

## INDUSTRIAL VISIT

### RANTHAMBORE - JAIPUR (7<sup>TH</sup> JAN 2020 TO 12<sup>TH</sup> JAN 2020)

Embarking on an Industrial visit is always renewed source of energy for the students. Each opportunity to get closer to the real life working environment serves as a great source of practical knowledge. Moving out of the confinement of four walls in itself is a great excitement, and traveling together adds to the entertainment when you are young energetic and adventurous.

HKIMSR organized an Industrial Visit for second year students of MMS/MMS+ & PGDM to Ranthambore-Jaipur from 7<sup>th</sup> January,2020 to 12<sup>th</sup> January 2020. Total of 26 students has been accompanied by Dr. Iram Tanvir Shaikh & Prof. Neha Sharma (Teaching Staff).

The tour began on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2020 when everyone assembled on Mumbai central Station to board the train to Sawai Madhopur. We reached Sawai Madhopur station on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020. From there we travelled to Ranthambore “The Tiger Roar” Resort by forest Canters.



After lunch we headed toward the **Dastkar village**.

Dastkar Ranthambore is an initiative of Dastkar and Ranthambore Foundation to resettle communities in the Sawai Madhopur area of Rajasthan who had lost access to wood, water, and farming lands due to the creation of Ranthambore National Park. The Ranthambore Foundation approached Dastkar in late 1980s to initiate income generation activities particularly among women in the area. Dastkar Ranthambore evolved out of a need to rebuild the communities in Sawai Madhopur area of Rajasthan who had been displaced due to the creation of Ranthambore National Park for endangered tigers. They had begun work with 2 villages of Sherpur and Khilchipur in the Sawai Madhopur district of southeast Rajasthan. Dastkar

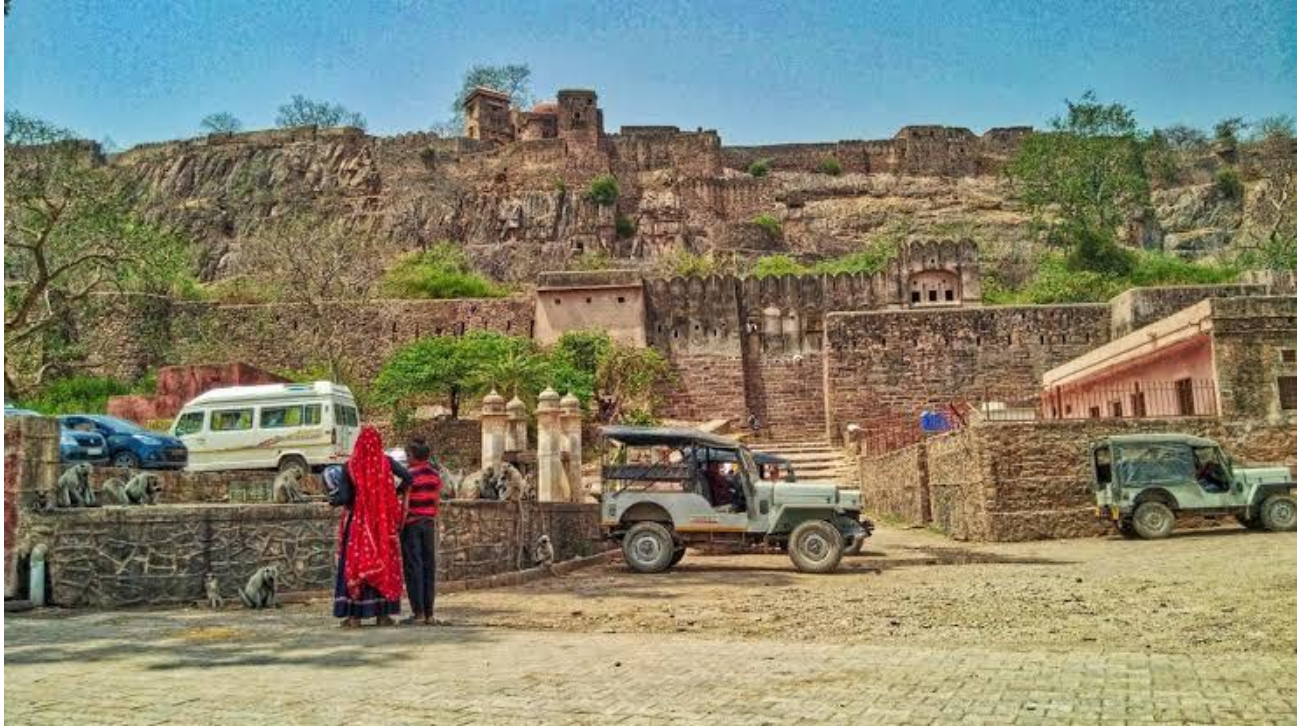
inputs to the Ranthambore project over the years have included skills training; design; credit; product development; tailoring, cutting, and sizing workshops; costing and pricing; indigo and natural dye training etc. Today women from more than 6 villages are involved with it in the revival of local crafts that include patchwork, block printing and recycled fabric craft. Dastakar, introduced the craft of recycled fabric in 2008, when they discovered the local skill of making braided ropes from scrap fabrics. Through engaging professional designers and intensive skills training ,they developed a range of colorful toys and products . Similarly they have developed a new range of designs for patchwork and block printing. With an emphasis on exports, they collaborate with designer based overseas too. They sell through B2B trade channels, select exhibitions and their own retail outlets in Sawai Madhopur as well as others' across India. They have also setup an Effluent Treatment Plant and solar power generators, as a step towards environment friendly production practices.



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After a very detailed visit to Dastkar village we headed toward the **Ranthambore Fort**.





The Ranthambore Fort is situated inside the Ranthambore National Park which was the hunting grounds for the Maharajas of the Jaipur dynasty. It is located in the town of Sawai Madhopur in Jaipur. It had been built in the mid 10th century, according to the Government of Rajasthan's Amber Development & Management Authority, during the rule of Sapaldaksha.

The beautiful ruins of the fort have an aesthetic appeal that can attract the vision and minds of all the people who lay their eyes on the masterpiece. The fort is considered an epitome of power due to its history of defending the Rajput Empire against the attacks of foreign invaders. The fort is now a tourist attraction and appeals too many historians and many common people who wish to seek more knowledge and experience the architecture and history of the place.

The day ended by “**camp fire**” and “**puppet show**”.



The next day started at 5:00 in the morning when everyone was ready to discover the beauty of nature at **Ranthambore National Park**.







Ranthambore National Park is one of the biggest and most renowned national park in Northern India. The park is located in the Sawai Madhopur district of southeastern Rajasthan, which is about 130 km from Jaipur. Being considered as one of the famous and former hunting grounds of the Maharajas of Jaipur, today the Ranthambore National Park terrain is major wildlife tourist attraction spot that has pulled the attention of many wildlife photographers and lovers in this destination. Ranthambore National park is spread over an area of 392 sq km. along with its nearby sanctuaries like - the Mansingh Sanctuary and the Kaila Devi Sanctuary. The park is majorly famous for its tigers and is one of the best locations in India to see the majestic predators in its natural habitat. The tigers can be easily spotted even during the day time busy at their ordinary quest- hunting and taking proper care of their young ones.

Ranthambore is also counted as the famous heritage site because of the pictorial ruins that dot the wildlife park. Certainly, a visit to Ranthambore National Park is a treat for every wildlife and nature lover. The time spend on watching tigers roaming around, verdant greenery, a gamut of other species of chirpy birds and animals is priceless and worth enough to be explored at least once in a life.

After the jungle safari we all headed to **Jaipur**.



Jaipur is the capital of India's Rajasthan state. It evokes the royal family that once ruled the region and that, in 1727, founded what is now called the Old City, or "Pink City" for its trademark building color.

We check in "Regenta Central Jal Mahal", after lunch we headed to **Amber Fort**.

Nostalgic Amber Fort, near Jaipur in Rajasthan, is one of the most well-known and most-visited forts in India. Not surprisingly, it features prominently on the list of Jaipur's top attractions. Amber was once the capital of princely Jaipur state, and the fort the residence of its Rajput rulers. Maharaja Man Singh I,



who led Mughal Emperor Akbar's army, commenced its construction in 1592 on the remains of an 11th-century fort. Successive rulers added to Amber Fort before moving the capital to Jaipur in 1727. The fort was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2013, as part of a group of six hill forts in Rajasthan. Its architecture is a noteworthy fusion of Rajput (Hindu) and Mughal (Islamic) styles.



Following which we enjoyed the shopping at **Bapu market**.





Bapu Bazar in Jaipur is one of the most famous markets of the city for buying traditional Jutis, Bangles, Dupattas, Sarees, Scarves etc. Situated in the heart of the Pink City between Sanganer Gate and New Gate, the market is known for its alluring Rajasthani products including textiles, handicrafts, brass works and precious stones. The vivacious market attracts tourists from all over India and the world owing to the authenticity, diversity and affordability of the products sold. You can get some stunning bargains as well as all things - traditionally, Rajasthan!

The Third day was started with a visit to Birla temple.



The Birla Temple, originally known as Lakshmi Narayan Temple, and is situated below the Moti Dungri Fort in Jaipur. Dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi, this temple is a proud architectural landmark of Jaipur. Built in pure white marble, the Birla Temple is unlike the traditional ancient Hindu temples, and is built with a modern approach.



Following which we proceeded to the **Saras dairy (Jaipur Dairy)**.

Towards fulfillment of the national objective of making India self sufficient in milk production, a small step was taken in March 1975 and Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd., Jaipur (popularly known as Jaipur Dairy) was registered under Cooperative Act 1965 to work in then Jaipur District. Initially this union did not have the processing facilities. It started with a modest beginning of procuring 250 liters of milk per day.

The initial handling capacity of the dairy plant was 1.5 Lakh Lt. per day with a powder plant of 10 MT per day capacity, which was commissioned in the year 1981 under Operation Flood Program 1 by National Dairy Development Board for service of thousands of rural farmers families of Jaipur.

Over the years, there has not been looking back for Jaipur Dairy and the significant growth has been made



in all fields i.e. procurement, processing and production of various milk and milk products and marketing thereof under the brand name of SARAS. The plant is managed and operated by well-qualified, competent and experienced managerial cadre and highly motivated work force to provide highest quality of products and best of the services to our esteemed customers.

To further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the plant performance, Jaipur Dairy (Jaipur Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd., Jaipur) had earlier obtained the Quality Management Systems Certification as per ISO 9002:1994 in combination with IS: 15000 (HACCP) in the year 2000. Now the dairy has upgraded the system in accordance with ISO: 9001: 2000 in combination with (HACCP) as per IS: 15000: 1998.

The second half of the day was enjoyed at **Jantar Mantar & City Palace.**

The **Jantar Mantar** is a collection of nineteen architectural astronomical instruments built by the Kachwaha Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur, Rajasthan. The monument was completed in 1734. It features the world's largest stone sundial, and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.



**City Palace** forms one of the most famous tourist attractions and a major landmark in Jaipur. The beautiful palace was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh during his reign. Among the various forts and palaces of Jaipur, City Palace stands apart, with its outstanding art and architecture. 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. The Palace was also the location of religious and cultural events, as well as a patron of arts, commerce, and industry. It now houses the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, and continues to be the home of the Jaipur royal family. The royal family of Jaipur is said to be the descendants of Lord Rama.





The day ended with a DJ Party at the hotel.

The last day of the Industrial visit was not not the least before heading to station for our journey we visited Albert hall.

It was originally a concert hall that was erected way back in the year 1876. This splendid architecture is now a popular Museum of Jaipur, showcasing the objects and artifacts of the rich history of India and more. The museum is known not only for its exquisite collection but also for its wonderful architecture. The museum has 16 galleries in total and one gallery is declared 'gallery of the month'. The museum has a design quite similar to the Victoria and Albert museum in London.



As rightly said, “ The travel opens our minds and heart and makes us better person.” Hence this trip ended with many new versions of ourselves and the world around us. Everyone enjoyed the trip and collected loads of the memory to remember and smile for the future.