

Decoding the approach of Interior Design to refurbish the Havelis

A case of Malwa Region,Punjab



Section A-Research paper

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Abstract

Malwa's havelis are renowned for their stunning architecture and unique history. By beauty of its splendour and aesthetic appeal, haveli architecture and visual arts. There were large courtyards and finely carved wooden structures in these magnificent residences. Restoration and repair of the interior ornamentation and design techniques are required for haveli conservation. The haveli is a representation of the interior design, architecture, design processes, and building materials. The haveli's current state of restoration and conservation, as well as the data necessary to ensure its long-term preservation. In this paper, we'll examine a case study of havelis in the Punjab region and talk about how to adaptive reuse old materials in these beautiful, of great importance havelis that are currently protected as historical sites.

Keywords: Design Techniques; Interior design; Restoration; Building Design; Adaptive reuse



1: Introduction

Punjab is divided into three regions i.e Malwa, Doaba, and Majha . The greatest area of Punjab is called Malwa. The Malwa region was situated on left side of the Sutlej River and had a rough parallelogram shape. Barnala, Bathinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Faridkot, Fazilka, Ludhiana, Malerkotla, Mansa, Mohali, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar and Sangrur are among the fifteen Punjabi districts that make up the Malwa region (K.S. Narang et al) The majority of the district is also home to Punjab's illustrious cultural legacy. Showcasing its exquisite and original architectural artwork. The Malwa region is home to the Tomb of Nabis, the Sadhana Kasai Mosque, the Haveli Todar Mal, and the Halim Kothi Bassi Pathana.

Haveli is a distinctive traditional architectural style from a bygone era. Haveli has no precise definition in a dictionary. The Arabic word hawala, which meaning "partition," is the source of the word haveli, which is also used to refer to private space or residential architecture [haveli. (n.d.). *Definitions.net*. Retrieved (2023)].

Courtyards are one of the architectural components used in Punjabi havelis. It is an outdoor living area enclosed either entirely or mostly by walls or other buildings. The courtyard emerged as a significant design element when people began to build permanent structures. It has an orientation toward women. In certain civilizations, a private courtyard was the only outdoor area where women could relax in solitude. Numerous haveli are built according to the same courtyard pattern. The well-defined shape of the havelis allows for optimal air circulation and ventilation. They are beautifully designed and provide ample space for visitors and guests at the door without compromising the privacy of the women in the house. Water is abundant, and there are numerous storage options. Modern architects could learn a lot from those who designed the havelis. These buildings, which have survived earthquakes and other natural disasters, do not need artificial heating or air temper to stay hot in winter and cool in summer. Architectural techniques such as controlling atmospheric conditions. The havelis had a built-in air-conditioning system with high ceilings, two-foot-thick walls of lakhauri bricks covered with lime mortar, and adequate and effective ventilation. They were also breathtakingly beautiful.



2: Literature Review

Despite their importance, havelis are ignored by the government. By neglecting some well-known historical havelis, they are ruined. However, in the coming generations, people will become more aware of this issue and begin to take measures to protect them. Many articles and research papers focus on documentation and the idea of rebuilding the site using the same construction techniques but with creative ideas. The construction of the haveli began during the Mughal period. In India, there is the largest ghar with heavy wooden doors, a courtyard and royal entrances. The idea was influenced by Islamic Persian and Rajput culture. (Zulfiqar Ali Kalhor et al) Photohari region havelis are the great example of Sikh, Hindu and Islamic religion different style of havelis. They are Khem Singh Bedi haveli, Gujral haveli and many more. Their main door well decorated with carving can be found in havelis. And the most decorative element in the architectural is Jharoka. This element usually used in the upper floor of havelis for beautiful appearance and for controlling climatic condition. Atam Singh Gujral Haveli is decorated with Jharoka with miniature dome. In the upper floor they done fancy with wooden ones. At the side of courtyard there is beautiful arch which increase the beauty of entrances. Another Haveli in Kontrilla is an example of Mughal period, its walls are decorated with stucco and the entrance also carries stucco decoration. And the balconies and jharokhas increase the beauty of havelis. Narali is an important village in Potohar region known for the Sikhs and Hindus village. In Narali village the research find out that all havelies are beautifully meant by using the natural materials. The researcher found that stucco designs were used in the walls. Especially at the top of the door floral design used. All the doors of our house are carved wood and very beautiful design. And the balconies are the haveli where designed with the wooden railing that we are called with hand in octagonal pattern. Researchers also describe that these all havelies are built before the binding of the Pakistan all excellent haveli's with fabulous temples in a village. Another haveli, Sethi haveli is located in Peshawar city which is also known for 200 used old haveli. This haveli has been built after the colonial period. This haveli for the implementation of the area of repeating patterns of design and the collection of artist's ideas shows. Before going to the death of this have early author idea 15 art treatments while 13 different types of wooden fretwork, ceiling design. This period facade this haveli is used with an ornamental design, flowing line that came from Islamic art technique. In the tapered plaster whereas fresco artwork are done in the doors of the haveli. Sethi's haveli were built with complex and unique



design by the help of great craftsmen and artists. for building this they have followed design principles such as proportion, colour harmony, balance and shapes layout. The courtyard has a circular shape and the haveli consists of three to four floors, which were the tallest structure at that time and was a unique house. The rooms are painted with frescoes, have beautiful niches, windows with shutters, painted wooden doors and ceilings in parquet technique. To make the haveli unique, different designs were used in the open courtyard at that time. Sethi Haveli is reused as a traditional dining courtyard where you can get traditional food from Punjab, but the owner of the Haveli has adaptively converted it into a museum, hotel and restaurant. Some of the researchers explained that havelis are derived from the Arabic word hawali, which means "partition" or "private space" (Ar. Bhupinder Pal Singh Dhot et al). When we read about havelis, we first explore the planning and design of havelis, then we go through some of the silent features of havelis, such as courtyard and terrace, room size and solid walls, heavy roofs, high ceilings, porches, overhangs and balconies, surface texture and colour. All havelis share a common structure, including the floor plan, symmetrical design around the courtyard, soaring ceiling, short opening and large corridor. The materials are usually brick, lime and brick powder for the plaster and some of the organic binders were used. The land was built large and open to give air, light and ventilation to the rooms, and some elements such as arches, niches, fireplaces, floors and cornices were built similarly, which makes the place alive (Ar. Bhupinder Pal Singh Dhot et al).

3: Case Study

3.1. Bagrian Haveli, Nabha Malerkotla

The Baghrian Haveli was built between 1850 and 1890 by Bhai Guddar Singh and covers 800 hectares. Located about 18 kilometres southwest of the town of Malerkotla, where there are no buildings, the haveli is surrounded by agricultural land for a distance of one kilometre. After 1.5 miles, one reaches Bagarin Fort, built during British rule by Khokhar Jat monarch



Fig3.1.1 - Bagrian Haveli, Nabha Malerkotla (Source - Author)



Bhai's brother, Guddhar Singh. The fort and haveli were both built on the same principles. There is a well in the courtyard, which was once the centre of a haveli. Since it was built during the British rule, Gothic design principles were applied. Bagrian Haveli is a two-story building with 8 rooms. In the entrance area there is a courtyard with a 2-metre fountain made of bricks and lime plaster in the shape of flowers. The brick pattern in the pillars and walls of the haveli facade has V-shaped arches. The floors of the portico are covered with black and white marble, and the ceiling has a blue and white cornice. Haldi, a natural yellow pigment, was used to paint the walls of the haveli. There are four entrances to a haveli. The carvings on the door of the haveli are simple and straight. The doors on the north side have a beautiful design with straight lines and coloured glass. Upon entering the haveli, the floor is beautifully coloured and opens to a 3.5 metre wide corridor and a 4 metre long entrance. Connected to it are three rooms, the floors of which are all brick. The walls are decorated with a pop-wall cornice. The walls of the facade are decorated with a brick pattern. The height from the floor is 7 metres, some bedrooms are 4.2 metres high and have a wall thickness of 38 cm. This keeps the interior of the haveli at a constant temperature, and the mortar is made of lime plaster.

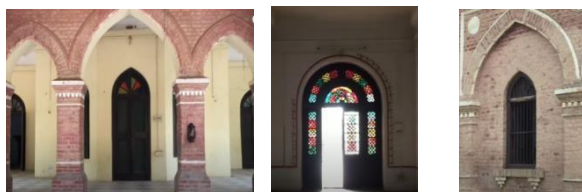


Fig3.1.2 - As in first three image we can see there doors and windows which are made with wood and colourfull glasses which are designed in three points rule which were followed in british era called ghotic style. (Source -Author)



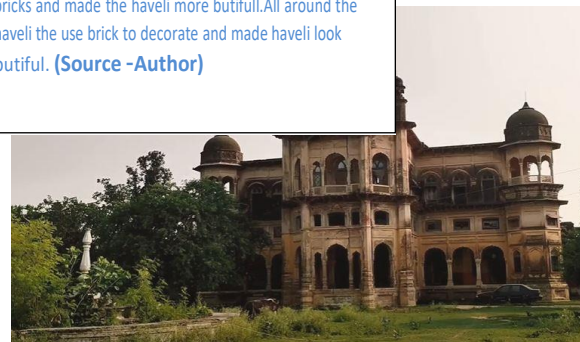
Fig3.1.3 - In wall they made butiful pattern design with bricks and made the haveli more butifull. All around the haveli the use brick to decorate and made haveli look butiful. (Source -Author)

1540. It was a city of Muslim Pathans and Rajputs. Both the ninth and tenth

Sikh masters, Guru Teg Bahadur Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji, paid a visit to Bassi Pathana. There is a single historic Gurdwara Sikh shrine in the city dedicated

to their memory. This city also has a shrine dedicated to Sh. Namdev Ji. A sage named Rishi Ajgawanand is reported to have meditated for years in a temple in this ancient city called Brahmghat. A marble and sandstone fountain with a large field at the entrance of the haveli. In front of the entrance is a large courtyard with a beautiful arch and pilleres. The floor of the courtyard is decorated with stones of different

Fig3.2.1 -Halim Khoti ,Bassi Pathana





colours. Wood carvings and a simple design beautify the entrance door. The door is decorated with a beautiful wood carving in Gothic style. The door was built with words, and it is still in good condition. The windows are also good, and the handles are made of brass and cut glass. Window panes were the only thing that began to crack.

3.3 Mughal Sarai , Doraha

A well-known, vibrant and spectacular landmark in the city of Doraha in Ludhiana district is the listed Mughal Sarai. The Sarai has fallen victim to the passage of time due to the indifference of the public and the government. The Mughal Emperor Sher Shah Suri had it built in the 17th century and it was a popular resting place for weary travellers during the Mughal era. The Sarai is a fortified



Fig 3. 3. 1 - Entry Pathway of Mughal Sarai (Source -Author)

structure with octagonal defenders at each of its four corners, having a square shape and 168 metres of fortification walls. There are large gates in the centre on the sides to the south and north. In the southern gate there are paintings depicting different types of flora and fauna, while in the northern gate floral patterns are preserved. There is an imposing gate in the centre on the north side, and in the south is our top on the inside. The northern gate has remains of flora design, while the southern gate has floral and format. Painting both the gates are connected by kutchra way as beside picture we can see. The tiles in the main entrance of Mughal Sarai, Doraha, are quite unique in their making. They appear to have been made using a technique popularly known as kashi work, and let us take a closer look at the structure of the tiles used here. We note that the tiles are composed of three parts: the plaster, called khamir (body); the glass, called kanch (glaze); and a material called asthar (slip), located in between.

At this point, we note that most of the tiles have lost their glassy and coloured surface layer. The red arrows (without the yellow border) indicate the tiles that still have a small amount of the glassy surface layer. And the red arrow with the yellow border indicates the removal of the entire tile. The dome of the Sarai is made of Nanakshahi bricks, which have formed black mould on the surface of the bricks due to excessive humidity and standing water or wetness, causing them to deteriorate. The bricks



Fig 3. 4. 1 - Total Mal Haveli (Source -Author)



are laid in concentric circles to form a dome-shaped ceiling. Bricks can spall when moisture enters them and undergoes the freeze-thaw cycle. As a result of the water damage, the crumbling, spalling, and temperature-related deterioration of the bricks over time, the face layer of the bricks becomes abraded.

3.4. Todar Mal Haveli

Todar Mal Haveli, also called the Jahaz Haveli is one of nine pearls of Akbar's reign and is situated

approximately one kilometre from Fatehgarh Sahib on the eastern side of the Sirhind-Ropar Railway Line. The Haveli, where Diwan Todar Mal lived, was constructed of Sirhindi bricks. In Sikh history, he is renowned for paying an astronomical sum to Wazir Khan, Sirhind governor, for a small plot of land that is regarded as the most expensive land ever purchased. Sahibzada Zorawar Singh and Baba Fateh Singh, the two younger sons of the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, were cremated on this property in 1704 AD, together with Mata Gujri, the mother. He had to cover the entire piece of land in ashrafis since he had to place the gold coins vertically and had been limited in how much ground he could cover with them (Bharat Khanna-Article). Later on, he coordinated their cremation as well. Wazir Khan's revenge, on the other hand, was pushed upon Todar Mal, who had to bear the majority of it. Shortly later, he and his family had to leave the haveli; the only outward reminder of their passing was the deteriorating building. In the years that followed, the haveli quickly degenerated and crumbled. Despite having survived Banda Bahadur's pillage of Sirhind and the authority of The Sikh Confederacy, the haveli was not altered out of respect for Diwan Todar Mal. Outside the palace of the Mughal Governor Nawab Wazir Khan is a stunning haveli made of Sirhindi bricks that once offered a sizable reception chamber for greeting and entertaining guests in addition to a well designed garden space with a pool and fountains. No door frames are utilized in the structure. The shape of the doors and windows is only created using bricks. Despite the fact that it is already running, Punjab's current administration is protecting and conserving for the next generation.

4: Comparative Analysis case examples of Havelis

1. As we did live case study of four havelis. People like was janitor he gave information about the haveli. So, we came to know Haveli are from mughal to British era. In mughal

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era haveli were known as sarai one which were used for king to stay when they travel one place to another. After britisher came is called haveli which were started use as Racidational area. There are different changes in door, window and brick shape. In mughal time doors and windows are with bricks and in british time they use wooden doors and windows which are known as gothic style. One of the most commone in all havelis were that there were fountain or pool in the courtyard/backyard. They have large garden area and most of the walls are covered with windows. Below in the table (Fig-4) we can see the difference and current status of haveli(Karen Ralls et al).


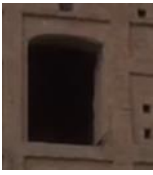









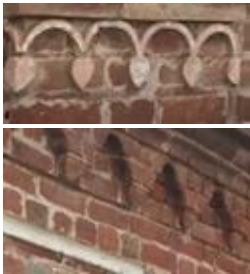




HAVELIS	Bassi Pathana	Jahaz Haveli	Mughal Sahari	Haveli Bagrian
LOCATION	Bassi Pathana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab	Bassi-Sirhind Rd, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab	Ludhiana District, Doraha, Punjab	Malerkotla Rd, Nabha, Punjab
PLAN	Plot is in rectangle with fountain in courtyard 	Plot is in square shape with well in courtyard 	Square plot, back side of sarai there is courtyard with fountain 	Rectangle plot, front courtyard with fountain
DOORS FINISHES	Teck wood are use With flower and leaves carving. 	Doors are made in basket style (Segmental Style) 	Door are made with three poin style brick door . 	Gothic Style door and round arch door

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<p>WINDOWS FINISHES</p>	<p>For the frame they use teck wood and Glass</p> 	<p>Segmental Style windows with brick</p> 	<p>Three point arch with brick</p> 	<p>Gothic Style Windows and sal wood are used for frame and for windows.</p> 
<p>FLOORING FINISHES</p>	<p>For floor cement with Colour full stones</p> 	<p>Brick Flooring</p> 	<p>Brick flooring and limestone</p> 	<p>Marble and inside they used brick flooring</p> 
<p>WALLS DETAILING</p>	<p>In walls there are triangle brick work and shape of window, red stone cornice are used in corner of the exterior wall.</p> 	<p>Nesh are made in all four walls in every rooms by using tow point arch which were used in mughal time.</p> 	<p>In front gate wall different type of blue sones are used with flower pattern. In walls painting are made by using naturel colour.</p> 	<p>In wall they made butiful pattern design with bricks and made the haveli more butifull. All around the haveli the use brick to decorate and made haveli look butiful.</p> 
<p>CEILING FINISHES</p>	<p>Lime plaster used in ceiling with iron rod in all four wall at corner there is</p> 	<p>Ceiling are made with brick by using round</p> 	<p>In the ceiling they used brick in round pattern with lime</p> 	<p>In ceiling lime and iron rod are used ,in curved cornish are used in corners.</p> 

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	three steps made with lime.	pattern.		
CURRENT CONDITION	This haveli is made during devision of pakisthan and punjab .when pathan come started leaving .Now also half path of haveli are used	This haveli is made during the mughal time by todal mal .And now half of the havelis got runied its in conservation project.	This haveli is made duri the mughal time And now it is used as tourist place.In the main door they used blue stone and other colour full stones.	This haveli were builed during british time and now this haveli is use for wedding shoot , film shooting and tourist visits.
	by there generation.	Fig4 - Table of compratve analysis Havelis (Source - Author)		

5: Conclusion

We can conclude that all havelis are still standing and being maintained, but some havelis built by the Mughals or by people of the British era with Indian heritage are disappearing, while others are still highlighted and attract attention only for a few. Despite the attention given to these havelis, it has been noted that they are in poor condition and their charm is diminishing. The havelis of Malwa provide a perfect venue for preserving and showcasing historic structures. They can be repaired and modified to put on public displays of antiques, sculptures, and antiquities. In this situation, artisans, architects, and cultural institutions may all contribute to the creation of a secure and energising environment. This shift towards using havellis as museums will help keep them from deteriorating and being destroyed. This will help to preserve each havelli as well as the Punjabi culture that gave them their exceptional beauty. Additionally, converting havellis into museums can aid in educating the public about the Malwa region's art, culture, history, and architecture. This could encourage more admiration and respect for the rich culture and legacy of region. Overall, converting havelis into museums is a practical and successful strategy to preserve these ancient monuments for future generations. By doing this, these magnificent homes may fulfil their mission of honouring Malwa culture and serve as an example for younger generations to value and preserve these magnificent works of art.



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