



Don'ts

- Don't litter or spoil any monument.
- Don't pluck flower, etc, from monuments garden.
- Don't paint, draw or whitewash any wall etc. in and around the monuments.
- Don't touch any painting, etc and neither throw nor divert any water, flash-light and use ritual objects, etc. over them.
- Don't tamper or spoil the originality of any artifact/antiquity of an protected monument/ area & also.
- Don't underestimate the importance of any cultural heritage.

Ancient Monuments and Antiquities are one of the precious gifts passed on to us by our ancestors and thus, it not only happens to be our karma but it is also our dharma to keep them protected and conserved.

According to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010.

Protected Monument/Area: Archaeological Site/Monuments of National Importance

Prohibited Area:

Construction activity not allowed.

Regulated Area:

Construction activities allowed only after the permission from the National Monument Authority, New Delhi



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March 2024

Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda, Punjab



प्रत्नकीर्तिमपावृणु

Archaeological Survey of India,
Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh

Our Duties towards Our Cultural Heritage

Do's

- Help in keeping the monuments clean.
- Help in maintaining the natural environment around the monuments.
- Help in preventing and avoiding any act of destruction of monuments and report any such matter to the concerned staff.
- Keep distance while looking at any display of easily touchable antiquity and painting etc.
- Help in protecting unprotected monuments, antiquities etc.
- Help in creating cultural awareness among the masses.
- Help in maintaining the sanctity of the monuments.

The fort of Bhatinda, which is also known as Govindgarh Fort, according to local tradition was built by Raja Dab, an ancestor of the mythical ruler Vena Pal during the early centuries of Christian era. The Fort, originally of mud bricks, may have been built around the Sixth



Century CE, as a defense measure against the invading Hunas. Mahmud Ghaznavi captured this fort in the Eleventh Century CE, after King Jaipal committed the suicide. Razia, the first female Sultan of Delhi (CE 1236-40), was kept as a prisoner in this fort by Altunia. According to a tradition, Razia escaped by jumping

from a balcony, in order to muster an army and fight back. During the Mughal period it was an important outpost enroute to Lahore.

The fort, standing on elevated ground is square on plan having thirty two small and four large



bastions, which are placed at four corners. Out the these four bastions, the largest standing to a height of 36.5 meters.

The only entrance to the fort is located at the northern end of the eastern face. The gateway, fitted with leaves carrying spikes, is a three storied structure, showing Mughal

features. It is flanked on either side by two massive bastion having ribs. Over a bastion, to the right of the gateway, is another Mughal building known as Rani Mahal. It consists of a main hall with projecting balconies and attached side rooms, the roof being painted with floral designs.



Situated on top of another bastion, to the left is a Gurudwara dedicated to Guru Govind Singh, built by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala.

The fort of Bhatinda was protected by the Archaeological Survey of India vide notification No. Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28- 11-1951.