**INTRODUCTION**

The **Chittorgarh Fort** also known as **Chittorgarh** or **Chittod Fort** is one of the largest forts in [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). It is a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO_World_Heritage_Site). The fort was the capital of [Mewar](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mewar) and is located in the present-day city of [Chittorgarh](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chittorgarh). It sprawls over a hill 180 m (590.6 ft) in height spread over an area of 280 ha (691.9 acres) above the plains of the valley drained by the Berach River. The fort covers 65 historic structures, which include four palaces, 19 large temples, 20 large water bodies, 4 memorials and a few victory towers.

**INTERIOR**

Chittorgarh fort is spread in an area of 700 acres. It has been made in the shape of a large fish and its circumference is 13km. The fort is built on the banks of **Gambhri River** and a limestone bridge has to be crossed in order to enter the fort. The fort was built on the basis of Hindu architecture though ideas like vaulted substructures belong to Muslim architecture.

The fort complex comprises 65 historic built structures, among them 4 palace complexes, 19 main temples, 4 memorials, and 20 functional water bodies. These can be divided into two major construction phases.