

NORTH INDIA

SOA - DSATM

DELHI | AGRA | FATHEPUR SIKRI | JAIPUR

With the support of our principal Dr. Lakshmikantha, and the directions of Director, Prof. Gaddam D. Ramesh, the students of SOA – DSATM undertook this historical tour based on architecture.

Students of semester II and IV along with faculty members Ar. Shivalinge Gowda, Mr. Vinay Kumar, Ar. Meera Solanke, Ar. Anuradha H. R. and Ar. Pooja embarked on this study tour to various places of North India.

MONUMENTS VISITED :

- Akshardham temple
- Red fort
- Humayun's tomb
- Lotus temple
- Qutb complex
- Lodi gardens
- Agra fort
- Taj Mahal
- Fatehpur Sikri Fort
- Tomb of sheikh Salem Chishti
- Amer Fort
- Hawa mahal
- City Palace
- Jantar Mantar

Bangalore

Delhi

Agra

Fatehpur
Sikri

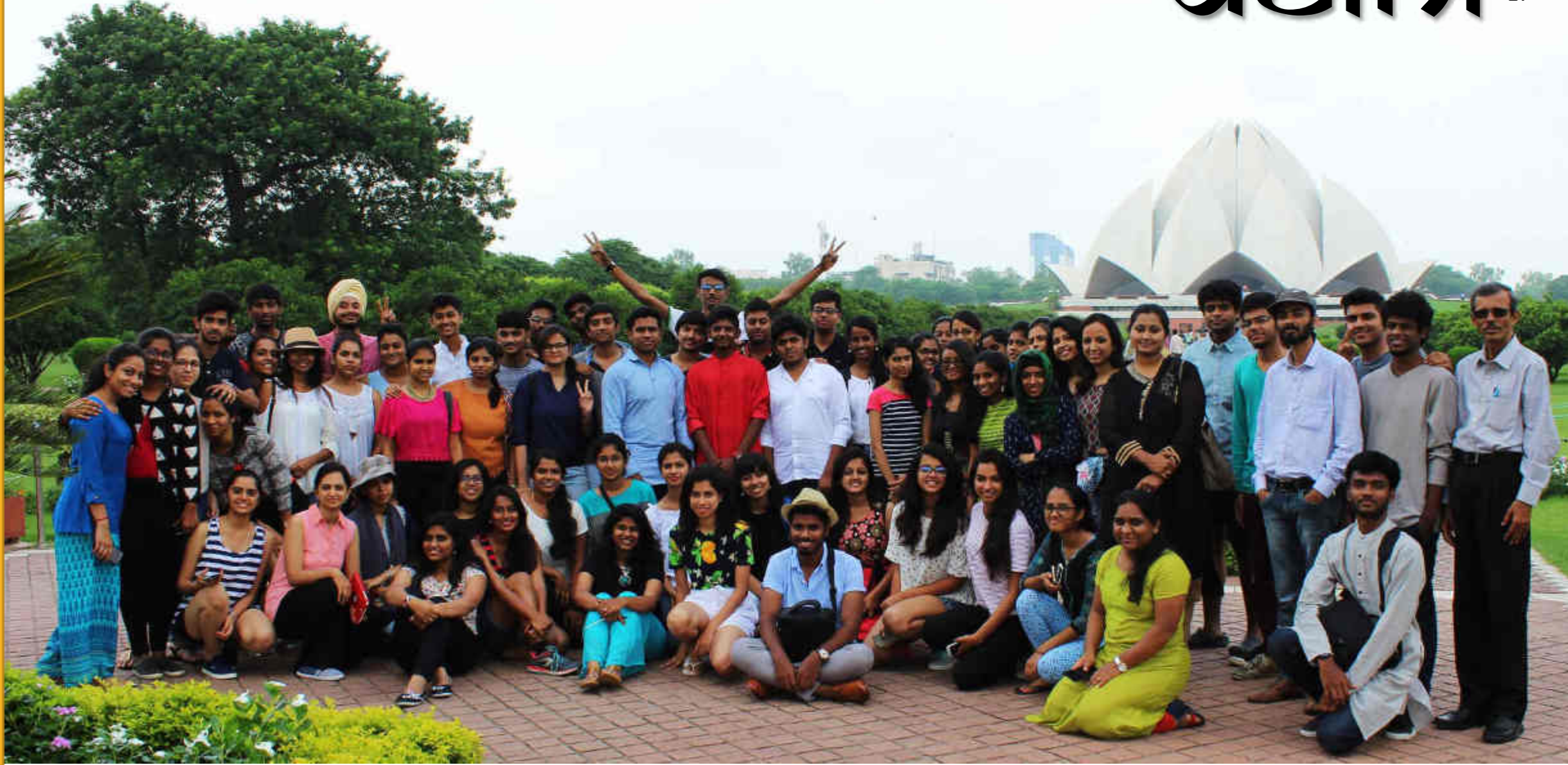
Jaipur

Delhi

Bangalore

Delhi has served as capitals of various kingdoms and empires. It has been captured, ransacked and rebuilt several times particularly during the medieval period, and modern Delhi is a cluster of a number of cities spread across the metropolitan region.

वेदों



DAY ONE

Red fort – located at the centre of the Delhi city, it was the main residence of the Mughal emporors.it was constructed by Shah Jahan built out of red sandstone walls. It was a part of the medieval city ‘Shahajahnabad’ and is said to represent the architectural creativity and brilliance of Mughal architecture.



Akshardham temple – the divine abode of god hailed as an eternal place of devotion, purity and peace. The whole of the temple complex was built purely of sandstone and marble. Pillars and wall faces were intricately carved by hand. It is one of best creations in modern times which salutes the architecture of the past.



DAY TWO

The students went around several places in Delhi including – Jama masjid, Chandhni chowk, Humanyun's tomb, Lodi gardens and India Gate. The monuments were awestriking and compelled the students into a furtive discussion on the architectural history of India.

Jama masjid of Delhi – inaugurated by an imam from Bukhara the mosque was completed in 1656 AD with the three gates, four towers and two 40m high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble. The prayer hall can accommodate around 599 worshipers at a time.

Humanyun's tomb – commissioned by his first wife Bega Begum, was the first tomb in India. The complex includes several smaller monuments such as the tomb complex of Isa Khan and Sher shah Suri. Apart from Humanyun himself, the tomb houses the graves of Bega Begum, Hamida begum, Dara Shikoh and others.





Qutb complex – five storey tower 73m high made out of red sandstone and marble. A second minar, Alai minar stands incomplete in the same complex. The minar is said to be designed after minaret of Jam of Afghanistan.



Lodi gardens – a congregation of tombs and an occasional masjid along with walkways and park space comprises the Lodi Gardens of Delhi. Bara Gumbad, Shish Gumbad and tomb of Ibrahim Lodi are a few of the monuments in the park.



DAY THREE

The Lotus temple – Ar. Fariborz Sabha's beautiful concrete structure built in accordance to the nine sides circular structure, a specific characteristic of all Baha'i temples. The structure in whole exudes peace and calmness while it sits ideally on a high pedestal.



Taj Mahal – Crown of the Palace, one of the seven wonders of the world, built during the time of Shah Jahan by Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. The grand ivory-white marble mausoleum with elaborate Mughal gardens stands proud on the banks of the Yamuna river.





Agra Fort - DAY 4

A walled city originally built by the Lodi, used by the Mughals and fought over by the Suris. It is rebuilt with red sandstone from Rajasthan having marble inlay work and a touch of Mughal architecture which took its form at the time of Shah Jahan. It's a beauty to reckon with.



Fatehpur Sikri

DAY 4

Fatehpur sikri, a city built by Emperor Akbar when he decided to shift his capital to Agra. The fort walls of the city encompass a series of courtyards, palaces of different begums, Diwan-i-khas, Diwan-i-aam and even a tank.

The whole city is made out of red sandstone with a few places having inlay work.

The city was named Fatehabad where *Fateh* meant 'victorious'.





FATHEPUR SIKRI FORT

Fathepur sikri sits on a rocky ridge, 3km in length and 1km wide. The palace city is surrounded by a 6km wall on three sides with the fourth bordered by a lake.

The Buland Darwaza on the south wall is 55m on the outside and makes a smooth transition to human scale on the inside. The central portico comprises of three arched entrances with the largest one in the centre called the horseshoe Gate. The tomb of the sufi saint, Salim Chishti within the Jama masjid's courtyard is a structure built of white marble with jali work on its exterior walls and circumambulation path around the tomb. Other halls and palaces exist on their own courtyards with separate entrance gates, all carved out of locally available red sandstone. The Ibadat Khana or Din-e-Ilahi is a unique feature of the fort made by Akbar.



TOMB OF SALEM CHISTI



Jaipur

DAY 5

Jaipur, the pink city of India, is one of the first planned cities. Founded by Sawai Jaisingh II, this capital showcases broad avenues, spacious gardens, palace windows, jali work, and much more. Here the past comes alive with magnificent forts and palaces where once lived the maharajas and the nobles.

Though ancient, the architectural execution of the city plan was definitely modern. It brought together all that was excellent in Rajput and Mughal architecture, creating a new tradition.



AMER FORT

Amer fort, more popularly known as Amer palace is a palace fort built by Raja Man Singh atop the Chel ka Teela of the Aravalli hills. The fort is divided into four courtyards, each situated on a different level. The first courtyard is the Jaleb chowk which can be entered through two different gates, the sun pol and the Ganesh pol. The second courtyard consists of the Diwan-i-aam and the Ganesh pol which leads to the third courtyard. This courtyard has the winter palace (sheesh mahal) and summer palace (sukh niwas), each architecturally constructed to provide comfort in the seasons of their namesake. The last courtyard consists of the rooms of the royal ladies and concubines.



DAY FIVE

Jantar Mantar, Jaipur – built by Raja Sawai Jai Singh II, is the largest of all the Jantar Mantar's in India. The stone and brass instruments were built based on astronomy and ancient Hindu Sanskrit texts. The monument expresses architectural innovations as well as coming together of ideas from different religious and social beliefs.



City Palace – is a palace complex which was a seat of Maharaja of Jaipur. The palace walls include the Chandra Mahal and Mubarak Mahal along with a few other building. A small portion of the palace is now open to public where the past histories of the royal bloodline is displayed.





thank you
