[BHANGARH FORT > STORY BEHIND THE HAUNTED FORT](https://www.holidify.com/blog/bhangarh-fort-haunted/" \o "Bhangarh Fort > Story Behind The Haunted Fort Perfect For short Trip)

Located at the border of the **Sariska Tiger Reserve** in the **Alwar district of Rajasthan**, **Bhangarh Fort** is a 17th century fort, infamous all over India for being the “**Most haunted place in India**“. Because of the numerous ghostly experiences and happenings in the fort premises, villages have sprung up far away from the fort, due to the fear of what lies within. Even the**Archaeological Survey of India** or the **ASI** has forbidden the locals and tourists from entering the fort at night. This completely ruined, haunted fort of Bhangarh does have a very eerie, negative aura to it. Several legends have attested to the paranormal happenings inside the fort.

**There are always two sides of the story of the Bhangarh Fort, haunted for generations. Let me relate the story first. The two sides can wait for some time.**

A group of tourists once bribed the keeper of a fort to let them inside the complex of the supposedly haunted Bhangarh Fort (a notoriously infamous one at that) once night fell. The keeper let them in, albeit with a stern warning that it wasn’t advisable to go inside the fort since it was believed to be **haunted** by spirits during the night. Unmindful of the warning, the group trotted inside joking and laughing. It was all good up to the point they noticed **a boy** **sitting alone inside one of the rooms**. The only anomaly was that the room had no door and a window which was tightly grilled to make sure that no one could enter in or venture out. What happened next is an occurrence I need not describe. I believe my readers are clever enough to guess the inevitable.

The Bhangarh Fort is a 17th-century fort built in the Rajasthan state of India. It was built by Man Singh I for his younger brother Madho Singh I. It was named by Madho Singh after his grandfather Man Singh or Bhan Singh.[Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhangarh_Fort)

[**Address**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=bhangarh+fort+address&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3KE8pKqws05LNTrbSz8lPTizJzM-DM6wSU1KKUouLAfDUxlItAAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQ6BMIogEwFA)**:**Gola ka baas, Rajgarh Tehsil, Alwar, Bhangarh, Rajasthan 301410

[**Hours**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=bhangarh+fort+hours&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQ6BMIpQEwFQ)**:**

**Open today** · [6AM–6PM, 11:15PM–3:30AM](javascript:void(0))

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[**Owner**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=bhangarh+fort+owner&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3KE8pKqws05LLKLfST87PyUlNLsnMz9PPyU9OBDGKrfLL81KLAA9qciUuAAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQ6BMIqwEoADAW)**:**[Government of India](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=Government+of+India&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3KE8pKqwsU-IEsY0KknLLteQyyq30k_NzclKTSzLz8_Rz8pMTQYxiq_zyvNQiAPS19TQ5AAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQmxMIrAEoATAW)

[**Year built**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=bhangarh+fort+year+built&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3KE8pKqws01LOKLfST87PyUlNLsnMz9PPyU9OBDGKrSpTE4sUkkozc0oAERHxfjMAAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQ6BMIrwEoADAX)**:**2017

[**BUILT BY**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=bhangarh+fort+built+by&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3KE8pKqws0xItLrbSL09NSktMLim2SirNzCmJT6oEAPv2ucAlAAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQ6BMIsgEoADAY)**:**PRANAV BHANOOT

[**MATERIALS**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=bhangarh+fort+materials&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3KE8pKqws0xIuLrbSL09NSktMLim2yk0sSS3KBAAf8ACdIwAAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-iMzYu4jXAhUKu48KHValBXEQ6BMItQEoADAZ)**:**STONES AND BRICKS

### D’Souza Chawl, Mahim, Mumbai

D’Souza Chawl is located near Canossa Primary School in Mahim, Mumbai. The Chawl has a well from which the people used to fill in water and wash clothes. The well was quite dangerous as it did not have any boundary walls around it. One day, while filling water a woman fell in the well as the whole structure around the well collapsed. The lady struggled for quite a time and then died a painful death.

After this unpleasant incident, the locals, especially the residents of the Chawl believe that the lady is seen every night near the well. Many people have spotted the apparition of a lady, speculated to be the ghost of the unfortunate woman, in the vicinity of the well during the nights. This has been reported multiple times.

She appears near the well every night, wanders around, and then eventually disappears by the dawn. Even though the apparition is believed to be harmless, the residents of the Chawl are advised to keep at bay from the well especially during the nights.

### GP Block, Meerut, UP

Meerut is an ancient city in Uttar Pradesh, which according to the Hindu mythology, was once ruled by **Maya (**मय**)**, or **Mayāsura (**मयासुर**)**. Mayāsura was an ancient king of Daitya or Asura or Rakshasa clan, and was renowned for his architectural abilities. It is believed that Mayāsura and his subjects even had the ability to melt stones and boulders for construction of magnificent architectures.

Mayāsura ruled over MayaRastra (currently called Meerut in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India). According to Uttar-Kand in Ramayana, Mayāsura was the son of Diti and Rishi Kashyapa. He was the father of Mandodari (Ravana's wife). Hence, Meerut is also known as 'Ravan Ki Sasural' literally meaning 'home of Ravana's wife'. It is believed that Mandodari used to worship Goddess Chandi in an old Chandi Devi temple in the compound of Nauchandi ground.

Meerut is one of the fastest developing cities in India. The infrastructure of Meerut is currently going through a boom with many upcoming projects consisting of lots a new buildings, shopping complexes, malls, roads, flyovers, residential apartments. In the hubbub of the city, there is a gray shade provided to the city by an area called GP Block, which is renowned for being one of the most haunted locations in the city.

The GP Block is haunted by the ghosts of four men who are often sighted in a double storey building, which has been abandoned for years. The guys sit around a table in the with a solitary lighted candle, enjoying, and drinking beer. Sightings of a lady clad in red dress departing the building has often been reported. The sightings keeps on reiterating again and again all over the building commencing from the first floor, to second floor, and then ceasing at the terrace.

Mystery shrouds behind the ghostly appearances till date. The two storey building has been locked for many years, and people even can't remember who used to live here, and when. However, due to predominant ghostly sightings, and paranormal activity, people normally try to avoid traveling through the road around the haunted building.

The GP Block in Meerut is considered haunted and is placed at 9thposition in the list of ten most haunted places in India.

[**Address**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=gp+block+meerut+cantt+address&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LVT9c3NEwuNkhLKy4o05LNTrbSz8lPTizJzM-DM6wSU1KKUouLAb_agp0wAAAA&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOx8nrvYjXAhUjSY8KHYJ8Bm8Q6BMInQEwEw)**:**Meerut Cantt, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh 250001

[**Phone**](https://www.google.co.in/search?dcr=0&q=gp+block+meerut+cantt+phone&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOx8nrvYjXAhUjSY8KHYJ8Bm8Q6BMIoAEwFA)**:**083938 69705

**Kuldhara** is an abandoned village in the [Jaisalmer district](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_district) of [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan), India. Established around 13th century, it was once a prosperous village inhabited by [Paliwal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paliwal) [Brahmins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmin). It was abandoned by the early 19th century for unknown reasons, possibly because of dwindling water supply, or as a local legend claims, because of persecution by the [Jaisalmer State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_State)'s minister Salim Singh. A 2017 study suggests that Kuldhara and other neighbouring villages were abandoned because of an [earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake).

Over years, Kuldhara acquired reputation as a [haunted site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_reportedly_haunted_locations), and the [Government of Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Rajasthan) decided to develop it as a tourist spot in the 2010s.

The Kuldhara village was originally settled by [Brahmins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmins) who had migrated from [Pali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pali,_Rajasthan) to Jaisalmer region.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuldhara#cite_note-FOOTNOTES._Ali_Nadeem_Rezavi1995313-2) These migrants originating from Pali were called [Paliwals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paliwal). *Tawarikh-i-Jaisalmer*, an 1899 history book written by Lakshmi Chand, states that a Paliwal Brahmin named Kadhan was the first person to settle in the Kuldhara village. He excavated a pond called Udhansar in the village.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuldhara#cite_note-FOOTNOTES._Ali_Nadeem_Rezavi1995312-1)

The ruins of the village include 3 cremation grounds, with several *devali*s (memorial stones or [cenotaphs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cenotaph)).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuldhara#cite_note-FOOTNOTES._Ali_Nadeem_Rezavi1995315-3) The village was settled by the early 13th century, as indicated by two *devali* inscriptions. These inscriptions are dated in the Bhattik Samvat (a [calendar era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calendar_era) starting in 623 CE), and record the deaths of two residents in 1235 CE and 1238 CE respectively.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuldhara#cite_note-FOOTNOTES._Ali_Nadeem_Rezavi1995313-314-4)

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| **Country** | India |
| **State** | [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan) |
| **District** | [Jaisalmer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaisalmer_district) |
| **Elevation** | 266 m (873 ft) |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | [IST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Standard_Time) ([UTC+5:30](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B5:30)) |

***Malcha Mahal***, also known as ***Wilayat Mahal***, is a [Tughlak era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlaq_dynasty) hunting lodge in the [Chanakyapuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chanakyapuri) area of [New Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) next to the Delhi Earth Station of the [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:0-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-2) It was built by [Firuz Shah Tughlaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firuz_Shah_Tughlaq), who reigned over the [Sultanate of Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate), in 1325.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:1-3) It was renamed to *Wilayat Mahal* after Begum Wilayat Mahal of [Awadh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Awadh) who was reportedly given the place by the [Government of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) in May 1985.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:0-1)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:2-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-5) On 10 September 1993, Begum committed suicide at the age of 62 by consuming crushed diamonds.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-nyt-6)

The building is now mostly in ruins, though it is still inhabited by the Begum's daughter Sakina Mahal, and son Prince Ali Raza.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:0-1)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:2-4)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:1-3)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-nyt-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:3-8)

***Malcha Mahal***, also known as ***Wilayat Mahal***, is a [Tughlak era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlaq_dynasty) hunting lodge in the [Chanakyapuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chanakyapuri) area of [New Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) next to the Delhi Earth Station of the [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:0-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-2) It was built by [Firuz Shah Tughlaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firuz_Shah_Tughlaq), who reigned over the [Sultanate of Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate), in 1325.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:1-3) It was renamed to *Wilayat Mahal* after Begum Wilayat Mahal of [Awadh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Awadh) who was reportedly given the place by the [Government of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) in May 1985.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:0-1)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-:2-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-5) On 10 September 1993, Begum committed suicide at the age of 62 by consuming crushed diamonds.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcha_Mahal#cite_note-nyt-6)

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**Shaniwarwada** (Śanivāravāḍā) is a historical [fortification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortification) in the city of [Pune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune) in [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). Built in 1732,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaniwar_Wada#cite_note-gajrani-1) it was the seat of the [Peshwas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshwa) of the [Maratha Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha_Empire) until 1818, when the Peshwas lost control to the [British East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_East_India_Company) after the [Third Anglo-Maratha War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Anglo-Maratha_War). Following the rise of the Maratha Empire, the palace became the center of Indian politics in the 18th century.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaniwar_Wada#cite_note-2)

The fort itself was largely destroyed in 1828 by an unexplained fire, but the surviving structures are now maintained as a tourist site.

The Shaniwar Wada was originally the seven storied capital building of the [Peshwas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshwa) of the [Maratha Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha_Empire). It was supposed to be made entirely of stone but after the completion of the base floor or the first story, the people of [Satara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satara_district) (the national capital) complained to the Shahu(King) saying that a stone monument can be sanctioned and built only by the Shahu(King) himself and not the Peshwas. Following this, an official letter was written to the Peshwas stating that the remaining building had to be made of brick and not stone. The Wada was then completed and upon being attacked by the British Artillery 90 years later, all the top six stories collapsed leaving only the stone base, which was immune to the British artillery. Hence only the stone base of the Shaniwar Wada remains and can be seen even today in the older parts of [Pune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune).

By 1758, at least a thousand people lived in the fort.

In 1773, [Narayanrao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayanrao), who was the fifth and ruling Peshwa then, was murdered by guards on orders of his uncle [Raghunathrao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raghunathrao) and aunt [Anandibai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anandibai). A popular rumour says that Narayanrao's ghost still calls for help on full moon nights. Various people, working around the area, have allegedly reported such cries.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaniwar_Wada#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaniwar_Wada#cite_note-4) Sound of"Kaka mala wachawa"(Uncle save me) by Narayanrao Peshawe after his death.

In June 1818, the [Peshwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshwa), [Bajirao II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bajirao_II), abdicated his *Gaddi* (throne) to Sir [John Malcolm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Malcolm) of the [British East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_East_India_Company) and went into political exile at [Bithoor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bithoor), near [Kanpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanpur) in present-day [Uttar Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh), India.

On February 27, 1828, a great fire started inside the palace complex. The conflagration raged for seven days. Only the heavy granite ramparts, strong teak gateways and deep foundations and ruins of the buildings within the fort survived.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaniwar_Wada#cite_note-5)

According to Haricharitramrutsagar, a biographical text of Bhagwan Swaminarayan, He had visited Shaniwarwada on the insistence of Bajirao II in 1799.

Peshwa [Baji Rao I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baji_Rao_I), prime minister to [Chattrapati Shahu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chattrapati_Shahu), laid the ceremonial foundation of his own residence on Saturday, January 10, 1730. It was named *Shaniwarwada* from the Marathi words *Shaniwar* (Saturday) and *Wada* (a general term for any residence complex). [Teak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teak) was imported from the jungles of [Junnar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junnar), stone was brought from the nearby quarries of [Chinchwad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinchwad), and [Lime (mineral)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lime_(mineral)) was brought from the lime-belts of [Jejuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jejuri). Shaniwarwada was completed in 1732, at a total cost of Rs. 16,110, a very large sum at the time.

The opening ceremony was performed according to [Hindu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu) religious customs, on January 22, 1732, another Saturday chosen for being a particularly auspicious day.

Later the Peshwas made several additions, including the fortification walls, with bastions and gates; court halls and other buildings; fountains and reservoirs. Currently, the perimeter fortification wall has five gateways and nine bastion towers, enclosing a garden complex with the foundations of the original buildings. It is situated near the [Mula-Mutha River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mula-Mutha_River), in [Kasba Peth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasba_Peth,_Pune).

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| **Location** | [Pune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune), India |
| **Built** | 1732 |
| **Architectural style(s)** | [Maratha imperial architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha_Empire) |