BHARATIYA KALA PRASARINI SABHA'S
**COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE**
(Grant In Aid Institute Of Government of Maharshtra)
वास्तुविद्या सुसूक्ता

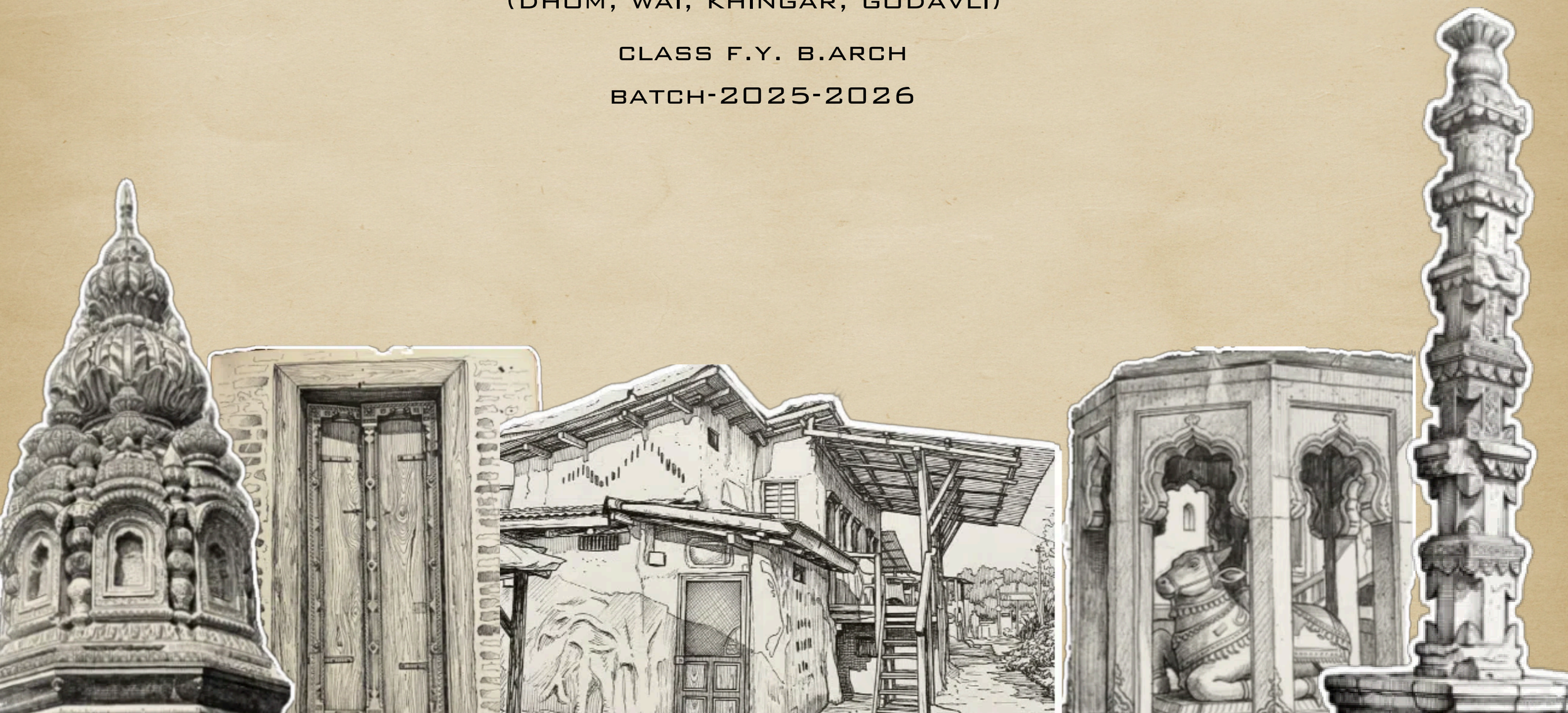
# ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN-I

## STUDY TOUR REPORT, SATARA

(DHOM, WAI, KHINGAR, GODAVLI)

CLASS F.Y. B.ARCH

BATCH-2025-2026




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GPS Map Camera
Panchgani, Maharashtra, India
Wr5f+vqp, Panchgani, Maharashtra 412805, India
Lat 17.908632° Long 73.82585°
Thursday, 12/03/2026 09:47 AM GMT +05:30
Google

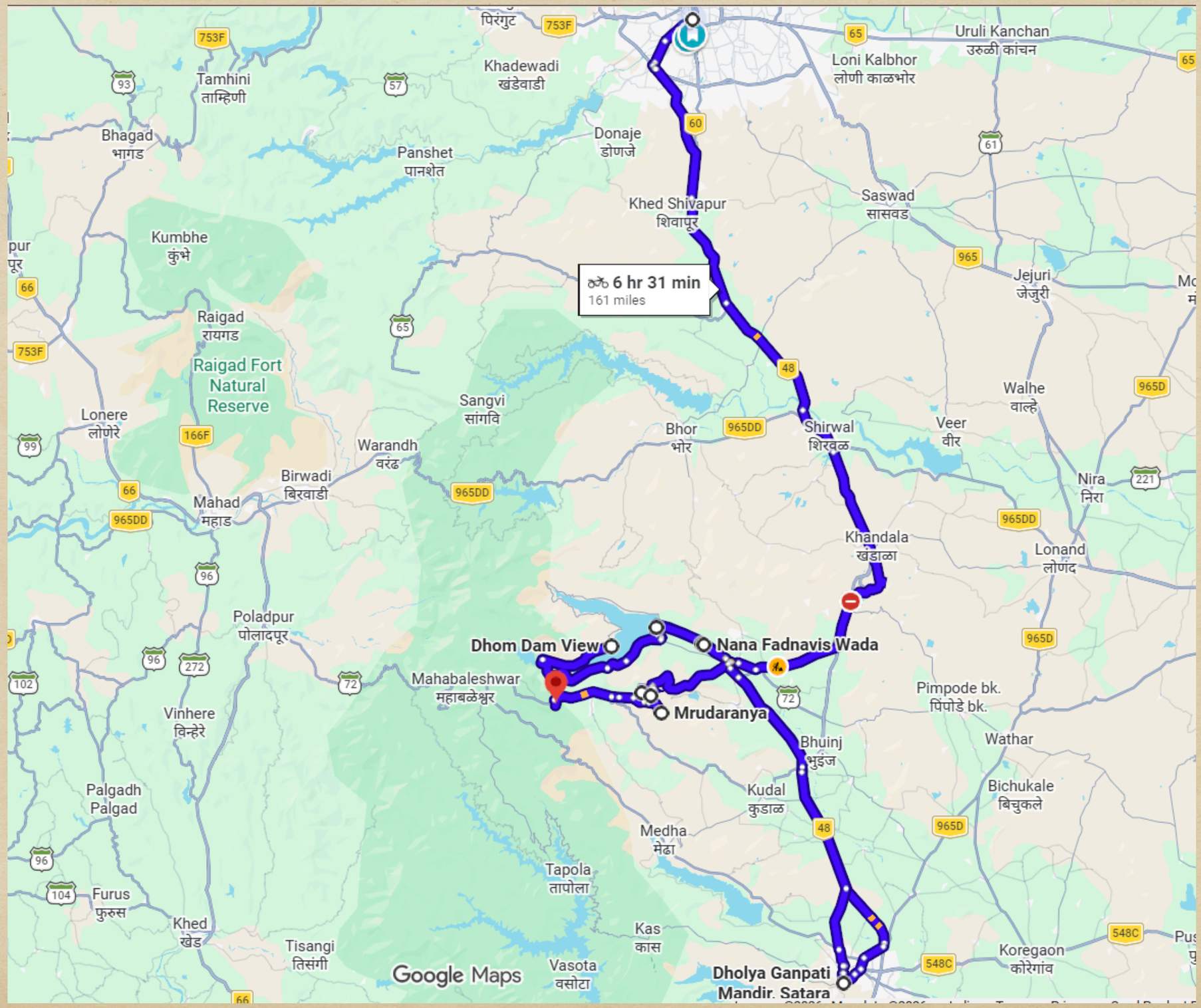
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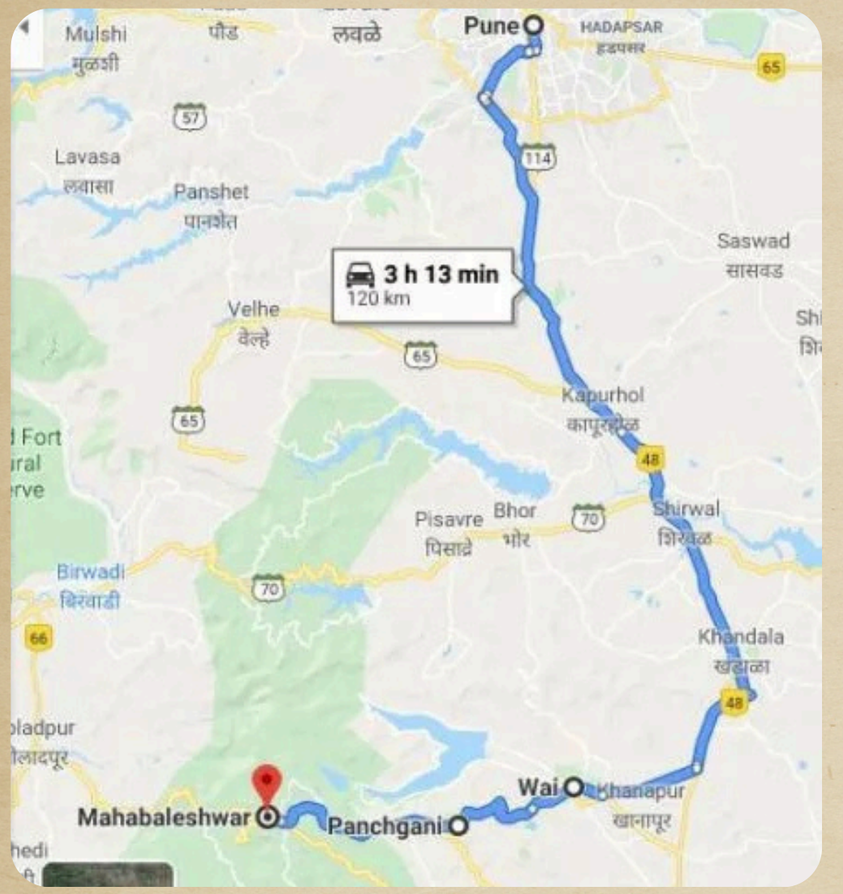
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REPORT PREPARED BY- REENAL SHAH AND MRUNMAI DAWARE

# TRAVEL PLAN FROM PUNE TO SATARA



# INTRODUCTION




- Wai is a historic town located on the banks of the Krishna River in the district of Satara, Maharashtra.
- It is often called the "Dakshin Kashi" (Kashi of the South) because of the large number of temples.
- Locally prominent families such as the Raste, Ranade, and Phadnavis built several architecturally significant temples in Wai.
- The town is known for its traditional temple architecture, stone ghats, and historic wadas.







## Historical Background

- Wai developed during the Yadava period and later flourished during the Maratha Empire.
- Many temples and ghats were constructed during the Peshwa period in the 17th-18th century.
- Important historical families and nobles funded temple construction and town development.
- Wai served as a religious and cultural center in medieval Maharashtra.

## Cultural Importance of Wai

- Wai is an important pilgrimage town because of the Krishna River and its temples.
- Many religious rituals, festivals, and ceremonies are performed at the ghats.
- Festivals like Ganesh Festival and Krishna-related rituals are celebrated with great devotion.
- The town preserves traditional Maharashtrian culture and architecture.

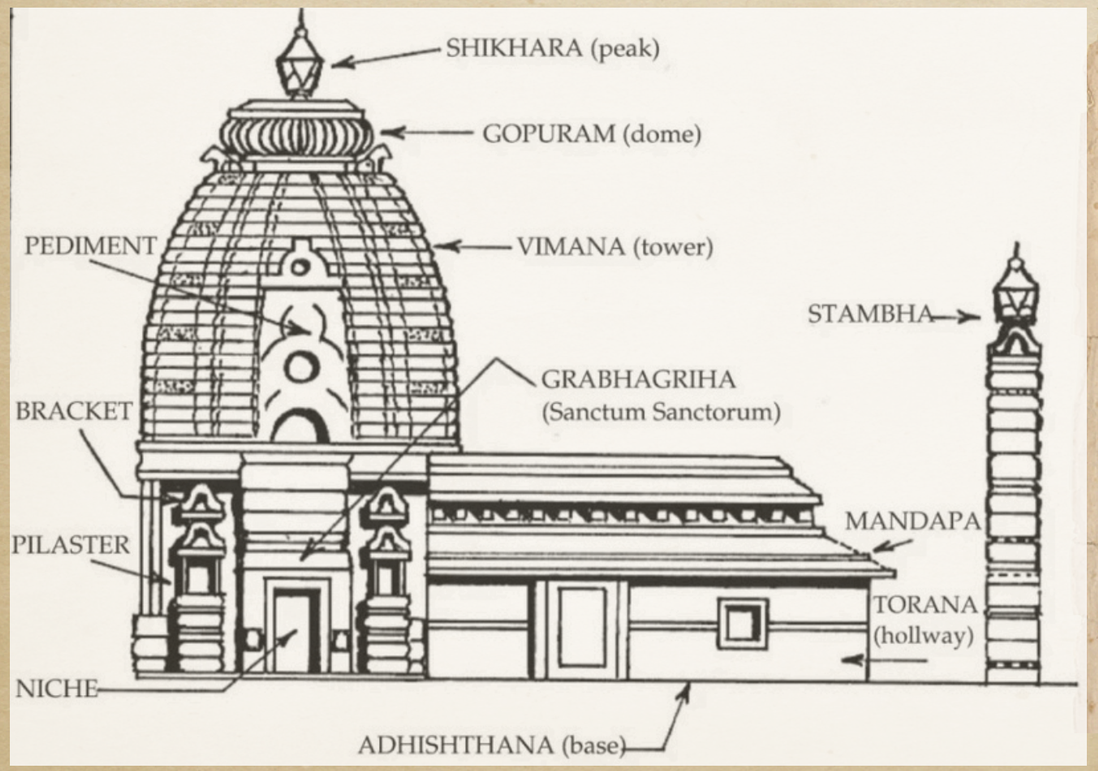

sources:- google.com, wikepedia, mrudarynya wikepedia, temple architecture book

# TEMPLE AND WADA ARCHITECTURE AT WAI



## WADA Architecture in Wai

- Traditional Maratha residential architecture
- Built around a central courtyard (chowk)
- Wooden columns and beams as main structure
- Sloping tiled roof for rain protection
- Thick walls for thermal comfort
- Spaces arranged around courtyard for light & ventilation
- Carved wooden doors, windows, brackets
- Zoning: public → semi-private → private spaces
- Used for joint family living
- Climate responsive and locally built materials




## Temple Architecture in Wai

- **Shikhara** – topmost peak of the temple
- **Vimana** – main tower above garbhagriha
- **Garbhagriha** – inner sanctum where idol is placed
- **Mandapa** – hall for devotees to gather
- **Torana** – entrance gateway
- **Stambha** – pillar or lamp post in front
- **Adhishthana** – base/platform of temple
- **Pilaster** – attached decorative column on wall
- **Bracket** – supports beams/roof
- **Niche** – small space for idols or decoration
- **Pediment** – triangular decorative element

# Narshimha temple, dhom, maharashtra



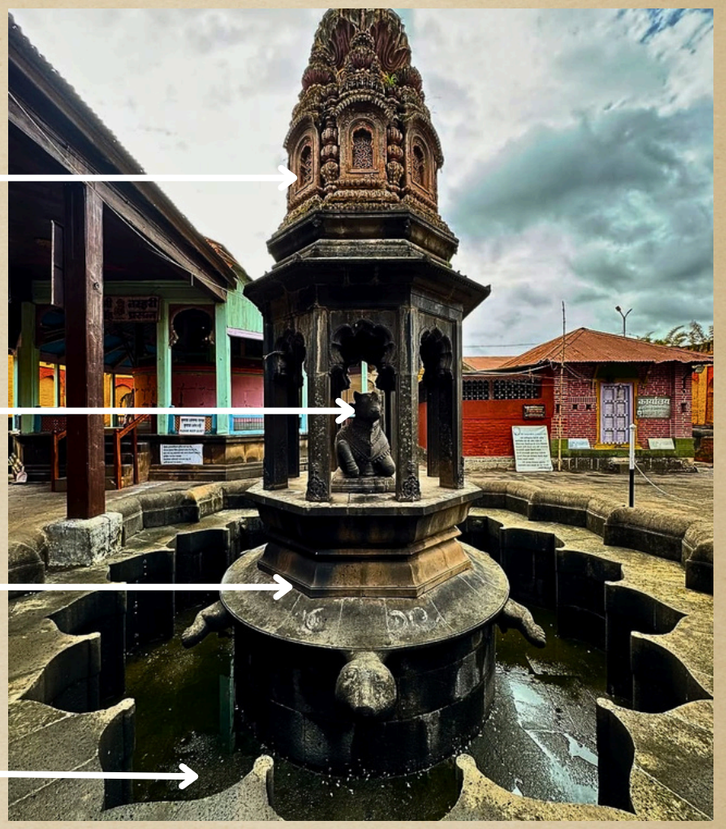
- **Location:** Situated at Wai, Satara.
- **Period:** Built during the Maratha period (18th century) and associated with the architectural developments around Wai and Menavli.
- **Deity:** Dedicated to Lord Narasimha.
- **Architectural Style:** Maratha temple architectural style.
- **Plinth:** The temple stands on a raised stone. platform, protecting it from river flooding and providing visual prominence.
- **Cultural Importance:** The temple is an important religious and heritage landmark and contributes to the historic identity of Wai, often called the “Dakshin Kashi” of Maharashtra.

Shikhara / Canopy – Ornamental carved top structure

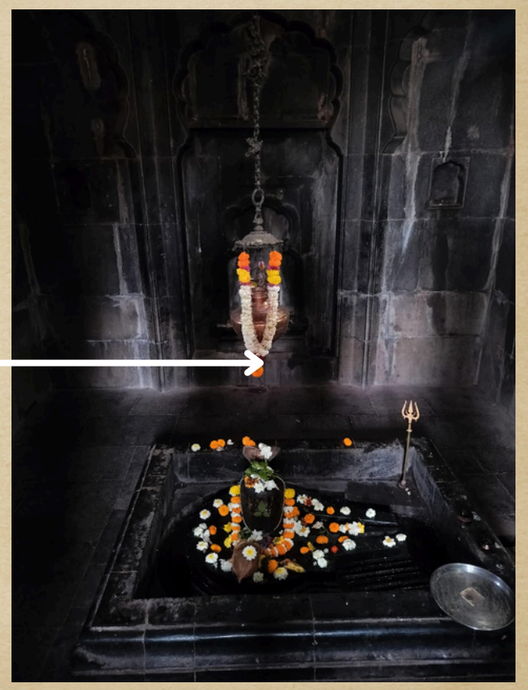
Nandi Sculpture – Sacred bull statue inside pavilion

Octagonal Platform – Raised stone base supporting the structure

Water Basin – Circular tank surrounding the structure



Basalt Stone Material – Local black stone construction

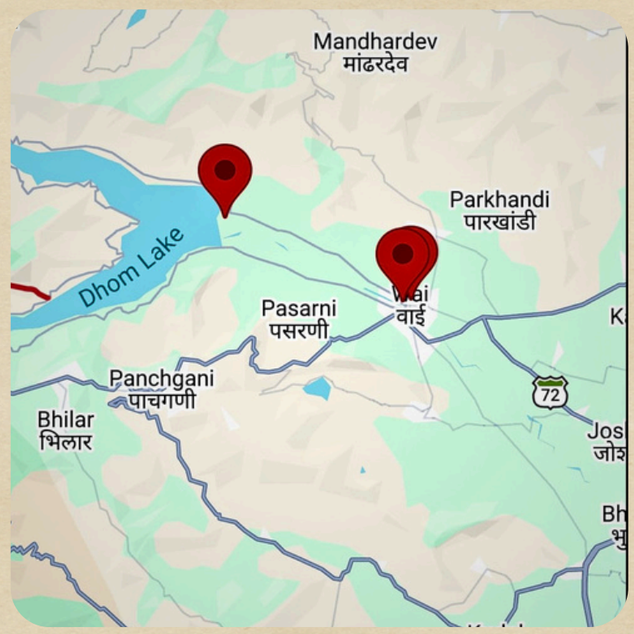


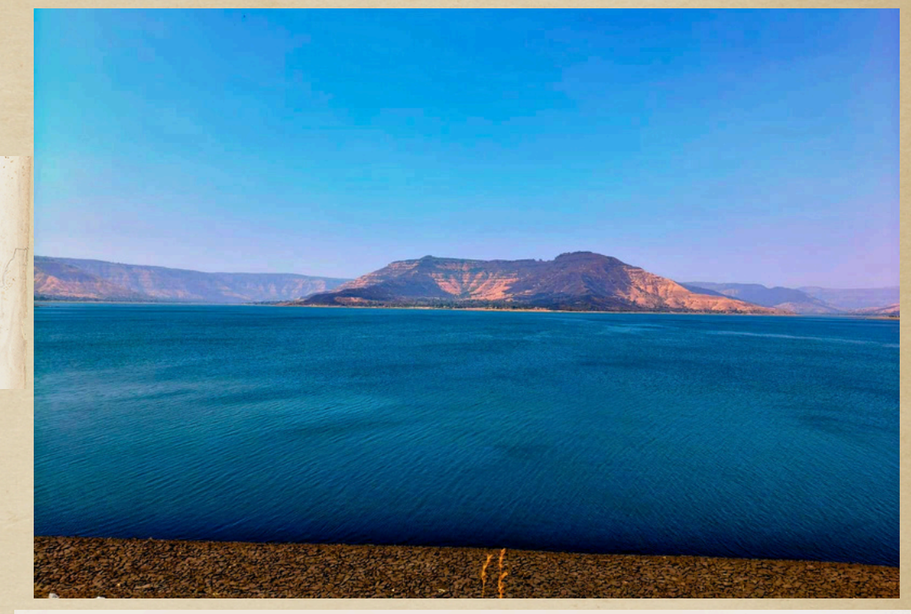
# DHOM DAM, WAI



- Irrigation for agricultural lands in Satara district.
- Drinking water supply to Wai, Panchgani and nearby villages.
- Hydroelectric power generation with about 4 MW capacity.

- **Construction started:** 1976
- **Completion:** Around 1982



- Example of large-scale civil engineering infrastructure in Maharashtra.
- Demonstrates earthfill dam construction techniques used in modern dam engineering.
- Plays a crucial role in regional water management and irrigation systems.



- **Height:** Approximately 50M
- **Length:** About 2478 m



# NANA FADNAVIS WADA

## Introduction of Fadnavis Wada:

- Fadnavis Wada is a historic residential building located in Wai.
- It was built during the Peshwa Period.
- The wada represents traditional Maratha residential architecture.
- It reflects the lifestyle and social structure of wealthy families during that time.



## ABOUT THE WADA:

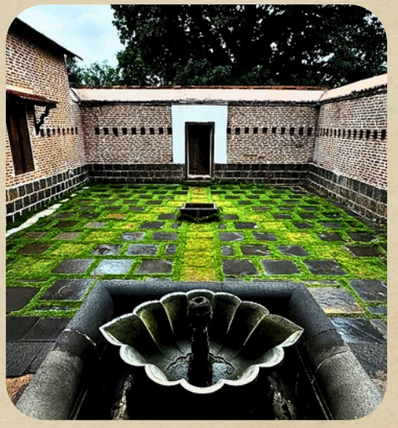
- This palace(wada) at village Menavli was constructed by Rajamanya Rajashri Nana Faadnavis in 1770s.
- The 250+ year old wada structure comprises of the main stone plinth above which rises the two storeyed wooden framed structures with walls made of bricks and dried mud, hay and lime mortar.
- The wada has some excellent specimens of art in the form of well-carved wooden ceilings, and cypress pillars with cusped arches and Maratha style wall paintings, that are adorned with faunal and floral motifs.



ENTRANCE



DIWAN KHANA



MAJGHAR



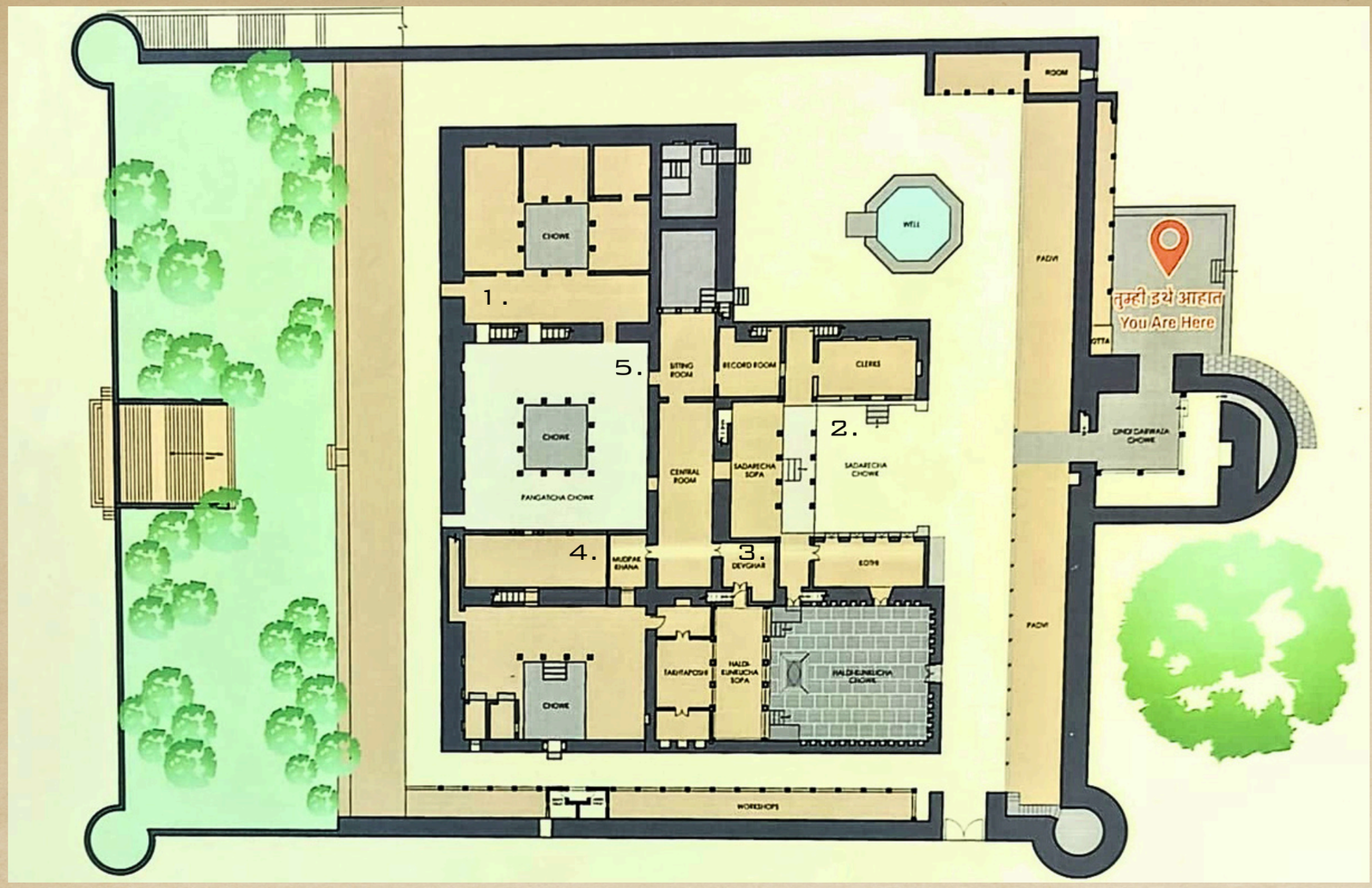
DOORS



COLUMNS



VIEW




PLAN



BAOBAB TREE

- A large Baobab tree is located near the palace outskirts.
- It has a broad trunk and is native to Africa.
- The tree is about 250 years old and can live up to 1100 years.
- According to Hindu mythology (Samudra Manthan), it is linked to Kalpavruksha (wish-fulfilling tree).
- Hence, it is considered a sacred and well-wishing tree.

**1) Kitchen (स्वयंपाकघर)**
Cooking area with hearth and storage for food preparation.

**2) Diwan Khana (दिवाणखाना)**
Reception and meeting hall used for official discussions and receiving guests.

**3) Devghar (देवघर)**
Sacred prayer room dedicated to household worship.

**4) Angan / Chowk (आंगण / चौक)**
Open-to-sky courtyard providing light, ventilation, and social interaction space.

**5) Majghar (माजघर)**
Main family living space used for daily household activities.

# MENAVLI GHAT

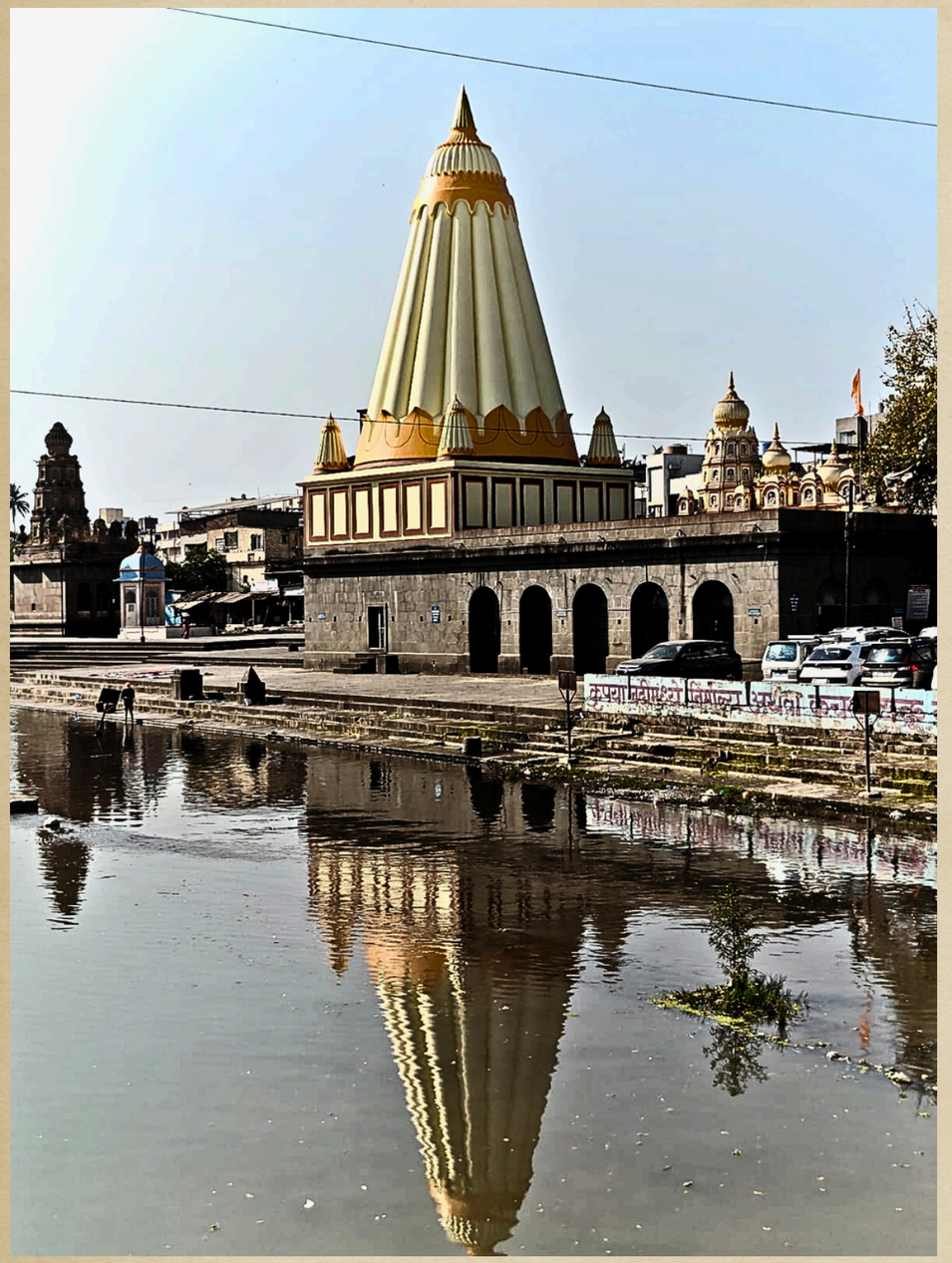
- **Location:** Menavli village near Wai, Maharashtra.
- **Period:** 18th century during the Maratha period by Nana Fadnavis.
- **Material:** basalt stone, which provides strength and durability.
- **Design:** Consists of broad stepped terraces (ghats) descending gradually towards the river for easy access to water.
- **Function:** Used for ritual bathing, religious ceremonies, water access, and community gatherings.
- **Cultural Importance:** Serves as an important spiritual, social, and cultural space for the local community.
- **Architectural Character:** Demonstrates Maratha riverfront architecture with strong stone construction and simple geometric planning.
- **Climate:** Tropical monsoon climate with hot summers, heavy monsoon rains, and mild winters influenced by the Krishna River and Western Ghats.







# DHOLYA GANPATI, WAI, SATARA



The Ganesha idol inside this temple is the largest in Maharashtra.

It is a giant 10-foot-tall and 8-foot-wide statue carved out of a single black stone.

The word Dholya in Marathi translates to 'fat'. So Dholya Ganpati quite literally means 'the fat Ganesha.'



- Dholya Ganpati Mandir, also known as Mahaganpati Temple, is a prominent temple in Wai.
- It is the first temple encountered when entering the town.
- The temple has a striking shikhara (pinnacle) that attracts immediate attention.
- It was built in 1762 by Sardar Ganpatrao Bhikaji Raste during the Peshwa period.
- The temple is located on Ganpati Ghat along the Krishna River.

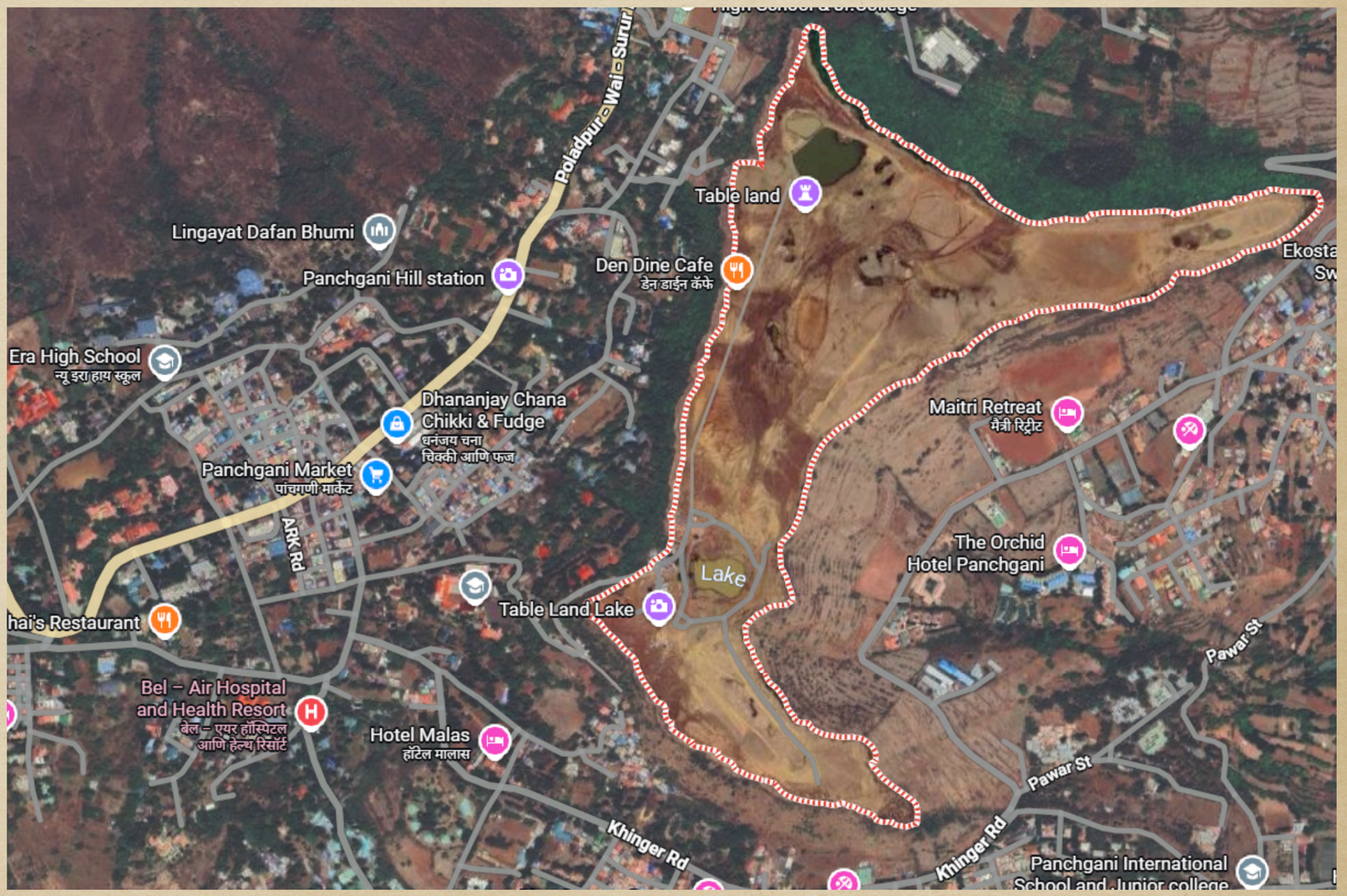
# Table land , khingar

- Table Land is a large flat laterite plateau located near Khingar village in Panchgani, Satara district, Maharashtra.
- The surface is mainly composed of red laterite rock formed from ancient volcanic activity of the Deccan Traps.









# MUD AS A MATERIAL

**Introduction:** Mud is one of the oldest natural building materials used in traditional and sustainable architecture.

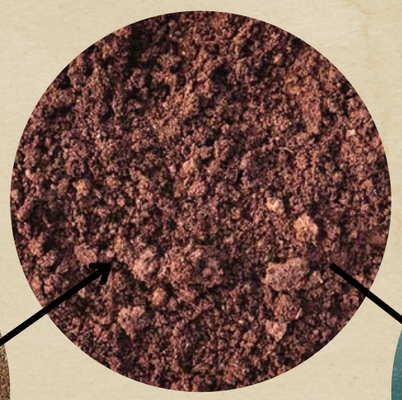
## Composition:



CLAY



SAND



SOIL



WATER



STRAW

=

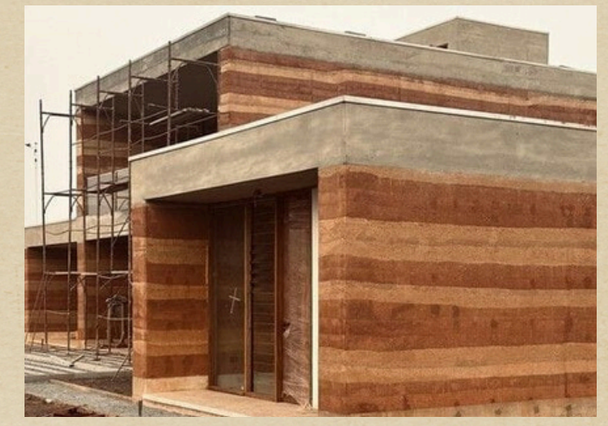


MUD

## Types of Mud Construction



ADOBE-SUNDRIED BRICKS



RAMMED EARTH



COB CONSTRUCTION



MUD PLASTER

# MRUDARANYA, KHINGAR, PANCHGANI.

- The Earth Tech Pod is a small eco-friendly homestay and sustainable living project located near Khingar village close to Panchgani and Wai in Satara district, Maharashtra.
- **Topography:** Hilly terrain of the Western Ghats with gentle slopes.
- **Climate:** Moderate hill-station climate with heavy monsoon rainfall.
- **Site Planning:** Buildings are placed to follow natural contours of the land.
  Minimal site disturbance to preserve existing vegetation.
  Orientation maximizes natural ventilation and daylight.
- **Architectural Concept:** Buildings made using earth (mud) and natural materials to promote sustainable and low-impact living.
- **Building Form:** Small earth pods / dome-like structures integrated with the natural landscape.
- **Materials Used:** Mud / earth, Stone foundation, Lime plaster, Wood.







# WORKSHOP AT MRUDARANYA









- Attended a mud construction workshop at Mrudaranya, Wai, which focuses on sustainable and traditional building techniques.
- Learned about the use of natural materials such as mud, soil, and natural fibers in construction.
- Observed the process of preparing mud mixture by combining soil, water, and stabilizing materials.
- Understood the advantages of mud construction such as eco-friendliness, thermal comfort, low cost, and use of locally available materials.
- Gained insight into traditional building practices used in rural Maharashtra and their relevance in sustainable architecture.

# TECHNIQUES OF MUD CONSTRUCTION

## 1. WATTLE AND DAUB



- A mixture of mud, clay, straw, and natural fibers (daub) is applied over the framework to form the wall surface.




- The mud mixture fills the gaps in the framework and hardens after drying, creating a strong wall.



- Wattle and daub walls provide good thermal insulation, keeping interiors cool in summer and warm in winter.

# 2. STRAWBALES CONSTRUCTION WITH MUD PLASTER



- IT IS A SUSTAINABLE BUILDING TECHNIQUE THAT USES COMPRESSED BUNDLES OF STRAW AS WALL INFILL.
- THE STRAW BALES ARE PLACED BETWEEN WOODEN OR BAMBOO STRUCTURAL FRAMES TO FORM THE WALL STRUCTURE.



- A LAYER OF MUD OR CLAY PLASTER IS APPLIED OVER THE STRAW BALES TO PROTECT THE MATERIAL AND STRENGTHEN THE WALL.
- THE PLASTER FILLS THE GAPS AND CREATES A SOLID, DURABLE SURFACE AFTER DRYING.



- THEY PROVIDE EXCELLENT THERMAL INSULATION, KEEPING INTERIORS COOL IN SUMMER AND WARM IN WINTER.
- MATERIALS ARE EASILY AVAILABLE LOCALLY, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS, MAKING IT PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL.

# 3. Earth bags



- Earth bag construction is a sustainable building technique that uses bags filled with soil or earth as building blocks.
- The bags are filled with a mixture of soil, sand, and sometimes stabilizers, and then stacked in layers to form walls.



- Each layer of bags is compacted to provide strength and stability.
- Barbed wire or reinforcement is often placed between layers to improve bonding and structural support.



- After the wall is completed, it is usually covered with mud or clay plaster to protect the bags and create a smooth surface.
- This technique uses locally available materials, making it economical and eco-friendly.

# 4. Lime plastering



- Lime plastering is a traditional finishing technique used in vernacular and heritage architecture.
- It is made by mixing lime, sand, and water, sometimes with natural additives.



- The mixture is applied in layers over walls made of mud, brick, or stone.
- Lime plaster hardens gradually by reacting with carbon dioxide in the air.

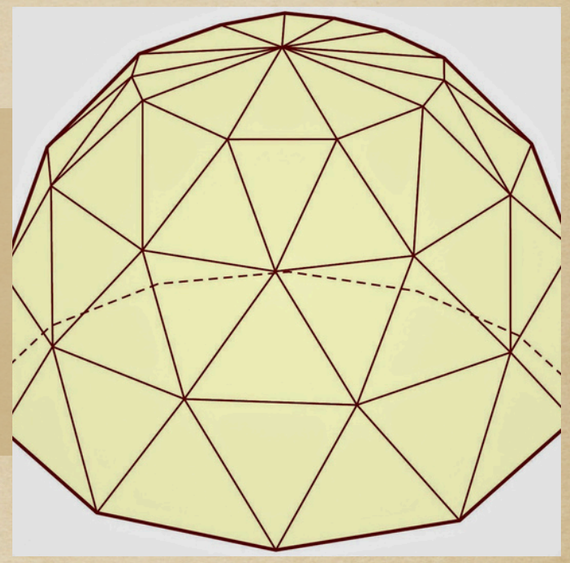


- It provides a smooth, breathable, and durable surface for walls.
- Lime plaster also helps in controlling moisture and improving indoor thermal comfort.

# 5. GEODESIC DOME



- A Geodesic Dome is a dome-shaped structure made of interconnected triangular frames.
- The triangular pattern distributes loads evenly and provides high structural strength.



- They are material-efficient, meaning they enclose maximum space with minimum construction material, making them cost-effective and sustainable.
- The structure is usually made using wood, bamboo, or metal members.



- Minimum span: around 3–5 meters (for small temporary structures).
- Maximum span: can reach 50–100 meters or more (for this steel is used)

# 6. RECIPROCAL ROOF



- A reciprocal roof is a system where each beam supports the next beam in a circular arrangement.
- The beams form a self-supporting roof with a central opening.



- It is usually made using wooden or bamboo beams.
- Span: about 2–12 m depending on the material and design.



- The construction is relatively simple and can be assembled without complex joints or heavy machinery.
- It is often used in pavilions, gazebos, and temporary or experimental architectural structures.

# Tapneshwar Temple, Godavli



- The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- It is built using traditional stone masonry in local vernacular style.
- The temple includes a garbhagriha (sanctum) and a small mandapa.
- It features thick stone walls that provide structural stability and thermal comfort.
- The sloping tiled roof helps in draining heavy monsoon rainfall typical of the Western Ghats region.



- A stone stepwell (Barav) constructed with laterite/stone masonry and stepped access to water.
- Used for water storage and ritual purposes in the temple complex.



- A Deepastambha is a stone lamp pillar found in temple complexes.
- It is built with carved stone masonry and decorative projections

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- A Deepastambha is a stone lamp pillar found in temple complexes.
- It is built with carved stone masonry and decorative projections

# MEASURED DRAWINGS AT TAPANESHWAR MANDIR, GODAVALI













# Gureghar Nature Trail

- Gureghar Nature Trail is a natural walking trail near Gureghar village in the Wai–Panchgani region.
- It passes through dense forests of the Western Ghats with views of valleys and hills.
- The area is an eco-sensitive zone to protect the natural environment.
- It lies near Javali Valley, historically associated with Shivaji Maharaj.

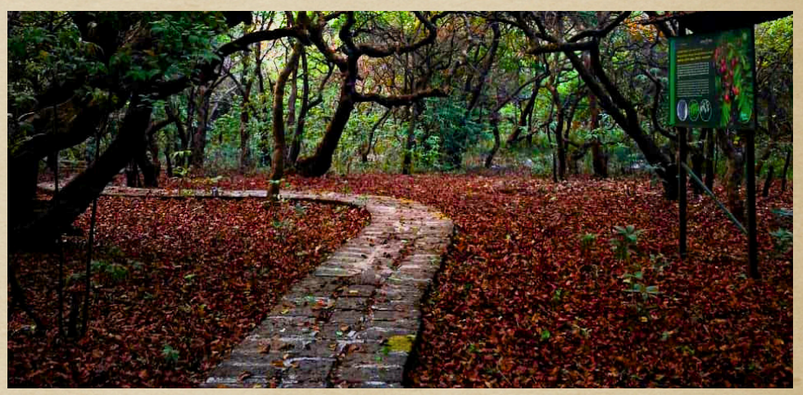












- Trivane Point – Gureghar Nature Trail
- This is Trivane Point viewpoint located on the Gureghar Nature Trail near Panchgani.
- It offers panoramic views of the surrounding valleys, hills, and forest landscape of the Western Ghats.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to prof. rahul samel and prof. seema samel for guiding and teaching us throughout the study tour, and to our faculty members, Prof. Pradnya Patki and Prof. Umesh Suryawanshi, for organizing and guiding us throughout the architectural study tour to Wai, Khingar Village. Their constant support, insightful guidance, and encouragement helped us understand the architectural, cultural, and contextual aspects of the region in a meaningful way.

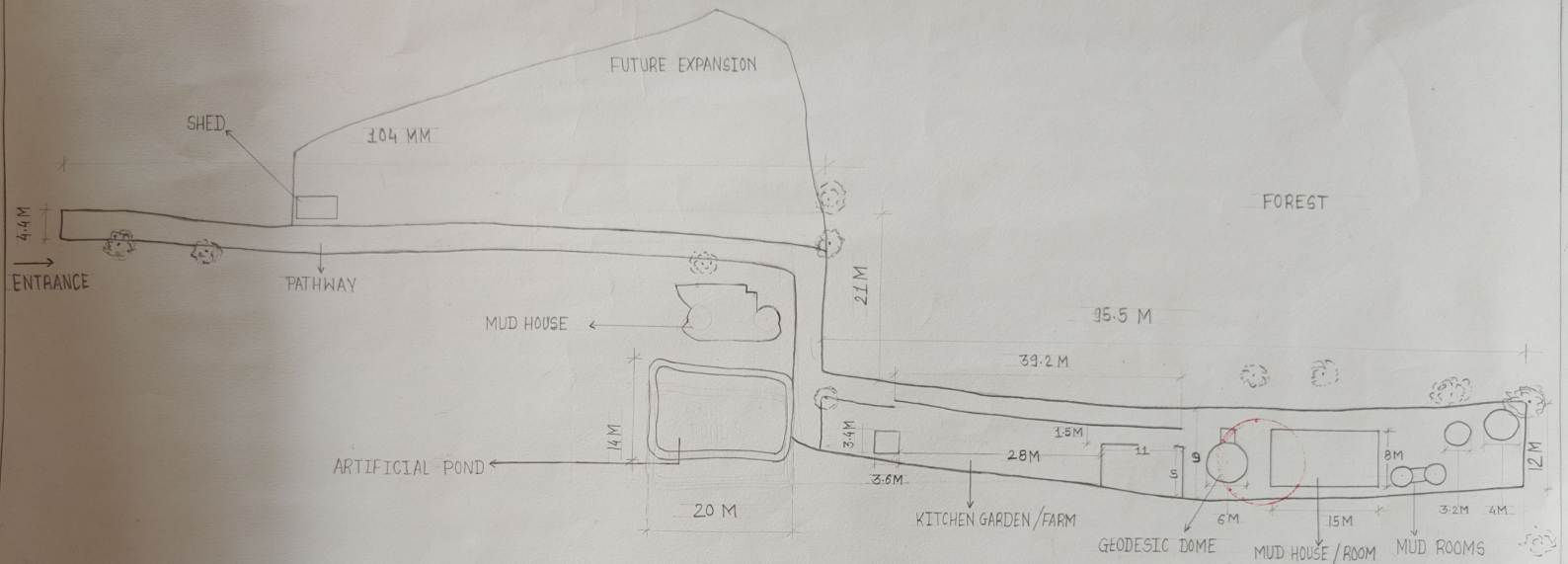
We are also thankful to the local residents of Wai and Khingar Village for their cooperation and for sharing valuable information about the traditional architecture, materials, and lifestyle, which greatly enriched our learning experience.

We extend our appreciation to all our classmates for their teamwork, coordination, and collective efforts in documenting and compiling this report.
Lastly, we would like to thank everyone who contributed directly or indirectly in making this study tour a valuable and memorable experience for the entire class.

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# SITE PLAN - MRUDARANYA, KHINGER

SCALE :- 1:400

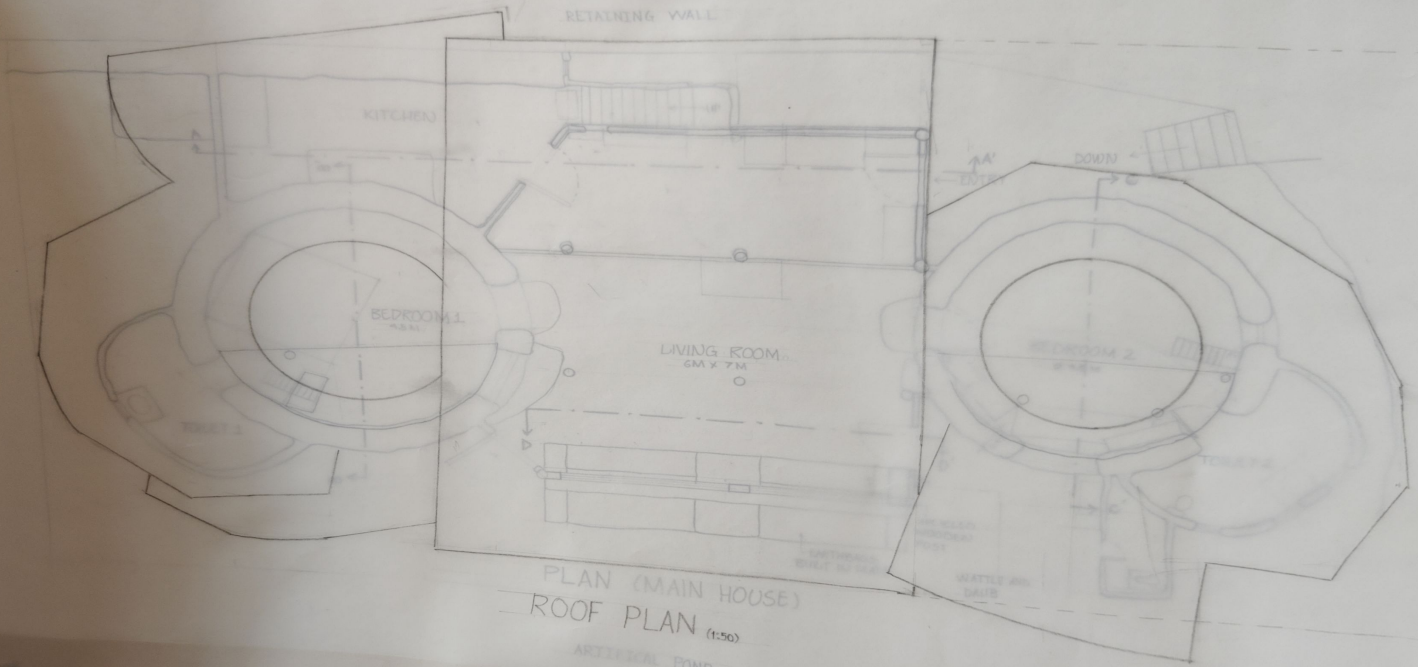


STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26
DRAWING PREPARED BY- SAHIL
(GAURAV, ROHAN, PRATHAMESH)

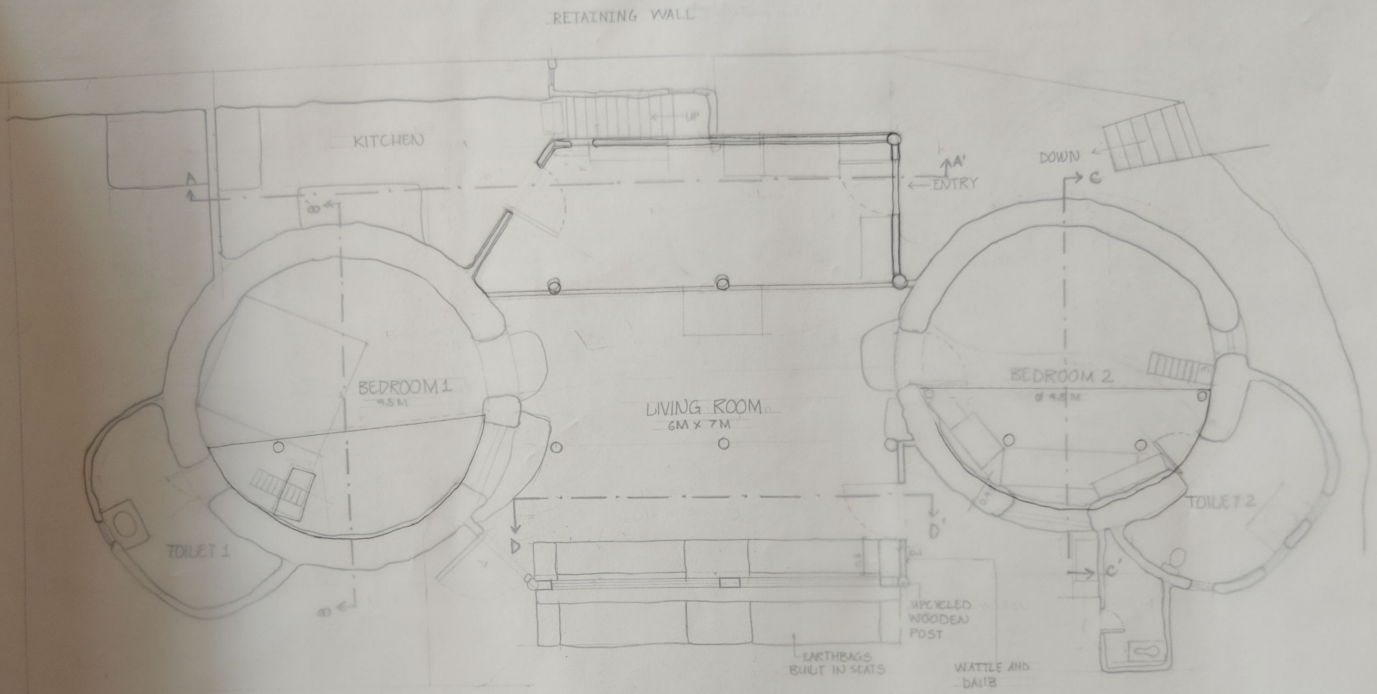
SIGN




PLAN (MAIN HOUSE)

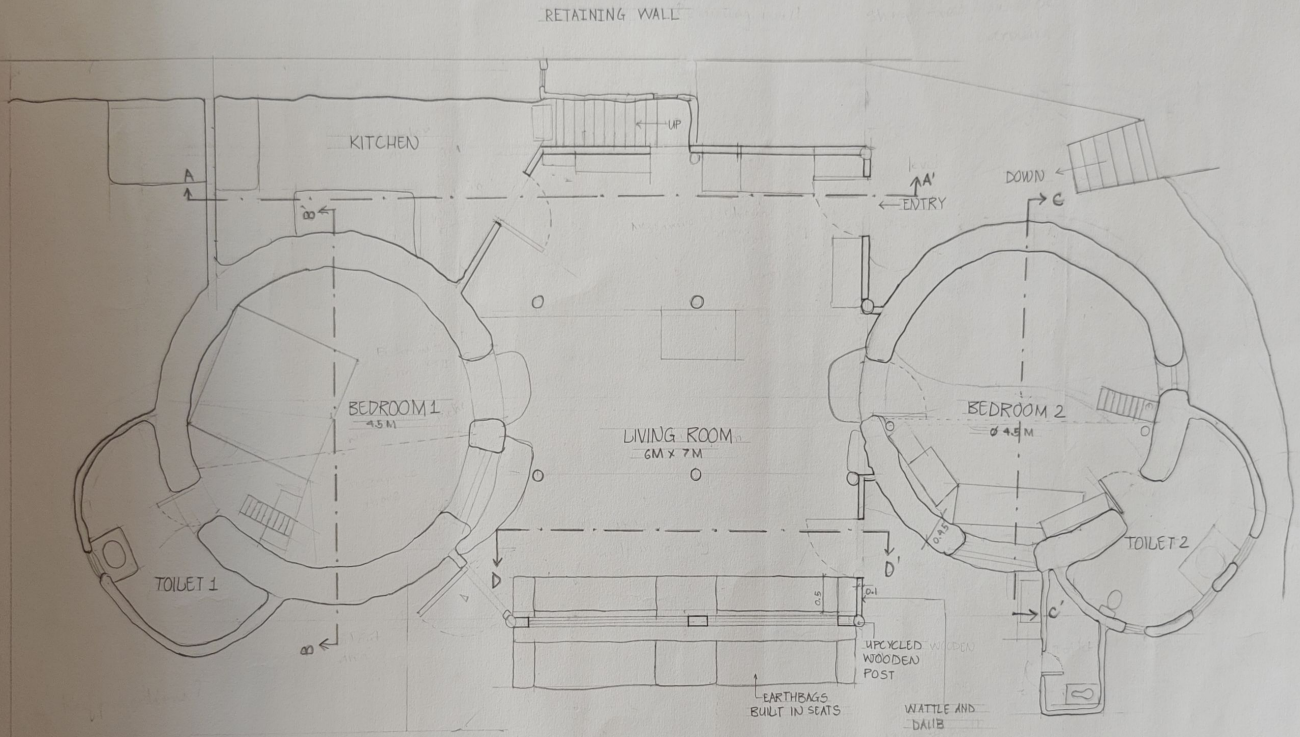
ROOF PLAN (1:50)

4




PLAN (MAIN HOUSE)

SCALE 1:50




PLAN (MAIN HOUSE)

ARTIFICAL POND

SCALE : 1:50



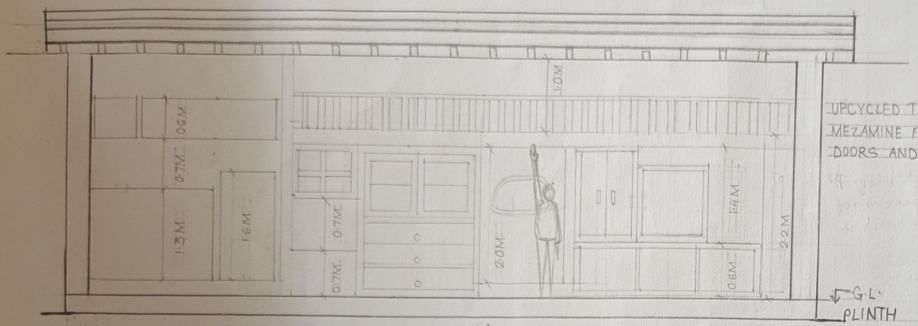
STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



वास्तुविद्या सुसूक्ता

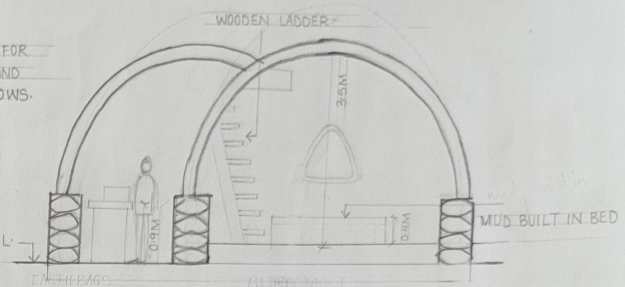
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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26
DRAWING PREPARED BY- RADHA , VIPUL
(HARSHADA , OMKAR, SWARALI, CHETNA)



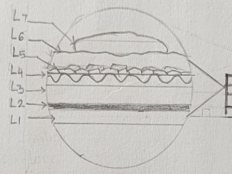



PART SECTION OF LIVING ROOM AT AA'
SCALE - 1:50

UPCYCLED TIMBER FOR MEZAMINE FLOOR AND DOORS AND WINDOWS.

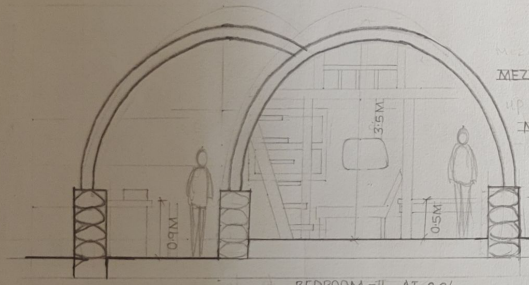



BEDROOM - I AT BB'
SCALE - 1:50

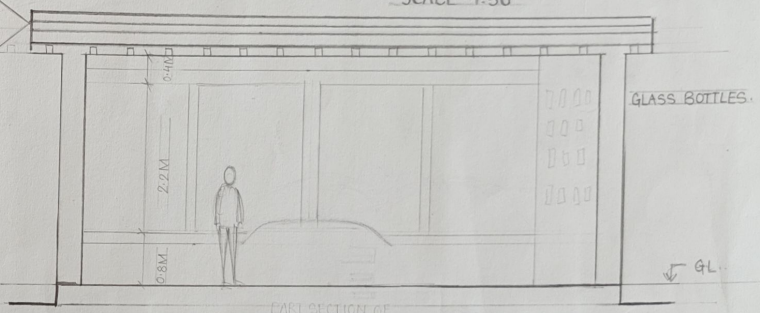



MEZAMINE TIMBER FLOOR

MUD WALLS 110 MM THK




BEDROOM - II AT CC'
SCALE - 1:50




PART SECTION OF LIVING ROOM AT DD
SCALE - 1:50

L7 - CYCLE TYRE
L6 - SOIL
L5 - GRAVEL
L4 - BUBBLE GUARDSHEET
L3 - SOIL AND LIME MIX
L2 - TARPAULINE SHEET
L1 - PLYWOOD



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



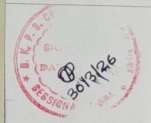
वास्तुविद्या सुयुक्ता

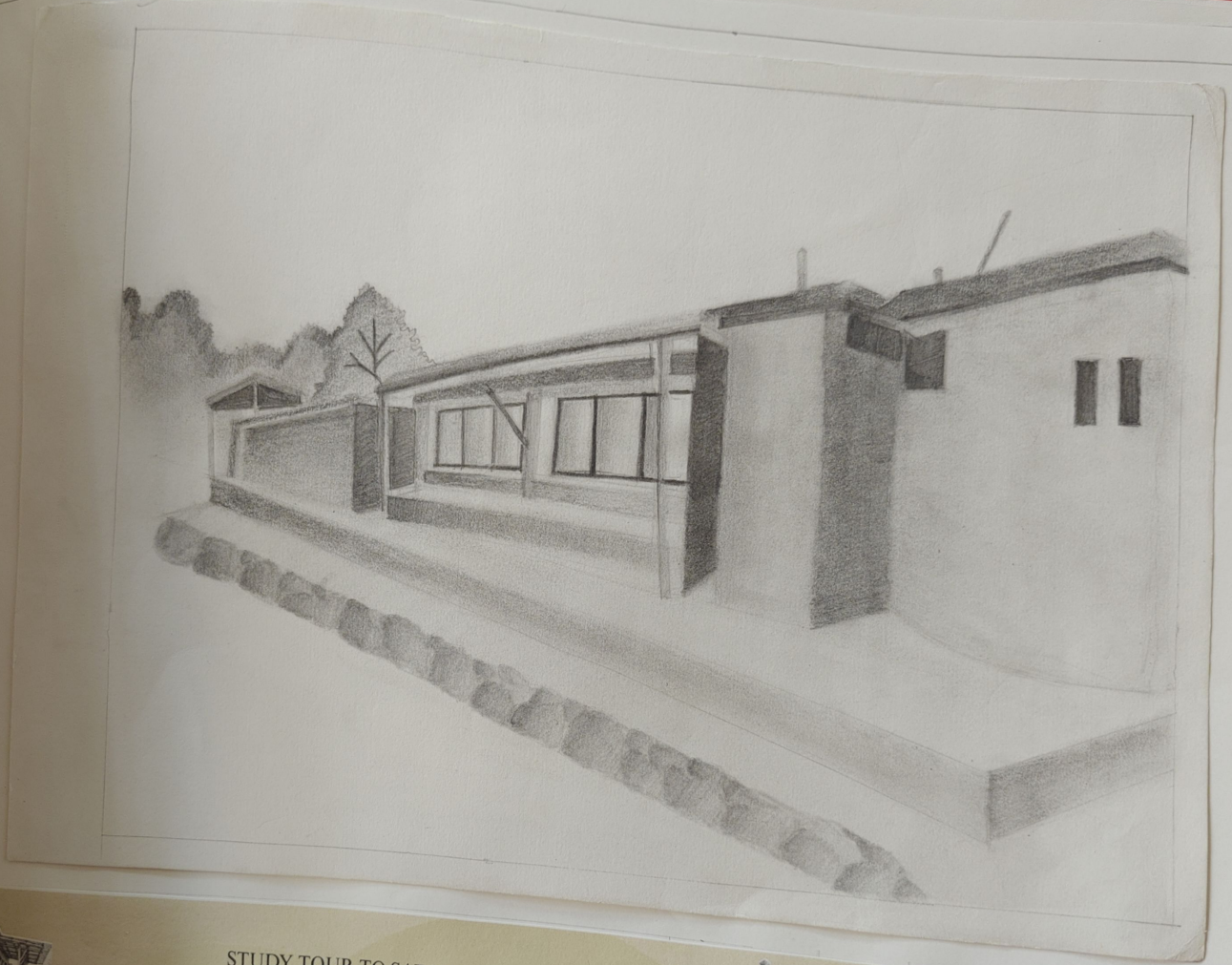
B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- HARSHADA, SWARALI
(RADHA, CHETNA , OMKAR, VIPUL)

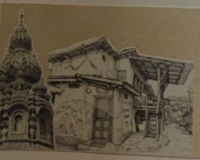
SIGN





STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



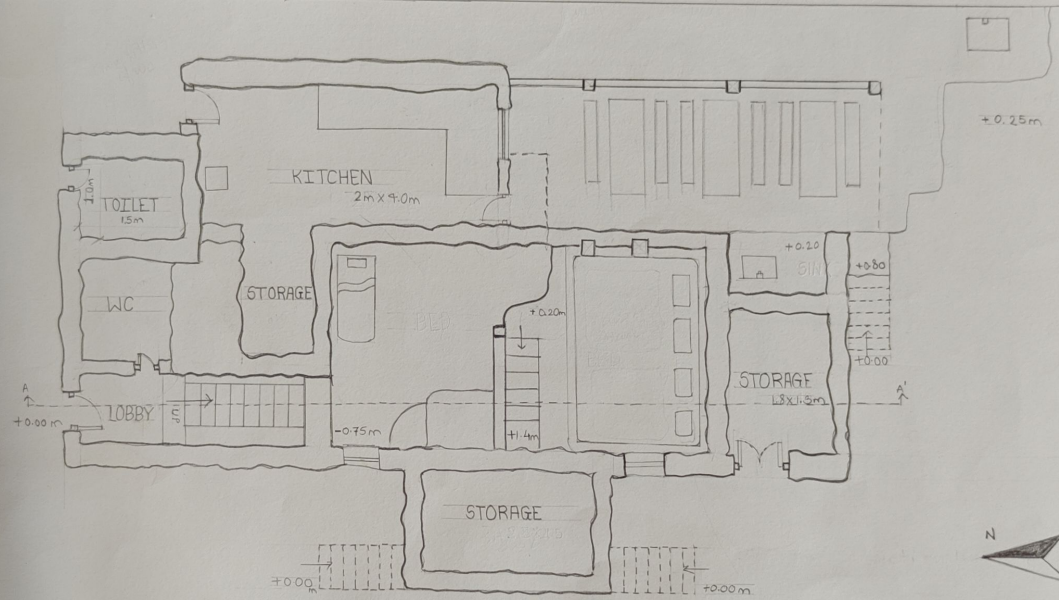
वास्तुविद्या सुयुक्ता

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- SWARALI VAIDYA

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE
RECEIVED
DATE 21/5/26




PLAN B-B' (SHATAVARI AND SURROUNDING)

SCALE - 1:40



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

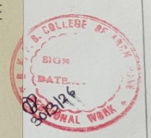


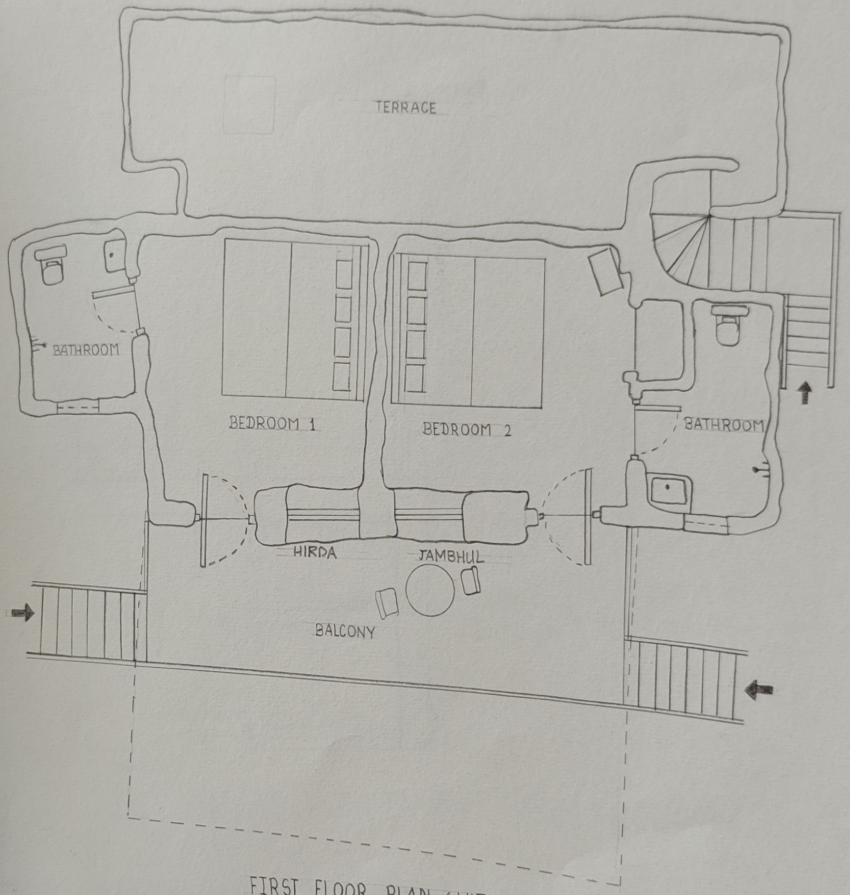
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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- SAYALI , RADHIKA (






FIRST FLOOR PLAN (HIRDA & JAMBHUL)



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

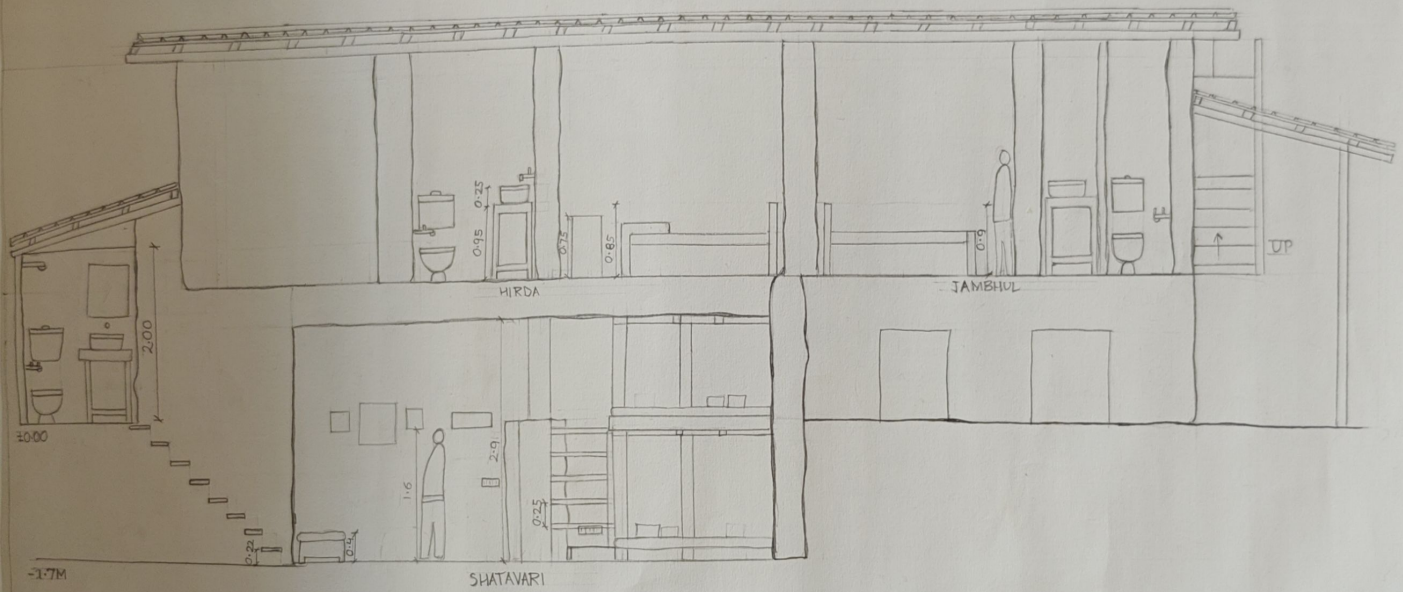


B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARATION

SIGN




SECTION - AT A-A' (JAMBHUL, HIRDA, SHATAVARI)

SCALE - 1:40

0 1 2 3 4 5 10



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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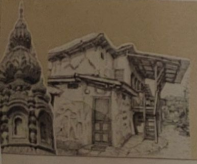
B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- POORVA

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
SIGN
DATE
30/12/26





STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



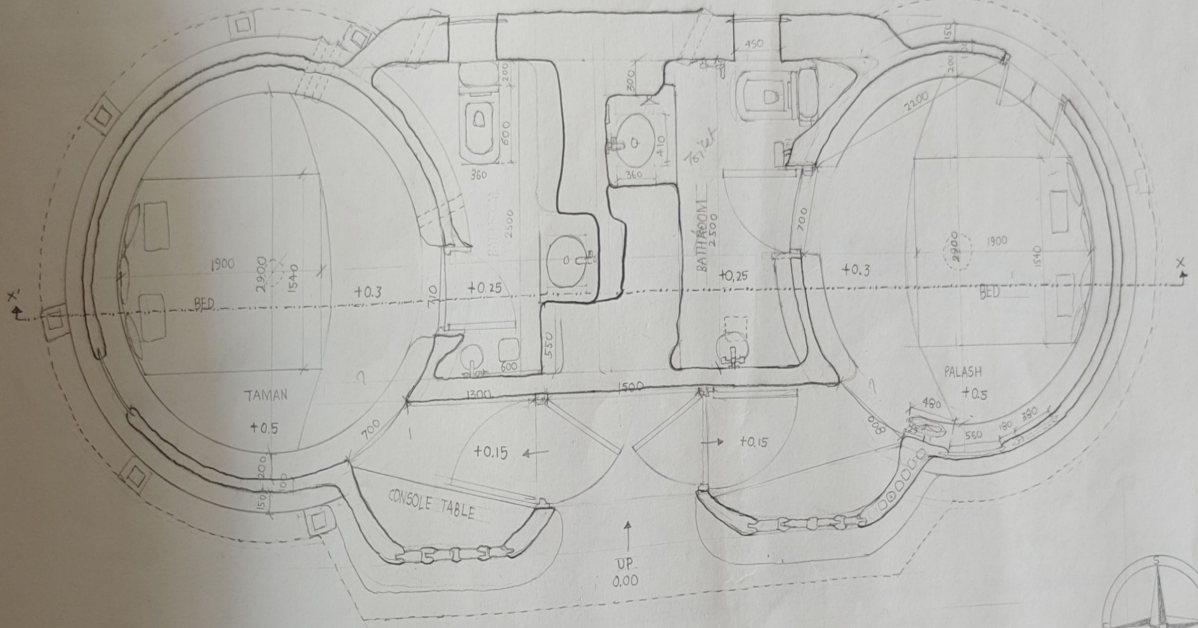
वास्तुविद्या समुन्नता

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- PHALGUNI VISPUTE

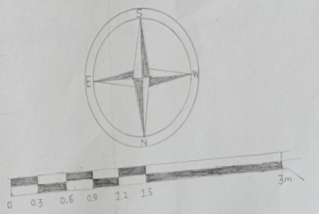
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REGISTERED
15126




PLAN OF TAM

PLAN OF TAMAN AND PALASH, MURUDARANYA, KHINGAR

SCALE : 1:30

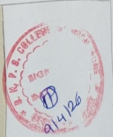




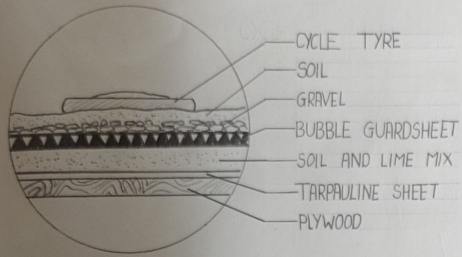

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

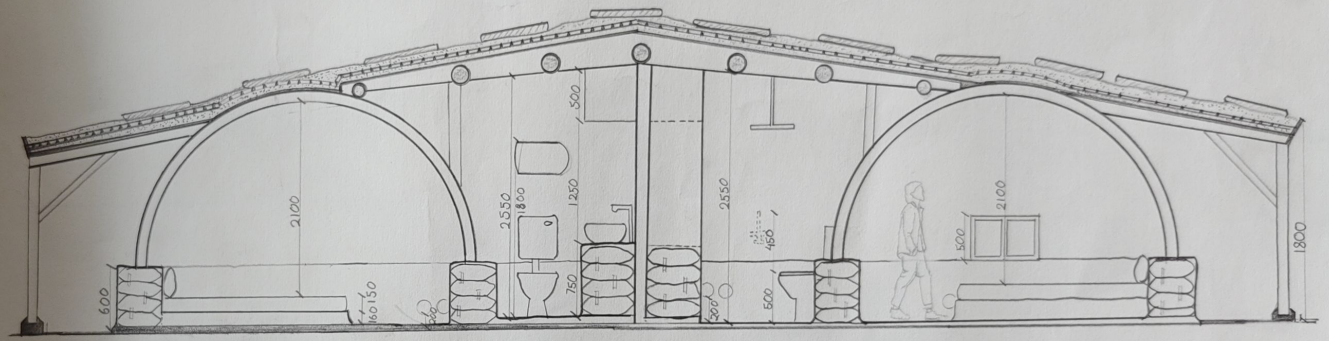
FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- PRASAD (KRISHNADEEP, KARUNYA , ARVIND)



# GREEN ROOF DETAIL




SECTION AT AA' SCALE: [1:30]



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

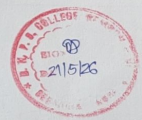


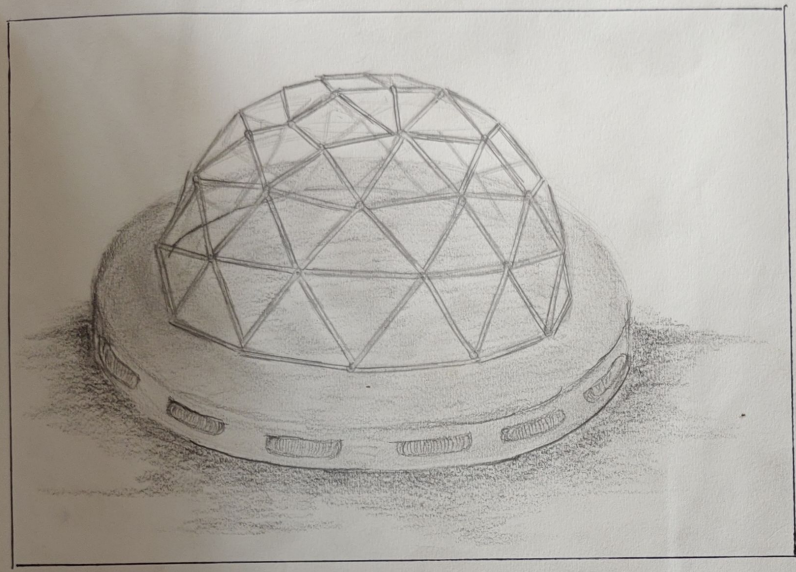
वास्तुविद्या सुमुक्ता

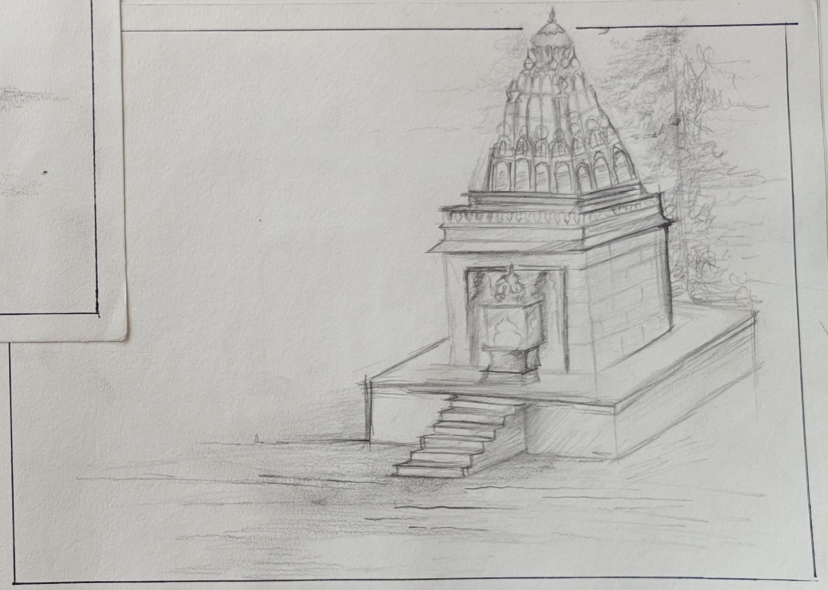
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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- KRISHNADEEP
(PRASAD, KARUNYA, ARVIND









STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCH PUNE
SIGN
DAT 21/5/26
ASSIGN



Sketch by

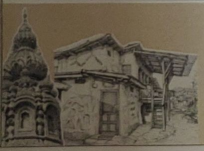
STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- DIPAK RAUT





STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



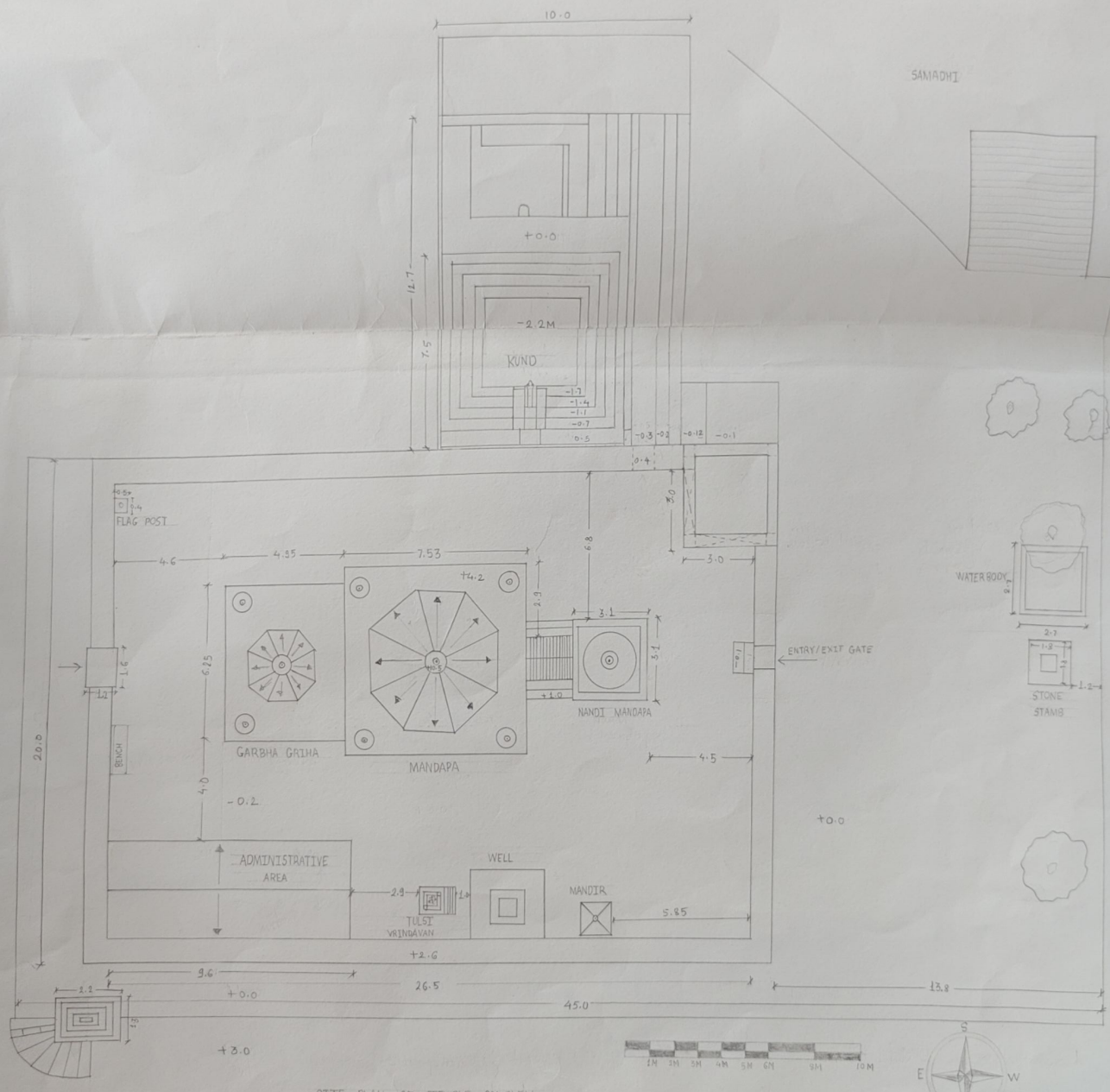
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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- DIPRAJ CHAUDHARI

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCH. PUNE
SIGN.
DATE 21/5/26

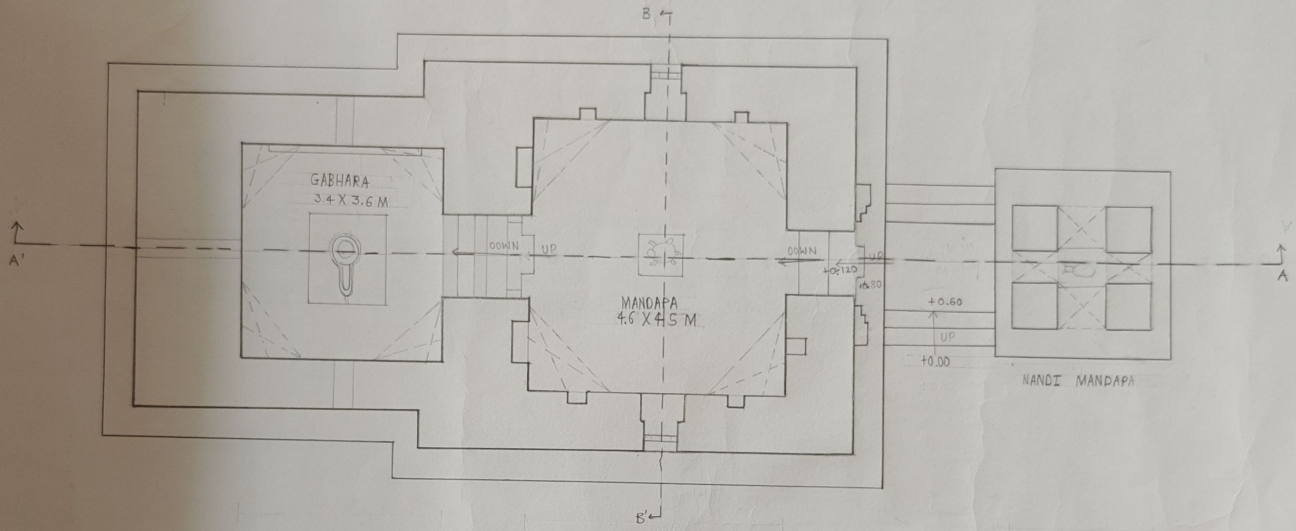



SITE PLAN OF TEMPLE COMPLEX

SCALE: 1:100

Measured drawing of
Tapneshwar Temple, Godavli, Satara

M.I.T. COLLEGE OF ARCH.
30/9/26




# TAPNESHWAR TEMPLE PLAN,

SCALE-1:50



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- APURYA, OMKAR
(SAHIL , OMKAR), ROHAN, GAURAV)

N

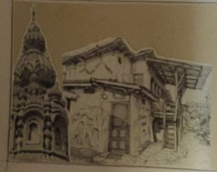


SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE - 1:50

0 1 2 3 4 5 10

GRAPHICAL SCALE



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



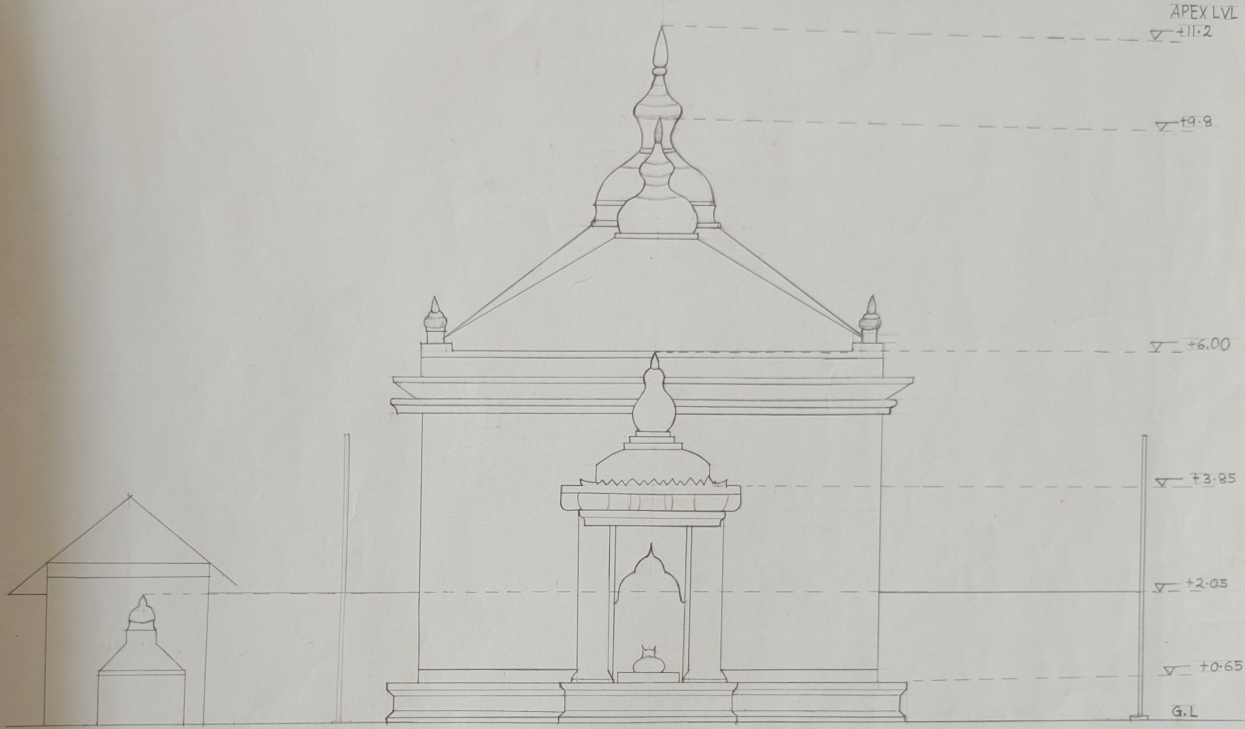
वास्तुविद्या मुक्ता

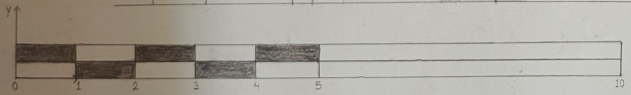
B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- JASWANDI

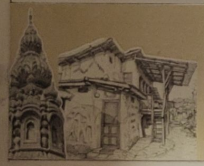
SIGN




SCALE BAR 1:50

WEST SIDE ELEVATION



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



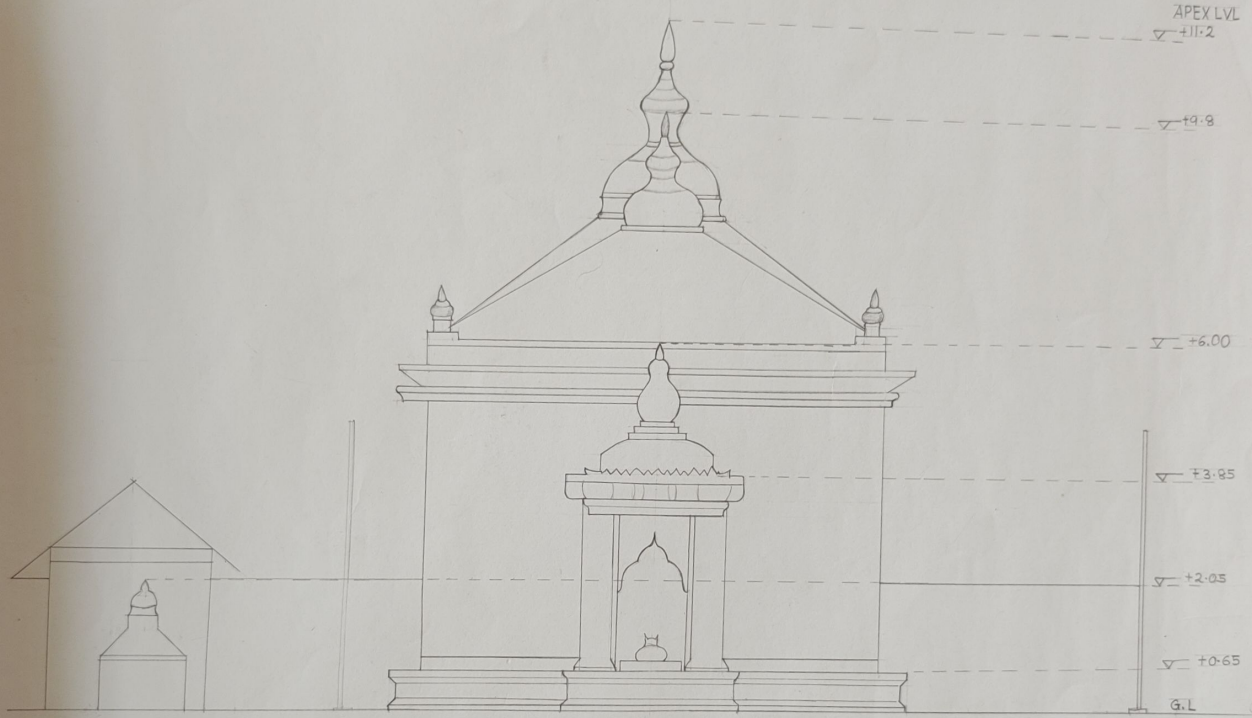
वास्तुविद्या सुसूक्ता

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- SRUSHTI

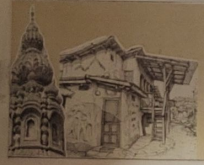





0 1 2 3 4 5 10

SCALE BAR 1:50

WEST SIDE ELEVATION



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- SRUSHTI

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE ... PUNE
SIGN
DATE
30/3/26







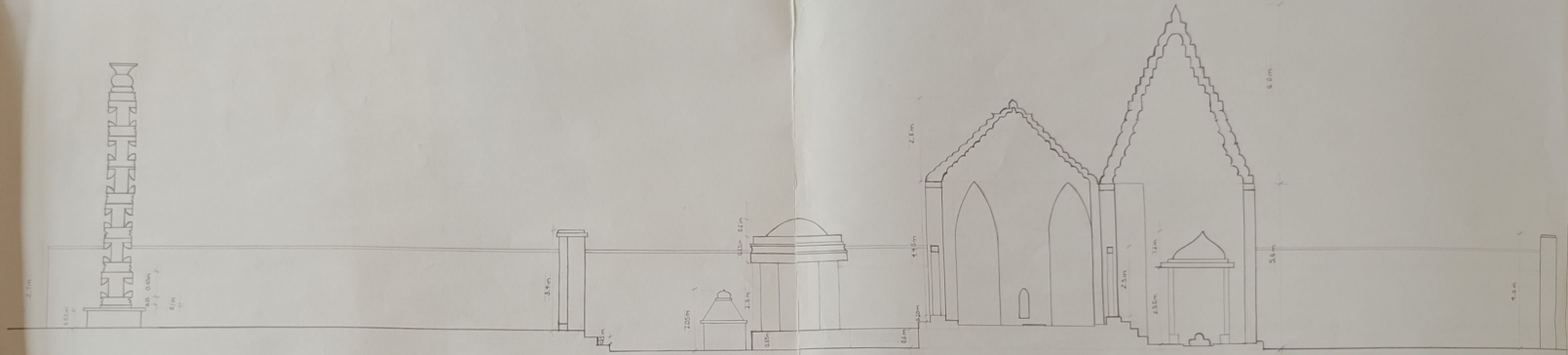

SECTION - B-B'
SCALE (1:150)



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE
FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26
DRAWING PREPARED BY- VIPUL , ARVIND



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE
FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26
DRAWING PREPARED BY- SWARALI , CHETNA
( KRISHNADEEP, HARSHADA )








STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



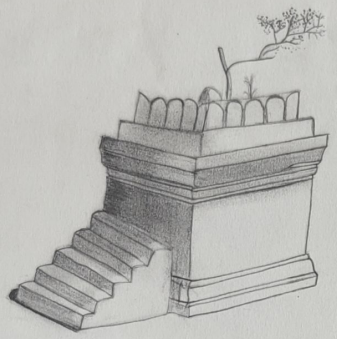
वास्तुविद्या समुक्ता

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

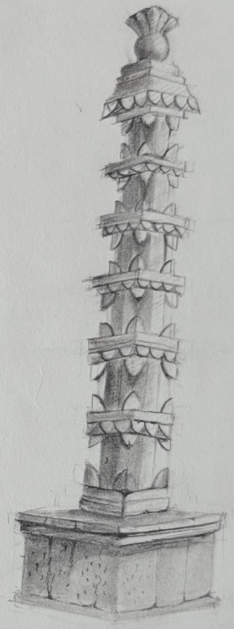
FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- VIPUL MAHAJAN
DIPRAJ CHAUDHARI

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
SIGN
DATE 21/5/26







STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- PURVA PODALA,
RADHA GADRE

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCH. PUNE
21/5/26





STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- DIPAK RAUT







STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

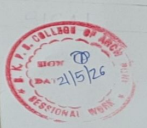


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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

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STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

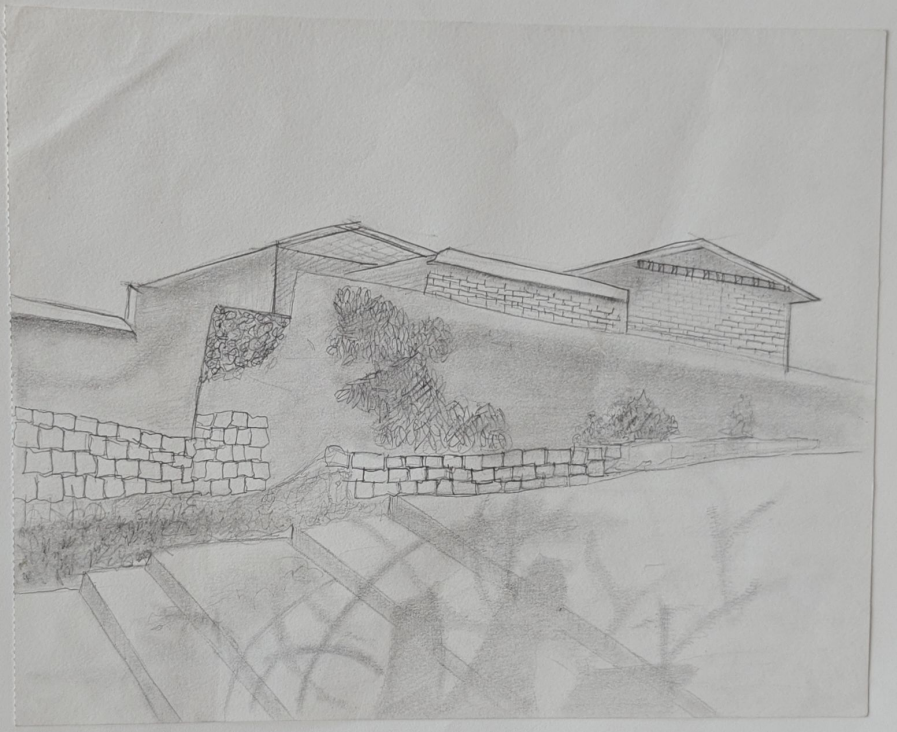
वास्तुविद्या सुयुक्ता

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY-

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE PUNE
SESSIONAL WORK
SIGN.
DATE 21/5/26





STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



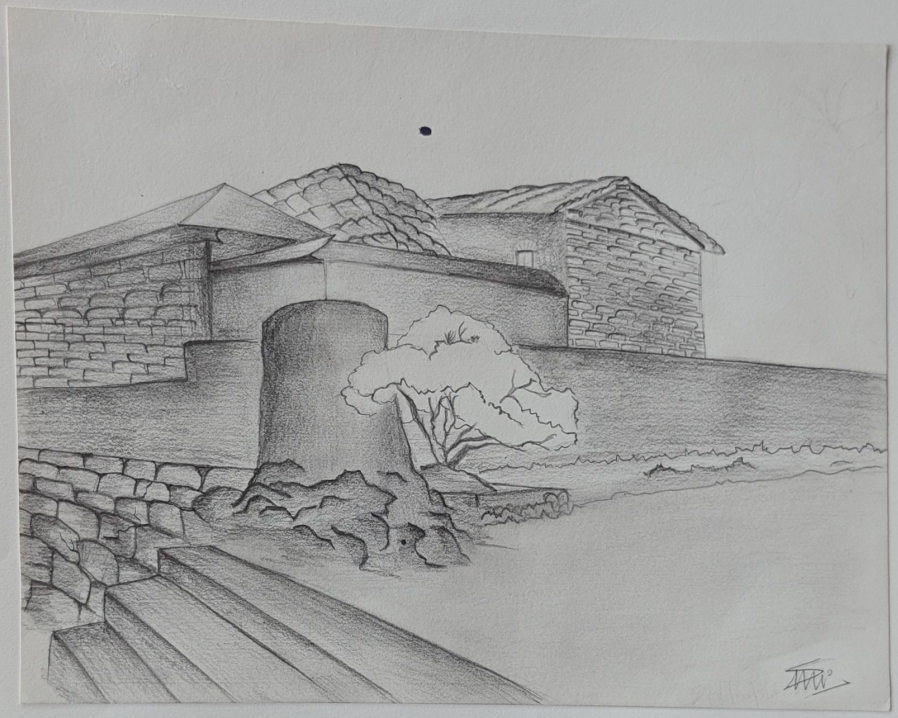
वास्तुविद्या सुयुक्ता

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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY-





STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- SWARALI VAIDYA

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCH.
REGISTRATION
21/5/26



STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

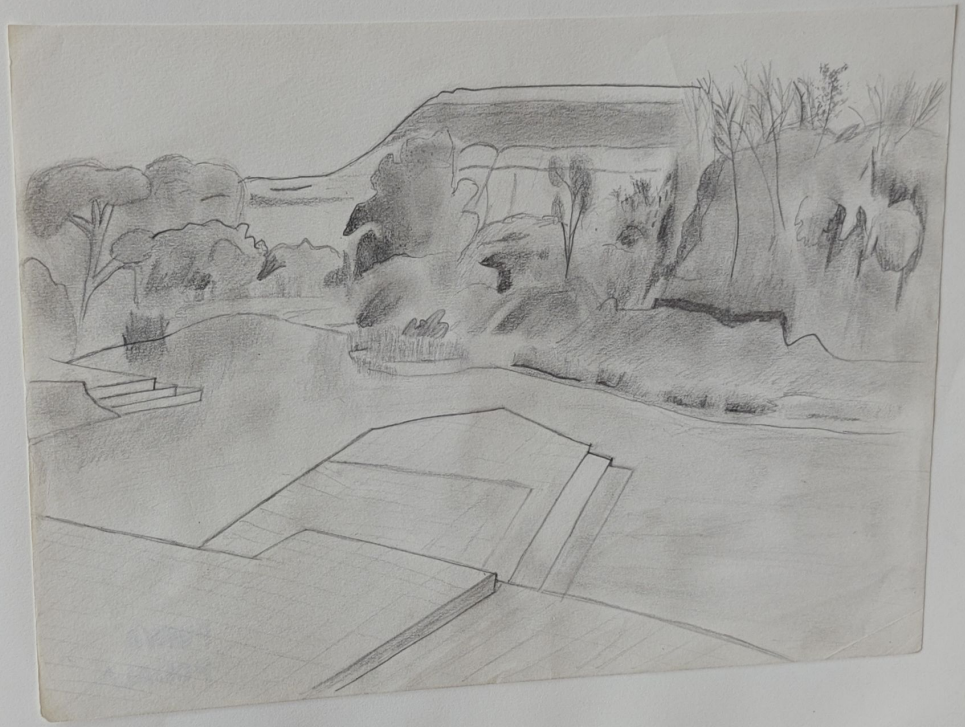
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B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- RADHA GADRE

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCH. PUNE
SIGN
21/5/26



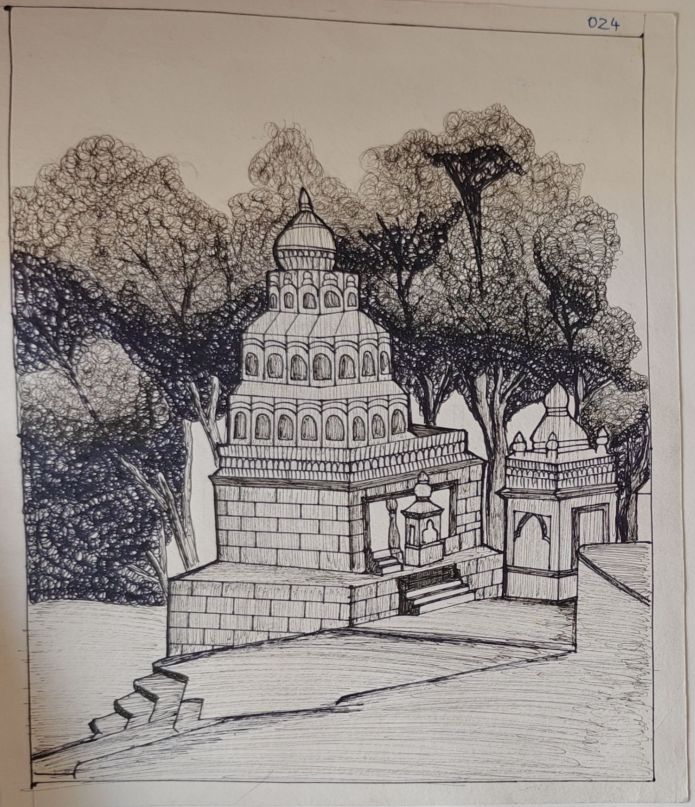
STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE , PUNE

FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- PURVA PODALA

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STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



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FIRST YEAR B.ARCH 2025 - 26

DRAWING PREPARED BY- REENAL SHAH

B.K.P.S. COLLEGE OF ARCH. PUNE
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DATE 29/5/26
REGISTRAR







STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)



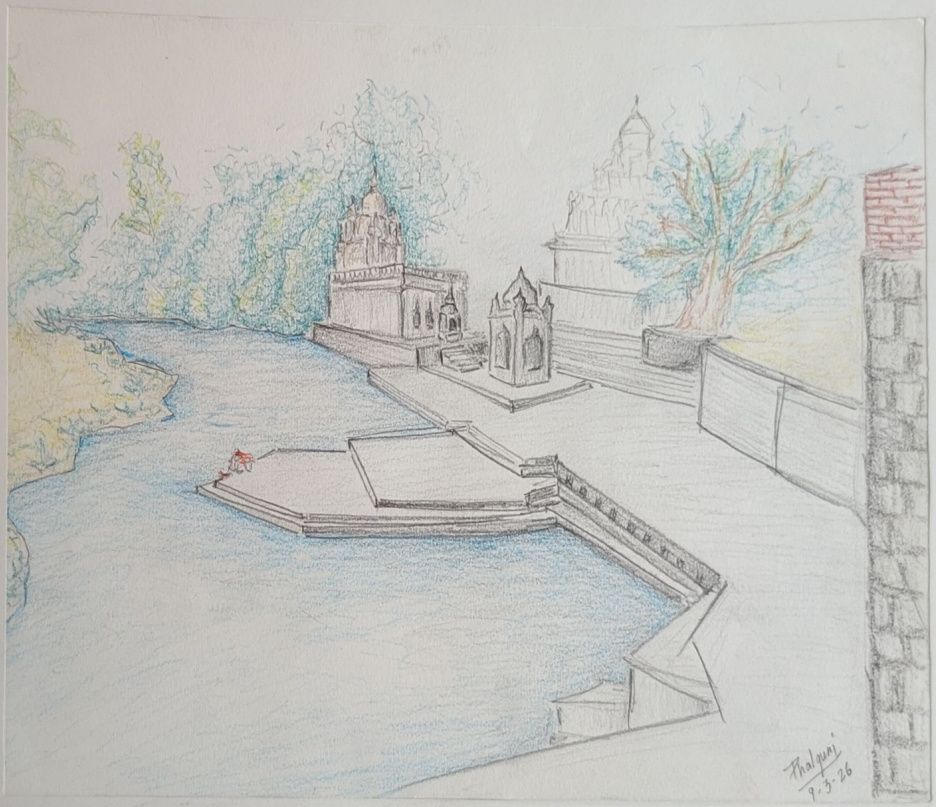
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STUDY TOUR TO SATARA
(KHINGER, GODAVALI)

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