

**EDUCATIONAL EXPOSURE TRIP- 18TH TO 24TH
JANUARY 2023**



ORGANISED BY
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report arose out education exposure trip 18th-24th January 2023. I am extremely grateful to **Dr. Deepak Tewari, Principal Sikkim Government College Namchi**, who selected me as a escort teacher throughout the educational exposure trip 18th to 24th January 2023 organised by Education Department, Government of Sikkim,

I wish to express my thanks to **Honourable Chief Minister, Government of Sikkim, Honourable Minister, Education Department Government of Sikkim, Tourism Department Government of Sikkim, Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation (STDC)** for generously allowing us to make all facilities, and constant guidance throughout this exposure trip.

I owe my thanks to **The Dean, Vice Principal, and all teaching and non- teaching staffs** of Sikkim Government College for their timely help and co-operation during this exposure trip.

Dr. C. P. Khatiwada

Chapter-I

Delhi and Its Important Sightseeing Places

1.Introduction with Photo

The students explored Delhi on 23rd of January, 2023 which was the last day of the educational exposure Trip organized by Education Department Govt of Sikkim. Students were taken to plethora of places in Delhi for local sightseeing. It started with Qutub Minar and they were taken to visit Rajghat. After that they went to Humayun Ka Makbara. On the way they had a glance of Lotus Temple and India Gate from the bus itself.

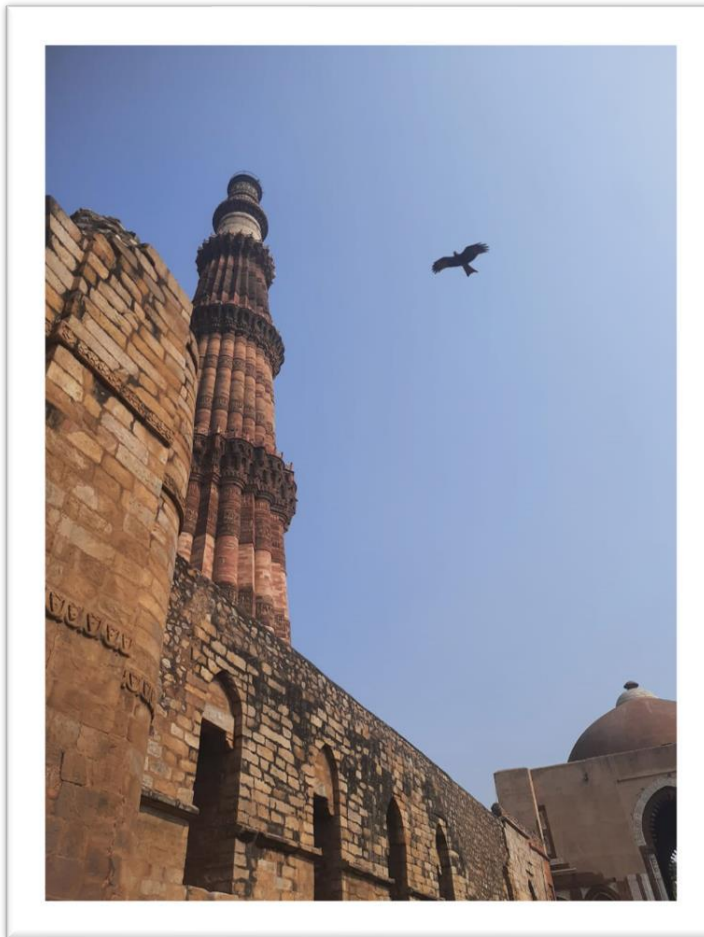


1.1. Historical Importance with Photo

1.1.a.Qutub Minar

The Qutub Minar is a towering 73-Meter-high Tower built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in 1193. The Tower was built to celebrate Muslim dominance in Delhi after the defeat of Delhi's last Hindu Ruler. This Tower is the highest tower in India, Complete with 5 Storey's and projecting Balconies. The first three Storey's of the Qutub Minar are made of red sand Stone and last two are made of Marble and Sandstone.

The Construction of Qutub Minar was started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, but he only constructed the basement. The construction of the tower was later taken over by his successor Iltutmish who constructed three more Storey's. The last two Storey's were completed by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.



1.1.b. Rajghat and Associated Memorials.

Rajghat is a memorial dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi, India. Originally, it was the name of the historic Ghat of Old Delhi (Shahajahanabad). Close to it, and east Daryaganj was Rajghat Gate of the walled city, opening at Rajghat to the west bank of River Yamuna. Later, the Memorial Area was also called Rajghat. It is black Marble Platform that marks the spot of Mahatma Gandhi's Cremation, Antyeshti (Last Rites) on 31st January, 1948, a day after his Assassination. It is left open to the Sky while an eternal flame burns at one End.



1.1.c.Humayun Ka Maqbara

It is a Mauseleum in Delhi with unmatched architectural Grandeur. Humayun's Tomb in Delhi is the first of its kind Opulent Mauseleum built in India and also the first Garden Tomb in the Country. This fine Mauseleum was built Near river Yamuna by Emperor Humayun's First wife Begum Begu Aka Hazi Begum to immortalize the memory of her husband. Though the Emperor died in 1556, it wasn't until 1565 that the construction for the surrounding Charbugh Garden were completed in 1572. Given the grandeur of the memorial, it's no surprise that the construction cost came to 1.5 million rupees which was completely borne by Begum Bega. In 1995, the tomb complex gained the status of a UNESCO world heritage site for its cultural and historical significance.



Chapter-II

Agra

2.Introduction with Photo

The Journey to Agra from Delhi started on 19th of January, at around 8:30 AM and reached there at around 2 PM. In Agra, through the help of tourist guide they explored world famous Taj Mahal thoroughly. They had a group photo session there.



2.1. Historical Significance with Photo

Taj Mahal is a symbol and epitome of love and a monument of impeccable architectural skills. Everything about Taj Mahal is very fascinating and intriguing. The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (reigned from 1628 to 1658), to house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

Construction of the mausoleum was essentially completed in 1645 but work continued on other phases of the project for another 10 years. 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 rupees. The construction project employed some 20,000 artisans under the guidance of a board of architects led by the court architect to the emperor, Ustad Ahmed Lahouri. The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO world heritage site in 1983 for being “The Jewel of Muslim Art in India and one of the universally admired master piece of the world’s heritage”. In 2007, it was declared a winner of the new seven wonders of the world (2002 to 2007).



Chapter-III

Fatehpur Sikri

3. Introduction with Photo.

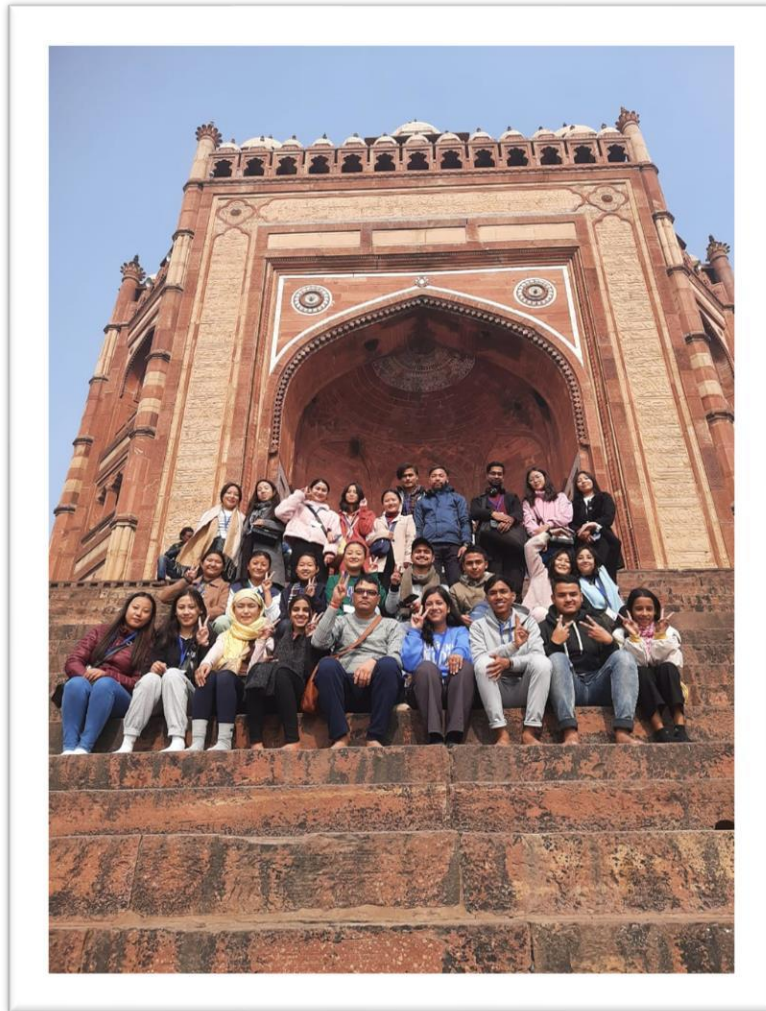
The Students visited the City of Fatehpur Sikri on their way from Agra to Jaipur on 20th of January 2023. The students taken in through a bus. They explored different aspects and parts of the place. And even entered temple there dedicated to Sufi-Saint and performed religious rituals of the place of tying Knots for wishes. Then they had a group photo session in front of the highest gateway of the world- BulandDarwaza.



3.1. Historical Significance of the place with Photo.

Built during the second half of the 16th century by the Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri (the City of Victory) was the capital of Mughal Empire for only some 10 Years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosque in India, the Jama Masjid. Fatehpur Sikri was constructed South East of an Artificial Lake, on the sloping level of the outcrops of the Vindhyan Hill ranges. Known as 'The City of Victory', and constructed between 1571 and 1573. Fatehpur Sikri was the planned city of the Mughals to be

marked by magnificent Administrative, residential, and religious buildings, Mosques and living areas for the court, army, the servants of the King and the entire city. The purpose of building the city was Akbar's intention to Honor the Sufi Saint Salim Chisti and Entire palace Complex is built around Saints Tomb.

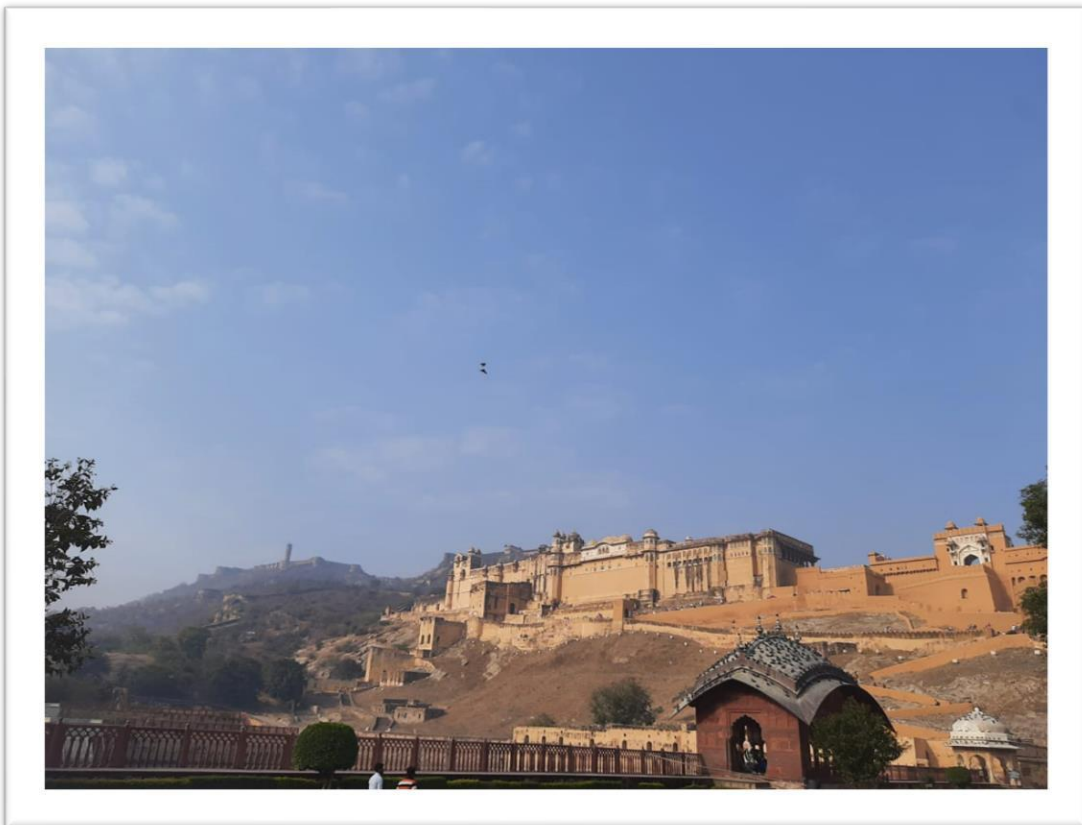


Chapter- IV

Jaipur

4.Introduction with Photo

After visiting Fatehpur Sikri, Students continued their Journey to Jaipur, and the bus reached the destination in the evening time. So, everyone was exhausted after travelling a long distance so had dinner and took rest. The next day which was 21st of January, student started exploring Jaipur City with full enthusiasm. It started with Amber Fort, then they went to visit Hawa Mahal. After that they visited the Jantar Mantar, Jaipur and on their way, they were shown Jal Mahal (Water Palace) from the Bus itself.



4.1.Historical Significance of Amber Fort with Photo

Amber Palace is a great example of Rajpur Architecture. Some of its Building and work have influence of Mughal Architecture constructed of Red Sandstone and marble, the attractive opulent palace is laid out on four levels, each with a courtyard. It consists of the Diwan-E-Aam or A hall of Public audience, the Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Palace), or Jain Mandir, and the Sukh

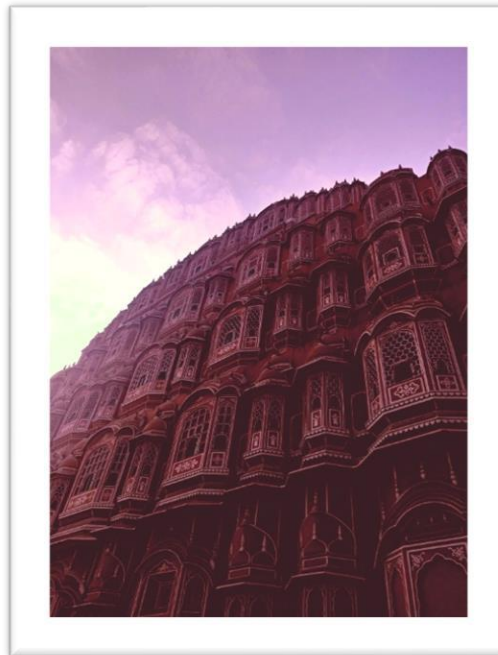
Niwās were a cool climate is artificially created by winds that blow over a Water Cascade with in the palace. Hence, Amber Fort is also popularly known as Amar Palace. The palace was the residence of the Rajput Maharajas and their families. At the entrance to the Palace near the forts Ganesh Gate, there is a temple dedicated to Shila Devi, the goddess of Chaitanya Cult, which was given to Raja Man Singh when he defeated the Raja of Jessore, Bangal in 1604.

Raja Man Singh had 12 Queens so he made 12 rooms, one for each queen. Each room had a stair case connected to the Kings room but the queens were not allowed to go upstairs, Raja Jai Singh had only one queen so he built only one room equal to three old queens room.



4.2.Hawa Mahal (Palace of Winds)- Historical Significance with Photo

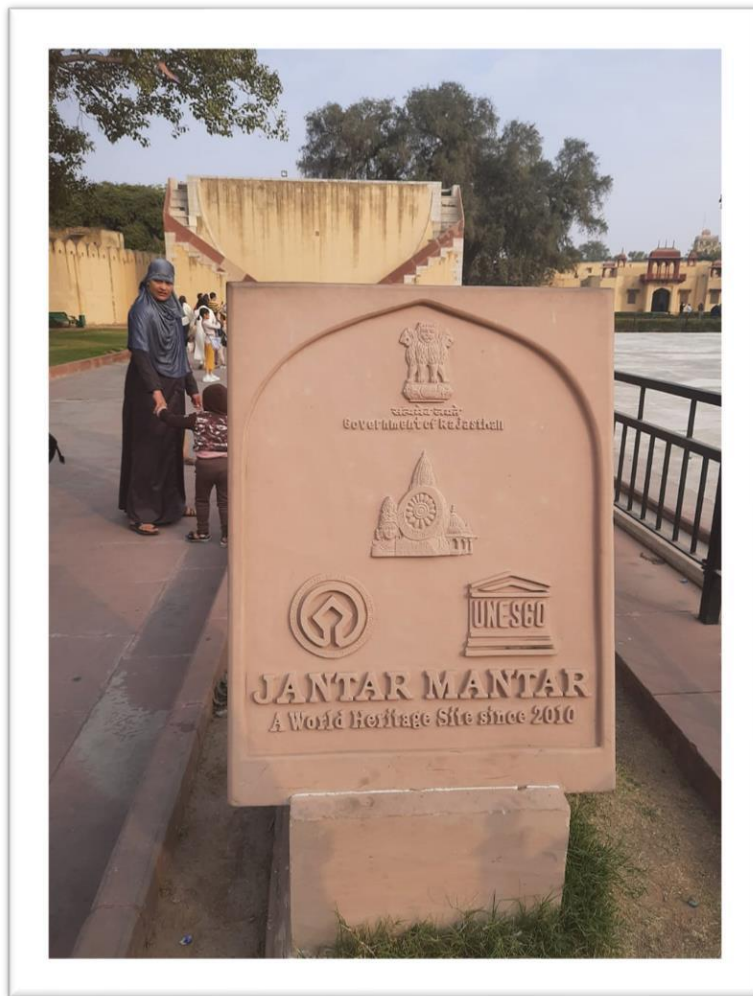
Built from red and pink sandstone, it is on the edge of the city palace, Jaipur and extends to the Zenana, or Women's Chambers. The Structure was built in 1799 by the Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of the City of Jaipur, India. He was so inspired by the unique structure of the Khetri Mahal that he built this grand and historical palace. It was designed by Lalchand Ustad. Its five floor extension is a kin to a honey comb with 953 small windows called Jharokhas decorated with intricate lattice work. The original intent of the lattice design was to allow royal ladies to observe everyday life and festivals celebrated in the streets below without being seen. This architectural features also allowed cool air from the venturi effect to pass through this making the whole area more pleasant during the high temperature in summer.



4.3.Jantar Mantar, Jaipur- Historical Significance with Photo

The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, is an astronomical observation site built in early 18th Century. It includes a set of some 20 main fixed instruments. They are monumental examples in masonry of known instruments but which in many cases have specific characteristics of their own. The Jantar Mantar is an expression of the astronomical skills and Cosmological Concepts of the Court of A scholarly prince at the end of the Mughal Period. The Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur constitutes the most significant and the best preserved set of fixed monumental instruments built

in India in the first half of the 18th Century, some of them are the largest ever built in the categories. Designed for the Observation of Astronomical Position with the Naked eye they embody several architectural and instrumental innovations. The observatory forms part of the tradition of Ptolemaic positional astronomy which was shared by many civilization. It contributed by this type of observation to the completion of the astronomical table of Zij. It is a late and ultimate monumental culmination of this tradition.



Chapter- V

CONCLUSION

On the Whole, the educational excursion trip proved to be very enjoyable, rejuvenating and unforgettable experience for everyone. The places that the students visited and explored were indeed breathtakingly beautiful and were places of utmost historical significance. Accommodation facilities and food were great and everything was systematically organized in a well-coordinated manner as per comfort and convenience of students. Students seemed to have a great fun and a wonderful time all throughout the trip and explored and experienced everything with a youthful exuberance.

All in all, the educational Excursion tour have been a mesmerizing and spectacular experience for all the students and above all students garnered a plethora of new information's and knowledge regarding people, history, food and culture of different places across Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Jaipur. Indeed, it has been eye opening and enlightening tour for all the students as they got to know about the vibrant and diverse culture and landscapes and history of our nation- India.

So, in this way the educational excursion trip has proved to be a very fruitful and a successful programme organized by Government of Sikkim. Even in the upcoming days, Education Department of Sikkim is expected and requested to plan and come up with this kind of initiative to keep students highly motivated to excel in their academics.

Report Submitted By: Dr. C.P. KHATIWADA, Escort Teacher, Assistant Professor,
Department of Physics, Sikkim Government College

The list of students selected for Educational exposure trip 2023, Sikkim Government
College Namchi

Sl.No	Name of Students	Roll No.
1	Saiman Tamang	20NS0221
2	Deepa Sharma	20NS0304
3	Bimal Basnett	20NS0402
4	RajibBasak	20NS0355
5	Anamika Sharma	20NS0110
6	Tavrej Mohammad	20NC0113
7	Sabina Sunwar	20NC0025
8	Riwaj Chettri	20NC0002
9	Pratiksha Gurung	20NC0003
10	Avantika Chettri	20NA0753
11	SushilaSunwar	20NA0752
12	Sandhya Rai	20NA0101
13	Dharmit Lepcha	20NA0002
14	Sristy Rai	20NA1041
15	HisseyDoma Sherpa	20NA0024
16	Aita Maya Limboo	20NA0462
17	Anjali Chettri	20NA0351
18	Dristanta Sharma	20NA0863
19	BabitaSubba	20NA0315
20	Lalita Biswakarma	20NA0970
21	Deepsana Rai	20NA0552
22	Norjay Bhutia	20NA0253
23	Rachana Rai	20NA0102
24	Prayna Rai	20NA0702
25	Lakmit Lepcha	20NA0483
26	Arun Pradhan	20NA1049