

Criteria – III

Research, Innovations and Extension

3.4 Extension Activities

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

Copy of Cover page and contain page of publication of paper

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QUALITY ENHANCEMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION



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Contents

Messages

Acknowledgement

Key note address by Prof. R. K. Kamat

Theme I: Quality Enhancement in Higher Education

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | Role of IQAC in the Context of New NAAC Accreditation Guidelines
Dr.T.V.G.Sarma | 1-7 |
| 2 | T. Q. M. A Means of Sustainable Development in Higher Education
Dr. C. S. Kale | 8-15 |
| 3 | Student Ready –A Quality Enhancement Tool in Higher Education
D.D. Patange, O.D. Rajmane, M.M. Yadav, D.K. Kamble | 16-20 |
| 4 | Best Practices for Quality Enhancement in Higher Education in India
Patil Trupti Ramchandra, Dr. K. Pradeepkumar | 21-27 |
| 5 | Quality Enhancement in Higher education: The role of Library
Dr. Babu Zachariah | 28-32 |
| 6 | A Model for Intranet Based Password Recovery System for Enhancing
the Usability of MOODLE – A Case Study @ CSIBER
Dr. Poornima G. Naik, Mr. Mahantesh B. Patil | 33-59 |

Theme II: IT and Management

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 7 | ICT for Innovative Practices in Teaching-Learning & Evaluation (It &
Management)
Asst. Prof. Prakash Nhanu Talankar | 60-65 |
| 8 | Study of Noise Pollution in Kolhapur City with Special Reference to
Silence Zone
Kamble P.V., Patil. G.T, Er. Mali. D.S. | 66-73 |
| 9 | Project Report On: Phytoremediation Studies on Textile Industrial
Effluents by Using <i>Pistia Stratiotes</i>
Onkar Balkrishna Tamgave | 74-78 |

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 10 | A Concise and Informative Title: A Survey on Biomedical Waste Management in Kolhapur City
Patil Prachi Pandurang, Kadam Ashlesha Pandit, Bharti Prashik Babaso | 79-85 |
| 11 | A Study of Use of ICT in Higher Education
Komal S. More | 86-92 |
| 12 | Sustainable Development through Green Initiatives at CSIBER
Dr. A.R.Kulkarni, C.A.Hrushikesh R. Shinde | 93-107 |
| 13 | Skills Required and Importance of Communication in Corporate Life
Rajani Rajaram Atigre | 108-112 |

**Theme III:
Optimizing Skills in Food Science & Nutrition**

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 14 | Scenario of Functional Packaged Food in India
Thakur P.P. | 113-116 |
| 15 | Studies on Standardization of Nutritious and Healthy Milkshake
Optimizing Skills in Food Science and Nutrition
Sheetal R. Patil, N. J. Patil, A. K. Sahoo | 117-123 |
| 16 | Process Development of Instant Soup Mix from Moringa Pod Powder
Supplemented with Herbs
Karishma S.Kamble, Dr.A.K.Sahoo, Mr.G.V.Mote | 124-129 |
| 17 | Whey Candy an Attempt towards By-Product To Co-Product
Chavan D.S, Lokhande S.M., Patange D.D. | 130-136 |
| 18 | Process Optimization and Quality Assesment of Gluten Free Cookies
P. S. Mahajan, I. S. Udachan, S. M. Lokhande, A. K. Sahoo | 137-144 |
| 19 | Utilization of Bryophyllum Pinnatum Leaves for Development of
Medicinal Health Drink
R. S. Baikare, I. S. Udachan | 145-152 |
| 20 | Optimizing Quality of Low Fat Food
Kadpe B.B., Patange D.D., Tambe D.R., Kamble D.K., Gaondhare S.J. | 153-157 |
| 21 | Food Processing and Preservation – A Review
Nandini M Naik | 158-164 |

22	Incorporation of Flax Seed Flour and Soy Flour in Traditional Khakra Ashwini Raibagkar, Siddharth Lokhande, Surabhi Luktuke, Prajakta Sathe, Ambika Oak	165-171
23	Studies on Development and Evaluation of Vegan Kheer Mix Shweta Patil, Siddhi Joshi, Arpita Jagtap, Akshada Gunde, Mayuri Jadhav	172-180
24	Assessment of Climacteric Symptoms among Post-Menopausal Women in Kolhapur City, Maharashtra S. C. Shinde, R. M. Kamble	181-189

**Theme IV:
Future in Fashion Design**

25	Self-Measuring: An Effective Anthropometric Tool for Body Measurement to Develop Standard Size Char Ms.Shubhangi Yadav (Shinde), Dr.BhawanaChanana	190-200
26	Rediscovering the Holistic Folklore of Maharashtrian “Ghongadi” (Woolen Blanket) Ms. Mallika Dabhade- Samant, Dr. Anshu Sharma	201-210
27	Khadi- A Fabric of Freedom to Fabric of Fashion Ms. Garima Bhalla, Dr. Anshu Sharma	211-219
28	Sustainable Developments in Fabrics Ms. Swati Patil	220-230
29	Sustainable Eco-friendly Fabrics Ashwini Balasaheb Kumbhar	231-235
30	Future in Fashion Designing Sujata Sambhaji Chavre	236-240
31	Comparative Study on Sustainable Fashion and Garment Industry Ms. Sara Thombare	241-250
32	Sustainability of Indian Handicraft Industry in World Market Mrs. Pradnya Kapdi	251-255
33	Banana Fabric - An Alternative to Eco-Friendly Fabrics Mrs. Archana Patil	256-259

34	Strategies in Sustainable Fashion Mr. Kuldeep D. Ghorapade, Mr. Adarsh P.Chavan	260-270
35	Quality By Design In Apparel Industry Jyoti Ravindra Hiremath	271-276

**Theme V:
Innovation in Interior Design**

36	Retrofitting of a Residential building in Hot and Dry climate by using Passive Design strategies Ar. Rutika Ajri Tendulkar	277-284
37	Study of Laterite: A Sustainable Building Material in the Context of Southern India Ar. Santosh S. Alwekar	285-291
38	Vertical Greening Systems for Facades as a new Approach towards Sustainability Ar. Rupali Mirje	292-300
39	Biomimicry Ar. Shivam Jadhav	301-316
40	Art and Aesthetics in Architecture Use and Study of Semiotics The Stage Crafts in Relation with Theater Architecture Ar. Kedar Govind Kulkarni	317-320
41	Importance of Eco-friendly Material in Construction Ar.Amarr N Mestry	321-328

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Art and Aesthetics in Architecture Use and Study of Semiotics the Stage Crafts in Relation with Theater Architecture

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ABSTRACT

Performativity and Theatricality in Architecture and Performance Space

Architecture is called as “Mother of all Arts”. We could realize the relation of architectural spaces in accordance with stage performer for which required environment given within the limits of the proscenium arch. What methodologies, ideologies and effects are beginning to attach? What do we mean when we speak of theatricality in architecture? Is theatrical architecture simply that which is highly decorated or flamboyant, or is there other ways of understanding theatricality in relation to the built environment?

Its interesting to explore how have theatre typologies been adapted, appropriated or contested by indigenous or local cultural concerns.

When we look to study this relation from different perspective, its necessary to study end user and the spaces created from the point of view of body language and the elements which symbolizes about the same which is called as Semiotics.

What is Semiotics

Semiotics is the study of sign system. Semiotics of Theatre means understanding the performance through the various signs displayed through a performance and spaces created. We understand the meaning of performance through a study of the sign systems in the performance. Thus the focus is to find out the relation between the set, background used within these folk arts performances in relation with the use of icon, index, kinesics and mythology in the theater.

Icon:

icon is a sign linked by a similarity to the object. For example in folk theater art “Tamasha” of Maharashtra, an actor walks into the performance area and places a wooden

stool. After a few minutes a man in rich king's costumes enters and sits on the stool as though he is sitting on a throne. Here the similarity between the stool and the throne is very easily seen. Here the physical item stool and space evolved is an icon.

Index:

A sign which points to or is connected to its object. For example you see smoke and it is an index of fire. Without seeing fire, by seeing the smoke we understand that there is fire somewhere. Likewise we used some characteristics of and for buildings and spaces for the purpose for which it is meant.

Symbol:

The connection between an object and sign are understood by convention and not by similarity. Although the property used and the aim to understand the activity may not having the similarity between both but we understand it through conventions prescribed for the things used. This is to get understand or to make believe the happenings.

Kinesics:

Kinesics is the study of human body and movement of the human body as a means of communication. A group of performers gather on stage and this itself generates a codified meaning: they have assembled to do a performance. When they start moving on stage the dynamics of the human body happens. Not everyone moves in the same manner; each one has a rhythm. Here movement can be subtle, exaggerated, slow or fast depending on the situation.

Sign System in Theatre

The actor, the performance area, costumes, make up, the music, the properties on stage, all generate a meaning through one of those three things Pierce talks about, Icon, Index, and symbol. For instance when four people carry actor on stage, we understand that character is dead. We did not see him die but by the Icon we generate the meaning that he is dead. Dramatic performance is a sign which the audience understands by convention, that is through symbols, though index and through icon. In some Folk cultures we encounter a similar engagement not primarily in the classical mode but powerfully in the robust folk traditions. However, this is to reinterpret mythological or historical characters to comment on contemporary matters.

The folk performances widespread in India, have usually related in diverse ways to the contemporary socio-political reality. The Jatra of Bengal, Terukuttu of Tamilnadu, Veethinatakam of Andhra Pradesh, Tamasha of Maharashtra, and Yakshagana of Karnataka, are some examples of this process.

For example, in the folk art of Maharashtra 'Tamasha' originally with strong religious affiliations, as the political life became stable they took to presenting also historical, social and political themes and mythological episodes without emphasis on the religious. The energy of folk theatre comes from the fact that although it seems to uphold traditional values. Folk theatre has been a very socially committed space is vindicated by the socio-political themes in mythological dress which are popular to this day.

Importance and relevance of Social Semiotics and stage crafts

A performance is read and understood by the spectator by his/her everyday experience of encoding and decoding of social signs. One's experience of the performance depends on one's ability to read and understand the setting, actor's gestures, and costume. Music and that depends on one's social experience and cultural knowledge of rituals, facial expression and body language and spatial relationships. Sometimes we find in the audience students and scholars from the other region OR religion who may not know the regional folk, may try to grapple with the meaning of facial expression and gestures or property used in a folk theatre performance. Their ability to understand the rituals and the hand gestures are different from the people from the same culture reading and interpreting the performance. This is social semiotics of a performance.

Methodology and hypothesis study about the semiotics of theatre:

What are the relations between the sign, how is meaning created in a theatrical production?
How is the theatrical signifier formed and what are its models, Literature and Signification.

An Actor: The various signs and stage crafts used of theatre and the relationship between them is Semiotics of theatre. For example, the costumes and property of an actor and his acting style as he is self defining and transformation as sign system.

Stage craft and Performance Space: In some of the folk arts of Maharashtra like "Gondhal", "Tamasha", "Bharud" or "Kirtan", the specific stage requirement is immaterial and can be performed as per availability as can be.

Costume & Make-up containing symbols in relation with the stage craft:

In the above said folk arts, stage craft is delivered directly or with the help of costumes and makeup according to its need wherever and whenever.

Visual Metaphor in the stage craft:

The folk theatre of India is a feast to the eyes. It is a grand spectacle, colours, movement and even without any scenic effects, even without any electric lights like the Western theatre it is a visual metaphor. An ordinary space gets transformed into a magical space. The first metaphor that strikes us is the Curtain.

Ornaments, weapons like swords, simple benches serving as throne and one single flower representing a garden are not uncommon among the stage visual metaphors. Such visual metaphors create the illusion and also contribute to the dichotomy between Life (Reality) and Fantasy (illusion).

SUMMATION

The scope is to discuss so far what constitutes the semiotics of theatre; how the performance space generates meaning and how this meaning differs from one set of audience to another depending on their social experience and their knowledge of the culture. The actor becomes a sign system and the gestures of the actor constitute the meaning of performance. The stage craft in a performance space and the costumes and the makeup of the actor are signs that signify some coded meaning which the experienced spectator understands and reads the performance accordingly. The importance of body kinesics, visual metaphors like the curtain and social semiotics of folk are important things to observe in a performance.



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Design Aspect's & Initiatives for Green Design in Interior spaces

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Abstract:

This paper aims to discuss the green design concepts in interior. 90% of the time people stay indoors. Therefore the indoor aesthetics, air quality and comfort are of paramount importance to occupants. World over, designers are exploring opportunities to construct interiors considering these key elements. [10] The role and the contribution of interior spaces to the ecological and green design will be output. Contribution of interior design of the buildings to those concepts will be discussed. Energy and emissions in interior spaces with lighting, ventilation, air conditioning thermal comfort, insulation and interior design material, material selections, material applications and surface treatments systems in interiors will be introduced and their contribution to the building sector from ecological and green design approach will be discussed.

Key words: green material, ecology, energy, sustainability, interior spaces.

1 . Introduction:

Environmental degradation is the severe and growing problem faced by the modern humanity today the world over. Though there has been gradual increase in the

awareness about the causes and impacts of environmental decline on human life in the developed countries, such awareness and resultant action are grossly lacking in the developing countries. [2] The building sector in India is growing at a rapid pace and contributing immensely to the growth of the National economy. The sector has embraced sustainable design & construction practices in the past decade and enabled India to be in the International map of green buildings and built environment. While the concept of green was initially adopted in commercial buildings, it is now extending to varied types of buildings and communities. . [10]

The construction sector is highly resource and energy intensive; it is therefore imperative that it moves towards a path of environmental sustainability. This transition is likely to be achieved by decoupling both resource and energy use from the sector's growth. Decision-makers in the sector will play a crucial role in achieving this.[6] The interior design discipline has an important role in construction and built environment sector to provide contribution to the ecological and green design concepts. This study aims to evaluate the ecological and green design concepts within the built environment discipline. Ecological and green design approaches in interior spaces will be discussed. Energy and emissions in interior spaces with lighting, ventilation, air conditioning thermal comfort, insulation, finishing materials and the surface treatment systems and their contributions to the concept of ecological and green will be overviewed.

2. WHAT is green design?

Green design is the 'creation of buildings which are energy-efficient healthy, comfortable, flexible in use and designed for long life' (Foster + Partners, 1999). Green design should have a minimal impact on the environment, both in terms of products and materials used in the construction but in the functionality of the building. [7] So what's a designer to do? If it is difficult to determine what's green and what's not, how does designer even begin to start unfolding the complicated layers surrounding core principals of design? Working within the constraints of available technology and process, today's green design and building professionals concentrate on achieving practical extent possible. The ideal totally green facility would have no negative impact on the environment , would use only sustainable or renewable resources , and all material component would be returnable to their manufacturer after the end of their life to be used as food for another material. [1]

The Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) has formed a Technical committee to establish green interior standards for buildings. The committee, through various deliberations has come out with a Pilot rating to establish standards in designing sustainable interiors. This has been developed considering the Indian context and the National priorities. The Pilot will be operational for one year. Based on the learning from the Pilot, the rating system will be further streamlined.

3 . Benefits of Green Interiors

Sustainable Interior design can result in multifold benefits:

- 30-40% reduction in Energy cost
- 20-30% reduction in Water requirement
- Enhanced Indoor Air Quality
- Use of materials that are non-toxic
- Better acoustics & ergonomics
- Improved health & wellbeing of occupants

National Benefits:

Green Interiors can also result in substantial National benefits:

- Reduction in investment for Power & Water Infrastructure
- Conservation of Natural Capital Resources
- Extend the life of virgin materials
- Encourage locally manufactured materials
- Reduction in GHG emissions
- Better health & improved quality of life for citizens [10]

3. Energy and Emission in Interior Spaces

Buildings use great amount of energies in interior spaces for lighting, heating, cooling ventilating air conditioning and so on. Energy consumptions of the buildings for those activities should be controlled by the designers.

3.1 . Lighting in Interiors

- The greatest energy efficiency opportunity for most tenant spaces will be in the area of lighting design. Lighting accounts for approximately 25 to 40 % of total energy use in

most commercial spaces. Best practice lighting typically involved a task- ambient approach.. Lighting controls can also be used to reduce lighting energy use. Occupancy sensors, daylight dimming and zone controls should be used where appropriate .[1]

- With just a few small changes, the lighting at your properties can be stylish and green. First, make sure you don't have any stray incandescent bulbs in your light fixtures, which are very inefficient. Replace them with any of the following energy efficient light bulbs:
 1. A compact fluorescent (CFL)
 2. A light emitting diode (LED)
 3. A halogen incandescent

3.2. Heating, Ventilation & Air-Conditioning in Interiors

- Although often not under the control of a tenant, the heating and cooling equipment will likely use the greatest amount of energy in most leased spaces. Controls such as occupancy and CO2 sensors can offer effective energy saving strategies. Occupancy sensors tied to HVAC system component, such as variable air volume(VAV) units, reduce airflow when a space is unoccupied. Demand control ventilation (DCV) is an effective strategy in space with highly variable occupancy such as training rooms.[1]

3.3 Insulation

Insulation reduces the heat transfer between the internal and external conditions. Adequate insulation in the ceiling and walls would reduce the heating and cooling load of the buildings and would reduce the ongoing operational costs.

4. Interior Finishing Materials

- Choosing the right interior finishes has a huge impact on indoor air quality and consequently the health of the inhabitants. Many popular products and finishes are made with dangerous chemicals that can off gas for years in a home. Contractors and interior designers have the opportunity to help their clients choose finishes that are environmentally friendly and won't cause health problems. Here are some key considerations:

- **Toxicity** – Some common building products emit unpleasant and even dangerous fumes that can persist long after homeowners have moved in.
- **Durability** – Building materials that hold up to the rigors of family life are worth the investment over the long term.
- **Resource conservation** – Reusing salvaged materials or choosing products that have been made with recycled material means fewer resources have to be committed to making something new.
- **Sustainability** – As with other building materials, floor and wall covering come from a variety of sources. The best choices are products that are renewable.
- The materials' uses fall into five categories:

- 4.1. Fabrics;
- 4.2. Window treatments;
- 4.3. Surface materials;
- 4.4. Flooring; and
- 4.5. Walls and ceilings.

4.1. Fabrics: Fabrics can be made from plant fibres, animal fibres, and synthetic fibres. Green and sustainable plant fibres include: Organic cotton, Organic linen; Bamboo, Agave; Nettle; Hemp; Seacell, Soy fibre; Lyocell; and Bark cloth. Green and sustainable animal fibres include: _ Wool; Cashmere; Alpaca; Camel hair; Leather; and Silk.

4.2. Window treatments: Window treatments are green by design as they help control the amount of heat gained and lost through windows. Their insulating and light blocking properties help to reduce heating and cooling energy loads. Window treatments may be made from: Fabric; Natural grass e.g. flax and hemp have a high resistance to ultraviolet rays; Bamboo, which has antimicrobial properties that makes it resistant to mould; Wood made from FSC timber in the form of blinds; and Composites made with 100% recyclable and renewable materials.

4. 3. Surface materials: Examples include recycled glass. However, in order for recycling to make economic sense, designers will need to actively seek out and purchase materials made with recycled content. In addition, buying Fair Trade sustainable materials will ensure laborers are not exposed to toxins as well as reduce exploitation.

4.4. Flooring: Hard flooring can be made from Wood: FSC wood, reclaimed wood; Fast growing and renewable materials: cork, bamboo, linoleum, recycled rubber; Natural

stone; Tile or terrazzo: made from pre or post-consumer recycled content; and Finished in situ concrete. Carpets can be made from wool, organic cotton, bamboo, hemp and jute, whilst their underlay can be made from recycled content. Carpet tiles can also be made from recycled content and it is possible to refurbish carpets.

4.5. Walls and ceilings: Paint: non VOC paint e.g. water based and clay paints;

- Tile: recycled tiles come in glass, ceramic and porcelain and from recycled glass and pre-consumer industrial waste;

- Plaster: earth-based plasters are the healthiest wall finishes natural clay plaster allows a wall to absorb and release moisture as needed;

- Wall covers: papers made from rapidly renewable sources like cork, grasses and other plant fibers, but must be used with an environmentally friendly glue or paste;

- Faux stone: manufactured using recycled water in the manufacturing process and sourcing local raw materials made with pre and post-consumer waste products; and

- Wall panels: made from eco-friendly materials – nontoxic recycled or rapidly renewable materials are all used [9]

5) Conclusion

Use of materials and the interplay of conditions that define the the indoor environment have been confined within walls. As we discussed above, though the green interior designs doesn't stops at the wall.

In the concept of ecological and green design in built environments, interior spaces have a great significance as they are the main shelters of the individuals. Using the basic concepts of ecological and green design requirements interiors will have a great contribution the concept of sustainability. Interior finishing material selections and the interior surface applications like green walls can make a great contribution to the interiors, occupants and the sustainability as well.

The new paradigm requires that as a designer, we think holistically as a member of not only a larger team, but of a larger world.

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Paper presentation on Cruise interiors

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ABSTRACT

generally, trend to think of interior design in terms of aesthetics, there's a lot more going on behind the scenes than you might think. Interior design in the home is known to contribute to your mood and wellbeing. For example, if you live in an environment with dark walls, no light, and little fresh air, it's unlikely you'll thrive mentally. Cruise ship interiors are in no way exempt from these rules, although as always there are special factors that must be accounted for (for example, the colour green doesn't quite serve as the same calming colour it might do on land...) One of the designer's key tasks and responsibilities is to ensure the interiors of the cruise ship positively contribute to each guest's mood. When someone enters a restaurant, you might want them to feel hungry, meanwhile when a guest visits a spa, you'd want them to feel relaxed. But how can these feelings be achieved through interior design [1]

INTRODUCTION

the psychology of interior design is generally well-covered during aspiring designers' extensive training. As such, design studios, the ones responsible for creating interiors onboard cruise vessels from midrange to luxury are experts in manipulating the guest's emotions to ensure the best experience possible while travelling. The core principles of design include balance, proportion, symmetry, and rhythm. Executing each one successfully brings harmony to a space and can help to improve an interior's emotional quality. But through which methods are these achieved? Space, colour, light, and texture all come together to form a cohesive work of interior design. But each aspect has its own variables that could alter a guest's mood.

Space A key challenge for designers, particularly those operating in the cruise industry, is to ensure space is used as effectively as possible. Given the increasing number of guests sailing and the limited amount of space, designers must work to maximise each area of the room, while maintaining a delicate balance and connection between each object featured.

Colour One of the more commonly acknowledged aspects of interior design psychology, at least in the commercial market, is colour. Carefully selected by the interior designer (in collaboration with the cruise line or shipowner, of course), colour palettes can make or break a guest experience.

Light Bold, bright, and beautiful or light, airy, and spacious: natural or artificial, lighting allows designers to foster the ideal setting for cruise guests. Generally, designers favour natural light as it can boost feelings of happiness, as well as making spaces feel larger. To create stunning light-filled spaces, designers must utilise glass panelling, something which isn't always an option given the stringent weight restrictions on cruise ships.

Texture The textures you surround yourself with impact your emotions almost as much as space and light do. While soft and silky textures can encourage intimacy and romance, raw, rugged textures contribute to organic, natural-looking interiors

Smooth textures can act almost as a blank canvas in our minds, often serving the purpose of showcasing the room's other features or the products' form and colour. Used alone, however, smooth surfaces can be austere, leaving the room and guest wanting something more. In contrast, rough textures draw attention but can also serve as a distraction, so are best used sparingly. If you're looking for something natural and strong, seek out hard textures to ground the room. As always, balance is key, especially when it comes to layering multiple textures.

On board facilities Cruise ships require electrical power, normally provided by diesel generators. When docked, ships must run their generators continuously to power on-board facilities, unless they are capable of using onshore power, where available. Polluting emissions from the diesel engines [1]

Modern cruise ships typically have some or all of the following facilities:

Casino (Only open when the ship is at sea to avoid conflict with local laws)Shops(Only open when the ship is at sea to avoid merchandising licensing and local taxes), Spa, Fitness centre, Library, Theatre with Broadway-style shows, Cinema Indoor and/or outdoor swimming pool with water slides, Hot tub, Buffet restaurant, Lounges, Gym, Clubs, Basketball courts, Tennis courts, Pool tables, Ping pong tables, Infirmary and morgue, card room, observation lounge, video game room, suite enclave, Karaoke, virtual simulator Some ships have bowling alleys,

ice skating rinks, rock climbing walls, sky-diving simulators, miniature golf courses, video arcades, ziplines, surfing simulators, basketball courts, tennis courts, chain restaurants and/or ropes obstacle courses.

Mock-up interiors

With access to showrooms and manufacturing facilities in the Cruise Interiors can provide comprehensive and detailed mock-ups, allowing clients and their designers to experience designs at the earliest stage of a cruise project.

Ocean View cabins These comfy rooms with a view let you sail along to beautiful destinations while gazing at the sort of vistas you simply won't find anywhere on land.

Balcony cabins Any time you're in your room, you're steps away from your own personal outdoor oasis designed for maximum sea breeze and the most stunning views.

Suite cabins Get all the comforts of home and then some, with absolutely none of the hassles. Get comfy stretch out, put your feet up. Or just spend time on your balcony you've got one of our most spacious rooms.

Cruises have become a popular holiday option and the ultimate symbol of a carefree lifestyle that is now being celebrated by the fashion industry, which often uses these ships to host fashion events. As companies cruise into an ostentatious age, renowned designers are called on board to decorate vessels' interiors as creatively as possible.[2]

Materials

Interior design materials for accommodation areas of cruise ships can be classified into walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows, furniture, lighting systems, and decorative elements in large, medium, and small categories, which constitute the interior design elements of a cruise ship. Materials and products used for cruise ships should meet the rules and regulations laid down by the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and must have been provided a type test certificate by a recognized national approval authority. The aim of the present paper was to provide a state-of-the-art review on the materials used in accommodation areas of cruise ships in terms of the peculiarity of lightweight, noise and vibration resistance, fire prevention, no combustibility, decorative performance, stability, and special operations used in construction. Marine rules, regulations and the related building technology for interior design materials in accommodation areas of cruise ships

Reducing Marine's Carbon Footprint

With a constant increase in the number of cruise liners, the need to find novel and better ways of reducing the carbon footprint is documented. The IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee in 2011 introduced innovative technical and operational measures with the aim of bringing down their carbon dioxide outputs by between 45 and 50 million tonnes a year by the year 2020. The marine industry, as per the IMO produces around 2.7% of global man-made CO₂ emissions, which is probably the same as aviation. This measure along with the need for all ships to execute an energy efficient management plan, which includes monitoring the amount of fuel consumed forms a key part of the marine industries strategy for bringing down their environmental impact. All ships constructed from the year 2013 are required to satisfy specific energy requirements (grams of CO₂ per tonne-mile)

Lightweight Composite Materials Suit the Marine Environment

Lightweight materials have always helped in bringing down fuel consumption and emissions and are suitable for the corrosive and challenging marine environment. Sweden has a history of using lightweight FRP in naval vessels and a recent project termed as Lassi looked at the impact of lightweight materials in ship structures. With a payback time between five to six years and a clear demonstration of environmental benefits the research observed the impact of lightweight materials in the upper decks of a cruise vessel. The research observed the use of FRP materials in the five upper decks of a ship and proved that the weight saved by the use of lightweight materials would have allowed another half deck of cabins to be installed without a reduction in the features or performance of the ship.

Challenging Suppliers to Develop New Materials for Cruise Liners

It is a challenge to choose materials that help in lessening a ship's mass but also complies with the strict fire regulations of the industry. The latest design and construction of P&O's cruise liner, Britannia, is a case to be considered. Designers working on the ship found that there was a lack of IMO-certified materials restrictive in achieving the desired finish suggesting the rigorous maritime tests were one reason suppliers were reluctant to develop new materials. responsible for interior design components closely worked with a small number of IMO-certified suppliers who were willing to develop special finishes specifically for the ship.

IMO-Certified Lightweight Materials for Cruise Liners

Readily available products like the TRB Lightweight Structures' IMO-approved Cellite 220 panels have offered a light-weight solution to the marine sector for so many years now. These panels find use in building walls, floors, gangways, gallery's and so much more. These

materials have been used in several considered for the cruise liner interiors, specifically in the upper deck. The marine industry helps to bridge the customer and compliance requirements and it is sure that the desire of the marine industry to embrace lightweight materials will have a positive long-term impact and as cruise vessels seek ways to reduce their environmental impact [3]

CONCLUSION

Cruises have become a popular holiday option and the ultimate symbol of a carefree lifestyle that is now being celebrated by the interior industry Lightweight materials have always helped in bringing down fuel consumption and emissions and are suitable for the corrosive and challenging marine environment, and IMO-Certified Lightweight Materials for Cruise Liners form interiors

REFRANCE

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SMALL BUDGET BIG MAKEOVER

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Abstract

Today the budget criteria is playing the most important part in design. Every design based on logical experiment and practical work. With the help of both things Designer's solve the problems in design. Both the design logical and interference to be articulated together they are the base for research. Many designers may find it difficult to elaborate design process in verbal language because may be they have difficult to verbalize. Much of design process is based on practical work and logical experiment. The present paper trying intends to shed some light on the necessity of research as an integral part of the Small Budget design Project which will be big make over. Also this paper addresses designers with the possible approaches to research on material for small budget project in the practice of interior design.

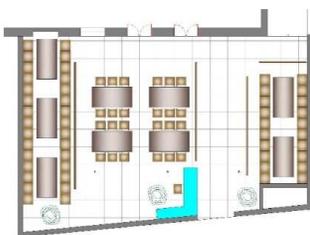


1) Introduction-

In India there are lots of people who are middle class. But they want, they have well finished and good interior home. But they were facing a problem of budget. But still they need the good interior. So they approach to the modular furniture but by using modular furniture they don't get the appropriate result, but they stop on it. So Designer need to change their perspective towards field. Now days there are lots of designers in the working field. And everyone wants the project. So this type of client is ideal for the new Designer's. It is based on research process.

2) Process -

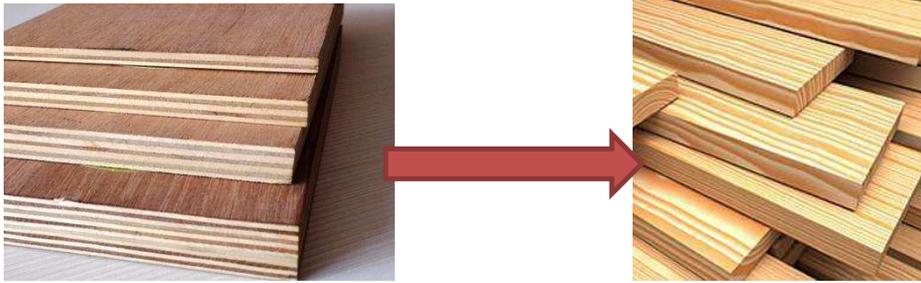
Basically we start the project from planning after that we call the contractor and start the execution. But in small budget project there is other way to start the project. First you want to research on material then work on planning and execution.



Plan (Recycled material will be used for all furniture)

3) Research -

In interior there are basic material like Teak Wood, plywood, laminate, veneer etc. which were used.



Instead of plywood or teak wood

use

Scrape Pine wood

4) Budget estimate and Schedule. -

-Budget estimate and Schedule.

The budget is often the responsibility of more than one person. Because interior projects usually involve construction, design and furniture, general contractors can estimate the specified construction works. Also because interior designers should not and cannot get directly involved in structural load-bearing constructions, they can still budget wall and ceiling treatments, floor and window coverings, lighting fixtures, furniture and other movable items. Scheduling is a control function whereby it is necessary to assign various activities in a practice and ensure that the appropriate work is being done, to see where and when each person is in the course of the work plan and moreover, ensure that the project deadline is met. Budget and Schedule requirements:

-Design concept reflected in the budget and schedule.

-Project budget presented as a preliminary estimate according to phases. Construction cost, Furniture cost and Incidental expenses. There are many decisions that must be made for any project to stay within the construction time frame and budget. Clients expect from the interior designer to advise them on the trade in discerning values of aesthetics cost and time. Even though there are always certain limitations based on the budget, there is no right way to design except to consider what is right for the client. Clients always request well-made, beautiful, long-lasting furniture and fair prices. But designers could also be aware that complex finishes and special finishing techniques are more in demand, and that the cost of raw materials and labour to produce quality goods is always rising. Sometimes the investment a client makes to create an outstanding interior could go over budget. Many consumers, and especially those who have not purchased goods for some time, may be astonished at the current prices, not to mention that there are more and more products available, varying in quality and price, which makes the role of the designer more essential. Interior designers can also be well aware of the reputation and quality of the products they recommend. Most clients only purchase furniture two or three times during their lifetime. And they know that there are many

methods available, other than traditional retail sales, for individuals to purchase goods. Some products are even available to end-user, via different means, in an attempt to avoid the retailer or designer, and to pass savings on to the consumer directly. When a client concentrates only on price, he may not realize what he could be giving up and in long run spend more, much more than anticipated. In this context several questions could be raised: Why is there such difference in price? Is the discount based on the buying power of a firm, or is it of inferior quality? Will the client get the service he expected? Is he getting the best quality for his money? If problems of shipping arise, such as damage by a freight line, who will handle this matter and replace the damaged goods? How long does the client expect his furniture to last? And does the piece achieve the desired results in terms of scale, performance and durability? 288 Robert Haddad / Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences 122 (2014) 283 – 291

If a client seems only interested in the bottom line, he will be talking to the designer only because he wants his services at another price. It is the designer's responsibility to determine if his client is sacrificing quality, and it is also his duty to inform him of what he may be giving up and how these services are worth the difference in price. But when a client purchases well-made items which he adores, he will end up loving them for many years to come, and every time he looks at them he will be reminded of how the designer helped making his dream come to. The budget is often the responsibility of more than one person. Because interior projects usually involve construction, design and furniture, general contractors can estimate the specified construction works. Also because interior designers should not and cannot get directly involved in structural load-bearing constructions, they can still budget wall and ceiling treatments, floor and window coverings, lighting fixtures, furniture and other movable items. Scheduling is a control function whereby it is necessary to assign various activities in a practice and ensure that the appropriate work is being done, to see where and when each person is in the course of the work plan and moreover ensure that the project deadline is met. Budget and Schedule requirements: -Design concept reflected in the budget and schedule. -Project budget presented as a preliminary estimate according to phases. Construction cost, Furniture cost and Incidental expenses. There are many decisions that must be made for any project to stay within the construction time frame and budget. Clients expect from the interior designer to advise them on the trade in discerning values of aesthetics cost and time. Even though there are always certain limitations based on the budget, there is no right way to design except to consider what is right for the client. Clients always request well-made, beautiful, long-lasting furniture and fair prices. But designers could also be aware that complex finishes and special finishing techniques are more in demand, and that the cost of raw materials and labour to produce quality goods is always rising. Sometimes the investment a client makes to create an outstanding interior could go over budget. Many consumers, and especially those who have not purchased goods for some time, may be astonished at the current prices, not to mention that there are more and more products available, varying in quality and price, which makes the role of the designer more essential. [1]

Conclusion

With the help of this a project has been done.

The project name is Hotel Sanskruti which is done in concept of **Small Budget Big Makeover.**

Scrape pine wood – 89,650.00

Scrape Paithani Saree -19,700.00

Recycle Furniture - 34,200.00

Electrical Fitting - 14,600.00

Labour - 48,500.00

The Total cost of project is Rs. 2,06,500.00



Using of Scrape pine wood for column and Beam finished with polish



Using of Recycle furniture



Using of scrape saree and local available light fitting

Reference: -

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SUSTAINABLE INTERIOR

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Abstract

Building construction and operations can have extensive direct and indirect impacts on the environment, society, and economy, which are commonly referred to as the 3 P's ('People', 'Planet', 'Pocketbook'). The field of sustainable design seeks to balance the needs of these areas by using an integrated approach to create design solutions.

Introduction of sustainable design.

- The main objectives of sustainable design are to reduce, or completely avoid depletion of critical resources like energy, water, and raw materials; prevent environmental degradation caused by facilities and infrastructure throughout their life cycle; and create built environments that are livable, comfortable, safe and productive.
- Buildings use resources (energy, water, raw materials, and etc.), generate waste (occupant, construction and demolition), and emit potentially harmful atmospheric emissions.
- Building owners, designers, and builders face a unique challenge to meet demands for new and renovated facilities that are accessible, secure, healthy, and productive while minimizing their impact on society, the environment, and the economy. Ideally, building designs should result in net positive benefits to all three areas.
- Sustainable design concepts in new construction, sustainable design advocates commonly encourage retrofitting existing buildings rather than building anew. Retrofitting an existing building can often be more cost-effective than building a new facility.
- Today, buildings designed to maximize energy efficiency and make the most of renewable, sustainable resources are often referred to as LEED certified.
- LEED is an acronym for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ certification.
- A LEED rating of Certified, Silver, Gold or Platinum is based on the number of points; a house accumulates in the 136 point system. Point total for each grade is for an average size house:

LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LEED is an internationally recognized green building certification system, developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). It provides verification that a building is designed and built using strategies aimed at improving environmental performance (<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=1988>, 2009).

LEED also has a rating system that is specifically focused on commercial interiors, defined by the USGBC as follows:

RESEARCH IN SUSTAINABLE INTERIOR DESIGN IN COMMERCIAL PLACES.

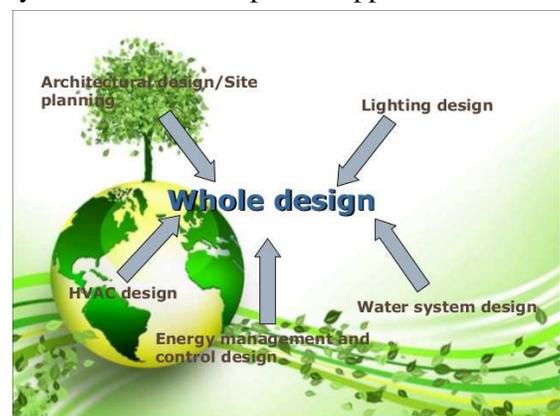
“LEED for Commercial Interiors is the green benchmark for the tenant improvement market. It is the recognized system for certifying high-performance green interiors that are healthy, productive places to work; are less costly to operate and maintain; and have a reduced environmental footprint. LEED for Commercial Interiors gives the power to make sustainable choices to tenants and designers, who do not always have control over whole building operations.”

(Source: <http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=145>, 2009).

- Water Efficiency: minimum water use reductions of 20-30%;
- Energy & Atmosphere: Optimizing energy performance of lighting power, lighting controls, equipment and appliances;
- Materials & Resources: the storage and collection of recyclables, for building reuse maintaining minimum of 40% of interior non-structural components (adaptation/change of use), to reuse a minimum of 30% furniture and furnishings, rapidly renewable materials and certified wood;
- Indoor Environmental Quality: Low-emitting materials, sealants, adhesives, paints, coatings, carpet materials, composite wood and laminate adhesives, incorporating daylight into a minimum of 75% of spaces;
- Innovation & Design Process: innovation in Design
Source: U.S Green Building Council, (2006).

Architectural design challenges.

The built environment is directly influenced by the climate adaptable approach (Vladimir Mikler, 2005) which also considers internal conditions relating to comfort level includes temperature, humidity, light, sound, view, air flow and indoor air quality. Under Singapore Standards code - SS530, internal temperature of 24oC to 26oC at 30 to 70 percent humidity is considered acceptable as the starting point for green mark. Lovell states that comfort is not something defined by a range of temperature and humidity. The thermal comfort zone is also determined by the type of clothing worn, metabolic rates, activity levels, lighting and visual perception and health conditions



- **Integration of passive design**

Energy efficient design begins with the building fabric selection strategy which forms the critical inter phase (Karol Kazmierczak, 2009) between the internal environment and the external environment. In the first place, a building has to be designed to be as air-tight as possible to guard against heat gain and cooling load losses. The strategic façade design was designed to focus on the selection of low carbon building fabric materials coupled with passive design strategies to improve energy consumption over the buildings lifecycle.

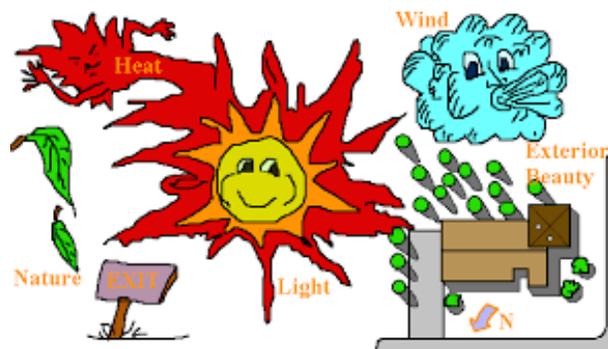
- **Energy conservation a priority**

In designing the Nilai Drive-through restaurant, QSR took great pains to ensure that lighting designs were energy efficient. Preliminary findings in the USA had indicated that installing high-efficiency lights like LED lot lights for the drive through could actually save up to 50% in terms of the conventional lighting system utilizing PLCs, halogen lights and fluorescent tubes.

- **Natural**

One of the key considerations was to ensure that the outdoor dining with a seating capacity of 46 and the playground areas which were designed with a single large opening at one end should be adequately ventilated to guarantee quality air-circulation throughout the year.

Openings could serve the dual purpose of cooling as well as improving indoor air quality (IAQ) through constant air circulation such that fresh air is brought into the areas through convectional currents caused by wind. The



incorporation of natural ventilation with shading features from overhung louvers located to the ceiling provides respite from the afternoon sun and confirmed that balancing the natural environment with mechanical systems can improve air quality and comfort of the dining environment.

- **Water**

Ever mindful that water usage in restaurants is high, KFC restaurant managers are required to monitor water consumption on a monthly basis. This information is sent to headquarters to be consolidated for further analysis. Basin Taps and Mixers, Flushing Cistern, Sink/Bib Taps and Mixers have been installed with the Public Utilities Board (PUB) three ticks water efficient labels. Energy star air-cooled ice makers are one of KFC's strategic acquisitions in ensuring water conservation regionally in its restaurants.

- **Rainwater harvesting system**

There are two (2) Rainwater Harvesting storage provide namely:

- Above Ground Storage
- Below Ground Storage.

ventilation

Efficiency

CONCLUSION

Today's, need of building designed to maximize energy efficiency and make the most of renewable, sustainable resources.



A PAPER PRESENTATION ON:

Designing Working Spaces According to Climate (warm and humid)

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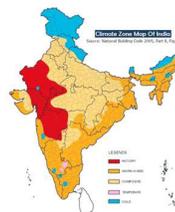
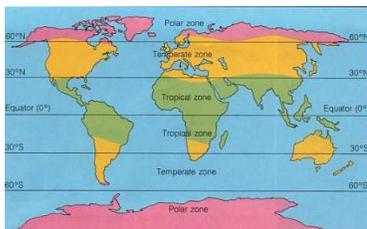
Aim: To Design Better Working Environment of Commercial Space By Understanding Climatic Zone (Warm And Humid).

Scope: Before Designing a Building: The building can be designed in such a way that it consumes less energy. Designing landscape accordingly the building designed.

After The Building Is Designed: To make the place better minimizing deconstruction and making the space eco-friendly. To define various materials according to the climate change making it sustainable. Reuse of space for different purposes.

Objective: To understand the change it makes into the office lifestyle.

Introduction: What makes a person work? A condition in which he/she has to work, an opportunity to earn i.e. for personal growth, a place/ a city i.e. an attraction found in a certain city or an affection. Work, in physics, measure of energy transfer that occurs when an object is moved over a distance by an external force at least part of which is applied in the direction of the displacement. A workplace is a location where someone works for his/her employer, a place of employment. Such a place can range from a home office to a large office building or factory. Space in which to work is called a workspace. An area rented or sold for commercial purposes.



Climate is defined as the usual condition of the temperature humidity. Climatic zones are divisions of the earth's climates into general climate zones according to average temperatures and average rainfall. The three major climate zones on earth are the polar, temperate, and tropical zones. Temperatures in these three climate zones are determined mainly by the latitude of the zone. Polar zones are the coldest temperatures which are almost always below freezing. Temperate contains most of the earth's land masses with more moderate

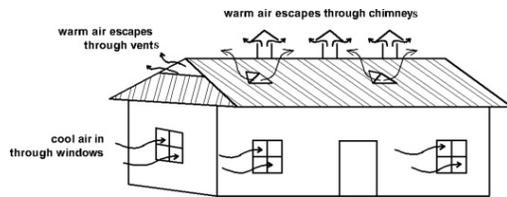
temperatures and rainfall year- round. Tropical zones have the warmest average temperature and gets the most rain which includes India.

The composite or generally prevailing weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. A region or area characterized by a given climate

The six climates are normally designated as hot and Dry, Warm and Humid, Moderate, Cold and Sunny, Cold and Cloudy and Composite. The criteria of allocating any location in India to one of the first five climate zones are that the defined conditions prevail for more than six months .Coastal areas in south India and hilly areas in north east comes under this region. Major cities having this climate are Goa, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Chennai etc. High humidity, strong sun, glare from the sky characterize this climate. There are long monsoon periods with heavy rain. Mumbai is the economical Capital of India and nothing unexpected that it is the most developed city in India. Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Pune

Observations: According to study the maximum no of cities which fall under the 10 top economical regions belong to hot and humid climate. The diffuse fraction of solar radiation is quite high due to cloud cover and radiation can be intense in clear days. The hot and humid climate consists of high humidity encourages abundant vegetation in these regions. The diffuse fraction of solar radiation is quite high due to cloud cover and radiation can be intense in clear days. In summer temperatures can reach as high 32to 35 degree Celsius during the day and 32 to 35 degree Celsius at night. In winter maximum temperature is between 25 to 30 degree Celsius during the day and 20 to 25degree Celsius at night. Although the temperature are not excessive the high amount of humidity causes discomfort. The high humidity encourages abundant vegetation in these regions. The relative humidity is generally very high about 70-90% throughout the year. Precipitation is also high, being about 1200mm per year or even more. Therefore there is a need for quick drainage of water in these regions.

Conclusion: Warm and humid climate is accompanied by very high humidity leading to discomfort. The wind is generally prevailing from one or two directions with speeds ranging from extremely low to very high wind is desirable in this climate therefore buildings in such regions are spaced away from one another to promote airflow. It is necessary to promote heat loss by maximizing the window size for natural ventilation. In these type of environment windows placed on the opposite sides are preferred as they provide a good air flow ventilators are placed windows to be placed on the top to exert hot air in the buildings. Casement windows are to be provided so that the opening remains max. If the office is placed on the ground floor then floors are elevated to catch good breeze.



The main criteria in the warm and humid regions is to reduce heat gain by providing shades and promote heat loss by maximizing cross ventilation. Dissipation i.e. cooling of air is also important to reduce discomfort. It should be made sure that the solar radiation does not hit the internal surface of the building as it could increase the temperature in the building. Increasing buffer spaces can resist heat gain. Planting shady trees and lawn around the building can reduce the temperatures by 2 to 4 degrees. Increase the thermal resistance of the building by vertical plantations to reduce the internal temperature of building. Buildings should have air pockets to promote air change to promote heat loss ventilation appliances like the exhaust fans are to be used. Use of natural stone in the interior can reduce heat. It is necessary that the air exchange rate is more throughout the day. Buildings and interior spaces can be painted with the help of heat resistant paints and reflective light colours as dark colours absorb heat. Windows should be facing the north for diffused light. As these regions have more than enough of sunlight these regions can use solar panels to absorb solar energy and use it throughout the day. These developments in any workplace related to the warm and humid climate can help in workplace comfort.

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The importance of Recyclable Materials in the Interior Design

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Abstract:

This paper is intended to show what is recycling, what is its impact on nature and society. Also the importance of recycling in interior designing as the natural resources are limited. Different strategies for waste reduction are mentioned. Using recycled or reclaimed materials in interior spaces will eventually help reduce global warming as it reduces the amount of waste which goes into land filling. There are few themes in interior design like rustic, vintage, industrial etc. which promotes use of recycled materials.

Keywords: recycling, impact, society, environment, material, sustainable, interior

Introduction:

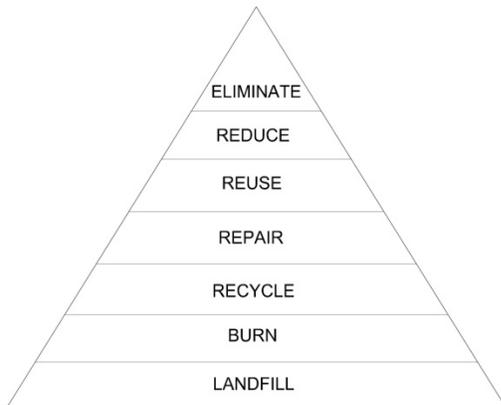
Due to Increasing population and increasing wealth, people are buying more products and ultimately creating more waste. this waste has a huge negative impact on the natural environment. Harmful chemicals and greenhouse gasses are released from rubbish in landfill sites. According to study, the average person creates about 4.3 pounds of waste every day. Because of this Recycling

is one of the best ways for us to have a positive impact on the world in which we live. Recycling is important to both the natural environment and us. We must act fast as the amount of waste we create is increasing all the time.

In interior designing, using fewer materials, using materials with less environmental impact, and intelligently managing waste are

the goals when considering material use. A lot of people think that the recycling is the

only way to to reduce waste. However, the waste pyramid shown bellow illustrates several other strategies for keeping materials away from the incinerator or out of landfill.



Eliminate:

The elimination of waste means consuming and throwing away less. It is the best approach to managing solid waste because it avoids creating the waste in the first place

Reduce:

Source reduction helps reduce waste disposal and handling costs because it avoids the cost of recycling, municipal compositing, land filling. Source reduction also conserves resources and reduces pollution, including greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.

Repair:

This strategy calls for the collection or reclamation of material input that has been diverted from the solid waste stream so that it can replace the use of new primary material for a recycling or manufacturing process.

Recycle:

This strategy turns materials that would otherwise become waste into valuable resource. It is fourth on the list of most preferable strategies because the process of recycling results in same detrimental environmental impacts found in many manufacturing practices. For recycling strategy to work, however, consumers must buy products with recycled content.

Burn and landfill:

This strategy is the last one in the waste pyramid. After using all the above strategy the remaining waste should go for land filing. It is very important to reduce the amount of waste which goes into landfill because of the limited space.

Recycled materials

The materials range from their recycle properties, such as paper, glass, plastic, metal pieces and waste tires. The most recyclable are the metal remnants in a relatively clean form, so the metals are melted and reused in other useful components. The materials are divided into three categories:

The first category of recycled materials consists of elements that are not retail but used in different forms hinder recycling. Wood is a typical example. At least those pieces of wood that are used in buildings that are then damaged can and should be recycled.

The second category of recyclable materials consists of those elements, mainly metals, whose world stocks are low. Chromium, platinum and the whole group of precious metals are examples of these elements. By giving maximum recycling opportunities, especially through high-priced mechanisms,

Paper Presentation on **WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF WORKING SPACE**

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Office employees spend a lot of their time inside a building, where the physical environments influence their well-being and directly influence their work performance and productivity. In the workplace, it is often assumed that employees who are more satisfied with the physical environment are more likely to produce better work outcomes

“It’s about getting the best people, retaining them, nurturing a creative environment & helping to find a way to innovate.”

-Marissa Mayer, President and CEO Yahoo

As the above statement describes the term –NURTURING A CREATIVE ENVIRONMENT plays a vital role in developing a space .These terms go hand in hand when it comes to spaces which brings up productivity in deep extend .i.e. Offices spaces, Governments Offices, Information technology sectors, creative sector offices, institutional offices, such commercial spaces consists a huge no of working staff under them and follow a scheduled routine each day to achieve goals and targets.

• **THE PROBLEM –**

This working staffs faces huge hectic schedules, Deadlines to complete. From rushing to arrive on time to working late hours .From Skipping meals to facing those rage from the head staff .They go through a lot which specifically if faced each and every day.

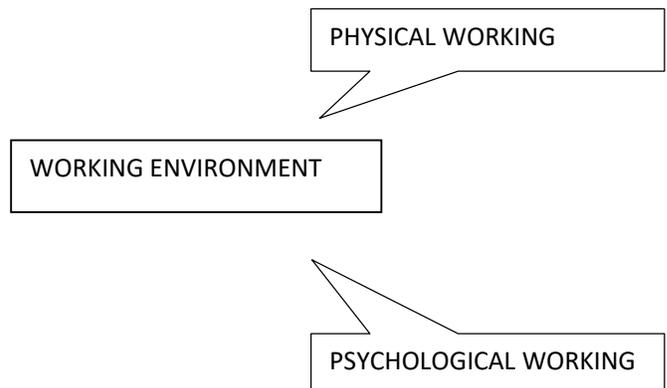
- Hectic Working hours
- Exhaustion.

- Psychological disturbance
- Mood swings.

This issue makes an employee to lose interest in their work which future decreases the quality and productivity of the running commercial space.



These Commercial space needs to create a change in working environment to enhance their work quality gather a good hard working staff and increase in the quality of their productivity.



- **THE SOLUTION – PHYSICAL WORKING**



The term Physical working is here considered as the circulation Spaces, allotments of window positions, how we connect to different spaces, Merging the surroundings to our interior spaces, How we set up our office, how we take care about the working staff and their thoughts, all about how do we refresh their mind and understand the necessity to keep a good working environment.

It is equally necessary to understand circulation and ease of access to the areas. It plays a major factor in keeping an environment of commercial spaces productive. For e.g. A government office is full of visitors each day which also has heavy solid furnitures, storages filled with files and paper leaving an impact upon the staff working there. Such environment on daily basis created a atmosphere of stress, discomfort, burden. these atmosphere is somehow reflected upon the staff and their behaviour where as an creative promotion leading office is designed keeping their employees thoughts and work as a focus. it helps them to nurture and keep their mind cheerful and as a result a good qualitative work is achieved.

SPACE PLANNING – The word SPACE itself bring much relief to our ears. Ample circulation spaces, functionality of a the

space are major factors of these planning. Heavy partitions, Bulky furniture item brings stressful surrounding to the office. An well planned commercial setup with and open space planning creates flexible space, Allowing spaces for relaxation, cafeteria, enhancing ceilings, subtle walls, flooring are some elements which can bring positivity into the space. These space need to be more inspiring than creating a chaos. Reductions of those heavy partitions to maintain a private space can be deducted and vertical gardens, green walls can be introduced. Partitions can be created into a visual barrier which also acts in maintaining privacy, but enables circulation free flowing. Huge glass widows also makes the area look wider than it appears and also enables natural light to enter which helps in keeping the environment inside cheerful.



FURNITURE -Types of furniture we use in the space also plays an important role in keeping the surroundings at its best. Heavy bulky furniture's makes the area appear small. minimal furniture's, use of glass, seamless, proper storages, subtle textures patterns also plays a part enhancing these spaces.

- THE SOLUTION-PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKING



There's a good reason why the idea of spending the day in an office doesn't spark excitement or creativity for some people, and it has nothing to do with work. Rather, the office environment itself has a lot to do with your motivation, productivity, and overall sentiment with your job. The way an office is designed can impact your attitude toward work on a psychology. If an environment isn't conducive to the way you work best, it could negatively impact your productivity, quality, and general job satisfaction.

Employers are at a loss as to why productivity suffers and what they can do about it. They focus on lighting, ventilation, and noise reduction, which can contribute to the overall design. But they neglect how other elements like colour, function, flexibility, and layout factor into the environment. For example, bright colours tend to spur creativity and energy. And there is noise. Some people prefer the quiet, closed-off space of a cubicle while others like to collaborate in a shared workspace. Workspaces are the prime choice among companies, with a twist. Companies are leading the charge in transforming the traditional office environment to appeal to employees' psychological needs.

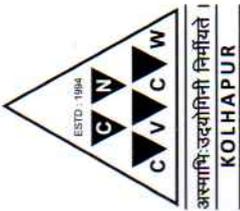
For example, Google's office in London features a suite of amenities,

including a pool, climbing wall, and a rooftop garden. Facebook offers desks with adjustable heights so workers can choose what works best for them. Foursquare's New York-based office includes ping pong tables and rooms with different themes to give workers a space that matches their interests. Though it sounds like a lot of play and not much work on the surface, these companies are actually putting the psychology of office design into practice. They know the environment in which you work will ultimately affect your output. Creating an environment people want to work in can go a long way in attracting and retaining talent, improving morale, and spurring creativity, innovation, and productivity that will carry your company forward.

CONCLUSION- Therefore this paper presents a literature review of several working environmental factors which directly or indirectly affect employees work performance. Several factors of environments such as the effects of workplace design, indoor temperature, colour, noise and also interior plants towards employees well-being and performance have been discussed.

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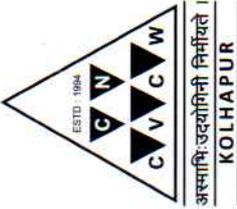
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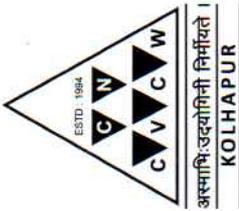
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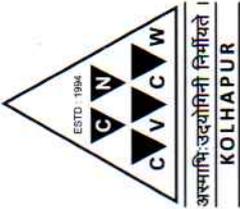
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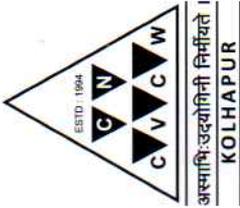
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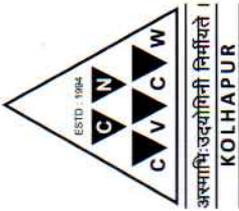
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