

CLASS — First Year B. Arch, Second year, Third Year B. Arch, Fourth year Year B.Arch

SUBJECT — National Architectural Study Tour to 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 19th September to 27th September 2024..

DAY 1 - Arrival to Jaipur Railway Station around 5:00 PM, transfer to hotel. Exploring City Palace complex at leisure.

DAY 2- **BIRLA MANDIR, CITY PALACE COMPLEX, HAWA MAHAL, JANTAR MANTAR, JAIPUR.**



Birla Mandir, also known as Laxmi Narayan Temple, is a stunning white marble temple in Jaipur, Rajasthan, dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi. Built by the Birla family in 1988, it's renowned for its intricate carvings, beautiful architecture, and serene atmosphere. The temple is a modern tribute to India's three main religions, featuring three large domes representing Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam.

The City Palace in Jaipur is a sprawling complex that combines Mughal and Rajput architectural styles, serving as both a royal residence and a historical landmark. It was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur, and remains the home of the Jaipur royal family in a private section of the palace. The palace complex includes various buildings, courtyards, and gardens, showcasing intricate details and historical artifacts. A blend of Mughal and Rajput architectural elements, with some European influence. The palace complex has several buildings, various courtyards, galleries, restaurants, and offices of the Museum Trust.



OBJECTIVE:

- To acquaint the students with the historical heritage.
- To study architectural school planning which responds to the prevailing harsh climatic conditions in the region.
- To explore cultural diversity.
- To study urban development and economic significance and village settlements.



Hawa Mahal, also known as the Palace of the Winds, is a prominent landmark in Jaipur, India. Built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, it's a five-story, pink sandstone structure known for its unique facade with 953 jharokhas (small windows) adorned with intricate latticework. These jharokhas allow for ventilation and create a cooling effect, giving the palace its name, "Palace of Winds"

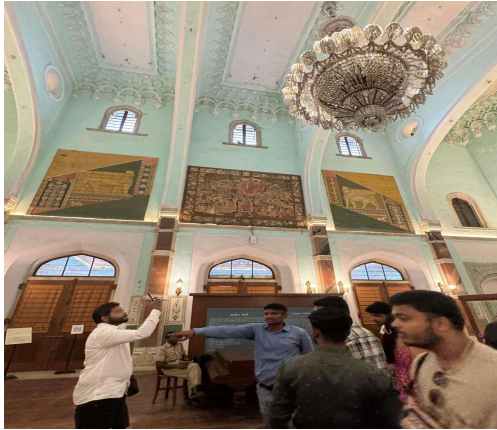
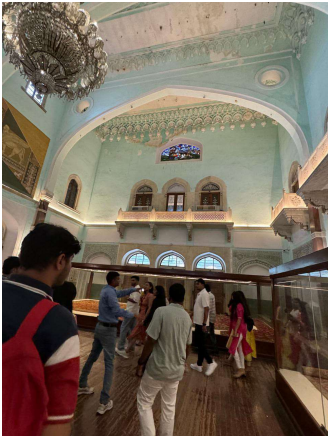
Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an astronomical observatory that features a collection of nineteen architectural astronomical instruments. Built in the 18th century by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, it is the largest of its kind and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The observatory is renowned for its precision instruments, including the world's largest stone sundial, and its significance in the history of astronomy and timekeeping. Jantar Mantar houses a variety of instruments designed for observing celestial bodies and calculating time, including the Samrat Yantra, Jai Prakash Yantra, and Raja Yantra.



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DAY 3- ALBERT HALL MUSEUM, JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA, AMER FORT, JAIPUR.

The **Albert Hall** Museum in Jaipur is the oldest museum of the state and functions as the state museum of Rajasthan, India. The building is situated in Ram Niwas garden outside the city wall opposite New gate and is a fine example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. It is also called the Government Central Museum.



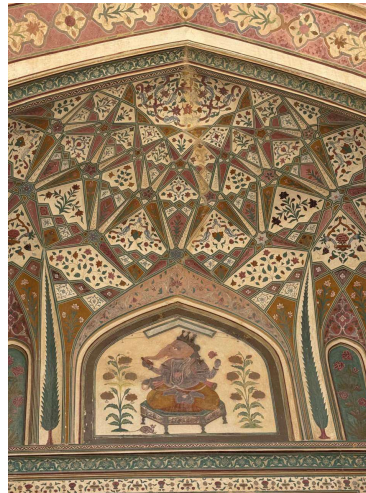
The **Jawahar Kala Kendra** is a multi-arts center located in the city of Jaipur, India. It was built by the Government of Rajasthan to preserve Rajasthani arts and crafts. At Jawahar Kala Kendra, many local traditional folk theatres like Khayals, Rammats, and Tamashas are performed. Lok Rang, the national folk festival, is also held here annually. Its library houses 20,000 books on Art, Architecture, Culture, Sculpture, Music, Drama, and other related subjects.



Amer Fort, also known as Amber Fort, is a majestic fortress located in Amer, a town near Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. It's a popular tourist attraction known for its artistic style, intricate carvings, and stunning architecture. The fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site and a significant example of Rajput architecture with influences from Mughal design. It is home to some underground tunnels that connect Amer to Jaigarh Fort.



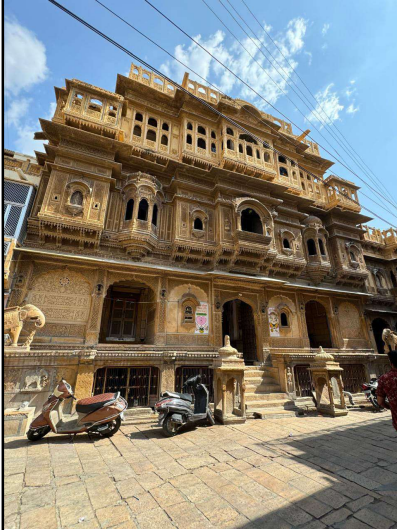
The fort showcases a blend of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles, with elements like red sandstone and marble construction, intricate carvings, and mirror work.



The Fort, in Jaipur showcases a blend of Hindu and Mughal architectural styles. It incorporates elements of both Rajputana and Islamic design, reflecting the cultural syncretism of the era. The fort's construction primarily utilizes red sandstone and white marble, with intricate carvings and artistic details characteristic of the period.

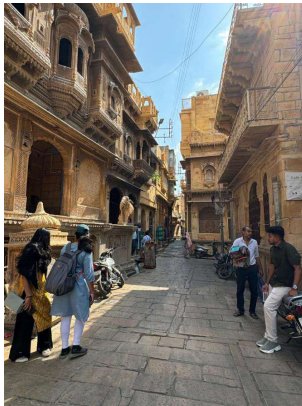
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DAY 4- NATHMAL KI HAVELI, KOTHARI PATWON KI HAVELI, DOCUMENTATION – SETTLEMENT (STREET PATTERNS, CLIMATE RESPONSIVE ARCHITECTURE, MATERIALS USED, ELEMENTS OF DESIGN) BADABAGH – ROYAL CENOTAPHS, JAISALMER



Nathmal Ji Ki Haveli is a beautiful and historic mansion located in the heart of Jaisalmer City. The architecture of the Haveli is a unique example of the Bhunga style, which is a combination of Rajput and Islamic influences. It stands out in the cityscape of Jaisalmer, with its intricate carvings covering the façade and its bright yellow paint. Standing tall amidst the bustling streets, this magnificent mansion, erected in 1885, serves as a poignant reminder of a bygone era steeped in opulence and grandeur.

Nathmal Ji Ki Haveli was built in the late 19th century by two brothers named Nathmal and Hathi Singh. The Haveli was commissioned by the then Maharawal of Jaisalmer, who was impressed by the brothers' craftsmanship. The Haveli was built in the traditional Rajasthani style, and it took nearly 22 years to complete. The Haveli is a perfect example of Rajasthani architecture and is renowned for its intricate carvings and beautiful paintings. The building is made up of yellow sandstone and has two wings, each with its own entrance. The balconies, windows, and doorways of the Haveli are all adorned with intricate carvings and beautiful paintings.



Built in the first half of the 19th century, **Patwa Haveli** is a cluster of five *havelis* (mansions) in the heart of Jaisalmer. These havelis were built by one of the city's prosperous merchants, Guman Singh Patwa. The grandly constructed residences fell into disrepair as Guman Singh's wealth dwindled, till they were taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1974 and restored to their present condition. The main haveli known as Kothari's Patwa Haveli has been turned into a museum famous for its architecture, interiors, and artefacts depicting the lifestyle and heritage of Jaisalmer's merchants.



The **Patwa haveli** was built to suit Jaisalmer's hot climate and hence possesses over 60 balconies which regulate the airflow and keep the structure cool throughout the year. It was supposedly the second haveli to be commissioned in Rajasthan and the first haveli to be built in Jaisalmer. It was planned in 1805 and took 55 years to complete. 3) The museum attempts to recreate the contents of some of the haveli's rooms and hence the dining area and dressing rooms have been furnished in 19th-century style.



Bada Bagh, also called Barabagh is a garden complex located about six kilometers north of Jaisalmer in the Indian state of Rajasthan. Overlooking a mango plantation sits a set of royal chhatri cenotaphs constructed by the kings of the Jaisalmer State in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries CE. It was originally commissioned in the 16th century by Maharawal Jait Singh, with the intention of creating a green oasis in the desert by constructing a dam and tank. The site evolved into a memorial garden where cenotaphs were built for the rulers and their families.

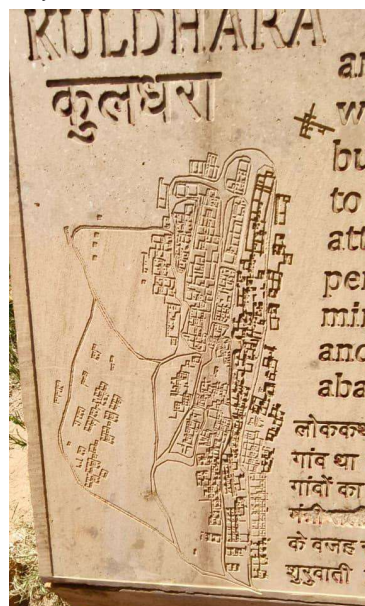
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DAY 5- JAISALMER FORT - DOCUMENTATION – SETTLEMENT.
KULDHARA HERITAGE VILLAGE, SAM DUNES

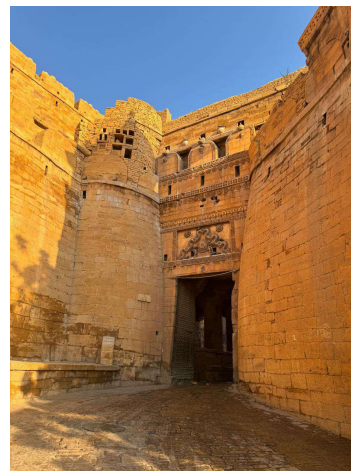


Kuldhara is an abandoned village in the Jaisalmer district. Established around the 13th century, it was once a prosperous village inhabited by Paliwal Brahmins. It was abandoned by the early 19th century for unknown reasons, possibly because of dwindling water supply, an earthquake, or as a local legend claims, because of the atrocities by the Jaisalmer's minister Salim Singh. The remains of a city wall can be seen on the north and the south sides of the site. The eastern side of the town faces the dry-river bed of the small Kakni river. The western side was protected by the back-walls of man-made structures. The township was centred around a temple of the mother goddess. It had three longitudinal roads, which were cut through by a number of latitudinal narrow lanes. The residents of the village were Vaishnavites. The main temple of the village had sculptures of Vishnu and Mahishasur mardini.

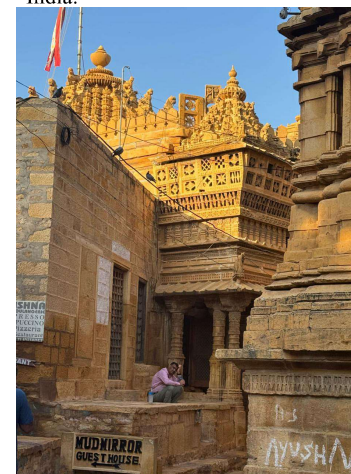
Most of the inscriptions start with an invocation to Ganesha, whose miniature sculptures also appear on the gateways. The villagers also worshiped bull and a local horse-riding deity.



The Kakni river branches into two streams near Kuldhara. The first branch is called "Masurdi nadi"; the second branch is now a drain. The Kakni river is a seasonal river. When it went dry, the villagers tapped groundwater using wells and a step wells. A pillar inscription states that Tejpal, a Kuldhara Brahmin, commissioned the step-well in 1815.



Jaisalmer Fort is a labyrinth of residences, shops, temples, and a palace complex. Its walls surround a thriving city; its 2,000 residents make this the last living fort in India.



Jaisalmer Fort is situated in the city of Jaisalmer. It is one of the very few "living forts" in the world, as nearly one fourth of the old city's population still resides within the fort. For the better part of its 860-year history, the fort was the city of Jaisalmer. Built in 1156 by King Rawal Jaisal, Jaisalmer Fort dominates the countryside in the far northwestern corner of Rajasthan, near the border of India and Pakistan. The magnificent complex, also known as Sonar Kila ("Golden Fort") for its gleaming golden sandstone walls and buildings, flourished on the east-west caravan route connecting India and Central Asia to the Middle East and North Africa.



Merchants built elaborately designed havelis among the numerous palaces, temples, bazaars, and residences inside the walls of the complex. The superb architecture within the fort was protected by double fortification walls and circular bastions, key physical components used for defense and battle. Additional features of the fort include a pitching wall to hold the clay soil of the hill in place, a toe wall, and the mori, a pathway between the inner and outer fortification walls that allowed soldiers and horses to move throughout the structure in times of war.

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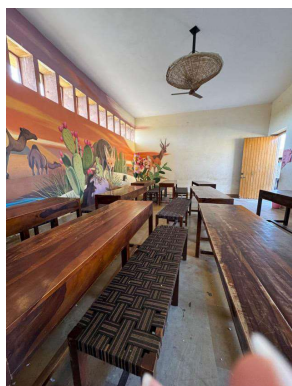
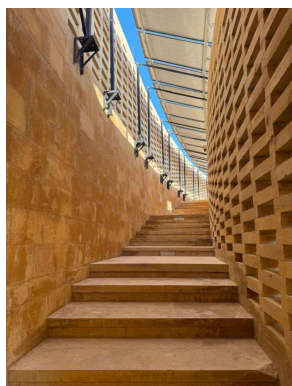
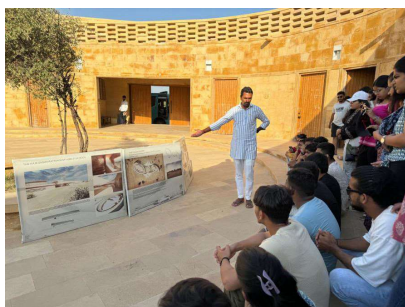
DAY 5- RAJKUMARI RATNADEVI GIRLS SCHOOL, DESIGNED BY AR. DIANA KELLOG, JAISALMER, JOURNEY TO JODHPUR, GHANTA GHAR, SARDAR MARKET, TOORJI KA JHALRA, JODHPUR

The **Rajkumari Ratnavati Girls School** is an educational institution located in Salkha village, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. It is known for its unique oval-shaped design, sustainable features, and focus on empowering girls through education. The school is part of the GYAAN Center, which also includes a performance and art exhibition space and a women's cooperative.

The school's oval shape, constructed from locally sourced yellow sandstone, is designed to blend with the surrounding desert landscape and is considered an architectural marvel.

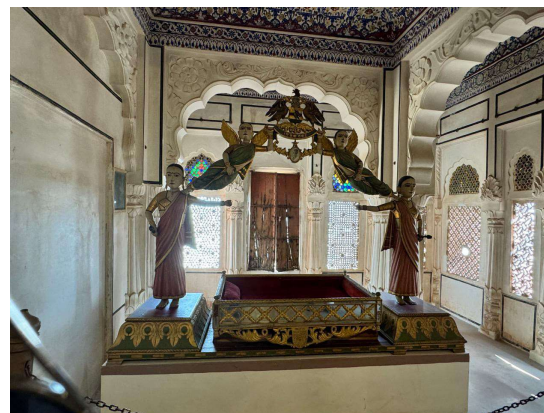
It also helps in maintaining a cooler temperature inside, even without air conditioning. Designed to appear as a natural extension of the surrounding dunes, the school is a model for sustainable design that leaves a minimal footprint on the desert ecosystem. The team followed ancient water harvesting techniques to maximize rainwater and recycle the school's grey water. The oval-shaped Rajkumari Ratnavati Girls' School serves underprivileged children living in seven communities scattered across a 13km radius in the state of Rajasthan, where access to schools is difficult, particularly for girls.

At the Ratnavati School, DKA has devised similar architectural strategies. The 10 classrooms are arranged around an open court, their 380mm-thick rubble walls are lined with sandstone and their inner surfaces plastered with lime; openings are small and restricted to the upper section of the wall, where it meets the roof, and they are protected by an overhanging sunshade strip. The intent is both to offer climatic comfort and to produce a familiar architecture that conveys a sentiment of security to girls and their parents.



DAY 6 - MEHRANGARH FORT, JASWANT THADA, JODHPUR .

Mehrangarh Fort, located in Jodhpur, is a magnificent 15th-century fort. It is a significant historical site and museum, showcasing a rich collection of artifacts, including weapons, paintings, and royal palanquins. The fort is situated on a rocky outcrop overlooking the city. Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur (Gigantic structure made from sandstone in 1460 AD) The fort has seven gates, which includes main entrance Jai Pol (meaning 'victory gate'), built by Maharaja ManSingh_ to commemorate his victories over the Jaipur and Bikaner armies in 1806. The Fatthepol, commemorates victory of Maharaja Ajit Singh over the Mughals.



The **Jaswant Thada** is a cenotaph located in Jodhpur. It was built by Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur in 1899 in memory of his father, Maharaja Jaswant Singh II, and serves as the cremation ground for the royal Rajput family of Marwar. The cenotaph is built out of intricately carved sheets of Makrana marble. These sheets are extremely thin and polished so that they emit a warm glow when illuminated by the Sun. The cenotaph's grounds feature carved gazebos, a tiered garden, and a small lake. There are three other cenotaphs in the grounds. The cenotaph of Maharaja Jaswant Singh displays portraits of the rulers and Maharajas of Jodhpur.



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