

# L.S. RAHEJA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE













Raheja Educational Complex, Kher Nagar, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.

T.Y.B.Arch-Academic Session 2025-26


Study Tour:- Nagpur - Indore - Mandu - Maheshwar (12 - 21 Nov 2025)

## Accompanying Faculty Names

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Day	Date	Place of Visit/ Activity	Description	Images
1	12th November,25		Travel from Mumbai to Indore	
2	13th November,25	<b>Vidhan Bhavan, Bhopal</b> Architect: Charles Correa Completed: 1996 Typology: Legislative Complex	The first educational visit was to the iconic Vidhan Bhavan, one of Charles Correa's most significant institutional projects. Designed as the legislative assembly for Madhya Pradesh, the building stands as a monumental representation of democracy grounded in Indian cultural and spatial traditions. The visit helped students understand how modern Indian architecture can blend cultural symbolism, contemporary needs, and climatic response. Vidhan Bhavan stands as a testament to Correa's belief that architecture should reflect India's identity while addressing present-day functions.	 
		<b>Madhya Pradesh Tribal Museum</b> Architect: Ar. Revathi Kamat Completed: 2013 Typology: Cultural & Ethnographic Museum	The next stop was the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Museum, a celebrated example of experiential and narrative architecture. The museum goes beyond displaying artifacts — it creates immersive environments that reflect the philosophy, lifestyle, and beliefs of the tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh. Students learned how architecture can become a narrative tool, guiding visitors through stories using space, light, texture, and scale. The museum emphasized the importance of zoning, visitor movement, and sensory experience in cultural buildings.	 
3	14th November,25	<b>Eklavya Foundation Building</b> Architect: Chitra Vishwanath Typology: Educational & Institutional Key Theme: Sustainable / Green Building	On the second day, students visited the Eklavya Foundation Building, another environmentally conscious work designed by Chitra Vishwanath. Dr. Manoj Nigam and his colleagues, explained the philosophy and values of the Eklavya Foundation—an organization deeply committed to community empowerment, education, and ecological sensitivity. The building demonstrated that sustainability is an approach, a mindset, and a way of designing, rather than a set of rigid rules or certifications. The visit helped students understand how green architecture relies on contextual sensitivity, resource efficiency, and	 
		<b>WALMI (Water and Land Management Institute)</b> Architect: Sen Kapadia Typology: Institutional Campus Key Theme: Climate-Responsive Design	The next visit was to WALMI, designed by Sen Kapadia, where students were guided by Professor V. K. Bhatt. He explained the initial concept, philosophy, and environmentally responsive strategies employed in the campus design. Students observed how some parts of the structure were affected due to poor upkeep, reinforcing the relationship between design intent and long-term care.	 
		<b>Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)</b> Architect: Anant Raje Typology: Educational Campus Key Theme: Low-Energy Design, Courtyard Planning	Students then visited IIFM, a landmark educational complex designed by Anant Raje, one of India's most respected modernist architects. The campus is celebrated for its thoughtful integration of built form and landscape, reflecting Raje's deep understanding of climate, context, and spatial experience. Inspired by Louis Kahn's architectural philosophies—under whom Raje worked—the design emphasizes harmonious proportions, austere materiality, and a sculptural play of light and shadow.	 
		<b>Bharat Bhavan</b> Architect: Charles Correa Typology: Cultural Centre & Museum Key Theme: Minimalism, Landscape Integration	The last visit of Day 2 was to the iconic Bharat Bhavan, another landmark created by Charles Correa. This cultural complex is celebrated for its sensitive integration with the site. Located on a contoured site, the complex is designed as a series of cascading terraces, allowing the building to blend seamlessly with the landscape. Instead of rising above the ground, the structure becomes one with the terrain, creating inviting public spaces and open-to-sky platforms.	 

4	15th November,25	<p><b>Bhojpur Temple (Bhojeshwar Shiva Temple)</b>  <b>Period:</b> 11th Century  <b>Patron:</b> King Bhoja of the Paramara Dynasty  <b>Typology:</b> Hindu Stone Temple</p>	<p>the Bhojpur Temple, one of the finest examples of 11th-century temple architecture in Central India. Though incomplete, the temple is celebrated for its monumental scale, exceptional stone craftsmanship, and the engineering skills of its builders. The visit helped students appreciate the historical evolution of temple architecture and the craftsmanship of the Paramara period.</p>	 
		<p><b>Bhimbetka Rock Shelters</b>  <b>Period:</b> Prehistoric (Paleolithic to Mesolithic Periods, up to 30,000 years old)  <b>UNESCO World Heritage Site</b></p>	<p>The next site was the Bhimbetka Caves, a remarkable archaeological treasure that showcases some of the earliest traces of human settlement in the Indian subcontinent. The caves are world-famous for their prehistoric paintings, depicting daily life—hunting scenes, dancing figures, animals, rituals, and group activities. This visit gave students a deeper understanding of the origins of spatial experience, human expression, and environmental adaptation long before built architecture.</p>	
		<p><b>Sanchi Stupa</b>  <b>Period:</b> Originally 3rd Century BCE (Mauryan Period)  <b>Patron:</b> Emperor Ashoka  <b>Typology:</b> Buddhist Monastic Complex  <b>UNESCO World Heritage Site</b></p>	<p>The final visit of the day was to the Sanchi Stupa, one of the most important Buddhist architectural sites in the world. It represents the evolution of Buddhist art, architecture, and symbolism over several centuries. The visit enriched students' understanding of symbolism, spatial geometry, and religious architecture, showing how built forms communicate philosophy and belief systems.</p>	 
5	16th November,25	<p><b>Indore Heritage Walk</b>  Krishnapura Chattri, Boliya Sarkar Chattri, Rajwada Palace, Gopal Mandir and Martand Temple</p>	<p>Heritage Walk was organized for the students in the evening. The walk was curated and led by noted historian Mr. Zafar Ansari, who provided deep insights into the evolution of Indore's urban and architectural identity. The walk began at Boliya Sarkar Chhatri, and continued to Krishnapura Chattri, Gopal Mandir, Rajwada Palace and Malhar Martand Temple.</p>	 
6	17th November,25	<p><b>Experiential Documentation of Indore's Old City</b></p>	<p>The students undertook an experiential documentation exercise in the old city of Indore using Gordon Cullen's 'Serial Vision' method. This approach encouraged students to walk through the city with heightened awareness, observing how spaces unfold gradually rather than as isolated architectural elements. Students learned to understand the city as a sequence of experiences—how one visual frame leads to the next, how pathways reveal or conceal information, and how the human body perceives urban form while moving through it.</p>	 
7	18th November,25	<p><b>IPS Academy, School of Architecture</b></p>	<p>IPS Academy School of Architecture, one of Indore's prominent architectural institutions known for its expansive campus and multidisciplinary environment. The visit began with an insightful lecture on the history of Indore delivered by a senior faculty member. The lecture guided students through the city's evolution—from its origins under the Holkar dynasty to its transformation into a vibrant economic and cultural hub. Students learned how Indore's architecture reflects layers of political influence, trade history, migration, and the adaptive reuse of heritage in a growing metropolitan context.</p>	 
8	19th November,25	<p><b>Mandu</b></p>	<p>Mandu (Mandav), a monumental settlement celebrated for its Afghan architecture, dramatic landscapes, and romantic historical legacy. Perched on the Vindhya ranges and surrounded by deep valleys, Mandu is a cultural and architectural treasure. The visit included key landmarks such as Jahaz Mahal, Roopmati Mahal, Hindola Mahal. Mandu served as a natural classroom where students experienced scale, proportion, acoustics, water systems, landscape integration, and the emotional quality of historic spaces—all through direct observation.</p>	 
9	20th November,25	<p>Maheshwar</p>	<p><b>Ahilya Fort and Palace Complex:</b> Students explored the fort that served as Ahilyabai Holkar's administrative seat, gaining insights into Maratha-era palace architecture through its courtyards, gateways, terraces, and balconies, reflecting a vision rooted in dignity, function, and devotion.  <b>Maheshwar Ghats:</b> The riverfront illustrated the seamless integration of architecture, religion, and daily life, helping students observe public space design, ritual use, human-water interaction, and temporal patterns in traditional urban settings.  <b>Maheshwari Weaving Tradition:</b> Visits to traditional weaving units highlighted the relationship between craft, built form, and local economy, demonstrating how cultural practices shape architectural</p>	 

10	21st November, 25	<p><b>Aranya Housing</b>  Architect: B.V. Doshi  Typology: Incremental Low-Cost Housing</p>	<p>Aranya Housing project, one of B.V. Doshi's most celebrated works in low-cost, incremental housing. The project exemplifies how thoughtful planning and design can create dignified, flexible, and socially cohesive communities even with limited resources.</p> <p>The visit gave students insight into people-centric design and the importance of flexibility, incremental growth, and community-oriented planning in housing projects. They could observe how architecture directly impacts social structures and quality of life.</p>	
		<p><b>Prestige University Campus</b>  Architect: Puri  Typology: Educational Campus</p>	<p>Prestige University Campus, designed to provide a modern, functional, and environmentally responsive academic environment. The visit highlighted how large-scale educational campuses balance functionality, sustainability, and aesthetic appeal. Students could compare this contemporary approach to the more vernacular and incremental strategies seen in projects like Aranya Housing.</p>	