



Jiyo Life

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The Resort

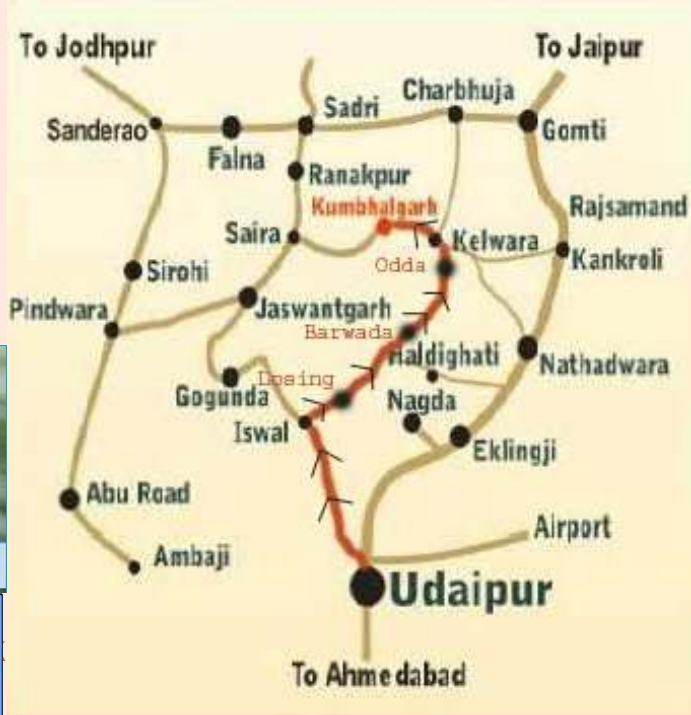
Lifetime Membership



attractions



Svaastha



Destination Special

“ Kumbhalgarh goes as far back as the second century AD, to the time and glory of the Mauryan Empire. Just two hours drive from Udaipur and south of Jaipur, the territory derives its name from the famed Kumbhalgarh Fort, the most magnificent of the 84 forts that stood during the Mewar Kingdom. ”

Seasons Guide



Week / Season Classification Chart



activities



What are the activities offered by the resort?



Indoor activities

Pool Table | Table Tennis | Carom | Chess | Ludo | Playing Cards | Snake & Ladders | Air hockey | Hand Soccer | Chinese Checker | Fire Ball



Outdoor activities

Children's play area | Cricket | Badminton | Swimming Pool | Aquazorbing | Trampoline | Croquet | Archery

Is there a ready pre holiday check list to refer to?

- Your resort confirmation voucher, your membership card
- Any other travel related documentation
- Sunglasses
- Camera
- Any specific medication
- Depending upon the time of the year and the climatic conditions, and on the activities that you would like to participate in, please do carry appropriate apparel and footwear.
- Your holiday consultant can help you with us travel / transit arrangements.
- If you are about to experience a monsoon holiday, do remember to take your umbrella / raincoat along.
- Do take note of your travel time from the closest point of disembarkation to the resort.
- If more than a couple of hours, you may wish to carry some refreshments.
- If you like reading there is nothing like enjoying a good book surrounded by nature.
- You may wish to check on phone / internet connectivity at the resort, if this is important to you while on holiday.
- It is also important to check that your mode of bill settlement can be processed by the resort.
- There is no ATM at kumbhalgarh so request you to carry enough cash, as credit cards do not work when telephone lines are out of order.
- If you have pets, do remember to make arrangements for them during the period of your holiday. In the best interest of all resort visitors and guests, pets are not allowed at resorts.
- Mobile network for Vodafone and Airtel is only available in the resort premises. We do not have any other mobile connectivity at the resort

How do I make my holiday booking?

Your access to Club Mahindra from any network, land or mobile, is just a local call away!

City landline calls, dial 39 88 00 00*** All other calls, dial (city code) 39 88 00 00

*** Certain cities may need to prefix an appropriate city code

8.00am to 10.00pm Monday to Saturday AND 9.30am to 5.30pm Sunday, **OR**

Email us – for reservations, reservations@clubmahindra.com

For all other queries, feedback@clubmahindra.com



Facilities in the Resort



Kumbhalgarh or the land of forts is located in Rajasthan. Just a couple of hours drive from Udaipur, Kumbhalgarh derives its name from the famed Kumbhalgarh Fort, the most magnificent of the 84 forts of the Mewar era.

The Kumbhalgarh Fort stands just 5 kms away from the Club Mahindra Fort Kumbhalgarh Resort, and is housed with the second longest wall in the world, measuring an impressive 37 kms. This wall structure also houses three palaces and over 300 temples.

Check In / Out Timings

- Check in 2 PM
- Check out 11AM

How to get there

Route to our resort By Road

- Ahmedabad to Kumbhalgarh is 335 km
- Delhi to Kumbhalgarh is 625 km.
- Jaipur to Kumbhalgarh is 345 km Mumbai to Kumbhalgarh is 877 km
- Jodhpur to Kumbhalgarh is 235 km
- Chandigarh to Kumbhalgarh is 981 km
- Surat to Kumbhalgarh is 625 km
- Vadodara to Kumbhalgarh is 445 km

Nearest Railhead

Udaipur is also the nearest railhead, which is 80 km from Kumbhalgarh. Falnaa railway station is 80 km from Kumbhalgarh.

Nearest Airport

Udaipur airport is the nearest airport, which is 95 km from Kumbhalgarh

Resort Address

Club Mahindra Fort Kumbhalgarh, Kumbhalgarh
Maharana Pratap Marg,
Kumbhalgarh, Kelwara - 313325, Distt.Rajsamand, India
Tel: 096727 23444, 096727 24555, 096727 24333
Fax: (02954) - 242059
Mobile: 09772210358 & 09772210353, 09772210356,
09772210357

Resort Manager: Mr. Biplab Banerjee

Club Mahindra Fort Kumbhalgarh is built in typical Rajput style. The resort has a buffet restaurant, an outdoor 'Gazebo' restaurant and swimming pool. Other facilities include Svaastha – The Harmony Spa, a holiday activity center, Beauty Salon and banquet & conference facilities.



The resort offers a variety of indoor and outdoor activities.



Club Mahindra Fort Kumbhalgarh is constructed on a hill side which has slippery terrain. The nature of this terrain requires the resort to have access steps at frequent intervals. Members are advised to take note of this point, especially if they face difficulty while climbing steps.

The age old forts and temples offer a unique sight seeing experience.

customer call center No: 3988 0000

What are the places of interest?

Kumbhalgarh Fort

The highest and considered as the most formidable in Rajasthan. Even the mighty Mughals couldn't capture it alone, and it took the combined armies of Delhi, Amber and Marwar to breach its defenses. Standing majestically on a 1,914m high ridge and representing the past glory of the Rajput rulers, the Fort also provides a panoramic view of the countryside from the top. The fort was built in 15th century AD by Maharana Kumbha (1419-63 AD) and is the principal fortification after Chittaurgarh.

This is surrounded by second biggest wall in the world after wall of China. This 36 km long wall has seven huge gates and ramparts. This wall can be seen from the moon also.

Hulla Pol

This was also known as Gate of Disturbance. The gate is so named because in 1567 the attacking Mughal army had reached this spot which resulted in a great commotion by both parties. The marks of cannon shots can still be seen on the gate. As a backup plan, if enemy is ever successful in breaching fortress, there was an underground passage that leads to a secret escape tunnel near fifth gate. It is also said that at the time of attack soldiers of this gate use to shout to pass the message of attack.

Aret pol

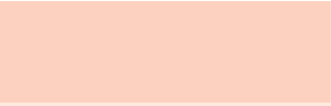
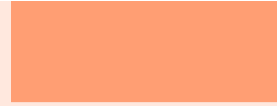
This is the First and most defying gate of Kumbhalgarh Fort Aret Pol used to send mirror signals to all other gates in times of emergency. This name is taken from a small village Aret which was near to this gate.

Kartargarh

Kumbhalgarh Fort has a fort within itself. Named Kartargarh, the inner fort has a palace built by Maharana Fateh Singh after he had pulled down the old palace built by Rana Kumbha. Some remains of the old palace are still there below the new one which includes the portion that had been occupied by Prithvi Raj. Kartargarh has 365 temples and shrines including one with a huge Shivlinga dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Nimboo Pol

Fascinating chambers are built on the western side of the last gate- the 'Nimboo Pol'. According to history, the infant Udai Singh was smuggled from Bundi and hidden in these chambers by his faithful maid Panna Dai to save him from the murderous intentions of his Uncles who desired the throne. Udai Singh ascended the throne of Mewar with Kumbhalgarh as his residence and later established Udaipur - the beautiful lake city.



Hanuman Pol

This is third gate of Kumbhalgarh fort, contains a shrine dedicated to the god Hanuman. It also houses an image which Maharana Kumbha is said to have brought back from Mandore in Marwar.

Paghra Pol

Paghra Pol, the fifth gate is also called the "Stirrup Gate" which was erected when the cavalry assembled before the battle. The star watch tower in the neighborhood is an early structure and has eight meter wide walls.

Ram Pol

There are two gates Ram Pol and Vijay Pol and in between these two pols there are three stone statues. It is said that three ladies of Malin dynasty helped the enemies by telling them the secret gate to enter the fort. As punishment they were buried alive in the wall and the statue was made of these ladies in front of that wall to ensure that no one repeats this again.

Vijay Stambha

Rana Kumbha commissioned the construction of an imposing, 37 m high, 9 storied Victory Tower called "Vijay Stambha" was completed in 1458. It is also referred to as Vishnu Stambha 'Tower of Vishnu' in other texts. The tower is covered with exquisite sculptures of Hindu Gods and Goddesses and depicts episodes from Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Bhairava Pol

Bhairav Pol, the fourth gate, records the name of an exiled prime minister during 19th century. This gate stands majestically and gives a proof of art and technique of that period.

Topkhana Pol

Topkhana Pol, the sixth pol, is also called as the "Cannon Gate". It has an under ground passage that leads to a secret escape tunnel, this was constructed considering the safety factors of the fort.

Fateh Prakash Palace

This palace is famous for its durbar hall which has the advanced ventilation systems of the toilets and the chimney systems of the kitchen complex. The Fatehprakash palace upstairs has a durbar hall, decorated with lime plaster and paintings, a zanana covered with flora and fauna paintings and a Ganesh temple in the courtyard. Terraces and windows offer panoramic hill views from over 3800 ft above the sea level.

Badal Mahal

The palace has got its name for being the highest of all the structures. It offers a superb bird's eye view of the countryside surrounding the fort as well as other ruins within the fort. This is one of the most beautiful palaces inside the Kumbhalgarh Fort, known for its beautiful apartments painted with delicate pastel-colored murals.

Sightseeing place in and around Club Mahindra Fort Kumbhalgarh

a) Kumbhalgarh Fort: - 6 km one way

Virtually inaccessible in the 15th century, Rana Kumbha of Mewar built this unconquered Kumbhalgarh Fort; has a great significance by being the birthplace of Maharana Pratap and as the finest examples of defensive fortification in Rajasthan on a 3,500 feet (1,100 meters) high hill overlooking the approaches from Ajmer and Marwar and has 365 temples and shrines including one with a huge Shivlinga dedicated to Lord Shiva. The fortification of the fort extended to the length of 36 kilometers and is stated to be the second longest wall in the world, the first being "the Great Wall of China"; and also only the second object visible from the moon.

b) The Parashuram Mahadeo Temple: - 13 km one way

The Parashuram Mahadeo temple is a cave on a mountain; it is believed that Sage Parashuram came to this cave to meditate without any kind of disturbance. It was here that he was blessed by Lord Shiva. There is a Shivlinga in this cave, called Parashuram Mahadeo, which is not manmade, but is supposed to have appeared, by itself. Right above the Shivlinga, the rocks of the cave form a shape, which resembles a cow's mouth (Go-mukh), from where water keeps dripping onto the Lingam. This water, it is said, is perennial, regardless of whether there have been rains or not. Moreover, it is believed that till about 75 years ago, it used to be milk dripping on the lingam. Gradually, the milk became watery until finally, about 50 years back, water started flowing. There is another shape in a corner, from which water sometimes drips, which resembles the udders of a cow. It is a local belief that if a childless couple prays to the Lord here, and if water from this portion drips on their hand, they beget a child soon.

The Great Archer warrior of Mahabharata, Karn, learnt archery from Parashuram at this place.

c) Ranakpur Jain Temples: - 60 km one way

Begun in 1438 by Rana Kumbha, Ranakpur became a strangely tranquil meditation center in a frequently war ravaged land. It also became a magnificent sculpture museum to which wealthy Jain merchants and ministers kept adding shrines and statues. The central Chaumukha Temple is dedicated to the venerated Tirthankara Adinath. With its 29 halls and 1,444 distinctly different carved pillars, this is an astounding monument. Two temples dedicated to the Jain saints, Parasnath and Neminath have beautiful erotic carvings very similar to those which have made Khajuraho famous. And truly worth visiting is the much earlier, probably 6th century, Sun Temple close by, which has polygonal walls richly embellished with warriors, horses, and booted solar deities driving splendid chariots.

The Great Archer warrior of Mahabharata, Karn, learnt archery from Parashuram at this place.

d) Haldighati: - 65 km one way

The scene of the famous battle off 1576 AD fought between Rana Pratap-the heroic son of Udai Singh and the massive forces of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. A beautiful Chatri (Cenotaph) with white marble columns, dedicated to Rana Pratap stands here; also a small Chatri which commemorates the warrior's horse Chetak. Although badly wounded and exhausted, this brave horse carried Maharana Pratap to safety before collapsing and dying. It is for this loyalty and courage that Chetak is honored.



e) Nathdwara Temple: - 50 km one way

Situated at a distance of 48kms in the north-east of Udaipur, Nathdwara is sited on the right bank of Banas River and is famous for its 17th century temple that is dedicated to Lord Shrinathji (Lord Krishna) ;also known as 'Haveli of Shrinathji' .

According to the legend, the image of Lord Shrinathji was enshrined in Vrindavan (land of Lord Krishna), but to protect the idol from the destructive rage of Aurangzeb. In 1672, Rana Raj Singh was the only gallant, who made an effort to rescue the idol from the domain of Aurangzeb. It is said that when the image was being shifted to an impervious place then at a particular place, the wheel of vehicle sank deep down in mud. The image refused to move further, so the escorting priest apprehended that this was Lord's chosen spot. Thus, a temple was built on the same spot.

f) Eklingnath Temple: - 70 km one way

Eklingnath Temple is of the Hindu religion. The temple was built in 734 A.D. by Bappa Rawal, dedicated to the Lord Shiva; since that time, Eklingji has been the ruling deity of Mewar rulers.

The temple boasts of a striking four-faced idol of Eklingji (Lord Shiva) that is made out of black marble. Its height ranges around 50 feet and its four faces depict four forms of Lord Shiva. The east-facing part is recognized as Surya, the west-facing part is Lord Brahma, the north-facing part is Lord Vishnu and the south-facing part is Rudra i.e. Lord Shiva himself. The zenith of the multifaceted idol is known as 'Yantra that stands for the ultimate reality. The Shivlinga (Phallic form of Lord Shiva) garlanded by a silver snake, acquires the major attraction of people.

g) Udaipur: - 100 km one way

It is the historic capital of the former kingdom of Mewar, It is also known as the City of Lakes and Venice of the East. The Pichola lake, Fateh Sagar Lake, Uda Sagar and Swaroop Sagar in this city are considered some of the most beautiful lakes in the state. It is known for its Rajput-era palaces. Particularly famous is the Lake Palace, which covers an entire island in the Pichola Lake. Many of the palaces have been converted into luxury hotels.

Udaipur was the capital of the Rajput kingdom of Mewar, ruled by Ranawats of the Sisodia clan. The founder of Udaipur was Rana Udai Singh. The ancient capital of Mewar was Chittor or Chittorgarh, located on the Banas River northeast of Udaipur. Legend has it that Maharana Udai Singh came upon a hermit while hunting in the foothills of the Aravalli Range. The hermit blessed the king and asked him to build a palace on the spot and it would be well protected. Udai Singh established a residence there. In 1568 the Mughal emperor Akbar captured Chittor, and Udai Singh moved the capital to the site of his residence, which became the city of Udaipur. As the Mughal empire weakened, the Sisodia ranas, and later maharanas, reasserted their independence and recaptured most of Mewar except the fort of Chittor. Udaipur remained the capital of the state, which became a princely state of British India in 1818. After India's Independence in 1947, the Maharaja of Udaipur acceded to the Government of India, and Mewar was integrated into India's Rajasthan state.

Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the most rugged of the Aravalli in Pali, Rajsamand and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan. It takes name after the historic fort of Kumbhalgarh, which come into view over the Park. It is 578 km² in area and at an altitude of 500 to 1,300 metres. It is home to a very large variety of wild life, some of which are highly endangered species. The wild life includes wolf, leopards, sloth bear, hyena, jackal, jungle cat, sambar, nilgai, chisingh (the four horned antelope), chinkara and hare.



City Palace Udaipur

Standing on the east bank of Lake Pichola is a massive series of palaces built at different times from 1559. The balconies of the palace provide panoramic views of "Jag Niwas" (the Lake Palace Hotel), Jag Mandir on one side and on the other the city of Udaipur. Its main entrance is through the triple-arched gate - the Tripolia, built in 1725. The way now leads to a series of courtyards, overlapping parathions, terraces, corridors and gardens. There is a Suraj Gokhda, where the maharanas of Mewar presented themselves in the times of trouble to the people to restore confidence. The Mor-chowk (Peacock courtyard), gets its name from the mosaics in glass decorating its walls. The chini chitrashala is noteworthy while a series of wall paintings of Krishna are on display in Bhim Vilas. There are numerous other palaces such as Dilkhush mahal, Sheesh mahal, Moti mahal and Krishna vilas - in memory of a princess of striking beauty who poisoned herself to avert a bloody battle for her hand by rival princes. Now the palace contains many antique articles, paintings, decorative furniture and utensils and attracts thousands of visitors every day. The former guesthouse of the city palace and the Fateh Prakash Palace has been converted into heritage hotels.

Jag Mandir

Another island in the Lake Pichola, which is known for its garden courtyard; Shah Jahan took refuge here while revolting against his father.

City Palace and Museum

Pratap Museum, while entering the City palace the straight way go to the Government Pratap Museum housed with old sculptures and inscriptions. The antique paintings of Mewar, the turban of prince Khurram later on called Shah Jahan, who built the world famous Taj Mahal has also been displayed here as a token of friendship of Maharana Khazan Singh. Next to Fateh Prakash Palace, houses glass and mirror works.

Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal

A museum of folk arts; Also hosts puppet shows in its auditorium.

Sukhadia Circle

Sukhadia Circle (Square), Udaipur, a large roundabout in the city's northern suburb of Panchwati, on the road to Ranakpur and Mt. Abu; The centerpiece of the Circle is a large, three-tiered fountain just over 21 m. high, with scalloped dishes surmounted by a wheat-ear motif, representing prosperity. Illuminated at night, it is now a well-known landmark. Its foundation was laid in 1968 and was opened in 1970. The Circle is a popular recreational centre and meeting place. A circular pond surrounds the fountain; nearby are pleasant gardens. Families and friends come together, especially at night, when music plays, and dozens of food, cold drinks and tea stalls do a flourishing trade. Children particularly enjoy the experience: they float toy boats in the central pond, where odd duck-shaped pedalos (paddle boats) vie for space; there is even a mini train nearby. Sukhadia Circle commemorates the memory of Udaipur's MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA, one-time Chief Minister of Rajasthan and a native of Udaipur.

Lake Palace

Originally known as the Jag Niwas, took three years to build and was inaugurated in 1746. Nothing but marble is used in the composition of this palace. Lake is now a luxury hotel owned by Taj Group of Hotels.

Maharana Pratap Memorial or Moti Magri

Atop the Moti Magri or Pearl Hill, overlooking the Fateh Sagar Lake is the memorial of the Rajput hero Maharana Pratap with a bronze statue of the Maharana astride his favorite horse "Chetak". More details are available at Maharanapratap.net, a collection of facts and figures on Maharana Pratap and his life.

Sajjangarh Fort

The summer resort of the Maharajas is atop the hill overlooking all the lakes. This palace had a way to collect rain water for consumption all year around.

Jagdish Temple

A temple situated in the middle of the city - a big tourist attraction, the temple of Jagannath Rai, now called Jagdish-ji, is a major monument. It is raised on a tall terrace and was completed in 1651. It attaches a double storeyed Mandapa (hall) to a double - storied, saandhara (that having a covered ambulatory) sanctum. The mandapa has another storey tucked within its pyramidal samavarna (bell - roof) while the hollow clustered spire over the sanctum contains two more, non - functional stories. Lanes taking off from many of the sheharpanah (city wall) converge on the Jagdish Temple. It was built by Maharana Jagat Singh in 1651 A.D. It is an example of Indo - Aryan architecture.

Fateh Sagar Lake

Fateh Sagar Lake is vicinity for young lovers; it is situated in the north of Lake Pichola. It was originally built by Maharana Jai Singh in the year 1678 AD, but later on reconstructed and extended by Maharana Fateh Singh, as lot of destruction was caused by heavy rains.

Lake Pichola

The Sapphire Udaipur: Lake Pichola is a lake that has two islands, Jag Niwas and the Jag Mandir. This lake is 4km long and 3 km wide, originally built by Maharana Udai Singh II after he discovered Rajasthan "Udaipur". There are many ghats, like the bathing and washing ghats, which can be approached through boats from the City Palace of Udaipur (Bansi Ghat). In the heart of lake, the Lake Palace stands, which is now converted into a heritage palace hotel? This palace hotel is considered to be 3 decades old in the history of Udaipur. The Lake remains fairly shallow, at the time of heavy rains, and gets dry easily at the time of severe drought. A hermit is said to have advised the Maharana to establish his kingdom over Lake Pichola, after the fall of Chittorgarh by Mughal emperor Akbar.

Gulab Bagh & Zoo

A rose Garden laid out by Maharana Sajjan Singh is situated near the palace on east side of Lake Gulab Bagh & Zoo Pichola. A library in the garden has a collection of ancient handwritten manuscripts and books. Within the garden, there is a zoo with tigers, leopards, chinkara and many wild animals and birds are being kept.

Saheliyon-ki-Bari

Maharana Sangram singh builds this in the mid 18th century. The 'garden of the maidens' brings to mind the lifestyle of the ladies of the court. There are four pools with kiosks, and all around are flowerbeds, lawns, pools and fountains protected by a series of walls and shady trees. The Foundation of the Sahelion ki Bari functions solely by water pressure and no pumps are used. The garden has a lotus pool, a sitting room decorated with paintings and glass mosaics.

Nehru Garden

This is a park situated in the middle of Fateh Sager Lake. This park covers the huge area of about 41 acres with its flower gardens and a lily pond. As the name suggests, it was inaugurated on the birth anniversary of First Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. The garden overlooks the ancient Moti Mahal of Maharana Pratap and gives a view of Aravalli hills surrounded from the three sides.

Bagore-ki-Haveli

This is an old building built right on the waterfront of Lake Pichola at Gangori Ghat. Amir Chand Badwa, the Prime Minister of Mewar built it in the eighteenth century. The palace has over hundred rooms and some displays of costumes and modern art. The glass and mirror in the interiors of the Haveli work. It also preserves an example of Mewar Painting on the walls of Queen's Chamber. The two peacocks made from small pieces of colored glasses are examples of glasswork. After the death Badwa the building became the property of Mewar State. It came to be occupied by Maharana Shakti Singh of Bagore who built the palace of the three arches also in 1878 and it acquired its name of Bagore-ki-Haveli, the house of Bagore. After independence the structure lay in neglect until 1986 when it housed the West Zone Cultural Centre. The Haveli now stages evening's entertainment; the performance of Rajasthani traditional dance and music in the moody surroundings of the Haveli

Sajjangarh Fort

The summer resort of the Maharajas is atop the hill overlooking all the lakes. This palace had a way to collect rain water for consumption all year around.