



!! SHREE GAJANAN MAHARAJ PRASANNA !!

P. R. PATIL COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

Pote Estate, Kathora Road, Amravati (M. S.)

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Ref. No. :

Date :

CHAUSATH YOGINI MITAOLI TEMPLE

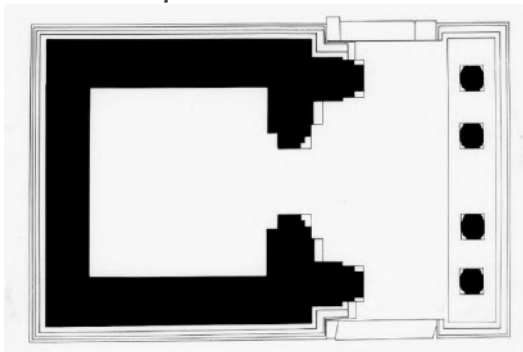
Indian temple architecture began with formerly structural cellas found at Sanchi as early as 100B.C. Further Buddhist apsidal structural temples like Tar got converted into Hindu temples in 1st century B.C. They have elements from Greek architecture and Aryan Styles.

Hindu Temple Architecture Evolution

Temple no. 17 at Sanchi –



Temple No. 17 at Sanchi



Temple No. 17 at Sanchi Plan

The Temple no. 17 at Sanchi, through modest proportions, provides a good example of the early Gupta style, with a plain square cella fronted by a pillared veranda. The flat roof rests on walls built of ordinary dressed stone

closely set without mortar. The Mandapa has four pillared inter-columniation, a typical feature of Gupta style.

Temple of Kankali Devi at Tigawa, Jabalpur



Kankali Devi Temple, Tigawa, Jabalpur

Probably the earliest evolution of true Gupta order having vase like capitals (PurnaKalasha). This continued to form a graceful part of temple architecture even till date. The other characteristically Gupta feature of this temple is the ornamentation of the portal. The extended lintel at the top of the doorway, the flat roof and overhanging eaves resembles to Temple no. 17 at Sanchi.

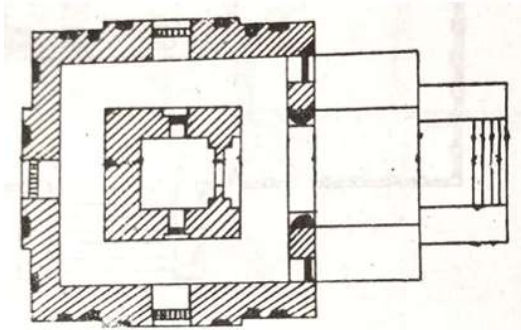
Parvati Temple, NachnaKuthara, Panna–



Parvati Temple, NachnaKuthara, Panna

Principal

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Parvati Temple Plan, NachnaKuthara

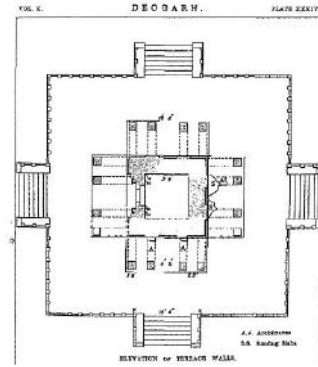
The importance of this temple lies in the addition of covered circumambulatory passage (Pradakshina Path) around the garbhagriha. It has lattice work on all the 3 sides to provide lighting. Another notable feature is the upper storey, supported by the cella, and set back from the pradakshina path – the first indication of the Shikharas of the later temples.

Dasavatara Temple at Deogarh, Jhansi –

This temple exemplifies the final form of the basic Hindu temple, which was attained by the end of the Gupta period. It is the earliest known example of a shikhara over the garbhagriha, further elevated



Existing Condition of Dasavatara temple,



Dasavatara temple Plan, Deogarh

by a square terrace. It exhibits flat-roofed porticos projecting from each side. Further, the scenes from Ramayana in the continuous frieze around the platform represents the first examples of motifs popular in later Javanese art.

After the fall of the Imperial Guptas witnessed a tremendous progress and development in the traditional temple styles. As distinguished by the Indian Shilpashastras, the following are the various styles of Indian temple architecture -
 Nagara (North Indian)
 Wesara (West Indian)
 Dravid (South Indian)

About the Mitaoli Temple



Central Cella at Mitaoli Temple

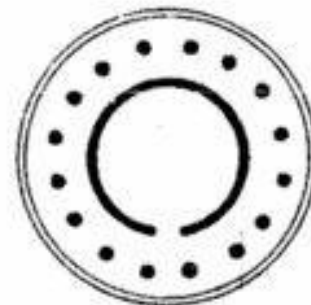
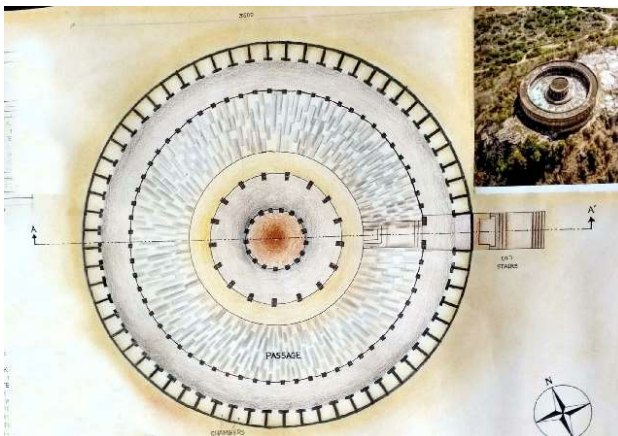


Aerial View of Mitaoli Temple

The Mitaoli temple in Morena, is an ancient temple located on the top of hillock. The Hindu temple plans in India are generally square, rectangular or apsidal in shape. Whereas, this circular temple is one among the very few such temples in India. The plan comprises of a circular cloister around an open courtyard over a high plinth. The circular cloister consists of a series of small cellas, each having an open mandapa supported on pilasters and pillars on the front. The roof of these cellas and the mandapa are presently flat. There is also a circular shrine facing east in the center of the courtyard. Each cella and the central shrine presently accommodate a Shivalinga. It is said that the roof over the 64 cellas and the central shrine had towers or shikharas which were probably removed during later modifications.

Within the main central shrine there are slab coverings which have perforations in them to drain rainwater to a large underground storage. The pipe lines from the roof lead the rain water to the storage are also visible. The design of the temple has withstood earthquake shocks, without any damage to its circular structural features, in the past several centuries.

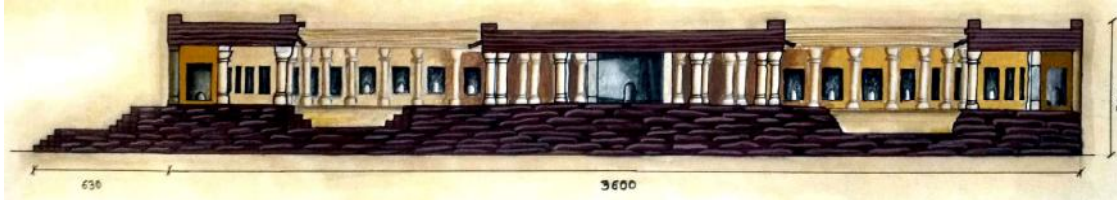
There have been various local elements in architecture as well as foreign influences, mostly classical post Alexander's world win campaign on temple architecture and sculpture development. The temple development and evolution goes through various transformations such as religious, socio-cultural as well as stylistic. The Mitaoli temple and other earliest structural temples like the structural cella of temple number 40 at Sanchi, structural apsidal temples at Tar and Chejarla; have Greek elements such as elevated plinth on stylobate, Ionic columns in superstructure with stone lintels and slabs above. Also moulded cornices could be seen at transition of levels. The plan of the Mitaoli temple resembles that of the Greek Tholos, which is an unusual characteristic of the Hindu temple architecture.



Tholos

Plan of Mitaoli Temple

Typical Plan of Greek Tholos



Sectional Elevation of Mitaoli Temple

Inspiration for the Parliament Building:

The architects of the iconic Rashtrapati Bhavan, Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker conducted studies to understand the architectural precinct of India. During this study, it is believed that they visited the sites of Sanchi Stupa and Mitaoli Temple. They drew inspiration from these structures and have tried to

incorporate the stylistic influences in their planning and design.



Rashtrapati Bhavan Plan



View of Mitaoli Temple



Mitaoli Temple Plan



The Outer Bhavan with the central dome-Rashtrapati Bhavan



External colonnade façade at the Rashtrapati Bhavan



**Outer Cloister of cellas with the central temple –
Mitaoli Temple**



**Internal colonnade at the Mitaoli
Temple**

The plan of the Parliament house seems to be the reflection of the Mitaoli temple with the external circular bhavan and the central dome having a striking similarity with the plan of the circular cloister of cellas and the central temple.

Furthermore, both the structures have an uncanny similar resemblance to the ratio of scale and proportion. Similarly, the internal colonnade in the Mitaoli temple could have been the influence behind the colonnade external façade of the Rashtrapati Bhavan. However, the central chamber and the dome design of the building were inspired from the Stupa at Sanchi.

The Mitaoli temple, a structure of utmost historical importance, lies in a dilapidated condition today. It

has the heritage values of being recognised as a featured heritage site. The Archaeological Survey of India has only deputed a caretaker at the temple premises. The absence of any concerted renovation work is affecting the entire structure, especially the sculptures on the temple wall. This place has been lying hidden/ forgotten since ages, but it deserves a holistic approach for its management and conservation to bring back the attention and imbibe its importance within the local communities and the other stakeholders.

By Ar. Prof. Sanjay W Deshmukh

Principal,

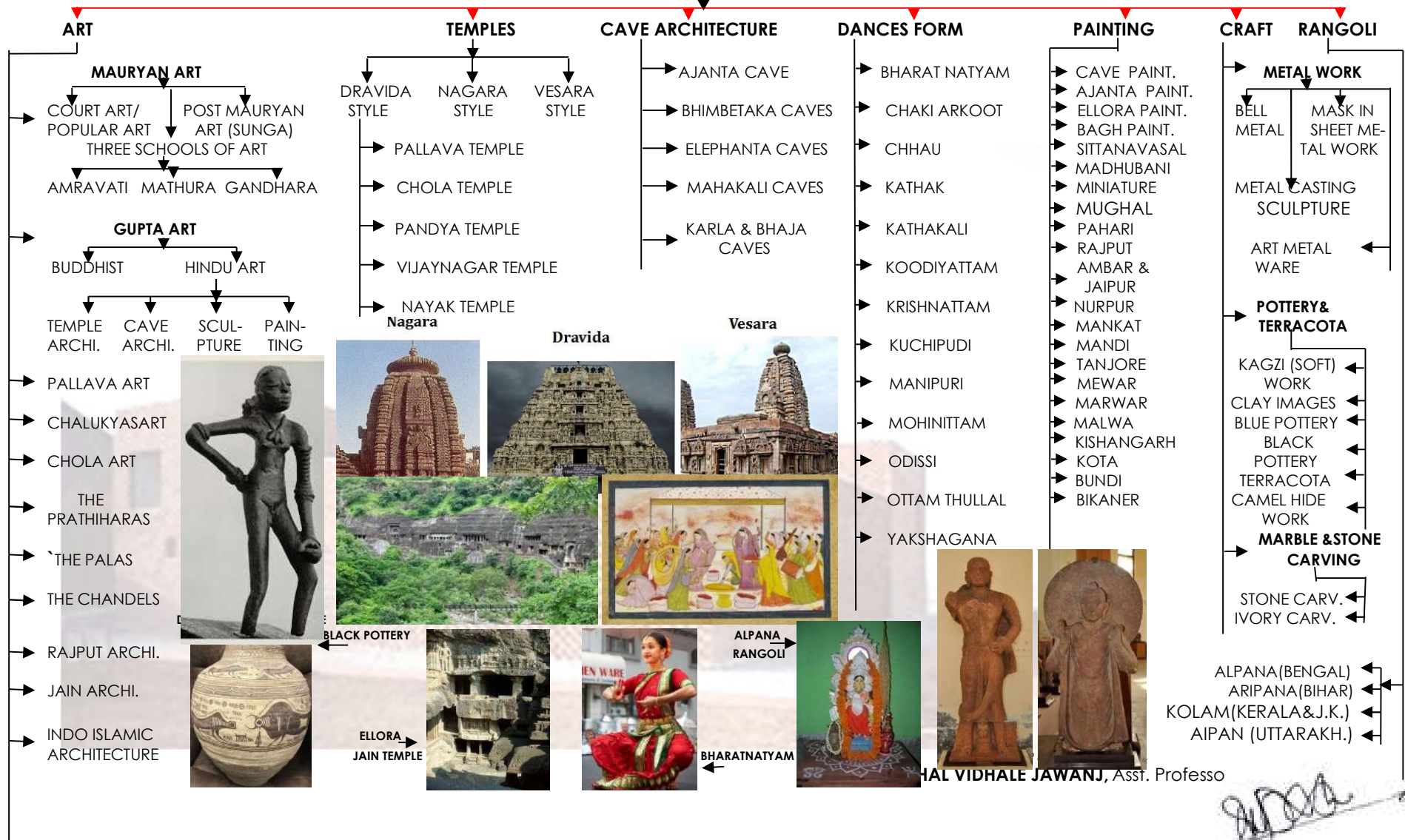
Aishwarya Deshmukh

Asst. Professor

**Principal
P.R. Padi Collage of Architecture
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Indian Continent experiences various Architectural Styles through various periods, an efforts has been made to put "History of Art & Culture " in a tubular form".

ART & CULTURE IN INDIA



HAL VIDHALE JAWANJ, ASST. Professo

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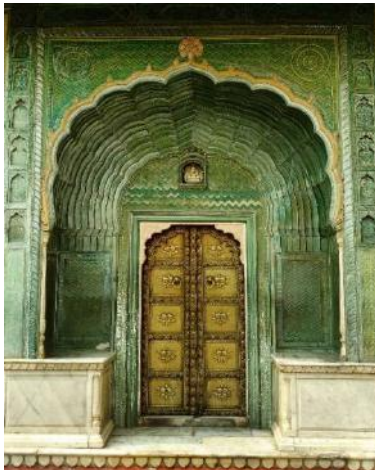
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COMMUNITY ENGAEMENT IN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

What is Heritage? Why to manage it?

Heritage is of increasing importance in each society. The reason probably being the rapidly increasing modernization and changing lifestyle. In such cases, the people tend to go back to their past societies which would give them a sense of belonging and be an anchor to the rapidly changing world.



The definition of what is regarded as heritage has broadened over the last few decades. Earlier only individual monuments or standalone structures with no relationship to their surrounding were considered as heritage. Today,

there is a general recognition that the whole surrounding is responsible for interaction with the society and is therefore categorized as heritage. This expansion in the concept has resulted in a wide range of monuments treated as heritage. In practice, a broad range of typologies includes urban centres, archaeological sites, industrial heritage, cultural landscapes and heritage routes. This also increases the number of heritage sites and landscapes to be managed and the skills required for the same. However, it also increases the number of threats that can have adverse impact on the heritage sites.

Defining physical boundaries

Heritage structures cannot be protected in isolation. The physical boundaries of the monument as well as the setting in which the monument is located, also known as the buffer zone, should be monitored to preserve

and protect our heritage sites. However, other parameters will influence the definition of the physical areas and their management includes:

- The type of threats and their relative timeframes (e.g. the impact of vandalism, uncontrolled development of the built environment, climate change);
- The extent to which the management strategy involves local communities and other
- The extent to which the management system embraces sustainable management practice.
- This recognition that physical boundaries are no longer where the property boundary falls but are in fact a series of layers undoubtedly favours protection, but it creates new management challenges.

A Broader Framework

- The international community has recently begun to appreciate the socio-cultural aspects related to a particular heritage monument rather than terming it as a structure with physical evidence of the past. These aspects linked to the monuments have undoubtedly

shaped the monuments and involved the various stakeholders over the years. Local communities may depend on the beneficial uses of the heritage sites for their livelihood. Heritage practitioners will need to deal with a wide range of public authorities over issues such as spatial planning and economic development policy.



- This means that heritage practitioners cannot act independently and without reference to other stakeholders. It is essential that the heritage bodies work with other stakeholder's as far as possible to develop and implement an agreed vision and policies for managing each heritage place within its broader physical and social context.

An Inclusive Approach

- The term 'management' has been used in a very broad way in the heritage sector: as issues become more complex, there is a need to be more precise. Management approaches must accommodate

- the shift to a wider, more inclusive approach to heritage management and to a greater emphasis on community engagement.
- The ownership of a heritage property may be widely diverse, particularly in urban areas or cultural landscapes. A participatory approach to management is being promoted in the heritage sector, given the perception of heritage as the shared property of communities. Information from the field shows that, in practice, heritage management systems are often failing to involve local counterparts. Even when community involvement does take place, the level of participation in decision-making and the capacity of local stakeholders actually to engage and make contributions are often limited.
 - An effective participatory approach that delivers reciprocal benefits to the cultural property and to society depends on understanding:
 - •Who participates in decision-making, assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation processes, and how,
 - •Who contributes with experience, knowledge and skills, and how,
 - •Who benefits economically, socio-culturally and psychologically and how.

- Participatory processes often demand a readiness to accept difficult compromises and negotiate trade-offs. The neutrality and leverage of wider collaborations in support of the cultural heritage property can facilitate this process for better management of heritage sites.

Inferences:

With the expanding definition of the term heritage, implies an increasing demand for management of the heritage complexes and communities. An inclusive communal approach with all the stakeholders, especially the local counterparts, contributing towards the management and conservation of heritage can facilitate a comprehensive management system.

As the heirs to the World Heritage, we ought to come together for holistic implementation of the management strategies which will reinforce the heritage industry to mutually co-exist with the rapid urbanization and lifestyle.

By AISHWARYA DESHMUKH
Asst. Professor



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Surveying & Levelling

For the academic year 2017-18, a contour survey was conducted by the students of 2nd year. The site location was at Kund Sarjapur. About 80 students from both the divisions of 2nd year conducted the physical contour survey using various instruments like theodolite, dumpy level, optical square, GPS

device, ranging rods, measuring tape, etc. Further levelling exercise was done to mark the contours. The site analysis and contour survey was further handed over to the 3rd year students, since the site was proposed for their Architectural Design Project.

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ACTIVITIES, TOURS & EVENTS

The college holds wide range of activities and formal event every year. The activities include construction & art practices at construction yard and art court in the premises. The event includes Green Cyclothon on world environmental day and cultural event.



Also we witness several delegation visits for educational purpose and extensions such as visit of Japanese Delegation for exchange and extension architectural programme among two universities (SGBAU, Amravati and Japanese University)







Also, Students undertake several social life campaigns regularly such as cleanliness drive, motivational Paintings at Jail, Beautification of walking trail and wall paintings for traffic sense and general awareness

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A.P. Patil", with the year "2015" written to the right.

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STUDY TOUR

Study tours are organized to meet academic demands as well as exposure to the historical site and to connect students with the recent trends in architecture. After such tours they are asked to submit their reports based on their understanding.

This tour was organized to explore important historical sites such as PONDICHERRY, MAHABALIPURAM, RAMSETU, RAMESHWARAM, KANYAKUMARI, KUMBHAKONAM, AUROVILLE, COIMBATORE, KERALA, and TAMIL NADU to study French architecture, Franco tamil architecture. The students visited the Tanjore Palace and even meet the king of the palace PRINCE BABAJIRAJE BHOSLE. The design site was allotted in Pondicherry. The site was selected for design for first year, second year and third year. The design topic for first year was Chaos, for second year was Club House, and for third year was Art and Architecture College. The site was distributed in three parts according to first year, second year and third year design



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SITE VISIT AND SURVEY IN WALGAON





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TOUR

EVENT / NAME : **STUDY TOUR AT KONDESHWAR, AMRAVATI.**
DATE OF EVENT : 25/01/2017
LOCATION : KONDESHWAR, AMRAVATI
CLASS/YEARS :- 1st Year
DESCRIPTION : Kondeshwar is a historical place MAHADEV TEMPLE, the temple chosen for the measured drawing was built in black stone. We divided the team into 4 different groups to get the following:

- 1) Plan, Site Plan
- 2) Elevations, Sections
- 3) Details
- 4) Views/ Sketches.

It was a new type of study tour experience for the 1st year students. Respected subject faculties Prof. SARANG HOLE, Prof. KIRTI HINGE, Prof. SHRUTI DESHMUKH guided them. Students & faculties enjoyed a lot.

PHOTOGRAPHS :



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NAME : **STUDY TOUR**
DATE OF TOUR : **21/07/2016 TO 23/07/2016**
LOCATION : **CHIKHALDARA**
CLASS /YEAR : **2ND YEAR & 3RD YEAR**
OBJECTIVE : To conduct leveling exercise and Surveying of a site near Kalapani tank , Chikhaldara
DISCRIPTION : P.R. Patil college of Architecture had arranged the study tour for the 2nd yr& 3rd yr students at Chikhaldara . the site “Kala Pani Tank”was chosen for leveling exercise and surveying of the site near “Kala Pani Tank” the same site was supposed to be the design problem site for both 2nd year and 3rd year students. The 3rd year students also conducted case study of resort and formal notes in Chikhaldar for their design problem the tour was Rigorous as well as enjoying students also had fun, photography and campfire.



Ekhattar Mahadev Temple ,Mitaoli



Rani Ki Vav ,Patan

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DATE OF EVENT : 04/01/2017 to 16/01/2017

LOCATION : M.P., UP, Rajasthan & Gujrat

CLASS/YEARS :- 1st Year, 2nd Year & 3rd Year

OBJECTIVE : To study the Architecture of Historical monuments and at the same location the site was chosen for design problem.

DESCRIPTION : P. R. Patil College of Architecture had arranged the study tour for the 1st Year and 2nd Year students at U.P, Rajasthan, Gujrat, M.P. students had visited Sanchi stupa, Bhimbhetka, Gwalior Fort, Mitaoli, Udaigiri Caves, Taj Mahal, Fathpur Sikri, Qutub Complex, Humayun's Tomb, Nahargarh Fort, Ajmer Fort, Kumbhalgarh art Aadhinath Temple , Rani Ki vav (Patan), Jami Masjid, Ahmadabad, Adlaj-vav, Sabarmati, Lothal, Mandu. The site at lotha is choosen for 1st year and 2nd year AD design problem and site at Ahemdabad for 3rd year students. Students conducted casestudy for their design problem. 1st had done documentation of Mitaoli, Teen Darwaja at Ahemdabad. Respective Faculties guidet them very well student had done photography and sketches. Student and faculties enjoyed a lot.



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SITE VISIT

Godrej Prana

It is a Residential apartment Scheme having 1, 2, 2.5 and 3 BHK apartments, spread in 31 Acres at Undri, Pune and includes multiple

towers having 12 storey residential floors with 2 podium level car parking area.



GODREJ PRANA BUILDING



SAFTY INDUCTION

Principal
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The Study Tour Report

P.R. Patil College of Architecture Amravati.



26th Dec -7th Jan
2018

Mahabalipuram ,
Pondicherry,
Kumbhkonam,Tanjo
re,Rameshwaram ,
Madurai ,
Kanyakumari,
Trivendrum ,
Alleppy

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The Tour

The Tour started with confirmed reservation journey to Chennai on
26th Dec. 2018



Ganesh Ratha

At the destinations we have been studying the historical styles, design motifs, techniques adopted.

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At Mahabalipuram to study basic forms of temple shrines evolved over there for entire nation to follow.



All the destinations we have been studying the historical styles, design motifs, techniques adopted.

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DOCUMENTATION 2020 CHANGAPUR, LASUR N MAHIMAPUR



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