“Excellence is a continuous process and not an accident”

NEWSLETTER THEME : ARCHITECTURE JOURNALISM AND CRITICISMS

info@delhitechnicalcampus.ac.in

http://delhitechnicalcampus.ac.in

DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS
28/1, Knowledge Park-III,
Greater Noida - 201306 (U.P.)
Architecture Journalism is finding its importance, be it creative writing, rational thinking on appreciation/criticism about Architects or the Built environment they create. Some Architecture schools have introduced this subject as an Indian Interdisciplinary Course as well as IIA (Indian Institute of Architects) has published a journal dedicated to "Architecture Journalism" which is theme based.

Sthapatya is a newsletter published by School of Architecture, Delhi Technical Campus, Greater Noida and the current theme "Architecture Journalism & Criticism" brings some wonderful write-up for everyone to enjoy reading.

With best wishes;
Ar. Sushma Garg & Ar. Abhinav Garg

Creative Writing in Architecture

Creative writing is a means of voicing one’s thoughts and ideas in a liberal way, free from any limits or technical jurisdictions. It allows an informal interaction between the writer and the reader, leading to a continuous conveyance of information and ideas. This enables the reader to develop an easy understanding of what is written, as no rigid rules are followed.

Creative writing, as a means of Architectural Journalism, must recognise certain aspects of the field. The presence of an architectural expression is necessary, to start with. There must be a clear understanding of the subject material, to make the reader understand it well. Secondly, an architectural vocabulary needs to be developed; it adds a sense of professionalism and a technical feel to the written matter. Lastly, whatever the subject matter may be, it must be understandable for a non-professional.

The final product must be woven out delicately, such that: it speaks of an architectural expression, it is easily understandable to the masses and at the same time, it imparts a unique knowledge to the readers. Creative writing can be pursued in many forms such as essays and articles.

The most common and highly hunted mode of Journalism is through magazines or journals. Composing an article, writing a story, illustrating a Site-Visit or publishing a Q&A write-up are all bits and pieces of it. It allows a writer to reach out to a wider audience, including professionals, which catalyses their inner growth.
Chandigarh : Perfect city or a Myth?

Chandigarh, India’s most flourishing and greenest city was born of dreams at the time of one of the country’s most horrible nightmare, the partition. "The one thing I love about Chandigarh is the fact that it is so green. This but cannot be a strong enough reason to call it the 'perfect city' but to people like me, who are living in urban areas like Delhi NCT, it surely is an improved city”.

The beautiful, yet the most unconventional city of Chandigarh was designed by Le Corbusier, and is sometimes criticized for various reasons. Peter Blake, an American architect and former editor of the Architectural Forum, ‘couldn’t help noticing how little Chandigarh seemed to reflect the life of India's people’.

The city of Chandigarh was laid out resembling a human body, with head being the administrative buildings; heart its commercial centre and industries and universities on each arm. The final consequence of all this was that Chandigarh seemed to be stretched out over such immense and vast distances that even a wanderer would think twice about travelling it on foot, particularly for the period of the seasons of heat and monsoons that prevail in the city. Moreover, for Indian cities, climate study is really important and without studying the climate, huge walkways were made and long distances had to be travelled, which made the worst for the people of this city, in addition to any sort of uncovered or shaded walkways. Few pictures below shows the scale of walkways in the city compared to its climate and urban form pattern.

"The city of Chandigarh is planned to human scale. It puts us in touch with the infinite cosmos and nature. It provides us with places and buildings for all human activities by which the citizens can live a harmonious life. Here the radiance of nature and heart are within our reach”

Le Corbusier
Architect FUMIHOKO MAKI; A Critical Appreciation

When given the task of choosing an architect for doing a critical appreciation I was immediately taken back to the year 1997 when I went to Singapore to present a paper at an international conference and where the Japanese architect Fumihoko Maki was a Key Speaker, who entranced the huge audience of the National University of Singapore with a mesmerizing presentation of his executed projects which were absolutely lyrical in quality. One that remained in my memory was an office as if a huge block of ice where people were seen walking across or doing their jobs in the transparent space. (Also had the occasion of sitting through lunch times on 3 consecutive days with this Pritzker award winner of 1993 and admiring his utter humility as we sat discussing around the table with 2 more persons of international eminence; SaskiaSassen who led the academic debate on preparing for a Globalized World through her writings, and, Brian Ford who is renowned as the first in Climate Responsive Architecture.)

The Pritzker award to the nearly 70 year old architect was in recognition for his work exploring pioneering use of new materials and fusing the culture of East and West. Also significant to know he was contemporaneous with an equally famous architect, KenzoTange, both believing in Modernism fused with Japanese Architectural tradition.

His firm, founded in 1965, has provided architectural design services worldwide, in US, Canada, Singapore, Taiwan, UK, Germany, China and also Bihar in India where his notable design for Bihar Museum of Ancient India on a 13.9 acre site is a campus style distribution of simple flat topped pyramidal structures that serve a minimalist interpretation of the ancient sub continental architecture, and whose exteriors are use of weathering steel which is durable and representative of the ancient processes in metallurgy well known to ancient India.
The unique attributes and Design Philosophy of the architect centers on the following;

• Creating spaces for Human activities that enhance their physical and mental activity,
• All spaces to symbolically represent abstract architectural form
• Investigating and using available technology as well as building materials where the project takes on a dimension of time, becoming timeless
• Refining Form and Spaces, creating architectural details in consonance with the essential spirit as a whole, in other words, "designing from inside out"
• Creating in the Modernism style; layering the space, use, form, technology, material, detail, over one another , in sequence, and preparing ground for evolutionary approach for present and future exploration in architecture
• Buildings be designed keeping the city fabric in context . They must be of durable material, in timeless clean lines, aesthetic in appearance, and, the Cityscape should have lasting architecture.
• The most notable quality of the architect is his belief in team work and his direct involvement in project design and all its attendant aspects; (technical/economic /legal parameters...). given below are some images of his projects.

“It also means to grow or appreciate in value. As you appreciate life, you become more valuable - both to yourself and others”
Rational Thinking in Architecture

Architecture has always been placed in between art and engineering. At its best architecture becomes the bridge between art and technology, bringing the benefits of both to human endeavour.

Our understanding of the phenomenal world, our surroundings and the environment in which we live, is initiated by our sense perception. What we receive as information from our senses, commonly understood as sight, smell, hearing, touch and taste, is processed by our brain and is transformed into meaning by a process which is still to be fully understood by modern science.

In a simple sense we can say that our thinking is guided by our reason and feeling, which can be complimentary but also can be in opposition. The ability to synthesise reason and feeling is what produces the best in human endeavour.

Art is generally considered to be in favour of feeling, while technology is guided primarily by reason. Architecture as a bridging discipline between the two has to combine both. The relative importance given to these two is not just an individual concern but is conditioned by the society we live in and its customs.

History shows us how social values change over time, and on account of geography. Some five hundred years ago in Europe there was a strong social movement towardsforegrounding reason which led to what historians call the "enlightenment" and the start of the "age of reason". In our part of the world at that time there was the rise of the "bhakti" movement which celebrated emotion and feeling culminating in divine love. These opposing value frames, one giving more importance to reason and the other to feeling, came into conflict when the Europeans took over the reins of government in our country. They spread the English language with a value system which championed reason as the primary mode of thinking, while feeling was reduced to a somewhat inferior mode.

Modern architecture, which we received from the Europeans, was driven largely by rational thinking, and in recent times became obsessed with technology, which is the best expression of rational thinking. The Indian architectural profession struggled to compete with Western architectural expression where reason dominated over feeling. Our social norms and customs direct us towards the primacy of feeling or "bhavna", thus making our expression naturally different and unfamiliar to the Western dominated architectural market place. Our academic institutions profess a pedagogy which is a reflection of this unresolved conflict between rational thinking and the joys of feeling.
TODA TRIBE, Tamil Nadu

The TODA are a small pastoral tribal community who live on the Isolated NILGIRI plateau in hill country of southern India. The TODA traditionally live in settlements called MUND, consisting of three to seven small thatched houses, in the shape of hall barrels.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY
The TODA are mostly closely related to the Kota both ethically and linguistically.

CLOTHING: It includes a single cloth, which is worn like SHALAYA wrap over a DHOTI for men and as a skirt for women.

FOOD: The TODAS are vegetarians and don’t eat meat, eggs that can hatch or fish.

SOCIO AND ECONOMIC LIFE: They rear buffaloes and produce different milk products, like ghee, cheese, butter, which they sell or exchange with different products.

RELIGION AND LANGUAGE
According to the TODAS the goddess TEIKIRSHY and her brother first created the sacred buffalo and then the first TODA MAN. TODA TEMPLES were created in a circular pit.

HOUSES
The TODAS live in small hamlets called MUNDS. They are built of BAMBOO and THATCHED.

“The Greatness of a community is most accurately measured by the Compassionate actions of its Members. A heart of grace and a soul generated by Love”
City Palace, Udaipur

B.Arch 2nd Year Students Work

**HISTORY OF CITY PALACE**

City Palace, Udaipur, is a palace complex situated in the city of Udaipur, Rajasthan. It was built over a period of nearly 400 years, with contributions from several rulers of the Mewar dynasty. Its construction began in 1553, started by Maharana Uday Singh II of the Sisodia Rajput family as he shifted his capital from the erstwhile Chittor to the new found city of Udaipur.

**MATERIAL USED:**

Material used in the buildings are stone and timber which are embodied energy & recycled walls are made of stone combination of tupple plaster with lime & E.g. for smooth finish.

The balconies of the palace provides panaromic views of JAG MANDIR.
CHAJJAS: Used for shading purpose during summer
COURTYARDS: Mode of proper ventilation of air.
FACADE: Unequal heights with parapets creates shadows
JHAROKHA: It catches the cool breeze sunshine
Events

Orientation Program

The formal orientation programme was conducted on 29th August 2018 with a warm welcome of 1st year students of B.Arch by college Management, i.e Chairperson, Director & Dean Academics of Delhi Technical Campus.

Students were briefed about the departmental and institutional guidelines, rules, regulations of the institute followed by a welcome note from Vice-Chairman, Mr. Aman Sahni.

A Guest lecture by Ar. Anurag Bansal, Director ABRD Architects, was given, in which he shared the field experience and guided the students towards the journey in Architecture through his presentation. He inspired the students to follow the profession of Architecture as a passion or “Junoon” and related to the career as an Architect to “a child’s fantasy come true” as one gets a chance of crafting or shaping something. He also stressed on the present day concern of the environmental damage done by Man so, one should always build in harmony with nature.

Fresher’s Program

A very warm welcome was given by the Delhi technical campus second year students to the freshers from all the departments on 5 September, 2018. The platform was provided to all the young students to show their talents. All the students enjoyed it well and it was a lovely evening followed by the jam session for the students.

“Challenges are what make life interesting and overcoming them is what makes life meaningful.”

“Future orientation is combined with a notion and expectation of progress, and nothing is impossible.”

“It is a Beautiful thing when a career and a passion come together.”
**First Year Batch Trip**

An educational trip of Humayun’s tomb was organized for the first year students to explore architectural elements and principles of design. Humayun’s Tomb is an UNESCO’s World Heritage Site and early example of Mughal Architecture built in the mid of 16th century.

**Third Year Batch Trip**

A site Visit was organized to bring out the practical knowledge of various design techniques, services and their application in housing scenario. Site visit was also carried out to make the students understand the scale of the group housing project and in what depth a student must think while designing his/her project.

**Third Year Building Construction Site Visit**

A site Visit was organized to understand the construction techniques and operations of UPVC windows. Students visited Fenesta showroom in GIP mall.

**News**

- **CP Kukreja**, a legendary architect, who made significant contributions to the field of architecture during the last five decades, passed away on August 11, 2018.
- **Ar. Mahesh Paliwal**, Vice Chairman, IIA Northern Chapter passed away on 30.8.2018. He was a senior landscape Architect and worked on various projects.
- **Denise Scott Brown** to Receive the 2018 Soane Medal Next month. American architect Denise Scott Brown will receive the 2018 Soane Medal, an award given to "architects who have made a major contribution to their field, through their built work, through education, history and theory."

**WADe ASIA Networking & Award platform for women Architects, Artists & Designers.**

Ms. Namita Singh graduated with Hons. from Chandigarh College of Architecture in 1970. Her works have been frequently published in many design journals as well as national newspaper.

“The quality of your life will be determined by the quality of your Contribution”
RMA Architects wins the AD100 award in the 'Hall of Fame' category Signature. The firm, led by Mehrotra, has a contemporary aesthetic balanced by a regional material palette, within the framework of site, context, and brief.

The RIBA Stirling Prize is awarded annually to the best building in the UK. The RIBA Stirling Prize is judged against a range of criteria including design vision; innovation and originality; capacity to stimulate, engage and delight occupants and visitors; accessibility and sustainability; how fit the building is for its purpose and the level of client satisfaction.

Facebook Expands Menlo Park Headquarters with MPK 21 Building by Gehry Partners.
Gehry Partners recently completed Facebook's new MPK 21 building in Menlo Park, California. Expanding the company's existing footprint, the design was built in less than 18 months as a highly sustainable building.

Awards & Achievement

“The roots of true Achievement lie in the will to become the best that you can become”

35118001616 Himanshi Sharma 2nd Year Student
01618001614 Ayush Khera 4th Year Student
03618001616 Anisha Khandelwal 2nd Year Student
045618001615 Sarabpreet Singh 3rd Year Student
03418001614 Jyotsna Singh 4th Year Student

Some students have also secured 4th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th and 19th position