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TOPIC: FOLKLORES FROM UDAIPUR THAT SHARE THE SAME BACKGROUND IN TERMS OF ARCHITECTURE AND FAMILY.

India is a country that has an amalgamation of different cultures and stories that have been passed on from generations. Udaipur, Rajasthan being one such place ruled by rajputs, mughals and britishers. This place is well known for its palaces and fortresses. When we take a deeper look, we find that this place has some stories that come from the same family/dynesty.

PRIMARY RESEARCH

ABOUT.

Udaipur was founded in 1559, by Maharana Uday Singh II in the fertile circular Girwa valley to the southwest of Nagda on the Banas river.

It was established as a new capital of Mewar region kingdom. The Girwa region was already well known to Chittaur rulers who moved their capital to it whenever the vulnerable tableland Chittaurgarh was threatened by enemy attacks.

Rana Uday Singh II, in the wake of 16th - century emergence of artillery warfare, decided during his exile at Kumbalgarh to move his capital to a more secure location.

In the myth, the hermit blessed the king and.

guided him to build a palace on the spot, assuring him that it would be well protected. Udaï Singh II consequently established a residence on the site. In November, 1567, the Mughal emperor Akbar conquered Chittor.

In order to protect his territory from attack, Rana Udaï Singh built a six-kilometre-long city wall, with seven gates, namely Surajpole, Chandpole, Udaipole, Hathipole, Ambapole, Brahmipole, Delhi Gate and Kishanpole. The area within these walls and gates is still known as the old city or the walled city.

ABSTRACT.

PRESENT SCENARIO OF BACKGROUND.

Udaipur is a city in the state of Rajasthan, India. It is the historic capital of the kingdom of Mewar in the former Rajputana agency. Udaipur is a tourist destination and is known for its history, culture, scenic locations and the Rajput-era places. It is popularly known as the 'city of lakes' because of its sophisticated lake system. It has seven lakes surrounding the city. Five of the major lakes, namely Fatch Sagar lake, lake Pichola, Swaroop Sagar, Rang Sagar, and Doodh Talai lake, have been included under the restoration project of National Lake Conservation. Besides this,

Udaipur attracts tourists from all over the world for its magnificent palaces namely, city palace, and Sajjangarh Monsoon palace, and Jagmandir island palaces located in the middle of a lake. Baghore ki haveli is another attraction where cultural performances take place.

CITY PALACE, UDAIPUR.

City palace, Udaipur is a palace complex situated in the city of Udaipur. It was built over a period of nearly 400 years, with contributions from several rulers of Mewar dynasty. Its construction began in 1553 started by Maharana Udad Singh II of the Sisodia Rajput family as he shifted his capital from the erstwhile Chittor to the newfound city of Udaipur. This palace is located on the east bank of Lake Pichola and has several palaces built within its complex.

This palace was picturised as a hotel in the 1983 James Bond film, Octopussy. A 1991 documentary film directed for television by Werner Herzog features Jag Mandir and consists of footage of an elaborate theatrical performance for the Maharana Arvind Singh Mewar at the City Palace staged by André Heller. The palace was used in the filming of 'Ram-Leela'

On 15th August 2018, India Post issued a commemorative stamp depicting the palace.

SECONDARY RESEARCH.

INTRODUCTION.

India has a rich cultural heritage including the style of architecture, art forms, etc. Wandering around the halls and verandas of these historic buildings, one can see the stories that they tell. City palace is one such palace that was built over time by different rulers of Sisodia dynasty, therefore the development and the evolution of the architectural style is easily noticeable. When you take a deeper look at this, you would realise that the infamous tales of such as - the story of Chetak, Pannada's sacrifice and the one of the great devotee of Krishna all belong to this one family.

THE EVOLUTION OF
MEWAR CAN BE
CATEGORIZED INTO
FIVE PARTS.

Mewar
mature
phase

1537 - Maharana Uday Singh's birth.

1541 - Change of Capital.

1572 - Uday Singh's death.

→ construction of lake of Udaasagar.

1597 - Amar Singh's birth.

1620 - Amar Singh's death.

→ construction of lake Rajasmand
Jagmandir.

1680 - Maharana Raj Singh's birth.

→ marble palace in the
middle of lake Pichola.

Mewar
Mughal
early
phase.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Mughal influence mixed with early mewar style
Mewar-mughal mature phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1699 - Maharana Raj Singh's death. → Reign of Maharana Sangram Singh → Cultural exchange between Mewar & Mughals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1734 - Maharana Jai Singh's birth. 1751 - Maharana Jai Singh's death. → Jag Niwas, now the lake palace was built.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1777. → British colonial influence. i.e. industrial development. → Installation of a private power house near gas gas.
Mewar British phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1778 - Start of Maharana Bheem Singh's reign → British influence in the cusped arches taking a semi-circular shape, art deco features 1828 - End of Maharana Bheem Singh's reign.
Post Independence phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1945. → Junctioning of the department of water supply.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1947 → Heritage tourism and industries becoming the main source of income. → Architecture was known as heritage nature. → Urban planning in eastern part of the city while mountains, lakes in the western part.

CITY PALACE / HISTORY.

Rajput architecture.

Chittorgarh and Kumbalgarh are fine paradigms of earlier forts of Mewar. These guided the initial construction of the palace, which evolved into the palatial typology.

- Why did he build / change the capital?

Since Mewar was under constant attack by the ever expanding mughal army as well as neighbouring kingdoms. Udaipur

stayed at Kumbalgash, in the woods until he came up with a new capitol.

DIFFEREN · SEE SECTIONS OF THE PALACE.

- Badi Pol and Chhatri
- Nauchoroki Mahal
- Manek chowk
- Chandra Mahal
- Baadi Mahal.
- Tripoliya gate
- Joran Pol
- Moti chowk and stables.
- Dishkushi Mahal.
- Kanch ki Burgi & chitram ki Burgi.
- Badi Chitrashali
- Bheem Vilas.
- Pritam Niwas.
- Ganesh Deodi
- Surya Gokhda & Chopad
- Rai Dangan
- Mor Chowk
- Manek Mahal
- Lakshmi Chowk
- Manek Mahal

Problem statement:

Diminishing of Indian traditional architectural style and functionality in the recent times and lack of awareness about the roots of stories and the sequence of what caused these a certain events.

Deliverable:

Making a graphic novel on lores and folktales from one particular dynasty of rulers while focusing on the architecture and its functionality in order to make it more interactive and accessible to a wide range of audience.

- Why this piece of architecture?

- This palace was built over 400 years and was built by over 23 successive rulers, each section follows different architectural style compared to the rest. It also has an elevator. Therefore it had a lot of significant events taken place and is a part of a rich history.

Tone of voice:

- Factual, informal, educative.

Deliverable options:

- Graphic novel
- Creative journal.

STORIES .

The story of Chetak:

Shekarnarayan Pandey in his poem 'Maharana Pratap ki talwar' gives a fitting ode to Chetak, the blue blooded (pure breed) horse of the Maharana who saved his master but sacrificed his life in the famous battle of Haldighati. Nothing unusual for a horse, and yet Chetak is probably the only horse who has poems and folklores devoted to his swiftness, speed and agility and the most instinctive communication with his master.

The story of Panna dai.

When Maharana Sangu died of wounds sustained at the battle of Khanwa against Mughal emperor Babur, Bamvir a distant cousin of Udai Singh II, made a plan to kill the later, so that he could be the new king instead. The fierce protector that she was, Panna dai got to know of it and with no defence on her side, instructed a servant to put the sleeping prince Udai into a large basket and smuggled him out of the palace. She then placed her own son Chandan in Udai's bed and covered him with a blanket. Later Bamvir came to the room

with a sword and soldiers and asked ~~at~~ the whereabouts of Udai Singh, Panna dasi pointed towards the bed where she placed Chandan. She had to choose her nation over her blood.

Udai Singh!! later found Udaipur.

The Legend of Meerabai.

Meerabai when she was a child was attending a wedding with her parents and she asked her mother 'where is my groom' to which her mother replied by pointing at an idol of Krishna. Since then Meera has wholeheartedly devoted herself to the god. She would sing for him, dance and for him. When she came of age her father got her married to the prince of Mewar. She was a loyal wife, she never left worshipping Krishna. Since people of Mewar worshipped Goddess Shakti, they would trouble her and conspire against her. They even tried to kill her but failed. Later she went to a lake to drown herself to show loyalty to her husband, there she saw Krishna and walked towards Sri Vrindavan where she met other devotees.

Messaging at Zennana.

There was a manner in which messages from the outside world filtered into the Zennana. It was exchanged between a series of persons before it reached the right recipient. The messenger was almost always a man, a male entry was forbidden in Zennana. He would convey message to outer Zennana deodhi. Further on, the message was given to the female attendant stationed at the inner deodhi. She would then, in a hushed tone say, 'Baiya me bulao' or 'call one of the maids' or simply cough or clap to indicate the same.

Journey of Photography in Mewar.

The earliest reference to the camera in Mewar was found in the work of Col. James Todd. He brought camera obscura along with him. Expediently the camera and photography gained immense popularity. At first it was only there for the royal family, but later on even laymen got access to it.

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