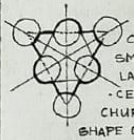
DAVID, MICHELANGELO

- SCALE: HUMAN SCALE
- INERTIA: RELAXED POSTURE
- PROPORTIONS: IDEALIZED
- SYMBOLISM: DEPICTS FUTURE.
- STAGING: MEANT TO BE VIEWED FRONT.

DAVID, BERNINI

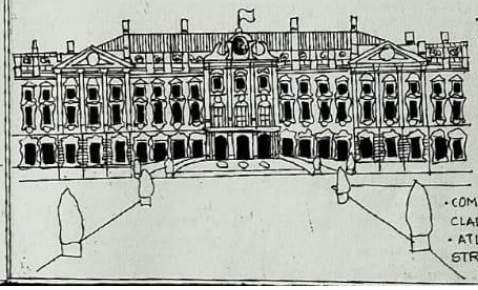
- SCALE: HUMAN SCALE (6')
- INERTIA: DYNAMIC
- PROPORTIONS: NATURALISTIC
- SYMBOLISM: PRESENT
- STAGING: FORCES THE VIEWER TO MOVE FROM THE FRONT

SANT'LO ALLA SAPIENZO (1642-70).



- BUILDING CREATED WITH SMALL PLOT OF LAND.
- CENTRAL PLAN CHURCH TAKES SHAPE OF 2 INTERSECTING TRIANGLES THAT CREATE A "STAR OF DAVID" PATTERN.
- TOP OF DOME, THERE IS LATTERN ADORNED WITH A SPIRAL.

ROCOCO ARCHITECTURE



- ORIGINATED IN FRANCE MAINLY FOR INTERIOR DECORATION.
- SOFTER VERSION OF BAROQUE STYLE
- DELICATE CURVES & FORM, LESS DRAMATIC
- ELEGANT & ORNATE FURNITURE, SMALL SCULPTURES, RELIEFS
- SILK VELVET & DAMASK WALL COVERINGS.
- PAINTED & GILDED PLASTER ORNAMENT.

CATHERINE PALACE

- COMPLICATED STUCCO FACADE WAS CLAD IN OVER 100kg OF GOLD.
- ATLANTES & CARYATIDS ARE STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS IN SHAPE OF HUMAN BODIES

Rococo

STUDENT: ADITHI NIRANJAN POOJARY (203701022)
FACULTY: LAKSHMY MENON M

Bachelor of Architecture
Undergraduate Program

Year

4

Architecture

ARC 4101 Architectural Design & Detailing - VII

HOUSING

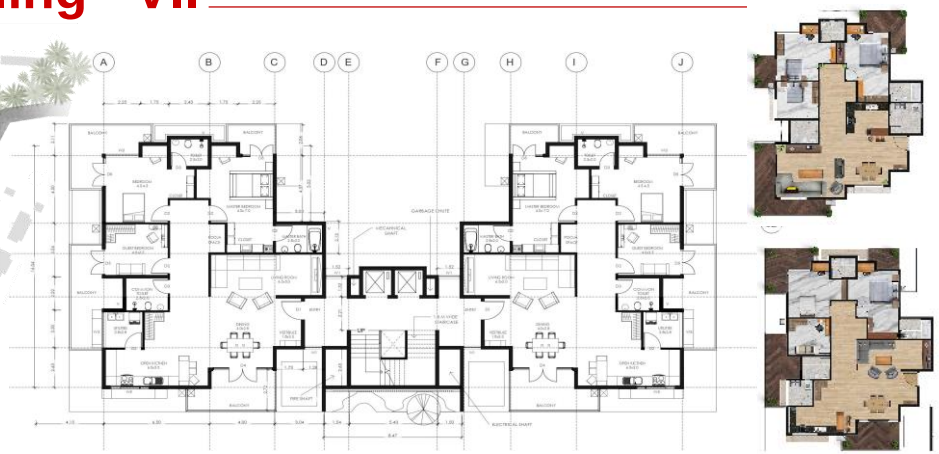
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To understand context, user perception, multiple stakeholders needs in community specific mass housing. To understand master planning tools and techniques in large-scale sites and to explore the feasibility of the project. To design community specific mass housing scheme for a given context.

PROJECT BRIEF:

To design institutional housing located in Manipal MIT campus for MIT's teaching faculty, elevating the current individual housing scenario to mid-rise apartments with 180 dwelling units, by the means of environmental, spatial and aesthetic values.

Site Plan



Typical Floor Plan

STUDENT: SHARMISTA DEBNATH (193701238)

FACULTY: PURUSHOTTAM KESAR, SRISHTI SHUBH, VAIBAHV JAIN, SUNIL KUMAR

ARC 4101 Architectural Design & Detailing - VII

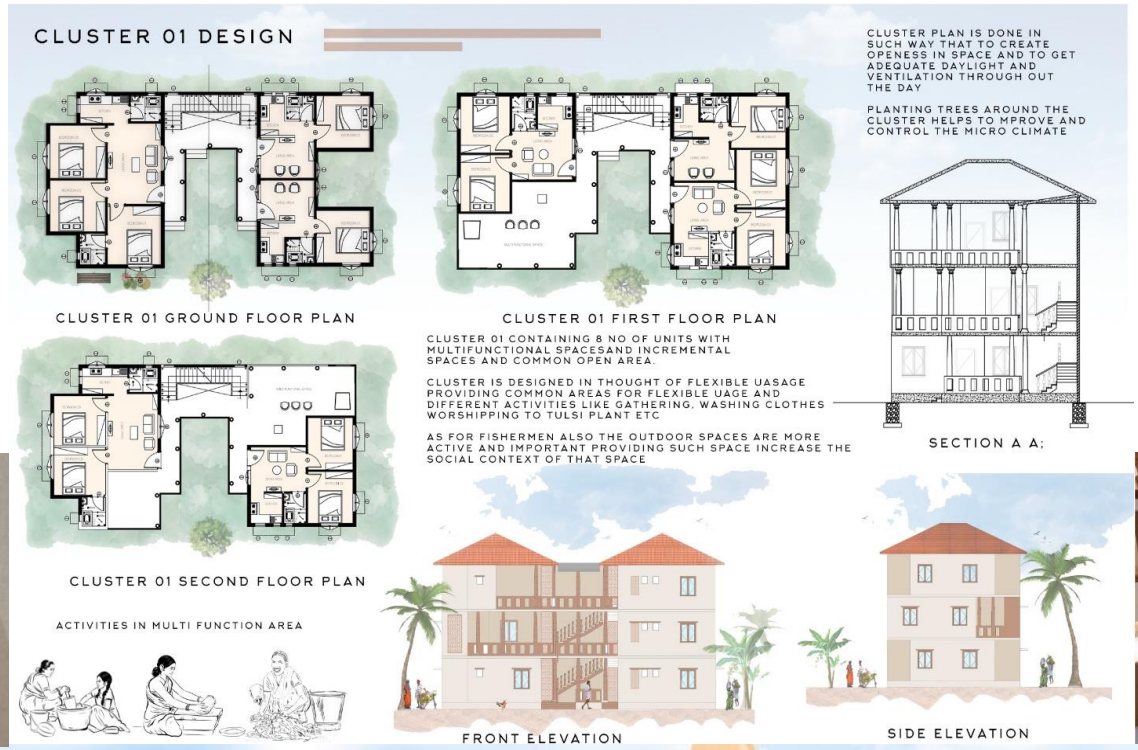
HOUSING

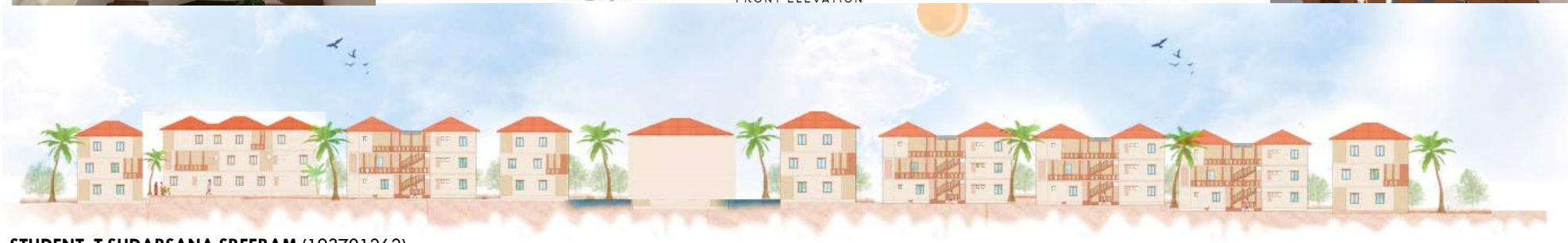
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To understand context, user perception, multiple stakeholders needs in community specific mass housing. To understand master planning tools and techniques in large-scale sites and to explore the feasibility of the project. To design community specific mass housing scheme for a given context.

PROJECT BRIEF:

To design affordable housing for the local fishermen community in Padukere, Malpe that responds to people's needs.





STUDENT: T.SUDARSANA SREERAM (193701262)
FACULTY: IPSITA P DAS

ARC 4101 Architectural Design & Detailing - VII

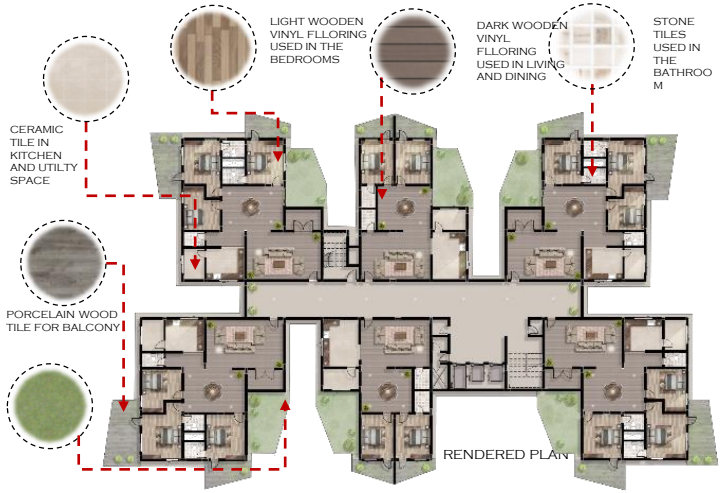
HOUSING

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To understand context, user perception, multiple stakeholders needs in community specific mass housing. To understand master planning tools and techniques in large-scale sites and to explore the feasibility of the project. To design community specific mass housing scheme for a given context.

PROJECT BRIEF:

To design HIG – High rise apartments in Udupi, with necessary services and amenities needed to support the residential development. The site is near Korangrapady, Udyavara, Udupi, having an area of 11 acres approximately. The site is well connected from the main city by the (Udupi-Mangalore) national highway NH-66.



Typical Floor Plan

STUDENT: SWARA RAMESH NAYAK (193701264)

FACULTY: PRADEEP G KINI, SATYAPRAKASH DAS, KRUTIKA AJIT MADKAIKER, DHANPRAKASH

Site Plan

ARC 4101 Architectural Design & Detailing - VII

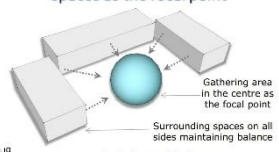
HOUSING

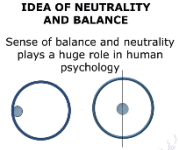
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

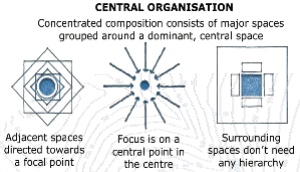
To understand context, user perception, multiple stakeholders needs in community specific mass housing. To understand master planning tools and techniques in large-scale sites and to explore the feasibility of the project. To design community specific mass housing scheme for a given context.

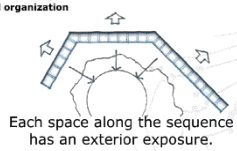
PROJECT BRIEF:

To design a high rise residential community for the middle income group, the site being situated near Baba's Point, Coin Circle, Manipal, Karnataka. Major focus is given on human centric design. The goal of the proposed design is to create a space which brings peace and tranquility to human mind.









Concept

Site Plan

STUDENT: AASTHA PRASAD (193701292)
FACULTY: KUMAR VYOMKESH, JOICY K J, VENKATARAMANA BOORLA, YOGISH CHANDRA DHARA

ARC 4109 History Theory & Criticism - V

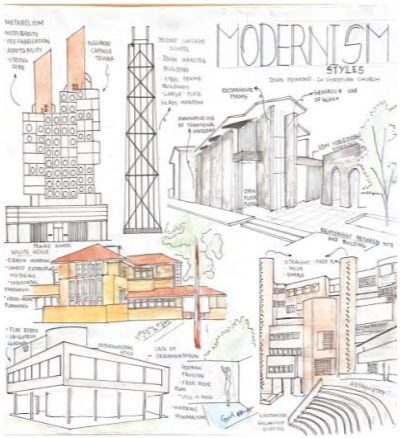
CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

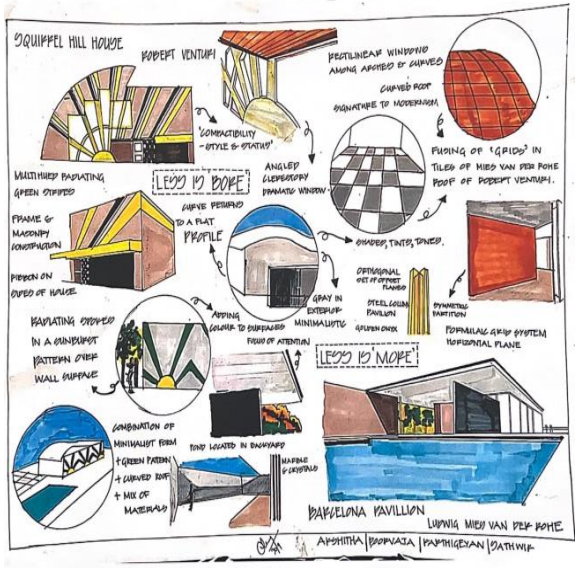
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

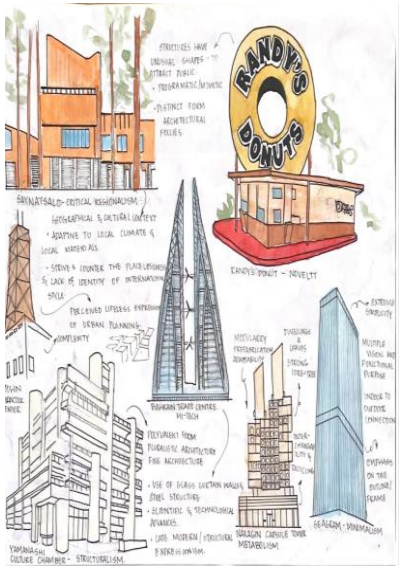
To explore the contributions of Master Architects in contemporary architectural practice. to understand the importance of evolution of contemporary architecture as a result of various influences like socio/ political/ cultural aspects.

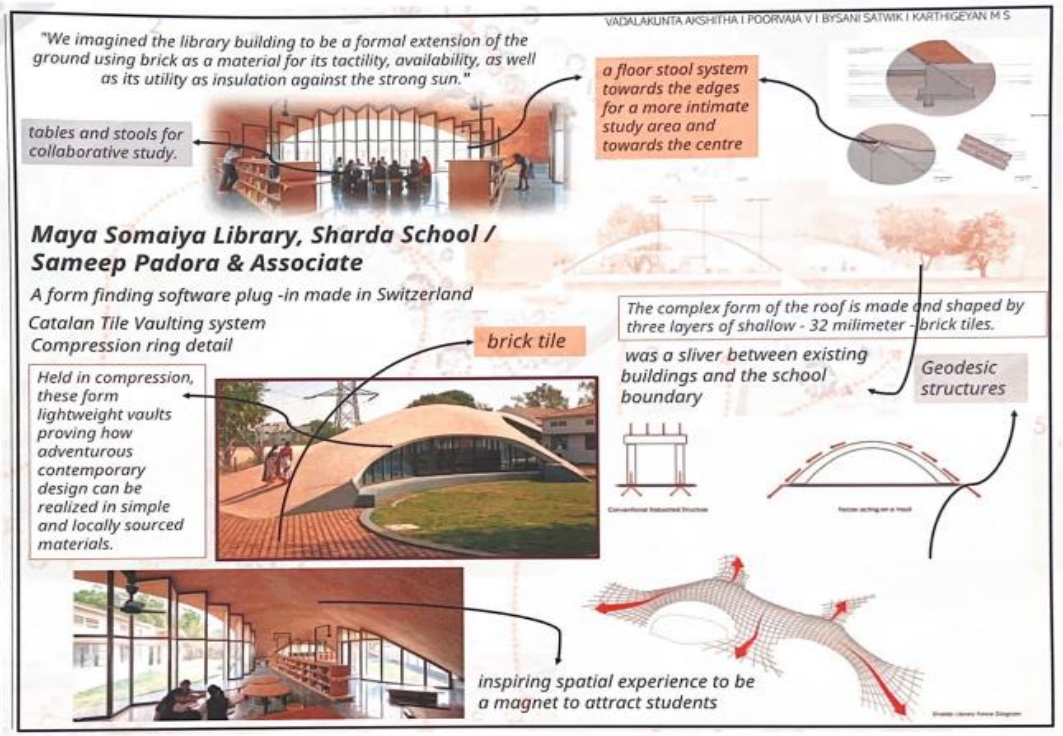
PROJECT BRIEF:

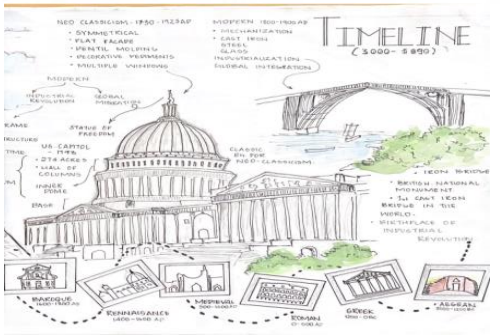
To create a portfolio illustrating the importance of the evolution of architectural styles from the industrial revolution to Contemporary architecture, mentioning the key contributions.

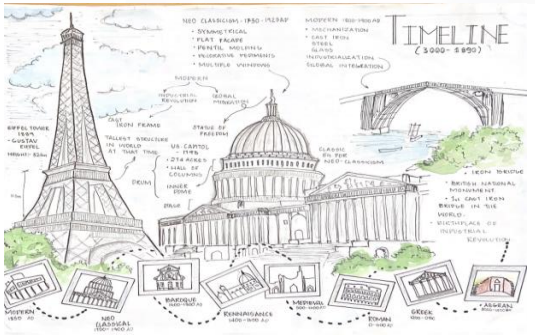












STUDENT: VADLAKUNTA AKSHITHA (193701060))
FACULTY: UJJWALA CHOURASIA

MASTERS IN ARCHITECTURE (URBAN DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT)

Postgraduate program

Master's in Architecture (Urban Design & Development)
Postgraduate Program

Year

1

Architecture

ARC 6201 Urban Design Studio - I

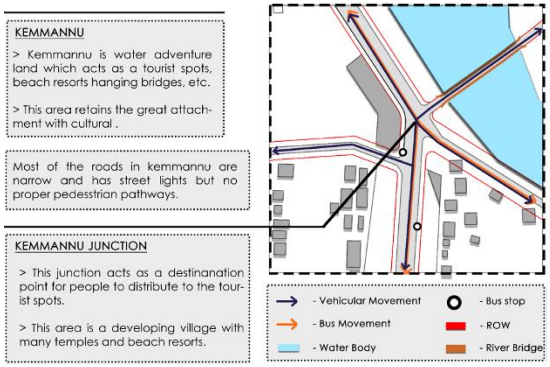
UDUPI – EVALUATION CRITERA

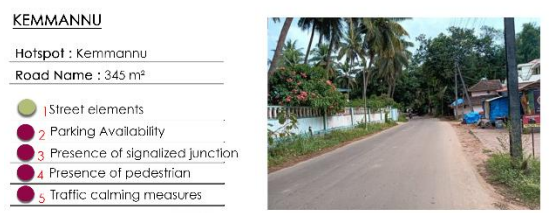
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

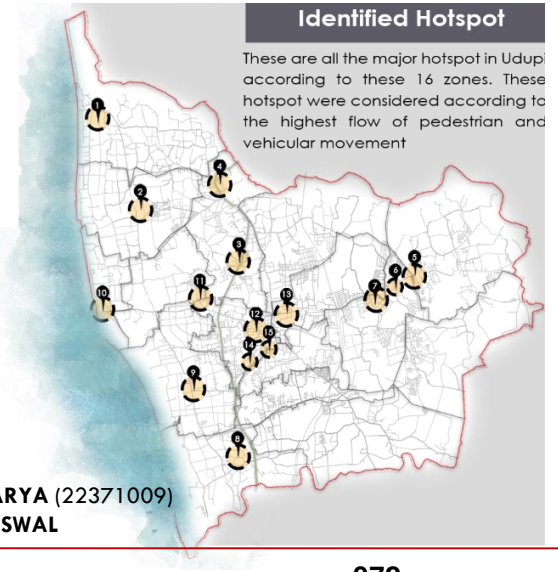
The studio intents to expose the student to the complexities of urban design process. The student will be able to read, understand, organise and synthesis the tangible and intangible networks in an urban setting. The studio outcome should lead to understanding of urban (housing, transport, environment) etc.) and infrastructure dynamics by reading them with the critical debates in urban design and city planning

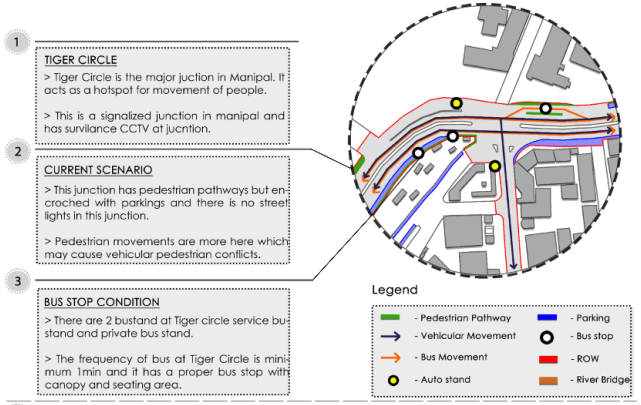
PROJECT BRIEF:

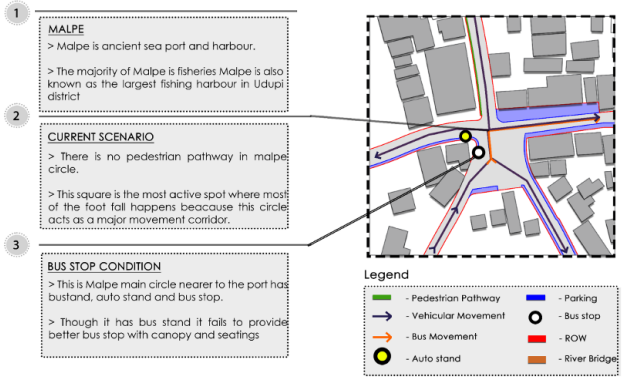
The studio aimed to understand, analyze, and evaluate the Udupi City. The city of Udupi has been taken as a study area. The existing scenario of Udupi City was established by analyzing data from primary and secondary sources. This work is the culmination of processes & and analyses done at various stages. This study has been done to understand and evaluate Udupi City through Accessibility criteria. Inaccessible, the evaluation criteria were done based on the infrastructure and transportation. It is further discussed in terms of road network, accessibility to public transport modes, coverage of public transport, infrastructure facilities, etc.

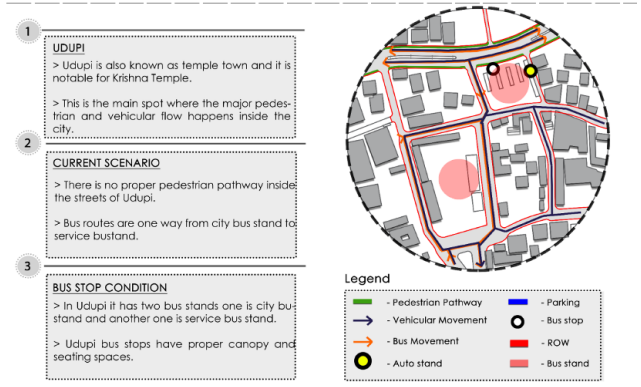








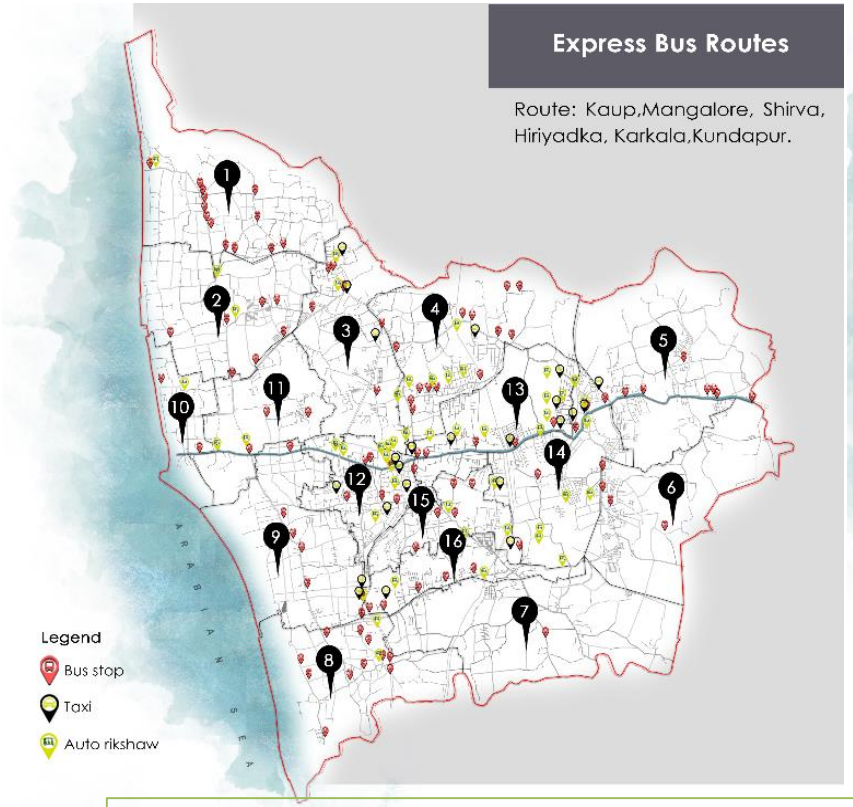


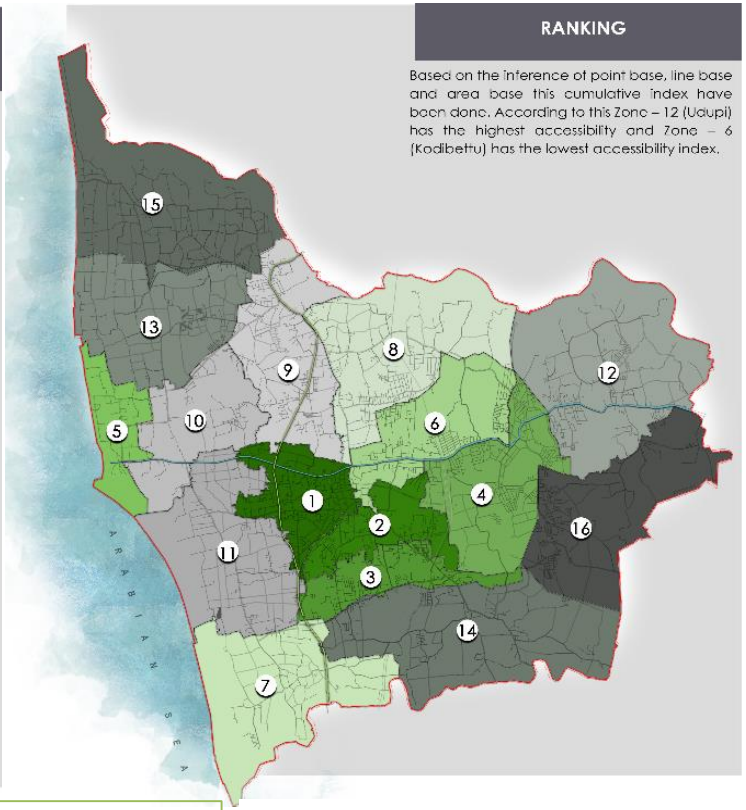


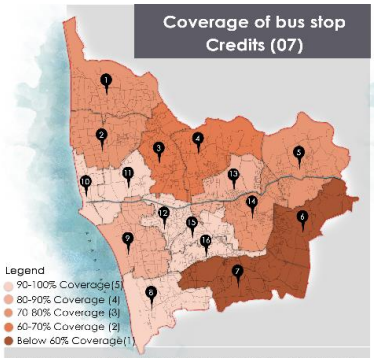
STUDENT: NANDHINI A (22371001), **HARSHITH ACHARYA** (22371009)
FACULTY: TRIVIKRAM, KUMAR GAURAV, KOMAL JAISWAL

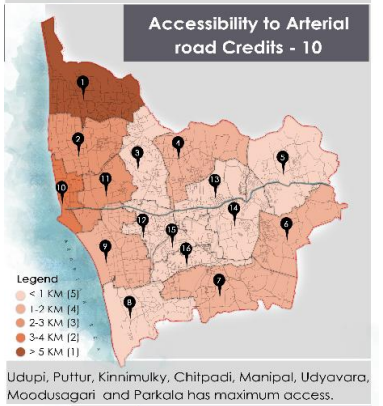
ARC 6201 Urban Design Studio - I

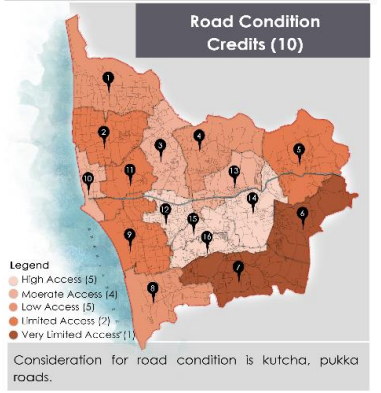
UDUPI – EVALUATION CRITERA











In this, accessibility evaluation criteria was done based on the infrastructure and transportation which is further discussed in terms of road network, accessibility to public transport mode, coverage of public bus stop, infrastructure facility, etc. By considering all the parameter and the inference of point base, line base & area base this cumulative index have been done. According to this, Zone – 12 (Udupi) has the highest accessibility and Zone 6 (Kodibettu) has the lowest accessibility index.

Accessibility

Accessing accessibility - Area based map
Cummulative Index and ranking

STUDENT: NANDHINI A (22371001), **HARSHITH ACHARYA** (22371009)
FACULTY: TRIVIKRAM, KUMAR GAURAV, KOMAL JAISWAL

ARC 6207 Urban Design History and Theory

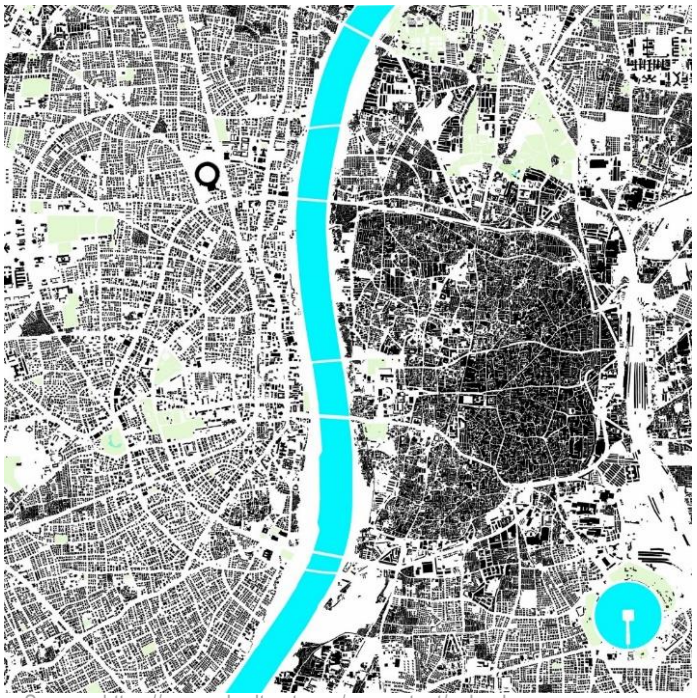
EVOLUTION OF CITY: AHMEDABAD, GUJRAT

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To expose students to the historical evolution of Urban Settlements and related development theories while understanding the morphological dimension of Urban Spaces and patterns and increase their awareness about the influence of sociocultural, socio-political and socio-economic processes within which urban realm exists.

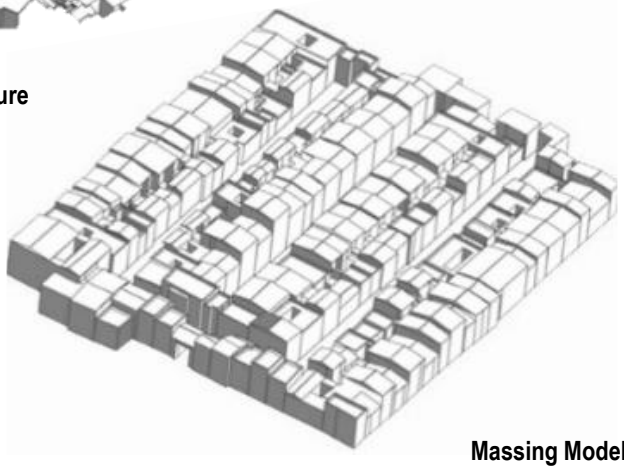
PROJECT BRIEF:

A city is an organic entity that keeps on changing and transforming with time. This growth is concerned with the city's earlier scattered settlements to gradually emerging growth centers to the large or mega cities. This gradual evolution can be interpreted through the studies of city and their communities, culture, occupation, built fabric, historical development, and urbanization factors. The study focuses on understanding the city through its historical developments and traditional urban design theories. By inferring the various forces that crucially affected the evaluation process of the city, One can understand the present scenario and urban context of the city



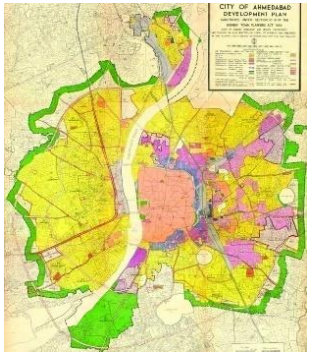
Source : https://www.urbedtrust.com/wp-content/uploads

Pol Structure



Massing Model

Source :https://earth.google.com/web

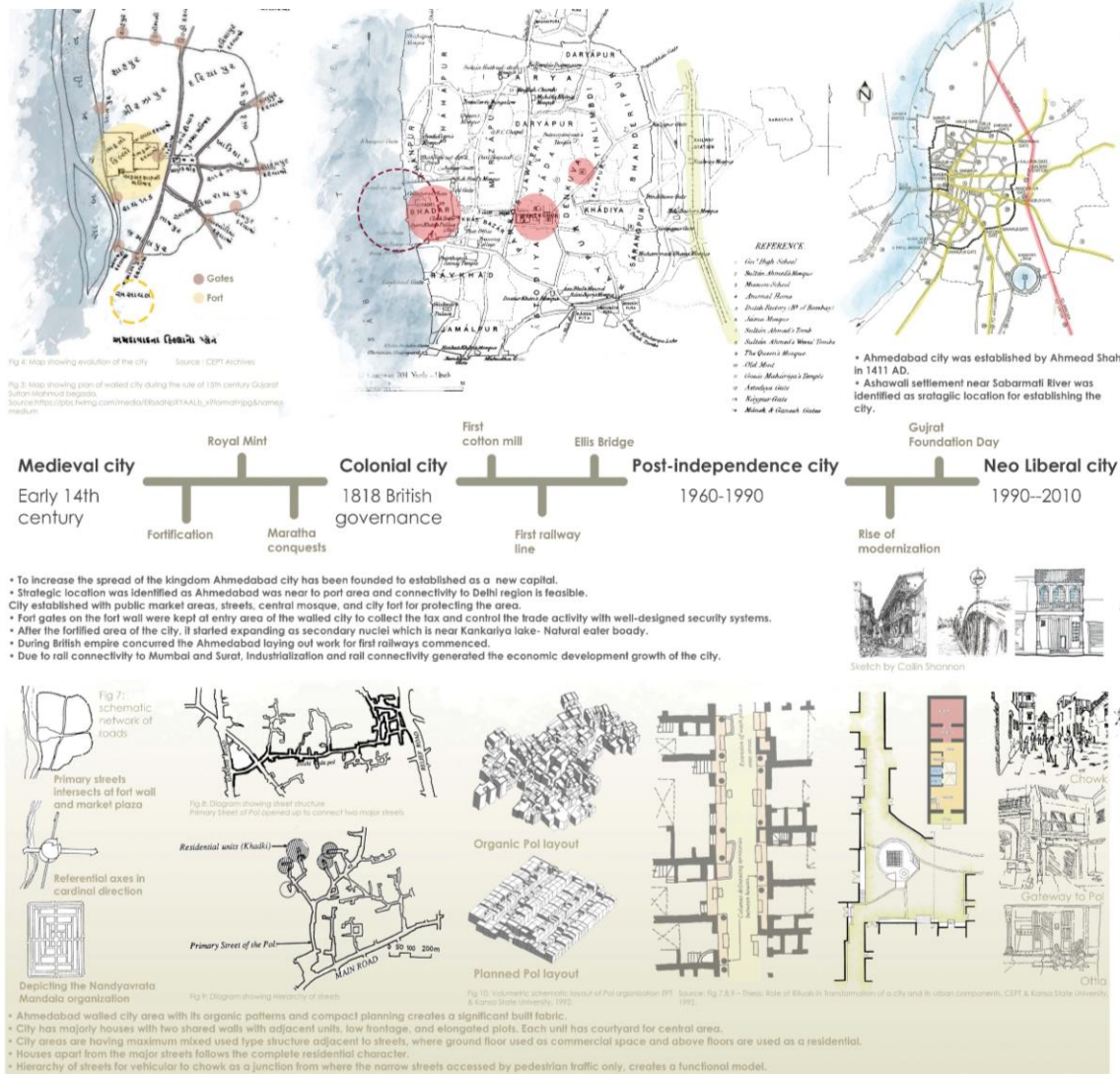


D.P. Plan 2012

STUDENT: ANSHITA V GUPTA (223710004)
FACULTY: KOMAL JAISWAL

ARC 6207 Urban Design History and Theory

EVOLUTION OF CITY: AHMEDABAD, GUJRAT



STUDENT: ANSHITA V GUPTA (223710004)
FACULTY: KOMAL JAISWAL

ARC 7011 Infrastructure & Transport Management

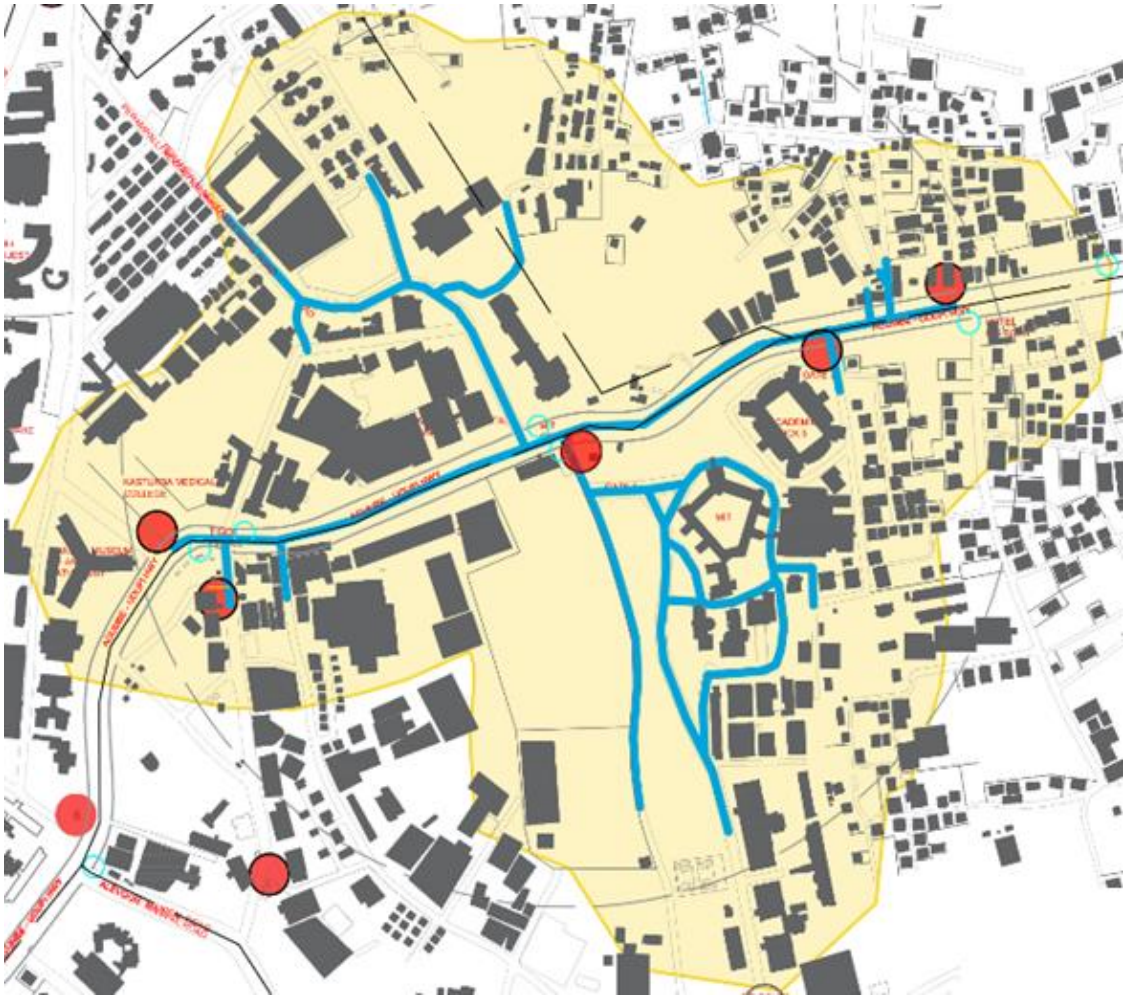
ACCESSIBILITY TO AUTO STANDS IN MANIPAL

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objective of the course is to expose students to various urban level infrastructure and transport related considerations for sustainable urban development.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Mobility is a very important component in terms of providing last-mile connectivity. Paratransit (PTS) or intermediate public transport (IPT) is a significant component. The service pattern, functional structure, and flexibility make it a vital transport system. In the Indian context number of modes are available for PTS such as Auto rickshaws, taxies, vans, mini-bus, tempos, cycle rikshaw, Tonga, etc. Paratransit has also availed the service in an area where is limited public transport. Manipal is in Udupi, Karnataka consisting of 29.71 Km2. Manipal has a well-connected transit network having multi-model systems. Having the characteristic of a small town and decentralized distribution of activities with the hierarchy of narrow road networks act as major attributes that support the efficient auto network. The study is focused on analyzing the accessibility, level of service, and connectivity of autos in Manipal as a key paratransit element.



STUDENT: ANSHITA GUPTA (223710004), **VATCHALYA JONNA** (223710004)
FACULTY: KUMAR GAURAV

MIT (GREEN PARK)

ARC 7011 Infrastructure & Transport Management

ACCESSIBILITY TO AUTO STANDS IN MANIPAL

Observations

- Every auto has a unique registration number.
- Every year auto driver needs to renew their license.
- Manipal-registered Autos do not have permission to operate from Udupi Stands.
- MIT Gate 2 (Kamath) Auto stand stops its operation while MAHE has a vacation.
- During the Student's vacation period as Gate 2 Stop is not functional, drivers opt for their agricultural chores.

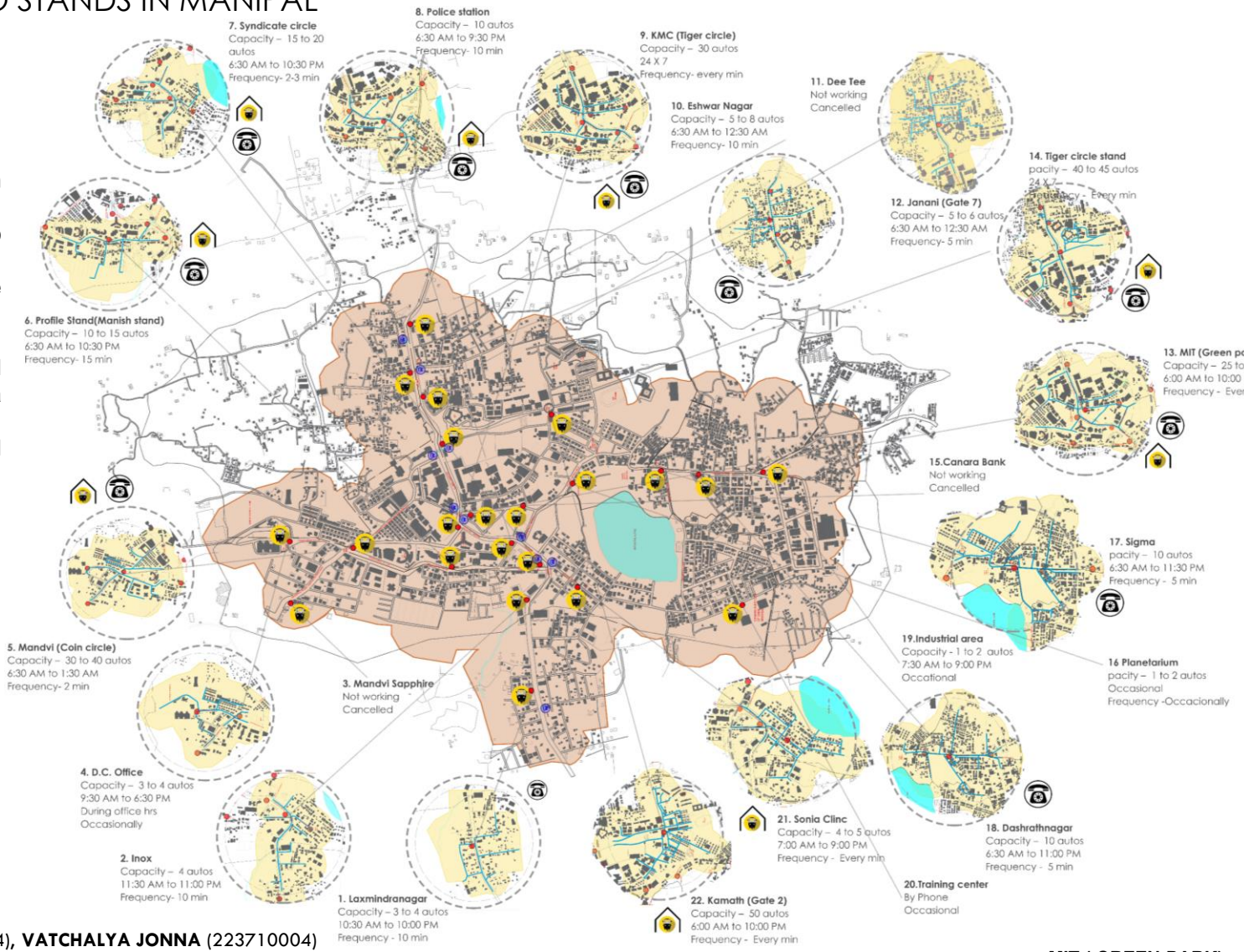
Legend

Auto Stand

Shelter

Telephone

Bus stops



STUDENT: ANSHITA GUPTA (223710004), **VATCHALYA JONNA** (223710004)
FACULTY: KUMAR GAURAV

MIT (GREEN PARK)

ARC 6202 Urban Design Studio - II

PROPOSAL OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR HUBLI-DHARWAD CITY, KARNATAKA

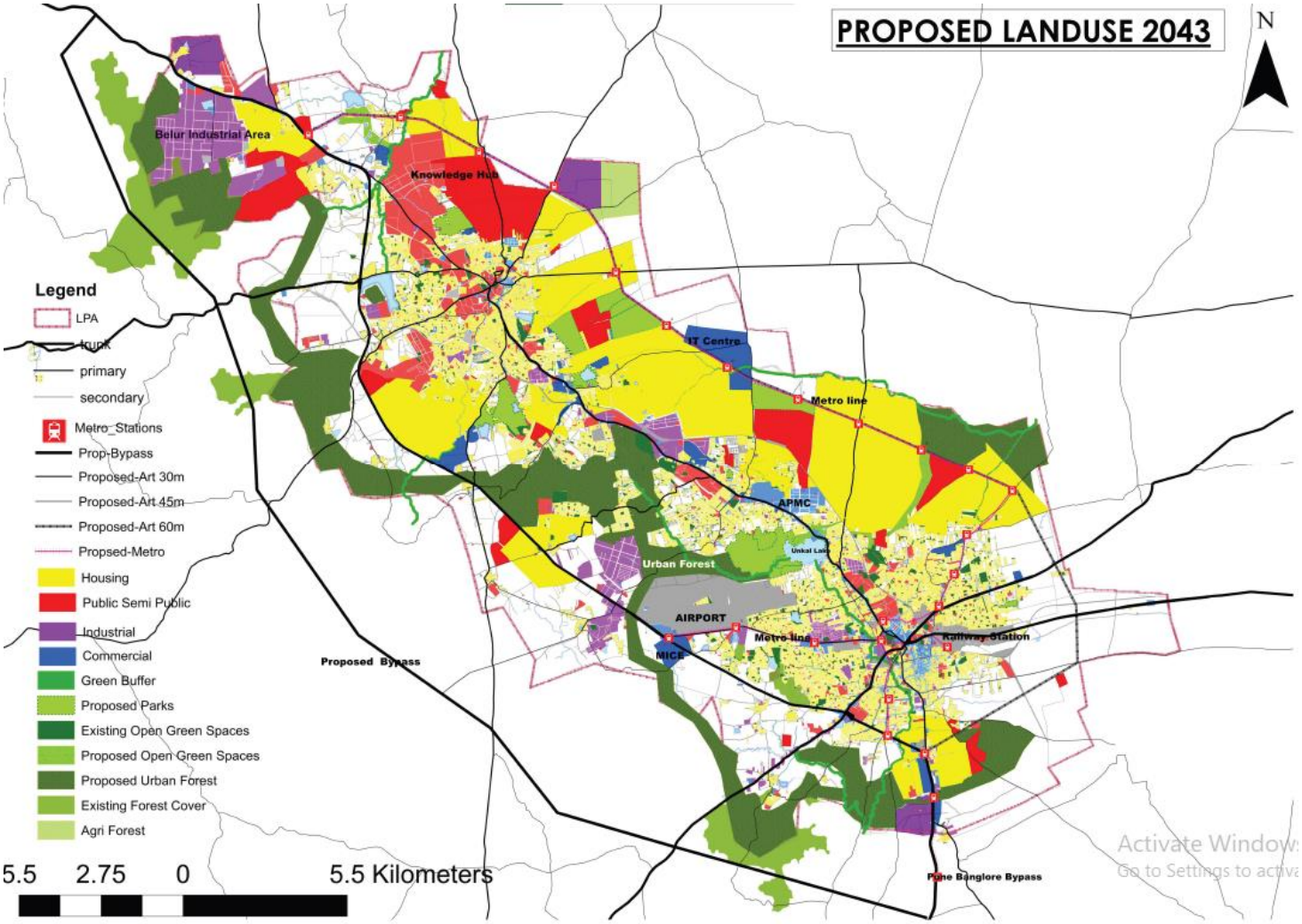
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The course introduces and exposes students to the intricacies and complexities in terms of pressing issues such as conflict between old and new areas, fragmentation, transformations, lack of character, and image. The complications and implications arising out of urban contestations surrounding the management of the common pool resources (such as environment or culture) are understood and the studio seeks a way forward to manage the challenges of urban futures.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The spatial concept envisions Hubli-Dharwad as a hierarchy of mixed-use areas, corridors, and nodes, that integrate the natural ecological system, and that are connected by an efficient public transit system"

Polycentricity combines the advantages of compact and dispersed models and is thus widely regarded as a desirable urban form.



STUDENT: ANSHITA GUPTA (223710004)
FACULTY: BOORLA VENKATARAMANA

ARC 6204 Urban Governance and Management

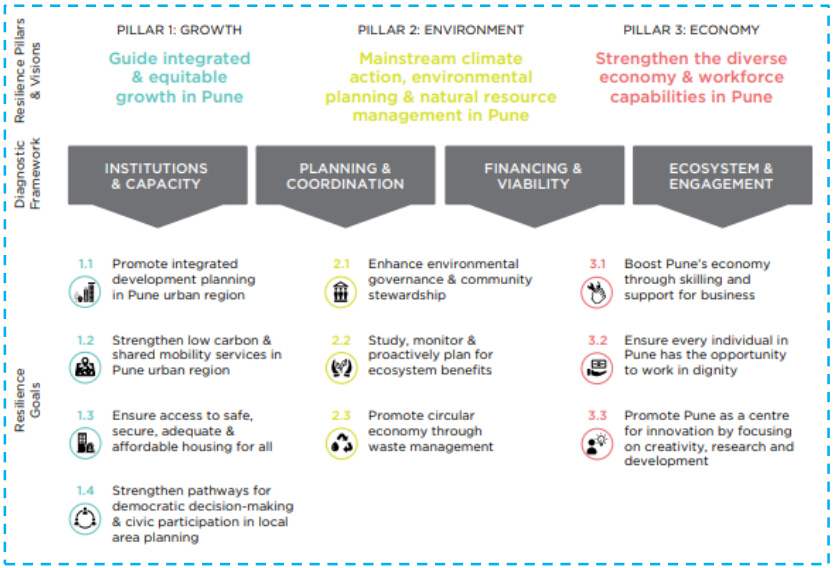
GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES – PUNE CITY

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To understand the framework of Indian governance and administrative set up. To learn the hierarchy of powers among centre, state and local governance. To identify urban issues and relate them with urban management methods/techniques. To interpret solutions for urban issues based on comparative analysis.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The idea of this project was to understand the good governance Practices. The strategies such as E-governance, Grievance redressal mechanism, etc. To understand the Accountability, Transparency, Efficiency, by analyzing the existing process in the governance of Pune City.



Good Governance

Smart Governance in Pune (Pune Municipal corporation - PMC):

- "SMART Governance" is about the future of the public services, it's about greater efficiency, community leadership, mobile working and continuous improvement through innovation. Technology is great enabler and it will play critical role in achieving the Pune's Smart city vision through smart governance model.
- The essential components of Smart Cities would be IT enabled public services, cost-efficient physical, social and institutional infrastructure, quality education, cheaper health care and high-speed interconnectivity, fast and efficient urban mobility, etc. It includes e-government, the efficiency agenda and mobile working.
- Smart Governance focuses upon improved customer service, increased access to information and increased efficiency across the ecosystem. SMART Governance is about using technology to facilitate and support better planning and decision making. It is about improving democratic processes and transforming the ways that public services are delivered. It focuses upon:

1. Effective Service Delivery
2. Accountability and Efficiency
3. Transparency
4. Citizen centric government processes

STUDENT: BRINDA KOTHARI (223710005)
FACULTY: KOMAL JAISWAL

ARC 6204 Urban Governance and Management

GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES – PUNE CITY

ICT Overview at PMC:

1. **Portals:** To revamp the existing portals to deliver meaningful and relevant content related to Pune Municipal Corporation over the internet for its stakeholders

a) **Pune Corporation Portal**: PMC aims to revamp its existing portal. RFP is published for the same.

b) **Smart City Portal:** Smart city portal will provide all the information to citizens about Pune City. PMC is looking forward to generate revenue through various revenue streams like advertising, e-Commerce etc.

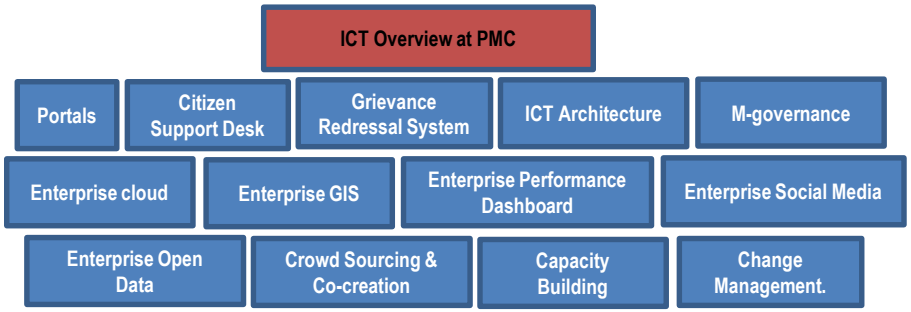
c) **Pune Connect (Online Digital Service Window):** Site to deliver citizen services through single window over web, CFC and Kiosks to its stakeholders

2. **Citizen Support Desk:** PMC has setup citizen support to address citizen queries and provide support over call. Toll free Number 1800 1030 222 is now operational to provide citizen support from 7 am to 11 pm. Citizen Support Desk operates in three languages namely Marathi, Hindi and English.

3. **Grievance Redressal System: PMC upgraded citizen help desk mechanism for its citizens to provide support and guidance over any day to day services related to Pune Municipal Corporation departments/wards.** PMC has also setup 10+ channels to entertain citizen grievance which are as follows :

a) Web, Mobile App, Twitter, Facebook, Google+, WhatsApp, SMS.

b) Dedicated cell has been established by Pune Municipal Corporation to monitor citizen issues over specified channels closely and resolve it on priority.

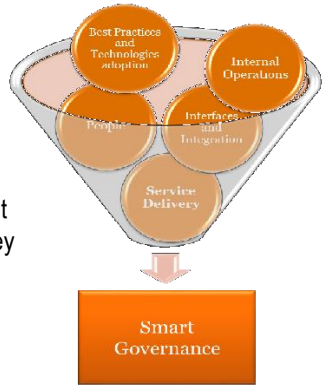


Scorecard Initiative:

Evaluation Parameters	Detailed Description
1. Percentage of services available over web channel?	This is the measure of availability of services on the web channel.
2. Percentage of services available over mobile devices	This is the measure of availability of services on Mobile channel.
3. Percentage of services that do not require hard copy submission	This parameter identifies percentage of services which doesn't require any paper, file or any other hard copy submission i.e. it can be done via web or mobile channel directly thus making process paperless and reducing the touchpoint between stakeholder and department.
4. Percentage of services that do not require a physical visit to Concerned Dept. / CFC	This parameter identifies percentage of services which doesn't require physical presence
5. Percentage of transactions which leverage online payment gateway	This parameters identifies percentage of services where payment can be done online.

Under Smart Governance framework, assessment and monitoring performance are key components. Assessment is a critical step in the identification of gaps in terms of process, technology and skill set of department. Reliable and relevant smart governance metrics or key performance indicators for assessment can offer crucial insights to guide HODs in the right direction. This scorecard aims to achieve the goal of measuring progress of smart governance initiatives at department level.

1. Effective Service Delivery
2. Accountability and Efficiency
3. Transparency
4. Citizen centric government processes
5. Removal of hierarchical barriers and red tape
6. Effective service delivery
7. People Participation and Community Engagement
8. PwC has created scorecard considering five key dimensions to evaluate Smart Governance activities
9. Service Delivery
10. Internal Operations
11. Integration and interface
12. Best practices and New technologies adoption
13. People



STUDENT: BRINDA KOTHARI (223710005)
FACULTY: KOMAL JAISWAL

ARC 6206 Policy Planning and Legislation

GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX - JAMMU & KASHMIR

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

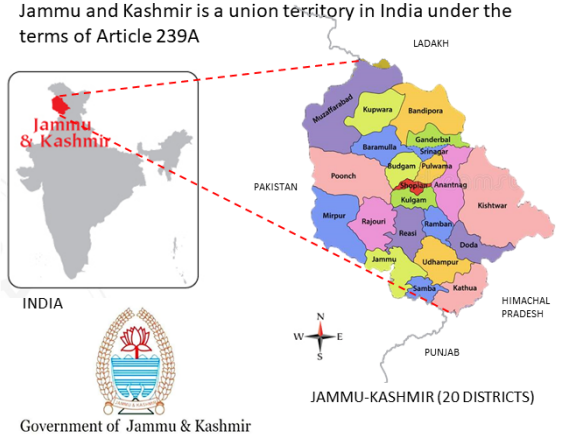
To understand the purpose, scope, means, and effectiveness of urban design policy planning processes. To identify urban issues that signify urban conditions with emphasis on policy management frameworks. To interpret the public policy, guidance, legislation, and related processes of incentive and regulation. To intervene in the design of urban policy and legislation.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The idea of this project was to understand the good governance of Jammu-Kashmir based on its governance index. Firstly, by understanding the separation of powers through 3 pillars of government, and their powers. Later by understanding the proposed strategies, initiatives, schemes and the related departments for the same.

JAMMU & KASHMIR - OVERVIEW

- Jammu and Kashmir is a union territory out of 8 U.T of India
- The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is the governing authority of the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir
- it has 2 divisions and 20 districts.
- Jammu and Kashmir is a union territory in India under the terms of Article 239A



JAMMU-KASHMIR (20 DISTRICTS)

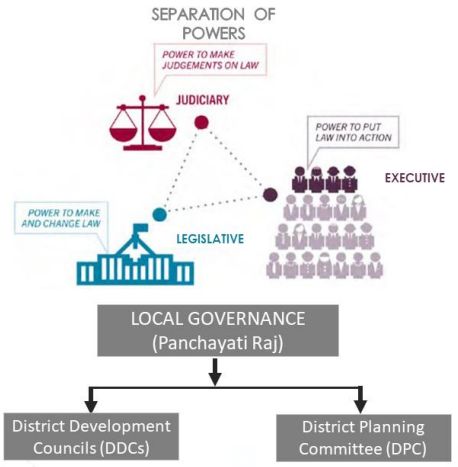
Government of Jammu & Kashmir

DISTRICT GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX

- It is prepared by the Department of Administration Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG).
- GGI compares the state of governance in all states and union territories, while DGGI monitors programs of central and state governments at the district level.
- Performance of Jammu and Kashmir on GGI: An increase of 3.7% in Good Governance Indicators from 2019 to 2021.
- The strong performance of J-K was also noted in the fields of commerce and industry, agriculture, judiciary and public infrastructure among others.
- Jammu district topped the composite ranking, followed by Doda and Samba districts of the Jammu Division.
- Pulwama district of the Srinagar Division at the 4th spot and Srinagar district at the 5th.
- The district of Rajouri finished at the last spot, while Poonch and Shopian districts also featured towards the end of the rankings.
- Srinagar district bagged the first rank in the Public Infrastructure and Utilities sector.
- Kishtwar topped in 'Agriculture and Allied Sector', Pulwama topped in 'Human Resource Development', Reasi topped in 'Public Health', Ramban topped in 'Social Welfare and Development', and Ganderbal topped in the 'Financial Inclusion' sector.

2 divisions
7 Sub divisions
20 districts.
207 tehsils
20 blocks

JAMMU-KASHMIR FLAGS



EXECUTIVE

HON'BLE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(elected by the president of India)

CHIEF MINISTER
(appointed by the Lieutenant Governor)

CHIEF SECRETARY

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
114 seats (90 seats + 24 seats reserved for Pakistan-administered Kashmir)

LEGISLATIVE

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(excises its power for 5 year term)

JUDICIARY

JAMMU-KASHMIR & LADAKH HIGH COURT

Lieutenant Governor
Manoj Sinha

Chief secretary
Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta

Chief Justice
Ali Mohammad Magrey

STUDENT: BRINDA KOTHARI (223710005)
FACULTY: PURUSHOTTAM KESAR

ARC 6206 Policy Planning and Legislation

GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX - JAMMU & KASHMIR

PROPOSED INITIATIVES, SCHEMES:

INITIATIVES

- Centre for district youth training and empowerment (C-DYTE) Jammu
- National social assistance programme
- Beti bachao beti padhao (BBBP)
- Special industry initiative for J&K-Udaan
- Prime ministers development package for J&K, 2015
- Relief and rehabilitation to Kashmiri migrants
- Relief to Jammu migrants
- Financial assistance to displaced families of POJK and Chhamb
- Establishment of five India reserve(IR) battalions for J&K
- High end security & law –order system in J&K
- Pilot project for construction of bunkers in blocks of Jammu

MISSSIONS

- Mission youth J&K
- National health mission (NHM) PIPS & ROPS
- National rural health mission (NRHM)
- National urban health mission (NUHM)
- JK Housing Mission.
- Green india mission
- Jammu and kashmir Rural livelihood mission (JKRLM)

DEPARTMENTS

- Agriculture production department
- Animal and sheep husbandry dept.
- Ari, training's and stationary & office supplies departments
- Civil aviation department
- Cooperative department
- Department of culture
- Department of fisheries
- Department of food, civil supplies and consumer affairs
- Department of horticulture
- Department of law, justice & parliamentary affairs
- Department of rural development and panchayati raj
- Disaster management relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction department
- Election department
- Finance department
- Floriculture, parks and gardens dept.
- Forest, environment and ecology dept.
- General administration dept. (gad)
- Higher education dept.
- Home department
- Hospitality & protocol dept.
- Housing & urban development dept.
- Industries & commerce dept.
- Information department
- Information technology dept.
- Jal shakti department
- Labour & employment dept.
- Planning, development and monitoring department
- Power development dept.
- Public works (r&b) dept.
- Revenue department
- School education dept.
- Skill development dept.
- Social welfare dept.
- Tourism department
- Transport department
- Tribal affairs department

STUDENT: BRINDA KOTHARI (223710005)
FACULTY: PURUSHOTTAM KESAR

ARC 7004 Environment & Behavior

REJUVENATION OF SURFACE WATER FROM EXISTING RIVER BODIES IN HUBLI-DHARWAR CITY

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Prediction of environmental attitudes and behaviour. Perspectives on perception, learning, habituation, and perception of change. Models and acquisition of spatial cognition and cognitive maps. Wayfinding, characteristics, settings.

PROJECT BRIEF:

Water bodies are the major sources of water for different purposes such as drinking cooking washing, etc. but in the current scenario the depletion of water as a resource is increasing at alarming rates due to certain anthropogenic factors. Similarly, the depletion of water body such as ponds, lakes, rivers due to disposal of wastes such as sewage water, industrial waste including chemicals and effluents, domestic waste is dumped through point sources or non-point sources such as dumping of wastes directly into water, etc. hence we think of understanding the allocation of the river bodies near to the industries in Hubli- Dharwad..

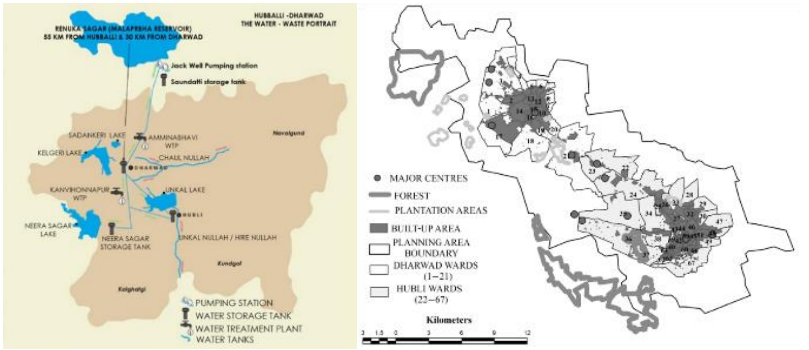
INTRODUCTION:

The district Dharwad with an area of 4273 sq. km (427329Ha) lies in the northern part of Karnataka state between 15'02'00''to 15'48'00" north latitude and 740 43' 30" to 750 33'25'' east longitudes as depicted.

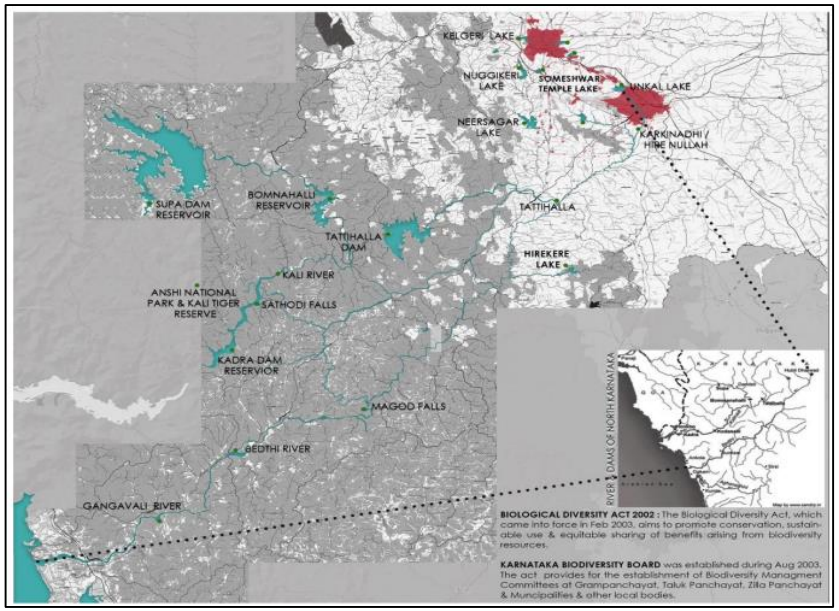
The study area falls in the western-ghat section (Sahyadris) of the peninsula within the rugged foothills. An undulating central Pediplain and the eastern maidan is the prominent feature. It is situated at an altitude of 753 m (N-W Dharwad Tk) to 558 m. The lateritic brownish sandy soil occurs in the western region with 19.62 to 3.6-cm/hour rate of infiltration characteristic. The black cotton soil (BCS) in the eastern part has 2.0 to 5.0 meters thickness, are high humus and low phosphate content, with normal pH-value and very low infiltration characteristics. The Loamy to kankary soil are seen along the banks of river/stream courses.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the pollution levels caused to water bodies due to industrial waste, based on types of industries and types of waste generated and to understand how to make the city sustainable by using sustainable development goal targets.
- To analyze the primary and secondary data available for Hubballi Dharwad city for understanding the effects caused on the environment and the communities residing in the city due to pollution of surface water.
- To observe and understand the existing mitigation measures for reducing the pollution levels and the mitigation measures to be implemented.



The century-old Navalur Lake, built in 1887 to meet the drinking water needs of surrounding villages and irrigation requirements of around 68 acres of land, may soon die if the indiscriminate discharge of drainage water into it is not stopped.



STUDENT: NANDHINI(223710001)**; BRINDA KOTHARI** (223710005)
FACULTY: SASMITA CHAND

ARC 7004 Environment & Behavior

REJUVENATION OF SURFACE WATER FROM EXISTING RIVER BODIES IN HUBLI-DHARWAR CITY

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

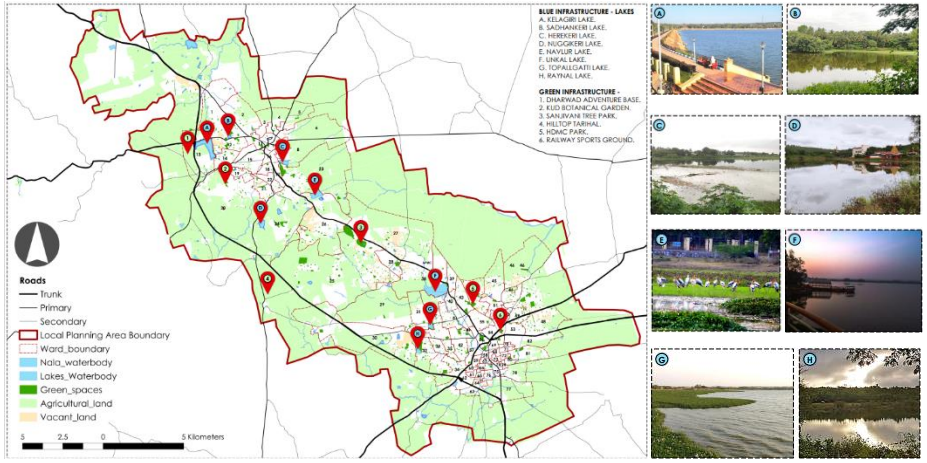
The century-old Navalur lake, built in 1887 to meet the drinking water needs of surrounding villages and irrigation requirements of around 68 acres of land, may soon die if the indiscriminate discharge of drainage water into it is not stopped.

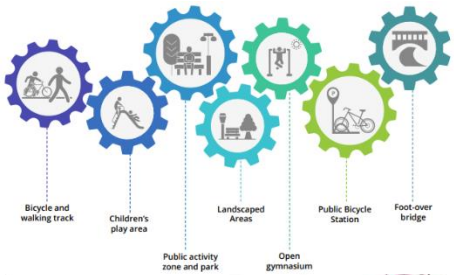
Drainage water is polluting the lake water and also poses a threat to aquatic life as well as domestic animals as some portion of the lake is covered by farm lands. Most of the farmers take their cattle for grazing on the lakebed as they have no other option. Not only drainage water, even effluents from Lakkamanhalli industrial area, have also polluted the lake. A few years ago, owing to pressure from public, authorities took some measures to stop the flowing of effluents into this lake. But that didn't last long as a huge flow of effluents into lake continues during heavy rain. For the past decade or so, the lake has lost its importance, said a villager, adding that local politicians or authorities are not bothered about renovating it. The presence of two major compounds in drainage water and industrial waste often resulted in aquatic weed growth that obstructs the flow of water and impacts the health of those who use the water.

CONCLUSION:

Conservation of lakes under a Public Private Partnership is not envisaged directly under any of the enactments and policies, however, few lakes were undertaken under private participation and it was alleged by the public that it is the commercialization of the lakes that would serve the interest of the private parties and not the public at large.

Navalur Lake is under stress due to the mismanagement with the uncoordinated and fragmented governance, which is evident from the sustained inflow of untreated or partially treated sewage, untreated industrial effluents, dumping of municipal solid waste including construction and demolition waste, encroachment of stormwater drains and lake bed. Despite the attempts to restore the degraded lake to its original status have proved to be futile due to the lack of ecological approaches in the restoration. Multivariate analyses showed that the physicochemical parameters like Ph, dissolved oxygen, chloride, calcium, BOD, COD, water temperature, and TDS played an important role in determining the water quality of these restored lakes.





STUDENT: NANDHINI(223710001)**; BRINDA KOTHARI** (223710005)
FACULTY: SASMITA CHAND

ARC 7008 Spatial Information Mapping and Analytics

UNDERSTATING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF PUNE CITY USING GIS

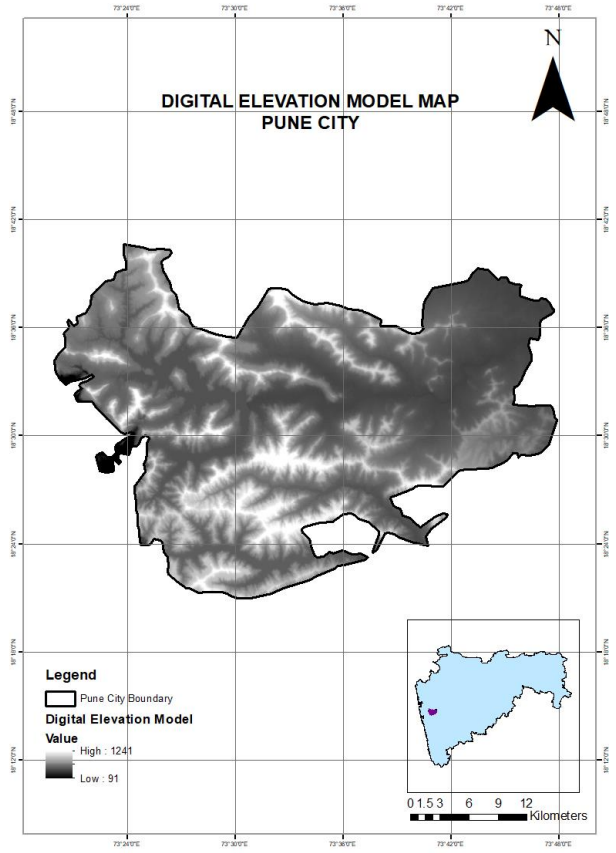
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

To introduce the concepts of Geo-informatics and to familiarize with the associated scientific tools, their relevance, and applicability in urban designing. Working knowledge of the relevant image processing and GIS software through hands-on experience. Projects assigned to understand and learn the applications in the field of urban design and development.

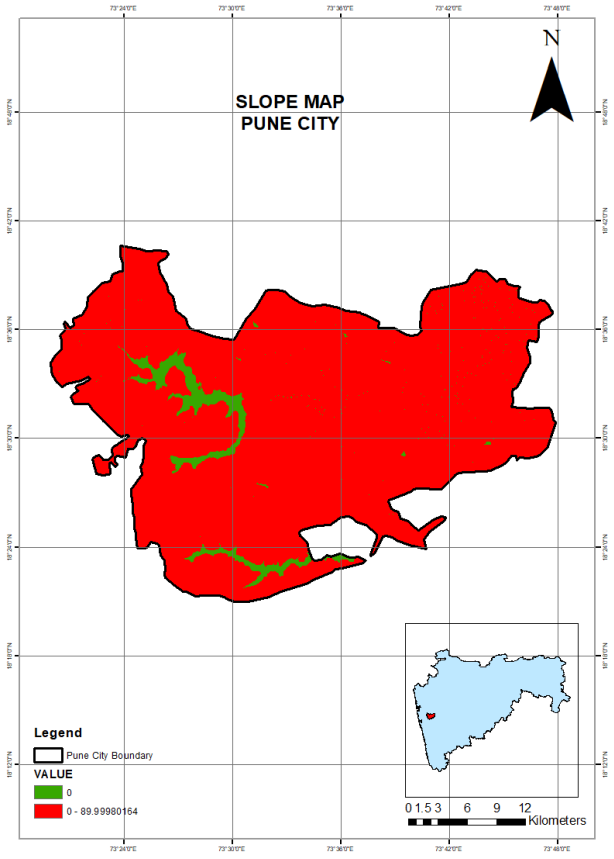
PROJECT BRIEF:

To understand the usage of GIS software and the various representations of maps for analyzing the selected area i.e. Pune city in an urban scenario, by preparing the digital elevation model, its contours, hill-shade, topography, and aspect ratio. These maps may be helpful when used for analysis in urban cases for overlapping maps on each other and concluding based on the same.

1. **To discover the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for your native place and show the maximum and minimum elevation values of the DEM.**



2. **To analyse the topography of a region with respect to its slope and aspect using a Digital Elevation Model.**



STUDENT: BRINDA KOTHARI (223710005)
FACULTY: ANOOP SHUKLA

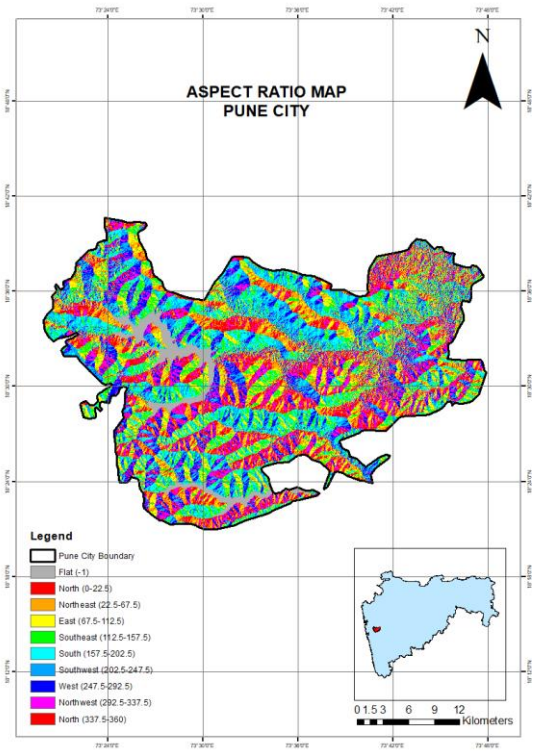
ARC 7008 Spatial Information Mapping and Analytics

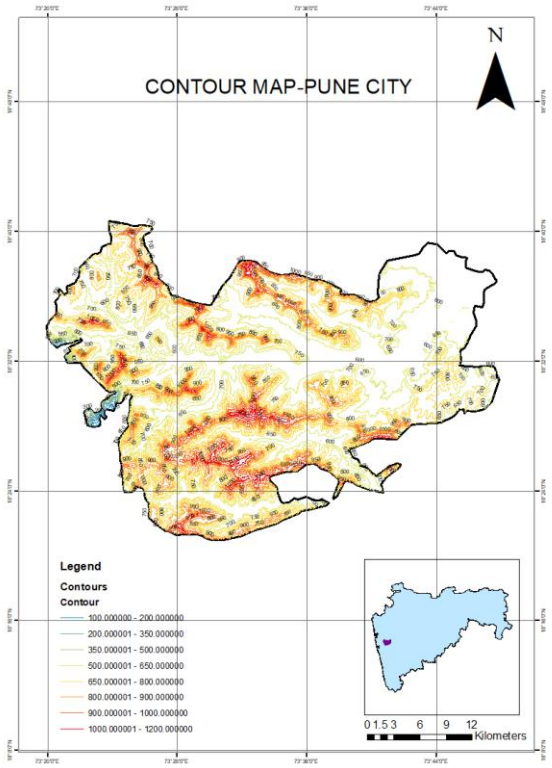
UNDERSTATING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF PUNE CITY USING GIS

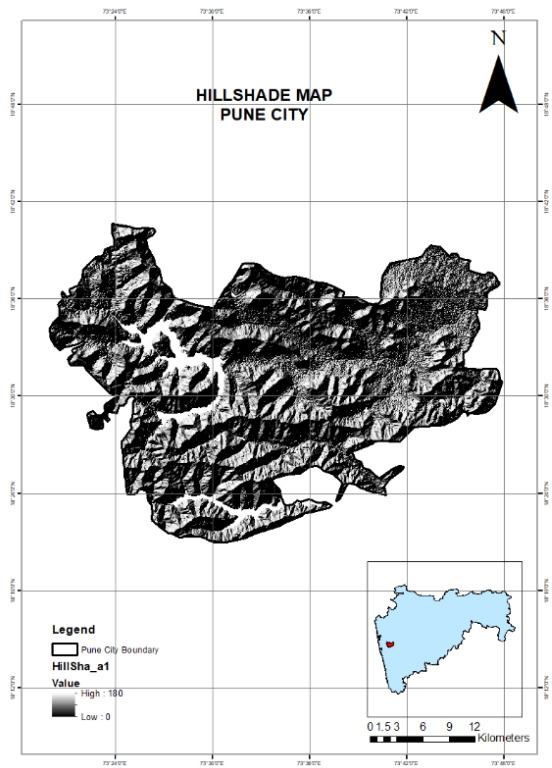
3. To analyze the topography of a region with respect to its slope and aspect using a Digital Elevation Model.

4. To prepare the contour map of your native place with any contour interval (e.g. 5m, 10m, 20m….) using a Digital Elevation Model and showing the contour values in the contour map.

5. To Prepare overlay maps of Hillshade in combinations with different Curvature layers and describe the patterns and features that you observed.





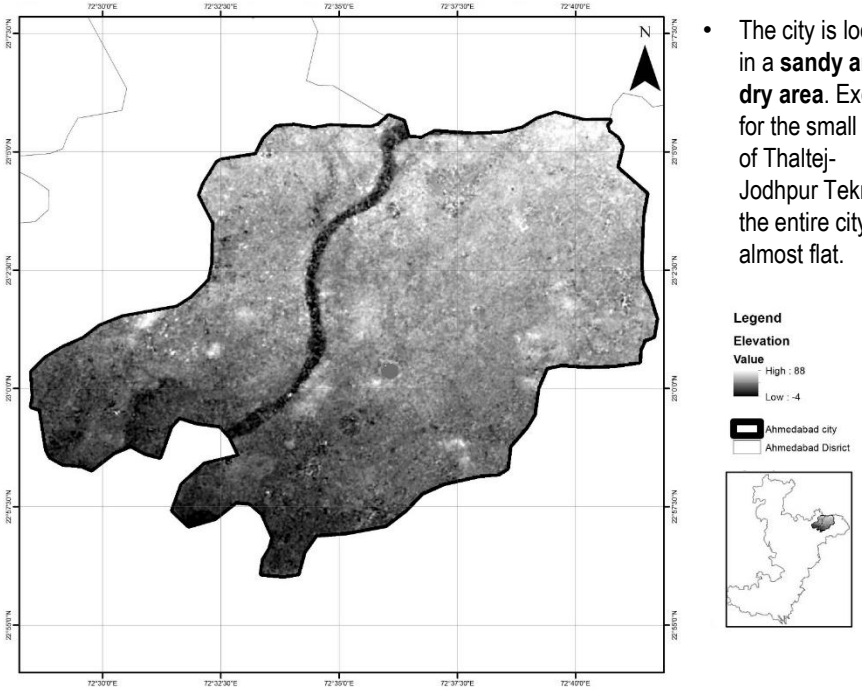


- In Pune city, the hillshade map can help identify the patterns and features of the terrain and urban infrastructure. For example, the hillshade map can help identify the location of hills and valleys within the city, as well as the slope of the terrain.
- By combining the hillshade map with other layers such as curvature, land cover, and hydrology, it is possible to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the patterns and features of Pune city's landscape. This information can be used to support a variety of applications, such as urban planning, environmental management, and disaster response.

STUDENT: BRINDA KOTHARI (223710005)
FACULTY: ANOOP SHUKLA

ARC 7008 Spatial Information Mapping and Analytics

UNDERSTATING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF AHMEDABAD CITY USING GIS

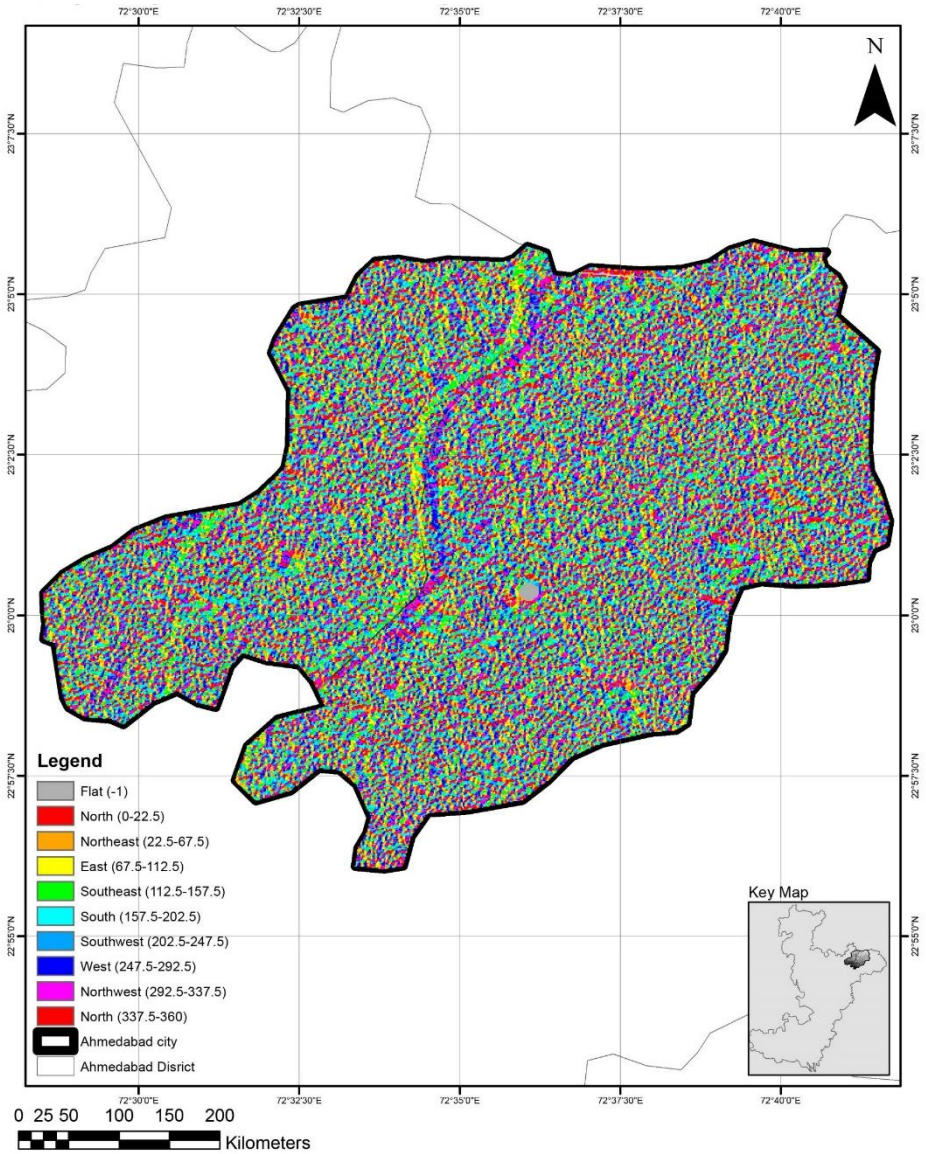


- The city is located in a **sandy and dry area**. Except for the small hills of Thaltej-Jodhpur Tekra, the entire city is almost flat.

Digital elevation model (DEM) for Ahmedabad, Gujarat

- It covers an area of 464 km2.
- The Sabarmati frequently dried up in the summer, leaving only a small stream of water, and the city is in a sandy and dry area.
- Three lakes lie within the city's limits—Kankaria, Vastrapur and Chandola. Kankaria

- From the Terrain and topographic analysis of following maps we can infer that towards the south west area the gradual slope of city lies.
- Maximum elevation of the city is 8o m from the MSL.

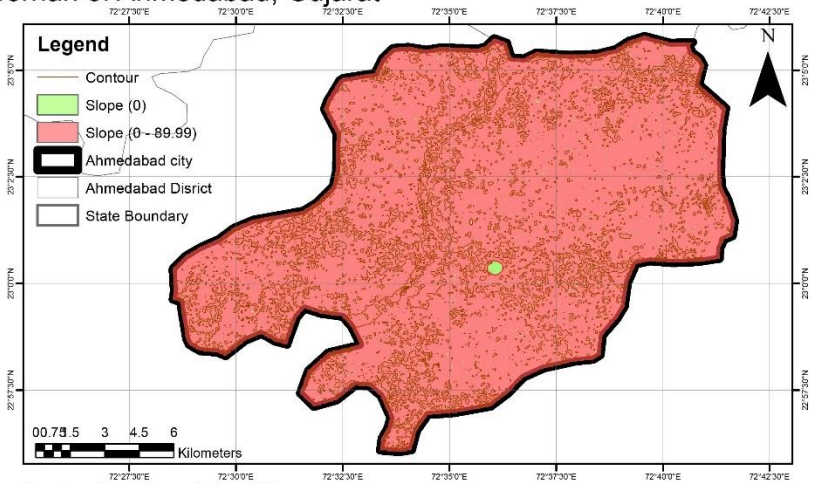


STUDENT: ANSHITA GUPTA (223710004)
FACULTY: ANOOP SHUKLA

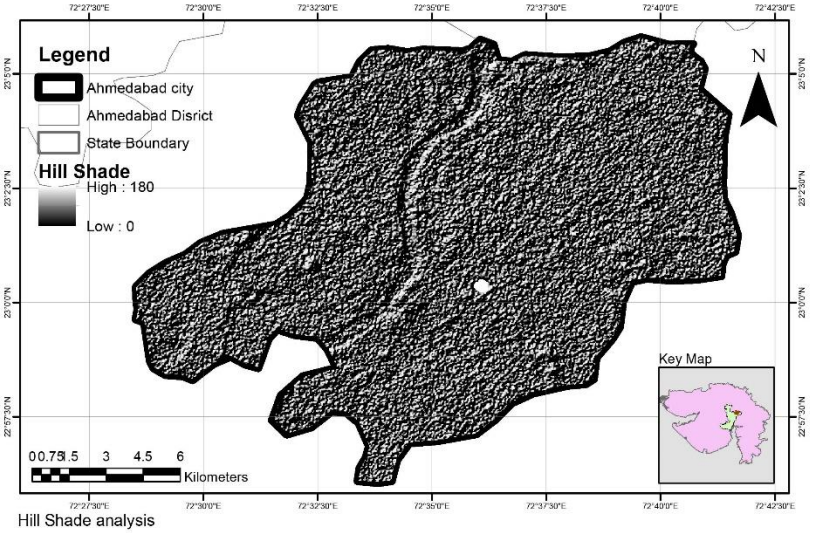
ARC 7008 Spatial Information Mapping and Analytics

UNDERSTATING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF AHMEDABAD CITY USING GIS

Terrian of Ahmedabad, Gujarat

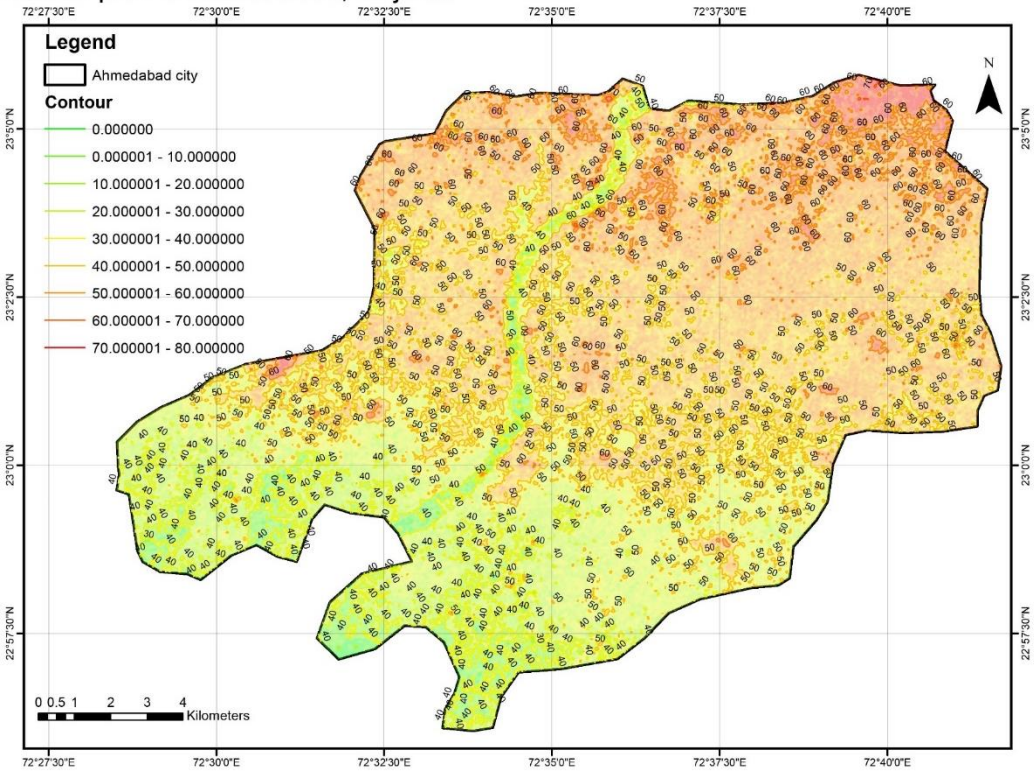


Countour plan with overlaying of Slope map



Hill Shade analysis

Contour plan of Ahmedabad, Gujarat



Terrain of the city

- The city has extremely flat terrain.
- Analysis simulate lighting of a terrain from a certain direction or multiple directions based on slope and aspect further improves the terrain visualization.
- Overlapped result of slop map and contour plan shows the evenness of the surface.

STUDENT: ANSHITA GUPTA (223710004)
FACULTY: ANOOP SHUKLA

Master's in Architecture (Urban Design & Development)
Postgraduate Program

Year

2

Architecture

ARC 7201 Urban Design Studio – III

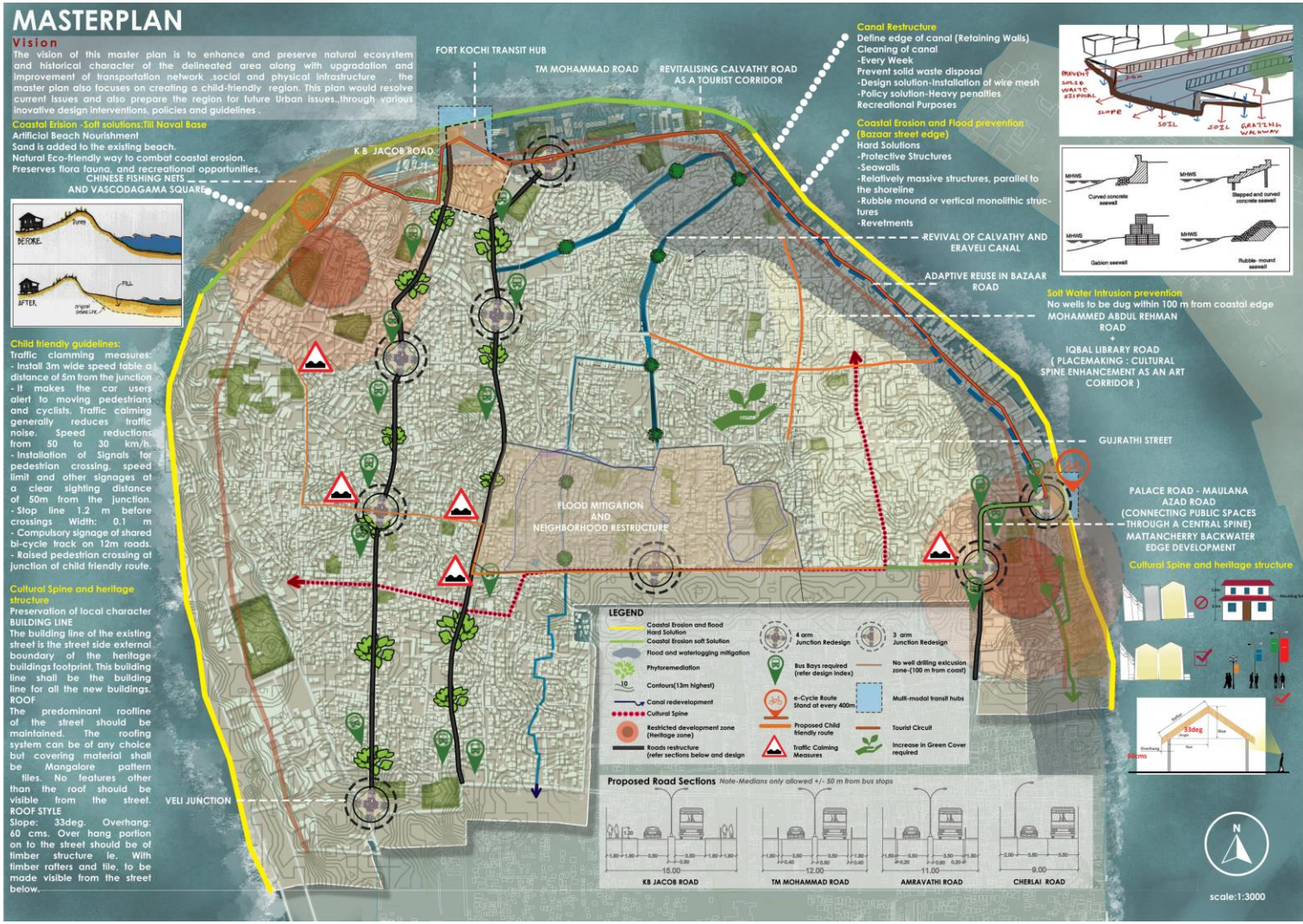
FLOOD MITIGATION AND RESTRUCTURING OF NEIGHBORHOOD THUNDIPARAMBHU, KOCHI

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The course deals with the complexities of large cities, addressing the importance- of its existing and future engagement with respect to stakeholders, globalization, and environmental agenda. The interventions be addressed in the context of social fabric, networks (formal and informal), urban equity (infrastructure), and spatial justice.

PROJECT BRIEF:

The studio was focused on enhancing and preserving the natural ecosystem and historical character of the delineated area along with the upgradation and improvement of the transportation network, and social and physical infrastructure, it also focused on creating a child-friendly region. The master plan would resolve current issues and also prepare the region for future Urban issues., through various innovative design interventions, policies, and guidelines. This project in line with the studio aims to mitigate the danger of flooding and to restructure the neighborhood to solve other urban issues which are becoming a barrier towards sustainable urban design interventions.

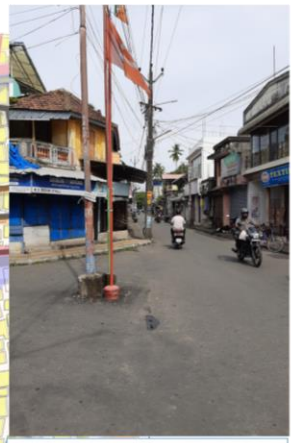


STUDENT: RAGHAV CHAWLA (213710012)
FACULTY: DEEPIKA SHETTY, SUNDEEP KUMAR S, VISHAL CHETTRY

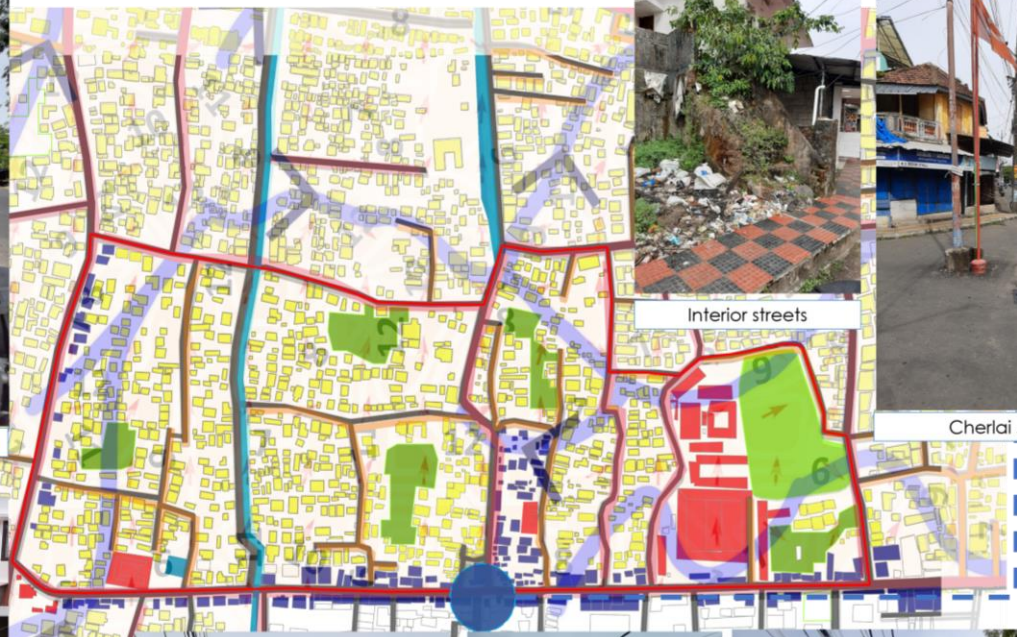
Visuals of the neighbourhood

High footpaths with no railing

Interior streets



Cherlai Juntion



Clogged canal

Street market

Concrete and pavers in interior roads

On street parking in front of school

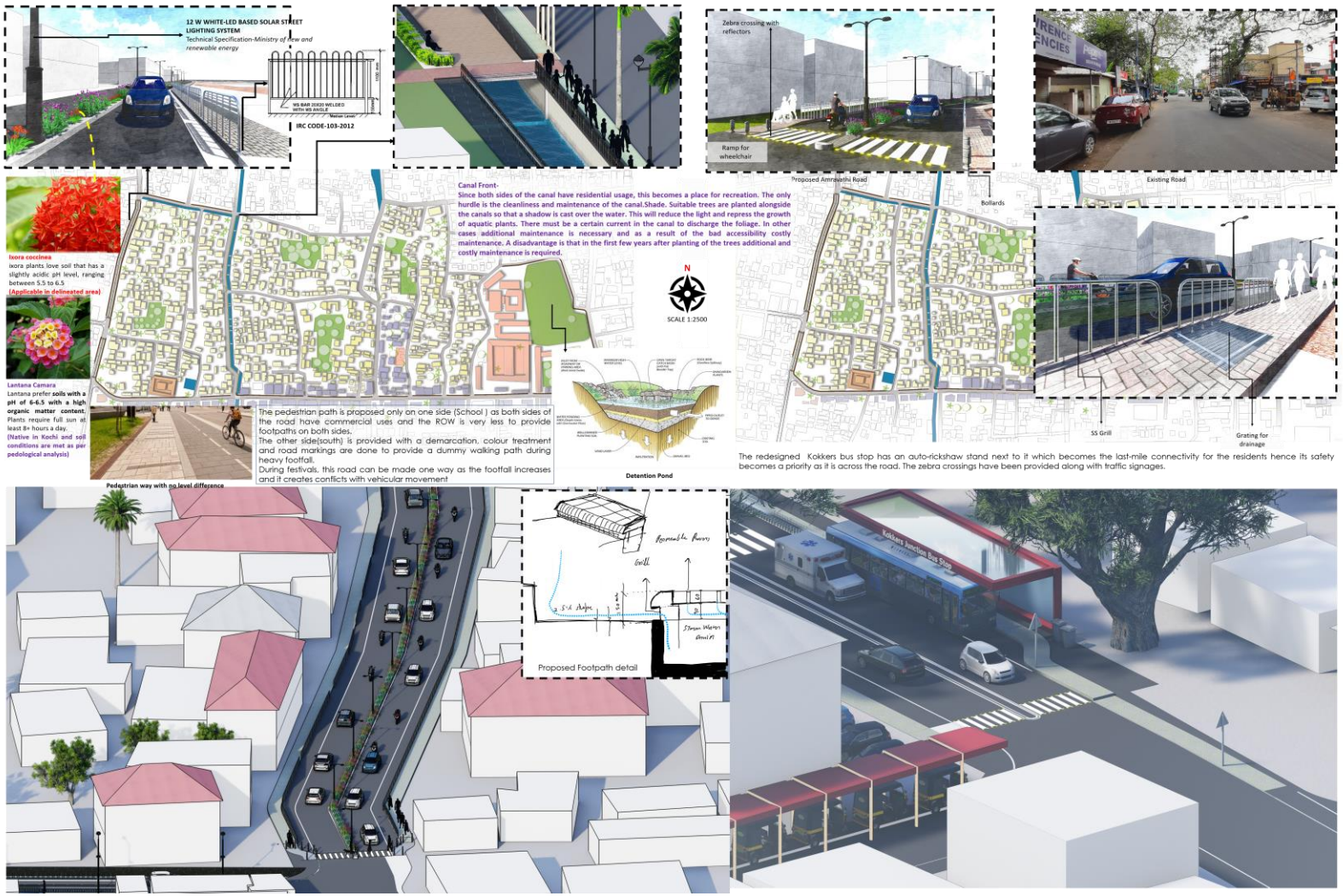
STUDENT: RAGHAV CHAWLA (213710012)

FACULTY: DEEPIKA SHETTY, SUNDEEP KUMAR S, VISHAL CHETTRY

ARC 7201 Urban Design Studio – III

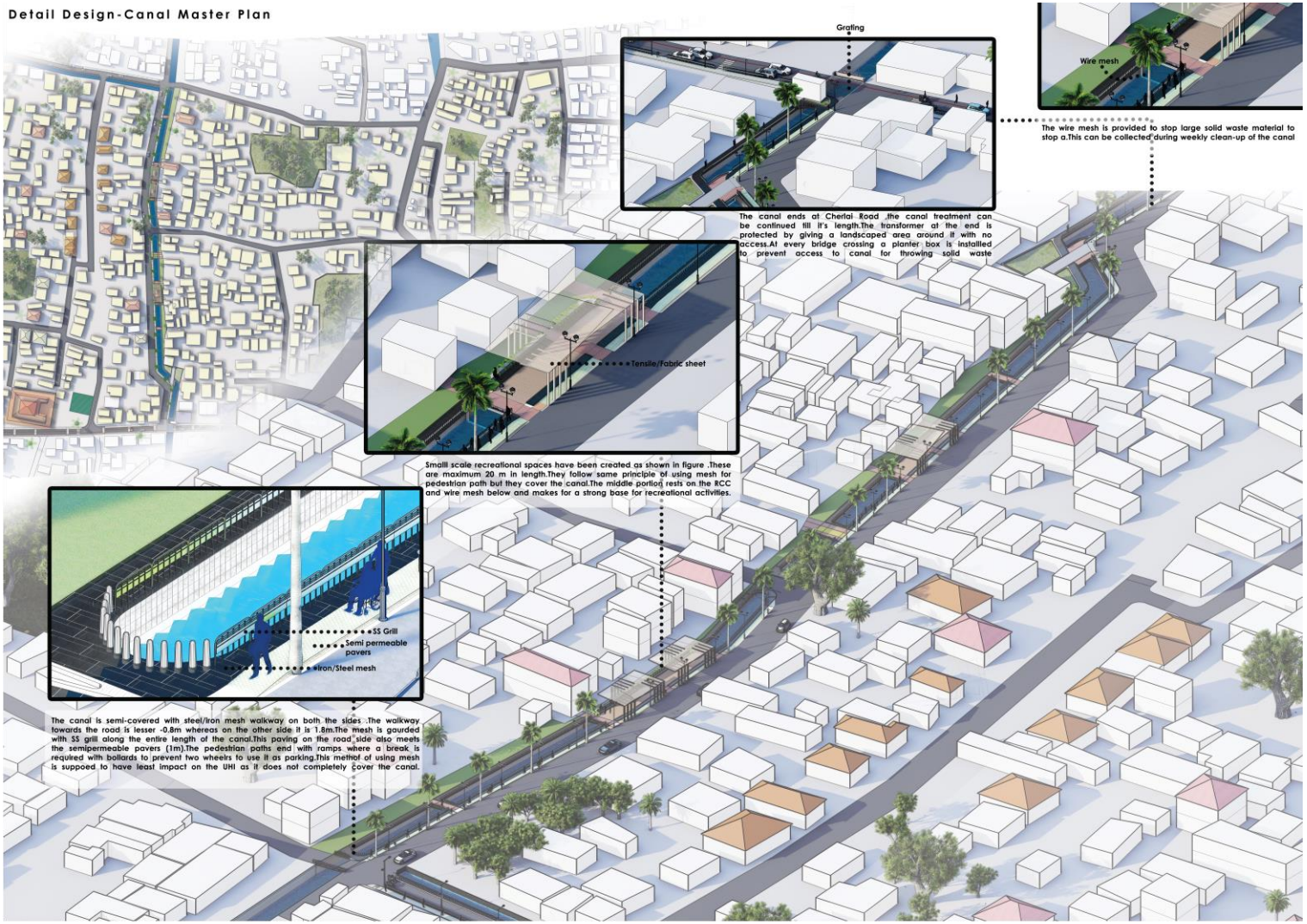
FLOOD MITIGATION AND RESTRUCTURING OF NEIGHBORHOOD THUNDIPARAMBHU, KOCHI

Detail Design



STUDENT: RAGHAV CHAWLA (213710012)

FACULTY: DEEPIKA SHETTY, SUNDEEP KUMAR S, VISHAL CHETTRY



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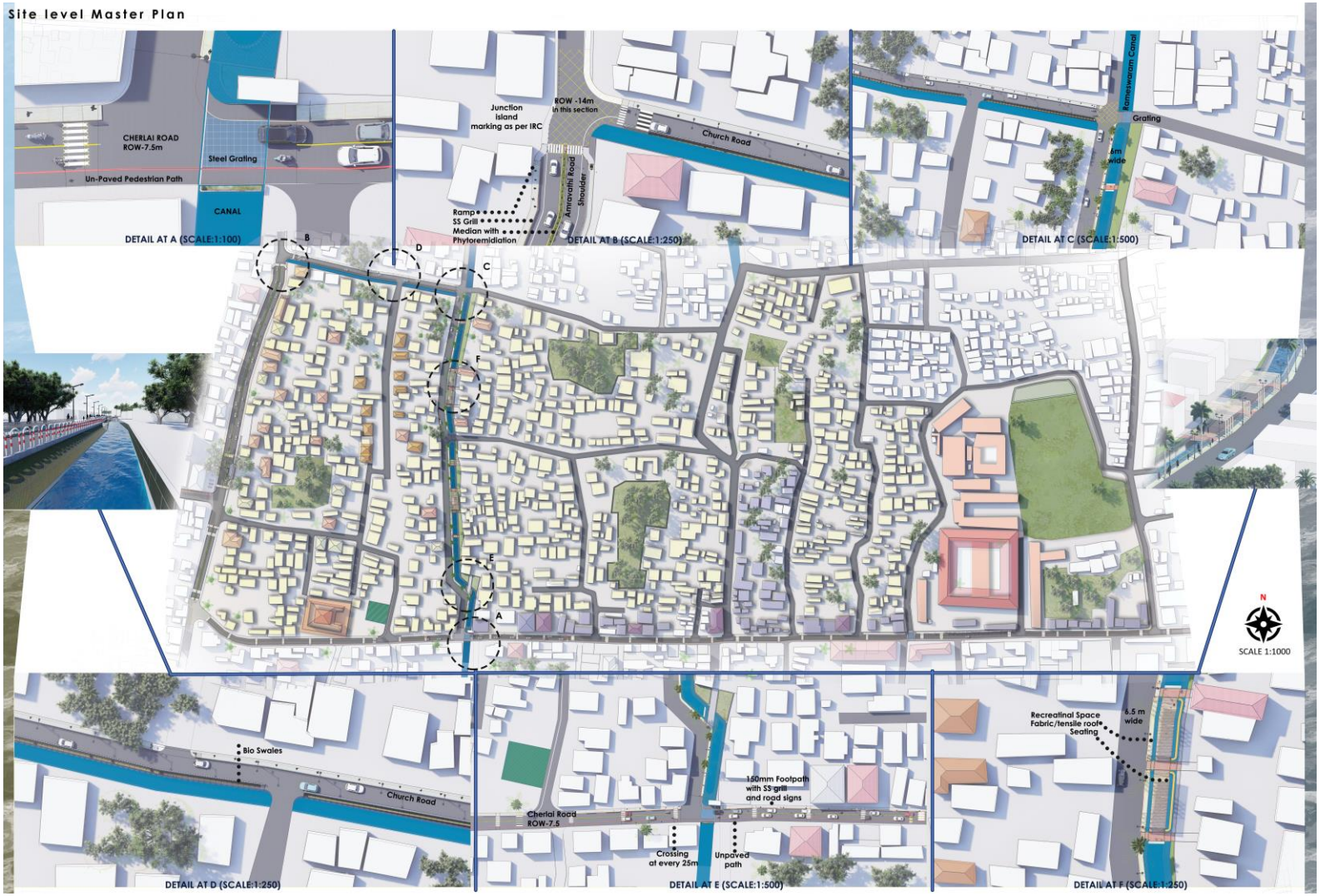
ARC 7201 Urban Design Studio – III

FLOOD MITIGATION AND RESTRUCTURING OF NEIGHBORHOOD THUNDIPARAMBHU, KOCHI



STUDENT: RAGHAV CHAWLA (213710012)

FACULTY: DEEPIKA SHETTY, SUNDEEP KUMAR S, VISHAL CHETTRY

ARC 7203 Urban Land Economics

SABARMATI RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

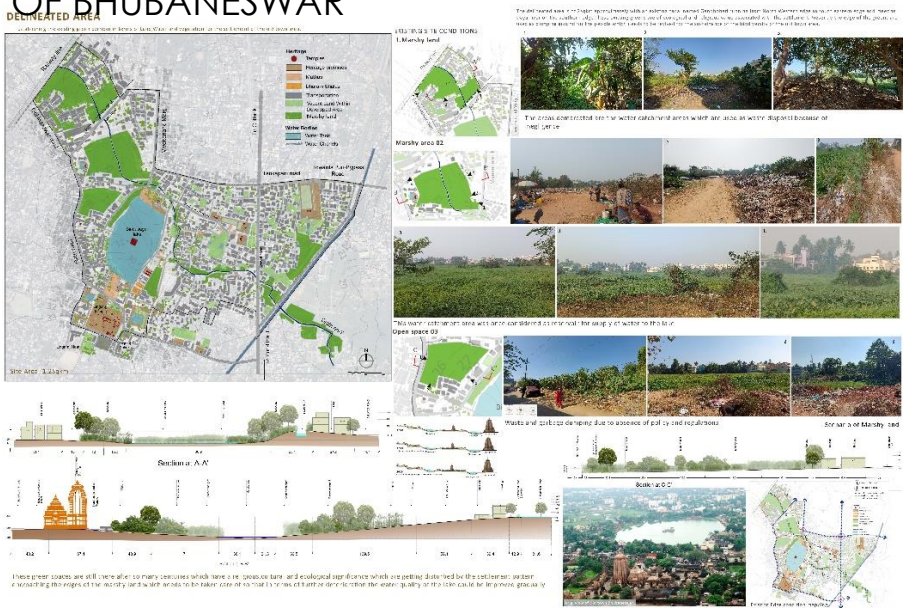
COURSE OBJECTIVES:

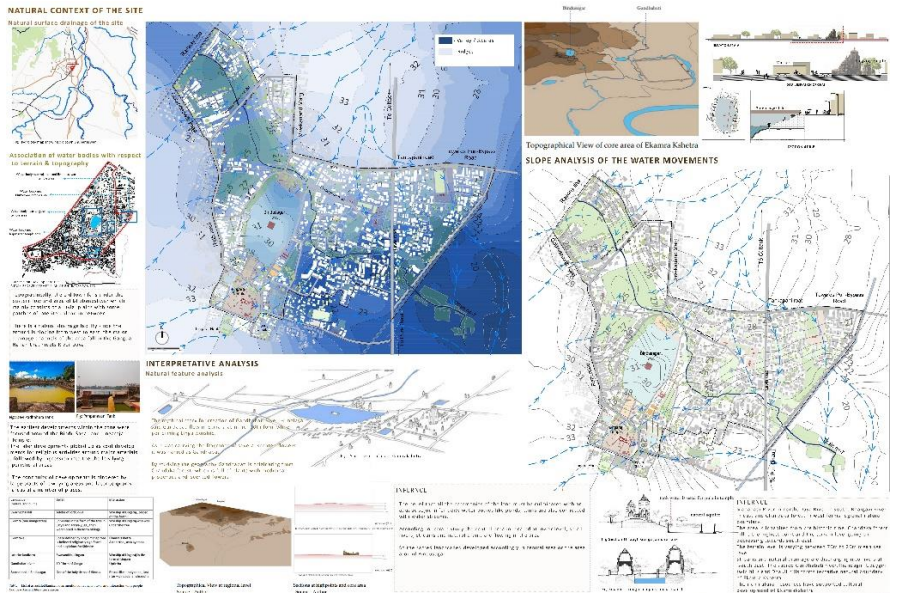
To develop a basic understanding of economic ideas related to land-use, land use policy , and its economic significance. To identify issues related to the Real estate market, demand and supply analysis, and profitability with emphasis on Policies.

STUDENT: MANASI SHENDRE (213710011)
FACULTY: BOORLA VENKATARAMANA

ARC 7202 Urban Design Thesis

REVIVING THE SCARED BLUES AND GREENS THROUGH ECOLOGICAL URBANISM FOR THE TEMPLE TOWN OF BHUBANESWAR





Project Brief

This thesis advocates an ecological urbanism approach to restore Old Town Bhubaneswar's natural and cultural heritage, emphasizing the sacred blues and greens- LAND + WATER + VEGETATION- through sustainable development. It proposes incorporating traditional ecological knowledge, citizen participation, and green infrastructure to balance economic growth and environmental conservation. By revitalizing water bodies, rain gardens, and bioswales, the city can improve water quality and create a landmark corridor for temples and people. Sustainable tourism can be promoted by showcasing the city's cultural and natural heritage through eco-tourism trails. In conclusion, ecological urbanism can conserve the city's cultural legacy, promote sustainable development, and create a resilient urban environment benefiting both people and nature.

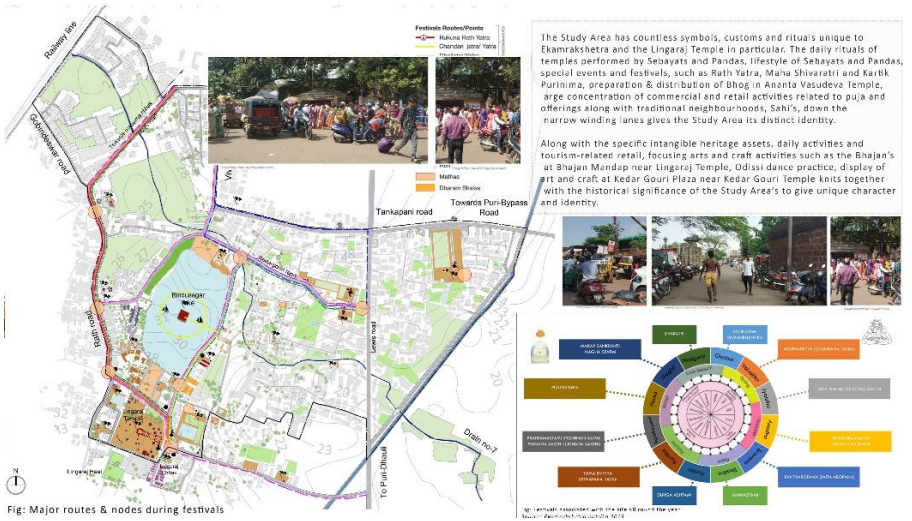
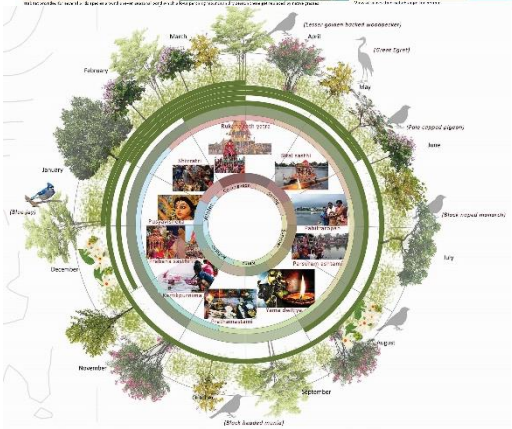


Fig: Major routes & nodes during festivals

STUDENT: PRIYANKA PATRA (213710005)
FACULTY: AJIT C. MADKAIKER

ARC 7202 Urban Design Thesis

REVIVING THE SCARED BLUES AND GREENS THROUGH ECOLOGICAL URBANISM FOR THE TEMPLE TOWN OF BHUBANESWAR



CONCLUSION:

The temple town of Bhubaneswar, India, is known for its ancient temples and vibrant culture, which has been sustained for centuries. However, the city's growth and development in recent years have caused significant ecological damage to its surrounding areas, resulting in the loss of the city's sacred blues and greens. Many development pressures are affecting the Indian spiritual and cultural landscape of Bhubaneswar's ancient centre. Using Bhubaneshwar's Old Town as my study location, I propose an integrated master plan to protect the cultural landscape focused on restoring the natural and spatial architectural wanders and their link with the people who comprise the old town.

This thesis proposes an ecological urbanism approach to revive the city's natural and cultural heritage, particularly its sacred blues and greens, through sustainable development practices.

The proposal argues that a sustainable and ecologically sensitive urban planning approach can help to balance economic growth with environmental conservation and restore the city's cultural and ecological identity. It also discusses how the incorporation of traditional ecological knowledge, citizen participation, and green infrastructure can be instrumental in achieving the goal of ecological urbanism. The thesis concludes by highlighting the need for an integrated and holistic approach to address the challenges faced by the temple town of Bhubaneswar and other urban areas in the world to create a sustainable future for all.

STUDENT: PRIYANKA PATRA (213710005)
FACULTY: AJIT C. MADKAIKER

KALEIDOSCOPE

2022-23

COMPILATION TEAM

STUDENT TEAM

Siddhi Manocha
K Sharvesh
Harishbala
Anushka Singh
Kanisgha K D
Eesha Mulumoodi

FACULTY TEAM

Aiswarya Ajith
Komal Jaiswal
Nikhil S Kohale

CONTENT

As provided by respective students and faculties.
Collected by the MSAP Repository team.

MANIPAL SCHOOL
OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
MANIPAL
(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal)