Ar. Gourav N.Vinchu - Resume

Ar. Gourav Nandkishor Vinchu

Assistant Professor
D. Y. Patil College of Engineering and Technology, Kolhapur
Department of Architecture

"Gouri Sankul"Plot no. 15, Flat no. 202,
Second floor, Shrikrushna colony, Devkar Panand,
Sambhajinagar Road, Kolhapur. 416012

Mob: 7798719861
E-Mail: argourav0709@gmail.com

Education ***Bachelor of Architecture*** Shivaji University (2013)

Master of Architecture Shivaji University (pursuing)

Nationality Indian

Marital Status Single

Languages Known English, Hindi, Marathi

Ar. Gourav N.Vinchu - Resume

Experience

D. Y. Patil College of Engg and Tech	2014-Till Date
Prashant Deshmukh **Prashant Deshmukh and Associates(PDA), Pune**	Trainee architect June-2010 to Nov.-2010
GAP Associates, Kolhapur	Trainee architect Jan-2011
Ar. Sambhaji Patil **Archland Pvt. Ltd. Kolhapur**	Junior Architect
Ar. Gourav N.Vinchu(own firm) **Architect and Interior Designers, Kolhapur.**	June 2014 to Till Date

Thesis Work

B.Arch - Institute of Music and Drama at Kolhapur.(2013)

Responsibilities Taken

1. **Lecturer and Asst. Professor** for last 3.5 yrs. In architecture.
2. **Paper setter and examiner** for Shivaji University.
3. **Practicing Architect** for last 4 years.
4. **Registered with Council Of Architecture** New Delhi.
5. **Faculty co coordinator** for NASA competition, AAKAR Annual Events in Institute, Final Year Thesis

Ar. Gourav N.Vinchu - Resume

CURRICULAR VISTA:

NASA...

National Association of Students of Architecture:

As a student, I have been a member of NASA , since first year.

F.Y.B.Arch: Team member of RubensTrophy in Annual Nasa in 07 at Bhopal.

S.Y.B.Arch: Team member of Rubens Trophy in Zonal Nasa in 08 at Loni.

T.Y.B.Arch: Team member of Hudako trophy in Annual Nasa in 09 at Chennai.

Team member of ANDC trophy in Annual Nasa in 09 at Chennai.

Final year B.Arch: Team member of Redesign trophy in Zonal Nasa in 2012 at Loni

Team member of Cultural trophy in Zonal Nasa in 2012 at Loni

Research Papers

1. NCETETA – 2015
   Organised by –D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kolhapur
   Topic – Study of cost effective materials of infill walls for lower income group housing in India.
2. NCETETA – 2016
   Organised by –D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kolhapur
   Topic – Utilization of plastic waste in road construction as a cost effective material.
3. NCETETA – 2016
   Organised by –D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kolhapur
   Topic – Role of sunlight and shadows in Architectural Aesthetics.

4. iCETETA – 2017
   Organised by –D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kolhapur
   Topic – Application Of Aesthetics in Architecture and Design

5. iCETETA – 2017
   Organised by –D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kolhapur
   Topic – Use of metaphors in Architecture to build sustainanble buildings which are ecosensitive and have adopted to the natural environment of that olace.
6. iCETETA – 2017
   Organised by –D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kolhapur
   Topic –Soundscapes in Architecture.

TRAINING, QIP ,WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS ATTENDED

2014	National Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering , Technology & Architecture NCETETA 14	1 Day	25th Jan 2014
2014	Seminar-Role of green roofs and green walls in sustainable urbanscape By-Prof.N.D.Jirge	1 Day	12/07/2014
2014	Seminar- Supply chain management By- Prof. Supriya.M.Patil	1 Day	19/07/2014
2014	Documentary film – 'Film Making' By-Mr. Chandrakant Joshi	1 Day	11/08/2014
2014	Seminar-Study of construction technology of manmade Islands in Dubai and UAE By-Seema Patil	1 Day	26/07/2014
2014	Seminar- 'Trenchless technology' By-Gauri Mehtar	1 Day	18/01/2014
2014	Seminar –Introduction to landscape architecture By- Ar.Chandan Patil and Ar.Priyanka Chougule	1 Day	25/07/2014
2014	Workshop and Exhibition-'Origami' and 'Calligraphy' By-Mrs.Teja Kharat and Mr.Avinash Kharat	1 Day	11/08/2014

2015	Seminar on 'Works of Kalatrava and Frank Lloyd Wright' by Prof. Satishraj Jagdale	1 day	2.02.2015
2015	Workshop on 'Concept, sketches and development of design ideas for thesis project' By Ar. Shirish Beri	1 day	14.02.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Environmental Studies' by Dr. Girish Kulkarni	1 day	05.03.2015
2015	Seminar on'Green and Sustainable Aspects in Building' By Ar. Amarja Nimbalkar	1 day	14.03.2015
2015	IGBC Inauguration of Student Chapter and 'Awareness Program on Green Buildings' by Ar. Purva Keskar and Ar. Pranati Shroff	1 day	17.03.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Planning aspects of bungalows ' Ar. Umesh Raje	1 day	17.03.2015
2015	Workshop on 'Bamboo Craft 'by Mr. Makandar	1 day	29.03.2015
2015	Workshop on 'Photography' by Ar. Ashish Maldikar	1 day	29.03.2015
2015	Workshop on 'Meditation and Stress Management for students' byMrs. Dahibhate	1 day	29.03.2015
2015	Workshop on 'Sketching' Ar. S.D.Moghe and Ar. J.H.More	1 day	29.03.2015
2015	Seminar on' Artist In Concrete' by Ar. Sunil Patil	1 day	6.04.2015

2015	Seminar on 'Campuspedia – college automation software'	1 day	8.07.2015
2015	Orientation program on 'Auto Desk Revit'	1 day	12.08.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Ecotect environmental analysis tool 'By Prof. N.N.Shinde	1 day	14.08.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Remembering Charles Chorrea' by IIA Kolhapur chapter	1day	5/9/2015
2015	PIC Performance workshop by Mr.Tejas Toro	1day	19/9/2015
2015	Workshop on 'Progecad' Mr. Gopinath from Autodesk software	2 days	11-12.10 . 2015
2015	Workshop on 'Form Follows Feelings' by Ar. Pramod Beri.	2 days	12-13.10.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Biomimcry in architecture' by alumnus Ar. Saket Katkar	1 day	26.10.2015
2015	Workshop on 'Green Buildings 'by CIIIGBC, Speakers - Mr.Sarvesh Javdekar and Mr. Gaurang Lele	1 day	30.09.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Presentation skills and Business English Communication' by 'BEC-Business English Certificates ,University of Cam	1 day	14.10.2015
2015	Seminar on 'Transformation from College to Profession 'by Architect's Academy, Ar.Aniruddha Kolhatkar	1 day	17.11.2015
2015	QIP by COA,NIASAPune'Regional Faculty Introduction Program'	5 days	23-27.11.2015
2016	Seminar ***'LAYA -Harmonizing with the***	1Day	09.03.2016

	Rhythm of life', By Ar. ShirishBeri,in collaboration with Dept. of Arch. DYPCET ,Kolhapur .		
2016	Interactive Seminar with ***Ar. Brian Tokivo***, from Singapore.	1Day	17.03.2016
2016	Seminar on '***Professional Practice***' for Fourth Year Students by Architect's Academy,Ar.AniruddhaKolhatkar,Pune	1Day	18.03.2016
2016	Seminar on***'Knowledge Hours -Guidelines and Personal Interaction ' by Prof. Ar.Manoj*****Parelkar**,Mumbai, in collaboration with IID KRC.	1Day	26.03.2016
2016	Workshop on 'Solar Passive Architecture" by Ar. Mukund Datye organized by Indian Green Building Council, Pune chapter	1Day	24.09.2016
2016	National level workshop on Minimum Standards of Architectural Education- 2016 organized by Council of Architecture, New Delhi at Shivaji University, Kolhapur.	1Day	25.11.2016

PROJECTS

CIVIL WORKS

PROPOSED ELEVATION DESIGN FOR DR. D.Y.PATIL. PRATISHTAN'S COLLEGE OF ENGG. SALOKHRNAGR, KOLHAPUR.




LANDSCAPE WORK

PROPOSED LANDSCAPE FOR CENTRAL PLAZA IN FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING AT SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS


INTERIOR WORK

PROPOSED INTERIOR FOR RESIDANCE OFMR. PRAMOD PATIL, HUPARI






SKETCHUP WORK(3D VIEWS)

PROPOSED RENOVATION OF COLLECTOR OFFICE BUILDING AT KOLHAPUR.

50/45444/72/DYP

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

WE, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Management Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council certify that

Vinchu Gourav Nandkishor
Mother's Name - Nileema
has passed the

Bachelor of Architecture

Examination in First Class
in the year May 2013.

The said degree has been conferred on him
at Kolhapur in the Winter Session
of the year two thousand fourteen.

In Testimony whereof are set the seal of the
University and the signatures of the
Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor.

Registrar

Vice - Chancellor

Seat No. :- 72

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY Shri VINCHU GOURAV NANDKISHOR
Mother's Name : NILEEMA

College : (DYP) D.Y. Patil College of Engineering & Technology KOLHAPUR

in each head of passing at the B.Architecture (Final Year) examination held in May 2013

SUBJECT NAME	Theory Max	Min	Obt	TermWork Max	Min	Obt	External Max	Min	Obt	Total Max	Min	Obt
1. Environmental Design	---	---	---	100	50	P 70	100	45	P 64	200	---	P134
2. Advanced Architectural Design - IV	100	45	63	200	100	P113	200	90	100	500	---	276
3. Advanced Building Technology (Materials)	50	23	P 28	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	P 28
4. Advanced Building Technology (Construction)	50	23	P 27	100	50	P 60	100	45	P 50	250	---	P137
5. Advanced Structure	100	45	46	50	25	P 38	50	23	P 33	200	---	117
6. Urban & Rural Planning	100	45	P 52	50	25	P 38	---	---	---	150	---	P 90
7. Enivronmental Services	100	45	P 47	50	25	P 37	---	---	---	150	---	P 84
8. Advanced Estimating Specification & Costing	100	45	P 45	50	25	P 40	---	---	---	150	---	P 85
9. Professional Practice & Building Regulation	100	45	P 82	50	25	P 36	---	---	---	150	---	P118
10. Advanced Working Drawing	---	---	---	100	50	P 60	100	45	P 59	200	---	P119
11. Project (Sessional Work) Internal	---	---	---	130	65	P100	---	---	---	130	---	P100
12. Seminar	---	---	---	100	50	60	---	---	---	100	---	60
13. Project Management (Elective I)	---	---	---	50	25	45	50	23	34	100	---	79
14. Valuation Of Immovable Properties(Elective IV)	---	---	---	50	25	39	50	23	32	100	---	71
15. Project Part-II	---	---	---	170	85	145	200	90	115	370	---	260
									Total Marks in figures(Out OF 2800/1400)			1758

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT OUT OF TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED

Result: First Class 62.79%

Kolhapur Date: 25/6/2013

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATI

* = Fail, P = Previous Pass, I = Female, NE = No Exam this time, Ex = Exemption

Council of Architecture

Certificate of Registration

This is to certify that the name of

Mr. Gourav Nandkishor Vinchu

has been entered in the register and his Registration No. is

CA/2014/65494

This certificate is valid from the **seventh**

day of **November 2014** to the thirty-first

day of **December 2015** inclusive.

List of Additional Qualifications :

Renewals

Valid Upto	Signature of Registrar
31.12.2016 A.D.	05-16

Given under the common Seal of the Council of Architecture,

this **seventh** day of **November, 2014**

Secretary

President

Details of Architect [Reg. No: CA/2014/65494, Valid Till: 31/December/2026]

Architect Name:	Mr. Gourav Nandkishor Vinchu	**Father/ Husband Name:**	Shri. Nandkishor Muralidhar Vinchu
Date Of Birth:	07/Sep/1989	**Gender:**	Male
Degree:	Original	**Communication Address:**	2280, B-WARD, TASTE GIULI, OPP. AAHAR HOTEL, MIRAJKAR TIKATI, MANGALWAL PETH,, Kolhapur - 416012, MAHARASHTRA

Current Status: Active

Payment History

Last Payment Details

Receipt No.	Receipt Date	Description	From	To	Amount
D71507	02/Jan/2017	Renewal Fee(One Time Payment)			6,000.00

Print Renewal Application

Reciept Total: 6,000.00

Endorsement Due

From * 01/01/2027 To * 31/12/2036

ENDORSEMENT is Allowed, before 1 Year! Please try later!

1. RESEARCH PAPERS

Sr. No	Title	ISBN No	Year	Organized by
1.	Utilization of plastic waste in road construction as a cost effective material.	ISBN9788192056180	NCETETA-2016	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur.
2.	Role of sunlight and shadows in Architectural Aesthetics.	ISBN9788192056180	NCETETA-2016	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur.
3.	Study of cost effective materials of infill walls for lower income group housing in India.	ISBN97881920566166	NCETETA-2015	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur.
4.	Application Of Aesthetics in Architecture and Design	ISSN 0974-3154	iCETETA-2017	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur.
5.	Use of metaphors in Architecture to build sustainanble buildings which are ecosensitive and have adopted to the natural environment of that olace.	ISSN 0974-3154	iCETETA-2017	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur.
6.	Soundscapes in Architecture.	ISSN 0974-3154	iCETETA-2017	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur.

2. PUBLICATIONS

Sr.no	Title	Magazine	Journal	Book	Year	Publisher
1.	Vernacular Architecture	Aakar 2015 REVERB			2015	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur. Dept. of Arch.

3. QIP'S/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS

Sr.no	Title	Date	Duration	Organized by
A	QIP's			
1.	QIP by COA,NIASAPune'Regional Faculty Introduction Program'	23 to 27 Nov. 2015	5 days	National Institute of Advanced studies in Architecture(NIASA) Pune and D.Y.Patil college of Architecture Kolhapur.
2.	Awareness program on Green buildings (Insight to Green Buildings)	30 Sep. 2015	1 days	Indian Green Building Council, Pune Chapter and D.Y.Patil college of Architecture Kolhapur.
3.	One day faculty development program on Neuro Linguistic Programming	19 Sep. 2015	1 days	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur. Dept. of Arch.
B	Workshops			
	National level workshop on Minimum Standards of Architectural Education-2016	25 Nov. 2016	1 days	Council of Architecture, New Delhi at Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
	Workshop on 'Solar Passive Architecture" by Ar. Mukund Datye	24 Sep. 2016	1 days	Indian Green Building Council, Pune Chapter and D.Y.Patil college of Architecture Kolhapur.
	Workshop on Forms, Follows, Feelings By Ar. Pramod Beri	12 & 13 Oct. 2015	2 days	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur. Dept. of Arch.

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

KASABA BAWADA, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - 416 006

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

iCETETA - 2017

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

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INSTITUTE OF INDIAN INTERIOR DESIGNERS

KOLHAPUR REGIONAL CHAPTER

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. Gourav N. Vinchu

from D.Y.P.C.E.T. Dept. of Arch. Kolhapur has participated / presented a paper entitled Application of Aesthetics in Architecture and Design in "iCETETA 2017" held on 11th March 2017.

Prof. Dayanand N. Deomore
Convener

Prof. Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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INSTITUTE OF INDIAN INTERIOR DESIGNERS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Mrs. Gourav N. Vinchu

from D.Y.P.C.E.T. Dept. of Arch. Kolhapur. has participated / presented

a paper entitled Soundscapes in Architecture

in "iCETETA 2017" held on 11th March 2017.

Prof. Dayanand N. Deomore
Convener

Prof. Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

KASABA BAWADA, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - 416 006

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

*i*CETETA - 2017

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

Encarving Excellence
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KOLHAPUR REGIONAL CHAPTER

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a paper entitled Use of metaphors in architecture, to build sustainable buildings which are ecosensitive.....in "iCETETA 2017" held on 11th March 2017.
and have adapted to the natural environment of that place

Prof. Dayanand N. Deomore
Convener

Prof. Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NBA ACCREDITED

KASABA BAWADA, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - 416 006

6th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

NCETETA-2016

SMART INDIA NCETETA-2016 DYPCET

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

INSTITUTE OF INDIAN INTERIOR DESIGNERS KOLHAPUR REGIONAL CHAPTER

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Mrs. *Gourav N. Vinchu*

from *D. Y. Patil College of Engg & Tech, Kolhapur* has participated / presented a paper entitled *ROLE OF SUNLIGHT AND SHADOWS IN ARCHITECTURAL AESTHETICS* in "NCETETA 2016" held on 30th Jan 2016.

Prof. S.B.Patil
Convener

Prof. Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NBA ACCREDITED

KASABA BAWADA, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - 416 006

6th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

NCETETA-2016

SMART INDIA NCETETA-2016 D Y P C E T

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

INSTITUTE OF INDIAN INTERIOR DESIGNERS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Mrs. *Gourav N. Vinchu,*
from *D. Y. Patil College of Engg & Tech, Kolhapur* has participated / presented
a paper entitled *UTILIZATION OF PLASTIC WASTE IN A ROAD CONSTRUCTION AS A COST EFFECTIVE MATERIAL* in "NCETETA 2016" held on 30th Jan 2016.

Prof. S.B.Patil
Convener

Prof. Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NBA ACCREDITED

KASABA BAWADA, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - 416 006

5th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

NCETETA - 2015

CONNECTING IDEAS

REFRESH RENEW REFOCUS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

INSTITUTE OF INDIAN INTERIOR DESIGNERS

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Mrs. *Ar. Gourav N. Vinchu*

from *D.Y.P.C.E.T ,Kolhapur* has participated / presented

a paper entitled *Study of cost effective materials of infill walls for lower income group housing in india* in "NCETETA 2015" held on 24th Jan 2015

Prof. Abhay M. Joshi
Convener

Prof. Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

Utilization Of Plastic Waste In A Road Construction As A Cost Effective Material

Gourav N. Vinchu[1], Neela D. Jirge[2], Manorama R. Patil[3],
[1]Asst. Prof., D.Y.Patil College Of Engg. & Tech., Dept. Of Architecture, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
[2]Asst. Prof., D.Y.Patil College Of Engg. & Tech., Dept. Of Architecture, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
[3]Asst. Prof.,SPSMBH'S College Of Architecture, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
email; [1]gouravvinchu0709@gmail.com, [2]neelajirge@gmail.com, [3]manorama@yahoo.co.in ,

Abstract: *Challenges are a way of life. From challenges arise the Endeavour to find solutions. Two such challenges that countries with large populations face are effective disposal of plastic waste and establishing a road network that having high strength, durable and economical and also eco friendly. On the face of it, it appears odd to bring up two matters, so different in nature, together. However, there is a solution that connects the two problems. Current methods adopted to deal with plastic waste disposal worldwide include use of landfills and low cost high quality waste. Both methods are known to have environmental and safety concerns. Today the majority of roads are constructed using bitumen, tar or cement. Each of these have their own merits and demerits. Another kind of road has been suggested: plastic road. This provides a solution to the problem of effective disposal of plastic waste at the same time increases the strength and durability of the road, addresses the environmental, economic and most importantly safety issue.*

Keywords: Plastic waste, Use of waste material in road construction, Waste management, Cost effective Material, Environmental protection.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Now a day's Plastic is everywhere in today's lifestyle. The disposal of plastic waste is a greater problem. These are non-biodegradable product due to which these materials pose environmental pollution and various health problems in humans and animals. In recent years, application of plastic waste has been considered in road construction with great interest many developing countries. The use of plastic in road construction is based on technical, economic and ecological factors. If these materials can be suitably used in road construction, the pollution and disposal problems may be partly reduced. Plastic use in road construction is not new. Recent studies in this direction have shown some hope in terms of using plastic-waste in road construction i.e.,

II. WHAT IS PLASTIC?

A material that contains one or more organic polymers of large molecular weight, solid in its finished state and at some state while manufacturing or processing into finished articles, can be shaped by its flow.

Types of Plastics 1.Thermosets. 2.Elastomers. 3.Thermoplastics.

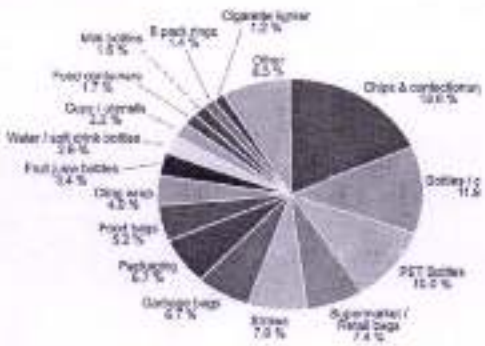
III. WASTE PLASTICS - AS BINDER AND MODIFIER:

Waste plastics (polythene carry bags, etc.) on heating soften at around 130°C. Thermo Gravimetric analysis has shown that there is no gas evolution in the temperature range of 130-180°C. Moreover the softened plastics have a binding property. Hence, the molten plastics materials can be used as a binder and/or they can be mixed with binder like bitumen to enhance their binding property. This may be a good modifier for the bitumen, used for road construction. Plastic roads. Plastic roads mainly use plastic carry-bags, disposable cups and PET bottles that are collected from garbage dumps as an important ingredient of the construction material. When mixed with hot bitumen, plastics melt to form an oily coat over the aggregate and the mixture is laid on the road surface like a normal tar road. Today the availability of the waste plastics is enormous, as the plastic materials have become part and parcel of daily life. They either get mixed with Municipal Solid Waste and/or thrown over land area. If not recycled, their present disposal is either by land filling or by incineration. Both the processes have certain impact on the environment. Under this circumstance, an alternate use for the waste plastics is also the needed.

IV. DIFFERENT TYPE OF WASTE PLASTIC (POLYMER) AND ITS ORIGIN:

TYPE OF WASTE PLASTIC (POLYMER)	ORIGIN
Low density polyethylene (LDPE)	Bags, sacks, bin lining and squeezable detergent bottles etc.
High density polyethylene (HDPE)	Bottles of pharmaceuticals, disinfectants, milk, fruit juices, bottle caps, etc.

Polypropylene (PP)	Bottle cap and closures, film wrapping for biscuits, microwave trays for ready- made meals etc.
Polystyrene (PS)	Yoghurt pots, clear egg packs, bottle caps.
Foamed Polystyrene	Food trays, egg boxes, disposable cups, protective packaging etc.
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Mineral water bottles, credit cards, toys, Pipes and gutters; electrical fittings, Furniture, folders and pens; medical disposables; etc.



V. TYPES OF ROADS USE TODAY:

There are 3 major types of roads that are used today. These are Bitumen/asphalt roads, tar roads and concrete roads.

Bitumen/Asphalt roads:

These roads are made using Bitumen and a stone aggregate. Two kinds of stone used are gravel and granite. The Bitumen is a substance derived from crude oil. It is a hydrocarbon that is semi-solid. It is obtained by refining heavy crude oil. It is the residue obtained by fractional distillation which removes lighter fractions such as kerosene, naphtha, gasoline and diesel. 85% of the 102 million tones of Bitumen produced per year are used for paving.

Tar road:

Tar roads are largely similar to Bitumen roads except for the fact that tar is used instead of Bitumen. Tar is similar to Bitumen in appearance in that it is black and sticky. Tar is produced from coal. When coal is heated to high temperatures it forms coke and carbon dioxide. Tar is a by-product. It was used as the binding agent but has over time been replaced by refined Bitumen.

Concrete Road:

The concrete comprises of a mixture, an aggregate, water and chemical additives that may be necessary to give it the desired properties. Once the concrete is mixed, it is transported to the location where it will be used. At this location it will be poured on the framework that reinforces it. After this it is consolidated to remove any air voids. Once this is done the concrete is finished by smoothing it with a blade of sufficient width. Finally it is left to cure and set. The concrete road is different from the others in that there is no stone aggregate base used.

VI. WHAT ARE PLASTIC ROADS?

Traditionally the construction of a bitumen or tar road is initiated by laying a base layer of aggregate. This aggregate comprises of crushed stone or gravel which is spread evenly over the area that is to become a road. On top of this, up to 4 layers of Bitumen are applied. The plastic road requires the addition of 5-10% of plastic waste to heated aggregate for 30-40 seconds before the addition of the heated Bitumen. The final road obtained was found to be superior to the conventional road in a number of ways. This process effectively uses a substantial amount of plastic waste. This road, called a plastic road, which has high strength, more durable, economical as well as eco-friendly.

VII. TYPES OF PLASTICS USED IN PLASTIC ROADS:

The most commonly used plastics in this process are polyethylene, polystyrene, polyester, and polypropylene. Polyethylene can be made in 3 different ways. Each of these 3 different ways results in polyethylene with different properties. Hence each one is given a slightly different name. Low density polyethylene is normally used to make plastic bags. High density polyethylene is used to make plastic chairs, dustbins, bowls etc. Linear low density polyethylene is used to make plastic sheets and wraps. Polystyrene is typically used in fast food cartons and as insulation. Polyester (Polyethylene terephthalate) is mainly used as a fabric for clothes. Polypropylene is used for clothing and is applied in radio controlled toy planes.

All of these plastics, upon incineration liberate large amounts of carbon dioxide and water if sufficient oxygen is used; otherwise, carbon monoxide is produced along with water. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) cannot be used because upon heating it can release dioxin which is toxic gas.

VIII. TWO PROCESSES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PLASTIC ROADS:

DRY PROCESS:

Plastics waste like bags, bottles etc are cut into a size between 2.36 mm and 4.75mm using shredding

machine. The aggregate mix is heated to 170^{0}C. and then it is transferred to mixing chamber. Similarly the bitumen is to be heated up to a maximum of 160^{0}C. At the mixing chamber, the shredded plastics waste is added over the hot aggregate. The plastics waste coated aggregate is mixed with hot bitumen.

Wet process:

In this process, the waste plastic is directly mixed with hot Bitumen at 1600C and this mixture is then mixed using a mechanical stirrer. This mixture also contains additional stabilizers and requires proper cooling. It is not popular because it requires huge investments, larger plants and more equipment than the Dry Process.

Significant features of this process

1. Durability

2. Environmental advantage

3. Economic advantage

4. Safety advantage

IX. CONCLUSION:

The generation of waste plastics is increasing day by day. Hence the use of waste plastics for Road construction is one of the best methods for easy disposal of waste plastics. It will help to increase the road life as well as will help to improve the environment and also creating a source of income. It is hoped that in near future we will have strong, durable and eco-friendly roads which will relieve the earth from all type of plastic-waste.

Role Of Sunlight And Shadows in Architectural Aesthetics

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Abstract: *Architecture is a blend of technology and aesthetics .For the aesthetic aspect of a building to be appreciated, sunlight is a fundamental element. Sunlight interacts with the external masses as well as internal spaces of a building ,affecting the way we perceive it. Sunlight and shadows are two faces of a coin .Shadows have an equally important role to play in experiencing an architectural space .The aesthetic quality and the psychological effect of an architectural space ,internal and external, change as the quality of sunlight changes. The aim of the paper is to research into integration of sunlight and shadows as an undeniable element of architectural aesthetics. The paper aims to highlight the importance of sunlight in all dimensions, in respect to architectural aesthetics.*

Keywords: Natural light , Architectural aesthetics

I. INTRODUCTION

Architecture is integration of functional , technical, social and aesthetic consideration of our built environment. According to Vitruvius, architecture shall fulfill three attributes in a building : durability- stand up robustly and stand in good condition, utility- to be useful and function well for people; and beauty- delight people and raise their spirit. Some of the master architects have quoted about relation of architecture and sunlight as follows: Light is an important element in all architecture. Le Corbusier said, "Architecture is the learned game, correct and magnificent, of forms assembled in the light." Louis Kahnsaid, "I sense Light as the giver of all presences, and material as spent light. What Light makes casts a shadow and the shadow belongs to Light." Without light, we cannot see form, color, or texture. Light—natural light—is what gives character to architecture."Space and light and order. Those are the things that men need just as much as they need bread or a place to sleep","In all my works, light is an important controlling factor".-TadaoAndo

Designers consider technical aspect too much as compared to the co-ordination of the material and mass with respect to light and shadows. Integration of sunlight into architecture can effectively narrate the architect's story by enhancing the visual communication of architecture.

II. INTEGRATION OF SUNLIGHT INTO ARCHITECTURE

Integration of sunlight into Architecture has two aspects. Firstly the perception of building mass from exterior which can be perceived because of play of sunlight and shadows on its surface. Second aspect is introducing sunlight inside a building to enhance the psychological effect and ambience of the interior space. Introduction of sunlight into a building has a dual aspect of increasing efficiency of work environment. Harnessing sunlight for solar energy is yet another way of integrating sunlight into built environment. The scope of this paper is limited to the aesthetic considerations of sunlight into internal and external built environment

III. PSYCHOLOGICAL SIFNIFICANCE OF SUNLIGHT IN ARCHITECTURE

The classic understanding of light and architecture revolves around the visual system and the psychological responses it provokes: our perception of space, and aesthetics. However, advances in neuroscience have uncovered a new pathway, independent of the visual system, whereby light and darkness regulate physiology and behavior including sleep, alertness, mood, immune function, and health. This has broad implications for architecture since we must now begin to include biology in our design considerations. Using evidence from medical research to inform the process, this course will explore the affect of light and darkness on human health and well-being. Application examples include darkness protocols for acute-care patient rooms to insure that vital dark-induced functions occur without disruption; and light to improve the ability of office workers and students to maintain a high level of alertness and function during the day.

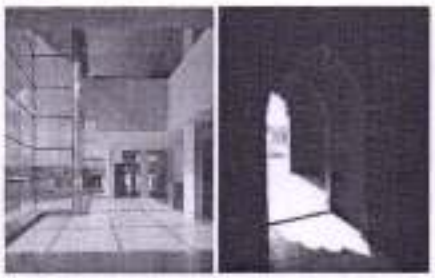

Fig.Brightly lit spaces are energizing and create alertness, dimly lit spaces are tranquil and meditative

IV. VISUAL PERCEPTION AND SUNLIGHT

4.1Role of Sunlight in visual perception of architectural spaces and masses

Architecture could be perceived in many different ways through the various senses. In architecture, visual perception is the most important as sight is the most dominant sense which helps us to appreciate the minute distinctions.Sunlight plays an important role in this perception

A building is never experienced all at once or from a distance. The journey through the building influences the perception of the user. Among all the arts, architecture engages the most with our sensory perceptions. The complete experience of architecture can be gained only when elements like colour, texture, material, detail and light and shadow are incorporated. Architecture speaks through the silence of perceptual phenomenaThe sensations and the perceptions of the user are controlled by the various elements like light, colour and sound.

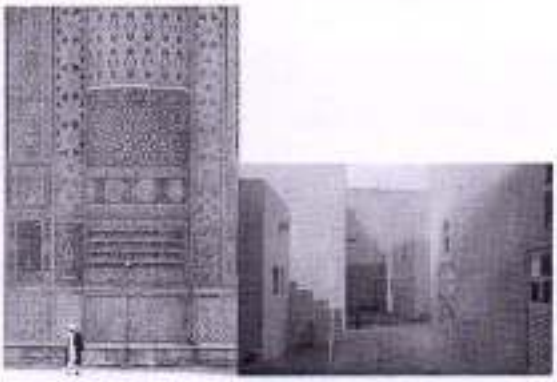

Fig. 1 Relation of light and shadow to colour, texture, material, detailof façade.

Perception is the process or method of gaining or gathering information through the various senses. At times, an object could even be perceived in a different way because of the pre conceived notion the person has about the object. In the case of visual perception, the decision on how the space is perceived is left on the mind of the occupant. Every time we move or act, the environment around us keeps changing and hence our perception about the environment also changes.The difference of brightness,between lit and shadowed surfaces, contributes to our understanding of spatiality. Moreover, the spatial distribution of light is also extremely important for the spatiality, but also to orientation and the atmosphere.

Fig:The difference of brightness,between lit and shadowed surfaces, contributes to understanding of spatiality

V. SHADOWS IN ARCHITECTURE

line makes shadow, line makes surface

shadow makes mass, surface makes mass "

It is with shadows that the designer models his building, gives it texture, "color," relief, proportions. Imagine a building executed in pure white marble and exposed, not to sunlight, but to uniformly diffused light that would cast no shadows. The building would have no other apparent form than that of its con- tour. It would seem as flat as a great unbroken wall. Cornices, colonnades, all details, all projections within the contour lines, would disappear. The beauty of all the carefully wrought details, the fine balance and proportion of masses that had engaged the skill and enthusiasm of the designer, would vanish. The shadow generates an interaction between the surface and the ground

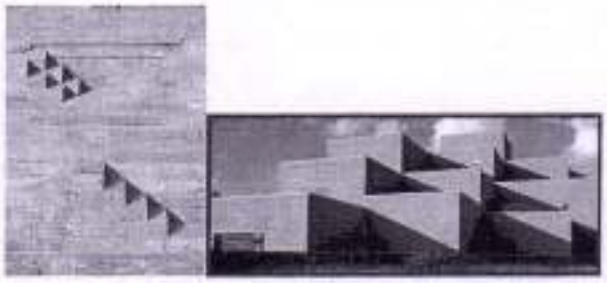

Fig. 1 Sunlit and shadowed surfaces convey balance and proportions of architectural masses

Shadow also plays an important role in proportion. It depends on the environment and the scale of the surface on which shadow is dealing. For example shadows in city

level is used to shade streets. And in unit level it is used to shade small areas.

The intensity of shadows depends upon the opaqueness of the object. The more transparent the materiel less the intensity of the shadow.

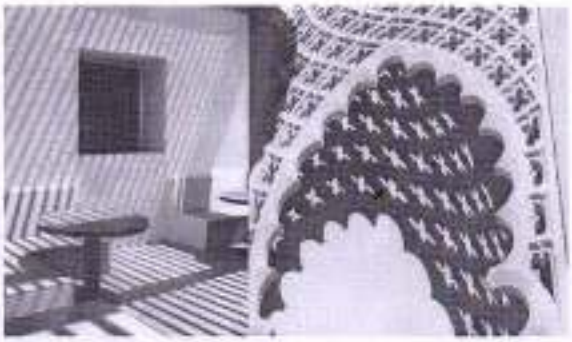

Fig:Voids become solids when the surface blocks the sunlight

VI. SUNLIGHT/SHADOWS AND DYNAMISM IN ARCITECTURE

Light and shadow can create dynamism within a space by giving the space a meaning which is beyond function. The atmosphere of a space is greatly influenced by the element of light. The value of light should not be underestimated as it is a powerful and strong vehicle of expression. It is very important for us to realise how important light is in the well being of humans and hence we should gain an appreciation of how light influences and affects our lives. Extra depths of experience can be achieved within the space by the interplay of light and shadow.

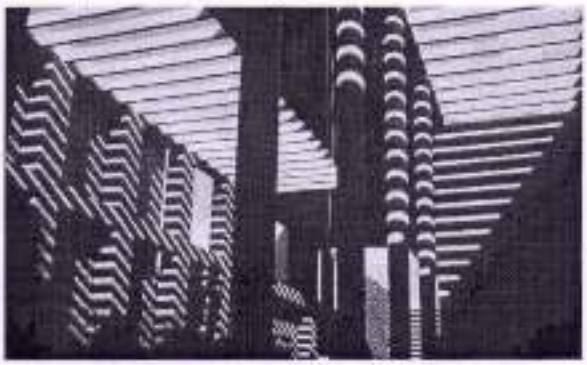

Fig: Play of light and shadow provides depth to architectural spaces

Light and shadow influences the spatial context and helps to transform the atmosphere within the space The quality of the natural light varies and differs throughout the day , a through the various seasons and also according to geographical location. As the sun moves from the east to the west, shadows are created which convey a sense of time. The movement of shadows carries with it the movement of place which leads to dynamism within the space. In the words of the Swiss architect Peter Zumthor "how much light does man need and how much darkness?" Both of these aspects are important in creating balance in a space which leads the space to be dynamic.

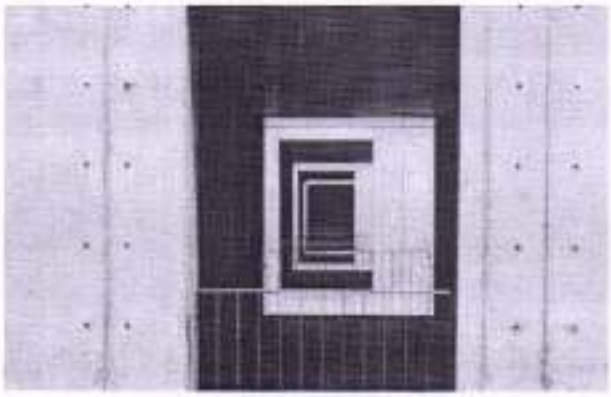

Fig: Shadows convey a sense of time

VII. SUNLIGHT AND SACRED ARCHIECTURE

With the correct consideration of light and shadow, atmospheres can be created which are beyond function and most of these constructions are religious in nature. It is believed that natural light is considered as a link between God and man. Light forms the basis of creating a divine presence for the believer in the place of worship. A wide range of beliefs and values cannot be expressed with the material form and hence light is introduced within the space in a manner in which it reveals dramatic variations.

7.1 The use of sunlight in Islamic architecture

According to the Quran, light was one of God's first creations. For Muslims, light represents the divinity of God, so natural light is an integral design element in Islamic architecture. Islamic buildings such as mosques have traditionally incorporated minimal ornamentation in order to emphasize the enclosure of this divine space, which is defined by the building's structural design ,its facade, materiality, vertical and horizontal lines , and the ways that light addresses the structure.

7.1.1 Jali or Screens

An ornamental screen, or jali, is a prominent feature of Islamic architecture and mediates the amount of sunlight that enters a space. Jali is a delicately carved latticed screen that also exemplifies the use of the ornament in Islamic art and architecture. Jalis filter out strong sunlight and keep spaces cool, which is ever important in the Middle East's harsh sun.Jali or the screen is mediator of light and space in Islamic architecture . In architecture, screens tend to blur the distinction between interior and exterior space. In Islamic architecture, they are used to mediate the direct sunlight by casting intricate shadow patterns in the interior space. These patterns, which I will talk about in my next post, are very important in the art and architecture of Islam.

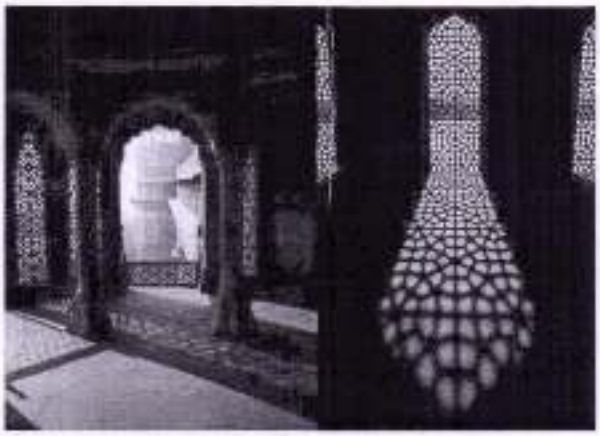

Fig:Screens mediate the direct sunlight by casting intricate shadow patterns in the interior space.

7.1.2 Surface Decoration

The use of light in Islamic architecture creates a play at light and shadow that shapes the interiors of buildings. For example, screens not only act as ornamental decorations and keep spaces cool, but the shadows created by a jali weave intricate patterns through rooms and corridors. The materiality of a building comes to life more vividly: carved stucco, stonework and brickwork are illuminated and emphasized by natural light

Fig:Materiality of a building comes to life more vividly:, stonework and ceramic tile work are illuminated and emphasized by natural light

7.2.Sunlight and Indian temple architecture

7.2.1 Interior spaces and natural light

In Indian context of sacred architecture,caves have long been regarded as places of sanctity. Man-made caves hold the same sanctity as natural caves. The sanctuary in all Indian religious structures, retains the cave-like feeling of sacredness, being small and dark without natural light.The quality of natural light reduces progressively as the devotee approaches the garbhagriha (inner core of temple).This journey is symbolic to the spiritual journey of the devotee from external materialistic world towards his spiritual core .Appropriate ambience is created by the filtered quality of sunlight used in the interiors

Fig:Natural light reduces progressively as the devotee approaches the garbhagriha.

7.2.2 Temple facaces and sunlight

The profusely sculptural ornamented facades of Indian temple architecture cannot be appreciated without play of sunlight and shadows on its surface.Sunlight is the link in Indian temple architecture which connects the temporal world(the stories depicted in the form of sculptures) spiritualworld.

Fig:Sculptural quality of temple facades is enhanced by play of sunlight and shadows.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Designer should understand the significance of natural light/sunlight and shadows as avery effective tool for expression of architectural mass and spaces. Harnessing of sunlight for aesthetic purpose creates requited ambience and lends dynamic quality to the built environment.

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STUDY OF COST EFFECTIVE MATERIALS OF INFILL WALLS FOR LOWER INCOME GROUP HOUSING IN INDIA

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Abstract:*Adequate shelter for all people is one of the pressing challenges faced by the developing countries. The dream of owning a house particularly for low-income and middle-income families is becoming a difficult reality. Hence, it has become a necessity to adopt cost effective, innovative and environment-friendly housing technologies for the construction of houses and buildings for enabling the common people to construct houses at affordable cost. This paper discusses such materials that can be used for construction of lower income group housing. Strength and durability of the structure, stability, safety and mental satisfaction are factors that assume top priority during cost reduction. It is found that about 26.11% and 22.68% of the construction cost can be saved by using low cost housing technologies in comparison with the traditional construction methods in the case studies for walling and roofing respectively. This proves that using low cost housing technologies is a cost effective construction approach for the industry.*

Keywords:, affordable housing , cost effective materials , Infill walls ,GFRG wall system

1. INTRODUCTION

India's urban population has grown over the past three to four decades from 109 million to 377 million in 2011 and is expected to grow almost 600 million by 2030. One out of every six persons in urban area and one out of every ten person in rural area do not have a livable house. Rapid urbanization has led to people increasingly living in slums and unhygienic conditions of the economically weaker sections.

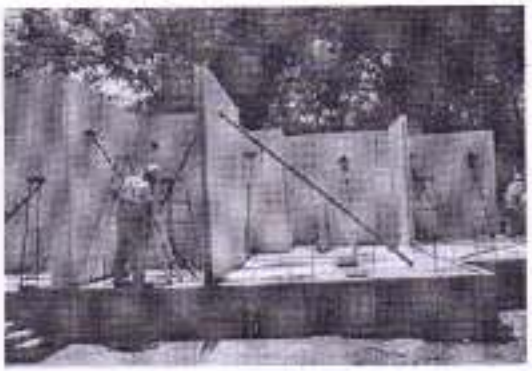
During the eleventh five year plan it is estimated that total housing requirement in Indian cities by the end of 2012 was 26.53 million dwellings. with respect to this scenario a minimum of 30 million additional houses will be required by 2020.

The motivation of construction of Affordable Housing aims to encourage private sector participation in creation of affordable housing stock recogonizing that mere efforts of Government would be insufficient to address the housing shortage.

India has a strong vision, but weaker implementation strategy – it needs enforceable housing targets (national and state level & local level) for market, low cost and affordable housing. We believe that the technology proposed by IIT Madras, and demonstrated recently by the construction of the 'GFRG demo building', has the potential to meet this challenge of providing rapid affordable mass housing for E.W.S and L.I.G people.

2.GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO GFRG WALL PANELS

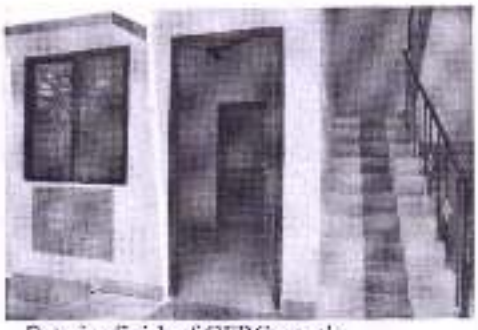
GFRGs are the pre-fabricated load bearing panels used for the construction of walls at a rapid rate. These panels can be sliced and resized to suit your needs and they simply need to be fitted on the foundation using a crane. Everything from walls to ceilings can be built in this manner. A concrete belt is made on the foundation on which rods are later erected. The panels are then fixed onto the base. They need to be given support till they are completely fixed. It is through the small vacuum space inside the panels that the rods from the foundation go by. This space is later concreted to strengthen it further. The doors and windows can be cut out in precise shapes and sizes.



GFRG panel erection on plinth

Interior of GFRG panel construction

Reinforcement in panels



Exterior finish of GFRG panels

Concrete lintels are made inside these panels within which the doors and windows can be later placed. A layer is fitted on the roof before the panels are arranged and fixed on top of them. A thin layer is concrete is then applied over the panels from where the next storey can be built.

Since 2003, the IITM research team had conducted extensive studies on the use of these panels as structural members for all components of the building, including earthquake resistant design. These panels, originally developed by RBS Australia, were intended as wall panels ('Rapidwall') suitable for rapid erection of walls in buildings to carry gravity loads. The panels are made of calcined gypsum plaster, combined with special additives and glass fibres, to produce GFRG panels - 12m long, 3m high and 124mm thick (with hollow cavities).

The IITM research group extended the application of this product for the entire building system - including floors, roofs, and staircases, thus significantly reducing the consumption of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC). The team also collaborated in the indigenous development of an excellent water-proofing material, which is essential for prolonged durability of the GFRG panels, especially in the case of roofs and toilets.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY OF GFRG PANELS

The panels are prefabricated and cut to desired sizes based on room dimensions with openings for doors and windows, thus making rapid construction possible. A panel has two skins of 15 mm thickness that are interconnected at regular intervals

(250 mm) with 20 mm thick ribs. The cavities formed by these interconnections can be used for several purposes - filling with concrete, and laying electrical conduits and plumbing pipes. Filling the cavities with concrete increases the vertical load-carrying capacity almost tenfold, and inserting vertical steel bars in these cavities, contributes to their earthquake resistance.

In a multi-storeyed building, the number of concrete-filled cavities and steel bars can be reduced at the higher floor levels. When used as floor slabs, reinforced concrete beams can be embedded and hidden in some of the cavities, as per the design. The overall weight of the structure and consumption of concrete comes down significantly. Conventional plastering is eliminated.

4. COST EFFECTIVENESS OF GFRG WALL SYSTEM

The price charged for the panels is 1000 rupees per square metre. A 12× 3 metre sized panel costs 36000 rupees. 10 such panels would be more than enough for the roof and walls of a house with a plinth area of 1000 square feet. You can imagine how much it would cost to build a similar house in the normal manner. Using panels would minimize your expense to mere 4 Lakhs. The total expense for the construction of houses in this manner can be reduced to half of that of normal houses.

If you still doubt its efficiency, you should visit the double storey building of IIT Chennai campus and several houses at Bangalore city. The finishing and quality of those buildings which is as perfect as that of normal brick houses would definitely leave you awed.

5.ADVANTAGES OVER CONVENTIONAL BUILDINGS

High speed of construction: GFRG demo building with four flats in two storeys (total 1981 sq.ft.) built within a month!

- Less built-up area for the same carpet area: wall panels are only 124mm thick.
- Less embodied energy and carbon footprint: significant reduction in use of cement, sand, steel and water; recycling of industrial waste gypsum.
- Lower cost of structure: savings in materials; no plastering.
- Lower building weight (panels weigh only 43 kg/m2), contributing to savings in foundation and reduction in design for earthquake forces, particularly in multi-storeyed construction.
- Buildings up to 8-10 storeys can be designed using this load-bearing system, without the need for beams and columns.
- Excellent finishes of prefabricated GFRG panels - used for all the walls, floors and staircases, with minimal embedded concrete: no need for additional plastering.

6.WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION

The panel made houses, whose construction began in Australia in the 90's has many recognized qualities to its credit. Several countries worldwide have adapted this method for the construction of houses. Madras IIT is the first place in India where its quality was tested and confirmed. It should be noted that this construction material can be reliably used even at earthquake prone zones.

7.CONCLUSION

At present the options available for construction of walls and roofs are becoming uneconomical for common man day by day. The total minimum construction cost in present scenario is about 1200 Rs/Sq.ft. With the introduction of GFRG wall panels it is a boon for achieving the dream of owning a house for the EWS & LIG people as the construction cost using GFRG wall panel is less than 950 Rs/Sq.ft. Due to this factor it can be possible to bridge the large gap of supply and demand of LIG housing in India.

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VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

- **Ar. Gourav N. Vinchu**
Assistant Professor

Vernacular architecture, Paul Oliver defines in his book Dwellings, "it is the architecture of people, and by the people, but not for the people." Vernacular architecture, as the term which refers to the construction methodology that natives employs to build shelters using locally prevalent resources and conditions. The building knowledge is developed by trial and error and handed down the generation through local traditions.

Therefore, it has been contemptuously dismissed as being crude and coarse. But, a new school of architects have developed on it in the last few decades to come up with fascinating, and sometimes awe-evoking, alternate dwellings that are in harmony with the natural landscape and the human spirit.

Estimates suggest that at least 90% of buildings are designed with no help of any professional architects and designers. Local designs evolve in compliance with the economic feasibility, topography and climate. Indigenous materials are employed to create distinctive residences that merge with the surrounding landscape.

Even the interior spaces are decorated in a fashion that evokes nature. With swelling populations, unstable ecology and economic worries hitting hard, numerous architects around the world are increasingly looking towards sustainable solutions. They attempt to blend modern architectural theories to vernacular building cultures and often come up with strikingly surprising innovations. The resultant is humane and ecologically sound buildings with growing interest in earth friendly building construction techniques. Architects are relearning various practical aspects of infusing modern technologies with bygone traditions and cultures. They are actively building upon the knowledge of our grandparents to build homes that would secure our children's future. The vernacular is the source of many interesting innovations in building. From mud huts to European styled colonial mansions, from bamboo sheds to massive high rise, modern architects are constructing shelters, where indoor and outdoor living seamlessly combines to awake the senses and bring the Vernacular architecture dwellers closer to their natural world. Widely varies from the spectacular Mayan Tikal and Machu Picchu temples to humble dwellings like the African tree-houses and the Native American log cabin.

3. QIP'S/WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS

Sr.no	Title	Date	Duration	Organized by
A	QIP's			
1.	QIP by COA,NIASAPune'Regional Faculty Introduction Program'	23 to 27 Nov. 2015	5 days	National Institute of Advanced studies in Architecture(NIASA) Pune and D.Y.Patil college of Architecture Kolhapur.
2.	Awareness program on Green buildings (Insight to Green Buildings)	30 Sep. 2015	1 days	Indian Green Building Council, Pune Chapter and D.Y.Patil college of Architecture Kolhapur.
3.	One day faculty development program on Neuro Linguistic Programming	19 Sep. 2015	1 days	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur. Dept. of Arch.
B	Workshops			
	National level workshop on Minimum Standards of Architectural Education-2016	25 Nov. 2016	1 days	Council of Architecture, New Delhi at Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
	Workshop on 'Solar Passive Architecture" by Ar. Mukund Datye	24 Sep. 2016	1 days	Indian Green Building Council, Pune Chapter and D.Y.Patil college of Architecture Kolhapur.
	Workshop on Forms, Follows, Feelings By Ar. Pramod Beri	12 & 13 Oct. 2015	2 days	Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Engg. And Tech. Kolhapur. Dept. of Arch.

CERTIFICATE

Council of Architecture
INDIA

This is to certify that

Ar./Prof./Shri./Smt. Gaurav N. Vinchu, D.Y.P.C.E.T, Kolhapur

has participated in one day National Level workshop on

Minimum Standards of Architectural Education - 2016

Organized by
Council of Architecture, New Delhi
in collaboration with
Shivaji University, Kolhapur
on Friday, 25th November, 2016 at Ramanujan Hall,
Department of Mathematics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Dr. Ar. R. B. Koli	Dr. D. R. More	Ar. Vijay Garg	Ar. Biswaranjan Nayak
Chairman, BOS Arch.	Director, BCUD	Vice President	President
Shivaji University, Kolhapur		Council of Architecture, New Delhi	

Confederation of Indian Industry

IGBC

Certification of Participation

This is to confirm the participation of

Vinchu Gourav Nandkishor

at the
Session on Solar Passive Architecture with Ar Mukund Datye
organised by
Indian Green Building Council, Pune Chapter
on
24th September 2016 at Dr D Y Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Kolhapur

J P Shroff
Chairman, IGBC Pune Chapter

Dr Prem C Jain
Chairman, CII IGBC

Council of Architecture

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This certificate is awarded to

Vinchu Gourav Nandkishor

for participating in the

"REGIONAL FACULTY INDUCTION PROGRAMME"

from 23rd to 27th November, 2015

Coordinated by National Institute of Advanced Studies in Architecture (NIASA)

with

"School of Architecture, D. Y. Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Kolhapur"

Developed and designed by

Prof. Jayashree Deshpande,

Director, National Institute of Advanced Studies in Architecture (NIASA), Pune.

Prof. Jayashree Deshpande
Director, NIASA

PUNE
27.11.2015

CII
Confederation of
Indian Industry

Certification of Participation

This is to confirm the participation of

Ar. Gaurav Vinchu

from

D.Y.P.C.E.T

at the Awareness program on Green Buildings **(Insight to Green Buildings)**
organised by
Indian Green Building Council, Pune Chapter
on
30th September 2015 at Dr D Y Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Kolhapur

S Raghupathy
Executive Director & Head, CII GBC

Dr Prem C Jain
Chairman, IGBC

Certificate

This is to Certify that ...

Mr./Ms. Gourav N. Vinchu.

participated in ***One Day Faculty Development Program*** *on* ***Neuro Linguistic Programming,*** *conducted by D. Y. Patil College of Engg. & Tech. under I. S. T. E. Students & Staff Chapter on 19th Sept. 2015.*

Mr. Sunil J. Raykar
Co-ordinator
ISTE Student & Staff Chapter

Dr. Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal
D.Y.P. C.E.T.

Various responsibilities shouldered as a resource person at :-

A. INSTITUTE LEVEL

Sr. No	Head	Responsibilities	Year
1.	Class Teacher	Maintain Record of class, Attendance, Results and parents meet	2014 to 2017
2.	Faculty co coordinator for final year thesis	Arrangement of final year reviews and guest lecture for thesis	2017
3.	NASA coordinator (National And zonal level competition)	Arrangement of guest lecture, guides for NASA trophy work.	2014 to 2017
4.	AAKAR coordinator Annual socials)	Arrangement of various workshops, seminars, competitions, Architectural activities, etc.	2014 to 2017
5.	Conduciveness of environment for learning	Corridor display, ambience of department.	2014-2017

B. UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Sr. No	Head	Responsibilities	Year
1.	Examiner	Supervision	2014 to 2017
2.	Assessor	Assessment and moderation	2017
3.	External Jury	External oral examiner	2017

C. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Sr. No	Head	Responsibilities	Year
1.	NCETETA-2016 Registration and Certificate distribution	Registration and certificate distribution of participants	2016
1.	Exhibition Tracing Narratives-Indian Landscape Design	Arrangement regarding display of Exhibition Panel	Jan-2017

Various responsibilities shouldered as a resource person at:-

A. INSTITUTE LEVEL

Sr. No	Head	Responsibilities	Year
1.	Class Teacher	Maintain Record of class, Attendance, Results and parents meet	2014 to 2017
2.	Faculty co coordinator for final year thesis	Arrangement of final year reviews and guest lecture for thesis	2017
3.	NASA coordinator (National And zonal level competition)	Arrangement of guest lecture, guides for NASA trophy work.	2014 to 2017
4.	AAKAR coordinator Annual socials)	Arrangement of various workshops, seminars, competitions, Architectural activities, etc.	2014 to 2017
5.	Conduciveness of environment for learning	Corridor display, ambience of department.	2014-2017

B.UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Sr. No	Head	Responsibilities	Year
1.	Examiner	Supervision	2014 to 2017
2.	Assessor	Assessment and moderation	2017
3.	External Jury	External oral examiner	2017

C.NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Sr. No	Head	Responsibilities	Year
1.	NCETETA-2016 Registration and Certificate distribution	Registration and certificate distribution of participants	2016
2.	Exhibition Tracing Narratives-Indian Landscape Design	Arrangement regarding display of Exhibition Panel	Jan-2017
3.	iCETETA-2016 Registration and Certificate distribution	Registration and certificate distribution of participants	March-2017

DR. D. Y. PATIL PRATISHTHAN'S

D. Y. PATIL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NBA ACCREDITED

KASABA BAWADA, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - 416 006

6TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

NCETETA -2016 | ON 30TH JANUARY 2016

Date:-8.3.2016

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Prof. Gaurav Vinchu** of **Architecture** Department has participated in Organizing National Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering, Technology and Architecture, NCETETA-2016, held on 30th January 2016.

He worked in the Certificate Distribution committee as a member and performed the assigned work in the best possible manner. Your sincere efforts are appreciated.

Prof.S.B.Patil
Convener

Dr.Vijay R. Ghorpade
Principal

Jobs : C-18.

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE

Sr. No. **2760**

This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. /Shri/Smt. Gourav. N. Vinchu of D.Y.P.C.E.T. Kop has attended the Central Assessment work in the subject of B.T. Const & mat-II & H.S. H.C.-I at F.Y. B. Arch Examination in the University office, Kolhapur From 29th Nov; 30th Nov to 13th dec & 14th dec For 4 day's.

Assessment of A.B.'s	moderation on of A. B.'s	Total
101	-	101

No. SU/EXAM/CAP/

Date : 20.12.16.

Director,
Central Assessment Work
B.Arch Examination
Oct /Nov /Apr /May
Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Asstt. Registrar/Deputy Registrar
(Post Exam.)
Shivaji University, Kolhapur

CIVIL WORKS

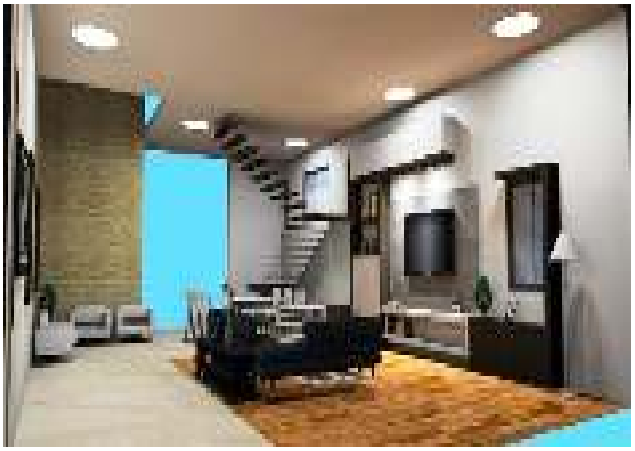
PROPOSED ELEVATION DESIGN FOR DR. D.Y.PATIL. PRATISHTAN'S COLLEGE OF ENGG. SALOKHRNAGR, KOLHAPUR.

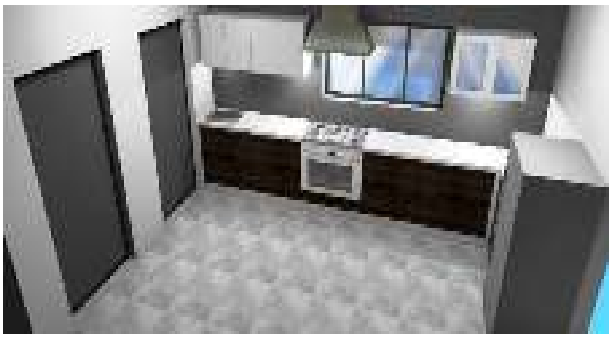
LANDSCAPE WORK

PROPOSED LANDSCAPE FOR CENTRAL PLAZA IN FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING AT SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

INTERIOR WORK

PROPOSED INTERIOR FOR RESIDANCE OFMR. PRAMOD PATIL, HUPARI


SKETCHUP WORK(3D VIEWS)

PROPOSED RENOVATION OF COLLECTOR OFFICE BUILDING AT KOLHAPUR.