EXTENSION ACTIVITIES AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS

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Name of the activity: SAGY - Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Co-ordinating Faculty: Ar. Sharduli Joshi

Month and Year: Jan 2016

Venue: Pune

Collabourative Agency: Central Government

For development of urban as well as rural India, 'Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was proposed by Central government. Under this scheme a member of legislative assembly had to adopt a village and improve it in terms of physical, social and environmental infrastructure for sustainable development.

Research cell at Brick was given the opportunity and responsibility to undertake fundamental research in the village adopted by Shrimati Madhuri tai Misal (Padvi).

Padvi village is situated in Daund taluka in Pune district in Maharashtra. It is approximately 65km west from Pune city. With the help of the Gram Panchayat, excellent team of students, experienced and dedicated faculty members, an extensive study of the current situation as well as the possible strategies to improve the village was done.

Name of the activity: Smart city Competition

Coordinating Faculty: Ar. Sharduli Joshi

Month and Year: Jan 2016

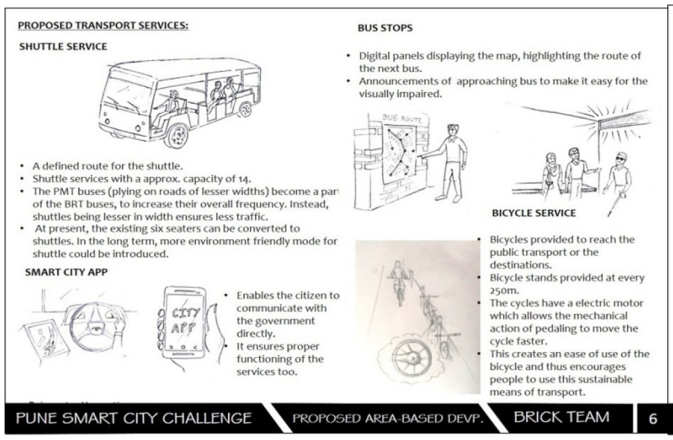
Venue: Pune

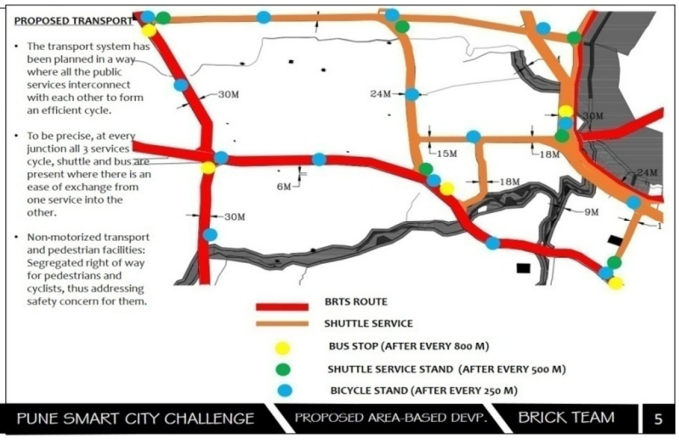
Collaborative Agency: McKinsey & Company and Pune Municipal Corporation

Smart Cities Mission is launched by the MoUD to create 100 smart cities in the next 5 years. Around 10-20 cities are likely to qualify among 98 participating cities as top cities in the current fiscal year through "Smart City challenge".

McKinsey & Company is the consultancy firm working on making Pune a smart city. They in association with PMC had floated a competition for students of architecture and planning with an objective of obtaining smart solutions for indicators like social infrastructure, mobility, environmental infrastructure, housing, etc.

Students had to survey a minimum of designated 50 households in the area analyse the area and propose socially inclusive area-based smart solutions using mainly graphic means (maps, diagrams, pictures, etc.) the proposed area-based development, including the project boundaries, connectivity, significant relationships, etc.





Name of the activity: Barrier free Design for Built spaces

Co-ordinating Faculty: Ar. Sharduli Joshi

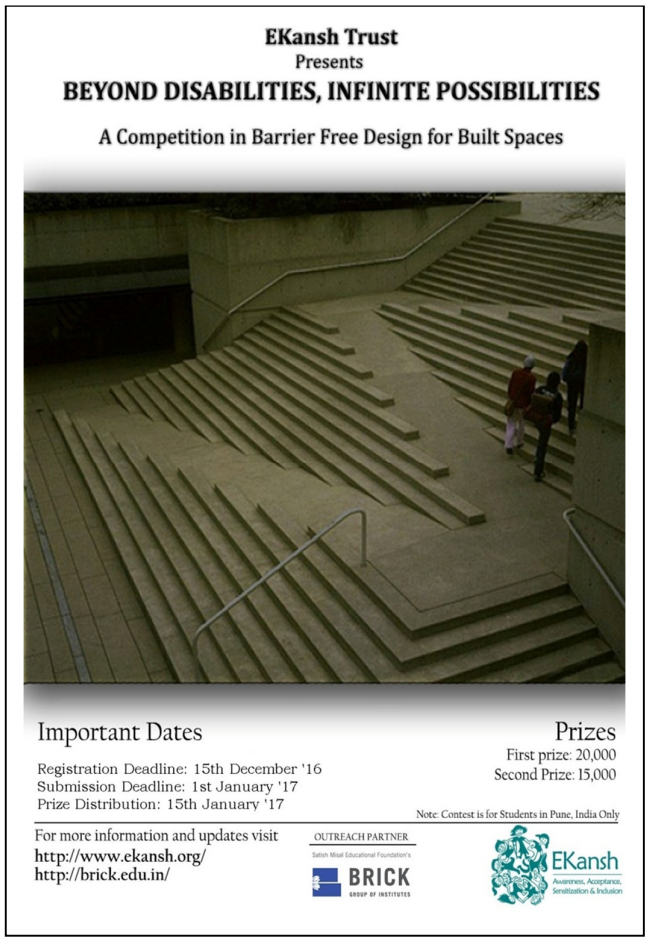
Month and Year: December 2016

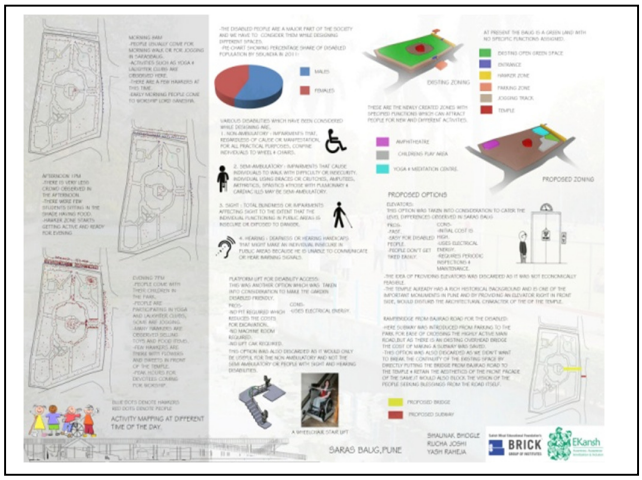
Venue: Pune

Collabourative Agency: Ekansh Trust, Pune

On the occasion of World Disability Day (3rd December), Competition 'Beyond Disabilities, Infinite Possibilities - A Competition in Barrier Free Design for Built Spaces' was organised by EKansh Trust, (Not for Profit NGO).

The aim of the competition was to sensitize future designers to be inclusive towards people with disabilities. Our students ***Tanay Mahajan and Pinak Naik*** were awarded the first place for their inclusive Design.





Name of the activity: Street beautification Project

Co-ordinating Faculty: Ar. Sharduli Joshi, Ar. Minu Joshi

Month and Year: Jan 2017

Venue: Baner, Pune

Collabourative Agency: Smart city cell, Pune

Street beautification Project with PSCDCL and Brick school of architecture

(Up cycling workshop with Dhara Kabaria)

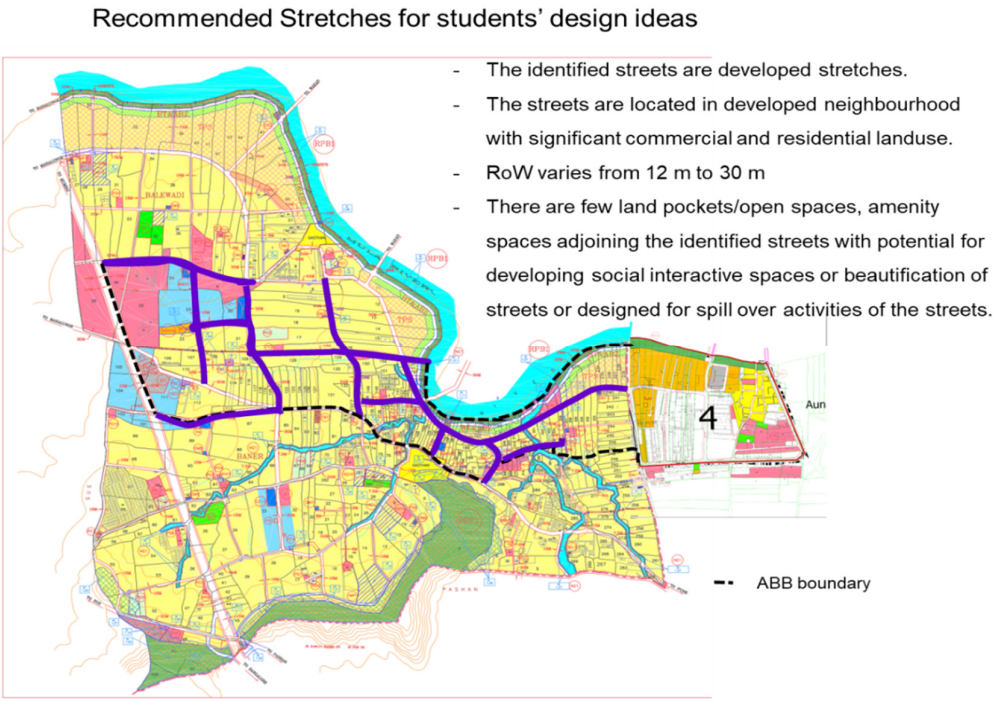
SMEF's Brick school of architecture, Pune collaborated with Smart city cell for exposing students to the live project of street beautification under smart city mission in pilot area of Banner. Students were to be involved under supervision of two faculty members from SMEF's brick school of architecture.

For the selected area, school chose three streets for redesigning and to make them more usable and welcoming. They proposed three different themes to for three different streets and giving a unique character to each one of them creating an example for others to get inspired.

The theme of up cycling was chosen for the same. The school organized a three day intensive workshop for suggesting appropriate design solutions for the street. This workshop was conducted after preliminary surveys and land use analysis to understand the immediate context of the street so as to provide appropriate solution for the users.

The streets were to be enhanced using sculptures, street furniture, plantation, wall painting etc as applicable- all made by up cycling the available scrap/ waste/ unused items with PMC

The core idea was to make the street more active by generating more interactive spaces, pause spaces and spaces for children to play.



Selected streets

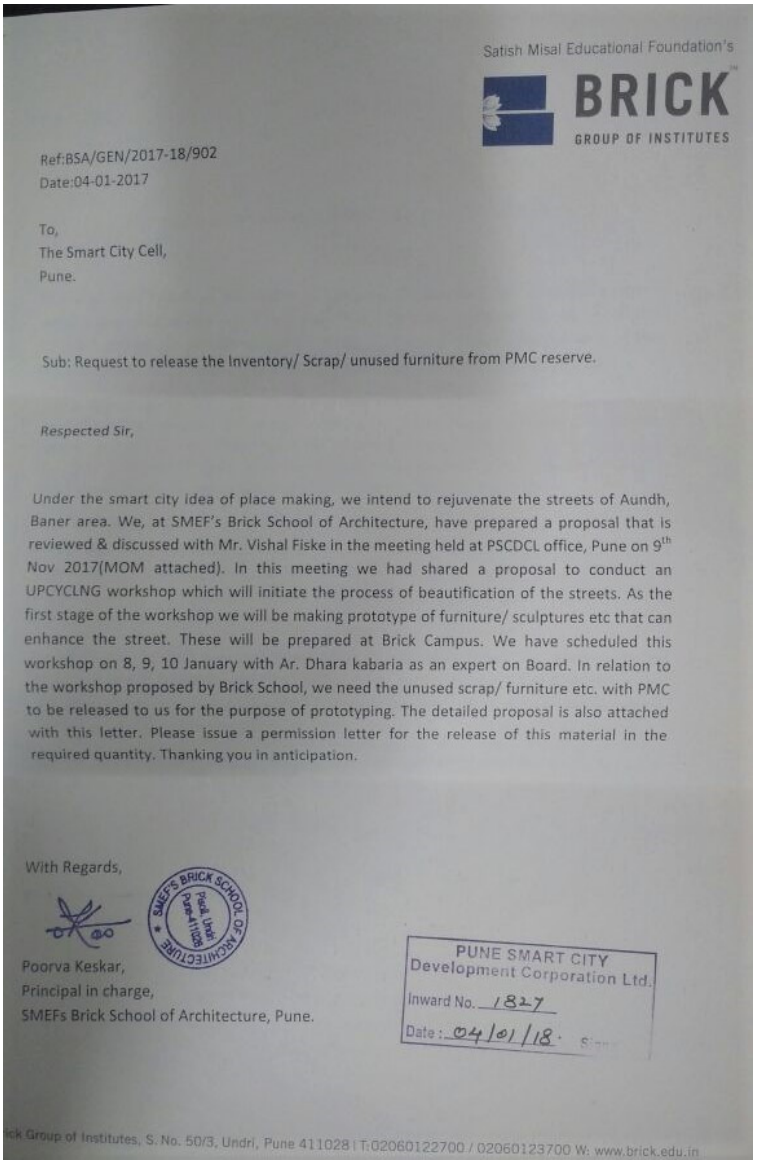
Up cycling workshop

Huge piles of waste are hidden in our society, but their effects are largely visible. We have strayed away from our traditions and have become a part of a throwaway society where concepts of reducing, reusing, recycling are practiced by a few.

Up cycling is a process of transforming waste materials, unwanted materials into something useable. The workshop began with the introduction of what really is up cycling. We were then divided into groups to create these usable master piece from waste. Students were provided with wires , tires , metal boxes lamp posts, metal rods, etc. and were asked to create usual products. In this workshop we explored lot of techniques like welding, weaving, knitting to bring to life our ideas.

The students came up with creative ideas of transforming the waste into various types of seating, canopy, etc. This workshop was an eye opener of how if we change our perspective and see the waste as an opportunity and be more constructive about it.

Photo



Satish Misal Educational Foundation's
BRICK GROUP OF INSTITUTES

Ref:BSA/GEN/2017-18/902
Date:04-01-2017

To,
The Smart City Cell,
Pune.

Sub: Request to release the Inventory/ Scrap/ unused furniture from PMC reserve.

Respected Sir,

Under the smart city idea of place making, we intend to rejuvenate the streets of Aundh, Baner area. We, at SMEF's Brick School of Architecture, have prepared a proposal that is reviewed & discussed with Mr. Vishal Fiske in the meeting held at PSCDCL office, Pune on 9th Nov 2017(MOM attached). In this meeting we had shared a proposal to conduct an UPCYCLNG workshop which will initiate the process of beautification of the streets. As the first stage of the workshop we will be making prototype of furniture/ sculptures etc that can enhance the street. These will be prepared at Brick Campus. We have scheduled this workshop on 8, 9, 10 January with Ar. Dhara kabaria as an expert on Board. In relation to the workshop proposed by Brick School, we need the unused scrap/ furniture etc. with PMC to be released to us for the purpose of prototyping. The detailed proposal is also attached with this letter. Please issue a permission letter for the release of this material in the required quantity. Thanking you in anticipation.

With Regards,

SMEF'S BRICK SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE Pune-411028

Poorva Keskar,
Principal in charge,
SMEFs Brick School of Architecture, Pune.

PUNE SMART CITY
Development Corporation Ltd.
Inward No. 1827
Date: 04/01/18

ick Group of Institutes, S. No. 50/3, Undri, Pune 411028 | T:02060122700 / 02060123700 W: www.brick.edu.in

Letter to PSCDCL for procuring inventories

Name of the Extension activity: Otta Market as a communal neighborhood entity, Baner

Name of the Principal Investigator: BRADICL (Project consultancy cell of Brick Group of Institutes) Sanjana Jadon, Chaitrali Padamwar & AishwaryaTupe

Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Manali Deshmukh, Ar. Swati Vaidya, Ar. Anurakti Yadav, Ar. Ninad Rewatkar

Duration of the project: April-2018 to October 2018

Research center: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Collaborating agency: Pune Smart City Development Corporation Limited

Background:

Students take participation in various projects which are necessary for smart city development. They are oriented and well trained to deal with the contextual study, socio-economic pattern, necessities and effective architectural proposal. The experience with professional governmental or non-governmental agencies makes them rich in handling professional commitments and creates an opportunity for applying the knowledge for betterment of the society.

Pune smart city development corporation Ltd. Awarded work for design of smart community market at Survey no.89, Baner through competition to SMEF's Brick group of Institutes, Pune. BRADICL (Project consultancy cell of Brick Group of Institutes) took this opportunity and submitted required project proposal with necessary drawings and details.

Objectives of Research:

- To design plan, elevation, sections and perspective of a building and designed layout
- To work out basic specifications, quantities for the proposed project
- To prepare detailed working drawings, landscape details and necessary allied details of the work

Research tools used

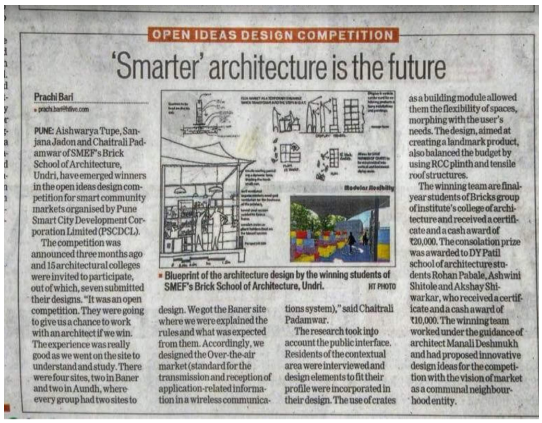
- Use of Photographic Documentation
- Survey of community and neighborhood analysis
- Interaction with local experts
- Graphical documentation like sketches, drawings, analytical diagrams
- Evaluation of drawings, ideas sketches
- Use of 3d modelling softwares
- Data collection through interview of experts, Literature study etc
- On site visits and Observational Analysis

Research Output

Project report and model work which includes:

- Analytical study on Community pattern, neighborhood study
- Submission of detailed working drawings for all the scopes including submission of detailed estimates and specifications
- Tender drawings, tender estimates and scope of work for contractor
- 3 dimensional views of designed layout and details

The students innovative design ideas with the vision -Market as a communal neighborhood entity showcasing modular flexibility, interactive, well-ventilated and universally accessible prototype of market which could be implemented across Pune was highly appreciated by the panel jury of Mr Antoni Wives (Consultant Barcelona), Mr.Shivaji Lanke (Executive Engineer), Mr.Sandeep Kadam (Asst.Commissioner Aundh ward office) and Mr. Manojit Bose (chief knowledge officer PSC).



OPEN IDEAS DESIGN COMPETITION

'Smarter' architecture is the future

Prachi Bari

PUNE: Aishwarya Tupe, Sanjana Jadon and Chaitrali Padamwar of SMEF's Brick School of Architecture, Undri, have emerged winners in the open ideas design competition for smart community markets organised by Pune Smart City Development Corporation Limited (PSCDCL).

The competition was announced three months ago and 15 architectural colleges were invited to participate, out of which, seven submitted their designs. "It was an open competition. They were going to give us a chance to work with an architect if we win. The experience was really good as we went on the site to understand and study. There were four sites, two in Baner and two in Aundh, where every group had two sites to design. We got the Baner site where we were explained the rules and what was expected from them. Accordingly, we designed the Over-the-air market (standard for the transmission and reception of application-related information in a wireless communications system)," said Chaitrali Padamwar.

The research took into account the public interface. Residents of the contextual area were interviewed and design elements to fit their profile were incorporated in their design. The use of crates as a building module allowed them the flexibility of spaces, morphing with the user's needs. The design, aimed at creating a landmark product, also balanced the budget by using RCC plinth and tensile roof structures.

The winning team are final-year students of Bricks group of institute's college of architecture and received a certificate and a cash award of ₹20,000. The consolation prize was awarded to DY Patil school of architecture students Rohan Pabale, Ashwini Shitole and Akshay Shirwarkar, who received a certificate and a cash award of ₹10,000. The winning team worked under the guidance of architect Manali Deshmukh and had proposed innovative design ideas for the competition with the vision of market as a communal neighbourhood entity.

Blueprint of the architecture design by the winning students of SMEF's Brick School of Architecture, Undri. HT PHOTO

Name of the Extension Activity: Smart Street Design proposal & the 'renew'- place making at Aundh

Name of the Principal Investigator: BRADICL (Project consultancy cell of Brick Group of Institutes)

Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Manali Deshmukh, Ar. Shradhha Manjarekar

Duration of the project: July 2018 to December 2018

Research center: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Collaborating Agency: Nikhil Construction

Background:

Students take participation in various projects which are necessary for smart city development. They are oriented and well trained to deal with the contextual study, socio-ecomomic pattern, necessities and effective architectural proposal. The experience with professional governmental or non-governmental agencies makes them rich in handling professional commitments and creates an opportunity for applying the knowledge for betterment of the society.

Students executed of the 3D Model demonstrating the smart- street design proposal for the stretch from Rushi Chowk to Parihar Chowk Pune & the 'Renew'- place-making proposal under BRADICL (Project consultancy cell of Brick Group of Institutes).

They further Displayed and presented the model at 'The Smart Cities Mission' scheduled at Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow on 27th -28th July 2018

Objectives of Research:

- To learn and analyze the existing street pattern, circulation, elements etc.
- To learn about the interventions of 'smart' elements and space making
- To visualize and create more convenient and feasible street environment through model

Research tools used

- Use of Photographic Documentation
- Interaction with local experts
- Graphical documentation like sketches, drawings, analytical diagrams
- Evaluation of drawings, ideas sketches
- Data collection through interview of experts, Literature study etc
- On site visits and Observational Analysis

Research Output

- Project report and model work which includes:
- Execution of the 3D Model demonstrating the smart- street design proposal for the stretch from Rushi Chowk to Parihar Chowk Pune & the 'Renew'- place-making proposal both already executed
- Displayed and presented the model at 'The Smart Cities Mission' scheduled at Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow on 27th -28th July 2018

Name of the Extension activity: Subway Proposal at Swargate

Name of the Principal Investigator: BRADICL (Project consultancy cell of Brick Group of Institutes)

Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Manali Deshmukh, Ar. Minu Joshi

Year of the project: 2018

Research center: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Involved agency: Pune Smart City Development Corporation Limited

Background:

Students take participation in various projects which are necessary for smart city development. They are oriented and well trained to deal with the contextual study, socio-economic pattern, necessities and effective architectural proposal. The experience with professional governmental or non-governmental agencies makes them rich in handling professional commitments and creates an opportunity for applying the knowledge for betterment of the society.

Aim: Every journey begins and ends with a walk. People prefer walking if the journey is safe and uninterrupted. A pedestrian subway is a very important aspect of the urban system and the most sustainable means of transport. Well designed and strategically located pedestrian subways help in creating sustainable smart cities.

In creating safe, inclusive, and attractive pedestrian subways, technical, aesthetical, environmental, maintenance and management considerations are all important.

Therefore, the phenomenon of universal design was key to assess and propose subway proposal at Swargate.

Objectives of Research:

- There are various locations like 'Swargate' where a well designed subway will be of great help to the pedestrians trying to cross the road with heavy luggage.
  There is an existing proposal for this pedestrian subway. The primary objective was to assess the existing design proposal and make suggestions where necessary.

- To study of guidelines for pedestrian subway available worldwide and enlisting the criteria for feasibility check

Research tools used

- Analytical study of existing proposal
- Study of comprehensive strategies and policies for subway design
- Use of Photographic Documentation
- Survey of community and neighborhood analysis
- Mapping of swargate chowk
- Circulation pattern, road network & pattern of vehicles
- Interaction with local experts
- Graphical documentation like sketches, drawings, analytical diagrams
- Evaluation of drawings, ideas sketches
- Use of 3d modelling softwares
- Data collection through interview of experts, Literature study etc
- On site visits and Observational Analysis

Research Output

Project report and model work which includes:

- Analytical study on Community pattern, neighborhood study
- Assessment of existing subway proposal
- Guidelines for pedestrian subway available worldwide and enlisting the criteria for feasibility check
- Supporting graphical data like maps, sketches, photos, reference images, analytical diagrams

RE EVOLUTION OF SPACE:-
GENDER SENSITIVITY

टवाळखोरांचा अड्डा; अंधाराचे साम्राज्य : विद्यार्थ्यांचा अहवाल पालिकेला सादर लोकमत

भुयारी मार्गांना मिळणार 'झळाळी'

07/11/2016 दैनिक पुढारी P-1

पुणे : काळाकुट्ट अंधार, कुबट वास, घाणीचे साम्राज्य आणि टवाळखोरांचा अड्डा असे स्वरूप आलेल्या पुणे शहरातील विविध भुयारी मार्गांना झळाळी मिळावी, या उद्देशाने शहरातील एका आर्किटेक्चर महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांनी पालिका प्रशासनाला उपयुक्त अहवाल सादर केला आहे. प्राप्त अहवालानुसार भुयारी मार्गांत आवश्यक बदल करण्याचा प्रशासनाकडून प्रतिसाद मिळत असल्याने चंद पडलेले भुयारी मार्ग पुन्हा गर्दीने गजबजतील, अशी आशा निर्माण झाली आहे.

पादचारी नागरिकांच्या सोईसाठी कोट्यवधी रुपये खर्च करून तयार करण्यात आलेले पुणे शहरातील विविध भुयारी मार्ग सध्या निर्जन अवस्थेत आहेत. काही भुयारी मार्ग तर भटकी कुत्री, पत्ते खेळणारे जुगारी आणि व्यसनी लोकांचे राहण्याचे ठिकाण बनले आहे. परंतु, या मार्गांतून शहरातील महिला व मुलींनी आणि सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांनी निर्भीडपणे ये-जा करावी, या हेतूने ब्रिक स्कूल ऑफ आर्किटेक्चरच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी शहरातील सात भुयारी मार्गांची पहाणी केली. त्यात ससूनसह डहाणूकर कॉलनी, वनाज, वारजे, शनिवारवाडा, कर्वेनगर आदी परिसरातील भुयारी मार्गांचा समावेश होता.

ब्रिक स्कूल ऑफ आर्किटेक्चरतर्फे महाविद्यालयस्तरावर विविध विषयावर स्पर्धा घेण्यात आली. त्यात भुयारी मार्ग मुलींसाठी सुरक्षित कसे होतील, या विषयावरील प्रकल्प या महाविद्यालयाचा विद्यार्थी ईशान केसकर व त्याच्या सहकारी विद्यार्थ्यांनी भुयारी मार्गांची पाहणी करून सादर केला. या स्पर्धेत केसकर यांचा संघ विजयी झाला. या प्रकल्पाचा उपयोग पालिका प्रशासनाला व शहरातील नागरिकांना व्हावा, या हेतूने पालिकेच्या पथविभागाचे मुख्य अभियंता श्रीनिवास बोनाला यांना अभ्यासपूर्ण अहवाल महाविद्यालयातर्फे देण्यात आला. कमी खर्चात भुयारी मार्गांचा वापर कसा करता येईल, याबाबत उपयुक्त माहिती दिल्याने पालिका प्रशासनाने अहवालानुसार बदल करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले.

विद्यार्थी ईशान केसकर म्हणाला "पालिकेने आमच्या १५ मुलांच्या गटाला ससूनजवळील व वारजे येथील पुन्हा एकदा सर्वेक्षण करण्यास सांगितले. सात दिवस आम्ही भुयारी मार्गाजवळून जाणाऱ्या नागरिकांशी संवाद साधून त्यांच्या समस्या जाणून घेतल्या.

भुयारी मार्गात गर्दी वाढवण्यासाठी काय करावे ?

1. २४ तास सेवा देणारे एटीएम बसवणे गरजेचे.
2. मेडिकल स्टोअर सुरू करण्याची आवश्यकता.
3. नाना-नानी पार्क सुरू करावे.
4. खाऊ गल्लीचे स्वरूप येण्यासाठी तरी दुकाने सुरू करावीत.
5. वृत्तपत्र विक्रेत्यांची दुकाने सुरू करावीत.
6. भुयारी मार्गाच्या मध्यभागी महिलांसाठी ब्युटी पार्लर असावे.

लोकमत विशेष

ससूनजवळच्या भुयारी मार्गात नेहमीच कचऱ्याचे साम्राज्य असते.

नागरिक भुयारी मार्गांचा वापर का टाळतात ?

रात्रीच्या वेळी टवाळ खोरे लोकांची गर्दी.

प्रकाश नसल्याने काळ्याकुट्ट अंधारातून जाणे टाळतात.

पावसाळ्यात व पाणी साचल्याने होणाऱ्या घाणीमुळे नापसंती.

प्रकाश व हवा नसल्याने आरोग्यास मारक.

कर्वेनगरच्या सुनसान भुयारातून जातानाही भीती वाटते.

महाविद्यालयाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी अभ्यासपूर्ण माहितीच्या आधारे भुयारी मार्गांचा अधिक वापर कसा होऊ शकतो, याबाबतचा अहवाल सादर केला. पालिका प्रशासनाने त्यानुसार बदल करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले आहे. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांनी घेतलेले श्रम उपयोगी पडतील अशी आशा आहे.

- पूर्वा केसकर,
प्राचार्या, ब्रिक स्कूल ऑफ आर्किटेक्चर

INDIAN EXPRESS , NOVEMBER 27, 2016

THE

Architecture students identify flaws in city subways, suggest improvements to PMC

ALIFIYA KHAN
PUNE, NOVEMBER 26

IF YOU are a regular user of the subways in the city and often crib about how badly they are designed or maintained, then you could join forces with the architecture students of Undri's Brick College of Architecture, who are trying to bring a change in the scenario.

What started off as a college project for a competition last year got students engaged in analysing six subways in the city on their safety, design, accessibility and other aspects. However, after having presented the findings to the officials of the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC), the students and faculty have now started studying a list of 23 subways in the city on the request of the civic authorities.

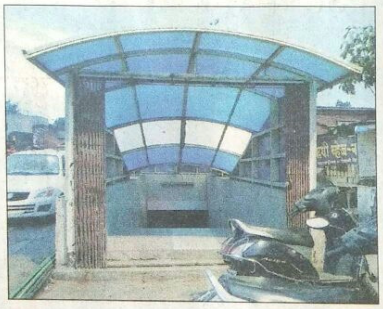
Not only this, the faculty has put together a checklist for the PMC and other organisations of what aspects are to be considered before a subway is built to ensure that design flaws can be avoided.

Speaking to *The Indian Express*, faculty member Minu Joshi explained the project. "Every architect wants to do a decorated project but it is these public utilities which makes a city. We wanted our students to feel the pride of being a part of a public space project," she said.

The project, which formed the basis of a current survey, was a study of the six subways at Garware chowk, Mhatre bridge, Pune Railway station, Shashwat hospital, Shaniwarwada and Sassoon hospital, on parameters such as subway plan, visibility, services, current usage, safety as well as certain special features.

Devika Newaskar, one of the students in the study, said that women complained of feeling insecure while using the Sassoon subway, and the unbearable odour there

"The students gathered statistical data on users both male and female, ratio of students, working population, senior citizens and the timings of the day when they accessed it. The questions were regarding services, safety security guards, CCTV surveillance, and people shared their issues," said Poorva Keskar, college principal. "According to students, while Garware bridge and Mhatre bridge subways had good design features like open central space, clean walkways, security and attractive murals, the Shashwat hospital subway could cater only to the functional aspect while Shaniwarwada subway was partly renovated ignoring the safety factor," said Keskar. It was the Sassoon hospital subway which needed critical redesigning in terms of women safety and improving the footfall.



The subway at Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Samstha

Devika Newaskar, one of the students, said that women complained of feeling insecure while using the Sassoon subway and the unbearable odour there due to lack of hygiene. Based on these interactions, the students prepared a questionnaire for gauging the efficacy of other subways in the city.

"Currently, we have a list of 23 subways which the PMC authorities have shared but of these, three subways are considered critical and hence we are studying them first. We have one set of questions which we answer based on our observation and another set of questions which we ask end users. For example, we observe if the exit is visible from the entrance, if there are blind turns as these are important safety aspects. Or we ask women users about preferred timings which can indicate the safety aspect too," said Newaskar.

Not just that, but the team has prepared a checklist for students and designers to analyse the existing situation and solutions for improvising subways based on their observations.

"The checklist is centered on four key aspects – human centric, design, technology and environment. For example, in design we check access, well-lit, ventilated, signages et al while human centric questions will be whether it is welcoming, provision for differently-abled while technology centric will check for long life of materials used, anti-vandalism measures. It is quite detailed and we are now hoping to get it published in an international paper," added Joshi.

... We are opening up a competition for all architecture students. We want them to suggest ideas to make existing subways more user-friendly by using low-cost solutions. The proposal has been mooted before the standing committee."

SRINIVAS BONALA
CHIEF ENGINEER, PMC

Meanwhile, PMC's chief engineer Srinivas Bonala agreed that he had met with students who had offered to study and suggest solutions for subways. "In fact, not only this college but we are opening up a competition for all architecture students. We want them to suggest ideas to make existing subways more user-friendly by using low-cost solutions. The proposal has been mooted before the standing committee," he said.

Name of the Extension activity: Proposal for Short Term(Kaccha) Rehabilitation of Fire Affected Patil Estate Slum Households

Name of the Principal Investigator: Mashal**,** SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Manali Deshmukh

Year of the project: 2018

Research center: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Background:

Students take participation in various projects which are necessary for smart city development. They are oriented and well trained to deal with the contextual study, socio-economic pattern, necessities and effective architectural proposal. The experience with professional governmental or non-governmental agencies makes them rich in handling professional commitments and creates an opportunity for applying the knowledge for betterment of the society.

A devastating fire incident on 28th November has led to disastrous collapse of 450 houses in the dense Patil Estate Slum on the land owned by College of Engineering, Pune (COEP) on the banks of the Mula river in Shivajinagar, Pune. "The fire started from an electricity pole. Then the two houses around the pole caught fire and by the time we all ran out, the cylinders started bursting. We could hear the blasts," said Salma Shaikh, a resident of lane 3 and a waste picker.

Therefore, this activity was proposed by Mashal to create an helpdesk for the affected people for paper working for claiming towards rehabilitation. They distributed food, utensils, clothes and other household items using fund collected from donors from civil society.

They proposed the low cost houses design and construction proposals for short term and long term development.

Objectives of Research:

- To survey the existing plot survey and communicate with the victims
- To plan proposals for pakka houses for needy people for short and long term development. To develop a quick solution for immediate shelter for homeless people.
- To involve donors from civil society for building economy for the project
- To propose the plan of possible realignment of existing slum

Research tools used

- Analytical study of existing situaton
- Use of Photographic Documentation
- Survey of community and neighborhood analysis
- Communication with victms through group discussion
- Mapping
- Study of material and technology that offers fast construction
- Interaction with local experts
- Graphical documentation like sketches, drawings, analytical diagrams
- Use of 3d modelling softwares
- Data collection through interview of experts, Available background Literature etc.
- On site visits and Observational Analysis

Research Output

Project report and model work which includes:

- Analytical study on Community pattern, neighborhood study
- Assessment of existing situation and plan of realignment
- Immediate shelter design and construction proposals, Long term design and construction proposal of low cost shelters
- Supporting graphical data like maps, sketches, photos, reference images, analytical diagrams

Name of the Extension activity: Change in street – Rasta Peth, Pune

Name of the Principal Investigator: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Class- Third and Second year B.Arch.

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Manali Deshmukh

Year of the project: 2018

Research center: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Facilitating agency: NASA, India

Background:

Students took participation in various projects which are necessary for smart city development. They were oriented and well trained to deal with the contextual study, socio-economic pattern, necessities and effective architectural proposal. The experience with professional governmental or non-governmental agencies made them rich in handling professional commitments and creates an opportunity for applying the knowledge for betterment of the society.

Proposal and theme: Nothing stays constant. The only certainty is uncertainty. Gandhi once said, "You must be the change you wish to see in the world." Students of Brick School of Architecture set their foot forth to contribute to the changes happening in their city, Pune.

Change starts from one self, then the street, the locality, the city and the country. In a city like Pune, the streets are the nucleus This gave rise to their initiative. They selected a street in the heart of the city, Rastapeth, which is a 12ft wide street stretching over 350ft.

The initiative was to convert the littered dead street into lively corridor, communal space to be used by the people of the neighborhood. The students started off by clearing the street of all the garbage and dump thrown around, renovated the flooring, painted the walls and made beautiful seating spaces for the residents.

The crust of the entire initiative was a small event set forth to inaugurate the street, displaying the works of sketch artist, Charuhas Pandit. This was not only a success but it garnered amazing response from the people. This taught us one lesson. "Learning starts outside the closed walls."

Objectives of Research:

- To clean out the current garbage, Kachra by the help of native people
- To renovate the flooring and paint the lateral adjoining wall surfaces with beautiful painting.
- To create sensitive and interesting seating places along the corridor

- To provide meaningful interesting spatial quality and liveable environment into the street corridor
- To work out striking figures and cultural elements for wall decorations and painting.

Research tools used

- Analytical study of existing situation
- Use of Photographic Documentation
- Survey of community and neighborhood analysis
- Interaction with local residents
- Graphical documentation like sketches, drawings, analytical diagrams
- Evaluation of drawings, ideas sketches
- Identifying cultural and art symbolic elements for wall painting
- On site visits and Observational Analysis

Research Output

Project report work and on site execution work which includes:

- Analytical study on Community pattern, neighborhood study
- Assessment of existing situation
- Drawings explaining plans and proposed flooring alternatives and lateral designed elevations
- Supporting graphical data like, sketches, photos, reference images, analytical diagrams

Achievement:

The Rastapeth entry for ANDC (Annual Nasa Design Competition) won the 4th prize all over India amongst all the other entries. The students were not only a part of the change, they were the change.And all of this was possible only because of NASA .

The National Association of Students of Architecture, is a students union, one of its kind for the undergraduate students of architecture in India.
A team of 25 students set out on a journey to do 4 trophies - Reubens, Nari Gandhi, Laurie Baker and Landscape and bagged the special mention for Nari Gandhi trophy.

The path for working for the trophies involved dedicated hardwork and understanding of the brief, researching, brainstorming and designing.The 60th annual NASA convention was held in DC School of Architecture in Vagamon.

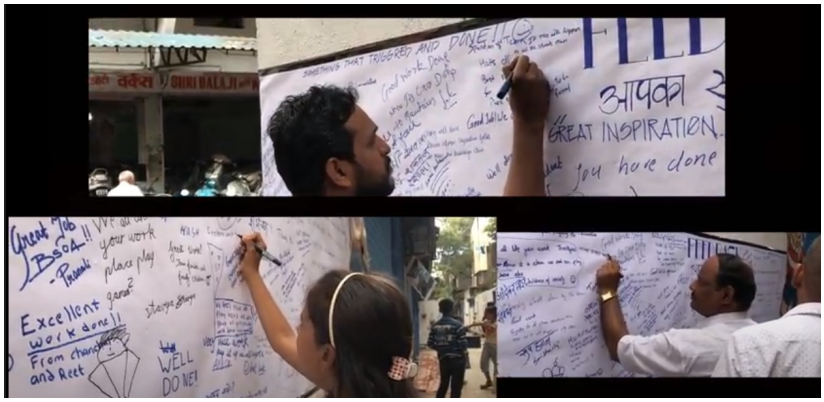
A four day long convention attended by 5000 students all over India and eminent architects from around the world. The students attend lectures and workshops, participate in competitions, interact with students and architects and evolve and learn from and about the process of Architecture.

The mind once enlightened cannot become dark again. This process of learning lit a spark in every students heart, a will to learn through newer ways and power to explore the world of architecture.

The experience of NASA is an experience in itself. And just as Oprah Winfrey said, "Turn our wounds into wisdom.

Link for the video documentary

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-FZG3NoyAWyc2ZBQURGNm93d1k/view?usp=drivesdk


GREAT INSPIRATION
you have done
Excellent work done!!
WELL DONE!

Name of the Project: PMC Wall painting

Month and Year: February 2018

Venue: University road, Pune

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Girija Indulkar, Ar. Manali Deshmukh

A 35m long wall opposite E-square University Road is beautified by 25 students of SMEF's Brick School of Architecture in the course of 3 days. The painting is done in collaboration with the Pune Municipal

Corporation. The painted wall shows the evolution of Pune city and its development; where the past-present-future is explained throw various graphics. It is a single line painting which connects the whole 35m wall without a break. The intermingling lines are used to depict the diverse culture coming together in the city.

The wall features important landmarks and personalities of Pune, starting from the origin of Pune, the Mula- Muthariver. Then it advances to the Kasbapeth, LalMahal, Vishrambaug Wada and Shanivar Wada. It further depicts the Aga Khan Palace, SavitribaiPhule University and I.T hub leading to the advancement of Pune city.

Name of the Project: Art Arch Activity

Month and Year: February 2019

Venue: Fergusson college road, Pune

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Divya Mallavarapu

The Art Arch Competition was organized under the SmartCity initiative by the PMC. This competition was organized as a part of the Pune Smart week 14th-24th Feb 2019.

The task was to Design Art work/installation in a given Arch dimension, based on the theme of "*Smart and sustainable future Pune*." The students had to first send in their Design entries online, amongst which Brick had 6 shortlisted entries out of the 15 final shortlisted entries.

Each team was given a budget of Rs 20000 to help complete their Arch installations.

The minimalistic Arch theme won the first runner s up place prize of Rs. 25000 and a trophy. The winners were: Ayush Parekh , TanviBelhekar , Vibha lohade, Rutuj Surana , TanishqaNavalakha , JatinLalwani , EshaJagtap , NipunAgarwal

"The thought of minimalism is sustainable. "

Sustainability does not only apply to the materials used but sustainability can also demonstrate ideas. A solid arch, by a minimal intervention can be highlighted to the required effect. There is optimum use of design strategies to make the design sustainable. The cubes and the arch together create a new form, symbolically representing a new idea.

Name of the Project: Child friendly Cities

Dates: July 2019- September 2019 (Term 1)

Venue:

On Campus: Brick School of Architecture, Pune &

Outside Campus for Execution: Lt. N. G. Shivarakar Hospital & Maternity Home, Vitthal Rao Shivarkar Rd, Wanwadi, Pune-40

Name of the Faculty: Ninad Rewatkar

B. Arch.- Academy of Architecture, Mumbai & M. Arch. (U.D.)- CEPT University, Ahmedabad.

He is an Architect and Urban Designer with a keen interest in research and documentation of Morphology of Urban Settlements and Urban Development. As a Professional, he has over 3 years' experience in a wide range of projects from small scale to large scale designs and master planning. He has key interest in sustainable construction practices and experimental architecture, which was nurtured under Prof. Sathya Prakash Varanashi.

He has worked with conservation Architect Kiran Kalamdani on Heritage conceptual stage Master plan of Bijapur. He was a core FLS specialist while working on Airport in Riyadh at DAR, Pune. He has also worked with Brick School of Architecture on the Project Otta Market Project at Baner under PSCDCL.

Currently he is involved with Urban 95 initiative of Pune along with PMC, BVLF, Taru leading edge (NPO) and Tata Ecofirst, which aims in making Pune as India's Second Child friendly city after Bhubaneshwar.

Project Summary:

Child friendly cities was proposed under allied activities at SMEF's Brick SOA with an intent to initiate some student activities resulting in some research, hands-on activities, etc. This activity is a part of a larger program called, Urban 95, a collaborative initiative by BVLF (Bernard Van Leer Foundation) and PMC (Pune Municipal Corporation). It was intended to instill sensitivity for need of child centric designs in the urban setting of Pune. At the culmination students were able to find out various sites for tactical interventions and assisted for implementation of one of the tactical interventions to the urban 95 team.

In Pune city, BVLF has partnered with TARU and Eco first for conducting various programs under Urban 95 initiative. Currently, TARU is working on 8 sites across Pune Municipal limits for Tactical intervention for conducting site-specific small-scale child centric-design Projects.

Project objective:

To understand, design and execute tactical intervention of a site in Pune under Urban 95 initiative, Pune.

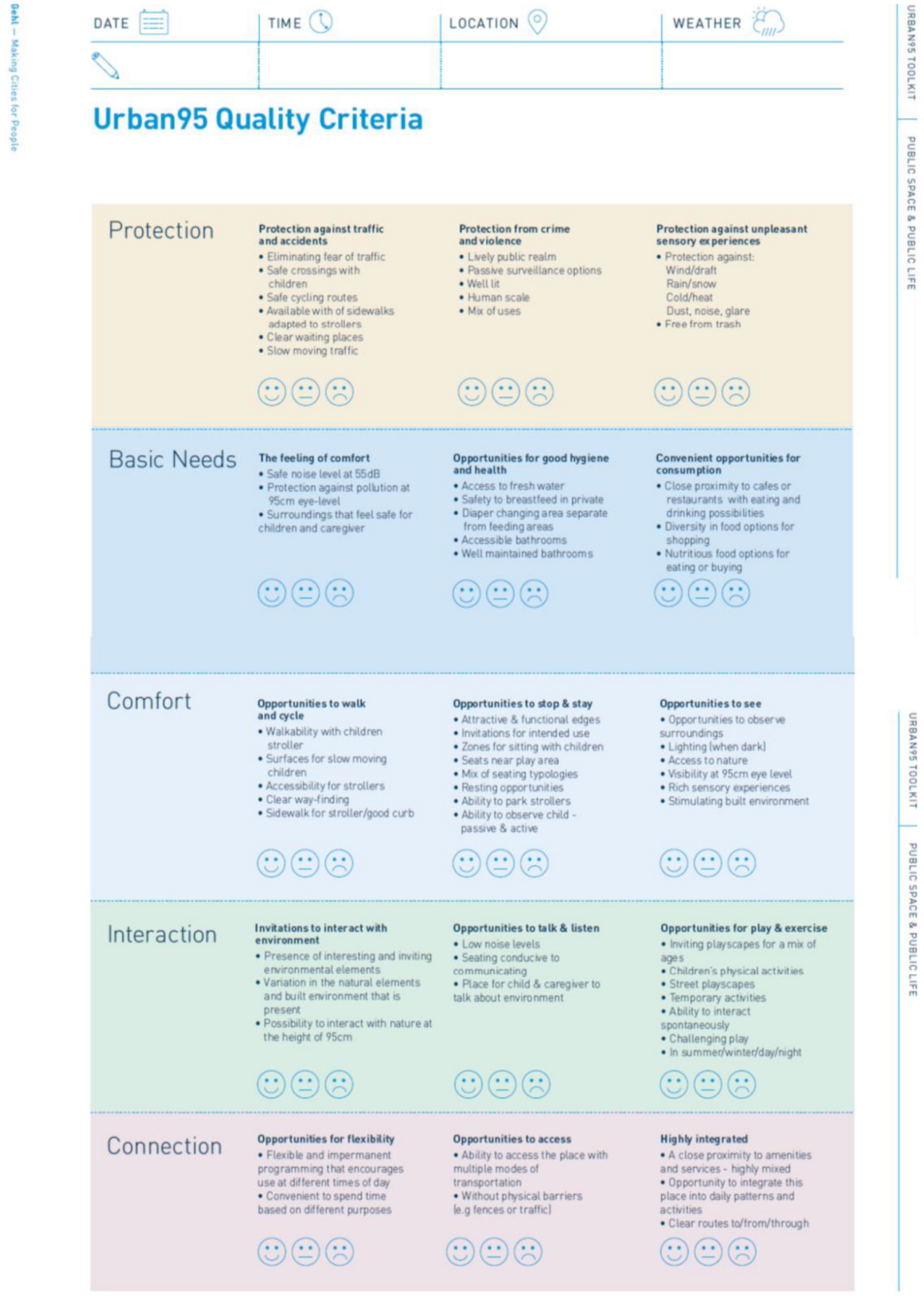
Opportunity for students:

Students will get an opportunity to work on societal cause. They got opportunity to work with TARU enhancing their knowledge and understanding focusing on child-centric design. There will be enhancement of intangible aspects like sensitizing towards inclusive design, social responsibility of architects, etc.

Study area:

Various sites (approximately) located in jurisdiction of PMC limits were selected by the students. The criteria for site selection was that it should be a public space managed and developed by PMC. Typologies of sites to be seleceted were:

Maternity Homes, Street development, Gardens, Anganwadis, Day care facilities, Road crossings adjoining any of the above spaces. The frame work developed by BVLF mentioned below was adopted to identify the opportunities and threats in each sites under headings such as Projection, Basic Needs, Comfort, Connection.



Framework for site selection

Based on the overall score using above framework, each group finalized one site per group. Names of these sites were as follows:

1) Anganwadi 67 and 68, near temple, in Katraj village, Katraj, Pune

2)PMC Garden, Nirmal group society, Kaleborate Nagar, Hadapsar., Pune

3) Gool Poonawalla Garden, Sallisbury Park, Pune

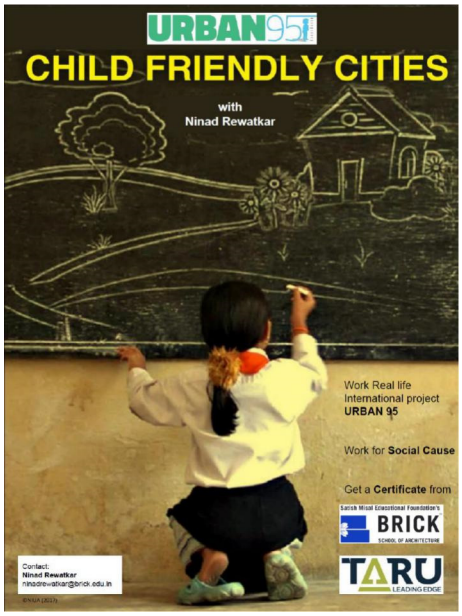
Summary of the inputs given

Table 1 Weekly schedule. Note: All the Week numbers in column are associated to the Academic calendar.

Academic Week. No.	Focus Area	Parameters to be covered	Home/ field work
3rd	Introduction to Urban 95	Brief introduction, Structure, Intents, Previous Examples in Pune and Abroad	Observe ITC (infant toddler and caregivers) groups in your vicinity.
4th	TI (Tactical Intervention)	Discussion about field work, Definition, Examples in Other countries, Previous examples in City, Formation of 3 groups.	Find out sites close to your areas and Read Framework given by Jan Ghel
5th	Framework	Explanation of Framework, how frame work will help in understanding issues and opportunities. Figure out Hypothesis	Field work at respective sites, and Accessing All 3 sites
6th	Hypothesis, Discussions	Group Discussion, Accessing All 3 sites using framework to decide final site	Field work- focused observations and site analysis
7th	Focused Observation, Site Analysis and stakeholder's interaction	Group Discussion about Focused Observation & Site Analysis. Checking and editing Hypothesis based on them & Show previous examples by Urban 95	Same as above and Field work- stakeholder's interaction and work on Tentative design proposal and costing
8th			
9th	Design and costing	Group Discussion/ completion of report	Home work- compile data and report completion
10th	Site Execution	Project Execution Work on Site by Urban 95	Report completion
11th	Culmination lecture	Presentations on site selected by two groups and third group presents movie on site execution done by	

		students. We distribute certificates to students by jury members

Project documentation:



Poster for inviting students for initiative

Structure of project:

The Program was to be conducted under umbrella of Allied Activities and so was given 1.5 hours weekly as an input/ Site field work. Students from 2nd to 4th year were introduced to this program along with other 16 course. During Introduction session Students were explained the need and opportunities of joining this program. Poster for introduction session is attached here:

Project's relevance to academics:

Students need to get connected with such project as this gave them a chance to connect them with real life scenarios and also engage them to work with the social urban fabric of their city.

Currently, SMEF's Brick School of Architecture have recently got Associated with an NGO, International Play Association (IPA). They have conducted a workshop for teachers to engage their understanding about State of Play in current urban fabric of Pune. They intended to create an inter-relation of their studio exercises to make them child friendly. Therefore, the theme of this year's design programs from 2nd to 4th years is "state of play". Therefore, objective of participation in your project for tactical intervention will be to engage in hands-on activity and research based on their current studio design research.

Duration of Project:

The Duration of the program was to be total of 8 weeks and was started from 3rd week and was to be culminated in 11th week of the Academic calendar. Weekly schedule for the program is mentioned below:

Please click at the following google drive link for seeing detail report for sites:

1)Anganwadi 67 and 68, near temple, in Katraj village, Katraj, Pune

2)PMC Garden, Nirmal group society, Kaleborate Nagar, Hadapsar, Pune

Recommendations by Jury members at culmination of Program.

At the culmination Dr. Poorva Keskar, Principal in-charge, Brick SOA along with Mr. Rajat Uchil, Taru Leading Edge appreciated the work of students of Friday initiative. Specifically,

Rajat Uchill was very impressed with the Proposal 2- Anganwad, Katraj and gave some positive crits.

Dr. Poorva was impressed with the approach as the students went to understand the longevity and budget analysis of a tactical project. She mentioned that these pro- bono type of work would enhance student's skills and will enhance their resume.

Our institute also signed a MOU with Taru Leading Edge for the duration of 3 years. Students were felicitated with these certificates at the end of the initiative.

Satish Misal Educational Foundation's BRICK SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

TARU LEADING EDGE

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

For the Friday Initiative's course - **Child Friendly Cities**

Conducted in partnership with Taru Leading Edge Pvt. Ltd.

from July 2019 - September 2019

This is to Certify that

_____

has successfully completed the assignment and assisted in the implementation of Tactical Intervention project

Prof. Dr. Poorva Keskar
Principal ,
SMEF's Brick School of Architecture

Shri. Suhail Chaturvedi
Specialist, Partnership Growth and Strategy
Taru Leading Edge, Pune

Prof. Ninad Rewatkar
Proponent , Asst. Prof.
SMEF's Brick School of Architecture

Sample certificates giving after completion of the initiative

Name of the Project: Friday Initiative: - Construction & Demolition waste -Building from debris

Dates: 5/7/2019 to 19/09/2019

Venue: Brick School of Architecture, in college campus

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Jayalaxmi Deshmukh

Introduction of Faculty (250 words and a photograph):-

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Jayalaxmi Vipin Deshmukh.

Qualification: M. Arch.(Construction management)

Designation: Principal Architect at Design Architects & Interior Designer, Assistant Professor at Brick School of Architecture

Department: BSOA

Lab: Construction Lab.

Involvement: Core Team Member.

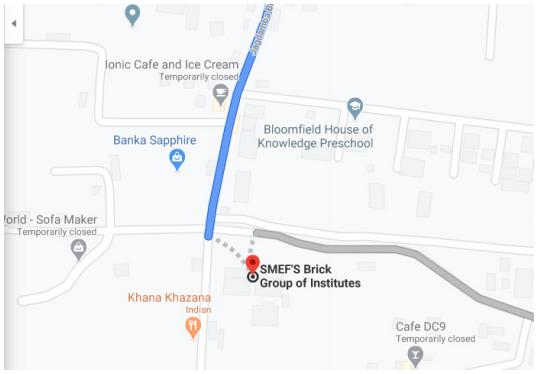
Areas of expertise: Building Materials, Technology & Construction, Building Services, Surveying, Real Estates building. Has 14 years of professional field experience. Worked with various architects, builder and developers in Pune.

Intent of the Project: (250 words)

The aim of this workshop was to built/develop a sustainable Pune where our natural environment is preserved. The objective was to reduce/reuse construction & demolition waste to their highest & best use by providing architectural design solutions in terms of model. To encourage & create awareness among the peoples of Pune about the recycling & reuse of C & D debris for healthy environment.

Study area: (500 words):- Brick School of Architecture, Undri, Pune.

This workshop was designed so that students could understand the basics of construction demolition waste & its recycled process. So for that our college campus was the only place to work with this because of availability of working space, construction waste from nearby ongoing construction site, studio set up with computer, projector etc. & other construction tools from material lab of college.



Please explain the location on map and mention that why have you selected this study area

Summary of the inputs given (500-600 words):-

The students were already well known to concrete & frame construction. So they were introduced to construction growth in global, national & state level with their impacts on environment, its global effects.

After that they were introduced to the need of recycled concrete.

Need of Recycled Concrete:-

- Giving materials a new life, **saving the environment and money in the process**.
- Lowering the use of new – virgin – aggregate **to reducing transportation costs, fuel emissions, and unnecessary landfill**.
- Waste can even be eliminated with **the goal of zero landfill for concrete**. This can be achieved by crushing and reusing old concrete as an aggregate or fragments for making new concrete.
- The early phases of many construction projects involve the demolition of concrete **foundations, sidewalks, driveways**, and other concrete structures, which can leave a contractor with a sizable volume of heavy, dense materials to deal with.

Name of the Project: PATESHWAR TEMPLE COMPLEX: An Appraisal of a unique Heritage site in Satara

Name of the Principal Investigator: Dr. Vaidehi Lavand, Ms. Sayali Palande

Duration of the project: June 2018 – May 2019

Research center: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture, Pune

Collabourative Egency: Maharashtra Association of schools of Architecture (MASA)

Objectives of Research:

Pateshwar on hilltop shows evidence right from 12th Century AD. It shows transition right from cave architecture to independent structural temple complex built in 17th Century AD. Pateshwar site is very unique in its iconographic representations and unique symbolism in Maharashtra.

- To document the historical facts about the mentioned site
- To document the architectural style, planning and symbolic elements
- To study socio cultural pattern about the site and its response
- To study iconographic representations of the structure

Research tools used

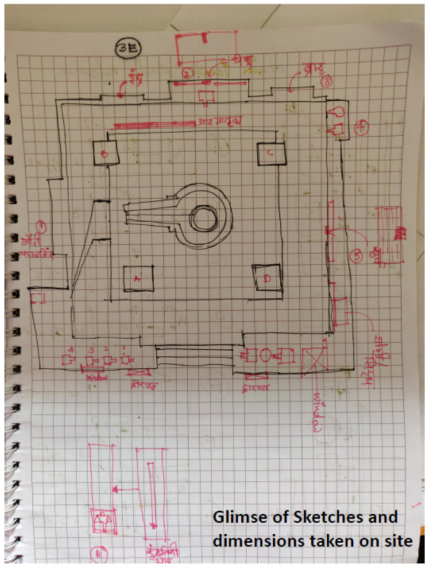
- Use of Photographic Documentation
- Survey of community and neighborhood analysis
- Interaction with local people
- Graphical documentation like sketches, drawings
- Data collection through interview of experts, Literature study etc
- On site visits and Observational and experiential learning

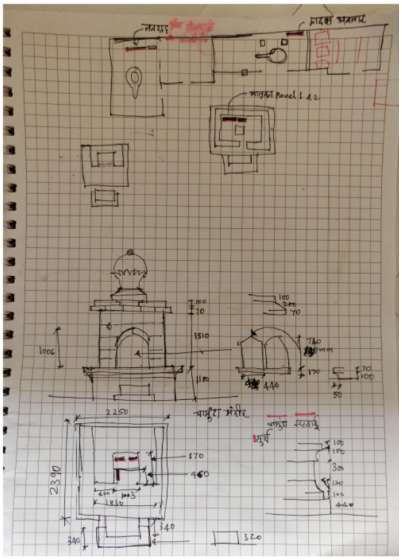
Research Output

Project report and research paper publication which includes:

- Documentation of the mentioned site
- Historical facts and iconographic representations, Interrelation study report

Clicking pictures and taking dimensions on site.....





Glimse of Sketches and dimensions taken on site

Name of the Extension activity: Volunteering for a cause

Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Neha Ghugri

Year of the project: 2019

Collaborating agency: Aseem Foundation, Pune

What all students do

1. Prepared posters for campaign
2. Helped in packaging products done by youth from J&K
3. Interacted with Leh girls studying in Pune
4. Volunteered for Career Counseling Mega session for border area schools conducted by Aseem at Sumant Mulgaonkar Auditorium on 17th August 2019

(Coordinating with schools, photography, stage arrangements, arrangements at the venue etc)

SUCCESS of this initiative is not quantifiable but few students are now connected in such a manner that they are now a part of Aseem Family.

Students got connected through research grant, usually comes to aseem for any celebration, volunteering etc.
Became part of Aseem Family!

KOSHUR KRUNCH
OLIVE GREEN COOKIES
ASEEM
THIS PROJECT IS RUN BY VEER NARIS (WAR WIDOWS) OF SAMBA DISTRICT, SUPPORTED BY ASEEM IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SAMBA BRIGADE OF THE INDIAN ARMY. THESE COOKIES ARE MARKETED UNDER THE BRAND NAME OF OLIVE GREEN COOKIES (OLIVE GREEN SYMBOLIZING THE COLOR OF THE ARMED FORCES' UNIFORM, INDICATING A RESPECT FOR THE SACRIFICES OF SOLDIERS)BY TAKING HOME THESE PRODUCTS, YOU ARE DOING YOUR DUTY TOWARDS 8 VEER NARIS, BY HELPING THEIR ENTERPRISE SUSTAIN AND GROW.
CHOCO CHIP COOKIES - 150 GRAMS FOR
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Name of the Extension activity: ***Revitalising Unorganized Settlements***

Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Divya Mallavarepu

Year of the project: 2019

Collaborating agency: IGBC GREEN DESIGN 2019

IGBC GREEN DESIGN 2019

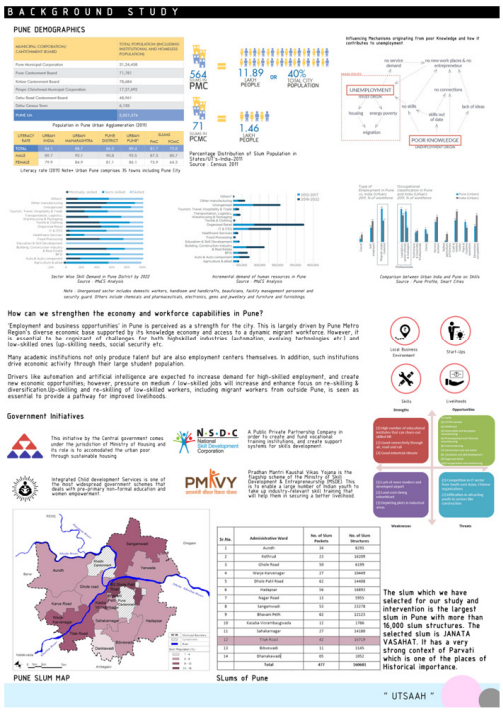
Every Year the Indian Green Building Council launches a competition for students. This year it was about proposing sustainable module ideas and community spaces for slums in India.

We sent out 4 entries in total

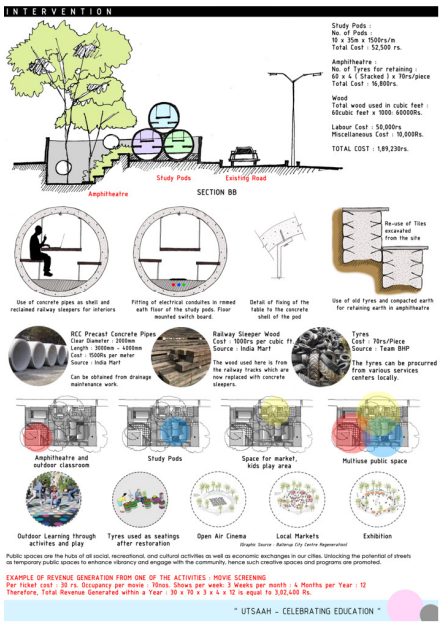
Design of modules in alignment to the IGBC Affordable housing rating and the PMAY – Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana

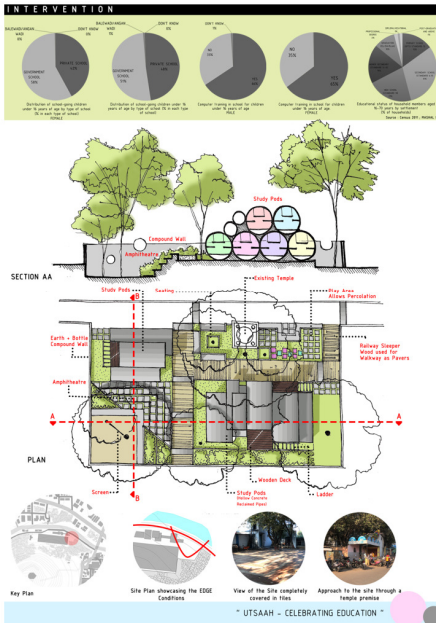
- Teams of 2 members maximum.
- Identification of probable sites
- Understanding the PMAY and related categories
- Discussing the probable solutions/ ideas for the community space, budgeting and individual module design for 50-150 tenements.

Competition entries sent- ***ENTRY 1***

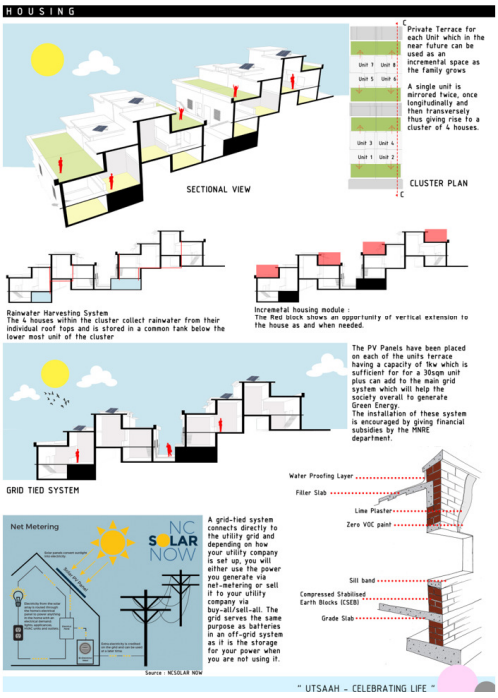


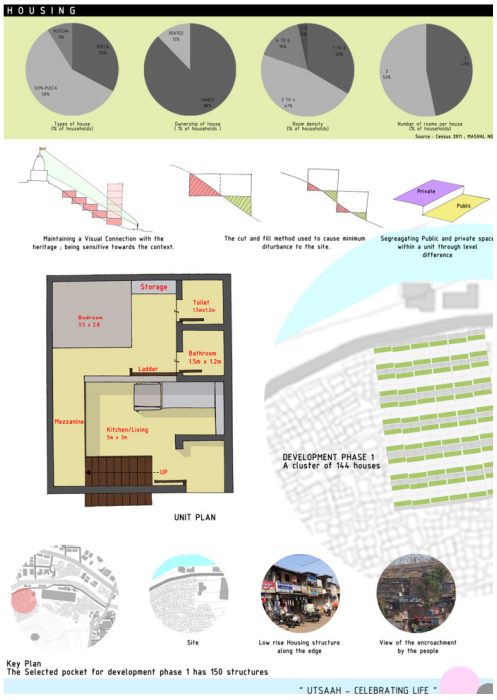
Competition entries sent- ***ENTRY 1***

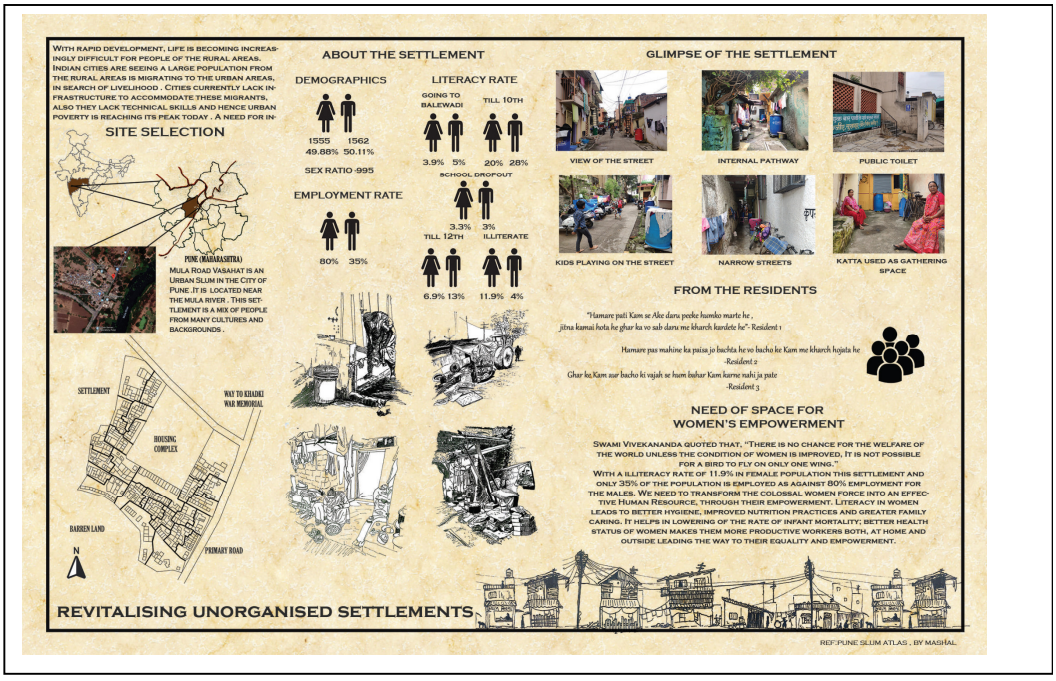


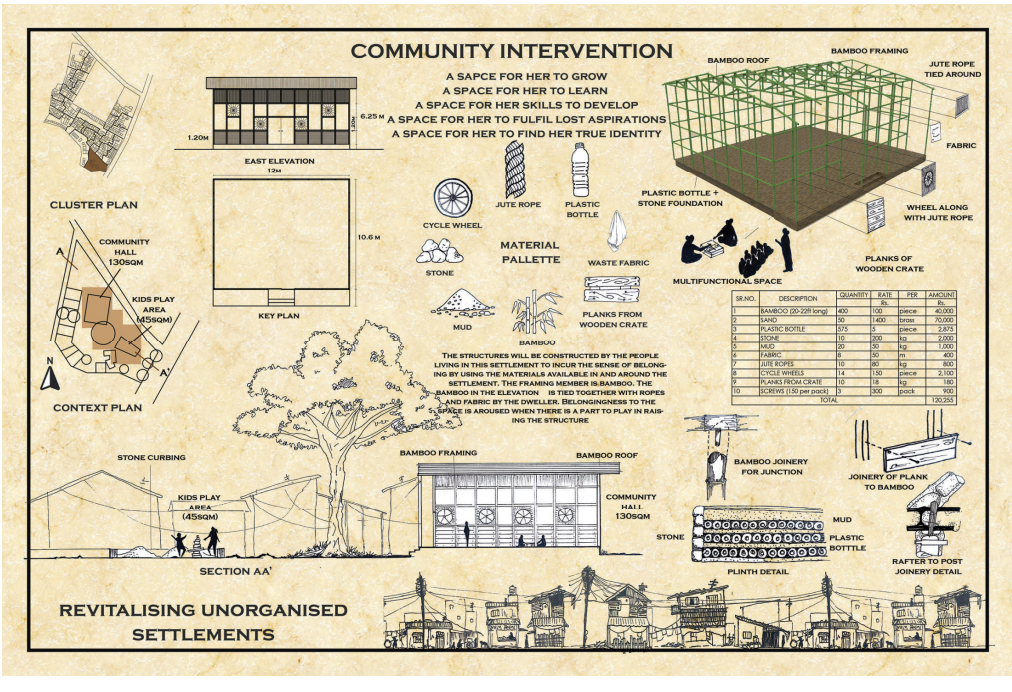


Competition entries sent- ***ENTRY 1***



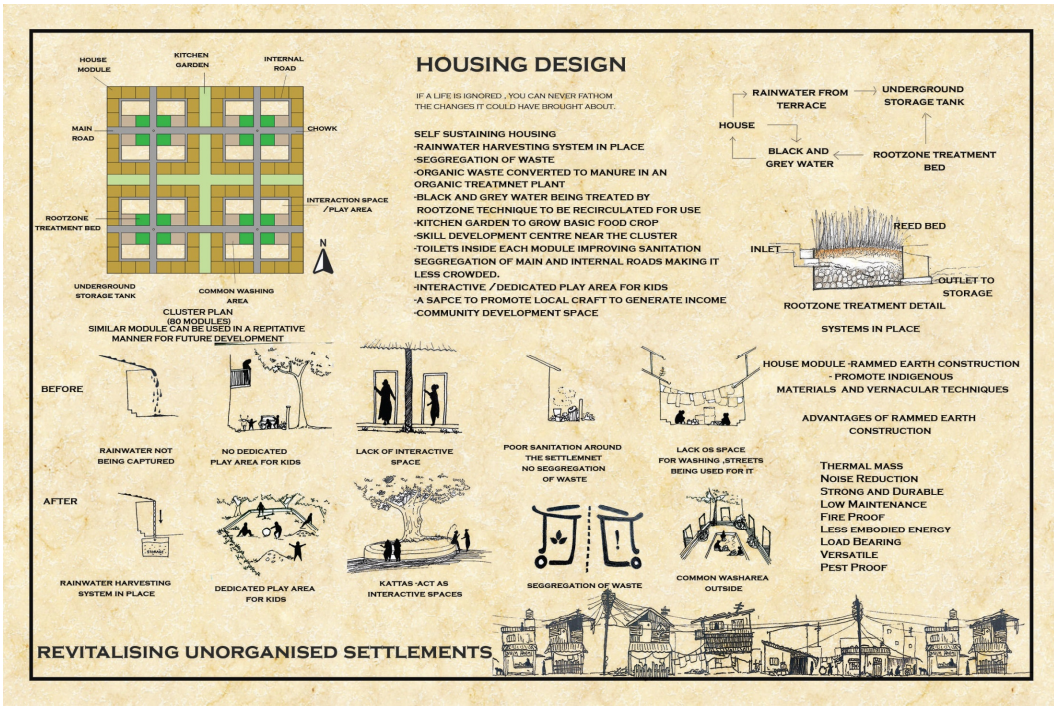


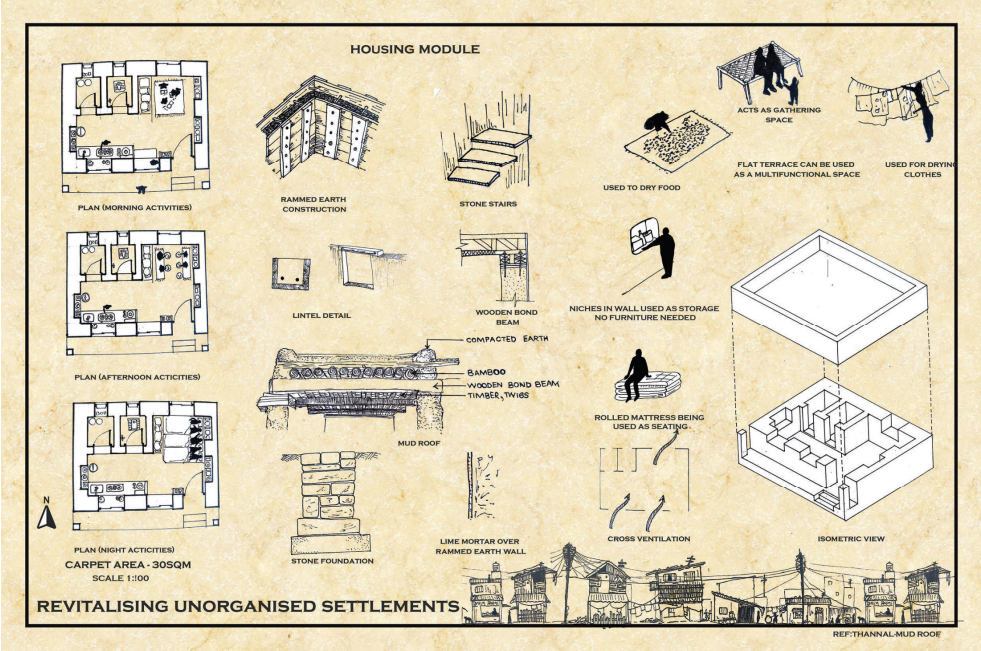




SR.NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	RATE Rs.	PER	AMOUNT Rs.
1	BAMBOO (20-22ft long)	400	100	piece	40,000
2	SAND	50	1400	brass	70,000
3	PLASTIC BOTTLE	575	5	piece	2,875
4	STONE	10	200	kg	2,000
5	MUD	20	50	kg	1,000
6	FABRIC	8	50	m	400
7	JUTE ROPES	10	80	kg	800
8	CYCLE WHEELS	14	150	piece	2,100
9	PLANKS FROM CRATE	10	18	kg	180
10	SCREWS (150 per pack)	3	300	pack	900
TOTAL					120,255

ENTRY 2


HOUSE MODULE
KITCHEN GARDEN
INTERNAL ROAD
MAIN ROAD
CHOWK
INTERACTION SPACE /PLAY AREA
ROOTZONE TREATMENT BED
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
COMMON WASHING AREA
CLUSTER PLAN
(80 MODULES)
SIMILAR MODULE CAN BE USED IN A REPITATIVE MANNER FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
HOUSING DESIGN
IF A LIFE IS IGNORED , YOU CAN NEVER FATHOM THE CHANGES IT COULD HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT.
SELF SUSTAINING HOUSING
-RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM IN PLACE
-SEGGREGATION OF WASTE
-ORGANIC WASTE CONVERTED TO MANURE IN AN ORGANIC TREATMNET PLANT
-BLACK AND GREY WATER BEING TREATED BY ROOTZONE TECHNIQUE TO BE RECIRCULATED FOR USE
-KITCHEN GARDEN TO GROW BASIC FOOD CROP
-SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE NEAR THE CLUSTER
-TOILETS INSIDE EACH MODULE IMPROVING SANITATION SEGGREGATION OF MAIN AND INTERNAL ROADS MAKING IT LESS CROWDED.
-INTERACTIVE /DEDICATED PLAY AREA FOR KIDS
-A SAPCE TO PROMOTE LOCAL CRAFT TO GENERATE INCOME
-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SPACE
RAINWATER FROM TERRACE
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
HOUSE
BLACK AND GREY WATER
ROOTZONE TREATMENT BED
REED BED
INLET
OUTLET TO STORAGE
ROOTZONE TREATMENT DETAIL
SYSTEMS IN PLACE
BEFORE
RAINWATER NOT BEING CAPTURED
NO DEDICATED PLAY AREA FOR KIDS
LACK OF INTERACTIVE SPACE
POOR SANITATION AROUND THE SETTLEMNET NO SEGGREGATION OF WASTE
LACK OS SPACE FOR WASHING ,STREETS BEING USED FOR IT
HOUSE MODULE -RAMMED EARTH CONSTRUCTION - PROMOTE INDIGENOUS MATERIALS AND VERNACULAR TECHNIQUES
ADVANTAGES OF RAMMED EARTH CONSTRUCTION
THERMAL MASS
NOISE REDUCTION
STRONG AND DURABLE
LOW MAINTENANCE
FIRE PROOF
LESS EMBODIED ENERGY
LOAD BEARING
VERSATILE
PEST PROOF
AFTER
RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM IN PLACE
DEDICATED PLAY AREA FOR KIDS
KATTAS -ACT AS INTERACTIVE SPACES
SEGGREGATION OF WASTE
COMMON WASHAREA OUTSIDE
REVITALISING UNORGANISED SETTLEMENTS


HOUSING MODULE
PLAN (MORNING ACTIVITIES)
RAMMED EARTH CONSTRUCTION
STONE STAIRS
USED TO DRY FOOD
ACTS AS GATHERING SPACE
FLAT TERRACE CAN BE USED AS A MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPACE
USED FOR DRYING CLOTHES
PLAN (AFTERNOON ACTICITIES)
LINTEL DETAIL
WOODEN BOND BEAM
NICHES IN WALL USED AS STORAGE NO FURNITURE NEEDED
COMPACTED EARTH
BAMBOO
WOODEN BOND BEAM
TIMBER TWIGS
MUD ROOF
ROLLED MATTRESS BEING USED AS SEATING
PLAN (NIGHT ACTICITIES)
CARPET AREA - 30SQM
SCALE 1:100
STONE FOUNDATION
LIME MORTAR OVER RAMMED EARTH WALL
CROSS VENTILATION
ISOMETRIC VIEW
REVITALISING UNORGANISED SETTLEMENTS
REF:THANNAL-MUD ROOF

Name of the Extension activity: Mapping of Pune's Ganeshotsav - A cultural identity of the city
Class- Third and Fourth year B.Arch

Faculty coordinators / Expert guided: - Ar. Shradhha Manjarekar

Year of the project: 2019

Organising agency: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture

This project document is prepared for the introducing the festival to the people outside the Pune. Tourism in India has been attracting the world with its natural beauty and also by the rich architectural heritage. However, the intangible aspects of heritage have equal potential to please people and give them life time experience of enjoyment and become energized by positive vibes. Ten days Ganapati festival in Pune has been described in this document. Festivals in India are celebrated as per Hindu calendar and the city acts like a canvas or set for these celebrations. There are particular locations famous for some activities and rituals also there is a particular time to see these rituals. This document will help the outsiders to plan their trip and guide them about various spots in the city and good time to visit during the festival.

Festivals are non-tangible heritage. Though not being in physical form, these have big space in the lives of people. People become involved in many activities because of the festivals. Festivals bring vibrancy in the city. The same spaces get converted into a completely different environment with positive vibes. India is a diverse country and there is unity in diversity, because the philosophy of the culture has several common lines in throughout the country. This study is about the Ganeshotsava of Pune city. The ten days festival brings life in the city. Though celebrated for ten days, the preparations start three months in advance and after the festival the winding up arrangements and cleaning of city becomes job of many people in the city. It can be said that the best time to visit Pune city is August-September as this is the time of celebration of Ganeshotsava. During this time, the weather is pleasant, the open and green spaces look
fresh, and because of the festival there are many places and activities that can be observed and enjoyed. Being a large-scale celebration, the tourists may seek for a guided tour, where they can visit the places that have heritage character involved, taste the local and authentic food and stay at safe and comfortable place. This study is about mapping of various places and activities associated with Ganeshotsava. It will help any tourist to relish the real taste of the festival and visit the places of cultural importance in the city.

This publication is based on the works done by students and faculty of S.M.E.F.'s Brick school of

architecture as an extracurricular activity. It has been a vertical studio where the students of second and third year of architecture and faculty have worked together.

Background of Public Ganeshotsava

Traditionally the Ganesh festival had been celebrated at household level for eleven days throughout the Maharashtra state at household level. In the state, there are eight major locations that have ancient Ganesh temples. These places are called "Ashtavinayakas".

All the Eight Ashtavinayak Templs are Swayambhu (self-originated) and have very much importance in Hinduism. There are various names of Lord Ganesh for various places.

The various names of Lord Ganesh are Moreshwar, Mahaganpati, Chintamani, Girijatmak, Vighneshwar, Siddhivinayak, Ballaleshwar and Varad Vinayak. These Temples are situated at Morgaon, Ranjangaon, Theur, Lenyadri, Ojhar, Siddhatek, Pali and Mahad. These places are at Pune, Ahamadnagar and Raigad district. Of the 8 vinayakas, 6 are in Pune district area and 2 in Raigad district but still comparatively nearer to the Pune areas. (Nirvana India Enterprise, n.d.)

The eleven days of celebration included chanting, prayers, musical prayers, fasting and offering of food to god. And distribution to the visitors. Social potential of this festival was identified by Indian freedom fighters, "Bhau Rangari" and "Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak". They envisioned the united works of people through this festival. Bhausaheb Rangari, who was a devotee of Ganapati and ayurvedic doctor by profession, had started Ganeshotsav in 1892 in Budhwar Peth of Pune. Bhausaheb Rangari prepared a special chariot and Ganesh idol in 1892. The idol shows that Ganesha is killing a demon, which is shown in the form of British regime (ABP Maza, 2019).

Figure 10: Ganesh Idol casted by Bhausaheb Rangari

Lokmanya Tilak installed the Sarvajanik Ganpati in 1894, two years after Bhausaheb Rangari started the festival. The leader saw the need to unite Indians more and realised nothing can bond people more than a common idol, equally worshipped by all. Tilak proposed Grand celebrations on 'Ganesh Chaturthi' and 'Shivaji Jayanti'. He organised Ganesh Utsav as a social and religious function. It was him who put large hoarding with images of Lord Ganesh in pavilions and the man behind the tradition of immersion of huge Ganesh statues on the tenth day of the festival. The festival served as a meeting place for common people of all castes and communities at a time when public social, political gatherings were banned by the British. He envisioned these celebrations inciting a sense of unity and inspiring nationalist sentiment among Indians and made this festival as a mass movement so that people from all communities can take part and the racism and caste divide can be lessened.

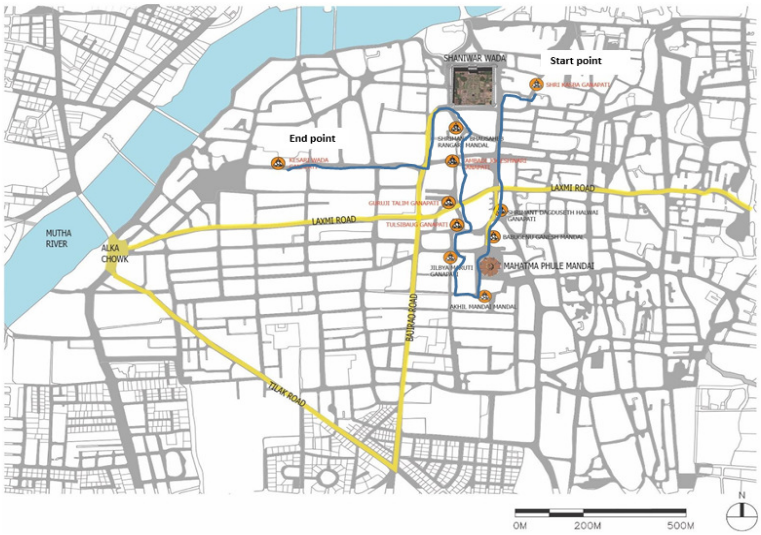
a

b

Figure 11 a. Bhausaheb Rangari, b. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Photo courtesy: cultureindia.com

GANESHOTSAVA : A CULTURAL IDENTITY OF PUNE CITY



LOCATION OF MAJOR MANDALS

MAP PING OF PUNE'S GANESHOTSAVA

Guruji Talim Ganapati

Babu Genu Ganapati

Dagdusheth Halwai Ganapati

Akhil Mandai Ganapati

Name of the activity: A short film - Single occupancy CAR. Why do people drive alone?

Co-ordinating Faculty: Nikhil Mijar, Manali Deshmukh, Girija Indulkar

Month and Year: March 2019

Venue: SMEF's Brick School of Architecture

Course Intent:

The study was an attempt to create awareness about the issue of "Single occupancy car usage".

The study aimed to document / analyse the issue and its repercussions on the end-users.

Introduction:

Pune city is the 8th Metropolitan city in India and one of the top 10 richest city in the country in terms of GDP and per and per capita income. The city has been attracting high migration due to its leap in education, IT and many other employment sectors. People not just migrate to work here but they come to settle here for good owing to its conducive staying climate, safe working environment, rich cultural and abundant natural resources. Pune and its neighbouring city Pimpri Chinchwad together form biggest Urban agglomeration in the state after its capital Mumbai. PuneUrban regionwithin past 3 decades has grown from a humble city of 2 million to now an ambitious region of about 5 million population. Taking in account the growth of its suburbs like Hinjewadi, Wagholi, Chakan, Talegaon, Pirangut, Saswad, Loni etc the city is currently holding a population of over 7.5 million and is expected to reach 10 million in coming 10 years. It's one of the fastest growing cities and has made a global mark for its growth in IT and Automobile sector. Its fondly called the Detroit of the East and Silicon Valley after Bangalore and Hyderabad. In a recent survey done by Government of India Pune ranked firstwith highest Liveability Index making it the most liveable city in the country.

Every Success comes with challenges. In words of Napoleon Bonaparte "Glory is fleeting, but obscurity is forever ". With all the accolades and praises Pune won it has also seen its ill-effects on its living environment. The non-proactive governance system and the age-old planning process could not account for the tremendous growth the city witnessed in past decades and has resulted in an unplanned and environmentally destructive growth. The greens and blues of the city are under threat. Rives, lakes, hills, open spaces, farmlands,trees, animals and birds all are facing the brunt of the unprecedented growth. The government is trying hard to cope with the growing demand but the pressure on the land is increasing every day.

The biggest impact of growth the city has witnessed is on the roads. The current road-based transportation system is reaching its saturation level. The time delays due to congestion on roads is eventually resulting in loss of good living environment for citizens.Roads in the city are being challenged to its brimming capacities with the high volume of vehicular traffic. Restricted road widths leave no space for vehicles and the result is vehicular encroachment onsidewalks, tree

spaces, cycle tracks etc by vehicles.

Roads are becoming disaster for people who walk or cycle. Whatever space is left on the road is rapidly being eaten up by parked vehicles. Air pollution, noise pollution is no more outside the house but have entered our houses and with health effects.

The rise in health issues such as short temper, weak eyesight, respiration issue, heart ache, back pain, obesity etc are on rise. Loss of ozone radiations and percolation of UV rays is also due to excessive usage of AC in cars and homes.

Small children and old people are losing their right to safely walk or cycle on streets. Trees are cut to make spaces available for wide roads and parking. Nalas and canals are buried to make roads. Hills are cut for road connections and open spaces are converted in parking spaces. Street fights due to accidents is a daily scene. City is rapidly losing on its living environment and so are its citizens.

Right to travel is a basic need and the right to travel safely, conveniently and comfortably also cannot be denied to any citizen. Currently the only best option people have in Pune city is to travel by their own private vehicles predominantly two wheelers and cars. Though the inability of the government to provide safe, attractive, economical and convenient public transport is one reason for excessive usage of private vehicles it is certainly not the only one. The mode one chooses to travel has got a relation with his/her travel pattern, distance, purpose, income, status and personal health concerns. In addition to this the land use of the city is the biggest determinant for the travel pattern and travel distance. City administration has made considerable efforts to boost the dying public transport in city. Pune introduced Bus rapid Transit system in order to revive the bus based public transport.

Pune is now ambitiously developing about 100 km of METRO rail network. All these initiatives are being done with sole purpose to make public transport more adaptive, effective and attractive for citizens. But as mentioned earlier lack of good public transport is not the only reason why people opt to use private vehicles, there are other reasons as well. These reasons are not yet documented, nor have they been discussed. Narrow roads and lack of efficient bus system is seen as reason for congestion on roads, but the real culprits are the vehicles especially cars which eat up the space which can be used effectively if used collectively.

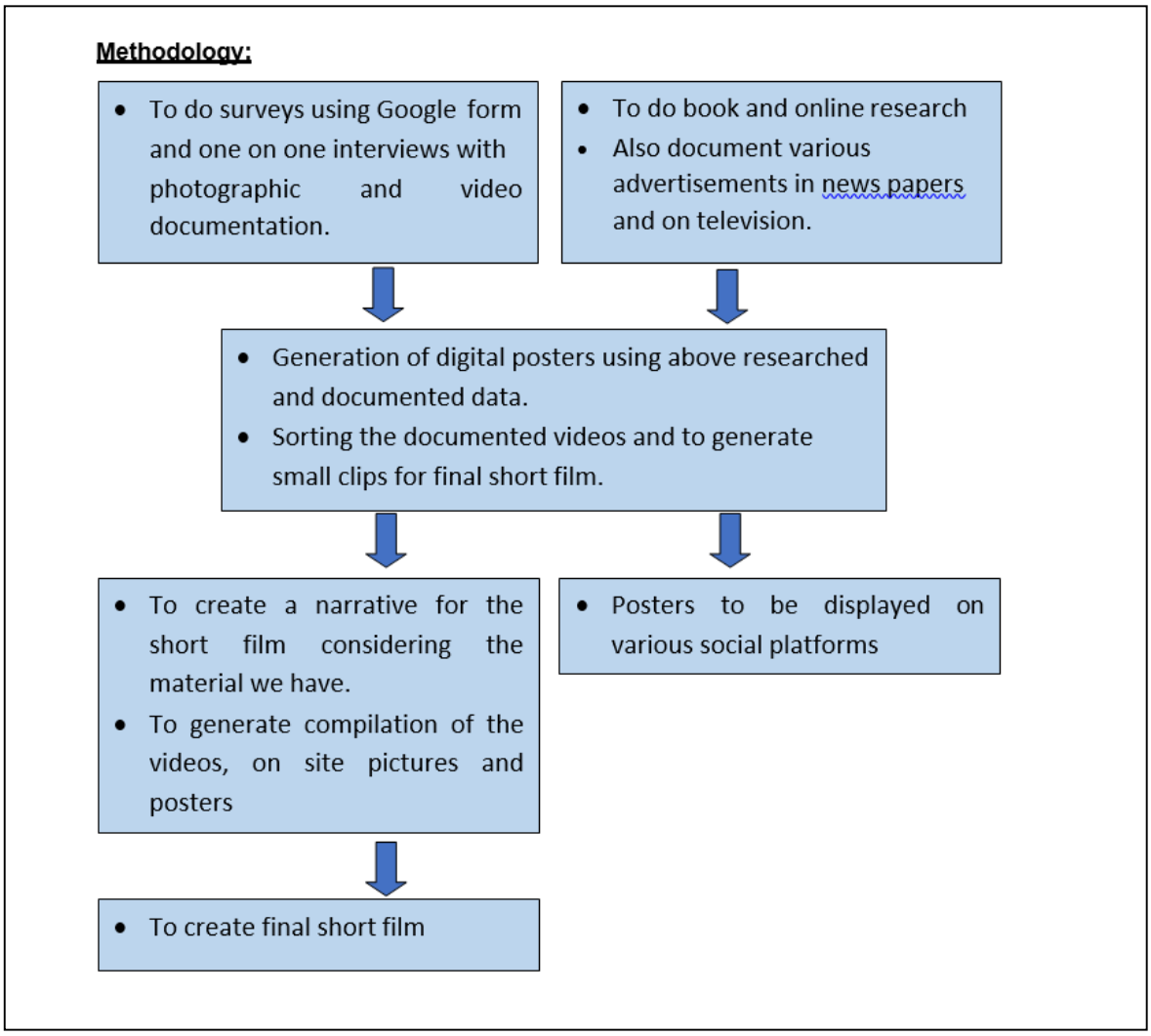
CAR is not just a vehicle but has become a habit. It's not just an aspiration but now is seen as necessity along with food, clothing, shelter and phone with wifi. Not owning a car hurts one's status in society. CAR is devised to carry at least four people at a time, it's family vehicle or a group vehicle which has now become individual need. Rise in income level, rise in travel distance, rise in number of trips per day and change in definition of safety and comfort from collective to individual has made CAR a necessary evil. There is rise in number of families who own more than one car per family. Rise in number of people who have switched to cars from two wheelers. Though the impact of CAR on urban space and environment is known it is consciously kept aside or ignored to make oneself rise above the average society. No matter how much efforts are made to widen the road, put elevated flyovers and underground subways, make METRO, BRTS and cycle tracks it is now inherently released that until we address the CAR syndrome the expected results are not going to be realised. Time has come to address SINGLE OCCUPANCY CAR as an issue and think of ways to restrain the CAR usage.

Karl Benz invented CAR in 1901 in Germany. After his invention he had written that its an vehicle only for elite and not for common people Mercedes Benz still lives by his philosophy and hence owning a Merc is a status symbol. later "Folks" wagon reinvented it for masses and companies like general motors, Maruti Suzuki, Toyotas and Tatas made sure that it's easy to own a car now. Advertisements showcasing Cars with models and beautiful nature around started booming everywhere. Genius marketing and Consumerism made sure no one will ask about where to keep the car. Houses without parking spaces lost its value and new townships with 3 car parking spaces per family became a norm. roadside shopping was transformed into flashy malls with multilevel parking basements. Food and grocery too were shifted in malls. Now malls have become one stop destination where one can spend full day indoors. Was not CAR syndrome responsible for this? Can Indian cities blindly adopt to American standards when the Americans have themselves realised that they went wrong!

Objective:

The objective was to make a short film addressing the issues and displaying the on ground scenarios. This film was an attempt to create awareness about this issue of "Single occupancy car usage". Using CAR is not an issue if it is used for collective purpose rather than individual purpose. So, the film has attempted to explore the reasons why people use CARS for personal individual travels. Why is CAR seen as status symbol? what is travel for them without their CARS? A small questionnaire-based sample survey was conducted to document the reasons people own more than one car and use it for personal reasons. Survey has also enquired if they are ready to give up CARS, if yes then how and if no then why? survey will also explore effectiveness of restraining measures like parking charges, SoV penalty, congestion tax etc. The film presented the survey findings along with car users interviews and expert opinions. Short Film is a most effective medium to reach to the masses in order to register the issue of Single occupancy car user as one of the reasons for traffic congestion. Film was an attempt to reach to decision makers and citizens and catalyse the movement for saving the environment by finding alternatives to CAR travel and pushing people towards public transport.

The film documented the mis use of car. Cars parked on sidewalks, cycle tracks etc. cars with single user eating valuable space on road which can be used collectively. Car advertisements. Car user interviews and survey findings. Expert opinions and policy level interventions required in order to restrain people exploiting cars. film will underline need to work on Push and pull factors simultaneously. Film will sensitise people about impact of car on living environment and make them think about avoiding its unnecessary usage



The team has completed the documentation and research of the issue. The videos and pictures are sorted along with the interviews and Google form results. The digital posters are generated addressing the issue and its effects. The short film is in process and will be completed.

GAS

Name of the activity: IGBC Training

Co-ordinating Faculty: Dr. Poorva Keskar, Ar. Pallavi Gadre, Ar. Pranati Shroff, Namrata Dhamankar

Conducted through: 11, 12 April 2019

Venue: SMEF's Brick School of Architecture

The IGBC Training was conducted over two days and with 27 students. Various other experts were called in for the training as well to help the students prepare for the exam.

The various credits were discussed with cases and examples.

IGBC Exam

Co-ordinating Faculty: Ar. Pallavi Gadre, Ar. Divya Mallavarapu

Conducted through: 27 June 2019

Venue: SMEF's on campus Brick School of Architecture

The exam was conducted online in the computer lab. Two representatives from the Pune chapter were present at the premises to help the conduct the exam without glitches.

The AP certificates and visiting cards were sent in later to the college and distributed to the students who cleared the exam.

Name of the Project: PMC Wall painting Activity

Month and Year: August 2019

Venue: Pune city

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Divya Mallavarapu

A 35m long wall opposite E-square University Road is beautified by 25 students of SMEF's Brick School of Architecture in the course of 3 days. The painting is done in collaboration with the Pune Municipal Corporation. The painted wall shows the evolution of Pune city and its development; where the past-present-future is explained throw various graphics. It is a single line painting which connects the whole 35m wall without a break. The intermingling lines are used to depict the diverse culture coming together in the city.

The wall features important landmarks and personalities of Pune, starting from the origin of Pune, the Mula- Muthariver. Then it advances to the Kasbapeth, LalMahal, Vishrambaug Wada and Shanivar Wada. It further depicts the Aga Khan Palace, SavitribaiPhule University and I.T hub leading to the advancement of Pune city.

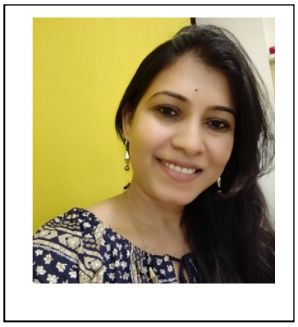
Name of the Project: Vaibhavkatha: A story telling of Pune's heritage

Dates: From December 2019 to Mar 15th 2020

Venue: Various primary schools in Pune city and allied areas

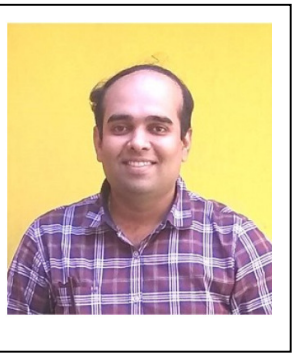
Name of the Faculty: Dr. Vaidehi Lavand and Ar. Sudhir Deshpande

Introduction of Faculty



Dr. Vaidehi Lavand, Professor, BSOA

Vaidehi has completed her Masters in Architectural Conservation and Ph.D. from Università Degli Studi di Palermo, Italy. In her research doctorate course under "Analysis, Planning, and Representation of Local, Urban, Historical Architectural and Artistic Resources of Architecture" she has explored colonial architecture in Pune. After traveling to several places of historic settlements in India and abroad Vaidehi is exploring humane aspects in relating history, context, people, culture, politics, societal transformations with the built manifestations in the architectural studio and her teaching. Her interests lie in exploring varied art forms especially music and visual arts. She believes that architectural studios cannot be taught in isolation from history and the social context of that place. She thinks to be a sensitive designer one should be more accommodating and respecting pluralism in society so as in Architectural language developed by human beings.



Ar. Sudhir Deshpande, Associate Professor, BSOA

Sudhir is pursuing his Ph.D. from Savitribai Phule Pune university in field of affiordable housing. He has completed masters in construction management from B N college of architecture, Karve Nagar, Pune. He is working professional having varied experience in corporate companies like Vascon Enginners, Dar Al Handsah. Currently he is associated with KG architects. He is a socially sensitive person and

has written several articles in newspapers. He also performs plays, kirtan to spread social awareness about specific issues.

Intent of the Project:

Our Pune city is facing rapid urbanization now a days. It is a transforming situation where it is becoming important to take care or to preserve our old buildings, culture heritage and also to connect with new urbanism. Many institutions and government are trying hard to operate this with different initiatives. If we want to retain this identity then it's very important to develop relative sensitivity in a society.

The human behavior can play a vital role in this movement. Therefore, SMEF's Brick school of Architecture took an initiative named as **'Vaibhavkatha'.**

Study area:

'Vaibhavkatha' was designed to spread awareness about our rich local culture, architecture and historical facts amongst school students. The idea is to nurture this sensitivity at school age, so that they will be responsible civilians of India. The another reason is to catch their free minds which are not rigid or trained till yet for learning. We did this Value education through lectures, group discussions, puppet shows, blackboard explorations, quiz to make sessions more interesting and lively. The whole team took efforts for data collection, presentation and analysis. Students responded to these sessions very vibrantly. We tried to give them a feeling of connectedness with the surrounding cultural and historical context.

Today we are living in a transition phase between old and new. Therefore, it is a need to talk and tell about our history, buildings, physical architecture to the next generation at a very nurturing age. These sessions were designed at an earlier stage of the activity keeping the age group of students in mind. Dr. Vaidehi Lavand and Ar. Sudhir Deshpande seated with students and listed out various methods, tools and innovative teaching tools for the school students. These activities were designed considering psychological set up and capacity of primary school students. Even the language used in the session was very simple avoiding difficult vocabulary. The session was pre practiced and analyzed from faculties.

Summary

Today we are living in a transition phase between old and new. Therefore, it is a need to talk and tell about our history, buildings, physical architecture to the next generation at a very nurturing age.

These sessions were designed at a earlier stage of the activity. Faculty seated with students and listed out various methods, tools and innovative teaching tools for the school students. These activities were designed considering psychological set up and capacity of primary school students. Even the language used in the session was very simple avoiding difficult vocabulary. The session was pre practiced and analyzed from faculties.

Students selected corporation and local schools to arrange these sessions. The school teachers also responded in a very cooperative way which made the whole journey very smoother.

It is our conviction that if you have a purity in purpose and ready to take efforts then everyone gets joined to the process. It was seamless and excellent journey where every team member was excited to contribute. Due to this initiative our students also started to think about the social commitment which is the ultimate truth at last.

SCHOOLS VISITED

NAVMAHARASHTRA VIDYALAY, DHANKAWDI
VIKAS PRATHMIK VIDYALAY, BORATE VASTI, KHARADI
ZP NAGARMAL VASTI, BHAWDI
ZP SCHOOL, SHIVALE VASTI, TULAPUR
ZP SCHOOL TULAPUR
SARITA VIDYALAY, MITRA MANDAL CHOWK, PUNE
SUNDARABAI VIDYALAY, KHARADI
SCHOOLS AT PIMPRI SANDAS

Satish Misal Educational Foundation's
BRICK
GROUP OF INSTITUTES
वैभवकथा...
Scanned with CamScanner

OUR BELOVED TEAM

Name of the Project: Vaibhavlena : Glory of Antiquities

Dates: From July, 2019 to September 2019

Venue: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Sudhir Deshpande and Ar. Ketaki Gujar

Introduction of Faculty

Ar. Ketaki Gujar

Assistant Professor, BSOA

Ketaki has done her post-graduation from CEPT University; her research at campus indulged into the education philosophy and she looked into the history of the design education by understanding Tagore's philosophy and how it has reflected into the architecture of Santiniketan. She has worked as a research assistant with professor Architect Snehal Shah for two of his books from 2011 to 2014. She also did teaching assistant-ship at School of Interior Design, CEPT University for three Semesters. She is a part of the Brick family since 2014.

Ar. Sudhir Deshpande

Associate Professor, BSOA

Sudhir is pursuing his Ph.D. from Savitribai Phule Pune university in field of affiordable housing. He has completed masters in construction management from B N college of architecture, Karve Nagar, Pune. He is working professional having varied experience in corporate companies like Vascon Enginners, Dar Al Handsah. Currently he is associated with KG architects. He is a socially sensitive person and has written several articles in newspapers. He also performs plays, kirtan to spread social awareness about specific issues.

Intent of the Project:

Indian temples have always been a topic of interest to research on; for a particular group of people called architects. Temple architecture is connected with various mysterious stories which are social, cultural, traditional, and mythical.

This project allowed us to research about various temples through the timeline and given us a chance to connect to such various stories. It took us deeper into the roots and understanding the evolution as well as change in / changing techniques of construction throughout the time.

It allowed the group of researchers to interpret, to speculate and analyze Indian temple architecture. Temple is very important connect between social beliefs & Architecture. Due to the proposed exercise it gave us a great platform to convey our architectural history to the intellectual readers.

Study area: (500 words)

The newspaper media is an effective & quickest tool to enrich our society by providing information. Therefore, this project was an attempt towards writing stories about Indian temple architecture which will be published as a series of articles in **Maharashtra Times and Times of India**. We were aiming to publish these articles from March 2020 till May 2020 but due to covid crisis now we are rescheduling from August 2020 considering next history subject semester of second year which includes Indian Temple Architecture. The same articles can be also nominated for *Marathi Shabdakosh.*

Approach:

20 students will be selected in terms of knowledge of Marathi and English Languages. Students will work on the research to produce articles in the given timeline and produce 12 articles as following:

1. Revival of Hinduism
2. Pallava
3. Chola & Pandya
4. Nayakas
5. Kalinga
6. Gwalior & Rajputana
7. Gujarat
8. Khajuraho
9. Types of Nagar shikharas
10. Difference between Dravidian and Nagar Style
11. Vesara
12. Conclusion

Project documentation:

Methodology

Library Books

Talks with experts

Interviews

Archives

Online Information gathering

Timeline: 8-10 weeks (Now it is extended due to covid crisis)

Week 1: Introduction & research work on 3 Articles (1-3)

Week 2: Collection of write ups & review

Week 3: Introduction & research work on 3 Articles (4-6)

Week 4: Collection of write ups & review

Week 5: Introduction & research work on 3 Articles (7-9)

Week 6: Collection of write ups & review

Week 7: Introduction & research work on 3 Articles (10-12)

Week 8: Collection of write ups & review

Structure of Article:

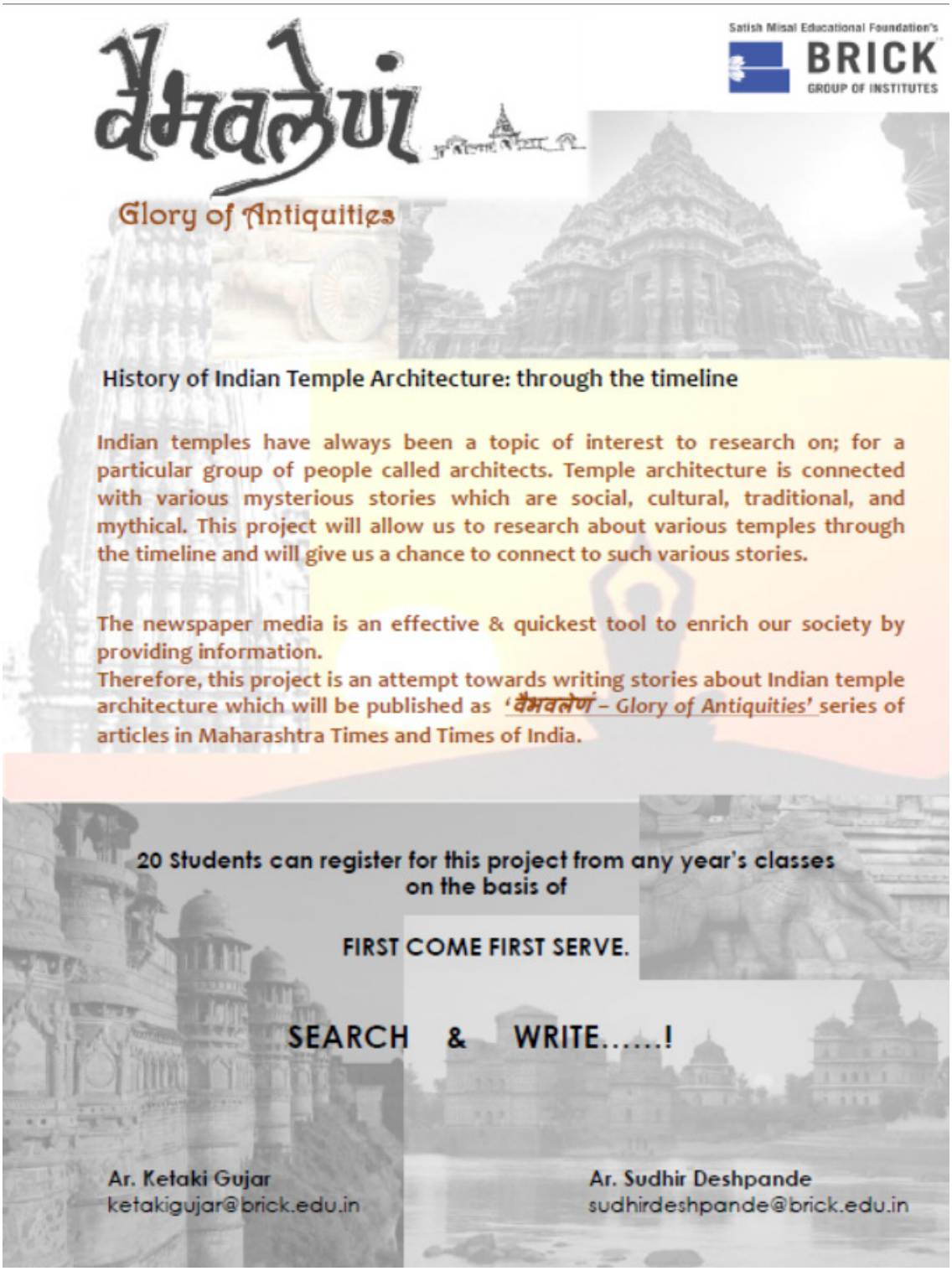
Total 800 words max

200 words – Political and Social background

200 words – Architecture

200 words – Art and Craft

200 words – Take away


वैभवलेणं
Glory of Antiquities
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History of Indian Temple Architecture: through the timeline
Indian temples have always been a topic of interest to research on; for a particular group of people called architects. Temple architecture is connected with various mysterious stories which are social, cultural, traditional, and mythical. This project will allow us to research about various temples through the timeline and will give us a chance to connect to such various stories.
The newspaper media is an effective & quickest tool to enrich our society by providing information.
Therefore, this project is an attempt towards writing stories about Indian temple architecture which will be published as 'वैभवलेणं – Glory of Antiquities' series of articles in Maharashtra Times and Times of India.
20 Students can register for this project from any year's classes on the basis of
FIRST COME FIRST SERVE.
SEARCH & WRITE.....!
Ar. Ketaki Gujar
ketakigujar@brick.edu.in
Ar. Sudhir Deshpande
sudhirdeshpande@brick.edu.in

Name of the Project: Excellence in documentation of Architectural Heritage

Dates: From July, 2019 to September 2019

Venue: SMEF's Brick school of Architecture

Name of the Faculty: Ar. Ketaki Gujar and Ar. Sudhir Deshpande

Introduction of Faculty

Ar. Ketaki Gujar

Assistant Professor, BSOA

Ketaki has done her post-graduation from CEPT University; her research at campus indulged into the education philosophy and she looked into the history of the design education by understanding Tagore's philosophy and how it has reflected into the architecture of Santiniketan. She has worked as a research assistant with professor Architect Snehal Shah for two of his books from 2011 to 2014. She also did teaching assistant-ship at School of Interior Design, CEPT University for three Semesters. She is a part of the Brick family since 2014.

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Sudhir is pursuing his Ph.D. from Savitribai Phule Pune university in field of affordable housing. He has completed masters in construction management feom B N college of architecture, Karve Nagar, Pune. He is working professional having varied experience in corporate companies like Vascon Enginners, Dar Al Handsah, Currently he is associated with KG architects. He is a socially sensitive person and has written several articles in newspapers. He also performs plays, kirtan to spread social awareness about specific issues.

Intent of the Project:

Council of Architecture in 2018 decided to award students for the excellence in documentation of Architectural Heritage. Students of second year Architecture have documented 4 different temples from Pune as part of their course work.

Participating in this competition will allow students to explore deeper understanding of the structure. 1 or 2 temples were selected out of the available ones and converted them in to digitized format. Students also worked on refining of the drawings.

Study area: (500 words)

1 or 2 temples were selected out of the available ones and converted them in to digitized format. Students started working on the refinement of the drawings. The whole exercise was to be done by aiming at the composition of the sheets, presentation of stories around the temples, statistical and factual data about the temples etc. Timeline of the project will be decided according to the schedule proposed by the COA. Our students ae applying for this competition this year i.e. 2020.

Methodology

Site visits

On-site Measurements

Library Books

Talks with experts

Interviews

Archives

Online Information gathering

Project documentation:

Timeline: 8-10 weeks

Deliverables: Plans, sections, elevations, sketches, details, stories

Week 1: Introduction & distribution of documentation work (1-3)

Week 2: Plans

Week 3: Plans

Week 4: Sections

Week 5: Elevations

Week 6: Rendering, sketches, details

Week 7: Composition & presentation

Week 8: Composition & presentation