

50

YEARS
OF
MAHARANA OF MEWAR
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

Trust and Excellence

1969-2019

Under the patronage
of

His late Highness
Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur
and
Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur

Concept: Dr. Mayank Gupta





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Edition: 2019

Publisher:

Maharana Mewar Historical Publications Trust a unit of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF),
The City Palace, Udaipur 313001, Rajasthan, India

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Design and Printing: Media Design & Printing Centre, The City Palace, Udaipur

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Conceptualised and Compiled by

Dr. Mayank Gupta, Deputy Secretary MMCF - Development
mayank.gupta@eternalmewar.in | +91 9829078851

Designed by

Mr. Prahlad Ray Soni, Senior Manager

Acknowledgments:

Dr. Shikha Jain, Dronah, Gurgaon

Mr. Raju Mansukhani, Mansar Communications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Mr. Bhupendra Singh Auwa, Administrator in Chief - MMCF

Image on the cover is of a Peacock from The Mor Chowk or Peacock Courtyard in The City Palace Museum, Udaipur. This is the centre Peacock amongst 5 Peacocks which indicates the rainy season. This Peacock courtyard is probably unparalleled in India. Long before independent India could make 'Peacock' the national bird, Mewar paid its homage to this dazzling Indian bird. The Peacock is made of exquisitely inlaid glass mosaic work called Pietra Dura.

r. indicates reigning period of Custodianship.

॥ श्री राम जी ॥

॥ श्री एकलिंग जी ॥

ॐ



गणेश स्तुति

गजाननं भूतगणादि सेवितं कपित्थ जम्बू फल चारु भक्षणम् ।
उमासुतं शोक—विनाशकारकं नमामि विघ्नेश्वर पाद पंकजम् ॥

श्रीमदेकलिंगोविजयते



मेवाड़ अधिपति परमेश्वराजी महाराज श्री एकलिंगनाथ जी

मेवाड़ भूमि के आदिदेव जय एकलिंग त्रिपुरारी की ।
जय गौरी उमा भवानी की जय जय पिनाक धनुधारी की ॥

Parmeshwaraji Maharaj Shree Eklingnath ji
The Ruler of Udaipur, Mewar



सूर्यवंशी न्यास का ये रश्मि रथ चलता रहेगा।
पीढ़ियों के रक्त में इसका सुयश पलता रहेगा।।
रीति रघुकुल की जिसे शिव से विरासत में मिली हो।
औंधियों में वह दिया जलता रहा जलता रहेगा।।

The glorious chariot of the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation created by the Suryavanshis shall never come to a halt. Their eminence shall be preserved without interruption by future generations.

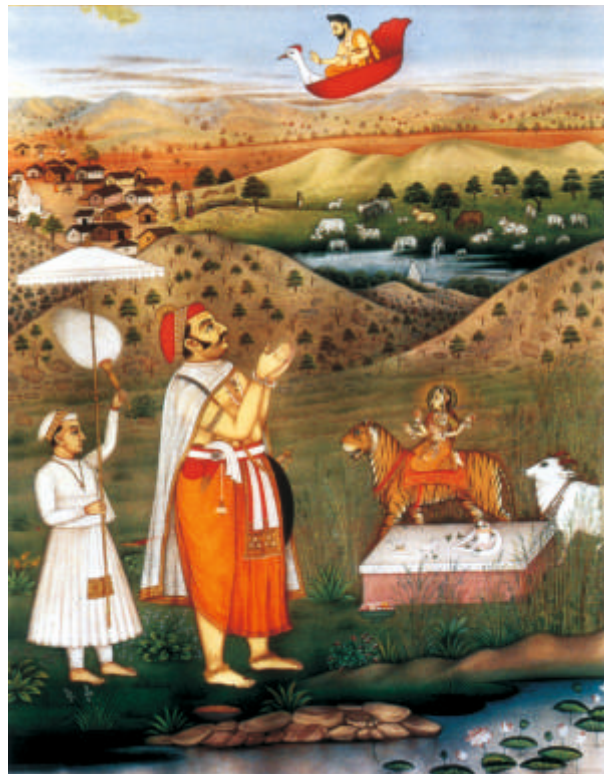
The descendants of Shree Ram who inherited their legacy from Shree Shiva is like the 'Eternal Flame' which will remain inextinguishable even in the severest tempest.



महाराज श्री बापू रावल जी चित्तूर जायेंगे महाराज श्री बापू रावल जी चित्तूर जायेंगे महाराज श्री बापू रावल जी चित्तूर जायेंगे

Bappa Rawal sets out for Chittor

Bappa Rawal receiving 'Mewar' from his Guru Maharishi Harit Rashi



मेवाड़ के संस्थापक बाप्पा रावल एवं उनके गुरु महर्षि हारीत राशि

Painting depicting Bappa Rawal with Maharishi Harit Rashi. Founding of the State of Mewar was based on the principle

of Guru-Shishya (teacher-pupil) parampara.

In this painting Maharishi Harit Rashi is entrusting the State of Mewar to Bappa Rawal, 734 CE



Acc. No. 2009.09.0293-00012_R | Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

xxkxkxk hegjk kkk Hkx or fl g eskM

संस्थापक

महाराणा मेवाड़ चैरिटेबल फाउण्डेशन

HH Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur

(r. 1955-1984 CE)

Founder

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation



Jlt hvj folh fl g eskM

अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध न्यासी

महाराणा मेवाड़ चैरिटेबल फाउण्डेशन

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur

Chairman and Managing Trustee

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation

50 YEARS OF MAHARANA OF MEWAR CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

Trust and Excellence

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Celebrating 50 years of a Living Institution: Story of continuous development at Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation The City Palace, Udaipur 313001, Rajasthan, India 1969 - 2019

In 1969, His Highness Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur established the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF) on the principles of trusteeship, the foundational base of the 1500 years old House of Mewar.

As its 75th Custodian, he ensured that MMCF is rooted in the core values of service to the community, respect for mankind, upholding self-reliance and self-respect.

MMCF was born, fifty years ago, with the vision 'to serve and assist each and every individual to realise a special status in the hierarchy of God's creation; and to serve as a temple of inspiration to future generations'.

The MMCF was established as a public charitable trust with a generous endowment and main portions of The City Palace of Udaipur as donation, on October 20, 1969 with Maharana Bhagwat Singh as its founding Chairman and Managing Trustee. Maharana Bhagwat Singh's mission for the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation was to protect, honour and continue voluntarily with the duties of a Maharana in perpetuity.

The Maharana serves only as a Custodian, not an owner or ruler. He provides for the people, protecting the tangible and intangible heritage of Udaipur for the next generation.

This principle of trusteeship and custodianship has remained the distinguishing feature of the House of Mewar till today. These objectives are outlined in the Declaration of MMCF. The Declaration clearly states that its income must go towards charitable purposes. This translated into 'relief for the poor, medical relief, spread of education through unbiased methods,

promotion of games and sports; applauding outstanding achievements; maintenance and expansion of library and preservation of heritage monuments'. MMCF has also supported 'advancement of any other object of general public utility not involving profits'.

In its fifth decade of operations now, MMCF has come a long way upholding the vision and objectives of its founding Chairman and Managing Trustee.

Today, it stands as a professionally managed organisation, adhering to statutory and ethical norms of modern governance with the 76th custodian of House of Mewar, Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar providing leadership as Chairman and Managing Trustee since 1984.

"With the MMCF established as a platform for major developmental works, we have effected a successful transition from a former Royal House to a Charitable Trust. We voluntarily continue to discharge our social and moral responsibilities as we serve our communities and preserve our heritage".

- Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar, Inheritance 76, 1996

The challenge for Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar, was to find sustainable models to preserve the living heritage of Mewar and Rajasthan. After several years of introspection and debate, he penned his vision in a document 'Inheritance 76' that outlined the strategy for growth of the House of Mewar and its public and private charitable trusts. This further evolved into the idea of 'The City within a City' by 2002.

"Today we are a living palace complex. Tomorrow I can see this idea grow to become a model of self sufficient and self-reliant multifaceted enterprise that is able to generate revenues and meet the expectations of not just the people of Udaipur but also the international and national visitors who are coming to this historic city and contributing to its growth. In a word, we are here to serve".

- Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar, The City within a City, 2001

MMCF has invested in four areas: Heritage preservation and conservation; Academics; Eco-management and Philanthropy.

The following institutions and projects exemplify its achievements in the 21st century:

The City Palace Museum open to the public since 1969: Spread across 20,000 square metres, its galleries include: Asia's first silver gallery titled 'Splendour of Silver: Reflecting the finest of Silversmithy'; Architecture and Conservation Exhibition, a sculpture gallery titled 'Divine Gesture: The Magnificence of Mewar Spirituality'; 'Symphony of Mewar: A Royal Collection of Musical Instruments' Bhagwat Prakash Gallery of Mewar Miniature paintings; Fateh Niwas Gallery of archival photographs; 'The Mewar Regalia' dedicated to Royal Textiles and Costumes and 'The Regal mode of Transport' Tam Jaam and Palanquin Exhibition. On an annual average, The Museum receives more than 10,00,000 visitors.

It provides direct employment to over 500 staff-members; indirect employment to 200,000 of Udaipur's residents.

Maharana Mewar Special Library: The Library was established in 1999-2000 in the underground vaults of The City Palace; spread over 2000 square metres.

Maharana Mewar Research Institute: Housed in an extension of the Library, the Institute was established in 1985 and is today acknowledged as a unique research institute of Rajasthan.

MMCF instituted its **Annual Scheme of Awards** in 1980-81 to honour national and international scholars, achievers and a

spectrum of college and school students for their academic achievements. Sixteen Annual Awards are now being presented.

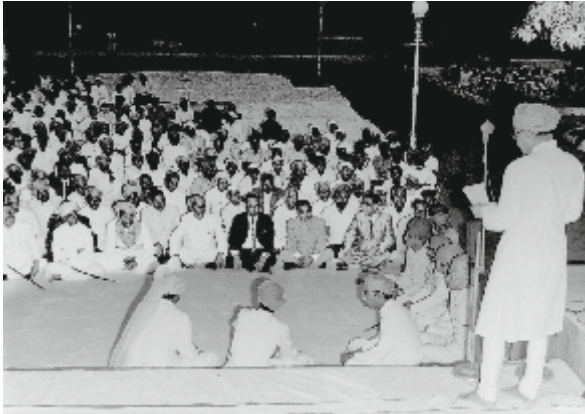
Four editions of the **World Living Heritage Festival** have been organised in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 at Udaipur. An International Conference on Living Heritage, arts and crafts bazar, music and dance festivals have given a unique identity to the Festival with participation of diplomats, academicians, activists, experts and students from across the world.

"Since 2006-07, we have been unfolding the vision of 'Eternal Mewar', which in itself is becoming a critical lesson on holistic heritage management and its perpetuation in our globalized world of the 21st century. I have always maintained that it is not the perpetuation of the family-name that is paramount: it is equally important to perpetuate the values and principles of the House of Mewar so that people can internalize them. In our iconic palace-hotels and retreats, through our museums and collections, we are continuing with the traditions of the Royal past yet making them contemporary and relevant for a global audience. This is our living heritage; Eternal Mewar is our vision for the decades ahead".

- Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar, Eternal Mewar, 2005

The MMCF, as it turns 50, continues to share, celebrate the tangible and intangible heritage of Mewar and Rajasthan with Indian and global audiences. This 'living heritage' has merited the support of The Getty Foundation, USA; UNESCO India Office; Ministry of Culture, Government of India; Rajasthan Tourism, Government of Rajasthan; Udaipur Municipal Corporation; Embassy of France in India; Domaine national de Chambord, France; ICOMOS; the Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation; and Oxford eResearch Centre, Oxford University, for several of MMCF programmes and initiatives.

Foundation of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation



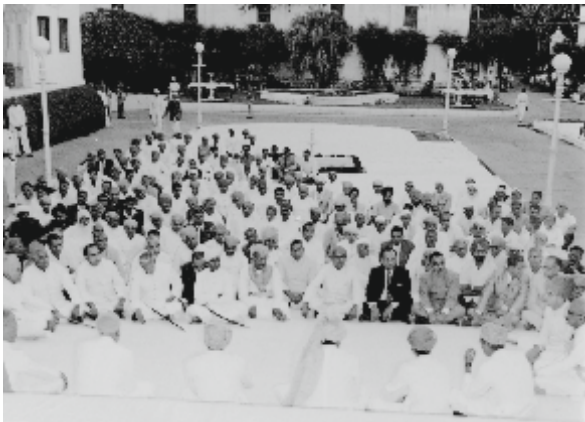
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Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

*Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur
addressing the dignitaries in front of Shambhu Niwas Palace
at Basant Chowk, The Palace, Udaipur*



Acc. No. 2009.10.0246-00017
Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

*Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur announcing
the foundation of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation*



Acc. No. 2009.10.0246-00015
Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

*Dignitaries attending the foundation ceremony of
Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation on 20th October 1969
held in front of Shambhu Niwas Palace
at Basant Chowk, The Palace, Udaipur*



Acc. No. 2009.10.0246-00031
Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

*Maharaj Kumar Arvind Singh Mewar (fourth from left)
with Kunwar Chandra Shekhar Singh of Bikaner (second from left),
Bhanwar Krishna Kumar Singh of Sitamau (third from left) and others*

जो दढ़ राखै धर्म को तिहिं राखै करतार

बहिनों और भाईयों,

आज बिजयाधरमी का दिन है। हमारे भारत में और आसपास के देश-धर्म के सेवकों के लिये तो आइके पावन-धर्म से विशेष और कोई दिनस नहीं माना जाता है।

मेवाड़ का जो १५०० वर्षों का पवित्र इतिहास है, जिसमें जहाँ का जैने तत्वबोध, सोरा मां जैवी भलिभली की ससरीर कृपाधन में रखाछोड़नी की मूर्ति ने समा गई, पन्ना धाम जिसने अपने पुत्र की बलि देकर भी मेवाड़ के भावी मातृक उपनिहृती को बचा लिया और संसार में एक समुपम जगहारा छोड़ गई, मासागाह में प्रतिग सम्य में मन के मुक्त स्वामी को प्रकाश कर महाराणा प्रताप की स्वतन्त्रता के पुत्र ने स्फासद नहीं धाने दी, मेधु के कोठारी ने मुझ में जो कला के साथ बीरता दिखाई उसी ती लक्षियों की भी ईर्ष्या होने लगी, पाटिकाती बीमा का ती साथ और सहयोग बासा राजन के समय में निरंतर बना रहा है।

भारत में कभी बीरों की कभी नहीं रही है। जैसे जैसे समय की मान हुई सोरागायों ने जन्म लिया है जिसका कि इतिहास प्रमाण है। सरदार ब्रह्मकराजी सोरिया मुबारक से अपनी पीढ़ के साथ मेवाड़ में धाने, चन्द्रभासाजी और मातृकचण्डी चौहान ने उत्तर प्रदेश से आकर स्वतन्त्रता के संक्रम में भग्न जिता और अपने साथी सोभाभवाजी समस्त। रामनजी राठौर बारवाड़ से आकर मेवाड़ में सिधे और सच्ची मातृका और त्याग का एक प्रमाण प्रदर्शित किया। भासावान ने हन्दीपाटी के पुत्र ने विशेष सम्मान और महापुरी साहित प्रसाद त्यागने हेतु बहारखला का बैरा बारता किया, हकीम मूर मुफ्तमान होने हुए भी कोकटु का से आकर त्याग और सच्चाई की भावना में बेरिप होकर, महाराणा प्रताप का निःसंकोच साथ दिया और कुतार्थ हुए।

मेवाड़ का पवित्र इतिहास में कंकल मेवाड़ के निवासियों का सर्वोत्तम भारत के सभी स्वाभिमानी व्यक्तियों के धार्यों का प्रतीक रहा है। यह कहना साधक सम्भव होता कि मेवाड़ की क्षुब्ध सत्त्व-स्वामी रही है। मेवाड़ के महाराजाओं का बहुत विश्वास उनके समर्थित में प्रकृत मोटी जो दढ़ राखै धर्म को, तिहिं राखै करतार में रहा है। महाराजाओं के सभी धर्म इस जीवन-मरण में प्रेरित रहे हैं। जिसने सभी जगों के स्वाभिमानी व्यक्तियों ने पूर्ण निष्ठा के साथ हृदय में स्वीकृत प्रमाण करके भारत माता कि सेवा में की है। यह सब संचय का स्वतन्त्रता के महा-यज्ञ के लिये।

सन् १८४५ ई० की रामनवमी की स्वीय महाराणा साहब भूपालसिंहजी ने इन वर्षों के साथ "१८०० वर्षों की भारत के कल्प वृक्ष के प्रसूत कल के रूप मेवाड़ की सेवा की बारगाथा का भी परचारनियों में प्रेषित करता हूँ 'कह कर इस पुराने राज्य की अज्ञाती महावीर विद्याती पर चमने के लिये भारत की एकाद हेतु समर्पित कर दिया। इस वक्त उनके हृदय की प्रसन्नता का ही कारण योग कंकल अनुमान ही कर सकते हैं।

आज २२ वर्ष की स्वाधीनता के बाद भी सांस्कृतिक स्वतन्त्रता का आभास प्रतीत नहीं होता है। अधिकतर व्यक्ति निराशा और अंधकार के अनुभव का विचार प्रगट करते हैं जो हर अवस्था को प्रभाव केत होता है।

क्या जीवन में कोई पान नहीं होता चाहिये और इसलिये धर्म में बह कि भारत स्वतंत्र होने के बाद से भारत का चरित्र बल नष्ट हो रहा है और चरित्र हो सबसे बड़ी कति। होनी है धर्मनिर्भरान्द का चरित्र गिर गया है जो बह राखै कभी सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता। केवल चरित्रवान व्यक्ति ही राष्ट्र का उद्धार कर सकते हैं।

मनुष्य का चरित्र ही उसको सबसे बड़ी संश्लि होता है। भौतिक सुख-माधन की धर्मवर्द्धि और धर्म-नीति ही आज धर्म बन गया है तथा राजनीति स्वतन्त्रता केही एक शिष्ट माननी नहीं है। अपने देशवासी काज दको गलतगले की अपना कर दुःख का अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

एक रंग से दूसरे रंग की टीवी बसनेसे मा एक 'काद'से दूसरे 'काद'को धरमने से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। हमें राष्ट्रीयता और हम निरर्थकता से विचार करना होता।

भारत एक बहुत पुराना देश है। जहाँ की संस्कृति और साहित्य में पात्र की विशेषी पूर्ण लाभ उठा रहे हैं। जहाँ का वास्तव्य अपने जीवन में भारत के धर्म और संस्कृति से साक्षि करने का प्रयास कर रहा है। क्या सदन लोग एक नये इमन या काद केत जन्म नहीं दे सकते जिससे सभी दुर्लभ और मनुष्यों की गरिमा की रक्षा हो संत और उग्रसे स्वतंत्रता तथा स्वाभिमान को अंशभूत मिल सके। धर्मबल की जो गनी प्रशंसा है उससे ही परतंत्रता की काज दिखाई पडती है और इससे धर्म सब लोगों को जानुप रहने को प्राप्तकरता है।

धर्म सम्प्रदाय से हो देश की योग्यि हो सकती है तो सम्प्रदाय धर्माने में कोई डरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। परंतु यह सम्प्रदाय आज की उत्पत्ति का होता चाहिये न कि विदेशों से आयातित और निष क्षित। स्मरता इस बात का रम कि धर्म, जिस धर्म में सभी पवित्र-धर्म समानिष्ट है उसके बिना राजनीति और राज्य में स्थिरता नहीं प्राप्तकी।

मेरे पुत्र पिता का यह सोभाव था कि यह भारत की एकता में जलना योग्यन दे सकें। मैं आज के समय की देखने हुए सत्ता बहोभाव समझता हूँ कि इस मेवाड़ के पवित्र इतिहास की विरा (धर्मबेभूत) इस पुराने महलों में लगाई और इन महलों का एक चेरीदेवुल टूट बनाई साक्षि यह बहिर इस सब सोचो की चरित्रवाग समने की प्रस्ताव जिसने ध्यान योग धर्मने भारत की सेवा निःस्वार्थ और उच्च भावना से कर सकें।

इस सम्पत्ति के अलावा आज मेरे पास कुछ है नहीं। धर्म होता तो को भी मैं इसमें संलग्न कर अपने साथी कुतार्थ करता। इस सब समुद्र परीहर का साक्षिक सुप्राशन तो मैं कर नहीं सकता। यह ही मेरे पुत्रों का समुद्र भव है, इस स्वतंत्रता के बंरित मीर पर तो कुछ में समर्थन प्राप्त ११ लाख रुपये बना सका हूँ यह मे इस स हिर पर स्वीकार कर के इसने समर्पित करता हूँ।

इस महाभाव और रूपा की काय से उन संस्कारों और व्यक्तिों को समर्पण किया जायेगा जिसने ने स्वाभाविकी और चरित्रवान नागरिक बन सकें। इस शुभ काये की घोषणा है समर्पित होने के लिये कि आप सबको कष्ट दिया है और मैं आभारी हूँ।

यह असीम सोभाव को मुझे आज प्राप्त हुआ है, इस पवित्र काये में मेरे परिवार की न कंकल अनुमति है धर्मिण सहृदय सहयोग की है।

एकविंशताध धर्म समकी 'गुरुदि' में साक्षि धर्म देव की सेवा निःस्वार्थ भाव से कर सकें और सत्ता गिर के का कर सकें।

नमस्कार
महाराणा

महारा प्रिन्स उपबन्धुर।

Hindi speech of
Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar
of Udaipur delivered
on 20th October 1969
at the announcement of the Foundation

Source: MMRI, MMCF
The City Palace, Udaipur

Translation of Salient points from the speech of His Highness the Maharana of Mewar Udaipur delivered on 20th October 1969 at the announcement of the Foundation.

Maharana of Mewar Foundation.

A Public Charitable Trust has been founded.

The Main City Palace will be arranged as a museum with historical objects and paintings of the last fourteen hundred years.

The Maharana of Mewar have ruled and served the cause of freedom and self-respect for fourteen hundred years.

An additional cash donation of rupees eleven lacs as Nichrawal (निखरावल) on this temple has been made.

The object of this Trust shall be to assist activities and institutions which will promote self-reliance and self-respect.

The Maharana in his speech said that

- (a) by changing the colour of our cap or "Isim" no benefit can be derived.
- (b) if Communism be any solution for our present precarious condition we should ^{be} not afraid to accept Communism provided.
 - 1) it is Indian Oriented.
 - 2) it is not an imported inspiration and commodity.
 - 3) the sustenance of our life is not in foreign hands.

The Maharana further added that since our independance the biggest casualty has been that of our character. He feels that without character no nation can keep its Country independent.

India is an ancient Country with great culture and tradition behind it.

The west is trying to evolve a media for peace within and prosperity outside from our literature.

Can we not evolve an "Isim" of our own wherein the respect and freedom of mankind is considered sacred and individual aspiration is respected ?

He concluded that my Revered Father Late His Highness was proud to assist in unification and strengthening of the Country.

All I possess is the sacred relics of my ancestors and I consider myself fortunate to be able to put this at the disposal of the people of India to draw inspiration and to serve selflessly.

In donating all this hereditary wealth he does not only has the consent but eager co-operation of all members of his family.

He concludes that if this temple, the Inspiration Centre of Self-respect and Self-reliance, could inspire the people, his ancestors would not have died in vain.

Translation of salient points from the speech of Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur delivered on 20th October 1969 at the announcement of the Foundation

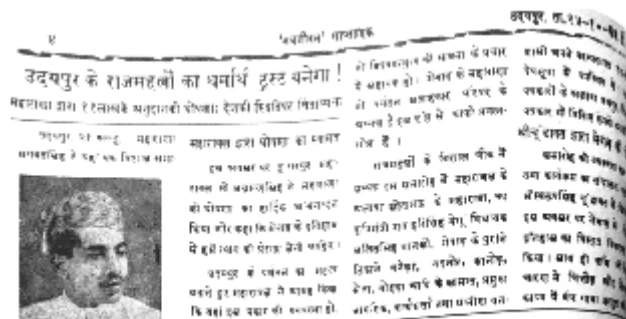
*Source: MMRI, MMCF
The City Palace, Udaipur*

दैनिक नवज्योति

महाराणा का धर्मादा दस्त

उत्तरपुर के गढ़वाणा की जयवंतिया में एक बर्फीला तुल्य बाजार
 काफी की चीजों की है। जलपुर का तुल्य बाजार
 हुंडा की चीजें बिकती हैं। गढ़वाणा में हमने बताया बर्फीला बाजार की
 है। बाजार यहाँ की बर्फीला तुल्य बाजार की बर्फीला बाजार है।
 बाजार यहाँ की बर्फीला तुल्य बाजार की बर्फीला बाजार है।
 बाजार यहाँ की बर्फीला तुल्य बाजार की बर्फीला बाजार है।
 बाजार यहाँ की बर्फीला तुल्य बाजार की बर्फीला बाजार है।

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



टीह में विभाजनही के शुभ समारोह पर महाराजा के महलों का एक चर्चार्थ उदयपुर महलों के संग्रहालय की ओर एक दृष्टि गिराया जा रहा है।

महाराजा के महलों के संग्रहालय में एक चर्चार्थ उदयपुर महलों के संग्रहालय की ओर एक दृष्टि गिराया जा रहा है।

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Maharana for Udaipur for Indianised indigenous communism

Hindustan Times Correspondent Jaipur, Oct. 22—Maharana Bhagwat Singh of Udaipur has said that people should not be afraid to accept communism if it could provide a solution for "our present precarious condition."

But, he said, such a communism should be Indian-oriented. It should not be an imported inspiration and commodity as the sustenance of our lives was not in foreign hands, he added.

UDAIPIUR, October 23: Maharana Bhagwat Singh of Udaipur has expressed himself in favour of accepting communism as the panacea for India's social and economic ills.

Talking to UNI here yesterday, the Maharana said: "No benefit can be derived from changing the colour of our cap or 'ism'. However, if communism can provide any solution to our precarious condition, we should not be afraid of accepting it as our way of life."

The Maharana's concept of communism is, however, different. According to him, communism adopted by India should be "Indian-oriented" and must not be an imported one. It should be born out of the country's soil and not of "imported inspiration." Lastly, the sustenance of life in India must not be in "foreign hands."—UNI.

Publication:
The Indian Express
23rd October 1969

Udaipur art treasure for museum

Express News Service

UDAIPIUR, Oct. 23. Maharana Bhagwat Singh of Udaipur has decided to turn his magnificent City Palace into a museum housing his vast treasure of historical relics and old paintings.

He has already founded a public trust to run the museum as a "temple of self-respect and self-reliance."

The trust, known as the Maharana of Meywar Foundation, will also assist from its income such institutions as will promote self-reliance and self-respect.

Making these announcements at a colourful function held in his Palace at Udaipur on Wednesday, the Maharana formally donated Rs 11 lakhs to make the trust function efficiently.

"All I possess are the sacred relics of my ancestors and I consider myself fortunate in being able to put these at the disposal of the people," he said.

In donating this hereditary wealth, the Maharana added, he not only had the consent but also the eager support of his family.

He said that "if this temple of self-respect and self-reliance can inspire the people, my ancestors will not have died in vain."

The Maharana, who devoted the major portion of his speech to the prevailing situation in the country, said his father was proud to have assisted in the unification of the country.

He went on to add that the West was trying to evolve a media for peace within and prosperity outside from ancient Indian life-

nature. "Can we not evolve an 'ism' of our own wherein the respect and freedom of mankind is considered sacred and individual aspiration is respected?" he asked.

The Maharana was sure that by merely changing the colour of the cap or 'ism' for another 'ism' no benefit could be derived. He went to the extent of saying that if communism could provide any solution to "our present precarious condition, we should not be afraid of accepting it."

He, however, placed three conditions for this: Communism should be Indian oriented; it should not be an imported commodity or imported inspiration; and the sustenance of our life should not be in foreign hands.

उदयपुर के राजमहलों का धर्मार्थ ट्रस्ट बनेगा

महाराणा भगवतसिंह द्वारा ११ लाख के अनुदान की घोषणा : देश की स्थिति पर खेद प्रकट

उदयपुर, २१ अक्टूबर । उदयपुर महाराणा भगवतसिंह ने यहां एक समारोह में उदयपुर के महलों का एक धर्मार्थ ट्रस्ट बनाने की घोषणा की और इस हेतु स्मारक लक्ष्य स्थापना करने का विश्वय व्यक्त किया ।

आपने कहा कि उनके पास इस सम्पत्ति के अलावा आज कुछ है नहीं बच रहा होता तो वह भी इस मन्दिर में सलान करके कुतार्थ होते । इस अवसर पर महाराणा ने खेद प्रकट करते हुए कहा कि स्वतन्त्रता के २२ वर्ष बाद भी वास्तविक स्वतन्त्रता का आभास प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

महाराणा ने कहा कि यदि साम्प्रदायिक को अपनाने से देश की भी वृद्धि होती है तो साम्प्रदायिक अपनाने में इरने की आवश्यकता नहीं गरनु वह साम्प्रदायिक आशानित या विदेशों से नियन्त्रित न हो बल्कि भात की उत्पत्ति का हो ।

इस अवसर पर हुंगरपुर महाराज लक्ष्मणसिंह ने महाराणा की

पोशा का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन किया ।

उदयपुर के पर्यटन का महत्व बताते हुए महाराज ने स्पष्ट किया कि वहां इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो जो विश्ववन्दु की भावना के प्रचार में सहायक हो । मेवाड़ के महाराणा जो पर्यटन सलहकार परिषद के अध्यक्ष हैं इस दृष्टि से काफी प्रयत्नशील हैं । राजमहलों के विज्ञान चौक में सम्पन्न इस समारोह में महाराज के अलावा रीतामऊ के महाराजा, उग कृपि मन्त्री हरिसिंह, वियायक ललित सिंह, नगर के प्रमुख नागरिक, सामन्तगण तथा ग्रामीण जनबासी अपने परम्परागत रंग-विरंगी वेषभूषा में उपस्थित थे ।

महाराणा द्वारा राजमहलों की धर्मार्थ ट्रस्ट बनाने की घोषणा : ११ लाख का अनुदान

उदयपुर, २० अक्टूबर । आज उदयपुर समारोह पर महाराजा भगवतसिंहजी ने यहां एक समारोह में उदयपुर के महलों का एक धर्मार्थ ट्रस्ट बनाने की घोषणा की और इस हेतु ११ लाख रुपये का अनुदान करने का विश्वय व्यक्त किया । आपने आपके कहा कि उनके पास इस सम्पत्ति के अलावा आज कुछ है नहीं बच रहा होता तो वह भी इस मन्दिर में सलान करके कुतार्थ होते । इस अवसर पर महाराणा ने खेद प्रकट करते हुए कहा कि स्वतन्त्रता के २२ वर्ष बाद भी वास्तविक स्वतन्त्रता का आभास प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

महाराणा ने कहा कि यदि साम्प्रदायिक को अपनाने से देश की भी वृद्धि होती है तो साम्प्रदायिक अपनाने में इरने की आवश्यकता नहीं गरनु वह साम्प्रदायिक अपनाने से नियन्त्रित न हो बल्कि भात की उत्पत्ति का हो । इस अवसर पर हुंगरपुर महाराज लक्ष्मणसिंह ने महाराणा की घोषणा का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन किया ।


उदयपुर के पर्यटन का महत्व बताते हुए महाराज ने स्पष्ट किया कि वहां इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो जो विश्ववन्दु की भावना के प्रचार में सहायक हो । मेवाड़ के महाराणा जो पर्यटन सलहकार परिषद के अध्यक्ष हैं इस दृष्टि से काफी प्रयत्नशील हैं । राजमहलों के विज्ञान चौक में सम्पन्न इस समारोह में महाराज के अलावा रीतामऊ के महाराजा, उग कृपि मन्त्री हरिसिंह, वियायक ललित सिंह, नगर के प्रमुख नागरिक, सामन्तगण तथा ग्रामीण जनबासी अपने परम्परागत रंग-विरंगी वेषभूषा में उपस्थित थे । इसमें पूर्व की स्वतन्त्रता लक्ष्य स्थापना के महाराणाओं के १४०० वर्षों के इतिहास पर प्रकाश डाला ।

तार-पुकार प्रेस,] प्रधान कार्यालय : मेमकुन

Publication:
The Current
13th February 1971

THE CURRENT 13-2-71 16

Change Of Capital From Chittor To Udaipur In The Year 1559 A.D.



UDAIPUR

THE mighty fort of Chittor, which has been the symbol of Independence, stands proudly on a single mountain having a perimeter of about 10 miles.

In the year 1567 A.D. Emperor Akbar besieged the fort for about four months and stopped all supplies being taken into the fort. The proud Mewarites finally decided to fight their way out and their ladies committed Johar (self-immolation to escape any possible humiliation). This was the third 'Sacka'. The first two being:

(1) In the year 1303 A.D. Maharana Ratan Singh committed a Sacka when attacked by Sultan Alauddin Khilji of Delhi, and

(2) In the year 1539 A.D. Maharana Vikramaditya's mother Rani Karnavati committed Johar when attacked by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.

Maharana Uda Singhji having realised that a fort situated on an isolated hill and with the change of technique of warfare and with the introduction of gun powder and cannons and to face the increasing outnumbered forces was not a wise strategy, to continue to stay in the fort.

Therefore Maharana Uda Singhji decided to change the capital to the present site of Udaipur in this year 1559 A.D.

This was being done primarily because Udaipur is situated in the midst of the Aravallis, the famous hills in the North-west part of India. From here it was possible to adopt guerilla warfare tactics. The effect of the scorched Earth policy would have less severe effects on the villages of the State of Mewar while fighting the invaders.

The existing City Palace,

the foundation of which was laid by Maharana Uda Singhji at the request of young Pratap, the Prince, had been subsequently developed on the present structure.

Salient points from His Highness's Speech on the announcement of the Maharana of Mewar Foundation

Maharana of Mewar Foundation.

A Public Charitable Trust has been founded.

The Main City Palace will be arranged as a museum with historical objects and paintings of the last fourteen hundred years.

The Maharanas of Mewar have ruled and served the cause of freedom and self-respect for fourteen hundred years.

An additional cash donation of rupees eleven lacs as Mahasankrant (festival) on this temple has been made.

The object of this Trust shall be to assist activities and institutions which will promote self-reliance and self-respect.

The Maharana in his speech said that

(a) by changing the colour of our car or dress no benefit can be derived.

(b) if Communism be any solution for our present precarious condition we should not be afraid

to accept Communism provided,

(1) it is Indian Oriented.

(2) it is not an imported inspiration and commodity.

(3) the sustenance of our life is not in foreign hands.

The Maharana further added that since our independence the biggest casualty has been that of our character. He feels that without character no nation can keep its Country independent.

India is an ancient Country with great culture and tradition behind it.

The west is trying to evolve a media for peace within and prosperity outside from our literature.

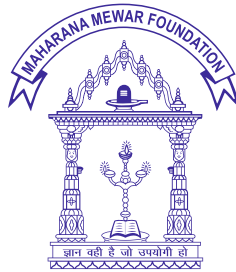
Can we not evolve an "open where respect and freedom of India is considered as individual aspiration respected?"

He concluded, my Reverend Father, the Late His Highness, was proud to assist in unification and strengthening of the Country.

All I possess is the sacred relics of my ancestors and I consider myself fortunate to be able to put this at the disposal of the people of India to draw inspiration and to serve selflessly.

In donating all this hereditary wealth he does not only have the consent but eager co-operation of all members of his family.

He concludes that if we have the Inspiration Centre of Self-respect and Self-reliance, could inspire the people, his ancestors would not have died in vain.



Description of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation Emblem

The ornamented arch of a gateway is a Toran. It is a testimony to the successful completion of an act of Dan i.e. philanthropy performed by the Maharanas of Mewar.

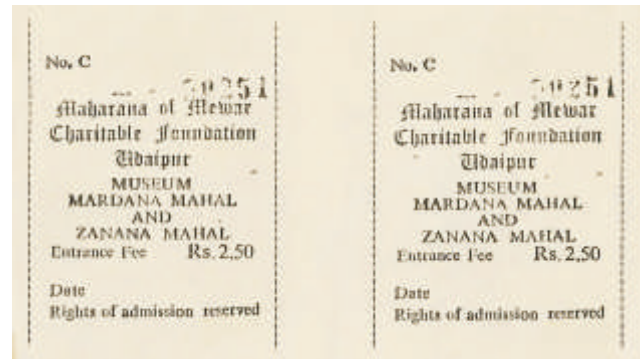
'Dan' means donation which is explained in great detail in our ancient scriptures. 'Dan' is unconditional. It is given to the deserving and those in need, from legitimately earned wealth, with no regrets and with no intention of achieving fame or expecting favours in return.

The Maharanas of Mewar observed the tradition of 'Dan' after a successful completion of a pilgrimage or social welfare activities such as building of temples, public service institutions, environmental and ecological works. A special Toran was built to commemorate each of these events.

The Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation was created by an act of Dan to 'honour recognition of works of permanent value rendered to society'. Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation epitomizes the commitment to 'pursuit of excellence'. It serves as a 'temple of inspiration' for future generations and further continues the model of sustainability that is 'Eternal Mewar'.

A Shiv- ling was placed on top of the Toran to invoke divine blessings.

The lighted lamp in the centre symbolizes removal of darkness.



Initial Ticket for Museum Mardana Mahal and Zanana Mahal

When The City Palace Museum, Udaipur was opened for public viewing on 20th October 1969, the entrance ticket was ₹ 1.00 only per person. The image above is the copy of the entrance ticket of ₹ 2.50, the amount was raised after few years.



View of Manek Chowk, The City Palace, Udaipur 1895-1905 CE

Acc. No. 2009.10.0139-00046

Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

Foundation of Maharana Mewar Foundation Annual Awards Distribution Ceremony

**37 Annual Awards | 4548 Awardees | 1 Vision
Honouring service of permanent value rendered to society**

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF) has over the years, been committed to nurturing centres of excellence in heritage management, fine arts, the performing arts, education, ecological management, hospitality, philanthropy, spirituality and sports. Unique in having conceived of, and actualized the practices of 'living heritage', the MMCF is sharing ancient legacies through broad-based and sustainable platforms of development within Rajasthan, in India and through global outreach programmes. Over the last five decades, its activities and endeavors have resulted in employment generation, stemming the rural migration to urban areas and instilling greater pride in traditional professions and craftspeople. This approach to holistic and comprehensive development is today being acknowledged internationally, most importantly by the receipt by the Foundation of the prestigious WT Award in 2012 at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, for its 'contribution to universal culture'.

MMCF pursues its mission of nurturing cultural values in society by the adoption of innovative methods of communicating and impacting. Amongst the most important of these is providing recognition of excellence, through appreciation and acknowledgement of achievements of persons in their existing pursuits. The Annual Scheme of Awards constitutes a major part of the activities of the MMCF, Udaipur.

These Awards were instituted in 1980-81 to recognize college and school students from Udaipur for their academic and sporting achievements. The scope and spectrum of the awards has been steadily widening ever, and today the Annual Awards Ceremony honours international and national scholars for their work of permanent value to society. They include 16



*Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur
lighting the lamp*

Annual Awards (1 International, 4 National, 7 State, Best Police Station of Rajasthan and 3 Student) for historical research, art and painting, music and dance, education and journalism, and a variety of other contributions to social welfare. A distinguished panel of scholars, artists, historians and academicians put forward a list of potential awardees to a Selection Committee, which makes the final choice. Special award categories are instituted in collaboration with government and para-government bodies, forming a emulation-worthy precedent for the concept of Public-Private Partnerships. For example, an award for the best police station in the region has been instituted through a MoU between the Foundation and the Department of Police, Government of Rajasthan in February 2008. All expenses related to organisation, administration, venue and related expenses for awardees are borne by the Foundation.

For more details about the various categories of international; national; state and student awards and honour roll of awardees since 1980-81 please visit:

<http://www.eternalmewar.in/uploads/collaboration/Scheme-of-Annual-Awards-Honour-Roll.pdf>



महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउन्डेशन उदयपुर

समान्यवर,

अत्यन्त हर्ष के साथ आपको यह सूचना प्रेषित है कि

- धर्मग्रन्थ, शास्त्र व कर्मकांड में जनचेतनार्थ सम्पादित सेवाओं के उपलक्ष में
‘हारीत ऋषि पुरस्कार’
- भारतीय परम्परानुरूप जनचेतनार्थ स्थायी मूल्य के साहित्य व इतिहास के सृजनार्थ
‘महाराणा कुम्भा पुरस्कार’
- महाविद्यालय एवं विद्यालयों के अध्यवसायी प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों को
**‘महाराणा राजसिंह पुरस्कार’ व
‘महाराणा फतहसिंह पुरस्कार’**

समर्पण समारोह में आप कृपा करके पधारें ।

स्थान : महाराणा मेवाड़ पब्लिक स्कूल प्रांगण

फोन : 3203-3262

रविवार दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर 1980

अपरान्ह 3-30 बजे

सेक्रेट्री

महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउन्डेशन

उदयपुर

Maharana Mewar Foundation Annual Awards Distribution Ceremony

Invitation: 28th December 1980



उद्बोधन

अर्द्ध शंखध्वज, माननीय कुलपतिजी

सादरशुभ प्रतिधियों व प्रिय विद्यार्थी भाईयों

इतिहास साक्षी है कि राज्य बहुत से कायम हुये हैं और होते रहेंगे परन्तु जिस राज्य, स्थान अथवा संस्था का सम्बन्ध आज के इस छोटे से ध्वेययुक्त समारोह से जो है, उस राज्य की यदि किन्हीं विशेषताओं का उल्लेख यहां न भी करना चाहें तथापि इसकी विविधता अवश्य रही है।

सत्य तो यह है कि प्रत्येक कर्म में या तो कर्ता अप्रत्यक्ष होता है अथवा गौण होकर अनिश्चित रहता है और यही कारण है कि कर्म जो अविनाशी है उसे ही प्रमुखता दी जाती रही है।

इसी कारण यहां व्यक्ति को महत्त्व न देकर कर्म को ही प्रधान माना जाता रहा है जिसके रक्षण एवं पालना की शास्त्रों ने पुष्टि की है।

पिछले चौदह सौ वर्षों से इसी उपदेश एवं सादेश के आलोक में जो कुछ सत्य कर्म मेवाड़ के जनमानस से बन पड़े हैं उसी कारण इस प्रवेश का भारत के इतिहास में विशेष स्थान होकर उसे गौरव प्राप्त हुआ है।

आप सब जो यहां इस समारोह में सम्मिलित होकर इन पुरस्कारों की चर्चा करते हुये मुझे सम्मान दे रहे हैं जिसका मैं अधिकारी नहीं हूं। क्षमा करें कि कृत को सही रूप में नहीं समझ पाने के कारण ही आज के जनमानस में मानव मूल्यों के अभावों का जन्म हुआ है।

भारतीय संस्कृति की यह मान्यता है कि मनुष्य योनी में जब जन्म हुआ है तो प्रकृति के ऋण से मुक्ति प्राप्ति हेतु सत्य कर्म आवश्यक है। यह सब सम्मान मुझे स्वयं को नहीं अपितु एक पवित्र संस्था के सेवक होने के नाते मिल रहा है।

मेरे पूर्वजों का शास्त्रों में अटूट विश्वास, श्रीएकलिंगनाथ में अगाध निरखल श्रद्धा एवं मानव में स्वाभिमान जागृत रखने की सेवा की पालना मेरा धर्म हो जाता है तथा मेरे मोक्ष का मार्ग भी बन जाता है।

सांसारिक सम्पदा चाहे कितनी ही मूल्यवान, पवित्र व प्रिय क्यों न हो सहज में स्वांगी जा सकती है परन्तु मानव कर्तव्यों व धर्म का विलीनीकरण कभी नहीं हो सकता और न होना ही चाहिये विशेषतः जबकि वह वंशानुगत पवित्र परम्परायें बन चुका है।

वास्तविकता तो यह है कि ये पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले महानुभावों व विद्यार्थियों का मैं आभारी हूँ क्योंकि निःस्वायं भाव से तो भगवान् भी कुछ नहीं करता। वस्तुतः हर कर्म में स्वायं छिपा हुआ होता है और यह है वह आकांक्षा कि भारत स्वाधीन रहे।

प्रत्येक भारतीय में स्वाभिमान एवं स्वावलम्बन की ज्योति प्रज्वलित रहे और ऐसे समाज का मैं भी एक गौरवशाली नागरिक बनकर अपने जीवन की सार्थकता अनुभव कर सकूँ।

पूर्व समारोह (दिसम्बर ८०) में श्रीजी महाराणा साहब द्वारा उद्बोधित।

*Hindi speech of
Maharana Bhagwat
Singh Mewar
of Udaipur delivered
on 28th December 1980
at Maharana Mewar
Foundation Annual
Awards Distribution
Ceremony*

*Source: MMRI, MCMF
The City Palace, Udaipur*

राजस्थान पत्रिका

2 जनवरी, 1981

मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन की पुरस्कार योजना

उदयपुर गत 28 दिसम्बर को आयोजित महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन का पुरस्कार समारोह देखने का अवसर मिला। इस समारोह का निमित्तण मिलते ही मैं ने कहा जाने का निश्चय कर लिया था और फाउण्डेशन के सचिव को इस प्रकार की सूचना दे दी थी। निमित्तण के साथ पुरस्कार योजना की क्लरेन्स पत्रकें भुज के वें प्रेषित मिली कि इस समारोह को सही किया जाय। किसी राजघराने की और से यह पहिला आयोजन था, जिसमें सरस्वती की सावना एवं प्रतिभाओं का सम्मान करने की बात बही नई थी। हारीत अधि पुरस्कार एवं कुम्भा पुरस्कार की योजनाएं पुरस्कृत करने के लिए खोनाम चुने गये थे भी उल्लेखनीय हैं। अधि हारीत पुरस्कार के लिए पं. गिरधरदास जी व्यास (74 वर्ष) और स्वामी गुरुवत्सल (74 वर्ष) एवं कुम्भा-पुरस्कार के लिए पं. कायस्थ शर्मा (89 वर्ष) एवं डा. रामानन्द विवाडी को चुना गया था। ये सभी नाम निविदाव रूप से सम्मान के योग्य हैं और विद्वत्समर्थों में अपना श्रेष्ठ स्थान रखते हैं। उनकी प्रतिष्ठा करने के मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन ने एक ऐसा उपाय-हरण प्रस्तुत किया जिससे ज्ञान विज्ञान एवं विधाओं के प्रति रुचि-रस की निष्ठा बढ़ेगी।

उक्त समारोह में महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन के इन बच्चों को भी पुरस्कार दिये जायेंगे मिला। खेजकूद, स्कूलाडिग, एन.सी.सी., अनीत, बिज-

कसा आदि विभिन्न-विभिन्न प्रयत्नों में आदेशिक एवं राष्ट्रीय बरातल पर अपने कृतित्व की स्थापना की है। इस तरह के पुरस्कार से बच्चों में जीवन एवं भविष्य के प्रति प्रास्था नई नीधोर के रचनात्मक कार्यों की और प्रवृत्त होगी।

समारोह का आयोजन राजमहल में एक शान्तिमान लयाकर किया गया था, जिसके पीछे सा एन फाउण्डेशन के चेयरमैन महाराणा भगवत सिंह के प्रतिष्ठित उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति एवं मेवाड़-मण्डल के निम्न-

क. च. कुलश

कार्यक्रम के विद्वत् महल निराजमान थे।

फाउण्डेशन के निदेशक बी.पी. ओशी ने समारोह में बताया कि उनकी कई योजनाएं जिन्हें बीरे-बीरे लागू किया जा रहा है। विद्वानों को पुरस्कृत करने का आयोजन इसी वर्ष शुरू किया गया। हो सकता है भविष्य में कोई नया कदम उठाया जाय।

इस समारोह पर निम्नार्क मंड के महन्त जी ने भी कहा कि वक्त की-कना मेवाड़ की परम्परा के अनुकूल ही है। महन्तजी ने कहा की मेवाड़ का तो साम्राज्य राज्य ही एक दुष्ट की तरह रहा है और यहां के महाराणा भगवान एक-निजजी के धरमधर्म की धीमातनी तरह चलाते रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि महाराणा कुम्भा एवं राजसिंह जैसे विद्वान एवं गुरुग्राही नरेशों की परम्प-

रा में ही महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन की नई योजना की जोड़ा जाया जा-हिये। समारोह में उपस्थित उदयपुर के बगुमान्ध नागरिकों ने इस आयोजन की मुक्त कण्ठ से प्रशंसा की।

अन्य आयोजन

यह आयोजन सनयुक्त ही अनुष्ठान या यदि प्रतिष्ठित परिवार एवं उद्योग समूह अपने साधनों का उपयोग लोकहित में करते लगे तो उनके सम्मानों का सम्मान तो सरकार के सहारे के बिना ही होना चाहिए। राज्य की भावनी भी कम ही जाय। इस तरह के आयोजन का सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह कि हमारे समाज की जनचेतना को बचने का अवसर इसी प्रकार के आयोजनों से मिलता है। यदि देश में जनता का सम्मान हो जाय तो वह अपने आप में एक महत्वा निधि हो जाय। इस समारोह में महाराणा भगवत सिंह ने बताया कि यह जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, वह केवल उनके धर्मधर्म का फल है। उनका साधन सदांचित रहे रहा है कि उनके पुत्रों ने जो सचन सम्पत्ति उनके लिए छोड़ी है उसका उचित प्रबंध करके तादनों का निमित्त के कर रहे हैं और फाउण्डेशन के माध्यम से उनका श्रेष्ठतम उपयोग कर रहे हैं। प्रबंध का काम स्वयं महाराणा नेवते हैं।

राजघराने की रुचि

यह बात अक्षर्यः सत्य है। सम्पत्ति तो राजघराने के सभी नरेशों के पास है और प्रायः सभी बड़े-बड़े नरेशों ने

सभी सम्पत्ति में संश्लेषण व होठन बना लिए हैं, परन्तु लोक कल्याण के प्रति किसी राजघराने की वह रुचि प्रगट नहीं हुई, जैसी महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन के माध्यम से मेवाड़ के राजघराने की हुई है। सम्पत्ति को लेकर कानूनी समस्याएं भी सब नरेशों की सामान ही हैं और सभी की वसति प्राय भी होती है। यदि किसी की प्राय नहीं होती है तो वह कुश्रवण के कारण नहीं होती, परन्तु सवाल है वृष्टिकोण का। अधिकतर नरेशों का दृष्टिकोण यह रहा है कि निजी सम्पत्ति को क्यों है किन तरह बचाया जाय। ठीक भी है, परन्तु इसी सम्पत्ति का समुचित प्रबंध करने से अपना भी ज्ञान के साथ निवाह कर सकते हैं और जनता के हित में भी उसे प्रयुक्त कर सकते हैं। मेवाड़-फाउण्डेशन की नाची योजनाओं के विस्तार में ही मैं नहीं गया, परन्तु उसके कार्य-कर्तव्यों से ज्ञान करके यह अवश्य सम्भव था कि फाउण्डेशन का कार्य सैन बहुत बढ़ने वाला है। इसके द्वारा एक प्रथम कक्ष भी बनाया जा रहा है यह एक रसायन कार्यालय है। हो सकता है भविष्य में अन्य कोई कार्यक्रम भी हाथ में ले। महन्तजी बात यह है कि मेवाड़ घराने ने यह पहल की और फाउण्डेशन के माध्यम से अपने धर्मधर्म के माध्यम को। साक्षात् करनी चाहिए कि मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन अपने उद्देश्य में महाराणा प्राय बहुत प्रायः और दूसरों को भी इस दिशा में बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत का काम करता रहेगा।

Mewar award for newsmen, three scholars

UDAIPUR, Jan. 3 (PTI) — In their 1,000-year-old uninterrupted endeavour to keep the human soul awakened and alive so that human beings should retain the "dignity of man", the direct descendants of great warrior Maharana Prithvi Singh, the great warrior Maharana Pratap honoured a journalist, Sanskrit scholars, literary men and meritocratic students in the "Lake city" on Sunday last (Jan. 28).

An unassuming octogenarian Pandit Giridharlal Vyas Shastri, the great Sanskrit, Hindi and Rajasthani scholar, got the first annual Harit Rishi award, named after the founder deity of the kings of Mewar. The awards were given by the Maharana Mewar Foundation, set up in 1989 by Maharana Bhagwat Singh, the 75th direct descendant of the famous Rajasthani ruler who ruled this area of vast forests, forts and palaces, gardens and green hills, Mewar and Padmini for more than two thousand years in the Aravalli hills in south-east Rajasthan.

Pandit Giridharlal Vyas Shastri got Rs 3,000 in cash plus a silver plaque and a citation in recognition of his services rendered for the awakening of society, through exposition of Vedic culture, the ancient "Shastras" and "Karam Band" (the daily rituals of life based on Vedic culture).

The second prize in this category, consisting of Rs 2,000 plus a silver plaque and a citation, was given to Sardarsingh Sarda of Jaipur for his "ever lasting work" in literature, grammar and Vedic culture.

The first prize under Maharana Kumbha award, instituted after AD 1483-88 AD and famous for building 32 out of 84 fortresses of Mewar, was given to noted journalist at Pt. Jawaharlal Shukla.

The second prize of Rs 2,000 plus a silver plaque and a citation in this category went to Dr Ramesh Chandra Tiwari, "renewed and reputed scholar".

The Maharana Fateh Singh award is given under two categories — cultural and academic and games and sports. This year, two students got first prize and 11 second prize under the first category while 11 got first prize and six second prize under the second. The Maharana Raj Singh award was given to 34 students.

Awards by Maharana Mewar Foundation

UDAIPUR, Jan 3 (PTI)

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The first prize under Maharana Kumbha award, instituted after

Maharana Kumbha who ruled Mewar from 1483-88 AD, and famous for building 32 out of 84 fortresses of Mewar, was given to noted journalist of Rajasthani Pandit, Jawaharlal Shukla of "Jagran".

The second prize of Rs 2,000 plus a silver plaque and a citation, under this category went to Dr Ramesh Chandra Tiwari, "very renowned and reputed scholar" belonging to Bharatpur.

Besides these, the foundation has instituted two awards for encouragement to students in character-building activities, development of their aptitudes and competitive achievements.

While Maharana Raj Singh award is meant for students of Udaipur University, the Maharana Fateh Singh award is for students of secondary and higher secondary schools functioning within the Municipal limits of Udaipur.

The Maharana Fateh Singh award is given under two categories cultural and academic and games and sports. This year, two students got first prize and 11 second prize under the first category, while 11 first prize and six second prizes under the second.

The Maharana Raj Singh award was given to 34 students.

Maharana Bhagwat Singh, speaking as the chief guest, said the Maharana Mewar Foundation was instituted on October 20, 1980 as a charitable trust to carry out the obligations of the inheritance and the teachings of Harit Rishi, to continue to encourage the spirit of "self-reliance" and "self-respect".

He said 1,400 years ago Harit Rishi, a great devotee of Lord Shiva (Shree Eklingji) assigned to his chosen disciple, Gublot Bappa Rawal, the founder of the Maharana dynasty, four cardinal

duties as the guiding principles for the government of the State of Mewar. These were to follow the eternal principles of "Mahara Dharma" (religion of man), to serve all god's creations as a service to god, to constantly endeavour to keep the human soul awakened, and to help recognise man's special status in the hierarchy of god's creations.

The Maharana said the Rishi further ordered that for bringing these principles into reality the State of Mewar should for all time to come be considered as belonging to Shree Eklingji (the family deity) and the Maharana, as the head of the institution, should perform all his duties and obligations as his "diwan" or representative, "reaping and looking upon all the State as a sacred trust."

He said the family of the Maharana, ever since the foundation of the State in 8th century, had been following the concept of "Kingship" as a "trusteeship" and the State had survived as the oldest institution through vicissitudes of time.

Mewar, he said, was that land from where the debts and men had jointly spread the principles of "self-reliance" and "self-respect" to the people of India as a whole.

महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन द्वारा विद्वानों एवं प्रतिभाओं को विभिन्न पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित

उदयपुर सम्भाग का इतिहास त्याग, शौर्य व जनसेवा का इतिहास रहा है इसी इतिहास की परम्परा को बनाये रखने व देश तथा समाज की एकता सुदृढ़ करने वाली प्रतिभाओं को प्रोत्साहन के लिए महाराणा मेवाड़ फाउण्डेशन द्वारा विभिन्न पुरस्कारों की श्रृंखला की गई है। महाराणा मेवाड़ की भगवत्सिंह की

ब्रह्मरापा मेवाह पाठ्यपुस्तक द्वारा
आधुनिक शिक्षण, संस्कृति व सामाजिक
विचारों तथा विचार एवं विचारों के विकास
प्रतिष्ठा करने का कार्य के लिए आधुनिक विचार
“सूत्राणि सूत्रि गुरुवत्”, ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्
“गुरुवत्”, “ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्”
“गुरुवत्” तथा “ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्”
गुरुवत् के अन्तर्गत ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्
पुस्तक के अन्तर्गत में ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्
में विचारों सूत्रों व प्रविचारों को ब्रह्मरापा
गुरुवत् सूत्रों के अन्तर्गत में ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्
गुरुवत् सूत्रों के अन्तर्गत में ब्रह्मरापा गुरुवत्

स्वयं द्वारिच स्वयं गुरुनाथ के
अमर्त्य विद्यालय विद्यालय अमर्त्य विद्यालय
साथ साथी तथा छोटी गुरुनाथ के
साथी की विद्यालय अमर्त्य विद्यालय
गुरुनाथ गुरुनाथ अमर्त्य विद्यालय
व सा. अमर्त्य विद्यालय की विद्यालय।
एक गुरुनाथ के अमर्त्य विद्यालय
की तीन गुरुनाथ एक गुरुनाथ की विद्यालय
अमर्त्य विद्यालय के विद्यालय। सा. एक गुरुनाथ
की गुरुनाथ की अमर्त्य विद्यालय के साथ
अमर्त्य विद्यालय के अमर्त्य विद्यालय।

महाराजा पद्मसिंह पुरस्कार के प्रथमविध राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य स्तर पर तथा द्वितीयविध प्रतिस्पर्धियों व विजेताओं के विविध सौजन्य कार्डों को उपर्युक्त स्तर के आचार्यिक एवं अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त विद्वानों के 28 भाग छात्रों को सौंप कर दिया गया। एवं पुरस्कार के अन्त

पंत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिभा विधाने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं को 25% रुपये तथा राज्य स्तर पर प्रतिभा विधाने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं को 15% रुपये की नकद राशि व उपर्युक्त वस्तु उपहार दिए गए ।

[illegible]

राज्य स्तर पर वसिष्ठा विधानों को
 धाम-धामाद्' है- मुन्शी रमि सिंह,
 मुन्शी दास बरपावर, मुन्शी कल्याण कर्मा
 एवं मुन्शी कल्याण हनुमान सिंह व मेजर बेनिम
 भी मुन्शी केपीड विधानों के ही राजाजी
 कीर्त्यादा बहादुरा माता धर्मिक कल्या
 के, श्री शिवदा विवेकी, श्री श्रीरामदा
 एवं श्री श्रीरामदा धामा देवदत्तरी कल्या
 के, मुन्शी मुन्शी बहादुर विधानालय के
 मुन्शी कल्या मुन्शी देवकीर्ण कल्या के,
 मुन्शी बीर एवं श्री कल्या देवी



शिक्षा, वाणिज्य, संग्रहित, विचार एवं अन्तर्देशीय व्यवस्था
और विज्ञान का साप्ताहिक

करी १९	विशेष १ जगदी १९८१	राज्य शुल्क १
करी २०	राज्य सरकार, एवं राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियमित के लिए प्रयुक्त	एक प्रति-१० १

विद्यालय से, श्री बुधेश्वर मन्त्रालय द्वारा
दिये गये अनुदान के तहत प्रयोग में लाया गया
मेवाड़ पत्रिका अनुदान के -

स्वाध्याय रात्रिदिन गुरुवार के अन्तर्गत महाविद्यालय स्तर के 20 छात्रों को गुराहृत किया गया। एवं गुरुवार के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय स्तर वाले प्रत्येक छात्र-को 50। रुपये तथा राज्य स्तर के छात्र-छात्राओं को 30। रुपये की राशि रात्रि एवं इकॉनॉमिक्स प्रदान किया गया।

इसके साथ महात्मा राजगिरि मुख-
बार प्राप्त करने वाले राष्ट्रीय स्वयं से-
विका विमाने बावें हाथ लगाए हैं—
श्री भगवतीमठ, धनगढी का निदेश, श्री
श्रीरामदास महात्मा, भुवना का निदेश
श्री श्री काशी काशी विधि का निदेश, श्री
भगवतमठ, जैन महात्मा, भुवना का निदेश
श्री सुनील मण्डल एवं विनय श्रीश्री
महात्मा भुवना का निदेश, श्री श्री सुनील
(१०० पृष्ठ, २००)

राज-शक्ति

● जीवन की हो ही सामाजिक शक्तियाँ हैं। एक ही ज्ञान शक्ति और दूसरी शक्ति।

● राज-मणि संसार के वैभव और ऐश्वर्य मार्गों बिना जोत प्राप्त कर-
वाली है; यह ज्ञान-मणि संसार का मार्ग बदलावा आरम्भ करती
और ज्ञान में राज-मार्ग के मुख करती है ।

● राज कठिना भव संपन्न को बढ़ाती पधारी है और जातक की ऐश्वर्य के जात की सहायी बना देती है।

अनुसूचित जाति आरक्षण

'The industrial revolution started here'

VANGMAI PARAKALA

At sunset, below the ramparts of the Udaipur City Palace, the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF) recognised service towards nation-building, art, conservation, and culture with their 37th annual awards ceremony this weekend. Along with former ISRO chair Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan as chief guest, the MMCF's chairman, Arvind Singh Mewar, presented the honours.

The foundation has 13 instituted awards, of which the Colonel James Tod Award recognises a foreign national's service or contribution to the country in line with the "spirit and values of Mewar". Dr. Paul T. Craddock, a scientist attached to the British Museum, was this year's recipient. Craddock has been studying early metallurgy in India, especially in the Zawar region, a mining township about 40 kilometres from Udaipur. Previous recipients of this award include journalist Sir Mark Tully and author V.S. Naipaul.

Edited excerpts:

When did you first hear of Zawar?

It must've been through the 1970s. I wrote my first big paper on brass (the alloy of copper and zinc) in 1978. By chance, I was introduced in London to a top person from Hindustan Zinc, and we talked about working together. Our first visit was in 1982, our first excavation in 1983. We came again in the 1990s. In the meantime, an awful lot of research was done in Zawar and at the British Museum.

How far back were you able to peg mining and smelting work in Zawar?

In the 4th century BC, Kautilya in the Arthashastra was already writing about how to establish a mine and mining community in hostile territory. This was around the time they were developing Agoocha (about 250 kilometres from Zawar). But then [activity there] crashed. One of my colleagues noticed small little working in Zawarmala (one of the big mines about 40 kilometres from Udaipur), which turned out to be from 7th century AD. Nearby, there were little heaps also from the same time. That means that either practices carried on in a very minor scale, or they were restarting traditional processes then. It gets more interesting because 200-300 years later, they were making zinc. Presumably they looked at the process of collecting zinc oxide, through these formation of great clouds of white smoke, and saw most of it going off into the atmosphere.

They must've tried to find a better way. I think they then began to take the first retorts and do it in an enclosed pace, so that you get

The 2019 Colonel James Tod Awardee, British Museum's Dr. Paul Craddock talks of early metallurgy in Rajasthan, and how it influenced Europe



Honouring contributions: (L-R) Arvind Singh Mewar and son Lakshyaraj, Dr. Paul Craddock, Dr. K. Kasturirangan (top). A view of the awards ceremony with the Udaipur City Palace in the background. *SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

zinc gas that can't oxidise, and then cooled it down in a condenser very quickly, so it drips down to zinc metal.

It looks like they were taking a lab technique and slowly developing that into a viable industrial process. The real beginning of chemical industry. By the time we get to about a 1000 years ago, we have the first proper industrial unit.

How was the rest of the world doing making zinc at the time?

There's Greek descriptions of collecting zinc oxide. A thousand years later, when the Italian traveller Marco Polo went to Iran, he observed it there. But nobody got past the idea of just making zinc oxide. Something similar

[as zinc-making in India] was going on in China, but with a completely different [distillation] process and technique. They seemed to start around 1700 AD – meaning another 500 years had gone by.

The Indian process is based on a local, traditional distillation technology, which is generally accepted as the first.

Was the Western world then making brass [an alloy of zinc and copper] differently at the time?

They got zinc oxide, put it in a crucible with copper, and hoped something would come out in the other end. That was certainly the way that brass was made well into the 19th century in the West.

Some would say [skip] this distillation processes [as practised in the East], just take the ore and put it in the copper. But then you'd have no control over the composition, and all the impurities from the zinc ore will go straight into the metal!

But the technology in the West, of making brass from zinc, is well-recorded: It began in 1738 in Bristol. The process there is exactly the same as the Zawar process – it looks as though some knowledge of the Zawar process was obtained. Because it's like nothing else in Western Europe.

Was this process in Zawar then all local technology? Or was there any skill exchange within Central Asia?

Well, the process really seemed to have developed in Zawar – with the little retorts first developing into bigger retorts. As far as we know, there was nowhere else doing this.

Do the people in Zawar have any inherited expertise?

The traditional zinc smelting process from 1000s of years ago up to the 19th century ended. Partly because of the Pindari invasions, which really wrecked the place and ended a high-tech process.

There was also a terrible famine in 1812, when people left the place. In the 1850s, there was a colonel, who with the Maharana's encouragement, tried to get the processes working again. But that didn't work out. By the time the Metal Corporation of India came in, in about 1945, there was nothing. It had to start all over again.

Given your roots in an industrial town in England, how important do you think it is to understand metallurgical practices that existed pre-Industrial Revolution?

Zawar! The beginning of the Industrial Revolution! European scholars say: 'The Industrial Revolution happened in Europe, so it can't have happened in India'. But the Industrial Revolution began way back, in countries all over the world, and slowly with international trade in the 17th century, brought a lot of ideas back to Europe. They then 'invented' it themselves.

This is a point I continually have to make. For example, a very eminent scientist and chemist based in Sheffield wrote a 3-volume book on crucible steel. Through it all, there's not a single mention of India.

And when I put it to him, he says [about Indian processes] 'that wasn't industry! It was very clever, they made very pretty swords, but it wasn't industry or science, that was invented in England! That's just prejudice, that they couldn't have done it in India.

Enumeration of Maharana Mewar Foundation Annual Awards

International Award

Colonel James Tod Award (Instituted in 1982-83)

The award has been instituted to honour a foreign national who, like Tod, has contributed through his works of permanent value an understanding of the spirit and values of Mewar.

National Awards

Haldighati Award (Instituted in 1986-87)

The award is given to an individual for work of permanent value that initiates an awakening in society through the medium of journalism, in particular or through any other media in general.

Hakim Khan Sur Award (Instituted in 1996-97)

The award has been instituted to honour work of permanent value for the cause of national integration.

Maharana Udai Singh Award (Instituted in 1997-98)

The award has been instituted to honour work of permanent value in protecting and enriching the environment, hand-in-hand with future development.

Panna Dhari Award (Instituted in 1980-81)

The award has been instituted to honour an individual who has rendered selfless service, rising beyond the call of duty and setting an example to society of permanent value through sacrifice, in the face of immense hostility.

State Awards

Maharishi Harit Rashi Award (Instituted in 1981-82)

The award has been instituted to honour scholars for work of permanent value in awakening society through the medium of vedic culture, the ancient 'Shastras' and 'Karma Kand'.

Maharana Mewar Award (Instituted in 1980-81)

The award has been instituted to honour work of permanent value to those who consider it their duty, like the Diwan of

Shree Eklingnath ji, to serve society through services in the field of education, literature, social service, philanthropy and character building activities.

Maharana Kumbha Award (Instituted in 1983-84)

The award has been instituted to honour works of permanent value to society through the medium of history and literature.

Maharana Sajjan Singh Award (Instituted in 1981-82)

The award has been instituted to honour work of permanent value to society through the medium of paintings, fine art, sculpture, architecture and craft.

Dagar Gharana Award (Instituted in 1986-87)

The award has been instituted to honour musicians for work of permanent value to society through their achievements in the field of Indian classical music, Rajasthani folk dance and music.

Rana Punja Award (Instituted in 1983-84)

The award has been instituted to honour works of permanent value to society by a person of tribal origin in commemoration of the mutual trust and continued association between the Bhil tribesmen and the House of Mewar.

Aravali Award

The award has been instituted to honour and encourage outstanding sports-person for achieving distinction in any discipline of sports and games.

Maharana Mewar Special Award

Best Police Station of Rajasthan (Instituted in 2007-08)

Student Awards

Bhamashah Award (Instituted in 1980-81)

Academic achievement at university level.

Maharana Raj Singh Award (Instituted in 1980-81)

Sports / Games / Cultural / Literary / Co-curricular achievement at college level.

Maharana Fateh Singh Award (Instituted in 1996-97)

Academic/other achievement at 10th / 12th level.

Maharana Mewar Foundation Annual Awards

A journey of service as an inspiration to society



Accession No. 2009.10.0245-00036_R
Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF

1980-1984

Venue: Maharana Mewar Public School, The City Palace, Udaipur



1985-1999

Venue: Zenana Mahal, The City Palace, Udaipur



2000 onwards

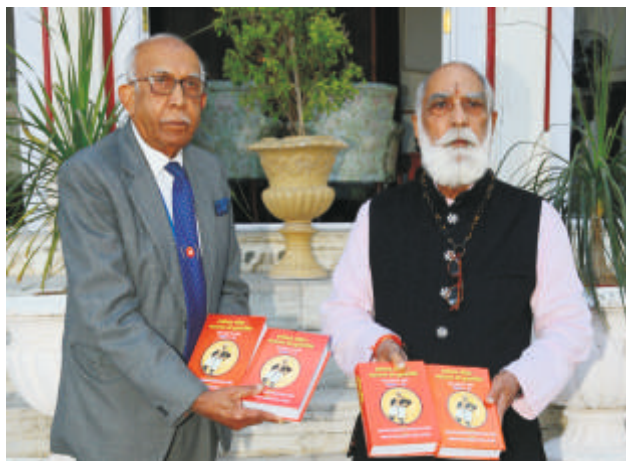
Venue: Manek Chowk, The City Palace, Udaipur



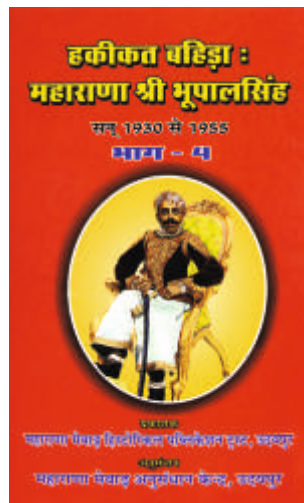
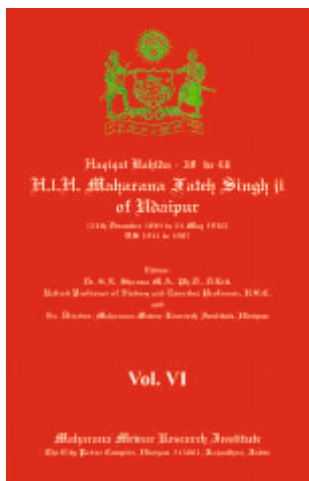
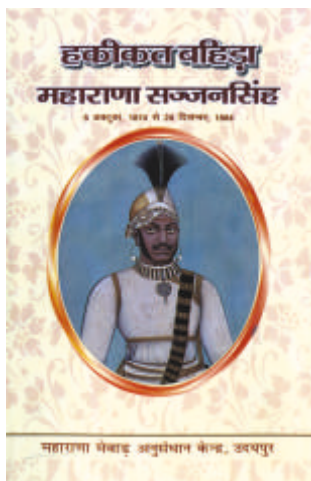
Maharana Mewar Research Institute (MMRI)

In 1985 Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur set up the Maharana Mewar Research Institute an integral part of MMCF which stores invaluable archival material. Located in The City Palace, the institute houses seminal documents, drawings, maps etc, some of which date back to the 17th century and is an important resource for both national and international scholars. Manual cataloguing of all archived documentation is already completed and digitalization and transcription is now in the process. Research in these archives had contributed immensely to the scholarly output of hundreds of academicians.

Haqiqat Bahida's (Old hand written documents) published are:



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur and
Mr. Bhupendra Singh Auwa
with the book 'Haqiqat Bahida Maharana Bhupal Singh'*



*The first research journal
'Anushilan' was published
in 1989 by MMRI*



Digitization of old maps

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation has initiated the work of digitization of old maps from its MMRI Archive. The maps date from the 18th Century and 19th Century depicting Mewar, the topographic survey of state of Rajasthan (Rajputana) and Central India, household maps, Udaipur and nearby areas, Palace maps, Railways in India etc.

The digitization work is completed by the Photographic Studio of MMCF with Camera LINHOF KARDAN re - 4x5" and RENCAY archive Scanback - 312 Mpixels (1,248 Mpixels with plus option). The universal model for fine art reproductions, newspapers, maps, plans, books etc. The digitization process is part of preserving and conserving the heritage of Mewar and to showcase the present and future generation to understand the importance of past culture and how its evolution has incorporated and formed present day society.



Documentation of old maps

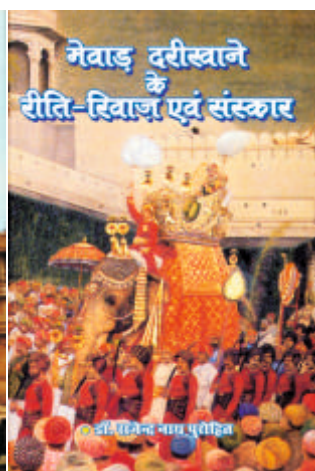
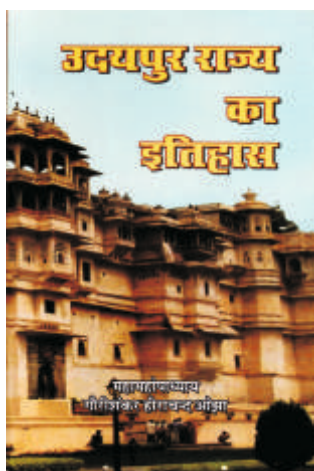
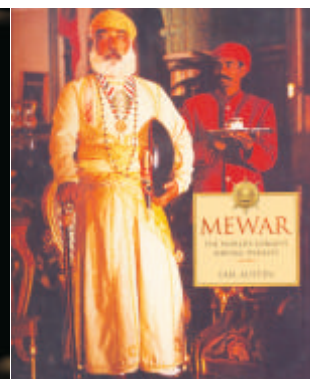
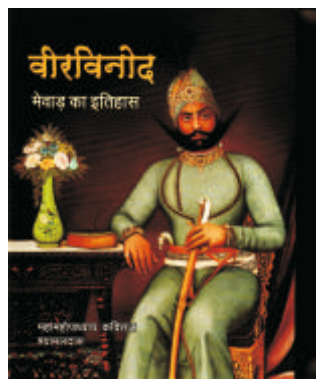
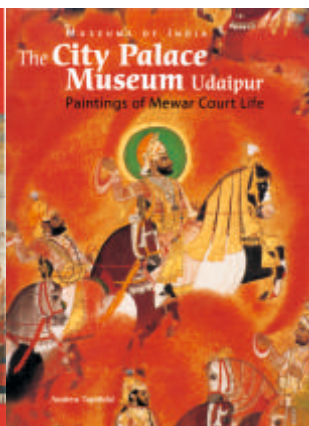
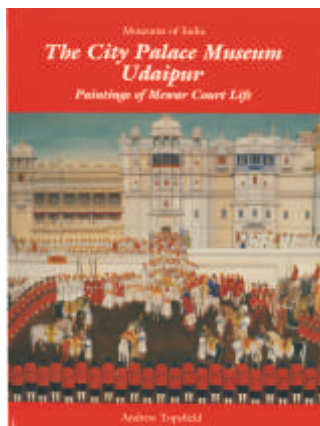
Mr. Lalit Kumar Pathak, New Delhi and with his team member's including Ms. Neha Panwar, Mr. Dheeraj Kumar and Ms. Aarti Chandel have been engaged for documentation, condition assessment and scientific studies leading to conservation of maps of MMCF, Udaipur.

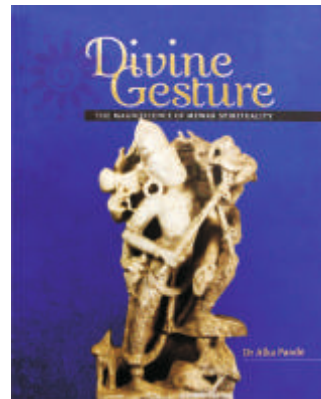
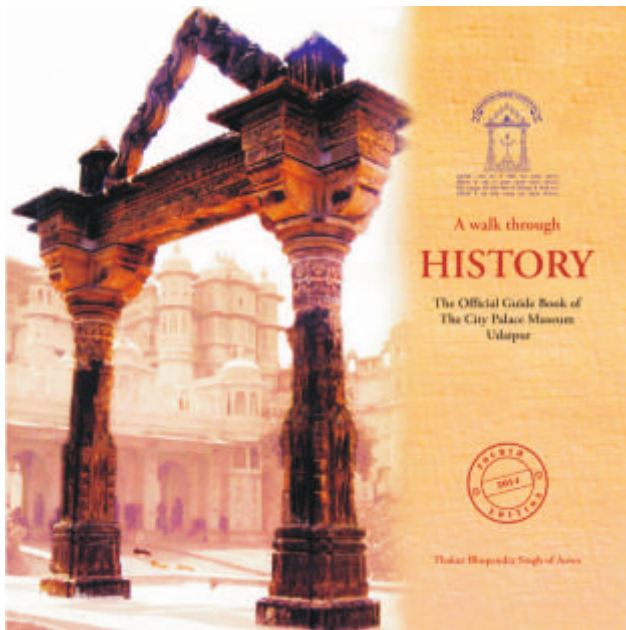
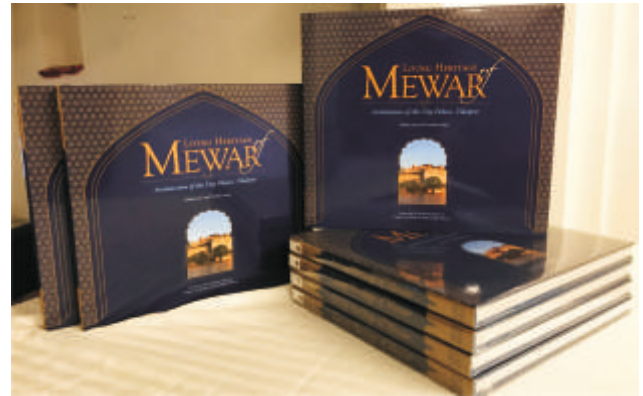
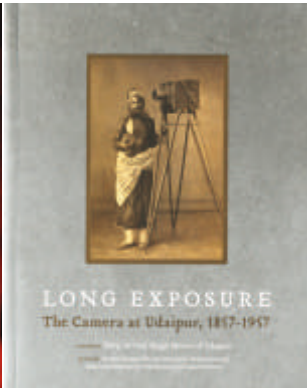
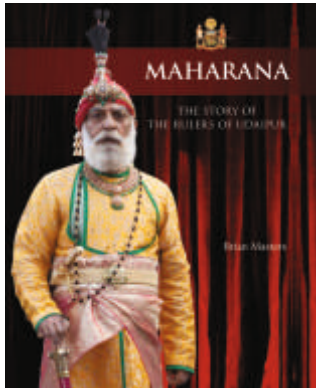
Their project time period was from 5th January to April 2019 and the team had documented total number of 1987 objects and categorized them in Maps, Site Plans, Structural Drawings and Architectural Drawings.



Publications

The objective of MMCF in giving support either as a donation or financial assistance for publication of books is to encourage research work in areas as diverse as Indian history, culture, indigenous languages and literature. The books are available for all sections of society.





Children's Book Fair

MMCF organised a Children's Book Fair at Kush Mahal ka Chowk, The City Palace Museum, Udaipur from 14th to 19th November 2017.

Some of the prominent publishers participated in the first of its kind Book Fair- Amar Chitra Katha, Pustak Sadan, Dream World India, Rajasthani Granthaghar, Vidhya Bhawan Society and Sewa Mandir, Children's Book Trust, National Book Trust, Bloomsbury India, Delhi Press Magazine, Scholastic India, Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Chirag Publications and Maharana of Mewar Historical Publications Trust.

The fair was inaugurated by Mr. Bhawani Singh Detha, IAS, Divisional Commissioner, Udaipur.

The fair timings were 10 am to 5 pm every day where some 3000 students from different schools around Udaipur visited the fair. The Book fair aims to encourage young readers at a time when people are reading less due to the impact of social media and internet.

It also unlocks the power of information and imagination and helps children to discover who they are. Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation is looking forward to widen the scope of this fair in coming years.



Eternal Mewar Festivals

As a living palace, The City Palace in Udaipur forms the cultural heart of the Mewar region. The MMCF therefore has taken its responsibility of preserving the remarkable tangible and intangible cultural heritage of this vast complex very seriously. This enormous responsibility is fulfilled through a comprehensive and informed set of initiatives. These include the maintenance and continued development of the City Palace preserving local culture through the celebration of festivals in the traditional manner, documenting and researching cultural practices and creating forums for knowledge transfer. All this is made particularly challenging because of a lack of good cultural preservation practice in India, making it necessary to develop suitable systems and methodologies before they can be implemented.

MMCF's goal is to be a world leader in heritage conservation and community inclusion and the Foundation often has to generate its own benchmarks for this goal, as there is a lack of the same in either the government or private sectors in India.

MMCF is keen to share its best-practice and conservation experience with all interested parties and therefore has an ambitious knowledge transfer initiative in addition to its implementable conservation programme.

The City Palace has been the site for all the rituals, spectacles and celebrations relating to the kingdom. Particularly, it has witnessed the unique royal festivals that mark important events in the calendar. These complex celebrations have evolved over centuries and carry immense symbolic and ritual meaning.

The public celebration of these festivals had ceased due to political events in the mid-20th century, but were revived by Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur in the mid-1990s.

The three main festivals on the calendar are Ashwa Poojan, Holika Dahan and Kartik Poornima with an object of preserving artistic, religious and historic interest for cultural conservation of heritage. These festivals have also become a big draw for the tourists visiting Udaipur.



The six in hand English Royal Landau dates to 1905 and has recently been restored to its original pristine condition.

Ashwa Poojan, A Timeless Gratitude to Equinity

The autumn navratri (nine sacred days and nights) form one of the auspicious times in the Hindu calendar. The festival of Navratri is dedicated to the worship of the goddess Durga, the consort of Shiva in Hindu mythology. On the ninth day of Navratri, which is a symbolic day of victory, arms and other symbols of the warrior are worshipped in northern India. In Rajasthan, famous for its cavalry charges, this day is also marked by the worship of war animals like the elephant and the horse. The worship of the horse, Ashwa Poojan, continues till date.

The horses that are part of the rituals are those belonging to the 'Marwari' breed, a distinct internationally recognized breed that is threatened with extinction. MMCF and Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, has set up the Equine Institute Udaipur to maintain a viable population of this culturally important animal. They are fully bred and nurtured by Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur.

Ashwa Poojan therefore is a great forum for conservation of many different tangible and intangible forms of heritage, and as such serves as an important and visible example of the fulfilled remit of the Foundation.

'Ashwa Poojan' is celebrated at The City Palace on the last day of Navratri, nine most auspicious days in the Hindu calendar. The ceremony begins with the arrival of Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee, MMCF in a 1905 vintage 'English Royal Landau' with a regal procession consisting of royal insignias such as two Chadiwalas carrying the long gold staff, two Gota - walas carrying the short gold batons symbolizing the authority of the state. Two men carrying the Fly - Whisk are positioned at the back of the Horse drawn carriage. At the high raised platform from where Shriji conducts the Ashwa Poojan Ceremony two men wearing Chapdas (Coat of Arms of the House of Mewar), two men carrying Mor Chal (Peacock feathers), one carrying the Adani (Velvet cloth fan) and one carrying the Meghadambar (Feather Fan). One man carrying the Karaniya (A cloth with an embroidered Sun Emblem on one side and the moon on the other) and another one carrying the Chattras (large umbrellas) are also present.



Maharana Bhupal Singh (r. 1930-1955 CE) presiding over the Ashwa-Gaj Poojan at Manek Chowk The City Palace, Udaipur



Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur (r. 1955-1984 CE) worshipping the royal horses on Ashwa-Gaj Poojan Ceremony



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur worshipping the horse on Ashwa Poojan Ceremony at Manek Chowk, The City Palace, Udaipur

Ashwa Poojan Ceremony - At a Glance



Interactive workshop on Marwari Horses

As a new initiative in the year 2011 on 5th October, an interactive workshop on Marwari Horses was organized in the morning for guests attending the Ashwa Poojan Ceremony. Thakur Saheb Satyendra Singh Chawra of Kaladwas briefed visitors about the different breeds, taking them to the stables. A display of the ornaments worn by the horses for the Ashwa Poojan Ceremony was shown to guests at the Promenade. Refreshments were arranged at the Satkar Banquet Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace, Udaipur.



Guests in an interactive session on horses at the Stable



Thakur Saheb Satyendra Singh Chawra of Kaladwas briefing visitors about the ornaments worn by the horses for the Ashwa Poojan Ceremony

Kartik Poornima, *Experience the mystique of Life!*

Kartik Poornima celebrates the 'Creation of the Universe' and its glorious beauty on one of the brightest full moon nights of the year. Traditionally, on this brilliant moonlit night, the royal court would listen to the best of music, poetry and dance, fulfilling the royal duty of patronage of the fine arts. The marble palaces, made brilliant white by the moonlight, would be scattered with silver sequins and all the attendees, including the Mewar Family, wore white and silver.

It is the ineffable beauty and atmosphere of these nights of the past that the Kartik Poornima Celebrations seek to recreate today. Some of the world's most renowned artists have performed on the occasion of Kartik Poornima at Udaipur, since 1992, thereby allowing the MMCF to fulfill its remit of continued patronage to Indian art and culture.

Kartik Poornima is comprised of two words, Kartik- the eighth month of Hindu calendar and Poornima-full moon night, hence Kartik Poornima is an auspicious Hindu festival celebrated every year in the month of November on a full moon night. According to the Hindu mythology when Lord Ganesha (Son of Lord Shiva) was designated as 'Pratham Pujya' (the first deity to be worshipped), his elder brother Kartikeya questioned this decision and it was then determined that an entire month in the year would be dedicated to Kartikeya and would be named after him.

Hence the entire month of Kartik in the Hindu calendar, is considered extremely auspicious and it is believed that all prayers in this month, leads to the spiritual elevation of the soul.

As is popularly known, the three main Gods in the Hindu pantheon are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva; the Creator, the Preserver and the Destroyer, forming the Holy Trinity. While the latter two have several festivals to their names, the only day when Lord Brahma is truly worshipped in essence is on 'Kartik Poornima'.

Dedicating to The Creator, music and dance are offered as prayers to the Lord on this day.

Kartik Poornima Celebrations - At a Glance



Holika Dahan, *A time-honoured Eternal Mewar Festival*

Holi, one of the most popular of Indian festivals, is celebrated when winter gives way to spring. Holika Dahan is the festival's first day when the pious fire is lit on the full moon night of Phalguna (one of the 12 months of the Hindu calendar). The spectacle of ceremonies, with religious rites conducted, culminated in the lighting of the pious fire of Holika Dahan.

The Mewar Family come to the ceremony in a traditional procession. The effigy of 'Holika' is then lit after ritual prayer followed by a traditional folk dance performed specially on the occasion. The festival is a testimony to the living heritage of Mewar and is witnessed by guests from far and near, besides active participation by the community.

The first day celebrates the triumph of good over evil, while the second is an expression of universal brotherhood and strengthening of the secular fabric of India.

Gulal, or colored powder signifying the hues of spring is sprinkled liberally on friends, family, and strangers dissolving all differences of status, age, gender and class.

Holika Dahan, which is celebrated in The City Palace, is on the first day of the Festival.



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur and family performing the rituals



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur and family encircling the Holika Effigy



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur receiving a guard of honour



A traditional folk dance performed specially on the occasion

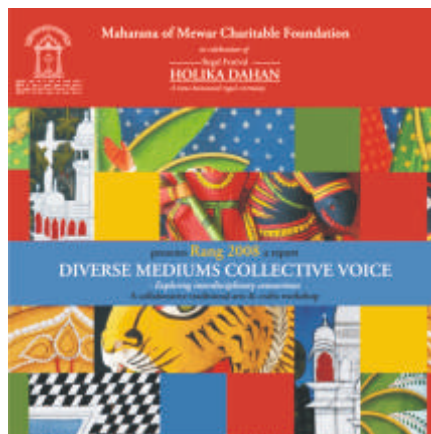


Rang over the years

MMCF initiated Rang (literally meaning 'colour'), an Arts and Crafts Bazaar inspired by the many colours of Mewar in 2007 during Holika Dahan Ceremony. The attempt was to identify, trace, promote and nurture artists that have yet to take advantage of marketing strategies. They have been in the trade for generations, and may well be the last bastions of impeccable craftsmanship. Rang attempted to revive a sense of genuine pride and understanding in the local stakeholders and appreciation in the eyes of the tourists, leading to the continuation of a living heritage.

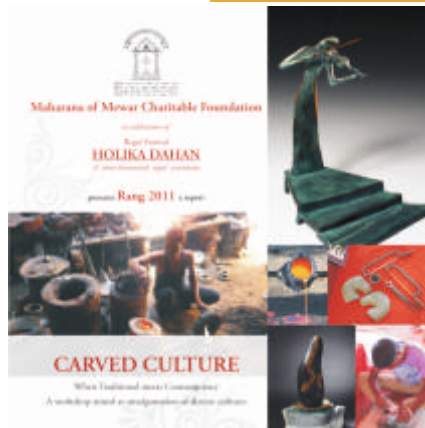
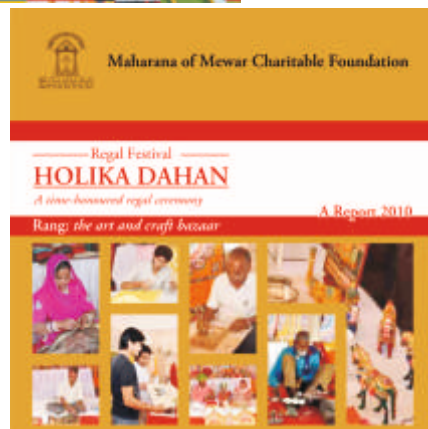
Rang: The Art and Craft Bazaar was an eye-opening event for everyone involved is part of the ongoing efforts of MMCF to preserve, document and develop the arts of Mewar. The artisans enjoyed the attention to the details of their practice and the care given to make their participation a success. From the public perspective, visitors were amazed to see the work being made before their eyes. The scale of the event was perfect for having good comparative interactions amongst participants and organizers without being overwhelmed by too many things to see all at once. A visitor could take time to talk to the makers while not being pressured by the open market atmosphere of the city streets. Technical information was shared openly amongst the artisans. Several people received excellent sources for raw materials, tools (blocks) and possible retail opportunities.

MMCF now seeks to draw fresh attention to the superlative artistry of this living heritage and to support its evolution.



Rang Report
2008

Rang Report
2010



Rang Report
2011

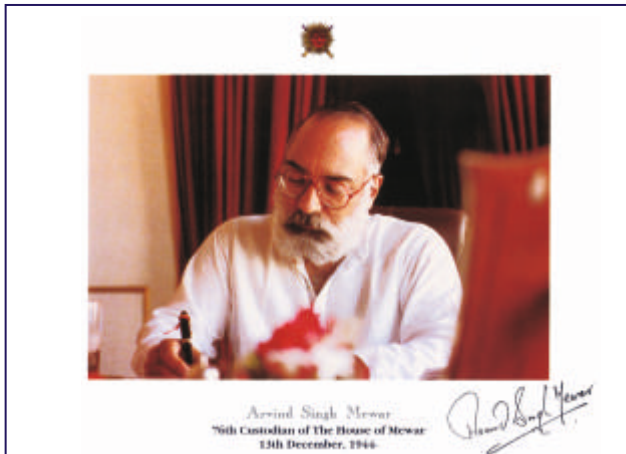
Inheritance 76

Preface

The Palace
Udaipur
Rajasthan, India



Cover of the book



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur on Page 4 of the book

Page 5 of the book >>>

I believe in the past, with my feet in the present, and my mind in the future.

Throughout our history change has been a way of life with us. We have been successful in adapting to it. Now the pace of change is accelerating fast. Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in India, as new opportunities open and the climate for foreign investment improves.

Change rarely invalidates the past, and it does not necessarily imply a rejection of the old. A great deal can – and should – be preserved from the past. This applies as much to those aspects that touch our sense of beauty and achievement, as to those that help us to function on a day to day basis. In particular we should treasure the ancient and selfless values that have stood the test of time.

In the following pages you will see much evidence of the past, and much of the change that has brought us to the present. If I have failed to convey the best of those values that have been the bedrock of the House of Mewar through the centuries, I have utterly failed to convey those for which I am presently responsible. Later in this document you will see that such values are echoed in a letter from my father to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India. I wish to perpetuate that echo.

Fortunately, in our business affairs, we now speak from a position of all round strength. It would be quite possible for us to rest upon our laurels, and become unresponsive to new ideas. But such complacency is neither in my nature, nor is it in accordance with my responsibilities to my successors and the people they will serve in the future.

It is the future – far more than the present – that concerns me, though I am fearful of neither.

It is now that I must attend to the future.

Postal Services in Mewar State

Originally, The Imperial Postal Service was used for the official communication of the East India Company and for private purpose also. In 1868 CE, during the reign of Maharana Shambhu Singh (r. 1861 - 1874 CE) five Imperial Post offices were established in Mewar. This system connected the headquarters of each district with police and revenue station. During the reign of Maharana Fateh Singh (r. 1884 - 1930 CE), the postal services has increased, 18 local post offices were established in Mewar.

The State had also a local postal system of its own, called Brahmani Dak. It was started in the reign of Maharana Swarup Singh (r. 1842 - 1861 CE). This system was managed by a contractor to whom the Maharana granted a monopoly. Brahmnnini Dak was a well organized postal system, 40 local post offices were working in this system during the reign of Maharana Bhupal Singh (r. 1930 - 1955 CE).

In 1871 CE Maharana Shambhu Singh (r. 1861 - 1874 CE), introduced hand stamps. Postmarks were not uniform in all post offices. Maharana Bhupal Singh initiated the new hand stamps, which was portrayed by Maharana's pictures. The parcel post was introduced in 1931 CE and postal charged according to weight and distance carried. The Brahmani Dak system was continued till 1950 CE under the Patronage of Maharanas.

Telegraph services were started during the reign of Maharana Fateh Singh (r. 1884 - 1930 CE).

The City Palace Postal Extension Counter was opened for providing postal services to public in 1998 under the patronage of Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur. It was provided that the Government of India would pay ₹ 11 only per month as a token rent for the Palace Extension Counter of Post Office.



Maharana Mewar Special Library (MMSL)

In 1999-2000 this library was viewed as a new addition to the 'culturescape' of Udaipur and the expansive perspective of MMCF. It was and is 'A world unto itself' an extraordinary space where the past meets the present in order to contemplate the future.

The library has a collection of more than 35,190 books of varying antiquity, which includes 10,330 books on literature, on religion 6,061; 8,500 books on general geography and history connected with the world, India and Mewar Dynasty, 4,500 books on art and architecture and many other subjects. The library is also a unique repository of archival documents, rare books and maps. These materials have been catalogued using LIBSYS software and the digital catalogue is available on the Eternal Mewar website.

Extensive digitization of the manuscript and image library is now in progress. Scanning work is almost finished and editing work is in progress and approx 25,000 books edited. Image editing work is finished and all edited image of the books approx uploaded to Eternal Mewar website and all books

preface and TOC also uploaded on the Eternal Mewar Website. MMCF continues to procure books and material that complement the subject interest of the library.

The Special Library and the Research Institute together form an invaluable resource for local and international scholars. Since October 2019, 814 scholars have visited the special library and conducted research in varied fields ranging from history, art history, literature, geography and science.



The Mewar Solar Cell

This project is by far the most high profile alternate energy initiative undertaken in the region. The Mewar Solar Cell aims at producing vehicles that can be used for clean, noise-free and efficient public transport in tourist centers such as Udaipur.

The Foundation funded the development of prototypes of solar rickshaws and boats that were actively used in the City Palace. Prototypes of these vehicles, if not still in active usage, are now housed in a museum to raise the public profile of this project and to continue the efforts to make such vehicles commercially viable and available from a general production line. Enormous public awareness about alternative sources of energy has been created through popular rallies organized by the Foundation that feature these prototypes as well as other such vehicles from around the world. In 1992 Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, instigated research that led to the development of solar power as a source of energy for transportation systems in and around Udaipur - a small diesel engine boat with the capacity to carry up to five passengers was converted to operate off batteries powered by solar panels fixed onto its roof. It is now used as an attraction on Gajner Lake, Bikaner.

The success of this water taxi led to the building of RA II an eight seater passenger boat that was successfully completed in 1995 and is used to ferry visitors on Lake Pichola, Udaipur.



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur in Udaipur Solar Vehicle No. 5

By 1999 a project office, The Mewar Solar Cell was established to concentrate on research into passive energy systems. Technicians started to develop ways of reducing toxic fumes, noise and carbon dioxide emissions from land vehicles using solar powered photo-voltaic panels as the alternative source of energy. On the 14

November 2002, Udaipur Solar No. 1 was unveiled and driven by His Excellency Herb Dhaliwal, Minister of Natural Resources of Canada at The Gateway of India, Mumbai along with Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur.



Udaipur Solar Boat RA II on Lake Pichola, Udaipur

By 2003 six prototype rickshaws with three and four wheels and one electric motorcycle had been built-in April 2003. Mewar Solar Cell organised its first non-competitive International Solar Rally to test these prototypes on the roads in Rajasthan. It was an event that attracted 21 participants from the UK and USA, who sponsored the design and construction of the rickshaws that they donated, at the end of the rally, to MMCF.

In April 2004, 33 participants joined the International Solar Rally that completed 1200 kms with 13 vehicles powered by solar photovoltaic panels as the source of energy. Udaipur Solar No. 5 a four-wheel vehicle achieved an average speed of between 20-25 km per hour over a distance of 150 km, A two-wheel vehicle, Udaipur Solar No. 11, that due to its unusual appearance and outstanding performance was named the 'Rocket' covered a distance of 300 km in just nine hours and is probably the first solar machine of its type to have recorded this distance.



*International Solar Rally
accomplished Brochure 2003*



*International Solar Rally
accomplished Brochure 2004*



*Udaipur Solar Vehicles of The Mewar Solar Cell
at Jaipur Heritage International Festival, Jaipur in 2004*

Euro Solar Award 2005

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur was awarded the EUROSOLAR European Solar Prize 2005 in the category 'One world Co-operation' for its pioneering works in the use of solar energy for water and surface transportation.

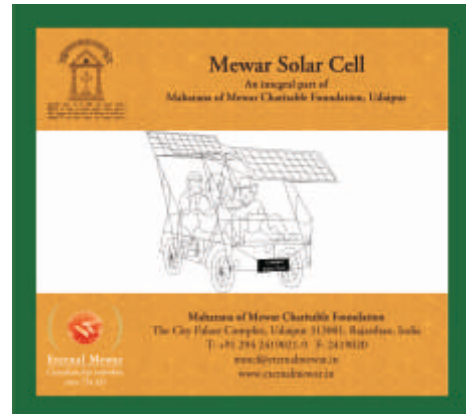
Since 1994 EUROSOLAR has been awarding the European Solar Prizes to diverse companies and individuals using Renewable Energies, and to organizations that rendered outstanding service towards the utilization of Renewable Energy.

The award ceremony took place on 7th December 2005 in the Berlin office of the KfW-Bankengruppe. The award was received by Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur son of Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, at a gala function held in Berlin, Germany. The award was bestowed by Dr. Hermann Scheer, President of European and winner of Alternative Noble Prize and Mr. Sigmar Gabriel, Designed Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.



*Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur at Euro Solar Award 2005
with Dr. Hermann Scheer and Mr. Sigmar Gabriel
on 7th December 2005*

In the year 2009 all the information on Mewar Solar Cell was uniquely digitized in the form of a user friendly DVD for easy access. The DVD contains the detail about International Solar Rallies conducted in the year 2003 and 2004; Facts; Solar Boats; Solar Vehicles; Development; Awards; Activities; Future Plans; Impressions and Photo Gallery.



Cover of the DVD

Presently 14 prototypes of Udaipur Solar Vehicles are on display at The Vintage and Classic Car Collection, Garden Hotel, Udaipur

Orientation Programmes for the Guides of The City Palace Museum

MMCF is organising guide orientation programmes since 10th October 2003. The guide orientation programme is a step towards fulfilling the MMCF's objective. The main agenda of this programme is to create awareness and educate the guides of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur about the history of Mewar, living heritage and its preservation & conservation other topics related to eco-management which in turn will lead to the guides disseminating correct information to the visitors.

Development of Guide Policy to be in force for Guides at The City Palace Museum

The policy is being drafted to enable The City Palace Museum Administration (CPMA) adopt and implement modern, visitor-friendly policies and technologies that are bench-marked against the best in India and the World.



Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar with the guides of The City Palace Museum at Zenana Mahal, The City Palace, Udaipur

The Mor Chowk

The Mor Chowk or the Peacock Courtyard with one peacocks each in the south and the north veranda and three in the east wall of the courtyard.

This courtyard and the Manek Mahal beyond were constructed during the reign of Maharana Karan Singh (r. 1620 - 1628 CE) and Maharana Sajjan Singh (r. 1874 - 1884 CE) added the magnificent colored Belgium glass and mirror mosaic-work of peacock inlay work and the Peacocks later.

The higher wall in the east of this courtyard was in a very bad state, over the years due to weathering, hail, rain and sun shine. In 2004 - 2005, the local artisans at a cost of over half a million rupees restored this wall. The time taken was 14 months.

This courtyard was used for special audience and Maharana Bheem Singh (r. 1778 - 1828 CE) first met Capt. James Tod here to sign the historic treaty of 1818 between The East India Company and Mewar.

The glass inlay work and the mirror tiles were placed during the reign of Maharana Swarup Singh (r. 1842 - 1861 CE).

The courtyard is now used for special parties or function for which special decorations with flower and lights are made. This Peacock courtyard probably unparalleled in India comprises of three daunting peacocks created with blue glass and mirror pieces. Long before independent India could make 'peacock' the national bird, Mewar paid its homage to this dazzling Indian bird.

The peacocks made of exquisitely inlaid glass mosaic work are considered masterpieces of great skill and artistry of the highly appreciated features in the museum. A close study of these reveals the usage pattern as well as the architectural evolution in the surrounding structures of this chowk. Has been made accessible to all by making existing elevator operational for the differently-abled.



The Mor Chowk East Wall - Before



The Mor Chowk East Wall - After (2004)

Medical Services in Mewar State

In Mewar the old medical institutions are the regimental hospitals of the Mewar Bhil Corps at Kherwara and Kotra. These institutions established in 1841 CE, during the reign of Maharana Sardar Singh (r. 1838 - 1842 CE) when the corps was raised. The first State dispensary appears to have been opened at the Udaipur in 1862 CE by Maharana Shambhu Singh (r. 1861 - 1874 CE) and he provided accommodation for patients 1864 CE. In 1869-70 CE a small hospital was opened at Kherwara for the public. This hospital was maintained from a monthly grant from the Maharana.

During the reign of Maharana Sajjan Singh (r. 1874 - 1884 CE), the United Free Church of Scotland Mission established a dispensary at Udaipur City in 1877 CE. In the course of the next decade the Sajjan Hospital, Walter Hospital especially for women and Shepherd Mission Hospital were established at Udaipur.

During the reign of Maharana Fateh Singh (r. 1884 - 1930 CE) in July 1894 CE, the Sajjan Hospital was replaced by the Lansdowne Hospital. The State possessed 20 Hospitals and the dispensaries until 1901 CE, 13 were maintained solely by the Maharana, 3 by the Government of India, 2 partly by the Government and private subscription, 1 by the Mission and 1 by the Gosainji Maharaj of Nathdwara.

Maharana Bhupal Singh (r. 1930 - 1955 CE) gave the grant to maintain the district dispensaries and Aushdhalayas. He also established a Dispensary inside the Palace in 1945, which is still functioning as an integral part of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation.

On 6th December 1932, Willingdon Hospital was established outside Hathi Pol. On his visit to Udaipur, it was inaugurated by The Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India from 18 April 1931 to 18 April 1936. After independence this Hospital was renamed as Maharana Bhupal Government Hospital. In 1961, Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College was established by the

Government of Rajasthan, in a building donated by Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar (r. 1955 - 1984 CE). The administrative block is housed in another historic building; Salumber Haveli. The land for the Haveli was granted by the Maharana of Mewar to Salumber Rao and after the independence in 1961 it was acquired by the Government of Rajasthan for RNT Medical College.

MMCF runs a charitable dispensary which was opened in the year 2005 and operates all year round in The City Palace. It aims to provide free medical advice and medicines to the needy that are unable to pay for medical treatment. Treatments can range from assistance to the aged to monetary reimbursement to social workers who distribute medicines to needy and disabled people.

Medical Aid is an important activity of the MMCF. Citizens of the region can apply to it for medical benefits and assistance. As appeals made for medical assistance are overwhelming, the Trust aims to disseminate funds fairly and without prejudice exercising judiciousness and compassion in the distribution of monies. More than 10,000 patients benefit each year from the dispensary which is manned by a team of medical professionals. The Staff's yearly medical checkup is also organised by the Foundation.



Project - The J. Paul Getty Foundation, Los Angeles, USA

The Conservation Planning of The City Palace, Udaipur has twice been granted funding through the Architectural Planning and Conservation Grants by The Getty Foundation, Los Angeles, USA and was completed in 2009. The custodians of The City Palace, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation started phase I of the process of implementing this ambitious Conservation Plan from 2010. It has been able to achieve an exhaustive, four years of participatory conservation planning for The City Palace, Udaipur which integrates indigenous solutions and centuries old traditions in an increasingly global context of conservation.

The Conservation Plan for the site along with all secondary plans - Use Plan, Interpretation Plan, Environmental Plan, Risk Management Plan and the Cultural Heritage Tourism Plan that have been prepared by a multi-disciplinary team of consultants and coordinated by Dronah (Development and Research Organisation for Nature, Arts and Heritage) an NGO based in Gurgaon. The team of consultants' includes museum curators, art restorers, conservation architects, historians, museum anthropologists, environmentalists, landscape architects, and interpretation and lighting experts. The National Museum, New Delhi; UNESCO India Office, New Delhi; Birla Institute of Technology at Ranchi and INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) Udaipur Chapter were involved in several participatory workshops organized during the plan preparation. Besides planning, some emergency works carried out during this process included a small pilot project on the restoration of the Nakkarkhana ki Chatri and Ghadiyal ki Chatri at the entrance of the Museum. Condition assessment of these structures was done as part of a training workshop with students of architecture.

The over-riding mission of the conservation master plan is to continue the tradition of custodianship, enhance cultural

significance of The City Palace and integrate sustainability into decision-making at all levels. The conservation master plan not only provides guidelines for future intervention and development but is also a support document to develop future exhibitions and outreach programs for The City Palace Museum. This unique site is envisioned as an educational resource where the implementation of the plan will not only cater to immediate conservation needs of the site but further serves as a laboratory for onsite training programs and promote academic dialogues and outreach initiatives. MMCF is now implementing the conservation master plan for The City Palace within the larger framework of sustainable governance outlined by the brand Eternal Mewar and seeks like-minded organisations that will become Joint Custodians to conserve this historic landmark of Udaipur city.

Visit of delegates from The J. Paul Getty Trust, USA

Mr. Jim Cuno, President and CEO, The J. Paul Getty Trust, USA; his daughter Ms. Kate Cuno; Mr. Thomas Gaegtgens, Director, The Getty Research Institute; Mr. Tim Whalen, Director, The Getty Conservation Institute visited The City Palace Museum, Udaipur on 19th January 2016.



Mr. Jim Cuno, Ms. Kate Cuno, Mr. Thomas Gaegtgens and Mr. Tim Whalen

Tourism Cares for Tomorrow, USA - Exhibition: 'Udaipur: Since 1559'

The special exhibition 'Udaipur: Since 1559' is dedicated to the interpretation of the history and ecology of Udaipur and The City Palace Complex since the 16th century. It displays architectural models of four major phases of evolution of The City Palace Complex and surroundings. It also includes

architectural documentation work and reconstructed historic spaces of each era. It aims to introduce deeper understanding of the city and the palace complex to the visitors. It enables them to understand the cultural and architectural transformations in the city with subsequent impact on the surrounding mountains and lakes within the city.



The architectural phases of the eastern facade of The City Palace, Udaipur

The architectural evolution of The City Palace, Udaipur

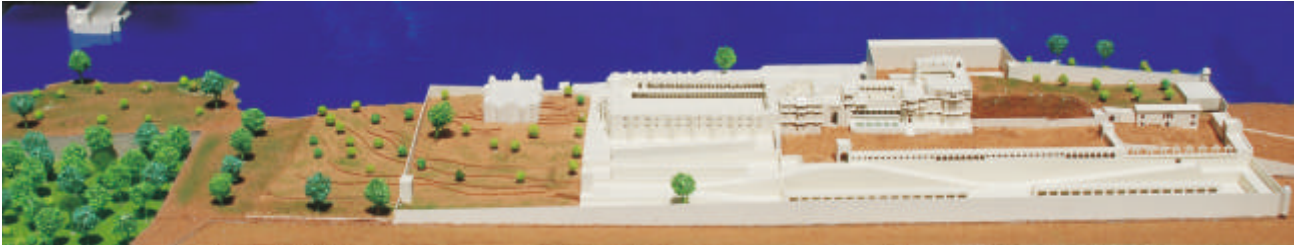
Model 1

Mewar Mature Phase 16th Century



Model 2

Mewar Mughal Early Phase 17th Century



Model 3

Mewar Mughal Mature Phase 18th Century



Model 4

Mewar British Phase 19th to 20th Century



Project funded by Tourism Cares for Tomorrow, USA - Worldwide Grant Program 2006

Joint Co-operation Programme between IHCNF, UNESCO India Office, UMC, The City of Strasbourg, France and MMCF

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Udaipur; UNESCO India Office, New Delhi and Udaipur Municipal Council (UMC) entered into an agreement to collaborate on a Joint Co-operation Programme (JCP) for the sustainable development of Udaipur. The first phase agreement was signed on 1st December 2006 at the office of the District Collector, Udaipur by Ms. Minja Yang, Director - UNESCO India Office, New Delhi; Mr. Shikhar Agarwal IAS, District Magistrate, Udaipur; Mr. Ravindra Shrimali, Chairperson - Udaipur Municipal Council and Secretary - MMCF, Udaipur. The first phase was completed on the 31st December 2007. The JCP framework recognizes India's cultural heritage and the character of Indian cities as people meet the challenges, ideas and thoughts that are required to adapt to the rapid urbanization and globalization in the 21st Century. Agreement was reached to contribute towards the collective benefit of all member cities and their associated partners.

The JCP was established in 2006 by Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee of MMCF, Udaipur and Ms. Minja Yang, Ex-Director UNESCO India Office, New Delhi at an international workshop held at The City Palace Museum, Udaipur. UNESCO led IHCN, UMC and MMCF successfully collaborated on a Joint Co-operation Programme and its Plan of Action for 2007 on various heritage activities in Udaipur, namely, the formation of a heritage cell in UMC together with the review of Udaipur City Development Plan by IHCN. The programmes will include capacity building amongst UMC officials i.e. training in communications, organisational behavioral seminars to develop teamwork and management orientation schedules. It was also agreed to hold numerous workshops and conferences with national and international expert missions to Udaipur.

Visit of Delegates from Strasbourg, France to The City Palace Museum, Udaipur

A high-level delegation from Strasbourg visited Udaipur from the 24th to the 26th January 2011. Delegates included Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor, from Strasbourg; Ms. Katia Kopel, Executive Assistant to the Mayor, Ms. Geraldine Masetelli, Urban Planner, Strasbourg Urban Development Agency and Dominique Cassaz, Directorate of Culture. Their visit was to discuss their interest in forming a partnership with the City of Udaipur through a Decentralized Cooperation Agreement aimed at heritage-based sustainable urban development in Udaipur under the framework of Indian Heritage Cities Network (IHCN).

IHCN-Foundation members included Ms. Minja Yang and Dr. Shikha Jain, Dronah, Gurgaon also accompanied the French delegation. MMCF facilitated the visit of the delegates with Ms. Rajni Dangi, Chairperson Municipal Council Udaipur, Mr. Hemant Ghera IAS, Collector and District Magistrate, Udaipur, Mr. Bal Mukund Asawa, Commissioner Municipal Council Udaipur and other government officials.



*Delegates from Strasbourg (France)
at The City Palace Museum, Udaipur*

In 2011, a Joint Co-operation Programme (JCP) was signed between Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation, UNESCO India Office, New Delhi; Udaipur Municipal Council; The City of Strasbourg (Municipalite de Strasbourg), France and Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur for three years 2011-2013 to strengthen Udaipur's knowledge base, develop a framework and undertake activities to preserve its heritage and develop international collaboration and partnerships for heritage-based projects in Udaipur.

A signing ceremony was held at The City of Strasbourg, France on the 2nd October 2011. The JCP was signed by Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor of The City of Strasbourg; Ms. Rajni Dangi, Chairperson, Udaipur Municipal Council; Ms. Rathi Vinay Jha, Chairperson, IHCN, New Delhi and Dr. Mayank Gupta, Deputy Secretary MMCF-Development, MMCF, Udaipur. Other dignitaries present at the ceremony were, His Excellence Mr. Rakesh Sood IFS, The Ambassador of India to France; Mr. Dinesh Kothari RAS, Commissioner, Udaipur Municipal Council; Mr. Manish Arora, In-charge, Heritage Cell, Udaipur Municipal Council and Deputy Mayors and Council Members from the City of Strasbourg.

Purpose:

The purpose of the JCP is to establish a decentralized programme for a period of initially 3 years between the cities of Udaipur and Strasbourg to work together on heritage related projects at State-level. The JCP will provide the opportunity for a long-term relationship between the Government of Rajasthan, IHCN-F, UMC, MS and MMCF to develop a technical exchange in heritage-sensitive urban development.

Areas of Cooperation:

The JCP defines the general area of cooperation between the signatories to foster heritage-based sustainable development of the city of Udaipur through community participation, protection and conservation of Udaipur's cultural and natural resources and the promotion of income and employment generating activities for local people through heritage.

Study Tour:

The Study Tour that took place from the 1st to 7th October 2011 in a number of French Cities was organized by the Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation (IHCN-F) and the French Historic Cities Association (ANVPAH) with the generous support of UNESCO New Delhi, the French Embassy in New Delhi and the French local authorities.

The tour of French Cities, Strasbourg, Nancy and Paris began with the official signing ceremony of JCP on decentralized cooperation between the twin cities, Udaipur and Strasbourg that was held at the Hotel de Ville, Strasbourg on the 2nd October 2011.

The programme was followed by a Commemoration Ceremony for the installation of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the Parc de l'Etoile followed by an Official reception at Administrative center of Strasbourg. After the reception there was an Indian cultural programme at the Cité de la Musique et de la Danse, place Dauphine. in Strasbourg from the 1st to 3rd October. This was followed by various presentations and meetings held by officials on Eco-districts and sustainable development in urban projects; Urban planning tools; urban heritage policy; public transport systems; water resource management.

A walk to the Department of European and International Relations as well as a bus tour was organised to visit heritage buildings and other places of special interest with presentations on heritage policies. A boat tour around the city gave delegates an opportunity to experience an alternative mode of transportation, as well as a ride on one of the city's trams.

Delegates visited Nancy on the 4th and 5th October where a study tour was organised by the National Association of Cities and Countries of Art and History (AHVPAH) and The City of Nancy. A presentation was given on the City of Nancy and its development followed by a guided visit of the city.

The delegation visited the Musée Lorrain; Rive de Meurthe; Musée de l'Ecole de Nancy; Notre Dame de Bonsecours. A meeting was held with the Deputy Mayor of the City and a representative of the town-planning department in where projects between Indian and French Cities were discussed.

The delegation visited Paris on the 6th and 7th October where they visited the Musée Louvre, section Denon; Musée Orsay; National Assembly and the Eiffel Tower as well as a boat tour Rive Droite – Compagnie des Bateaux-Mouches.

Deputy Secretary, MMCF Development, Dr. Mayank Gupta said "our participation in the Study Tour was valuable. It was an important educational and cultural journey. The tour has helped to initiate peer-to-peer exchanges between Indian and French officials towards the promotion of heritage-based sustainable urban development in the city".



(Sitting L to R):

Dr. Mayank Gupta, Deputy Secretary MMCF- Development;

Ms. Rajni Dangi, Chairperson, Udaipur Municipal Council;

Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor of Strasbourg and

Ms. Ratni Vinay Jha, Chairperson, India Heritage Cities Network



Boat Ride in River Ill at Strasbourg, France

International Workshop on Integrating Heritage Resources in Master Plan of Udaipur

The International Workshop on 'Integrating Heritage Resources in the Master Plan of Udaipur' was held from the 19th to the 23rd March 2012 at Udaipur Rajasthan India. The Workshop was jointly organized by Udaipur Municipal Council (UMC) / Government of Rajasthan; City of Strasbourg; Indian Heritage Cities Network - Foundation in association with Resource Organisations Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur; INTACH Udaipur Chapter; Dronah, Gurgaon. The workshop is part of the Joint Co-operation Programme signed between the Udaipur Municipal Council, Udaipur; the City of Strasbourg; Indian Heritage Cities Network - Foundation and Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur.

The goal of the workshop was to introduce urban planners from Udaipur and Rajasthan to heritage-sensitive urban planning.

On the 19th March 2012 an Inaugural Session was held at RCA Auditorium followed by presentations on objective of the Workshop and introduction to the programme; Heritage and Urban Planning in Strasbourg; The Mysore Urban Conservation Plan; Natural Heritage Resources in Udaipur; Presentation of the Udaipur Master Plan. There were also discussions on existing policies and the challenges faced on urban heritage in Udaipur, eco-mobility and sustainability. Various presentations were made and site visits were held to understand the Master Plan of Udaipur. At the concluding session on the 23rd March 2012 there was a general review of the workshop and discussions on future planning. A detailed heritage map is to be prepared to show places of interest and heritage value including monuments, buildings, specific landmarks and public spaces. The map will include photographs and detailed information on historical aspects. Heritage walks will be clearly marked indicating the ease and practicality of access to the route. Analysis of the territorial structure of Udaipur and its natural network is being studied to enable a sustainable urban strategy to be developed. This will

include working with public and private partnerships to develop a sustainable urban area on the river front and include specific pedestrian areas.

The next workshop is planned for September-October 2012 on design eco-mobility and heritage in Udaipur; the transformation of public spaces; Strategic access to the walled town and the development of footpaths around the lakes. The workshop was attended by Ms. Geraldine Mastelli, Architect and Urban Planner - Urbanism and development, Strasbourg, France; Mr. Francois Nowakowski, Architect and Urban Planner, Strasbourg, France; Ms. Alice Delzant, Project Officer, Ville et Communauté Urbaine de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France; Dr. Shikha Jain, Director, Dronah, Gurgaon; Mr. Akash Hingorani, Consultant, IHCN-F, New Delhi; Mr. V Govindankutty, CEO, IHCN-F, Mysore; Mr. Gabriel Odin, Consultant, Dronah, Gurgaon; UMC; UIT; INTACH; MMCF representatives.



Workshop on Integrating Heritage Resources of Udaipur



Delegation attending the International Workshop

Living Heritage initiative in Udaipur: Field Workshop on Strategy for Heritage-based Sustainable Urban and Territorial Development of Udaipur

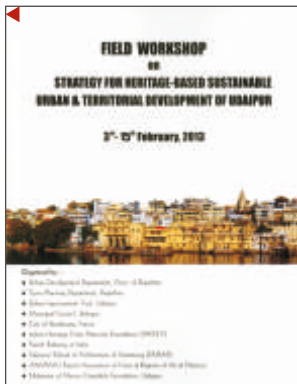
Three expert meetings took place on the 12th, 13th and 14th February 2013 during the Workshop on 'Strategy for a Heritage-based Sustainable Urban and Territorial Development of Udaipur'. The experts exchanged ideas on different scales of planning in France and India, the inter relations of urban planning tools (Master Plan, Zonal Plan), schemes (Affordable Housing Scheme) and Local building Byelaws. The experts, observing the present threats of the growing population and expansion of the city, identified various means to have a heritage-based development. The workshop was concluded on 15th February 2013 at Sabhagaar The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace, Udaipur. All the four working groups made their presentations and submitted their observations / recommendations.



Students from School of Architecture of Strasbourg



Delegates at the Field Workshop



Cover of the report of the Workshop

The workshop undertaken through a joint co-operation programme between Udaipur Municipal Corporation, The City of Strasbourg, IHCN-F and MMCF was held in Udaipur from 3rd to 15th February 2013, titled "Strategy for Heritage Based Sustainable Urban & Territorial Development of Udaipur". During this

workshop, students and professors of Strasbourg, School of Planning & Architecture (SPA) New Delhi, Mugniram Bangur Memorial (MBM) Engineering College, Jodhpur and Buddha College of Architecture, Udaipur participated and extended their valuable observations and recommendations on the city's heritage. Active participation of Town Planning, Udaipur Office & UIT Udaipur; Udaipur Municipal Corporation, Udaipur; The City of Strasbourg, France; IHCN Foundation, India; French Embassy in India; National School of Architecture of Strasbourg, France; ANVPAH (French Association of Cities & Regions of Art & History); DRONAH Foundation, Gurgaon; MMCF was also appreciated.

Capturing the 'Sacred' in Strasbourg and Udaipur Photo-exhibition displayed in France

Month-long International Photo-exhibition begins in Strasbourg on the 22nd May 2013, titled 'Seeking the Sacred - Photographic Exhibition (Viewpoints - Strasbourg - Udaipur)'.

1. Works of Albert Huber and Anuradha Sarup on display during Festiv Musiq Sacrees Monde
2. Exchange programme of photographers from Strasbourg and Udaipur conducted in March-April 2013
3. This institutional international exchange photo-exhibition is an initiative of MMCF in continuation to Joint Cooperation Programme (JCP) which was signed in 2011 between Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation, UNESCO India

Office, New Delhi; Udaipur Municipal Council; The City of Strasbourg (Municipalite de Strasbourg), France and Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur for three years from 2011-2013 to strengthen Udaipur's knowledge base, develop a framework and undertake activities to preserve its heritage and develop international collaboration and partnerships for heritage-based projects in Udaipur.

Strasbourg (France) - Udaipur (Rajasthan, India): A unique exhibition of photographs was unveiled in The City of Strasbourg, France on the 22nd May titled 'Seeking the Sacred - Photographic Exhibition (Viewpoints - Strasbourg - Udaipur)'. The month-long photo-exhibition is the outcome of an exchange programme of photographers from Udaipur in Rajasthan, India and Strasbourg in France.

Ms. Anuradha Sarup, Resource Person and photographer from Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Udaipur spent over ten days photographing the 'sacred' in Strasbourg, while Mr. Albert Huber, photographer from Strasbourg, was in Udaipur capturing different facets of the sacred in the renowned heritage-city of Rajasthan.

http://www.sacreesjournees.eu/2013/?page_id=486

At the inauguration of the photo-exhibition in Strasbourg, Mr. Albert Huber said, "These 40 photographs on display are examples of how we are united by our sacred geography." In the presence of Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor of Strasbourg, Mr. Huber spoke glowingly about his visit to Udaipur where he photographed ancient temples, people praying and performing different rituals. "My photographic eye, my mind and soul were captured by the sights and sounds of Udaipur and Rajasthan," said the veteran photographer who has spent 50 years dedicated to capturing humanity across European countries, North Africa, USA and the Pacific islands.

Udaipur and Strasbourg are now 'Twin Cities' which are committed to foster heritage-based sustainable development through community participation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural resources and the promotion of income and employment generating activities for local people through heritage.

A glimpse of photographs captured by Ms. Anuradha Sarup and Mr. Albert Huber
for the photographic exhibition 'Seeking the Sacred'



Mr. Albert Huber



Ms. Anuradha Sarup

Delegation from Strasbourg, France and UNESCO at Udaipur on 10th - 11th September 2013

Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor of the City of Strasbourg and Senator of Bas-Rhin, France accompanied by Ms. Nawel Rafik-Elmrini, Deputy Mayor, City of Strasbourg, France; Ms. Alice Deljant, International Relations, Department of the City, City of Strasbourg, France and Mr. François Nowakowski, Professor of Architecture, City of Strasbourg, France Mr. Shigeru Aogayi, UNESCO Representative to India and Director, UNESCO New Delhi Office; Mr. Laurent Defrance, Cooperation Department, Embassy of France in India, New Delhi; Ms. Rathvi Vinay Jha, Chairperson, Indian Heritage Cities Network – Foundation (IHCN-F); Dr. Shikha Jain, Director, DRONAH; Ms. Minja Yang, President, RLICC, Belgium; Mr. K. S. Raykar, Executive Director, Indian Heritage Cities Network – Foundation (IHCN-F) and Ms. Pooja Agarwal, Coordinator, Indian Heritage Cities Network – Foundation (IHCN-F), Rajasthan Chapter, Jaipur visited Udaipur on the 10th and 11th September 2013. The visit was on behalf of the Joint Co-operation Programme (JCP) that was signed on 2nd October 2011.

On 10th September Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor of the City of Strasbourg & Senator of Bas-Rhin, France and Ms. Rathvi Vinay Jha, Chairperson, Indian Heritage Cities Network - Foundation (IHCN-F) along with Ms. Rajni Dangi, Mayor, Udaipur Municipal Corporation inaugurated the Udaipur Heritage House at Jagdish Chowk.



Mr. Roland Ries, Mayor of the City of Strasbourg and Senator of Bas-Rhin, France inaugurating the Udaipur Heritage House at Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur



Delegation at The Trident, Udaipur



Mr. Roland Ries and Ms. Minja Yang unveiling the catalogue of Silver Gallery



Shriji with the delegation

Support to 9 Grenadiers

It is worth mentioning that after independence the Sajjan Infantry and Bhupal Infantry created by Maharana Sajjan Singh (r. 1874-1884 CE) and Maharana Bhupal Singh (r. 1930-1955 CE) were merged in the Indian Army Regiment of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar). Therefore Mewar still owns special position in the country as this infantry carries its name.

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation welcomed 'Frozen Dunes to Sand Dunes' - Mewar Motorcycle Expedition of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) at The City Palace, Udaipur on 23rd December 2006 in presence of a large gathering. To commemorate this grand event 10 past Commanding Officers with their wives were present along with the present CO Col. PK Airy and Mrs. Airy.

11 Other Ranks of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) started the expedition on 1st December 2006 from Natula Pass Sikkim, which terminated at Basant Chowk, Shambhu Niwas Palace,



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur with the participants of 'Frozen Dunes to Sand Dunes' - Mewar Motorcycle Expedition of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) and guests

The City Palace, Udaipur on 23rd December 2006 where the expedition was Flagged In by Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur. Flag In was followed by High Tea at The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace, Udaipur.

On behalf of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur honored the War Widows of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar Regiment) which was held at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh on the 14th November 2007.

Representing Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Mr. and Mrs. Bhupendra Singh of Auwa attended the function and presented a cheque of Rs. 11000 to each of the twenty one War Widows. The 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) Regiment presented ₹ 10000 in cash, a Shawl and silver goblet to each War Widow. The function was attended by officers of the regiment 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) with their wives and some Ex Officers from Mewar. Brig. Arumy Raj SM Commandant Grenadiers Regimental Centre, and Mrs. Arumy Raj, Col. PK Airy Commandant 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) and Mrs. Airy were also present at the occasion. The ceremony was held to coincide with a Biennial Conference and Reunion of The Grenadiers.



Mr. and Mrs. Bhupendra Singh Auwa presenting a cheque to a War Widow

On Chittor Day, 2009, ₹ 2,80,000 was donated towards procuring sports equipments and establishing a multi-purpose gym for the training of sports teams. Mementos were also presented to each soldier on the occasion.



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur
with the Officers, Jawans and JCOs of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar)*

During the 70th Chittor Day Celebrations held from 25th - 27th August 2010, organized by 9 Grenadiers (Mewar), MMCF donated a 32 KVA (silent) generator set of worth ₹ 3,89,000 towards improving the standards of living of the Jawans of the Unit. Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur attended the celebrations along with serving / retired Officers and PBORs.

Accepting an invitation from Major Gen SK Bhardwaj, SM Colonel, The Grenadiers, Shriji visited their Regimental Centre at Jabalpur on the 26th and 27th March 2011 where Shriji visited the museum before a dinner hosted in his honour when he was presented with a memento by Major Gen S.K. Bhardwaj, SM. Shriji addressed the guests and presented a 'Jai Mewar Shield' to the Grenadiers Regimental Centre Officer's Mess. He also presented souvenirs from the House of Mewar to senior



*Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur
with the Officers Jawans and JCOs of 9 Grenadiers (Mewar)*

serving and retired officers. On the 27th March Shriji attended the Dedication Ceremony of a War Memorial which was inaugurated by the Colonel of the Regiment, Major Gen S.K. Bhardwaj, SM. Shriji was bestowed with an Honorary Membership of The Grenadiers Association and took the Grenadiers oath. Shriji addressed All Ranks and their families and laid a wreath at the Memorial to honour members of the Regiment who had sacrificed their lives for their country in battle. Shriji was presented with the Regimental Flag on behalf of The Grenadiers Association by Major Gen S.K. Bhardwaj, SM.



*Honorary Membership
of The Grenadiers
Association conferred
to Shriji Arvind Singh
Mewar of Udaipur*



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur at the Dedication Ceremony of The Grenadiers War Memorial at Jabalpur



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur with the colours of the Mewar Bhupal Infantry at Sabhagaar Conference Hall, The Durbar Hall on 10th May 2011

9 Grenadiers (Mewar) commemorated its 712th Chittor Day & celebrated its Diamond Jubilee (1954-2014) with traditional fervor & gaiety on 26th August 2015. The celebrations spanned over three days, wherein a range of events were organised in the true spirit of Mewar. Lt Gen LK Pandey,

AVSM, SM and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar graced the occasion. Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation presented 12 cheques of ₹ 11,000 each to the war widows and ₹ 1.5 Lacs to the unit for welfare activities. 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) unveiled its UN Trophy along with compilation of its 'Memories in the African Continent' as a mark of its successful tenure in Congo.



Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar with Lt Gen LK Pandey, AVSM, SM, GOC 17 Corps



Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar with Battalion Officers from 9 Grenadiers (Mewar)

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation provided financial assistance to the 9 Grenadiers (Mewar) for its welfare and development on celebration of 716th Chittor Day on 26th August 2019.



Shriji at Eklingarh Cantt., Udaipur



Shriji and All Ranks of 9 Grenadiers



Nakkar Khana Ki Chatri and Ghadiyal Ki Chatri

The main entrance, facing north, to the City Palace Udaipur is through the Badi Pol the Grand Entrance Gate from Jagdish Mandir Chowk. This gate was built by Maharana Amar Singh I in 1616 CE when he returned to Udaipur in 1615 from Chwand, 50 kms south of Udaipur, where his father Maharana Pratap had established a temporary seat of power. Next to this gate on the west is the small Temple dedicated to Annapurna Mataji (the goddess of food grains).

In 1559 CE Maharana Udai Singh II had started the construction of the City Palace, Udaipur having established his new capital in Udaipur in 1553 CE. Very little construction was carried out in the City Palace between 1572 to 1616, i.e. after the death of Maharana Udai Singh, as his son Maharana Pratap was too busy fighting the Mughal armies.

Later during the reign of Maharana Amar Singh II (r. 1698 - 1710 CE) it was felt necessary to erect these two minaret like watch towers on either side of the Badi Pol. These are equal to about six stories high of which about three stories are made of random rubble masonry and the next two stories are usable space, in octagonal shape open on all sides with stylistically cusped arches made of solid stone with ribbed / foliated dome topped with golden spires (Kalash). The dome and the golden spire are almost equal to one storey high. These two chatris add to the beauty of the City Palace sky- line. The two located on either side of the

Badi Pol, main entrance, of the City Palace Museum are called the Nakkar Khana Ki Chatri (on the east) and Ghadiyal Ki Chatri (on the west). The Nakkar Khana is the space at the entrance of palaces reserved for making announcements. The Ghadiyal ki Chatri had a water clock to announce the time to the city of Udaipur. These were restored using lime arrash work by traditional craftsman. The Golden spires (kalash) on top of the chatris were also restored.

Nakkar Khana Ki Chatri

Restoration and conservation of Nakkar Khana ki Chatri was completed in 2007.

The project was submitted for the Subject: 2008 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards.

An extract from the letter from Sheldon Shaeffer, Director, UNESCO Bangkok, Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for EducationAs almost all of the entries were technically excellent, the competition this year was very difficult. Though your project, Udaipur City Palace Complex, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India, was not selected for one of the announced prizes, the Jury noted that the project reflects a noteworthy commitment to conserving the heritage resources of the region, and reflects the increasing momentum and standards of conservation throughout Asia and the Pacific. The Jury would like to share their comments on your entry, as follows:

The Jury would like to recognize the efforts in conserving the historic drum tower which is part of the significant palace complex. The restoration has employed appropriate traditional building technologies and processes. The high visibility of the drum tower to the front of the



complex sends an encouraging signal for future restoration works. Since the project plans to address larger scale works within the complex in the future, the Jury encourages the project to be re-submitted later upon completion of more comprehensive physical conservation works. Moreover, in any future repair or restoration works, the Jury encourages greater affection to detail in ensuring that modern workmanship matches the historic fabric.

Playing of drums in a prescribed manner on different occasions is a ancient custom in Mewar going back in time to the days of the battle of Mahabharat between the Pandava's and the Korava's. During battles, the naggara's (or kettle drums) were mounted on the withers of a Nagara Horse and Damamis would play the drum and lead from the front as the army marched into the battle-field. Kastriya Damami were the keepers and the players of the Mewar Royal Drums. It was their duty to protect the drum in the battle- field so that it would not fall into the hands of the enemy signalling defeat. Because looting off and carrying the royal symbols away, as war trophies was regarded as acts of bravery and victory. The Mewar Royal Drum played at the time of war was called 'Ranjeet', made of metal with buffalo hide. This drum was never conquered in war. It was mounted on the back of the elephant during war as it is huge in size.

The players of the royal drums called 'Naggarchis' were given living quarters at Nav Ghat, very close to the Palace. It is also important to note that the Naggara's were always placed at the main entrance Pol or gate of the Palace.

On the east is the Nakar Khana Ki Chatri {or Naggara Khana}. On the ground floor rests the drum called 'Ranjeet'. On the first floor there are two base drums called 'Dal Badal' made of alloy with buffalo hide. They were kept in this 'Chatri' and were played to announce the departure from and the arrival of the Maharana's entourage to the Palace. When the Maharana's procession would leave the palace the drum was played three times and on the third beat, the procession would start from the Manek Chowk.

The Drum was also played to mark the sovereignty and the independence of the State of Mewar from foreign rule. It also warded off evil and brought good cheer. The drum was also

played at times of war as stated above, at times of adversity, on festive and religious occasions, birth in the royal family, marriages, to announce royal proclamations and at times of death. On auspicious occasions the royal priest would first carry out proper worship of the drum before it was played. On each occasion the notes used were different to mark the appropriate occasion.

However the daily smaller Naggaras at sunrise and sunset along with the Sahnai, a large wooden flute like woodwind instrument were played from the 'Nobat Khana' atop the Suraj Pol. The musical notes used on these occasions were of very soothing nature according to the season.



He is Shri Kanwarlal Naggarchi son of Late Shri Shankarlal Naggarchi. He is working as Naggarchi (drummer) here since 55 years in the city palace, Udaipur. This is his family profession and his ancestors were all Naggarchis (drum beaters). Due to circumstances after independence, the beating of the drum had stopped in the Nakkar Khana Ki Chatri. However, the present Custodian and Chairman and Managing Trustee Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar has taken an interest in restoring and preserving the old traditions and specifically the reuse of Nakkar Khana Ki Chatri to announce time at three different pahars (times, morning, noon and evening) every day is remarkable. He remembers that in the earlier times, he used to beat drums three times a day at the Nakkar Khana Ki Chhatri and also when the Maharana used to lead the procession during the festival of Gangaur.

On the west-side is the **Ghadiyal Ki Chatri**. The Palace was considered as the official timekeepers of the State. This was before any mechanical clocks were manufactured. The official astronomer would calculate the time according to the position of the Sun and the Moon, and the time would change accordingly in the summer and the winter months. The water clock they used worked as follows : A large copper vessel, Size 13" in diameter by 6½" deep was filled with about 5 liters of water, with about 1½" being kept empty from the brim. In this a smaller empty copper vessel, size 7" in diameter by 4" deep was placed. This second vessel has a pin-point hole at the bottom through which the water starts filling the empty vessel through capillary action. The vessel take exactly 22½" mints to fill when water starts coming from another hole on the side of the vessel. This was the indication to the time keeper to sound the huge metal alloy gong kept suspended in the Chatri. Hence the gong was sounded every 22½ mints and in 24 hours it was sounded 64 times.

The time of the day and the night was divided into 8 'Prahars' each 'Prahars' being of 3 hours duration. At the end of each 'Prahars' the gong was sounded again. The 1st 'Prahars' started at 4 am and at the completion of the 1st 'Prahars' the gong was struck once, on completion of the 2nd 'Prahars' the gong was



Ghadiyal Ki Chatri after restoration

struck twice and so on after each 'Prahars' for the general population of the city. The 4 am. Sounding of the gong was also called 'Gajar' which was the wake-up call. This was before the advent of watches and clocks in every home.

Restoration and conservation of Ghadiyal Ki Chatri was completed in November 2009. An architectural landmark at the Palace entrance, the Chatri was restored using traditional methods and is an exemplary conservation of tangible and intangible heritage.



Unveiling of a Tableau of Maharana Pratap at Parliament House, New Delhi

The unveiling ceremony of a statue of Maharana Pratap took place at Parliament House, New Delhi on 21st August 2007. The artist, Faqir Charan Parida from Orissa based at Haridwar, carved the tableau of Maharana Pratap. The statue represents Maharana Pratap and his brave warriors Jhala Maan, Rana Punja, Hakim Khan Sur and Bhamashah. Shri Jaswant Singh, The Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha conceptualised the statue that was unveiled by the Honourable Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterji. Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur attended the ceremony along with other prominent dignitaries from Rajasthan. The recognition of Maharana Pratap's greatness is a matter of immense pride for the people of Mewar. Even today he remains an inspiration for every citizen of India.

Parliament's most exclusive 'statue club'

MEMORIAL CAPERS After 2005 freeze, politicians rush to push for their idols within House

Abstract

NEW DELHI: What is common to increased participation by Huma, Hina, Sushmita, Shweta Singh, Raj Maran, Chandrasekhar and VP Singh?

All these issues have been pushed by legislators to get a status of Order in the portfolio of Parliament. A new addition is seen, join Parliament's status begins with that of *Etat Laxetud of France*.

"Since 2005, there has been a focus on putting up new standards. While more stringent application guidelines have also been issued by the Parliament secretariat, but demands for status have not stopped," said an official on condition of anonymity, as he is not authorized to speak to the media.

"I believe Social Party (PSE) founder Cayula Riera and other great leaders who contributed in the cause of social justice deserve to be there," a PSP leader in the Lok Sabha, Thiruvethi Narayan said.

Freeborn fighter Eugene W. Smith, hockey wizard Denny Cloud, blowman Thelma Devo Cloud, Makutan Gashiki's associate Sachiko Koyu, native Naomasa Goro and Cloud Inc. — are the other names being passed into the future hall.



• Dr Kanan Singh, member of the newly constituted parliamentary status committee, feels it is highly impractical that all major demands for status can be accommodated.

"Therapists have come in for a lot of anonymous death threats, who spend a few days in the prison during their trial," he says. "This could cause a lot of trouble for them."

"It is highly imperative that that all its even-temper demands [for new election] can be decisively met," said Dr. Karm Singh, a founder of the youth council.

French requests for assistance postulate have been forwarded to Lili Haldor, Speaker Shura Keston, who heads the

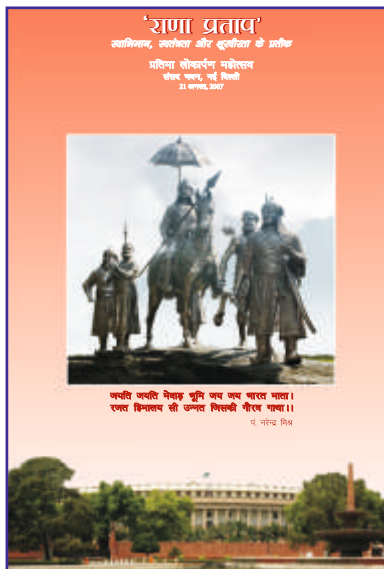
Parliament House provides a venue as a location for the most

THE WHAT AND HOW

- Increased participation by N.T. Rama Rao, Nandamuri Venkata Reddy, Jayaprakash Narayan, Charanachandrababu and K.P. Singh of their their respective parties in the work of Parliament.
- Every political party and opposition members have their own favourites.
- Since 1950, there has been a focus on putting up new statues in Parliament. Strongest opposition parties have also been appointed. But the demand for statues does not stop.
- Fresh requests have been forwarded to Lok Sabha Speaker Meawar Kumar, who heads the committee, after committee.

maximized population of about 400. Forty-eight generally rounded, triangular, orange-brown, polished, smooth, and shiny, oval, and spindle-shaped, and smaller beads and pendants are placed at different locations including the pubic area, waist, chest, and limbs.

Some situations are hardly scripted and bear little resemblance to the earlier concert and would not easily be among those I'd bet for the place that gives their money away.



*Brochure distributed by
MMCF on the unveiling
ceremony of a statue of
Maharana Pratap took
place at Parliament
House, New Delhi
on 21st August 2007*



Publication:
Hindustan Times
31st August 2007

Commemoration ceremony held at The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace

To commemorate the installation of The Tableau of Maharana Pratap at Parliament House New Delhi on Tuesday August 21, 2007, Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar held an 'At Home' on Thursday, August 30, 2007 at 1600 hours, at The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace, The City Palace, Udaipur. A large number of guests from Udaipur attended the function as well as national press and electronic media. The speakers included, Shri Hamendra Singh Banera; Shri Vishwaviyai Singh, Secretary Maharana Pratap Samarak Samiti; Shri Jagat Singh Mehta; Pandit Shri Narendra Mishra, Spokesperson - MMCF and Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur.



*From left: Shri Vishwa Vijai Singh, Shri Jagat Singh Mehta
Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Shri Hamendra Singh Banera
and Pandit Shri Narendra Mishra at the commemoration ceremony at
The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace*



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur addressing the audience
at the commemoration ceremony at
The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace*



*Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur
and Ms. Padmaja Kumari Mewar of Udaipur
at the commemoration ceremony at
The Durbar Hall, Fateh Prakash Palace*

Water Resource Management

MMCF has contributed an enormous amount of resources to the fulfillment of the eco objectives through many initiatives and one of the most significant initiatives undertaken by MMCF was Water Resource Management.

It is a crucial aspect of environmental activism the Mewar region due to the scarcity of this invaluable resource. The Maharanas of Mewar have historically been extremely active in this field, and their contribution to the local environment is evident for all to see. Their vision has been adapted and interpreted for the challenges of the modern day by the MMCF by funding research and supporting projects that contribute to the future conservation and efficient management of the region's water.

The city of Udaipur in southern Rajasthan has evolved a network of eight man made lakes / ponds: Dudh Talai, Pichola, Kumharia Talab, Fateh Sagar, Govardhan Sagar, Rang Sagar, Swaroop Sagar and Amar Kund. These eight lakes / ponds are interlinked with each other.

Maharana Lakha constructed the Lake Pichola in the year 1382-85 across Kotra (Sisarma) River. This concept was carried forward by other Maharanas, who constructed Udai Sagar, Kumharia Talab, Goverdhan Sagar, Rang Sagar, Swaroop Sagar and Fateh Sagar as micro watershed units, thus presenting a unique example of water conservation and management in Udaipur basin.

This system was developed to fulfil the water needs of the local population after the monsoons and has been successfully coping with the needs of the city for the past 6 centuries. The lakes are ingeniously engineered in such a manner that although they are located at different elevations from mean sea level and with varying depths, their water level becomes uniform when filled up. They are inter-linked with each other so that as one lake gets filled up the surplus water gets

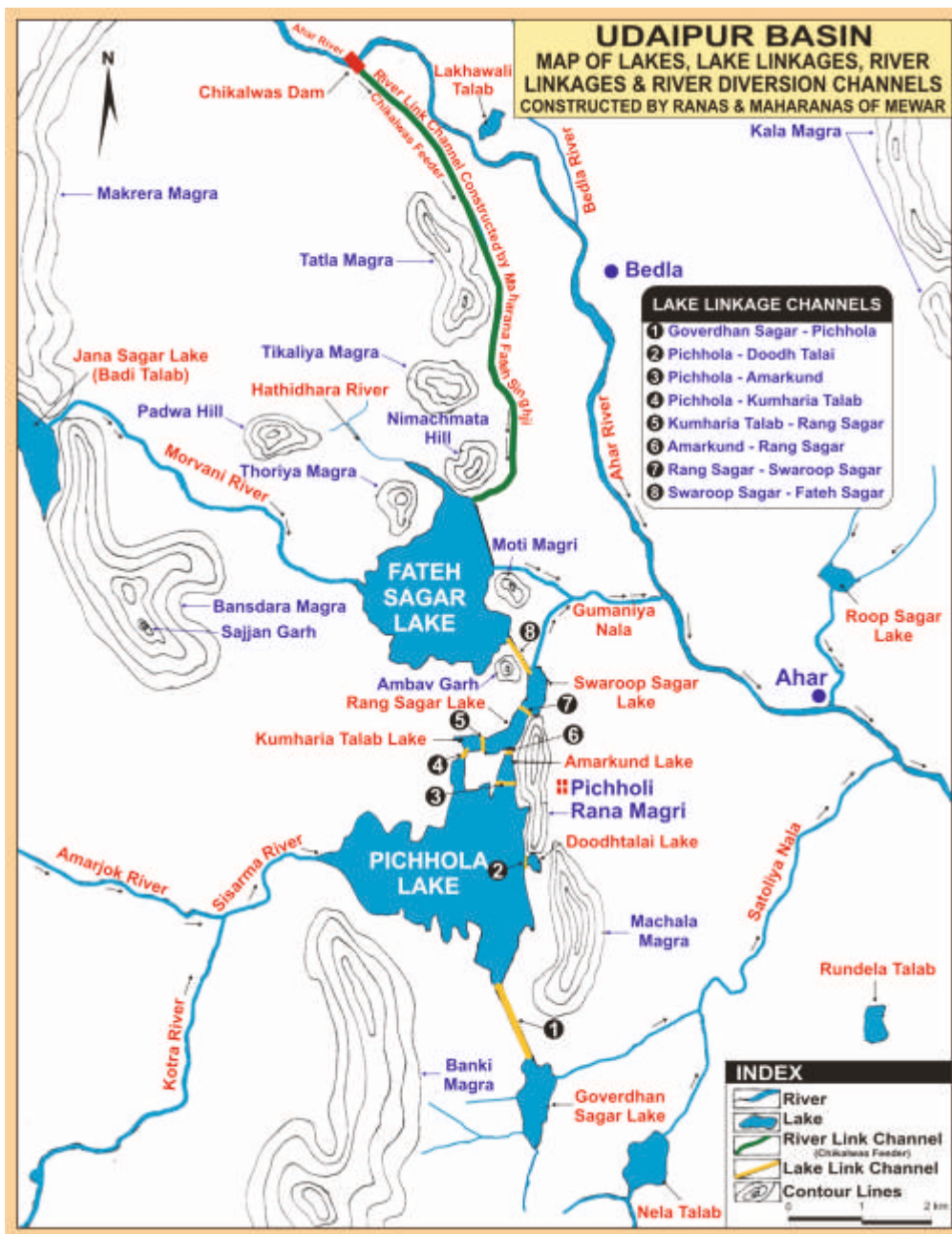
transferred into the other lakes automatically.

Today these lakes, the lifelines of Udaipur City, face an overwhelming threat to their existence. The major factors responsible for this include: population explosion, increased urbanization, encroachment in and around lake beds and river catchment areas, construction of anicuts and check dams, mining activities and deforestation in the hills around the lake region and river catchment areas, silting and soil erosion, water pollution due to bathing and washing activities, sewage, domestic waste inflow, weed infestations and industrial effluents. To counter these threats MMCF has taken an active interest in regenerating and restoring the lake network, and to help implement policies that will make it ensure its continued survival.

MMCF commissioned a research project 'A study of the lake network in the Udaipur Basin in Southern Rajasthan' aimed at informing public and private initiatives working towards the conservation of the region's water bodies. The Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation has undertaken a comprehensive research project on rivers under the guidance of Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee.

The project includes strategies for the preservation and sustenance of Udaipur's natural heritage: specifically the lake network of Udaipur basin. This network of lakes is an example of natural resources conservation including watershed management and presents innovative water management insight.

To raise public awareness regarding the problem and the need for urgent solutions, MMCF published a full page multi coloured Hindi article in Dainik Bhaskar, all Rajasthan Hindi edition on Sunday, 7th September 2008 on the topic 'Contribution of Mewar in Water Resource Management'.



Source:
 Dr. Narpat Singh Rathore
 Resource Person of
 Maharana of Mewar
 Charitable Foundation and
 Professor (retd.)
 Department of Geography
 College of Social Science &
 Humanities
 Mohan Lal Sukhadia
 University
 Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

Continued...

पूर्व इस जगह पर कलाओं का शिव मन्दिर तथा एक छोटा कुण्ड था, जो कालाव्या शिवसागर कुण्ड के नाम से जाना जाता था। सन् 1845 में महाराणा स्वरूप सिंहजी ने इस कुण्ड को बड़े तालाब में बदलकर झील का रूप दे दिया जिसे स्वरूप सागर नाम से जाना जाने लगा। **फतह सागर झील** : इस झील का सर्वप्रथम निर्माण राणा जय सिंहजी ने सन् 1680 में करवाया इससे पूर्व यह देवाली तालाब के नाम से जाना जाता था। महाराणा भीम सिंहजी के शासनकाल में सन् 1795 को अतिवृष्टि से यह तालाब पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गया। महाराणा फतह सिंहजी के शासनकाल में सन् 1889 में इस बांध का पुनः निर्माण कराया कर झील का स्वरूप दिया गया। सन् 1889 में बाँध की नींव डूंग्लेख के ड्यूक ऑफ कॅनाट द्वारा रखी गई। ड्यूक ऑफ कॅनाट ने पुनः निर्मित बांध का नाम फतह सागर झील रखा। फतह सागर में जनासागर (बड़ी का तालाब) बनने से पहले मोरवाणी नदी का पानी बहकर आता था, परन्तु जनासागर बनने से इसमें केवल हाथीधार नदी एवं चिकलवास नहर द्वारा पानी की आवक उस समय भी होती थी, जैसे आज हो रही है। जनासागर जब कभी पूरा भरने के बाद छलकता है, तो उसका पानी फतहसागर झील में आता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पिछोला भर जाने पर पानी रंगसागर, स्वरूपसागर की नहरों द्वारा फतह सागर में पहुँचा दिया जाता है, जिसकी आवक आज भी निर्बाध रूप से जारी है। **जनासागर झील (बड़ी का तालाब)** : इस जलाशय का निर्माण उदयपुर नगर से 10 किलोमीटर दूर पश्चिम में स्थित बड़ी ग्राम के पास राणा राज सिंहजी 'प्रथम' ने अपनी माताश्री राजमाता जनाने की स्मृति में सन् 1668 में करवाया। इस जलाशय के निर्माण का मुख्य उद्देश्य बड़ी तथा उसके पास के गांवों में सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ वर्तमान फतहसागर एवं तत्कालीन देवाली तालाब में पानी की आवक को नियंत्रित कर इसमें वर्ष भर पानी उपलब्ध करना था। यह बाँध हदानी सुदृढ़ बनाया गया था, कि सन् 1795 में अतिवृष्टि के समय इसे किसी भी प्रकार की हानि नहीं हुई। **उदयसागर झील** : सन् 1553 में मेवाड़ की नई राजधानी के रूप में उदयपुर की स्थापना के साथ आहड़ नदी पर बांध का निर्माण कराया गया तथा सन् 1564 में इसका निर्माण कर बांध जल भर जाने लगा। इस बांध के बनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य गिर्रा क्षेत्र में नई राजधानी को सैनिक दृष्टि से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ पेयजल एवं सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना रहा। उदयसागर झील का निर्माण माहक्री वाटरशेड नियोजन का सबसे श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है।

महाराणा फतह सिंहजी द्वारा प्रस्तुत नदी संगम परिकल्पना में उदयपुर बेसिन में प्रवाहित तीन प्रमुख नदियाँ सीसारमा, मोरवाणी तथा आहड़ नदियों को माझला मगरा से लेकर राणाझों की मगरी, मोती मगरी एवं नीमच माता मगरी के बीच गौबर्न सागर, पिछोला, दूत तलाई, अमरकुण्ड, कुम्हारिया तालाब, रंगसागर, स्वरूप सागर एवं फतह सागर जलाशयों का निर्माण कर नदियों में बहने वाले बांध जल को रोककर जल संसाधन विकास एवं संरक्षण में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। सन् 1668 में जनासागर झील (बड़ी का तालाब) बन जाने के उपरान्त पूर्व देवाली के तालाब में पानी की आवक कम होने तथा सन् 1795 में बाँध से ग्रसित तालाब खाली रहने लगा। इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए तत्कालीन महाराणा फतह सिंहजी ने सन् 1889 में इस तालाब का पुनःनिर्माण कर बड़े बांध में परिवर्तित कर दिया। सन् 1888 में आहड़ नदी पर चिकलवास ग्राम के समीप एक बांध बना कर 6 किलोमीटर लम्बी चिकलवास नहर बनाकर फतहसागर में वर्षों का पानी पहुँचाया, जिससे फतहसागर में वर्ष भर पानी रहने लगा। विश्व इतिहास एवं भूगोल में पहली बार स्थानीय स्तर पर एक सब बेसिन से दूसरे सब बेसिन अर्थात् एक सूक्ष्म जल द्रोणिका से दूसरे सूक्ष्म जल द्रोणिका में पानी पहुँचाने का अनोखा उदाहरण उदयपुर बेसिन में तत्कालीन मेवाड़ महाराणा फतह सिंहजी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया। उदयपुर बेसिन में मेवाड़ की राजधानी की स्थापना के साथ ही सन् 1564 में उदयसागर का निर्माण कर राणा उदय सिंहजी ने राणा लाखा द्वारा निर्मित पिछोला झील के वर्षा ऋतु में नदी में बहने वाले जल को रोककर जल संरक्षण के कार्य को आगे बढ़ाया। उदयपुर बेसिन में विभिन्न राणा-महाराणाओं द्वारा निर्मित विभिन्न छोटे-बड़े जलाशय सिंचाई, पेयजल, एवं रमणीयता हेतु जल प्रबंधन के विषय में श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण हैं।

राणा राज सिंह 'प्रथम' की नदी मोड़ एवं संयोजन परिकल्पना

विश्व में पहली बार राणा राज सिंहजी 'प्रथम' ने नदी बहाव को कृत्रिम रूप से मोड़ कर उसे स्थायित्व प्रदान किया। मेवाड़ के प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थल उज्जेश्वर क्षेत्र से निकलने वाली उज्जेश्वर नदी को मोड़कर मोरवाणी नदी में मिला दिया। इस प्रकार यह जल जनासागर तथा फतह सागर में पहुँचा। इससे पूर्व उज्जेश्वर नदी का जल छोटा मदार में मिलता था। उज्जेश्वर के जल को मोरवाणी नदी के साथ मिलाने का कार्य सन् 1653-80 के बीच किया गया। इस प्रकार राणा राज सिंहजी 'प्रथम' ने विश्व में पहली बार नदी को मोड़कर एक अनोखी योजना का प्रादुर्भाव किया जो आज के समय की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में कई देशों की सरकारें वर्षा जल को नदियों के द्वारा मोड़कर सूखे क्षेत्रों में पहुँचाने के लिए कार्य कर रही हैं। राणा राज सिंहजी 'प्रथम' का यह कार्य वर्षा जल को प्रबंधन का श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है। वर्तमान समय में उदयपुर शहर के पश्चिम में 18 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित धार गाँव से 2 किलोमीटर आगे पश्चिम की ओर उज्जेश्वर नदी को मोरवाणी नदी में मिलाने हेतु 360 वर्ष पूर्व बनाया गया पक्का बांध आज भी पूर्णतः सुरक्षित है। राणा राज सिंहजी 'प्रथम' द्वारा नदियों के बहाव को मोड़ने एवं महाराणा फतह सिंहजी द्वारा नदियों को नहरों द्वारा जोड़ने की स्थायित्व अवधारणा को आधुनिक मान कर वर्तमान समय में भारतीय नदियों को आपस में जोड़ कर आने वाले जल संकट का सामना किया जा सकता है।



नरपत सिंह राठौड़

अनुसंधान एवं संरक्षण –
डी. नरपत सिंह राठौड़,
एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर,
भूगोल विभाग, कला
महाविद्यालय, मोहनलाल
सुभाषिंह विश्वविद्यालय,
उदयपुर
वर्तमान महाराणा मेवाड़
चेरिटेबल फाउण्डेशन,
उदयपुर



Contribution of Mewar in Interlinking Rivers and Lakes: shown through Google Satellite images



सत्तत् प्रयास एवं सौजन्य :
महाराणा मेवाड़ चेरिटेबल फाउण्डेशन
सिटी पेलेस, उदयपुर 313001, राजस्थान, भारत
टेलीफोन : +91 294 2419021-9 फैक्स : 2419020 mmcf@eternalmewar.in www.eternalmewar.in



The first river-linking project

The micro history of water resources in Udaipur, Rajasthan, reveals some startling new facets



Raju Mansukhani

It was 1896. On August 13th, a delegation led by Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was visiting Udaipur.

Prince Arthur, the third son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. To commemorate his visit, Maharana Fateh Singh, the reigning ruler of the State of Udaipur, requested the royal dignitary to lay the foundation stone of a dam at Devali near Udaipur.

The Maharana, in honour of Prince Arthur, named it the 'Connaught Dam'. Prince Arthur complimented a British engineer, Campbell Thompson, working on the project.

A feeder canal called 'Chikalwas feed' was constructed to divert the surplus rainwater of Ahar river towards the Devali Talab now being renovated.

The 200-year-old Devali Talab had seen disuse and destruction. Prince Arthur, in turn, requested the Maharana to rename the lake as 'Fateh Sagar' to cement their friendly ties. Today, 119 years after the historic event, the entire project is referred to as the world's first river-linking project.

"It's a unique example of water conservation and management anywhere in the world," said Dr. Narpat Singh Rathore, former professor of geography, ML Sukhadia University Udaipur.

Decades later in 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was founded in the US, as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal. Campbell Thompson who worked on the Udaipur projects, migrated to the US and was employed by TVA.

The micro-history of water resources management in Mewar is filled with fascinating dots, which are waiting to be joined together.

Dr Rathore's research reveals deeper insights into watershed management, river diversion and river linkage in the region of Mewar over the last 700 years. "Udaipur the 'city of lakes' is actually a network of eight man-made lakes which have given the city its character and sustainability," he explains.

His paper on 'Water Resource Management: A study of the world's first man-made river links, river diversion and micro watershed of Udaipur basin' lists the eight linkages: Govardhan Sagar to Lake Pichola; Lake Pichola is linked to Doodh Talai, Amarjok and Kumbhari Talab with channels; Kumbhari Talab is linked to Rang Sagar, Rang Sagar, in turn, has link channels to Amar Kund and Swaroop Sagar; it is Swaroop Sagar that overflows into the Fateh Sagar



Maharana Fateh Singh of Udaipur

BMCF / THE CITY PALACE MUSEUM

through the eighth link channel.

The story begins with Maharana Lakha who, in today's terminology was instrumental in watershed area planning. Between 1382-1385, Lake Pichola was constructed across the Kotra or Sisarma river.

It has a total water body area of almost 7 sq. km. "It is the creation of a natural asset," said Dr Rathore, "the city of Udaipur gets defined by Lake Pichola and successive generations of Maharanas of Mewar provide more lakes, in fact more lifelines for the city from the 14th to 20th centuries."

The expertise demonstrated in the

construction of Lake Pichola as a water body in the 14th CE is in sync with scientific and technological developments at the zinc mines of Zawar, as detailed in Dr Paul T Craddock's report titled "The production of lead, silver and zinc in ancient India", (Read DNA Opinion 29-3-19 and 6-5-19). A good working knowledge of hydrology, pneumatics, hydraulics, geology and competence in mathematics would have been essential for these achievements, wrote Dr Craddock.

Following the example of Maharana Lakha, the network of lakes was constructed which, as Dr Rathore said, can

best be understood as micro watershed units.

Geography has played an important role in these micro-historical facts in Udaipur and the region of Mewar. Udaipur basin is located on the 'great India water divide line' at the confluence of four rivers, i.e., Ahar, Morwani, Amarjok and Kotra (Sisarma) that flow through the well-defined Girwa region along eastern slopes of south-central Aravalli, one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world.

Girwa means 'girdle of hills' and the Udaipur basin is saucer-shaped in the form of a valley, surrounded by Aravalli hill ranges. "Metamorphic rocks of the region ensure that there is no underground leakage or seepage of water from these lakes," said Dr Rathore.

The 200-year-old Devali Talab had seen disuse and destruction.

Prince Arthur, requested Maharana to rename the lake as 'Fateh Sagar'

Ahar is the only major river that flows through this region, originating from the hills of Gogunda, flowing for 30 kms and joining Uda Sagar lake in the east.

The construction of Connaught Dam in 1890 assumes significance when known how highly erratic and uncertain is the rainfall every year.

"Erratic rainfall is only one of the challenges we face in the 21st century," said Dr Rathore. "Explosive population growth, encroachment of lake beds and rapid urbanisation have compounded the problems that a heritage city like Udaipur faces, year after year," he said.

Measures to save lakes need to be taken through water conservation techniques and construction of new link channels. In short, lessons from our past have to be learnt, saluting leaders whose names are linked to water bodies that have sustained cities, lives and livelihoods for centuries.

Moving to the present, it is heartening to share news of the monsoon bounty of July-August 2019. Rains are making up for the deficit of the last few years. Fateh Sagar, connected with Swaroop Sagar with a link channel and the Ahar river, may soon be overflowing. For residents tourists in the heritage city, lakes filled to the brim are thrilling sights to remember.

Rajasthan, though synonymous with the Thar desert, springs this surprise with the 'city of lakes' whose micro-history of water resources is as significant and unique as its built architecture.

Author is researcher-writer, journalist and communications consultant

Publication:
DNA India, Mumbai
30th August 2019

National Law University, Jodhpur

The 'Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur International Moot Court Competition, National Law University, Jodhpur Endowment Chair' was established from the year 2009 to 2012 with an objective to promote the participation of students of National Law University, Jodhpur in International Moot Court Competitions at the Jodhpur Law College.

Shriji accepted an invitation as chief guest from Justice N.N. Mathur (Retd.), Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Jodhpur for the Valedictory Function of 2nd NLU Anti-Trust Law Moot Court Competition 2011 organised by National Law University, Jodhpur held on 20th February 2011. Shriji was a judge at the final round of the competition along with Mr. V. Lakshmi Kumaran, Partner, Lakshmikumaran and Sridharan Attorneys and Mr. Manas Kumar Chaudhuri, Partner, Khaitan and Co. Shriji gave the valedictory address and presented the winners trophy.



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur
awarding the winners trophy at the Valedictory Function of
2nd NLU Anti-Trust Law Moot Court Competition 2011*



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur
addressing at the Valedictory Function of
2nd NLU Anti-Trust Law Moot Court Competition 2011*



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur congratulating the student

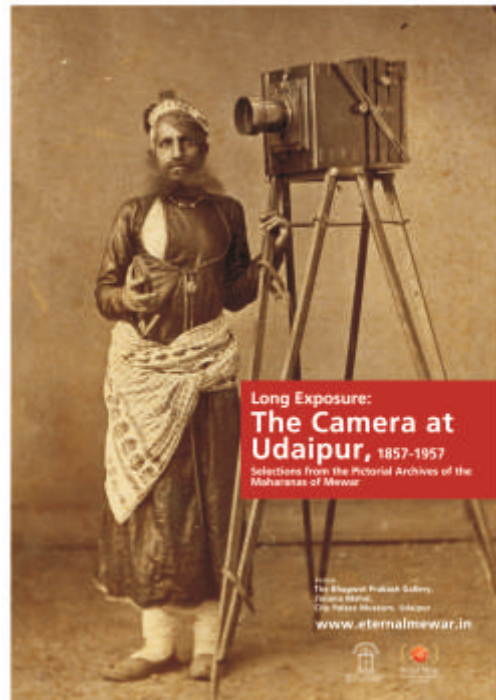
Photography Exhibition - Long Exposure: The Camera at Udaipur, 1857-1957

The gallery was inaugurated on 15th March 2009 by Padma Bhushan Ebrahim Alkazi, founding director of the National School of Drama, Chairman Alkazi Collection of Photography, and one of India's leading art collectors.

The newly restored rooms at the Bhagwat Prakash Gallery, within The City Palace Museum, Udaipur are a significant benchmark in the creation of world-class exhibition space in India. The opening exhibition entitled 'Long Exposure: The Camera at Udaipur, 1857-1957' provides a photographic overview of the reign of five successive Maharanas of Mewar at Udaipur captured through the lingering gaze of the camera. This exhibition has been made possible by the generous loan of material from the City Palace Museum, Udaipur.

The presence of the camera in Udaipur predates the arrival of photography in India in 1840. The camera obscura, an optical device and a predecessor to the modern day camera, is known to have been used in Udaipur as early as 1818. Captain James Tod (later Colonel), the intrepid British political agent at the Court of Mewar explained its functions to amuse the ailing heir apparent Prince Amar Singh, the elder son of Maharana Bheem Singh (r. 1778 - 1828 CE). The City Palace Museum is comprised of photographic materials ranging from glass-plate negatives, card photographs, photomontages, and painted photographs. Printing processes like albumen, platinum and gelatin silver extending from the mid 19th to the early 20th centuries are well represented.

The collection also includes cameras and other photographic equipment from this period. Photographs in a variety of evolving technologies continue to be added to the Archives on a regular basis, extending the scope of the collection to the contemporary digital age. This exhibition provides a photographic overview of the reign of five successive Maharanas of Mewar at Udaipur captured through the lingering gaze of the camera. The earliest images in the



Poster of The Bhagwat Prakash Photo Gallery 2009



Archives can be dated to the reign of Maharana Swaroop Singh (b. 1815, r. 1842 - 1861 CE), although there are none of the ruler himself. The first known photographs of a Maharana are of his successor, Maharana Shambu Singh (b. 1847, r. 1861 - 1874 CE). The initial exhibits are thus portraits of the Maharanas and their court functionaries, often in the carte-de-visite format, the most prevalent form of mass photography at the time. By the time Maharana Sajjan Singh (b. 1859, r. 1874 - 1884 CE) came to the throne, photography as a discipline provided several alternative formats and media, with a wide range of presentation options. This enthusiastic patron of photography died tragically young, leaving behind a rich legacy of photographs, with the largest group of portraits in the Archives across different sizes being from his brief reign.

The photographic chronicles of Maharana Fateh Singh's (b. 1849, r. 1884 - 1930 CE) long reign of forty-five years provide insights into his exemplary rule. His great reluctance to be seen at gatherings orchestrated by the British did not come in the way of his extending every courtesy to his guests, and the many State Visits that Udaipur hosted stand testimony to this. All his photographs exude this graciousness, as well as his personal dignity and rectitude. Maharana Bhupal Singh (b. 1884, r. 1930 - 1955 CE), heir-apparent, was extensively photographed from his infancy and onwards.

One of the first rulers in princely India to accede to independent India, photographs from his reign show him in close contact with people, demonstrating the change in the visual depiction of a ruler, from a distant leader to a more approachable figure. Photographs from the post 1947 period show Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar (b. 1921, r. 1955 - 1984 CE) with leaders of independent India, and his active endeavor to keep the development of Mewar in focus within the Indian Union.

Providing the setting for the numerous images seen here is the unique topography of Udaipur. Its network of lakes, pleasure pavilions and palaces dotting the landscape has always stimulated the imagination, of residents and visitors alike. It is this much-photographed 'image' along with Mewar's singular history as exemplified in this exhibition that add to a visitor's experience.



Documentation can be broadly explained as a museum or archive's record-keeping activities. A wide range of specific activities fall within the purview of 'record-keeping' but the term can also be more specifically applied to the accessioning, recording (here, also including cataloguing) and research on a collection. While following accepted international norms, the format for both paintings and photographs has been tailored for the collections in question. It also retains enough flexibility to allow information to be added at a later date, or for it to be used for other materials in the Museum Archives. Further, the process is fully digitized, and allows for subsequent up gradation into a Collections Management Database whenever available. Photographs The Photographic materials in the Archive include glass-plate negatives, card photographs, photomontages and painted photographs. Printing processes like albumen, platinum and gelatin silver extending from the mid 19th to the early 20th centuries are well represented. The collection also includes cameras and other photographic equipment from this period. Photographs in a variety of evolving technologies continue to be added to the Archives on a regular basis, extending the scope of the collection to the contemporary digital age. The process of surveying and assessing the collection, which was dispersed in several locations within The City Palace, began in April 2008. Cataloguing, which began in August 2008 is complete for nearly 30,000 photographic prints with the photographic equipment and negatives slated to follow. The Museum Software (TMS) is the world's leading collection management software and has been implemented in 2015 by The City Palace Museum, Udaipur to handle every facet of the museum's collection.



Unveiling Ceremony of the statue of Maharana Pratap at Pratap Prangan, Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur

Seven years ago Udaipur's Dabok airport was renamed The Maharana Pratap Airport. Now, barely two years after the new international terminal was constructed, an imposing statue of the legendary warrior Maharana Pratap was unveiled on 30th June 2009 by Honourable President of India, H.E. Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil. This significant event was attended by the Honourable Governor of Rajasthan H.E. Shri S K Singh; Honourable Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Ashok Gehlot; Honourable Union Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Panchayati Raj Dr C P Joshi; Hon'ble Minister of Energy, Non Conventional Energy Resources, Information Technology, Disaster Management (Addl. Charge), Higher Education (Addl. Charge) Dr. Jitendra Singh; Minister for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Government of Rajasthan Kunwar Sahib Bharat Singhji of Kundanpur; Member of Parliament, Chittorgarh Dr. Girija Vyas; Member of Parliament, Udaipur Shri Raghuveer Singh Meena and Chairman, Airports Authority of India Mr. V P Agarwal, and a host of local and central dignitaries.

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur was accompanied by his family Smt. Vijayaraj Kumari Mewar of Udaipur, Ms. Bhargavi Kumari Mewar of Udaipur, Mr. Lokendra Singh Rathore of Kotri, Ms. Padmaja Kumari Mewar of Udaipur and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur. After the unveiling ceremony Shriji said "I am grateful for this wonderful show of solidarity and the presence of so many dignitaries to honour the memory of Rana Pratap", Commissioned by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur and HRH Group of Hotels, Udaipur and sculpted by Shri Fakir Charan Parida, Haridwar, Shriji has overseen every detail of the composition of the statue from the



Unveiling ceremony of the statue of Maharana Pratap on 27th September 2003 at Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur



Celebration of laying of foundation stone of new terminal at Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur on 15th February 2006

size and shape of Chetak's ears to the battle attire of Maharana Pratap. The 15 foot high gunmetal replica is probably the biggest statute of Maharana Pratap in the country today.

The installation of a statue of Maharana Pratap at the Pratap Prangan, Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur, is seen as a fitting tribute to the spirit of Mewar and its valour. The location of the statue makes it a central focus of attention from the moment of arrival at the airport, and is also visible for departing passengers.

Pratap Prangan has been developed in an area of 150 ft x 132 ft, at the corner of the entrance and the exit road. The magnificent sculpture commands the entire open space in front of the terminal. The design concept reflects the symbolic character of Eternal Mewar. As part of the overall plan there is a green cultivated area at each corner symbolizing the wealth of greenery of Mewar; bands of stone chips form a layered formation representing its mineral wealth, and the pedestal of brilliant white marble from the region, represents the 'Prakash' (brilliant white light) of the dynasty which has worshipped the Sun for centuries.

This unique statue of Maharana Pratap, a hero of freedom and self-respect depicts the undefeated eternal values of Mewar. Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur hopes that the statue will take pride of place in the heart of every Indian visiting Udaipur.

The specifications of the statue of Maharana Pratap

Composition : Gun-Metal (Copper 85%, Zinc 5%, Tin 5% and Lead 5%)

Dimension (Statue) : 14 ft (length) x 5 ft (breadth) x 15 ft (height)

Dimension (Pedestal) : 16 ft (length) x 6 ft (breadth) x 9.5 ft (height)

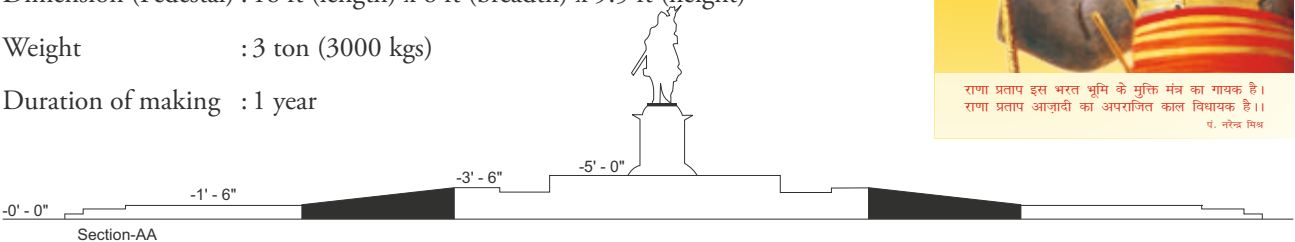
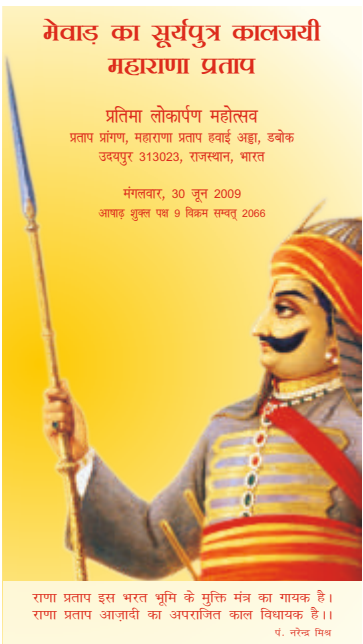
Weight : 3 ton (3000 kgs)

Duration of making : 1 year

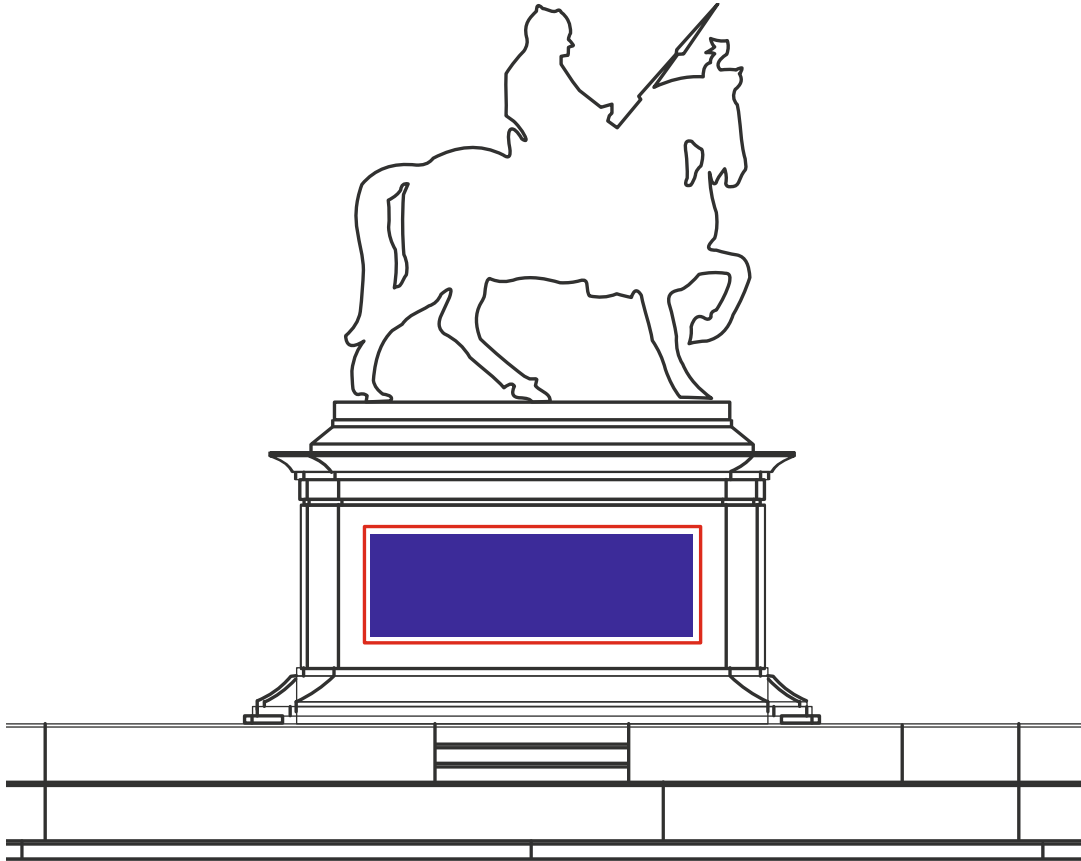


Shriji and Sculptor Shri Fakir Charan Parida in discussion for the making of the statue at Haridwar on 11th September 2008

*Brochure distributed
on 30th June 2009*



Inscription - East Side



Birth

9th May 1540

The legendary Maharana Pratap is the embodiment of courage, self-respect, patriotism and righteousness.

As **54th Custodian of The House of Mewar**, the legendary nationalist, Maharana Pratap, is one of India's most beloved heroes. In refusing to accept foreign suzerainty Maharana Pratap showcased, during the defining battle of Haldighati, that great valour exhibited by committed secular people of Mewar could prevail over a much larger combined malevolent force. Maharana Pratap stood for self-reliance, asceticism and sacrifice.

Maharana Pratap of Mewar

Maharana Pratap will always be remembered in the annals of history as the very first freedom fighter who struggled for the independence of his realm and the preservation of its principles. As an "elemental spirit of India" he kept fighting till the end for his motherland he believed in; for his people and for the pride of Mewar. He had the fearlessness and enterprising approach of his forefathers and his every act was imbued with this inherited ancestral character. His valourous deeds provide motivation to all of us even today and continue to give direction to future generations.

Death

19th January 1597

I inherited this legacy which serves us as a temple of inspiration and continues to be a model of sustainability; now conceptualised as 'Eternal Mewar'. The valuable bequest to posterity from Maharana Pratap is that nothing is more precious than liberty and that one should stake and sacrifice everything to preserve it at all times. It is our duty as proud citizens of Independent India that we should treasure the ancient selfless values, that have brought us to where we are today, having stood the test of time.

Arvind Singh Mewar

76th Custodian of The House of Mewar



*Statue of Maharana Pratap
at Pratap Prangan, Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur*



*H. E. Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil (centre)
with other social and political dignitaries*



*A souvenir presented by Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur to
H. E. Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil*



*Unveiling Ceremony of the statue of Maharana Pratap
at Pratap Prangan, Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur
30th June 2009*

एयरपोर्ट पर देश की सबसे बड़ी प्रताप प्रतिमा



नगर राजाद्वारा | उदयपुर

इसको विभक्त महाराणा प्रताप इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट में स्थापित महाराणा प्रताप की प्रतिमाओं में सबसे बड़ी होगी। यह प्रतिमा मोतीमारी पर लगी मूर्ति के मुकाबले तीन गुना विस्तार है। महाराणा मेवाड़ चैम्पियन ट्रस्ट एवं एचआरएच ग्रुप के मौज्य से यह प्रतिमा हरिद्वार के पास एक कस्बे में बनवाई गई है। यह मूर्ति नन मेटल से तैयार की गई है और इसका वजन चार टन है। इसकी निर्माण में छह माह लगे। यह 15 फीट ऊंची तथा

12 फीट चौड़ी है। प्रतिमा को उदयपुर लाने में चार दिन लगे। इस प्रतिमा को स्थापित करने के लिए दस फीट ऊंचा पेंडस्टल तैयार किया गया है। इसको कुल लंबाई 15 फीट रखी गई। पेंडस्टल पर प्रतिमा को चढ़ाने में छह घंटे लगे और 25 क्रिकेटरों के पुरुषार्थ सहित तीन क्रेनों का उपयोग हुआ। इसके निर्माण में लगभग 35 लाख रुपये का खर्च आया। प्रतिमा का अनुपम राष्ट्रपति श्रीमता देवीसिंह पांडेयल 30 इन को करेगी। इसे देखते हुए प्रशंसन एवं महाराणा मेवाड़ चैम्पियन ट्रस्ट ने तैयारी शुरू कर दी है। एम्प्रीनो, खेचीआई, नेशनल सिन्सिपिटि फॉर्म, एम्प्रीनो स्तर पर अग्रणी मुद्रा के मापदंडों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रारंभिक तैयारी की जा रही है।

अरविंदसिंह ने की थी घोषणा

प्रधान मंत्री एयरपोर्ट की टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग के उद्घाटन मौके पर करीब उल्लिखित महाराणा मेवाड़ चैम्पियन ट्रस्ट के प्रमुख अरविंदसिंह मेवाड़ ने एयरपोर्ट पर महाराणा प्रताप की भव्य प्रतिमा लगाने की घोषणा की थी।



UDAIPUR PLUS

wednesday July 8, 2009 4:00 PM IST

Pratap Prangan: Tribute to spirit of Mewar

THE STATUE OF MAHARANA PARTAP WAS INAUGURATED RECENTLY IN THE AIRPORT PREMISES BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTRY. THIS UNIQUE STATUE DEPICTS THE UNDEFEATED ETERNAL VALUES OF MEWAR...



The installation of a statue of Maharana Pratap at the Pratap Prangan, Maharana Pratap Airport, Dabok, Udaipur, is seen as a fitting tribute to the spirit of Mewar and its values.

The location of the statue makes it a central focus of attention from the point of arrival to the airport, and remains that way throughout the vehicular movement, for all the departing as well as the arriving passengers.

Seven years ago Udaipur's Dabok airport was renamed The Maharana Pratap Airport. Now, barely two years after the new international terminal was constructed, an imposing statue of the legendary Maharana Pratap was unveiled by The Honorable President of India, H.E. Pratibha Devi Singh Patel in the august presence of the Honorable Governor

of Rajasthan H.E. S.K. Singh and the Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Ashok Gehlot. Shri Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur Chairman and Managing Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur was accompanied by his family.

After the unveiling ceremony Shriji said "I am grateful for this wonderful show of solidarity and the presence of so many dignitaries to honour the memory of Maharana Pratap." Commissioned by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur and RRR Group of Hotels, Udaipur and sculpted by Shri Fakir Charan Parida, Baridwar, Shriji has overseen every detail of the composition of the statue from the size and shape of Chetaki's ears to the little attire of Rana Pratap. The 15 foot high gurnamel rapla

is probably the biggest statue of Maharana Pratap in the country today.

Pratap Prangan is developed in an area of 180 ft X 120 ft, at the corner of the arriving road and the exiting road. It rises gently to the highest platform for the pedestal, from which the magnificent statue of the Maharana, sculpted by Shri Fakir Charan Parida, Baridwar, commands the entire open space in front of the terminal. The design concept intends to reflect the symbolic character of Eternal Mewar. In plan, the corner plantations of the



Prangan symbolises the wealth of greenery of Mewar, the bands of the stone chips in layered formation, represents its rich

wealth, and the pedestal of brilliant white marble from the region, represents the 'Prakashi' (illuminant) white light of the dynasty which has worshipped the Sun for centuries.

The organisation of the plan incorporates the alphabetical letter 'M' for Mewar on East, South and West of the statue, through the band formation using chips of green and white marble from the region. The shape of the highest platform, and the walkway leading up to the front of the statue, are in the form of a spear facing North. The plantation on the outer and the inner periphery with bands of stone chips, highlights the balance between softness and firmness, as well as compassion and valor, the strengths of the character of people of Mewar.

Pratap Prangan at dusk as well as night will be lit by 18 geometrically placed traditional beedil lights for the ambience, the intricate richness of the sculptor statue in Gun Metal and the emotions of Maharana Pratap and Chetaki, will be high lighted by four spot lights.

This unique statue of Maharana Pratap, a hero of freedom and self-respect depicts the undefeated eternal values of Mewar. Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur hopes that the statue will take pride of place in the heart of every Indian visiting Udaipur.

Maharana Pratap in the time of adversity adopted the policy of secular harmony, equality and simple life. He set an example of better coordination and ruled the state with the help of all. The whole life of great strategist Maharana Pratap was filled with decision making, organizational ability, proper use of the power of the masses. It is the time to understand the need of the hour and inculcate these qualities in ourselves to take our society and country forward.

H.E. Pratibha Devi Singh Patel, The Honorable President of India

The statue of Maharana Pratap will deliver the message of Communal harmony, idealism, social service, national integration. It will also add to the glory of airport.

S.K. Singh, The Honorable Governor of Rajasthan

Coming generations will get motivation from the values of selflessness and sacrifice of Maharana Pratap. It was the dream of India, Gandhi to build Mewar Complex, gradually that dream is going to be fulfilled.

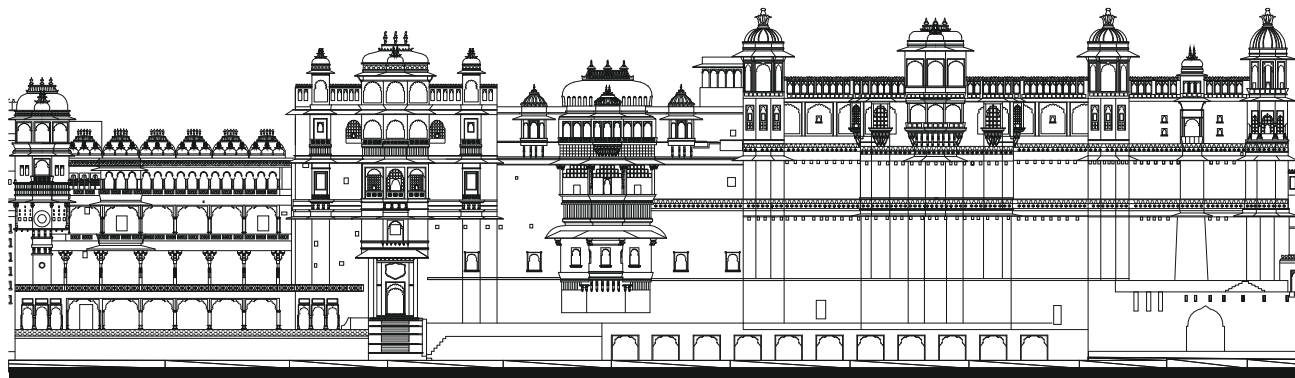
Ashok Gehlot, The Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan

Project -Ministry of Culture, Government of India

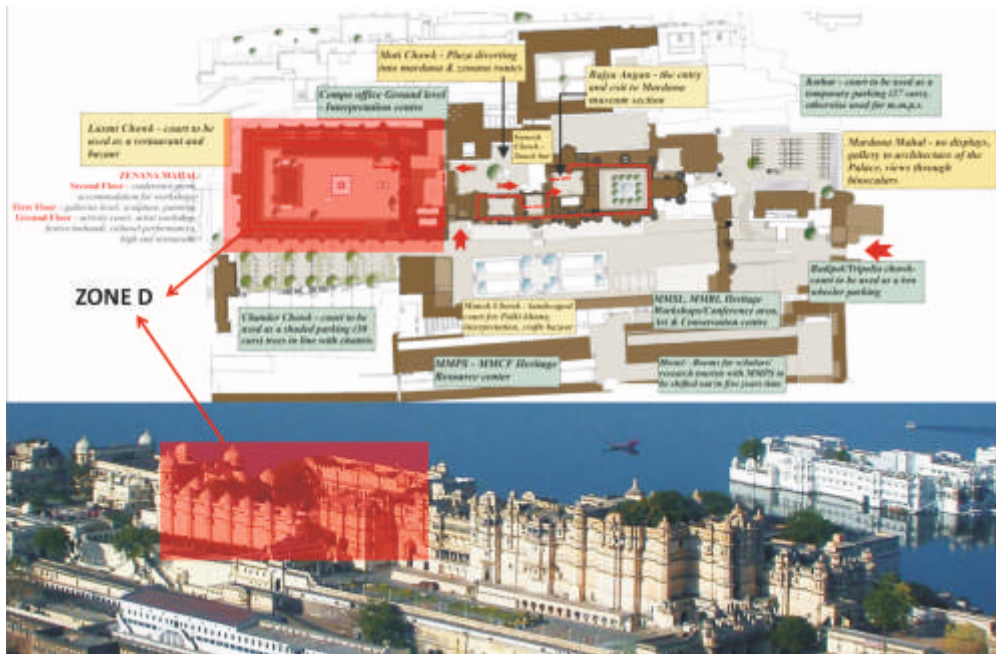
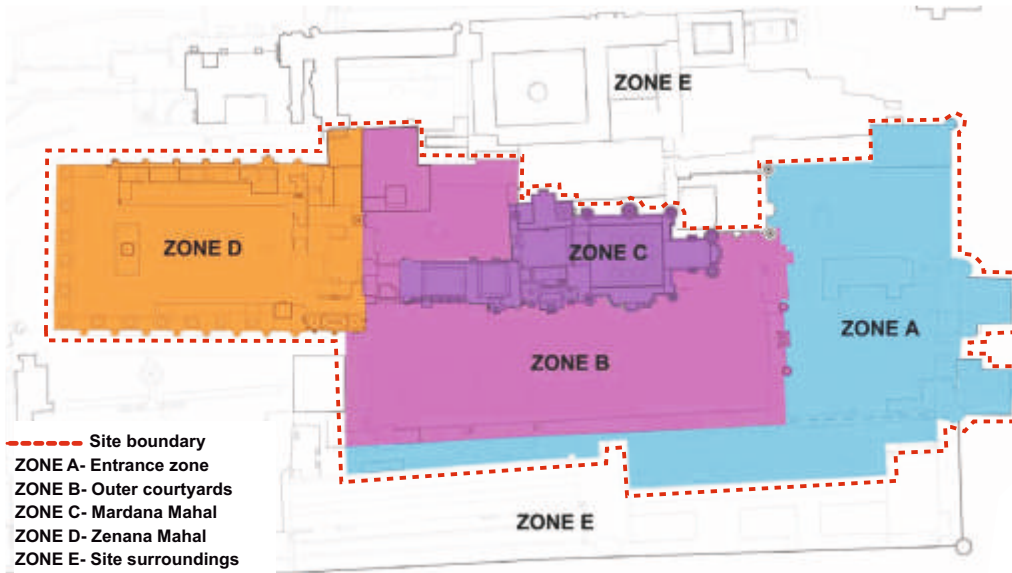
The Upgradation and Modernisation of the Museum at the City Palace, Udaipur is part of a larger Conservation and Reuse Plan for the entire City Palace Museum. The conservation planning for the City Palace Museum was taken up in two stages. The first stage (November 2005 - July 2007) encompassed preparation of the primary conservation master plan for the City Palace along with photogrammetry, measured drawings and execution of a few identified emergency works. Under the second phase (November 2008 - July 2009), secondary plans, namely environment management plan, interpretation and museum use plan, lighting plan and risk management plan were prepared, with an intermediate level cultural heritage tourism plan that links all primary and secondary plans and external frameworks affecting the site. Each plan outlines specific works in tandem with other plans to achieve the overall conservation and sustainability of the site. Along with conservation works for each palace space, other works such as reuse, interpretation, lighting and risk management are being taken in parallel so that each area of the palace develops in a holistic manner.

The Conservation Management Plan for The City Palace Museum along with secondary plans is under implementation by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation since 2009 and certain works in have been implemented from 2009-2011. Ministry of Culture, Government of India sanctioned the financial assistance to The City Palace Museum for the development of infrastructure of existing museum under the scheme 'Setting Up, Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums' during the year 2011-12. This is the beginning of a long term and mutually sustaining relationship between the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation and the Ministry of Culture. The plan focuses on optimally utilizing various revenue generating opportunities and a rational approach to spending to ensure that the 'site' earns its upkeep and development and adds strength to the MMCF 'Balance Sheet' thereby enabling MMCF to support and fund numerous activities as a part of Museum Development.

MMCF is constantly striving to improve in its work and committed to the objectives to make Udaipur a seat of learning and a center of excellence.



The Modernization /
Renovation of Zenana
Mahal, The City Palace
Museum, Udaipur
313001, Rajasthan,
India is being
undertaken with
financial assistance
under the scheme
'Setting up, promotion
and strengthening of
regional and local
museums' from the
Ministry of Culture,
Government of India,
New Delhi.



Concept layout for the use of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur

Not to scale

Exhibition - Maharaja at the V&A London

The V&A's Autumn Exhibition 'Maharaja - The splendour of India's Royal Courts' opened on the 10th October 2009 and continued until 17th January 2010. It brought together over 250 magnificent objects, many on loan to the UK for the first time from India's Royal Collections. The City Palace Museum, Udaipur is the major lender of fine art and rare objects. The exhibition has been divided into 5 zones, Royal Spectacle, Kingship in India, Shifting Power, The Raj and Princely India.

The curator of this major exhibition are Ms. Anna Jackson, Deputy Keeper, Asian Dept at the V&A and Ms. Deepika Ahlawat, Research Curator, Asian Department at the V&A worked closely with Mr. Amin Jaffer, International Director of Asian Art at Christies.

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur traveled to London accompanied by Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur and Ms. Jyoti Jasol to attend various events organised to inaugurate the exhibition.

This major exhibition encompasses the heyday of the Maharajas which began after the collapse of the Mughal empire in the early 18th Century and closes with the end of

British rule in 1947 when the Indian Princes acceded their territories into the modern states of India and Pakistan. The exhibition explores the extraordinary culture of princely India, showcasing rich and varied objects that reflect different aspects of royal life. Exhibits, both Indian and Western works, feature paintings, photography, textiles and dress, jewellery, jewelled objects, metalwork and furniture. These sensational works are showcased within a broader historical context of princely life and ideals, patronage, court culture and alliances.



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur greeting HRH Princess Michael of Kent



Ms. Deepika Ahlawat with Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur



*Mr. Vishnu Lall,
Ms. Susan Stronge
(Senior Curator at the
V&A, Asian Department)
and Shriji Arvind Singh
Mewar of Udaipur*

- As part of a programme of events following the opening of a major exhibition at the V & A, Maharaja, The splendor of India's Royal Courts, Ms. Padmaja Kumari Mewar of Udaipur and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur attended a panel discussion on India's heritage industry held at the Museum in London on Saturday the 21st November 2009. Ms. Deepika Ahlawat, Research Curator, Asian Department chaired the discussion along with Ms. Barbara Ramusack, Professor Emerita from the Department of History, University of Cincinnati. 100 guests including academics, art collectors and India aficionados attended a lively discussion that covered a number of issues on how heritage has been used as an asset in today's India and how it is being re-presented and re-packaged by the tourism industry.

The survival and respect for the traditions of Kingship in India without political power, how it is perceived now and how today's generation will administer the work of the Trusts and shoulder social responsibility was the main focus of the evening's discussion. Both Ms. Padmaja Kumari Mewar of Udaipur and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur captivated their audience and spoke eloquently on the subject and covered a wide number of other issues that included

- The incredible India campaign and how, despite the continuing influence of Nehruvian socialism, it is royal India and the mythic idea of the maharaja that is used to market Incredible India.

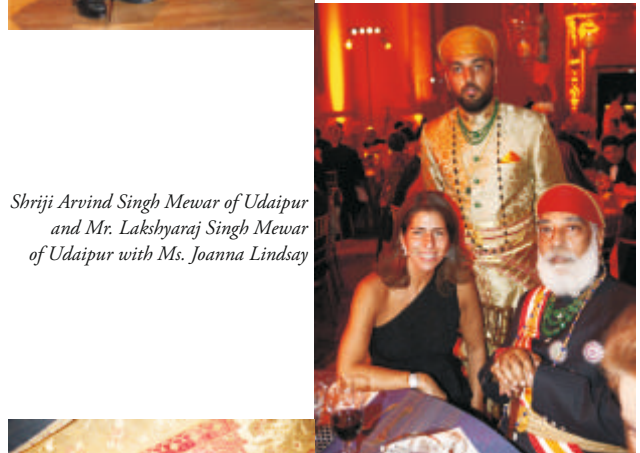
- The selling of the fantasy of princely lifestyle to the middle class tourist through short-term accessible heritage travel packages.

- The important revival of royal festivals and traditional ceremonies as a way of preserving heritage traditions as well as offering spectacle to visitors highlighting specifically the festival of Holi in Udaipur.

- How the successful marketing and selling of maharaja-style weddings in palace hotels has burgeoned with the attendant industries of wedding couture and jewellery.



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur
with
HRH Prince Michael of Kent GCVO*



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur
and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar
of Udaipur with Ms. Joanna Lindsay*



Gaddi, Udaipur 1850 - 1900

Exhibition - Maharaja at the Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung, Munich

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur travelled to Munich accompanied by Ms. Bhargavi Kumari Mewar of Udaipur to attend the opening of the exhibition 'Maharaja: The Splendour of India's Royal Courts' that took place on the 11th February 2010 at the Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (the Exhibition Gallery of the Hypo-Cultural Foundation). The City Palace Museum, Udaipur is the major lender of fine art and rare objects to this exhibition. The Kunsthalle proudly partners the Victoria and Albert Museum, London as the sole continental venue of the exhibition.



Guest with Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur and Ms. Bhargavi Kumari Mewar of Udaipur



From left: Ms. Bhargavi Kumari Mewar of Udaipur, Mrs. Karin Seehofer, Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur and Dr. Christiane Lange at the preview of the exhibition



From left: Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Ms. Padmaja Kumari Mewar of Udaipur, Ms. Barbara Ramusack and Ms. Deepika Ahlawat

Exhibition - 'Where Three Dreams Cross', Winterthur, Switzerland

Shriji was invited by Mr. Urs Stahel of the Fotomuseum at Winterthur, Switzerland to the opening of an exhibition 'Where Three Dreams Cross' that exhibited works of photographers from three countries, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh covering 150 years of Photography on 11th June 2010. This large scale survey show of South Asian photography avoided the old, familiar perspective on the 'East' and focused on different generations of photographers and how they portrayed themselves and their times. Shriji was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. U Reinshagen to the exhibition. The City Palace Museum, Udaipur has loaned 8 photographs for the exhibition.



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur with
Mr. Urs Stahel, Director, Fotomuseum Winterthur*

Renovation of Paintings on the Ceiling of Toran Pol in The City Palace Museum, Udaipur

The painting is of Raasleela depicting Krishna with Gopis. The painting is made inside the dome of the Toran Pol. There is an image of Krishna playing flute and 16 Gopis playing various musical instruments in dancing postures on either side of him.

Approximate area of the painting is 625 square feet.

Medium: Tempera on lime plaster.

The exact date of the painting is not known. However, the style, colour scheme and the workmanship indicates that this is a comparatively recent painting than those in the rest of The City Palace, Udaipur. It is possible that this area was repainted at some point when an older painting existed was damaged. During the detailed examination no evidence of the existence of such a painting was found suggesting that the older painting was completely removed before repainting.

Painting was extensively damaged. There was deposit of dust dirt etc. all over the surface. There were some beehives on the surface causing thick encrustation of wax and staining of the painting. Detachment of paint layer and minor flaking are found all over the surface. The image of Krishna is completely flaked off. There had been some seepage of water in this area which had led to this. The plaster in this area was too weak. There were minor cracks and loss of plaster in many areas. Pervious repairs in the plaster with cement were visible in a few places. There were bird droppings and insect excreta on some areas of the painting.

Considering the painting was repainted sometime in the recent past and some of the figures needed to be completely repainted it was decided to engage an artist who is familiar with the style and technique of the existing painting for the renovation.

The work was carried out by Mr. Kailash Jeengar, Udaipur and his assistants under the supervision and guidance of Mr. S. Girikumar, Art Conservation Consultant, MMCF. The surface was cleaned with wads of cotton wool and soft brush to

remove the dust and dirt deposited on the surface. Some of the previous repairs using cement were loose and detached from the wall. They were removed. In a few areas where the repairs were firmly holding and there was a risk of damaging the surrounding areas in trying to remove them. Therefore it was decided to leave them untouched. The cracks and the loss in plaster were filled and levelled using lime mortar. The areas of losses were repainted in the tempera technique using natural pigments mixed with gum arabic. All the efforts were made to ensure the integrity of the existing painting was maintained in terms of theme, style, and materials.



Before

After

Tripoliya, The City Palace Museum, Udaipur

Tripoliya, 'The Triple Arched' Gate built with white marble procured from Rajnagar, Rajasthan by Maharana Sangram Singh II, the 61st Custodian of House of Mewar in CE 1711 stands at the northern end of The City Palace Complex.

Only the Maharana used to enter through the middle arch while other subjects and visitors used the two side arched entries of Tripoliya.

The gate was a symbol of sovereignty and an independent state. The gate was further adorned by adding the first story of Hawa Mahal during the reign of Maharana Swaroop Singh (r. 1842 - 1861 CE), which was restored in 2005 by Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur.

However, no previous Maharana had installed the traditional wooden gates in Tripoliya despite the fact that provision was kept on the sides of each arch for such an installation by Maharana Sangram Singh II.

Now, after a long gap of 300 years and 15 Custodians, Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur the present 76th Custodian

of House of Mewar and Chairman and Managing Trustee of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur took the initiative of installing three massive wooden gates at the 'The Triple Arched' gate Tripoliya in 2010 as a way of completing his obligations to his forefathers.



Tripoliya 2008



Tripoliya 1935-45

Acc. No. 2009.10.0153-00006
Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF



Tripoliya 2013

Tripoliya - *Documentation at a glance*



Elephant Zone, The City Palace, Udaipur

Area between Badi Pol, the main entrance gate of The City Palace, Udaipur and Tripoliya, the triple arched gate, was known as Hatiaon ka Halka or the Elephant Zone area. The elephants used for royal rides were tethered here to their stone post which is still visible. On the west of Tripoliya there is a stable where the elephant which was the first in the Maharana's procession carrying the 'Nissan' the Royal Standard was kept. To the east of Tripoliya there was the pen where female elephants with their calves were kept.

The building on the west of the elephant zone was used as the departmental building for all necessary requirements for the up-keep of the elephants, including their items of caparison, jewellery, elephant seats both for ceremonial use and hunting, (howdah and faarki) etc. The person in-charge of this department had his office here. As you enter the Badi Pol on the west near the 'Neem' tree is a huge water tank (now covered) for the elephants to drink from. Next to this was the room (now with The Vijaya Bank), where the Mahawat, (one who controls the elephant), used to stay and here only the bread (roties) for the elephants were baked.

Out-side Badi Pol on the west behind the Gulab Swaroop Bihariji temple was the pen where elephants who were intoxicated or frenzied were kept. In the huge vaults below The Manek Chowk (now housing the Maharana Mewar Special Library) fodder for elephants was stored. In Manek Chowk there are elephant beds, which still exist where the elephants would rest after a tiring day. For elephant fights a blood less sport, Maharana Sangram Singh II (r. 1710-1734 AD), had made a 5ft tall wall called 'Aagad'. Of this one wall was near the platform from where the Maharana would sit on the elephant and one near the elephant stable which is still in existence.

In the elephant zone at least 10 to 12 elephants were always tied. The rest of the elephants were kept in The Manek Chowk or in the 'Hastishala' i.e. elephant stables around Manek Chowk. During the reign of Maharana Fateh Singh (r.1884-1930 AD) there were about 100 elephants with the Mewar State which were reduced to 20-25 during the reign of Maharana Bhupal Singh (r. 1930-1955 AD). By the time of



Maharana Bhagwat Singh (r. 1955-1984 AD), there were still 12-15 elephants which were slowly reduced to just one Royal elephant. With the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971 the practise of keeping private elephants came to an end due to financial constraint. Just to continue with the tradition of keeping private elephants, Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, the 76 th. Custodian of the House of Mewar and Chairman and Managing Trustee of MMCF in view of the Living Heritage of Mewar has installed an elephant made of fibre to the west of Tripoliya, which has become a great attraction for the visitors to the Museum.

This elephant is 17 ft long with a width of 6 ft and the height is 12 ft, with 700 kg in weight. It was made by Shri Prafull Kumar Behra of Om Universal Art, Oddisha. The making of this elephant took one year and it took about two weeks to transport it from Puri, Oddisha to Udaipur.



Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya: Justice T. Ramabhadran Charitable Trust, Chennai - Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation Scholarship

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya KBE (b. 1875 - d. 1953) was an Indian Civil Servant and Administrator. Vijayaraghavacharya joined the provincial civil service in 1898 and served, initially, as a District Officer. From 1912 to 1917, he served as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras Corporation and as Deputy Director of Industries from 1918 to 1919. In 1919, he was appointed Diwan of the Cochin Kingdom and served from 1919 to 1922.

In 1922, he was appointed Commissioner for India at the British, Empire Exhibition, Wembley and in 1926 was made Director of Industries.

He also served for a short time as a member of the Public Service Commission and in 1929, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council for Agricultural Research. Vijayaraghavacharya retired from the civil service on December 25, 1935. Four years later on 25 December 1939, he was appointed Pradhan (Prime Minister) of Udaipur by HH Maharana Bhupal Singh of Udaipur, Mewar (r. 1930-55), the 74th Custodian of House of Mewar where he served The State of Mewar with loyalty and affection until 1947.

He was a simple and dignified person with a great sense of humour and insatiable love of books and was never happier than sitting up in bed with stacks of books piled up near him.

His memory was so good that when he put down the book he was reading, to greet a visitor, he could return to the line where he had left off. Education was for him the greatest gift anyone could give and he often helped disadvantaged students to further their studies with monetary assistance.

When the Justice T. Ramabhadran Trust was founded, the family

decided there could be no better way to perpetuate Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya's memory in the State he loved and served so well, then by giving a donation in his name for needy and deserving students; a cause that was close to his heart.

The Trust donated ₹ 10 lacs in June 2011 as a scholarship in name of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya to Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur. Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur has very kindly granted ₹ 10 lac as a matching scholarship and entitled the scholarship the Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya: Justice T. Ramabhadran Charitable Trust, Chennai (₹ 10 lacs) - Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (₹10 lacs). Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya: Justice T. Ramabhadran Charitable Trust, Chennai - Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation Scholarship has been established for students of Udaipur and the surrounding area.

Students will be funded from the interest on the scholarship, amounting ₹ 20 lac, as and when required on yearly basis.

The scholarship detail: 2011-12: 8 students, 2012-13: 10 students, 2013-14: 9 students, 2014-15: 8 students, 2015-16: 9 students, 2016-17: 8 students, 2017-18: 9 students and 2018-19: 8 students.



From Left: Shri V. M. Kanugo, Dr. A. M. Mehta, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Maharana Bhupal Singh, Shri Manohar Singh Bedla, Shri M. V. Ramgopal, Shri Hari Singh Achrol
HH Maharana Bhupal Singh with staff and members of his administration at Laxmi Vilas (presently The Padmini Restaurant, The Lalit Laxmi Vilas Palace, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India)

VIII Annual Gala WT Institution Award 2012



*Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur
with the VIII Annual Gala WT Institution Award 2012*

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur was bestowed with the VIII Annual Gala WT Institution Award 2012 for 'Contribution to Universal Culture' at the General Assembly of United Nations Headquarters in New York for his leadership and work through the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur. WT is an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Excerpts from Shriji's Speech on 5th June 2012:

In his speech Shriji told the audience that it was a rare tribute to be placed amongst the ranks of former illustrious awardees whose work had made a positive difference to society.

He thanked the Office Bearers of the WT Global Award Committee, the Jury and all those who were instrumental in selecting the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation from a land so far away from the Head Quarters.

He said "I stand before you today as a Chairman and Managing Trustee of MMCF and also as the 76th Custodian of the House of Mewar, acknowledged as the world's oldest-serving dynasty and a humble follower of the tradition that we have held sacred for the past 14 centuries in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

As early as 566 A.D. our family was following the timeless concept of Custodianship.

This legacy commits us to the principles of 'custodianship from governance' and it is this ideology that forms the basis of Eternal Mewar.



Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur addressing the delegates

Exhibition - Lakdi Ki Kathi at The Manek Chowk

On the 6th November 2012, Dharohar, a NGO headed by Ms. Nandita Singhal, organized an exhibition Lakdi Ki Kathi at The Manek Chowk, The City Palace, Udaipur. Many believe the symbol of childhood, a wooden horse, is losing its significance in these times of television and computer games. The event was organized to give children a flavour of the past and an idea of what their parents played with when they were young.

A display of 501 horses, 500 wooden and 1 iron one horse manufactured by artisans in Udaipur and painted by school children were placed at The Manek Chowk. The Dharohar team will take these horses to different locations so that children can paint and enjoy playing with them. The event was conceptualized and directed by Mr. Sahid Parvez and supported by the MMCF, Udaipur.



Shriji looking at the giant iron horse at the Manek Chowk



Students of Maharana Mewar Vidya Mandir, Udaipur enjoying a ride on one of the wooden horses



Shriji with Ms. Nandita Singhal, Mr. Sahid Parvez and members of NGO Dharohar



A view from the top of the Mardana Mahal, showing the magical setting for the project.



World Living Heritage Festival

Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

The journey of World Living Heritage Festival began in 2012; in 2018, the 4th World Living Heritage Festival was celebrated in Udaipur. An international conference, crafts bazaar and music-dance performances across the heritage-city marked the Festival which began with the Ashwa Poojan Ceremony at The City Palace, Udaipur.

Living heritage, as a concept and an idea, has now acquired greater acceptance in different spheres of our civil society, academia, government and corporate circles. Our endeavour owes much to the tireless efforts and cooperation of UNESCO Delhi Office, the Embassy of France in India, the Dronah Foundation, School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal, Indian Institute of Crafts and Design, Jaipur, Amity University, and the leadership demonstrated by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation.

The World Living Heritage Festivals are vision-inspired to create blueprints for a better world tomorrow, a more sustainable and happier world where a glorious past flourishes with the present. 2020 will unfold yet another chapter demonstrating our dedication to further the cause of 'living heritage'.

For more detail please visit
www.worldlivingheritagefestival.org

WLHF - 2012: 27th - 28th November 2012



Shriji lighting the lamp at the International conference on 'Living Heritage'



Shriji addressing the delegates at the International Conference on 'Living Heritage'



Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Mr. Sanjay Datta, Principal, MMPS; Ms. Aarti Jain, Dean Academics, MMPS and Dr. Vinayshil Gautam with the students of MMPS at the conference

WLHF - 2014: 13th - 16th March 2014



His Excellency Mr. François Richier and Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar inaugurating Rang: Digital dimension to living heritage



Welcome address by Shriji



Performers from Orissa Dance Academy with Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar and Mrs. Nivrutti Kumari Mewar

WLHF - 2016: 19th - 23rd March 2016



Gathering of music lovers at Khush Mahal Terrace



Mr. Jean D'Haussonville explaining salient features of Chambord to Shriji through the photographs displayed at the 'Chambord, the Renaissance architectural genius' gallery



Session conservation Practices for Museum Artifacts

WLHF - 2018: 17th - 20th October 2018



Ashwa Poojan Ceremony



*International Conference on Living Heritage
Inaugural Address by Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar*



A View of the Arts and Craft Bazaar - 'Srajan'



Dance Performance by Mudra School of Indian Classical Dance, Ahmedabad



*Prabhati - 'The Morning Raga'
Artist Sharma Bandhu, Ujjain, presenting Bhajan and light classical*



Heritage Walk having a look at the architectural beauty at the temple site



Performances by artists
from across India

**NEXT
WEEK**

Heritage Matters will take you 'BEYOND BORDERS' where women explore, through leading edge theatre, inclusivity beyond the boundaries of nationality, religion, caste, colour, religion, gender, mind and body

Continue

Inauguration of Silver Gallery titled 'Amar Mahal Gallery: Splendour of Silver - Reflecting the finest of silver smithy'

Inauguration of Silver Gallery at The City Palace Museum, Udaipur held on 3rd March 2013.

The conservation of Amar Mahal and the silver artefacts displayed in this Exhibition at Zenana Mahal of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur is being undertaken with financial assistance under the scheme 'Setting Up, Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums' from the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi.

Adding to the majesty of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur, a newly established World First silver gallery was inaugurated by Ms. Rajni Dangi, Chairperson, Udaipur Municipal Corporation on the 3rd March 2013.

The collection displayed at Amar Mahal, Zenana Mahal, The City Palace Museum, Udaipur ranging from objects from an imposing wedding mandap to items used in rituals and royal transport. Several unique pieces such as the Ram Rewari and religious items from the collection are on display here for the first time.

Shree Parameshwarji Maharaj, the presiding deity of the Eklingnath ji temple has been the family deity of the Maharanas of Mewar from the founding of the state by Bappa Rawal. The Maharanas have been custodians in the service of Eklingji, with the deity being the real ruler of the state. Eklingji continues as the dynastic shrine for the House of Mewar and the spiritual bond is as deep today as it has been over the past centuries. In past times, as today, the court of Mewar maintained links with the wider world outside its borders, both with other Rajput courts as well as with the Mughal establishment. Although perhaps initiated in a political and economic context, these connections are also evident as a shared influence in the arts.



Ms. Rajni Dangi, Chairperson, Municipal Corporation of Udaipur addressing the guests before the inauguration of 'Splendour of Silver'



Caparisoned Horse



A Silver Buggy displayed at the gallery



Silver Mandap



Howdha

Born with a silver spoon & more

Mewar's royals may be the Sun's descendants, but they have a penchant for the moon metal. *Mirror* gets a first look into the City Palace's silver museum

Shilpi Parekh
shilpi@hindustannews.com

TWEETS @MumbaiMirror

The temple of Mewar, one of Rajasthan's oldest royal families with ancestry dating back to 734 AD, is no stranger to riches and grandeur. On March 3, Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar, the current custodian of the family heritage, opened a silver gallery in its City Palace complex which will house silver artefacts of the family dating back to the late 19th century (roughly 150 years old). From a buggy to a wedding mandap, here's what you should seek out when visiting.

WHAT CAR? ☞

These days, branded goods lend brag value to a roustabout.

Those days, the groom pulled up in an intricately carved silver buggy with a silver bell. This cartage was made in Europe in 1901 and gifted by the house of Bikaner to the house of Mewar to commemorate a marriage between the two.

How does one top that? Oh, yeah, with a silver attar-dag.



ONE FOR THE HORSE ☞

Let the horse carrying the ruler feel under-dressed, there was a necklace of medals and a bridle made for him. The gallery boasts a range of smaller items such as Bani centres (paganisms for abhi), a late 19th century kund (water pot used for the ceremonial bathing of their residing deity, Shri Eklingji).

Shri Eklingji is Maharaj; crown and jewelry for deities, and so on.



TAKE A SEAT ☞

After a buggy and a mandap, a new seat seems tame. It's not even a throne. Silver is malleable, but sturdy and associated with the cooling properties of the moon. This is why so much of it was used in religious ceremonies and whenever one needed to add pomp. This silver chair was one of the many long-stemmed knock-knacks that were lying around in the City Palace complex. Not much is known about its function and the date of origin. You know, like that good you have lying in the corner of your terrace.



TRAVEL

Going off track

Those who go off the beaten track, write for us.



HOWDY, HOWDAH ☞

Elephants were still the wheels of royalty till the 19th century. When used in processions, they brought out this silver howdah made in the late 19th century. The lions denote royalty, in case there was any doubt about the identity of the man riding on top of

an elephant in a maneuverable howdah, for smaller errands. Maharanis (or called for the palanquin) — one-seater, compact and modest enough to run on a two-wheeled engine. They should have built it with a boot to hold the groceries.



LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION ☞

For the wedding of his daughter Padmaja Kumari Mewar to Dr. Kishor Singh Parmar of Gujarat two years ago, Shriji Arvind Singh had this silver mandap made. Yes, what you see before you are silver pillars, silver ceremonial pots stacked on each other, a silver havan and silver seats for the bride and groom to sit on, with the cushions tied down with strings that and with little mango-shaped weights (are these made of silver too?)

WAY TO GO

Entry to the City Palace Museum (the gallery is a part of it): Rs 115 (Rs 200 with guide; Rs 225, audio guide)

GETTING TO UDAIPUR

Udaipur is accessible by train and flight. The Bandra-Jodhpur Superfast Express runs thrice a week at 3.45 pm on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. It also leaves Bandra station on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11.25 pm.

ACCOMMODATION

At the City Palace complex, starting from Rs 5,500. There's no luxury of hotels, especially in off season. The cheapest room

(AC) will cost Rs 1,200 at Hotel Raj Park. There is a box of widows' beds nestled in the shadow of the complex.

Inauguration of the Music Gallery titled 'Saraswati Vilas Gallery: Symphony of Mewar - A Royal Collection of Musical Instruments'

On the 20th May 2013 Mrs. Rolee Agrawal, IRS, Commissioner Income Tax, Ahmedabad, inaugurated the Music Gallery a new gallery in Zenana Mahal, The City Palace, Udaipur in the presence of the Mewar Family. The House of Mewar has always provided patronage and support towards the continuation of the age-old traditions of music. The Maharanas themselves were passionate patrons of music as well as art and literature demonstrating the creative side of their warrior status. To give a few examples, starting with Sangeet Shiromani Maharana Kumbha, the multifaceted ruler of Mewar was a great proponent of music.

Maharana Sangram Singh I introduced 'Arabeetasha' a musical instrument which was captured from the army of Babar at the battle of Bayana in 1527. Poet, saint and devotee of Shree Krishna Bhaktimati Meera Bai introduced a new Raag- 'Meera Malhar' which is performed by artists in Dhruwad and Khayaal Schools of Music. During the reign of Maharana Amar Singh I, the Raagmala series of paintings were made in Chawand and 'Raag Deepka' and 'Raag Maru' were depicted in these series. During the reign of Rana Raj Singh I, the Nav Chowki Mahal was built on the banks of Lake Rajsamand which has intricately carved musical instruments and dance forms adorning the nine domes. Again during his time with the arrival of Shreenath ji at Nathdwara in 1672, Haveli Sangeet came to Mewar and became famous as a Dhruwad singing.

Keeping alive the patronage the late Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur, hosted the Dagar brothers in Udaipur in the late 1950's 60's and used this occasion to record their performance on analogue tape. He introduced Dagar Gharana Award in 1981-82 as part of the Maharana Mewar Foundation Annual Awards organized by MMCF. The love for music and its patronage is kept alive today by Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur. By initiating various cultural programmes under



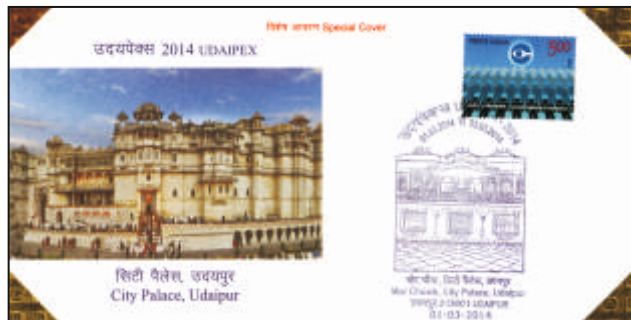
Mrs. Rolee Agrawal inaugurating the Music Gallery

the umbrella of Eternal Mewar, Shriji has been making consistent efforts to create a platform at a global level for the Music of Mewar. All the 28 instruments on display belong to Members of the Mewar Family some of which are over hundred years old. This makes the collection unique as it is a continuation of the family's personal interest in music and preservation of these musical instruments. It is yet another shining example of 'Living Heritage' practiced by Eternal Mewar.

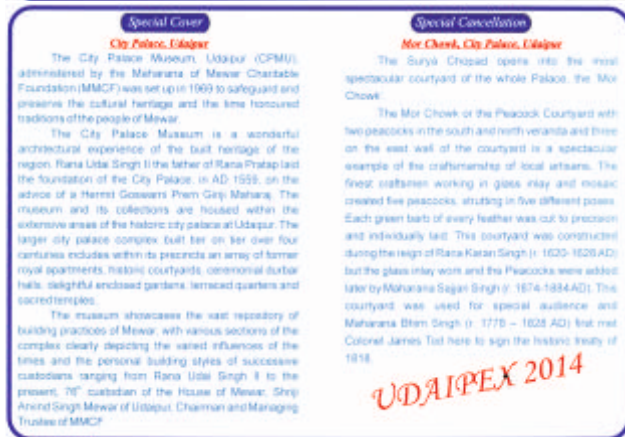
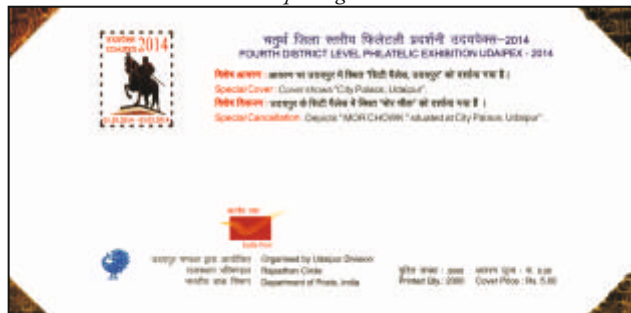


Special Cover on 'The City Palace, Udaipur' and a Special Cancellation depicting 'Mor Chowk' released by Udaipur Division, Rajasthan Circle, Department of Posts, Government of Rajasthan

A three day Fourth District Level Philatelic Exhibition UDAIPEX 2014 - Exhibition of Postal Stamps began at Suchana Kendra, Mohatta Park, Chetak Circle, Udaipur, Rajasthan organised by Udaipur Division, Rajasthan Circle, Department of Posts, Government of Rajasthan. The Exhibition displayed rare collection of stamps and coins, few among them as old as from the year 1852. In the exhibition a special cover showcasing 'The City Palace, Udaipur' and a Special Cancellation depicting 'Mor Chowk' situated at The City Palace Museum, Udaipur was released.



Special Cover showcasing 'The City Palace, Udaipur' and a Special Cancellation: Depicting 'MOR CHOWK'





Gokul Niwas Gallery: The Curtain Raiser - The Mewar Regalia, Textiles and Costumes Exhibition

The costumes, accessories and objects of 'The Mewar Regalia: Textiles and Costumes' collection of the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, are remarkable for their robust design, lavish materials, bold workmanship and all quintessential qualities of the art forms of The Mewar region. The collection is redolent of the splendour of the city of the Maharanas and exudes an opulence that celebrates more a fullness of life than mere lavishness. The costumes and textiles are a wonderful example of the preservation of traditions, visible through wearing styles of the region, adapted and innovated by successive generations of the royal family and court.

They are, in general, of varying quality and historic importance and nevertheless one of the most informative collections of Indian textiles known anywhere. Their value lies in the amount of accompanying documentary information in the form of name tags, stamps, labels, seals and inscriptions. They also convey deep historical, religious and technological messages.

The textile collection has been documented and accessioned. The conservation and re-organization of storage to keep it preserved for the future generation is in process under the supervision of Ms. Smita Singh, New Delhi.

The apogee of civilizational splendor for ancient cultures is usually denoted by the grandeur of their textiles. The sartorial richness of Mewar was showcased in a unique gallery within the Zenana Mahal of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur. The display at The Curtain Raiser of Textiles and Costumes Gallery is conveying the preservation of tradition as seen in the wearing styles of the region, adapted and innovated by successive generations of the royal family and court.

The display will also see the use of an innovative Mise-en-scène, recreating a bedecked royal bride's farewell from Udaipur to her marital home. Other exhibits in the forthcoming gallery will focus on the use of innovative



Accession No. 2008.02.01.801_R | Image courtesy: The City Palace Museum, Udaipur © MMCF



embroideries, trims, woven fabrics and distinct garments as worn at festivals, religious ceremonies and during various rites-of-passage ceremonies at the court of Mewar.

The Collection is a resource for studying the construction and design of hand woven fabrics worn by the erstwhile Mewar Family Members. The existing collection presents a huge repository of textiles and their varied applications ranging from royal apparels and accessories, paraphernalia for the elephants and horses', from head gears and ceremonial chattris to furniture accouterments, carpets, rugs, fabrics, draperies and many more frills and trimmings. It provides a glimpse into their sourcing from various places in India and Abroad, and their historical and cultural role in the society that produced them. In particular, the collection affords stylistic overviews of early 20th century. It is a story waiting to be told right from the handwritten notes, to swatches and buttons, to patterned cut outs, embroidery samples and outfits, each with its own context.



Chiffon Saree with border and Green velvet Choga with Zardosi embroidery at display in the 'Gokul Niwas Gallery'

Inauguration of Sculpture Gallery titled 'Som Niwas Gallery: Divine Gesture - The magnificence of Mewar spirituality'

The evening of 14th March 2014 witnessed the inauguration of a magnificent sculpture Gallery by His Excellency Mr. Bernhard Wrabetz, Ambassador of the Republic of Austria to India, Embassy of Austria in India at Zenana Mahal, The City Palace Museum, Udaipur.

Divine Gesture comprises of 47 sculptures primarily from the Gurjara Pratihara period. The visitors at the gallery can also view a ten minute documentary that will provide the art, historical context and the rich and vibrant tradition of Mewar.

The documentary works like a 'sutradhar' or story teller inviting the people to look into the sculptures with a deeper insight and draw their own aesthetic pleasure. The Gallery is curated by Dr. Alka Pande.



Curator of the gallery Dr. Alka Pande briefing His Excellency Mr. Bernhard Wrabetz and guests



*Sculpture Gallery
'Divine Gesture: The magnificence of Mewar spirituality'*



His Excellency Mr. Bernhard Wrabetz inaugurating the sculpture Gallery titled 'Divine Gesture: The magnificence of Mewar Spirituality'

Taking Mewar's sculptures to the world Udaipur's City Palace Museum shared priceless sculptures at the international exhibition at Pinacothèque de Paris, France. The exhibition is titled 'The KamaSutra: Spirituality and Erotism in Indian Art' and has brought together 350 works from several countries.

The delicate feminine figure of a Sursundari, dating back to 1000-1100 CE, is one of the 8 priceless sculptures from Udaipur's City Palace Museum on display from 2nd October 2014 to 11th January 2015. The exhibition has been curated by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation's art consultant and curator, Dr. Alka Pande and Mr. Marc Restellini, Director of Pinacothèque de Paris.

These priceless sculptures from Udaipur's Sculpture Gallery are a page of India's art history. They represent authentic traditions of temple sculptures depicting the feminine form, integrated with timeless Indian expressions of spirituality.



Packaging of sculptures at Udaipur



*Nayika -
Acc. No. 2012.30.0008*

*Dewangana -
Acc. No. 2012.30.0012*



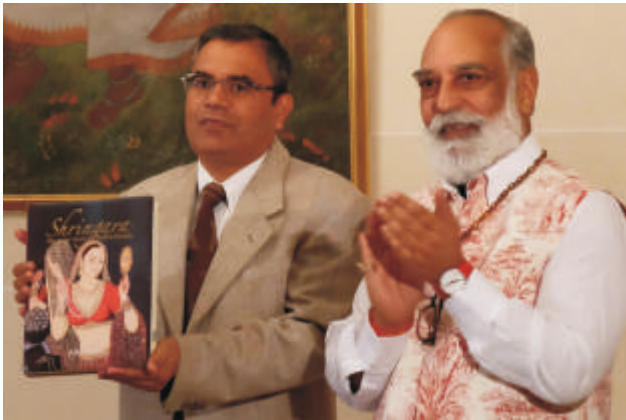
From L to R : Dr. D. N. Dimri, Member Secretary, Dr. Amarendra Nath, Co-opted Member, Dr. R. S. Bisht, Chairman, Ms. Sunanda Srivastava, Representative of DG, ASI, Mr. R. K. Verma, Deputy Curator Exhibition - National Museum



Scenes in a panel, Acc. No. 2012.30.0119



Sculptures in safe possession of Pinacothèque de Paris, France



A showcase of sculptural heritage

The new sculpture gallery at The City Palace Museum, Udaipur and its catalogue featuring the Gallery is being supported by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India undertaken with financial assistance under the scheme 'setting up, promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums'.

Under the initiative of Art in the Metro in Delhi from January 2015, the India Habitat Centre is showcasing the Sculpture Gallery from the City Palace Museum, under



the aegis of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation. The Habitat Initiative: Art In Public Spaces, has been designed in collaboration with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). The chosen artworks are displayed on backlit panels installed at two metro stations, along with bilingual explanatory texts in both English and Hindi. The Divine Gesture exhibition at the New Mandi House metro station is the 6th one since the inception of Art

in the Metro and will run from October 1st to 31st, 2016. It is organized in collaboration with the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, The City Palace, Udaipur and features professional pictures of exquisite sculptures from The City Palace Museum Collection, Udaipur.

The book 'Divine Gesture: The Magnificence of

Mewar Spirituality' is an important art-historical document which catalogues the 308 sculptures which are a part of the collections of MMCF, Udaipur, Rajasthan. What makes this book unique is the fact that there is perhaps no gallery or catalogue that documents an unbroken tradition of sculptures, from the 7th century CE to the 20th century CE, from a specific region. The sculptures present a 'particular' depiction of the magnificence and spirituality of Mewar, drawing from the larger narrative of Ra-

jasthan's temple building tradition. The readers, will be more informed about the region's rich history and its honest sharing of heritage. The book is a tribute to Mewar's sculptures which, till recent times, were relatively unknown. The book came about while extensive work was being done to digitize, study and preserve the existing pictorial archives.



"Over the last five decades, the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation has been preserving the 'Living Heritage' of Mewar and Rajasthan, and engaging diverse audiences through its World Living Heritage Festivals. With publications, exhibitions, and festivals, the 'Living Heritage' of Mewar is being shared with global audiences today. The Art in the Metro initiative is one more step in sharing this living heritage with the commuters of Delhi Metro," says Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar.

Restoration of Government Girls' Senior Secondary School building at Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur

Government Girls' Senior Secondary School (formerly known as HH The Maharana Girls High School), Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur had requested Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Udaipur to restore the old building of school which was established by Maharana Shambhu Singh (r. 1861 - 1874) in 1864.

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur has approved the restoration project of school building on request of school authorities.

The school was initially established as the first boys school by Maharana Shambhu Singh. In 1863, 51 girls were admitted to the school.

The school is celebrating 150th anniversary of its establishment on 2nd November 2014. Presently 600 girls are studying in the school from class IX to XII. MMCF Projects started the school's restoration project on 17th July 2014 after the Muhurat Poojan by Mrs. Nivritti Kumari Mewar. In phase 1 MMCF shall restore the outer facade of the school building. The school is led under the able guidance of its Principal, Ms. Damini Dantya.

The Government Girls' Senior Secondary School, Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur, celebrated 150th Anniversary of the school on 17th July 2014. The school was founded by Maharana Shambhu Singh in 1863. The function was presided over by Mrs. Nivritti Kumari Mewar and attended by Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Trustee, MMCF; His Highness Maharaja Sahib Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo of Patna Balangir, Her Highness Maharani Sahiba Sangeeta Kumari Devi of Patna Balangir, Ms. Vinita Bohra, RAS, Director SIERT; Ms. Krishna Chauhan, District Education Officer; Officials of District Education Board, Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur and MMCF Officials.



Mrs. Nivritti Kumari Mewar performing pooja



Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Mrs. Nivritti Kumari Mewar, His Highness Maharaja Sahib Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo of Patna Balangir and Her Highness Maharani Sahiba Sangeeta Kumari Devi of Patna Balangir at Govt. Girls Sr. Secondary School, Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur



School Building before renovation



Restoration work in progress at the outer façade of the school building



School Building after renovation

21st Bhamashah Samman 2015 to Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF)

MMCF has been awarded the prestigious 21st Bhamashah State Level Award 2015 by the Department of Education, Government of Rajasthan, Bikaner, Rajasthan. The award acknowledges MMCF's development of Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur. This award is given to those individuals, corporate and organisations who have spent more than 10 lakhs in a financial year for the betterment and development of Government Schools in Rajasthan. MMCF's contribution in terms of restoration and renovation of school building has been counted to the amount of ₹ 33 lakh.

The 21st Bhamashah Samman 2015 was given to MMCF by the Chief Guest, Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Kalyan Singh in presence of Prof. Vasudev Devnani, Minister of State for Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan; Shri Surendra Goyal, Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Rajasthan along with Officials of Department of Education, Government of Rajasthan at Birla Auditorium, Jaipur on 28th June 2015.

Dr. Mayank Gupta, Deputy Secretary MMCF - Development and Col D.B. Acharya, Chief Engineer - Projects represented Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur. This award was instituted by Government of Rajasthan in 1995. There were total of 77 awardees for 21st Bhamashah Samman 2015 and 20 Motivators. Ms. Damini Dantya, Principal, Government Girls' Senior Secondary School, Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur was also awarded souvenir in the category of 'Motivator' for this project.





Dr. Mayank Gupta receiving the 21st Bhamashah Samman 2015 on behalf of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur from the Chief Guest The Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Kalyan Singh and Prof. Vasudev Devnani, Minister of State for Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Rajasthan



Second Phase of restoration of Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Jagdish Chowk

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation completed restoration and renovation of the outer facade and two classrooms of the Government Girls' Senior Secondary School

earlier known as Shambhu Ratna Pathshala, Jagdish Chowk, Udaipur on 28th January 2015 at a cost of ₹33 lacs. The 2nd phase of restoration and renovation which includes a big hall, four classrooms and two laboratories on the first floor of the school building commenced on 2nd May 2015. This restoration and renovation of school building is being conducted under the project titled 'Education in Udaipur' initiated by MMCF. Second Phase of restoration of the school completed in October 2016.



Before



After



Before



After

Third Phase of restoration of Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Jagdish Chowk

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation completed restoration and renovation of The 3rd phase of restoration and renovation which includes ground floor hall, classrooms and toilets of the school building commenced in May 2016 and completed in October 2016 at a cost of ₹ 30 lacs.



Before



After



*Mr. Bhupendra Singh Auwa receiving the certificate of
23rd Bhamashah Samman 2017
on behalf of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur*



*Mr. Bhupendra Singh Auwa receiving
the 23rd Bhamashah Samman 2017
on behalf of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur
by the Chief Guest Ms. Vasundhara Raje,
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Ms. Kiran Maheshwari,
Cabinet Minister of PHED, Government of Rajasthan
at Birla Auditorium, Jaipur*



Widow Care Project

Swami Vivekanand Seva Nyas (SVSN), Udaipur is a voluntary organization with a difference. This welfare trust is inspired by the teachings of Swami Vivekanand 'Daridra Devo Bhava' (to serve the poor is to serve God) with an objective to work for the marginalized section of society by helping them to improve their quality of life through economic empowerment and social development. SVSN was registered on 17th November 2004. SVSN has also been affiliated to Ramkrishna Bhav Prachar Parishad of Rajasthan which is a branch of Ramkrishna Bhav Prachar Parishad of Belur Math Horah, West Bengal. The trust is working since 2002 for the betterment for the widows in Udaipur.

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), The City Palace, Udaipur, a public charitable trust, is supporting the widow care project of SVSN since 2015. Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee of MMCF is today focusing on the challenges that Udaipur will have to face in the future. "I am now concentrating my thoughts on developing model which will protect Living Heritage of Mewar and will also be a practical model of sustainable development."



Shriji feels that in contemporary times, we should move away from a singular cultural identification and our endeavour should not identify the city with any one particular monument, or any single concept and idea, however unique it may be. He says "We envision Udaipur as a destination that is the embodiment of a living heritage that is sustaining the essence of the past, yet continually updating itself with modern elements". The President of the Swami Vivekanand Seva Nyas, Mrs. Manjula Bordia says they feel immense happiness in serving the needy and underprivileged women of the society. In addition to it she says that the institution had started helping with a few women before and till today they have reached a number of approx 200 widows and their families.

One of MMCF's biggest outgoing expenses is giving through its direct donations to causes, support to scholarships, endowments, pension schemes and medical aid, thus fulfilling directly many of the objectives listed above said Dr. Mayank Gupta, Deputy Secretary, MMCF Development, The City Palace, Udaipur. Some of these outlays are made annually while donations are also given to individual and as a one-time outlay.





For over a decade Dr. Arun Bordia and Mrs. Manjula Bordia with their friends and well wishers are serving the widows of Udaipur by organizing Medical and Relief Camp on last Sunday of every month. Widows with medical and financial issues come in hundreds and get monthly pension, free medical examination and financial assistance in every way possible.

The Seva Nyas provides one of a very essential service to these widows, the Medical examinations, free of cost like as blood sugar, blood pressure check-ups, eye checkups, cataract operations, being done by the senior Doctors every month.

The Doctor team includes Dr. Arun Bordia, Dr. J.P. Simlot, Dr. I.L. Jain, and Dr. Maina. The institution also performs X-rays, ECG, Sonography, Urine tests by referring these widows to private laboratories while barring the entire expense. Many widows have being given free vision correction sessions and free spectacles. They have also been given free dental health care support by arranging them denture fitting, tooth filling; tooth scaling etc.

So far the institution has treated around 8000 patients since the time they started this journey of serving humanity. 165 widows attended the medical camp held on 29th September 2019.



Conservation Laboratory

Conservation is a process to ensure the safety and longevity of artefacts. It consists of stabilization, preservation, remedial treatments and preventive conservation.

The conservation laboratory at The City Palace Museum is housed on the second floor of the Zenana Mahal.

Plans for the conservation laboratory were conceptualised in 2015-16. The structural restoration commenced in 2017, and it became functional in January 2018. It has been designed as a flexible workspace with movable furniture and equipment so that objects of any material composition can be treated in the laboratory.

The space is equipped with state-of-the-art facilities required during conservation treatments; stereo microscopes, fume extractors, steam pencil, UV light panel, DSLR camera and studio lights for photographic documentation, etc. It also houses the largest low-pressure vacuum suction table available in India measuring 5' x 10'. It is a versatile equipment that enables treatment under controlled heating, humidification and low vacuum conditions.

The first project undertaken in the laboratory has been the conservation of Mewar paintings, dating from the 17th century. These paintings are extraordinarily large artworks on paper, some measuring up to 4' x 6'.

All the materials and techniques used for treatment meet international standards of conservation. The materials used post - treatment, such as for mounting and framing, are of archival quality to ensure long-term preservation.

The laboratory is manned by a team of professionally-qualified and dedicated conservators who are competent to deal with a range of objects.





Use of steam pencil for removing old adhesive



Removal of tape from back of painting



Consolidation of paint layer being carried out under stereo microscope



Suction table being used for treatment of painting



Treatment of a drawing on paper



Conservation of glass inlay work

India Habitat Centre Takes Art to Metro Stations

The Habitat Initiative: Art in Public Spaces with Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation - 15th January 2015

In the erstwhile Princely State of Udaipur, Mewar meticulous documentation was a way of life. After India became independent haqiqat bahidas (daily diary), books, documents, maps, architectural drawings, letters and photographs of former State of Udaipur, Mewar are being preserved in the City Palace of Udaipur .

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Maharana Mewar Research Institute (MMRI) and Maharana Mewar Special Library continue to be repositories of rich historical resources of Mewar over the last five decades. With the advent of technology, especially digitization, MMCF has been at the forefront of digitally documenting its legacies and making it possible for scholars and academicians from all over the world to access these invaluable and archival resources.

MMCF has pioneered the concept of 'living heritage' in India by developing a constantly evolving model of managing heritage and keeping it alive, dynamic and relevant to the changing times. "Heritage management had always been witnessed as inflexible, rigid and pertaining merely to preserving historic monuments. With 'living heritage' there is dynamism which includes the intangible with the tangible heritage, facilitating development and economic freedom through modern facilities in ancient environments and with inherited skills," believes Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar.

MMCF shares ancient legacies of Mewar through broad based participation and making it sustainable. Since 2008, the Museum Archives of the Maharanas of Mewar has been unveiling its photographic collections in India and overseas.

For the first time in New Delhi, the historic photographs,



Inside Jor bagh Metro Station



Photographs displayed at the Art exhibition

and painted photographs, have been showcased in the metro-stations, under the aegis of the India Habitat Centre and DMRC.

Modern visual displays are the perfect means to reach out to new and young audiences in the cities. It is an opportunity to introduce them to new ideas and historical concepts, especially



Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar with the delegates of DMRC and IHC

those relating to the visual arts. The Museum Archives photographic collection has provided the perfect opportunity to bridge the past with the present. Metro-commuters have been introduced to not only the Custodians of the world's oldest-serving dynasty in Udaipur but have also grasped the significance of photography and its technological evolution in the Indian sub-continent, thanks to the patronage of the erstwhile Princely State of Udaipur, Mewar and the MMCF in the 21st century.

Dr. Mangu Singh, Managing Director, DMRC and Mr. Kiran Karnik, President, India Habitat Centre inaugurated the exhibition with Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation as Guest of Honour. Dr. Alka Pande, Curator of the exhibition and Ms. Vrinda Raje Singh, CEO-JCI, MMCF were also present for the occasion.

Art of Mewar at the New Mandi House Metro Station 1 October - 25 November 2016

Delhi Metro Corporation exhibited the prints of ancient sculptures 'Divine Gesture' - The Magnificence of Mewar Spirituality, provided by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation at the Mandi Metro Station, Delhi.

The displayed prints are of the sculptures displayed at Som Niwas Gallery: Divine Gesture - The magnificence of Mewar

spirituality at the City Palace Museum, Udaipur.

This is not the first time that Delhi Metro station has displayed the art of Mewar. In the past, several historic photographs, and painted photographs, have made it to the metro-stations, under the aegis of the India Habitat Centre and DMRC.



Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation and Domaine National de Chambord Sign A Unique Partnership Agreement

Rajasthan and Loire Valley of France come closer to preserve living heritage

On 9th April 2015 in Chateau de Chambord, Chambord, France a partnership agreement was signed between the Domaine National de Chambord and Udaipur City Palace, which is managed by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF).

This marks the first cooperation project between the Loire Valley and Rajasthan. The idea of developing exchanges between them was the fruit of a common desire, jointly expressed by His Excellency Mr. Francois Richier, The Ambassador of France in India, New Delhi and Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur, Rajasthan, to preserve the living heritage of the two countries.

The aim of the agreement is to expand Indian tourism to France and to preserve and introduce Indian culture and heritage. Both

share the unique quality of enjoying exceptional historical tourist attractions and being located relatively close to their countries' capitals, making them first-rate tourist destinations.

The agreement identifies four objectives:

1. Promotion of knowledge of the two sites and their regions to their respective audiences
2. Sharing of knowledge in the field of conservation
3. Joint communications to promote tourism to those destinations
4. Organisation of events in common

For France, the signatory was Mr Jean d'Haussonville, General Manager of the Domaine National de Chambord. On the Indian end, the signatory was Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation.

Because of the symbolic nature of the two sites in their respective regions, this first partnership could serve as a role model and have a domino effect in the development of further tourist and cultural relationships between India and France.



Chateau de Chambord, Chambord, France



The City Palace, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India



Mr. Jean d'Haussonville, General Manager of the Domaine National de Chambord & Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation signing the agreement

The MoU, while commemorating the strong and long-standing bilateral friendship between India and France, will establish a partnership between MMCF and DNC to enhance the promotion of their respective sites, cities, regions and histories.

The DNC is a State-owned industrial and commercial



Exchange of agreements

undertaking located at the historic Château de Chambord and was represented in the MoU by Mr. Jean d'Haussonville. Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar of Udaipur, the Trustee of MMCF and Ms. Vrinda Raje Singh, CEO - JCI, MMCF represented MMCF for the MoU at Paris.

Ms. Vrinda Raje Singh informed that MMCF in Udaipur, Rajasthan, and the Domaine National de Chambord in France, are preserving major works of architecture, art and the



From Left : Mr. Luc Forlivesi, General Curator and Director of Heritage of the national Domain of Chambord; Ms. Cecilie de Saint Venant, Head of Communications of the national Domain of Chambord; Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Ms. Vrinda Raje Singh; Mr. Jean d'Haussonville, General Manager of the Domaine National de Chambord; Mr. Frederic Bouilleux, Deputy General Director of the national Domain of Chambord; Ms. Marie-Emmanuelle Parison, Public Relations and Fundraising Director of the national Domain of Chambord; Mr. Pascal Thévard, Director of Buildings and Gardens of the national Domain of Chambord and Mr. Yannick Mercoyrol, Director of the Cultural Programs of the national Domain of Chambord

intangible heritage (as defined by UNESCO) of the Indian and European civilizations respectively. Both sites constitute a cultural and natural heritage which must be treasured for all humanity, states the MoU. Committed to this purpose, the MMCF and the Domaine national de Chambord will be sharing common objectives in terms of conservation and preservation, education, tourism development and contribution to scientific research.

The MoU is focussed first on facilitation of awareness about the two sites, cities, regions among the Indian and the French publics through historical and heritage (tangible or intangible) exhibitions, conferences, workshops and seminars etc. There will be sharing of knowledge, skills and experience with regard to conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage for the benefit of the visitors/ tourists received every year at each of these sites, cities and regions. The two partners will also undertake and support joint communication for promoting the two sites, their cultural, educational and scientific activities in France and India with a view to developing and enhancing tourism. They will also develop joint projects on shared themes, such as cultural activities, festivals, tourism-related activities for people-to-people programs of both India and France.

Visit of delegates from Domaine National de Chambord, France - 14th-15th February 2016

Proceeding with the agreement signed on 9th April 2015 in Chateau de Chambord, Chambord, France between the Domaine National de Chambord and Udaipur City Palace, which is managed by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Mr. Jean d'Haussonville, General Manager and Ms. Marion Hugues, Mission In-charge, Domaine National de Chambord, France visited The City Palace, Udaipur. The delegates were greeted by Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation. On their 2 day visit the delegates discussed the development of tourism, heritage conservation, education, history, research, art and culture.

The professionals and experts of France who belong to the fields of Tourism, Education, Environment, Lake, Sports and Arts will be visiting Udaipur and selected representatives from Udaipur will also visit France as per the MOU for development of the city of Lakes. Mr. Raju Mansukhani, Media Consultant, MMCF; Ms. Vrinda Raje Singh, CEO, Joint Custodianship Initiative Program, Eternal Mewar, MMCF; Mr. Bhupendra Singh Auwa, Administrator in Chief, MMCF and Dr. Mayank Gupta, Deputy Secretary - Development, MMCF briefed about the ongoing activities of the Museum.



From left: Dr. Mayank Gupta, Ms. Marion Hugues, Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Mr. Jean d'Haussonville, Ms. Vrinda Raje Singh and Mr. Raju Mansukhani



Supporting Alakh Nayan Mandir, Udaipur

MMCF, Udaipur is supporting the entire development of 'Free Patients' Ward' at Alakh Nayan Mandir, Eye Institute, Pratap Nagar Extension, Airport Road, Udaipur, Rajasthan, an integral part of Alakh Nayan Mandir, Ashok Nagar, Durga Nursery Road, Udaipur. This ward is spread over at 1st floor in 2,500 sq ft with 48 beds, nursing care station and examination room. Alakh Nayan Mandir is a public charitable trust and a well-known name in the field of eye care services which established in 1997 to fulfill the objectives to provide eye care of paramount quality to all segments of society, especially socially backward and deprived section of the society. They are coming up with World Class Eye Centre at Pratap Nagar Extension, Airport Road, Udaipur.

This institute, functional from 17th March 2016 and when fully functional, will become a hub for quality care and treatment of various eye diseases in Rajasthan and its neighboring states at an affordable cost. Alakh Nayan Mandir has done over 82400 operations in which 60% are absolutely free for economically and socially under privileged and marginalized society, mainly comprising of tribals; over 7.70 lakhs treatments in which 40% free; 2832 Free Eye Check-up camps in and around nearby areas of Udaipur with a mission of Blindness Prevention and Sight Restoration.

*Plaque at
Alakh Nayan Mandir
Eye Institute*



Dr. Kush Singh Parmar of Santrampur, Ms. Padmaja Kumari Parmar with Dr. Laxman Singh Jhala of Jhadol, Dr. Laxmi Jhala and others at the charity ward that is supported by MMCF



Ward developed with the support of MMCF

125th Celebration of Shepherd Memorial Church, C.N.I. at Udaipur

Shriji attended the 125th Celebration of Shepherd Memorial Church, C.N.I. at Udaipur on the 3rd July 2016. The Shepherd Memorial Church is celebrating its 125 years of consecration on 5th July 2016. The Church is commemorating the dedication of Reverend Dr James Shepherd, a tireless doctor and faithful pastor who spent decades in Udaipur spreading the word of Christ and serving the distressed in the region of Mewar. Consecration in 1891: The Shepherd memorial Church opened its doors on July 5th, 1891. Maharana Fateh Singh, 73rd Custodian of House of Mewar along with an entourage of nobility of Mewar, were present for the consecration ceremonies. The worship service was conducted in the vernacular by Rev. John Traill. The awe-inspiring story of Rev. James Shepherd is preserved for posterity in a book titled 'Shepherd of Udaipur and the Land he Loved.' It was written by George Carstairs, a fellow missionary and published in 1926. Ms. Anne Buddle, Head of Exhibitions and Collections, National Galleries of Scotland, who has been researching and documenting Rev. Shepherd's life and times in Udaipur, noted, "It was January 1877, with another missionary, Mr Martin, when Shepherd first visited Udaipur and met the Maharana at Jagniwas. In November 1877, aged just 29, he was asked by the Mission Conference to go to Udaipur (on his own) and open a mission there. Rev. Shepherd lived in a house overlooking the Fateh Sagar lake. His house survives today and is now occupied by The Superintendent of Police, Udaipur, locally known as 'Padri's Bungalow'.

The 125th year celebration of the consecration of Shepherd Memorial Church is an opportune moment to also pay homage to Mr. Campbell Thomson M.I.C.E. He was the State Engineer in Udaipur from 1885 – 1893. A brass plaque at the Church reveals that "he built the Victoria Jubilee Hall, The Lansdowne and Walter Hospitals, The Fateh Sagar Dam, The Railway to Chitor and This Church." Today, in this age of

modernity and fast-paced life, Udaipur pays its homage to Rev. James Shepherd, a man of faith who travelled thousands of miles to give his best to the people of Mewar. His spirit of dedication lives on and continues to contribute to Udaipur's living heritage in the 21st century.



*Shepherd Memorial Church, C.N.I., Udaipur and
Rev. James Shepherd M.D., D.D., K.I.H.M. (1847 - 1926)*



Shriji with the Bishops, Pastors and committee Members of the church

These churches tell a tale of Raj's HERITAGE & HISTORY

Rachnasingh
@timesgroup.com

Jaipur: With Christians comprising only 1% of Rajasthan's population, the historic churches of the state never really caught a traveller's attention.

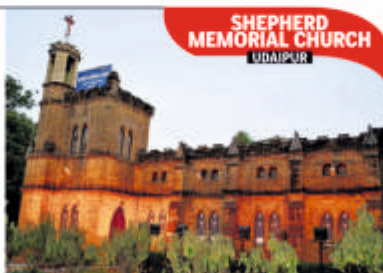
An important element of the state's history during the colonial regime, these churches have fascinating architecture. Some open their doors only once in a week, while others are padlocked or in a dilapidated condition.

Two years back, the Rajasthan government had decided to conserve two over-century-old churches which were in a dilapidated condition - at Todgarh in Ajmer and Bandikui in Dausa district.

However, recently (5 July, 2016), the Shepherd's Memorial Church, Udaipur, completed 125 years without any restoration and yet looks as fresh as the first communion.

In the heart of the bustling market in the 'Venice of the East' Udaipur stands the Shepherd Memorial Church, a true reflection of the English Gothic School of architecture marked by its graceful stone clad facade, pointed arched lancet windows with alluring tracery.

The 125-year church speaks volumes of the religious freedom and tolerance practised by the erstwhile royals of the state. The maharajas ensured that there was bonhomie and harmony between various communities. Regardless of the religious beliefs of the erstwhile rulers, all festivals of Muslims, Hindus, Christians and others were celebrated in a spirit of togetherness. And the church is one such testimony to that.

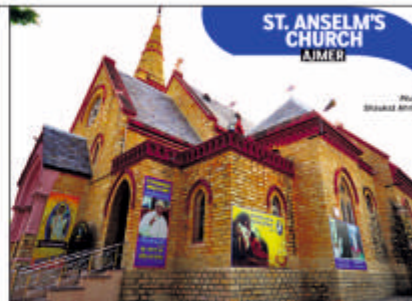


SHEPHERD MEMORIAL CHURCH
UDAIPUR

On August 4, 1889, the land was gifted by the Maharana of Udaipur, Fateh Singh to Dr James Shepherd.

The state engineer at that time, Campbell Thompson who also constructed Fateh Sagar dam, Victoria Jubilee Hall, and Chittorgarh line, took keen interest in it and

the church was consecrated on July 5, 1891. "In commemorating the 125 years of Shepherd Memorial Church, we are paying homage to our collective past and sharing the living heritage of Mewar with the new generations of today," said Arvind Singh Mewar.



ST. ANSELM'S CHURCH
AJMER

Ajmer was the epicentre of activity for the Britishers in Rajasthan and it was the first place in the state to have a cathedral in late 1890s. The missionaries came from Agra and set up churches wherever the rail network was established, said father Jacob.

Catholic employees in railway workshops in and around Ajmer had several times asked the head of the Catholic Mission to open a high school for their boys and girls.

St. Anselm's Church in Ajmer was established in 1904 by Rt. Rev. Dr. Fortunatus Henry Caumont OFM. He was born on December 10, 1871, in France, and came to Ajmer to start modern education.

On February 4, 1904, St. Anselm's was opened as a boarding and day school with Rev. Fr. Pius as its head.



TODGARH CHURCH
AJMER

With hills and lush greenery all around, Todgarh, named after a British lieutenant colonel James Tod, appears like a mini hill station. It was once the summer capital of the British officers posted in Ajmer who shifted their base for four months in summer to Todgarh.

In 1818, colonel Tod, British historian, was appointed a political agent for the states of western

Rajputana where he conciliated the chieftains and settled their mutual feuds. As a resident British officer in the state, he approached this task with sympathy and understanding for the Rajput princes, many of whom remained his admirers and friends.

In appreciation of his work in Mewar region, the Maharana of Udaipur in 1819 renamed Barsawada, a village in his monarchy, as

'Todgarh', the name that comes down to us today. Tod's claim to fame is the first authoritative book on the erstwhile Rajputana - 'The Annals & Antiquity of Rajputana'.

Later attracted by the beauty of Todgarh, an English catholic missionary, William Robb, built a church on one of the hillocks. He also built a post office and a jail on the hillock. The church was built by Robb

between 1850 and 1860 after the departure of colonel Tod to England.

This church that opens only for the Sunday mass was in a decrepit condition. Some reverends who lived there tried to maintain it with their meagre means. But in 2013, the Amber Development & Management Authority restored it at the cost of Rs 1 crore. The work was recently completed.

The Mewar Phad

Mr. Abhishek Joshi, Artist, Phad Painting and recipient of Maharana Sajjan Singh Award 2018 of the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation for his 'Phad' art presented Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation his Phad art work at The City Palace, Udaipur on 9th February 2019.

The style of painting is traditionally done on a long piece of cloth or canvas, known as Phad. The narratives of the folk deities of Rajasthan, mostly of Pabuji and Devnarayan are depicted on the Phads. Mr. Joshi depicted the history of Mewar on a 56 ft x 5 ft phad depicting Shree Eklingnath ji, Shreenath ji and former rulers of Mewar and was unique because it illustrated over 1500 years of Mewar history and legends from the time of Bappa Rawal to the present day. The iconic painting is filled with stories about love, marriage, battle, conquest, loyalty, devotion, sacrifice and bravery.

The entire art took one and half years to complete. He was supported for this art work by his wife Mrs. Seema, daughters Abhisikha and Aarti. It took his some extensive research, going through the book on history of Mewar. The painting is drawn using natural colours.

MMCF is consistently working on reviving, uplifting and supporting such art form and artist by keeping the living heritage alive.





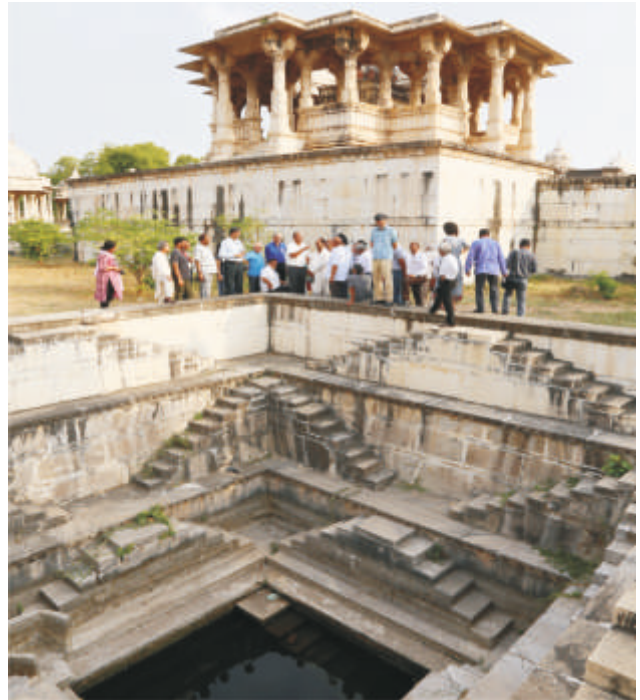
'Ahar' Udaipur Heritage Walk

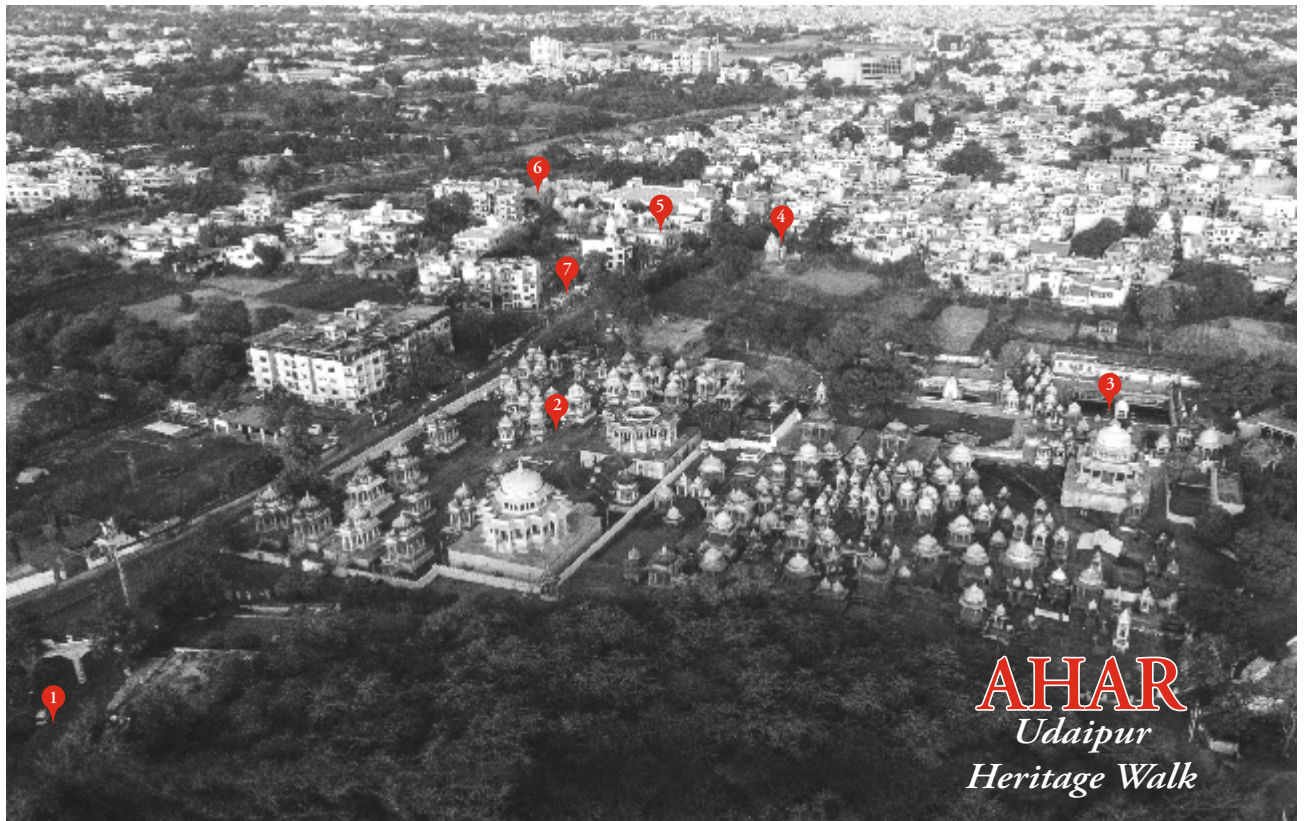


Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur has always taken an initiative for perpetuation of its core values such as service to society and mankind also serves as a 'temple of inspiration' for future generations. Therefore MMCF has taken its responsibility of preserving the remarkable tangible and intangible cultural heritage very seriously. This enormous responsibility is fulfilled through a comprehensive and informed set of initiatives, one of which was 'Ahar' Udaipur Heritage Walk.

Ahar Udaipur Heritage Walk was an initiative taken forward by Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation in conjunction

with Yes Institute and supported by Udaipur Municipal Corporation for which a tripartite MOU has been signed. MMCF in its Outreach Programmes has encourage many such events. The Foundation has been continuing its pace further getting engrossed in these kinds of activities for the conservation and restoration of structures which are useful to spread and preserve Indian culture, to promote research pertaining to history and to give a platform for everybody who collaborated and has been a part of it to contribute towards 'Living Heritage'. MMCF's goal is to be a world leader in heritage conservation and community inclusion. The Foundation often has to generate its own benchmarks for this goal. MMCF is keen to share its best-practice and conservation experience that has an ambitious knowledge transfer initiative in addition to its implementable conservation programme.





Next to these cenotaphs is located the "Gangodbhava" or the holy pool (kund) which means the origin place of holy river Ganga. It is believed in Udaipur that river Ganga originated from here. There are two tanks in close proximity to one another. One of them has an innermost area exhibiting the multi-level "lines" whereas the other one has more than a few 10th century metaphors of Lord Brahma and Lord Surya.

Ahar Jain Temple, a 10 th century temple complex is situated in front of Meera temple. The complex has temples of Jain first Teerthankara Adinath, the 24th Mahaveera and a temple of Shantinatha. Built in the 11th century, only the walls of the Adinath Temple have survived. The Adinath temple has a high basement and lavishly carved wall niches. The other main temple is Shri 1008 Shantinath Temple which has an 18 feet high magnificent colossus of Lord Shantinath, the principal deity with two standing idols of Lord Kumbhanath & Aradhna on both sides.

In early medieval phase, few Jain and Hindu temples were also built near the Ahar site in 10-11th century. The Bhaktimati Meera temple built in the 10th century has projected walls resting on a high plinth. The temple is notable for its elevated plinth with intricate carvings and a continuous panel of sculptures.

Ahar is also known for the traditional Drum, Tada and Damar makers. The area is also honoured through the dedication of specific streets and markets like Chhipka ka Mohalla, where traditional tie and die craftsmen inhabit. This Heritage Walk is an initiative to further protect and promote crafts and folk art of Ahar.

"Basavan Jinlaya" an ensemble of 52 temples built atop Ahar mound is situated behind the Ahar Jain temple. There are 51 small temples built in the surrounding area of an old Parshwanath Temple. These 51 temples have been constructed recently with new sculptures of Teerthankara.

Ahar cenotaph complex was built under the royal patronage of Mewar dynasty in the memory of their forefathers and to conduct funerary activities. It is also one of the largest cenotaph complexes among the other Medieval Rajput cenotaph complexes covering an area of 3.2 hectares. The complex comprises of 319 Chattris amongst which the most prominent are the Chattris that commemorate the 21 Maharajas who were cremated here. The white marble cenotaphs are in itself a representation of a gradual evolution of the construction style within Mewar region. The cenotaphs have striking columns raised on high plinths sheltered by domed roofs, architecture of which are embellished with ornate carvings. The cenotaph dedicated to Maharana Amar Singh is the most significant architecturally. Another fine specimen is the cenotaph of Maharana Sangram Singh II who, in 1734, was cremated here with his twenty-one wives. It has a fifty-six pillared portico with an octagonal dome in the centre, supported by eight small pillars. Maharana of Mewar, Charitable Foundation, Udaipur took the initiative to restore the cenotaphs.

Ahar is one of the largest Rural Bronze age sites of Ahar-Banas Culture of South Rajasthan and dates back to 2000 B.C. The site also locally known as Dholokot is located on the bank of the Ahar river, a tributary of the Banas. The Ahar settlement presents three archaeological Layers. Layer I- Ancient Ahar Settlement, Lumbavati Nagri (2500 BC), Layer II- Ahar or Aghatapur, earlier capital of Mewar (8th- 13th century AD) and Layer II- Udaipur (1333 AD) covering over a period of more than 4000 years. Its horizontal excavations were carried out in 1960-61, jointly by the Deccan College, Pune and Rajasthan State Department of Archaeology under the direction of H.D. Sankalia. During the excavation two cultures were identified i.e., Ahar and Early Historic. The Ahar culture was represented by various stone structures, hearths, copper / bronze objects and evidence of smelting and then, for the first time, it was named Ahar Culture.

Ahar Udaipur Heritage Walk

Assembly: Ganesh Dwar, Hanuman Temple
Mahasatyaji Circle, Ahar, Udaipur

Contact: Mr. Utesh Dundergal
T: +91 294 2419021-9 Extn: 2219
M: +91 80947 76633
E: utesh.dundergal@eternalmewar.in

Organised by

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation
The City Palace, Udaipur 313001, Rajasthan, India
T: +91 294 2419021-9 F: 2419020
mmncf@eternalmewar.in
www.eternalmewar.in

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The organisers reserve the right to cancel the event.

Media Design & Printing Centre, The City Palace, Udaipur | Udaipur 313001/91600 Printed on eco-friendly paper | Ahar Heritage Walk 2019 Booklet





A Unique Cremation Ground

The Ahar cenotaph complex near Udaipur is a unique example of memorial and ceremonial architecture. The cenotaph complex is also one of the largest cenotaph complexes among the other medieval Rajput cenotaph complexes, covering an area of 3.2 hectare. What makes this complex and more unique is its sacred linkage with a holy Gangod Bhava Kund, popularly called Gangu Kund. Ahar was also the site of ancient settlement that predated Udaipur by three-and-a-half millennia. And just 150m along the road from the royal cremation ground, the Ahar Government Museum contains copper and pottery objects more than 3300 years old, plus sculptures of Hindu gods and Tirthankars from the 8th to 16th centuries CE, discovers Mini Singh

Ahar Archaeological Museum



The Archaeological Museum in Ahar is another attraction that is gaining popularity these days. Ahar museum is made to preserve the excavated items of the ancient period by the Government. This museum houses an unusual assortment of artifacts that date back to the 10th century. Here, you can see earthen pots, iron objects and other artifacts that used to be part of the lifestyle of prehistoric people. The museum doesn't display many objects but these unusual things are worth seeing.

These objects have been excavated and collected by the archaeological department of Rajasthan. The unusual type of earthen pottery and glass pot sherds. Some objects are acknowledged to date back to 1700 BCE. A metal figure of Lord Krishna of the tenth century is another attraction. Amongst the assortment of sculptures, a statue of Vishnu-Nag-Deva is also worth mentioning.

Many of the items are known to have been excavated from the mound of (Pulicat), to be the site of 4000 years old township. You can see a silver spool, iron pot, animal figure, stone weights, balls and coins that date back to the 1st century BCE. Terracotta toys, pottery ornaments and a huge earthen pot are the other artifacts in the museum. Above all, the museum portrays some of the best relics of ancient ages.

By the river Ahar, about 3 km away from Udaipur, the Mahasrayal, more commonly known as Ahar Cenotaphs. To form these an idea of the past, would be a witness for every today in the crematorium of modern life, they stand apart and resilient, reminder of a tradition, where the ancestors departed souls, were revered with not just mud and mortar but architectural excellence, with the bold generation in one.

Cenotaphs were an integral part of the medieval Rajput society. They had their own characteristic architecture, with their domes and distinctive pillars. A number of architectural complexes, Mahasrayal, one of the largest cenotaph complexes of Rajasthan, is also probably the only cenotaph complex in Rajasthan that is well-maintained to become an added tourist attraction in the City of Lakes.

Going back to history, this spectacular city of domes spread over 3.2 hectares was built over 100 years ago and forms a significant component of Mewar heritage. It houses the cenotaphs of 11 Ranas and Maharanas of Mewar. Then there are cenotaphs dedicated to Mewar's nobility and other prominent class. Unlike most cenotaphs just built in the memory of the former rulers, Ahar makes the site as one where the ceremonial funeral rites and final rituals were also conducted. Thereby leaving no stone in the fact that Maharana Mahasrayal

were created here.

The most striking cenotaph is that of Maharana Sangram Singh (1530-35) who was cremated here with his twenty-one wives. The other cenotaphs include one dedicated to Anar Singh, Swaroop Singh, Shambh Singh, Fateh Singh, Bhupal Singh, Bhagwan Singh-Mewar and Sujan Singh. These cenotaphs are made of marble and are embellished by intricate carvings. For example, the cenotaph of Maharana Sangram Singh has fifty-six pillars in its porch and an ornamental dome in the center supported by eight small pillars. There are also cenotaphs dedicated to Mewar nobility and other prominent class.

However, the latest addition to the memorial monuments is that of Udaipur's last Maharana, Bhagwan Singh (1930-35).

INNER HERITAGE-I

ing platforms sheltered by arched roofs. The architecture of the roofs are embellished with ornate designs that remind visitors of 16th century temples. On the single upright stone of these architectures, there is an image of Lord Shiva and a figure representing Maharana with his Suta (his slaves, who attended to his cremation funeral).

The religious and memorial beliefs make the Ahar complex a very significant heritage component of medieval Udaipur. The complex comprises of 210 Chattras that represent the gradual evolution in architectural style in Mewar. It is an architectural style in Mewar that is in the architectural style, it possesses high aesthetic value making it a significant site of Living Heritage in present day context," says Mahadev Gupta, deputy secretary of the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF).

It was at the late 1990s that Anand Singh Mewar took the initiative to renovate the cenotaphs of his ancestors. The restoration work is in progress for the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation and several temples of scholars, artists and experts have been associated with this ongoing project. Today the place has become a major attraction for the tourists in Udaipur.

The recent restoration work focuses on two cenotaphs of Maharana. Those were dedicated to Rana Anar Singh I and Rana Sangram Singh II. Rana Anar Singh I (March 16, 1501-January 26, 1535) was the first Rana of Mewar to be an Udaipur and was crowned in the architectural style of Ahar. His son Rana Singh created a magnificent white

marble cenotaph. Rana Sangram Singh II (March 24, 1580-January 11, 1591) a great leader himself, was cremated at Ahar. But among all the cenotaphs the one dedicated to Rana Sangram Singh II is an architectural marvel.

What makes Mahasrayal unique is its sacred linkage with a holy kund or waterbody and its surrounding Ahar settlement. The Gangod Bhava Kund and an adjacent temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is considered very sacred; historically these were places of pilgrimage for the people of Udaipur. Since the cenotaph complex was associated with the funeral rites and rituals, this complex in the past was never really the focus of artistic endeavour. It is observed that if January 26, 2020 was the first Rana of Mewar to be an Udaipur and was crowned in the architectural style of Ahar. His son Rana Singh created a magnificent white

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Cenotaph of Maharana Anar Singh I



Cenotaph of Maharana Sangram Singh II

Since the cenotaph complex was associated with the funeral rites and rituals, this complex in the past was never really the focus of attention, nor did it receive the acknowledgement it deserved.

Cenotaphs were an integral part of the medieval Rajput society. They had their own characteristic architecture, with their domes and distinctive pillars. Mahasrayal is also probably the only cenotaph complex in Rajasthan that is well-maintained

significant part of a heritage site. Ahar is not merely the brick and mortar heritage of the cenotaph complex. Near this complex, there is a small museum that has a rare collection of artifacts of a bygone era. It is an ancient site dating back to 3000 BCE where archaeological work has been undertaken in the past. The site dates back to the Copper Age and is of considerable importance. Just 150m along the road from the royal cremation ground, the Ahar Government Museum contains copper and pottery objects more than 3300 years old, plus sculptures of Hindu gods and Tirthankars (great Jain leaders) from the 8th to 16th centuries CE.

Ahar's rich heritage, natural heritage and the archaeological heritage make it a unique site for visitors, pilgrims, students and professionals drawn from the fields of history, archaeology, art and architecture.

To be continued

www.ahar.org



Salvaging the Living Heritage of Mewar



The Ahir Jain Temple

The conservation master plan for developing the Ahir cenotaph complex, including the archaeological museum and promoting heritage walks provides guidelines for future intervention and development and aims to serve as a model in heritage management in Rajasthan. Exhaustive surveys and planning of this unique 400-year-old historic complex were conducted, with regular documentation at all stages. The guidelines formulated ensured that the key learnings would cover traditional techniques and materials, and historic architectural styles of Mewar, writes Mini Singh

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Wakpath is one of the largest cenotaph complex in Rajasthan

INNER HERITAGE-II

excavations, conservation and preservation of historical buildings was an important archaeological mission. The extensive Conservation Management Plan for Ahir cenotaph complex was formulated in 2015-16.

While the Development & Research Foundation for Nature, Arts & Heritage (DRFNA) played the approach and methodology for the project, it was supported by The Ashoka Institute Foundation (IAA). The conservation master plan did not only provide guidelines for future intervention and development but also aims to serve as a model for heritage management in Rajasthan.

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Gargidhara is the help point believed to be the sign of the Ganges

The existing members, follows a similar technique of carving and use of stone as a building on the site. The technique used for restoration is most sensitive in its way than respecting the historic nature and architectural heritage of Mewar. The MNCV Secretary, Mahesh Gupta.

The guidelines formulated ensured that the key learnings would cover traditional techniques and materials, and historic architectural styles of Mewar.

The Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MNCV) has been established to serve and assist every individual to make a special visit to the Ahir Jain Temple, and to serve as a temple of education to future generations. The foundation was founded upon principles of trusteeship, which are to be maintained and strengthened.

In 1971, Parliament amended the Constitution, and the foundation was established by the Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation.

Wak the Talk in Ahir

The Ahir Jain Temple, Wak the Talk in Ahir. The Ahir Jain Temple, Wak the Talk in Ahir. The Ahir Jain Temple, Wak the Talk in Ahir.



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Maharana's Charitable Foundation



Mahendra Singh Maheshwari

The Ahir Jain Temple, Wak the Talk in Ahir. The Ahir Jain Temple, Wak the Talk in Ahir. The Ahir Jain Temple, Wak the Talk in Ahir.

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Rajmahal Mein Band Dwara Rashtravandan

'Rajmahal mein Band Dwara Rashtravandan' – An Evening of Patriotic Songs played by Palace, Army and School Pipe and Drum Bands on the 14th August 2017 at The Manek Chowk, The City Palace, Udaipur on the eve of the 71st Anniversary of India's Independence. Chief Guests for the occasion were Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Trustee, Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation and Brigadier SS Patil, Commander 30 Infantry Brigade, Col Deepak Rampal, The Hero of Kargil and the proud recipient of Veer Chakra who carried out an operation at 15000 feet to capture the Peak, Point 4875 and Pimple Complex during Kargil War of 1999 and other officers of the Indian Defence Forces. Maharana Mewar Public School Pipe Band, The Palace Band, Sikh Li Band and Maharana Mewar Public School Brass Band presented a marvellous display of band performance that enlightened the atmosphere with patriotism.



On 15th August 2018 MMCF organised Rajmahal Mein Band Dwara Rashtravandan – An Evening of Patriotic Songs played by the Palace, Army, School Pipes, Drums and Brass Band on the occasion of 72nd independence Day of India at The City Palace, Udaipur. Udaipur soaked in grand celebration amidst the echoes of Massed Pipes, Drums and Brass Band Presentation Marshal and Patriotic Tunes. The grand ceremony started with ceremonial welcome for Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur, Chairman and Managing Trustee of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation; Smt. Vijayraj Kumari Mewar, Mr. Lakshyaraj Singh Mewar, Mrs. Nivritti Kumari Mewar and Miss Mohlakshika Kumari Mewar in the presence of who's who of the city. The singing of the National Anthem and patriotic tunes were played by The Palace Pipes and Drums Band, 12 Rajputhana Rifles' Pipes and Drums Band, Maharana Mewar Public School Pipes & Drums Band, 16 Sikh's Pipes and Drums Band and Maharana Mewar Public School Brass Band as 'A Tribute to the Nation'. Guest from the army included Lt Gen RK Jagga, AVSM, VSM, GOC, 12 Corps; Maj Gen. O.P. Gulia, SM, VSM, GOC 12 RAPID; Brig. Peeyush Khurana, SM, Commander, Headquarters, 30 Infantry Brigade and Col. Sudhanshu Vashishtha, Commanding Officer, 16 Sikh.



Museum of the Moon

On the occasion of 70th anniversary of the British Council in India and celebration of the UK- India Year of Culture, a stunning art work 'Museum of the Moon' created by internationally renowned artist Luke Jerram, reached at The City Palace Museum, Udaipur. This astonishing Moon was placed at the Center of The Manek Chowk, The City Palace Museum, Udaipur for two days. People of Udaipur and the local and worldwide tourists were so excited.



The Moon was seven meters in diameter at an approximate scale of 1:500,000. Each centimetre of the internally lit spherical sculpture represented 5 km of the Moon surface and featured detailed NASA imagery of the lunar surface. The concept of the 'Museum of the Moon' was to allow people to observe and contemplate cultural similarities and difference around the world, and to consider the latest moon science.



Event at a Glance



British Council, supported by Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation,
The City Palace, Udaipur present:

MUSEUM OF THE MOON

An Artwork by Luke Jerram

Join us for a unique lunar experience and bath under the moonlight of this
spectacular large scale installation.

**Museum of the Moon will be on view on the 13 and 14 February in the
Manek Chowk, The City Palace, Udaipur, Rajasthan.**

**Best viewing hours from 6.00 pm – 10.00 pm on Tuesday 13 February,
and 5.45 am - 6.30 am and 6.00 pm – 10.00 pm on Wednesday 14 February.**

**Created by UK artist Luke Jerram, #MuseumoftheMoon will be touring
various cities in India throughout February 2018.**



Saleh Khana Gallery: Arms and Armoury Exhibition

Saleh Khana comprises of a series of vaulted spaces with smaller vaulted rooms at the ends serving as storage spaces. It is one of the oldest parts of The City Palace, Udaipur. It was initially conceived as the Mardana (men's portion) of the Rai Angan block in the 16th century by Maharana Udai Singh II (r. 1537-1572 CE) when he shifted his capital from Chittorgarh to Udaipur.

In the later period, the space was used as a waiting room for the visiting nobles and for storage of their arms. At present, it serves as Saleh Khana Gallery- Arms and Armoury Exhibition and first gallery in the museum trail and is part of Mardana Mahal of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur.

The architectural form and style reflect the earlier palaces of Maharana Kumbha (r. 1433-1468 CE) at Chittorgarh and Kumbhalgarh and the more contemporary ones at Gogunda and Moti Magri. The form has a rugged, cave like appearance with heavy stone walls, arcuated ceiling and minimal ornamentation. The exterior has the typical projected opening in the centre. The initial gokhda (projected window) that resembled its precedents in style had been closed in the 17th century with a small central cusped arch. As the earliest fabric of The City Palace, Udaipur retaining its original form, the Saleh Khana is of very high architectural value.

Saleh Khana was partially functioning as an arms and armoury gallery in Mardana Mahal, The City Palace Museum until 2016. Some portions of the gallery were closed due to the excessive cracks present in the structural members. Site visits were organised for the inspection to understand the site conditions and the extent of the damages for which restoration and structural consolidation were necessary.

The detailed project report, including revised museum gallery plan, structural analysis, etc. was prepared. The intervention proposal intended to improve the structural safety of the damaged area and re-working the gallery display. A complete

documentation of the existing structure was performed before any on site execution. Also, every room was further documented in detail for elevation and elements such as decorative columns and beam patterns.

Such a big structural intervention in a heritage structure was a civil engineering challenge. The structural calculations and analysis for these openings were carried out by contractors, engineers and architectural conservation consultant. The other conservation works include removal of deteriorated lime plaster, cleaning of stone and lime pointing of the corbelled roof and the stone gokhdas. After this, new lime plaster or arash work was performed. Lime finishing in Jhinki and Dohara (stages of arash work) were carried out. All the floral or geometrical motifs were retained during this stage. The arash work was performed using traditional methods and materials by skilled masons and artisans from Mewar. The project is co-ordinated by Dr. Shikha Jain, Dronah, Gurgaon.

The thematic display of arms and armoury is in process under the supervision of Mr. Howard Ricketts, UK. The first phase of mounting and installation of the arms and armoury in Saleh Khana Gallery is in process by the renowned firm, Plowden and Smith from UK. It is the first time in India, that a museum has resourced an International firm for mounting and installation of objects.

Arms and armours have been a vital part of Mewar culture for thousands of years, pivotal not only in conquest and defence, but also in court pageantry and ceremonial events. The armoury collection of the City Palace, Udaipur comprises more than thousand objects that includes contributions from several rulers of the Mewar dynasty and other parts of the world. The collection features swords, shields, daggers, knives, lances, maces, body armours, horse armour, bayonets, matchlock/firelock, flintlock, percussion muskets, pistols, and military instruments like drums, trumpets etc and so on. In terms of both quality and diversity, the City Palace collection is truly unique.

Saleh Khana Entrance



Saleh Khana Display Hall





Since last one and half year more than 700 arms have been documented and conserved under the supervision of Ms. Vandana Singh, New Delhi. Each item was carefully photographed and all the information were properly recorded. All the objects were scientifically analysed by means of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) to confirm or identify the metal alloys used.

This will help in making and maintaining the scientific data base of each and every artefacts and further support in objects authentication. Besides metal, conservation of wood, leather, horn, ivory, bone and textile which are part of many of the swords, daggers, firearms etc. were also treated.

This is the first in-house conservation project on arm and armours of the city palace museum. The project team comprises of skilled conservator staff, traditional smiths and material scientist. The team of craftsmen include 90 years old master swordsmith, 89 years old master gunsmith, and makers of traditional chain mail and shields.

The aim is to merge traditional skills with advance material and techniques to conserve and retain as many of the original components and finishes as possible.

This was achieved by merging traditional skills with advance materials. Some new and advanced corrosion free materials are also identified and used with traditional methods.

These include nano powders for polishing, high strength corrosion resistant wires for repair and reconstruction and carbon fibres and multiwall carbon nanotubes reinforced with traditional pure lac for fixing metal parts.

Through this project MMCF tried to pass on this time-honoured skill of traditional craftsmen to young conservators thus, empowering the next generation with traditional knowledge which is at risk of fading away in the next few years.

Moreover, efforts have also been made to promote the community and cultural strength by rooting traditional people to their culture and identity which are very helpful in making them viable in a contemporary environment.

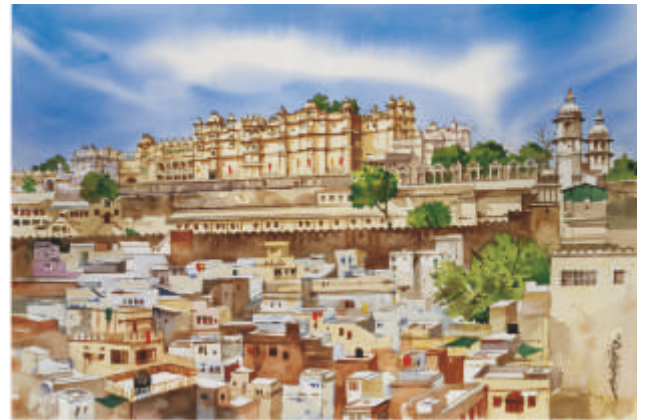




Exhibition - Celebrating 50 years of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (20th October 1969-2019), through an Exhibition of 50, The City Palace, Udaipur views in archival, digital photographs and watercolour paintings. The age-old tradition of patronizing the arts has continued down into the 21st century with Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur. On 20th October 1969, The City Palace Museum, Udaipur, a vision of Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar, came into being. The challenge for Shriji, was to find sustainable models to preserve the Heritage of Mewar while integrating the traditional with the contemporary for the future generations. Shriji is today focusing on the challenges that Udaipur will have to face in the future. "I am now concentrating my thoughts on developing model which will protect the tangible and intangible Living Heritage of Mewar and will also be a practical model of sustainable development." Shriji feels that in contemporary times, we should move away from a singular cultural identification and our endeavour should not identify the city with any one particular monument, or any single concept and idea, however unique it may be. "We envision Udaipur as a destination that is the embodiment of a living heritage that is sustaining the essence of the past, yet continually updating itself with modern elements" he says.

The exhibition commemorates the golden anniversary or the 50 years of The City Palace Museum, Udaipur; an integral part of Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation and the generations of artists that have been patronized by the Mewar Family. In celebration of the traditions of painting and photography, 50 archival photographs of The City Palace of Udaipur from the Museum's collection have each been recreated in the mediums of water colour painting and modern day photography. The artists patronized as part of this project are Mr. Anurag Mehta, water colour artist, and Mr. Prashant Lohar, photographer. Each of the 50 works of water colour paintings and modern day photographs have been prepared in archival quality and will be housed within the Museum as part of its collection.





Dignitaries visited The City Palace Museum, Udaipur

11th July 2002

Mr. Ratan N. Tata



A magnificent palace, displaying the richness and sophistication of the culture of the dynasty.

18th October 2002

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi

The visit to this magnificent Palace has been a most moving experience for me. It brings out vividly the grandeur and greatness of heritage of Mewar, the foresight of its rulers and their deep commitment to our country's cherished ideals.



25th April 2005

Smt. Pratibha Patil, *The Governor of Rajasthan*

The huge palace with its magnificent history of valour and courage is even now a source of inspiration for loyalty and patriotism for the new generation. This palace has been very well maintained. It is exciting to visit this wonderful place.



20th December 2007

HE S.R. Nathan, *The President of The Republic of Singapore*

I am visiting the City Palace after almost 25 years. Delighted to see the restoration work that has taken place bringing back the various decorations to its almost original state. The preservation of such historical works will remind future generations of this grandeur that was Mewar in days gone by. Yes it is part of the Heritage of all Indians.



18th November 2015

Ms. Deborah Marrow, *Director, Getty Foundation, USA*

Thank you for your hospitality in this magnificent place, and congratulations on all your great work in caring for the building and the collections.



18th November 2015

Ms. Joan Weinstein
Deputy Director, Getty Foundation, USA

What an extraordinary place, so lovingly cared for and interpreted for the public.

19th January 2016

Mr. Timothy P. Whalen John E. and Louise Bryson
Director of the Getty Conservation Institute, USA

What an impressive place, magnificent and sensitive. Congratulations and best wishes for a successful extension of the project.

4th April 2018

Ms. Tacita C Dean
Visual Artist, California, USA

The miniatures are radical, beautiful and contemporary.

4th April 2018

Mr. Christopher E. Nolan
English Film Director and Producer

So exciting to see a pre-cinema representation of time in the miniature paintings.



9th March 2019

Dr. K. Kasturirangan
Former Chairman, ISRO

A memorable visit to some of the magnificent monuments and artifacts, the only one of kind anywhere and feel really proud to see what India was over centuries.



MMCF Vision

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur an initiative of the custodian of the House of Mewar for perpetuation of its core values such as service to society and mankind also serves as a 'temple of inspiration' for future generations and continues the model of sustainability that is 'Eternal Mewar'.

MMCF Registration Detail

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Udaipur was founded on the 20th day of October 1969 by the then Maharana Bhagwat Singh Mewar of Udaipur by settling part of The Palace, Udaipur in a Public Charitable Trust registered on dated 29th August 1975, Registration Number 214, under Rajasthan Public Trust Act 1959/ 42 of 1959, issued by Office of The Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Udaipur and Kota Division, Udaipur, under whose aegis all Public Charitable Trust are governed and function as the regulatory authority in the State of Rajasthan. All immovable and Movable assets were donated to the Foundation only by the House of Mewar. This formed the basis on which everything has been built upon.

MMCF Section 80G of Income Tax Act 1961 Detail

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur is registered under Section 80G of The Income Tax Act 1961, Government of India, Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Udaipur, Current Exemption Certificate Number is CIT/UDR/JUDL/2008-2009/290 dated 08.05.2008, Udaipur which is valid in perpetuity in view of circular no. 07/2010 dated 27.10.2010. Donation given under section 80G of Income Tax Act 1961 by donor to MMCF, City Palace Udaipur will eligible for deduction under the said section of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

MMCF Memberships

International Council of Museums; Museum Association of India; Indian Association for the Study of Conservation of

Cultural Property; Commonwealth Association of Museum; Indian National Trust For Art & Cultural Heritage - Udaipur Chapter; Indian Society of U3As; Charities Aid Foundation

MMCF Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) 1976 Detail

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur has a valid certificate, registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976 under Section 6 (1). NO.II/21022/72(34)/99-FCRA-III, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Registration Number 125690058, dated 4th February 2000 to receive funds in International Currency.

MMCF 12AA Registration Detail

Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur is registered U/s. 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide letter No. SIB/Sec./12AA/CIT.RAJ.-I/TRUST/46/2805 dated 22.01.1976 from the Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax Rajasthan- I/II Jaipur, Rajasthan.

MMCF Trusteeship

The purpose of this point is to explain here about the duties and responsibilities of trusteeship, and also to bring attention to the fact that the noble services and the various acts significantly done by the trustees are often being overlooked. It is important to understand the sector in which they function. Charities are essentially organisations set up for the benefit of the communities they serve. The objects may be expressed in a multitude of ways, but will be focused in some way upon the 'charitable purposes'. The trusteeship is to ensure that the organisation pursues its objectives as defined in its governing document. The Chairman and Managing Trustee and the other trustees are not enjoying any benefits, their role is voluntary. The trustees are not paid or receive any emoluments for services rendered to the Foundation. Finally, from the perspective of personal satisfaction and civic pride, owing to their involvement in the local community, here trustees are happy that they are making a valuable contribution to society.



Eternal Mewar

*Custodianship unbroken
since 734 AD*

Description of Eternal Mewar Emblem

The two brackets represent custodianship: Their 'embrace' is non-intervening, non-interfering.

What do they embrace?

One is the red tikka with rice grains, the eternal symbol of a 'welcome' in India.

Second, the rising sun, the first symbol of the family of Mewar.

Definition of Eternal Mewar

The House of Mewar, acknowledged as the world's oldest-serving dynasty, has faced challenges, which have tested the maintenance of the Custodianship form of governance and the Custodian's commitment to carry on serving as The Diwan of Shree Eklingnath ji.

In 1947 with India's Independence and again in 1971, with the abolition of Princely Privileges, the office of the Custodian necessitated reinventions. In 1984 the mantle of 76th Custodian devolved upon Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur.

The original status of Custodian, as provided in the Constitution of India, ceased to exist. The challenge, therefore, for Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur was to bring the different identities of inheritance under one umbrella.

Eternal Mewar is conceptualized to provide the vision for the 21st century, it expresses, embodies and encompasses the core values, principles and the legacy of the House of Mewar. Eternal Mewar covers all the activities of the House of Mewar.

Eternal Mewar has also emerged as a unique heritage brand exemplifying hospitality, cultural preservation, philanthropy, education, sports & spirituality for global audiences.

Disclaimer

Although Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur is the concept developer of brand 'Eternal Mewar' and owner of all the intellectual property rights in relation thereto, but as Eternal Mewar is not a legal entity thus Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur shall not be responsible / liable for any acts / omissions / commissions by any of the institutions / corporates / trusts / organizations under / related to Eternal Mewar.

Shriji Arvind Singh Mewar of Udaipur is not responsible to address / resolve any issues arising out of the acts / omissions / commissions by any of the institutions / corporates / trusts / organizations under / related to Eternal Mewar and such institutions / corporates / trusts / organizations shall be solely responsible to address / resolve any issues arising out of their acts / omissions / commissions.



Lessons for 21st century businesses from the world's oldest brand

Really, is there anything that today's VUCA world of businesses and Moore's Law-disrupting world of technology can learn from a 1400-year-old tradition?

Sounds improbable.

And yet.

As nations teeter on the edges of right-wing versus left-wing and businesses tread between 'being good for profits' and 'being good for planets and people', we are nudged ever so quietly towards the original idea of custodianship.

"This does not belong to you, dear promoter or CEO, you are only its appointed custodian."

Amazingly enough, today, we discover a whole range of businesses echoing these ancient values.

"This earth does not belong to you, so make sure you leave it better than when you inherited it.

Your employees don't belong to you, so make sure you manage their welfare better than they can.
Your customers do not belong to you, so help them experience a better world. In essence, take responsibilities beyond business transactions.*

The Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF) was founded in 1969 to sustain the 1400-year-old responsibility of the House of Mewar towards the citizens of the world.

For close to five decades, the MMCF has invested in four main areas: *academia, eco-management, philanthropy and heritage conservation and promotion* to reflect the key value of custodianship.

MMCF has supported individuals, organisations, schools, scientific endeavours, nationally and internationally... without expecting any returns.

MMCF. Custodianship for the 21st century.



www.eternalmewar.in

*MMCF Creative by
Mr. Kiran Khalap
Co-founder &
Managing Director
chlorophyll Brand &
Communications
Consultancy Private Limited
Mumbai*





Eternal Mewar

*Custodianship unbroken
since 734 AD*

*Maharana of Mewar
Charitable Foundation*

The City Palace, Udaipur 313001, Rajasthan, India
T: +91 294 2419021-9 F: 2419020 mmcf@eternalmewar.in
www.eternalmewar.in