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Accredited by NAAC with 'A+' grade

Autonomous | Affiliated to Anna University

(An ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 Certified Institution)

“DISCOVER THE CIVIL”

Department of

Civil Engineering

CIVIL MAGAZINE
2021 - 2022



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About Karpagam College of Engineering

The Karpagam College of Engineering, established in the Year 2000, is an Autonomous institution, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai. The college offers various Under Graduate and Post Graduate Engineering programmes. The College is accredited by NAAC with 'A+' Grade, TCS and Wipro with 4500 students and 426 teaching and non-teaching staff members, Karpagam College of Engineering strives to impart quality education and an excellent career start to all its students.

The College is situated at Myleripalayam, 15 kms from Coimbatore Central Railway station. The serene location surrounded by green fields and rich clusters of coconut groves creates a calm atmosphere conducive to learning and growth. Infrastructure with well-equipped laboratories and libraries, well maintained Playgrounds, Hostels, Food Court, Gymnasium and an Indoor Stadium.

Vision and Mission of the Institute

Vision

To become one of the best institutions at the National and International level by incorporating innovative teaching -learning methods to enable the students to secure a high-value career, motivate to pursue higher education and research to serve the society

Mission

- To bring out knowledgeable engineers and professionals in their field of specialization by having qualified and trained faculty members and staff besides necessary infrastructure and to create highly conducive teaching and learning environment .
- To work in close association with stakeholders by way of enhanced industry – institute interaction, to take up need based research and industry specific programmes.
- To organize co-curricular and extracurricular activities for character and personality development to produce highly competent and motivated engineers and professionals to serve and lead the society.

About the Department

The department of Civil Engineering was started in the year 2008. It offers under graduate course in Civil Engineering with an intake of 60 students. Our main goal is to be the Centre of Excellence for the development and dissemination of knowledge in Structural Engineering, Construction Engineering and Management, Water Resources and Management, Transportation, Environmental Engineering, Urban Engineering, Geotechnical Engineering, Remote sensing, GIS and its applications.

The Department has good infrastructure and it is well equipped with state-of-the art laboratory facilities necessary for imparting high quality of education and is structured to meet our present day needs of the Civil Engineering. Students from our department have always proved to be meritorious. The department has well experienced, qualified and diversified team of faculty members who are regularly presenting papers in and national and international conferences and publishing their technical papers in reputed peer reviewed journals.

The department actively promotes curriculum development activity by updating existing courses, developing new courses and preparing resource material for teaching and learning process. The department is also very active in conducting conferences, workshops, seminars and visit to industries and construction sites. Visits are arranged regularly to impart technical inputs to the students more effectively through experiential learning. Wi-Fi enabled internet facilities are available in the department. Students are motivated to undergo mini projects to improve their practical knowledge and are encouraged to undergo internship to improve their practical exposure. Soft skill training programs are offered to enhance their communication, aptitude and interpersonal skills.

The Department of Civil Engineering has signed MoU with reputed construction companies to help the students in training and to upgrade their technical skills through practical exposure.

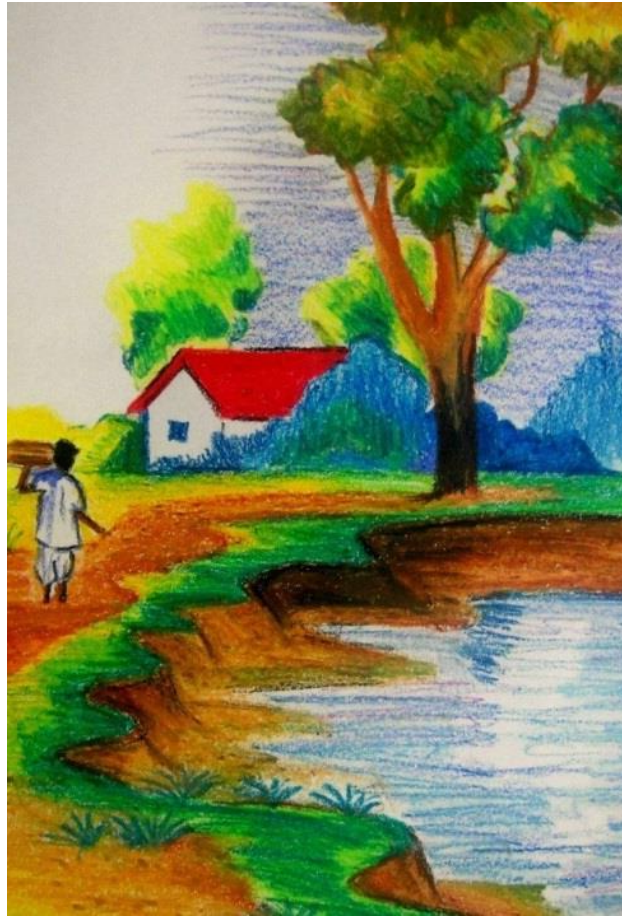
Vision and Mission of the Department**Vision**

To produce technically knowledgeable and socially responsible Civil Engineers by inculcating value based technical education.

Mission

- Imparting strong technical knowledge through qualified faculty.
- Enriching the exposure of the students in emerging technologies, entrepreneurship, and research by industry – institute interaction.
- Enabling the students to become professionally and socially responsible engineers.

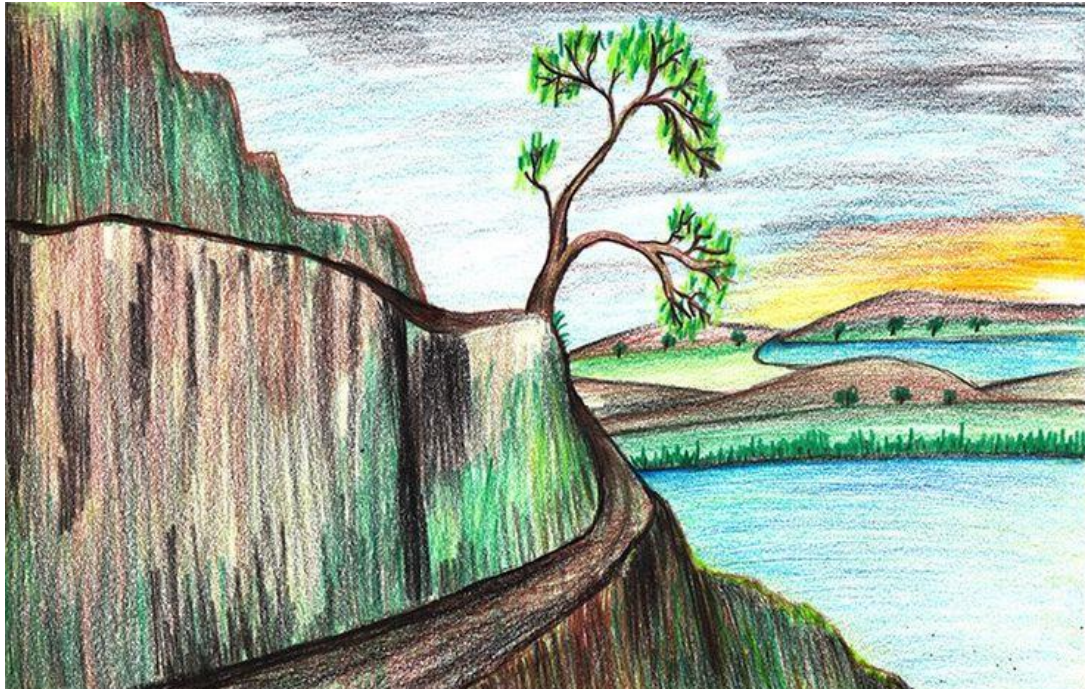
ART BY OUR STUDENTS



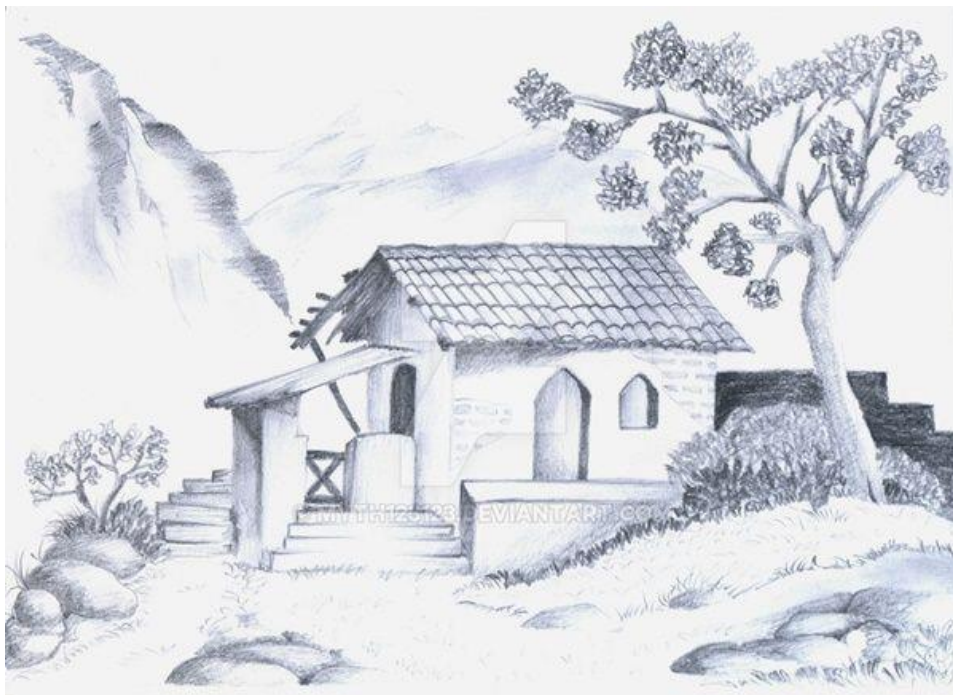
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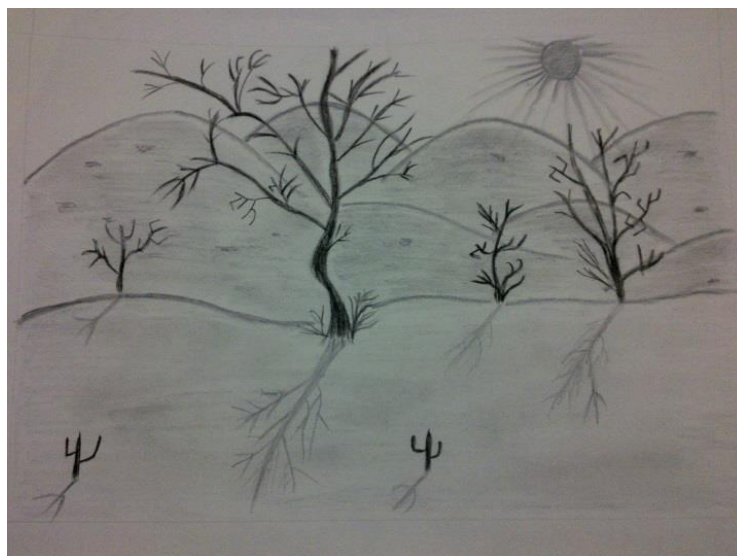
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Mr HARI B (20C118), II CIVIL

POEM**வாழ்க்கை**

இந்த நிமிடத்தில்
வாழ்க்கை எவ்வளவுகடினமாக
வேண்டுமானாலும்தெரியலாம்..!
ஆனால் செய்வதற்கும் வெல்வதற்கும்
ஒவ்வொரு நொடியும் ஏதேனும் ஒன்று
இருந்துகொண்டேதான் இருக்கிறது..!

தொலைவின் தேடல்கள்
எல்லாமே அருகில்
இருந்த போது
தொலைக்கப் பட்டவையே..!

Mr KATHIR N (20C125), II YEAR

AMAZING ARCHITECTURE OF TAMIL NADU

1. ROCKY PALLAVA ARCHITECTURE



The Pallava Dynasty was ruled by the Monumental Kingdom of Mahabalipuram and its capital city, Kanchipuram, in the modern Indian State of Tamil Nadu, and ruled from 600 to the 900s. Pioneers of South Indian architecture were Pallava kings.

The temples sculpted on the rock of Mahabalipuram are the greatest contributions of Pallava Architecture. There are halls in Mahabalipuram with sculptured and excavated columns and monolithic pagodas known as Rathas of Mahabalipuram.

The coastal temple established in the region of Mahabalipuram by Narasimhavarman I II is noteworthy.

2. ARCHITECTURE PANDYA



The Temple of Andal is the official emblem of the Tamil Nadu Government. The Temple is the official Pandya architecture.

Periyazvari, the goddess of the king, is said to have built it with the god of clay who won discussions at King Pandya Palace, Vallabhadeva. The key symbol of Srivilliputtur is the construction of a twelve-story tower, which is devoted to Vatapatrasayee as ruler of Srivilliputtur.

The 59-meter-high temple tower is the official emblem of the Tamil Nadu State. The famous Meenakshi Temple in Madurai is also a major temple of Pandya Architecture.

3. CHOLA ARCHITECTURE



The kings of Chola ruled from 848 to 1280 and included Rajaraja Cholan and his son Rajendra Chola, who founded temples such as the Temple of Thanjavur Brihadeeswarar and the Brihadeeshwarar Temple of the Gangaikonds of Cholapuram and the Temple of Daraburama Airavatesvara.

The first three temples were called the UNESCO World Patrimony Chola Great Living Temples. After the time of the first royal king Vijayalaya Chola and the diverse lines of the Temple Vijayalaya Choshisvaram near to Narttamalai, the Chola rulers had been very fertile builders.

Those are the first examples of Dravidian temples ruling Chola. Around the Kanch and Kumbakonam regions his son of Aditya built several temples.

4. CHIDAMBARAM THILLAI NATARAJA TEMPLE



An illustrious example of this is Kanaca-Sabai (Golden Phase) at the Chidambaram Thillai Nataraja Temple. A unique pagoda is completely paved with gold tiles but differs from most other Vimanas in its construction and large proportions. Historic evidence shows that Parantaka Chola I created this Vimana in the 9th century to cover it with decorative gold surviving to this day.

A very famous example where the main pagoda gopuram has an extraordinary place in the history and reputation of the temple is in Vimana Ananda Nilayam, of the Venkateswara Temple in Tirumala. There are two golden vimas at the Meenakshi Amman Temple, Mr. Shiva's exquisite and the second his Meenakshi wife.

5. BRIHADEESWARAR TEMPLE IN TANJORE



Another prominent example of a very high altitude is the Vimana of Brihadeeswarar Temple in Tanjore. It is an uncommon shape.

The city saw a rise in the Modernist architecture style after independence. When the LIC Building was concluded in 1959 as the highest building in the world, the area changed from brick and lime to concrete columns. However, in the Port of Chennai, weather radar prevented buildings over 60 meters in a 10-km radius from being built.

There is also much less than smaller towns in the country, in the area in the business district of the district. Unlike other metropolitan cities, where vertical growth is noteworthy, the town has spread horizontally.

On the other hand, peripheral areas are being vertically developed and over 50-story towers are being constructed, especially in the south and south-west of the city.



Karl von Terzaghi

(October 2, 1883 – October 25, 1963)

**Austrian Mechanical Engineer, Geotechnical Engineer and
Geologist Known as the
"Father of soil mechanics and Geotechnical engineering"**

