



STHAPATYA

EDITION : JULY-SEPTEMBER, 2022



AMAR KOSH

“ IMMORTAL ARCHITECTURE ”



SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS, GREATER NOIDA
AFFILIATED TO GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY

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MESSAGE FROM THE TEAM

The theme of the newsletter is based on a classical word 'AMARKOSH (Eternal Treasure)' combined with history of architecture . Newsletter aims to understand the architecture in different time frames via eminent works of legendary Architects, historical time pieces and the Impact /condition of these Marvels in today's time either as standing monuments or degenerating heritage or completely demolished from earth. The redevelopment and reuse of many architectural works can be seen happening now a days to make history and culture a little more long lasting .

This newsletter will be dedicated to the works/Condition status of legendary architecture/historical monuments. The concept was kept open ended to let students bring their own thoughts and creativity to make this newsletter much more memorable and significant.

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The lost City – Angkor Wat



AR.TANYA GUPTA

HOD, SCHOOL OF

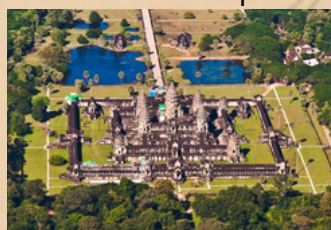
ARCHITECTURE, DTC, GREATER
NOIDA

Deep in the jungles of Southeast Asia, archaeologists have rediscovered the remains of an invisible kingdom that may have been the template for Angkor Wat. The ruins of the city, located in what's now northwestern Cambodia, are renowned for their stone temples, buildings and infrastructure. They include the famous Temple of Angkor Wat and, at Angkor Thom, the Bayon Temple with its countless sculptural decorations. UNESCO has set up a wide-ranging programme to safeguard this symbolic site and its surroundings.

The city of Angkor served as the royal centre from which a dynasty of Khmer kings ruled one of the largest, most prosperous, and most sophisticated kingdoms in the history of Southeast Asia.

Angkor was a centre for administration and for the worship of a divine monarch. The city was planned and constructed on the basis of religious and political conceptions imported from India and adapted to local traditions. From the time of Yashovarman I, who named the city Yashodharapura, Angkor was conceived as a symbolic universe structured according to the model provided by traditional Indian (Hindu) cosmology. The city was oriented around a central mountain or pyramid temple (symbolic of Mount Meru, home of the gods) that was an architectural adaptation and completion of the one natural hill in the area, the Phnom Bakheng.

During the 13th century, the Southeast Asian city of Angkor—known for its famed Angkor Wat temple—was home to 700,000 to 900,000 people, new research suggests. This figure makes Angkor one of the largest cities to exist prior to the modern period.



Indus Valley Civilisation: A Way Ahead of its Time



AR.CHARU JAIN

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, DTC,
GREATER NOIDA

The Indus Valley Civilization was a Bronze Age civilization (3300 BCE to 1900 BCE) extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. Along with Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia it was one of three early civilizations of the Old World.

An urbane and advanced urban culture is evident in the Indus Valley Civilisation. The city was divided into two main parts, the higher and lower. The ruling class of the towns perhaps lived in the protected area and the other part of the towns was lower in height than the former and the common men lived in this area. The main streets of all cities of Indus Valley ran in cardinal directions from north to south and east to west intersecting one another at right angles. The streets were broad varying from 9 feet to 34 feet which followed appropriate hierarchy and was appropriate for wheeled traffic. They ran straight to a mile. The streets and roads divided the city into rectangular blocks or sectors. Archaeologists have discovered the lamp posts at intervals which suggest the existence of street lights for welfare of public. Dustbins were also provided on the streets. These prove the presence of good municipal administration. Lanes, which were pedestrian in nature, were linked with the streets. The impressive granaries, protective walls, brick platforms, dockyards and warehouses are discovered which highlights the planning and architecture. Surprisingly, the archaeological record provides no evidence of armies, kings, slaves, social conflict, prisons, and other negative traits that we usually associate with early civilisations. The Governance was public oriented and democratic in nature. Public welfare was supreme concern, which not only fulfilled the need of civilisation but also stressed on optimum utilisation of resources considering the needs of future generations.



The Historical Trance Splintered By Time Needles

**But Time, to make me grieve,
Part steals, lets part abide;
And shakes this fragile frame at eve
With throbbings of noontide ...**

~Thomas Hardy, 'I Look into My Glass'.

Some says that 'Architecture is a frozen music' but time is an eternal moving entity it evanesces everything with each passing movement. The eternally moving time clocks shatters all the inert Trans of the tangibility and intangibilities of life. The only question that always raised is 'what remain with time'? Is it the melody? Is it the memory? Or is it the shard of built history in architecture. After witnessing 5000 years of human civilization and rise and fall of great cities, it is very much clear that everything degenerates with time nexus and historical paradigms shifts with each passing century and advancement of social priorities but what remains is the past, inscribed in the memories of its citizen and spaces making it Amarkosh or we can say the everlasting treasure of history. Taking the stance of one such case, India once upon a time on the verge of its evolutionary transformation gave birth to a very non-nomadic and non- conventional city called 'Chandigarh' designed by Architect 'Le Corbusier'. Chandigarh is a political capital, its principal object is therefore the construction of the 'capital', that is the area containing the parliament, the secretariat, the high court of justice and the governor's parlance but the epitome of discussion about Chandigarh has always been over the tables of Urbanists, planners, architects and policy makers despite the fact that the functional aspect of its monuments are diminishing and today people use Chandigarh just to boost their own economy, books, research and commercial strategies by worshipping Le Corbusier. Chandigarh city is a timeless heritage with all its breathtaking and jaw dropping scaled monuments and material palette. Even if it loses at functionality or charm in future, in history its always going to be the 'Amarkosh', the eternal treasure fostered by a foreign megalomaniac, we may like it or we may dislike it subjectively but it's the everlasting and unforgettable part of Indian Architecture with an alien approach for indians.....even today!



AR.FARHEEN ALAM

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, DTC,
GREATER NOIDA



The Symbolic Transformation Of Abandoned Buildings



"Adaptive reuse honours the past , both metaphorically and practically, builds on existing 'foundations' for the future.

It is a common global technique employed in several organisations, including significant heritage structures. The purpose is to illustrate how adaptive reuse of buildings can advance sustainable development. .By using sustainable construction techniques in this situation, it is possible to combine traditional and modern elements. The investigation of adaptations shows the key approaches, design standards, and implementation factors because modifications often have an impact on both the products and their immediate environment.

Pier Francesco Cherchi in one of his research papers put forward the statement about the potential of abandoned monumental buildings for renewing and regenerating. This question often lurks at the back of my mind that restoring abandoned buildings may be a good idea, both for their immense potential in terms of sustainability and for the crucial role that public landmarks can play in fostering social rebirth.

Today, an increasing number of European towns are experimenting with multidisciplinary and communal strategies to rehabilitate their abandoned and forgotten open spaces, as well as their unoccupied or underutilised industrial and residential structures.



AR.ASLA ASHRAF

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, DTC,
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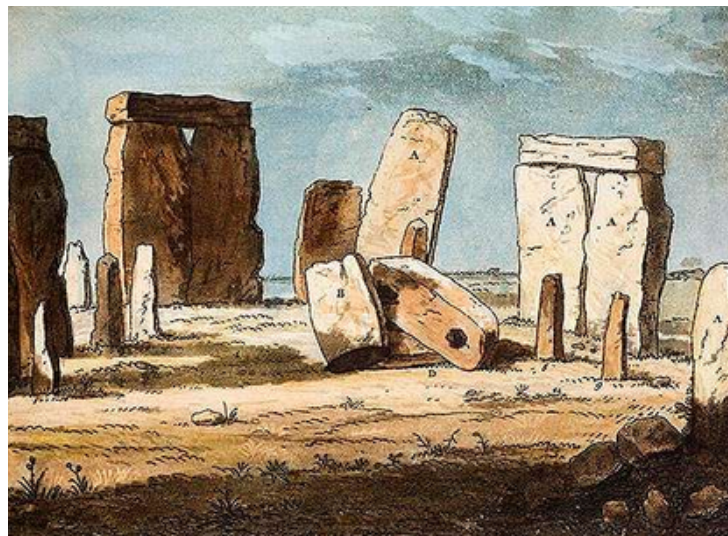
STONEHENGE

Wiltshire, England

Stonehenge is a unique prehistoric monument, lying at the centre of an outstandingly rich archaeological landscape. An extraordinary source for the study of prehistory, it holds a pivotal place in the development of archaeology. Many different theories have been put forward about who built it, when, and why. Stonehenge is an icon of the past and a powerful image of ancient achievement. It has been the subject of many paintings and poems and featured in books, music and films.



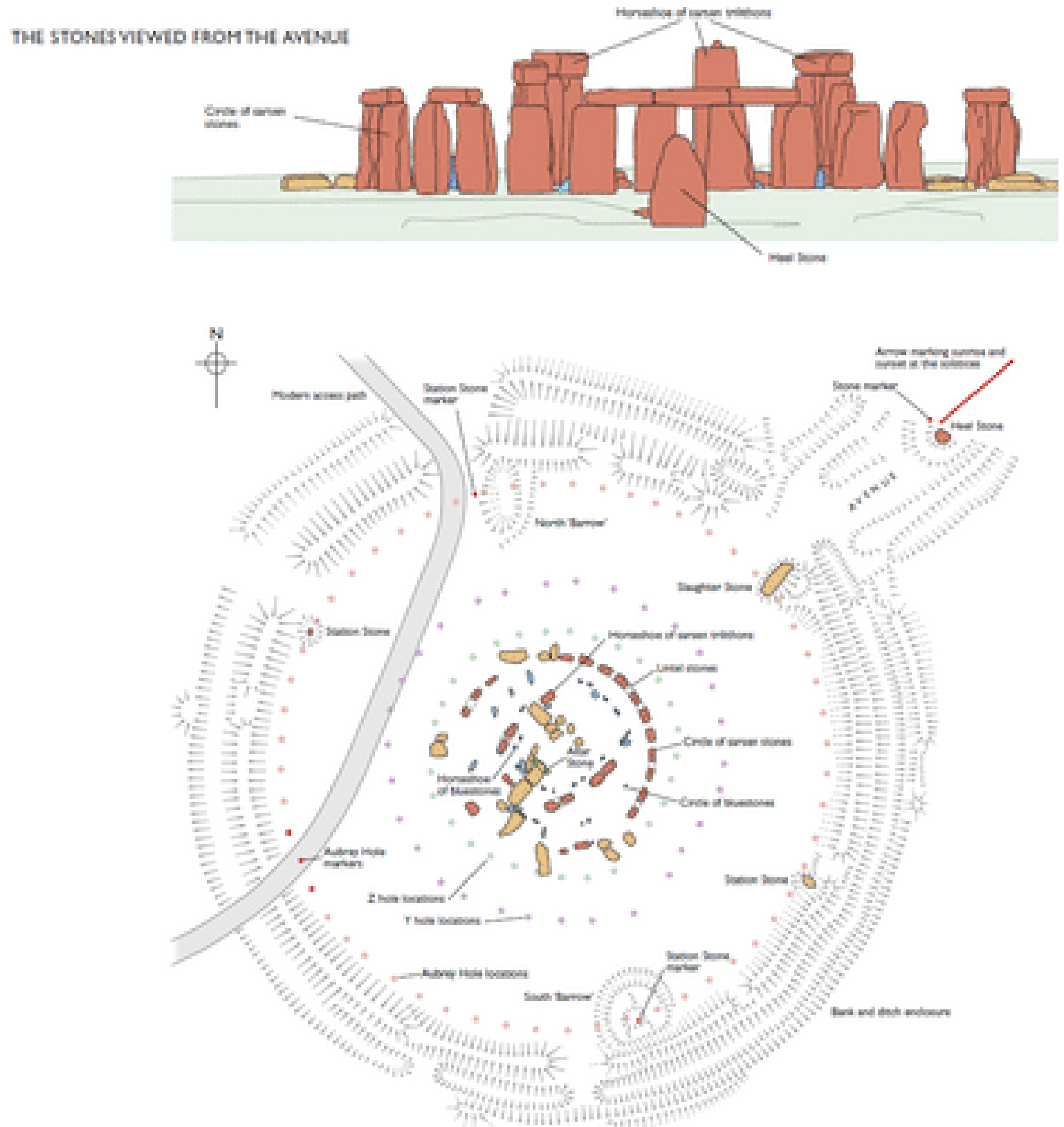
Stonehenge continues to have a role as a sacred place of special religious and cultural significance for many, and inspires a strong sense of awe and humility for thousands of visitors who are drawn to the site every year. The first monoliths were erected in 2500 B.C but the site was first worked about 3500 BC, at the end of the Stone Age and as Egypt was just becoming united. Scientists are still baffled at the construction techniques, how the stones were shaped, transported, and raised. But a vast civilization must have provided the power and inspiration for the once covered edifice.



Why such effort for a mere time piece? Stonehenge's structure aligns to the solstices, sun paths, moon phases, paths of the stars, and even predictions of eclipses. Astronomer Steven Hawking suggests it was an attempt at time travel. Perhaps it was a leap toward eternal life for the dead. This was the same endeavor that obsessed the world's other great civilization of the time, Egypt.



The world's first great temple that we are aware of, first great piece of architecture, still stands and effects the world as only architecture can do. It is a silent record of history and human sensibility from the earliest of times. New research and preservation efforts, including a new visitor's center, will hopefully give greater insight in the meaning of this primeval structure.



MYSORE PALACE

MYSURU, KARNATAKA

Also known as Amba Vilas Palace, is a historical palace and a royal residence (house). It is located in Mysore, Karnataka. It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward. Mysore is commonly described as the 'City of Palaces', and there are seven palaces including this one.



Mysore Palace is built in the Indo-Saracenic style with a touch of Hindu, Mughal, Rajput, and Gothic architectural styles. The three-storied palace along with a 145 feet five-storied tower was built using fine grey granite while deep pink marble was used for the domes.

The exterior of this marvelous structure is enriched with two durbar halls, several arches, canopies, columns and bay windows. There is also a sprawling green garden surrounding the palace.

The interiors are opulently designed with carved doors, stained glass ceilings, glittering glazed flooring tiles, spectacular Czechoslovakian chandeliers, and works of art from all over the world. All the rooms of the palace are stunningly luxurious and quite appealing.

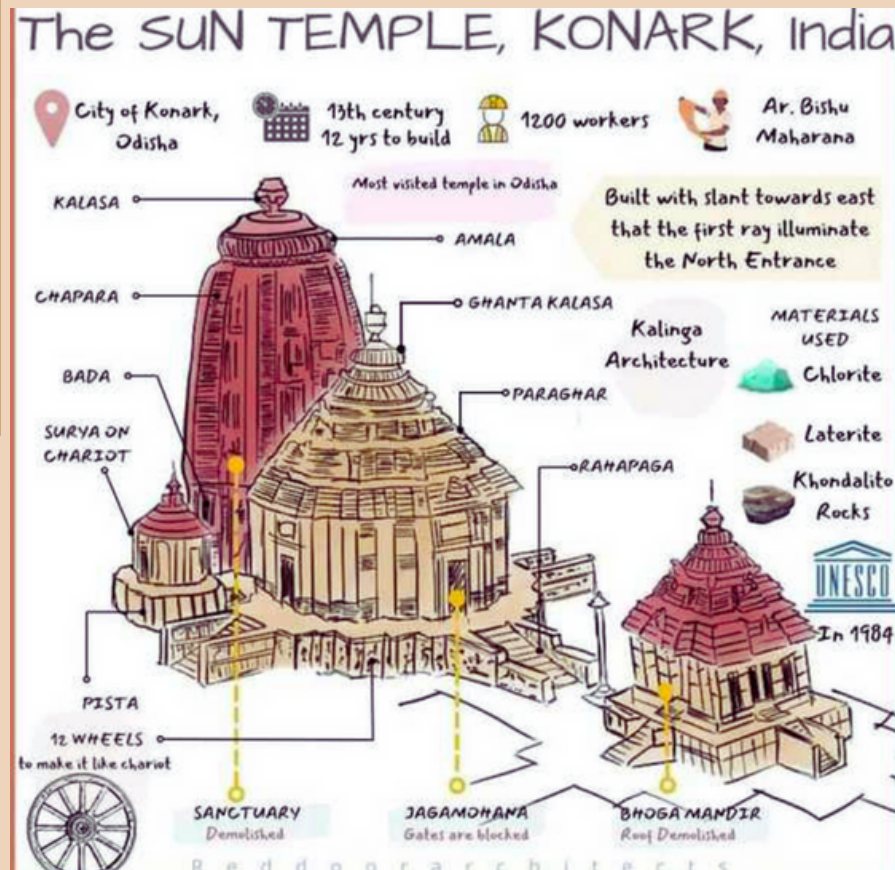


THE SUN TEMPLE

KONARK

The Sun Temple in Konark exhibits the traditional Odisha style of architecture, also known as Kalinga architecture, on a grand scale. It is designed as a massive chariot mounted on 12 pairs of intricately carved giant stone wheels that are drawn by a set of seven mighty stone horses

The temple is built with such a fine slant towards the east that the first rays of the rising sun illuminate the main entrance. This main entrance is ornamented with two huge stone lions standing on both sides. Both these lions are shown as trampling an elephant and a man beneath.

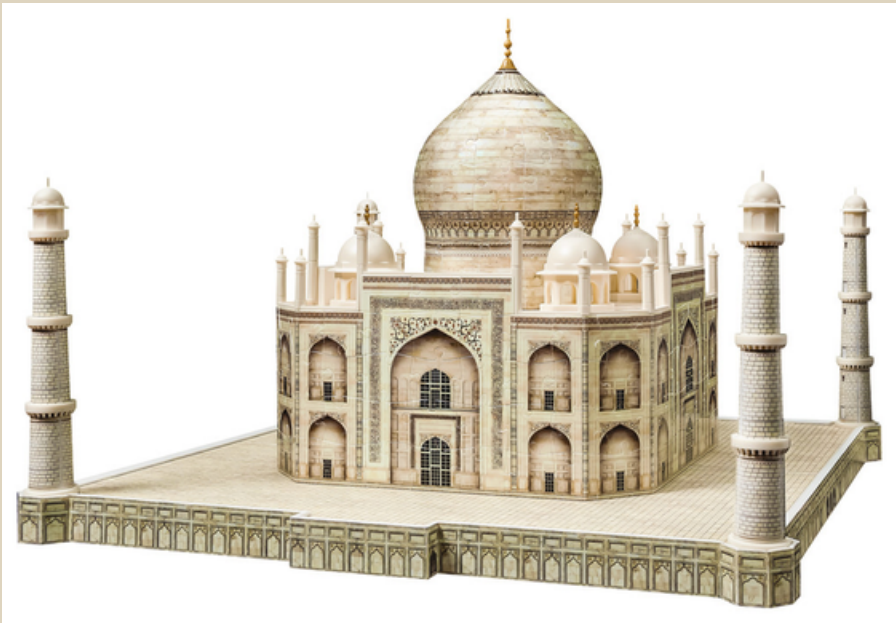


The temple complex spreads over 26 acres of land. Three kinds of stones were used in its construction, namely Chlorite, Laterite, and Khondalite rocks. The original temple consisted of the main sanctuary, called Bada Deul or Rekha Deul, which was surrounded by other smaller structures.

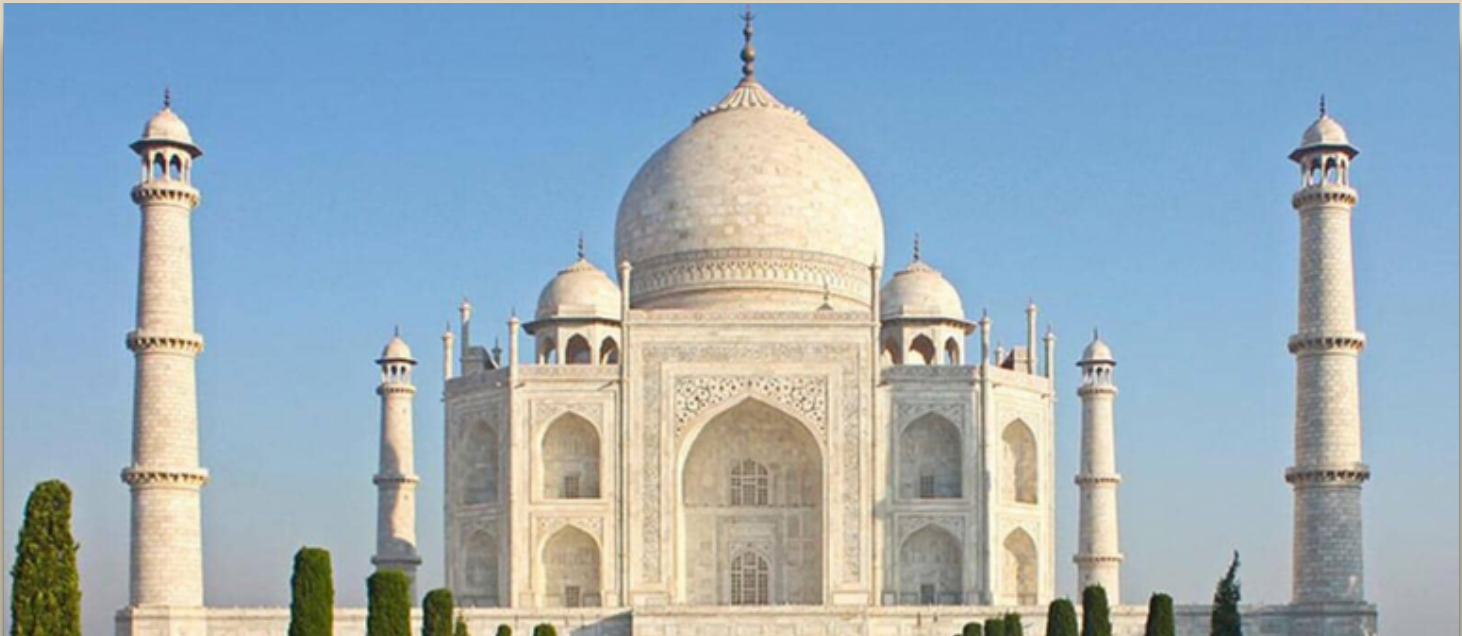
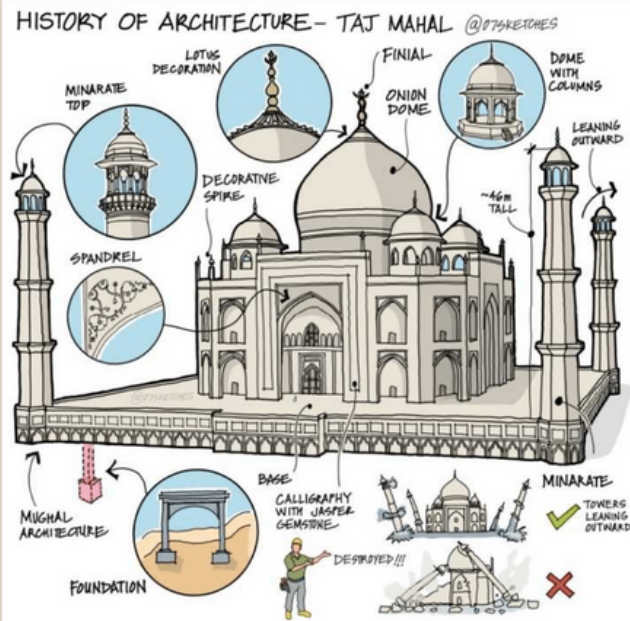


TAJ MAHAL

AGRA



The Taj Mahal is renowned for its Mughal architecture, although its style combines elements from Persian, Ottoman Turkish and Indian architecture, and was inspired by certain Timurid and Mughal buildings. One major difference is that while previous Mughal buildings were mainly built out of red sandstone, Shah Jahan preferred to use white marble inlaid with semi-precious stones.



JAISALMER FORT

RAJASTHAN

Jaisalmer Fort is situated in the city of Jaisalmer, in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is believed to be one of the very few "living forts" in the world, as nearly one fourth of the old city's population still resides within the fort. For the better part of its 860-year history, the fort was the city of Jaisalmer.




The fort is 250 foot tall and is surrounded by 30 feet long walls all around. The basement of the fort is also has 15 ft wall giving double protection.




The fort consists of 99 bastions. The fort is a blend of Mughal and Rajput architecture. The fort consists of four gates namely Hawa Pol, Ganesh Pol, Jawahar Pol, Rang pol. The fort now has 99 bastions






**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE,
DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS,
GR. NOIDA**
(AFFILIATED TO GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI)



DESIGN PROCESSES IN ARCHITECTURE



Ar. Atul Gupta

- Ar. Atul Gupta is a LEED Green Associate of USGBC with 28 years of experience on a wide variety of projects.
- He is also BEE accredited Architect for implementation of ECBC.
- Presently Ar. Atul Gupta is the President of Architects Association Noida Zone.
- He is a registered member of Council of Architecture, India.
- He is a Fellow of The Indian Institute of Architects.
- He is a practicing Architect for Housing organized by The Delhi Development Authority and the Sub District Centre for YEIDA.

**LE CORBUSIER
LECTURE SERIES**

15th SEPT, 2022

10:00AM- 01:00PM

HOD
Ar. Tanya Gupta

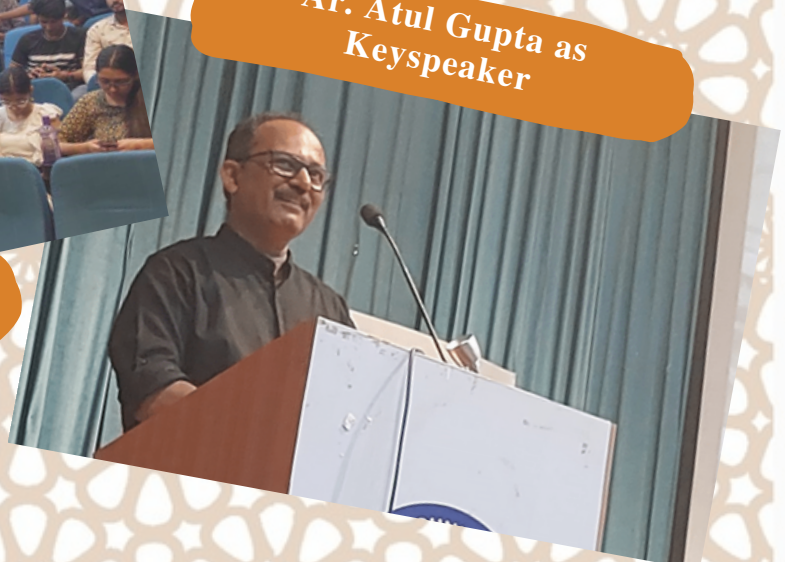
Coordinator
Ar. Seema Sharma
Ar. Farheen Alam

For Further Details you can visit
<http://delhitechnicalcampus.ac.in/>

School of Architecture, Delhi technical campus organized a lecture under "Le Corbusier Series" on 15th September, 2022 by Ar. Atul Gupta . The lecture aimed to introduce all the aspects of design as a discipline. Inculcating understanding the arrangement, appearance and functions of spaces from concept level to design implementation level among the students. The lecture gave a holistic understanding to the basics of Design concept Formulation, relate and move along with their design studio exercise for the semester. The lecture enlightened the manners of data compilation (on site and graphical representation), approach to intervene design proposals by understanding the context and requirement of site & spaces. The lecture focused on enhancement of Student's thinking capacity at concept and design scale.

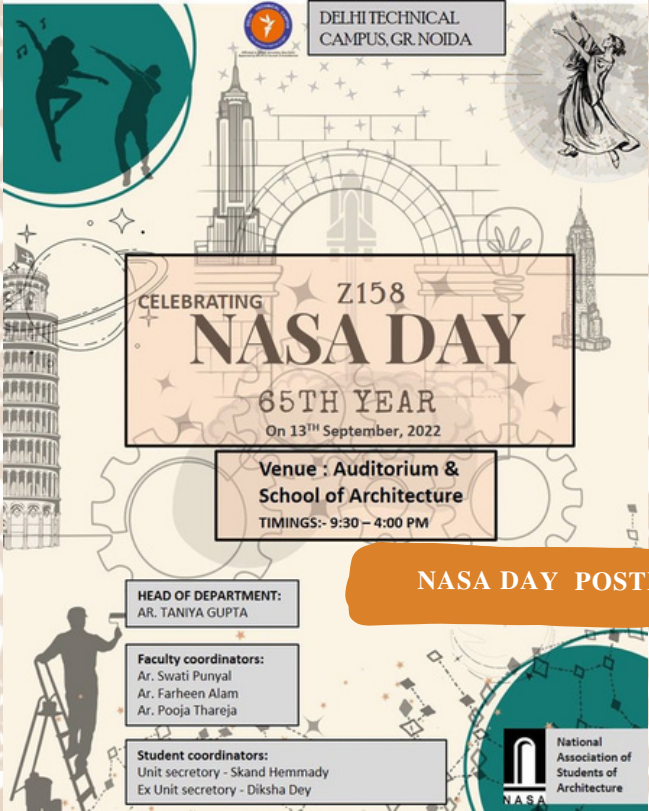


Students of Architecture during lecture



**Ar. Atul Gupta as
Keyspeaker**

School of Architecture, Delhi technical campus organized and celebrated NASA day (National Association of Students of Architecture) on 13th September, 2022 with great zeal and enthusiasm. The purpose of the event was to provide students with a versatile platform to come forward, interact, explore and think innovatively in all the aspects of Architecture. The event aimed to promote the values of a healthy competition amongst the diversified groups of students and understand the scope of learning architecture beyond four walled classrooms.



NASA DAY POSTER



MANAGEMENT CELEBRATING NASA DAY WITH STUDENTS



DIRECTOR SIR ADDRESSING STUDENTS



CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION BY HOD , SOA





CHEERS!







Charity cannot be neutral or indifferent. Charity takes risks. For true charity is always unmerited, unconditional, and gratuitous and is creative. And to experience the same gratitude National Service Scheme (NSS) Cell, DTC in collaboration with Robinhood Army (NGO) organized a distribution drive with the help of our extremely kind students. The idea rather aim was to build empathy towards community service. The event was organized at Aiccher Village, Noida.





SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS, GREATER NOIDA
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NSS CELL IS ORGANIZING
DISTRIBUTION DRIVE
IN VILLAGE "ACHHER", GREATER NOIDA
IN COLLABORATION WITH
ROBINHOOD ARMY(NGO)

 -18TH SEPTEMBER, 2022
 -FROM 10:00AM ONWARDS

"MAKE YOUR IMPACT IN BUILDING
PEOPLE"

CONVENER- AR.TANYA GUPTA	CO-CONVENER- AR.SAKSHAM GUPTA	COORDINATOR- AR.CHARU JAIN	CO-COORDINATOR- AR.FARHEEN ALAM FAKHR
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STUDENT COORDINATOR:
KABKA RAJNISH
ADITI DHIMAN
AYUSH TYAGI



Delhi Technical Campus
School of Architecture

STUDENTS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURE - (SSA)
NATURE CLUB
Invites all for
PLANTATION DRIVE

Make your
own planter

For plants

- Indoor
- Outdoor

Material

- Of your own choice

SCAN TO REGISTER



For any query contact
Ar. Chandrakala Kesarwani
(Coordinator)

Date of Event:
26.09.2022
Venue of Event:
D-Block



Ar. Mehak Arora
(Coordinator)

Ar. Tanya Gupta
(HoD- SoA)



Greater Noida, UP, India
Knowledge Park 3, Greater Noida,
Lat 28.475012, Long 77.476295
09/28/2022 11:30 AM

PLANT A TREE,
SAVE THE EARTH





SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS

Celebrating





ARCHITECTURE DAY

THEME :
AROUND THE WORLD

DATE: 3RD OCT 2022
VENUE: ARCHITECTURE BLOCK

H.O.D.
Ar. Tanya Gupta

FACULTY COORDINATOR
Ar. Amitesh V. Maurya
Ar. Gandharva Swami
Ar. Asla Ashraf
Ar. Mehak Arora

STUDENT COORDINATOR
Diksha Dey (4th Year)
Skand hemmady (3rd Year)
Gurangi Gupta (2nd Year)





Rajputana Group



Mughal group



Dravidian Group



Renaissance Group



Egyptian Group

Rajputana Group



Egyptian Group



Renaissance Group



WINNERS!!

Dravidian Group



Mughal group







SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS, GREATER NOIDA
AFFILIATED TO GURU GOBIND SINGH, GREATER NOIDA



Affiliated to GGSIP University, New Delhi
Approved by AICTE & Council of Architects

Cover Designed by: Rakshita Gautam

Edition: July - September, 2022

STHAPATYA AMARKOSH (IMMORTAL ARCHITECTURE)



Ayushi Jangid
3rd Year-B



Gaurangi Gupta
2nd Year-A



Anjali Sahoo
2nd Year-A