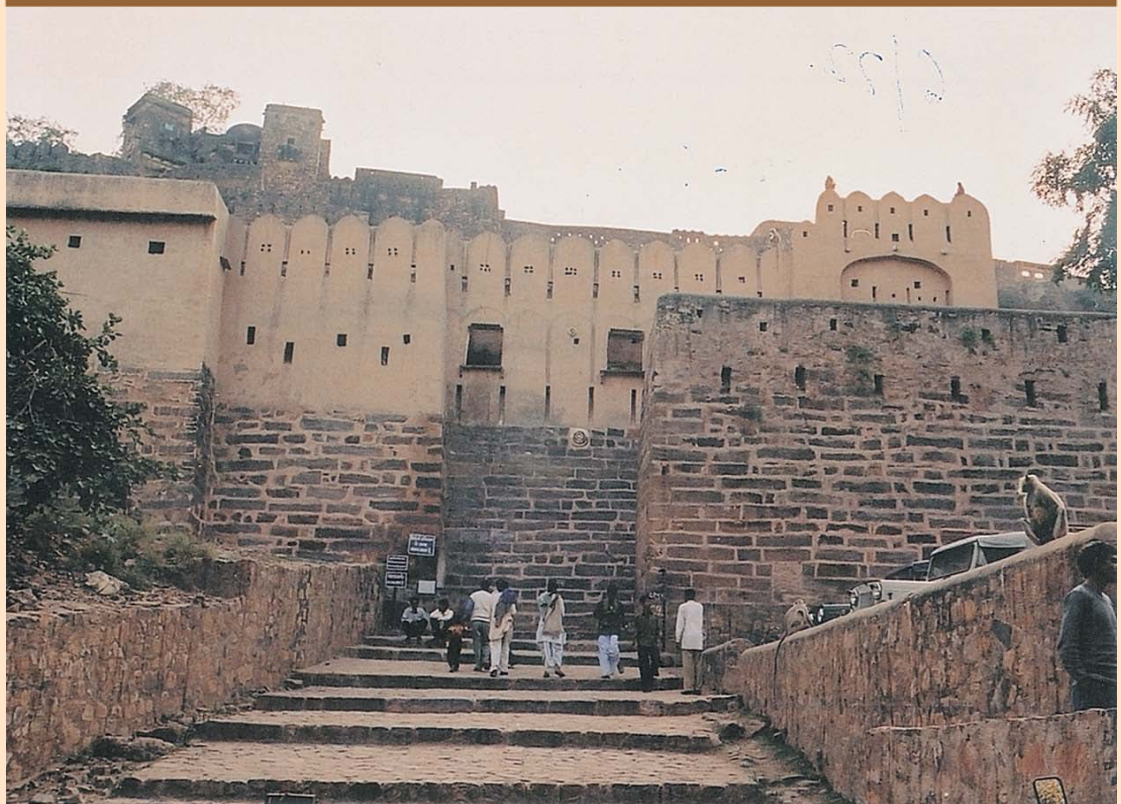


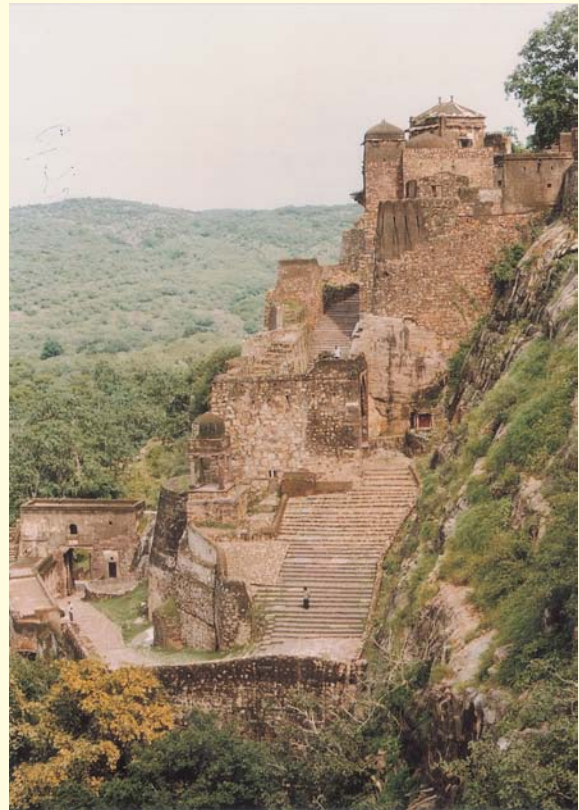
Ranthambore Fort, Sawai Madhopur



Rajasthan



Ranthambore Fort, is situated at a distance of 13 km north of Sawai Madhopur town in Rajasthan. It covers an area of 4.5 sq. km. The fort lies on an isolated hill approached through a very narrow and steep mountainous pathway. The legend describes construction of the fort by King Jayant in the early 12th century, who founded it at the instance of a legendary saint called Padma Rishi. It is also believed that the fort was constructed by Rao Jat in AD 1046. The structural remains in the fort consist of fort wall with gateways from three sides, palace complex, including famous Hamir Palace, granaries, courts, *chhatris*, gun powder store, *dargah*, water bodies and gardens etc.



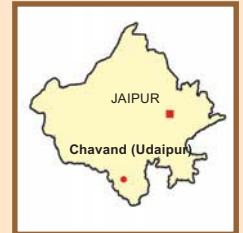
Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 75 - 100 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Extensive conservation work.
2. Approach pathway.
3. Landscaping, gardening.
4. Tourist amenities.
5. Information Centre.

Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap, Chavand, Udaipur

Chavand is situated about 47 km south of Udaipur. It was the third capital of Mewar (AD 1585-1614) and has the privilege of being associated with Maharana Pratap and his son Amar Singh. After the battle of Haldi Ghati, Maharana Pratap captured this area from Rathor's and established his new capital at Chavand in AD 1585. He built about 16 hideouts within the radius of 10 km to 1 km around his capital to look after the administration. Many secret army stores, palaces, temples and buildings for his loyal Bhils were also constructed here.

Rajasthan



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 50 Lakhs for following activities:

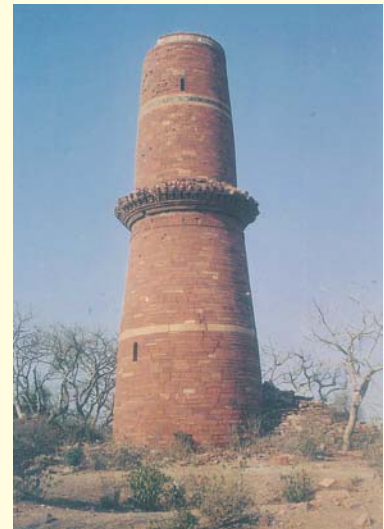
1. Exposure of buried structures and its conservation.
2. Landscaping/gardening.
3. Basic amenities for tourists.

Ancient Fort with its Monuments, Bayana

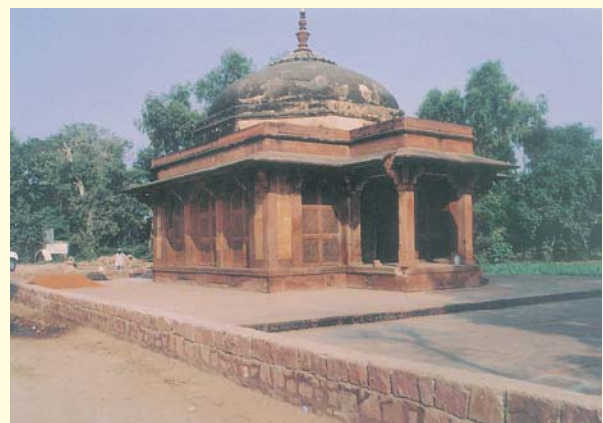
Rajasthan



Bayana was earlier known by various names such as Santipura, Sripatha and Vijaymandirgarh. The construction of the fort is ascribed to Vijayapala of the eleventh century AD. It served as a strategic point during Muslim invasions. A fragmentary inscription dated AD 300 referring to Maharaja Mahasenapati of the Yaudheya Republic has been found here. An inscription of AD 372 records the erection of a sacrificial post on the completion of a *pundarika* sacrifice by Vishnuvardhana who was probably a feudatory of Gupta ruler Samudragupta. The famous Bayana hoard of Gupta gold coins was also discovered in this region.



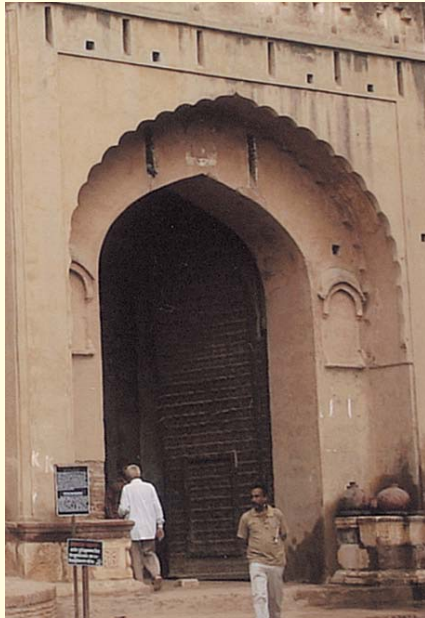
The ancient fort is built over the Mani hill. It is enclosed by a massive wall, strengthened with round bastions. The main entrance is in the south, with a series of gateways. There are several palaces, *baolis*, *havelis*, temples, pillars, minars located within the fort. Rani Mahal, Hanumanji-ke-Mandir, Bhimlat and minar are important among them.



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 50 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Structural conservation.
2. Approach road to monument on hill.
3. Environmental development.
4. Laying of water pipelines and related infrastructural development.

Bhatner Fort, Hanumangarh



The old name of Hanumangarh was Bhatner or the fortress of the Bhat Rajputs. It is frequently mentioned by the Muslim historians and was captured by Mahmud of Ghazni in about AD 1004.

The entire fort was built of bricks. It is a large parallelogram having twelve projected circular bastions on each side, a typical feature of Mughal fortification. The fort is built over a site which has yielded *Painted Grey Ware* and *Rang Mahal Ware*.

Rajasthan



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 75 - 100 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Structural conservation.
2. Landscaping/gardening.
3. Basic amenities for tourist.
4. Approach road.