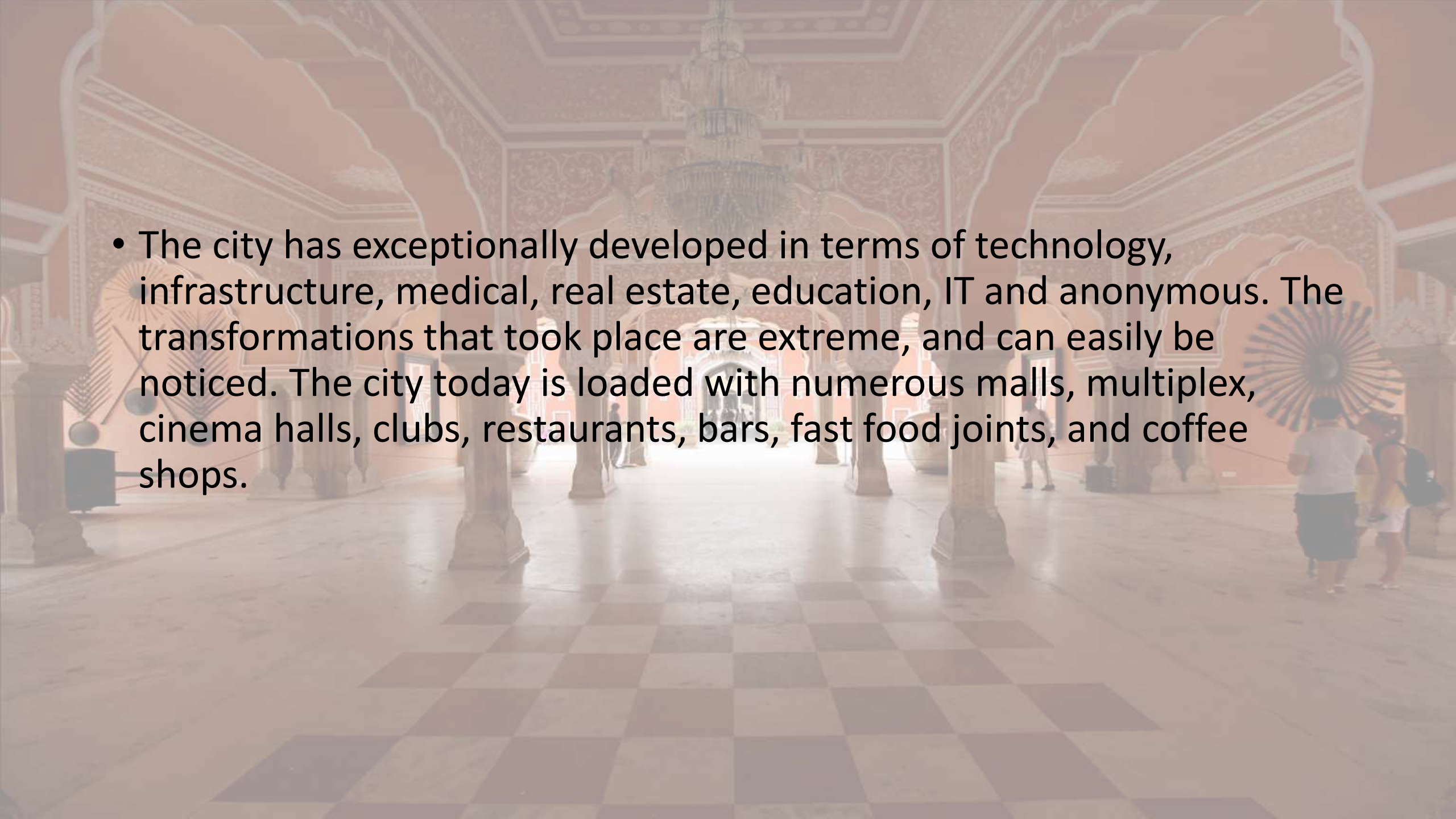
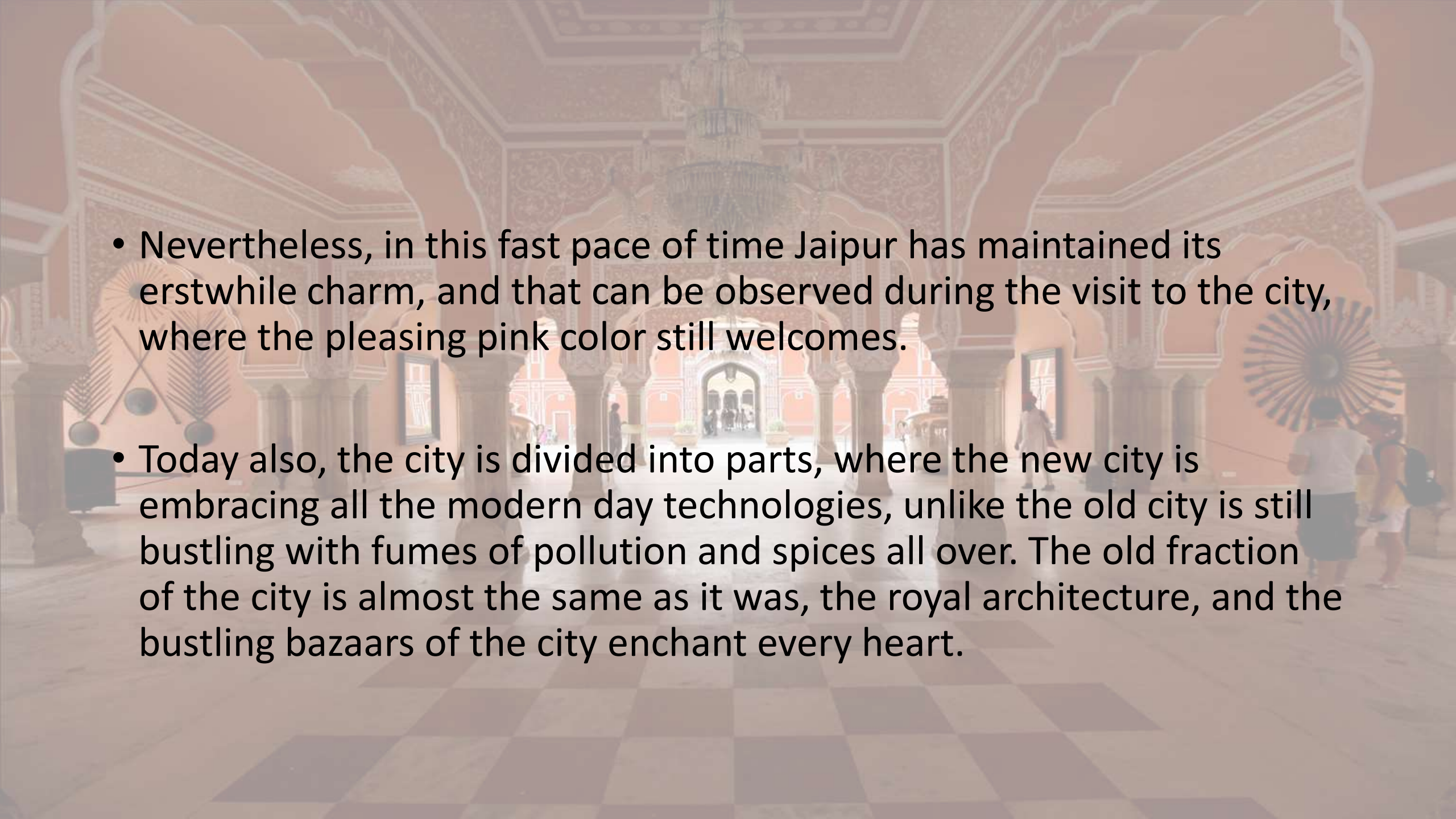


A grand, ornate interior hall with a checkered floor, a large chandelier, and intricate wall decorations. The room features multiple arches and pillars, with a large chandelier hanging from the ceiling. The walls are decorated with intricate patterns and murals. The floor is a checkered pattern of light and dark tiles. The overall atmosphere is one of historical grandeur and architectural beauty.

# Jaipur

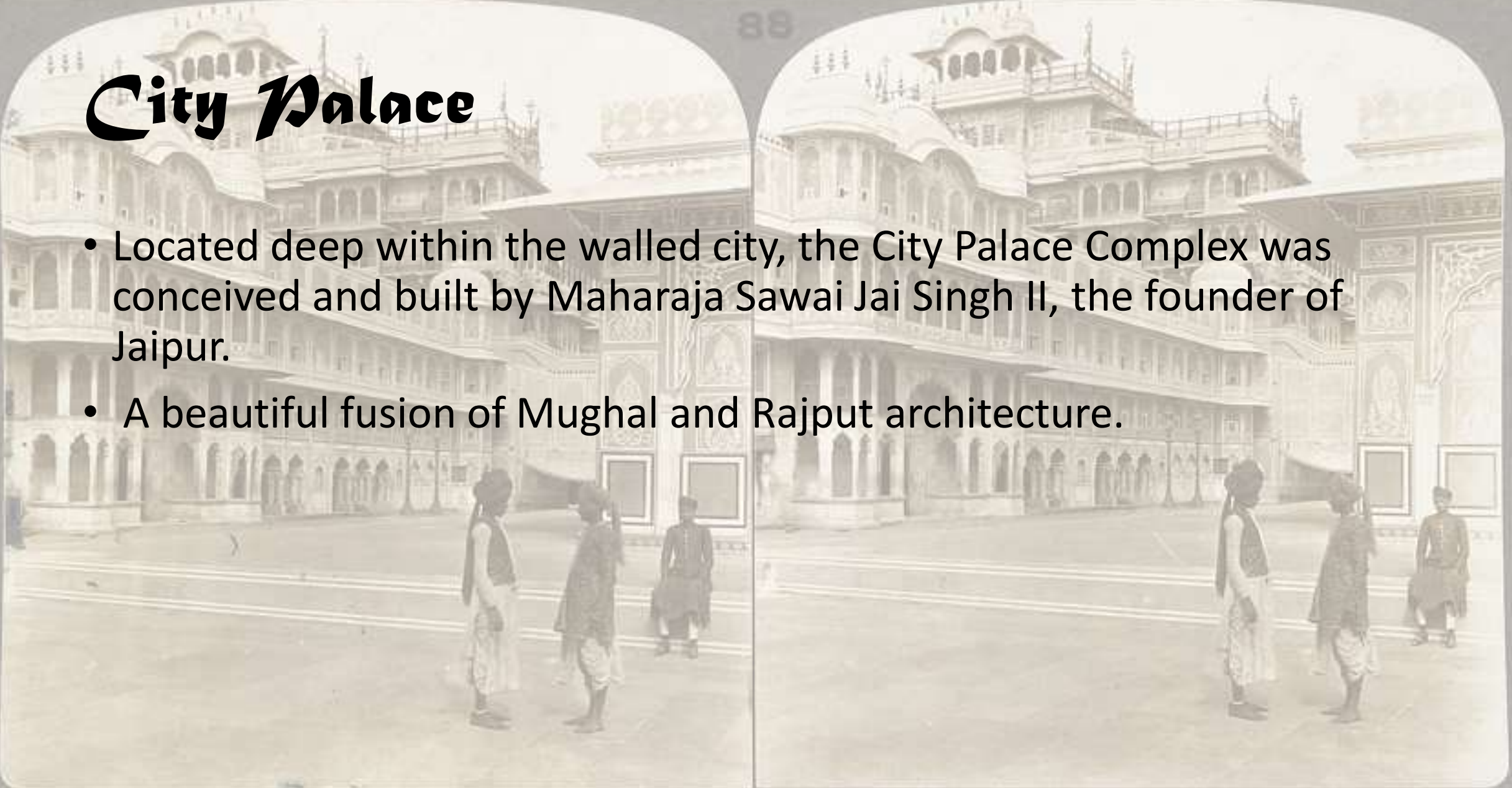
***Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan is amongst the ten best cities in India.***

- 
- The background image shows a grand, ornate interior space, likely a palace or a historical building. The floor is covered in a large-scale checkered tile pattern. The walls are decorated with intricate carvings and arches. A large, multi-tiered chandelier hangs from the ceiling. In the distance, several people are visible, some standing and some walking, adding a sense of scale and activity to the scene. The overall atmosphere is one of historical grandeur and architectural beauty.
- The city has exceptionally developed in terms of technology, infrastructure, medical, real estate, education, IT and anonymous. The transformations that took place are extreme, and can easily be noticed. The city today is loaded with numerous malls, multiplex, cinema halls, clubs, restaurants, bars, fast food joints, and coffee shops.

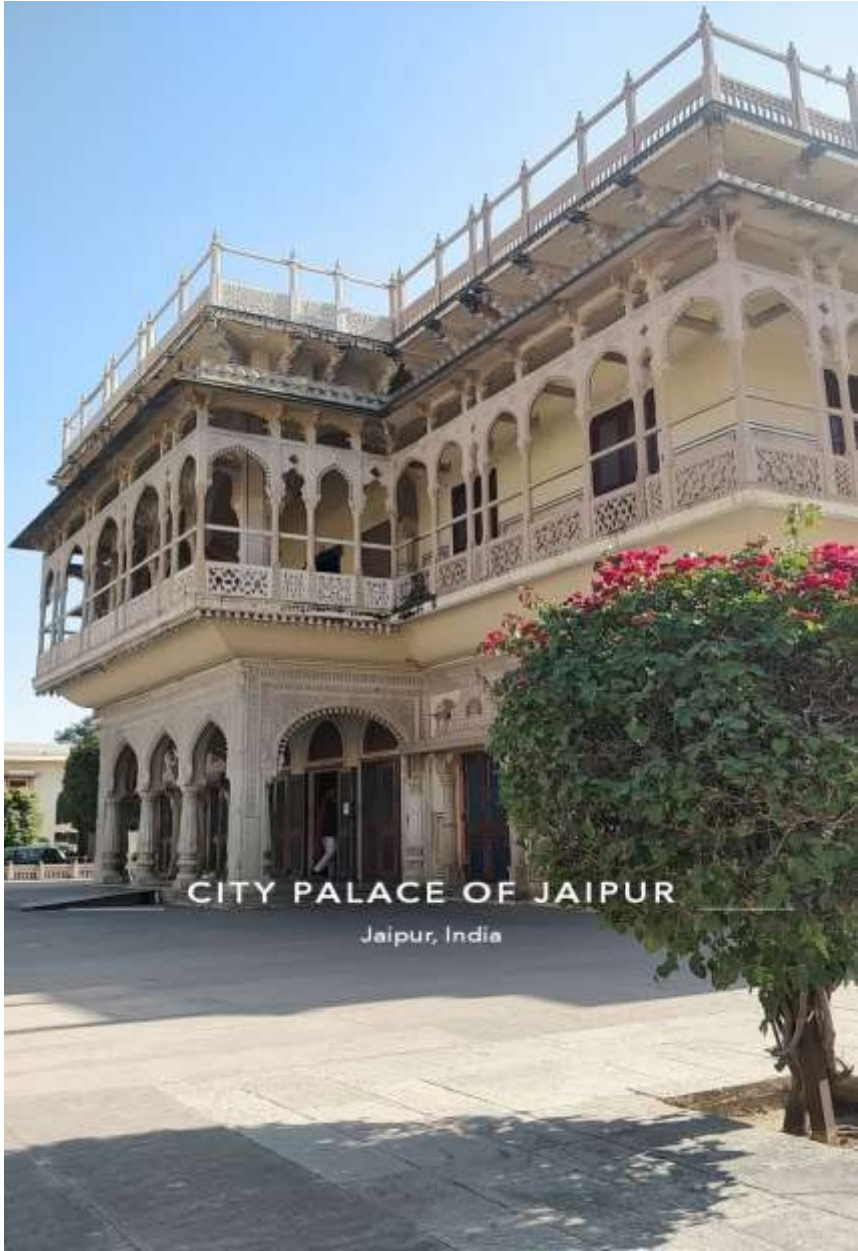
- 
- Nevertheless, in this fast pace of time Jaipur has maintained its erstwhile charm, and that can be observed during the visit to the city, where the pleasing pink color still welcomes.
  - Today also, the city is divided into parts, where the new city is embracing all the modern day technologies, unlike the old city is still bustling with fumes of pollution and spices all over. The old fraction of the city is almost the same as it was, the royal architecture, and the bustling bazaars of the city enchant every heart.

# City Palace

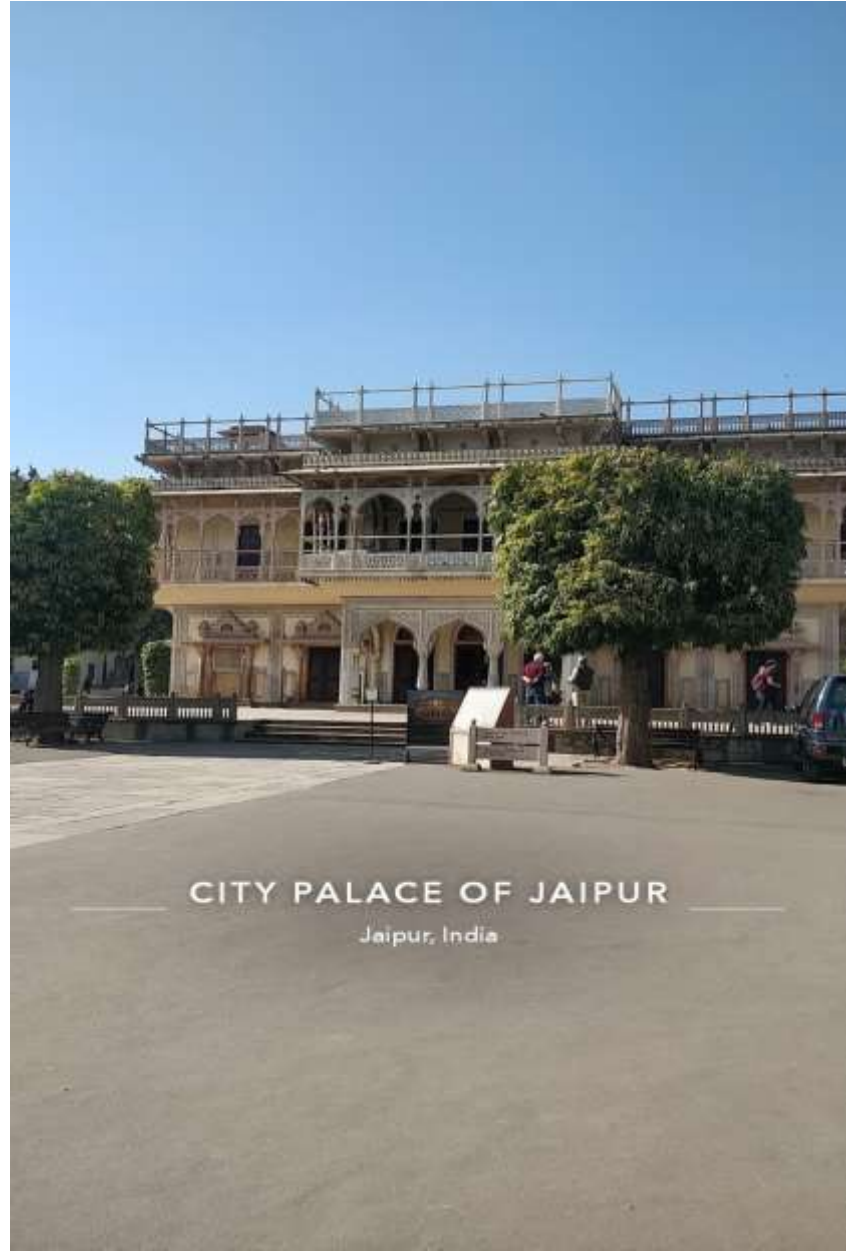
- Located deep within the walled city, the City Palace Complex was conceived and built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur.
- A beautiful fusion of Mughal and Rajput architecture.



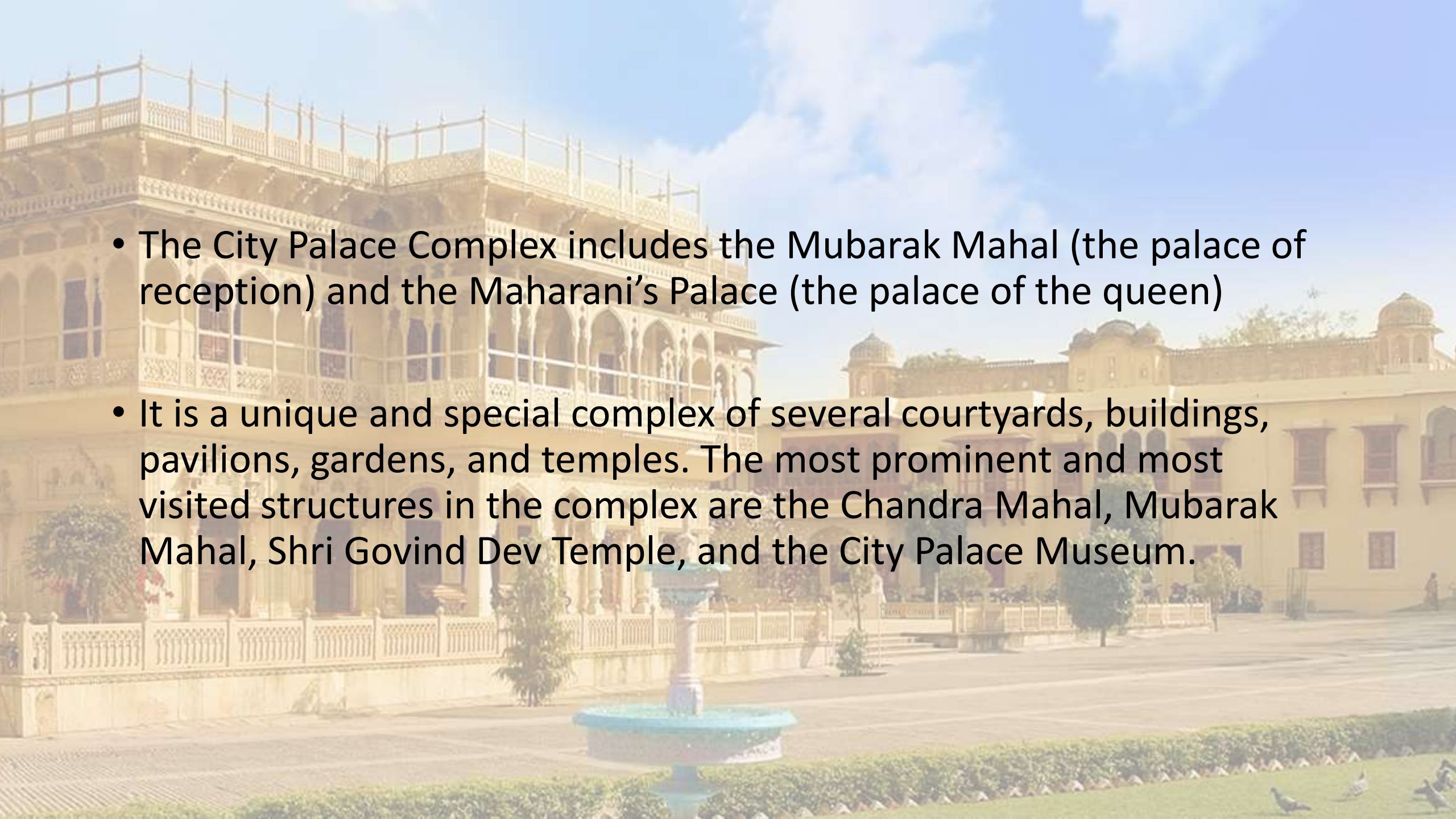
(88) 3437-A masterpiece of original magnificence—palace of the Maharaja of Jaipur, India. Copyright Underwood & Underwood.



CITY PALACE OF JAIPUR  
Jaipur, India

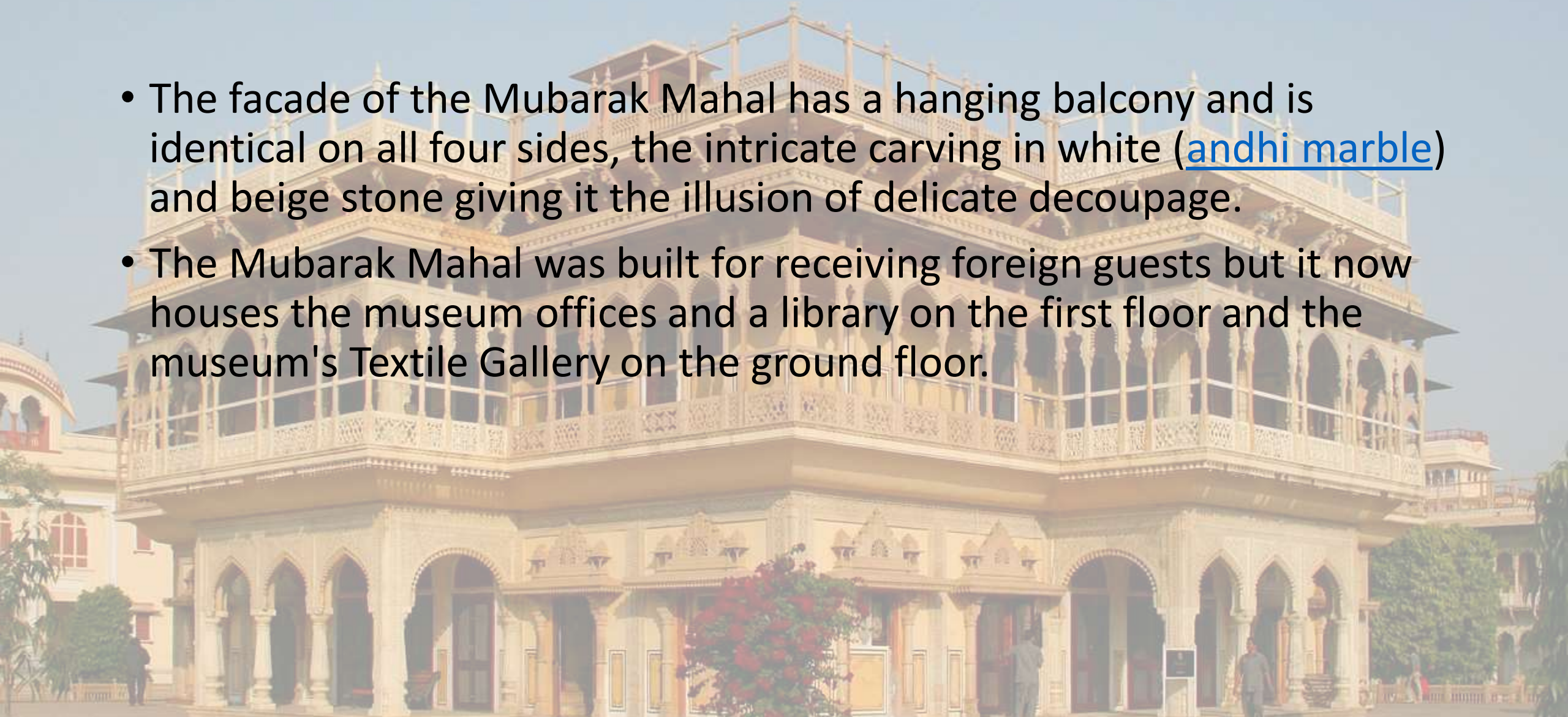


CITY PALACE OF JAIPUR  
Jaipur, India

- 
- The City Palace Complex includes the Mubarak Mahal (the palace of reception) and the Maharani's Palace (the palace of the queen)
  - It is a unique and special complex of several courtyards, buildings, pavilions, gardens, and temples. The most prominent and most visited structures in the complex are the Chandra Mahal, Mubarak Mahal, Shri Govind Dev Temple, and the City Palace Museum.

# Mubarak Mahal

- The facade of the Mubarak Mahal has a hanging balcony and is identical on all four sides, the intricate carving in white ([andhi marble](#)) and beige stone giving it the illusion of delicate decoupage.
- The Mubarak Mahal was built for receiving foreign guests but it now houses the museum offices and a library on the first floor and the museum's Textile Gallery on the ground floor.







# Chandra Mahal

- is one of the oldest buildings in the City Palace complex.
- It has seven floors, a number considered auspicious by Rajput rulers.
- The first two floors consist of the Sukh Niwas (the house of pleasure), followed by the Rang Mahal (alternatively called Shobha Niwas) with coloured glasswork, then Chhavi Niwas with its blue and white decorations.
- The last two floors are the Shri Niwas, and Mukut Mandir which is literally the crowning pavilion of this palace.
- The Mukut Mandir, with a *bangaldar* roof, has the royal standard of Jaipur hoisted at all times, as well as a quarter flag (underscoring the Sawai in the title) when the Maharaja is in residence.



# *Diwan-e-khas*

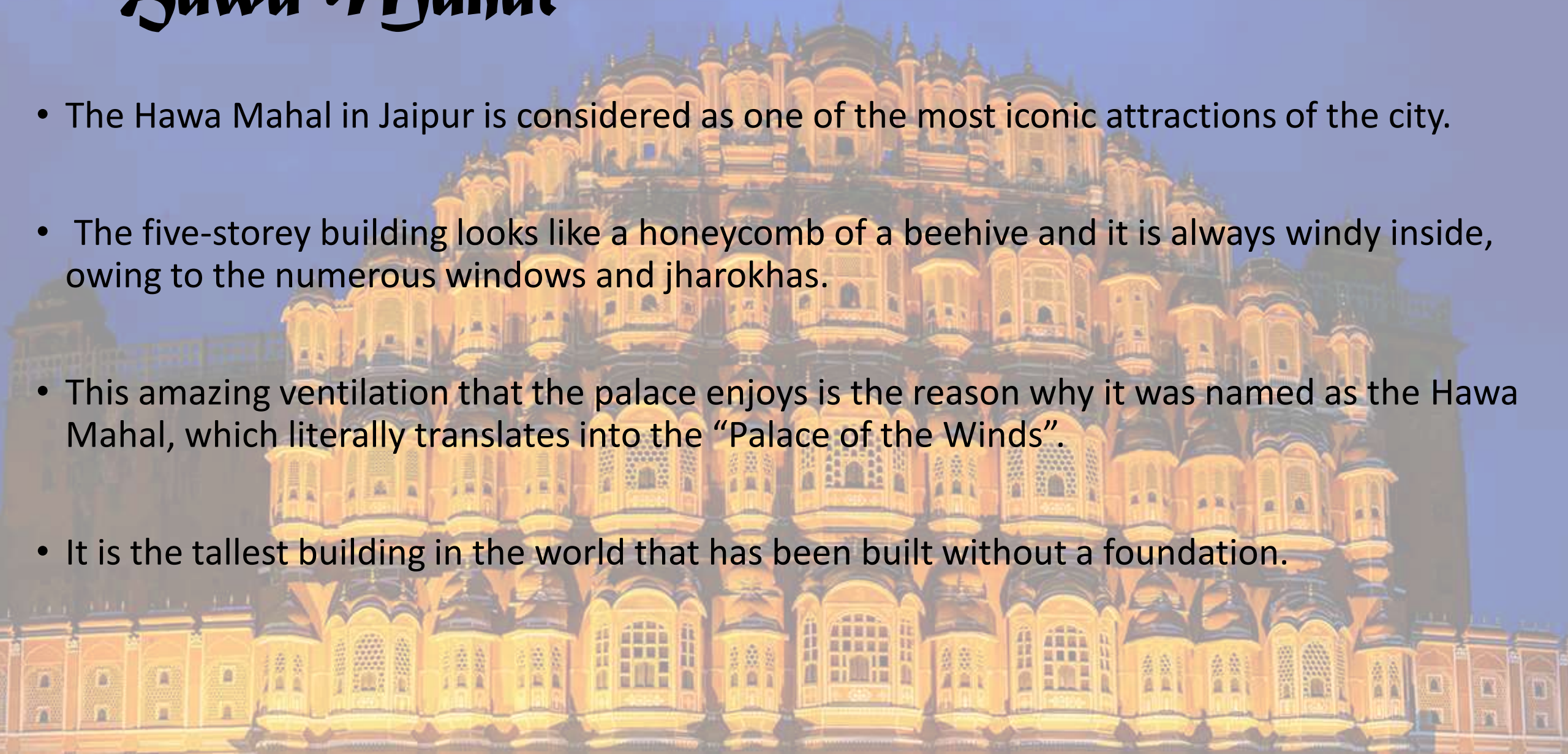
- It is a unique architectural feature.
- It is single-storeyed, square, open hall, with enclosed rooms at the four corners.



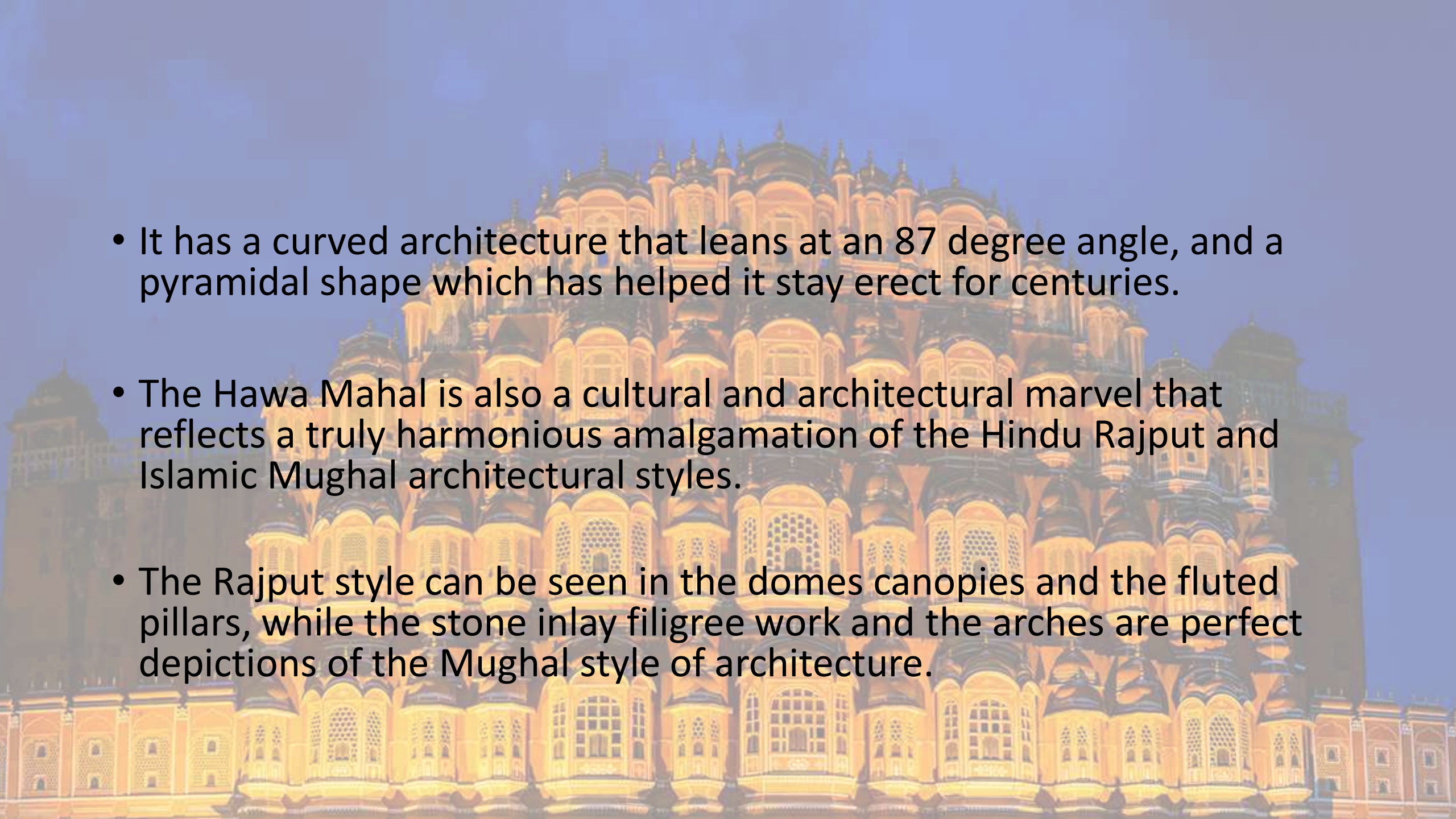


# Hawa Mahal

- The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur is considered as one of the most iconic attractions of the city.
- The five-storey building looks like a honeycomb of a beehive and it is always windy inside, owing to the numerous windows and jharokhas.
- This amazing ventilation that the palace enjoys is the reason why it was named as the Hawa Mahal, which literally translates into the “Palace of the Winds”.
- It is the tallest building in the world that has been built without a foundation.





- 
- It has a curved architecture that leans at an 87 degree angle, and a pyramidal shape which has helped it stay erect for centuries.
  - The Hawa Mahal is also a cultural and architectural marvel that reflects a truly harmonious amalgamation of the Hindu Rajput and Islamic Mughal architectural styles.
  - The Rajput style can be seen in the domes canopies and the fluted pillars, while the stone inlay filigree work and the arches are perfect depictions of the Mughal style of architecture.





# Jantar Mantar

An aerial photograph of the Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur, India. The image shows several large, circular stone structures with intricate architectural details, set within a walled courtyard. The buildings are made of light-colored stone and feature arched windows and doorways. The courtyard is surrounded by a high wall with a crenelated top. In the background, the city of Jaipur is visible, with its characteristic yellow buildings and a clear blue sky. The overall scene is well-maintained and serves as a historical and astronomical site.

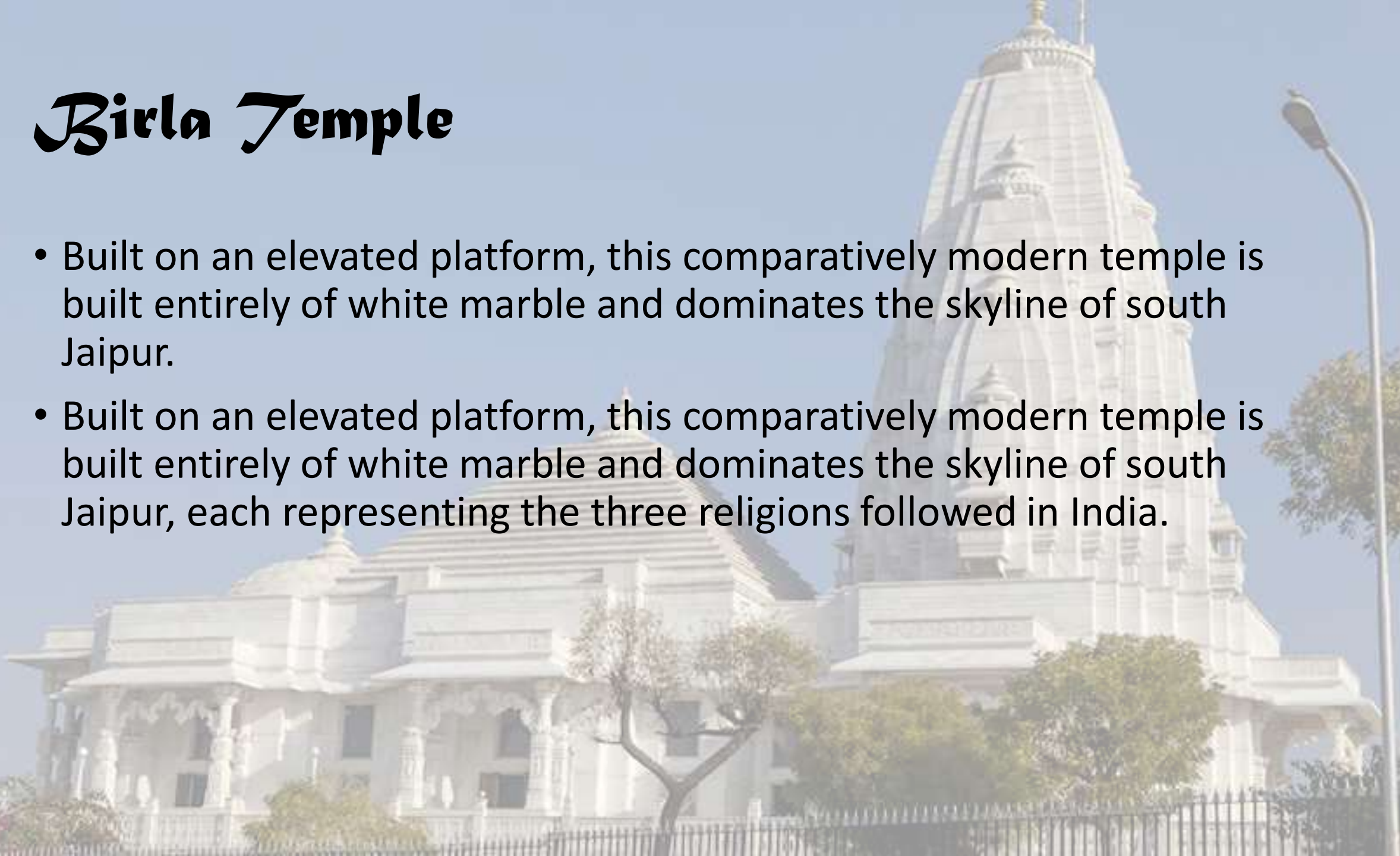
- Jantar Mantar is one of the oldest astronomical observatories featuring the world's largest stone sundial, located in the heart of Jaipur.
- Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is one of the largest observatories in the world, comprising of remarkable stone assemblies that help to interpret the position of celestial bodies and calculate local time. Enumerated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO
- The monument is an exemplification of architectural innovations that was built on ideas from different religious and social beliefs in 18th-century India.





# *Birla Temple*

- Built on an elevated platform, this comparatively modern temple is built entirely of white marble and dominates the skyline of south Jaipur.
- Built on an elevated platform, this comparatively modern temple is built entirely of white marble and dominates the skyline of south Jaipur, each representing the three religions followed in India.







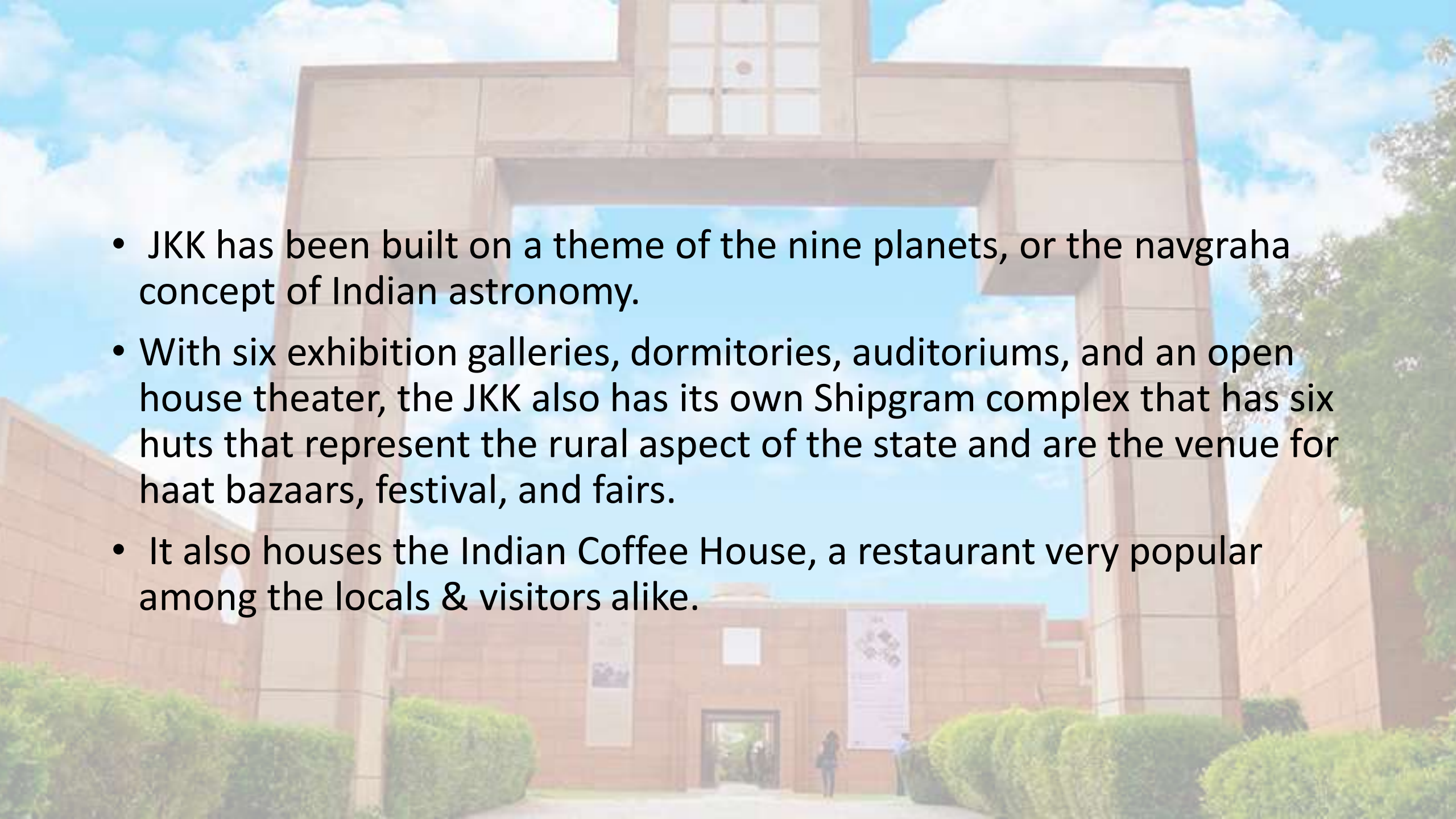


# Jawahar Kala Kendra

- The Jawahar Kala Kendra, more popularly known as the JKK, is an international institution that focuses on preserving and promoting the different genres of Indian culture and art.
- Established in Jaipur in the year 1993, the Jawahar Kala Kendra has become a very popular cultural destination in the city.
- JKK facilitates a lot of artists, artisans, scholars, art-connoisseurs, and visitors to interact with each other. The center portrays the nuances of Indian art and culture, through a number of activities like art exhibitions, theater shows, dance and music recitals, and workshops, helping people observe the intrinsic aspects of Rajasthani and Indian culture.





- 
- JKK has been built on a theme of the nine planets, or the navgraha concept of Indian astronomy.
  - With six exhibition galleries, dormitories, auditoriums, and an open house theater, the JKK also has its own Shipgram complex that has six huts that represent the rural aspect of the state and are the venue for haat bazaars, festival, and fairs.
  - It also houses the Indian Coffee House, a restaurant very popular among the locals & visitors alike.



GROUP PHOTOS





GROUP PHOTOS





# JAISALMER

GOLDEN CITY OF INDIA



# INTRODUCTION

- Jaisalmer is named after its founder RAWAL JAISAL.
- JAISALMER means “The Hill Fort Of Jaisal”.
- It lies in the heart of the Thar Desert and has population about 78,000.
- Jaisalmer is also known as GOLDEN CITY OF INDIA because of the yellow sand stone used there.



# HISTORY

- The majority of inhabitants of Jaisalmer are BHATI RAJPUT, who take their name from an ancestor named BHATI.
- DEORAJ a famous prince of Bhati family is the real founder of the Jaisalmer Dynasty and with him the title of RAWAL commenced.
- In 1156 Rawal Jaisal 6<sup>th</sup> with Deoraj founded the fort and City of Jaisalmer and made it his capital.

# CLIMATE

- Climate of Jaisalmer is influenced by its position in GREAT INDIAN DESERT.
- The region experiences an arid climate throughout the year.
- The temperature remains low during winter season while summers are characterized by cold and dry weather.
- The region is drained by very scanty rainfall during monsoon season.



# PEOPLE

- Cosmopolitan city of Jaisalmer comprises of several religions of Hindus,Sikhs,Jains,Marwari
- Marwari community observes the Hindu festival with great religious zeal.



# CULTURE

- Crafts of Jaisalmer comprise of unique art of exquisite designs of oxidized jewellery, handicrafts, leather products and embroidery work.
- Main sources of income are animal rearing, farming and tourist.



# ARCHITECTURE

- The Rajmahal, Jaisalmer fort, Patwa Haweli, Nathmal ji ki haweli, Jain temple reflect the unique architectural style that were adopted by imperial Rajput rulers of bygone era.
- Forts, Palaces, Religious shrines of Jaisalmer are ornamented with fine and delicate works.
- The excellent lattice work on pillars, walls, ceilings is a delight for tourists.



# NATHMAL JI KI HAWELI

- Nathmal haweli was the residence of DIWAN MOHATA NATHMAL, the prime minister of Jaisalmer.
- Architects of this haweli were Hathi and Lulu, who were brothers.
- It is said that the two brothers started building different facades simultaneously, which could not keep a track on continuity as there were no such instruments at that time and thus when the building came up it had an irregular shape.



# PATWON KI HAWELI

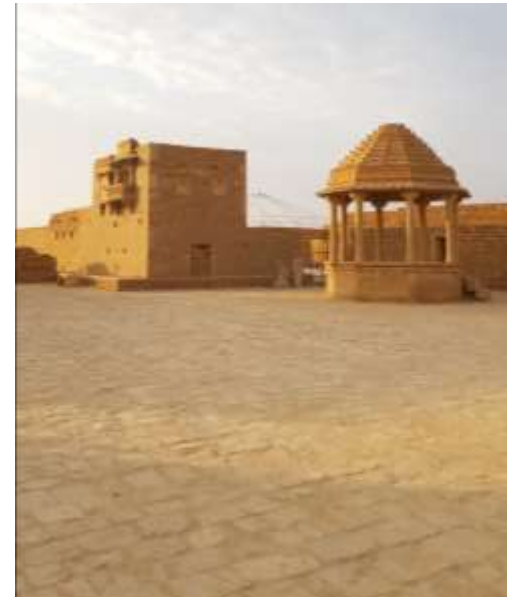
- This is an interesting piece of Architecture and one of the most important among hawelis in Jaisalmer.
- Precisely because of 2 things ,first that it is the first haweli erected in Jaisalmer and second it is a cluster of 5 hawelis.
- Constructed in 1805 by Guman Chand Patwa,completed in span of 50 years.All 5 houses were constructed in first 60 years of 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- It is said that Patwa was rich and renowned trader of his time .He could afford and thus orderd the construction of separate for each of his 5 sons.
- At today's date it is also a open museum.





# KULDHARA

- Kuldhara is an abandoned village in the jaisalmer district of Rajasthan.
- Established around 13<sup>th</sup> century ,it was once a prosperous village inhabited by Paliwal Brahmins.
- The village is cursed,and stays true till date because the town is still barren and uninhabited.
- They believe the ghost of kuldhara still haunts the place.
- Kuldhara today is maintained by Archeological survey of India as a heritage site.







# DESERT CAMPING

- Tents are placed for commanding views over desert wilderness.They are luxurious.
- Block printed tent linings, arranged with single and double beds, have electric lamps that illuminate tents effectively at night.
- Small pull flap windows with permanent insect netting.
- Attached tiled bathrooms have running hot and cold water with flush toilets and wash basins.





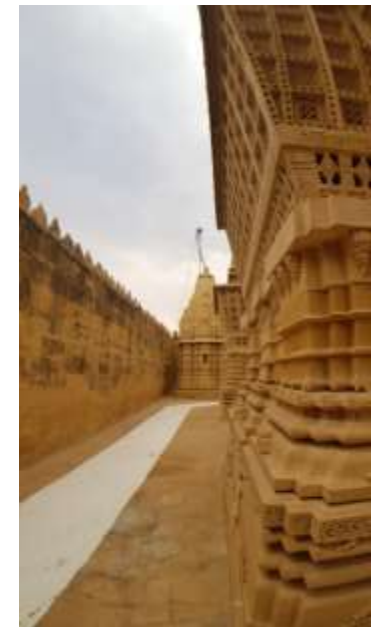
# LODURVA JAIN TEMPLE

- Lodurva was capital of Bhati Rajputs before the Jaisalmer fort.
- It is a mix of Jain temple Architecture and Chinese Architecture.
- It gives an impression of being Pagoda style with slanting walls with jali or lattice work in stone while the Shikhara is of Nagar style.
- At the entrance is has a beautiful Toran.





- Snake is the key motif of this temple. Also a symbol of reigning diety of the temple Parshvanath.
- The idol is made of black kasauti stone and it is the same stone used for testing purity of gold.
- The kalpavriksh or Kalpataru is a tree enclosed in stone structure .
- This supposed to be the wish fulfilling tree.





# JODHPUR

## ❖ TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF BLUE CITY

Places visited –

1. Mehrangarh Fort
2. Moti mahal & Phool Mahal
3. Ghanta Ghar
4. Jaswant Thada
5. Umaid Bhavan Palace



# INTRODUCTION:

Country :- India

State :- Rajasthan

District :- Jodhpur

Settled :- 1459

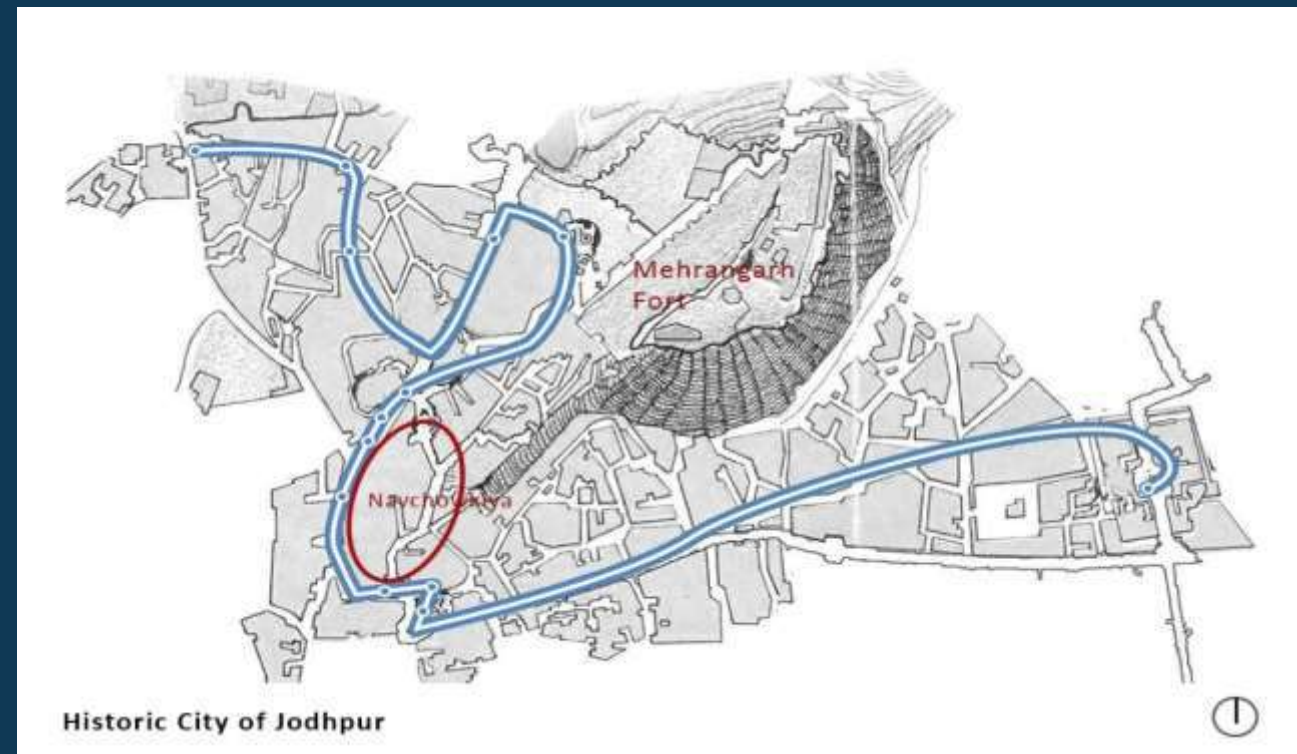
Founded by :- Rao Jodha of Mandore

Area :- 289.85 km<sup>2</sup>

Elevation :- 231 m

Population :- 1,320,000

The city is known as the "Sun City" for the bright, sunny weather it enjoys all the year round. It is also referred to as the "Blue City" due to the vivid blue-painted houses around the Mehrangarh Fort. In an Ancient Kingdom of Marwar the city is also known as "Land Of Death".

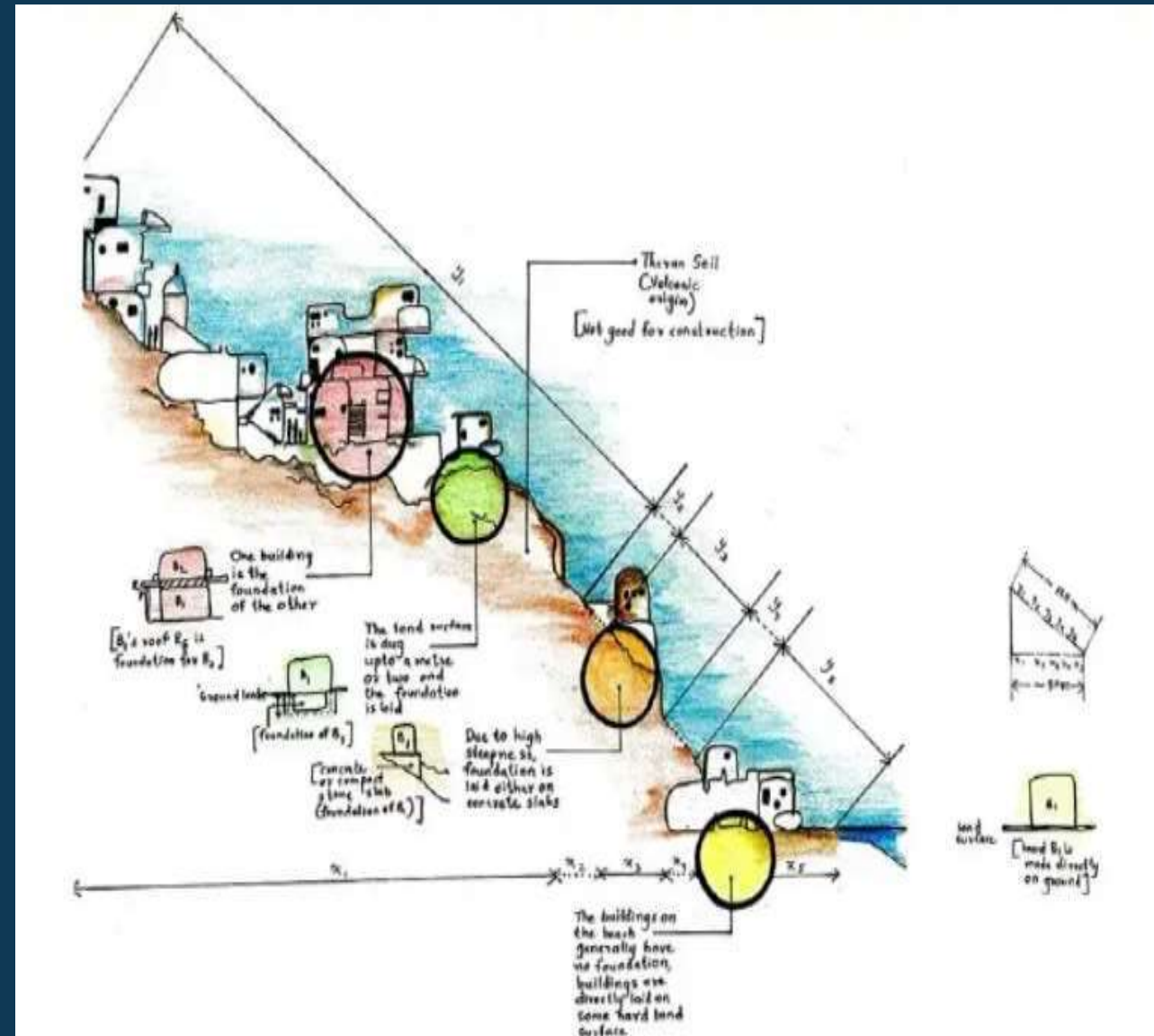


Flag of Kingdom of Marwar ( Jodhpur ) State

# TOPOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

This district comes under the arid zone of the Rajasthan state. It covers 11.60 percent of the total area of arid zone of the state. Some of the area of the great Thar Desert in India also comes within the district. General slope of the terrain is towards west. Extreme heat in Summerland cold in winter is the characteristic of the desert. Jodhpur is no exception.

In Jodhpur, the summers are short, sweltering, and humid; the winters are short and cool; and it is dry and mostly clear year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from  $51^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $105^{\circ}\text{F}$  and is rarely below  $46^{\circ}\text{F}$  or above  $110^{\circ}\text{F}$ .



TOPOGRAPHY AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



**JODHPUR  
ARCHITECTURE**

1



Mehrangarh Fort

Mehrangarh Fort stands a hundred feet in splendor on a perpendicular cliff, four hundred feet above the sky line of Jodhpur. Burnished red sand stone, imposing, invincible and yet with a strange haunting beauty that beckons . Much has been written about the Citadel of the Sun, for truly, it is one of the most impressive in all Rajasthan. So colossal are its proportions that Rudyard Kipling called it “ the work of giants”. Today, it is acknowledged as the finest living example of a Hindu fortress.

The surrounding wall of the fort today is from 6 to 36 Meters high and from 3 to 21 Meters thick, enclosing an oblong space of about 457 Meters in length by 228 in breadth at its widest part. This enclosure is almost completely covered by buildings viz. palaces, barracks and magazines. It has two main entrances at the north east corner and south west extremity. The top of the outer wall on the east and south-east sides has been formed into wide ramparts for working artillery and on the other sides the wall is surmounted by a complete chain of battlements, with towers here and there to support heavy guns. The palace displays stone carving in its arches, windows, balustrades and balconies, which are both elegant and beautiful in design and finish. The masonry is very solid and substantial through out, the walls of the fort and palace are of heavy cut stone, well cemented and sometimes pinned together with iron spikes. To give additional strength to the outer walls, they were in many places strongly buttressed, and the masonry spiked to the rock on which it rests.

2



**Jaswant Thada**

Famous Jaswant Thada in Jodhpur, India is an example of architectural brilliance in India. It is a white marble memorial, built out of intricately carved sheets of marble. The carving shows the genius of the sculptors. These stones are extremely thin and polished. As a result, the outside surface of the monument emits a warm glow when the sun rays fall on its surface. There is also beautiful marble jali work on the cenotaph.

The structure is an epitome of a Rajputana style of architecture. The structure also has some beautiful carved marble lattice work. The main memorial has been built like a temple with beautiful sculptures, frescos, domes and pillars. The cenotaph also features portraits of the rulers and Maharajas of Jodhpur. Carved gazebos and a multi-tiered garden surround the monument. The cenotaph complex also houses the royal crematorium and three other cenotaphs.

Considered to be one of the architectural landmarks of Jodhpur, Jaswant Thada is popularly known as the 'Taj Mahal of Marwar'.



3



**Umaid Bhawan Palace**



**Architectural style** : Beaux Arts style and a blend of eastern and western architectural style

**Architects** : Vidyadhar Bhattacharya and & Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob

**Structural system** : Golden yellow or dun coloured sand stone

Umaid Bhawan Palace, located at Jodhpur in Rajasthan, India is one of the world's largest private residences. A part of the palace is managed by Taj Hotels. The Palace is divided into three functional parts the residence of the royal family, a luxury Taj Palace Hotel, and a Museum focusing on the 20th century history of the Jodhpur Royal Family.

The entire palace complex built with sandstone & marble is set in an area of 26 acres (11 ha) of land including 15 acres (6.1 ha) of well tended gardens. The palace, magnificent in its lavish proportions, consists of a throne chamber, an exclusive private meeting hall, a Darbar hall to meet the public, a vaulted banquet hall, private dining halls, a ball room, a library, an indoor swimming pool and spa, a billiards room, four tennis courts, two unique marble squash courts, and long passages. The interior central dome sits above the sky blue inner dome. The inner vaulted dome is a major attraction in the palace which rises to a height of 103 feet (31 m) in the interior part which is capped by an outer dome of 43 feet (13 m) height. The entry to the palace has decorations of the Coat of Arms of the Rathore Royal family. The entry leads to the lobby which has polished black granite flooring. The lounge area has pink sandstone and marble floors.

The architecture of the palace is described as an amalgam of Indo-Saracenic, Classical Revival and Western Art Deco style. It is also said the Maharaja and his architect Lanchester had considered the features of Buddhist and Hindu edifices such as the Temple Mountain-Palaces of Burma and Cambodia, and in particular the Angkor Wat in preparing the layout and design of the palace. The interior of the palace is in art deco design. The interior decoration is credited to J.S. Norblin, a refuge from Poland, who created the frescoes in the throne room on the east wing. An architectural historian commented that "it is the finest example of Indo-deco. The forms are crisp and precise"



GROUP PHOTOS





GROUP PHOTOS





# Udaipur

7<sup>th</sup> January, 2020

13°C



# “ HISTORY ”

- Maharaja uday sing dreamed a city to be upaipur in fertile girwa valley to the southwest of nagoda, on the ahar river
- Construction period of 1559 -1950 , 22 kings –the sisodiya rajputs kept flaunting the calital of mewar their kingdom..
- The foundation of city was moti mahal .
- Vastu shastra Join them drop the plan and construct a new City palace around which the city upaipur Then developed .
- **City palace** - Flamboyant style and is considered the largest of its type in the state of Rajasthan. It was built atop a hill, in a fusion of the Rajasthani and Mughal architectural styles, providing a panoramic view of the city and its surroundings.


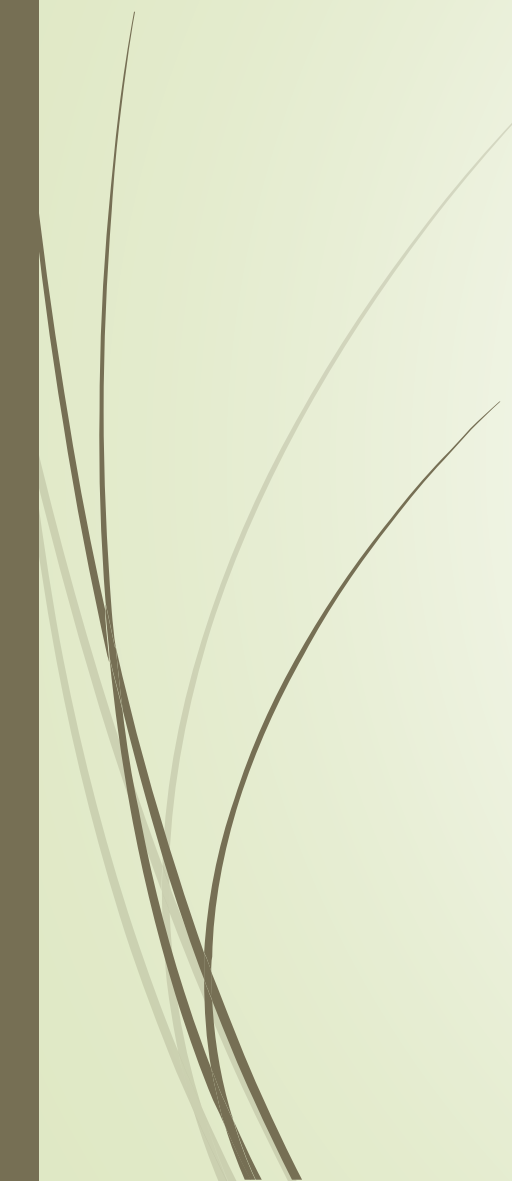
# City palace



# ARCHITECTURE

- ▶ The series of palaces in the **city palace complex**, Behind an exquisite facade of 244 metres (801 ft) length and 30.4 metres (100 ft) height, were built on a ridge on the east of lake **Pichola**.



- 
- 
- ▶ structure includes 11 small separate palaces
  - ▶ The unique aspect of this conglomeration is that the architectural design is distinctly homogeneous.
  - ▶ The palace complex has been built entirely in granite and marble
  - ▶ The interiors of the palace complex with its balconies, towers and cupolas exhibit delicate mirror-work, marble-work, murals, wall paintings, silver-work, inlay-work and leftover of colored glass.
  - ▶ The complex provides a view of the lake and the Udaipur city from its upper terraces
  - ▶ The palaces within the complex are interlinked through a number of chowks or quadrangles with zigzag corridors, planned in this fashion to avoid surprise attacks by enemies.





# Layout

1. entering through the main Tripolia (triple) gate, are the Suraj Gokhda (public address facade), the Mor-chowk (Peacock courtyard)
2. the Dilkhush Mahal (heart's delight)
3. the Surya Chopar
4. the Sheesh Mahal (Palace of glass and mirrors)
5. the Moti Mahal (Palace of Pearls)
6. the Krishna Vilas
7. Shambu Niwas (royal residence now)
8. the Bhim Vilas
9. the Amar Vilas (with a raised garden)
10. Badi Mahal (the big palace)
11. Fateprakash Palace and the Shiv Niwas Palace ( Now converted into heritage hotels )

***Badi pole***



**Elephant fight  
arranged in the badi  
mahal venue**



# Tripolia




## Kings porch



# The statue of Maharana Pratap -


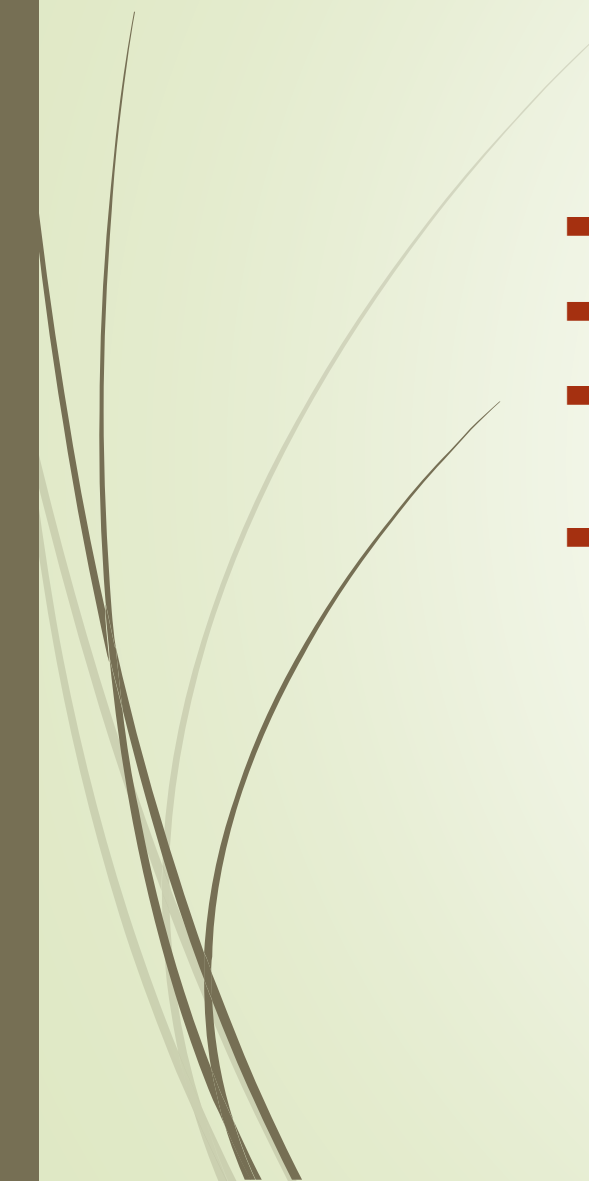


- 
- A bronze statue of the Maharana astride his favourite horse “Chetak “
  - Artist – yashwant Mhatar, Sangli , Maharashtra

# Sakhiyon ki bari -







- 
- 
- ▶ Saheliyon Ki Bari is a noble greenhouse in the city of Udaipur.
  - ▶ It is considered as one of the best place to relax
  - ▶ The splendor of Patio Nursery adopt two overlay by the large springs and a wonderful Lotus pool with marble structures and statues.
  - ▶ The thought was to make the green retreat in hot and generally dry state of Rajasthan.

# Fateh Sagar Lake -



**The blue waters of the lake and the backdrop of the green mountains has given the soubriquet of ‘the second Kashmir’ to Udaipur .**



- 
- 
- It's an artificial lake made in 18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - It is one of the four lakes of the [Udaipur](#) city; the other three being: the [Lake Pichola](#) (within the Udaipur town), Udai Sagar Lake, 13 kilometres (8.1 mi) to the east of Udaipur, and [Dhebar Lake](#) or Jaisamand Lake, 52 km (32 mi) south east of Udaipur.
  - Height -10 Ft.
  - Depth – 25 ft.