DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

"Sthapathya Vaartha"

2025-26

Issue:1

Inside this issue

HOD MESSAGE

This news bulletin 2K25-26' is an outcome of the CIVIL ENGINEERING department's activities throughout the previous semester. The editing staff has worked hard to gather information and display it in an attractive manner in the News bulletin. I am delighted to interact with all stake holders via it. On behalf of the Civil Engineering department, I would like to thank Executive Director Shri Anil A.Bagane and I/C Principal Dr. B. B. Sangame for your ongoing inspiration in bringing all operations to a single level.

Dr. N. Maloth

H.O.D.

CIVILENGINEERING

NEWSLETTER COORDINATOR MESSAGE

I am happy to share the Civil Engineering Department's news release with you. It is a representation of the department's various activities as well as the contributions of the civil engineering department's professionals and students for second SEM of this academic year.

Ms. Pooja R. Patil

Assistant Professor

News Letter Coordinator

		
President MR. PIYUSH MORE Btech Civil	Vice President MR.SUJAY RUGGE Btech Civil	Secretary MR. SOURABH R KUMBHAR Btech Civil

CESA TEAM

Name	Designation	Class
Piyush.S.More	President	B.Tech
Sujay S. Rugge	Vice-President	B.Tech
Sourabh.R.Kumbhar	Secretary	B.Tech
Sarthak.S.Vardhamane	Treasurer	B.Tech
Samrudhhi Shindel	Lady Representative	B.Tech

● Vision, Mission and Quality Policy and PEO of Department

The vision of the Department

To be a center of excellence in various sub-branches of Civil Engineering to prepare professionally competent engineers with a lifelong learning attitude for the accomplishment of ever-growing needs of society.

The Mission of the Department

To prepare technically and professionally competent engineers by imparting quality education through effective teaching-learning methodologies and providing a stimulating environment for research and innovation

To develop professional skills and the right attitude in students that will help them to succeed and progress in their personal and professional career

To imbibe moral and ethical values in students with concern to society and the environment

The Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO I: Demonstrate capabilities to develop an optimal solution to the real-world engineering problems by applying the theory-based practical approach of civil engineering and related interdisciplinary fields.

PEOII: Exhibit professional skills, ethical attitude and sensitivity towards society and environment.

PEOIII: Engage in life-long learning for successful adaptation to technological changes.

LIST OF DAAB MEMBERS

Following are the DAAB members of the department for AY-2025-26

Sr. No.	Name of person	Designation
1	Dr. Naresh Maloth	Head of Department, and Chairman DAAB
2	Prof. Dr. R. V. Raikar	Other Academic Institute Faculty-Member
3	Prof. Dr. R. V. Kajve	Other Academic Institute Faculty-Member
4	Er. V.K.Chopdar	Industry Person-Civil Engg.-Member
~~5~~	Mr. Nitin K. Patil	Industry Person-Civil Engg.-Member
6	Mr.UmeshS.Patil	Parent-Member
7	Mr. Y. S. Patil	Programme Co-ordinator, and NBA Coordinator
8	Mrs. M. V. Sabale	Academic Co-ordinator.
9	Mr.A.B. Jadhav	Senior faculty- Member and Dean Training and Placement
10	Mr. Y.U. Kulkarni	Senior faculty- Member
11	Mrs. P.R. Patil	T.Y. B.Tech Class Teacher- Member
12	Ms.P.T.Pawar	B.Tech. Class Teacher –Member
13	Ms. Amuta Ware	S. Y. B. Tech. Class Teacher- Member
14	Er. Amardeep A.Patil	Alumni- Member
15	Er. Kapil Girange	Alumni- Member
16	Mr. Pranay Ugale	Current student S.Y.- Member
17	Mr. Smital Buchade	Current student T.Y.- Member
18	Mr. Sujay Rugge	Current student Btech - Member
19	Mrs. M. V. Sabale	Secretary. DAAB,

- **GUEST LECTURE SUMMARY**

Sr. No.	Guest Lecture	Date	Guest Name
1	Box culvert design workshop using MIDAS Civil	21-07-25	Mr. Kishore Yalamanchili
2	Introduction to STAAD Pro Software	08-08-25	Ms. Neeta Kamble
3	Introduction to Civil Software's	23-08-25	Mr. Rahul Kare

Pictures of Guest Lectures-


GPS Map Camera
Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra, India
525, Santosh Sadhale Nagar, Ichalkaranji,
Maharashtra 416121, India
Lat 16.708268° Long 74.479155°
21/07/2025 03:39 PM GMT +05:30
Google


PF4H+VW4, Yadrav, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra
416121, India,
Lat: 16.707620, Long: 74.479758
16 Sept, 25, 04:09 pm, Tuesday
24.64°
87 E

- **INDUSTRIAL VISITS SUMMARY**

Sr. No	Name of organization	Class	Date of Visit
1	Water treatment plant of 54 MLD,Ichalkaranji	TY	25.08.2025
2	Solid waste treatment plant of ,Ichalkaranji	TY	25.08.2025
3	International School building,Ghosarwad	SY,Btech	08.09.2025
4	Duplex Residential Bunglow,Hupari	SY	03.11.2025
5	Drx RMC plant	SY	14.11.2025
6	Mhaishal Takari Pump house	TY	24.12.2025

Pictures of Visits-


GPS Map Camera
Hupari, Maharashtra, India
Jc73+vj5, Khemalapure Nagar, Ambai Nagar, Hupari, Maharashtra 416203, India
Lat 16.61427° Long 74.404092°
Monday, 03/11/2025 01:10 PM GMT +05:30
Google


PMHX+PWM, Maharashtra 416409, India,
Lat: 16.728293, Long: 74.700510
24 Dec, 25, 01:17 pm, Wednesday
27.96°
242 SW

• VALUE ADDED PROGRAM

Topic	Class	No. of. Students	Expert	Date
3Ds Max	TY	36	Ms. Neeta Bhimrao Kamble	13/09/2025 to 20/09/2025
STADD Pro	Btech	38	Ms. Neeta Bhimrao Kamble	23/08/2025 to 18/08/2025

Pictures of VAP


GPS Map Camera
Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra, India
Pf5h+8pg, Sit, Yadrav, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra 416121, India
Lat 16.70802° Long 74.479798°
14/12/24 04:14 PM GMT +05:30
Google


PF4H+VW4, Yadrav, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra 416121, India,
Lat: 16.707620, Long: 74.479758
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- **Mini Projects Conducted**

Mini Project TY Civil				
Academic Year 2025-26				
Sr.No.	**Roll No.**	**Name of Students**	**Project Guide**	**Tiltle**
1	4	Aditya Balaso Bandgar	Ms. P. R. Patil	Development of Double-Skin 3D Printed Wall with Cavity Filled with Wate with natural Fibers for Sustainable Construction
	5	Sachin Annaso Bhoasale		
	7	Harshad Dhanaji Patil		
	19	Vinay Somnath Jadhav		
2	35	Faheem Ul Eslam	Abhijeet.A.Hosurkar	Traffic Volume Study
	36	Abi Kumar		
	37	Pushap Gandotra		
	21	Tejas Kasabe		
3	17	Smital Shashikant Buchade	Dr. N.Maloth	Vibration analysis of Steel frame structure.
	18	Prathamesh Gopal Dange		
	23	Varad Sandip Madake		
	25	Faruk Rafik Mujawar		
4	6	Indrajit Ballaso Mane	Mr.Y.S.Patil	Used Tyer Crum In Concrete
	28	Prajwal Sudhir Patil		
	33	Parshva Vidyadhar Zole		
	34	Rushikesh Dharmendra Kurane		
5	16	Vivek Parashuram Bhosale	MS.A.D.WARE	USE CORN COB IN CONCRETE
	20	Atharv uttam kamble		
	29	Swarup shantinath shirgave		

	32	Tejas uttam waingade		
6	8	Pradyumna Arhanath Patil	Mr. Y. S. Patil	Floating Solar Panel For Electricity Generation
	26	Ajaykumar Suryakant Patil		
	30	Yashraj Digambar Valke		
	31	Sourabh Raju Vasudev		
7	15	Aadarsh Shital Barwade	MS.P.O.SHIROLE	Study Of Geotextile-Reinforced Material
	22	Bhanudas Prasad Kulkarni		
	24	Ruturaj Ramesh Madnaik		
	27	Harshal Nemgonda Patil		
8	2	Tejal Dnyandev Panchal	MR.A.B.JADHAV	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT
	9	Madhura Ramesh Jugale		
	12	Dhanashree Suresh Patil		
	13	Rasika Rajendra Patil		
9	14	Priya Sandip Tejam	Mrs. M. V. Sabale	Sustainable door panel from recycled plastic, crushed glass and wood particals
	10	Sanika Sanjay Mali		
	11	Jyoti Shivaji Munde		
	3	Samarity Sharma		

SY Civil

Academic Year 2025-26

Sr.No.	Roll No.	Name of Students	Project Guide	Tiltle
1	10	Arihant N. Gudale	Ms.P R Patil	Analysis of Net Zero Energy Building for Residential House
	16	Vivek V. Mhetre		
	23	Akshat A. Shaha		
	24	Pranay B. Ugale		
2	4	Granthali A.Pise	Mr.Y.U.Kulkarni	Analyasis Of Beam Using Anysis
	33	Sanika A. Mali		
	35	Shravani S. Shinde		
	37	Mukta A. Ghatage		
3	1	Sahyadri A. Kamble	Mr.Y.U.Kulkarni	Retrofitting of old building
	3	Shreya P. Kotagi		
	5	Snehal D. Salunkhe		
4	14	Harshvardhan Kore	Ms. P.T. Powar	Water quality analysis in SITCOE campus
	11	Prathamesh Khemali		

	13	prasad koravi		
	17	amey mule		
	38	Mohit Satpute		
	34	Amritchanyal		
	32	Omkar nirmale		Effect of plastic waste in asphalt and pavement
5	36	rohan jadhav	Dr. Naresh maloth	
	21	Prajwal Adake		
	31	Shridhar Mane		Water filtration using natural solid material
	20	Adarsh patil	Ms. P.T. Powar	
	2	sanika Sanjay Krayappa		
	7	sanavi Yadav		
6	6	shravani sangalage	Mr.A.A.Hosurkar	Future transportation system
	29	Pranav Kesarkar		
	22	Sourabh Salgar		
7	12	Shreyash Koli	Ms. A. D. Ware	Soil Water Interaction Studies

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- **Mega Project List**

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING				
Mega Project List 25-26				
Group No	**Roll No.**	**Name of student**	**Name of Guide**	**Project Title**
1	30	Sujay Sanjay Rugge	Mr. A.B.Jadhav	Implementation of cheap and afforadable energy in smart city
	29	Sarthak Shantinath Vardhamane		
	34	Deepak Prakash Patil		
	31	Abhishek Mahaveer Danwade		
2	24	Mayuresh Umesh Patil	Mr. A. B. Jadhav	Ecoshield concrete: Admixture-Enhanced Algae Resistance
	25	Shivtej Mallikarjun Khichade		
	38	Pruthviraj Sushant Nimbalkar		
	40	Omkar Bhore		
3	27	Sakshi Arun Jadhav	Dr.Naresh Maloth	Performance evaluation of recycled concrete using human hair as reinforcement
	36	Shreya Vinod korochikar		
	37	Bhuvaneshvari Satish Kamble		
4	2	Prerana Uttam Karande	Ms.S.M.Patil	Use of Waste Material for Bricks and Paving Block manufacturing
	3	Shravani Sagar Patil		
	5	Sifana Yasin Shaikh		
	7	Aditi Dattatray Uthale		
5	10	Paras Sachin Gidde	Ms.P.T.Powar	Study of sludge dewatering and stabilization in sludge constructed wetland
	16	Shahabaj Rafik Mulla		
	17	Rajvardhan Dashrath Patil		
	18	Sourabh Udaysing Rajput		
6	1	Anjali Rajendra Akiwate	Dr. Naresh Maloth	Damage detection in steel structure using vibration data
	4	Vedika Sadashiv Patil		
	6	Samruddhi Sanjay Shinde		
7	11	Utkarsh Deepak Kesarkar	Ms.P.O.Shirole	Experimental study and analysis of foundry sand and plastic as
	12	Sourabh Rajendra Kumbhar		
	15	Jahid Jahirabbas Mujawar		

	22	Omkar Narayan Kumbhar		binding material in manufacturing of blocks
8	14	Piyush Suhdir More	Ms. P. R. Patil	Improving properties of literite bricks by using nano silica
	19	Abhishek Rajendra Satre		
	23	Amanullah Ikbal Mujawar		
	21	Kiran Rama Vadar		
9	33	Tushar Pramod Parit	Mr. Y.S.Patil	Production of Bio concrete using Bacillus subtilies bacteria
	32	Omkar Anil Mathapati		
	28	Shreyash Pramod Zende		
	9	Prathmesh Somlind Divate		
10	13	Buddhabhushan Subodh Mohite	Mr. A.A. Hosurkar	Flood Mitigation Measures- Case Study
	35	Dhiraj Rajendra Malawade		
	39	Vinayak Rajkumar Mane		
	26	Avinash Dhanraj Mendhe		
11	8	Pathmesh Santosh Chavan	Mrs.A.D. Ware	Utilization of crushed dry waste in concrete as fine aggregate
	20	akhilesh Shivling Swami		
	41	Rushikesh Ravindra Bhore		
	42	Aashfak Abdulgafar Mujawar		
12	33	Shrishail Shrikant Savekar	Mrs.M.V.Sabale	Sustainable Construction: A Study on Sugarcane Fiber Reinforced Concrete Bricks
	43	Patil Anurag Dadaso		

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Total students' count
1	Paper presentation	135
2	Quiz competition	180
3	Campus pool	35
4	Project Competition	80

- **Language and Aptitude Skill Training**

Sr No	Training	Class
1	Aptitude & Soft Skill	SY
2	Aptitude & Soft Skill	TY
3	Pre Placement Training	B Tech

- **Internship Details**

Sl. No.	Name of Student	Name of the Company	Location
1	Vedika Sadashiv Patil	Shivtirth group	Mumbai
2	Sifana Yasin Shaikh	Flytop group	Pune
3	Samruddhi Sanjay Shinde	Shivthirth Group	Mumbai
4	Aditi Dattatray Uthale	Shivtirth group,khargar	Mumbai
5	Prathmesh Santosh Chavan	Shivtirth Civil Engineering services	Mumbai
6	Utkarsh Deepak Kesarkar	Long span structures pvt ltd	Pune
7	Piyush Sudhir More	Versatile Enterprises	Pune
8	Jahid Jahirabbas Mujawar	VAICHAL CONSTRUCTIONS PVT LTD,	Pune
9	Shahabaj Rafik Mulla	Flytop group	Pune
10	Rajvardhan Dashrath Patil	Flytop Group	Pune
11	Kiran Rama Vadar	Versatile enterprises	Pune
12	Omkar Narayan Kumbhar	TPL HCC PSP Bhivpuri joint venture	Karjat
13	MAYURESH UMESH PATIL	TECHFINIX PVT.LTD.	Navi Mumbai
14	Sakshi Arun Jadhav	S. S. Civil Projects Private Limited	Pune
15	Shreyash Pramod Zende	VAICHAL CONSTRUCTIONS PVT LTD	Goa

16	Sarthak Shantinath Vardhamane	MADHAV LIMAYE CONSULTING LLP .	Pune
17	Sujay Sanjay Rugge	Global Infrastructure pvt ltd	Pune
18	Abhishek Mahaveer Danawade	Techfinix pvt. ltd	Mumbai
19	Shrishail shrikant savekar	Rajyog group	Pune
20	Shreya Vinod Korochikar	Vaichal construction	Pune
21	BHUVANESHWARI SATISH KAMBLE	Vaichal Construction	Pune
22	PRUTHVIRAJ SUSHANT NIMBALKAR	Madhav limaye consultant LLP	Pune

- **Faculty NPTEL Participation**

Sr no	Name	Name of NPTEL Course attended
1	Mr. Y. S. Patil	Building Materials as a Cornerstone to Sustainability
2	Mrs. M V Sabale	Municipal solid waste management
3	Ms. P. T. Powar	Wastewater Treatment and Recycling
4	Mr. V R Nejkar	Project Planning & Control
5	Ms. A D Ware	Admixtures and Special Concretes
6	Mr.A.A.Hosurkar	Building Materials as a Cornerstone to Sustainability
7	Mrs S M Patil	Building Materials as a Cornerstone to Sustainability

• Faculty Publication-

- SCI Journal Publication – 02
- Conference paper publication - 02
- Book /Book Chapter – 02

• Topper Student list

TY Civil		
Sr. No.	**Student Name**	**CGPA**
1.	PATIL VEDIKA SADASHIV	8.69
2.	SHINDE SAMRUDDHI SANJAY	7.93
3.	AKIWATE ANJALI RAJENDRA	7.92
4.	VADAR KIRAN RAMA	7.83
5.	PATIL MAYURESH UMESH	7.83
6.	RUGGE SUJAY SANJAY	7.71
7.	KAMBLE BHUVANESHWARI SATISH	7.38
8.	PATIL DEEPAK PRAKASH	7.27
9.	KHICHADE SHIVTEJ MALLIKARJUN	7.2
10.	KOROCHIKAR SHREYA VINOD	7.15

SY Civil		
Sr. No.	**Student Name**	**CGPA**
1	BUCHADE SMITAL SHASHIKANT	8.67
2	PANCHAL TEJAL DNYANDEV	8.41
3	HARSHAD DHANAJI PATIL	8.36
4	SAMARITY SHARMA	8.3
5	JUGALE MADHURA RAMESH	7.91
6	PATIL RASIKA RAJENDRA	7.78
7	TEJAM PRIYA SANDIP	7.76
8	MADNAIK RUTURAJ RAMESH	7.53
9	PATIL DHANASHREE SURESH	7.47
10	BANDGAR ADITYA BALASO	7.24

• PERSONALITY

Er. Niranjan Das Gulhati

Er. Niranjan Das Gulhati, popularly known as N.D. Gulhati, a visionary, was one of the forces behind India's march towards food self-sufficiency through Green Revolution. As the Chief of the Natural Resources Division in the Planning Commission, Government of India, he laid its foundation by initiating proposals relating to the development of irrigation and power, soil conservation and mineral development in the First Five-Year Plan. The notable positions he held in Government of India service includes Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP) from August 1945 to March 1949; Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in 1953 and Additional Secretary to Government of India in 1958. While serving on these positions, he championed the cause of irrigation and drainage at national and global level. As the Chief Representative of Government of India on the Indus Water Negotiations under the aegis of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), he played a key role in the successful conclusion of the historical Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan in 1960 (ratified in 1961). He represented India in many international engineering conferences and made immense contributions to India's agricultural, water and power sectors. In recognition of his ''distinguished services of a high order'', Er. Gulhati was bestowed with one of India's highest civilian honours "PADMA BHUSHAN" by the President of India in 1961. Late N.D. Gulhati dedicated his entire professional life to the development of irrigation engineering and conceived and implemented the concept of an 'International Commission' for ensuring international cooperation on advancing the world knowledge in the fields of irrigation, drainage, flood management and river training by pioneering the idea of setting up an International Commission to the Government of India in 1946. The Commission was set up in the year 1950 and Er. Gulhati was befittingly selected as its first Secretary General to lead its operations in its budding

period. Later he led the Commission from the forefront holding positions of Vice President (1957-1960), and President (1960-1963) of ICID. President Honoraire Gulhati was a globally renowned Water Resources Consultant, whose services were utilized by many State Governments in India and global organizations like IBRD (1963), International Development Association (1963-1973), and United Nations (ESCAP) in 1969. Born on 15 November 1904 in Lahore, Pakistan, Er Gulhati completed his technical education from the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee in 1926 (later University of Roorkee and now IIT Roorkee) where he achieved honours. He was appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers in October 1927 and posted to the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Punjab. Er N.D. Gulhati passed away in December 1978. Er. Gulhati was amongst the foremost supporters of ICID and did everything possible to promote the objects of ICID. His mature leadership, dynamic personality and diplomatic and adroit handling of all matters won him universal respect and endearment with all the members of the ICID fraternity. As the architect of the "International Commission" who laid a strong foundation for Commission's growth during its nascent years, Er. Gulhati has been aptly called the 'Father' of ICID. The N.D. Gulhati Memorial Lecture has been organised by the International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage in collaboration with the Gulhati Trust since 1981, in honour of the visionary water resources engineer, Er Niranjan Das Gulhati, the driving force behind the establishment of the International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage. The memorial lecture aims to encourage the exchange of significant global developments relevant to irrigation and drainage engineering, including all allied aspects like the environment, sociology and economics, as well as fostering and enhancing international cooperation to meet the International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage's objectives. It is a testament to the vision of Er Gulhati that the objective of the lecture so clearly aligns with the theme of this year's Congress some 40 years later – 'Innovation and research in agricultural water management to achieve sustainable development goals.' It is also pleasing to note that what Er Gulhati envisaged as being essential to global cooperation in irrigation aligns with my own perspective of what is necessary to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal.

According to UNICEF1 , four billion people, which is almost two thirds of the world's population, experience severe water scarcity for at least one month per year. s Over two billion people live in countries where water supply is inadequate. s Half of the world's population could be living in areas facing water scarcity by as early as 2025. s Some seven hundred million people could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030. s By 2040, roughly 1 in 4 children worldwide will be living in areas of extremely high water stress. s 785 million people do not have access to clean safe water worldwide, and 84% of the people who do not have access to improved water, live in rural areas, where they live principally through subsistence agriculture. These statistics are staggering and confronting! So, in this context what does the future look like for the irrigation sector? What impact are we currently having and what can we do about it? How can water managers, governments, industry, researchers and others take on this immense challenge? According to the International Water Management Institute2 , agriculture accounts for about 70% of global freshwater withdrawals, constantly competing with domestic, industrial, and environmental uses in scarce water supply conditions.

- ## INCREDIABLES OF ANCIENT CIVIL ENGINEERING OF INDIA-

1. The Great Chaitya in the Buddhist Karla Caves, Maharashtra, India

Ancient Indian architecture ranges from the Indian Bronze Age to around 800 CE. By this endpoint, Buddhism in India had greatly declined, and Hinduism was predominant, and religious and secular building styles had taken on forms, with great regional variation, which they largely retain even after some forceful changes brought about by the arrival of first Islam, and then Europeans.

Much early Indian architecture was in wood, which has almost always decayed or burnt, or brick, which has often been taken away for re-use. The large amount of Indian rock-cut architecture, essentially beginning around 250 BCE, is therefore especially important, as much of it clearly adapts forms from contemporary constructed buildings of which no examples remain. There are also a number of important sites where the floor-plan has survived to be excavated, but the upper parts of structures have vanished.

2. Nagara style of northern India, Dravida style of southern India, Kerala style with Dravida influences and Kathkuni style in Himachal Pradesh with Nagara influences.

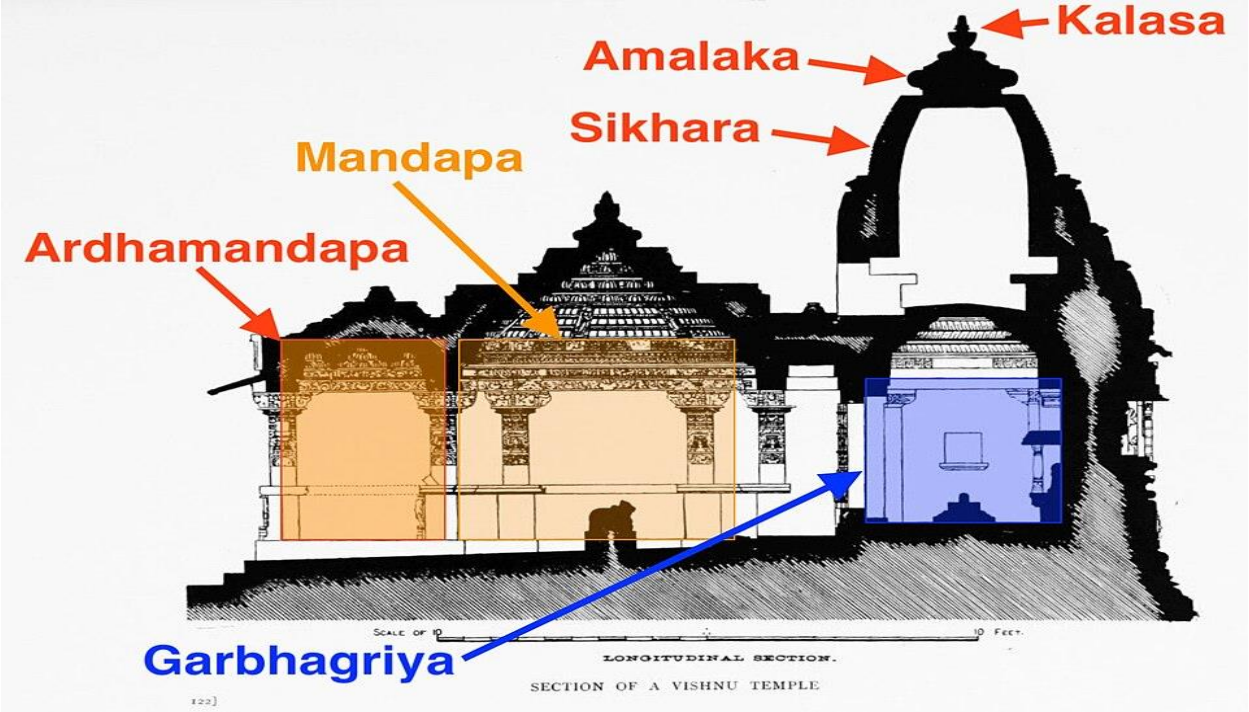
Hindu temple architecture as the main form of Hindu architecture has many different styles, though the basic nature of the Hindu temple remains the same, with the essential feature an inner sanctum, the *garbha griha* or womb-chamber, where the primary *Murti* or the image of a deity is housed in a simple bare cell. For rituals and prayers, this chamber frequently has an open space that can be moved in a clockwise direction. There are frequently additional buildings and structures in the vicinity of this chamber, with the largest ones covering several acres. On the exterior, the garbhagriha is crowned by a tower-like *shikhara*, also called the *vimana* in the south. *Gopuram* gateways are elaborate in the south. These are topped with a finial called *kalasha*. The shrine building often includes an circumambulatory passage for parikrama, a mandapa congregation hall, and sometimes an antarala antechamber and porch between garbhagriha and mandapa. In addition to other small temples in the compound, there may be additional mandapas or buildings that are either connected or separate from the larger temples.[1]

Hindu temple architecture reflects a synthesis of arts, the ideals of dharma, values, and the way of life cherished under Hinduism. The temple is a place for *Tirtha*—pilgrimage. All the cosmic elements that create and celebrate life in Hindu pantheon, are present in a Hindu temple—from fire to water, from images of nature to deities, from the feminine to the masculine, from kama to artha, from the fleeting sounds and incense smells to Purusha—the eternal

nothingness yet universality—is part of a Hindu temple architecture. The form and meanings of architectural elements in a Hindu temple are designed to function as a place in which to create a link between man and the divine, to help his progress to spiritual knowledge and truth, his liberation it calls moksha.[3]

The architectural principles of Hindu temples in India are described in the Shilpa Shastras and Vastu Sastras.[4][5] The Hindu culture has encouraged aesthetic independence to its temple builders, and its architects have sometimes exercised considerable flexibility in creative expression by adopting other perfect geometries and mathematical principles in *Mandir* construction to express the Hindu Way of life.[6]

Hindu temple architecture and its various styles has had a profound influence on the stylistic origins of Buddhist architecture. Aspects seen on Buddhist architecture like the stupa may have been influenced by the shikhara, a stylistic element which in some regions evolved to the pagoda which are seen throughout Thailand, Cambodia, Nepal, China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Myanmar, and Vietnam



3. Vittala Temple Complex, Hampi Karnataka

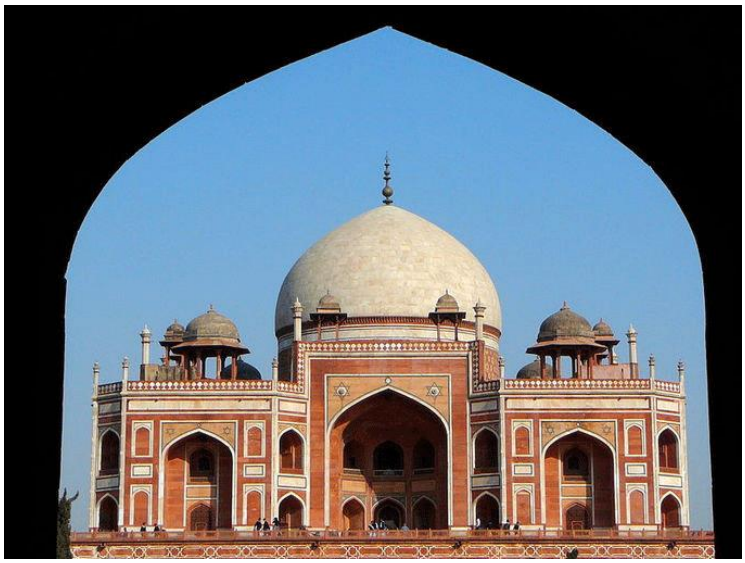
From ancient South Indian temples to the finest Mughal ruins, Indian architecture is as old as civilization itself. The earliest traces of recognizable building activity in India can be traced back to the settlements of the Indus Valley. India is home to a myriad of temples, Baroque, and modernistic structures that tell the stories of their era. UNESCO lists 830 World Heritage Sites, 26 of which are on Indian soil.

India has seen a variety of architectural styles emerge over the course of its history. Some examples include temple architecture, Mughal architecture, Dravidian architecture, Sikh architecture, and cave architecture. Many early Indian buildings were made of wood, which was often decayed, burned, or brick that has been removed for reuse. Over millennia, it has progressed from small rock-cut cave shrines to huge temples that have extended across the Indian subcontinent and beyond, forming a style that is now seen in contemporary Hindu temples across the world.

In the first century CE, buildings were constructed to house a holy symbol of a certain deity, which could then be adorned with sculptural figures of them to remember their mythological adventures and provide a place for worshippers to leave offerings and perform rituals. As a god's home, the temple was considered a holy place where heaven and earth met, supplying them with a magnificent palace. Temple architecture has a long history in India. It has developed in all regions of the country. Despite the fact that the style's roots are the same, there is a significant distinction and variation in architectural styles in temple architecture. This variation is primarily

due to India's geographical, climatic, racial, ethnic and historical diversity. There are three broad styles of Indian temple architecture: Nagara (northern style), Vesara (mixed style), and Dravida (southern style). Each of these types has its own distinct cultural influences and lineages. Hindu temple architecture represents a fusion of arts, dharmic ideas, convictions, traditions, and the Hindu way of life.

4. Humayun's Tomb



Mughal architecture is a distinct Indo-Islamic architectural style that evolved in Northern and central India from the 16th to the 18th century under the patronage of Mughal emperors. It's a stunning symmetrical and decorative style of Persian, Turkish, and Indian architecture. Some of the most unforgettable Mughal architecture was created during Akbar the Great's reign (1556-1605) and under the vision of Shah Jahan (1628-1658). Many palaces, mosques, gardens, and mausoleums were built by Akbar the Great. His architecture is notable for the use of sandstone on a grand scale, as well as vast enclosed courtyards and doomed shallow prayer halls. One of Akbar's most stellar achievements was the construction of his father Humayun's tomb in Delhi. Humayun's Tomb, commissioned by Humayun's wife in 1562 and designed by a Persian architect, was the first garden tomb on the Indian subcontinent and the first building to use red sandstone on such a large scale. It is the first building in India to use the Persian double dome with an outer layer supporting the white marble exterior, a previously unseen material. This decorated facade style was a significant contribution to Mughal architecture in the future.

5. Harmandir Sahib

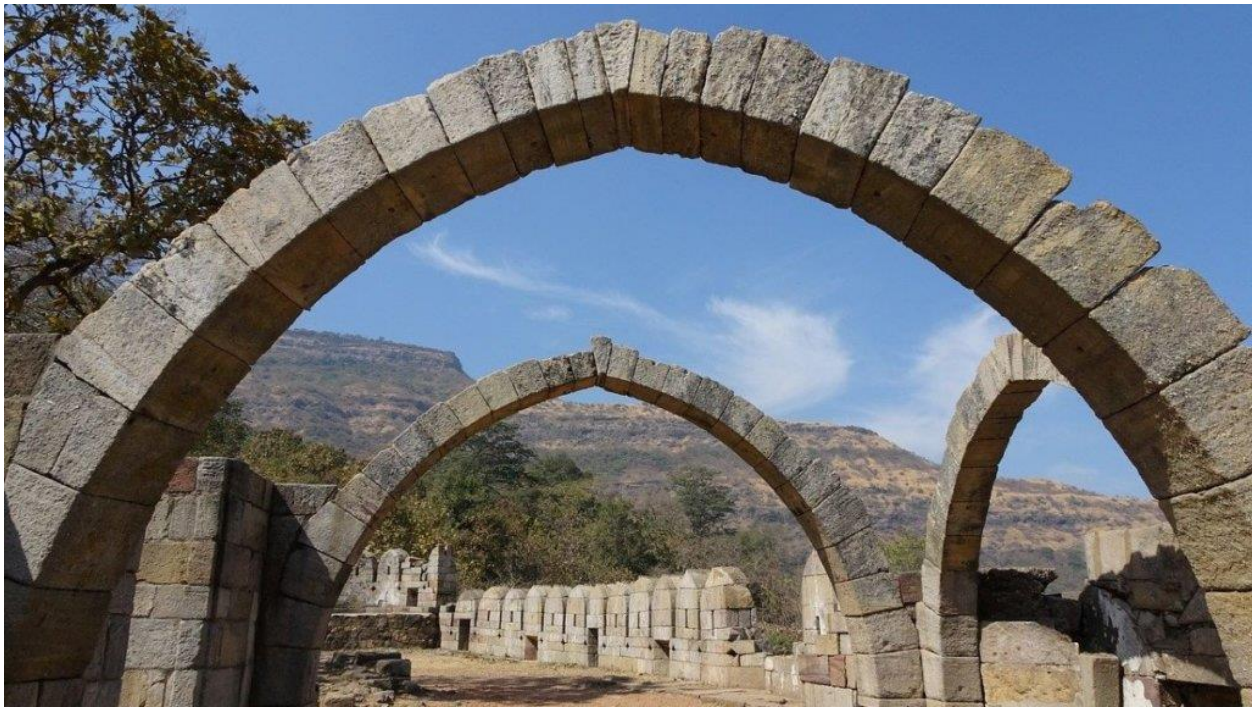
Sikh architecture is another popular architectural style in India. Sikh architecture is a world-renowned architectural style that is distinguished by qualities such as progressiveness, elegance, intricacy, austere simplicity, and flowing lines. It is increasingly expanding into new branches of new contemporary styles as a result of its modern progressive approach. While Sikh architecture was built within Sikhism 300 years ago, its beauty has led to its use in many non-religious buildings today. The gurdwara is a religious structure in Sikh architecture that houses the Guru of the Sikhs. Sikh temples are massive commemorative structures associated with the ten Sikh Gurus or with historical sites and events. Gurudwaras have entrances on all sides, indicating that they are accessible to all people without any distinction. This attribute represents the fundamental tenet of Sikh religion, which hails God as omnipresent.

6. Ellora Caves

The Ellora caves is a sculpture's beautiful blended expression of three major Indian regions: Buddhism, Brahmanism and Jainism. There is something beautiful about this place that takes you to a journey in the past where all these religions born and grew together. The 34 monasteries and temples are carved and dug all together on the wall of a huge basalt cliff in Maharashtra. These splendors of art is a beautiful combination of, when art meets religion.

The twelve caves of the Buddhist group speaks about the benevolence of this calm religion, Buddhism. The 'Cavern of the Ten Avatars' is a majestic art piece constructed under the reign of Krishna I. The ethnicity of Jain group is well reflected by the sanctuaries carved by the Digambra sect of this pure religion. These gems of art are the immortal legends of the vast rock-cut architecture in India. The elegance of Dravidian Sikhara, which is a flat roofed madapa positioned over sixteen pillar, the gigantic Ravana figure reflecting the strength of this villainous legend as the sculpture here shows him lifting Mt Kailasha is an epitome of the ancient Indian art.

7. Pavagadh Archaeological Park



Contrary to the other monuments on the list, not many know about the Champaner- Pavagadh Archaeological Park, inhabited since the Copper Age, it remained cut off from the rest of the world until 400 A.D. Although an ancient prehistoric settlement sanctified by the presence of Goddess Kali herself, the town that started off with a thriving export of silk and other important artefacts, slowly fell into desertion and neglect after the Mughal emperor Humayun invaded its However, the architecture here bears a silent testimony to the era bygone and displays a fine blend of Indo- Muslim architecture, resulting in complete and unchanged Islamic pre-Mughal city. The park actually comprises of no less than 16 heritage structures than include a major mosque, a hallowed hill temple of Goddess Kali, a helical step-well, many other mosques, a city gate, a kabutarkhana and many other such standing edifices of stunning and enduring architecture.A land frozen in time, the Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park is rightfully a symbol of well-planned architecture and design prowess.