

CLASS – Second Year B. Arch, Third Year B. Arch, Fourth Year B. Arch

SUBJECT – National Architectural Study Tour to MadhyaPradesh and UttarPradesh

A one-week national architectural study tour MadhyaPradesh and UttarPradesh to was organized by the School of Architecture, D. Y. Patil College of Engineering and Technology, Kasaba Bawada, Kolhapur from 9th September 2023 to 16st September 2025.

DAY 1 - Arrival to Jhansi Railway Station around 2:00PM, transfer to hotel. 10th September 2025

Day tour to Orcha Palace and Rajaram Mandir.

ORCHA PALACE- In the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh, 'Orchha', whose name means a hidden gem, is a UNESCO World Heritage City. Rudra Pratap Singh founded the kingdom of Orchha in the 15th century, but Akbar under the Mughal Empire captured it. Jahangir later gifted it to Vir Singh Bundela in the 16th century as a token of loyalty. Under the Bundela reign, Orchha flourished with its unique Indo-Muslim architectural style monuments, resulting from the cultural amalgamation of the Rajput kingdom in the Mughal era.



As one of history's crowning achievements, Jahangir Mahal stands as an exquisite masterpiece of Mughal and Bundela architecture. When viewing its three-story edifice, one is charmed by its elegant balconies, graceful porches, and luxurious halls. Every inch of this palace speaks of grandeur, offering a glimpse into the past glory of a bygone era. Climbing down a narrow staircase to reach the main entrance facing east, called Hindola Dwar where two stone elephants with bells on their trunks guard this big entrance. The Palace is truly magnificent, composed of many courtyards and rooms which bear testament to its long and storied past. From its balconies and terraces, one can take in breathtaking views of nature's splendour as well as man-made masterpieces in the surrounding area

OBJECTIVE:

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

Ram Raja Temple-is a unique Hindu temple in Orchha, Madhya Pradesh, India, famous for worshipping Lord Rama as a king, complete with daily guard honors. Originally a palace, it houses the idol of Rama installed by Queen Ganeshkuwari, and is known for its blend of Rajput/Mughal architecture and vibrant colors, attracting pilgrims for various festivals. A stunning structure with domes, turrets, and intricate carvings, painted in white, pink, and yellow hues.



NATIONAL STUDY TOUR TO MADHYA PRADESH & UTTAR PRADESH
ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26

DAY 2 - Visit to Jhansi Palace, Jhansi Space Museum. 11th September 2025



JHANSI SPACE MUSEUM-

At the Jhansi Space Museum, it’s an out-of-this-world ride through rockets, satellites, and cosmic stories. One moment you’re exploring the museum, the next you’re orbiting imagination. The space show in the auditorium. Is designed in a unique to give the feel of one travelling in a space ship.

Rani Mahal in Jhansi, translating to the queen's palace, is the former residence and royal palace of Rani Lakshmi Bai. Built in the 18th century, a large part of this beauty was destroyed during the Indian Rebellion. However, it was later renovated into a museum with artefacts from the 9th century and life of Rani Lakshmibai.



Jhansi Museum, also known as the UP Government museum, is known to have artefacts since the 4th century BC along with exquisite artworks of pre-modern India. Dedicated to Rani Lakshmi Bai, this museum not only illustrates the history of Jhansi but also throws light on the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.

**NATIONAL STUDY TOUR TO MADHYA PRADESH & UTTARPRADESH
ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26**

DAY 3 - Visit to Gwalior Fort, JaiVilas Palace and Sun Temple 12th September 2025



The **Fort of Gwalior** is a 6th-century Hill Fort in Gwalior India. The current structure has stood since at least the 8th century, and the inscriptions and monuments found within the fort complex indicate that it may have existed as early as the beginning of the 6th century, making it one of the oldest defensive structures of its kind in India. The present-day fort includes several notable palaces, few of them are Man Mandir, Vikram Mandir, Karn Palace, Shah Jahan Palace, Jehangir Palace, and Gurjari Mahal. Gurjari Mahal was commissioned by Man Singh Tomar, for his 9th wife Mrignayani, who belonged to the Gurjar community

Gwalior Fort, a magnificent hilltop fortress in Madhya Pradesh, India, is known as the "Gibraltar of India" for its impregnability, described by Emperor Babur as the "pearl amongst fortresses". This massive complex, built on a steep sandstone hill, boasts stunning medieval architecture, Jain sculptures, rock-cut caves, and palaces like Man Singh Palace, showcasing diverse styles from different dynasties (Rajputs, Mughals, Marathas) that ruled here. Key features include the towering walls, intricate gates (Urvai, Hathi Pol), the Teli ka Mandir, and the Sahastrabaahu temple, offering a rich blend of history, art, and spirituality



The **Jai Vilas Palace** is a fine example of European architecture. Initially constructed to accommodate King Edward VII and Queen Mary during their stay in India the palace aimed to demonstrate the Scindia's influence and status during the British Raj. It was designed and built by Lt. Col. Sir Michael Filose (1832–1925), the Chief Secretary and Director of Public Instruction of Gwalior. The palace is a combination of the architectural style of the Mughals and the Medici. It is a combination of architectural styles, the first storey is Tuscan, the second Italian-Doric and the third Corinthian. The area of the Palace is 124,771 square feet and it is known for its large Durbar Hall. The interior of the Durbar Hall is decorated with gilt and gold furnishings and adorned with a huge carpet and gigantic chandeliers. It is 30 metres (100 ft) long, 15 metres (50 ft) wide and 12 metres (41 ft) in height.



The Surya Mandir or Sun Temple is one of the most spectacular shrines as well as an architectural wonder that adorns the city of Gwalior As the name suggests, the temple is dedicated to the holy Sun God and was constructed in the year 1988 by the famous industrialist G.D. Birla. Built on the lines of legendary Sun Temple of Konark Orissa, the Sun Temple of Gwalior is a magnificent amalgam of exquisite architecture in red sandstone and pearly white marble. The edifice, is built in the red sandstone. Exterior of the Sun Temple built in the manner of gradual slots that reach up to the peak of the facade. A splendid idol of the Sun Lord is enshrined in the temple..



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ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26**

DAY 4 - Visit to Mathura Temple, Vrundavan Temple 13th September 2025



Mathura's most famous temples center around Lord Krishna's birthplace, with the Shri Krishna Janmabhoomi Temple being the holiest site, marking his exact birth spot, alongside the iconic. Dwarkadhish Temple(dedicated to Krishna as King of Dwarka) and the beautiful Prem Mandir. Other significant temples include Banke Bihari. (near Mathura in Vrindavan), Radha Raman. Temple and Madan Mohan Temple. all integral to the Krishna-Radha spiritual landscape.

Prem Mandir: A stunning, relatively new temple dedicated to Radha Krishna, known for its intricate carvings and beauty. Prem Mandir is a magnificent and modern Hindu temple located in Vrindavan, Mathura, built by Jagadguru Kripalu Ji Maharaj and dedicated to Radha-Krishna and Sita-Rama. Famous for its marvelous architecture, Italian marble and wall carvings of Krishna Leelas, it attracts devotees from all over the world. The temple is spread over 54-55 acres and features fountains, live depictions of Jhulan Leela, Govardhan Leela, Raas Leela and Kaliya Nag Leela. Made of Italian marble, intricate carvings and beautiful sculptures depicting divine love.

DAY 5 - Visit to Agra-Taj Mahal, 14th September 2025



Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble masoleum on the right bank of the river [Yamuna](#) in [Agra](#), It was commissioned in 1631 by the fifth [Mughal Emporer, Shah Jahan](#) (r. 1628–1658), to house the tomb of his beloved wife, [Mumtaj](#); it also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan himself. The tomb is the centrepiece of a 17-hectare (42-acre) complex, which includes a mosque and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a crenalleted wall.

Construction of the mausoleum was completed in 1648, but work continued on other phases of the project for another five years. The first ceremony held at the mausoleum was an observance by Shah Jahan, on 6 February 1643, of the 12th anniversary of the death of Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal complex is believed to have been completed in its entirety in 1653 at a cost estimated at the time to be around 32 million, which in 2015 would be approximately ₹52.8 billion (US\$827 million).

The building complex incorporates the design traditions of Indo Islamic and Mughal Architecture. It employs symmetrical constructions with the usage of various shapes and symbols. While the mausoleum is constructed of white [marble](#), inlaid with semi-precious stones, red sandstone, was used for other buildings in the complex similar to the Mughal era buildings of the time. The construction project employed more than 20,000 workers and artisans under the guidance of a board of architects led by [Ustad Ahmed Lahori](#), the emperor's court architect.

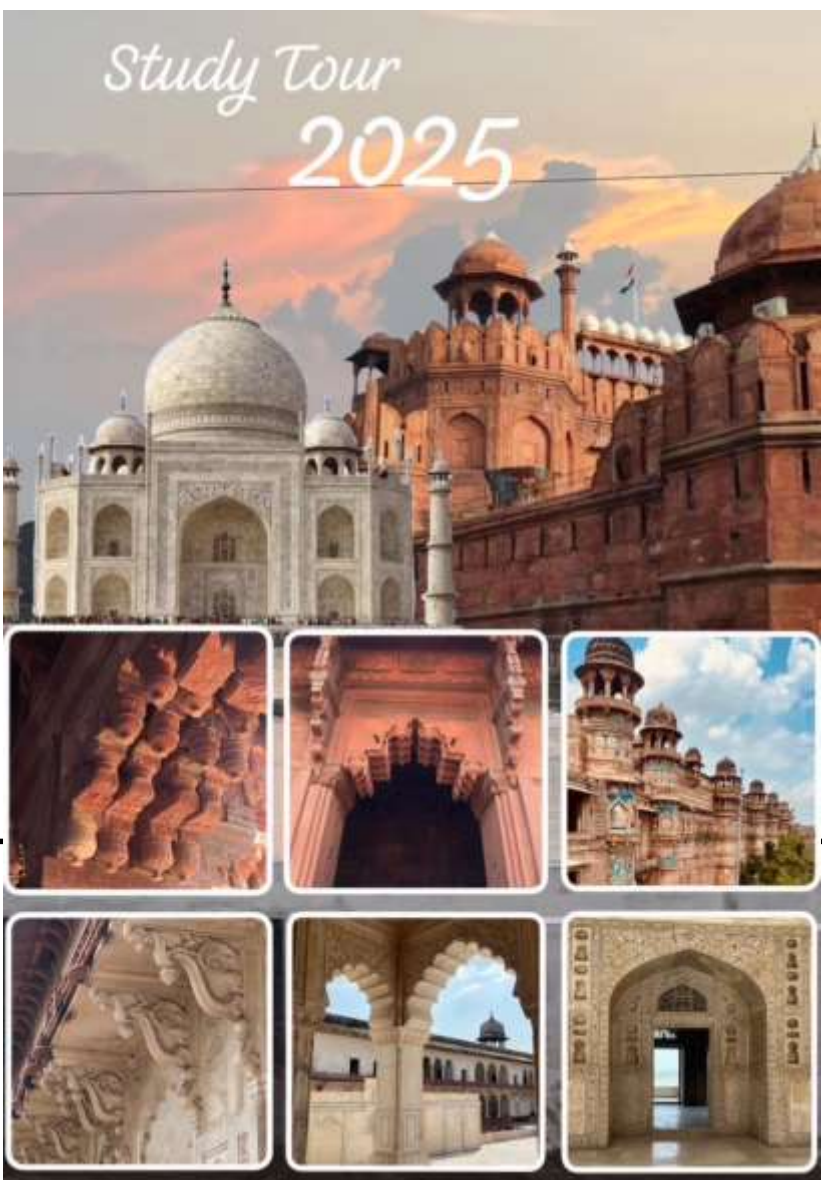
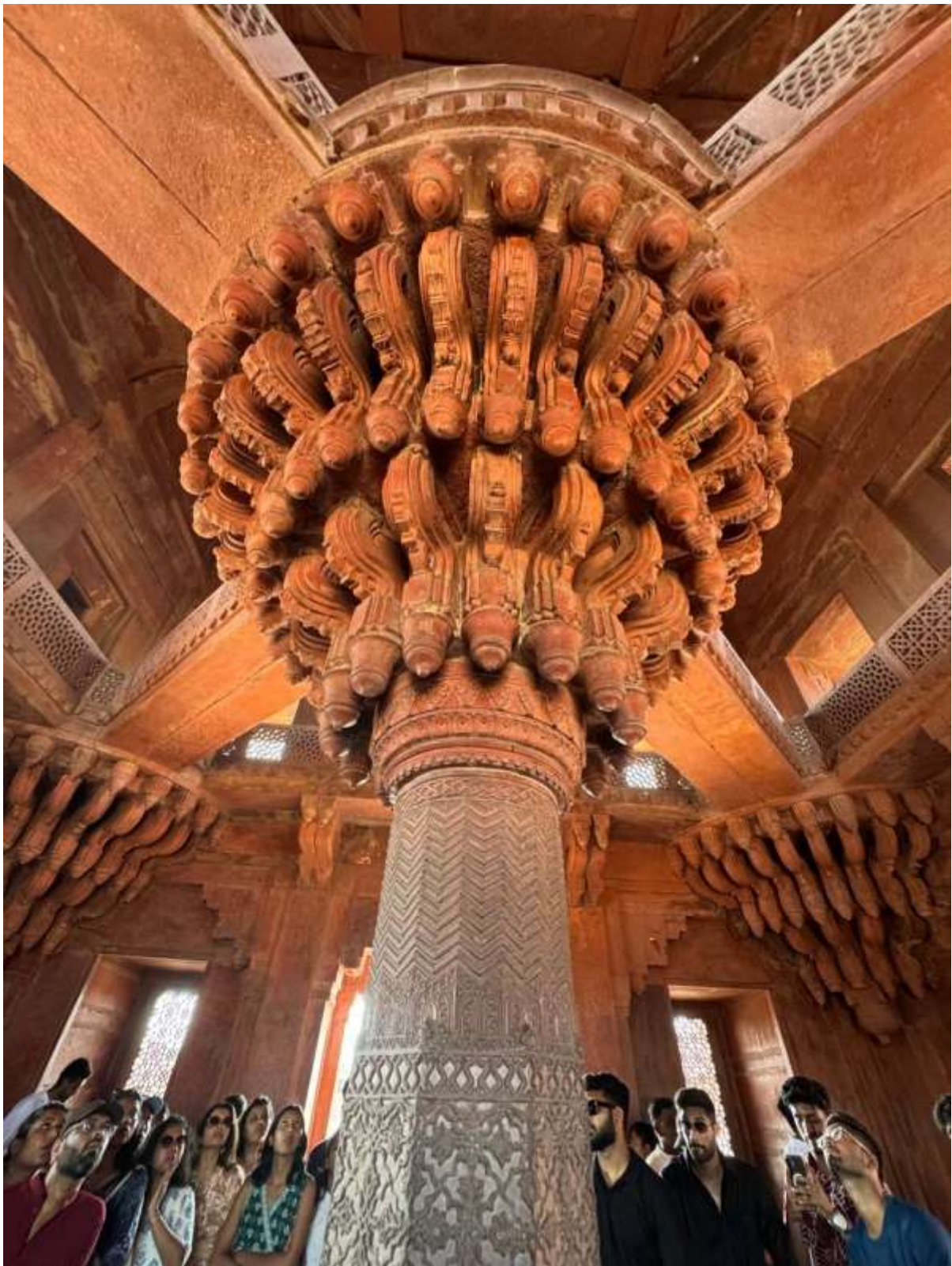
The Taj Mahal was designated as a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) in 1983 for being "the jewel of [Islamic art](#) in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded as one of the best examples of Mughal architecture and a symbol of Indian history

DAY 5 - Visit to Fatehpur Sikri 15th September 2025



FATEHPUR SIKRI, near Agra, India, is a historic UNESCO World Heritage city built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in the late 16th century, serving as the Mughal capital for about a decade, famed for its stunning red sandstone Indo-Islamic architecture like the massive Buland Darwaza gate and Salim Chisti’s tomb showcasing a blend of Hindu and Muslim styles in its palaces, mosques, and courtyards. It's a well-preserved example of Mughal urban planning, featuring grand monuments and a significant cultural history.

- BULAND DARWAZA:** The highest gateway in India, commemorating Akbar's victory.
- JAMA MASJID:** A large congregational mosque.
- TOMB OF SALIM CHISTI:** A white marble mausoleum with intricate lattice work.
- PANCH MAHAL:** A five-story, pillar-supported pavilion.
- DIWAN-I_KHAS: (Hall of Private Audience):** Known for its unique central pillar.
- JODHABAI’S PALACE:** A palace reflecting Hindu and Mughal architectural influences.
- COURTYARDS & BAZAR’S:** Includes serene courtyards and former market areas like Shahi-Bazar



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