



Visit of  
Her Royal Highness  
Shaikha Hend Faisal  
Princess of Sharjah

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McGAN'S Art Camp  
& Art Show  
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MAGAZINE OF THE YEAR

# McBOOK

01/APR/2019 ISSUE/07

McGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture 2019



Brute Force: The Installation  
of the Mighty Bison

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Ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Best Architecture college  
in India

[nasaindia.co/ranking](http://nasaindia.co/ranking)

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**“As an architect, you design for the present, with an awareness of the past, for a future which is essentially unknown.” – Norman Foster**

McBook is back this year with an eclectic collection of articles, poems, photographs, art projects, news and views from the world of architecture and design. This is a unique showcase of the extensive talent that abounds among the design enthusiasts of McGan’s.

This book is the result of a resolute effort by the students and faculty of McGan’s amidst all the hustle and bustle of academic deadlines and creative challenges. Faculty articles in this collection throw light on various topics of relevance for budding architects from career options to design appreciation, from green architecture to garment construction and many other topics that will serve as a guide and reference material for students now and in the future.

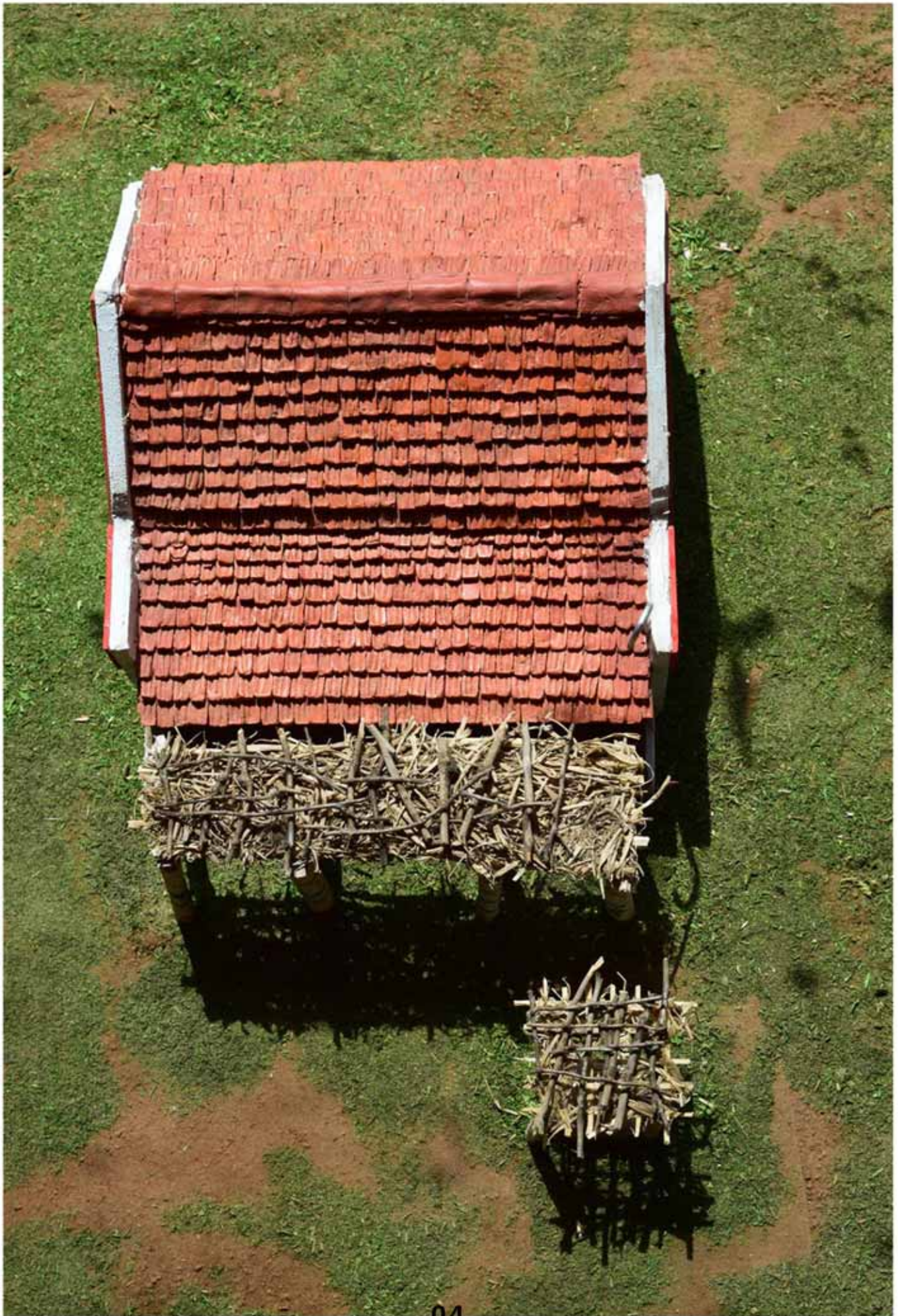
Students of McGan’s have penned articles that feature their ambitious dreams, pay tribute to fellow students and ruminate about the many facets of life as a student of architecture. What takes your breath away is the collection of art and design showcased in this volume of McBook that focuses on the immense talent of the McGan’s student community.

A perusal of this book will leave you in no doubt about the aptitude and hard work that is the DNA of the McGan’s community.





# MESSAGES





**Mr.N. Muralikumaran**  
Chairman

**“We cannot always build the future for our youth,  
but we can build our youth for the future.”**

**- F.D. Roosevelt**

At McGan's the philosophy of teaching is based on a belief that learning needs to be student centered and that students and faculty need to be equal partners in the learning process. Stress is on imparting practical and technical information and motivating students to use that information into the development of knowledge. Information can be imparted in many ways. We usually use a combination method, depending upon the existing competencies and skills of the students and the circumstances. This involve a bit of traditional lectures, discussions, surveys, library research, field visits, hands on exercises and class activities, amongst others. Wherever images and experiences can substitute words, it is so done.

It is important that students are motivated and inquisitive enough to find and evaluate the resources they need, to answer their own questions, rather than what may be put across. This approach goes a long way in building their careers! This also needs identification of their strengths and existing competencies as well as respecting their cultures and backgrounds. Team spirit is imbibed in the students through group exercises while focusing on the development of their individual capacities. We do not want them to just do well in the class but turn into good professionals with all round development. The pedagogic environment of the institution focuses on exactly that! For the same, a lot of emphasis is given on co-curricular activities. McBook, the college magazine is one such effort to harness the creativity of students and bring them and their faculties on a common platform as equal partners. We hope the readers enjoy the latest edition from this partnership!





**Dr. Sowmiya Muralikumaran**  
Chairperson

McGAN's Ooty School of Architecture is a stand alone institution, imparting architectural education in graduate and post graduate level, situated amidst green surroundings, in the queen of hills, the nilgiris. Commenced in 2008, the institution has so far submitted to the architectural field about 350 graduates and 70 post graduates, who are all enjoying and implementing the experience, skills and knowledge gained at McGAN'S in a befitting manner in their profession.

To serve better the community, McGAN'S in association with the district administration of the nilgiris district, has taken up the task of restoration and preservation of heritage structures in the nilgiris.

Apart from the above, McGAN'S heritage cell has taken up the onerous job of conducting heritage conferences, in which the experts in the field are participating to find out ways and means to maintain the rich heritage of south India.



**Padmashri G. Shankar**  
Director

**“Design is nothing but a humble understanding of materials, nature and above all humans.”**

Nestled in the Nilgiris, the McGAN’s Ooty School of Architecture (MOSA), a fully residential campus is complete with all facilities and ensures the all round growth of each student; personally and professionally. McGAN’s Ooty School of Architecture is committed to make this a world class learning center for architecture education in India and thereby bring to the world a team of socially responsible professionals.

Architecture, one of the rare disciplines which bridges art and science, essentially pertains to the act of designing spaces. From door knobs to furniture, from houses to airports, from playgrounds to urban plazas, architecture brings under its umbrella projects of varied nature and scale. It demands of its professionals’ creativity rooted on an understanding of the past and a vision for the future. Design and construction of buildings take into account the elements of nature as well as the needs of people to create an environment which is habitable as well as beautiful.



**Mr Jayaprakash Gandhi**  
Correspondent

Architecture is one of the three professions in the world which will never get automated. It will always need a creative human interface. It has a great future as a career option. As we understand Architecture is a challenging profession, our students are motivated to work on competitive design and are exposed to latest trends of Architecture and its components.

There is a level of programmatic richness and complexity here which you will not find anywhere else. Additional skill development program for the students in the parallels of architecture like photography, professional ethics, project management, etc. are being provided in the form of workshops and discussions. We have worked on the online portfolio management system for the convenience of the students in showcasing their works whenever required. We are dedicated to innovative ideas and adding on infrastructure facilities to bring in a better learning experience in the year to come. I have tried to provide a short description benchmarking our ongoing efforts across the spectrum of academic degree programs in the school.



**Prof. B.S.Keshav**  
Principal

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the yearbook. It contains a summary of the students' activities and works across the year. These include curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities as well. It also has thought-provoking write-ups by the students as well as faculty that will make one pause, reflect and move on to becoming a new person. Architecture as a profession and architectural education in particular has evolved over the millennia. In an ancient living civilization like India that is made up of so many diverse cultures, this takes on a new meaning and form. We have the great advantage of imbibing lessons from our past and adding to it the rapidly changing technology that goes into the construction industry today. This results in a unique blend that can be breathtakingly beautiful as well as functionally perfect.

Today, more and more awareness is being thrown on aspects like conservation, sustainability, inclusiveness, etc. Education has shifted from mere dissemination of knowledge to a process of interpreting and using it to enhance design. All of this is being blended into a rich mix of cutting-edge software skills that will arm the students to go confidently into a highly competitive world and achieve success, both personally as well as contribute to the growth and development of our nation. McGan's Ooty School of Architecture, with its unique location, nestled in the sylvan beauty of the Nilgiris has stepped into its second decade of existence, head held high and confident of achieving great heights in the field of Architectural education in particular and nation building as a whole. Here is hoping to continue the good work.



**Gokul Pandiyen**  
Student Editor

**“Each bruise is a lesson. Each Lesson makes us better.”**

Be honest with yourself and your ideas. If you think your idea can really change the world, talk to those you trust and get as much feedback on it as you can. You may not enjoy it, but some will poke as many holes in your idea as possible. You actually want this. It gives you a chance to patch up any and all potential problems that you couldn't see before so that when you are ready to launch, you have a perfected product developed from a trusted user-base. You may get beaten and look like a fool for even trying, but remember that those who failed often and looked the most foolish once upon a time are among today's greatest entrepreneurs. Failure is the greatest gift life gives us- each time it's a new lesson, a new insight, and we continue to grow wiser if we have the heart to never give up. It will hurt. but when you are successful (because you will be), you will understand that failure is necessary for success and you will be a better person for it. As the student editor, I present to you the final version of this year's Mc Book, which has emerged after a lot of hard work after certain failed drafts. Now, it is for you to decide whether our effort is a success or not!

# RANKED 3rd BEST ARCHITECTURE COLLEGE IN INDIA

The National Association of Students of Architecture is one of the largest Architectural Student Organizations in the world with student participants from more than two hundred colleges all over India and countries around the world. NASA was founded in the year 1953. The main objective of NASA is to create a platform for architecture students from across the country to share critical ideas about Architecture and showcase their skills, to learn and interact, engaging them directly and indirectly through events, conventions, seminars, workshops, design competitions & trophies and many other activities. Through this association, the architects, from across the country come together to create a huge positive impact on the world and strive for the same through all the activities conducted.

NASA includes students of over 300 colleges from across the country, divided geographically into six zones, and thus students from varied cultural backgrounds come together to learn and share their knowledge.

The 61st Annual NASA Convention (ANC) was held at SJB School of Planning and Architecture, Bangalore, this year (19th to 23rd January 2019). From McGan's, a group of 7 members took part in the convention. And we bagged the special mention for Reuben's trophy which is one of the most important and dignified trophy, based on the academic performance of a college and also the deciding factor for the college ranking, that is, NASA ranks the top Architectural Colleges in India based on the Reuben's Trophy. As the curriculum is diverse, the judgement was completely based on work, composition and content. And McGan's has been ranked 3rd among all the Architecture colleges in India, which is a great pride to the students and the faculty of McGan's.



# Academic Toppers

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BATCH 2017



BORGIA MASCARINE



VIBIN JONES



ELIZABETH



ANU SHREE KANNAN

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BATCH 2016



DAAFLIN



APARNA



MONICA

---

BATCH 2015



SOWNDHARYA R



HEMAMALINI



ANUSHA

---

BATCH 2014



ROSE MARY  
SEBASTIAN



SNEHA  
SRENIVASAN M



AAKASH CP





# FACULTY ARTICLES

# Avenues after B.Arch: Architecture as a profession

Prof. B.S.Keshav



Architecture is one of the oldest professions known to man. Architecture as a profession has changed and evolved over the past few decades at a greater pace than before.

Architects are no longer solo operators like Howard Roark, the protagonist of the classic novel, *Fountainhead* by Ayn Rand, though some do exist, especially in India. Today they work as corporate entities that have the potential to grow very large and diversify into conglomerates. This journey, however has to start somewhere and that brings the student who aspires to become an architect to the portals of architectural institutions where this transformation takes place

After an intense five year course, the students will find themselves at the gates of an exciting, challenging and at times, daunting career. Today, after graduating from any school of architecture, the following options / avenues / career paths are open to the graduate:

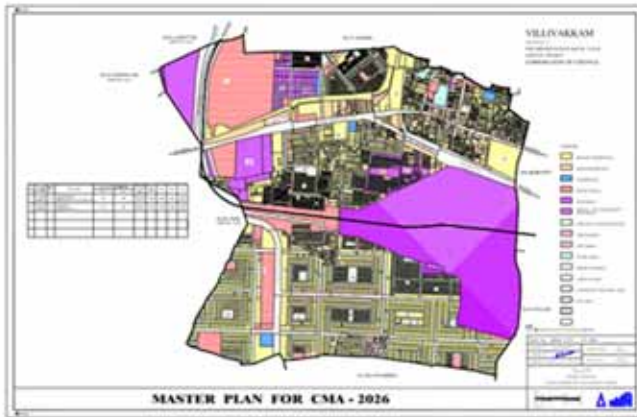
**1. Private Practice.** This involves the traditional path of seeking employment with an established architectural firm, gaining a few years of valuable experience and opening a private consultancy practice. This practice could grow into a larger one; the pace of growth of which will depend on the skills, ability and competence of the architect. It can be a proprietary firm or a partnership firm. It could, over the years specialize into categories like residential, corporate, retail, etc... The list is very long. Private practices, when they grow beyond a particular limit can turn into Pvt Ltd or Public Ltd firms. These can offer a career growth path for their employees within the firm too, where they can grow to a point where they become directors in the firm and take home a share of the profits. Prime

examples of these are firms like Architect Hafeez Contractor or Edifice Consultants Pvt Ltd The opportunities of growth in Private practice are limitless, but it may not be ideal for the faint-hearted as there are risks that come with any kind of entrepreneurship.



Images of Ar Dhananjay Shind's office  
DSDS at Nasik, Maharashtra

**2. Government Service.** The fresh graduate can aim for Government service as planners or valuers. This will require a Post-Graduate degree like M Plan (Masters in Planning) or Transportation Planning, Housing or even a course run by the Indian Institute of Valuers. Jobs can be sought at Govt and Quasi-Govt agencies like the Development Authorities (e.g. DDA, BDA, JDA, CMDA, MMRDA, etc) or the PWD, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Urban Development (Both state level or central level), Municipal Councils & Corporations, Railways, Highway Development Authority, etc. There are also quasi Govt bodies like CIDCO, HUDCO, etc that employs planners and valuers. The growth path in Govt service is good, well-defined and secure. It's an opportunity to participate in the overall development of the country



A Master Plan prepared for the Villivakkam area in Chennai by the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority

### 3. Project Management & Construction Management.

Today the trend is for Project Management firms to offer end to end solutions to corporate clients. Their services include procuring land, appointing architects & the various service consultants, contractors and overseeing the project till its completion and handover. There are Multinational firms like Cushman Wakefield, Jones Lang LaSalle, etc that have been in the market for very long. The students need to acquire a Post Graduate diploma in project management from institutions like NICMAR to qualify for a position in these PMC firms. Institutes like NICMAR also offer P G Diplomas in Construction Management. There is an opportunity for a well-paid and exciting career that could even mean handling projects overseas.



Project managers and Construction managers on site

**4. Specialization.** Just like in the medical profession, architecture also has specialists. Just like the MBBS doctor, who prefers to refer patients to specialists or super specialists, so can the architect seek the help of specialists. Now what are these specializations?

**a. Landscape Design.** For this one has to do a Post Graduation with Landscape as a major. Landscape designers can handle projects on their own, where the structure already exists or work in tandem with an architectural firm. For example Ar. Kishore Pradhan is a very well-known Landscape designer. Amongst the many prestigious projects that he has done is the redesign of the Mughal Gardens at the Rashtrapati Bhavan in Delhi.



Images from projects designed by Ar Amod Shevde

**b. Urban Design.** In this discipline, one needs a Masters Degree in Urban Design. The scope of design here extends from the building site and goes out into the public domain, where existing or new neighbourhoods are designed or re-designed. One excellent example is the Lodhi Estate in Delhi. This project was done by HUDCO, but the actual designing was done by the Urban Designer trio of Joseph Allen Stein, B V Doshi & J R Bhalla, even mooted in the present day, a suggestion to rename the place as Steinabad.

**c. Conservation.** Among all the countries of the world, India must rank as the first in the number of heritage monuments it possesses. This is an invaluable legacy and needs to be conserved. Heritage walks have also become a very popular and integral part of the Tourism industry. This work requires the services of a Conservation Architect or Conservationist. A student with a B Arch degree can obtain a Master's Degree in conservation and become one. An example is Ar Meenakshi Jain, who is working on the Mehrangarh Fort in the erstwhile Princely state of Jodhpur, Rajasthan. For those who have a passion for history and archaeology, this will be a rewarding and handsomely paid career.



Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur Rajasthan, a conservation project by Ar Meenakshi Jain

**d. Sustainability.** Today, with the ever rising rate of urbanization, the Earth's resources are being rapidly depleted. This has brought the focus on sustainability and other means to use the available resources wisely and leave behind a legacy for future generations that is liveable. For this, the B Arch graduate needs to get a Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainability or Environmental Sciences. There are numerous opportunities for well-paid employment, both within India and abroad. These can be in the Private sector or even the Government sector with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) and others.



**e. Arbitration.** Historically ownership of land has always been a prime source for disputes. If the dispute ends up in litigation, years/decades can be lost arguing cases in the courts. Arbitration is a method by which cases can be settled out of court. The B Arch graduate with a few years of field experience can obtain a Bachelor's and/or Masters Degree in Law and become an arbitrator. In case of a dispute, the parties opposed to each other can mutually agree to appoint one arbitrator or they can appoint one each, who will appoint a third. This panel can then settle the case in a much faster manner than the courts. This is a lucrative avenue for those are inclined and have the aptitude for legal matters.

**f. Acoustics.** Acoustics is the properties or qualities of a room or building that determine how sound is transmitted in it. A B Arch graduate can get a Post Graduate degree in Acoustics. Areas where their help is sought are Auditoriums, Drama theatres, Cinema halls, Convention centres, etc where the quality of sound is very important.





**g. Software.** After the introduction of AutoCAD in the early 90s, software has become an essential tool for the architectural profession. Hundreds of softwares are available in a ready-to-use form or can be customised to suit individual requirements. The avenues open to these trained professionals can be entrepreneurship, where they offer their services to other architects for a fee or seek employment in companies that manufacture such software. Animation is another outlet that is a growing industry today.

**h. Architectural Journalism.** There are hundreds of magazines, journals, websites, portals, e-zines, etc that are dedicated to the Architectural, Interior Design and Building industry. All of these offer exciting career prospects for architects who have a flair for writing. Short term courses are available, both in the regular as well as online form from Indian and foreign universities. Regular employment is available as well as a free-lancing option where one can write for multiple publications at the same time.

**i. Architectural photography.** This is an extension of Architectural journalism. The same magazines, portals, etc that require journalists also require professional photographers. Courses are available at prestigious institutes like National Institute of Design, Ahmadabad and other places.

**j. Visual Communication.** This is new sector that has thrown up options for the fresh architectural graduates. Every public building, especially those like Airports, hospitals, hotels, etc require very specific visual communication. It includes signage, typography, graphic design, illustration, advertisement, animation, colour and electronic resources. Outdoor signage is also an integral tool of the advertising industry. For a perfect candidate with Post Graduation in Visual communications, the future would be a consultancy practice where he can offer his services to other architects

**k. Lighting.** Architectural firms are hiring the services of lighting experts to design the lighting component of a building, both inside and out. Heritage buildings, Movie Studios, Drama theatres, etc are also areas which require their services. Post Graduate course are available for fresh architectural graduates. Jobs can also be sought with lighting manufacturers like Philips, Godrej, Wipro, etc



**l. Colour.** Surprised? Yes, today there are specialists who are hired for their expertise in the field of colour for both, interiors as well as exteriors of buildings. Apart from the obvious aesthetic value addition, there are other gains too. Like sound, light and signage, there has been considerable research done in the subject of colour too. This research has even lead to the use of colour, texture and even aroma for the therapeutic benefits. Courses are available at various universities and these can lead the B Arch graduate towards an exciting and niche career.

**m. Product Design/Industrial Design/ Furniture Design.** Architects with their innate ability and thorough understanding of three dimensional designs are apt for the field of product design. Post Graduate courses are available at prestigious institutes like the IITs or NID. Jobs can be sought in any part of the manufacturing sector, where it could range from furniture manufacturers to automobile factories to designing of space shuttles.



**n. Set Design.** India makes the largest number of movies in the world and the requirement for set designers and art directors is very high. A fresh graduate can go for a graduate course like B.Des or a post graduation or even apprenticeship with an established set designer. After a few years of valuable experience and training, he can set up a business on his own.

**o. Model making.** This can be done the traditional way, where a physical model of a building or group of buildings is made or through virtual reality. So long as Architecture as a profession thrives, so will model-making too.



**5. Allied Courses:** Apart from all the specializations listed above, there are a couple of areas where architects seem to have flair and tend to do well through their innate creativity and the skills such as Fashion Design or Textile Design and Video Gaming Design.

**6. Teaching.** Finally we come to the teaching profession, which is considered the most noble of them all. There are close to five hundred architectural schools in the country today and it is logical that teachers are needed in large numbers. The Council of Architecture has now made it mandatory that fresh graduates are not to be appointed as teachers. They need to have a minimum of three years experience in the field before they can be hired as Assistant Professors. However they cannot be promoted further to Associate Professor if they do not have a Master's Degree. This can be a stable career option with opportunities to grow and be able to contribute in a significant way towards the growth of the profession and the country

**7. Research Scholarship.** Many universities offer well-paid and funded positions for the scholarly inclined. It is this research that goes to revolutionize the building industry and in extension, the very quality of life on this and maybe other planets too. Who knows, one of those eager, enthusiastic and brilliant students standing at the crossroads of education today could end up as a Nobel Prize winner in the future. Anything and everything is possible in this wonderful world we live in. We only have to open our minds to the endless possibilities.

# The Making of St. Stephen's Church: From a Design Disaster to a Quaint Architectural Delight

Ar Jinisha Jain



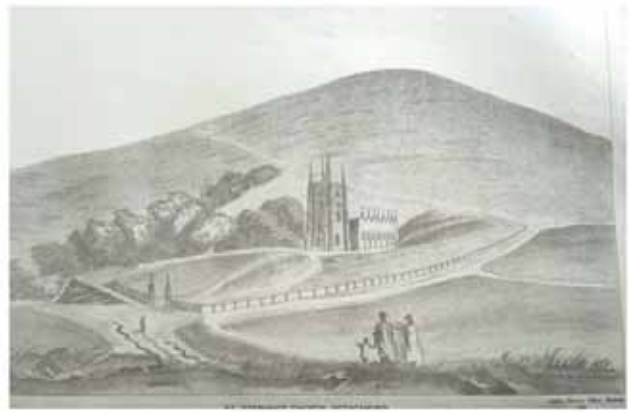
During my early days upon joining the Mc Gan's Ooty School of Architecture as a professor, I had a lot of time in hand that I used for staring at the people working in the tea plantations as my college is blissfully nestled there and for surfing the shelves of our little library. One of the gems I came across was Frederick Price's "Ootacamund- A History", a written account compiled for the Government of Madras from as early as 1908. The book gives a fairly good description of the city in those times, and of some of the important structures with old plates dating even earlier. It was a good guide to get started. Soon enough just before Christmas, there was an exhibition and celebration in the St. Stephens church grounds and a visit was now a must.

The church although the oldest one in Nilgiris, does not inspire architectural elocution when you see it for the first time but when one goes inside, one realises there are several stories to be told and there is definitely more to the simplistic Victorian Gothic façade. The foundation stone was laid in 1829 (the date was chosen so as to coincide with the birthday of King George IV) by then Governor of Madras, Stephen Rumbold Lushington whose attention had been drawn by the British residents to the want of a church in Ootacamund. Where the church gets its name from, is anyone's guess!

St. Stephen's Church was opened to the public communion on Easter Sunday 3 April 1831. The architect incharge was John James Underwood, Captain, Madras Regiment and the construction costs exceeded Rs 24,000 at the time (a major difference from the estimated cost of Rs 8000). Here I would like to share that the church can be called an English Gothic revival in as much as it uses the pointed arches, stick-ons of a buttress and scaled down decorative steeples, it hardly has any true gothic features which evolved from the use of ribbed vaults and the idea of distributing that load through pointed arches and true buttresses. However, the very use of these as non-structural features collaged together on a rather modest plan is the very idea of a Victorian Gothic dress for a colonial countryside church in that period. The materials for the Church were quarried from Tipu Sultan's Lal Bagh palace on the island of Srirangapatna, and the construction techniques were thus restricted to the use of the recycled flat timber beams and rafters supporting the roof structure.

Glowing in the warm light of a blessed day in its pale yellow skin, and perched on the higher grounds in the north, with the backdrop of a hill further north (that came to be christened the church hill), the older plans in Frederick's book make it amply clear that the church was given this reverie of a location for its easy visibility and accessibility to most. It lies almost in the centre where the road from the Gudulur pass in the west, the road from Kothagiri in the east, road from Sigur pass from the north and the road to Conoor in the south, all of these connect (these roads were built soon after laying the foundation of the church). The lake is in the south with private compounds lining its bank further south, and the bazar, and the most of the public edifices are on the opposite bank, with Hobart park on the east of the lake (this now survives in a namesake cross road). Even in this 1834 plan, there are over hundred notable structures scattered all around in the "Cantonment of Ootacamund", which certainly implies it was home to a sizeable population. Another passage from Frederick's book re-emphasises the centrality and the scenic importance of the church, "There is certainly no station on the Indian Hills, and very probably not one in the plains, which possesses so many or so large a proportion of beautiful drives and walks, as Ootacamund...As some fixed starting point must be taken, the gate of St. Stephen's Church, from which the mileage on all the main highways is measured, appears to be the fittest...Where the words 'total distance' or equivalents of these are used, they apply to the drive to the turning point, and back to St. Stephens".

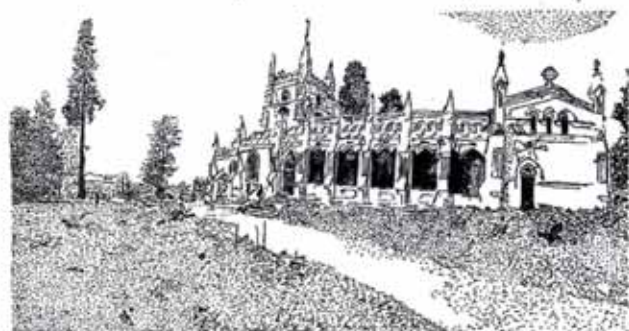
**There is certainly no station on the Indian Hills, and very probably not one in the plains, which possesses so many or so large a proportion of beautiful drives and walks, as Ootacamund...**



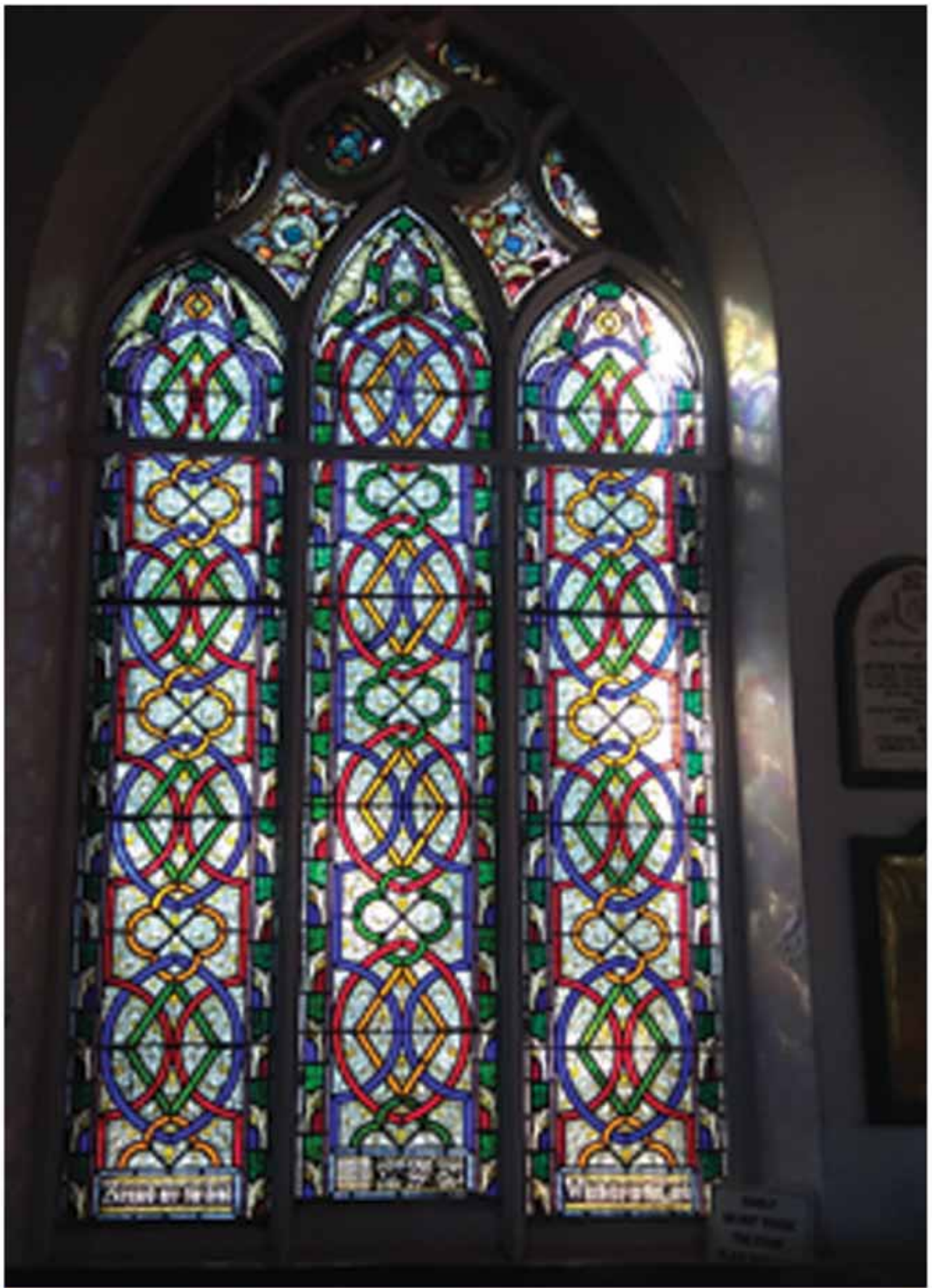
St. Stephens Church then and now. The above image from Frederick's book shows the church as it was in 1834 with the original design. Notice how it transforms overtime into a Victorian Gothic Church as seen today with the belfry, the clock, and the porch.



Inside, the church has some interesting Gothic revival furniture and architectural elements including the quatrefoil motifs, the compound piers, and the beautiful stained glass filling the tracery windows, depicting various themes from Joseph's dream of being visited by the sun, moon and the eleven star angels, and the Nativity scene with three wise men gifting gold, frankincense and myrrh to the baby Jesus.

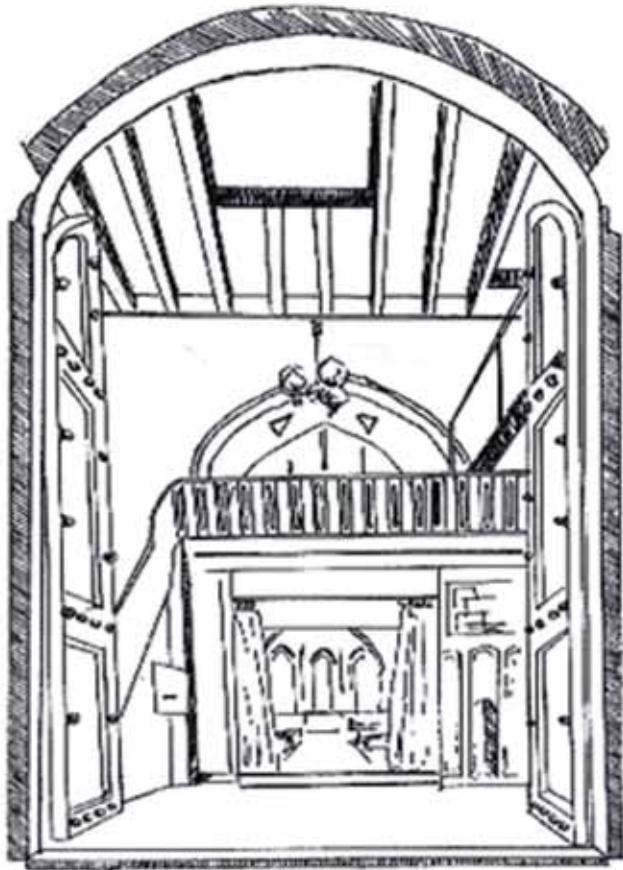


View of the Church from the South



Stained glass windows inside the church. The geometrical design on the left was installed through public subscription in 1864.

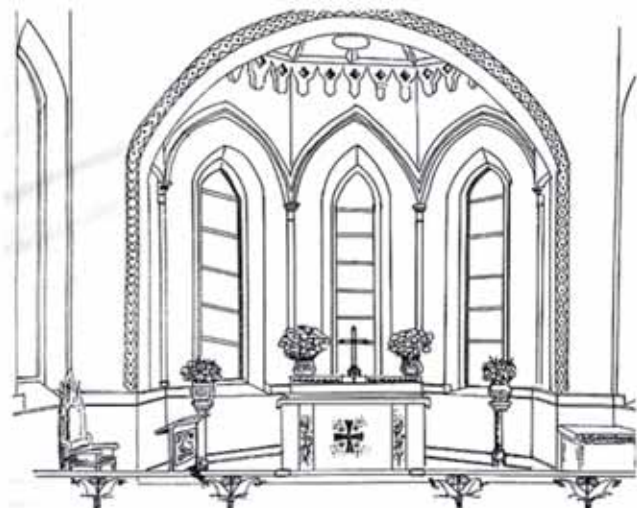
The church has a pulpit with a flight of steps to the left of the chancel, a pew with a chancel in a raised position and a vestry. There also are a number of slabs and plaques donated by colonial-era churchgoers, the who's who of the Ooty society. Similarly, in the overgrown church cemetery, headstones commemorating many notable personalities, including Ooty's founder John Sullivan's wife and daughter, wait to tell more stories of people who once called this town their home.



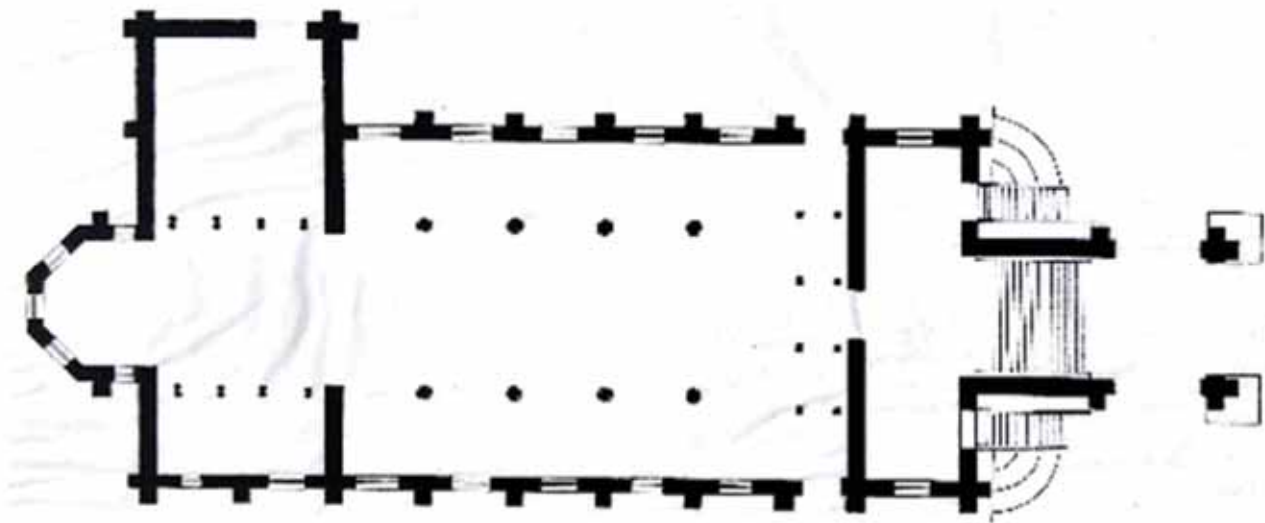
Entrance doorway and staircase leading to the balcony and the church tower.

A pleasant experience as it may seem today, the church was fraught with design problems since its inception. It evolved and got its look after number of repairs, additions and alterations over several decades (and a total sum on these exceeding Rs 38,000 in due course of time). Several records say that St. Stephen's was not an altogether satisfactory piece of work, for soon after it was brought into use it was found necessary to repair the roof, which leaked badly and was reported to be dim and ill ventilated by an inquiry committee. In 1842, pews were added and the plastered flooring was replaced by a wooden one.

. Number of seats were increased to 228 from the original 144. Small entrance gates were erected and the enclosing wall was repaired. A couple of years later, a burglary was also committed in the church. Amongst the items stolen were the communion plate, and the hangings of the altar and pulpit. The year 1851 appears to be favourable, for during it not only were the projects for a new gallery on the south, new bell, and a clock started. The Committee also ordered removal of the window above the Communion table, and sending the tables on which the Lord's prayer and Ten Commandments were written to Madras for repainting and gilt. In 1856, a porch was erected and the church grounds were improved. In July 1858, the Government approved for ventilating the church with an upcast tube which was to create a draught by means of a fire maintained at the other end of the tower. The outcome of this novel plan is not known. In 1859, there were again loud complaints regarding a leaking roof and ill ventilation. A proposal was made to enlarge the church on a cruciform plan in 1869 but this was rejected. The Chaplain in July 1876, placed before the Committee a plan and estimate for lengthening the organ chamber, vestry and the chancel.



View of the altar

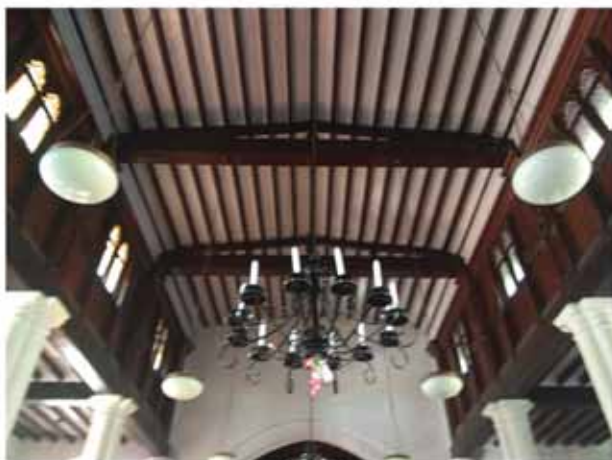


Present Ground Floor Plan of the Church with the addition of the chancel, the porch at the western entrance and the new gallery to the south. Most of these favourable changes took place between 1851-56.

In 1878, Mrs Mc Ivor gifted a stained glass window depicting Joseph's dream for the chancel and a new Communion table. The window was placed in the south aisle of the church, when the vestries were built and the roof was raised to deal with the persistent problems of dim light, ventilation and leaks with the introduction of clerestory and roof slopes, in the year 1900. In all likelihood, the existing beams (from Lal Bagh) were reappropriated for their use as trusses and to get a gabled roof (than an actual vault). The services during the interval were conducted at St. Thomas Church. The outcome of the work meant great improvement in the appearance and comfort of the building, also greatly increasing the seating capacity. This, most of us today would cheerfully agree to!



Another good example for architectural comparison is the St. Matthias' Church at Vepery, Chennai that was also repaired and rebuilt under the guidance of John Goldingham



The roof of the church as we see now was raised in 1900 to solve the issues of poor ventilation, light and roof leaks. The paired windows at the clerestorey level were probably shifted up from the south and the north facades (in the Baikie's 1834 rendition, the windows are much smaller than the present) at this time. These in my understanding were hauled along with the timber beams from the Lal Bagh Palace as they are stylistically different. The North and South facades were then fitted with the newer bigger gothic windows which let in ample light and air.



## Ar Dhenuka Nandhu

When we study the Semiotics of Architecture comparing all that is literature and all that is architecture we strike upon what we call the semiotic economy of words. We can find direct analogies from linguistics to architecture. Likewise, the semiotic economy of words paves the way for us to find what parallels to this in architecture are. For this, we have to thoroughly understand where semiotics comes from. A brief introduction follows. Semiotics is a cognitive theory put forward in linguistics by two famous linguists Ferdinand de Saussure in Europe and Charles Sanders Peirce in America who stumbled upon two basic semiotic models from their studies simultaneously at the same time in their respective countries in the '60s. Semiotics may be called sign theory. It was extensively studied during the '60s and used in various fields of the application whichever had codes to crack like Film making, Advertisement, writing and literature and later in the 90's software code writing.

Now how do we crack semiotics and use it in designing buildings? Europeans believe that there is no semiotics of architecture just as they say there is no cubist sculpture. To contest this books have been written about semiotics the sign theory and there is only one book about Semiotics of Architecture- "Semiotics of

Church Architecture" by Lukken and Searle. In this book, it is not only discussed about the various models of semiotics but also the key points on how to analyze architecture using semiotics. The high flown language is not easy to catch but it brings a very fresh approach to what is Semiotics for Architecture. We need to first understand the two basic models proposed by Saussure and Peirce. Saussure said there are two elements in semiotics. They are the signifier and the signified. Peirce came up with a three element model – object- representamen and interpretant. Saussure's model is considered naive as he argued that everything is a sign. There is only one signifier and one signified. Peirce's argument was stronger as it laid out three elements- object the person or thing experiencing something- the interpretant in the mind of the object that actually gives an interpretation, the representamen- the image of the object that the interpretant conveys.

Let us look at the example of Lincoln University, UK and it's built form which when seen through semiotics makes a broader sense of encompassing meaning. The built form consists of a cluster of fragmented buildings in the international style to be broadly describing it.



Chandigarh High Court by Le Corbusier

But when you take a second look you can see Le Corbusier's Chandigarh and Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye. What better representation do you need for a school of architecture than Corbu's reference in their buildings. Now, this is the semiotics of it all - these buildings are the signified and Corbu's buildings are the signifier according to Saussure's Model. According to Peirce's model, the object is the user - the student the interpretant is the image of the buildings in his mind, the representamen is the buildings of Corbu. Let's look at the pictures for a better understanding.



Lincoln University Admin Block, UK

Apart from these two schools of Semiotics, there is the Greimasian School which believes in the inclusion of cultural theories in the sign system.

We have four concepts in Mathematics- Induction, deduction, reduction, and abduction which can be directly applied to architectural theory. For example, how would you deduct younger forms from the platonic forms? Or how would you induce one space to flow into another unfamiliar space? Or how will you perform an eidetic reduction of space once you have observed it? Or how will you juxtapose two dissimilar forms close to one another showing abduction from one out of the world form near an ordinary one?

**So what is this Semiotic Economy of words? And how can we call it an aesthetic economy of forms?**

Now, this is the application of semiotic economy - the infinite use of finite elements. Semiotic codes have either single articulation, double articulation or no articulation. Double articulation enables a semiotic code to form an infinite number of meaningful combinations using a small number of low-level units (offering economy and power). The infinite use of finite elements is a feature which in relation to media, in general, has been referred to as 'semiotic economy'. Double articulation is seen as being largely responsible for the creative economy of language. Language is a semiotic system which is highly economical - employing only a small number of signs. Amongst other advantages, the linguistic economy facilitates learning and recall. As for creativity, language is infinitely productive. From a limited vocabulary, we can generate an infinite number of sentences - the creative economy of language gives us the power to endlessly generate sentences which we have never encountered before.

Let us now draw a parallel between the semiotic economy - the infinite use of finite forms to an aesthetic economy which has a vocabulary of a few small elements which can be put together to make infinite combinations of structures. So how does double articulation work in architecture? How does this double articulation provide us with infinity? We need to go a little further and understand what infinite semiosis is. It happens when one signifier produces one signified which becomes the signifier of the next signified and this goes on infinitely. It is something like the mirror illusion which when two mirrors placed facing each other forms an infinite number of reflections on either side. Similarly, in space which we are conceiving we can make one signifier like a staircase mean climb up and also the same is used to climb down that may be a signifier again when it reaches the next level and so on till the pinnacle is reached onto the space of the terrace on top.

The tread and riser of the staircase are the simple examples of infinite use of finite forms as you can climb up and down a staircase an infinite number of times in your life and beyond. How can you play with the infinite number of finite forms in this case? You can articulate it. A message is articulated if it can be broken down into elements which are themselves significant. Therefore articulation need not mean treatment of joints alone in architectural facade making.



Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye, France

Codes without articulation consist of a series of signs bearing no direct relation to each other. These signs are not divisible into recurrent compositional elements. The folkloristic 'language of flowers' is code without articulation, since each type of flower is an independent sign which bears no relation to the other signs in the code. Unarticulated codes, which have no recurrent features, are 'uneconomical'.

## An Aesthetic Economy of Forms:

The relationship between the technical and the articulatory dimension of the build environment leads to the general concept of tectonics, here understood as the architectural selection and utilization of technically motivated, engineered forms and details for the sake of an articulation that aims at legibility for the sake of social communication.

We may observe the lines in the roof as giving articulation to the interior to make it more attractive and simply more meaningful. These lines may be said as having an aesthetic economy of form as it tends towards an infinite number of finite lines which structure the tectonics of the roof plane which merges with the wall planes which may be termed double articulation in a different direction.

The Aesthetic Economy of forms is clearly visible in this above structure, where very few planes –the lower forms of articulation are used to make meaning within. There is a purity of forms which reflects the austerity with which this has been conceived. There is play with the elements of architecture- the point, line, and plane. Above all, there is this economical use of planes to form a brutal huge minimal monster. This is precisely the Aesthetic reduction of planes to form a whole that has its parts-making meaning even if stripped apart piece by piece. This is a form of double articulation. The line, point, and plane are the elements that could not be broken down further. These are the lower forms of double articulation which can be compared to the linguistic double articulation which has its lower forms as the letters P, T, C which does not make meaning on their own but when put together with other letters makes an infinite number of words and meanings. Thus we understand double articulation in Architectural meaning-making as per the linguistic parallel.





Casa de musica porto- Rem Koolhaas- Portugal.

**Austerity, frugality, minimalism, and brutalism are the key mantras that may be tools for establishing a structure into the aesthetic framework of things.**

In conclusion, we may argue that articulation is important for arriving at an optimum level of meaning-making through an aesthetic reduction of forms which calls for the usage of the words An Aesthetic Economy of forms. Austerity, frugality, minimalism, and brutalism are the key mantras that may be tools for establishing a structure into the aesthetic framework of things. Thus a transcendental achievement is possible with a building which is a monumental monstrosity frugally assembling the basic elements that may not be further divisible into finite and concrete units. The building is a subtle exaggeration of anything that might be structurally integrated with it. The composition of forms dangling in the periphery may attach meaning making the building a representation of something else. Like the Black Taj Mahal that has been built in the middle east to represent the real Taj in Agra, we can clearly say that Every Building is a Sign of Something Else.



## Sustainable construction - Green architecture is a need

**Prof Venkatesh**



Constructions cannot be well done without understanding its relationship with the natural systems and the surrounding environment.

Architects must strive to design buildings which consider the environment in the highest regard; more green, sustainable and energy efficient. This would contribute to the reduction of detrimental effects upon the environment and consequently the impact upon both nature and mankind.

In order to achieve this, the following can be taken into consideration

- Efficient use of energy and natural resources; including water and sunlight
- Reduction of waste, pollution and environmental degradation
- Safeguarding of the residents physical and mental health

- Consideration of ecosystems at large

Green architecture/buildings are becoming a need due to their positive relationship with their environment. Green buildings have additional advantages such as enhanced air circulation, natural daylight. Moreover, studies have shown them to lend to the improved work environment; an ideal quality sought after by individuals seeking productivity.

The relationship between architecture and our environment is invaluable and indeed of great significance. In order to uphold a sustainable environment, architects must ensure the creation of novel and sustainable structures. Furthermore, these structures themselves must be maintained in order to better consider the environment and the bounty it has to offer.

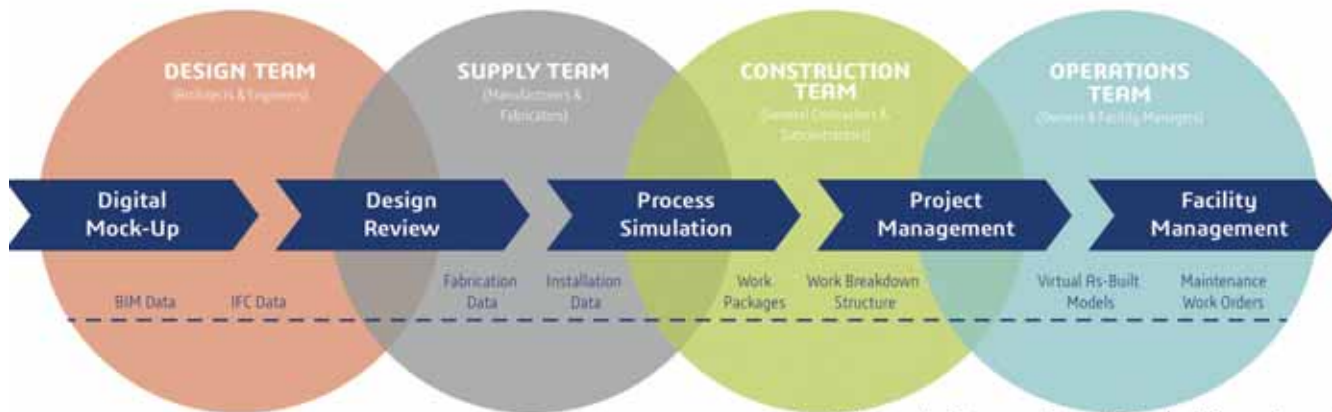


Hanging gardens of one central park - sydney



# The power dynamics of BIM

Ar Jayapriya Gopinath



The construction industry is considered to be one of the laid-back industry when it comes to technological advancements on the management part of the industries, still, piles of log sheets and handover documents have been piled up in a construction office.

**It's a strategy. It's a strategy to collaborate and work with teams on a building project.**

For years now the betterment of the construction industry is always concentrated on the efficiency of the construction methodology or innovation of the techniques and materials but very little of how efficient a firm works or the problems faced by the firms which later effect on the efficiency of the particular firm on site based on the time-cost. The construction industry has always been compared to the Car manufacturing industry in terms of the workflow is considered, the car manufacturing industry has not only has improved in manufacturing efficient cars but also has worked on the efficient and progressive way the management works , a similar approach is to take on the construction industry but in a more tailored way as each firm is different from another

Building Information Modelling is not a piece of software or hardware. You cannot get building information modeling off the shelf or at an online store. It's a strategy. It's a strategy to collaborate and work with teams on a building project. This technology is transforming the way that buildings and infrastructure are designed, constructed and operated. It's helping to improve decision making and performance across the building and infrastructure lifecycle. With BIM, teams have access to a single, authoritative source of information for every part of the planning process. In practice, this gives each party in a project unprecedented advantages. Architects can demonstrate their ideas with a comprehensive model while showing contractors exactly what scope that idea requires. Contractors can attach estimated costs and scheduling information to a model, in order to show architects and project managers the cost and time it will take to bring their vision to life. Though BIM has been around for over a decade, recent advances in IOT (Internet of Things) and machine learning are generating new technologies. With these advances, BIM is likely to once again change the way that companies work on their project in fundamental ways, creating exciting opportunities.

## Pattern making and Garment construction



Mr Ganesan K

"We often look at garments and admire the design and the finishing details, but fail to acknowledge the skill and labor that went into the production of such an amazing and ravishing piece of art."

The process from the concept of a design to its final production takes a long time. The first step in creating a design is to keep up with the constantly changing fashion trends and making predictions for the future. To accomplish this mammoth task pattern making is an essential asset a budding fashion designer has to possess.

Pattern making is an art. It's the art of manipulating and shaping a flat piece of fabric to conform to one or more curves of the human figure. It is a bridge function between design and production.

**It is a bridge function between design and production.**

I think patternmaking is often neglected when talking about fashion because a lot of designers outsource this work to production companies. This is done because it is a skill that takes time to learn and requires constant re-evaluation and expansion of knowledge with each pattern made. It isn't as creative and open as sketching and designing and doesn't have the accessibility to education as sewing does. But, it is a highly skilled technique which calls for technical ability and sensitivity to interpret a design which requires a practical understanding of Garment Construction."





Textile is a type of material composed of natural or synthetic fibers. Textiles are of many types, it includes animal-based material such as wool or silk, plant-based material such as linen and cotton, and synthetic material such as polyester and rayon. Textiles are often associated with the production of clothing.

### Sports and outdoor:

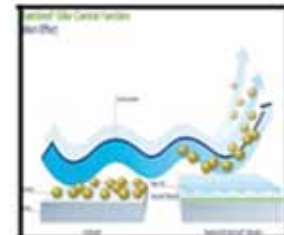


Thermore, founded in 1972 in Milan, is a leader in the research, production and marketing of thermal insulation for apparel with operations in Europe, USA and Asia, including production facilities in Thailand and offices in Hong Kong. Thermore, a leading Italian producer of thermal insulation for apparel and sleeping bags, will be present at both ISPO and Outdoor Retailer, with its Iglounge, the igloo booth. Having grown in size, it will be presented with a new look and shape, with a new set-up and an exhibition space that displays the most innovative garments of the company's customers. "Many top brands which trust and collaborate with Thermore have developed innovative new products for the upcoming season," the company reports. Aigle, Callaway Golf, Chicco, Colmar, EA7, Karbon Skiwear, Mountain Equipment, Norheim, Peak Performance, Puma, Regatta, Rock Experience, Spidi e Sportful are just some of the brands that have decided to use Thermore insulation.

These brands have contributed garments to create a gallery inside the ISPO booth, which will highlight items from their new collections. Having grown in size, lounge will be presented with a new look and shape

### Medical:

Sanitized presents a new dimension to odor-management for functional polyester textiles, with its newly developed wash-resistant Sanitized Odoractiv 10 that has a dual-action effect: on the one hand, it prevents the bacteria from docking on the textile, and on the other, it adsorbs odors whilst the garment is being worn. "Manufacturers of functional polyester textiles face the same challenge: freshly washed garments develop an unpleasant odor even after a short wearing period. The cause of this undesirable effect is not the human perspiration itself, but the bacteria that break down the perspiration," the company explains. The new, dual-action technology from Sanitized aims to address the problem of permastink. "This process of decomposition generates the characteristic sweet, pungent smell. Once the bacteria, or the odor molecules, have penetrated into the surface of the polyester textile, they remain there permanently. Machine wash cycles and special detergents will never completely eliminate them. The bacterial colonization produces a biofilm on the polyester, which not only causes unpleasant odors, but also has a negative impact on the properties of the material.



## Eco wipes Invests In Trützschler And Voith Technology:

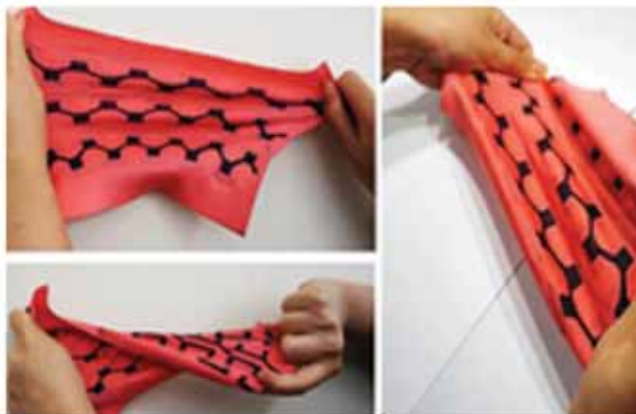
Multidrum dryer with the intermediate chamber. In view of the rising consumer interest in biodegradable materials, EcoWipes has partnered with Trützschler Nonwovens and Voith to supply the new production line. "The progressive and sustainable WLS (wet-laid spunlacing) concept developed by the two companies for manufacturing wet-laid hydroentangled nonwovens is a perfect fit for the EcoWipes product range," the company explains. "It is ideally suited for producing flushable wipes but also recyclable and biodegradable products. These materials meet consumer preferences for greater sustainability at the end of the product cycle." EcoWipes is a young, innovative company that has become a leading manufacturer and converter of private label products for the hydro-entangled nonwoven segment. The firm, which is located to the north of Warsaw, was established in 2009 and has now already ordered its third nonwovens production line.



## Science & Technology: Scientists Create Stretchable Battery Made of Fabric:

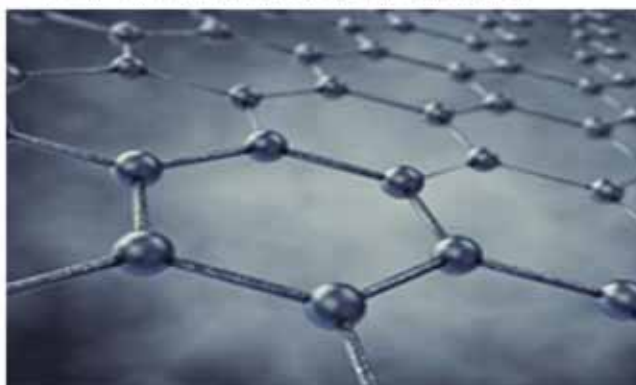
A research team led by faculty at Binghamton University, State University of New York, has developed a textile-based, bacteria-powered biobattery that could one day be integrated into wearable electronics. The team, led by Binghamton University Electrical and Computer Engineering Assistant Professor Seokheun Choi, created an entirely textile-based biobattery that can produce maximum power similar to that produced by his previous paper-based microbial fuel cells.

Additionally, these textile-based biobatteries are said to exhibit stable electricity-generating capability when tested under repeated stretching and twisting cycles. Compared to traditional batteries and other enzymatic fuel cells, microbial fuel cells can be the most suitable power source for wearable electronics.



## Graphene to transform our everyday lives:

After years of cooking in the labs, the first graphene-based products are beginning to enter a variety of end-use markets from automotive and sports, to fashion and smart textiles, offering qualities like mechanical strength, flexibility, lightweight, electrical and heat conductivity. Discovered at The University of Manchester in 2004, graphene is a 2D material, consisting of a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. Some of the currently developing applications of graphene include super-thin flexible electronics, cars, wearable tickets, robotic hands, medical devices, batteries, e-tattoos and fitness trackers, smart packaging for foods, smart branding to guarantee the authenticity of a product, as well as water, soil and air purification systems.



## Santoni introduces new mecmor machine for footwear:

The world-renowned Santoni Mecmor open panel circular knitting machine, recognized as the most 'complete knitwear machine in circular motion', has now been redesigned to meet the latest challenge of the footwear market. "A new take-down group has been fitted to cut the lateral selvages and to roll up the knitted fabric for the subsequent footwear process finishing phase. In fact, this fabric roll is already ready for the next treatment process of the uppers," says Santoni Marketing Manager Patrick Silva. The knitting process of the shoe uppers has been re-engineered. "In this way, the machine, provided with a large number of feeds, enables knitted uppers to be produced in a high-quality way with maximum performance."



## Mundotêxtil Launches Smart Cotton Towel with Ecotec:

Portuguese home textiles manufacturer Mundotêxtil, together with the Italian spinner Marchi & Fildí's smart cotton yarn Ecotec, have launched a responsibly made cotton towel innovation that saves water use, energy and CO2 emissions at the Heimtextil international trade fair for home and contract textiles, which concluded in Frankfurt this week. Established in 1975, Mundotêxtil is a leading towel manufacturer in Europe and is present in all five continents, with exports to more than 40 countries. The company is renowned for design, innovation, quality, and a focused customer development program, meeting its stakeholder needs through dedicated sustainability and socially responsible product supply chain.

## Eurolaser Presents Textile Cutting In Large Format:

Lüneburg-based company eurolaser is introducing the new laser cutting machine 3XL-3200 for large-format textile processing. Blinds, curtains, shutters, and gates require clean textile cuts in extremely large formats. The company says it is the only supplier in the upper-quality segment that offers processing tables with a width and length of up to 3.20 meters. Interested parties can experience the 3XL-3200 in a live demonstration at this year's r + t, a leading trade fair for roller shutters, doors/gates and sun protection systems, which takes place in Stuttgart, next month. The precise roll feeding and tension-free transport via the specially developed conveyor are designed to ensure maximum reliability. The company's consultants will answer all questions on individual processing situations and requirements directly on-site.



Though there are many fields in this society, the basic need is textile. Since textile plays a vital role in our day to day life, the innovative and creative ideas are strongly needed. Thus this new innovation in the textile field will definitely be a great achievement.



### Reasons and Possible Remedies

Presently, we live in an era when 53% of the world's population is concentrated in cities. We talk about progress and dream of neat and clean built spaces but we sub-consciously forget our dependence on nature and its elements, and how they have been exploited. For sustainable growth, we need to find the balance between nature and the man-made structures. A proper vision is a necessity to reduce the chance of any improper development and the resultant urban dichotomy.

Generally, we assume that the urban problems start and exist in the places where the resources are scarce or projected to be finite, but the present problems are so peculiar that we can find them spreading their branches also in the places where the resources are abundant. This condition, in particular, portrays the distance of our present developments to the existing nature.

Let us have a look at the major urban issues of the present day living! Almost all the developed cities are facing many common problems like scarcity of water, decreasing groundwater level and flash flood during the monsoon season.

Mostly it is found that the problems are not completely related to the actual presence and accessibility to a particular resource. To quote, "On one side the dwellers are facing flash flood and on the other side is the water scarcity". As a response, Planners are trying to come up with hypothetical solutions. Proper drainages, outlets from the cityscape,, are being provided but still, the problem persists. Now as the solutions are not enough to change the picture to an expected level of livability, the situation itself prescribes to dig more into the actual cause of the problem and suggest a better and long term solution. To wonder, how does such a dichotomy exist in the first place?

If we take a look at the present development scenario of our urban areas and cities where, we make wide roads, foot-paths after the roads, huge buildings surrounded by boundary walls, what we leave in the name of landscape and open spaces, should put us to shame! We have certain rules which are mandatory like setbacks to be followed on all four sides before constructing the building (they also vary based on the type of the building).



After all the construction is done, the open spaces are 'paved' as a growing common trend. Thus, most of the part of the development is impervious. We are literally disconnecting ourselves from the ground itself in every possible way! Now, nature has a cyclic mode of its own and the natural agents function according to that particular preset. One of the major cycles in nature is 'Water-cycle', where water in nature finds a journey from the vapors to the precipitation. A part of the cycle is the natural infiltration which controls the 'Ground-water Table'. Now, the natural water cycle is completely oblivious to the elements of the urban developments like pavings, roads or any other form of impervious layers between the settlement and the ground. On one side, the natural cycle does not consider the modern and impervious development as a part of its cycle, on the other side our trendy development does not consider the natural cycle much as they believe that the problems are manageable by the means of technology and other unnecessary investments. In reality, these accepted means of prescriptions bring temporary solutions for the present and reduces the chance of survival for life on this planet.

To make things more understandable, let us take the example of another prevalent dichotomy of urban living through the example of Shimla. Most of the hilly regions in the country are blessed with excessive rainfall. Still, most of the developed hill towns are facing the problem of water scarcity and flash-floods! When we talk about the hill towns, we must understand what the hilly areas mean. An area having an altitude of more than 600m from the mean sea level or an average slope of 30° may be classified as hilly in India [NBC, 2005]. 21% of land comes under this category in this country. These areas have unique topographic and climatic features and their own unique challenges arising out of their context. Depending upon altitude the hill regions are classified into 3 major categories-Foot-hill region (below 1200m), Mid-Hill regions (1200-3500m) and High-Hill regions (above 3500m).

Some studies on Shimla (once the summer capital of India) states several facts which

cannot be ignored as the other growing-hill towns and capitals are following a similar path (and perhaps same fate) only. Excess population and habitation change the scenario of the existing setup, the overall scenic beauty of the place changes with the increase of habitation. With that the safety of the base comes at stake, through landslides, run-off, an earthquake, that may also bring more casualties as far as hilly regions of India are concerned. Shimla was supposed to hold a population of 25,000 but according to the last census, this holds a population of around 169,758. Hill stations have become concrete jungles due to depletion of the forest, unchecked constructions, narrow accident-prone roads, encroachment on roads and public areas. The roads are practically so narrow that they are not accessible for fire vehicles which may lead to heavy loss to human life and wealth during the occurrence of fire. Some other common problems that the city is facing are water scarcity and flash floods during the monsoons.

These pictures clearly show the changes that the human settlement has brought upon the beautiful landscape. Several risks are being unlocked due to this inappropriate and uncontrolled growth. The present settlement has practically covered the existing landscape in a way that hardly anything else can be seen.

To cope up with these problems, technically a lot of building regulations are being enforced from the ground level but still, the problems persist and further intensify every day. The reason is, in the age when the 'Prescriptive Building Regulations' should be replaced by 'Performance-Based Building Regulations', the existing building regulations are found lacking ingenuity due to the straight borrowing process from NBC and Indian Standard. To achieve a sustainable built environment, references may be taken from the existing vernacular practices also which have proven sustainable in terms of impact on nature.

9000 years old evidence of rainwater harvesting can be found in the city of Beidha in Jordan. Evidently, the rainwater harvesting processes are found to be much cheaper and technically simple. Rainfall is the most important term in the water balance equation and when harvested properly, it mitigates the dry spell and aid as a supplementary source of water both as potable and non-potable. Earlier farmers used to implement several 'Rain Water Harvesting' technologies for irrigation during dry seasons, now most urban environments have a deleterious impact on the hydrological cycle and thus sustainable initiatives are much more needed. In spite of abundant rains during the season the groundwater level tends to be degrading in almost every urban region due to paving as they increase surface runoff and stops natural infiltration of rainwater. Although 'Rapidly growing population' and 'Global climatic change' are termed as the major culprits behind water scarcity, the truth is it is our own lifestyles.

However, the 'impervious development' in urban areas can be controlled by the help of Building Bye-laws.

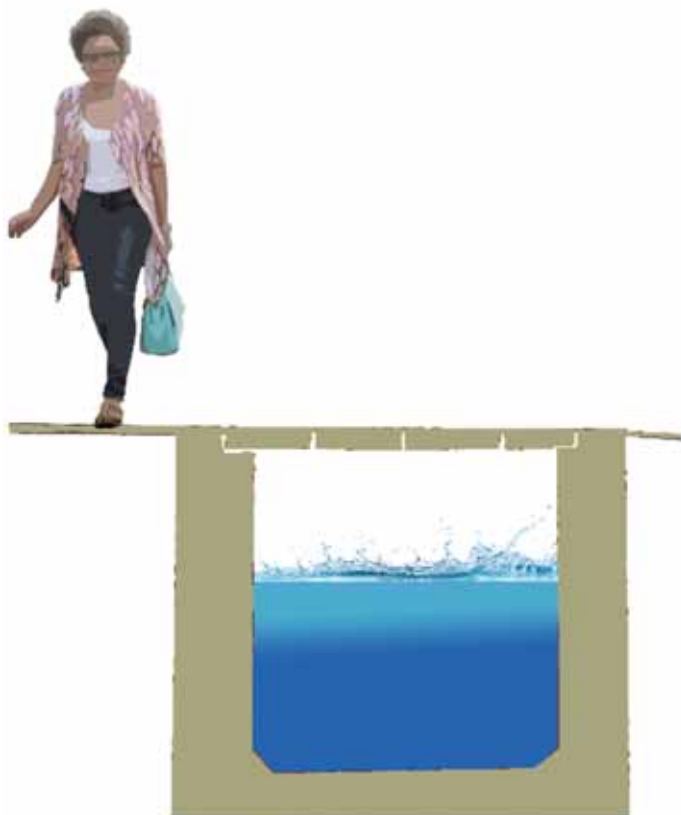
The National Building Code of India through its upgradation process has always given the authority to the State Bye-laws for incorporating contextual regulations on the basis of local demands which had not been taken much in the scenario of Hilly areas and States. For rainwater harvesting, NBC 2016 clearly states 'While enough measures should be taken voluntary, the authority should be encouraged and appropriately provide for ensuring rainwater harvesting in the outdoor built environment'. Although detail specifications are missing, Uttarakhand Building Bye-Laws and Regulations 2011 talks about the necessity of water collection in the buildings which covers equal and more than 125 sq mt. The next level had been attained by the Gazette of Meghalaya 2011 which specifically mentions the necessity of soft cover of 15% over 500 sq mt and 10% below that. Moreover, requirements of a specific system of stormwater drainage along with points of collection of

rainwater in the surface reservoir or in recharge wells are made mandatory overbuilding of 100 sq mt.



The main point behind mentioning all these details is that the bye-laws talk about the Water Harvesting but do not talk about limiting the impervious paving in the urban development process which is one of the major reason behind mentioned problems. Although the flexibility is been provided by the NBC for provision of detailed and contextual solutions, the regional contexts and detailed solutions to the problems are missing in the State bye-laws. So a research-based solution for each State bye-law is required to minimize the impact at the present and for the future. The amendments should limit the impervious paving through detailed research on the regional soil type, the infiltration coefficient, the surface runoff, and the annual average rainfall.

Nowadays, public awareness has become a trend itself for any major issues but consistent public participation is still a myth. Government initiative in the form of the contextual Bye-Law and provision of ample facilities to the public like fresh water, electricity, closed drainage, wide roads, proper STP, etc. can be provided for mass-comfort and mass-application. We can not be dependent completely on the Government initiatives also, we need to come forward, for our good at least! It is found that the public uses most of the drains as bins, they never hesitate to throw plastics and other garbage in the nearby drains. The acceptable reasons behind this can be the lack of ample garbage-bins in most of the cities, irregular clearance of these bins by the municipality and thirdly, lack of covers on the drainages. The result of this activity is blockage of the city drains during the peak rainy time which actually increases the impact of the flash-flood and reduces the workability of the drainages. Now the Government can provide ample dust-bins (with regular clearance) and can close all the open drains by covering them but at the same time, the dwellers will also have to adopt the lifestyle of using the dust-bins only when it comes to throwing the garbage, to support and enhance the initiatives.



We all must have heard once in our life at least that 'Prevention is better than to cure'. The worst thing is that we are actually standing in age from where we can see the inevitability, the end of life on this planet. The condolence is that we also know the possible reasons and the possible ways to handle that problem. We and only we can actually prolong such a regretful possibility. Sub-conscious and conscious dependence from the public's side on the Government and vice-a-versa has to be reduced and active self-involvement in terms of upgraded lifestyle and policies have to be introduced. We need to keep in mind that it is not yet the end of the world but it is the end-time to execute better thoughts into action together. Although the future is not in our hands completely (given nature's surprises and vengeance), we can still rely upon our present actions as they decide our future mostly and that is in our hands.

**'Prevention is better than to cure'.**



# Overcoming the Perils in the Survival of Quality Educational Institutions

Mr Aldrin David



Why would most of the colleges fail by 2035? A see through!

Wherever the legacy and power of an institution meets a rapidly changing business environment driven by emerging technology, few will survive but many will not. Let us quickly go through the reasons on certain core issues for colleges that will drive a wedge between business-as-usual and the unstoppable forces of change.

1. Overhead costs too high – Primarily the cost of the money itself plays a huge factor. Every item right from the utilities, to insurance, to phone systems, to security, to maintenance and repair are all expenses. Everything is going to be expensive, right from maintaining the building and infrastructure to daily transactions and the form of taxes.

2. Poor Infrastructure, Substandard classes and teachers – Many in thousands are graduated every semester. Still, any college that is able to pipe in a top 1% teacher will suddenly have a better class than 99% of all other colleges. For survival, new technologies and methods of teaching have to be constantly explored, applied and old methods upgraded. Value added courses have become as important as the syllabus because they benefit professionals in their careers.

3. Increasingly prevalent rating systems – Online rating systems will begin to torpedo tens of thousands of classes and teachers over the coming years. Bad ratings of one teacher and one class will directly affect the overall rating of the institution. Feedback systems for scope of improvement work better than rating systems.

4. Inconvenience of time and place – Yes, classrooms help focus our attention and the world runs on deadlines. But our willingness to flex schedules to meet someone else's time and place requirements is shrinking.

5. Pricing competition – Students today have many options for taking free courses without credits vs. expensive classes with credits and very little in between. That, however, is about to change. Colleges focused primarily on course delivery will be facing an increasingly price sensitive consumer base.

6. Credentialing system competition – Much like a doctor's ability to write prescriptions, a college's ability to grant credits has given them an unusual competitive advantage, something every startup entrepreneur is searching for. However, traditional systems for granting credits only work as long as people still have faith in the system. This "faith in the system" is about to be eroded with competing systems.

7. Relationships formed in colleges will be replaced with other relationship-building systems – Social structures are changing and the value of relationships built in college, while often quite valuable, are equally often overrated. Just as a dating relationship today is far more likely to begin online, business and social relationships in the future will also happen in far different ways.

8. Sudden realization that “the Emperor has no clothes!” – Education, much like our money supply, is a system built on trust. We are trusting colleges to instill valuable knowledge in our students, and in doing so, create a more valuable workforce and society. But when those who find no tangible value begin to openly proclaim, “The Emperor has no clothes!” Colleges with no or sub standards will find themselves in a hard-to-defend downward spiral.

9. Ironically, we are entering into a period where the demand for education will rise substantially. Yet traditional colleges are such a mismatch for what future consumers will want that dropping enrolments may cause many to fail. At the same time many new opportunities will begin to surface, and future-learning centers will make use of former college facilities. Some may even resurrect the former institution under an entirely new business model.

10. Declining Enrolment Scenario With several new alternative education options arising, many colleges will begin to experience a decline in their enrollment. When revenues run short, the first instinct will be to arrange short term financing. This coupled with long term bonds and other obligation will create a growing mountain of debt. As less expensive schools with extensive online capabilities begin to “steal” students, several colleges will engage in a pricing war to “keep their numbers up.” Many will spend heavily on marketing to change their image and boost enrollment. Others will spend heavily on lobbyists in hopes of gaining more support from the government.

**Sudden realization that “the Emperor has no clothes!” – Education, much like our money supply, is a system built on trust.**

**There’s a big difference between affordability and finance ability.**

11. Career and Employment opportunities Lakhs of students graduate every year but not everyone has a job. Creating job opportunities for students along with career guidance, portfolio development and practical training have become important for colleges in the race for survival.

12. Student Loan Backlash There’s a big difference between affordability and finance ability. Until now, colleges have had a relatively easy time selling a student on getting an education today in exchange for some unknown monthly payment to be determined later. Hundreds if not thousands of studies have been commissioned over the years to support the value of higher education, and students on the fence are quickly overwhelmed with evidence that they’re making the right decision.

### **Final Thoughts**

Imagine coming across a job opening that requires a specific certification you currently don’t have. You match up well with all of the other job requirements but you are only missing this one certification. A few clicks later you find out the certification can happen online with 20 hours of training. So you spend your weekend getting certified. Yes, there is a big difference between having a cursory understanding of a topic and working level proficiency. But for many of us our future careers will hinge on tapping the situations like the scenario I just described.

?... What if I told you that the question mark is not an error but just an anomaly which will continue to define, make you wonder about a meaningful existence!

Ask yourself 'what is a Question?' If lately you have started to realize that our reality is not real at all, then you are in the right place and you are not alone. Why do you Exist? Is reality real? Are you being controlled by your imaginary unknown masters? Do you feel like you are just another brick in the wall? Are you not aware of the actual cattle like existence? Is Death an Illusion? Are you aware of the origins of ideology and its destructive consequences? Have you ever looked out into the starry night sky and wondered what is out there like Vincent Van Gogh did? You have so many questions. All I offer is an allegory. It is up to you to determine the truth and thus question the nature of your reality, cause you know there is something terribly wrong with this world. Realize that an ideology is a completely imaginary construct with a material existence which has grown enough to destroy or nurture your existence and mine. Turn back if you are a person with a different outlook or ideology, ardent about it, be it religious, ethical, legal or political before you embark on this intellectual journey. But we both know you are willing to go down deeper into the 'Rabbit Hole'.

'Artists use lies to tell the truth. Yes, I created a lie. But because you believed it, you found something true about yourself.' - Alan Moore.

The video-game you play may be more real than you reading this sentence. An ideology can become not only the unreal relationship to reality, but can be manifested to become the physicality of reality. We all want to be someone important, to be remembered, to break the clockwork which resonates our enigmatic unreality. In a universe where incomprehensible reality and fathomable fantasy blur to the extent where they cannot be told apart. The Real world is aberrant and terrifying while the 'Unreality' is Vapid. In this Universe the entirety is permitted, you are something to be overcome, what Charles Darwin called 'Evolution'.





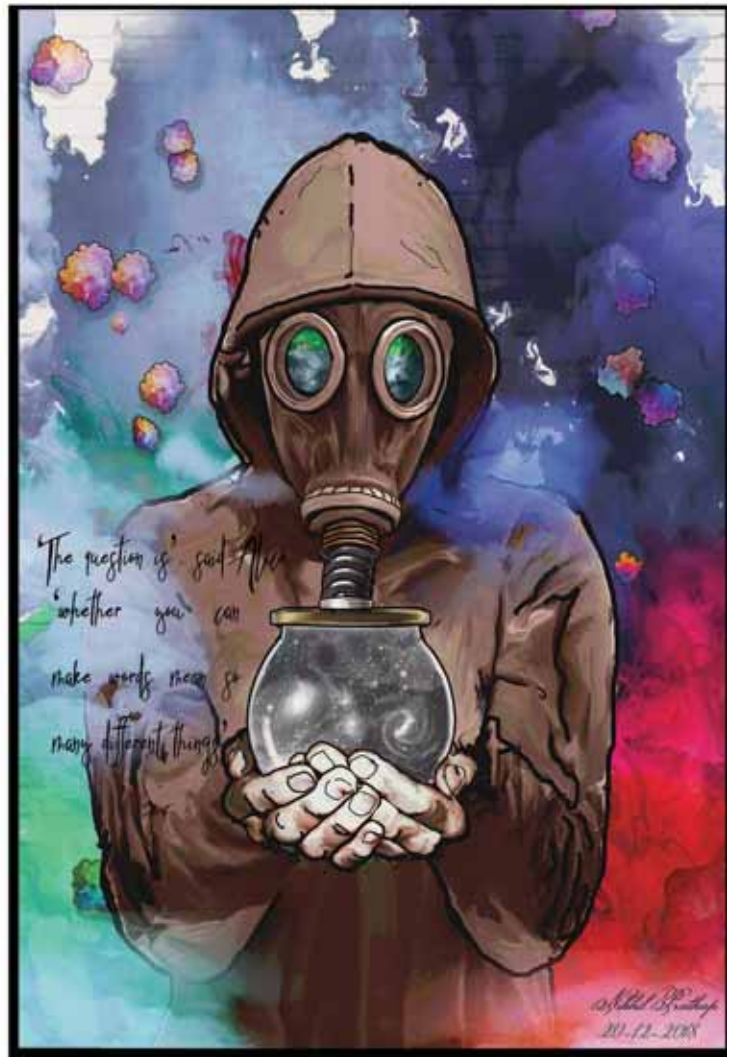
You and I have assumed Alter egos, avatars, multiples existences in the minds of each and every person we have met, infinite number of parallel universes in the minds of every individual co existing as a self-contained reality. The Avatamsaka Sutra describes a cosmos of infinite realms, mutually containing one another. There are different possibilities for an action within replicated scenarios leading to varied choices in every reality, finally defining who you are. Ideologies and our beliefs did not materialize from thin air. According to Jacques Lacan's concept of the mirror stage- we acquire our identities by seeing ourselves somehow mirrored in ideologies. Ideology can affect the society like a virus, from religion to the education system. Who is to say that we 'Human', the anthropoid is the real 'Alien' in this world that we think that we own! Crashed on the crust of Earth, wiping out the species before us ! Would not the advanced technology of the early Anthropoid make him look almost 'God' like to a new born primitive anthropoid, who worships and tells tales to his offspring! Here exists the entire paradox of our physical existence. Would it not break your centuries of ideology, your holy books, your religion, your laws, your education system and ultimately your entire reality! The inevitable realization that the entire theological message 'might' not be true. This raises another question, 'What is Truth?' If it is what indicates various forms of accord with fact or reality to an original ideal, then we go back to the first question 'What is Real



Growing up I hated the Novel 'Alice in Wonderland' by Lewis Carroll, cause i found it very obvious, but years later it makes a lot of sense, maybe a bit too much. For so long wondered what Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels told us of the Ideology as false consciousness. We have learned to dislike the idea of fate because we want to be in control and transcend our limitations. Individual liberty within a society might one day result in radical social transformation- a socialist utopia, but harmonious cooperation is against human nature because within every individual with a conscious is an idea, a belief, a choice that would cause chaos and thus anarchy upsetting the exploitative arrangements on which class societies are based, in so countering the dominant class. A life without conflict where reality is changeable at will belong in the realm of a euphoric utopia. We do not want to believe survival is the only mere goal, a kind of escapism from this monotony, be it your daydreams, wanderlust, mystical transcendence, heroic journeys or ideals manifested by rash, lofty and romantic ideas. We construct an environment meticulously with laws, language, culture to give meaning to existence. Despair and demise, caged by the interference of social constraint, operating under someone's rules makes the world existent to us. That has become our reality. You need wine to flush down your sorrows and your glee, to accept the truth behind your despair and delight. Your own imagination becomes the instrument of your subordination.

Althusserian Ideology claims that individuals exist only as the carrier of structures, there is no true individual autonomy, since we will always be a part of the whole to an ideology in one way or another. Freedom divorced from an ideology is unattainable. Mass Media orchestrated by politics muddled with religion is the latest level of smoke screen. Fabricating a series of crisis, involving cultural, religious and political mayhem, a corrupt Government can extend its Rule hiding the face of tyranny much like a Wolf in Sheep-skin, blinding the 'subjects' from ever questioning the actuality of inferiority and servitude. But would you want to know the truth if our own State, political agendas, the Government and the people in power were responsible for all the lies, misery, disease, poverty and....deaths?

We live in a world where you know Thomas Edison but not Nikola Tesla. When Google Division Deepmind's AlphaZero crushed Stockfish in the battle of chess engine's, it was not through the basis of higher number of evaluations,



but the sheer volume of creativity using its deep neural network. Self-play with focus on the most promising variation, always learning and evolving on its own, AlphaZero proved to master Stockfish, a framework that 'followed' 70 million positions to evaluate. A Scenario in the AI world where 'learn' triumphed over 'taught'. Ideology seems to be self-given but in fact is a product of someone's manipulative agenda. Ironically even as you read you are being steered by an agenda, unless u stop the infection by being self-aware.

We are under a system that defines people into categories and roles with a limited set of choices. For a society to exist a social formation is constructed to perpetually reproduce the labour force. A wage system day after day giving the false idea of growth, comfort of the familiar, the serenity of repetition and limiting their vertical mobility. In Hinduism the caste system divides its own followers into Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. This is the kind of control which describes a social formation constituted by the economic base.

Galileo was convicted of heresy for holding the belief that the Earth revolves around the Sun and for refusing to accept Church orthodoxy that the Earth was the immovable center of the universe. Even in Islam evidence of social stratification can be found in several later Persian works. Education now trains the student to become a source of labour power working under capitalists. People tend to be co-opted by fear of social rejection, isolation and ridicule. Fear through violence and ideology has always been the greatest weapon and will continue to be so until you know your place in this world.

What does Mohammad, Jesus, Krishna, Buddha, all have in common? When any preacher entered the world with an ideology, it was for us to practice the good, do good, love and care for every being, have a meaningful existence by doing what is 'ideal'. But their ideologies were used for control by bigoted priests and tradition, to generate a kind of fear. Chauvinists setting forth their dogma, striving to exert their faculty over whom they consider 'unworthy'. Even the education system now tries to show you your place in this world, setting a curriculum based on testing your memory rather than true intellect or interest. We believe a theory or discovery just because our school or teachers taught us, based on a syllabus, based on scientific 'proof' by another human being. To fail in an exam does not necessarily mean fail in life, but your path takes an abrupt turn. How you deal with adversity will be the difference between failure and victory.

There will come a time when science, religion and philosophy have no meaning where we function as part and under an algorithm.

Feelings are bio chemical channels functioning to estimate the prospects for survival and reproduction. The breeze that you feel gracing your hair, the water you drink, the taste of food, the aroma of your favourite perfume, the butterflies you feel in your stomach, the clock that you think measures time, the space that you think you are confined by, all part of your own imaginary construct until the day you feel exhausted from breathing in the same Universe over and over, tired of the tedium and you tell yourself its time to fester and perish. Imagine a trampoline infinite in radius, a fabric made of space and time that is complete with no boundaries. You and I and every being dropped into it, cosmic particles making small ripples as we bounce our way through it, trying to transcend gravity which finally pulls us down. But you do not stop, you continue to ruffle the fabric around you, waves meeting each other, colliding and affecting each other. You think gravity is a force pulling you down? Or is it yourself, your inhibition, your worries, your self-doubt ? Now Imagine the same trampoline existing in parallel levels and along different axes, now each version of you resonating with not only the ones around you but also with yourself. You can now overstep, be something more than what you were a moment before, be something less than what you will be a moment later.

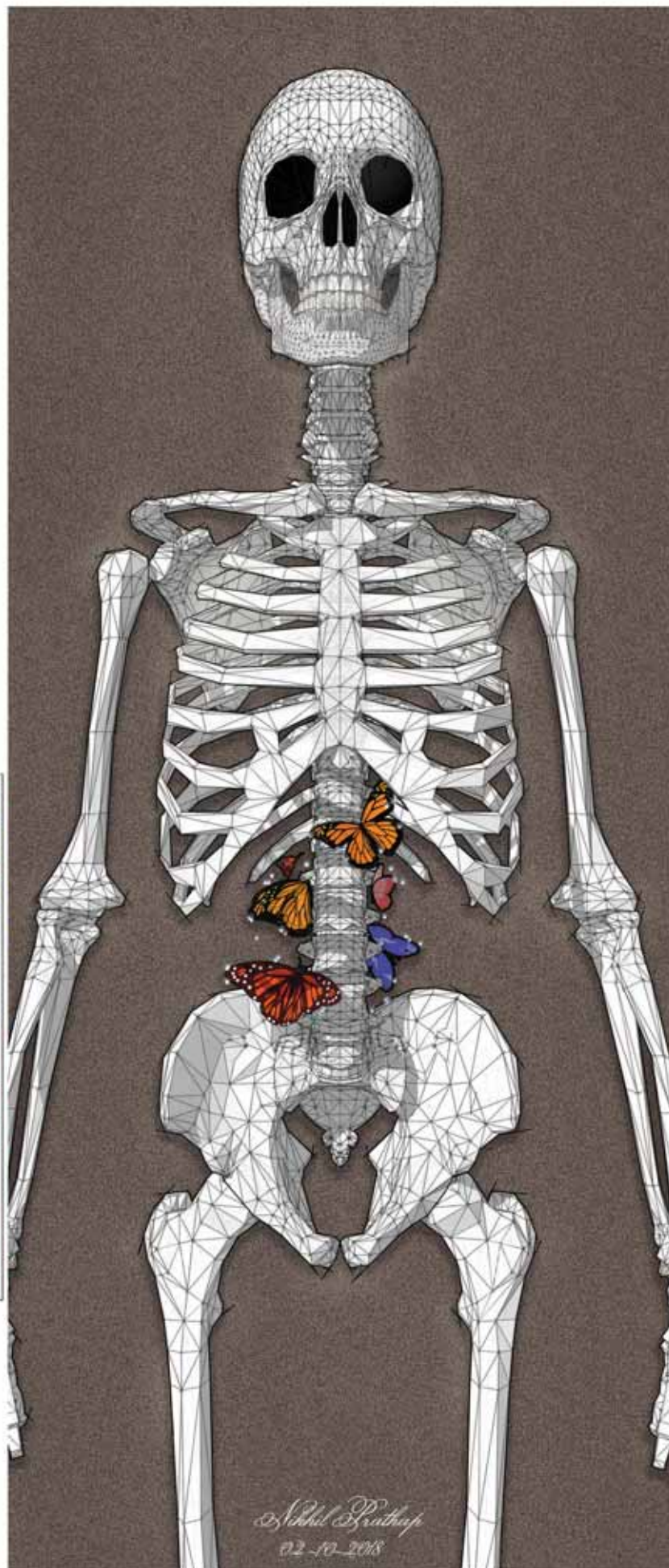


You need not be a quantum physicist or a philosopher to question the nature of reality or to wonder about and define a meaningful existence. We live in a world which promises to educate in a seductive manner, promises that the fragile parts of ourselves will be in safe hands even when the whole unreality around us is cracking, a kind of platonic love where we start to feel like we exist. Maybe that is the closest to a meaningful existence that one can achieve, appreciating the real complexity, beauty and virtue of another being. Your body is a construct of ideologies, what makes it real is your mind. If you knew the world you live in is not real, would you question the entire system? Would you decide to wake up from this Dream? Would you realize the world is on a wire and unplug yourself? Start questioning, nothing is eternal and no ideology should be too. Once again 'Ignorance is Bliss'.



Disconnect from your reality and connect with art because in it you will find yourself.

Nikhil Prathap





## Model Making - 3D Visualization tool

Asst Prof R R Midhun

Virtual 3D Modeling has for decades been increasing in its popularity, yet hand-made models are far from extinct. Perhaps a reason for this is that despite the "3D" in "3D modeling," viewing those models on a screen or print is still, effectively, two-dimensional. A physical model of course can be held in your hand, examined and understood spatially in a way that a CAD model can't. It can also be used as a quick and intuitive 3D sketch to get some ideas going. Whether it's for a client or a professor, models are almost always necessary in order to produce a complete understanding of the relationship between spaces in your design.



Being an architecture student and a future architect requires multiple skills, one of which model-making. Architectural models are a good way of presenting a 3D version of your architectural design, interior design, or urban design project. They give you a sense of how the different elements will feel in reality combined together. Besides, they are easier to perceive for other viewers, especially those with no experience in architecture.



Model making in architecture is the best time for exploring new materials and also to experiment new techniques. The sooner you learn the basics the easier it is to do good models in limited time. You can also make models in different scales depending on what you wish to highlight i.e. the external structure, the interior details or the furniture. Models is the best way to communicate your vision for the building to the client. It is the easiest way to make them understand. It is also one of the most impressive presentation technique.

The Veena is a multi-stringed musical instrument that played a significant role in the ancient tradition of India. It produces soothing music which adds to its smooth and elegant design.

A replica of this instrument, comprised of rice grains, forms a dynamic structure. It is in 1:3 scale. The model consists of upto 87,457 rice grains, which are first chemically treated in order to strengthen them. A suitable bonding technique has been chosen to fabricate this Veena. The time and energy taken to create this replica can be estimated to 704 hours.



## Contradiction Contemporary

Ar Srilakshmi Priyaa

*I wonder how you are dominant in Variety, you are neutral but you showed me the bold and the pure face at the same time through different colors.*

*Your curves are elegant but you often extend the sight line and you are boxy in nature,*

*You are unique but I think it is because you borrowed merits from tradition, modern, sometimes in art deco and futurism.*

*You trained me to hold and stand with beauty of imperfection, which is making me better than mimicking perfection.*

*I understand the state-of-the-art and design with the balance between, Dynamic and Metaphor, Glass and Metal, Rigid and Vacuum.*

*Every style is formulaic but you gave me freedom to read between the lines and find the true meaning of architecture.*

*You allowed me to create magnificent signature as humble as possible and I am experiencing the diverse perspectives in you.  
You, the Contemporary!*



I am a person who takes part in an expedition, when it comes to styles of architecture. I strongly believe in contemporary which is currently the rampant design movement. The mixing of tradition with modern is how I often think and envision of design. In terms of problem solving this ideology helps me to transform client ideas into beautiful and functional design solution. Two years ago I committed myself to architecture and teaching in McGAN'S Ooty school of architecture.







# STUDENT ARTICLES

# Finally A Faithful Friend

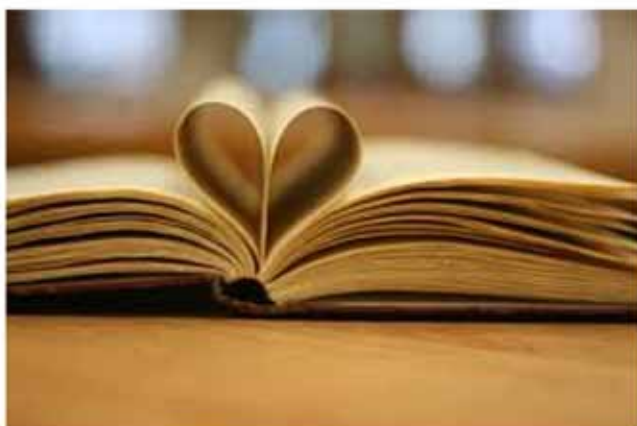
J Rithika Joan 1 Year



"A friend in need is a friend indeed", stands the test of times. I did not realize it until that day when.....

Memories are strange things. They turn foggier and foggier as time passes; slowly begins to fade away and are lost altogether. However when they resurface, they bring enormous bliss or anguish. Thus it is natural that when we remember memories especially from our childhood, we are sure to get lost in it and we find our way through it to recollect what really happened. This is a story of how I found a friend who I love to spend time with.

I was seven years old then , a big made obese girl. I was not the most 'cool' girl type, neither the fittest nor the brightest nor the kind one would like to be in the company of. The others avoided me like a disease, and whenever I tried to join their games, they would give the most malicious of glances, and would ignore my existence even if I stand a few feet away from them. They avoided those who tried to befriend me and honestly I never knew why they hated me so much. I foolishly tried being a part of their group until something happened which changed my life forever, and became my most cherished memory.



I never read novels; to me books were just pages and pages of words, which were of no use to me. I have to admit that I never have seen the inside of a story book till then. In fact I plodded through my school text books with great difficulty. But in the mid summer of 2007, when all other children were out in the park playing a game of hide and seek a change took place in my life. I had once again, in my foolish attempt to make friends , tried to join them in the game only to be hurt by their laughter and smirks. I came back to my room and sat sulking in a corner, feeling miserable and lonely. My mother attempted to cheer me up but in vain. So she left me alone figuring I needed a little time to handle it myself . By my side was a book rack and on the bottom most shelf was a tiny little book which belonged to the times of one of my father's efforts to initiate me into reading, and of course his attempts were a failure. I thought I would show those girls that I could survive without them. So I picked up a book and read the first page .It was over before I knew it . Eagerly I flipped the second and the third page. I felt a new flow of energy. I read on and I experienced an unexplainable excitement. I was filled with pure pleasure and that was the magical moment when I discovered my best friend was a book!

The sudden excitement, the urge to explore deeper and deeper was the most delightful feeling I had ever experienced. I was ecstatic . I flipped the pages as if my life depended upon it . The words brought peace to an otherwise troubled heart. I was no longer lonely!! It was a strange thing as I had earlier mentioned ; memories have a tendency to turn foggy. It is a strange thing that

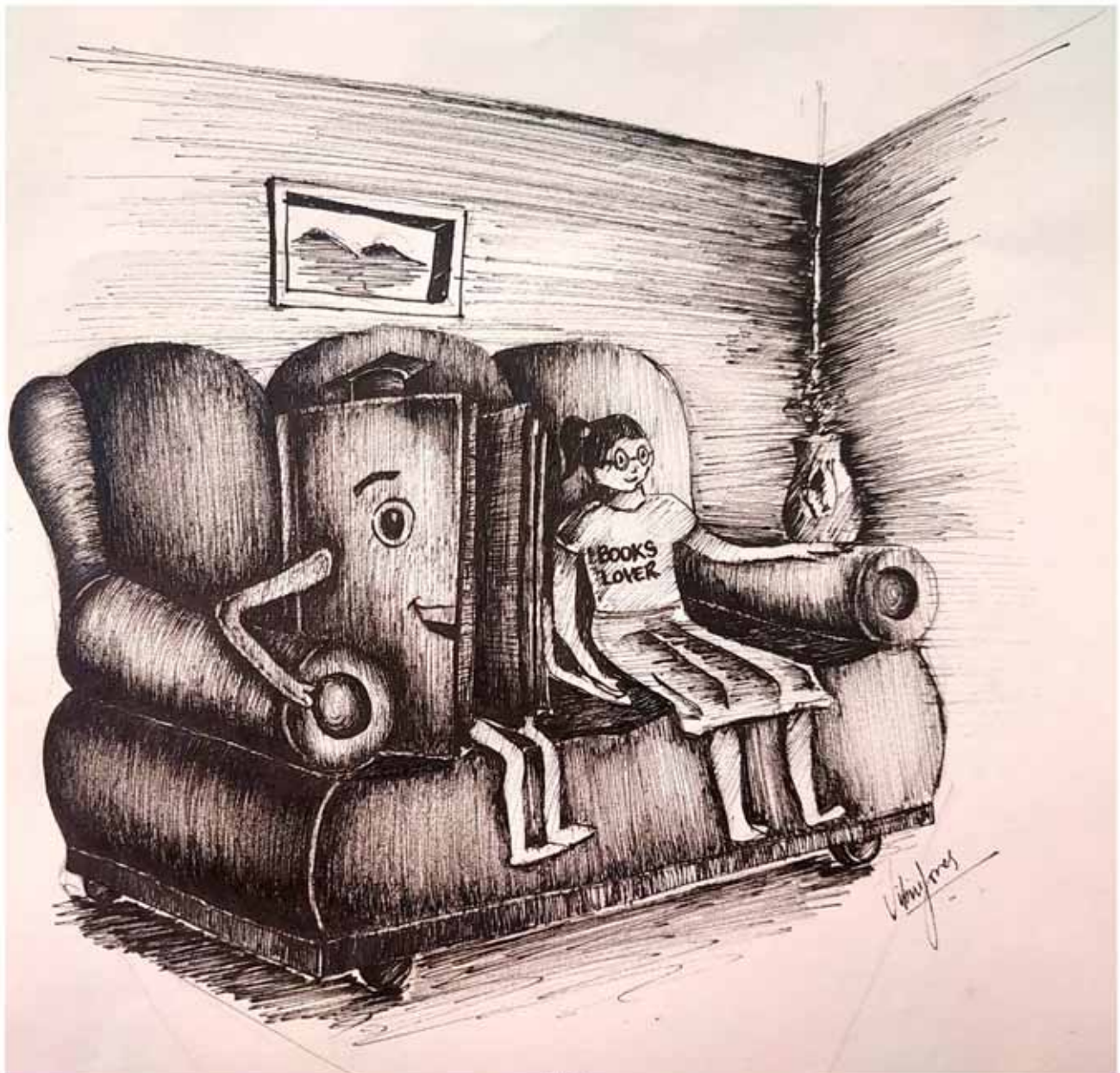
I don't even remember the title of the book, the author or what the story was about. The only thing I remember was that tears had welled up in my eyes towards the end of the book.

I had found a friend who would not tease me, mock me about my weight nor give me malicious glances, shout at me or grow impatient with me. In short, it would not treat me as a worthless little girl, but as an equal; as a close friend.

My reading skills grew and my appetite for good books knew no bounds. I had at last found a good friend who would never grow tired of me. Whenever this memory of childhood resurfaces, I can see that little friendless chubby girl sitting on the

**Memories are strange things. They turn foggier and foggier as time passes ; slowly begins to fade away and are lost altogether.**

sofa, going through her first book getting acquainted with something that was going to be her constant companion for the rest of her life.



# LIFE AT MCGANS

## V.AMURTHA | Year



The most glorious phase of one's life One of the most interesting stages of life that gives you an opportunity to explore is the "College Phase". Life at college is the time when the teenage years end and we all dive deep into the ocean of new beginnings and possibilities. This golden period better equips you for all the challenges you'll face in life and creates a strong foundation of knowledge.

My experience at McGan's, Ooty has taught me one fundamental thing – Life is Unpredictable. It might be good, it might be bad; it might be weird & it might not interest you but expect anything to happen. For example, you might have sheets with plan, elevation and sketches to be submitted, but at the same time the cultural and sports day practice might also be there. So, it is a perfect blend of Hardship and Joy.

Here you meet different people, you talk, interact and discuss with them, and also you learn about their cultures and grow as friends, siblings more than seniors and juniors. You will learn how to talk with people, how to judge their behaviour, thus helping you with important life skills.

Another life lesson you will never forget "Learning never ends". You explore your inner potential and tasks you are good at. You share common interests, ideas. You talk about your methods of attempting the NATA exams & clearing it. You learn the different types of architectural styles in lettering, the correct way to draft, the paintings, sketches and so much more.

Trust me, once you get into a good college, you will probably get an opportunity to be the artist you always wanted to be through. And that comes true with the work we do for NASA. The student association that

is recognised nation-wide for students of architecture is a clear platform for exhibiting one's talents and inner self-potential. The NASA is encouraged by having elections where we select our unit Designer and Unit secretary to head the NASA team of the college. This encourages the students to complete among their batch, by bringing out the best and quality sheets out of their friends. Also, they learn how one should seek and differentiate best and quality sheets.

Apart from all the learning and practising, the life at college is the time when you can decide your career. It's a time of dreams and innumerable paths. Architecture is a path where you build, design and create. You can work for a non-profit organisation and even gain satisfaction of being humanitarian. The point is that you are free to try out these new things and no one is going to forcefully control the decision you make. Every nook and corner of the college you will find the peaceful spot, full of natural surroundings whose value you will only realize once you graduate from your college. You will always remember the early morning fog, your hostel's adorable kittens and even the grumpy watchman at the entry gate.

So, remember that there will be moments that carry a lot of sentimental value and you can't help but miss those years later. I still cannot believe that already one year is over for me at McGan's!

**So, it is a perfect blend of Hardship and Joy**



# A Vision for the banks of Buckingham Canal

Aishwarya Varadharaj V Year

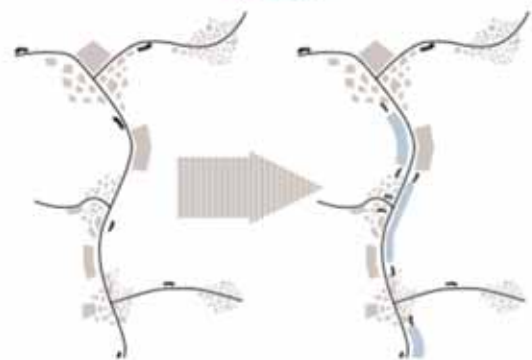


I've been living in Chennai for the past 23 years and this is the first time I truly saw how damaged and chaotic the natural water systems running in the city's core regions. The fact that these rivers still exist, despite wreaking havoc in the urban city today is a cue for help. They were originally gridlocked with the Buckingham canal which happens to be one of the longest navigation canals 40 years ago but now just an exploited sewage carrier from a thriving inland waterway, put to its maximum use possible. It's downcast depressing seeing, people going about their day to day activities, right along the stretch, without the least bit of regard for something that once held much historical importance. Why half of the people our age don't even acknowledge its existence due to its present conditions. The canal is gradually neglected over the years, badly treated, Like the last thing that stripped the canal's true essence

is, one of the city's major transportation, is constructed right on its banks where it is allowed to die a slow death that no one objects to putting such an eyesore to better use. Generally Public rises up in protest if there's a plan to construct over bridges and elevated railway tracks on

pristine rivers. But the track was built on a sewage channel by that point so, who cares? That is how public opinion is shaped and this is exactly what happened to the canal here. I think we can be optimistic about the future. But if we think technology will solve everything, that city's betterment should be left to the government or private investors, or if we have set our minds on not concerning ourselves with the city's well-being. Well, we won't get very far. With that being said out loud, one can't really be insensitive and turn a blind eye for the abandonment of the canal and at least hope in restoring it back to at least half the glory it was basked in before

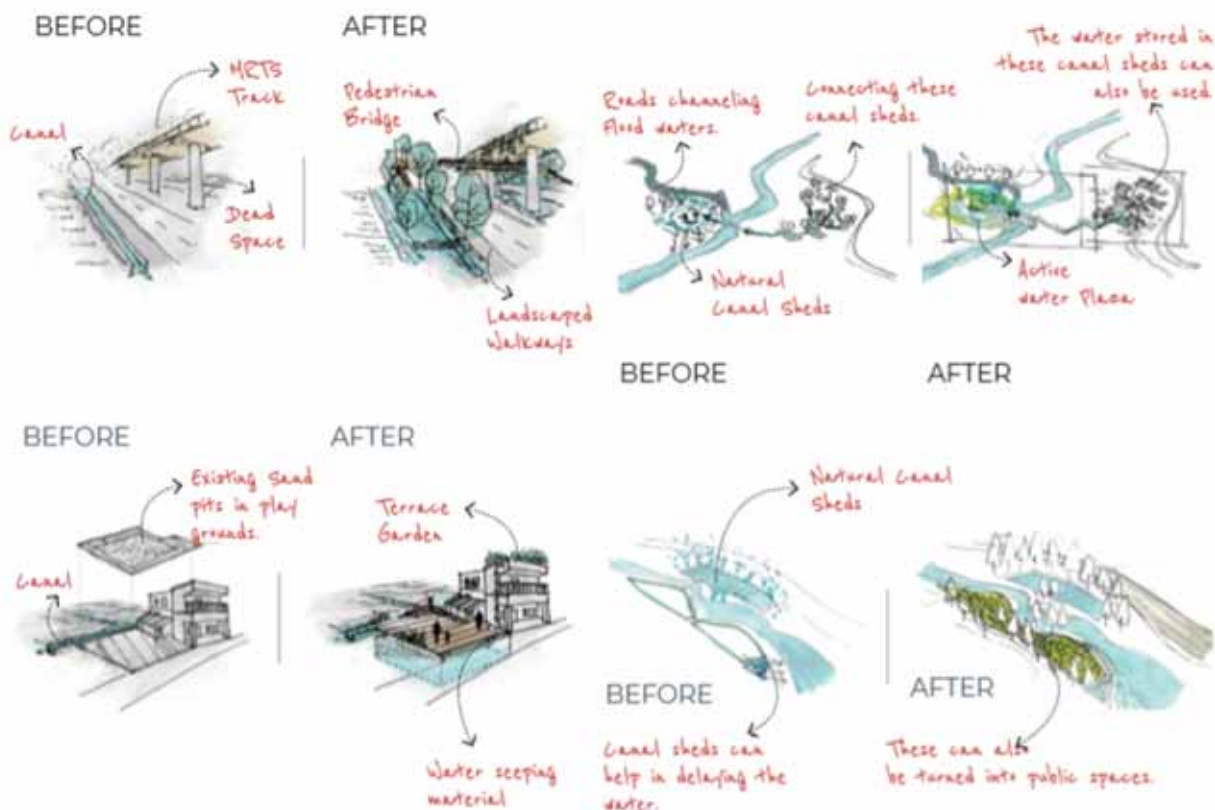
*Transformation of dead spaces around the canal into Active Destinations*



## Proposed Vision

Currently the canal is known as the sewage drain of the city, where people don't have any real connect with it. Very few people are aware about the canal's legacy or its benefits and use. The canal edges have to be identified with proper embankments so the people can have closer connect with canal waters. The use of gravity as strategy for navigating the water's course, where the natural slope correction of the canal will help in avoiding the blockage and engineer stagnant waters. The De-sludged sediment on the bottom of the canal can be recycled and used as manure and as binding material in the construction process. Identifying the dead spaces along the canal and turning them in active green pockets for the neighborhood clusters. Also these green pockets will help in retention of the storm water where these could be used keep the flow of water in the canal constantly. Also these spaces will gradually help in interaction between people and increase the human activity along the canal. This system

helps in making the people responsible for their own waste. This aerobic units in neighborhood level helps in resolving the wastes by collection from the residences and take it to the SWM neighborhood Hot-spots where they get treated and recycled and used for other purposes. It also has the potential to generate several hundred direct and indirect 'green' jobs. This also increases the job opportunities in the area. The building construction in the flood plain should follow certain guideline in terms of channeling the flood waters through the storm water drain and have proper water retention systems intact in place for future flooding events. Conscious measures to bring back the concept of 'life along water's edge' as a part of daily life for the citizens of Chennai as well as visitors from other places. Having integrated community gardens along the edges where people participate in maintaining them which helps in connecting with the canal as an individual which prevents the canal from future misuse. Every 200-250m, a Canal Bank committee should be formed, this will be an Interface between community and maintenance team.



# Internship

## Sowndharya R IV Year



As a college student, the future is full of mystery, excitement and fear. I find myself daydreaming in class about all the possibilities that my future may one day hold. "Now that I'm a junior in college, that "future" is approaching rapidly! But how do I get from here to there?" An internship was the answer!

I worked at INTACH, Pondicherry and RLDA studio, Delhi completing a period of 120 days each.

I chose INTACH because it is recognized as one of the world's largest heritage organisations. As conservation is an unexplored subject in my college, I wanted to learn how it worked. I was impressed with their mission - 'living in harmony with heritage enhances the quality of life'. INTACH let me experience the importance of heritage and conservation. Being a part of INTACH let me explore the beauty of Pondy and Auroville. We also had opportunities to work with other firms in Auroville being a part of INTACH. Visiting Anupama Kundu's residence was a result of our association with one of them. Working there let us explore various divisions like conservation, renovation, restoration and documentation.

RLDA studio is an urban research, interiors and product design based firm. I mainly was a part of the urban research work and product design team. There is no such thing as typical day in office! I am the only interior design intern and I work with other two designers, so we each take on a lot of responsibility. Usually in the morning I start the day off in the materials library sorting and organizing samples that we pulled but need to be put back until about 9:00am, when everyone arrives.

**Our studio conducted various talks and workshops like DxD, which is design an exhibition with talks involving designers all over india.**

The two other designers and I try to sit down about once a week to organize the tasks and priorities for the week which helps us be focused. Our studio conducted various talks and workshops like DxD, which is design an exhibition with talks involving designers all over India and from various fields. This exposed me to a completely different part of architecture and design. Being in Delhi, a place of opportunities as well as threats, taught me a lot of things that is needed for life, as it gave me the most excellent and terrible times in my life.

Although we are moving forward to design spaces that cater to not only 'accommodation' services of people along with modern tech-oriented living spaces, I wanted to explore the functioning of the core of Architecture which is being replaced with modern day techniques.

I think most college students share that same fear of how to get from here to there. How do I go from being a student to a working professional? My internship this year eased my fears and gave me great insight into the industry. I am confident now that my experience with INTACH and RLDA studio will make the transition smoother after graduation. I could not have envisioned a better way to start off my career.

## Indulge - An Experience

Neenu Paulose | Year



Throughout my life, I have been hearing people reflecting on their college experiences and explain how college is supposed to be the best experience of your life. The time after I finished my schooling, I used to imagine what my college life would be like based on what I had heard from the people in the past. My first couple of weeks at MOSA were rough and it really tested my strength. I faced challenges and obstacles that I had never faced in the past and those I had never been warned about. As a person who has been in one school from kindergarten to twelfth, joining a new college was a big challenge. Making friends and getting to know everyone and the surroundings took time. The loneliness of not knowing anyone and trying to be friends with people you have never met before were some of the early experiences. College teaches a lot of things! Interacting with seniors was a very difficult experience. Even though, we were terrified of being with people whom we had never met before, time made us close and we together found a home here. We have caring seniors who teach us a lot of things knowingly or unknowingly. Starting from how to make model, composing sheets, how to interact with people, perform in jury etc., our seniors have taught us a lot! Our teachers are great and have great experiences to share with us. They understand our capabilities and they are the reason for our growth. We are yet to learn lots of things but with the help of our teachers we will definitely reach great heights. The cultural celebrations in our college are great. Every celebration has been conducted with fun and frolic. The celebrations help create great bond with our seniors.

My experience in college, so far has been a fascinating one! There have been more ups than downs and life already looks good and bright. I have a long way to go and lot more to accomplish and only time will tell how my life would be!. All we need to remember is "Happiness can be found even in the darkest of times, if one only remembers to turn on the light".

Some People completely  
Missed their lesson on  
**FRIENDSHIP 101.**



They go through "friends"  
like band-aids.

They USE  
them to heal  
wounds that  
**AREN'T REALLY  
THERE.**

! Sometimes  
they might pretend  
to care, but  
Who really  
Cares about another  
**BAND-AID?**







# STUDENT WORKS

# Basic Design - Model Making

## I Year

Basic design was introduced to students to understand the elements and principles of design as the building blocks of creative design. It helps students in developing imagination, expression, skill and creative thinking. It also helps in understanding architecture as a tool to draw inspiration and clues from nature. Various exercises were introduced to the students in the form of design studios, seminars and creative workshops and they were aimed at teaching the following:

Visual composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements or ingredients in a work of art. It can also be thought of as the organization of the elements of art according to the principles of art. Here students learnt various ways to arrange the elements in their works like centralized, balanced, and so on.

Stippling is the creation of a pattern imitating various degrees of solidity or shading by using small dots. The dots are made of pigments of a single colour. The spacing between the placement of dots makes the shading look lighter or darker.

Rhythm by repetition was done by arranging a combination of repeated elements but with variations in size brought about by a change in scale and proportion. It creates interest, movement and/or harmony and unity.

Pattern making was an exercise where a ground figure was chosen and the exercise was to arrange the ground figure in various ways to form an interesting pattern.

Abstract art is an exercise where collage was made using newspapers and magazines. The various forms were assembled in an interesting manner, thus creating a whole new form. The aim was to represent an idea or feeling through the abstract thus created.

The students also made architectural models of various world renowned buildings to understand the use of materials and the concept of scale and proportion.

All this led to providing the students with the understanding of the qualities of different elements of design and to develop various skills to help with their design in future.



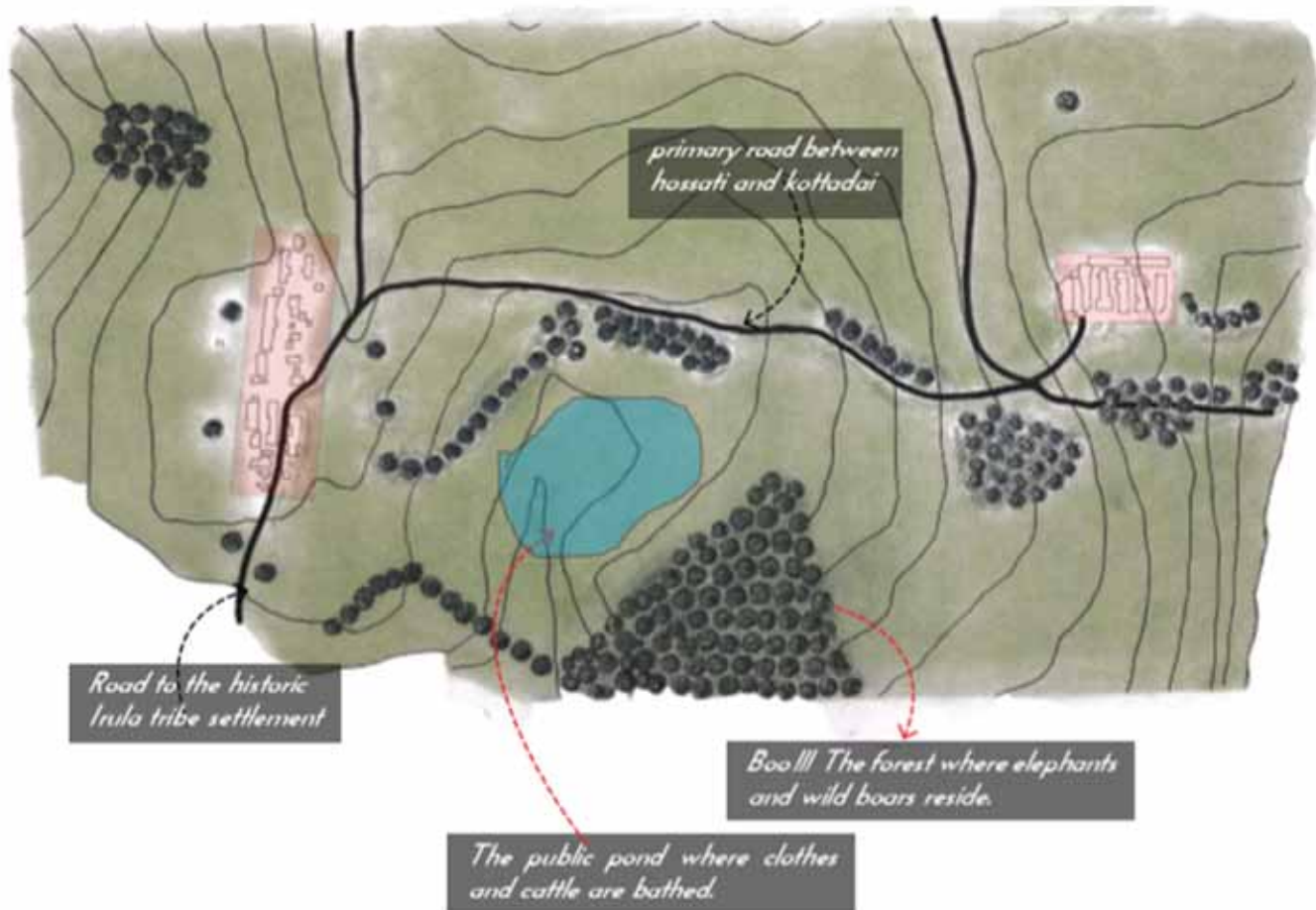
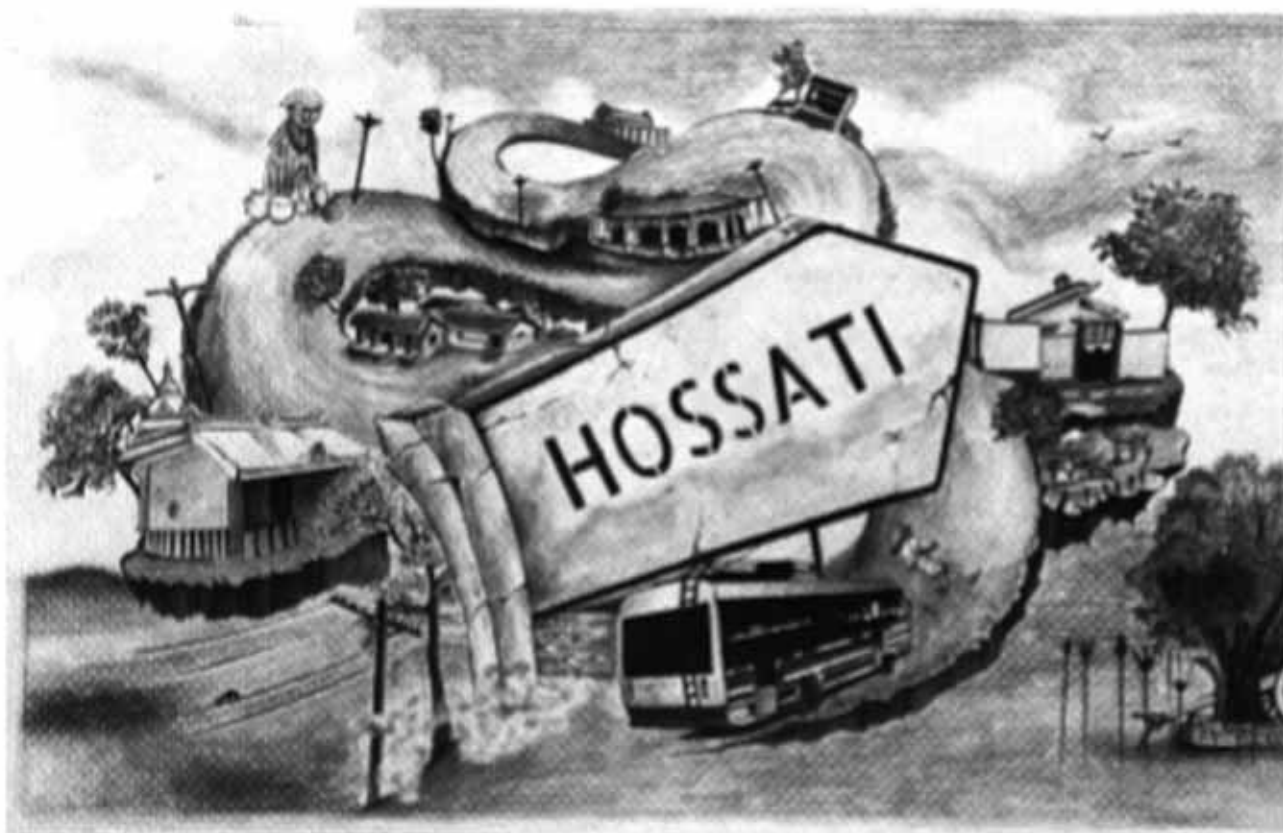
# Village Survey - Settlement Of The Badaga Tribe

## II Year



' Going back to the basics of living strengthens our foundation' – And thus began our rural study. Village survey was set on the villages of Kottadai and Hosati of the town Sathyamangalam in Erode district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The study was divided into different phases – Introduction, Discussion, Pilot study, Detailed Study and survey, and Identification of problems and prospects and proposal of guidelines and design. After the completion of the first two phases in the class, rural survey was kick started with pilot study. A batch of 45 students accompanied by three faculties and two driving assistants were on the survey. The bus started off from the college around mid day and took the whole evening to reach the destination. The sky had become dark by the time and we had to rest that night.

The study and survey was planned for a period of 10 days. Study involved collecting the required set of information with the help of questionnaire as well as through surveying. Both of villages followed 'Baduga' culture and were inhabited by 'Badugas'. A typical baduga village consists of a cluster of houses which are closely packed. This practice is followed to keep track of people approaching their community. However the villages are located on the slopes of hills. Therefore around 8 to 10 houses are built in a horizontal line on both sides of a broad lane. Temples serve as a common meeting place for people and the Temples followed the Hindu Temple Architecture style. Agriculture is the major occupation and this included a vast extent of lush green lands and cattle. Villages were provided with public buildings catering to their amenities and facilities.



# ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN - MULTISTORIED APARTMENT HOUSING

## III Year

In times when cities are expanding with increased demand on the Housing Sectors and limited urban land for building the same, constructing quality liveable spaces is indeed a challenge. There are many issues for the budding architects. They need to be introduced to the concept of different kinds of housing and how each of them support a certain way of life. They also need to be introduced to the concept of density and scale in housing. A Good housing can improve our social, environmental and economic well-being. It helps create better communities. And getting the design right can also improve the environment and reduce our carbon footprint! Therefore, the objective of the third year design studio was to enable the students to design for large groups of people in a socially and culturally sensitive manner, taking into account aspects such as user

perception, crowd behaviour, and large scale movement of people and identity of buildings. Besides the emphasis on the importance of understanding the relationship between open space and built form to build form and site planning principles involving landscaping circulation network and parking.

Remember, as architects we do not just want to build more homes, we want them to be better spaces! Built to high standards, both in terms of design and environmental impact and housing that are part of mixed communities with good local facilities!

At the students level, they were encouraged to explore on the building form and structure, also concentrate on the aspect of natural lighting and ventilation, minimal corridor spaces, ample open space and green pockets and reduction of paved spaces etc.



## Urban Design - Kanchipuram

### V Year

Striking the right balance between the available student strength, Kanchipuram city's issues/potentials, mark awarding scheme and most importantly a wholesome learning experience for the students is a very tricky affair. With the availability of 82 students, we spanned the work related to the extended city margins of Kanchipuram into 10 zones, divided on the basis of municipality ward boundaries, where each zone got to deal partly with a developed core and partly with the developing fringes in each of the zone. That made sure the students understand the balance between development and ecological preservation.

Since we segregated the work into three levels of hierarchy - generic issues/potentials (to be dealt by a single group), cumulative issues/potentials (to be dealt by multiple groups concerned) and specific issues/potentials (to be dealt by a single group), the students individually had an opportunity to dabble with various macro level, meso level and micro level urban design aspect.

In the generic level we allotted ten criteria to ten groups through a thorough analysis of all the issues and potentials brought forward by each and every group individually and then through rigorous interaction among the groups. The issues are recurring themes found in various parts of the city and are as follows:

**Slums:** in various parts of the city of Kanchipuram, mainly towards the fringes, a lot of slum formation was observed. Apart from the overall living conditions not being upto the standards, these slums were negatively affecting the surrounding environment as well. So we sought a detailed analysis of all the slums in the city of varying scales and then asked the group to propose possible policy based interventions to improve the conditions.

**Natural Resources:** Kanchipuram has been traditionally a agriculture based economy with a major practice of silk weaving and related activities supporting the former. But due to the decline of the weaving practice, a lot of industrial units such as rice mills have mushroomed all around the city. This , along with the absence of water from Palar river, made us look at the natural resources separately. Though there are no major mineral resources, water and the vegetation are the two major natural resources we focussed on documenting and coming up with ideas to conserve and improve these natural resources.

**Sustainability:** sustainability is looked as the most criterion in today's world while evaluating any city's performance. All aspects of development are linked to promote sustainability at some level or the other. So, one of the groups was given the task of looking at the three aspects of sustainability - economical, environmental and social, separately and then link them together to formulate various strategies to sustainably develop the city of Kanchipuram.

**Energy management:** This criterion was highlighted from all the various attributes of sustainability as it affects both environmental and economical aspects. How both are interlinked to each other and how, in the city of Kanchipuram, the socio-cultural character shapes it, was the main subject of exploration. The group entrusted with this work eventually came up with strategies to deal with energy generation and distribution in a comprehensive manner.

**Universal Design:** With this huge economy based on tourism, Kanchipuram as a city, needs to develop the city keeping universal design that caters not only to the tourists but also the rising demand for quality of life for the resident citizens. The group dealing with it came up with strategies and application policies and phases to deal with it.

**Social Issues:** Being a very inclusive topic, the group was challenged to find out burning issues in the city that usually is brushed under the carpet. Towards the fringes, due to lack of public surveillance, not only petty crimes of theft and public nuisance, but serious crimes like manhandling, looting, et cetera are happening. The group looked at various approaches to deal with these social issues and combine them with potentials near by to solve the social problems without straining the fabric of the city.

**Way finding:** Traditionally looked at as a soft project on the urban development process, way finding, of late, has been established as a very crucial link in the overall development of the city. The students identified how signages of major streets based on hierarchy can be explored to make it easier for the tourists and the residents of the city.

**Waste management:** The existing conditions of the waste management system of the three states - solid, liquid and gas(usually ignored) was efficiently mapped and understood to come up with practical and effective solutions that not only deal with containing the waste generated, but treating them with Innovative ways to generate revenue in the form of energy and salvaged products (through recycling).

**Character and Identity:** The group, to which this work was given, made a very well documented culture mapping of the city of Kanchipuram to segregate the city into different types of environment like temple precincts, public facilities, streets, markets, et cetera to come up with guidelines and design prototypes to create a character for the city.

**Tourism:** The city is dotted with various and temples across the extents and some of the temples are major attractions for people throughout the world. Add to it, the important festivals associated with those temples, that brings lakhs of religious tourists every year. This needed a well documented tourist calender and strategies to strengthen and improve the tourism infrastructure, to which the group came up with a strong one.

**Traffic:** One of the most visible problem in any city is its traffic, and Kanchipuram, expanding from its humble organic nucleus based on the three temples

, today is growing with congestions marring the important streets of Kanchipuram, once upon a time serving as chariot pathways only. The bus stand at a very close location to the core brings in heavy traffic and creates chaos as the core also acts as nodal point in traversing from one edge to another in the city. The students came up with macro level road network organization, route re routings, et cetera to deal with the traffic woes of the city. Apart from these generic issues/potentials, the specific case based issues were dealt at two levels - Cumulative (involving multiple groups) and Specific (individual groups). Various categories that came up were on the form of Temple precincts, Water tanks, Major streets, Junctions, Lakes, et cetera. Various water bodies in the city in the form of rivers, lakes or streams which are going through across multiple zones we made, are considered for the cumulative issues. The water bodies due to negligence have become the landfills at places, sewage channels in some cases, and sites for criminal activities. These sites, when the issues dealt, have the potential to become major open areas.

In the specific issues that were zone based, we made three categories that each group needed to deal with. They were as follows:

1. An infrastructure project design (Focus on architectural component)
2. A street design (Focus on Placemaking)
3. An open space design (Focus on Landscape Design)

Each of the groups dealt with a particular street in their zone and came up with street organisation, Placemaking through public art, public participation, et cetera.

The last leg of the entire studio program was the infrastructure project as we wanted to highlight the architectural scope in urban design as a field of study. Some of the projects developed under this criterion are the "interpretation centre" , "slum housing (as a part of slum rehabilitation program for entire city)" , "cultural centre" , "recreational centre", renovation of two major markets "Jackson market" and "Rajaji Sandai", "orientation centre for the specially abled" , "weaving development centre" , "an ecoresort", et cetera to name a few.





# EXTRA CURRICULAR

## ZONASA

2018

The 61st zonal NASA Convention was held at Eranad Knowledge City Kerala from 19th to 22nd September 2018. The theme for the convention was "ENIGMA". We started our journey with the preparation for technical and non technical trophies. We were a group of 47 students from 1st to 3rd year accompanied by our faculty Ar.ArunDavis for the convention. All of us were engaged in different workshops, talk series and on the spot events. It was a great platform for every architecture student to interact. The highlight of the convention was the talks given by eminent architects like D K Ching, Chris Precht, and so on. We were short listed in the top 8 colleges for the fashion trophy.

Each time when the entries were short-listed for the other trophies, our entries found a place in the top 8. The best part of the convention was staying up the whole night to exhibit our work. Our hard work and dedication paved the way for us to win all the technical trophies, securing Citation in Convention, the SIDC Trophies and Special Mention in Reubens Trophy which led us to take back the overall trophy of zone 6 for the third time in a row. This was not just a success but also the responsibility passed on to the upcoming years to maintain the legacy....



## 61st Annual NASA

2019

NASA is one of the largest Architectural Student Organizations in the world with student participants from more than two hundred colleges all over the India. The main objective of NASA is to create a platform for architecture students to learn, interact and engage through events, conventions, seminars, workshops, design competitions & trophies and many other activities.

Coming to the 61st Annual NASA Convention (ANC), UNTRAVERSED- "The road not taken" was our ultimate moto for the 61st year. Our journey started with the meetings for the college representatives followed by the most important ANDC Trophy. "BETWIXT" being an interesting theme for ANDC, 5 student groups were working to solve this design. A lot of effort and dedication from them led us into the top 100 colleges that were qualified for the Annual NASA Convention for the year 2018-19.

The convention took place at SJB School Of Planning And Architecture, Bangalore, from 19th to 23rd January 2019. We were a group of 7 members who took part in the convention. There were almost 3500 delegates and architects who came for the convention from all over India. The days were filled with workshops, talk series, cultural programmes and so on. Lectures of eminent architects on the present day scenario in architecture, in India and across the globe were thought provoking. Workshops were conducted on softwares, rendering ideas and also hands-on bamboo and mud workshops. By the end of the convention we bagged the special mention for Reuben's trophy which is one of the most important and dignified trophy, based on the academic performance of a college and also the deciding factor for the college ranking. And thus we were upgraded from 12th position to the 3rd position in this convention. All thanks to every Mcganite who made this possible.



## Sports Day

2019

“A sound mind in a sound body” – as the saying goes, Sports play a vital role in shaping up the mind and body of the youth.

The college sports day was conducted on the 9th and 10th of February 2019. The students were gathered in the ground house wise and the day commenced with the lighting of torch by the Principal and chief guest, Ar.B.S. Keshav and the physical director, Mr.Babu. The lit torch was handed over to the students for the torch run. Then the oath was taken and the sports day was declared open by the principal.

The events for day one, commenced with 100 meter dash for boys and girls, followed by 200m, 400m, 800m and 1500m run, short put, discus throw, long jump and high jump and the day ended with the relay run for boys and girls.

Group events including basket ball, volley ball and throw ball were conducted in the college campus prior to the sports day and the points were added to the respective houses with respect to the results. On the second day, 10th February 2019, cricket match was conducted for boys. The raptors house won the overall championship.

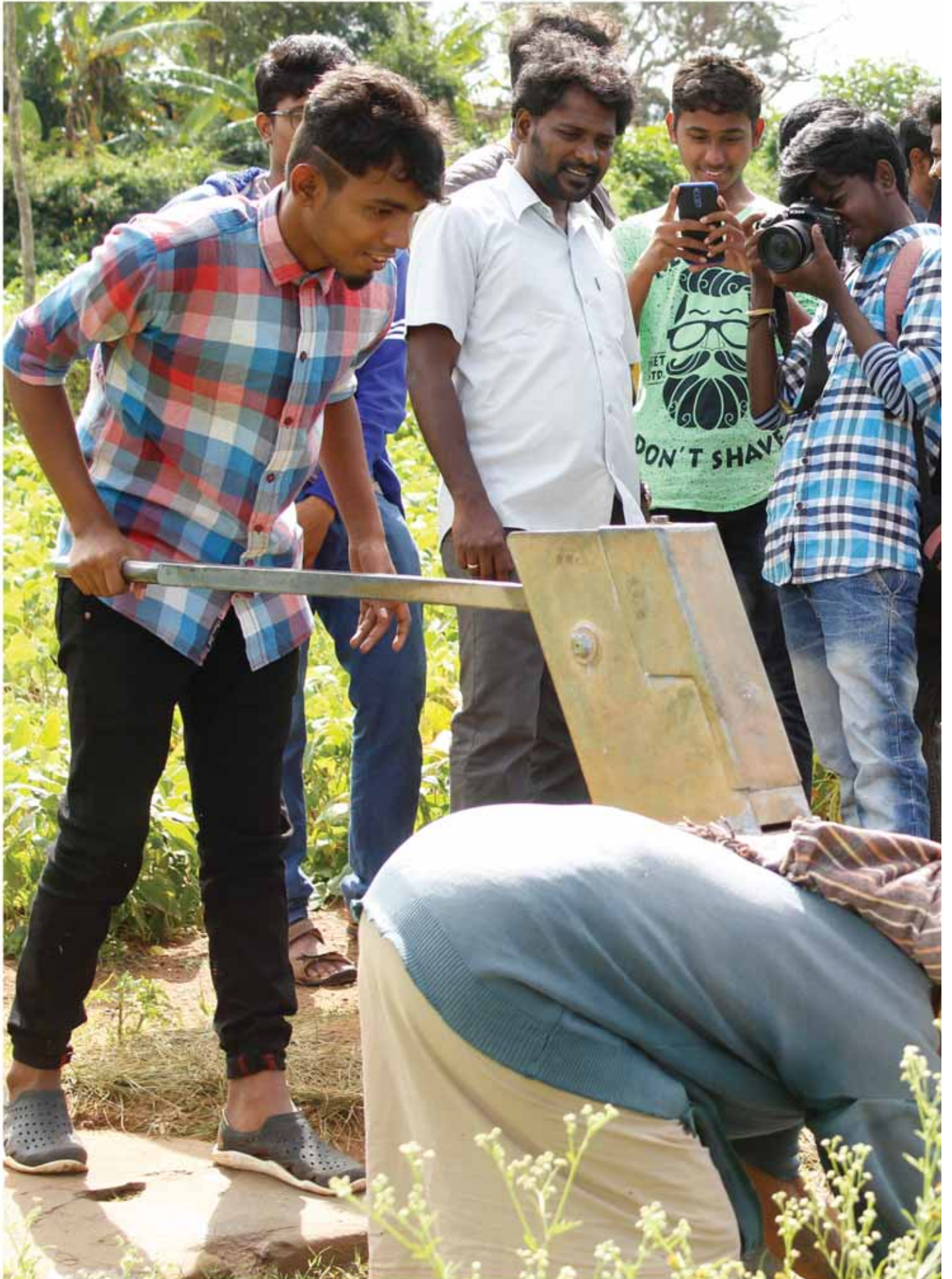


## INTER COLLEGE COMPETITIONS

2018 OOTY

Star Quest 2018, a cultural event is organised and conducted by the JCI organisation Ooty each year. This Programme was conducted between various colleges situated all around the Nilgiri district. This event was held in HADP Auditorium, Ooty on the 18th of August 2017. Around seven colleges participated in this event; McGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture, C-SI College of Engineering, JSS International, Bharathiyar university, Government college of Arts and Crafts, Providence school and Monarch International. Our college acquired the third place. The event was a grand success and will be held again in the following years.







# STUDY VISITS

# Case study visit to Mysore

## III Year

The third year students were taken on an organised case-study tour to Mysore as the proposed site for their design studio was located there. Mysore has a rich history as well and is one of the rapidly growing cities in the country. It is the second single largest city in the state of Karnataka. The students undertook a detailed case study of Sankalp Central Park (Java Factory Location) positioned in one of the convenient locations of Mysore, Yadavagiri. This place was in close vicinity of many schools, colleges and hospitals. Their site engineer of the builder group provided the information regarding the apartments including the various aspects from FSI, ground coverage, OSR, apartment typologies, building material, finishes & specifications. etc.

The students also took a note on the vertical and the horizontal circulation of the various interim lifts, staircases, corridors, & the basement parking as well. The site was divided into three phases, which phase 1 & 2 were constructed and the third was a future proposal, which was taken as the live site.

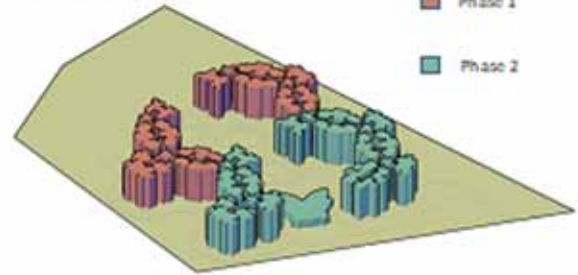
The proposed site was part of an existing site of nearly 28 acres (the Java Motor-Cycles Factory Complex on it was demolished) and is a real project with 552 proposed units.

After accomplishment of case studies and site analysis, the students They also had a cultural tour of the city to understand the context better. They also visited the zoo and the Mysore Mall.





Existing structures on the Site (Phase I and Phase II executed. Phase III is the Site for III year Design Studio)



- Phase 1
- Phase 2

PHASE - 3

PHASE - 2

PHASE - 1

F.S. Land Ground coverage  
 F.A.R - 2.17  
 P.A. Area = 117102.55 sq.m  
 Ground coverage = 20.01%  
 No. of trees: 387 each (35.5m)

Population density for Phase I and II

Total residential area = 71341.84 sq.m  
 Total population = no. of buildings X 5  
 = 291 \* 2721 X 5

(One Bed to 1 person, one to 1.8m)

Net density = total residential area / population  
 = 71341.84 / 2920  
 = 25.3 sq.m



EXISTING DESIGN FOR PHASE I AND II (PROPOSED DESIGN FOR PHASE III INCLUDED)



# Fabricating an Urban Morphology for the City of Textiles: The Tale of Kanchipuram

V Year

On a dewey evening, a brigade of 80 students and panel of 4 faculties set to study the urban history, culture and settlement of Kanchipuram. The transport left for the destination for Kanchipuram, a tedious travel was forseen and the students came filled with bags and energy. Travel had never been seen less tedious and it was combated in the perfect sense. The students were prepped and prepared for the days to come and how to combat the various hurdles that were yet to come.

Reaching at the break of dawn in the city of textiles, the students were revved up with an obstacle that they were determined to win over. Without proper rest or feeling the need for one, the students separated into the groups assigned to them and travelled to the zones. The zones assigned and the deliverables clear, the groups felt the skin and fabric of the divided zones. The site was assessed and surveyed for the basic information such as to make the aim and goals clear for the next days to come. Basic information gathered were made accessible to all the groups and an overall understanding of the ever bustling city was made clear. Knowing no sense of time or tire, the sun was the only reminder of when the day started and ended. The seven days spent there went by in a flash.



Days were spent in the municipal offices and government bodies for collecting demographics, information and overall maps and other information needed by the groups on various occasions. The bountiful cropfields for agriculture as surveyed and detailed out gravely in the maps. The dependency of the settlements in and around the fields, the months of occupation and the types of jobs that they take upon to support their families were mapped and surveyed. The canals, water bodies and other such sources were detailed in origin, initial path, history and current flow; its effect on the population, settlement pattern and the livelihood that it affects, were all analysed. The placement of government bodies, institutions and industries were duly noted and compared with agaist that of the existing and proposed land use of Kanchipuram.

After tiring surveys of households, streets and institutions of Kanchipuram, the woes and worries of the city was brought to the front and analyzed. The major issues in terms of policies, spaces and the functions of the space were discussed by the students with the help of faculties. The issues in the urban scenario were listed out. They were analysed again in terms of the potential that the city offers and can be designed in aspects of architecture and policy making.



The City of Textiles, with a rich history of origin, is also rich with fables of how weaving had come to life and how there is an omnipresent force in the land of thousand temples but the dying trade of fabric dyeing, weaving and designing is a sad but undeniable tale we have come to accept and acknowledge.

The process of approaching the city form and how the architectural solutions can be provided was guided by our panel of faculties. Intricate weaving of architectural intervention policy-making by inculcating the city's natural history and ingenious elements of Kanchipuram were intelligent proposals devised by the students.

The overall outcome of a week long survey in Kanchipuram, the hardwork of analysing, surveying and compiling over the next hundred days, was over in a quick session of panel discussion with the external critics. Though the design and planning prospect was over for the period of an educational semester, the experience and memories of group work, team work will forever be fabricated into our college life.



## BUILTMAT COIMBATORE

2019

A group of 80 students from III year were taken to BuildMat 2019, the 9th Edition, held at Codissia Trade Fair Complex, Coimbatore to give them exposure to the Construction Industry and a wide range of building materials. The visit took place on 15 February, 2019 facilitated by faculties Prof. Jinisha Jain and Ar. Raj Gopalan. Assistant Professors Arun Raj and Arun Davis also accompanied the students. As a one-stop exhibition, there were around 600 stalls and the students learnt about construction technologies, machinery and equipments, sanitary and plumbing, electrical and lighting, interiors, architectural innovations and other needs of the realty sector.



## Visit For The Village Survey

### Hossati and Kottadai

As part of the academic curriculum, the students of second year are expected to undertake a detailed survey and analysis of a rural settlement. This was a time to broaden their knowledge on people, their culture and the vernacular architectural systems. Students were taken to the Badaga hamlets near Sathyamangalam for a survey taking on a week's time. The Badagas are said to have migrated from Mysuru 400 years ago and make up about one-fourth of the total population of the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. Though the Badagas were essentially agriculturists, they are socially, educationally and even economically advanced now. Compared with the other hill tribes, the outstanding characteristic of the Badagas is their progressiveness. In intelligence, and adaptability to European methods and occupations they are far superior.

Their dwellings, cultivated lands, and general mode of life, all manifest this superiority. As in number they are about six times as strong as the remaining tribes put together, they chiefly represent the natives of the hills - a virile, wholesome, and industrious people. The idea was to capture the raw badaga culture from the untouched areas and hence these hamlets were chosen. The students analysed the vernacular architecture pertaining to the villages. Through the survey, the students tried to evaluate the details of human settlements, growth patterns, and influences of external factors which come into play due to growth of urban centres. After a detailed documentation and survey of the two settlements, the students were expected to come up with proposals based on inferences drawn from the study.







# EVENTS

# 11th Induction Day

## Batch 2018-2023

The induction day is the day when a new batch of students join the college. Students coming from various parts of the country come together to start a course that is for the greater part, very alien to anything they have encountered before this. The 10+2 education system covers a lot, but merely scratches the surface when it comes to professional courses. And Architecture is unlike any other professional course. The very design of the course structure, the weightage given to theory and practical subjects, the gradual escalation of complexity as they move through the course can all be very mystifying.



The eleventh induction day was held on 26th August 2018 in the multipurpose hall and commenced with the lighting of lamp by the Honorable chief guest Dr.K.Abdul Ghani, the green man of India, and the other dignitaries. The Design Chair J.S.Subramaniam addressed the gathering with a welcome note. The Chief Guest, Dr.Abdul Ghani, who has planted more than 40 lakh trees in 10 years, made a remarkable note on the prominence of trees planting, protection and conservation, which inspired the gathering. At a very young age he has achieved so much in the field of afforestation .



Today, the topics of environmental awareness, sustainability and climate change are no longer just buzz words. They have become an integral part of public thinking and architects need to be at the forefront in any positive development. The incoming batch was indeed lucky to be exposed on the first day of their course to one of the pioneers of these movements. His words were listened to in rapt attention.

The Academic code of conduct was delivered by the Principal and he addressed the new entrants, briefing on the course structure and curriculum. The event ended with the vote of thanks by the correspondent followed by the National Anthem.



## 5th Graduation Day

Batch 2012 - 2017

Graduation Day is something that every student looks forward to with eager anticipation. To be conferred with a degree in front of one's peers, parents and faculty is a dream that keeps the student going from day one of a grueling five year course. To see it unfolding before one and being a part of it makes it a memorable milestone in every student's life. The fifth Graduation Day for the batch 2010-2017 took place at the Multipurpose Hall on 26th August 2018. The procession of the dignitaries was observed with customary ceremony. The Chief Guest for the event was Hon former Chief Justice Jagadeesan of the Chennai High Court. The Guest of Honour was Senior Advocate Shri Thiagarajan. Both of them shared worldly words of wisdom with the fresh graduates that were inspirational and motivating. The Principal presented the annual Report and the Chairman administered the pledge that is customary



for the newly graduated architects, who would go forth and serve the nation with pride and bring honour to the institution. The event came to an end, suitably with a vote of thanks by our Correspondent and a rendition of the National Anthem



## 6th Graduation Day

Batch 2013 - 2018

The Graduation Day was inaugurated with the reading of the annual report by Mr. B.S.Keshav, Principal, wherein he highlighted the significant events of the academic year (2018-2019). Mr. N Muralikumar, Chairman opened the graduation day ceremony, followed by Mr. Jayaprakash Gandhi, Correspondent introduced the chief guest Dr. Surappa, Vice Chancellor Anna University, to the students.

Honorary Chief Guest Dr. Surappa, Vice Chancellor Anna University, then delivered the graduation day address, by wishing the new Architects the best and he put forth them a vast avenue available in the field of architecture. Amongst the dignitaries present, the presences of Dr. Mrs. Sujatha Surappa retired Professor of History and a leading journalist was our honor.



The 6th Graduation day of McGAN's Ooty School Of Architecture was held on 17th, March 2019, with 53 students graduating with a B.Arch Degree and 14 students graduating with M.Arch Degree. The graduating students and the Anna University rank holders Ranson Rajan Koshy who secured Anna University first rank in M.Arch and Raghavendra secured Anna University 22nd rank in B.Arch, received their Anna University Degree Certificate from the Honorary Chief Guest Dr. Surappa, Vice Chancellor Anna University, followed by which he delivered the Graduation Day address. In his Graduation Day address, he emphasized on the students to find innovative solutions for the successful implementation of rainwater harvesting.



# Academic Visit

## Prof. Manish Mandhar

McGan's Ooty School of Architecture hosted Prof Manish Mandhar on 13 August 2018 for a day long program. Prof Mandhar is an architect and an academician. He graduated from University of Pune in 1998, went on to work for two years with Prof Satish Grover, former Principal of SPA Delhi. After that he worked for the Council of Architecture for five years and was involved with the sanctioning of approvals to new institutions and the inspections of existing institutions. In 2004 he moved to London and did his Masters at the University of Lincoln, United Kingdom. From 2006 onwards, he continued at the University of Lincoln as a teaching faculty and is currently a Senior Professor and Programme Leader for B A (Hons) Architecture. He also is the Link Tutor for the collaboration between University of Lincoln and Hong Kong Design Institute. They deliver a Top up Degree in Architecture at Hong Kong. The University of Lincoln also has tied up with other Indian Universitie

s such as Manipal University and its franchises in India & Dubai

University of Lincoln is one of the top ten universities in the United Kingdom. I have collected their brochures and a few books published by them. I know Manish Mandhar personally because he was my student at the undergraduate level at the Nasik College of Architecture. He was a brilliant student then too and passed out with the prestigious B V Doshi Gold Medal for Architectural Design at the Fifth year

On Monday, 13 Aug 2018, in the first half he addressed the entire college and gave two elaborate presentations on the subjects of 'Context' and 'Sustainability'. The session was very lively and interactive with the students and faculty posing many questions, which were answered with alacrity. In the second half, he reviewed the Urban Design work of the Fifth year students and he gave them valuable inputs.



## Visit of Her Excellency Hend Faisal Al Qassemi



Her Excellency Hend Faisal Al Qassemi is an Emirati businesswoman born in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. It was our honor to invite her Excellency to our college on 25.02.2019. She studied Architecture at the American University of Sharjah, Project Management at the University of Manchester for Information, Science & Technology Entrepreneurship at the American University of Cairo, and studied Management, Marketing, Communications & Media at Celsa.

She was given a grand welcome with the traditional Baduga Dance, performed by the Baduga men. She addressed the students and the faculty of McGAN's." Indians, culturally, are very humble people. After witnessing the work done by the students here, I'm impressed by the talent possessed by them, but what amazes me is the modesty with which they go about their work.



. I'm equally impressed with the administration of this institution, with complete focus on design education, and also in making the college one of the top architectural colleges in the country. Given a chance, in spite of having completed an architectural degree a long time back, I would very much like to do a summer course, or perhaps study full time in this institution." - Princess of Sharjah Sheikha Hend Faisal Al Qassemi.



Students asked her about her experiences and were awed by her wit and promptness. Later she took a look at the student works inclusive of sheets and models on art and architecture studios, which were exhibited.



# Talk by Historian Dr Sujatha Surrapa

The Students were addressed on 16th March' 19 by Dr Sujatha Surrapa, a renowned historian. Her words conjured up an architectural imagery of a historical journey from times when such a history was not even written that is when man began to live in caves and started drawing symbols to the great civilization of the Indus in Harappan remains... from the times of the grand Empire of the Mauryan king and the spread of Buddhism through building of Stupas and Rock edicts, to the great experimentations in temple architecture which were accomplished at Aihole and Badami in developing the prototypes of the Nagara and Dravida streams of temple building., and so much more... It is very important that students are exposed to the multi-disciplinary approach of understanding various topics and an expert historian's torch was just what they needed as a lesson in history of architecture.

"What made her address to the students all the more special was the fact that she is a pure historian and not an architect. She made a special effort to bridge the gap between the study of History for itself and the syllabus that makes up the subject of History of Architecture. It was made very clear that what the students need to focus on is not merely the built component - the buildings, complexes, ruins, etc, but on the people who inhabited them. These people and their cultural, socio-political-economic and religious traditions were immortalized in design. This is an intriguing aspect for almost all students of Architecture and was beautifully brought out through valid points"



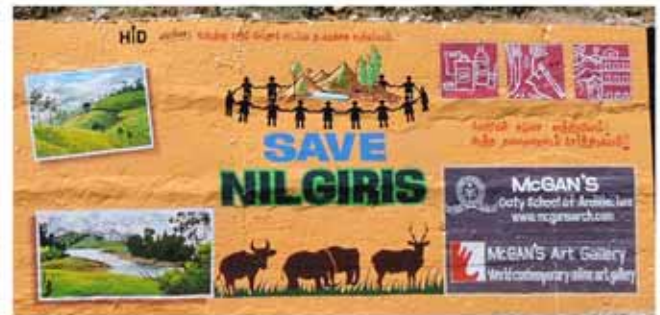
# McGAN'S Wall Painting Competition

2019

The wall painting competition was conducted by McGans Art Gallery and McGans Ooty school of architecture, between 21st and 24th February 2019 to bring in awareness on the natural beauty and the current changing scenario of Ooty. Thus the concept "SAVE NILGIRIS" was chosen.

The competition was inaugurated By National Highway AE & the District Inspector. The competition was conducted as an open competition and advertisements were given, to invite artists across the country. After the preliminary analysis of those teams who had applied for the competition, 13 teams with a total of forty artists were selected to take part in the competition. The artists were provided with the art material, participation certificates and also food and accommodation.

The national highway road wall, covering an area of 2600 sq.ft between the Thummanatti junction and Kilkodappamund was taken up for the competition. Cash prize of Rs.50,000/-, Rs.25,000/-, and Rs.15,000/- was awarded for the first, second, and third places respectively. Also eleven consolation prizes of Rs.10,000/- was awarded.



# McGAN'S Art Camp

2019

The on-the-spot water colour art camp was conducted by Mc Gans Art Gallery and Mc Gans Ooty school of architecture for two days, 26th and 27th January 2019 all over Nilgiris. The areas of scenic beauty and the townscape including places like - Dhodapetta, Boat house, Botanical Garden, Charring cross, Ooty commercial road, and places in Coonoor, were covered in the water colour painting.

Students from different fine arts colleges in TamilNadu, Kerala and Pondicherry, Professional artists and self thought artists, put together a total of 100 artists participated in the camp. They were all provided with art material, participation certificate, remuneration, food and accommodation. The Collector of Nilgiri District awarded participation certificates to all the participants.

Each participant made two paintings or more on the specified areas. And we take the pride of registering the present day landscapes of Nilgiris, with these 250 art works which would be a testimony for the future.



# McGAN'S Ooty Art Show

2018



The art show was conducted by Mc Gans Art Gallery, Mc Gans Ooty school of architecture and Mc Gans Ooty School of Fashion Design from 24th to 31st May 2018. The exhibition was held in the HADP Hall, in Ooty.

Over 400 art works in different medium like drawings, oil painting, water colour painting, Tanjore painting, miniatures, pencil carving, etc were exhibited.

It was a great pride for us to have IAS Kannan, archeologist, former additional Cheif Secretary to tourisim, cultural & Religious Endowments Department Commissioner of museums as our chief Guest for the occasion.



# Ooty drawing competition

2019

A drawing competition was held by the Nilgiri district collectorate on the voter's day, 25th January 2019. The competition was centered on the theme "No voters to be left behind". The event was targeted towards increasing awareness about voting rights of the citizens.

The district collector awarded prizes to the winners of the competition. Our Students, Anushree Kannan from second year won the first prize and Raghunath Chezian from third year won the second prize.



## CAMPUS INSTALLATION

### The Waves in the Sky

The installation was made for the 5th graduation day by the faculty and students of the department of architecture and fashion design. The design stimulates clouds in the sky as against the green backdrop of the rolling tea gardens at Perar.

They also give allusion of waves as the fabric has been cut and patterned into sinuous shapes. The view at night is one of visual attraction where in the white cloth uniquely reflect away the light.



# Brute Force: The Installation of the Mighty Bison

2019

The district of Nilgiris is known for its unique flora and fauna. Amongst the unique animal species this sensitive ecosystem is home to is the mighty bison, the symbol of the force that these mountains possess. The students of Mc Gans mentored by Ar. R. Midhun created an installation of bison through recycling waste materials and dead machinery parts, in order to showcase how creativity can be nurtured and aesthetically demanding products can be created through material what is generally perceived as waste. Such an endeavour is entirely sustainable and more such out of box ideas are needed to communicate messages what will reflect the context of Nilgiris and minimise the ecological footprint, as well.



**The Mighty Bison**

# Indian Red Cross Society

2019

One of the most precious gifts that anyone can give to another person is the gift of life. A decision to donate your blood can save a life, or even several. Organizing blood donation camps is the perfect way to cater to the demand of blood. Everyone wants to contribute towards the society and save lives. The blood donation camp was conducted in our campus by the Indian Red Cross society on 27 December 2018. Many students, both girls and boys, as well as the faculties, in all 25 people donated their blood. It was an appreciative effort for the common good cause by our students.

The Indian red cross society, Ooty, conducted a one day program for our students in the college campus on 23rd January 2019. It was based on social awareness like - free health camps for poor and tribal people, first aid, fire safety, road safety and blood donation. They also elaborated on the works of the Indian red cross society and their aids done for the common people in various places.



# Pongal Celebration

2019

When it comes to tradition, what could be more consequential and momentous than Pongal. Often called the Harvest Festival is celebrated to commemorate the beginning of harvesting crops in the fields. The festival is celebrated to thank and honour the Hindu gods of Indra and the Sun. The original festival was sanctified on January 15 this year, only in our individual houses. But to create a memorable event in the college, a huge celebration was hosted by the 3rd year students and glorified by other batches. Vaadivasal, the historic gatehouse for the bulls to enter the jallikattu arena was aesthetically created with a bull made of recycled iron parts. The whole festival of course is still remembered with its delicious food served with dishes of ancient origins. Pongal means 'overflow'. Steam rising from the rice, jaggery, cardamom and fragrance of the other spices truly overflowed the air and our senses.



# Ankahee A Dialogue on the Importance of Heritage

2019

Khayaal is founded by a group of young heritage professionals who find their scope in managing the cultural identity of people and places. Their contribution starts from recognition, documentation and narration, and culminates into an interpretation through innovative curatorial practices. Providing a platform for dialogue between different sections of the society, identifying the beliefs and striving to encourage continuity and pride. An interactive workshop was organized in the college about the interpretation and cumulative sharing of heritage. The students eagerly participated and shared stories and instances of their personal heritage.

"In a country like India, which has such tremendous diversity, focus on heritage and more specifically intangible herit

age is a must if we are to coalesce as one nation that is greater than a sum of it's parts. The first step towards this is to build up awareness of the traditions, culture, language, rituals, dress, etc of pockets of civilization that dot the vast landscape of this wonderful country. Following awareness will come by understanding, acceptance, borrowing and finally assimilation. India through the ages has been like a melting pot, playing host to various influences that came from the east, south-east, far east, the west and the North. Ever since Independence from British rule, we have thwarted the claims of various western intellectuals and have developed into the world's most populous democracy. Efforts like this to meld our cultures into one wonderful whole are welcome and are a pressing need of the hour"



# Tribal Workshop

## 2019

In the last academic year, McGAN'S Ooty school of architecture conducted two tribal workshops during the month of July and September for the awareness of school students about the Ooty tribes with their unique art, craft and culture. On 25 July 2018 and 08 September 2018, St. Hilda's School students and the Blue Mountain School students attended tribal workshops for the academic year of 2018. Prof. Ar. B.S. Keshav Principal of Mcgan's college, inaugurated the workshops.

Workshops were conducted for three different arts which included Kurumba painting, Kota pottery and Toda embroidery. Experts from all three tribal communities were invited to teach their arts and crafts. All three workshops started simultaneously, each session,

two hour long consisting of 10 students and students were segregated in three different groups. At the end of each session, feedback was collected from the faculties and students for further improvement.



# Onam Celebration

2019

The Onam celebrations was held on 8 September 2018. Onam is a major annual event for Malayali people in and outside Kerala. It is a harvest festival, one of the three major annual Hindu celebrations along with Vishu and Thiruvathira, and it is observed with numerous festivities. Onam celebrations include Vallam Kali(boat races), Pulikali (tiger dances), Pookkalam (flower arrangement), Onathappan (worship), Onam Kali and Tug of War. The festive started with the floral carpet, known as Onapookkalam . It is made out of the gathered blossoms with several varieties of flowers of differing tints pinched up into little pieces to design and decorate patterns on floor, particularly at entrances and temple premises like a flower mat. Lamps were arranged in the middle of the pookolam.

Next Thiruvathira kali a women's dance was performed in a circle around a lamp. Girls from 2nd year gave an unrivaled performance at the event. Pulikali, also known as Kaduvakali is a common sight during Onam season. This dance showcases performers painted like tigers in bright yellow, red and black, who dance to the beats of instruments like Chenda and thakil. This folk art is mainly performed in the cultural district of Thrissur from where many of our Malayali friends come from. The Onam sadya (feast) is an indispensable part of the event. The Onasadya reflected the spirit of the season and is traditionally made with seasonal vegetables such as, cucumber, ash gourd and so on. The feast was served on plantain leaves and consist of nine courses.The event ended with tug of war between the students, who were divided into teams belong to different classes.









# FASHION DESIGN

# Industrial Visit

## Armstrong Exports

Industrial visit to “Armstrong spinning” and Armstrong Exports was organized by Department of MSFD on 1st Feb 2019 for the II nd year students along with a faculty . This Industrial visit was arranged to gain practical knowledge and live demonstration about the process and procedures happening in the garment Industry.

### Armstrong spinning mills

The students visited the spinning Industry where they learned about fiber Qualities required for exports and the process of conversion to yarn. They were detailed about the different types of fibres used, like organic cotton, non organic cotton , fair cotton , recycled fibers , etc.. And their standards including organic content standards, Global recycled standards, recycled content standards, RDS, NON- GMO, USDA and GOTS.

In processing they were explained in detail how the process carried out from the selection of the fiber – mixing of raw cotton – blow room to form lap - carding to form carded silver – draw frame – lap former – combing - drawing – roving – cone winding – reeling – bundling – baling for marketing .



### **Armstrong Exports:**

In the Armstrong Exports the students were taken to the fabric storage – Inspection- printing- Embroidery- Cutting – sewing – Ironing – garment package – Export package.

#### **INSPECTION:**

Inspection in reference to the apparel Industry is the visual examination or review of raw materials (like fabric, sewing threads, buttons, trims etc.) in relation to some standards. In the Industry the grey fabric and the dyed fabric were stored separately.

#### **PRINTING:**

Printing is a process for reproducing text and images using a master form or template. The students were demonstrated with hand and machine screen printing (single and multi screen prints), and heat transfer printing. Printing paste preparation processes were demonstrated, and the screen preparation was also elaborated.



#### **EMBROIDERY:**

Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric using a needle to apply thread or yarn incorporated with pearls, beads, quills and sequins. The multi head embroidery machine was used in the Industry.

#### **CUTTING:**

Cutting is the process which cuts out the pattern pieces from specified fabric for making garments. Different cutting machines like vertical straight knife cutting machine, stationary cutting machine, automatic cutting machines, laser cutting were used in the factory.

#### **SEWING:**

Sewing is the main assemblage stage of the production process. The single – needle machines, over lock machines, blind stitch machine and specialized machines were used in the Industry. The progressive bundle system (PBS) is followed and is moved sequentially from operation as the traditional garment production system.

#### **PACKING:**

Packing includes the activities of designing and producing the container for a product. This includes two levels of packing. First the inner packing in which the garment is packed and the second packing in a corrugated carton box which facilitates the easy and safe transportation of the apparel.

# Final Year Design Collection

Parvee Chandran

## BALLETO - ART OF MOVEMENT

The art of movement is not just a gesture of happiness but a display of talents and emotions that is captured direct into hearts. Movements are flows, soothing and also mesmerizing to the eyes, but why not break these blocks and mix-match it in different perceptions that would change the mind concept. My motive was not to create any smooth and easy flow but make it more rigid and strained opposite to what the inspirations tends to innovation.



My collection talks about the aspects that define emotions of greed, anxiety, anger, confusion and happiness. The usage of different colors, prints and textures is the path I chose to showcase my view on ballet, so letting all different paths and moves come to an end with this collection like "finding inspiration is not a talent but is art and I find it anywhere and everywhere" quoted by Alexander McQueen.

# Final Year Design Collection

Ravisidhaarth K S

## EOLITH - FOSSIL

Nature's beauty, diversity and power have been a rich source of inspiration in fashion for centuries. Today flowers, feathers and animal prints are present in the list of seasonal trends. These convey our shared delight and fascination with the natural world and also a more nuanced story about how we interact with nature and our relationship with it.



Something which was alive, millions of years ago, is now preserved as a delicate impression on a rock, is an awe-inspiring thought. So it is no surprise that it has inspired my inner thought and imaginations of the wild.

So my collection women's evening wear illustrates how I have consumed the every part of the fossil given and delivered it in my collection.

"Nothing is permanent except change, accepted changes makes fashion "

# Final Year Design Collection

Sindhuja G

## EFFEMINATE CAVE

Indian sculptures, the sculptural traditions, forms, and styles of the civilization pertaining to women of the Indian sub-continent is my subject of interest for this season. Female sculptures are created by Indian artist through centuries, from an ancient era of Indus valley. Coming to the Indian arts, the significance of woman in traditional Indian society and richness of the female has been portrayed in varied ways. I have engraved my collection with the essence of the female sculptures and the beauty of women sculptures from classic realism to abstract images of implication.



# Final Year Design Collection

Susmita Kalai

## SQUISH ON WHISK

Squish on whisk is all about brushes and its languages that is expressed through fascinating strokes, ranging from large to small, thick to thin, and describe the quality especially of narrative or description. The splash of colors depicts different angles of inspiration that helps to define the collection of elements and thoughts in a series, by the contrast of compilation to the combination. My collection has a range of strong color that illustrates the personality which is mentally stimulated to do or feel something just like the ups and down in life.



The Collection involves the transition of Indo western and usage of the modern technique of art expressing the love over the strokes with a mix-up of bright colors and abstract geometric forms, where the lines and loud prints break the block of silence.

Through this, all the creative goodness something stunning in the fashion world would be produced - that's what I believe.

# Final Year Design Collection

Surya

## THE LOCK OF THE NIGHT



The mind is a strong element that has control all through our life to bring peace. And prayer is a path to travel but indeed prayer is not a “spare wheel” that you pull out when in trouble but it is a “steering wheel” that directs the right path throughout one’s life. My collection is based on the follow up done in life. I believe that mind should always have a free will power to decide and demonstrate our deep and inner visuals, even when our body is not under control.

# Digital Illustrations

Ajay





# EMBROIDERY



SWEETY



TINY



SRITHI



KEZIA

KEZIA

# DESIGN PROCESS

SPRING / SUMMER 18-19 WOMEN'S CASUAL WEAR

INSPIRATION: WATER BEADS  
STYLE: BEACHY CASUALS  
DESIGNED BY: TINY PRICILLA



INSPIRATION: ST. BASIL'S CATHEDRAL  
STYLE: EDGY BOHEMIAN  
DESIGNED BY: KEZIA PRINCE



INSPIRATION: CHINESE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL  
STYLE: RETRO CASUALS  
DESIGNED BY: DEBORA SWEET V.P



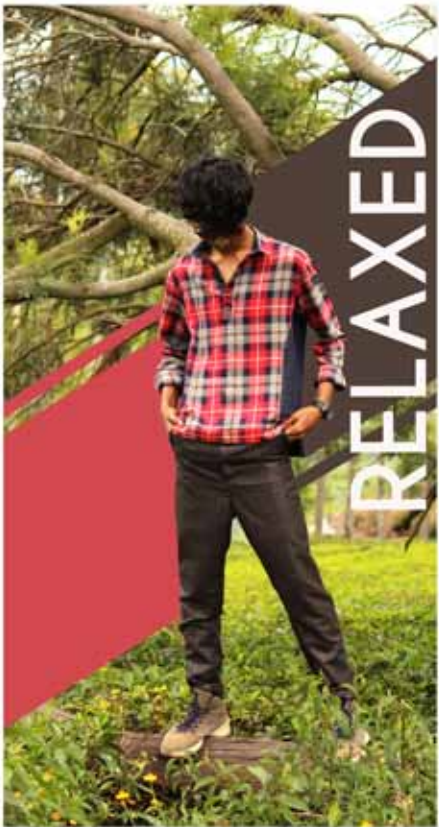
INSPIRATION: IMPERIAL ANGEL FISH  
STYLE: NAUTICAL  
DESIGNED BY: SRITHI SRIDHAR



## KID'S WEAR

*Inspiration: slum and cave art*

Artsy style with a blue denim and a combination of jute and cotton top. Featuring one single dominant embroidery in the top.



## MEN'S WEAR

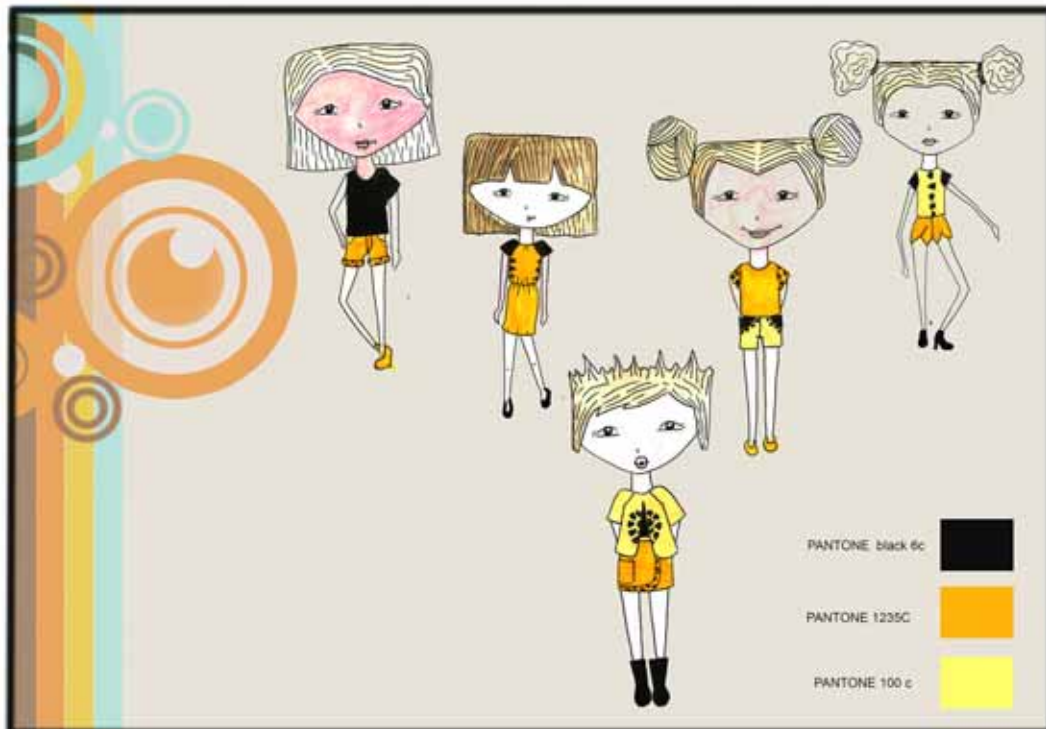
Inspiration: Horse paintings of M.F.Hussain

A semi casual style.  
Combination of a formal trouser and a casual shirt.  
Featuring variation in panel placements.



# Kid's Wear Illustrations

III Year MSFD







# THE LOCK

## of the night

My inspiration is the Prayer wheel - especially the beautifully embossed and the cylindrical shape of the prayer wheel and the way how the buddhist used to spun and pray.

The wheel of doctrine and its symboling around it, prayer wheel are numberless diverse acts of courage and belief.

This beautiful object to develop my casual wear garment- specifically for the Indian western ( Eastern culture)

many size  
 small  
 medium size  
 very large  
 Spindle metal  
 monasteries wood stone  
 generally sheet-metal Traditionally  
 the mantra Om Mani Padme Hum  
 Nepali language  
 Leather  
 coarse cotton  
 printed mantle  
 a hollow metal  
 wrapped around  
 chain stone  
 rod handle  
 wood  
 a long strip  
 spin  
 a metal weight  
 a circular bearing  
 metal handle  
 beautifully embossed  
 Nepal  
 Tibetan (Tibet)  
 a metal weight  
 spun  
 slight rotation of the wrist  
 The weighted chain  
 spinning  
 rolled-up paper  
 inscribed mantras  
 Tibetan  
 positive energy

**Mind map**

# BALLET

THE INTRODUCTION / BALLETO

THE RATIONALE OF BALLETO

INSPIRED FROM BALLETO  
 BRAIN STORMED CAPITALS OF BALLETO

THE RE-SEARCH/ BALLETO

THE trend study/ BALLETO

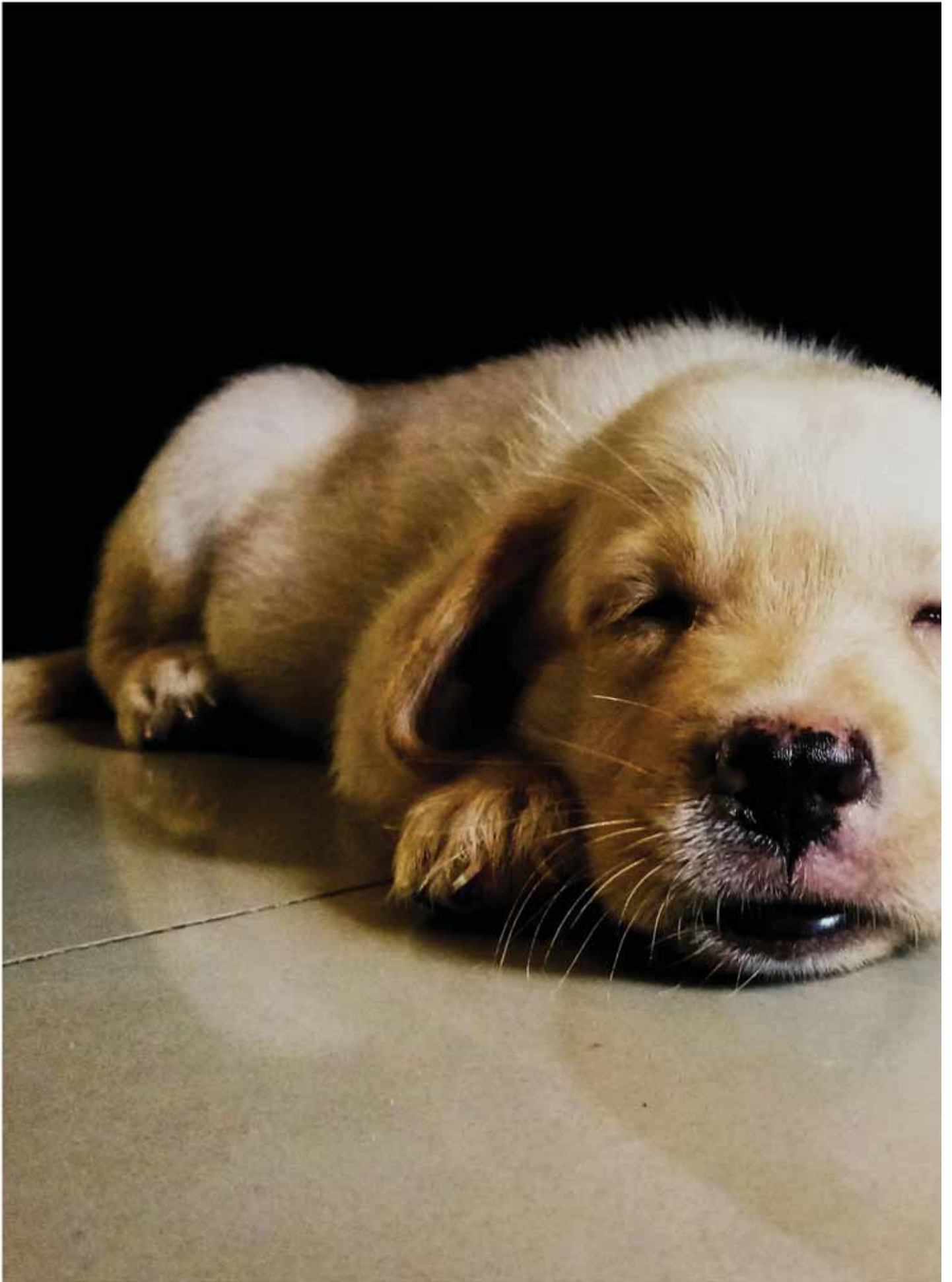
THE formation and the designing/ balleto

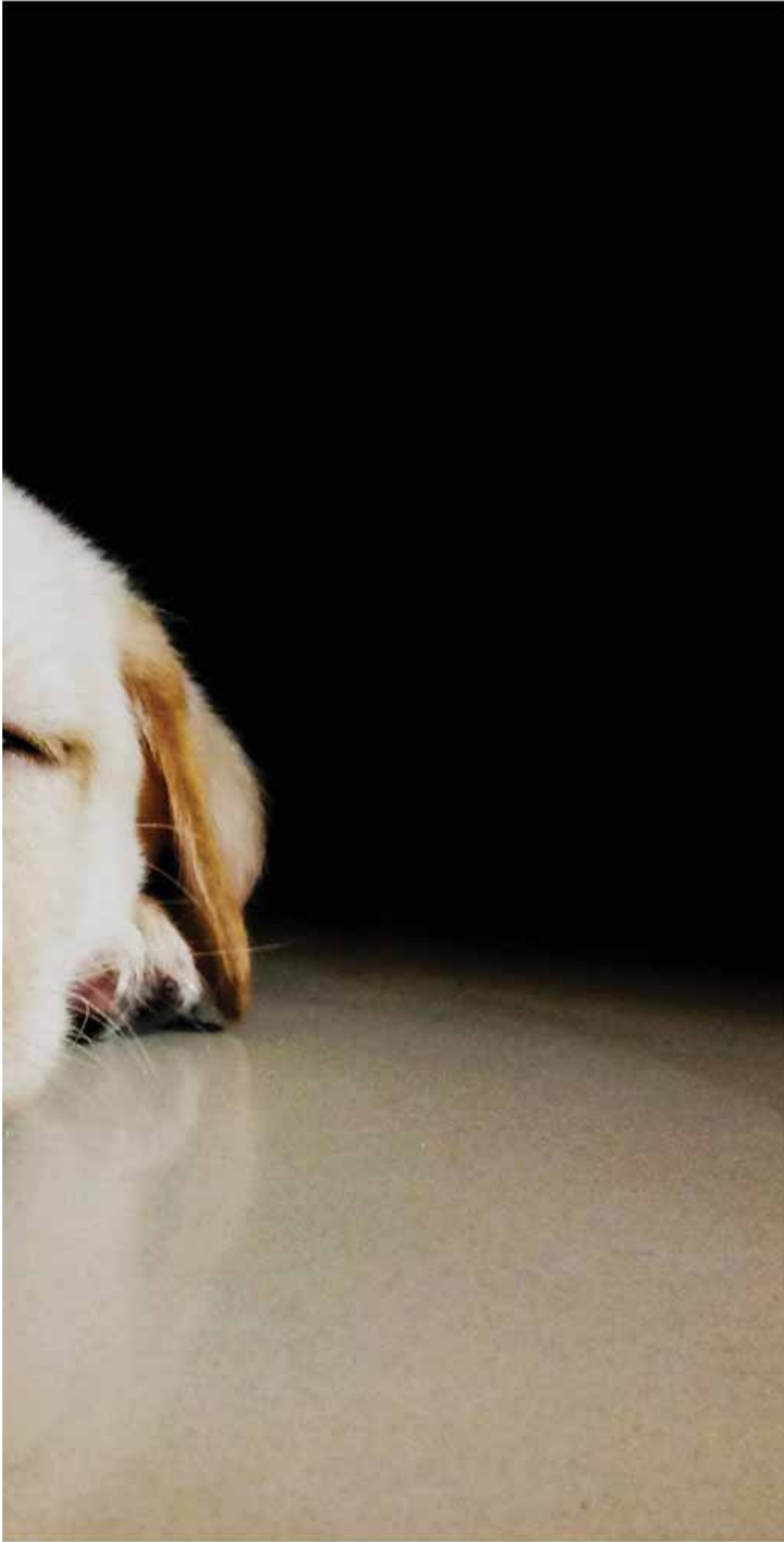
THE style boards / design 001 /design 002 /design 003 /design  
 004 /design 0005 /design 006

technical process  
 explorations  
 bibliography

ART OF MOVEMENT







# PHOTOGRAPHY



**Thulsi Ram**

**B Arch I Year**



**Karthi**

**B Arch, I Year**





**Jeganath Sanguly**

**B Arch, II Year**



**Anushree Kannan**

**B Arch, II Year**





**D Balaji**

**B Arch, II Year**



**Johaans**

**B Arch, III Year**



**Ajay**

**B Arch, III Year**



**Anna**

**MSFD, III Year**





Kezia

MSFD, II Year

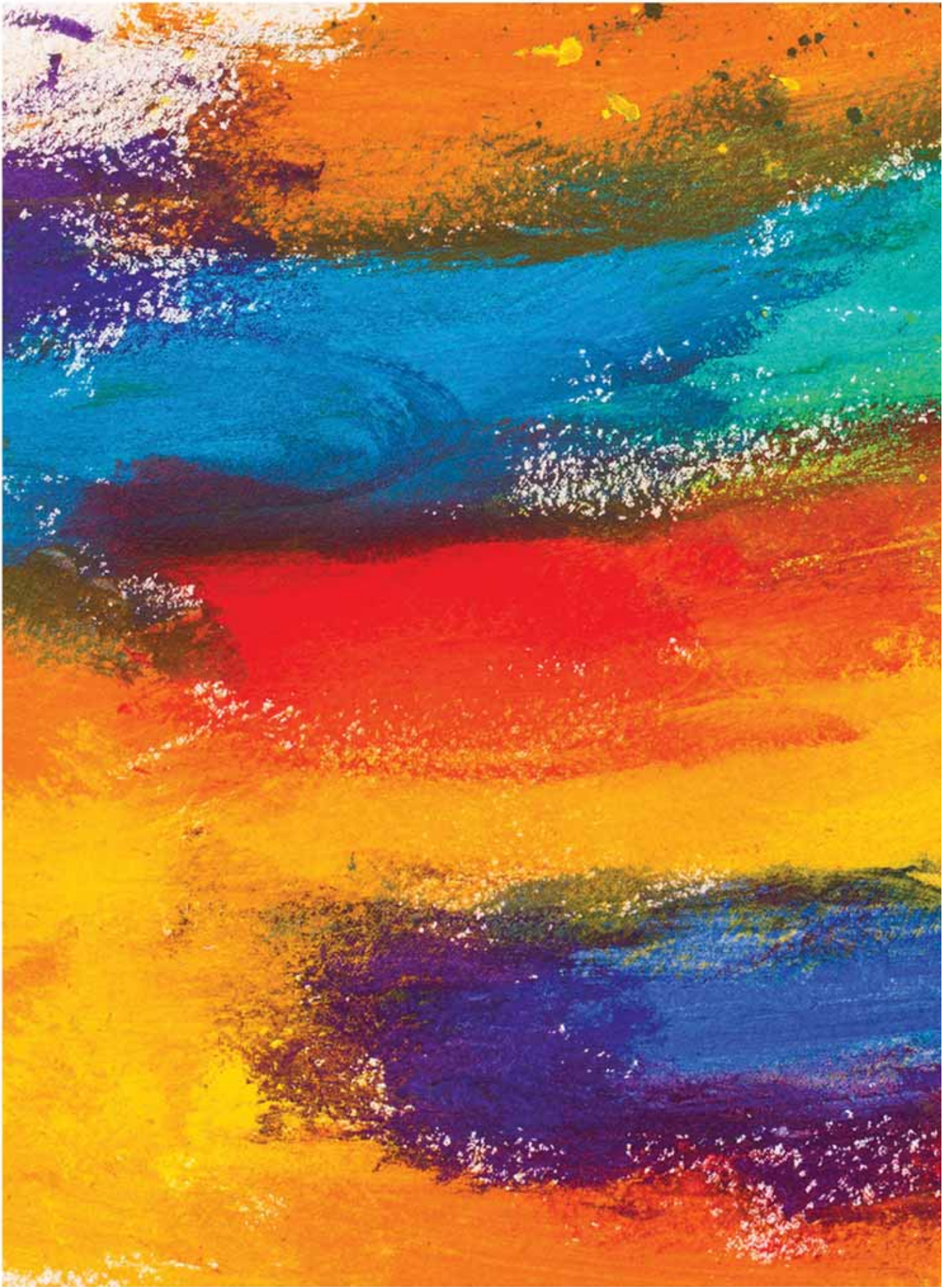


Tiny

MSFD, II Year









# ART



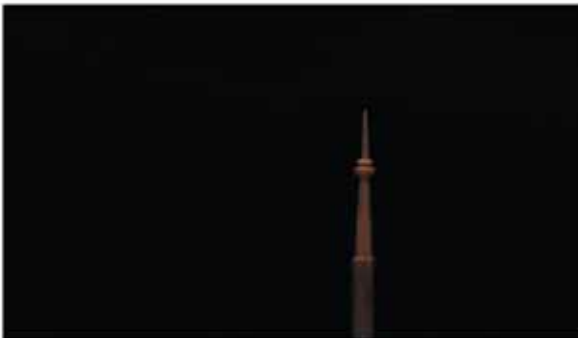
**Midhun**  
**Asst. Professor**



**Metal Sculpture**



**Space Shuttle Discovery**



**CN Tower ( Toothpick)**



**Taipei**



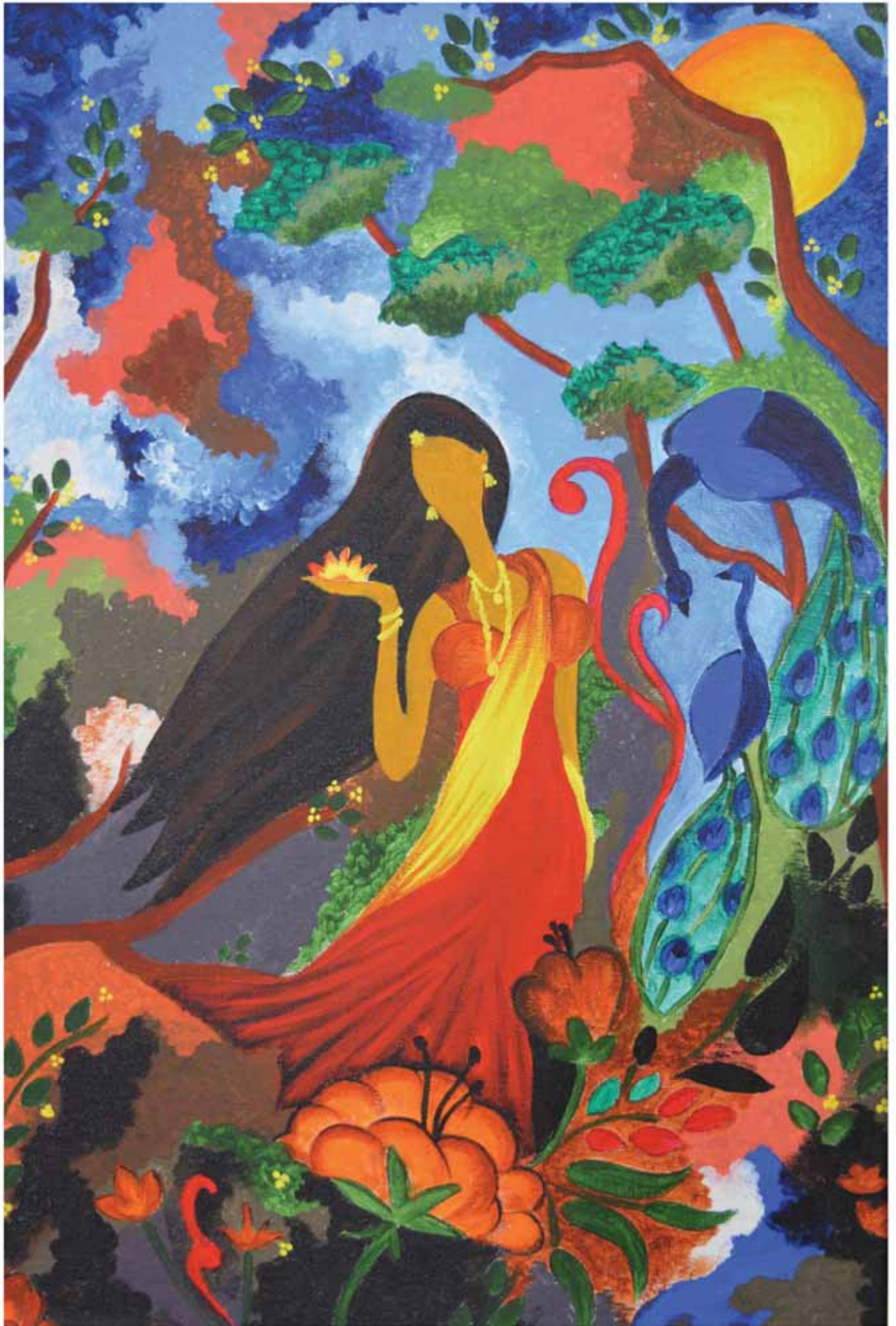
**Artist Workspace**



Anna

MSFD, III Year

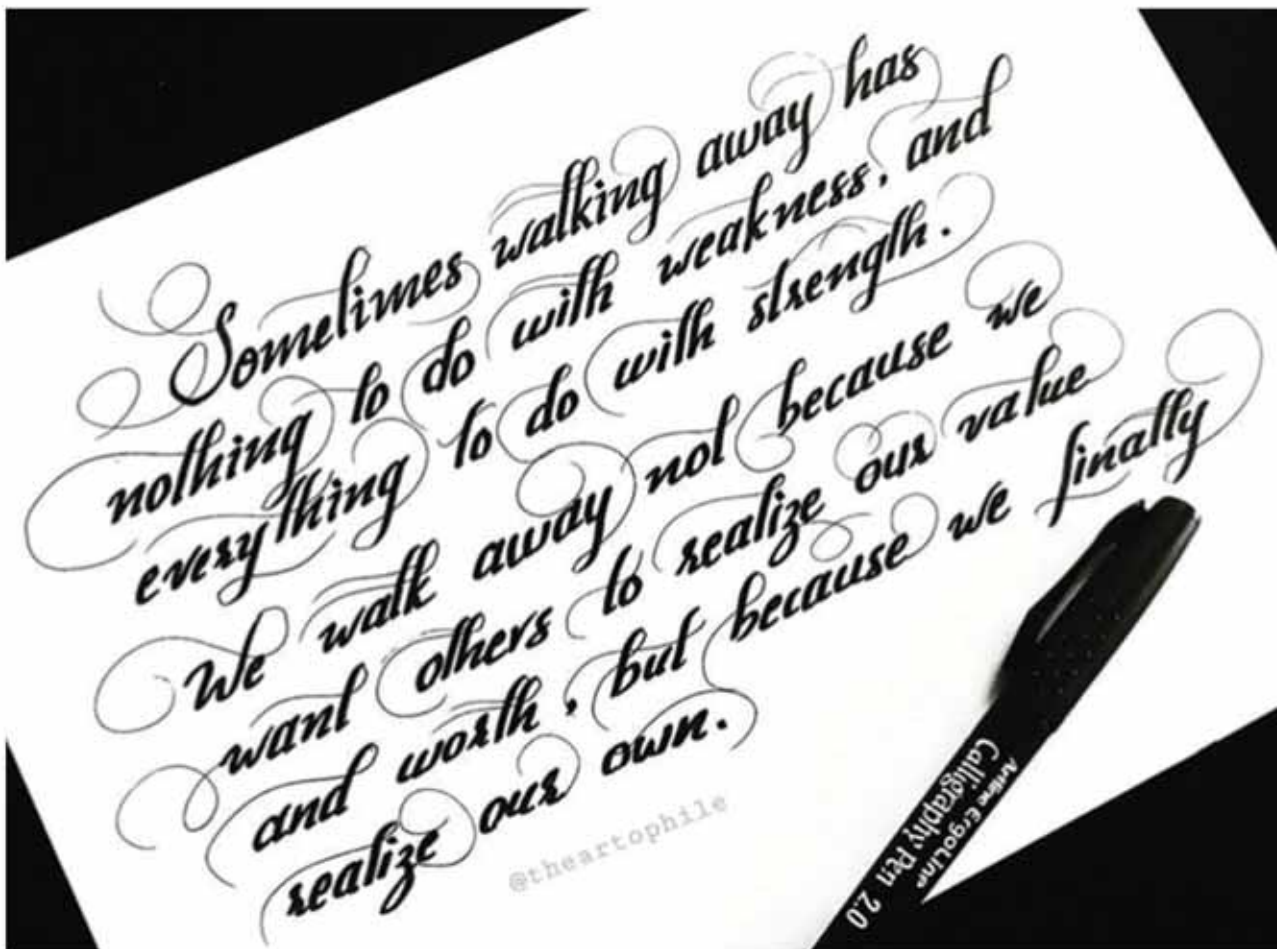






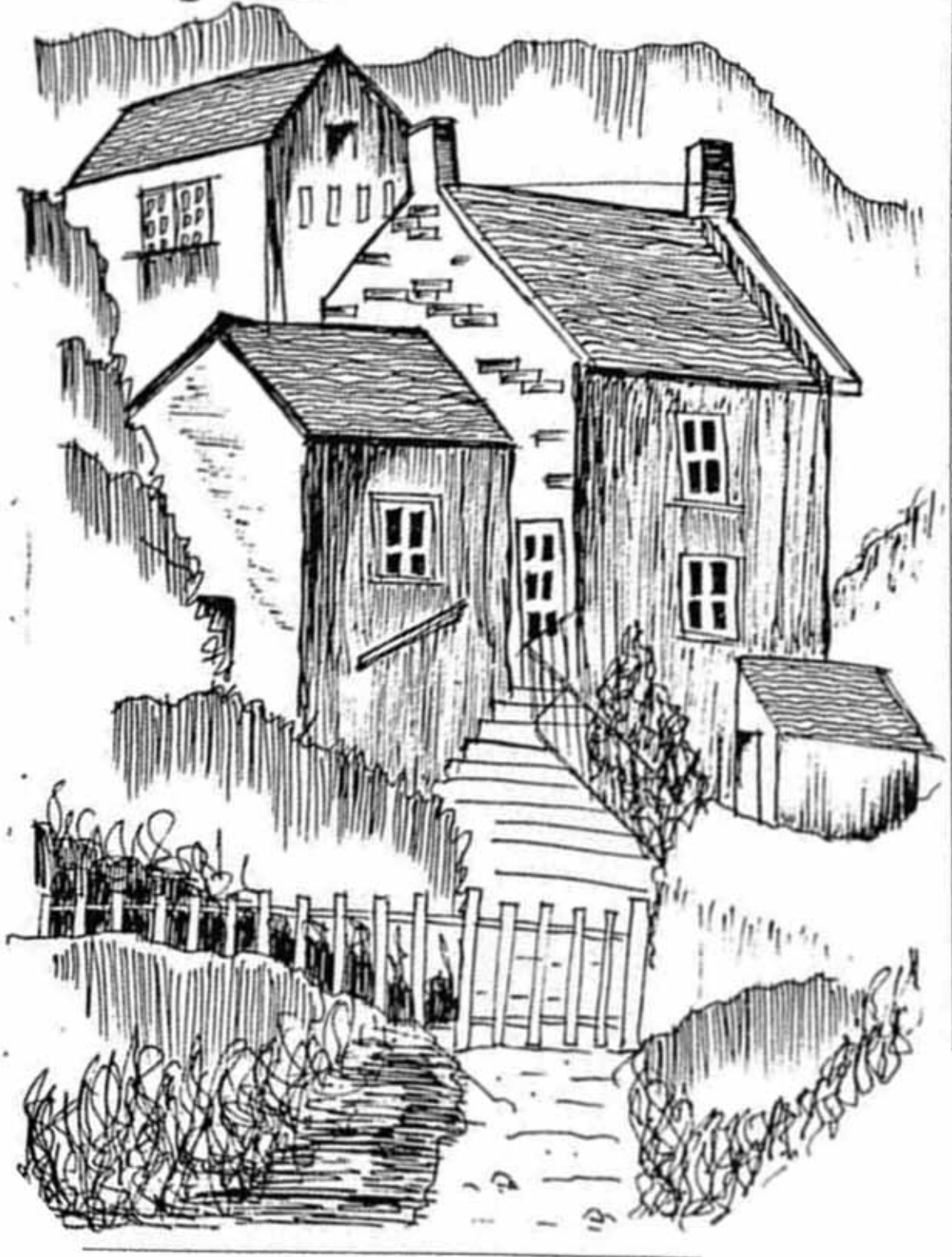
Noor

B Arch, V Year



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*It's good to be home!*





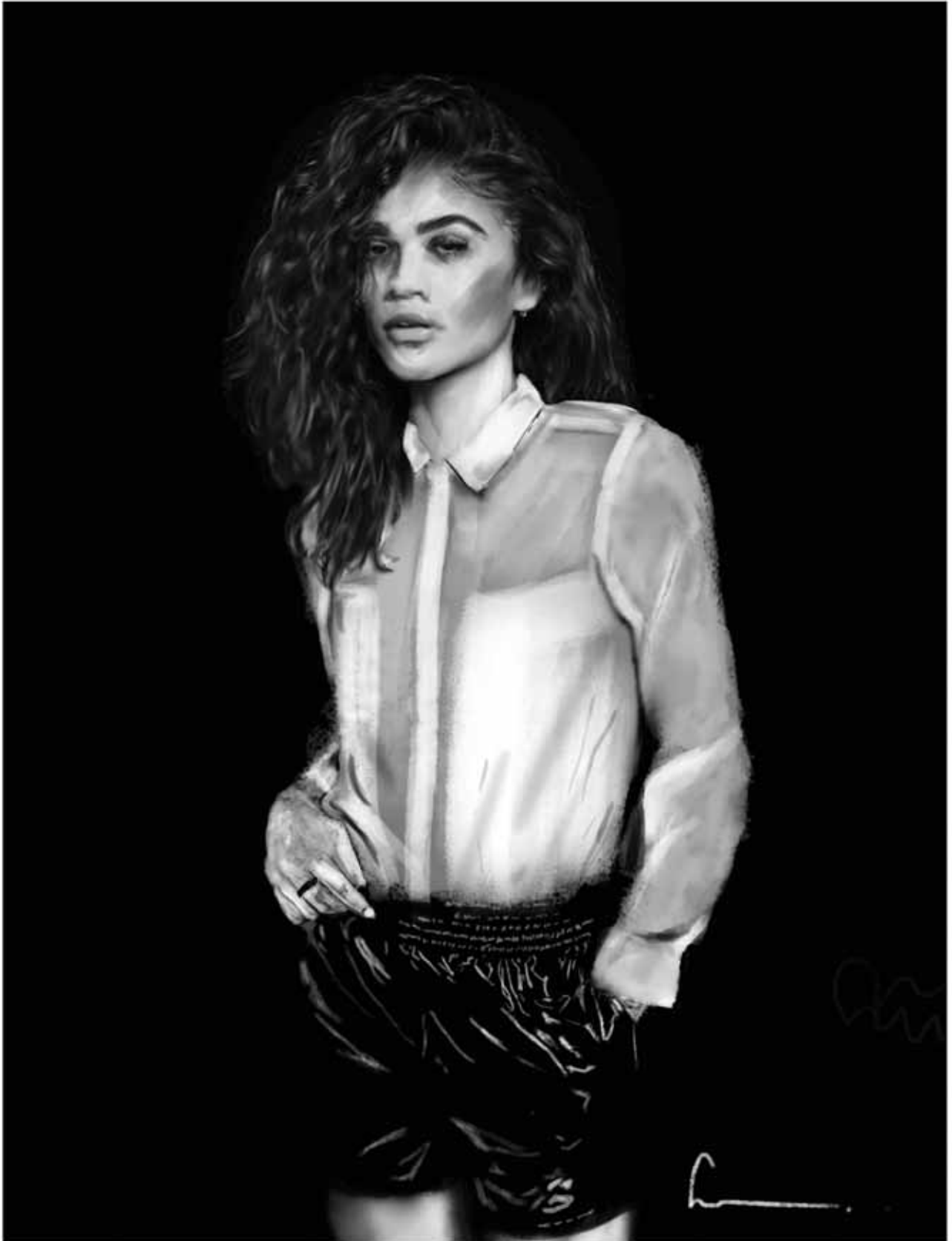
Anna

MSFD, II Year



Leela Ram

B Arch, III Year



# Initiatives of the Heritage Cell, McGAN's Ooty School of Architecture

A team of academicians, experts and consultants from various disciplines such as architectural conservation, urban design, landscape, etc. along with many practicing architects based out of Chennai and other parts of the country constitute the Heritage Cell of McGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture, The Nilgiris; Tamil Nadu, India. The Heritage Cell at McGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture conducts heritage seminars, workshops, research, documentation and outreach programs for the benefit of both the architectural fraternity and the people, assisted by student volunteers. The objective of the Cell is to generate awareness for the conservation, restoration and continuity of the rich and unique Cultural resources and Heritage traditions of the Region. Some of the recent efforts of the Heritage cell have seen the college document 100 heritage structures in the city of Chennai, and as an advisor to the ongoing conservation planning in the Nilgiris. Besides a book on the Built heritage of Chennai is under publication.

## **About the Book on the Built Heritage of the City of Chennai**

To all those whose imagination and senses are fed by the splendour of the past and all those who own this past in some measure or the other, this book will be highly interesting and significant. It is a book that aspires to visually document the architectural heritage of Chennai, a city like no other city. With historically and culturally rich buildings, many of them dating from the British era,

it houses the highest number of notified heritage structures within any Metropolitan Area in India. The fact that it is home to the second largest collection of heritage buildings in the country, after Kolkata, is a reason enough for the need and existence of this publication. The book aims at not merely providing the historical and architectural information on some of these key monuments and structures in the erstwhile Madras, but also describe the way in which some of these structures are a constant presence in the lives of the local populace whilst some others call out for an urgent attention for the fear of being forgotten and eradicated from their physical landscapes. This book excites curiosity towards the little known histories and existing status of the many anonymous edifices of the past such as those shying away in the now decrepit colonial graveyards of the city, raising pertinent questions and possibilities of a dignified future for them. The book has been authored by Professor Jinisha Jain on behalf of the Heritage Cell. She is a conservation architect, a researcher, an academican and an architectural journalist. As a heritage architect, she has worked on a range of projects from museum interpretations to World Heritage Site Management Plans. In the past, she has been a contributing editor to leading architectural magazines. She also has many published research papers to her credit and has presented in many International seminars. She is also an active alumni of the of the Attingham Trust, London and Friends of the Attingham Trust of America.

**HERITAGE CELL,  
MCGAN'S OOTY  
SCHOOL OF  
ARCHITECTURE**

Under the able stewardship of Chairman Mr. K. Murugumaran, a team of academicians, experts and consultants from various disciplines such as architectural conservation, urban design, landscape, etc. along with many practicing architects based out of Chennai and other parts of the country constitute the Heritage Cell of MCGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India.

The Heritage Cell at MCGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture conducts heritage seminars, workshops, research, documentation and outreach programs for the benefit of both the architectural fraternity and the people, assisted by student volunteers.

The objective of the Cell is to identify, preserve and conserve the architectural heritage and community of the rich and unique, cultural resources and heritage treasures of the Region.

**ABOUT THE BOOK**

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MCGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture, Kollegal Road, Ooty, The Nilgiris, 643002, Tamil Nadu

THE BUILT HERITAGE OF THE CITY OF CHENNAI

**The Built Heritage of  
The City of Chennai**

**VOLUME 1**

Conservation Architect Jinisha Jain  
Heritage Cell,  
Department of Architecture.



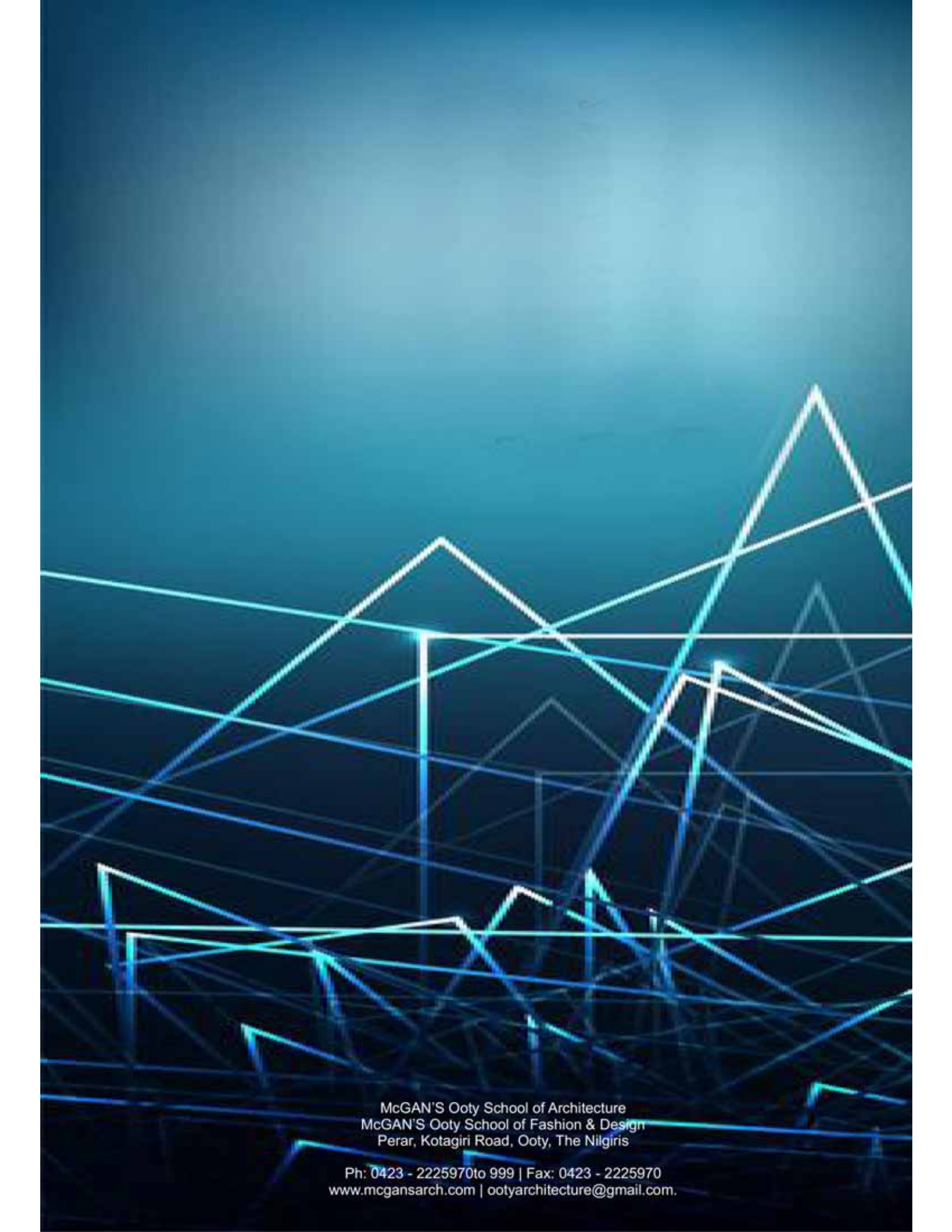
MCGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture, Kollegal Road, Ooty, The Nilgiris, 643002, Tamil Nadu

**ABOUT THE RESEARCH  
AUTHOR**

Dr. Jinisha Jain is a conservation architect, a researcher, an academican and an architectural journalist. As a heritage architect, she has worked on a range of projects from museum interpretations to World Heritage Site Management Plans. In the past, she has been a contributing editor to such art, design and architecture magazines as NGTE (official magazine of IIT), SPACES and ADA. She also has many published research papers to her credit and has presented in many international seminars. She has also been a visiting faculty in the Faculty of Architecture and Exotics at Jamia Millia Islamia University and the Department of Architectural Conservation, School of Planning and Architecture, both of New Delhi. She is currently a Professor in MCGAN'S Ooty School of Architecture. She is also an active alumni of IIT Bombay, London and Harvard of the AIA/ingham Trust of America. In her free time she likes to travel, read and write.



Architect Henry Irwin designed the Law College, now the Dr Ambedkar Government College, Chennai. Some of his works seem to be much inspired by the Mughal structures at Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Gwalior.

The background of the entire page is a dark blue gradient. Overlaid on this are numerous glowing lines in shades of cyan and white. These lines form a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping triangles and polygons, some of which resemble architectural outlines or stylized mountain peaks. The lines vary in brightness and thickness, creating a sense of depth and movement.

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