

## Group of Monuments, Mandu

Madhya Pradesh



Mandu, the City of Joy comprises several mosques, tombs, palaces, tanks and the pavilions. A majority of the standing monuments at Mandu were raised between AD 1410 and 1526, when the muslim Kings of Malwa ruled independently from Mandu. The main buildings include Dilawar Khan's mosque, Hindola Mahal, Jahaz Mahal, Tomb of Hushang Shah, Jami Masjid, Madrasa or Ashrafi Mahal, Malik Mughith's mosque, Baz Bahadur's palace, Rupmati's pavilion and Darya Khan's Tomb.



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 100 - 300 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Underpinning and conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Tourist amenities.
4. Floodlighting.
5. Development of water bodies.



## Group of Temples, Batesar, Morena



Batesar is located 2 km south west of village Padaoli. Remains of a large number of temples are located here, in various states of preservation. Most of the temples are in a dilapidated condition. The main temple is called Bhuteshwara Mahadeo temple. All architectural features of the period of the temple can be noticed here.



Madhya Pradesh



**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 30 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Resetting of fallen architectural fragments of the temples after providing proper foundation etc. and making an approach path.

## Group of Monuments, Khajuraho



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Khajuraho, the ancient Kharjjura-vahaka, belonging to 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century was the capital of the Chandella rulers who adorned it with numerous tanks, scores of lofty temples of sculptural grace and architectural splendor. The local tradition lists eighty five temples but now only twenty five are standing examples in various stages of preservation. Chausath-Yogini, Bahma and Lalguan Mahadeva are of granite while all others are of fine grained sandstone: buff, pink or pale yellow in colour.

Lakshmana temple is an ornate and evolved example of its time proclaiming the prestige of the Chandellas.

The Visvanatha, Parsvanatha and Vaidyanatha temples belong to the time of king Dhanga, the successor of Yasovarman. The Jagadambi, Chitragupta are noteworthy among the western group of temples. The largest and grandest temple of Khajuraho is the immortal Kandariya Mahadeva. The other examples Vamana, Adinatha, Javari, Chaturbhuj and Duladeo, are smaller but elaborately designed. The Khajuraho groups of temples are noted for lofty terraces (*jagati*) and functionally effective plans. The sculptural embellishments include the cult images, *parivara*, *parsva*, *avarana devatas*, *dikpalas*, *apsaras* and *surasundaris* which win universal admiration for their delicate, youthful female forms of ravishing beauty.

Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 100 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of temples.
2. Environmental development.
3. Tourist amenities.
4. Chemical cleaning of structures.
5. Infrastructural development.

## Group of Monuments, Chanderi

The group of monuments at Chanderi hold an important place in the history of Central India. This group consists of the following monuments:

**Badal Mahal Gateway:** An imposing gateway once could have been the entrance of a palace named Badal Mahal.

**Battisi Baoli:** This *baoli* was built during the reign of Sultan Ghiyas Shah of Malwa in AD 1485.

**Chandery Fort:** The nucleus of the fort was built by Kirtipala, a Pratihara king of the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD and was named *Kirtidurga* after its builder.

**Jami Masjid:** Datable to 15<sup>th</sup> century AD.

**Kati Ghati:** The *ghati* was built after cutting the solid rock by Jiman Khan in AD 1480 during the reign of Ghiyasudin Shah of Mandu.

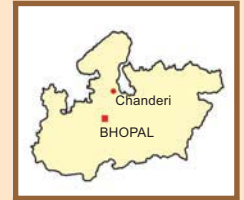
**Koshak Mahal:** An important palace at Chanderi.

**Nizam-ud-din's Tomb**

**Shahzadi ka Rauza:** This monument is datable to AD 1420-35.



Madhya Pradesh

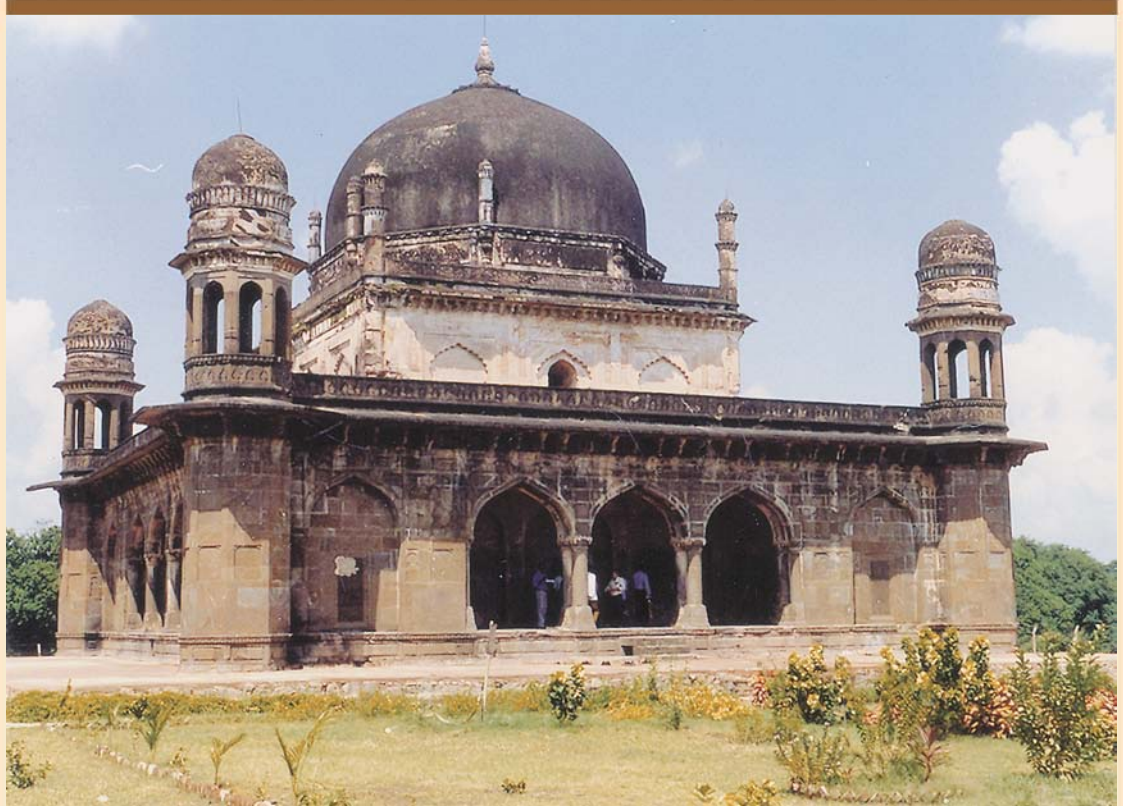


**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 80 - 150 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. Structural conservation.
2. Environmental development.
3. Tourist amenities.
4. Infrastructural development.



## Burhanpur Palace



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Burhanpur palace was built in the Indo-Islamic style. Except the *Hammam*, almost the whole palace is in a ruined condition. This *Hammam* commands a beautiful view having the walls and ceiling with painted decorations of honey comb work datable to the period of Adil Shah I (AD 1437-41).

Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 80 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.

