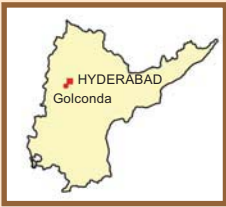


Golconda Fort, Hyderabad

Andhra Pradesh



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 100 - 300 Lakhs for following works:

1. Construction of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Tourist facilities.
4. Floodlighting.



Golconda Fort dates back to the reign of the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. It was ceded to the Bahamanis and subsequently became the capital of the Qutb Shahi rulers (AD 1518 –1687). The Fort has three lines of fortification walls, eight gates and eighty-seven bastions mounted with guns. Encircled by a ditch, it was one of the strongest forts of the Deccan.

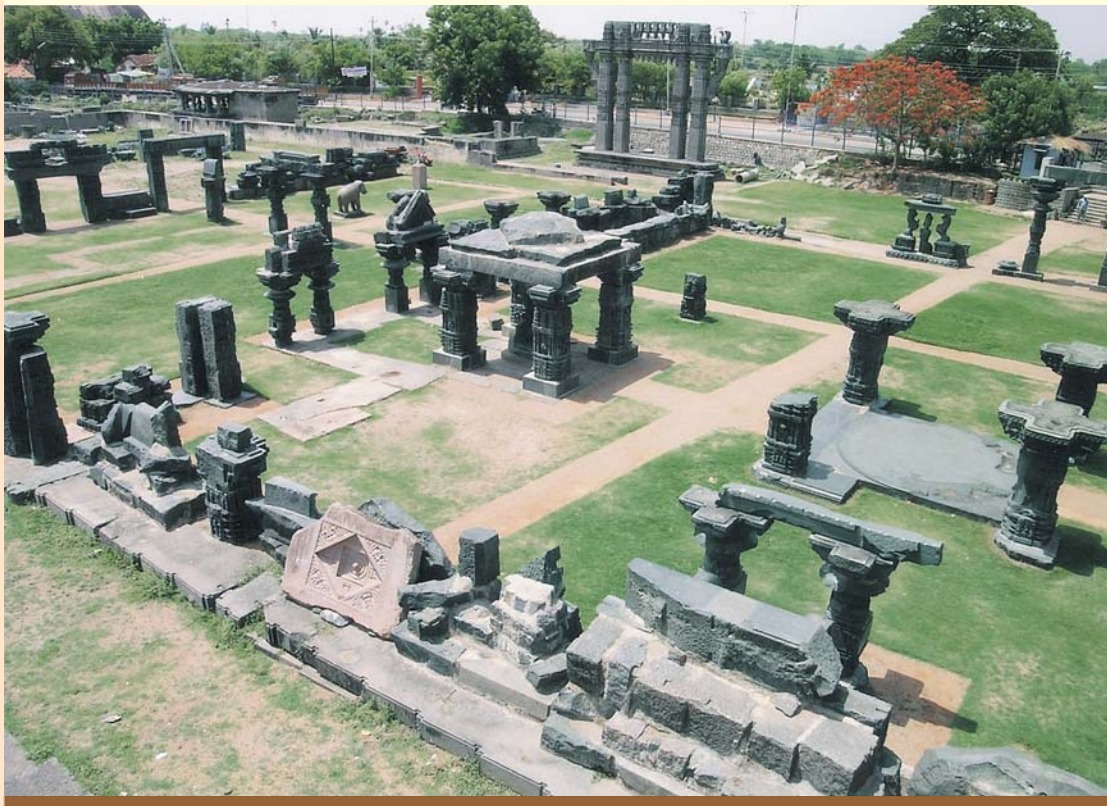
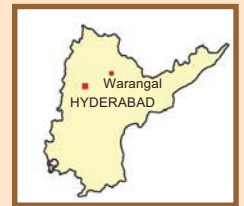
Warangal Fort, Warangal

Warangal Fort with three concentric circuits of fortification is believed to have been planned by Ganapatideva. The inner granite fortification with 45 bastions, enclosing an area of 1.2 km, was built by Rudramadevi, while Pratapa Rudra-II (AD 1289-1313) embellished the city with palaces and gardens. In the heart of the fort, there are ruins of many secular as well as religious buildings. The important temples include the Svayambhuva temple enshrining the family deity of the Kakatiyas and the Ramalingesvara and Venkatesvara temples.

The palace is a rectangular building, measuring 16 m x 38 m x 12 m, and is built over a raised platform with six lofty arched openings and impressive recessed arched gateway. It is said to have been constructed by Shitab Khan, using architectural members of some Hindu temples. The façade of the incomplete building has an arched entrance. The hall has an arcuate ceiling. The last political phase of the history of Warangal is referred to in a lengthy, fort inscription of Shitab Khan dated AD 1504, placed at the southern *torana*.



Andhra Pradesh

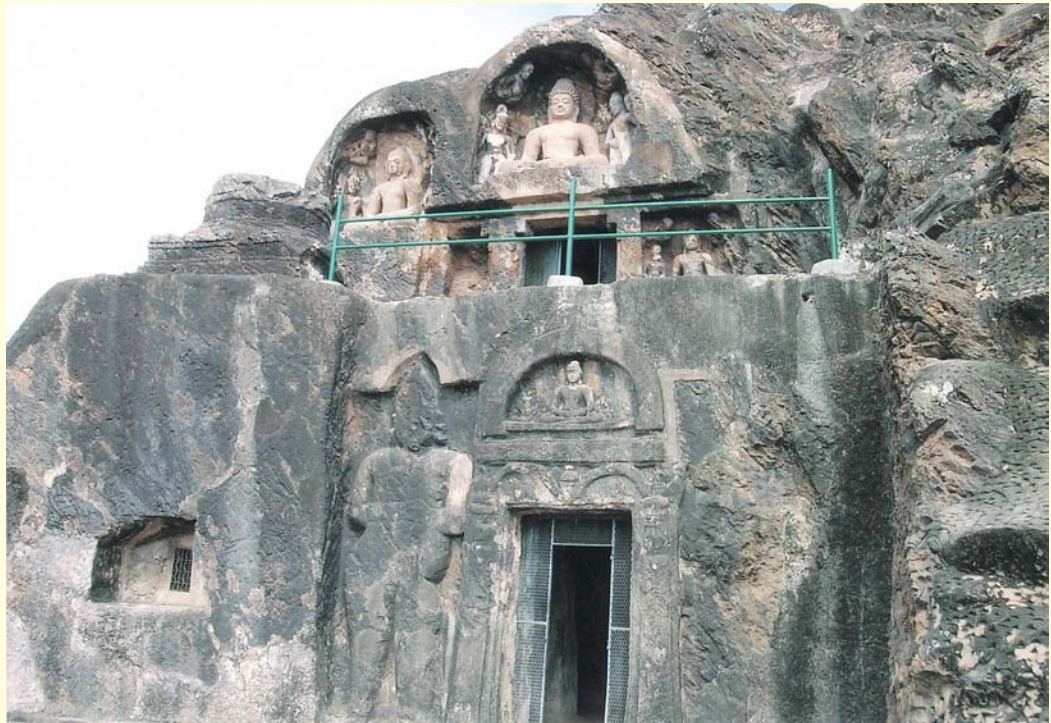
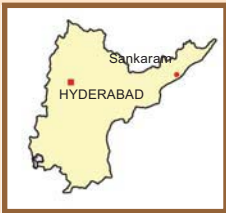


Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 75-250 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
2. Providing tourist facilities

Buddhist Monuments, Sankaram

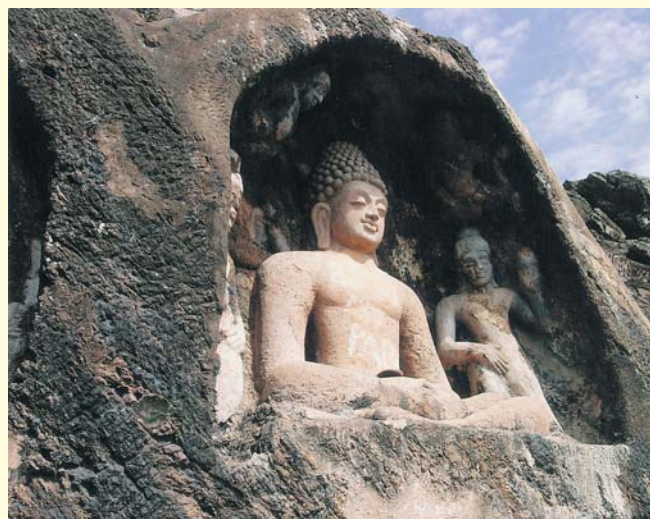
Andhra Pradesh



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 100-300 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.

Spread over two adjoining hills called Bojjannakonda and Lingalakonda, the remains of this old *sangharama* (now corrupted as 'sankaram') consists of many monolithic *stupas* on the west hill, and a series of rock-cut chambers in brick including a *vihara*, *chaitya*, cells for the monks, a large rock-cut stupa on the eastern hill. The antiquities of this place date from the second century BC to the sixth century AD, covering both the Hinayana and Mahayana phases of Buddhism.



Buddhist Site, Salihundam



Andhra Pradesh



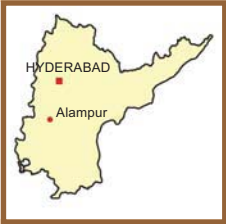
This is a large Buddhist complex, whose antiquity is datable between the second century BC and the sixth century AD. The main *stupa*, built of brick, is circular with a diameter of 14 m and stands on the hill top. It has yielded three relic caskets of crystal resembling a *stupa*. There are also three smaller *stupas*, two on the east, and one on the north east of the larger one. There are also four apsidal *chaityagrihas*, which contained damaged stucco Buddha figures. The site has also yielded five *viharas*, situated along the paved pathway.

Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 50 Lakhs for following activities:

- Conservation of monuments.
- Environmental development.
- Providing tourist facilities.

Group of Monuments, Alampur

Andhra Pradesh



This group of nine Siva temples is collectively known as *Nava Brahma*. Since the original area of the temples at Alampur came under submergence due to the building of Sri Sailam Hydro-electric Project, the temples were relocated to a higher place. The uniqueness of this group of temples lies in their plan and design in the northern architectural style introduced by the Chalukyas of Badami between AD 650 and 750.

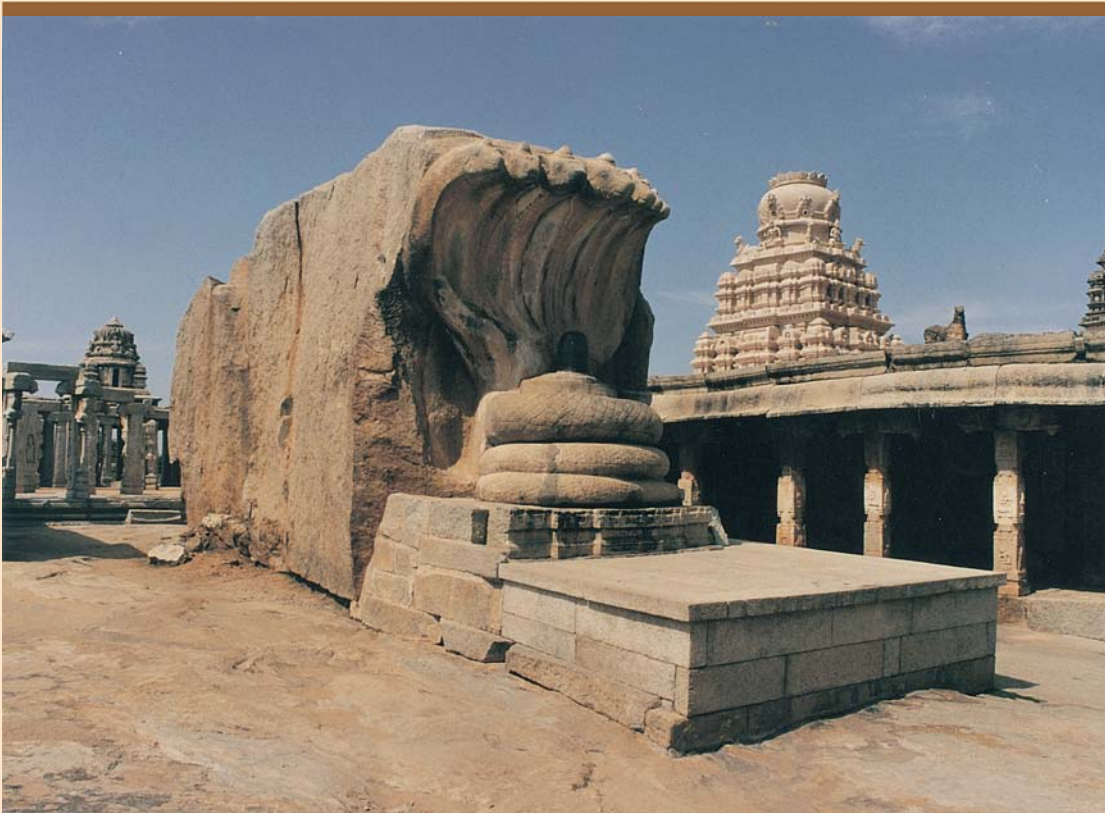
Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 100 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities



Veerabhadra Temple, Lepakshi

Andhra Pradesh



This temple complex of the Vijayanagara style, located on the Kurma Saila (tortoise shaped hill) and constructed by Virupanna, (an officer during the reign of Achyutaraya) dates back to the early sixteenth century AD (on the basis of epigraphs available in the temple). It consists of Papanasesvara, Veerabhadra and Raghunatha (Chenna Kesava) shrines, each having a *garbhagriha* and *antarala*, besides subsidiary shrines of Parvati, Ramalinga, Hanumanalinga, a common *sabha-manadapa* and *mukhamandapa*, all enclosed within two *prakaras*. A cloister *mandapa* runs on the inner side of the outer *parakara* walls.

The Veerabhadra shrine also known as Lepakshi temple, has a *pradakshina patha* around. There are *dvitala dravida vimanas* over the shrines of Virabhadra, Papanasesvara and Raghunatha.

Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 -150 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities

Group of Monuments, Nagarjunakonda

Andhra Pradesh



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 25 - 50 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities

Nagarjunakonda is one of the famous Buddhist sites of Andhra. It is believed that Acharya Nagarjuna, the founder of the *Madhyamika* School of *Mahayana* Buddhism, was associated with this place. The excavation at this place was largely a salvage operation due to the construction of Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and brought to light a number of *stupas*, *chaityas*, monasteries, inscriptions as well as beautiful sculptures belonging to early centuries of the Christian era. Once a city called *Vijayapuri*, stood in this valley. It was the capital of the southern *Ikshvaku* kings (AD 210-260) who rose into prominence after the fall of imperial Satavahanas. Under their patronage, Buddhism flourished in this part of the country. All the sculptures and other antiquities received during the excavation are now preserved in the site museum, located on a small hillock island in the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.