***5.HAL Aerospace Museum***

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Aerospace Museum was inaugurated in 2001. It was set up to provide an educational platform to people to trace the journey of HAL, one of Asia's largest and most significant aeronautical companies. From leaps taken in the Indian Aviation sector to an inclusive aerospace experience, it gives visitors an interesting insight into aeronautical history. Several fighter jets, helicopters and commercial aircraft, along with their accessories and engineering parts have been put on display.

***2.Ahar Museum***

Located on the outskirts of Udaipur, Ahar, which looks like a city of tombs, is the cremation ground of the rulers of Mewar. Also a renowned archaeological site, Ahar has 372 cenotaphs of kings and queens of Mewar and was built over 400 years. Nineteen maharanas were cremated here, and the most striking cenotaph is that of Maharana Sangram Singh (1710 to 34). These cenotaphs are made of marble with fine carvings etched into them. The cenotaph of Sangram Singh has 56 pillars with an octagonal dome at the centre supported by eight smaller pillars. Nearby is a small museum with a rare collection of antiques. The archeological museum houses antiques that date back to the 10th century. Some of them include earthen pots, iron objects, etc. There is also a metal figure of Lord Buddha that dates back to the 10th century along with grain pots, skin scrubbers, balls and seals belonging to 1st century BC.

***1.Albert Hall Museum***

A magnificent building built in Indo-Saracenic architectural style, Albert Hall Museum (Central Museum) is located in Ram Nivas Garden. It draws its name from London’s Victoria and Albert Museum. Its corridors are decorated with murals reflecting various civilisations. Currently, the museum houses a diverse range of wood crafts, stone and metal sculptures, metal objects, carpets, natural stones, arms and weapons and goods made out of ivory. The museum also displays art from the Kota, Bundi, Udaipur, Kishangarh and Jaipur schools of art. The building's foundation stone was laid during the visit of Prince of Wales, Albert Edward to Jaipur in 1876 and it was completed in 1887 by architect Samuel Swinton Jacob, the then director of Jaipur PWD.

***3.Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya***

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, formerly known as Prince of Wales Museum, is a prominent art and history museum in India. Back in the 1900s, artists and general public started discussing the need to build a good cultural institution in Mumbai (then Bombay). The demands kept growing till finally a museum was established with public contribution aided by the then Government of the Bombay Presidency. An open competition was held in 1909 to choose the architect who would eventually design and build the museum. British architect George Wittet, responsible for designing many Mumbai landmarks, including the Gateway of India and Ballard Estate, won this competition. He was responsible for popularising the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture, which was a combination of Mughal and British architectural design sensibilities. This building is situated on the southern tip of Mumbai on the Crescent Site. The layout of this heritage structure also includes a well laid out garden that retains its original plan. The slender pillars inside the hall, the arched pavilion and the dome rising above the huge intersecting arches all come together to form a beautiful geometrical pattern. Small jaalis for light and ventilation add to the grandeur of the building. George Wittet skilfully incorporated the original wooden arched pavilion purchased from a royal house in Nashik, as a circular railing on the first floor of the building. The dome of this building is modelled on the the Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur and the finial is inspired by the Taj Mahal at Agra. The museum has a collection of over 50,000 artefacts comprising various forms of art from the Indian subcontinent and also from China, Japan and European countries. Additionally, it houses a study collection of natural history specimens. Amongst its more popular exhibits is a huge collection of Indian miniatures and other important antiquities, more particularly, the Maratha textiles and arms and armour from the collection of Seth Purshottam Mavji, a noted art collector. This collection was once a part of the treasures of Nana Phadnavis, the most influential minister during the reign of the Peshwas. A special highlight of the museum is its art and conservation centre, which specialises in heritage conservation and research.

***4.City Palace***

Rising from the bank of Lake Pichola, the imposing City Palace is a grand icon of Udaipur's and Rajasthan's royal past. A must-visit destination for anyone who comes to Udaipur, City Palace is the largest palace in Rajasthan. With a facade that is 244 m long and 30.4 m high, the palace complex has 11 smaller palaces. Construction of the palace was started in 1599 by Maharana Udai Singh II, the city’s founder, and was extended by his successsors. Though today, it seems uniform, like the brainchild of one man. It includes two luxurious palace hotels, a school and the popular City Palace Museum. With ornate towers, cupolas, arched doorways and protruding balconies, the City Palace is an architectural marvel and represents an exquisite blend of Rajasthani, Mughal, European and oriental architecture styles. It has a maze of courtyards, pavilions, terraces, corridors, rooms and hanging gardens. Encircled by fortifications, this stately palace is built in granite and marble. The massive gates of the palace are known as ‘pols’ with Bara Pol being the main gate, which leads to the first courtyard. On passing Bara Pol, one comes across a triple arched gate, known as Tripolia. Between these two gates, one can see eight marble arches or 'toranas', where its is said kings used to weigh themselves with gold and silver. Next to Tripolia is an arena where elephant fights were staged. Across Tripolia, is the Elephant Gate or the Hathi Pol. In 1974, a large part of the City Palace was turned into a museum, known as the City palace Museum. You can still marvel at the royal family's horses at the stables next to the museum. Inside the museum, first comes Rai Angan, where it is said king Udai Singh met a sage who asked him to build the city. Its walls are lined with rare paintings. Next comes Bada Mahal is the exotic garden palace that stands a 90-feet-high natural rock formation. Inside, there is an enviable collection of rare paintings, antique furniture and exquisite glass mirror and ornamental tile-works. Manak Mahal has an exquisite collection of crystal and porcelain figures, while Bhim Vilas flaunts a fabulous collection of miniature paintings depicting the real life stories of Radha-Krishna. Krishna Vilas is known for miniature paintings portraying royal processions, festivals and games of the queens. Moti Mahal is celebrated for its lavish decor while Sheesh Mahal is known for its breathtaking mirror work. Chinese and Dutch ornamental tiles can be seen at Chini Chitrashala and Dilkusha Mahal is known for murals and wall paintings. The Zenana Mahal’s central courtyard, Laxmi Vilas Chowk, contains a beautiful white pavilion and a stable of howdahs, palanquins and other people-carriers. Another must-see place here is the Durbar Hall, with some of most impressive chandeliers. The walls display weapons and portraits of former kings of Mewar. The foundation stone of this hall was laid in 1909 by Lord Minto, the viceroy of India, during the reign of Maharana Fateh Singh. The hall is inside the Crystal Gallery. Amar Vilas is the highest point of the palace with wonderful hanging gardens with fountains, towers and terraces, offering one of the most magical views of Lake Pichola. The City Palace is constructed in such a  way that the lake can be viewed from any of its balconies, cupolas and towers. While, from the outside, it may appear to be almost nondescript, one has to step inside to appreciate its artistic heritage. Such is its splendour that it's not rare for visitors to lose themselves amidst the delicate mirror-work, marble work, murals, wall paintings, silver work, inlay work and coloured glass!