



Memorabilia 2023



Kumbhalgarh fort

**On the occasion of 2nd excursion of G-20 delegates
(21st to 24th March, 2023)**



**Superintending Archaeologist
Archaeological Survey of India
Jodhpur Circle, Jodhpur**

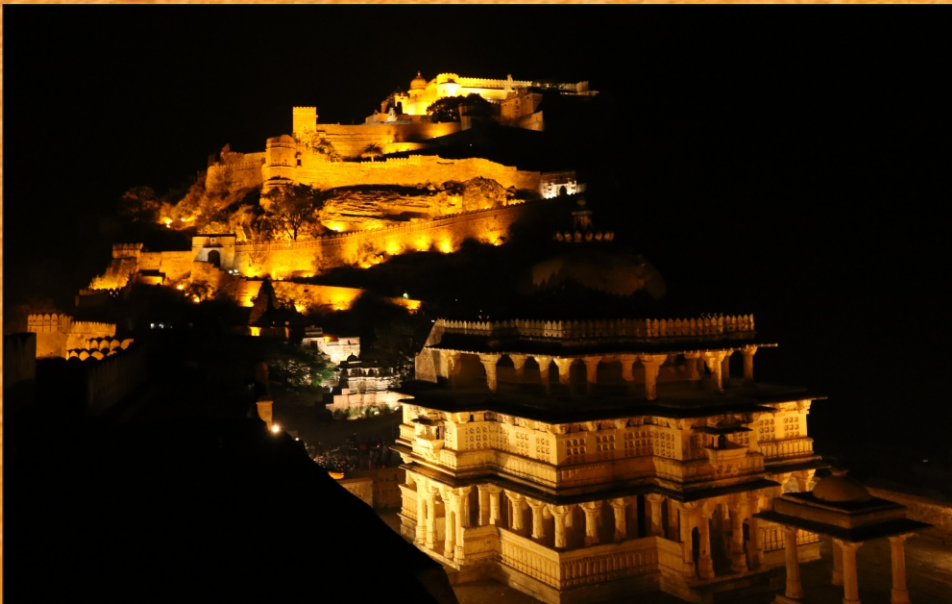
Our Duties towards our Cultural Heritage

Dos

- ✔ Help in keeping the monuments clean.
- ✔ Help in maintaining the natural environment around the monuments.
- ✔ Help in preventing and avoiding any kind of destruction of a monument by anyone. Report any such matter to the concerned staff.
- ✔ Keep distance while looking at any displayed or easily reachable antiquity, paintings etc.
- ✔ Help in protecting unprotected monument / antiquity etc.
- ✔ Help in creating cultural awareness among the masses.
- ✔ Help in maintaining the sanctity of the monument.

Don'ts

- ✗ Don't litter or spoil at any monument.
- ✗ Don't pluck flower etc. from monument- garden.
- ✗ Don't paint, draw or whitewash any wall etc. in and around the monuments.
- ✗ Don't touch painting / antiquities and neither throws nor diverts any water, flash- lights etc. over them.
- ✗ Don't hamper or spoil the originality of any artifact or antiquity or monument.





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PREFACE

India is perhaps one of the largest repositories of tangible heritage in the world. A major part of this heritage is preserved in her monuments, sites and antiquities of varied nature. The range of such relics, from the past is indeed very vast and covers a long span of time i.e. prehistoric to colonial times.

Archaeological Survey of India, under the Ministry of Culture, is the premier organization for the archaeological research and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation. It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of ASI. It administers more than 3650 ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of national importance. Its activities include carrying out surveys of antiquarian remains, exploration and excavation of archaeological sites, conservation and maintenance of protected monuments etc. To facilitate and strengthen the process of protection, conservation & maintenance of archaeological monuments, the entire country is divided into 36 circles. Recently, 07 new circles announced in pursuance of the mandate of the department.

Rajasthan, erstwhile, Rajputana, popularly known as the land of princes, forts and palaces, is the largest state of India. The monuments and archaeological remains of diverse nature are located in the region since prehistoric times to late medieval period are scattered from far north to south. ASI, Jodhpur circle, after initiation during 2014, comprises more than half of the area of State and has wide

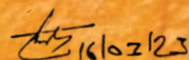
jurisdiction over 17 districts of western Rajasthan. There are 73 centrally protected monuments / sites under Jodhpur circle which may be broadly classified as proto-historic and historic sites.

The conservation challenges in the region are manifold owing to its diverse geographical and respective ecological conditions. The region experiences very low to scanty rainfall and the Jaisalmer is the hottest place of the country, which itself is a major factor of cause of decay and damage to the historical monuments and sites. Besides, sand bearing winds with high speed hitting the stone surface of the monuments, fluctuation in day and night temperature are also the factors responsible for damage to the monuments.

This booklet provides the glimpses of department's perspective and efforts on protection, conservation and maintenance of the monuments and sites. It also emphasizes on the pioneer works of the department to attract and facilitate the visitors viz. illumination of the monument, installation of high mast National Flag, up-gradation of super class amenities for visitors and also perceive briefly about the major structures located within the boundary and recent visit of G-20 delegates in the month of December, 2022.

It is expected that this booklet will also serve as guidebook for the readers /visitors and introduce them to the vast and varied work behavior of the department. It also describes the works of department for public awareness under Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsva and amenities provided for betterment of visitors viz. Drinking water facility, Toilets, Benches, cultural notice boards, Direction boards, Publication room, Baby care room, wheel chairs etc.

In the anticipation of better experience of visit of the fort and feedback.



(Dr. Biri Singh)

Superintending Archaeologist

Place : Jodhpur

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Dharohar Bhawan, New Delhi

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PROLEGOMENON



Archaeological Survey of India

It was in the year 1861 that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) established and General Alexander Cunningham was appointed as Archaeological Surveyor. However, even before that the antiquarian wealth of India started attracting the attention of the East India Company. It had a very humble beginning. Sir William Jones formed the Asiatic Society on 15th January, 1784, an institution for inquiring into antiquity, art, science and literature of Greater India. The Society thrived rapidly and contributions commenced pouring in from all quarters announcing new finds or new interpretation of material. The Asiatic Society started a journal in 1788 to make public the results of these new efforts and a museum was set up in 1814 to house the objects collected by the society workers. It was started in 1837 when Mr. James Princep, the tenth Secretary of the society discovered the key to the Brahmi script. Hitherto, there were no systematic explorations. In 1861, General Alexander Cunningham impressed upon the Governor General of India the necessity for undertaking systematic programme of exploration in the country. The proposal was accepted and General Cunningham was appointed as Archaeological Surveyor. General Cunningham surveyed enormous number of monuments and remains and covered large parts of northern India.

The Archaeological Survey of India was established with the primary object of surveying and recording the archaeological monuments in India. In 1880, organized attempt was made to preserve the monuments from decay by appointing Mr. H.H. Cole as Curator of monuments, which also coincided with recognition of the fact that the preservation of the monuments was the permanent responsibility of the state.

In 1899, initially, the ASI was administratively divided into five circles for the preservation, conservation, archaeological explorations and excavations on a permanent basis and with well defined policies. With the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy, the ASI was placed on a formal footing during the first decade of the 20th century. He appointed Sir John Marshall as the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India, who excavated Taxila, Sanchi, Sarnath etc. Several monuments / sites were declared as protected monuments under the purview of the Ancient Monuments and Preservation Act 1904. In 1944, Dr. R.E.M. Wheeler was appointed Director General of Archaeological Survey of India. During his tenure, he incorporated modern methods for carrying out archaeological excavations and trained the

staff of the Survey in excavations at Taxila, Arikmedu and Harappa.

After independence, the Indian Government made a special reference in the constitution of India for the responsibility of the Indian citizens for maintenance of cultural property and monuments. In fulfillment of the provisions of the constitution parliament passed 'The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951' by which, all the monuments previously protected under the Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1904 were re-declared as of national importance and 450 more monuments were included in the National List. After the merger of the princely states with the rest of India, the Archaeological Survey of India took the additional responsibility for maintenance, conservation; preservation of monuments previously looked after by these states. The new Act called 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958' was passed which covers the entire country and with its amendment and validation in 2010, it is presently in vogue.

Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains Act, 1958, the Archaeological Survey of India has declared 3693 monuments / sites as to be of national importance in the country. During the last 161 years of its existence, the ASI has grown from a humble beginning to a large organization with an organized work force at the base and the Director General at the apex.

Its major activities are *interalia* as under :

1. Protection, conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments / sites and remains.
2. Conducting archaeological exploration and excavations
3. Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains
4. Architectural survey of monuments
5. Development of epigraphical research
6. Setting up and re-organization of the site museum and
7. Training in Archaeology.



Sun Temple, Fort Kumbhalgarh

A.S.I., Jodhpur Circle, Jodhpur

The Rajasthan state was formed on 30th March, 1949 when Rajputana- the name adopted by the British Raj for its dependencies in the region- wise merged into the Dominion of India. Its capital and largest city is Jaipur, which is also known as 'Pink City'. Other important cities are Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer and Udaipur.

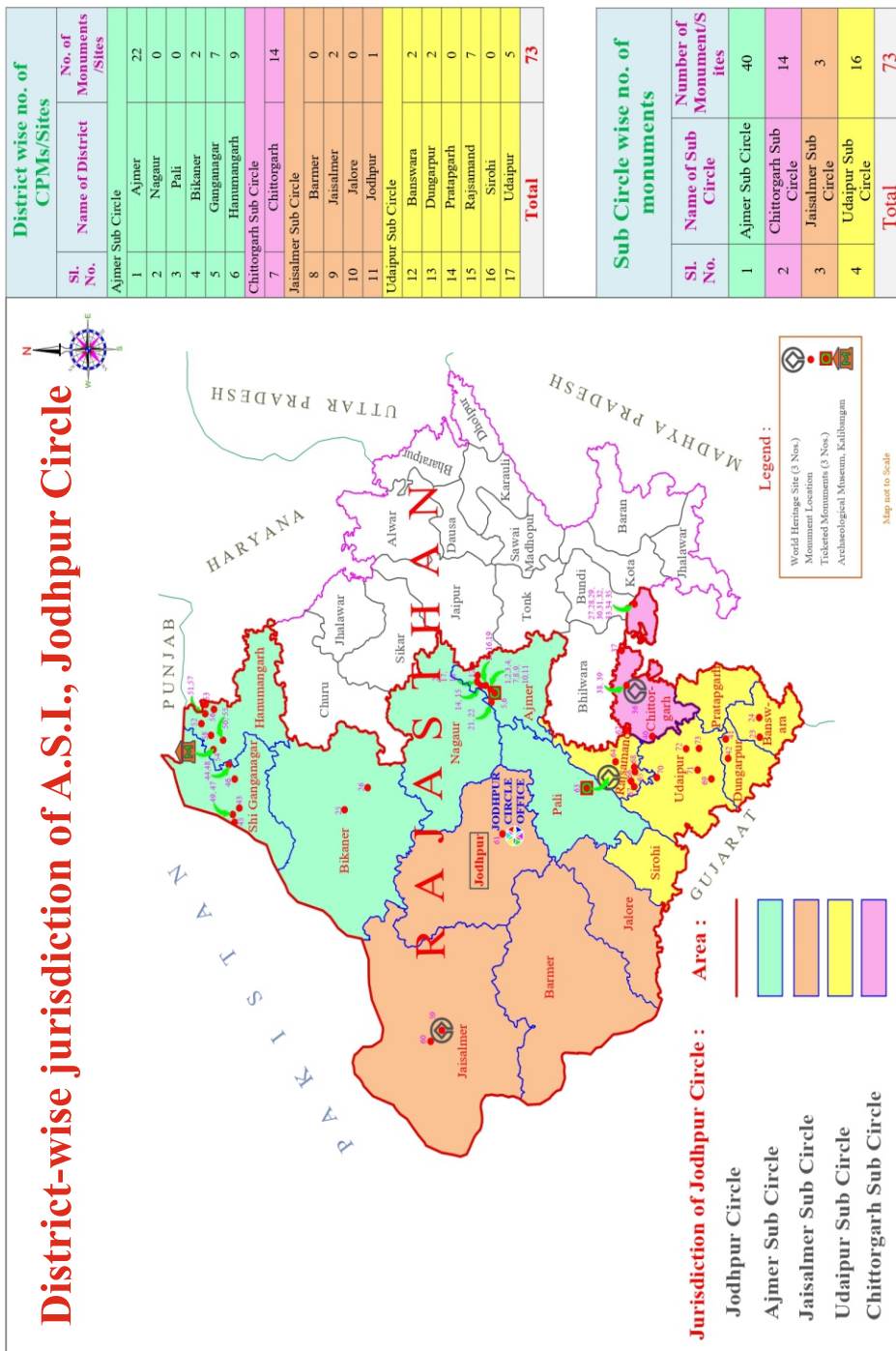
As the state ruled by various rulers, they left their rich cultural remains in the form of forts, fortress, palaces, temples, lakes and other structural remains. For protection and preservation of this historical and glorious heritage, two Circle offices under Archaeological Survey of India i.e. Jaipur and Jodhpur were set up. Apart from these, State Archaeology Department; Government of Rajasthan is also working with same mandate.

ASI, Jodhpur circle was created as the 26th circle on 21st August, 2013 by bi-furcating the existing Jaipur circle. The circle has the territorial jurisdiction over the 17 districts which are Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sri ganganagar and Udaipur. There are 73 centrally protected monuments / sites scattered in above detailed districts and 01 site museum namely Archaeological Museum, Kalbangan, Hanumangarh under the jurisdiction of this circle. For administration and maintenance of these monuments and sites, the circle has been divided into four Sub- circles i.e.

1. Ajmer (40 Nos. of CPMs and Sites)
2. Chittorgarh (14 Nos. of CPMs and Sites)
3. Jaisalmer (03 Nos. of CPMs and Sites)
4. Udaipur (16 Nos. of CPMs and Sites)

The monuments / sites are diverse viz. archaeological mounds, temples, towers, chhatris, palaces, gates, sarai, ghats, pavilions, water bodies, mosque, kos minars, forts, tombs, samadhi, gardens and inscriptions etc.

District-wise jurisdiction of A.S.I., Jodhpur Circle



List of centrally protected monuments and sites under the jurisdiction of ASI, Jodhpur Circle (Rajasthan)

S.No.	Name of Monument/ Site	Location	District
1.	Delhi Gate, Ajmer City, consisting of one Archway	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Magazine building in the Ajmer fort, including Museum	Ajmer	Ajmer
3.	One Baori, 3 miles, 6 furlongs from Ajmer, on Ajmer-Jaipur road	Ajmer	Ajmer
4.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh, Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer
5.	The Adhaidin-ka-Jhonpra, Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer
6.	The Badshahi Haveli in the Naya Bazar, Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer
7.	The marbles pavilions and balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bund and the ruins of the marbles Hammam behind the Ana Sagar Bund, Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	The Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as “Sola Thumba” at Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer
9.	Tombs of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate, Ajmer City	Ajmer	Ajmer
11.	Gateway of Taragarh hill	Ajmer (Taragarh)	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chatri	Ajmer
15.	One Sarai in Chatri Village about 10 miles from Ajmer	Chatri Village	Ajmer
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ghugra	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hushiara	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hushiara	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Kair	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Khanpura / Kayampura	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi at Pushkar	Pushkar	Ajmer
22.	Brahmaji Temple	Pushkar	Ajmer
23.	Shiv temple and Ruins	Arthuna	Banswara
24.	Ancient remains	Vithal Deva	Banswara
25.	Bhandasar Jaina Temple	Bikaner	Bikaner
26.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Morkhana Village	Bikaner
27.	Ghateshwar temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
28.	Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
29.	Shringar Chawri	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
30.	Temple of Ashtamata	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
31.	Temple of Ganesh	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
32.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
33.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
34.	Temple of Trimurti	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
35.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
36.	Fort of Chittor as a whole	Chittaur	Chittaurgarh
37.	Menal (Mahanal) Temple and Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh
38.	Hathiwada enclosure with Inscription together with adjacent land in Survey plot No. 301	Nagari	Chittaurgarh

List of centrally protected monuments and sites under the jurisdiction of ASI, Jodhpur Circle (Rajasthan)

S.No.	Name of Monument/ Site	Location	District
39.	Ancient ruins	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
40.	Archaeological sites & remains at Jeora comprised in survey plot No. 416	Nilodh / Jeora	Chittaurgarh
41.	Jaina Temple Inscription	Baroda	Dungarpur
42.	Somnath Temple	Dev Somnath	Dungarpur
43.	Ancient Mound	Baror	Ganganagar
44.	Ancient Mounds	Bhannar Theri	Ganganagar
45.	Ancient Mounds (2)	Binjor	Ganganagar
46.	Ancient Mound	Chak-86	Ganganagar
47.	Ancient Mounds (2)	Mathula	Ganganagar
48.	Ancient Mounds	Rang Mahal	Ganganagar
49.	Ancient Mound	Tarkhanwala-Dera	Ganganagar
50.	Ancient Mounds	Badopal	Hanumangarh
51.	Ancient Mounds	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
52.	Ancient Mounds	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
53.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
54.	Ancient Mounds (3)	Kalibanga	Hanumangarh
55.	Ancient Mounds	Manak	Hanumangarh
56.	Ancient Mounds	Munda	Hanumangarh
57.	Ancient mounds	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
58.	Ancient Mound	Pilibanga	Hanumangarh
59.	Fort including ancient temples	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
60.	Ancient Site	Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
61.	Fort	Mandore	Jodhpur
62.	Chetak Samadhi	Chetak Samadhi	Rajsamand
63.	Archaeological site and remains comprised in survey plot Nos. 938, 941, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073 and 1074	Gilund (Bhagwan Pura)	Rajsamand
64.	Haldi Ghati	Haldi Ghati Dara	Rajsamand
65.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Kumbhalgarh	Rajsamand
66.	Ghat with inscriptions, Pavilions and Toranas, together with adjacent area comprised in survey plot No. 344	Navchowki, Rajsamand	Rajsamand
67.	Rakta Talai	Rakta Talai	Rajsamand
68.	Badshahi Bagh	Shahi Bagh	Rajsamand
69.	Pratap Smarak	Chavand	Udaipur
70.	Ancient ruins	Kalyanpur	Udaipur
71.	Sas Bahu Temples	Nagda	Udaipur
72.	Mahal known as Hawa Mahal	Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Udaipur
73.	Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani ka Mahal	Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Udaipur

Ticketed Monuments

- 1.Marble Pavilion, Anasagar Baradari, Ajmer, District- Ajmer
- 2.Fort Chittorgarh, District- Chittorgarh
- 3.Fort Kumbhalgarh, District- Rajsamand

World Heritage Sites

- 1.Fort Chittorgarh, District- Chittorgarh
- 2.Fort Kumbhalgarh, District- Rajsamand
- 3.Fort Jaisalmer, District- Jaisalmer

PUBLICATION

The publication of Archaeological Survey of India, Jodhpur Circle in form of brochures and smarika are following :

1. Chittaurgarh Fort (Hindi)
2. Chittaurgarh Fort (English)
3. Kumbhalgarh Fort (Hindi)
4. Kumbhalgarh Fort (English)
5. Smarika Chittaugarh Fort (Hindi)
6. Memorabilia Kumbhalgarh Fort (English)

PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

- 1.World Heritage Week- on every year, 19th to 25th November, is celebrated as World Heritage Week with students of various schools, research scholars and visitors. Various awareness programmes are organized viz. Heritage Walk, Drawing Competition, Cultural Activities, Photo Exhibition etc.
- 2.Awareness program for Antiquity Registration.
- 3.Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsva- Since January, 2022 a series of awareness programs including photo exhibition, cultural events, illumination of monuments, installation of high mast National Flag etc. are being organized on varied monuments every month under of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsva. The monuments included for celebration includes World Heritage Sites, Temples, maximum footfall locations, tribal areas etc.
- 4.Amrit Sarovar Yojana- During month of August, 2022 photo exhibitions with other activities held on Marble Pavilion, Anasagar, Ajmer and Fort Chittorgarh.
- 5.Distribution of brochures to visitors.
- 6.Celebration of International Museum Day on 18th May every year to enhance the visitor's experience at museum.



Victory Tower, Chittorgarh Fort

3

Major Monuments

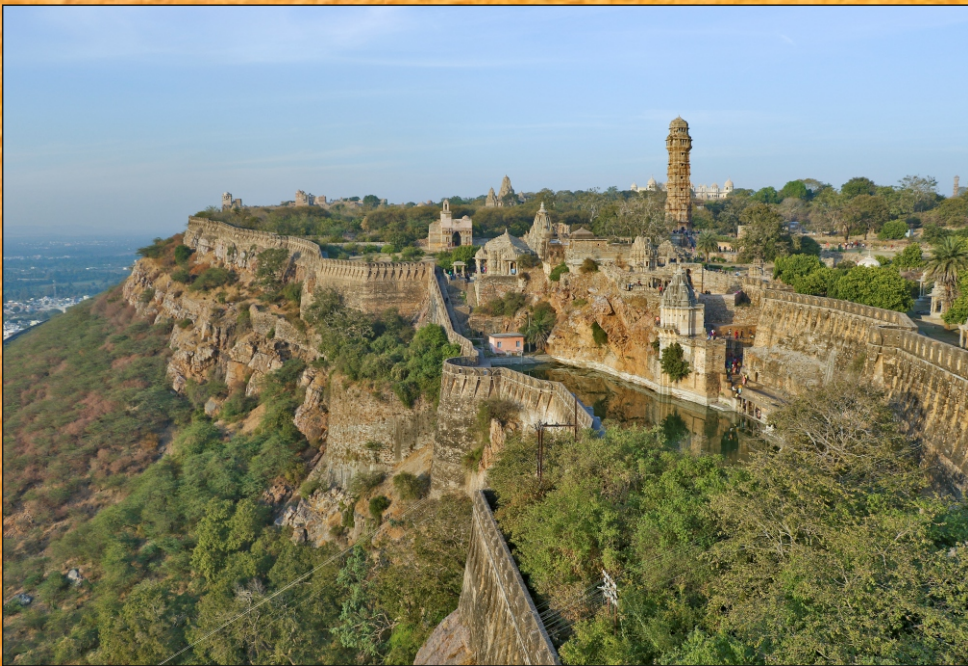


MAJOR MONUMENTS

There are totally 73 centrally protected monuments and sites under the jurisdiction of Jodhpur Circle. All have given proper attention, however, following are the major monuments in the circle, which are most visited and have tourist attraction:

1. Fort Chittorgarh, district – Chittorgarh

Chittorgarh is the important ancient site situated from 50 Km. from Bhilwara and 90 Km. from Udaipur district on the border of the Mewar. Chittorgarh fort is one of the best and longest forts in India. This fort was built in the post-Gupta period and later Moris or Mauryas acquired and beautified it. The Sun-temple is built by them on seventh-eight CE. Later on Pratiharas ruled over it and constructed the temples of Kumbh-Shyam and Kukadeshwar in ninth century CE, then Paramaras in tenth-eleventh CE and later on Guhilots or Sisodias ruled over this area. The Chittorgarh fort contains several monuments like as temples, towers, reservoirs, chhatirs, palaces and gateways etc.



2. Fort Jaisalmer, District- Jaisalmer

The Fort of Jaisalmer standing majestically on the *Trikuta* Hill is a living testimony to the pride of the Bhati Rulers. Maharawal Jaisal laid the foundation of a new fort at Jaisalmer in 1178 CE. The fort of Jaisalmer also known as “*Sonar Killa*” due to its color is built over a 50 mtr high hill and

occupying an area of 11.28 hectare with its huge ramparts that varies from 10 to 25 mtr in the height. There are three parallel walls around it. The first wall supporting the hill is called *Patha* which was built in 15th century by Maharawal Lakshman Singh. The second retaining wall five meters high around the hill was built by Maharawal Bhim Singh in 1578 CE. The third wall is the main wall of the fort. The fort is approached from the north-east through four successive gateways viz. *Akhai Pol*, *Ganesh Pol*, *Suraj Pol*, *Hawa Pol*. The rulers of Jaisalmer were great patrons of sculptural art and architecture. Several beautiful Brahmanical and Jain temples, magnificent palaces, *havelis* and gateways were built which clearly reflects the skill and dexterity of the stone masons and artistic excellence of the Bhati rulers.



3. Marble Pavilion, Anasagar, District –Ajmer

The marble Pavilions are situated on the embankment of the *Ana-Sagar* Lake. This artificial lake was built by the Amoraj ruler of the Chauhan dynasty in 1135-56 CE. The Lake was surrounded by the Aravali hills and fed up by the water of Luni River. The landscape view of this lake was attracted the attention of Mughal emperor, for built the complex of marble parapet and *Hammam* on the embankment in 1637 CE. The Marble pavilions with its balustrade and parapet wall are known as *Baradari* which Persian means a resort on the bank of river or lake. It consists of the five pavilions; the first pavilion from the Southern side and remaining four has undergone drastic alternation. During the British period, the *Hammam* was also used as the Commissioner's office and pavilions were converted into offices and residence.



4. Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda, District- Udaipur

The twin Sas-Bahu temples are made around 975 CE, Nagada had been the capital of the Guhila rulers for a long time and was known as Nagahrida in the past. Both these small structures have simple sanctum walls but the *mandapas* show a taste for propose ornamentation. The sanctums of these temples are of *panchratha* type.



5. Brahma Temple, Pushkar, district- Ajmer

The Brahma temple, Pushkar is one of the most ancient sacred temples of the Hindus. It is situated on the bank of holy lake and dedicated to Lord Brahma who is creator of universe according to Hindu's epics. On the axial plan, the temple consists of square sanctum and vestibule, a *Mandapa*, *Mukhmandapa* and a *Garbhagriha*. In the centre of sanctum a four faced image of Brahma is installed on a lotus pedestal. This temple is repaired during the time of Sawai Jai Singh (1669-1743 CE).



6. Ancient Site, Kalibangan, District- Hanumangarh

Kalibangan lies along the left bank of the dried-up bed of river Ghaggar (ancient Sarasvati). It comprises three mounds, the larger one in the middle (KLB-2) the smaller in the west (KLB-1) and the smallest in the east (KLB-3). The excavation brought to light grid layout of a Harappan metropolis, perhaps truly “the first city” of the Indian culture heritage. The significant part of the evidence, however, relates to the discovery of an Early-Harappan settlement, immediately underlying the occupational remains of the Harappan citadel. There is also a museum on site.





Archaeological Site Museum, Kalibangan

REGULAR MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS

General maintenance and conservation of the protected monuments is a continuous process. The day to day cleaning, up keeping and watch & ward of the monuments are being attended by the monuments attendants and staff posted there on regular basis. Monuments are inspected periodically by Superintending Archaeologist and Officers, as per their assessments and recommendations, conservation programmes are being framed & being implemented. In case of urgent conservation works, the required steps are taken to ensure stability of the monument. These works are taken up as per priorities and over all availability of resources every year.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

As and when proposals or complaints are received from different agencies viz. VIP, State Government, NGOs, individuals etc., the factual reports are called for from the respective field offices and depending upon the priorities of the conservation/maintenance works and the availability of funds/resources, appropriate action is taken up under intimation to the concerned. Besides this, visitors' book has been kept at the monuments where entry fee has been levied.

ONLINE TICKETING

Online ticketing is available for all the three ticketed monuments of ASI, Jodhpur circle and tickets can also be booked by scanning QR code provided at the monuments for the convenience of the visitors.



A.S.I. Sub Circle Office, Udaipur

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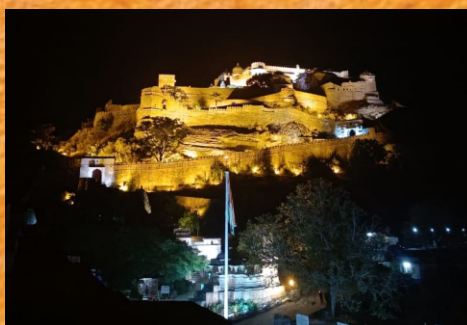
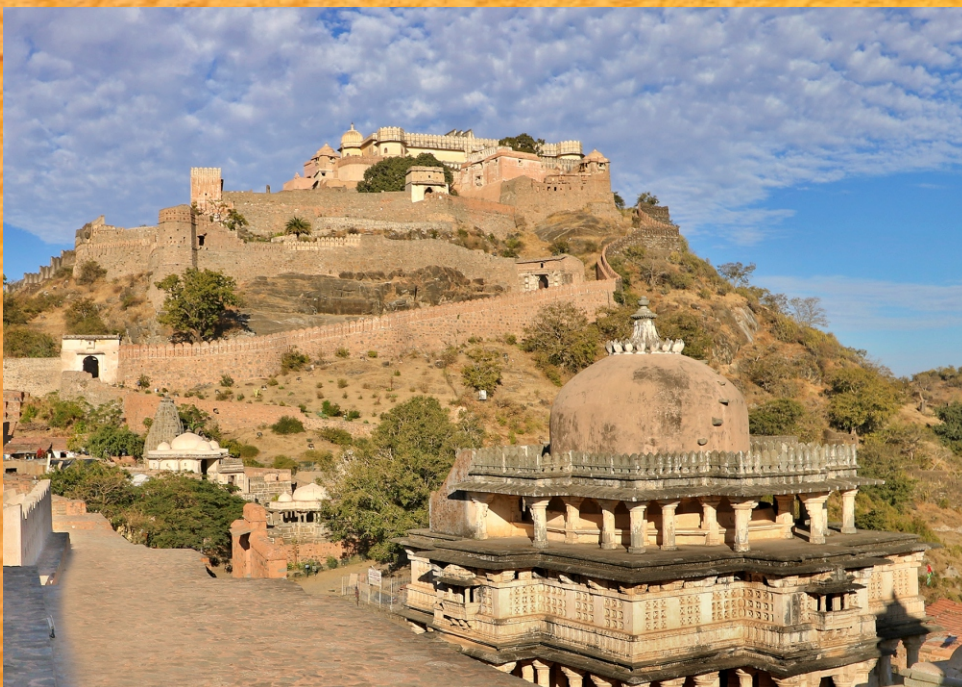
Fort Kumbhalgarh :
Salient Structures

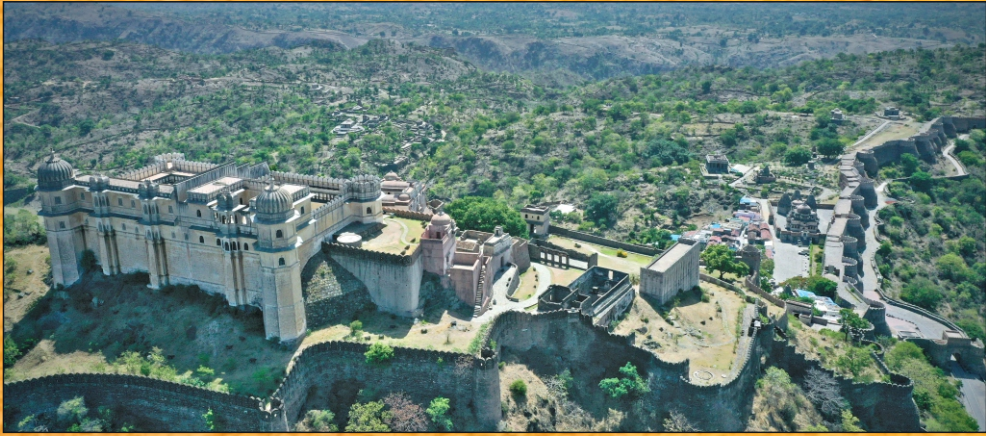
Kumbhalgarh Fort

Latitude- 25°08' 57" N

Longitude- 73°34' 51" E

Kumbhalgarh is situated amidst Aravali hills in the Kelwada tehsil of Rajsamand district about 80 Km. northwest of Udaipur, Its construction is attributed to Rana Kumbha between 1443-1458 CE under the supervision of famous architect Mandan on the site of a still older castle to which traditions ascribe to Samprati, a Jaina prince of the second century BCE. The Muslim rulers of Malwa and Gujarat attempted to take over the fort but due to its strategic location and strong fortifications, it remained invincible. Rana Fateh Singh (1885-1930 CE), one of the greatest builder of the time constructed Badal Mahal. The important buildings within the fort are Badal Mahal, Kumbha Mahal, Brahmanical and Jain temples, water reservoirs, baoris, chhatris, gateways etc.





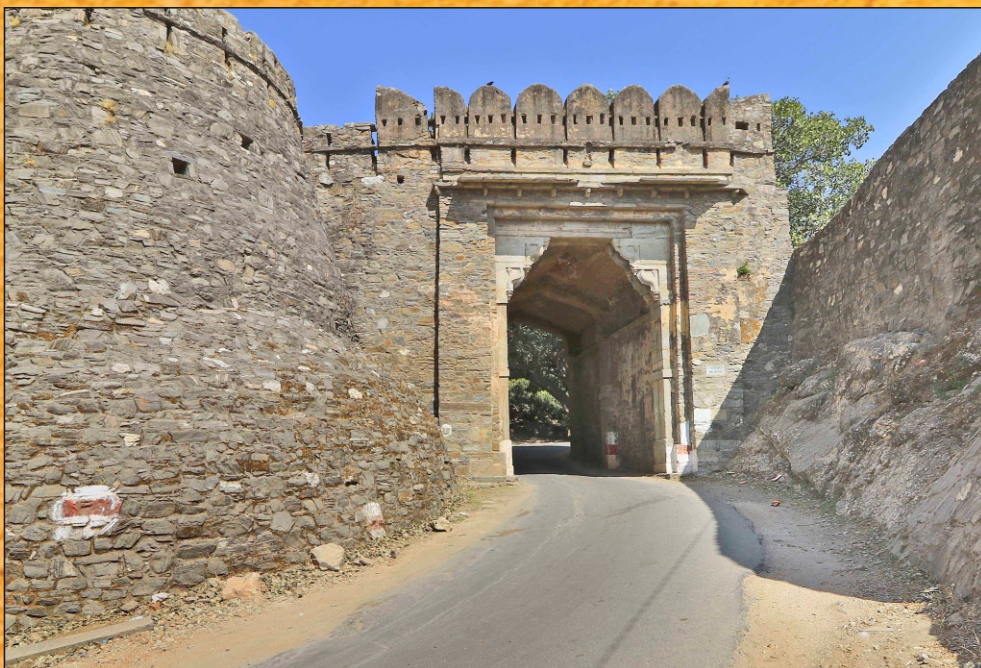
KUMBHALGARH FORT



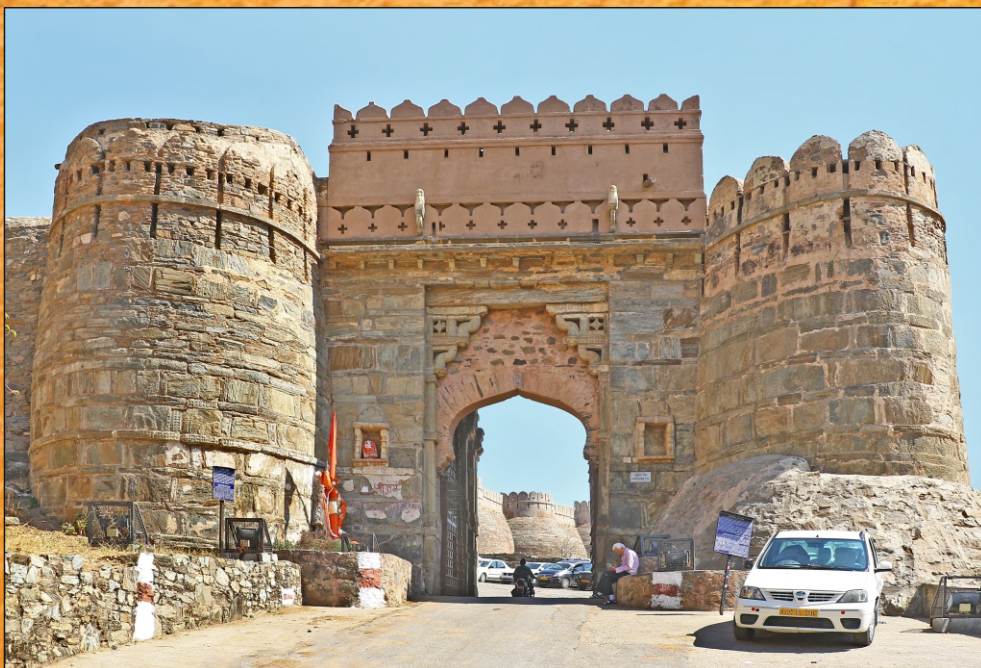
KUMBHALGARH FORT



GREAT WALL, KUMBHALGARH FORT



HALLA POLE



HANUMAN POLE



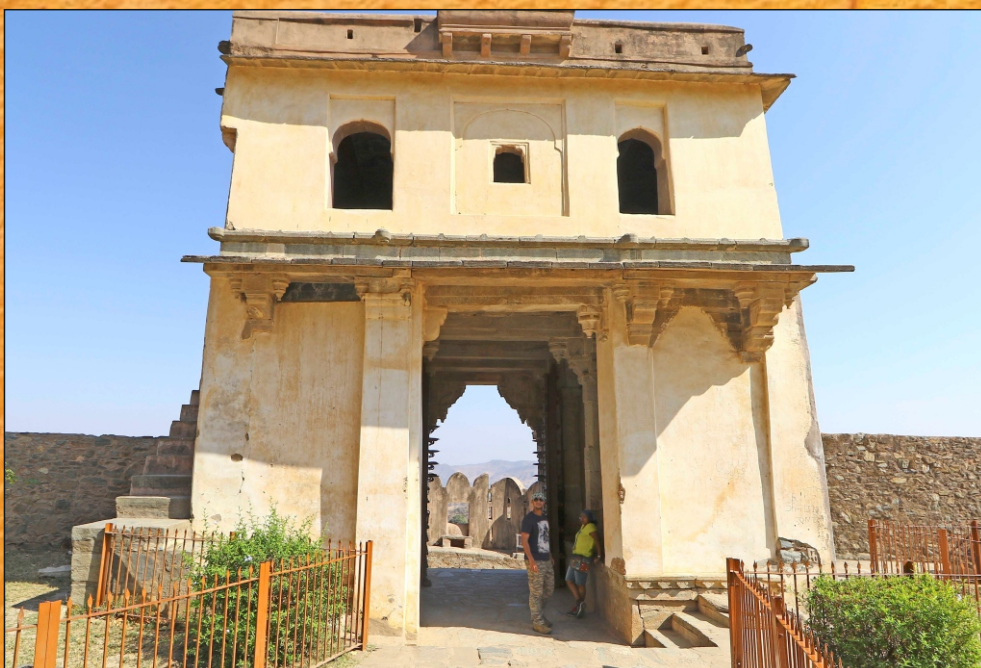
RAM POLE



VIJAY POLE



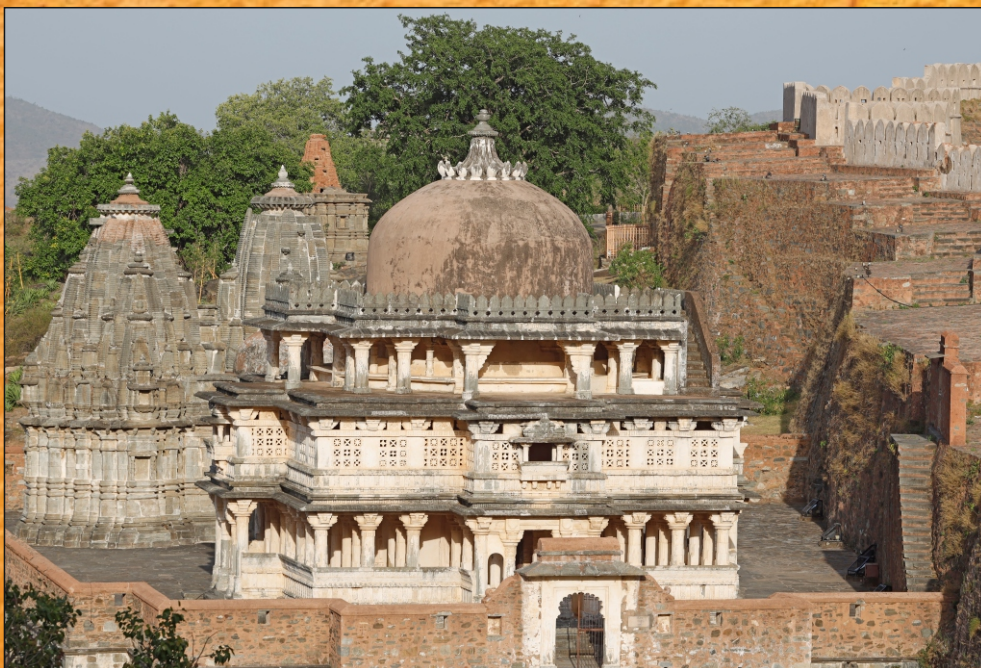
NIMBOO POLE



CHAUGAN POLE



GANESH TEMPLE



VEDI TEMPLE



BADAL MAHAL



BIRTH PLACE OF MAHARANA PRATAP



LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE



PARSWANATH TEMPLE



NILKANTH MAHADEV TEMPLE



BAWAN DEORIS



GOLERAO GROUP OF TEMPLES



MAMADEV TEMPLE



PITALIYA DEV TEMPLE



CANOPY OF FLYING PRINCE “ PRITHVIRAJ”



JAIN TEMPLE No. 1



JAIN TEMPLE No. 2



भारत 2023 INDIA

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

5

Fort Kumbhalgarh :
G-20 Excursion



Planing of Event

Research and Goal Setting

- Conservation:** Repair, pointing work and chemical preservation etc.
- Development:** installation of super class Drinking water and Toilet facilities.
- Amenities:** Baby care room for feeding of neonatal and facilities for differentially abled person such as wheel chairs, ramps etc. Signages, dustbins, cultural & direction boards with upgraded pathways were also provided for betterment of visitors.
- Cleaning:** intensive cleaning of complete fort including façade wall, bastions, palace complex, temples and distant & hidden chambers.
- Horticulture:** Hedge formation, plantation, pruning & shaping of bushes & trees.
- Supervision:** Regular vigil and instructions from seniors.
- Work distribution:** creation of teams and work defined and allotted.

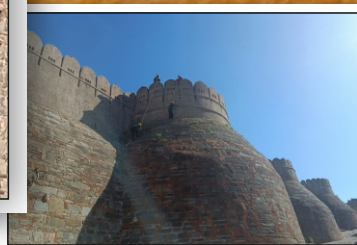
Day of Planning:

- Coordination:** Continuous & imperative communication with other agencies.
- Observation:** Hard watch on hidden drawbacks.
- Decoration:** fixing of hoarding, flower-pots, carpets and welcome standee etc.
- Venue:** decided for main arrival of delegates.
- Budget:** vigil on demand and supply.
- Branding:** Print media, social media etc.
- Evaluation :** discussion on drawbacks.

वयुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

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Deep Cleaning (During)



Monument after Cleaning



Repairing & upgrading of Pathways



Horticulture Works



Renovation Works



Renovation Works



Development Works (facilities)



Decoration & Welcome Preparation



Hoardings



Boards & Captions



Boards & Captions



Control Room



Illumination



Illumination



Projection of G-20 logo



Welcome of Delegates at Fort



Performance of Local Artists



Performance of Agni Dancers



Visit of Fort



Visit of Fort



Guiding to Delegates



Delegates at Badal Mahal



Communication



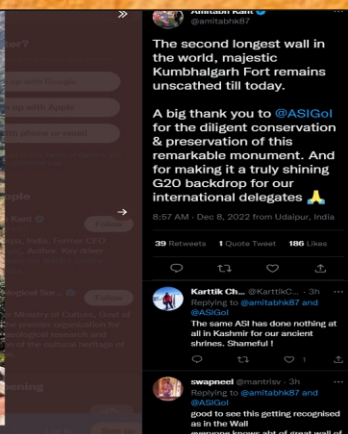
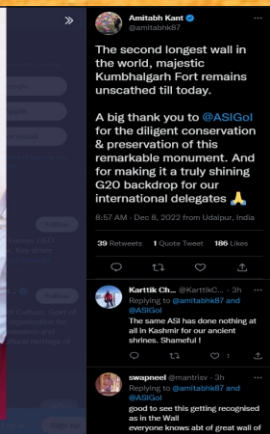
Enjoying the Heritage



Gathering near Vedi Temple



2



Team of Delegates



Team of A.S.I.





Process of Conservation

6

**Fort Kumbhalgarh :
Glimpses of Conservation**





Conservation
of
Adhishtan
of
a temple at
Fort
Kumbhalgarh



Repairing
of old
kitchen at
Badal Mahal





Approach way
from Jain
temple
No. 9 to
Mamadev
Kund

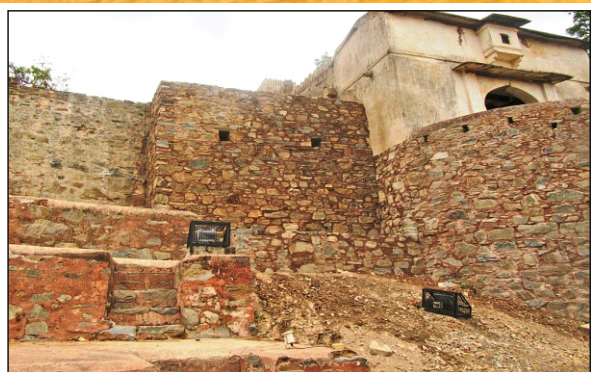


Conservation
of ancient
remains at
Golerao group
of Temples





**Restoration
of fallen structure
of inner
fortification
Wall**



**Construction
of masonry
pedestal
for loose
sculptures at
Golerao group
of Temples**

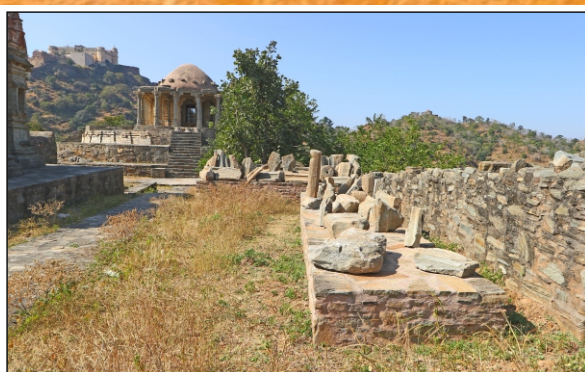




Providing
approach
way from Bari
to Vijay Pole



Construction
of masonry
pedestal
for loose
sculptures at
Golerao group
of Temples

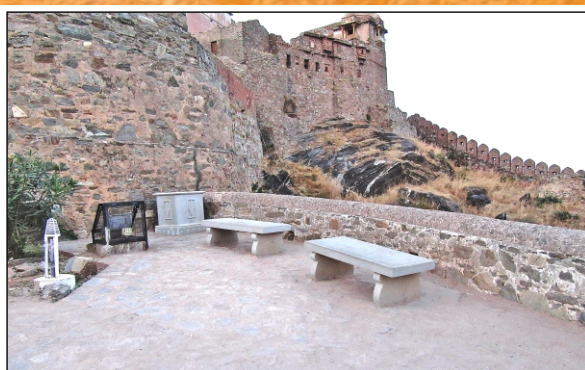


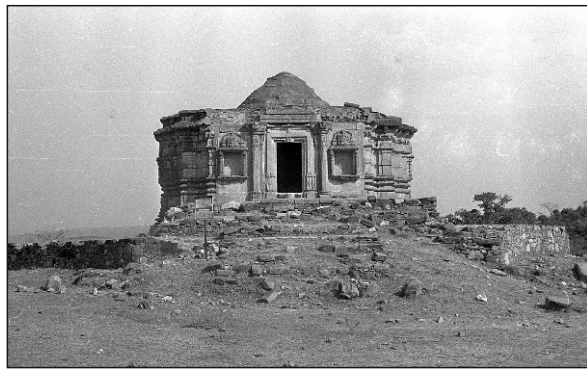


**Conservation
of
Bawan Baori
at
Kumbhagarh
Fort**



**Repairing of
existing
pathway
from Ram Pole
to Badal Mahal**





Conservation
of
Jain Temple at
Fort
Kumbhalgarh



Up gradation
of
Ticket Counter
at Fort
Kumbhalgarh





Independence Day 2022

7

Fort Kumbhalgarh :
Glimpses of Public Awareness Programs

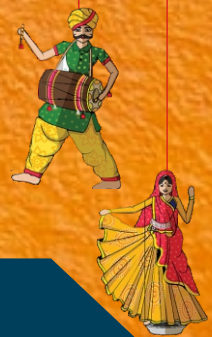




Photo Exhibition during World Heritage Week 2018



Publications Stall during World Heritage Week 2018



“ Celebration of Republic Day 2022 ”



“ Heritage Walk on Republic Day 2022 ”



Photo Exhibition January 2022



Photo Exhibition January 2022



Yoga Day 21 June, 2022



Yoga Day 21 June, 2022

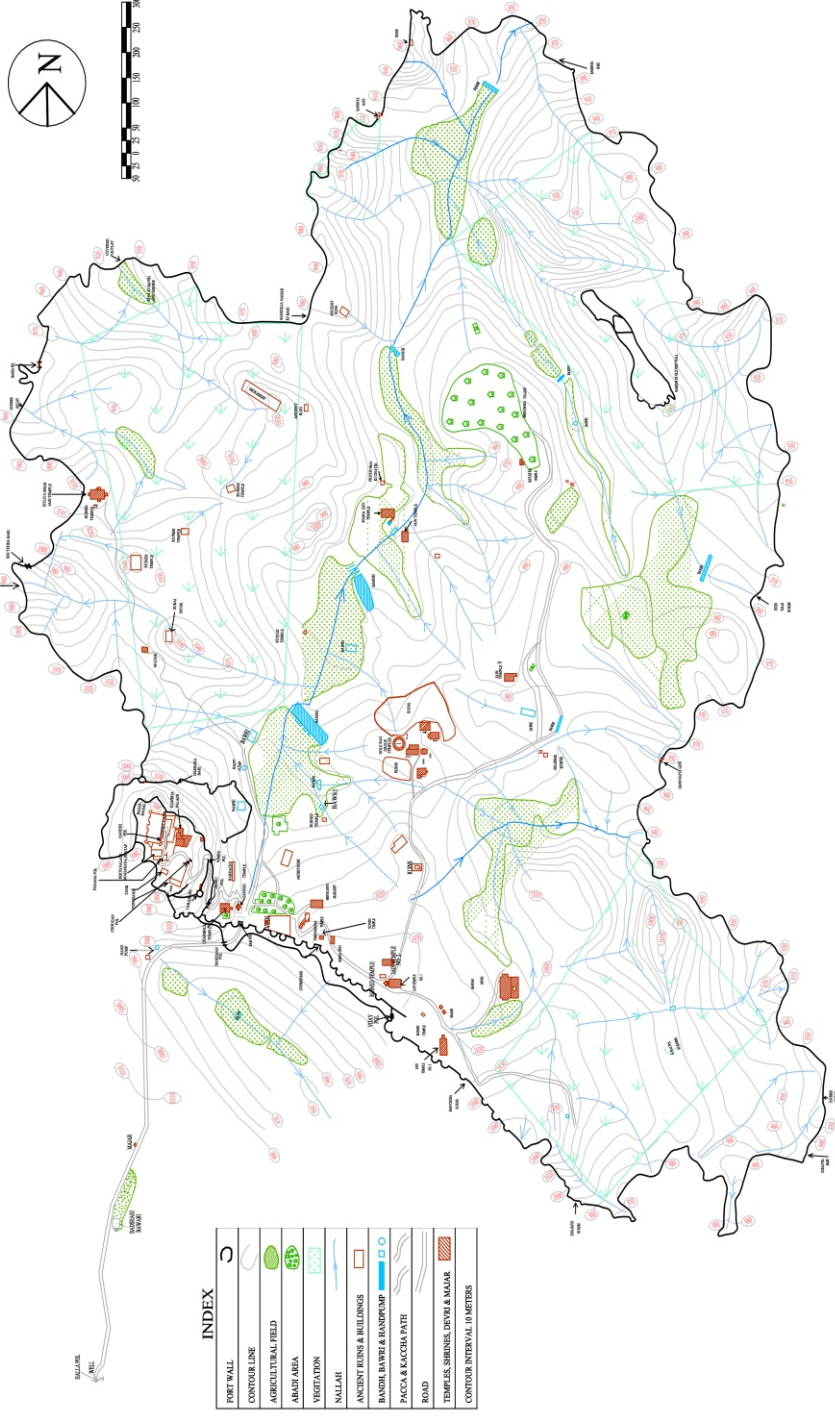


◌ Cultural Program on Independence Day 2022 ◌



◌ Cultural Program on Independence Day 2022 ◌

KUMBHALGARH FORT



Rajasthan

"The land of warrior & bravery"



**Published on the occasion of 2nd excursion of
G-20 delegates at Fort Kumbhalgarh**



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Design and Printed By : Print Exposures Jodhpur 9829706017