

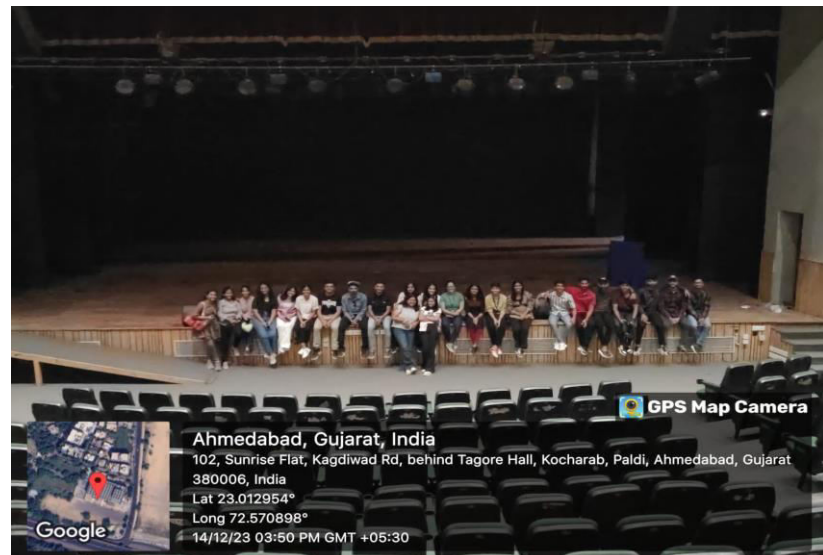
CLASS – First Year B. Arch, Third Year B. Arch, Fourth Year B. Arch
SUBJECT – National Architectural Study Tour to Gujarat and Rajasthan
A one-week national architectural study tour to Gujarat and Rajasthan was organized by the School of Architecture, D. Y. Patil College of Engineering and Technology, Kasaba Bawada, Kolhapur from 13th December 2023 to 21st December 2023.

DAY 1 - CEPT, HUSSAIN DOSHI Gufa, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN, RABINDRANATH TAGORE MEMORIAL HALL (AUDITORIUM), SABARMATI RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, AHMEDABAD



Designed by prominent architect Balkrishna Vitthaladas Doshi, CEPT University, officially known as the Center for Environmental Planning and Technology University, is a prominent educational institution located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. Students observed studio spaces, use of open and semi - open spaces, circulation, works done by students, works of different faculties and overall culture of the campus.

The Hussain Doshi Gufa, located in Ahmedabad, India, is an architectural marvel designed by the renowned architect Balkrishna Doshi. This underground art gallery, also known as Amdavad ni Gufa, is a unique and innovative space that combines architecture and art seamlessly. The Gufa serves as a platform for contemporary art exhibitions and installations.



The Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Hall, an architectural gem designed by Ar. B. V. Doshi - nestles in the cultural landscape of India, stands as a tribute to the renowned poet and polymath Rabindranath Tagore. As a memorial hall dedicated to Rabindranath Tagore, the space reflects the poet's philosophy and vision.

OBJECTIVE:

- To acquaint the students with the historical heritage.
- To study campus planning.
- To explore cultural diversity.
- To study urban development and economic significance.



The National Institute of Design (NID) in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, stands as a premier institution for design education and research in India. The campus, designed by Ar. Gautam Sarabhai, reflects the ethos of the institute with its open spaces, interconnected studios, and a conducive environment for collaborative learning. The campus not only provides a conducive environment for learning but also serves as an inspiring space that reflects the ethos of creativity and design excellence promoted by the institute.

The Sabarmati Riverfront Development in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, represents a transformative urban project that has redefined the city's landscape. Envisioned to revitalize the Sabarmati River and its surroundings, this ambitious initiative aimed to create a vibrant and sustainable waterfront that integrates recreational spaces, public amenities, and environmental enhancements.

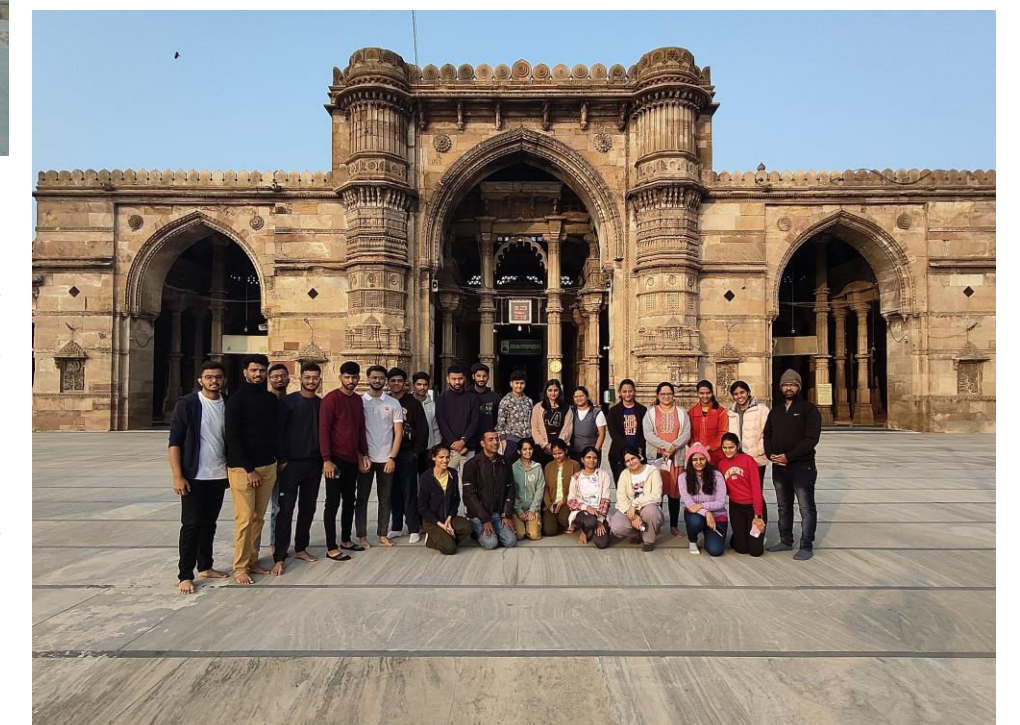


The project has not only rejuvenated the riverbanks but has also brought about economic revitalization and increased property values in the adjacent areas. It stands as a confirmation to the transformative power of thoughtful urban design, fostering community engagement, and enhancing the overall quality of life for the people of Ahmedabad.

DAY 2 HERITAGE WALK (POL HOUSING, HAVELI'S, TEEN DARWAZA, JAMIA MASJID, MANEK CHOWK), MILL OWNERS ASSOCIATION, SARKHEJ ROZA



Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is known for its rich cultural and historical heritage. The city has a vibrant history, with several landmarks and sites that reflect its architectural and cultural diversity. The old city of Ahmedabad is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The walk included visit to Pol Housing, Haveli's Teen Darwaza, Jamia Masjid and Manek Chowk. Overall, the Ahmedabad Heritage Walk gave a fascinating glimpse into the city's rich tapestry of history, art, and architecture, and exploring the rich culture of the city



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The Mill Owners' Association Building is an iconic structure located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. Designed by the renowned architect Le Corbusier, it is considered a masterpiece of modern architecture. The building was constructed between 1951 and 1954 and served as the headquarters for the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association. While the exact status and influence of the Mill Owners' Association in present times may have evolved or diminished with changes in the textile industry and economic landscape, its historical significance remains notable in understanding the industrial history of Ahmedabad and Gujarat.



Key features of the Mill Owners' Association Building include its innovative use of sunshades, brise-soleil, and the concept of pilotis (columns that lift the building off the ground). Le Corbusier's design principles, such as the use of raw concrete and functionalist aesthetics, are evident in this building.



Sarkhej Roza is a historical complex located in the village of Sarkhej, near Ahmedabad in Gujarat, India. It holds architectural and historical significance and is considered a prominent Islamic architectural site. The complex initially encompassed a sprawling 72 acres, enveloped by intricate gardens on all perimeters. However, as human settlements gradually encroached upon its surroundings, the gardens underwent decrease, shrinking the overall expanse to 34 acres.

DAY 3 JAMI MASJID, CHAMPANER AND STATUE OF UNITY, KEVADIA, GUJARAT.



The Jami Masjid in Pavagadh is a significant historical and architectural structure located within the Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park in Gujarat, India. This entire archaeological park, including the Jami Masjid, is designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Jami Masjid in Pavagadh was constructed during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Begada in the 16th century.



The mosque exhibits a blend of Indo-Islamic and Hindu architectural styles, reflecting the cultural synthesis of the time. It is one of the prominent structures in the Champaner - Pavagadh and is known for its grand architecture.



Statue of Unity is a monumental statue dedicated to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was a key figure in the Indian independence movement and the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India. The statue is located in the state of Gujarat, near the town of Kevadia. The Statue of Unity is situated in the Narmada district of Gujarat, near the Sardar Sarovar Dam and the town of Kevadia. The statue stands at a height of 182 metres (597 feet), making it the tallest statue in the world.

DAY 4 SHILPGRAM, FATEHSAGAR LAKE, CITY PALACE COMPLEX, JAGDISH MANDIR, UDAIPUR

Shilpgram, located near Udaipur in Rajasthan, India, is a rural arts and crafts complex designed to promote the rich traditional arts and crafts of the region. The name "Shilpgram" translates to "Craftsmen's Village" in Hindi.



It provides a platform for rural and tribal artisans to display and sell their handmade products. The complex hosts cultural events and festivals, especially the Shilpgram Utsav, which typically takes place annually and attracts artists, craftsmen, and visitors from various parts of India. Shilpgram has a series of huts and traditional dwellings representing various states of India. These structures are constructed using traditional architectural styles and materials.

Fateh Sagar Lake is a beautiful artificial lake located in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. While it's primarily known for its scenic beauty and recreational activities, it also boasts some architectural features that enhance its charm and functionality. Fateh Sagar Lake is dotted with picturesque islands and pavilions, adding to its architectural allure. These islands often feature gardens, fountains, and recreational facilities, making them popular destinations for tourists and locals alike.



The City Palace Complex in Udaipur, Rajasthan, is one of the most iconic architectural marvels in India. It's a sprawling palace complex that showcases a blend of Rajasthani, Mughal, European, and Chinese architectural styles. The City Palace is a vast complex comprising numerous palaces, courtyards, and gardens. Its architecture reflects the grandeur and opulence of the Rajput rulers of Udaipur. The palace features intricate marble and granite work, adorned with colorful tiles, frescoes, and ornate carvings.



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The Jagdish Temple in Udaipur, Rajasthan, is a magnificent example of Indo-Aryan architecture and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. Built in the 17th century by Maharana Jagat Singh, it is one of the largest and most renowned temples in Udaipur. The Jagdish Temple is a masterpiece of architecture and craftsmanship.

DAY 5 – BOHRA SETTLEMENTS, SIDHPUR, PATAN, SUN TEMPLE, MODHERA

Bohra settlements in Sidhpur, Gujarat, primarily refer to the Dawoodi Bohra community's presence in the town. The Bohra settlements in Sidhpur are characterized by traditional Bohra houses and havelis (mansions). These structures typically feature intricate wooden carvings, ornate facades, and traditional Gujarati architecture. Sidhpur has a rich historical legacy dating back centuries, with Bohra settlements contributing to its Many of these houses are adorned with colorful glasswork and elaborate balconies, reflecting the community's aesthetic sensibilities. They serve as living reminders of the region's rich heritage and multicultural ethos, attracting visitors from far and wide to experience their unique charm and hospitality.

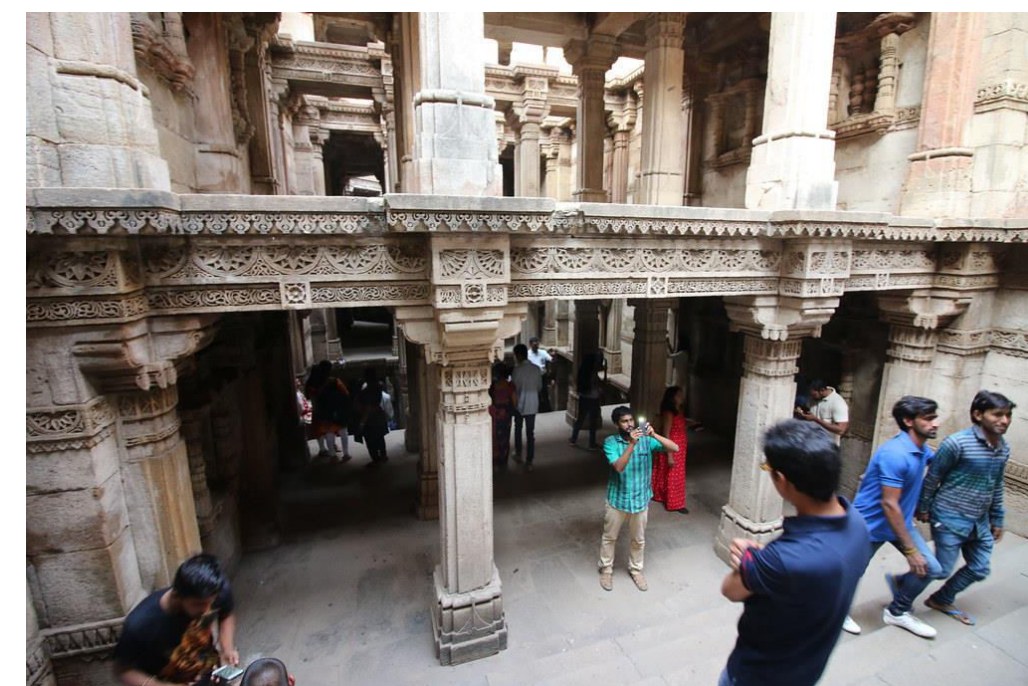


The Sun Temple at Modhera, located in Gujarat, India, is a stunning example of ancient Indian temple architecture. Built in the 11th century during the reign of the Solanki dynasty, it is dedicated to the Hindu sun god, Surya. The temple complex features a large rectangular stepped tank known as the Surya Kund or Ramakund.

The Sun Temple is renowned for its exquisite stone carvings and sculptures, which adorn almost every surface of the temple complex. This sacred water tank was used for ritualistic ablutions before worship. The kund is adorned with intricately carved stone sculptures depicting various deities. The Sun Temple at Modhera is a masterpiece of Indian temple architecture,



The Adalaj Stepwell, also known as Adalaj ni Vav, is a stunning example of traditional Indian stepwell architecture located in the village of Adalaj, near Ahmedabad in Gujarat, India. The Adalaj Stepwell is built in the Maru-Gurjara architectural style, typical of Gujarat. It features intricate carvings, ornate pillars, and elaborate geometrical patterns that adorn its walls and corridors. The stepwell is five stories deep and showcases exquisite craftsmanship. The stepwell is designed in a way that allows easy access to the water at different levels. It has a series of steps leading down to the water level, with covered pavilions and corridors providing shade and shelter. The walls of the stepwell are adorned with intricate sculptures, including depictions of gods, goddesses, animals, and geometric patterns.



DAY 6 – VIDHAN BHAVAN COMPLEX, GUJARAT SECRETARIAT, GANDHI ASHRAM, AHMEDABAD, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL STADIUM

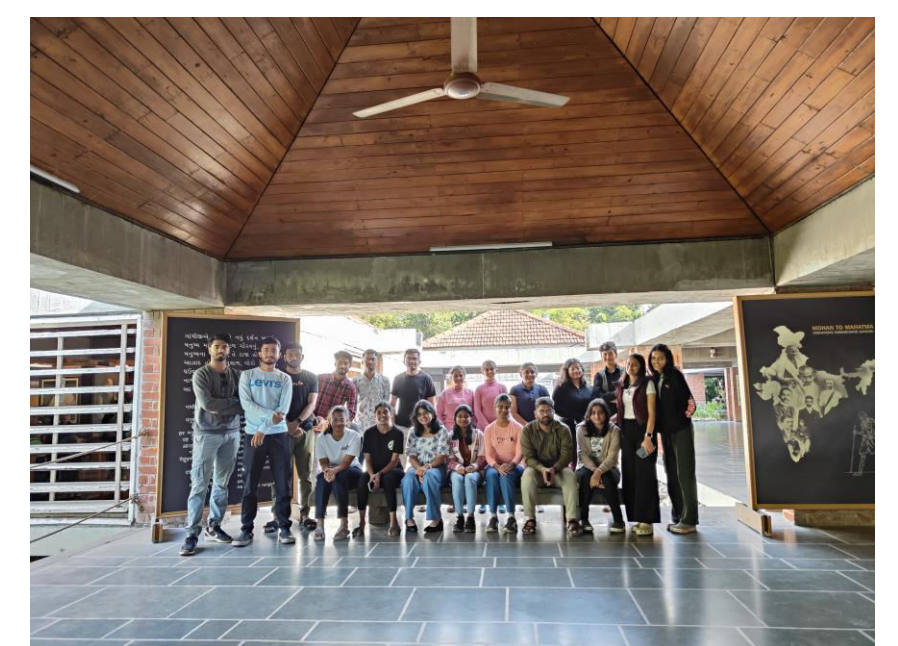
The Vidhan Bhavan Complex, also known as the Gujarat Secretariat, is the seat of the state government of Gujarat, India, located in the capital city of Gandhinagar. The Vidhan Bhavan Complex is a prime example of modernist architecture. Surrounding the buildings of the Vidhan Bhavan Complex are landscaped gardens and green spaces.

These areas are meticulously designed to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the complex and provide a peaceful environment for visitors and government employees. The landscaping incorporates indigenous plant species and water features, creating a sustainable and eco-friendly setting.



The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium was originally constructed for international and domestic cricket hosting the nation's inaugural cricket match. It is a 63 – year old stadium designed by renowned architect Charles Correa.

The Gandhi Ashram, also known as Sabarmati Ashram, is a historic site located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. This famous structure is designed by the legendary architect Charles Correa. Gandhi Ashram embodies the principles of simple living and self-sufficiency advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. The ashram's residential quarters, known as 'huts' or 'cottages,' were modest dwellings made of mud and other locally available materials.



Gandhi himself lived in a small room within the ashram complex.

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