

Challenges faced in Heritage Management in India and Policy Imperatives



For NITI Aayog

October 2021

by **DRONAH**

This study was carried out with financial support of NITI Aayog, Government of India,
and conducted by DRONAH, A-258, South City -1, Gurugram 122001 Haryana.





Disclaimer

The Organization DRONAH has received financial assistance under the Research Scheme of NITI Aayog (RSNA-2018) to prepare this report.

While due care has been exercised to prepare the report using the data from various sources, NITI Aayog does not confirm the authenticity of data and accuracy of the methodology to prepare the report. NITI Aayog shall not be held responsible for findings or opinions expressed in the document. This responsibility completely rests with DRONAH.

Cover Image - Oont Kadal, Srinagar;
Source - DRONAH

Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu;
Source - DRONAH

Research Project Team

Mr Ravindra Singh, *Advisor*
Dr. Rima Hooja, *Principal Investigator*
Dr. Shikha Jain, *Project Lead*
Samvida Rai, *Conservation Architect*
Somya Johri, *Conservation Architect*
Ayesha Parveen, *Architect*

Field Survey Team of Architects and Draughtspersons

Bajrang Saini, Deepak Saini, Sowmya PS, Karthika
Yegyanarain, Muthazhagu Narayan, Prathyaksha Krishna
Prasad, Parul Pattnaik, Ridhima Mahadik, Kulgaurvi Singh
Ranawat, Nitin Jain, Rachan Puneet Singh, Ravi Sandhu,
Krishan Kumar Yadav, Anvi Singh

Graphics and Formatting

Suresh Bhayut, Zoeanna Upadhyay, Sarita Jain, Ishita Garg,
Anant Basudev Shadangi, Yogesh Tripathi



Acknowledgements

We thank the following organisations and individuals who have contributed in the collation and verification of this National Heritage Database and Research Project:

NITI Aayog for its vision and support throughout the project in contacting and following up with numerous government organisations across India.

Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO NITI Aayog,

Dr. Yogesh Suri, Senior Adviser (Research), NITI Aayog,

Mr. Avinash Mishra, Adviser (Tourism and Culture), NITI Aayog,

Mr. Kulwant Rana, Deputy Secretary (Research), NITI Aayog,

Ms Sharmistha Sinha, Deputy Director, NITI Aayog.

Central Ministries and their associate organisations, specifically ASI-NMMA and IGNCA, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Railways, Postal Directorate, NIUA and CPWD, MOHUA,, Prasar Bharti Secretariat and CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography, various ASI Circles where SAs made extra effort to provide this database Agra Circle, Bhopal Circle, Chennai Circle, Delhi Circle, Lucknow Circle, Sarnath Circle, Jhansi Circle, Bhubaneshwar Circle, Guwahati Circle, Aizawl Circle, Jammu Circle, Jaipur Circle and Nagpur Circle

State Departments of Archaeology, Tourism, Endowments and Forests in Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Sikkim, UP, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana

Municipal Corporations – Ahmedabad, Mumbai-MMRHCS, Jaipur, Surat, Nashik, Chandigarh

Waqf Board -Jaunpur Waqf Board and Rajasthan Board of Muslim Waqf

Religious Trusts and Institutions

SGPC, Digamber Jain Trust

NGOs and Foundations

INTACH, Bihar Virasat Samiti, Bihar. IHCN-F, Karnataka, Braj Kshetra, Vrindavan Research Institute, Fr. Jervis – CBCI, Sahitya Sansthan (Inst. of Rajasthan Studies), JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth

Institutions

CEPT-Ahmedabad, IPSA Kewal Krishan, Panjab University, AIIS Gurugram, French Institute of Pondicherry

Heritage Professionals and Experts

Dr. K C Nauriyal, Aishwarya Tipnis, Munish Pandit, Anjali Bharthari, Poonam Verma Mascarenhas, Riddhi Shah, Ellora Ghosh, Ridhima Bajaj, Rishabh Sharma, Shabi-ul-hamd, Ms Purnima Chauhan, Former Secy, Culture, Himachal Pradesh, Mr. Pankaj Rag, Resident Commissioner, MP, and Late Shri Pramod Mande for

his listing on Forts of India

About 500 organisations (government, private) and individuals were approached across India in a span of one year to collate this database. Only images verified on site through these sources were included to arrive at almost 60,000 images for a total listing of 100,000 plus structures across India. All data received from Government organisations is verified by the respective departments or is collated from their official websites, verified onsite by professionals and institutions involved and also sourced from DRONAH Archives for various cities and states besides fresh onsite verification in certain areas. This is a dynamic process and a number of organisations who could not provide this information due to Covid lockdowns have promised to supplement this database in the future.



Contents

<i>Disclaimer</i>	3
<i>Research Project Team</i>	4
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	6
<i>Executive Summary</i>	11
1. Background.....	21
2. Mapping Built Heritage.....	27
3. The Heritage Custodians & Stakeholders.....	55
4. Heritage Legislation.....	149
5. Challenges and Policy Imperatives for India’s Heritage.....	213
<i>Bibliography</i>	231
<i>List of Acronyms</i>	239
<i>Annexures</i>	241



Executive Summary

One of the biggest challenges for the Heritage Sector of India is how to record, document, protect, preserve, reuse, interpret and showcase the wide range of protected and unprotected built heritage and archaeological spread across the vast expanse of the country. While pan India mission such as NMMA under ASI, IGNCA, Ministry of Culture as well as NGO initiatives such as INTACH, AIIS, French Institute of Pondicherry have attempted nationwide and regional listing and documentation of built heritage; we are far from achieving the required target of recording 500,000 heritage structures. In a country of such cultural diversity, geographical variance and centuries old remains, a much larger network of organisations including public and private sector bodies along with professionals and institutions are required to address this challenge in totality at national, regional and local levels.

“ This research work commissioned by NITI Aayog is one of the first basic attempt to understand the quantum, nature and location of our built heritage across the country in order to arrive at some primary policies and guidelines for its long-term protection, conservation and promotion. ”

The key inquiries to assess the entire built heritage in India are:

1. What is the total number of built heritage structures (protected and unprotected) in the country?
2. What are the built heritage categories and typologies and their nation-wide dispersal? How can this data support conservation and reuse of our built heritage?
3. Who are the custodians of our built heritage including public and private sector organisations/ individuals and NGOs?
4. What are the various government schemes for funding and conservation of built heritage in India?
5. What are the various legislations at international, national, state and local level for the built heritage of our country?
6. What should be the long-term policy imperatives for India's built heritage at central, state and local level?

While few of these issues were addressed in the NITI Aayog report on 'Improving Heritage Management in India' (2020), it was primarily focused on prime protected heritage of the country and, on restructuring of ASI. This report continues in a similar stream to provide a more detailed view of the larger quantum of unprotected built heritage of India along with classifying it into categories, typologies and ownerships for arriving at suitable policies.

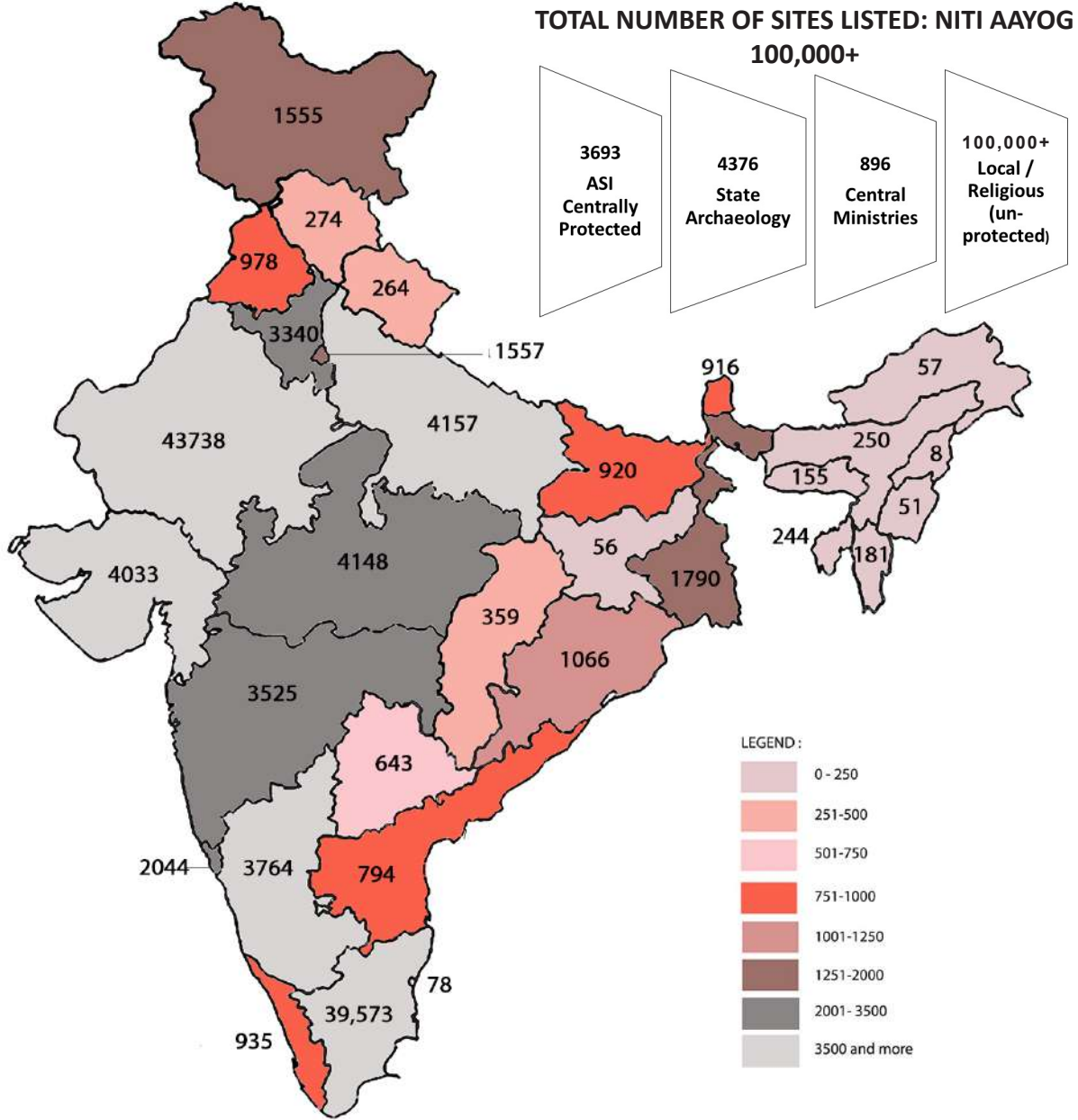
National Initiatives for Built Heritage Mapping

This research covers basic inventory and analysis of 100000 plus heritage structures including images of around 60000. Considering the current database available with other national level organisations this may be considered as the first ever consolidation of basic information and statistical data of India's built heritage in such large numbers.

1. INTACH with its 220 plus chapters across India has been involved in listing of unprotected built heritage since 1980s. While it has covered 60,000 plus structures in total with a detailed listing format; currently it is validating and updating this data. At present, INTACH has shared 8022 authenticated structures with images with NITI Aayog while validation of remaining structures may take a few years.

2. NMMA initiated built heritage listing and has secondary data for 1,86,000 structures but with very few images. They need to undertake 2nd phase of data verification on site.

The numbers themselves have little meaning unless we understand the concentration and spread of this heritage across the country, its range of typologies, its locational context and its level of protection.



Mapping of 100,000 plus heritage structures (protected and unprotected) across India (refer annexures for details); Source - DRONAH

An overview of mapping of 100,000 structures across India brings forth following key issues:

1. Only 7 percent of the mapped built heritage structures are protected.
2. India currently has no separate recognition for certain heritage categories such as routes, cultural landscapes, historic cities, industrial heritage. even though some of these are on the Tentative List of UNESCO or even inscribed as World Heritage Sites.
3. The typological analysis of protected and unprotected built heritage reveals that 80 percent, the largest quantum (whether protected or, unprotected) comprises of religious monuments including temples, mosques, churches, stupas, monasteries and others, Archaeological sites and remains form the next significant component of our tangible heritage. Forts, Fortifications and Palaces is another significant typology found in abundance in most states ranging from early fortifications, battlefields and palaces to the later military cantonments.
4. Availability of listing for unprotected sites greatly varies in states. Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have maximum listed structures. Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, UP, MP, Bihar and Orissa may have equally large numbers but there is no major listing currently available from these states.
5. Potential numbers of heritage structures and sites across India will be beyond 500000 in total.

Heritage Custodians and Stakeholders

A comprehensive review of most stakeholders of India's built heritage at national, state and local level indicate that several central ministries and their associate organisations (beyond the Ministry of Culture and ASI) own and need to conserve their built heritage while few are actively involved in heritage tourism promotion and funding.

At the State Level, there are primarily various organisations associated with heritage ownership, protection, and conservation.

An analysis of these departments shows few of them are equipped with protecting and conserving their heritage such as the Ministry of Railways. While a majority of these organisations require more awareness on the category and value of the heritage they own along with capacity building for conservation.

India has a large number of institutions imparting education in heritage conservation and management. It also has several active NGOs at central, state and local levels who are actively working on listing, conserving and promoting India's built heritage through outreach programmes. It is important to involve these institutions and NGOs more actively with the government organisations at central and state level for capacity building in heritage conservation and management through collaborative MoUs, outreach activities and training programmes.

Table - Central Ministries and Organisations owning/ funding/ promoting Built Heritage

Ministry/ Organisation	Number and Type of Built Heritage
Ministry of Culture – ASI and Other Departments	40 World Heritage Sites with ASI as nodal agency, 3693 centrally protected under ASI, 50 Site Museums, 7 Museums, 14 Libraries, 39 sites under Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission with 2000 total listed sites to be further reserved.
MoHUA - CPWD	50 under CPWD along with MoHUA programmes for promoting historic cities conservation across Indian cities.
Ministry of Railways	210 buildings, stations, bridges and tunnels listed as heritage under their Heritage Directorate. Also manages the World Heritage Sites of CST, Mumbai and Mountain Railways of India
Ministry of Shipping	99 lighthouses
Ministry of Communications	36 Heritage GPOs and Post Offices recognised as Heritage. Own 12000 Post Offices built before independence that need to be inspected.
Ministry of I&B	All India Radio, Prasar Bharti and other similar office buildings that need to be evaluated for their heritage value
Ministry of Education	19 colleges granted Heritage Status with funding for conservation. Several more institutions may qualify.
MoEFCC	8 World Heritage Sites across India, 101 National Parks, 553 Sanctuaries, 249 conservation and community reserves, 903 protected areas, 15 botanical and 465 zoological parks that may have forest guest houses and built heritage within the natural sites.
MoYAS	National Institute of Sports (Palace at Patiala) and Old Stadiums
Ministry of Tourism	Promotional Heritage Tourism Schemes (Adopt a Heritage and PRASHAD) and Circuits such as Swadesh Darshan
Ministry of External Affairs	International Collaborations for Conservation of Sites in other countries.
Ministry of Defence	62 cantonments
Ministry of Mines - GSI	Promotes Geo Tourism. Have declared 36 heritage structures under fossil parks, rock monuments, geological marvels and other sites. These also qualify as cultural landscapes.
Ministry of Science & Tech	10 underwater archaeological sites excavated by the NIO
Ministry of Minority Affairs – CWC and NCM	More than 700000 buildings and sites that need to be sorted to list the heritage structures. It is likely that more than 50 percent will be of heritage value

It is important that other Central Ministries of India and associated departments understand the value of built heritage owned and maintained by them. Depending on the number of heritage structures under each

ministry, they may consider making a Heritage Board/ Advisory Committee and engaging organisations such as CPWD for conservation works in the future.

Department/ Organisation	Number and Type of Built Heritage
State Archaeology Departments	4377 protected structures across India as of 2021
Local Municipalities	Approximately 60 cities and 30000 heritage structures across India
State Forest Departments	Forest Rest houses and built heritage in forest areas (number to be determined)
Religious Endowments/Trusts	Approximately 200000 heritage structures across India
State PWDs, State Revenue Departments, Irrigation an others also own heritage properties that need to be listed.	

Legislation for Built Heritage

A comprehensive review of Heritage Legislation, conventions, charters, policies, Acts, and rules from international to national, state and local level in India indicate the following issues:

1. The ASI (AMASR Act, 2010) and subsequent State Archaeology Acts under the respective State Departments are the primary source of protection for India's most significant National Heritage. However, they only cover approximately 8000 structures (3693 under ASI and 4377 across the states. While it is encouraging that both ASI and State Departments of Archaeology are annually including more sites under their Acts yet the required number for protection is far from being achieved. Moreover, the resources of these Departments are limited for handling the number of monuments and sites already protected under them.

2. As outlined in the NITI Aayog Heritage Report 2020, the byelaws to be prepared by NMA (National Monuments Authority) under AMASR 2010 for the regulated zones around 3693 ASI protected sites are mostly pending and need to be expedited.

3. India has no national, state or local level acts for certain categories such as cultural landscapes, routes and historic cities.

4. A large quantum of archaeological remains in India are unprotected and it has no National level legislation/ charter/policy for Underwater Archaeological Heritage even though being a peninsular country it has incredibly significant sites under this category.

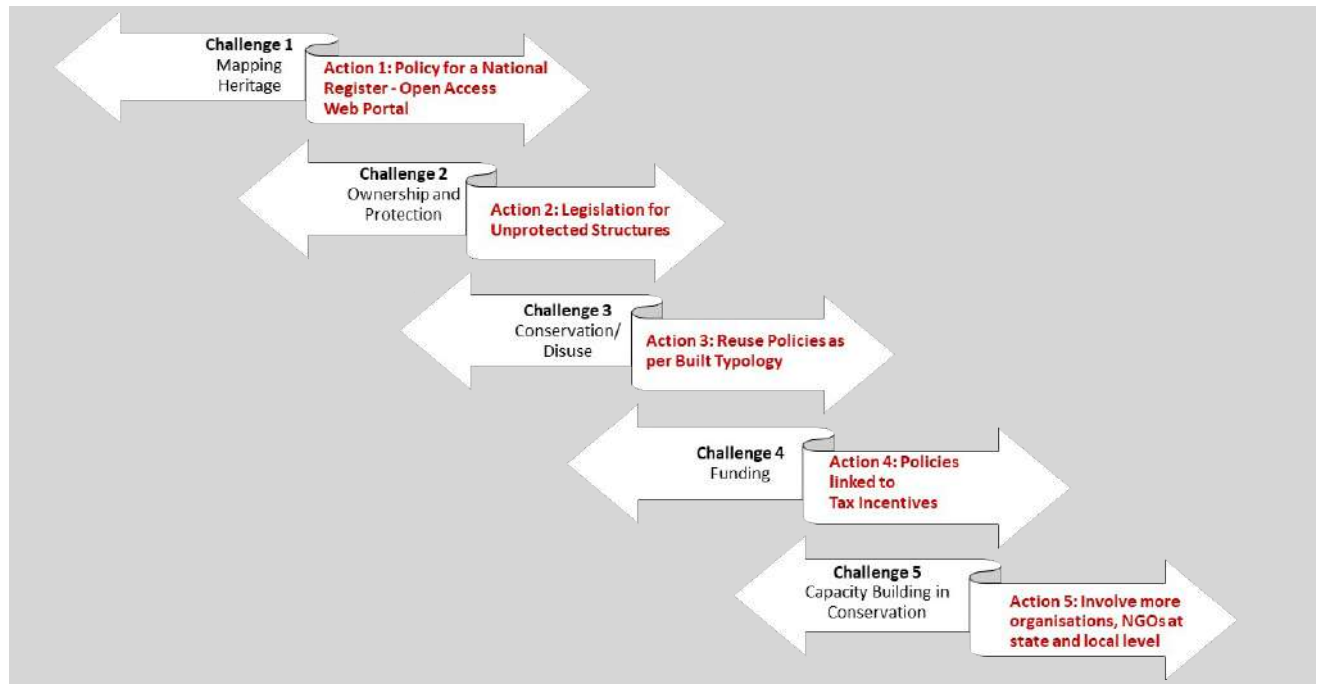
5. Model Building Byelaws, MBBL 2016 by TCPO and MoHUA need to be adopted by all local bodies in various cities. Most of the existing State Town and Country Planning Acts do not have a heritage related clause/ legislation. These need to be amended urgently.

6. Most of the states do not have any nodal department/Commission for dealing with non-archaeological heritage. Heritage Cells with clarity of terms of reference need to be established in all cities under the Municipalities Act.

Challenges and Policies

The quantum of our built heritage is very vast and, they belong to different layers of history of the country. It is important to realise that most of these are living and continuing so, a more local and indigenous approach is required for its conservation and reuse as opposed

to the conventional western charters or minimal intervention practiced for monumental heritage. It needs to be recognised that our built heritage requires integration into the mainstream development of towns and cities for its long-term sustainability. It can serve as an important socio-economic tool for development if its cultural and economic value is realised in its contextual setting barring archaeological sites, where re-use can lead to loss of unrecorded data. This caveat applies even if the sites have been previously excavated since none of our sites can be said to have yielded up all the information about the past.



Policy Imperatives outlined in this report include:

1. Creation of a National Heritage Database and Documenting Archaeological Remains in the Country
2. Legislation for the Unprotected Heritage and Recognition of New Types
3. Policy for an Indian Conservation Approach for our Living Heritage and Adaptive Reuse
4. Funding for Conservation
5. Capacity Building at all levels

Besides these recommendations to be taken up for India's built heritage at National Level, Key Policy Imperatives are outlined for Central bodies, States and UTs based on a detailed analysis of the nature of built heritage in different states of India in the last chapter of this report.

A Central Sector Scheme for listing of built heritage including archaeological remains need to be developed for supporting various state governments to undertake listing and to understand the potential of their rich heritage.

“ Key Policy Imperatives

A. Legislative Framework:

Protection of ‘unrecognised categories’ and ‘unprotected built heritage’ at local, state and national level example historic cities and cultural landscapes.

B. Administrative:

Policies for Ministerial/ Departments owned Heritage Buildings for example Ministry of Railways that has inventoried and categorised its built heritage and artefacts along with developing special heritage codes.

C. Financial:

Awareness of existing Government Schemes and more tax incentives for investing in conservation and reuse of heritage example tax rebate on heritage hotels, conservation of private historic houses.

D. Institutional:

Promoting Heritage Capacity Building Programs for Mapping/ Conservation/ Reuse of Built Heritage through collaborations with institutions and implementation of National Education Policy 2020. ”









The built cultural heritage of India is in abundance as has been recorded in several previous official documents by ASI, Ministry of Culture and NITI Aayog (NITI Aayog, 2020). The biggest challenge facing India is how to record, document, protect, preserve, reuse, interpret and showcase the wide range of protected and unprotected built heritage sites and structures spread across the vast expanse of the country. While pan India built heritage mapping by organisations such as IGNCA and NMMA under ASI, Ministry of Culture as well as NGO initiatives such as INTACH is being attempted; we are far from achieving the required target of recording 500,000 heritage structures. Among other national database resources, the French Institute of Pondicherry and the American Institute of Indian Studies, Gurugram also have substantial photo archives of built heritage. However the available total count of built heritage structures (including authenticated images) in these organisations is no more than 10000 till date.

In a country of such cultural diversity, geographical variance and centuries old remains a much larger network of organisations including public and private sector bodies along with professionals and institutions are required to address this challenge in totality.

Separator Image: Darbargarh, Gondal,
Gujarat; Source - DRONAH

Sculpture of tenth Avatar of Vishnu,
Rani ki Vav, Gujarat; Source - DRONAH

This research work commissioned by NITI Aayog is one of the first basic attempts to understand the quantum, nature and location of our built heritage across the country in order to arrive at some primary policies and guidelines for its long-term conservation and promotion. While organisations such as INTACH and NMMA are involved in much more comprehensive listing work, the NITI Aayog basic inventory will serve as a useful reference at national level for all organisations and individuals working in this sector

Structure of the Report

The key inquiries to assess the entire built heritage in India are structured in 5 Chapters in this report:

1. What is the total number of built heritage structures in the country? What are the categories or typologies? An approximate number of 500000 structures was mentioned in the NITI Aayog report 2020. An inventory of 100000 plus structures (with images for around 60000) is annexed with this Report.

2. What is the nature of our built heritage? Can we categorise it for appropriate conservation and reuse? Chapter two of this report presents the mapping and analysis of 100000 plus listed structures across India to arrive at an understanding of the nature or categories of built heritage of India. With this mapping it may be feasible to define policy guidelines for reuse of various categories such as forest rest houses and heritage homes that can be used for hospitality and tourism, water bodies and historic gardens that can be developed as recreational zones and, archaeological sites that can be de-

veloped into trails with conservation and interpretation.

3. Who are the custodians of our built heritage including most public and private sector organisations/ individuals and NGOs? Chapter three of this report further elaborates on the departments, organisations and NGOs at national and state level as mentioned in the NITI Aayog 2020 Report and, extends the heritage managers' database to include most stakeholders at the state and local level who are working in the field of heritage. The report also takes into account active NGOs in each state which can work alongside concerned government departments to support heritage conservation and reuse.

What are the various government and non-government schemes for funding and conservation of built heritage in India? While the key schemes were outlined in the 2020 Heritage report of NITI Aayog, further information is provided along the same lines to cover most local, state, national and international funding for heritage projects in India.

4. How much of our built heritage is under protection? Under which organisations? What is the quantum of unprotected heritage?

Chapter 4 analyses this mapping of protected, unprotected structures in terms of existing heritage regulation. One of the key challenges for India's built heritage is its state of protection. While ASI and State Archaeology Departments are barely able to manage the centrally and state protected structures, the vast quantum of buildings and sites lie unprotected. This chapter also compiles and analyses all international, national,

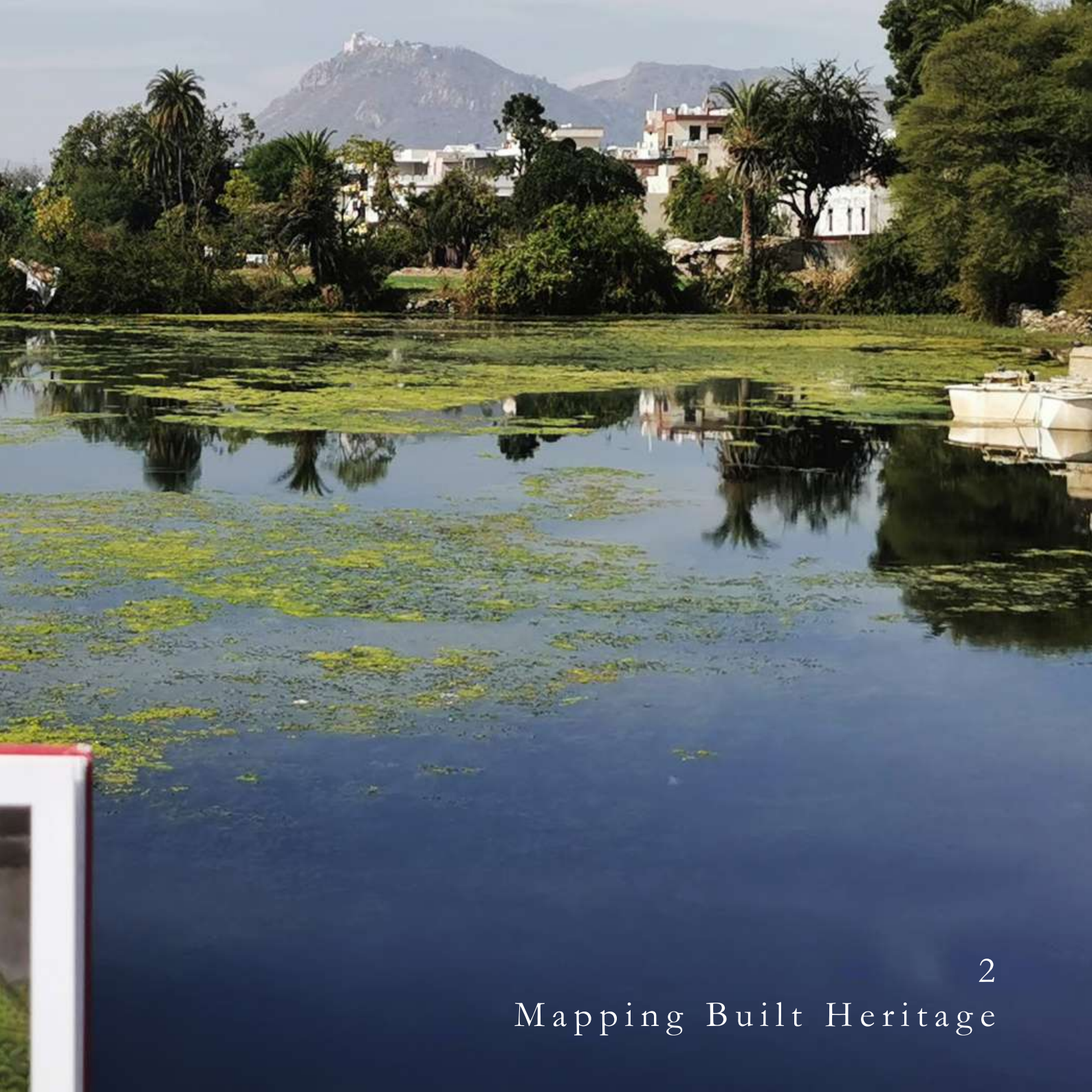
state and local level charters, policies, acts, byelaws and guidelines applicable for the built heritage of this country today. Besides this, the chapter also covers the lacunae in heritage legislation across India.

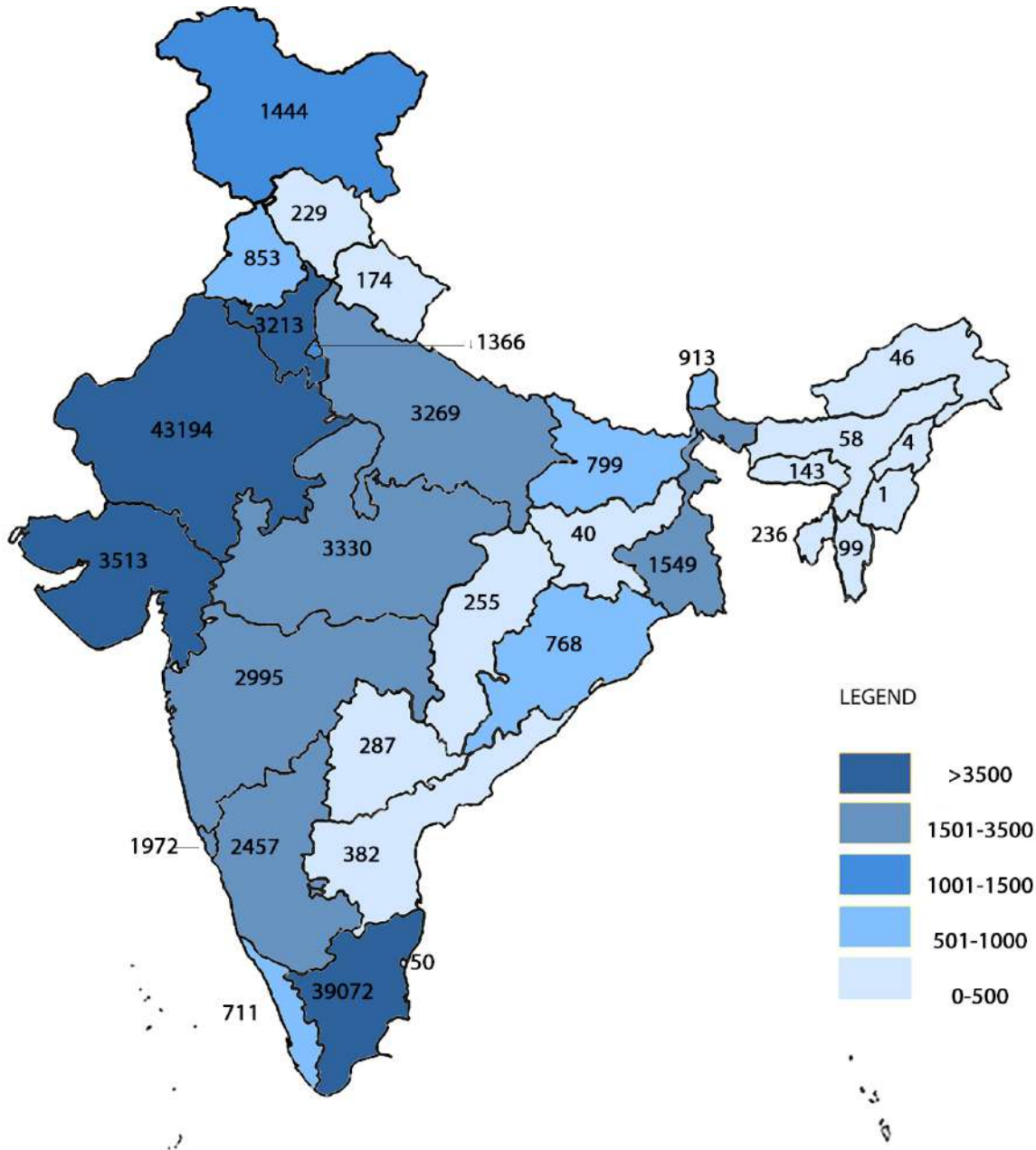
5. The concluding Chapter 5 presents Policies and Actions to be taken up for conserving, reusing and promoting the vast built heritage of our country. The Policies are based on the holistic mapping and understanding of the nature and state of built heritage in the country. They are also customised to states and specific cultural context or typology as one rule cannot apply to all kinds. Possibly this approach to the built heritage will ensure greater protection and sustenance of our vast heritage repository.

Though these issues were addressed in the NITI Aayog report on ‘Improving Heritage Management in India’ (2020), it was mostly focused on prime heritage of the country and, on restructuring of ASI. This report continues in a similar stream to provide a more detailed view of the larger quantum of unprotected built heritage of India along with classifying it into categories and ownerships for arriving at suitable policies. It also provides an overview of the status of built heritage in India and the need for more stakeholders to get involved.









This chapter is an attempt at quantitative and qualitative mapping of India's Built Cultural Heritage.

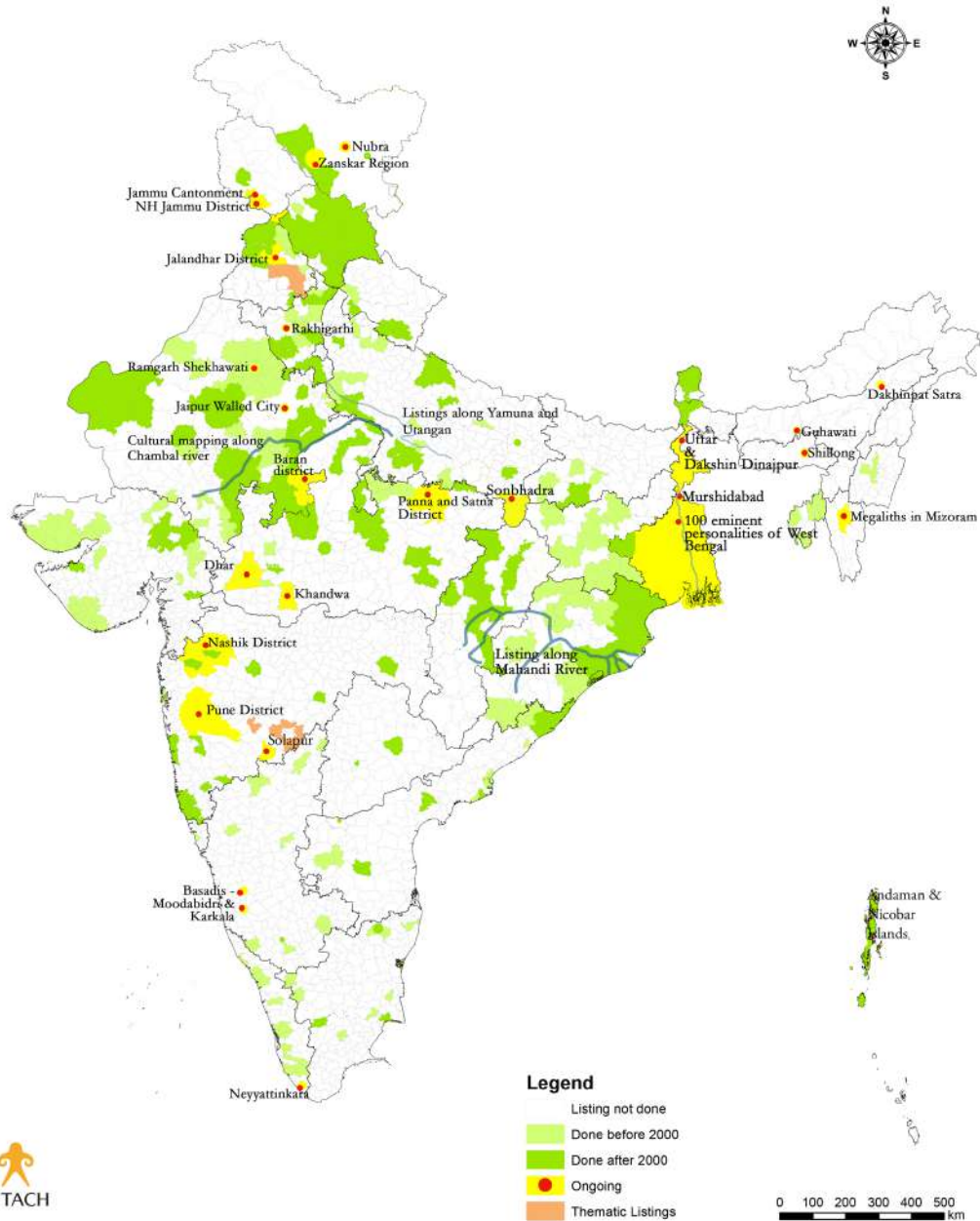
Ongoing National Initiatives for Listing

INTACH

There are two pan India initiatives for documentation of built heritage structures; the first one was initiated by INTACH with listing of protected and protected structures. INTACH has a total listing of 60602 prepared since 1984 . Those with images are approximately 52000 but most are being verified and authenticated. INTACH could provide 8022 authenticated images for this report. Their target for the next 5 years is to reach 100000 sites with their dedicated listing programme and trained professionals.. A note on provided by INTACH on their listing process is enclosed in the annexure (Refer Annexure).

Separator Image: Udaipur; Source -
DRONAH, 2021

100,000 plus Listed Heritage Structures
in India; Source - DRONAH, 2021



Mapping of Built Heritage Inventories undertaken by INTACH; Source - INTACH



National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) Website Homepage ; Source - nmma.nic.in

NMMA

The National Mission of Monuments and Antiquities launched by Ministry of Culture in 2007 and, currently functioning under ASI is another pan India initiative for documentation of antiquities and built heritage to prepare a National Register from different sources across India in a uniform format. They state that “Only few among the large number of remarkably varied monuments in India are protected by Central or State Government. NMMA has taken up the task of documenting the remaining unprotected Built Heritage from primary

or secondary sources in the prescribed format.”

NMMA’s documentation work on antiquities has crossed 5 Lakhs with 1259831 available online while the work on built heritage covers 186000 structures through secondary sources including 60000 earlier listings provided by INTACH in 2010. Among these 11406 are available online but most of these have no images. NMMA is also sorting the data collected from its gazetteers but it requires verifying on site with image of the building.

“ Considering that both INTACH and NMMA have an exhaustive documentation format and, they are in process of revising the past documentation work with physical verification on site it will take substantial time to arrive at a comprehensive National Register for India. ”

Mapping of Built Heritage by NITI Aayog

This chapter is an attempt at quantitative and qualitative mapping of India's Built Cultural Heritage.

For Mapping of this Built Heritage, about 100000 heritage structures are inventoried to some detail and an-



INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS
Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India

7740 archaeological sites with images
(OPEN SOURCE)



National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
Government of India

4565 (11000 listed) built heritage sites images
(OPEN SOURCE)



INTACH
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

8022 built heritage sites with images
(LIMITED ACCESS WITH PERMISSION)



French Institute of Pondicherry

15000 (approx.) monuments with images
(LIMITED ACCESS WITH PERMISSION)



American Institute of Indian Studies

6000 monuments with images
(OPEN SOURCE)

nexed in this report. The numbers themselves have little meaning unless we understand the concentration and spread of this heritage across the country, its range of typologies, its locational context and its level of recognition/protection.

Hence, the mapping of entire built heritage across the spread of India is presented in this chapter in two formats:

A. As per recognition and protection system: World Heritage Sites, Nationally Protected Heritage, State Protected Heritage, Locally Protected Heritage and Un-protected Heritage. And,

B. As per the various typologies of India's built heritage: Archaeological Sites (including Underwater Archaeology), Cultural Landscapes, Historic Cities, Forts and Palaces, Historic Gardens, Waterbodies and Stepwells, Administrative, Public Buildings, Residential and Industrial built heritage.

A. Built Heritage Mapping as per Recognition and Protection

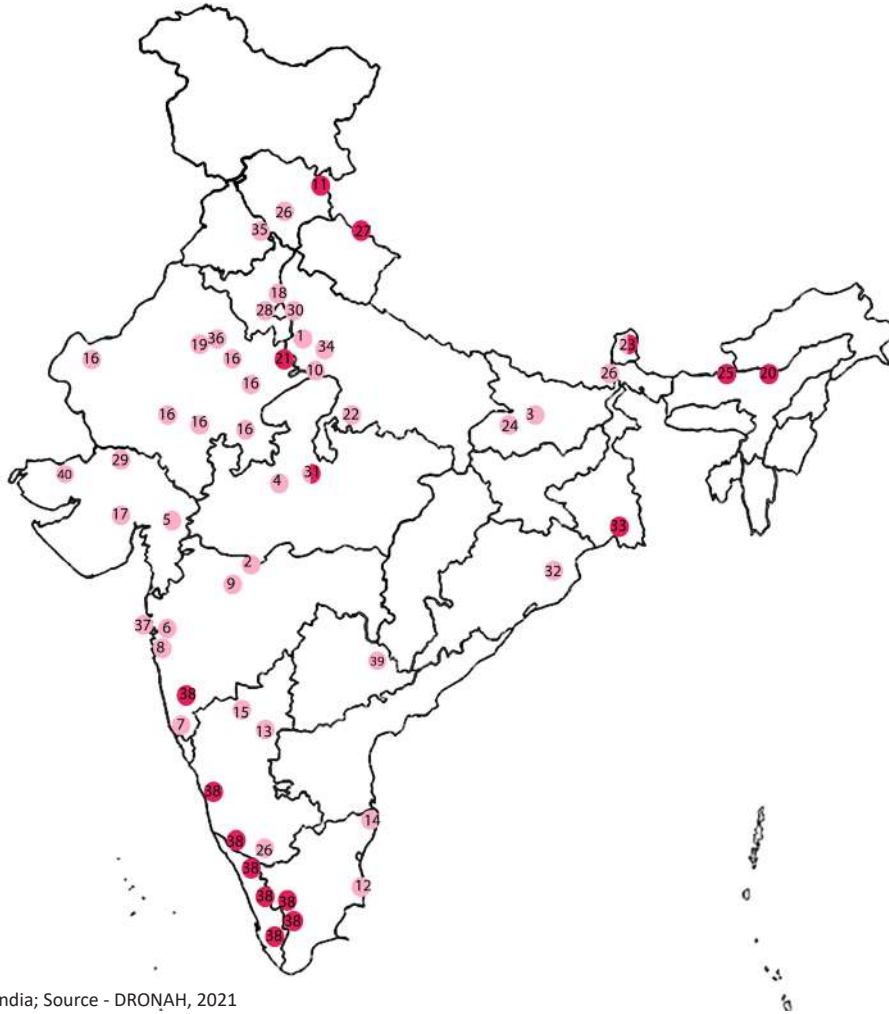
The distribution of first 100000 plus structures inventoried in this research project shows the spread of 3693 Centrally protected structures, 4377 state protected structures and 90000 plus heritage structures under various other government and private ownership which are largely unprotected. A state wise distribution of the protected and unprotected structures is mapped and shown on pg 51.

1. UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Among the category for protection and recognition, the UNESCO World Heritage Sites occupy the highest position as they are protected at national, state, or local level along with a commitment of the nodal agency ASI for their management and their State of Conservation to the World Heritage Committee at an international level. As of August 2021, India has 40 World Heritage Sites (32 Cultural, 7 Natural and 1 Mixed Site) as shown in the map. Amongst the cultural sites, UNESCO has sub-categories such as Historic Cities, Cultural Landscapes, Cultural Routes, Urban Ensembles, Industrial Heritage, Modern Heritage, Group of Monuments, Single Monument and Sites. India's World Heritage Sites and the ones on the tentative list have a good representation for each of these typologies. In terms of ownership, and protection 25 of the 32 cultural sites are owned and protected by ASI and the rest by various States.

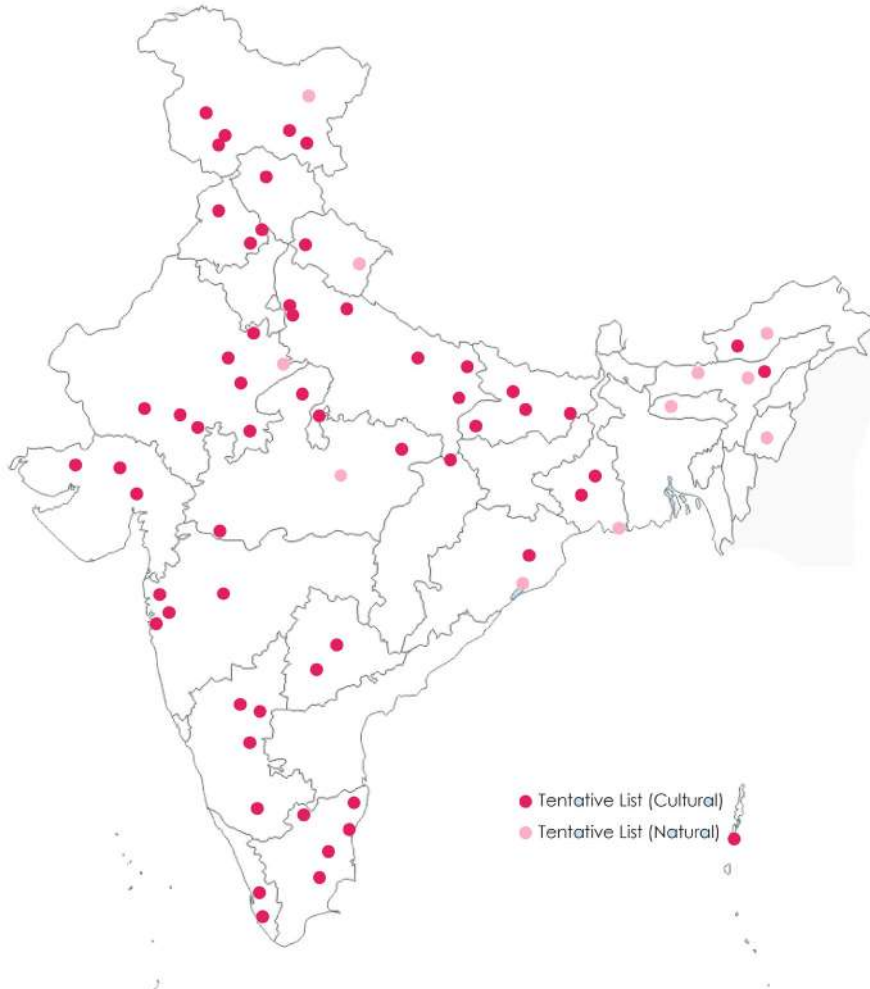
2. Centrally Protected

The pan India spread of centrally protected structure shows the widest concentrations in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Delhi. Most of the remaining northern, eastern and south-eastern states have less than 100 centrally protected structures. Among the State Protected sites, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have the largest numbers followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat and Telangana, Maharashtra and Andhra while most of north, east and northeastern states show less concentration.



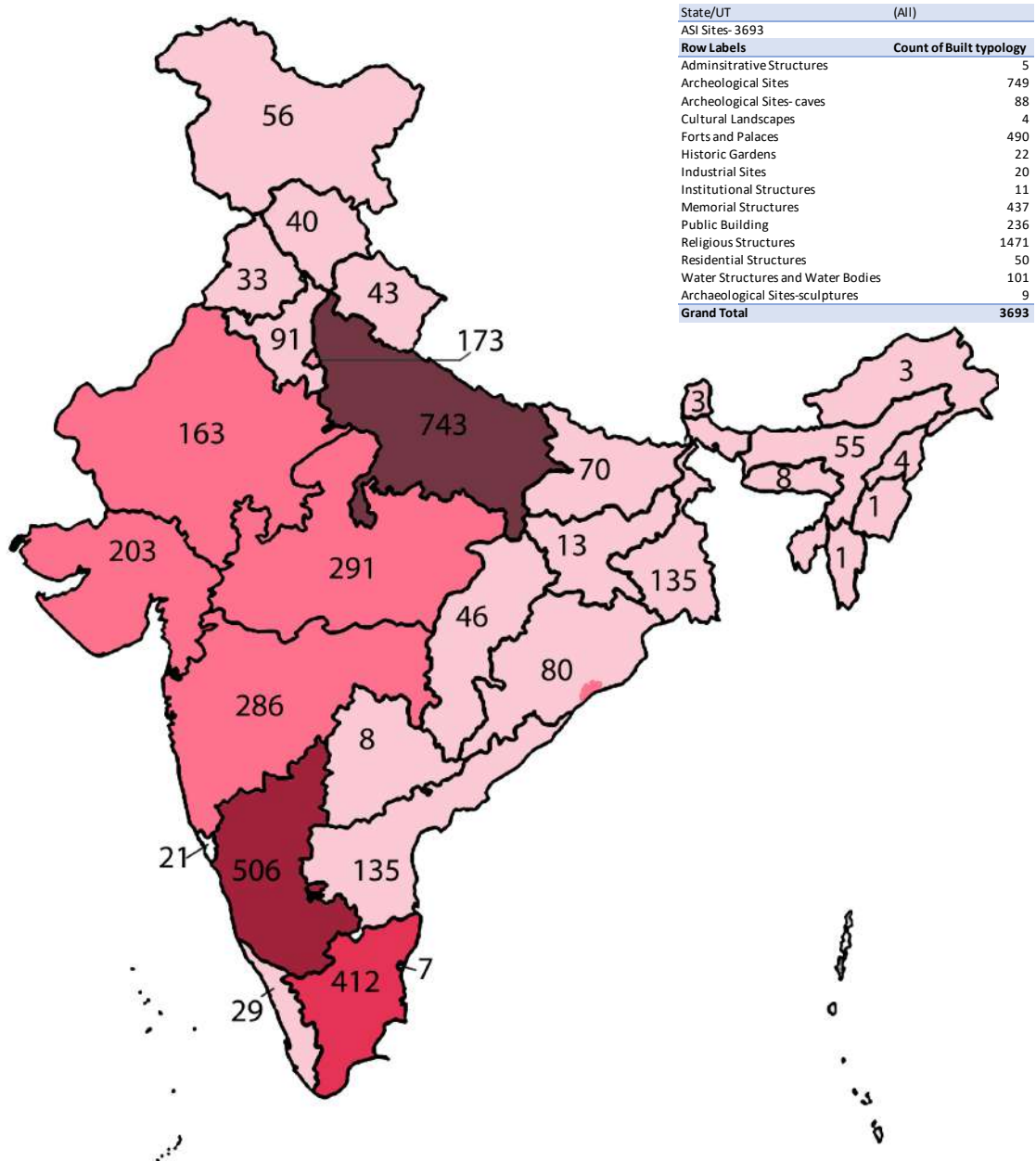
World Heritage Sites of India; Source - DRONAH, 2021

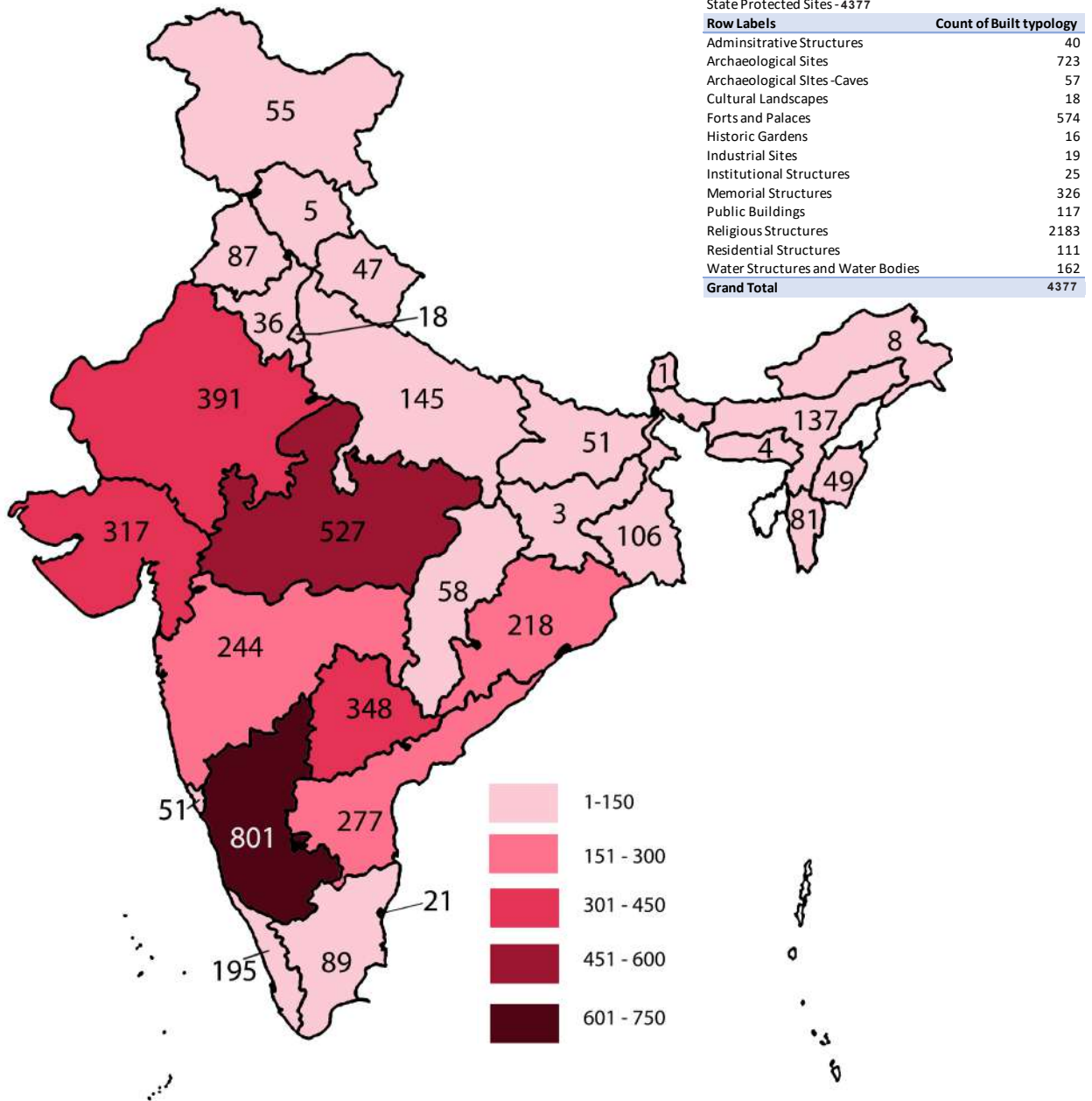
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Agra Fort, Uttar Pradesh | 13. Group of Monuments at Hampi, Karnataka | 27. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks, Uttarakhand | 39. Ramappa Temple, Telangana |
| 2. Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra | 14. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu | 28. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi | 40. Dholavira, a Harappan City, Gujarat |
| 3. Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar | 15. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, Karnataka | 29. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat | |
| 4. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh | 16. Hill Forts of Rajasthan | 30. Red Fort Complex, Delhi | |
| 5. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Gujarat | 17. Historic City of Ahmadabad, Gujarat | 31. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh | |
| 6. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus), Maharashtra | 18. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi | 32. Sun Temple, Konarak, Orissa | |
| 7. Churches and Convents of Goa | 19. Jaipur City, Rajasthan | 33. Sundarbans National Park, West Bengal | |
| 8. Elephanta Caves, Maharashtra | 20. Kaziranga National Park, Assam | 34. Taj Mahal, Uttar Pradesh | |
| 9. Ellora Caves, Maharashtra | 21. Keoladeo National Park, Rajasthan | 35. The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement, in Chandigarh | |
| 10. Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh | 22. Khajuraho Group of Monuments, Madhya Pradesh | 36. The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur | |
| 11. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area, Himachal Pradesh | 23. Khangchendzonga National Park, Sikkim | 37. Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai | |
| 12. Great Living Chola Temples, Tamil Nadu | 24. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya, Bihar | 38. Western Ghats in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra | |
| | 25. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam | | |
| | 26. Mountain Railways of Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal | | |



Heritage Sites on the Tentative List; Source - DRONAH, 2021

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (1998) 2. Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam, Kerala (1998) 3. Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh (1998) 4. Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (1998) 5. Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab (2004) 6. River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (2004) 7. Namdapha National Park (2006) 8. Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (2006) 9. Neora Valley National Park (2009) 10. Desert National Park (2009) 11. Silk Road Sites in India (2010) 12. Santiniketan (2010) 13. The Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar (2010) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Mughal Gardens in Kashmir (2010) 15. Delhi - A Heritage City (2012) 16. Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (2014) 17. Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands (2014) 18. The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (2014) 19. Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India (2014) 20. Dholavira: A Harappan City (2014) 21. Apatani Cultural Landscape (2014) 22. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (2014) 23. Monuments of Srirangapatna Island Town (2014) 24. Chilika Lake (2014) 25. Padmanabhapuram Palace (2014) 26. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (2014) 27. Sites of Saytagrah, India's non-violent freedom movement (2014) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Thembang Fortified Village (2014) 29. Narcondam Island (2014) 30. Moidams – the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (2014) 31. Ekamra Kshetra – The Temple City, Bhubaneswar (2014) 32. Bhedaghat-Lametaghat in Narmada Valley (2021) 33. Hire Benkal, Megalithic Site, Karnataka (2021) 34. Iconic Riverfront of the Historic City of Varanasi (2021) 35. Serial Nomination of Maratha Military Architecture in Maharashtra (2021) 36. Temples of Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu (2021) |
|---|---|---|
- Besides these, 10 Natural sites are also included in the Tentative list





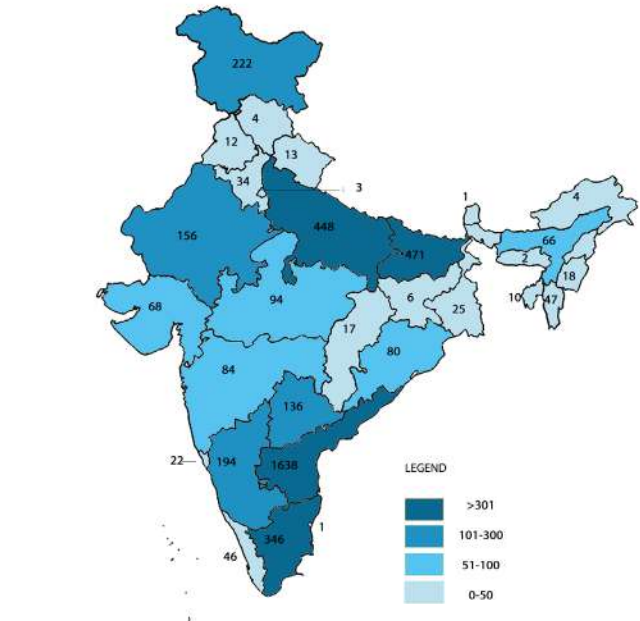
In terms of Typology, ASI has approximately 1471 religious monuments, 749 archaeological sites, 490 forts, fortifications and palaces, 437 memorial structures besides others as historic gardens, water structures and public buildings. State protected sites show a similar typology break up with 2183 religious monuments, 723 archaeological sites, 574 forts and palaces, 326 memorials and rest of other types.

Among the 90000 plus unprotected heritage listed, more than 80 percent is religious heritage under various endowments act, Devsthan Departments and Waqf Board, 2794 archaeological sites, 5443 forts and palaces, 2372 memorial besides other types in very small numbers.

B. Built Heritage Mapping as per Typologies

1. Archaeological Sites (including Underwater Archaeology)

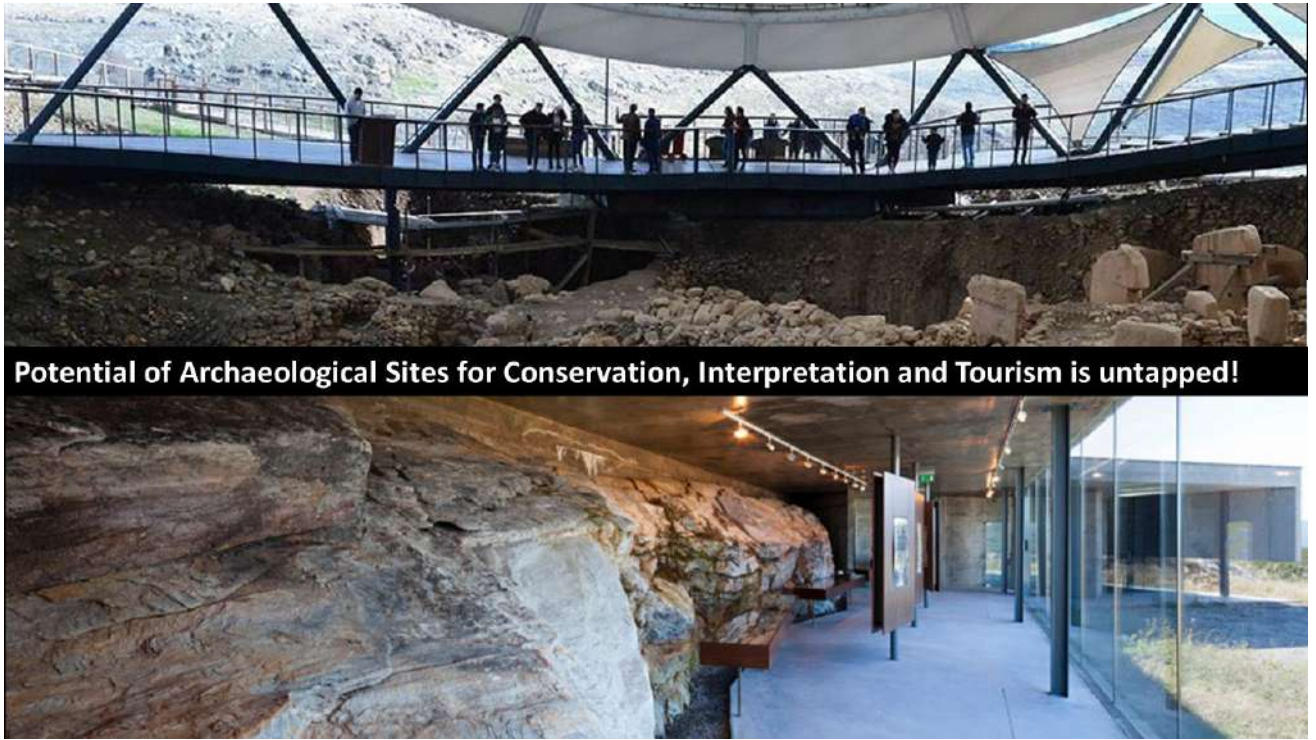
Among total of 4186 sites mapped under this category, India has 749 'archaeological sites and remains' under central protection, 723 sites 'archaeological sites and remains' under protection of different states with balance as unprotected areas. The nature of archaeological sites and remains ranges from ancient site mounds of varying sizes, mostly with baked or even unbaked brick structures, pottery and associated remains; stone, terracotta, metal, bone, ivory, semi-precious and precious gems and fabricated artefacts of different centuries; inscriptions; megalithic burials; cairns, cists, stone circles,



Distribution of Archaeological Sites across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021

cromlechs, dolmens, prehistoric burials, urn burials; stupa and stupa remains; commemorative remains, burials, objects; caves with ritual objects, sculpture, meditation and habitation remains; rock-cut figures; statues; caves with rock art; burial mounds; city walls; prehistoric remains; rock shelters; tombs; Buddhism and Jainism pilgrimage related sites; find-spots of coin hoards or statues or other hoards; shrines and temples.

Few key observations on status of archaeological sites indicates that:



Potential of Archaeological Sites for Conservation, Interpretation and Tourism is untapped!

Interpretation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey; Source - Source – <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/culture/turkey-conservation-not-excavation-focus-in-gobeklitepe/1758455>

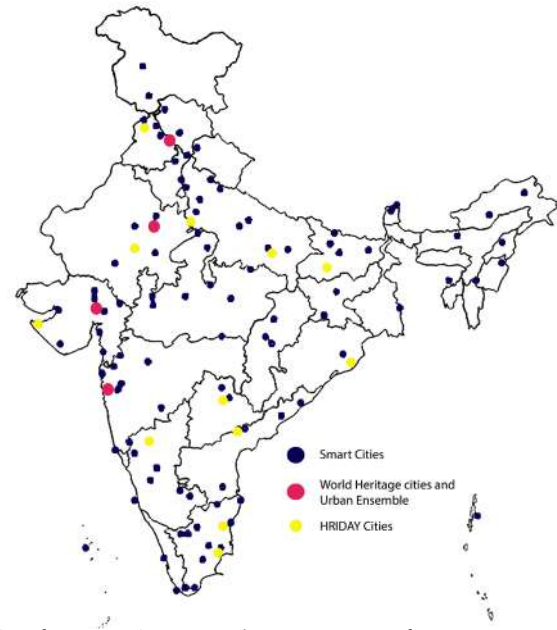
“ Only 1472 sites are protected out of 4186. 2114 out of the total are Harappan Period sites. Potential numbers of archaeological sites across India is estimated to be 40000 plus. Unprotected sites are getting erased and built over at a fast pace. India needs to develop infrastructure and open these sites for interpretation and tourism. Even among the 1472 protected archaeological sites, there is not a single one covering all aspects of conservation, sheltered protection and visitor interpretation in totality.”

2. Historic Cities including Residential Structures (Havelis, Houses and Mansions)

India has a vast repository of Urban Heritage in its living historic cities recently recognized by UNESCO in the inscription of Ahmedabad and Jaipur city. 12 of the historic cities were recognised under HRIDAY program of MoHUA in 2015 and even currently a large number of urban conservation and urban renewal works are being undertaken in the historic cores under the Smart Cities Programme. Ahmedabad has about 2200 listed structures, Jaipur around 1588, Mumbai 1661, Delhi 1450 plus and Chandigarh 87 are estimated in number. On an average each historic city centre will have at least 500 heritage structures amounting to a total of approximately 60 historic cities across India with 30000 plus urban built heritage structures.



Aerial View of Jaipur City; Source - DRONAH



Distribution of Historic Cities across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021

LIST OF HRIDAY CITIES:

Ajmer	Kanchipuram
Amritsar	Mathura
Amaravati	Puri
Badami	Varanasi
Dwarka	Velankanni
Gaya	Warangal

“ Residential built heritage of India exists in the form of structures of commoner’s as well as lavish noble houses in historic cities or larger mansions on the outskirts including Havelis, Wadas, Chettinad Houses, British period Bungalows and other spread across India. Another category exists in the form of vernacular architecture as part of rural landscapes and tribal settlements. ”

3. Cultural Landscapes (including Sacred Groves and Historic Gardens) and Heritage Routes

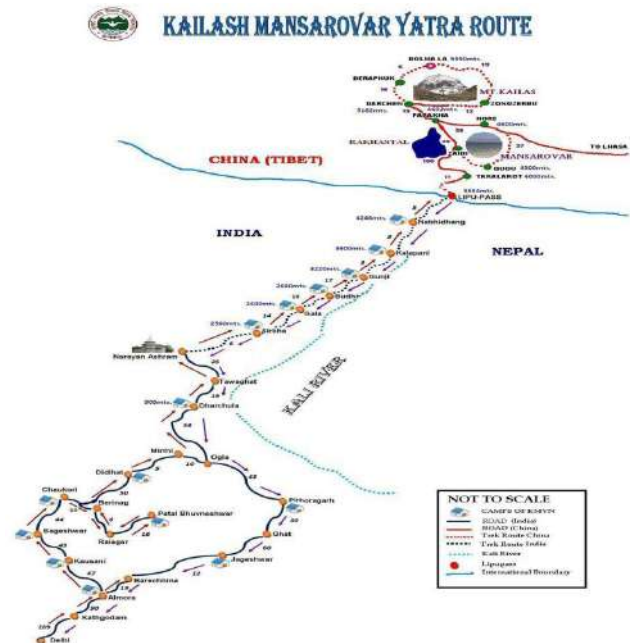
This report covers mapping of 487 cultural landscapes in India including 133 listed sacred groves under the state of Meghalaya. Published sources on sacred groves indicate a figure of total 13720 numbers across India with about 500 in Tamil Nadu (Krishna, Amirthalingam, & CPR Environmental Education Centre Chennai, 2014).

Additionally, the mapping of 322 historic gardens shows that only 41 among these are protected.

India's unique geographical location between the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean and the diversity of indigenous people has resulted in a vast variety of cultural landscapes that is yet unrecognised heritage at the national level. Given the range and diversity of culture-nature adaptations across India, the primary challenge is to classify the various kinds of cultural landscape and identify their values. A range of typologies identified by scholars for this region include associative, archaeological, relict, institutional, industrial, religious and bio-cultural landscapes. (Context, Aryan Publishers, 2018)

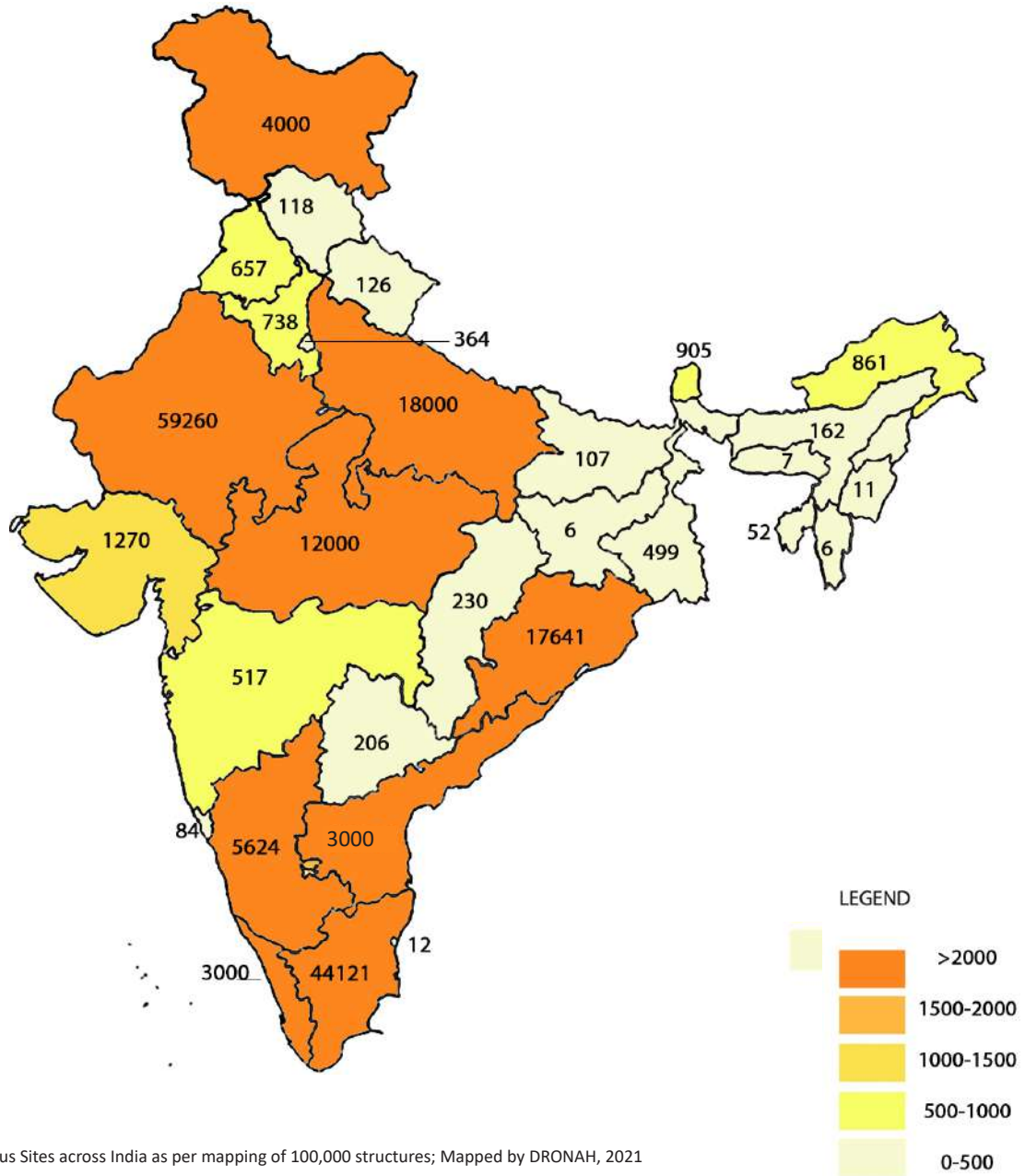
The State of Meghalaya has contributed its list of Sacred Groves with a plea to recognise these as cultural heritages.

“ Pilgrim routes in India incorporate a larger cultural narrative linking several sites. These need to be recognised and mapped. ”



Kailash Mansarovar Yatra Route; Source - mea.gov.in

Some significant ones include Pilgrim trails: Manas, Amarnath, Varanasi Panchkroshi, Char Dham, Uttarakhand Raj Jat yatra, Sabarimala, even Kavadi Yatra for Ganga Jal, Machail in Jammu along with Kailash Mansarovar and Braj Circuit. Other routes such as Uttarapatha on Tentative List and maritime trade routes along with Nankana saheb to Pakistan even extend to transnational connections.



Distribution of Religious Sites across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Mapped by DRONAH, 2021



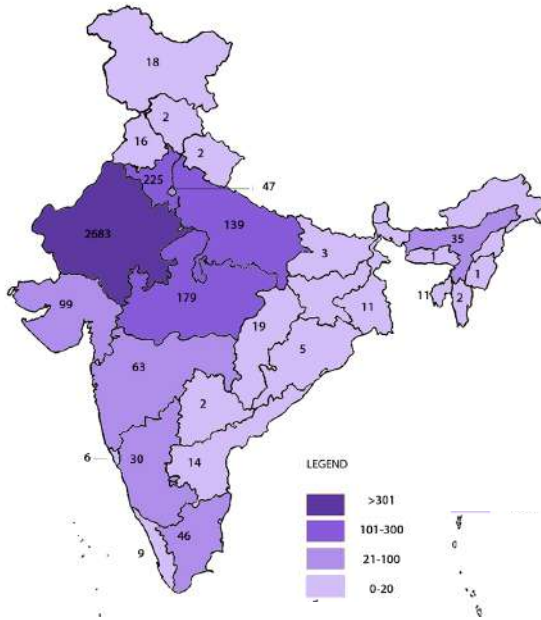
Nagaswamy Temple, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu; Source - DRONAH

4. Religious Structures

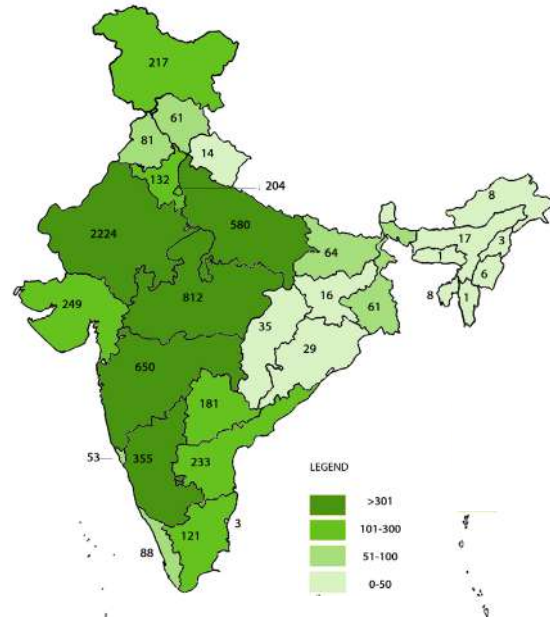
“ *Religious Heritage Typologies (Temples, Mosques, Monasteries and Churches) form the largest component of the built heritage of India.* ”

While most of these are under independent trusts, a large quantum is managed by the government departments in various states as per existing acts. Rajasthan,

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra and Telangana followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have the largest quantum of historic temples in the country. Though present in abundance and proven to be one of the most sustainable heritage typology where the cultural significance balances well with the economic value; its potential impact is unrealized in the Heritage Conservation and Management Sector.



Distribution of Water Systems and Waterbodies across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021



Distribution of Forts and Palaces and Military Architecture across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021

5. Water Systems and Water Bodies

India’s historic waterbodies and traditional water management systems are well recorded though currently a number of these historic systems are in disuse.

“ Among the 3670 mapped water structures as part of this report, only 263 are protected. ”

Considering the current water needs in the country, it is important to document and conserve this tangible heritage with an aim to supplement the water demand as well as to replenish the ground water level and con-

serve this unique typology. The largest concentration of historic water structures is evident in the central and western regions of India which fall in the arid and semi-arid zones resulting in historic water-architecture of the stepwells.

6. Forts and Palaces and Military Architecture (Battlefields, barracks, Cantonments, Gates, Walls)

Forts, Fortifications, and palaces is one of the most abundant typologies in India’s Built Heritage following the religious structures and archaeological sites. The fortifications range from various historic periods con-



Chand Baori, Abhaneri, Rajasthan ; Source -Jahnwaj Sharma



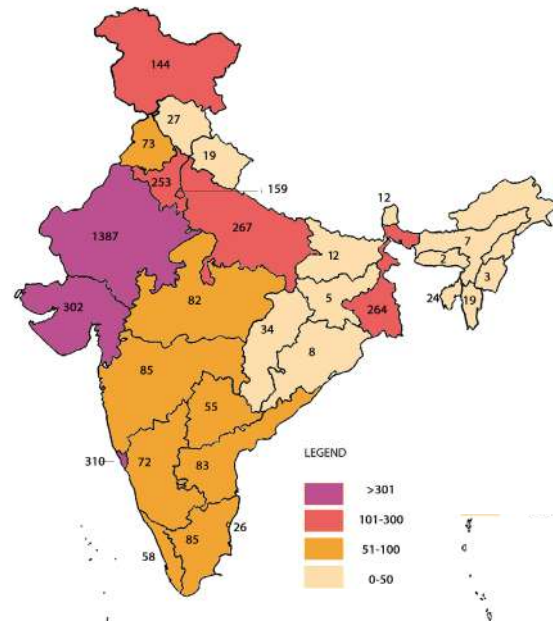
Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajasthan; Source - DRONAH

structed by different dynasties through centuries. Most of these show the spread of Sultanate and Mughal Imperial rule, Maratha kingdom along with regional dynasties Rajput, Sikhs, Kakatiyas, Bahmani and Qutb Shahis or even the Ahom dynasty in Assam region. The coastal region of India also has some Portuguese and British period fortifications.

“ Only 1064 of forts & fortifications are protected of 6520 mapped in this report. Many unprotected private ones are successfully running as Heritage Hotels & Royal Museums. Potential for other military architecture such as battlefields remains untapped. ”

7. Public Buildings and Public Spaces (Monuments, Administrative structures, Serai, Rest houses, Baradari, Kosminar, Chaupars, Chowks, Bazaars)

Public heritage structures serve as significant landmarks in the historic cites or historic routes today. Most of this typology can continue to be used as public buildings with similar historic use or be developed for heritage tourism with amenities.



Distribution of Public Buildings across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021

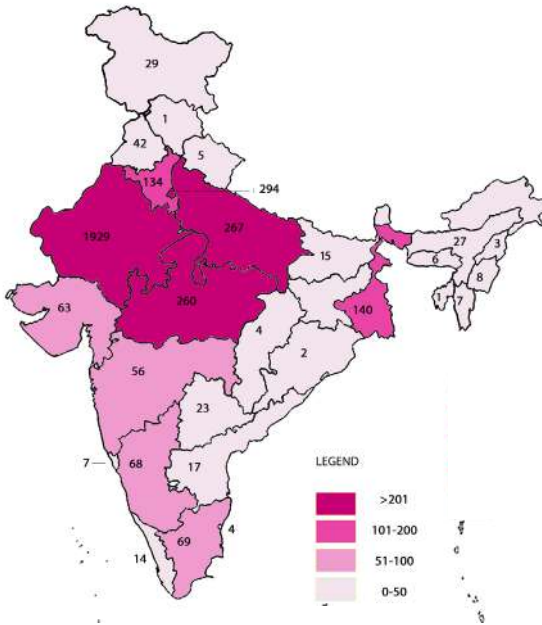
“ Only 353 of public buildings are protected of 5041 mapped. Public buildings need to be Conserved and Reused as per Typology. Example Rest houses, Museums, Cultural Centres, Offices, Shopping Stores. 45 administrative structures are protected of the 65 listed in this report. These have potential for Reuse as Grand Office Spaces or as Museums open to Public. ”



High Court, Chandigarh; Source - DRONAH



Cenotaphs of Orchha; Source - Samvida Rai



Distribution of Memorials, Tombs and Cenotaphs across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021

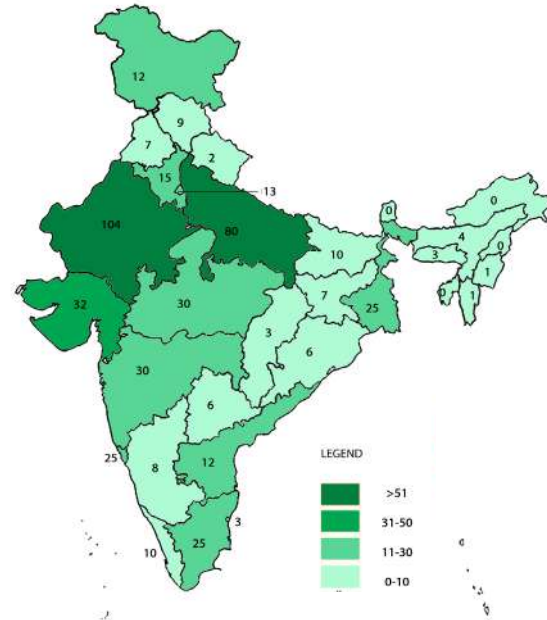
8. Memorials, Tombs & Cenotaphs

This typology of built heritage has a strong potential to be converted and reused as public parks or recreational spaces such as Lodhi Gardens in Delhi.

“ Only 763 memorials out of 3507 mapped are protected. ”

9. Industrial Heritage Structures

Recognition of industrial heritage is a recent phenomenon and, India houses some of the most significant



Distribution of Industrial Heritage Structures across India as per mapping of 100,000 structures; Source - DRONAH, 2021

sites such as the 13th century Zinc and Silver mines in Zawar, Rajasthan, Sites related to the Salt industry and later period engineering marvels such as the Howrah bridge and the Mountain Railways of India.

“ Only 39 of 465 mapped industrial heritage are protected.Ministry of Railways has set a role model for categorizing and preparing heritage codes for their industrial heritage.Potential for Reuse of Industrial Sites such as Old Mills/ Factories into social housing needs to be explored. ”



Gandhi Bhawan, Chandigarh; Source - DRONAH

10. Institutional Structures (Universities, Colleges, Schools, Libraries and Museums)

Most of the living institutional structures date from the Early Modern, British period or post-independence. Recent recognition by Ministry of Education for such

heritage institutes will help in conserving such historic campuses across India. Currently only 30 among the 1105 institutions mapped are under protection.

Table - Statewise Analysis of Built Cultural Heritage

State/UT	World Heritage Sites	Sites on the Tentative List	Archaeological Survey of India	State Protected Sites	Listed Sites
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		2			16
Andhra Pradesh		1	135	277	371
Arunachal Pradesh		3	3	8	44
Assam	2	2	55	137	142
Bihar	2		70	51	795
Chandigarh	1				60
Chhattisgarh			46	58	293
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu			11		4
Delhi	3	2	173	18	1384
Goa	1		21	51	1978
Gujarat	4	3	203	317	2127
Haryana			91	36	3216
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	40	5	419
Jammu & Kashmir		4	56	55	1442
Jharkhand			13	3	13
Karnataka	2	5	506	801	2756
Kerala		2	29	195	726
Ladakh			15	2	564

State/UT	World Heritage Sites	Sites on the Tentative List	Archaeological Survey of India	State Protected Sites	Listed Sites
Lakshadweep					
Madhya Pradesh	3	4	291	527	2001
Maharashtra	5	2	286	244	2801
Manipur		1	1	49	1
Meghalaya		1	8	4	168
Mizoram			1	81	96
Nagaland			4		2
Odisha	1	2	80	218	928
Puducherry			7	21	50
Punjab		2	33	87	792
Rajasthan	4	1	163	391	43026
Sikkim	1		3		916
Tamil Nadu	2	3	412	89	36008
Telangana	1		8	348	261
Tripura			8		228
Uttar Pradesh	3	2	743	145	3113
Uttarakhand	1		43	47	146
West Bengal	1	3	135	106	1416
TOTAL	40	46	3693	4377	108823









This chapter broadly covers all ‘Heritage Managers’ or ‘Heritage Custodians’ for the Built Cultural Heritage of India including all concerned stakeholders who own, protect, conserve and/or use the heritage structures and sites. While ASI primarily protects 3693 nationally protected sites, several heritage sites are owned or funded through other Ministries, State Governments and Local departments.

This section covers most Public and key Private trusts which own or manage substantial number of built heritage sites in India. Similarly, active heritage organizations, trusts and public bodies dealing with conservation and promotion of heritage are also listed.

The intention of this section is to present the status of ownership and management of the range of built heritage structures in India. An analysis of this database of stakeholders will help in understanding the strengths and gaps in conserving our built heritage and to arrive at suitable recommendations for filling these gaps.

A. Public Sector

A.1 Central Bodies

Ministry of Culture – ASI and Other Departments, MoHUA - CPWD, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of I&B, Ministry of Education, MoEFCC, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Mines - GSI, Ministry of Science and Technology - NIO, Ministry of Minority Affairs – CWC and NCM have been covered in this section.

Separator Image: Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu, Karnataka; Source - DRO-NAH

Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Khajuraho; Source - Samvida Rai

1. Ministry of Culture											
Sector: Public, Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it:										
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:										
<p>The mission of the department is to preserve, promote and disseminate all forms of art and culture. In order to achieve this, the department undertakes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and conservation of heritage, historic sites and ancient monuments • Administration of libraries • Promotion of literary, visual and performing arts • Observation of centenaries and anniversaries of important national personalities and events • Promotion of institutions and organizations of Buddhist and Tibetan studies • Promotion of institutional and individual non-official initiatives in the fields of art and culture • Entering into cultural agreements with foreign countries. • The functional spectrum of the Department ranges from creating cultural awareness from the grass root level to the international cultural exchange level. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ASI</td> <td>3693</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Museums</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Libraries and Institutional Buildings</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gandhi Sites</td> <td>39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	ASI	3693	Museums	7	Libraries and Institutional Buildings	14	Gandhi Sites	39
	Category	Number									
	ASI	3693									
	Museums	7									
	Libraries and Institutional Buildings	14									
Gandhi Sites	39										
	Website: https://www.indiaculture.nic.in/										
	Funding and Sustenance:										
	The outlay for Annual Budget 2021-22 of Ministry of Culture is Rs. 2687.99 Crore. This outlay includes provisions for 2 attached offices, 6 Subordinate offices, 34 central Autonomous Bodies and schemes of the Ministry during the Financial year 2021-22.										
Conservation Acts/ Policies:											
National Cultural Heritage Conservation Policy (Draft)											
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:										
<p>Some of the conservation works undertaken by Ministry in the recent years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Building and Belvedere Estate, Gandhi Mission Sites through CPWD • All works through ASI for centrally protected monuments 	<p>Funds are distributed for these various sections for Tangible Heritage under the Ministry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological Survey of India 2. National Museum 3. National Gallery of Modern Art 4. Indian Museum 5. Victoria Memorial Hall external 										

1. Ministry of Culture (Contd.)

Observations/ Analysis:

It is the nodal Ministry for Art and Culture with several schemes for funding and covers several funding schemes for this purpose. It also houses various supporting institutions as great resources on culture and built heritage data:

- National Archives of India
- Anthropological Survey of India
- Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti
- Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
- Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
- Asiatic Society
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian studies
- Central University of Higher Tibetan Studies
- Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies
- National Library
- Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
- Delhi Public Library
- Rampur Raza Library
- Central Reference Library
- Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
- Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Mahal Library

6. Salarjung Museum
7. Allahabad Museum
8. National Council of Science Museums
9. National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology
10. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property
11. National Mission for Monuments and Antiquities
12. National Mission for Manuscripts
13. Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission
14. National Culture Fund
15. National Mission on Libraries

Best Practices:

Grants for both Public and Private sector for Built Heritage, Museums, Libraries and other cultural institutions



Belvedere House, National Library, Kolkata; Source - DRONAH

2. Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture											
Sector: Public, Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 3693										
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:										
<p>Established in 1861, it is the premier organization for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation. For the maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance the entire country is divided into 24 Circles.</p> <p>Its major activities inter-alia are conducting archaeological explorations and excavations, maintenance, conservation and preservation of protected monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance, chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains, Architectural survey of monuments, Epigraphical and numismatic studies, setting up and re-organization of Site Museums, training in Archaeology, bringing out archaeological publications, Archaeological expeditions outside India. Horticulture operation in and around ancient monuments and sites.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>World Heritage - Nodal Agency</td> <td>32 Cultural, 7 Natural and 1 Mixed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adarsh Smarak (Phase 1)</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adarsh Smarak (Phase 2)</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Centrally Protected</td> <td>3693</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	World Heritage - Nodal Agency	32 Cultural, 7 Natural and 1 Mixed	Adarsh Smarak (Phase 1)	25	Adarsh Smarak (Phase 2)	75	Centrally Protected	3693
	Category	Number									
	World Heritage - Nodal Agency	32 Cultural, 7 Natural and 1 Mixed									
	Adarsh Smarak (Phase 1)	25									
	Adarsh Smarak (Phase 2)	75									
	Centrally Protected	3693									
	For conducting specialised archaeological researches there are also 6 Excavation Branches, 1 Prehistory Branch, 1 Building Survey Project, 2 Temple Survey Projects, 2 Epigraphy Branches, 1 Science Branch and Underwater Archaeology Wing in the Archaeological Survey of India.										
	Website: https://asi.nic.in/										
	Funding and Sustenance:										
	Rs. 1042.62 Crore has been allocated to the Archaeological Survey of India in 2020-21.										
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:										
<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958</p> <p>Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972</p> <p>National Conservation Policy 2014</p> <p>Draft Exploration and Excavation Policy 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salaries, allowances and other office/administrative expenses • Advertisements and publicity • Scholarships and stipends • Publication • Travel expenses • Conservation of Ancient Monuments • Financial assistance for monuments less than 100 years old (grant in aid) • External aided programs • Archaeological Exploration and Excavation 										
Conservation Works done:											
<p>Some of the conservation works undertaken by ASI in the recent years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shey Palace, Ladakh • Residency, Lucknow 											

2. Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture (Contd.)

- Galteshwar Mahadev Temple, Vadodara
- Chatta Chowk, Red Fort
- Diwan-i-Am, Red Fort
- Qutb Minar, New Delhi
- Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram

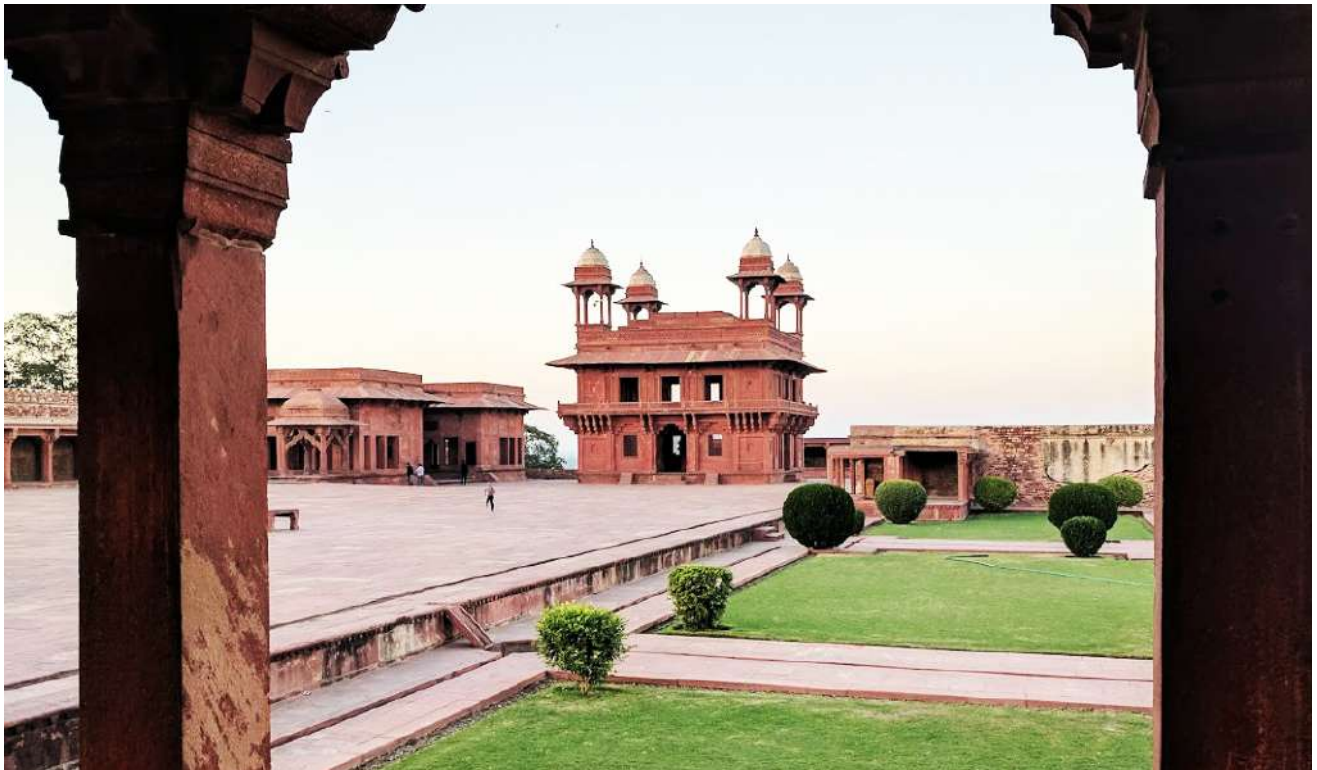
- Central Archaeological Museums
- National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
- Building projects

Observations /Analysis:

It is the premier organization of India for Archaeology and Built Heritage Conservation. It is in the process of restructuring as per recommendations of the NITI Aayog Report 2020.

Best Practices:

Overseas Projects in Cambodia, Vietnam and other South East Asian countries Humayun's Tomb Conservation in association with AKTC and other organisations.

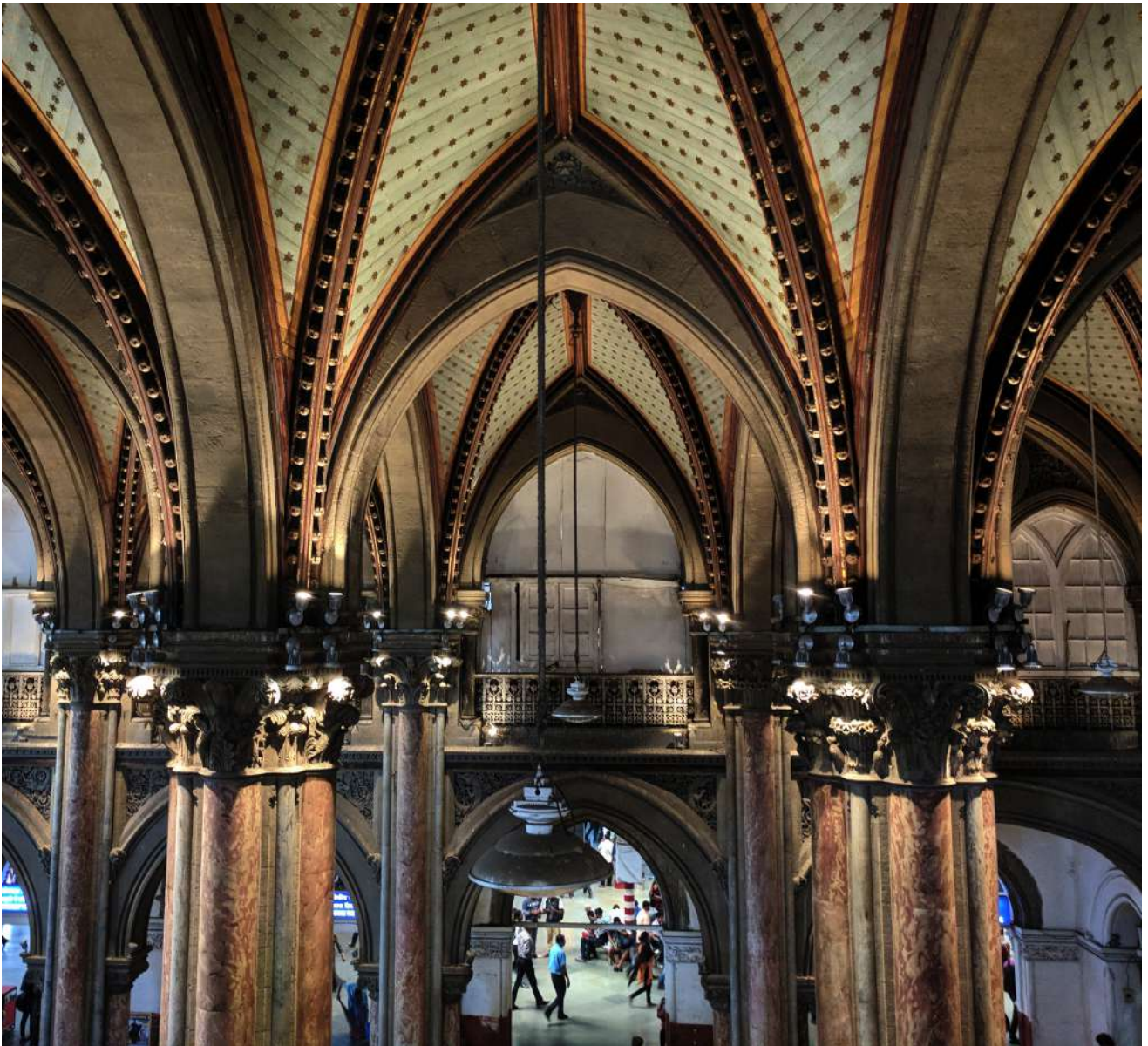


Diwan-i-Khas, Fatehpur Sikri; Source - DRONAH

3. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs							
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it:						
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:						
<p>The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is the apex authority of Government of India at the national level to formulate policies, sponsor and support programme, co-ordinate the activities of various Central Ministries, State Governments and other nodal authorities and monitor the programmes concerning all the issues of housing and urban affairs in the country.</p> <p>The matters pertaining to urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act has further delegated many of these functions to the urban local bodies. The constitutional and legal authority of the Govt. of India is limited only to Delhi and other Union Territories and to the subject which State Legislatures authorise the Union Parliament to legislate.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HRIDAY Cities</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smart Cities</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	HRIDAY Cities	12	Smart Cities	100
	Category	Number					
	HRIDAY Cities	12					
Smart Cities	100						
	Website: http://mohua.gov.in/						
	Funding and Sustenance:						
	<p>For HRIDAY: 77 Projects amounting to Rs. 418.06 Crore for all the 12 cities. Instalments amounting to Rs. 402.44 Crore were released to city mission directorates for execution of approved projects. 55 projects amounting to Rs. 272.04 crore have been completed.</p> <p>For Smart Cities: As of 6th November 2019, 23 cities have tendered out 60 heritage projects worth Rs. 551 crore, 20 cities have work ordered 53 heritage projects worth Rs. 495 crore, 10 cities have completed 26 heritage projects worth Rs. 130 crore, and 23 cities have 41 heritage projects worth Rs. 888 crores under DPR stage.</p>						
Conservation Acts/ Policies/ Missions:							
The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme - 21st January, 2015 National Smart Cities Mission – 27 August 2015							
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 Smart Cities have initiated 101 Heritage projects under the Mission. • Smart Cities Mission has developed framework documents (on Complete Streets) • Works in the 12 HRIDAY cities namely Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. 	<p>Funds are distributed among these various schemes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HRIDAY 2. Smart Cities Mission 3. AMRUT 						
Best Practices:	Observations/ Analysis:						
Surat Castle, Bhadrakali Riverfront and Ajmer under HRIDAY	It is the nodal Ministry for Housing and Urban Affairs with several funding schemes for this purpose.						

4. CPWD, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs		
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 50	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) founded in July 1854, is the principal agency of the Government of India for creation and maintenance of all Central Government assets excluding those belonging to Railways, Defence, Communication, Atomic Energy, Airports (National and International) and All India Radio. CPWD is playing a major role towards sustainable development of human settlement. It has also developed expertise in Rehabilitation of Structures and is imparting its expertise to rehabilitate structures in distress. It has so far provided consultancy services for many works in as many as Ten countries outside India.	Region	Number
	New Delhi	18
	NCT of Delhi	3
	Shimla Central Division - 1	10
	Kolkata	11
	Mumbai	8
	Website: https://cpwd.gov.in/	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
Manuals have been published on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Audit of Heritage Buildings, 2019 • Conservation of Heritage Buildings – A Guide, 2013 	CPWD receives budget from 2 different Demands for Grants of the Ministry of UD&PA. Demand No.82 UD - Construction and maintenance of Government residential accommodation. Demand No. 83 Public Works - Construction and maintenance of all Government non-residential buildings, budget for purchase of materials for ‘Stock’ and budget for Miscellaneous Public Works Advances. Besides these, CPWD also undertakes execution of works on Deposit basis and on CSS account basis.	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
In the last 5 years, CPWD has undertaken rigorous conservation works in coordination with ASI, INTACH and engagement of conservation professionals. Over the past several years, CPWD is maintaining the Heritage buildings like President Estate, Hyderabad House, Parliament House, New Delhi, Victoria Memorial Kolkata, Mayo College Ajmer, Gorton Castle Shimla (2014-15). Heritage Impact Assessment report for re-development of Bhavishya Nidhi Enclave, Malviya Nagar, Sept 2018	CPWD’s budget includes the budgets of various other Ministries and the success of utilizing fully the available funds depends upon the close interaction that takes place between the various Ministries, Ministry of UD and CPWD	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
CPWD has established a good methodology for undertaking conservation works in association with central level organisations, institutes and professionals.	Preparation of Manuals, Conservation of Parliament House, Delhi and Vice Regal Lodge, Shimla	

5. Heritage Directorate; Ministry of Railways											
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 210										
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:										
<p>Ministry of Railways has a Heritage Directorate under the Railway Board. There are Zonal Level Heritage Committees and Heritage Officers.</p> <p>A slew of measures have been initiated recently to institutionalize rail heritage preservation. These include strengthening rail museums, promoting rail heritage tourism, more steam trains, compilation of heritage inventory and publishing it on the website, collaboration with M/s Google for digitizing and providing online access to rail heritage inventory & visual tour of museums, MOU with INTACH and Ahmedabad University for capacity building of railway officers and introducing modules for training courses etc.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Buildings and Stations</td> <td>109</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridges and Tunnels</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heritage Lines</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Museums and Parks</td> <td>45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Buildings and Stations	109	Bridges and Tunnels	43	Heritage Lines	13	Museums and Parks	45
	Category	Number									
	Buildings and Stations	109									
	Bridges and Tunnels	43									
	Heritage Lines	13									
	Museums and Parks	45									
	Other than these, there are 45 Railway Museums, Parks and Galleries and 13 Heritage lines along with movable assets.										
	Mountain Railways of India (Nilgiris, Kalka Shimla and Darjeeling Heritage Railways) and Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai are recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Site.										
	Funding and Sustenance:										
Website: https://indianrailways.gov.in/railway-board/	Through Central Government, IRFC, Railway Capital Fund and cash flow.										
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:										
Indian Railways Heritage Charter, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of artefacts, buildings, bridges, documents etc. • Documentation and preparation of conservation/management plans. • Creation of museums, galleries and heritage rooms. • Commemorative programmes including special steam loco runs. • Restoration of locomotives, buildings, archives, artifacts etc. • Appointment of consultants. • Training programmes. • Handouts for awareness/ sensitization/ presentation/ dissemination. 										
Conservation Works Done:											
Conservation Management Plans of World Heritage Sites, Conservation of Railways stock and tracks. Listing and Training program by INTACH.											
Observations/ Analysis:											
Conservation not mentioned in the budget highlights											
Best Practices:											
Formation of Heritage Charter and Listing of Railway Heritage Structures, Heritage Code and Manuals.											



Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai; Source - DRONAH



Mahabalipuram Lighthouse, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu; Source - Samvida Rai

6. Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships; Ministry of Shipping		
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 99	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories: NA	
<p>The Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships is a subordinate office under the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways. It provides General Aids to Marine Navigation along the Indian coast. The upkeep and maintenance of general aids to marine navigation is the responsibility of the Directorate as per the LH Act 1927. The upkeep and maintenance of local aids is the responsibility of various Maritime State Government organizations like Ports, State Maritime Boards etc. However, the directorates are extending all technical support for maintenance of the local lights.</p>	Category	Number
	NA	NA
	Website: http://www.dgll.nic.in/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	<p>For providing these aids, the Directorate collects light dues once in 30 days, from all foreign going vessels calling at/departing from Indian ports at the rate of Rs. 92/- per TEU from Container Vessels and Rs.8/- per ton on NT basis from the vessels other than Container vessels.</p>	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
<p>Lighthouse Act 1927 Marine Aids to Navigation Bill 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and protection of the structures • Development of lighthouses for tourism 	
Conservation Works Done:	Observations/ Analysis:	
<p>DGLL has taken an endeavor for the development of tourism at lighthouses across coast of India in line with international trend for becoming potential tourist attractions as they provide panoramic views of scenic locations which would revitalize the existing lighthouses.</p>	<p>Currently, the department does not recognize these historic structures as heritage though their tourism potential is accepted. Protection and conservation mechanism for the historic lighthouses needs to be put into place.</p>	
Best Practices:		
<p>The Marine Aids to Navigation Bill 2021 aims to convert heritage lighthouses in the country into tourism centres. 13 lighthouses have been identified.</p>		

7. Ministry of Communications – India Post		
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 36	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
For more than 150 years, the Department of Posts (DoP) has been the backbone of the country’s communication and has played a crucial role in the country’s social economic development. It touches the lives of Indian citizens in many ways: delivering mails, accepting deposits under Small Savings Schemes, providing life insurance cover under Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) and providing retail services like bill collection, sale of forms, etc. With 1, 55,531 Post Offices, the DoP has the most widely distributed postal network in the world.	Category	Number
	Heritage GPOs and Post Offices	36
	Website: https://www.indiapost.gov.in/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	2.61 crores were spent during FY 2018-19 by the Estates Division for the renovation of Heritage Buildings out of a total expenditure of 71.48 crores. 10.24 crores for installation of solar power plant 2.15 crores for construction of rainwater harvesting structures	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
NA	• Renovation and maintenance of Heritage Buildings	
Conservation Works Done:	Observations/ Analysis:	
Nagpur, Hyderabad and Mumbai GPO were awarded best performing buildings in lines of Energy Conservation under the category of green buildings by MNRE. Kolkata GPO was recognized by INTACH for the conservation of Heritage Building and Conservation of 11 Heritage Buildings under Post Offices was completed in 2019-20	21000 Post Offices were built before Independence and need to be assessed for heritage value	
	Best Practices:	
	Printing of Stamps of Heritage Postal Buildings besides several other stamps of Built Heritage of India including World Heritage Sites Stamp Series. Conservation of Kolkata GPO	

8. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting					
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: Post-independence buildings such as the All-India Radio and Prasar Bharti				
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories: NA				
Create an enabling environment for sustained growth of media and entertainment sector, facilitate value based wholesome entertainment and effectively disseminate information on government policies, programmes and achievements.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">To be determined after assessment of all buildings under the Ministry</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	To be determined after assessment of all buildings under the Ministry	
	Category	Number			
To be determined after assessment of all buildings under the Ministry					
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:				
NA	In 2020-21, the Department has been allocated Rs 66,432 crore				
Website: https://mib.gov.in/	Fund Utilisation:				
Conservation Works Done:					
Prasar Bharti intended to do All India Radio building. DPR has been made but conservation work yet to be taken up. They have a complete engineering division.					
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:				
Needs to assess the heritage value of buildings under its jurisdiction					



All India Radio - Prasar Bharti Building; Source - preasarbharati.gov.in

9. Ministry of Education	
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 19 colleges granted heritage status under UGC till 2020
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:
<p>The main objectives of the Ministry would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating the National Policy on Education and to ensure that it is implemented in letter and spirit • Planned development, including expanding access and improving quality of the educational institutions throughout the country, including in the regions where people do not have easy access to education. • Paying special attention to disadvantaged groups like the poor, females and the minorities • Provide financial help in the form of scholarships, loan subsidy, etc to deserving students from deprived sections of the society. • Encouraging international cooperation in the field of education, including working closely with the UNESCO and foreign governments as well as Universities, to enhance the educational opportunities in the country. 	<p>Heritage Institutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. St. Xavier's College, Mumbai 2. CMS College, Kottayam 3. St. Joseph College, Trichy 4. Khalsa College, Amritsar 5. St. Bede's College, Shimla 6. Christ Church College, Kanpur 7. Old Agra College, Agra 8. Meerut College, Meerut 9. Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur, Bihar 10. Govt. Brennan College, Kerala 11. University College, Mangalore 12. Cotton College, Guwahati 13. Midnapore College, West Bengal 14. Govt. Medical Science, Jabalpur 15. Deccan Education Society's Fergusson College, Pune 16. Hislop College, Nagpur 17. Govt. Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu 18. Kanya Mahavidyalya, Jalandhar 19. St. Xavier's College in Kolkata
Website: https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/9126285_Heritage_Guidelines_Colleges2018.pdf	

9. Ministry of Education (Contd.)

Conservation Acts/ Policies:

National Education Policy 2020: High-quality programmes and degrees in Translation and Interpretation, Art and Museum Administration, Archaeology, Artefact Conservation, Graphic Design, and Web Design within the higher education system will also be created. In order to preserve and promote its art and culture, develop high-quality materials in various Indian languages, conserve artefacts, develop highly qualified individuals to curate and run museums and heritage or tourist sites, thereby also vastly strengthening the tourism industry.

Funding and Sustenance:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development consists of two departments: (i) school education and literacy, and (ii) higher education. In 2020-21, the Ministry has been allocated Rs 99,312 crore to cover both departments and their programmes.

Conservation Works Done:

Conservation works are carried out by the 19 heritage institutions as per grant of the ministry.

Fund Utilisation:

The grant for heritage institutions differs from college to college, with the maximum financial aid being Rs. 4.35 crore which has been given to Cotton College of Guwahati. Langat Singh College has received Rs. 15 lakh for upgradation to a digital library. Meerut College is receiving 1.35 crores which is used in their art gallery and geological museum. St. Xavier's College in Mumbai is a recipient of the sum of 1.53 crores. The funds are used for conservation work and to run diploma and certificate courses in 'Maintaining Heritage of India'.

Observations/ Analysis:

The National Education Policy seems to have promising proposals for incorporating heritage related studies in the curriculum which will encourage more students to get involved in the field of built heritage.

Best Practices:

Special Scheme for Heritage Institutions of India
Inscribing 5 Indian cities as UNESCO Creative Cities from 2015-2020

Different schemes like Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan have been introduced which have programs for heritage and culture education

Culture and Heritage Education under RMSA where culture and heritage mapping is part of the school curriculum for children.

Separate fund utilization for Institutions is available for the implementation of NEP policy besides the allocated annual budget funds for institutions under the ministry.

10. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change		
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 2306	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
<p>The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes.</p> <p>The broad objectives are conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife; prevention and control of pollution; afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas; protection of the environment and ensuring the welfare of animals.</p>	Category	Number
	World Heritage	6
	World Heritage-Mixed	1
	National Parks	101
	Sanctuaries	553
	Conservation Reserves	86
	Community Reserves	163
	Protected Areas	903
	National Botanical Gardens	15
Website: https://moef.gov.in/en/	Biosphere Reserves	13
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Zoological Parks	465
<p>The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992</p> <p>National Forest Policy, 1988</p> <p>National Environment Policy, 2006</p> <p>Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, amended 1988</p> <p>The Indian Forest Act, 1927</p>	Cultural Sites – Archaeological remains, cultural landscapes, forest resthouses and others in National Parks and Sanctuaries	
	To be tabulated	
Conservation Works Done:	Funding and Sustenance:	
<p>Natural Heritage Conservation is part of the Ministry's mandate but it has no record of cultural heritage conservation in the cultural heritage sites within the Parks, Sanctuaries and other areas under them.</p>	The budget for MoEFCC is Rs 3,100 crore for 2020-21 divided among following sections:	
	1. Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building	
	2. Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development	
	3. National Coastal Management Programme	
	4. Decision Support System for Environmental Awareness, Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation	
	5. Control of Pollution	
6. National Mission for a Green India		

10. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Contd.)

Observations/ Analysis:

There is no mention of built heritage and archaeological structures under the ministry or in the national parks which need to be assessed for their heritage value. The amount sanctioned for the conservation of natural resources (46.19 cr) is much less than the estimated budget of 86 crores. Besides some of its historic Forest Research Institutes are houses in significant historic structures.

Best Practices:

Establishment of UNESCO Category 2 Centre at WII, Dehradun for Capacity Building in Natural World Heritage for Asia Pacific Region

7. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

8. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems

Fund Utilisation:

- Survey and utilization
- Biodiversity conservation
- Conservation and management of mangroves and coral reefs
- Forest conservation
- Wildlife conservation
- Environment impact assessment
- Research



Forest Research Institute, Dehradun; Source - DRONAH

11. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports									
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it:								
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:								
<p>The Ministry was set up as the Department of Sports at the time of organisation of 1982 Asian Games New Delhi. Its name was changed to the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports during celebration of the International Youth Year, 1985. It became a separate Ministry on 27 May 2000. Subsequently, in 2008, the Ministry has been bifurcated into Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports under two separate Secretaries. Unlike the sports department, many of the functions of the department are related to other ministries, like Ministry of Education, Employment & Training, Health and Family Welfare thus it functions largely as a facilitator for youth building.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stadiums</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Institute of Sports</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Historic Buildings</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Stadiums		National Institute of Sports	1	Other Historic Buildings	
	Category	Number							
	Stadiums								
	National Institute of Sports	1							
Other Historic Buildings									
	Website: https://yas.nic.in/								
	Funding and Sustenance:								
	The government has allocated Rs 2826.92 crore as sports budget for the next financial year 2020-21								
	Fund Utilisation:								
	On Renovation and upgradation of sports infrastructure								
	Renovation and Development of Bakshi stadium Srinagar – 44 cr								
	Renovation and Development of Maulana Azad Stadium, Jammu – 40 cr								
	Conservation and Reuse of National Institute of Sports, Patiala – 14 cr*								
	Observations/ Analysis:								
	The Ministry failed to effectively monitor the release of the grants related to Commonwealth Games-2010. As a result, funds amounting Rs. 191.86 crore were parked with SAI for periods ranging from 17 to 26 months. This contravened the provisions of the sanctions governing the utilization of the grants. Besides, the Ministry failed to take into account the interest earned on the unspent grants amounting Rs. 22.12 crore before releasing subsequent grants to SAI.								
Conservation Acts/ Policies:									
NA									
Conservation Works Done:									
Ongoing works at Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala through the Ministry									
Conservation Management Plan of the Sardar Patel Stadium, Ahmedabad funded by the Getty Foundation through World Monuments Fund									
Best Practices:									
Conservation works at NIS, Patiala									

12. Ministry of Tourism		
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: NA	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Ministry of Tourism, is the nodal agency for the formulation of national policies and programs and for the co-ordination of activities of various Central Government Agencies, State Governments/UTs and the Private Sector for the development and promotion of tourism in the country.	Category	Number
	Website: https://tourism.gov.in/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	Rs 2026.77 crore this year 2020-21	
Conservation Acts/ Policies/ Schemes:	Fund Utilisation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a Heritage with Ministry of Culture • Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) • Swadesh Darshan Scheme for development of Theme based tourist circuits • Hunar se Rozgar tak 	<p>Funds are utilized for Tourism Infrastructure, Maintenance, protection of tourist sites, to Promote cultural and heritage value and for Classification of Heritage Hotels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 675.89 cr were released for SWADESH Darshan scheme for the development of Tourist and Heritage circuits in 2019 • 134.59 cr were released under PRASHAD Scheme in 2019 • 46.83 cr were released under Central Agencies Schemes in 2019. 	
Conservation Works Done:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Adopt a Heritage, 26 Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) have been awarded to 12 Monument Mitras for twenty-four (24) sites and two (2) Technological interventions across India. • Development and renovation of selected facilities of National Museum • Illumination of National Gallery of Modern Art 		
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
It is the key Ministry for supporting Built Heritage Infrastructure and promoting Tourism on sites as one of the primary sources for sustaining India's Built Heritage.	Funding of Buddhist Circuit across India, Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD	

13. Ministry of External Affairs					
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: NA				
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories: NA				
In an effort to broaden the development cooperation to include culture and heritage conservation projects, the Ministry set up a dedicated division within the Development Partnership Administration in January 2020. This Division would undertake development partnerships abroad for culture and heritage conservation projects; collaborate with international and national institutions for the purpose of museology, temple restoration, manuscript preservation and intangible cultural heritage preservation; and develop and disseminate a repository of information in this area.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number		
	Category	Number			
	<p>Website: https://mea.gov.in/</p> <p>Funding and Sustenance:</p> <p>India has extensive development partnership with Bhutan, based on Bhutan's priorities. For the current 12th Five Year Plan (2018-23), GOI has committed economic assistance of Rs 4500 crores, apart from transitional Trade Support Facility of Rs. 400 crores.</p> <p>As per Annual Report of 2019-20, the MEA utilized 99% of the allocated amount.</p>				
Conservation Acts/ Policies:					
Project Mausam					
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:				
<p>The new division of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) -- the Development Partnership Administration (DPA IV) is the nodal point for heritage restoration projects undertaken by the Indian Government across the globe. It plays an important role in the restoration of cultural heritage in several countries across the region from Sri Lanka to Myanmar to Vietnam to Bhutan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under an MoU signed with Lao Ministry of Information and Culture in 2007, a Team from ASI is assisting in the restoration of UNESCO World Heritage Site at Vat Phou, an ancient Khmer Shiva Temple in two phases (2009-17) and (2018-28). Phase-I of the project was completed in 2017. Phase-II has commenced in 2018. • Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) was appointed in Nepal for reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Development • Development partnerships for conservation of heritage and archaeological sites • Capacity building 				

13. Ministry of External Affairs

work in the cultural heritage sector in December 2019.

- ASI's ongoing 5-year project of conservation and restoration of the UNESCO World Heritage Site at My Son in central Vietnam.

Observations/ Analysis:

Project Mausam must be revived and themes like the transformation of Coastal Architecture, maritime museums, underwater cultural heritage to be revived.

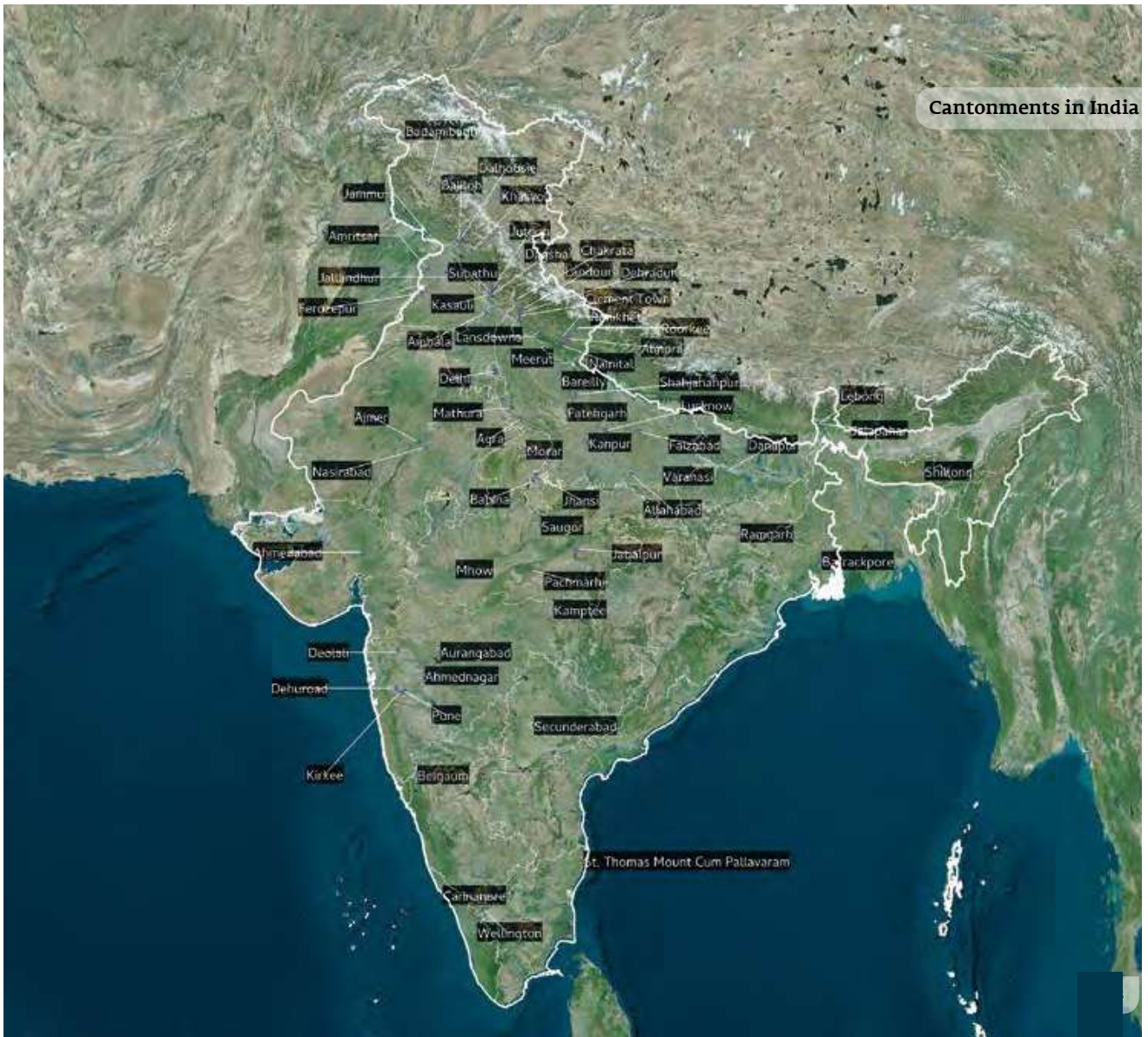
Best Practices:

Conservation of Monuments in Vietnam and Cambodia



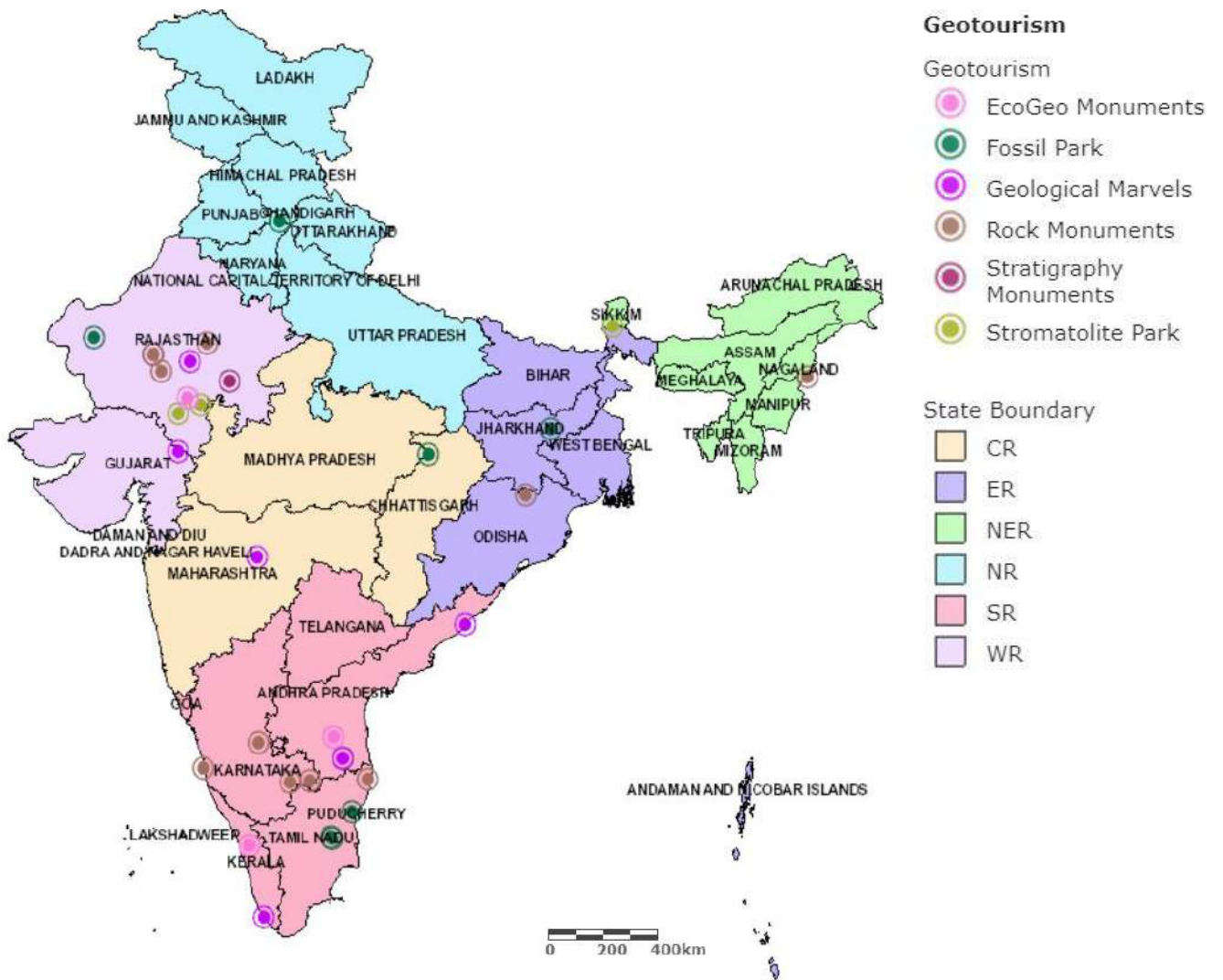
Sites identified under Project Mausam; Source - IGNC, Ministry of Culture

14. Directorate General Defence Estates; Ministry of Defence									
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 62 cantts								
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories: NA								
<p>Directorate General, Defence Estates (DGDE) is the Headquarters of the Indian Defence Estates Service. DGDE provides advisory inputs on all Cantonments and Land matters to the Ministry of Defence and Service Headquarters ie Army, Navy, Air Force and other organizations under Ministry of Defence. Acquisition of lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of displaced persons, Hiring and requisitioning of lands and buildings, are some of the responsibilities of DGDE.</p> <p>There are 62 Cantonment Boards. These are local bodies responsible for providing civic administration and implementing the Central Govt schemes of social welfare, public health, hygiene, safety, water supply, sanitation, urban renewal and education.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cantonments</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Cantonments	62				
	Category	Number							
	Cantonments	62							
	Website: https://www.dgde.gov.in/								
	Funding and Sustenance: The Central Government provides financial assistance to Cantonment Boards in the form of ordinary Grant-in-Aid to balance their budgets. During 2018-19, 52 Cantonment Boards out of 62 received Grant-in-Aid amounting Rs. 289.99 crores from the Central Government. Further, grants for creation of capital assets to the tune of Rs. 31.88 crore were given to 06 Cantonment Boards.								
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:								
Cantonment Act, 2006	Various infrastructural projects like Sewage Treatment Plants, Drinking Water, Project, Working Women Hostel and Extension of Schools Buildings etc.								
Conservation Works Done:									
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:								
Even though conservation and maintenance of heritage structures in the cantonments is mentioned in the Cantonment Act, conservation does not come up in the Annual Administration Report of Cantonment Boards 2018-19.	Publications done by DGDE on Defence Cantonments in India and the Indian Navy on the Maritime Heritage of India								



Cantonments in India; Source - DGDE

15. Ministry of Mines; Geological Survey of India		
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 36	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Geological Survey of India (GSI) was set up in 1851 primarily to find coal deposits for the Railways. The main functions of GSI relate to creation and updation of national geoscientific information and mineral resource assessment. These objectives are achieved through ground surveys, air-borne and marine surveys, mineral prospecting and investigations, multi-disciplinary geoscientific, geo-technical, geo-environmental and natural hazards studies, glaciology, seismotectonic study, and carrying out fundamental research.	Category	Number
	Fossil Parks	4
	Rock Monuments	8
	Geological Marvels	4
	Other Monuments	6
	Others	14
	Website: https://www.gsi.gov.in/	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
No Acts. Several manuals and guidelines are in place.	Budget allocation in 2019-20:	
Conservation Works Done:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and Mapping – 149cr • Mineral Exploration – 43cr • Information Dissemination – 77.26cr • Research & Development – 17.8cr • Specialized Investigations – 2.40cr • Training – 3.30cr • Tribal Area Sub Plan -22cr • Scheduled Caste Sub Plan – 42.20cr • Modernisation and Replacement – 108.30cr • Administrative Support Activities – 69cr • Minor Works – 40.40cr 	
Listing of Geo Heritage Sites in India.		
Observations/ Analysis:	Fund Utilisation:	
Percentage of utilization of budget by Regions/ Divisions is very low especially under Capital Head. Overall expenditure of GSI in 2019-20 was 41.77% of the total budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Geoscience and data collection • Natural resource assessment • Geoinformatics • Multidisciplinary geosciences • Training and capacity building • Publications • Geo Tourism 	
Best Practices:		
Initiative of promoting Geo Tourism Circuit in India		



16. Ministry of Science and Technology CSIR-NIO					
Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 10				
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:				
<p>The Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India (PSA's Office) was set-up in November, 1999 by the Cabinet Secretariat. The PSA's office evolves policies, strategies and missions to support innovations and systems for multiple applications and generates science and technology tasks in critical infrastructure, economic and social sectors in partnership with Government departments, institutions and industry.</p> <p>CSIR-NIO was established on 1 January 1966 following the International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE) in the 1960s. The institute has since grown into a multi-disciplinary oceanographic research institute of international repute. The principal focus of research has been on observing and understanding special oceanographic characteristics of the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>In 2006, the Ministry of Earth Sciences was born out of the Department of Ocean Development which was earlier under DST Ministry and all earth science activities were brought under this.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Underwater Archaeology</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Underwater Archaeology	10
	Category	Number			
Underwater Archaeology	10				
	<p>Website: https://www.nio.org/ https://www.nio.org/</p> <p>Funding and Sustenance:</p> <p>IN 2017-18, CSIR-NIO received CSIR grants of Rs. 9628.464 Lakhs for our institutional R&D projects. External Cash Flow from other govt. departments and ministries for conducting their programmes was Rs. 1557.330 Lakhs while we charge 2034.467 Lakhs from Industries towards sponsored projects and consultancy.</p>				
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Consultancy • Underwater Surveys • Numerical modelling • Bathymetry, seabed Engineering, CRZ demarcation • Evaluation of design parameters for coastal & offs • Environmental Impact Assessment and environmental • Oil spill risk analysis and preparation of conting 				
Conservation Works Done:					
<p>Marine Archaeology group has undertaken three important sites for coastal and underwater explorations. These include coastal explorations of the eastern margin of Little Rann of Kachchh, Gujarat, Gopakapattana in Goa and shipwreck explorations near Konark on the Orissa coast. A comprehensive research on Mahabalipuram on the Tamil coast has also been carried out.</p>					

16. Ministry of Science and Technology CSIR-NIO

Observations/ Analysis:

The major wings/ departments working in the field of conservation and Research are Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)

Best Practices:

Mapping and research on Underwater Archaeological Sites



Underwater fallen structure off Dwarka; Source - csir.res.in/unravelling-mysteries-underwater-cultural-heritage

17. Ministry of Minority Affairs Waqf Boards - Central Waqf Council and National Commission of Minorities

Sector: Public; Central Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: Total 6,00,000	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories: CWC	
<p>Central Waqf Council is a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs was set up in 1964 as per the provision given in the Waqf Act, 1954 as Advisory Body to the Central Government on matters concerning the working of the Waqf Boards and the due administration of Auqaf. The main objective of the Central Waqf Council is to advise the Government of India on matters concerning the working of the Waqf Boards and the due administration of Auqaf in the country. Besides that the important issues affecting the community especially those pertaining to affairs like administration of Mosques, Dargahs and proper management of properties are also considered by the Council/its Committees.</p> <p>The Union Government set up the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Initially five religious communities, viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) were notified as minority communities by the Union Government. Further vide notification dated 27th January 2014, Jains were also notified as another minority community.</p>	Category	Number
	Masjid	
	Makbara	
	Imambara	
	Karbala	
	Orphanage	
	Dargah	
	Graveyard	
	No. of Heritage Structures under NCM: 2,00,000*	
	Churches	
	Gurdwaras	
	Monasteries	
	Parsi Houses of Worship	
	Jain Temples	
	Website: http://centralwaqfcouncil.gov.in/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	The funding is by the Government of India for different schemes. Not much is mentioned for the repair, maintenance and conservation works.	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waqf Act 1954 • The Place of Worship Act 1991 • The Waqf Act 1995, Amendment till 2013 • Hamari Dharohar- Scheme to preserve rich Heritage of Minority communities of India under the overall concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Removal of encroachments and GIS mapping • Survey • Administration • Educational Programmes 	

17. Ministry of Minority Affairs Waqf Boards - Central Waqf Council and National Commission of Minorities (Contd)	
of Indian culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Urban Waqf Properties • Computerization of Records • Scholarships and fellowships
Conservation Works Done:	
The Durgah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer – Protection and periodic maintenance	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:
Nothing much is mentioned about the conservation and maintenance of the structures under the Waqf Board. More activities and conservation works can be taken up under the Hamari Dharohar scheme which is focused on intangible cultural heritage at the moment.	Conservation of Ajmer Dargah

18. Jain Temple Trusts	
Sector: Private	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 4256
Objective and Organisation Description:	Website: https://jainmandir.org/
Jainmandir.org is an the digital directory of all Jain Temples in India and outside India in a systematic and structured format so as to enable each and every Jain Shrivaka to have a information on all such sites. This also helps in preserving the details of all Jain temples belonging to all i.e. Digamber/ Shwetamber/ Sthanak etc.	Funding and Sustenance:
	Private donations
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Best Practices:
NA	Listing of temples with Images
Conservation Works Done:	
NA	

19. Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC)	
Sector: Private	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 101
Objective and Organisation Description:	Website: http://sgpc.net/
The committee was formed in 1920 and is directly elected by an electorate of the Sikh Nation, male and female above 18 years of age who are registered as voters under the provisions of Sikh Gurdwara Act 1925. This act enables SGPC to control all the Historical Gurdwaras as well as Gurdwaras under Section 87 of this act. Apart from the management of Gurdwaras, it runs many prestigious educational institutions including Medical colleges, Hospitals and many Charitable trusts.	Funding and Sustenance:
	Funding is through private donations.
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:
Sikh Gurdwara Act 1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Development • Renovation of Gurudwaras • Langars • Scholarships • Research and Publications • Health Facilities
Conservation Works Done:	
Renovation of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji Bhawan, Sri Amritsar Renovation of Sri Guru Granth Sahib ji Bhawan (for printing the Holy Saroops of Sahib Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji). Construction of Fire and Bullet proof glass building to keep it more transparent for all the devotees.	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:
Follows good conservation practices	Conservation of Golden Temple and other Gurdwaras

20. Parsi

A listing of 157 Parsi sites - 8 Atash Behrams and 149 Daramehers has been done from <http://www.ahuramazda.com/index.html>. However, no particular Parsi trust or committee could be traced or contacted which work on the conservation and maintenacne of these structures.

21. Church of the Diocese

10,701 structures have been identified under the Church of the Diocese but no listing has been done for them.



Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar; Source - DRONAH

A.2 State Bodies

State Archaeology Departments, State Forest Depart-

ments, Religious Heritage related bodies and Local Municipalities with Heritage Cells have been described in this subhead.

A.2.1 State Archaeology Departments

1. Andhra Pradesh Department of Archaeology and Museums		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 277	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
<p>After the formation of the State of A.P in 1956, the former Hyderabad, Department of Archaeology was merged and re-designated as the Department of Archaeology, which has spread its activities over entire Andhra Pradesh and it became as Department of Archaeology & Museums in the year 1960.</p> <p>The main function of the Archaeology & Museums Department is to protect and preserve the Archaeological wealth and cultural heritage by the scientific and systematized methodology. After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in June 2014 the residual department has 6 subordinate offices and 13 museums under its control.</p>	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	33
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	5
	Cultural Landscapes	2
	Forts and Palaces	18
	Institutional Structures	2
	Memorial Structures	8
	Public Structures	3
	Religious Structures	200
	Residential Structures	5
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	1
		Website: https://aparchmuseums.nic.in/
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1960	The Andhra Pradesh (R) sanctioned an amount of Rs. 54.28 Crores by the Ministry of Culture, Government (2011-2015) as part of the scheme of “Heritage Conservation of Protected Monuments / Sites and Up-gradation of Museums and establishment of new Museums” against Rs. 100.00 Crores, when it was united Andhra Pradesh. They have subsequently received more grants for Museum Upgradation from MoC for Museums at Vijaywada and Elluru for Rs. 13 Crores.	
Conservation Works Done:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Temples Conservation works taken up: 133 • Total Forts Conservation works taken up: 3 • Total New Museums Construction & Upgradation of Museum works taken up: 16 • Total Buddhist Sites Conservation works taken up: 6 • Establishment of New Shilparamam: 6 		

1. Andhra Pradesh Department of Archaeology and Museums

Observations/ Analysis:	Fund Utilisation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Monuments like Heritage Parks, Rock Art Caves, British Libraries, Dutch Cemetery, Residence of Sir Aurthor Cotton & Sri Kandukuri Veereshalingam Panthulu, Puligadda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting surveys and explorations, excavations, • preservation of historical monuments and sites, • acquisition of Treasure Troves, • sculpture conservation of protected monuments, • epigraphically survey, • village wise epigraphical survey • shifting of sculptures and epigraphically pillars/ slabs to the nearest museums • preparation of excavation reports, • directory of monuments for each district • Documentation of monuments • departmental publication on the research work • maintenance of the Museums all over the State
<p>Best Practices:</p> <p>Conservation of Forts, Temples and Museum Upgradation.</p>	



Conservation of Kondapalli Fort, Vijaywada; Source - DRONAH

2. Department of Cultural Affairs -Arunachal Pradesh Directorate of research – Archaeological Section

Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 8	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Directorate of Research, under the Department of Cultural Affairs was formed in 1951. Earlier only three sections – Culture, Philology and History were created. At present there are two more sections – Archaeology and Museum and Archives in the department.	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	3
The Archaeological section is one of the important sections among the four major sections of the Directorate of Research.	Forts and Palaces	5
	Website: http://research.arunachal.gov.in/research/	
	Apatani Cultural Landscape and Thembang Dzong are two sites of Arunachal Pradesh on Tentative List of India	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	Budget 2021-22 Rs.1 crore allocated for development of World War-II cemetery.	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
The Arunachal Pradesh Ancient Monument, Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Act, 1987, 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration and Excavation • Conservation/Renovation • Maintenance & Development of Archaeological Monuments & Sites Archaeological Museums • Documentations • Organizing & Participating in Seminars/Workshop etc. • Publication of books, articles on Archaeological matters • Till now, 11nos. of books have been published in Archaeology & History of Arunachal Pradesh 	
Conservation Works Done:	Observations/ Analysis:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological field investigation/ exploration of Sori-Langhi site of Donigaon Village under Seppa during August'2016. • Chemical treatment of Bass relief of Lord Buddha during August'2016. • Archaeological excavation and conservation works at the Western Gate and Eastern Gate Itafort (1st phase) during September-October'2016 and 2nd phase on February-March'2017. • Excavation, conservation/renovation and preservation of ramparts steps of both entry and exit gates of Thembang Dzong and also constructed underground drainage system within the Dzong during November-December'2016. 	The department has limited professional staff and requires capacity building. They have been trying to prepare the nomination dossier for Apatani Cultural Landscape since last few years but have not been able to submit it to UNESCO as per ASI approval.	

2. Department of Cultural Affairs -Arunachal Pradesh Directorate of research – Archaeological Section

- Excavation at Malinithan Site during November’2017.
- Chemical conservation of antrala/mandapa of Malinithan ruins temple during November-December’2016.
- Archaeological investigation, conservation and preservation of stone altars at Ziro during January’2017.
- Archaeological excavation and conservation works at the Western Gate and Eastern Gate Itafort (2nd phase) during March’2017.
- Supervised the monastic painting at Jamchu Chorten (Morshing Gumpa) during February-March’2017.

The department has limited professional staff and requires capacity building. They have been trying to prepare the nomination dossier for Apatani Cultural Landscape since last few years but have not been able to submit it to UNESCO as per ASI approval.

Conservation Works Done:

- The Archaeological Section developed the flower garden at Southern Gate Itafort during September’2016.
- Field tour to Ziro to assess the materials for dossier preparation of Tentative List World Heritage Site ‘Apatani Cultural Landscape’ during February’2017 by the Archaeological Section.

Best Practices:

Cultural Landscapes such as Apatani that follow indigenous management systems is placed on the Tentative List.



Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh; Source - Samvida Rai

3. Department of Cultural Affairs - Directorate of Archaeology, Assam

Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 137	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
Set up in 1961 as the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums the Directorate of Archaeology has been functioning under Education (CTM) Department as an independent Directorate since 1983. Objectives of the Directorate are protection and preservation of ancient archaeological sites, monuments, remains of historical and archaeological importance, which are not less than one hundred years old and developing these into centers of tourists attraction in Assam, Archaeological exploration of known and unknown sites, remains and their preliminary survey, documentation of Antiquities found at Archaeological sites as well as at excavated archaeological sites in Assam, conservation and restoration of protected Archaeological sites, publications, involvement of student community in maintenance, upkeep and beautification of archaeological sites and monuments as per the scheme “Students participation in preservation of cultural properties in Assam”, Protection, preservation and development of various Sattras of Assam.	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	51
	Forts and Palaces	8
	Industrial Sites	2
	Memorial Structures	18
	Religious Structures	52
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	6
	Website: http://archaeology.assam.gov.in/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	It has several schemes funded under the annual Plan and Non Plan Budget	
	Fund Utilisation:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration and Excavation • Protection, preservation and Development of Archaeological Sites and Monuments • Development of Archaeological Parks and site museums • Seminars and Exhibitions • Student participation for preservation of cultural properties • Registration of art objects and antiquities • Publications 	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:		
The Assam Ancient Monument and Records Act, 1959 The Assam Heritage (Tangible) Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Maintenance Act, 2020		
Conservation Works Done:		
The Directorate of Archaeology, Assam is doing conservation and restoration works, as required, in 117 nos of protected Archaeological Sites and Monuments of the State as per original in phase manner. Chahraideo Archaeological Site, 2016-2017		

3. Department of Cultural Affairs - Directorate of Archaeology, Assam

Na Pukhuri Shiva Temple Archaeological Site, 2016-2017

Observations/ Analysis:

It is currently preparing nomination dossier for one of the most significant sites of Assam, Moidams of Ahom Dynasty and the Department has engaged ex ASI officials as part of capacity building.

Best Practices:

Significant excavations have been conducted with 31 new sites found in last few years by the Department



Charaideo Moidam, Assam; Source - charaideo.gov.in



Patna Museum; Source - DRONAH

4. Directorate of Archaeology, Bihar																			
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 51																		
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:																		
<p>In the year 1961, the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums was constituted on the recommendation of the Government of India. In the year 1987, however, the Directorate of Archaeology was separated from that of the Museums. The two separate Directorates were formed in order to pursue more skilled, and professional operations. The Directorate of Archaeology aims at generating awareness and creating interest among public regarding importance of historical heritage and its conservation in Bihar and bringing new dimensions of archaeology to light through archaeological excavation, exploration, publication and seminars.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Archaeological Sites</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural Landscapes</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forts and Palaces</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historic Gardens</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memorial Structures</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Structures</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religious Structures</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residential Structures</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Archaeological Sites	9	Cultural Landscapes	8	Forts and Palaces	8	Historic Gardens	1	Memorial Structures	6	Public Structures	3	Religious Structures	12	Residential Structures	4
	Category	Number																	
	Archaeological Sites	9																	
	Cultural Landscapes	8																	
	Forts and Palaces	8																	
	Historic Gardens	1																	
	Memorial Structures	6																	
	Public Structures	3																	
	Religious Structures	12																	
	Residential Structures	4																	
	Website: https://state.bihar.gov.in/yac/																		
	Funding and Sustenance:																		
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Bihar State Government has sufficiently funded Art and Culture Projects in the state in last 5 years with some biggest museum projects such as the Bihar Museum (500 cr) inaugurated in 2015 and hosting the first Museum Biennale of the country in 2021																		
Bihar Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites' Remains and Art Treasures Act, 1976																			
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:																		
Significant excavations have been conducted on several sites but the department has not undertaken much of built heritage conservation. Patna Museum building is one of the first ongoing conservation work for a heritage structure of the department but it is being executed through the Building Construction Department of Bihar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications • Seminars and workshops • Exploration and identification of archaeological sites 																		
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:																		
Requires Capacity Building in Building Conservation and Archaeological Sites protection.	Ongoing conservation of the Patna Museum.																		

5. Chhattisgarh Directorate of Culture and Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 58	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
<p>The Department promotes textual as well as non-textual traditions, collection and documentation of tangible objects as well as recollection of intangible traditions, their ex situ display as well as in situ revitalization.</p> <p>The functional spectrum of the Department is rather wide, ranging from generating cultural an archaeological awareness at the grassroots level to promoting their ex-changes at an international level.</p>	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	10
	Fort and Palaces	2
	Memorial Structures	1
	Public Structures	1
	Religious Structures	44
	Website: https://cgculture.in/	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
The Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Act, 1970.	Annual Plan and Non Plan Budget	
	Fund Utilisation:	
Conservation Works Done:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and conservation of the heritage, ancient monuments and historic site of Chhattisgarh; • Promotion of literary, visual and performing arts; • Maintenance, preservation and conservation of the archival records; • Protection, conservation and documentation of cultural property; • Observation of different national and state festivals; • Promotion of institutional and individual initiatives in the fields of art and culture; • Publications 	
Only minor works have been done by the department. No major building conservation work has been undertaken		
Observations/ Analysis:		
Requires Capacity building in conservation and excavation.		
Best Practices:		

6. Goa Directorate of Archives and Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 51	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Directorate of Archives and Archeology is the oldest Archives in the country. Established on 25th February 1595, the Archive was named as “Torre do Tombo do Estado da India”. The directorate envisions to promote the feeling of great pride of Goa’s documentary and cultural heritage and preservation of it for posterity.	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	9
	Cultural Landscapes	8
	Forts and Palaces	12
	Industrial Sites	1
	Institutional Structures	1
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Water Structures and waterbodies	1
The Goa, Daman and Diu Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1978 and Rules, 1980	Religious Structures	21
Conservation Works Done:	Website: https://daa.goa.gov.in/	
As mentioned in the vision document for 2021: 1. Restoration of Corjuvem Fort, Ruins of Jain Basti – phase II, Alorna Fort Phase II and Saptakoteshwar Temple Naroa Bicholim 2. Detailed documentation of all protected monuments in Goa and to conduct structural audit.	Funding and Sustenance:	
	Budget for 2020-21 is Rs 2954 Lakhs	
	Fund Utilisation:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicing of records • Research and Publication • Preservation and Reprography 	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
It is very actively engaged in conservation works with professionals and experts.	It includes the oldest archives department in the country since 1595 and has very good old records.	



Mahabat Khan Maqbara, Junagadh ; Source - gujarattourism.com

7. Gujarat Directorate of Archaeology and Museums			
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 317		
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:		
Gujarat Directorate of Archaeology and Museums has been established in the year 1964. Even before independence, princely states like Vadodara, Jamnagar and Junagadh contributed to archeological activities. They also had their own laws for the preservation of monuments.	Category	Number	
	Administrative Structures	1	
	Archaeological Sites	30	
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	14	
	Cultural Landscapes	1	
	Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Forts and Palaces	40
	The Gujarat Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1965	Industrial Sites	2
		Memorial Structures	16
	Conservation Works Done: Works done in the year 2017-18 Archaeological Village Survey / Survey 02 Villages Archaeological excavation site 07 Chemical maintenance of protected monuments 02 villages Building Survey 10	Public Structures	4
		Religious Structures	138
Residential Structures		4	
Water Structures and Waterbodies		67	
Funding and Sustenance:			
Website: https://archaeologymuseum.gujarat.gov.in/Museum/index.htm	Fund Utilisation:		
Observations/ Analysis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of monuments and necessary conservation work • Archaeological survey excavations, • Publishing articles, • Organizing archeological exhibitions, • Organizing lecture series/seminars, • Archaeological Tour Camp, • Site inspection, • Work related to cases under the Underground Money Act, • Chemical maintenance to prevent damage, • Inspection of protected monuments. 		
Details of conservation works are not mentioned on the website.			
Best Practices:			

8. Haryana Directorate of Archaeology and Museums

Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 36	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
<p>The Department of Archaeology & Museums, Haryana is a premier department came into existence in the shape of a cell under the Control of Education department in the year 1969 and as an independent department in the year 1972.</p> <p>It conducts archaeological excavation and explorations, protection and conservation of Proto-historical, medieval and historical monuments sites and remains from the research point of view on the one hand and publishes research reports of excavated sites and explorations of the districts, booklets, folders etc. and organizes exhibitions including other museum activities and prepares replicas of ancient sculptures for sale to acquaint researchers and general public with their rich ancient heritage on the other.</p>	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	12
	Forts and Palaces	3
	Industrial Sites	1
	Memorial Structures	6
	Public Structures	1
	Religious Structures	10
	Residential Structures	1
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	2
		Website: http://archaeologyharyana.nic.in/
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	1.67cr is the revised estimate proposed by head of department for 2020-21.	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upcoming projects Rakhigarhi Site Museum State Archaeological Museum at Panchkula • Travelling exhibitions • Souvenirs, replicas • Heritage corners program for students • Workshops, lectures, on-site training, walks • Library services • Digitization and photography • Research publications • Digital and social media events • Preservation of sites, excavation and exploration • GIS mapping 	
Conservation Works Done:		
Upcoming Projects:		
Rakhigarhi Site Museum		
State Archaeology Museum		
Observations/ Analysis:		
The department has engaged team of archaeologists in last few years and conducted significant excavations. Requires Capacity Building in Built Heritage Conservation		
Best Practices:		



Dehra Mandir, Firojpur Jhirkha, Mewat; Source - archaeologyharyana.nic.in

9. Himachal Pradesh Department of Language, Art and Culture		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 5	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
It is a recently established Department in 2016 with aim to promote both tangible and intangible heritage of Himachal Pradesh.	Category	Number
	Religious Structures	5
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Website: http://lacartist.hp.gov.in/	
Conservation Works Done:	Funding and Sustenance:	
The Himachal Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1976	NA	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
Not very active in built heritage conservation of archaeology.	NA	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
Works more on intangible heritage.	It has undertaken listing of built heritage of Himachal Pradesh with 1100 heritage structures and sites.	



Chamunda Devi Temple, Chamba; Source - Himachal Pradesh Department of Language, Art and Culture

10. Jharkhand Directorate of Culture		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 3	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
Directorate of Arts and Culture plays an important role in the preservation, promotion and development of the cultural traditions of the state. New schemes/ activities are introduced by implementing programs in the direction of welfare and providing financial support to artists. Its aim is to develop the basic and cultural values and perceptions of people and ways and means to be active and dynamic. Appropriate infrastructure is established for artists and the general public in the field of art and culture.	Category	Number
	Forts and Palaces	1
	Religious Structures	2
	Website: https://jharkhandculture.com/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	NA	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016	NA	
Conservation Works Done:		
After the establishment of the state of Jharkhand, after the establishment of the Art Culture Department by Dr. Harendra Prasad Sinha, various places in the whole state have been brought under light, through preliminary investigations, which were not previously known.		
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
It is a new department taking shape so substantial capacity building is needed		

11. Karnataka Department of Archaeology Museums and Heritage		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 801	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore was established during 1885. Commissionerate of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Bangalore was established during 2004. Both were merged as per GO dated 23.2.2012 and the Commissioner was made as the HOD of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Mysore.	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	3
	Archaeological Sites	139
	Forts and Palaces	61
	Industrial Sites	2
	Institutional Structures	2
	Memorial Structures	28
Website: https://archaeology.karnataka.gov.in/english	Public Structures	10
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Religious Structures	549
The Karnataka Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 Mysore Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1925. Rules 1965	Residential Structures	4
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	3
Conservation Works Done:	Funding and Sustenance:	
170 works have been completed and remaining 16 works is in progress under the PPP scheme. The TVS Motor Company has taken keen interest in the conservation and preservation of monuments and successfully carried out the conservation of 1) Prasanna Krishnaswamy Temple and Lakshmiramana Temple in the Mysore Palace complex were partially taken care of by them by installing Dwajasthambas. 2) The Mahabaleshwara Temple and Narayanswamy Temple atop Chamundeswari Temple 3) The Chamundeswari Temple Chariot House and Kysale and Garbhagudi of Sri Chamundeswari Temple. The Gunja Narashimswamy temple at T.Narasipura in Mysore District was conserved with the financial assistance of Rs.2.00crore with their conservation experts	PPP concept along with Government (Public Private Participation) has been introduced for the purpose of conservation of monuments with an expenditure ratio.	
	The government has released Rs. 880.52 lakhs by at a ratio of 40%. The remaining Rs.13.30crore will be borne by Shri Dharmasthala Trust and Temple Committee.	
	Fund Utilisation:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation • Exploration • Numismatics • Conservation • Heritage • Epigraphy 	

11. Karnataka Department of Archaeology Museums and Heritage (Contd.)

and guidance imparted by this Department.

The Hampi Foundation headed by the Jindal Company successfully carried out the conservation of Sri. Chandramouleshwara Temple at Anegundi in Gangavathi taluk, Koppal District and Sri Sowmyasomeshwara Temple at Hampi in Hospet Taluk, Bellary District.

- Publications
- Museums
- Seminar
- Exhibition
- Workshop
- Heritage Walk and Clubs
- Training Camps

Conservation Works Done:

Conservation of Sri Yoganarasimhaswamy temple at Melukote, Pandavapura taluk, Mandya District was sponsored by Smt. Sudha Janardhan, Bengaluru with an expenditure of Rs.75.00lakhs. The Conservation work was carried out by an experienced contractor under the guidance of Departmental Archaeological Conservation Engineer (South Zone) and Technical Advisory Committee. The work was completed.

Conservation of Rajagopura of Sri Yoganarasimhaswamy temple at Melukote, Pandavapura taluk, Mandya district was sponsored by Sri Raveendra, the NRI with an expenditure of Rs.150.00lakhs. The Conservation work was carried out by an experienced contractor under the guidance of Departmental Archaeological Conservation Engineer (South Zone) and Technical Advisory Committee. The work was completed.

Conservation and Restoration of Conservation of Panchakalyani, Ganesha Honda and adjacent tanks at Melukote in Mandya District with the financial assistance of the Infosys Foundation (Regd.), Bengaluru to the tune of Rs.6.00crore with their conservation experts work is under progress.

Observations/ Analysis:

Very active department with substantial experience in conservation works

Best Practices:



Padmanabhapuram Palace, Kerala; Source - padmanabhapurampalace.org

12. Kerala State Department of Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 195	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Department of Archaeology was formed in 1962 and has been actively engaged in scientifically conducting archaeological excavation and explorations, conservation of Proto-historical, medieval and historical monuments, thereby preserving and protecting these cultural centres.	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	6
	Archaeological Sites	33
	Archeological Sites - Caves	10
	Forts and Palaces	41
	Industrial Sites	1
	Institutional Structures	6
	Memorial Structures	6
	Public Buildings	10
	Religious Structures	34
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Residential Structures	3
Kerala ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains Act – 1968	Funding and Sustenance:	
Padmanabhapuram Palace The department took the lead in the explorations and excavations in Muziris. In 2003-4, the department did many diggings at Pattanam in North Paravoor, which resulted in finding over 150 items. The excavations in the Edakkal Caves in 2008 brought to light many ancient engravings. Diggings are being done at Kottappuram in Kodungalloor.	Annual Plan budget and funds from Central Ministries	
	Fund Utilisation:	
Website: http://archaeology.kerala.gov.in/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking over possession of monuments and items of historical importance and value • Taking over possession of historical remains • Excavations • To determine the archaeological value of an object • To register archaeological objects • To conduct a survey on archaeological objects or historical monuments • Renovating historical structures 	
Conservation Works Done:		
Observations/ Analysis:		
Has recently taken up several museum upgradations in association with the tourism department		
Best Practices:		
Conservation of Padmanabhapuram Palace		

13. Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums

Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 527																																																																													
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:																																																																													
<p>Directorate of Archeology, Archives and Museums Madhya Pradesh was established in the year 1956 and merged with the Government Archives in the year 1994.</p> <p>The main task of department is protecting and conserving archaeological, historical and cultural monuments and antiquities of Madhya Pradesh. Apart from this the department also conducts various research activities like excavation, exploration, development of museums, seminars & conferences, workshops and exhibitions etc.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh Heritage Development Trust was established on 27-05-2000. The objective of this trust is to receive funds from national and foreign investors and spend it on the protection, preservation and development of state's archaeological heritage, monuments and museums.</p>	Category	Number																																																																												
	Administrative Structures	5																																																																												
	Archaeological Sites	33																																																																												
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	3																																																																												
	Forts and Palaces	111																																																																												
	Historic Gardens	2																																																																												
	Industrial Sites	3																																																																												
	Institutional Structures	2																																																																												
	Memorial Structures	80																																																																												
	Public Structures	14																																																																												
	Religious Structures	226																																																																												
	Residential Structures	13																																																																												
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	35																																																																												
Website: http://archaeology.mp.gov.in/en-us/																																																																														
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:																																																																													
Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964, amendment 1970	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">सं.क्र.</th> <th rowspan="2">वर्ष 2009-2010</th> <th rowspan="2">संजलन का नाम</th> <th colspan="4">आयोजन/वर्ष</th> </tr> <tr> <th>आयोजन 2009-10</th> <th>अप्रैल 09 से अक्टूबर 09 तक का व्यय</th> <th>आयोजन 2009-10</th> <th>अप्रैल 09 से अक्टूबर 09 तक का व्यय</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>लेखाधीन-2205</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>193-पुस्तकालय</td> <td></td> <td>552.06</td> <td>332.50</td> <td>110.12</td> <td>22.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>194-अभिलेखागार</td> <td></td> <td>79.70</td> <td>52.57</td> <td>8.00</td> <td>4.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>195-सर्वजनिक पुस्तकालय</td> <td></td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>0.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>197-संग्रहालय</td> <td></td> <td>383.81</td> <td>197.54</td> <td>54.88</td> <td>15.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>योग</td> <td></td> <td>1015.57</td> <td>582.61</td> <td>165.00</td> <td>43.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>मांग संख्या-62-12वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत प्राप्त राशि</td> <td></td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>450.00</td> <td>27.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>कुल योग</td> <td></td> <td>1015.57</td> <td>582.61</td> <td>625.00</td> <td>71.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					सं.क्र.	वर्ष 2009-2010	संजलन का नाम	आयोजन/वर्ष				आयोजन 2009-10	अप्रैल 09 से अक्टूबर 09 तक का व्यय	आयोजन 2009-10	अप्रैल 09 से अक्टूबर 09 तक का व्यय	1	2	3	4	5	6			लेखाधीन-2205					1	193-पुस्तकालय		552.06	332.50	110.12	22.91	2	194-अभिलेखागार		79.70	52.57	8.00	4.56	3	195-सर्वजनिक पुस्तकालय		0.00	0.00	2.00	0.19	4	197-संग्रहालय		383.81	197.54	54.88	15.93		योग		1015.57	582.61	165.00	43.59	5	मांग संख्या-62-12वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत प्राप्त राशि		0.00	0.00	450.00	27.64		कुल योग		1015.57	582.61	625.00	71.23
सं.क्र.	वर्ष 2009-2010	संजलन का नाम	आयोजन/वर्ष																																																																											
			आयोजन 2009-10	अप्रैल 09 से अक्टूबर 09 तक का व्यय	आयोजन 2009-10	अप्रैल 09 से अक्टूबर 09 तक का व्यय																																																																								
1	2	3	4	5	6																																																																									
		लेखाधीन-2205																																																																												
1	193-पुस्तकालय		552.06	332.50	110.12	22.91																																																																								
2	194-अभिलेखागार		79.70	52.57	8.00	4.56																																																																								
3	195-सर्वजनिक पुस्तकालय		0.00	0.00	2.00	0.19																																																																								
4	197-संग्रहालय		383.81	197.54	54.88	15.93																																																																								
	योग		1015.57	582.61	165.00	43.59																																																																								
5	मांग संख्या-62-12वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत प्राप्त राशि		0.00	0.00	450.00	27.64																																																																								
	कुल योग		1015.57	582.61	625.00	71.23																																																																								
Conservation Works Done:	<p>The department has protected various important archaeological monuments of historical importance periodically.</p> <p>The conservation & restoration work on the monuments is carried out by the funds provided by State government and grants received from other sources like Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Planning Commission of India under 13th Finance Commission & other government or</p>																																																																													
Fund Utilisation:																																																																														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and Seminars Workshop 																																																																														

Name: Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums

ganizations. The conservation & restoration works was carried out in most of the State Protected Monuments

Observations/ Analysis:

Department was supported by the World Minuments Fund in Capacity Building for implementing works under the 13th Finance Commission

- Exhibitions
- Library
- Conservation, excavation
- Research
- Publications

Best Practices:



Sheopur Fort; Source - DRONAH

13. Maharashtra Directorate of Archaeology and Museum		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 244	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	12
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	5
	Forts and Palaces	49
	Historic Gardens	2
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Industrial Sites	2
Maharashtra Ancient monuments, Antiquity and remains Act – 1960	Institutional Structures	1
Conservation Works Done:	Memorial Structures	33
Aims to undertake several conservation works for Forts of Maharashtra including the nomination of the Forts on UNESCO List.	Public Structures	5
	Religious Structures	117
	Residential Structures	13
Observations/ Analysis:	Water Structures and Waterbodies	5
It is a very active department carrying out several conservation and excavation works	Website: Not available	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
Best Practices:	The directorate has a budget of Rs 25 crore for its activities	
Directorate of Archaeology & Museums Mumbai Bharti 2020 is started and it is officially published by the Department of Directorate of Archaeology & Museums Mumbai.	Fund Utilisation:	



Antur Fort, Aurangabad; Source - Maharashtra State Archaeology

14. Manipur State Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 49	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Manipur State Archaeology established by the Government of Manipur in 1978 has been devoting to the preservation, protection, exploration and excavation of ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains in the State.	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	18
	Cultural Landscapes	2
	Forts and Palaces	5
	Historic Gardens	1
	Memorial Structures	8
	Public Structures	3
	Religious Structures	10
Website: http://artnculturemanipur.gov.in/establishment/manipur-state-archaeology/	Water Structures	1
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
NA		
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
Kangla Fort	1) Restoration & reconstruction of important Historical Monuments and Sites 2) Development of important holy and sacred sites. 3) Reuse of European buildings and Bungalows as Museum and Office. 4) Plantation of trees. 5) Development of Gardens and Lawns.	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	

15. Mizoram Art and Culture Department

Sector: Public; State Government

No. of Heritage Structures under it: 81

Objective and Organisation Description:

Subcategories:

The Department of Art & Culture headed by the Secretary in the Govt. and the Director in the Directorate began to function since February 1989 and makes its own Five-Year Plans commencing from the 8th Five Year Plan onwards.

Category	Number
Administrative Structures	7
Archaeological Sites	38
Archaeological Sites	7
Cultural Landscapes	2
Memorial Structures	2
Public Structures	9
Residential Structures	13
Water Structures and Waterbodies	2

The primary objective is the Preservation and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Mizoram, documenting tribal culture of Mizoram, by promoting and conserving its cultural treasures and promoting performing, visual, literary arts and disseminate knowledge and wisdom through libraries. Investigation, verification and preservation of the historical remains, monoliths and landmarks along with documentation. Identification of heritage sites/buildings and preservation of Tangible and intangible heritage.

Website: <https://mizoculture.mizoram.gov.in/>

Funding and Sustenance:

Budget Allocation 2019- 2020 :

	State Budget
1. Direction	607.64
2. Administration	4.20
3. Publication	11.50
4. District Administration	28.97
5. Institute of Music & Fine Arts	120.20
6. Cultural Programme	6.25
7. Improvement of Vanapa Hall	38.73
8. Tribal Research Institute	104.25
9. Archaeology	38.57
10. Archaeological Survey	0.50
11. Archives	90.20
12. State Library	102.20
13. District Libraries	151.29
14. Museum & Art Galleries	101.95
15. District Museum	1.00
16. Anthropological Survey	0.50
17. District Gazetteer	23.75
18. 105(03)-RRRLF	15.00
Grand Total	1446.70

Conservation Acts/ Policies:

Mizoram Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains Act, 2001

Conservation Works Done:

1. Exploration and documentation of Hriangmual, Hriangtuinek, Khaungzangpuk at Phuaibuang, Saitual District was executed in collaboration with INTACH, Mizoram Chapter.
2. Systematic studies on Stone tools that were collected by Mizoram State Museum was conducted in collaboration with History & Ethnography Dept and Geology Dept. Mizoram University.
3. Revised edition of Built Heritage of Mizoram was prepared in collaboration with INTACH, Mizoram Chapter.

15. Mizoram Art and Culture Department (Contd.)	
4. Data on various sites within the State were collected for declaration as State Protected monuments under the Mizoram.	Fund Utilisation: As the sole agency in development of Art & Culture, Mizoram, the Deptt. exercises the following functions:- 1. Cultural exchange programme 2. Conservation of Natural & Manmade Heritage 3. Museum 4. Archives 5. Library Services 6. Institute of Music & Fine Arts 7. Tribal Research Institute 8. District Gazetteer 9. Statistics
5. Digitization of Archives	
Observations/ Analysis:	
Best Practices:	

16. Meghalaya Department of Art and Culture											
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 4										
Objective and Organisation Description: Preservation, documentation, research, promotion, development and augmentation of arts and culture in the State continue to be the important objectives of the Arts and Culture Department. For achieving these objectives, a separate Department of Arts and Culture was created on 1st August 1988 to deal exclusively with the preservation of ancient arts, culture and heritage including promotion and expansion of cultural activities in the State of Meghalaya.	Subcategories:										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Archaeological Sites</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forts and Palaces</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religious Structures</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sacred Groves</td> <td>133</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Archaeological Sites	1	Forts and Palaces	1	Religious Structures	2	Sacred Groves	133
	Category	Number									
	Archaeological Sites	1									
	Forts and Palaces	1									
	Religious Structures	2									
Sacred Groves	133										
Website: http://megartsculture.gov.in/											
Funding and Sustenance:											
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:										
The Meghalaya Heritage Act, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications • Research • Museum • Conservation and excavation work 										
Conservation Works Done:	Observations/ Analysis:										
Exploration/ Survey of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neolithic Site in the Ganol and Rongram River valley in the West Garo Hills • Pre-Historic Archaeology in the Barapani area and Upper Shillong area of the East Khasi Hills • Archaeological sites at Bhaitbari, West Garo Hills • The Syndai Historical and Archaeological Remains 											
	Best Practices:										
	Listing of Sacred Groves										

17. Nagaland The Department of Art & Culture		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: -	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Directorate of Art and Culture, formerly known as the Naga Institute of Culture, came into being on the 1st November 1964. The objective initially was to carry on research on Naga Life and Culture and a Research Library. Later in 1971, the department was renamed as the Directorate of Cultural Research and State Museum and again on the 4th December 1973 the department was finally renamed as the Directorate of Art and Culture.	Category	Number
	Website: https://nagaculture.in/	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	

18. Odisha State Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 218	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
State Archaeology functioned separately from 1965. Earlier it was attached with State Museum. The main activities of State Archaeology are survey and exploration of monuments and archaeological sites, protection and conservation of monuments having local and State importance, excavation of archaeological sites and publication on its different activities.	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	9
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	1
	Cultural Landscapes	1
	Forts and Palaces	8
	Memorial Structures	1
	Public Structures	3
	Religious Structures	196
	Website: http://odishaculture.in/en/home_gallery/odisha-state-archaeology-bhubaneswar/	

18. Odisha State Archaeology (Contd.)	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:
Odisha Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1956	Under the refurbishment program of Tourism Department, Government of India, for which funds were received through the Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha the refurbishment work is being done.
Conservation Works Done:	An amount of Rs.28 lakhs for preservation of Jaina Heritage of Odisha have been sanctioned by Department of Culture, Government of India. Mini site museum and sculpture sheds at the following places have been completed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khurdagarh • Baladevjiu Temple, Kendrapara • Binodabahari Temple, Raghunatha Nagar 	
Observations/ Analysis:	Fund Utilisation:
	Publications
Best Practices:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Museum • Conservation and excavation work



Udaygiri Caves, Odisha; Source - DRONAH



Moorish Mosque, Kapurthala; Source - DRONAH

19. Punjab Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 92	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Department aims to conserve and restore its monuments. It works actively with the Tourism Department and establishment of the special Punjab Heritage Tourism Promotion Board (PHTPB).	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	3
Website: https://punjab.gov.in/department-of-tourism-and-cultural-affairs/	Archaeological Sites	2
	Forts and Palaces	15
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Historic Gardens	2
	Memorial Structures	21
The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964. The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Cultural Heritage Maintenance Board Act, 2013	Public Structures	15
	Religious Structures	12
	Residential Structures	12
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	3
Conservation Works Done:	Funding and Sustenance:	
Conservation works of 21 monuments covered under the 13th Finance Commission	Annual Budget and Rs. 100 Crores received under the 13th Finance Commission	
Observations/ Analysis:	Fund Utilisation:	
Has remained actively involved in conservation since the implementation of works under 13th FC	Conservation and Restoration of Monuments Museums Infrastructure Development for sites	
	Best Practices:	
	Drafted Culture Policy for Punjab with the UNESCO New Delhi Office	

20. Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 391	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Department of Archaeology and Museums, as an attached office under the Department of Art and Culture, is the premier organization for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the state. The Department since its inception in 1950 has been making concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture. At present the Department has 19 museums, 2 art galleries, 4 proposed museums, 342 monuments and 43 archaeological sites under its control.	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	4
	Archaeological Sites	69
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	2
	Cultural Landscapes	1
	Forts and Palaces	70
	Historic Gardens	5
	Institutional Structures	1
	Memorial Structures	47
	Public Structures	14
	Religious Structures	128
	Residential Structures	25
Website: http://museumsrajasthan.gov.in/	Water Structures and Waterbodies	25
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
The Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act, 1961 with amendment in 2006, 2007	State Planning Board sanctioned 957.74 lacs and Tourism Department sanctioned 725.41 lacs for the conservation and development of sites in 2016-17.	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
In 2016-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation, Restoration and conservation of monuments, antiquities and archaeological sites • Excavation and exploration • Survey and documentation • Acquisition and exposition • Re-organization and development of Museums • Research and publication • Exhibitions, seminars and lectures • Numismatic branch 	
Safed Mahal, Bharatpur		
Chaubuja Fort, Bharatpur		
Ancient Remains Mau Bhorda, Jhalawar		
Ancient Remains Dalhanpur, Jhalawar		
Kamleshwar Mahadev Temple, Bundi		
Patwa Haveli, Jaisalmer		
Observations/ Analysis:		
It was the first state department in India to get its site inscribed on World Heritage List.		
Best Practices:		
Archaeology Schedule of Rates drafted by the Depart		

20. Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan (Contd.)

ment as early as 1995 and conservation works in tradition techniques are a benchmark

- World Heritage
- Light and sound shows
- Tourist facilities



Conservation of Fateh Prakash Palace Museum, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan; Source - DRONAH

21. Cultural Affairs and Heritage Department Sikkim																							
Sector: Public; State Government		No. of Heritage Structures under it: -																					
Objective and Organisation Description:		Subcategories:																					
The Cultural Affairs & Heritage Department has a vast array of functions ranging from preservation and conservation of ancient monuments and consolidation of ancient art and culture to organizing cultural shows within the country and outside. The basic responsibility of the Cultural Affairs & Heritage Department is the promotion of art and culture of the State of Sikkim.		Category	Number																				
Website: https://culture.sikkim.gov.in/		Funding and Sustenance:																					
		Grants-in-aid is also given to the different institutions such as Gonpas, Chorten, Mandirs, etc. for renovation and repairs. Besides, the Department also gives annual Grants-in-aid to different autonomous institutions like the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology and Sikkim Akademi. Broad details of such grants provided in 2015-16 are as under:																					
Conservation Acts/ Policies:		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.No.</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Plan</th> <th>Non-Plan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Namgyal Institute of Tibetology</td> <td>Rs. 20.00 lakhs</td> <td>Rs. 20.00 lakhs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Sikkim Akademi</td> <td>Rs. 20.00 lakhs</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Sahitya Parishad</td> <td>Rs. 10.00 lakhs</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Various Organization</td> <td>--</td> <td>Rs. 27.5 lakhs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sl.No.	Name	Plan	Non-Plan	1	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology	Rs. 20.00 lakhs	Rs. 20.00 lakhs	2	Sikkim Akademi	Rs. 20.00 lakhs	---	3	Sahitya Parishad	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	--	4	Various Organization	--	Rs. 27.5 lakhs.
Sl.No.	Name	Plan	Non-Plan																				
1	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology	Rs. 20.00 lakhs	Rs. 20.00 lakhs																				
2	Sikkim Akademi	Rs. 20.00 lakhs	---																				
3	Sahitya Parishad	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	--																				
4	Various Organization	--	Rs. 27.5 lakhs.																				
Not Acts																							
Conservation Works Done:																							
1. Conservation work of Taktse Ruined Fort was done and Conservation Management Plan of the site is also prepared.		Grants to the 50 nos. of Religious Institutions, 65 Traditional Houses, 56 Devithans and 45 Chortens / Mendangs were provided funds for conservation works under XIII-Finance Commission Grant.																					
2. Lepcha Museum at Namprikdang, Dzongu has been upgraded.																							
Observations/ Analysis:																							
Needs capacity building																							
Best Practices:		Fund Utilisation:																					
Support in the inscription of Mixed Site of Kanchend-zonga National Parl		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Preservation • Kabi Sammelans, • Bharat Utsavs, • Theater Workshops and Fine Arts Exhibition • Workshops 																					

22. Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 89	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
<p>The State Department of Archaeology was established in 1961 with the following objectives: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify, conserve and preserve ancient and historical monuments. • To conduct systematic archaeological explorations and excavations in the historically important sites throughout the State. • Documenting the stone inscriptions by copying, deciphering and publishing. • Establishing Site Museums. 	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	24
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	1
	Cultural Landscapes	3
	Forts and Palaces	13
	Memorial Structures	8
	Religious Structures	40
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	2
	Funding and Sustenance:	
Website: https://www.tnarch.gov.in/	During the year 2018-2019, a special fund of Rs.1 crore was sanctioned for the conservation and maintenance for “Protected Monuments” of the Department of Archaeology. The Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism in Tamil Nadu a sub-project of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] provides funds. The Asian Development Bank has approved Rs.24 crore for the Restoration and Conservation of 12 Protected Monuments of Department of Archaeology.	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	During the year 2018-2019, fund of Rs.20 lakh was sanctioned for the maintenance of Site Museums and setting up of specialized library.	
Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act- 1966 Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act, 2012		
Conservation Works Done:	In 2018-2019, 24 protected monuments were identified for undertaking conservation and maintenance works like erection of fencing, notice and direction boards and chemical cleaning, which were successfully completed.	
Observations/ Analysis:		
Best Practices:	Fund Utilisation:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Monuments, Capacity building • Excavation, Site Museums • Conducting workshops, seminars, lectures • Epigraphy, Publications, Research Centre • Manuscript Library and Conservation Centre 	

23. Telangana Department of Heritage																	
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 348																
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:																
<p>After formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1956, the former Hyderabad Archaeological Department was redesignated as the Department of Heritage Telangana and subsequently it became known as the Department of Heritage Telangana in the year 1960, till 1st June, 2014. After bifurcation, the State of Telangana was formed with effect from 2nd June, 2014.</p> <p>Maintenance of ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of historical importance is the major activity of the department.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Administrative Structures</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Archaeological Sites</td> <td>136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forts and Palaces</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Institutional Structures</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memorial Structures</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Structures</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religious Structures</td> <td>146</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Administrative Structures	1	Archaeological Sites	136	Forts and Palaces	46	Institutional Structures	1	Memorial Structures	10	Public Structures	8	Religious Structures	146
	Category	Number															
	Administrative Structures	1															
	Archaeological Sites	136															
	Forts and Palaces	46															
	Institutional Structures	1															
	Memorial Structures	10															
	Public Structures	8															
	Religious Structures	146															
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:																
<p>Telangana Heritage (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Maintenance) Act, 2017</p> <p>Hyderabad Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (Hyderabad Act VIII of 1337 F.)</p>	The Department has submitted proposals for conservation of Monuments and upgradation of Museums (61 works) to the 14th Finance Commission for a sum of Rs. 100 crores.																
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:																
<p>The department has taken up Conservation / Restoration to the 87 number of Monuments such as Buddhist and Jain monuments, temples, forts, Islamic monuments and colonial buildings etc. and modernization / Re-organization of Museums with the 13th Finance Commission Grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation efforts of Khairtabad Mosque - 2019 • Reconstruction of Jakaram Shiva Temple • Restoration of Shivalayam Madgula • Restoration of Qutub Shahi tombs • Reconstruction of the Shiva Temple, Lakshmidevi Pet • Restoration efforts of Seetharambagh Temple, Hyderabad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and restoration • Excavations • Heritage Tours, walks • Museums • World Heritage • Exhibitions, workshops, seminars 																

23. Telangana Department of Heritage (Contd.)

- Restoration of Puranapul Darwaja, Hyderabad
- Conservation works of gate structure, public garden, Hyderabad
- Reconstruction of Trikotalayam Jakaram village

Website: <https://heritage.telangana.gov.in/>

Observations/ Analysis:

Best Practices:

Publications on Heritage



Khairat Khan's Tomb, Hyderabad; Source - heritage.telangana.gov.in

24. Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Archaeology and Museums		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 145	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	1
	Archaeological Sites	42
Website: Not Available	Forts and Palaces	27
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Industrial Sites	2
The U.P. Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Act, 1956	Memorial Structures	11
	Public Structures	4
Conservation Works Done:	Religious Structures	52
	Water Structures	5
Funding and Sustenance:	Fund Utilisation:	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
25. Uttarakhand Directorate of Culture		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 47	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	2
Website: Not Available	Forts and Palaces	1
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Memorial Structures	2
The U.P. Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Act, 1956	Religious Structures	41
	Water Structures and Waterbodies	1
	Funding and Sustenance:	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	



Nanda Devi Temple Complex; Source - uttarakhandculture.in

26. West Bengal Directorate of Archaeology and Museums		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 106	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of West Bengal, is responsible for the preservation of 108 State Protected Monuments and Sites under the purview of “The West Bengal Preservation of Historical Monuments and Objects and Excavation of Archaeological Sites Act 1957 and Rules 1964”. The Directorate also maintains and administers the State Archaeological Museum in Kolkata with seven display galleries, representing the history & culture of West Bengal. Apart from these, six District Museums and about twenty Rural Museums in West Bengal are provided financial aid and technical assistance.	Category	Number
	Archaeological Sites	5
	Forts and Palaces	6
	Memorial Structures	4
	Religious Structures	90
	Residential Structures	1
	Website: Not Available	
Funding and Sustenance:		
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
The West Bengal Preservation of Historical Monuments and Objects and Excavation of Archaeological Sites Act, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and restoration • Excavations • Museums • Exhibitions, workshops, seminars 	
Conservation Works Done:	Best Practices:	
The conservation of the excavated Buddhist monastery at Moghalmari was taken up in 2014-15. Several conservation projects of the state protected monuments were included in the 13th Finance Commission Plan. Conservation of Radha Gobinda temple at Antpur, Hooghly was also done in 2014-15.		
	Observations/ Analysis:	

27. West Bengal Heritage Commission									
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: NA								
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:								
<p>The West Bengal Heritage Commission was constituted through an Act called The West Bengal Heritage Commission Act 2001 by the West Bengal State Legislative Assembly. The objective for creating such a Commission was to prepare an authentic list of buildings, monuments, precincts and sites as built heritage and to adopt measures for their restoration and preservation.</p> <p>The Commission deals with various issues related to the heritage structures that are not under the preview of Archaeological Survey of India or State Archaeology Dept. Also the other major activity of the Commission is to create awareness and sensitize general people for preservation of built heritage.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Website: https://wbhc.in/</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Funding and Sustenance:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Website: https://wbhc.in/		Funding and Sustenance:			
	Category	Number							
	Website: https://wbhc.in/								
	Funding and Sustenance:								
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:								
The West Bengal Heritage Commission Act, 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing and grading of structures • Policies and guidelines • Conservation and restoration • Excavations • Museums • Exhibitions, workshops, seminars 								
Conservation Works Done:									
The Serampore Initiative									
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:								
A complete list is still not available, when listing is one of the objectives of the Commission.	Listing of Heritage								

28. Delhi Department of Archaeology		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 18	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
Delhi Department of Archaeology has been established in Delhi Administration in the year 1978. The main objective of the Department is survey, listing, documentation, protection, conservation, preservation and beautification of ancient monuments of local importance worth protecting in Delhi under the provisions of DAHMSAR Act 2004 other than those of national importance protected and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India; setting up of archaeological museum showcasing archaeological explorations and excavations etc. Special efforts are made to involve NGOS, RWAs, PSUs and Corporate bodies in the maintenance and upkeep of the monuments under the overall supervision of the Department of Archaeology and develop them as tourist spots.	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	2
	Forts and Palaces	1
	Institutional Structures	2
	Memorial Structures	5
	Public Structures	3
	Religious Structures	1
	Residential Structures	4
	Website: http://artandculture.delhigovt.nic.in/	
Funding and Sustenance:	A sum of Rs. 575 lakhs under Revenue section and Rs. 662 lakhs under Capital Section are allocated in B.E. 2020-21.	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Fund Utilisation:	
Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act - 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and restoration • Excavations • Museums, Adopt a Monument • Exhibitions, workshops, seminars 	
Conservation Works Done:	Observations/ Analysis:	
Department of Archaeology has completed two sets of conservation of monuments conserving 33 monuments and conservation of 3rd set of 18 monuments is in progress. In addition conservation work of Dara Shikoh Library Building at Kashmere Gate and conservation of Sarai of Azim Ganj inside National Zoological Park are in progress.	Very active department that has carried out several works in association with bodies such as INTACH.	
Mutiny Memorial at Northern Ridge, Bijri Khan's Tomb, Bara Lao Gumbad, Tomb at Lado Sarai, Tomb of Mohd. Quli Khan, Turkman Gate, Gol Gumbad	Best Practices:	
	Mapping of Heritage Sites	

29. Jammu and Kashmir Directorate of Archives, Archaeology and Museums and Ladakh		
Sector: Public; UT	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 57	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The department is duty bound to identify and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the State in different forms like Archival Records, Archaeological Monuments and Antiquities through its various establishments i.e., Archival Repositories, Archaeology and State Museums.	Category	Number
	Administrative Structures	2
	Archaeological Sites	7
	Archaeological Sites - Caves	1
	Forts and Palaces	20
	Historic Gardens	1
	Institutional Structures	1
	Memorial Structures	3
	Public Structures	1
	Religious Structures	19
	Water Structures and Water bodies	2
		Website: http://jkarchives.nic.in/archieve_contact.htm
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, Samvat 1977, amendment in 2010		
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration/ conservation of the state protected monuments in a phased manner according to the availability of funds and as per the requirement of the monuments • Regular survey, identification and excavation of archaeological sites • Preserving archival records • Digitization of records 	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
Requires Capacity Building		

A.2.2 State Forest Departments

Most state forest departments possess historic built heritage sites spread within the forest areas that need to be mapped and recorded. Besides this several also have forest resthouses and other such structure that can be conserved and put to reuse for tourism. Some States such as Uttarakhand are actively involved in promoting forest rest houses for tourism. This mapping of cultural heritage sites and possible reuse needs to be undertaken by State Forest Departments all across India. The State Forest Department of Sikkim has taken a benchmark initiative of getting the first Mixed World Heritage Site of Kangchendzonga that includes both cultural and

natural values. It was involved in preparing the nomination dossier by engaging cultural heritage experts and, is currently involved in managing the site for its cultural as well as natural values. Considering the quantum of cultural landscape in the country, it is important that all State Forest Departments take similar initiatives to preserve the built heritage along with the natural one in their premise.

All State Forest Departments were approached for their inventory of forest resthouses and other structures under them, only five states responded. A separate search was done and over 50+ structures were found.



Kalesar Forest Resthouse, Haryana; Source - INTACH Haryana Chapter

A.2.3 Religious Trusts

1. Gujarat Pavitra Yatradham Vikas Board

Sector: Public; State Government

No. of Heritage Structures under it: 338

Objective and Organisation Description:

Subcategories: NA

The Board was constituted first time in the year 1995. This Board was associated with Gujarat Tourism Corporation Ltd. initially for four years and became independent from the year 1999. This Board receives declared proposals on small and big developmental work from the relevant collector of six sacred religious places of Government namely Somnath, Ambaji, Girnar, Palitana, Dakor and Dwarka, approves them and undertaken them by sanctioning financial assistance. Accordingly, the money is allotted.

Category

Number

Website: <https://yatradham.gujarat.gov.in/Index>

Funding and Sustenance:

Funding is through gifts, funds and donations.

Fund Utilisation:

- Maintenance of temples and development of yatradhams
- District Tourism and Pilgrimage Development
- Basic developmental works like water, swerage
- Publications
- Research
- Exhibitions to promote activities of the Board



Palitana Temples, Bhavnagar; Source - yatradham.gujarat.gov.in

2. Karnataka Hindu religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Department

Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 34558
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories: NA
The Department was established in 1997 and the Management and Administration of the temples/Notified Institutions of this State is carried out under the provisions of Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowment ACT 1997 and Rules 2002.	Website: https://temples.karnataka.gov.in/english
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:
The Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Act 1997	Budget Documents in Kannada.
	Fund Utilisation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development/Renovation of Religious Institutions • Development of Dilapidated notified Institutions • Basic Infrastructure and amenities like Providing of Food and Accommodation to the Pilgrims visiting Notified Institutions • Basic Facilities and Infrastructure like Drinking Water facility, Toilets and Bathrooms for Pilgrims • Financial Assistance to pilgrims • Maintenance of Movable and Immovable properties and Protection • Removal of Encroachments



Temples of Karnataka; Source - temples.karnataka.gov.in

3. Religious Trusts and Endowments, Madhya Pradesh		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 12,000	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
Website not accessible.	Category	Number
	Website: http://www.religioustrust.mp.gov.in/	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
No listings of temples available		

4. Odisha Hindu Religious Endowment		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 18042	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Trust was formed in 1951 in order to assume more effective control over the religious institutions under the Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951 with its amending Act in 1954. The objective is to provide for the better administration and governance of Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments situated in the State of Odisha as per the provisions of Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951 and Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Rules, 1959 (hereinafter called O.H.R.E. Act and Rules).	Category	Number
	Temples	17641
	Maths	359
	Debottars	42
	Website: https://hinduendowments.odisha.gov.in/	
	Funding and Sustenance:	
	Fund Utilisation:	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and security of properties Management of Niti and festivals Management and maintenance of properties 	
Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951		
Observations/ Analysis:		
No listings of temples available		

5. Rajasthan Devasthan Department		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Structures under it: 59260	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The department is for the preservation and promotion of temple culture, for the management and smooth operation of temples, monasteries, dharamshalas etc.	Category	Number
	State Direct Charge	365
In order to make the management of culture and institutions dynamic, the Department of Devasthan was linked with tourism, art and culture. For various development works, works were also done through other departments, among which Forest Department, Archeology Department, Rural and Urban bodies are the heads.	State Self Dependent Class	187
	State Delivery Class	305
	State Aided	9935
	Annuity Received	48466
	Under Mandal Act	2
	Out of the 59,260 a majority (almost 70%) of temples would be of heritage value.	
	Website: https://devasthan.rajasthan.gov.in/	
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
The Religious Endowments Act, 1863 The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 Rajasthan Religious Buildings and Sites Act - 1954	A total of 21.15 crores were allotted to the Department out of which 2.6 crores were assigned for the restoration and repair of the temples. Only 42.44 lakhs were utilized from the allotted amount of 2.6 crores for restoration.	
Conservation Works Done:	Fund Utilisation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahma Temple, Ajmer 2017 • Peepaji Dham, Jhalawar 2016 • Dwarka Dheesh Temple 2016 • Nagnechi Temple, Bikaner 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration, repair and development of temples • Senior Citizens Pilgrimage Scheme and Moksha Kalash Scheme • Kailash Mansarovar Pilgrimage Scheme • Temple Trust Support Scheme 	
Observations/ Analysis:	Best Practices:	
A complete listing of structures with location and images is not available with the Department.	Website has complete list with names of the temples.	

6. Ecclesiastical Affairs Department; Government of Sikkim		
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 896	
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:	
The Ecclesiastical Affairs Department is one of the oldest and most respected Departments of the State. The Department controls over the external affairs of the Monasteries, Mandirs and all other religious institutions in the State. The Department does not interfere in the internal affairs/ functioning of the religious institutions and organizations, particularly matters relating to religious protocols and ritual traditions. Apart from the administration, the department aims to look after the matter for protection and preservation of Sacred Hot Springs, Caves, Holy Lakes and places of pilgrimage in Sikkim.	Category	Number
	Gonpas/ Monasteries	111
	Nyingmapa Sect Monasteries	80
	Kadgyupa Sect Monasteries	28
	Manilakhangs	163
	Small Buddhist Temples	38
	Monasteries outside Sikkim	2
	Hindu Mandirs	318
	Churches	7
	Mosques	2
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:	
The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 Notification: Maintenance of Religious Institutions, 1998 Notification: Grants for Religious Institutions, 2010	In 2011-12, Rs. 12,26,75,000 was sanctioned to more than 540 no.s of different religious institutions. In 2011-12 1 Cr was sanctioned to Ringhim Gonpa in North Sikkim and 5 lakhs each to Enchey, Pemayangtse, Tashiding Dubdi and Tholung Gonpas for immediate restoration of their damaged religious statues.	
Conservation Works Done:		
Ringhim Gonpa in North Sikkim and restoration of the damaged religious statues in Enchey, Pemayangtse, Tashiding Dubdi and Tholung Gonpas.		
Website: http://www.sikkimeccl.gov.in/	Fund Utilisation:	
Observations/ Analysis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New construction • Repairs and renovation • Upgradation • Stipend for Traditional Arts School studen 	
The annual reports have been not published online since 2012.		

7. Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Cultural Endowments Department															
Sector: Public; State Government	No. of Heritage Structures under it: 44121														
Objective and Organisation Description:	Subcategories:														
<p>The department was established in 1960 in an attempt to coordinate the temple administration in order to preserve the temples and their cultural movements that have remained the traditional contacts and historical relics of the ancestral interior. Department of Hindu Religious Affairs under the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Gifts Act (Amendment Act 39/1996) 1959 to properly maintain, protect and supervise the administration of Hindu religious institutions</p> <p>It carries on various functions such as public administration, staffing, management of movable and immovable property of religious institutions, restitution, litigation, auditing of the Department of Hindu Religious Affairs.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Temples</td> <td>41,176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jain temples</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monks</td> <td>309</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temples associated with the mon-astery</td> <td>492</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trusts</td> <td>897</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specific trusts</td> <td>658</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number	Temples	41,176	Jain temples	19	Monks	309	Temples associated with the mon-astery	492	Trusts	897	Specific trusts	658
	Category	Number													
	Temples	41,176													
	Jain temples	19													
	Monks	309													
	Temples associated with the mon-astery	492													
	Trusts	897													
	Specific trusts	658													
	Apart from this there are 4980 temples which are more than 100 years old that are not included in the listing.														
	Website: https://www.tn.gov.in/department/32														
Conservation Acts/ Policies:	Funding and Sustenance:														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRCE Act and Rules 1959 <p>The 1951 Act was repealed by the present Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Act 22 of 1959) which created the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department under the control and superintendence of the Commissioner, HRCE Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Note • Conservation Manual, Parts 1, 2 and 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations from the public • Temples own funds • Transfer fund • Government subsidy • Welfare Fund • Temple Development Fund • Rural Temples Restoration Fund • Temple Restoration and Charity Fund • Financial Commission Grant • Renovation fund for temples located in Adi-thravidar and tribal areas • Tourism Fund • Temple land incomes– Rents 														
Conservation Works Done:	In the past nine years, the estimates for conservation through donations for a value of Rs.37.73 crore in														
<p>Kumbabisekam – 2011-2020 11,448 temples 2019-20 Conservation work in 373 temples; Renovation and repair of temple water tanks and rainwa.</p>															

7. Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Cultural Endowments Department (Contd.)

ter harvesting –
 2011-20 867 temple tanks
 2019-20 20 temple tanks,
 May-June 2014 1004 temple tanks were revamped for
 rainwater harvesting;
 Gold and silver Chariots, Wooden Chariot Maintenance

589 temples were sanctioned. In 2019-2020, up to February, estimates for a value of Rs.51.64 lakh were sanctioned to carry out 4 works in 4 temples through donations.

Fund Utilisation:

Observations/ Analysis:

A complete listing of structures with location and images is not available with the Department.

Basic Facilities Provisions:

- Renovation and repair of temples, water tanks and rainwater harvesting
- Maintenance, protection and security
- Worship (Archana), Grace Ceremony of saints, Special worships and public feast
- Services - Drinking water, Toilets, etc.

Publications:

- History & Mythology, Tamil monthly magazines, Tourist Guides
- Agama texts and Other books in Tamil

Temple Administrations:

- Educational Institutions
- Social Welfare Organisations



Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai, Tamil Nadu; Source - DRONAH

8. Endowments Department, Government of Telangana

Sector: Public; State Government

No. of Heritage Structures under it: 47

Objective and Organisation Description:

Subcategories:

Endowments Department is advisory to Government on all religious matters. It concentrates on administration and governance of all the public charitable institutions and endowments, whether registered or not, other than Wakfs governed by the provisions of the Wakfs Act, 1954, Administration of all Hindu public religious institutions and endowments whether registered or not in accordance with the provisions of the Act etc.

Website: <https://endowments.ts.nic.in/>

Funding and Sustenance:

Fund Utilisation:

Providing financial aid under the scheme of Common Good Fund for renovation and reconstruction of religious institutions and constructions of kalyanamandapams, establishment and maintenance of Vedapatashalas and Schools for training in Archakatvam, Adhyapakatvam, Vedaparayanikatvam, silpam, vaidyam or like services and Dhoopa Deepa Naivedyam to needy institutions.



Yadadgirigutta Temple, Telangana; Source - deccanchronicle

C. Institutions and NGOs

This section briefly covers the institutions in India which offer courses or have labs/ libraries/ resources in heritage conservation, heritage management and archaeology.

1. Indian Institute of Heritage, Noida

The Centre said that the institute would be set up as a Deemed to be University. For this purpose, Pt Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi-based School of Archival Studies under National Archives of India, Ministry of Culture's National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Lucknow-based National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property and the New Delhi-based Academic Wing of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts would be integrated. All of these institutions would become the various schools under the Deemed to be University.

2. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun – Masters Course in Heritage Conservation and Management

The course is interdisciplinary in nature and advances sustainability studies through the prism of heritage. This includes theoretical and methodological integration of ecological sciences, social sciences and humanities, and heritage studies. It entails taught courses, internship and dissertation involving experiential and decolonial pedagogy. Thematic workshops and field engagement with world heritage sites will be key highlights.

3. Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune - Diploma in Heritage Sites Management and Scientific Conservation

4. Deccan College, Pune – M.A and PhD in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology

5. National Museum Institute, New Delhi - MA and PhD programs in Conservation

The MA course provides students a combination of theoretical knowledge and practical training to prepare for professional career in conservation of art and cultural heritage. The program encompasses art-historical, archaeological, curatorial, and scientific studies of the works of art. The coursework combines a variety of teaching and training methodologies including lectures, seminars, essays, reviews, project works and hands-on practical learning to develop essential skills in critical thinking, decision making and communication, assessment and ethical conservation treatment of art and cultural heritage.

The students registered for the PhD program gain a deeper understanding of a subject area and develop a capacity for independent, focused and systematic approach to learning and to discover best practices, data-driven insights, innovative solutions and latest trends to strengthen professional competence.

6. Ahmedabad University – Masters of Management Studies in Heritage Management

7. Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda – Bach-

elor and Masters in Archaeology

8. CEPT University, Ahmedabad – Masters in Conservation and Regeneration

9. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi – M.Arch (Architectural Conservation)

10. School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal – M.Arch (Architectural Conservation)

11. Singhad College of Architecture, Pune - M.Arch (Architectural Conservation)

12. KRVI, Mumbai – Masters in Architectural and Urban Conservation

13. Banaras Hindu University, Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology – M.A in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Advanced P.G. Diploma in Archaeology



Arts Faculty, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda; Source - msubaroda.ac.in

14. Visva-Bharti University, Santiniketan – B.A in Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology
15. St. Xavier’s College, Mumbai – M.A. in Ancient India History, Culture and Archaeology
16. Delhi Institute of Heritage Research and Management – Masters in Archaeology and Heritage Management and Masters in Conservation, Preservation and Heritage Management
17. University of Madras – M.A., M.Phil and Ph.D in Ancient History and Archaeology
18. University of Kerala – M.Phil in Archaeology
19. University of Calcutta – M.A. and Ph.D in Archaeology
20. University of Mysore – M.A. in Ancient History and Archaeology and Ph.D
21. Panjab University – M.A, M.Phil and Ph.D in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
22. Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany and AnSI
23. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property
24. American Institute of Indian Studies, Gurugram
25. French Institute of Pondicherry
26. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
27. Srishti Institute, Bengaluru
28. Intach Heritage Academy, New Delhi
29. IIT Madras NCHS

NGOs

This section has some of the major national and regional NGOs working in the field of built heritage conservation. NGOs working in built heritage sector and registered with NITI Aayog have also been mentioned later. 170 such NGOs have been listed state-wise, however, there is a need to list all such organisations from the NITI Aayog's database which has over 122287 NGOs enrolled.

1. Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC)
2. Bihar Virasat Samiti
3. Deccan Heritage Foundation
4. Digital Empowerment Foundation
5. DRONAH Foundation
6. Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation
7. India Lost and Found (ILF)
8. Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)
9. Indian Trust for Rural Heritage and Development (ITRHD)
10. International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) India
11. Jaipur Virasat Foundation
12. Madras Craft Foundation
13. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II (MSMS) Museum, Jaipur
14. Mehrangarh Museum Trust
15. Narotam Sekhsariia Foundation - Indian Heritage Society
16. Rajkot Rajya Foundation
17. REACH Foundation
18. Sahapedia
19. TATA Trusts, Arts and Culture Department
20. The Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation (MMCF), Udaipur
21. The Society for Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY)
22. World Monuments Fund (WMF) India

State-wise list of NGOs listed with NITI Aayog's NGO Darpan working in the field of built heritage and conservation. The parentheses show the total number of NGOs per state.

Andaman And Nicobar Islands (124)

1. Anandodhara
2. Andaman Sanskriti Parishad
3. Arpan
4. Island Development Organization
5. Kasheesh

Andhra Pradesh (4188)

1. Center For Green Strategy Research and Implementation
2. Doctor A P J Abdul Kalam Youth Welfare Association
3. Green Field Rural Development Society

Arunachal Pradesh (412)

1. Akarum Society for Eco Tourism and Wildlife Conservation
2. Arunachal Pradesh Bamboo Resources and Development Agency (Apbrda)
3. Arunachal Pradesh Tribal Research and Skill Development Society
4. Boda Village Forest Management Committee
5. Buddhist Culture Preservation Society Bomdila
6. Centre For Buddhist Cultural Studies
7. Changkiu Bagang Vfmc

8. District Horticulture and Agriculture Development Cooperative Society
9. Environment Protection Group of Arunachal
10. Future Vision
11. Gorsum Stupa Culture Centre
12. Gyang Gon Welfare Association
13. Hayang Memorial Agro Industry and Educational Trust
14. Himalaya Buddhist Culture Society
15. Idu Mishmi Cultural and Literary Society
16. Indigenous Tribal Art and Culture Enlighten Society
17. Kalaktang Nyithilling Buddhist Cultural Society
18. Lhomon Culture Development Society
19. Mechukha Eco-Tourism and Conservation Society
20. Mon Palpung Jangchub Choekhof Ling Kagyu Society
21. Monyul Buddhist Culture Preservation Society
22. Monyul Traditional Culture Development Society
23. North East Vajarayana Buddhist Cultural Association
24. Padmapa Fellowship Kalaktang
25. Pangchen Lakhar Community Conserved Area
26. Pema Mani Charitable Trust
27. Research Institute of Worlds Ancient Traditions Cultures and Heritage
28. Rigdzin Norbu Choeling Gonpa
29. Rural Development and Heritage Society
30. Samten Choeling Educational and Cultural Preservation Society
31. Shosi Namchar Bagang Village Forest Management Committee
32. Society For Education and Environmental Development

33. Takio Tahu Grove Foundation
34. Tarak Women Welfare Society
35. Thegtse Meditation Culture Centre
36. Thembang Bapu Community Conserved Area Management Committee
37. Thembang Mpcs Ltd
38. Thupsang Dhargyelling Himalayan Culture and Tradition Preservation Society
39. Trangpodar Welfare Society
40. Tribal Welfare Development Society
41. Tsun Gon Thoog Jee Ling Society
42. Tukpen Culture Foundation
43. Zangdokpalri Foundation for Greater Compassion

Assam (1908)

1. Aesthetic
2. Anubhuti Gosthi
3. Balipara Tract and Frontier Foundation
4. Centre For Folklore Studies
5. Conservation Initiatives
6. Dharmachakra Budha Bihar
7. Federation In North Eastern Shgs Towards Society
8. Gita Mission
9. Hatipara Udaia Samaj Kalyan Samity and Puthibharal
10. Heritage Art and Design
11. Indigenous
12. Institution For Culture and Rural Development
13. Integrated Development Association
14. Janambhumi Pragati Samaj
15. Laksha
16. North East Heritage Foundation
17. North East India Buddhist Sangha Council
18. Padmashree Dr Robin Banerjee Trust

19. Pandu Buddhist Association
20. Pfi Foundation
21. Satkara
22. Society For Cultural Heritage for The North East India
23. Srimanta Sankardev Krishti Bikash Kendra
24. Vivekananda Kendra Institute of Culture
25. Zeal Thrill Friendship Group

Bihar (3797)

1. Association For Buddhist Circuit Development
2. Bodhisatva Society
3. Canvas
4. Combodian Buddhist Monastery
5. Ekjut
- 6 Foundation For Art Culture Ethics and Science
7. Gautam Budha Charitable Trust
8. Gramin Lok Seva
9. Health And Educational Society, Ara
10. Ieed
11. Lichhwi
12. Maithili Sahitya Sansthan
13. Manav Dharmyog Trust
14. Mithila Kala Vikas Samiti
15. Mithome
16. Ngagyur Kama Tradition Preserve Association
17. Prabhat
18. Sabera Kala Kendra
19. Sakya Phuntsok Phodrang Foundation
20. Samaji Tanzeem Welfare Trust
21. Shakuntala Sewa Sadan
22. Sootradhar
23. Sub Himalayan Research Institute Trust

Chandigarh (191)

1. Alliance Francaise Le Corbusier De Chandigarh
2. Society For Archaeological and Anthropological Research
3. Sri Sai Cultural Development Society

Chhattisgarh (1623)

Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu (43)

None

Delhi (8498)

Goa (225)

1. Charles Correa Foundation
2. Goa For Giving Trust
3. Museum Of Christian Art Goa

Gujarat (5554)

Haryana (2469)

Himachal Pradesh (664)

1. Asara
2. Bhavya Jyoti
3. Buddhist Cultural and Welfare Society of Kolong Gonpa
4. Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gompa
5. Budhist Cultural and Religious Society Spiti Hansa

6. Dhakpo Shedrup Ling Monastic Cultural Society
7. Friends Welfare Association
8. Garja Khandoling Buddhist Sanskriti Sabha
9. Heritage
10. Himalayan Jan Kalyan Sanskriti Manch
11. Himtaru Prakashan Samiti
12. Khampagar Monastic Charitable Trust
13. Khensur Lobsang Palden Yangsit Tsokchung and Bhuddhist Culture Society
14. Kinnaur Heritage Foundation
15. Lalung Serkhang Buddhist Culture Chhomo Society
16. Lok Jyoti Bauddh Vihar
17. Sapan Foundation Society
18. Social Action for Harmonious and Yeomen Out Look Generation
19. The Bodh Vidya Sanrakshan Sabha
20. The Drong Buddhist Cultural Party
21. Yarket Youth Foundation
22. Young Drukpa Association Garsha

Jammu & Kashmir (1318)

1. Abhinaya Kala Manch
2. Alamdar Bhagat Theatre
3. Alamdar Sofiyana Theatre
4. Bhartiya Lok Sangeet Kala Santhan
5. Budshah Cultural Institute

Jharkhand (1999)

Karnataka (6302)

Kerala (3348)

Ladakh (150)

1. All Ladakh Gonpa Society
2. Chamba Choskore Padmaling Association
3. Chumur Cultural and Welfare Society
4. Cultural Preservation and Promotion Society Achinathang
5. Culture Preservation Society Kukshow Kargil
6. Darchik Temple Association
7. Deskid Cultural and Welfare Society
8. Galdan Targyun Tsogspa
9. Gonpa Sabha Garkon
10. Himalayan Cultural Heritage Foundation
11. Lamauru Cultural and Welfare Society
12. Leh Old Town Initiative
13. LEHO-Ladakh Environment and Health Organisation
14. Lekir Cultural and Welfare Society Lekir Gonpa Ladakh
15. Preservation Of Aryan Culture and Educational Society
16. Tangyar Cultural and Welfare Society
17. Tashi Gyaphel Cultural and Welfare Society

Lakshadweep (2)

Madhya Pradesh (5659)

Maharashtra (15050)

Manipur (2214)

Meghalaya (268)

1. Khadi And Multi Village Industrial Organisation
2. Khasi Cultural and Social Service Society
3. North East Data Bank

Mizoram (215)

1. Mizo Heritage

Nagaland (379)

1. Abiogenesis Society
2. Chakhesang Women Welfare Society
3. Chopi Welfare Society
4. Green Creations Etshe Society
5. Indigenous Cultural Society

Orissa (3344)

Puducherry (267)

1. National Heritage Trust

Punjab (1444)

Rajasthan (4262)

Sikkim (101)

1. Denzong Culture and Heritage Foundation
2. Khangchendzonga Conservation Committee
3. Lamo Teng Charitable Trust
4. M/S Himalayan Heritage Research and Development

Society

5. Sikkim Newar Guthi
6. Thubten Gatsal Ling Sumin Gumpa Managing Committee

Tamil Nadu (7887)

Telangana (2547)

Tripura (416)

1. Dhamma Dipa Foundation
2. Growing Seed
3. Ranglong Youth Association
4. Sampari Hukumu Bodol
5. Socio Cultural Society of Bishnupriya Manipuri
6. Young Kaipeng Association

Uttar Pradesh (15727)

Uttarakhand (1652)

West Bengal (8459)

India has a large number of institutions imparting education in heritage conservation and management. It also has several active NGOs at central, state and local levels who are actively working on listing, conserving and promoting India's built heritage through outreach programmes. It is important to involve these institutions and NGOs more actively with the government organisations for capacity building in heritage conservation and management through collaborative MoUS, outreach activities and training programmes.







“Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same”

Article 29 of the Constitution

“It shall be the duty of the State to protect the various monuments, objects, places which are of artistic or historic importance from any spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export which are declared by or are declared by Parliament to be of national importance”

Article 49 of the Constitution

“It is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to protect and preserve the rich heritage of our country.”

Article 51A(f) of the Constitution

“To protect and preserve the natural environment which includes forests, wildlife, lakes, rivers and to have the feeling of compassion towards them.”

Article 51A(g) of the Constitution

The Indian Constitution has several articles referring to the care, conservation and protection of India's built cultural heritage. Besides this, India is signatory to several international cultural conventions with UNESCO and, the country also has a number of Charters, Policies, Acts, Rules and Guidelines for conservation of its heritage at Central, State and Local level.

This chapter outlines all existing heritage legislation in the country at various levels and summarises the premise and application of each heritage-related act. Conventions, charters and policies along with the Central Acts by ASI, MoEFCC, MoHUA, State Acts by Department of Culture and Archaeology, Department of Town Planning and Forest, Municipal Corporation Acts, Cantonment Act, regulations, byelaws and man-

uals related to heritage at all levels are included in this chapter. Knowing all existing acts and regulations is essential since these are the tools to enforce heritage legislation and ensure protection of India's built heritage.

A. International and National Conventions, Charters and Policies

There are several conventions, charters and policies at several levels which are applicable for the protection of heritage structures in India. These are listed and mentioned below in brief.

A.1 International (Applicable in India)

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
UNESCO	The World Heritage Convention, 1972 signed by India in 1977	<p>The Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.</p> <p>It explains how the World Heritage Fund is to be used and managed and under what conditions international financial assistance may be provided. The Convention stipulates the obligation of States Parties to report regularly to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of their World Heritage properties. These reports are crucial to the work of the Committee as they enable it to assess the conditions of the sites, decide</p>

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
UNESCO	<p data-bbox="376 491 663 579">Recommendations on the Historic Urban Landscape, 2011</p>	<p data-bbox="684 339 1466 459">on specific programme needs and resolve recurrent problems. It also encourages States Parties to strengthen the appreciation of the public for World Heritage properties and to enhance their protection through educational and information programmes.</p> <p data-bbox="684 491 1466 807">It is an additional tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development in respect of the inherited values and traditions of different cultural contexts. This tool, which is a “soft-law” is to be implemented by Member States on a voluntary basis. In order to facilitate implementation, the UNESCO General Conference recommended that Member States take the appropriate steps to: adapt this new instrument to their specific contexts; disseminate it widely across their national territories; facilitate implementation through formulation and adoption of supporting policies; and to monitor its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities.</p> <p data-bbox="684 815 1466 903">It further recommended that Member States and relevant local authorities identify within their specific contexts the critical steps to implement the Historic Urban Landscape approach, which may include the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="684 911 1466 1422" style="list-style-type: none"> -To undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of a city’s natural, cultural and human resources; -To reach consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values; -To assess vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic stresses and impacts of climate change; To integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects; -To prioritize actions for conservation and development; -To establish the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private.

Other International Conventions that are relevant to the protection and conservation of art and cultural heritage and to which India is a signatory are:

- Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Paris, 20 October 2005
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003.
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris, 14 November 1970.
- Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The

Hague, 14 May 1954.

- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention. The Hague, 14 May 1954.

While India is not a signatory to some other conventions, a relevant one to consider for future will be the “Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)”.

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
ICOMOS - Advisory Body to UNESCO	International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter) - 1964	The Venice Charter, adopted by ICOMOS in 1965, codifies internationally accepted standards of conservation practice relating to architecture and sites. It sets forth principles of conservation based on the concept of authenticity and the importance of maintaining the historical and physical context of a site or building. The Venice Charter states that monuments are to be conserved not only as works of art but also as historical evidence. It also sets down the principles of preservation, which relate to restoration of buildings with work from different periods.
	Burra Charter – 1979, 1999, 2013	The Burra Charter primarily drafted by ICOMOS Australia offers a framework for heritage management in which multiple - sometimes conflicting - heritage and other values can be understood and explicitly addressed. The charter’s success stems from its flexibility in accommodating evolving notions of heritage, changing economic and political circumstances, and vastly different types of place. The Burra Charter has been amended in 1999 and 2013 in response to developing practice and awareness of intangible attributes and the legitimate expectations of associated communities.
	Historic Gardens (The Florence Charter) - 1981	This charter specifically addresses the conservation of gardens, parks, and commemorative landscapes purposely designed and constructed of organ-

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
ICOMOS - Advisory Body to UNESCO		-ic and inorganic materials. Historic garden maintenance, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, use, legal protection, and administrative stewardship are specifically outlined in this charter. The Charter was adopted in 1982 as an addendum to the Venice Charter, addressing the needs of a specific class of cultural property.
	Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (The Washington Charter) - 1987	This Charter, adopted by the ICOMOS General Assembly in 1987, establishes the principles and guidelines for the protection and conservation of historic towns. The Charter seeks to complement the Venice Charter, whose emphasis is on the individual monument. It addresses such issues as: integration of preservation objectives into planning policies; qualities of historic towns that should be preserved; participation of residents in the preservation process; and the social and economic aspects of historic town preservation.
	Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage - 1990	Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990) The ICAHM Charter, inspired by the success of the Venice Charter, was created in response to the increasing threats to archaeological sites worldwide, especially from looting and land development.
	Charter on the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage - 1996	The Charter addresses the conservation needs of underwater cultural property; it is intended to supplement the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage of 1990. The Charter outlines fundamental principles for the co-servation of underwater heritage and discusses issues of funding, research objectives, qualifications of the team members, investigation, documentation, material conservation, management and maintenance of the site, and dissemination of information about underwater heritage. Preservation in situ is given first preference. The Charter stresses that archaeological material must be treated during the investigation as well as during transit and over the long term. It encourages international cooperation and exchange of specialists to facilitate and improve research and investigations of the underwater heritage. It also encourages dissemination of information to the public regarding the significance of underwater heritage and coordination and communication with concerned communities regarding proposed investigations.

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
ICOMOS - Advisory Body to UNESCO	International Cultural Tourism Charter - Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance - 1999	<p>The objectives of this charter are to promote and manage tourism in ways that respect and enhance the heritage and living cultures of the host communities, and to encourage a dialogue between conservation interests and the tourism industry. It outlines six principles of cultural tourism: conservation should provide well-managed opportunities for tourists and members of the host community to experience and understand the local heritage and culture at first hand; the relationship between heritage places and tourism is dynamic and should be managed in a sustainable way for present and future generations;</p> <p>conservation and tourism planning should create a visitor experience that is enjoyable, respectful, and educational;</p> <p>host communities and indigenous people should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism;</p> <p>tourism and conservation activities should benefit the host community, improving development and encouraging local employment;</p> <p>tourism programs should protect and enhance natural and cultural heritage characteristics.</p>
	Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage - 1999	Recognizing that the forces of globalization have made vernacular architecture - traditional and natural community housing - extremely vulnerable, this charter on the built vernacular heritage outlines issues and principles for conservation. In addition, it sets forth guidelines for conservation practice, including research and documentation, preserving traditional craft and building skills, adaptive re-use, and the need for training to educate conservators and communities.
	Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites 2008	The purpose of this Charter is to define the basic principles of Interpretation and Presentation as essential components of heritage conservation efforts and as a means of enhancing public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage sites.
	ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes 2008	<p>Objectives of the Charter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish the basic principles and methods of research specific to the category of Cultural Route as they relate to other previously established and studied categories of cultural heritage assets. • To propose the basic mechanisms for the development of knowledge about, evaluation, protection, preservation, management and conservation

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
ICOMOS - Advisory Body to UNESCO		<p>of Cultural Routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To define the basic guidelines, principles and criteria for correct use of Cultural Routes as resources for sustainable social and economic development, respecting their authenticity and integrity, appropriate preservation and historical significance. • To establish the basis for national and international cooperation that will be essential for undertaking research, conservation, and development projects related to Cultural Routes
	Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH (International Scientific Committee on Industrial Heritage) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage 2011	Acknowledging the nature of the industrial heritage and the issues and threats affecting it as a result of its relation to the contemporary economic, legal, cultural, and environmental contexts, ICOMOS and TICCIH have expanded their cooperation by adopting and promoting the dissemination and use of the following Principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.
	The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas - 2011	<p>The Valletta Principles nominate ‘heritage as an essential resource, as part of the urban ecosystem. This concept must be strictly respected in order to ensure harmonious development of historic towns and their settings’.</p> <p>The main objective is to propose principles and strategies applicable to every intervention in historic towns and urban areas. These principles and strategies are meant to safeguard the values of historic towns and their settings, as well as their integration into the social, cultural and economic life of our times.</p> <p>These interventions must ensure respect for tangible and intangible heritage values, as well as for the quality of life of inhabitants.</p> <p>For the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas and their settings, it discusses: definitions; aspects of change and challenges; intervention criteria; and proposals and strategies.</p>
	ICOMOS - IFLA Document on Historic Urban Public Parks 2017	<p>Historic urban public parks are an essential and inalienable part of the traditions and plans of many towns and settlements. It is the main purpose of this document to emphasize that they be preserved as historic sites for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.</p> <p>Historic urban public parks were created or made accessible for the well-being of all persons. They have for too long been regarded as ‘reserve ground-</p>

Organisation	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Brief
ICOMOS - Advisory Body to UNESCO		-ds', i.e. commodities to be 'filled' or used for events and activities of specific groups for which they were not designed. Many have undergone changes detrimental to their historic qualities, design, vegetation, character, and uses. The importance of integrating public parks in town planning schemes was acknowledged in the 19th and early 20th centuries, so many of them date from that era, but some urban parks may be older or younger. Definitions for concepts such as promenade, boulevard, avenue, tree-lined street, canal, etc. can be added as footnotes to the document by authorities and park management in their respective countries as necessary.
	ICOMOS - IFLA Principles concerning Rural Landscape as Heritage 2017	The principles presented in this document seek to address loss and adverse changes to rural landscapes and their associated communities through the recognition, safeguarding, and promotion of their heritage values. Its goal is to promote an appropriate balance between economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects.
	ICOFORT Final Draft Charter (2020)	ICOFORT's Charter on Fortifications and Military Heritage and the; guidelines for Protection, Conservation and interpretation provides guidance for an integrated conservation of fortifications and military heritage within the context of the surrounding cultural landscape. Fortifications and military heritage comprise of any structure built with either natural (i.e. botanical or geological) or artificial materials, by a human community to protect themselves from assailant, such
	ICOFORT Final Draft Charter (2020)	as: works of military engineering, arsenals, harbors and naval battlefields, barracks, military bases, testing fields, and other enclaves and constructions built or used for military, offensive and defensive purposes. Military cultural landscapes include but not limited to battlefields, territorial or coastal defense installations and earth works and have values similar to other heritage buildings and sites, but also possess unique values that need to be carefully studied, analyzed and preserved.

A.2 National

Organisation/ Department	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Abstract/ Brief
ASI	National Policy for Conservation, 2014	National Policy for the Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains (NPC-AMASR) continues, on the one hand, to further the already laid out objectives of safeguarding monuments and sites of national importance and, on the other, envisions bringing in renewed impetus for contemporising and indigenising the conservation approach. The process of conservation [of monuments] is being aimed to manifest itself as a dynamic enterprise intertwining concerns for the sustenance of their physical fabric with their overall effective management. As we have moved into the second decade of the twenty-first century, the duty of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) will be, as it has been, to conserve these monuments [along with their setting] with utmost care, to be cherished upon by the nation as “national treasures”.
	National Draft Exploration and Excavation Policy, 2015	ASI adopted the Excavation Policy in 2015. However, a need is being felt to update this policy keeping in view the changing scenarios, advancement in technology, etc. NITI Aayog on Heritage, 2020 recommends the revisions required in this policy.
MoEFCC	National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992	The policy focuses on environment and natural heritage but also includes cultural heritage within forest and natural areas with a recommendation “to protect the scenic landscapes, areas of geomorphological significance, unique and representative biomes and ecosystems and wildlife habitats, heritage sites/structures and areas of cultural heritage importance.”
Ministry of Railways	Indian Railways Heritage Charter, 2018	The Charter aims at providing guidelines for Conservation, Preservation, Restoration, Repair and Maintenance of Historic Railway Assets, so as to enable posterity to enjoy and gain knowledge of the past technologies and processes which have been used during various stages of construction development of rail-based transportation in India.

Organisation/ Department	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Abstract/ Brief
Ministry of Human Resources Development	National Education Policy NEP 2020	<p>The new Education Policy specifically focuses on inclusion of Art and Culture at all levels and specifies Article 22.11 and 22.13 for inclusion of capacity building for built heritage conservation.</p> <p>“22.11. High-quality programmes and degrees in Translation and Interpretation, Art and Museum Administration, Archaeology, Artefact Conservation, Graphic Design, and Web Design within the higher education system will also be created. In order to preserve and promote its art and culture, develop high-quality materials in various Indian languages, conserve artefacts, develop highly qualified individuals to curate and run museums and heritage or tourist sites, thereby also vastly strengthening the tourism industry.</p> <p>22.13. Creating such programmes and degrees in higher education, across the arts, languages, and humanities, will also come with expanded high-quality opportunities for employment that can make effective use of these qualifications. There are already hundreds of Academies, museums, art galleries, and heritage sites in dire need of qualified individuals for their effective functioning. As positions are filled with suitably qualified candidates, and further artefacts are procured and conserved, additional museums, including virtual museums/e-museums, galleries, and heritage sites may contribute to the conservation of our heritage as well as to India’s tourism industry.”</p>
MoHUA	Model Heritage Regulations, (2011) and Model Building Byelaws (MBBL), 2016 by TCPO	<p>The regulations have been prepared for protecting the Graded Heritage structures and are in the form of Model which can be adopted by the State Governments in their respective building regulations.</p> <p>In the revised MBBL 2016, Chapter 8 covers the Conservation of Heritage Sites including Heritage Buildings, Heritage Precincts and Natural Feature Areas.</p>
INTACH	Charter for the Conservation of Unprotected Architectural Heritage and Sites in India, 2004	<p>It is the only charter that focuses on India’s unprotected heritage. As per this charter: “The majority of India’s architectural heritage and sites are unprotected. They constitute a unique civilization legacy, as valuable as the monuments legally protected by ASI/ SDA and other governmental and non-governmental agencies. This legacy is being steadily eroded as a result of insensitive modernization and urbanization, and the fact that it does not command the same respect as legally protected monuments. Many un-</p>

Organisation/ Department	Charter/ Convention/ Policy	Abstract/ Brief
		<p>-protected heritage sites are still in use, and the manner in which they continue to be kept in use represents the 'living' heritage of India. This heritage is manifest in both tangible and intangible forms (Article 2.2), and in its diversity defines the composite culture of the country. Beyond its role as a historic document, this unprotected heritage embodies values of enduring relevance to contemporary Indian society, thus making it worthy of conservation. This 'living' heritage is not legally protected. The buildings and sites, which constitute it, are subject to demolition or unsympathetic interventions. The knowledge of traditional building skills with which it is associated is also in danger of being lost in the absence of patronage and official recognition. Conserving the 'living' heritage, therefore, offers the potential to conserve both traditional buildings and traditional ways of building.</p> <p>Conserving the unprotected architectural heritage and sites ensures the survival of the country's sense of place and its very character in a globalising environment. It offers the opportunity not only to conserve the past, but also to define the future. It provides alternate avenues for employment and a parallel market for local building materials and technologies, which needs to be taken into account when resources for development are severely constrained.</p> <p>This 'living' heritage also has symbiotic relationships with the natural environments within which it originally evolved. Understanding this interdependent ecological network and conserving it can make a significant contribution to improving the quality of the environment."</p>

Besides the above policies for heritage at National level, several State Level Policies focusing on Heritage have been introduced across India such as the Rajasthan State Tourism Policy 2020 and Gujrat Tourism Policy 2020 that provide incentives for Built Heritage.

B. Acts

This section covers all the Central Acts by ASI, MoEF-CC, MoHUA, State Acts by Departments of Culture and Archaeology, Departments of Town Planning, Forest Departments, Municipal Corporation Acts and Cantonment Act, their application area and whether they have a heritage clause in them with the number of heritage structures/sites protected under the Act.

B.1 National Acts

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
MoC/ASI - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, amendment in 2010	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 3693 protected	Complete Act
Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972	Regulation in the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places	Complete Act
Forest Conservation Act, 1980	Forest Areas	Complete Act for Natural Heritage includes clauses on cultural heritage
Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (E.P. Act)	Environment	Complete Act for Natural Heritage includes clauses on cultural heritage
Delhi Urban Arts Commission Act 1973	Urban and environmental design within Delhi	<p>11(1) It shall be the general duty of the Commission to advise the Central Government in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi & to provide advice and guidance to any local body in respect of any project of building operations or engineering operations or any development proposal which affects or is likely to affect the sky-line or the aesthetic quality of surroundings or any public amenity provided therein.</p> <p>11(2) (b) re-development of the area within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee including Connaught Place Complex and its environs, Central Vista, the entire bungalow area of Lutyen's New Delhi,</p>

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
		and such other areas as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify; 11(2)(d) re-development of areas in the vicinity of Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Qutab, Humayun's Tomb, Old Fort, Tuglakabad and of such other places of historical importance as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify; 11(2)(e) conservation, preservation and beautification of monumental buildings, public parks and public gardens including location or installation of statues or fountains therein;
MoS - Lighthouse Act 1927	Provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses. (no mention of heritage or conservation in the Act) - 99 Lighthouses	6. Power to inspect local lighthouses 7. Control of local lighthouses by the Central Government 8. Management of local lighthouses by the Central Government
MoD – Cantonments Act, 2006	Cantonment Areas - 62 cantonments	Clause 62. Duties of Board (xvii) conservation and maintenance of ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains or place of public importance in the cantonment;



Caves, Andhra Pradesh; Source - DRONAH

B.2 State Level Acts

1. Andhra Pradesh		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Andhra Pradesh Department of Archaeology and Museums		
Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1960	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 277 protected	Complete Act
Forest Department		
The Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967	Forest Areas	No clause for heritage protection
Department of Urban Development		
Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975. Amendment in 2000 by HUDA for Hyderabad	Local Urban Areas	39. Art Commission (2)(i) the restoration and conservation of urban design and of the environment in the development areas; (iii) the restoration and conservation of archaeological and historical sites and sites of high scenic beauty;
Directorate of Town and Country Planning		
Andhra Pradesh Metropolitan Region and Urban Development Authorities Act, 2016	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan area	11. Development Plans (2)(iii) Proposals and policies for preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural beauty and scenic spots, and areas of historic and archaeological interest and tourism areas and heritage buildings and heritage precincts; (xiv) Proposals and policies for promoting development and regulating uses and activities through Zoning and other Development Promotion Regulations, conservation and preservation of heritage buildings and areas; 19.(9) preservation, conservation and protection of all heritage related objects and also water bodies;

1. Andhra Pradesh

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act, 1920 with amendment in 1996	Local Urban Areas, regional level	4.A(m) The preservation of objects and buildings of Subs, for the original cl.by S.4 (i) of Madras Act, II of 1930. Subs. For the word “and” by S.4 (ii) ibid. Ins. By S.4 (iii) ibid. The words “for building purposes “ were omitted by ibid. The words “for the poorer and working classes” were omitted by S.4 (iv), ibid.Archaeological or historic interest or of natural beauty or actually used for religious purposes or regarded by the public with special religious veneration;
Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act, 2002	Forest, waterbodies, trees	23. (1) The authority may notify water bodies like lakes, village ponds and minor irrigation tanks along with nalas (water course or drainage course) as heritage bodies and conservation areas to prevent conversion of their intended use and the authority shall take all measures to permanently demarcate the boundaries through the department of the Government or the organization concerned as per the memoirs of lakes / tanks / ponds / nalas (water course or drainage course) and shall take measures to evict and prevent encroachment. For this purpose, the Authority may give directions to the concerned department, agency, statutory body or official and upon such direction, the concerned department, agency, statutory body or official shall comply with such directions. The authority may also issue guidelines in this regard and the guidelines shall be complied with by all the concerned.

2. Arunachal Pradesh

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Department of Cultural Affairs - Arunachal Pradesh Directorate of Research – Archaeological Section		
The Arunachal Pradesh Ancient Monument, Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Act, 1987, 1990	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 8 protected	Complete Act

2. Arunachal Pradesh		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Arunachal Pradesh Heritage Authority		
The Arunachal Pradesh Heritage Act, 2015		Complete Act
Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department		
Arunachal Pradesh Forest Act, 2014	Forest Areas	34. (2) The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a “protected forest”. 36. Protection of reserved trees 37. Protection of Unclassed State Forest belonging to Government 40. Protection of forests for special purposes
Department of Town Planning and ULB’s		
Urban & Country Planning Act, Rules 2007	Local Urban Areas, regional level	No clause
3. Assam		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Department of Cultural Affairs - Directorate of Archaeology		
The Assam Ancient Monument and Records Act, 1959	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 137 protected	Complete Act
The Assam Heritage (Tangible) Protection, Preservation,		Complete Act
Conservation and Maintenance Act, 2020		

3. Assam		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Department of Urban Development – Directorate of Town and Country Planning		
The Assam Town & Country Planning Act 1959 (as amended)	Local Urban Areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection
4. Bihar		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Bihar Directorate of Archaeology		
Bihar Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites' Remains and Art Treasures Act, 1976	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 51 protected	Complete Act
Urban and Housing Department		
Bihar Urban Planning and Development Act, 2012	Local Urban Areas, regional level	<p>4.(e) direct the preparations of one or more regional natural resources and environmental conservation Plans.</p> <p>21.(b) matters of common interests between Municipalities and the Panchayats including coordinated spatial planning of the area sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environment conservation</p> <p>67. Acquisition of Land by Way of Transferable Development Right.-(1) Any area within a Planning Area may be acquired by the Planning Authority for public purposes with the consent of the owner, by way of accord-ing Transferable Development Right in lieu of compensation payable by the authority in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>77. Constitution of Urban Arts and Heritage Commission for the State.-(2) The Commission shall make recommendations to the Government</p>

4. Bihar

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
		as to- (a) the restoration and conservation of urban design and of the environment and heritage sites and buildings in the Planning Areas (c) the restoration and conservation of archaeological and historical sites and sites to high scenic beauty;

5. Chattisgarh

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Chhattisgarh Directorate of Culture and Archaeology		
The Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Act, 1970.	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 58 protected	The given Act functions for Chhattisgarh, even though the Act pertains to the Govt. of MP.



Archaeological Remains of Chhattisgarh; Source - cgculture.in

6. Goa		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Goa Directorate of Archives and Archaeology		
The Goa, Daman and Diu Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1978 and Rules, 1980.	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 51 protected	Complete Act
Goa Forest Department		
Goa, Daman and Diu Preservation of Trees Act, 1984	Forest Areas	7A. Declaration of State Tree:- The Government may having regard to ecological, socioeconomic, cultural or heritage value, declare a tree to be a State tree. 12. Preservation of trees.— (1) Subject to the provisions of section 14, it shall be the duty of the owner of the land to comply with an order made under section 9, or a direction issued under section 10 or section 11 and to plant trees in accordance with such an order or direction and to ensure that they grow well and are well preserved.
Town and Country Planning Department		
Goa Town and Country Planning Act, 1974 amended up to 2018	Local Urban Areas	11.2.(b) the reservation of land for recreation, botanical and zoological gardens, natural reserves, animal sanctuaries, dairies and health resorts and for the preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenery, forests, wild life, natural resources and landscaping; (c) preservation of objects, features, structures or places of historical, natural, archaeological or scientific interest and educational value; 30B) transferable development right for posterity” means the right to sell, transfer or surrender the development right or potential of land zoned as agricultural land or land in other areas such as heritage site, water body, riverine land, farm land, khazan land, private forest, land under Coastal Regulation Zone and the like to alternate sites as identified in the Development Plan or Regional Plan; 41C. Preservation of natural reserves and resources for posterity.— A Planning and Development Authority, municipal corporation, municipal council or a village

6. Goa		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
		panchayat may with approval of the Government and the consent of the owner, withdraw or sever the development right or potential in respect of land identified for conservation or preservation in the Regional Plan or Development Plan and the Government may allot the development right, thus removed, or severed to other area which is more suitable for development by way of transferable development right for posterity in such manner as may be prescribed.]
Department of Urban Development		
The Goa, City of Panaji Corporation Act, 2002	Local Urban Areas	9. Constitution of Corporation and division of City into wards.— (1) The Corporation shall consist of:— (a) Thirty Councillors directly elected at ward elections; (b) Five nominated Councillors having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration, engineering, architecture, archaeology, heritage, etc., nominated by the State Government by a notification.
7. Gujarat		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Gujarat Directorate of Archaeology and Museums		
The Gujarat Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1965.	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 317 protected	Complete Act
Gujarat Forest Department		
Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Rules 1981	Forest Areas	Complete Act
Gujarat Town Planning Department		
Gujarat Town Planning & Urban Development Act, 1976	Local Urban Areas, regional level	12.2.(h) preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenery and landscape 12.2.(i) preservation of features, structures or places of historical, natural, architectural or scientific interest and of educational value

8. Haryana		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Haryana Directorate of Archaeology and Museums		
The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 36 protected	Complete Act
Haryana Forest Department		
Forest Conservation Act 1980	Forest Areas	Complete Act
Department of Town and Country Planning		
The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas Act, 1975.	Local Urban Areas	98. The Local Development Authority shall be entitled to charge and collect, toll, for the use of approach roads and other amenities, at such rate and in such manner as may be notified by the State Government, from visitors, to such places of popular resort (including any ancient and historical monuments) within its Local development area as may be so notified
Punjab scheduled Roads & Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963	Regional Areas	Preparation of Development Plans 8. Contents of Plans of Controlled Area (ii)(e) special areas of aesthetic, sentimental or historic value which require protection;
Haryana Urban Development Authority		
Haryana Urban Development Authority Act, 1971, 1977	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection

9. Himachal Pradesh		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Himachal Pradesh Department of Language, Art and Culture		
The Himachal Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1976	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 8 protected	Complete Act
Himachal Pradesh Forest Department		
H i m a c h a l Pradesh Private Forests Act, 1954	Forest Areas	19. Controlled Forest – nothing comprehensive about protection or preservation
Department of Town and Country Planning		
H i m a c h a l Pradesh Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 amended up to 2018	Local Urban Areas, regional level	7. Contents of the regional plan (f) landscaping and the preservation of areas in their natural state; 30.A.1. Exemption from development permission in rural areas falling within Planning or Special Area (vi) Heritage related activities such as lakes, reservoirs, dams, baulies, wild life sanctuaries, cemeteries, graveyards, railway lines.
Urban Development Department		
H i m a c h a l Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 amended up to 2020	Local Urban Areas	261. District Planning Committees: (3) Every District Planning Committee shall in preparing the draft development plan (a) have regard to - (i) matters of common interest between the municipalities and panchayats including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure



Town Hall, Shimla; Source - DRONAH

10. Jharkhand

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Directorate of Culture		
Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 3 protected	Complete Act
Department of Tourism		
Jharkhand Tourist Places (Protection and Maintenance) Act, 2015	Tourist Sites	No clause for heritage protection of tourist sites

11. Karnataka		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Karnataka Department of Archaeology Museums and Heritage		
Mysore Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1925. Rules 1965	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings	Complete Act
The Karnataka Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961	Tourist Sites - 801 protected	Complete Act
Karnataka Forest Department		
The Karnataka Forest Act, 1963	Forest Areas	37. Preservation of private forests.—(1) No owner of any forest and no person claiming under him, whether by virtue of a contract, licence or any other transaction entered into before or after this Act comes into force, or any other person shall, without the previous permission of the 1[Deputy Conservator of Forest]1, cut or girdle trees or do any act likely to denude the forest, or diminish its utility as a forest.
Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976	Forest Areas, Trees in non-forest areas	Complete Act
Directorate of Town and Country Planning		
Karnataka T&CP Act, 1961 amended up to 2020	Local Urban Areas	12. Contents of Master Plan – (3) Master Plan shall indicate “Heritage Buildings” and “Heritage Precincts” and shall include the regulations made therein for conservation of the same. 26. Making of town planning scheme and its contents – 2(i) the preservation of objects of historical or national interest or natural beauty and of buildings actually used for religious purposes;
Karnataka Urban Development Authority Act 1987	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection

12. Kerala		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Kerala State Department of Archaeology		
Kerala Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act - 1968	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 195 protected	Complete Act
The Art and Heritage Commission constituted under Rule 154 of Kerala Municipality Building Rules 1999		
Department of Tourism		
The Kerala Tourism (Conservation and Preservation of Areas) Act, 2005	Tourist Sites	No clause for heritage protection
Forest Department		
Kerala Forest Act, 1961	Forest Areas	36. (1) The owner of any land or, if there be more than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein, whether divided or not, amounting in the aggregate to at least two thirds thereof, may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon represent in writing to the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Forest Areas, Trees in non-forest areas		Complete Act

12. Kerala		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Local Self Government Department Planning		
Kerala Town and Country Planning Act, 2016	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	<p>State town and country planning board and the perspective plan for the state</p> <p>8. Matters that may be dealt with in the Perspective Plan for the State.— (h) conservation of national and state level heritage areas;</p> <p>District Planning Committee and Plans for the District</p> <p>14. Powers and functions of District Planning Committee.— (l) The District Planning Committee, for the purposes of this Act, shall formulate development goals, objectives, policies and priorities in matters relating to planning, development and use of rural and urban land in the district and shall have due regard to the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government and the Government of India, all Plans prepared under this Act which have relevance to the district concerned, matters of common interest among the Local Self Government Institutions in the district, integrated development of infrastructure, environmental conservation and spatial development.</p> <p>15. Perspective Plan for the district and matters that may be dealt with in the Perspective Plan.— (f) conservation of environment, forests, ecologically sensitive areas and heritage zones;</p> <p>23. Metropolitan Planning Committees, Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area and matters that may be dealt with in the Perspective Plan. — (f) protection of environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas and conservation of heritage;</p> <p>34. Matters that may be dealt with in the Master Plan.— (vii) system of open space, play fields and recreation areas, conservation areas, ecologically and environmentally sensitive areas, natural hazard prone areas and public gathering grounds; (x) tourism, environmental conservation, heritage, coastal area development and the like; and Detailed Town Planning Schemes</p> <p>45. Matters that may be dealt within a Detailed Town Planning Scheme.— (f) conservation of ecologically sensitive areas;</p>

12. Kerala

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
		(h) conservation of heritage sites and buildings, objects of historical importance or natural beauty and of buildings actually used for religious purposes; Kerala Urban Art Commission 91. Functions of Kerala Urban Art Commission – (i) identify buildings and precincts which require conservation and prepare or get prepared list of such buildings and precincts and grade them;

13. Madhya Pradesh

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums		
Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964, amendment 1970	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 527 protected	Complete Act
Madhya Pradesh Department of Forests		
Madhya Pradesh Preservation of Trees (Urban Areas) Act, 2002	Urban Vegetation, Trees in non-forest areas	Complete Act
Madhya Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act		
Madhya Pradesh Nagar Town and Country Planning Act, 1973	Local Urban Areas	No clause for heritage protection

14. Maharashtra		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Maharashtra Directorate of Archaeology and Museum		
Maharashtra Ancient Monuments, Antiquity and Remains Act – 1960.	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 244 protected	Complete Act
Maharashtra Forest Department		
Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Preservation of Trees Act, 1975	Urban Vegetation, Trees in non-forest areas	Complete Act
Directorate of Town Planning and Valuation		
Maharashtra Regional and	Local Urban Areas, regional level	Development Plan 22.(i) preservation of features, structures or places of historical, natural, architectural and scientific interest and educational value [and of heritage buildings and heritage precincts]; 43 (i) for carrying out works for the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of any building, being works which affect only the interior of the building or which do not materially affect the external appearance thereof 2[except in case of heritage building or heritage precinct;]
Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Act, 1974	Local Urban Areas, Metropolitan Areas	No comprehensive clause for heritage protection
Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act, 1976	Local Urban Areas	No comprehensive clause for heritage protection



New Rajwada, Kolhapur; Source - DRONAH

15. Meghalaya		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Meghalaya Department of Art and Culture		
The Meghalaya Heritage Act, 2012	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 4 protected	Complete Act
Forests & Environment Department		
Tree Preservation Act, 1976	Forest Areas, Trees in non-forest areas - 133 sacred groves	Complete Act
Department of Urban Affairs		
The Meghalaya Town and Country Planning Act, 1973 and Amendment in 2004	Local Urban Areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection
16. Manipur		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
The Manipur State Archaeology		
	49 protected	No Act
Department of Town Planning, Manipur		
Town and Country Planning Act, 1975	Local Urban Areas, regional level	32. Scope of the Development Scheme (i) the preservation of objects of historical importance or natural beauty and of buildings actually used for religious purposes;

17. Mizoram		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Mizoram Art and Culture Department		
Mizoram Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains Act, 2001	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 81 protected	Complete Act
Department of Environment, Forests & Climate Change		
Mizoram Forest Act, 1995	Forest Areas	Complete Act
Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department		
Mizoram Urban and Regional Development Act, 1990	Local Urban Areas, regional level, archaeological monuments and historical places.	<p>District of Regional Development Plan</p> <p>13.(b) Reservation of land for recreation, botanical and zoological gardens, natural reserves, animal sanctuaries, dairies and health resorts and for preservation, conservation of forest, wild life, natural resources and landscaping;</p> <p>(c) Preservation of objects, features, structures or places of historical, natural, archaeological or scientific interest and educational value ;Urban Development Plan</p> <p>14.(e) make proposals for general landscaping and preservation of natural areas or regions and historical places; Contents of Rural or Sectoral Plans</p> <p>16 (b) define in detail and provide for areas of regions reserved for agriculture, public & semi-public, open spaces, parks, playgrounds, gardens, recreational areas, green belts natural reserves and historical places ;</p> <p>Development Scheme</p> <p>36.(p) the preservation of objects of historical importance or natural beauty and of building actually used for religious purpose.</p>

18. Nagaland		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Nagaland The Department of Art & Culture		
		No Act
Department of Environment, Forests & Climate Change		
Nagaland Forest Act, 1968	Forest Areas	Protection of forest at request of owner.- 39. (1) The owner of any land or, if there be more than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forest thereon, represent in writing to the Deputy Commissioner their desire; Many other clauses for protection of forests.
Directorate of Urban Development Nagaland		
Nagaland Town and Country Planning Act, 1966	Local Urban Areas, regional level	Chapter IV Development Scheme Scope of Development Scheme (i) the preservation of objects of historical importance or natural beauty and of buildings actually used for religious purpose;
19. Odisha		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Odisha State Archaeology		
Odisha Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1956	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 218 protected	Complete Act
Odisha State Forest Department		
Orissa Forest Act, 1972 with amendment in 2000	Forest Areas	33. Protected Forests
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
The Orissa Town Planning and	Local Urban Areas, regional level	30. Preparation of Master Plan (xv) preservation of historical monuments

19. Odisha		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Improvement Trust Act, 1956 as amended in 1976		36. Re-building Scheme (2)(a) the preservation of streets lanes and open spaces and the enlargement of existing streets, lanes and open spaces to such extent as may be necessary for the purposes of the scheme; Not comprehensive – heritage legislation pending
Orissa Development Authority Act, 1982	Local Urban Areas, regional areas	Town Planning Schemes 22.4(p) the preservation of objects of historical or national interest or natural beauty and of buildings actually used for religious purposes; Art Commission 88.(2)(iii) the restoration and conservation of archaeological and historical sites and sites of high scenic beauty

20. Punjab		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Punjab Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums		
The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964.	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 92 protected	Complete Act
The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Cultural Heritage Maintenance Board Act, 2013	Forest Areas	Complete Act

20. Punjab		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Department of Forests & Wildlife Preservation		
Indian Forest Act, 1927 with Punjab Amendment in 2004	Forest Areas	Complete Act
Punjab Urban Planning & Development Authority		
The Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995	Local Urban Areas, regional level	<p>Planning Areas and Planning Schemes</p> <p>56.6 Provided that the exemptions granted in the case of operational constructions and constructions in the areas comprised in abadi-deh of any village falling inside its lal lakir or phirni, shall not apply in the case of development affecting heritage site or its vicinity.]</p> <p>Regional Plans</p> <p>62.(f) preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenery, forest, wild</p> <p>62. (g) preservation of objects, features, structure or places of historical, natural, architectural or scientific interest, educational value and heritage site;</p> <p>70. Preparation and Approval of Master plans</p> <p>70.(1(cc) indicate areas covered under heritage site and the manner in which protection, preservation and conservation of such site including its regulation and control of development, which is either affecting the heritage site or its vicinity, shall be carried out</p> <p>80. Control of Development and use of land in the area where master plan is in operation</p> <p>91(2)(i) Town Development Schemes</p> <p>the preservation and protection of objects of historical importance or national interest or 2003 [natural beauty or heritage site] and of building actually used for religious purposes;</p>

21. Rajasthan		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Department of Archaeology and Museums		
The Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act, 1961 with amendment in 2006, 2007	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 391 protected	Complete Act
Govt of Rajasthan, Forest Portal		
Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953	Forest Areas	29. Protected Forests
Urban Development and Housing Department		
Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act 1959 as amended in 1991	Local Urban Areas, Metropolitan Areas, Regional Level	18. Inaccurate regulation Heritage properties and precincts are mentioned but no comprehensive legislation or clause for heritage protection



Moti Dungri, Jaipur; Source - DRONAH

22. Sikkim		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Cultural Affairs and Heritage Department		
		No Act
Forest and Environment Department, Sikkim		
The Sikkim Forests and Water Courses (Preservation and Protection) Bill, 2007	Forest Areas	Complete Act
Sikkim Urban and Regional Planning Board		
The Sikkim Urban and Regional Planning and Development Act, 1998	Local Urban Areas and regional areas	Sikkim Urban and Regional Planning Board 4.(2)(i) protection of environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas and conservation of national and state level heritage areas; Preparation of plans and their approval 33 (i) Protection of environmentally sensitive areas and conservation of heritage; Preparation of development plan of development area and its contents 36 (xiii) proposals for preparation of development schemes pertaining to tourism, environmental conservation, heritage, sites for reclamation, highway corridor development and the like Publication of the development scheme and its approval 58.(h) preservation and protection of heritage sites and buildings. Objects of historical importance or natural beauty and of buildings actually used for religious purposes;
Sikkim State Authority for Planning and Development Act, 2007	Local Urban Areas	No clause for heritage protection



Monastery - Gangtok, Sikkim; Source - DRONAH

23. Tamil Nadu

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology		
Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act- 1966	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 89 protected	Complete Act

23. Tamil Nadu

Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act, 2012		Complete Act

Forest and Environment Department, Sikkim

Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882	Forest Areas	26. (d) regulate or prohibit the cutting, sawing, conservation and removal of trees and timber and the collection and removal of natural produce;
Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forest Act 1949	Forest Areas	Complete Act
Tamil Nadu Hill Areas (Preservation of Trees) Act. 1955	Forest Areas. Trees in non-forest areas	Complete Act

Directorate of Town and Country Planning

Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	<p>15. Regional Plan (e) demarcation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenic beauty, forest, wild life, natural resources and landscaping; (f) demarcation of objects and buildings of archaeological or historical interest or of natural beauty, or actually used for religious purposes or regarded by the public with veneration;</p> <p>20. Contents of detailed development plan (m) the demarcation of places or objects and buildings of archaeological or historical interest or natural scenic beauty or actually used for religious purposes or regarded by the public with veneration, or the protection of canal, tank or river sides, coastal areas and other places of natural or landscape beauty;</p>
--	---	---

24. Telangana		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Telangana Department of Heritage		
Telangana Heritage (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Maintenance) Act, 2017	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, - 348 and additional areas may be declared as per act sculptures, carvings	Complete Act
Hyderabad Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (Hyderabad Act VIII of 1337 F.)		Complete Act
Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department		
Telangana Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975*	Local Urban Areas	*Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975 was adapted to the state of Telangana on 31.10.2015



View from the Golconda Fort, Telangana; Source - DRONAH

25. Tripura		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
No Department		
The Tripura Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1997	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings	Complete Act
Urban Development Department		
Tripura Urban Planning and Development Act 2018	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	<p>Regional Plans</p> <p>58. vi. Preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenery, forest, wild life, natural resources, landscaping, heritage site and control of development, which is either affecting the heritage site or its vicinity;</p> <p>vii. Preservation of objects, features, structure or places of historical, natural, architectural or scientific interest, educational value and heritage site;</p> <p>72. Control of development and use of land in the area where masterplan is in operation Provided that except in the case of development, affecting heritage site or its vicinity, no such permission shall be necessary</p> <p>Town Development Schemes</p> <p>83. (i) preservation and protection of objects of historical importance or national interest, natural beauty or heritage site;</p>

26. Uttar Pradesh		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Archaeology and Museums		
The U.P. Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Act, 1956	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 145 protected	Complete Act
Uttar Pradesh Forest Department		
U.P. Protection of Trees Act, 1976	Forest Areas and urban vegetation	Complete Act
Town and Country Planning Department		
Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	Town Planning Schemes 3 (j) The preservation of objects of historical, architectural, archaeological, or national interest or natural beauty
27. Uttarakhand		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Uttarakhand Directorate of Culture		
	47 protected	The State follows the 1956 Act of Uttar Pradesh under the ratification of the Reorganisation Act, 2000.
Town and Country Planning Department		
Uttarakhand (UP) Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973		Same as Uttar Pradesh with amendment in 2013

28. West Bengal		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
West Bengal Directorate of Archaeology and Museums		
The West Bengal Preservation of Historical Monuments and Objects and Excavation of Archaeological Sites Act, 1957	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 106 protected	Complete Act
West Bengal Heritage Commission		
The West Bengal Heritage Commission Act, 2001		Complete Act
West Bengal Forest Department		
The West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non-Forest Areas) Act 2006	Trees in non-forest areas	Complete Act
The West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act, 1948	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection

28. West Bengal			
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause	Heritage Protected Under It
Department of Urban Development & Municipal Affairs			
The West Bengal Town & Country (Planning & Development) Act, 1979	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection	



Temple at Bishnupur, West Bengal; Source - DRONAH

B.3 Union Territories Acts

1. Delhi		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Delhi Department of Archaeology		
Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act - 2004	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 18 protected	Complete Act
Delhi Forest Department		
The Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994	Trees in non-forest areas	Complete Act
2. Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
Jammu and Kashmir Directorate of Archives, Archaeology and Museums		
Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, Samvat 1977, amendment in 2010	Ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites, excavation sites, sculptures, carvings - 57 and additional areas/ monuments	Complete Act
J&K Forest Conservation Act 1997	Forest Areas	Complete Act
J&K Town Planning Act 1963	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	3. Matters that may be dealt with in a scheme.— (m) the preservation of objects and buildings of archaeological or historic interest or of natural beauty or actually used for religious purposes or regarded by the public with special religious veneration ;
J&K Development Act, 1970	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	No clause for heritage protection



Mubarak Mandi, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir; Source - DRONAH

3. Pondicherry		
Act	Application	Heritage Protection Clause
No Acts		21
Town and Country Planning Department		
The Pondicherry Town & Country Planning Act, 1969	Local Urban Areas, metropolitan areas, regional level	Contents of Detailed Development Plan 28.2(m) preservation of places or objects and buildings of archaeological or historic interest or of natural beauty or actually used for religious purposes or regarded by the public with special religious veneration; or protection of canal, tank or river sides, coastal areas and other places of natural or landscape beauty;

Union Territory	Acts
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Same as Goa
5. Lakshadweep	No Acts
6. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	

C. Notifications and Byelaws

This section covers the notifications and heritage byelaws under departments at several levels.

Ministry/ Department	Notification/ Byelaws	Application
MoEFCC	CRZ Notification, 1991	Notification of 1991 is applicable to the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and backwaters, influenced by the tidal action up to 500 meters from High Tide Line (HTL) and land between Low Tide Line (LTL). It mandated the State Governments and the Union Territories to draw up the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) to identify and classify the Coastal Regulation Zone within their respective territories. Powers were also vested under the Notification of 1991 to the State Governments, Union Territories and Local authorities to regulate developmental activities within the CRZ.
	MOEF Notification, 2003	

Ministry/ Department	Notification/ Byelaws	Application
MoC/ASI	NMA Rules 2011	<p>The rules provide certain parameters which shall be considered for the preparation of the Heritage Bye-laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 E (1) – The competent authority, in consultation with Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage, being a trust registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (2 of 1882) or such other expert heritage bodies as may be notified by the Central Government, shall prepare heritage bye-laws in respect of each protected monuments and protected area. • 20 E (2) – The heritage bye-laws referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in addition to such matters as may be prescribed, include matters relating to heritage controls such a elevation, facades, drainage systems, roads and service infrastructure (including electric poles, water and sewer pipelines) • 20 E (3) – The Central Government shall, by rules, specify the manner of preparation of detailed sited plans in respect of each protected area or protected monument or prohibited area or regulated area, the time within which such heritage bye-laws shall be prepared and particulars to be included in each such heritage bye-laws. • 20 E (4) – The competent authority for the purpose of preparation of detailed site plans and heritage by-laws may appoint such number of experts or consultants as it may deem fit. • 20 E (5) – A copy of each of the heritage bye-laws are prepared under sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to the Authority for its approval. • 20 E (6) – A copy of the heritage by-laws as approved by the Authority under sub-section 5 shall be laid before each House of Parliament.
	Model Heritage Regulations, 2011	<p>To safeguard, conserve, restore, manage, and maintain the heritage of India's cities, towns and villages, while regulating interventions and development activities having an impact on the heritage. They shall apply to heritage sites which shall be listed, graded and notified by the State Government under these Regulations, which are not under the purview of Archaeological Survey of India or State Archaeological Departments (hereinafter referred to as Heritage Zones, Listed Heritage Sites, Listed Heritage Precincts, and Listed Heritage Structures).</p>

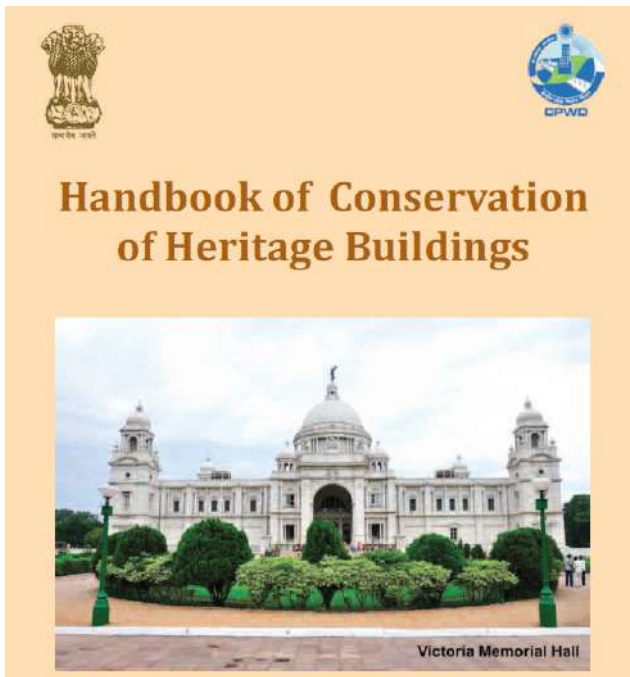
Ministry/ Department	Notification/ Byelaws	Application
MoUD, TCPO	Model Building Byelaws 2016	<p>Ch 3. Development Codes – 3.1.1 Additional FAR</p> <p>Locational attributes, of the site being assigned additional FAR, refer to its location with respect to land use as given in the approved Master/Zonal/Layout Plan (as the case may be), accessibility, level of congestion on the approach road and nearness to a heritage building if any.</p> <p>Ch 12. Conservation of Heritage Sites including Heritage Buildings, Heritage Precincts and Natural Feature Areas</p>
Delhi Development Authority	Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation Regulations, 1999	<p>These regulations have been formulated under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 with the aim to frame and implement policies for conservation of Built and Natural heritage in the capital city (Delhi) which needs to be protected, nourished and nurtured by all citizens and pass it on to the coming generations.</p> <p>To promote conservation of the civic and urban heritage</p> <p>(c) To protect and improve environmental assets of the city such as Riverfront, city wall, gates, bridges, vistas, public places, edicts and rock cut formation.</p> <p>(d) To conserve and improve historically significant streets and roofscapes.</p> <p>(e) To promote reuse of old buildings for appropriate utilisation.</p> <p>(f) To promote conservations as an attitude to the City's urban development process.</p> <p>(g) To provide assistance to individuals, institutions and NGOs in their efforts to save all or in parts components of urban heritage.</p> <p>(h) Conservation of heritage buildings, heritage zones and areas of significant value.</p> <p>(i) To recommend guidelines related to special areas as designated by the Foundation.</p> <p>(j) To review the policies and programmes of areas as desi by the Foundation of the Heritage and Development.</p> <p>(k) To prepare, examine and review the proposals and policies as related to the heritage.</p>

D. Manuals, Guidelines and Toolkits

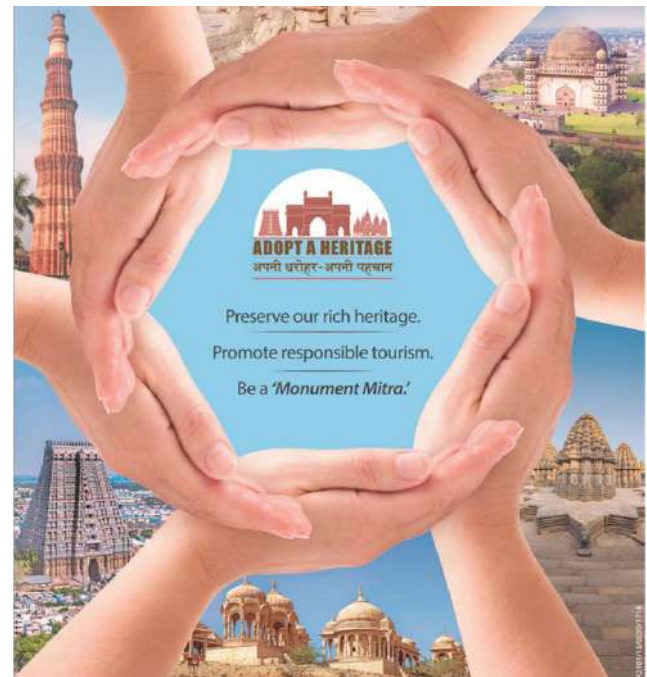
Several organisations, departments, NGOs, institutions have their own manuals with certain guidelines for heritage listing and protection. Among government sector,

CPWD has a manual for Heritage Conservation at the central level and MoHUA/Ministry of Tourism have introduced guidelines and toolkits for specific heritage programmes such as HRIDAY and Adopt a Heritage.

Department	Manual/Toolkits	Application	Jurisdiction
CPWD	Handbook on Conservation of Heritage Buildings	The handbook covers the criteria for Listing of Heritage Buildings, methodology of listing, grading of heritage buildings, model building bye-laws, conservation and preservation techniques.	50
MoHUA	HRIDAY Toolkit	Tangible heritage assets listed in the 12 HRIDAY cities under City HRIDAY Plan	12 HRIDAY Cities
Ministry of Tourism	Adopt a Heritage Guidelines	ASI and State Protected Monuments under Adopt a Heritage Scheme	



Conservation Handbook by CPWD; Source - cpwd.gov.in



Poster of the Adopt a Heritage Scheme; Source - adoptaheritage.in

E. Master Plans and Legislations for Urban Heritage

India is given here to understand if heritage has been taken into consideration or not.

A brief overview on master plans of several cities in

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
Bhubaneswar		
Chandigarh		Chandigarh Master Plan 2031 Many recommendations for heritage have been mentioned in the Master Plan to conserve its outstanding planning as a post-independence modern city, urban character of commercial and residential sectors, green areas and iconic modern heritage structures which are graded and monitored under a Heritage Conservation Committee.
Shimla	Town and Country Planning Department	The areas/buildings in Shimla and Chamba on account of their distinct architectural design features have been identified and notified as Heritage Zones/ Buildings. Heritage Regulations are in force in respect of Heritage Zone of Shimla Planning Area. The Heritage Advisory Committee for the Heritage Area of Shimla Planning Area has also been constituted vide Govt. Notification No. TCP-F(5)-5/2016-11 dated 02.02.2016. The Archaeological Survey of India has amended the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958(Amendments and Validation) Act, 2010 vide which monuments having unique heritage background have been identified and listed for their conservation and presentation. The Government is determined to ensure that no construction, including public projects takes place within the prohibited areas around the monuments of natural importance. In view of said amendment in Central Act, the Heritage regulations are being re-examined and notified in the Interim Development Plan of Shimla Planning Area.
	Shimla Municipal Corporation	Shimla Municipal Corporation is responsible for maintenance of heritage buildings.
Hyderabad	Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	Hyderabad Heritage Regulations, 1995 and Heritage Conservation Committee in 1996. Main works involve listing and grading of heritage buildings and precincts with conservation. Regulation 13 also provided for alterations in notified lists after inviting objections and suggestions from the public.

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
		<p>The Regulations require that any modifications, additions or demolitions to Heritage Buildings and in Heritage Precincts must be done after taking prior permission from the Vice Chairman, HUDA who in turn must consult the HCC.</p> <p>The Regulations also make it clear that maintenance and repair of heritage buildings is the responsibility of respective owners.</p> <p>The incentives include grant of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) in case of loss of Development Rights.</p> <p>Hyderabad Metro Area Master Plan 2003-2021 was notified in April 2008 laid down general regulations for the listed heritage buildings and precincts similar to model heritage regulations by GoI.</p> <p>Sites specifically earmarked as heritage conservation-buildings and precincts/areas and rocks and hillocks/natural heritage got included as Special Reservation Use Zones in the Master Plan.</p> <p>The master plan also has provisions to relax other zoning regulations in the interest of heritage conservation subject to approval from the government and in the interest of conservation of the heritage buildings and adaptive reuse with concurrence from the heritage committee. Special Area Development Projects (SADP) to include certain urban design heritage and environmental guidelines for infrastructure upgradation and overall area improvement.</p> <p>In heritage precincts too, guidelines are in place for new developments. Provisions have been made for architectural and façade control regulations to be prepared separately and implemented by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for specified heritage zones.</p>
Surat	Surat Heritage Policy 2011	Listing undertaken by UMC but no legislation for protection.
Vadodara	Vadodara Urban Heritage and Renewal Cell, 2012. VMC	A Heritage Cell was initiated in 2012 but no legislation is in force.

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad Heritage Cell, 1996 - Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	<p>Approximately 2200 listed structures are protected under the Ahmedabad Development Plan 2031</p> <p>The Heritage Management Plan is under process for Ahmedabad as per its commitment to UNESCO during its World Heritage Inscription. Along with the Heritage Management Plan, a visitor management plan, local area plan for conservation of wooden historic houses, documentation of historic buildings and detailed assessment of the extent and impact of the new constructions and development projects on the western section of the city need to be incorporated for a holistic report.</p>
Jaipur	Jaipur Nagar Nigam Heritage (JNNH) Municipalities Act (1970) Jaipur Heritage Management Plan (JHMP) 2007 and its inclusion in Master Development Plan MDP 2025	JNNH is a focused bifurcation of Jaipur Municipality for Heritage and Development works in the Jaipur walled city area which is inscribed on World Heritage List since 2019. While it has 1500 plus heritage structures listed and protected as part of JHMP 2007 and MDP2025; a Special Area Heritage Plan covering all aspects of the historic is in process under MDP as per commitment to the World Heritage Committee and will be duly legislated on completion.
Mumbai Conservation and Heritage Legislation	Heritage Cell – Mumbai Municipal Corporation Mumbai Heritage Conservation Committee – MMC	<p>Mumbai Conservation and Heritage Legislation.</p> <p>Mumbai became India's first city to amend the Development Control Rules by introducing Regulation 67 and legalizing Heritage Regulations for Greater Bombay. A total of 633 structures and precincts have been identified by the Mumbai Heritage Conservation Committee.</p> <p>Two major incentives to heritage property owners were introduced in the final regulation in 1995; while the 'change of use' for heritage building was made permissible, the other incentive was the Transfer of Development Rights, which entitled the owner of a building to claim an equivalent amount of area in the form of TDR certificate, which can be used in the same ward from which it has originated or sold for its value in the property market. Also, a repair fund was proposed for cessed buildings. The Mumbai Heritage Conservation Committee was constituted under the Urban and Regional Planning legislation. It empowered the Heritage Committee to recommend modifications to or relax.</p>

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
		ation of any other building control regulations that may impede the objective to conserve the heritage
Matheran		<p>Draft Regulation for conservation of sites/ features/ precincts/ areas/ properties/ buildings in Matheran Eco Sensitive Zone. It covers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction on development/ redevelopment/ repairs 2. Preparation of a list of heritage structures 3. Special regulations/ guidelines for listed sites in consultation with the HCC 4. Road widening 5. Master plan/ Regional Plan/ Development Plan Reservations 6. Power to alter/ modify or relax other development control regulations/ building byelaws 7. Restriction on development of listed sites/ features/ precincts/ areas/ properties/ buildings of the heritage list 8. Incentive uses for heritage buildings 9. Maintaining skyline, beauty and architectural harmony 10. Repair Fund 11. Grading of the listed sites 12. Special regulations for ensuring high standards of townscape detail and planting 13. Signage and street furniture
Mahableshwar	Municipal Council Urban Development Department	<p>Mahabaleshwar Heritage Regulations, 2015 This regulation shall be known as Regulation for conservation of buildings, artifacts, structures areas and precincts of historic and/or architectures and/or aesthetic and/or cultural significance (heritage and heritage precincts) and/or natural features of environmental significance or sites of scenic beauty including viewpoints, walks, ride, and bride path for Mahabaleshwar Municipal Council. These regulations cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction on Development/ Re-development/ Repairs etc 2. Responsibility of the owners of Heritage Buildings 3. Preparation of List of Heritage Buildings, Heritage Precincts and Listed Natural Features 4. Special Bye-Laws or Guidelines for Heritage Precincts/ Streets/ Natural Features in Consultation with the Heritage Committee. 5. Power to Alter, Modify or Relax other Development Control Regulations/ Building Bye-Laws. 6. Restriction on Development of Heritage Precincts or Listed

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
		7. Penalties 8. Incentive uses for Heritage Buildings 9. Maintaining Skyline 10. Restrictive Covenants 11. Heritage Conservation Fund 12. Grading of Listed Buildings/ Precincts 13. Signage and Street Furniture
Nagpur	Urban Development Department	Nagpur Heritage Regulations, 2003 with amendment in 2004. The regulations are similar to Mahabaleshwar and Matheran.
Panchgani	Urban Development Department	Panchgani Heritage Regulations, 2013. The regulations are similar to Mahabaleshwar and Matheran.
Pune		Heritage Committee and Heritage Cell
Nashik		Heritage Committee and Heritage Cell
Amritsar		Master Plan
Leh		Leh Perspective Plan 1989-2009
Delhi	Delhi Development Authority	The Delhi Master Plan 2021 covers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of heritage zones and archaeological parks. 2. Development of Special Conservation Plans for listed building and precincts. The development plans/ schemes for such areas shall conform to the provisions, in respect of Conservation of Heritage Sites including Heritage Buildings, Heritage Precincts and Natural Feature Areas.
Kolkata	Kolkata Municipal Corporation	The Kolkata Municipal Corporation Act, 1980 amended up to 2015. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 425. Preservation and Conservation of Heritage Buildings 425A. Owner to maintain, preserve and con-serve heritage building. 425B. Power of Corporation to declare a build-ing as a heritage building. 425C. Gradation or heritage building. 425D. Heritage Conservation Committee. 425E. Powers and functions of Heritage Con-servation Committee. 425F, Power of Corporation to require, pur-chase or take on lease heritage building. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation Act, 1980 amended up to 2015. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 425. Preservation and Conservation of Heritage Buildings 425A. Owner to maintain, preserve and con-serve heritage building. 425B. Power of Corporation to declare a build-ing as a heritage building.

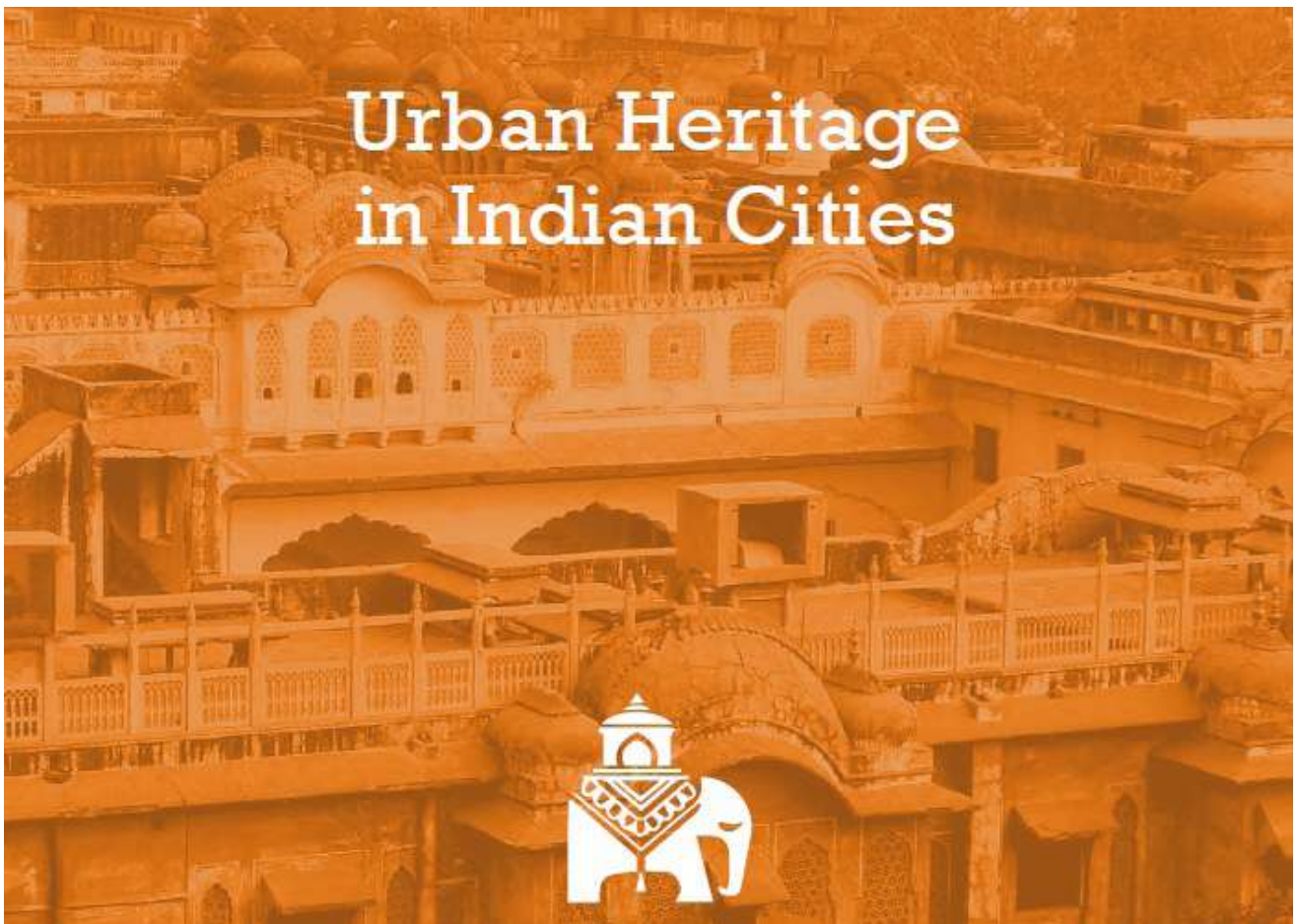
City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
		425C. Gradation or heritage building. 425D. Heritage Conservation Committee. 425E. Powers and functions of Heritage Conservation Committee 425F. Power of Corporation to require, purchase or take on lease heritage building. 425G. Transfer of right of development for the purpose of acquisition by agreement. 425H. Right of access to heritage building acquired by Corporation



Partition Museum, Town Hall, Amritsar; Source - DRONAH

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
Kolkata		<p>425I. Sub-lease of heritage building.</p> <p>425J. Permission of concerned department of State Government before acquisition of herit-age building.</p> <p>425K. Power to exempt rates and taxes, etc. a heritage building.</p> <p>425L. Agreement with owner of heritage build-ing pending acquisition.</p> <p>425M, Voluntary contribution and agreement with any voluntary organisation, person or company.</p> <p>425N. Taking over management and control of heritage building.</p> <p>425O. When heritage building ceases to be her-itage building.</p> <p>425P. Penalty.</p>
Howrah	Howrah Municipal Corporation	<p>The Howrah Municipal Corporation Act, 1980</p> <p>183. Preservation and Conservation of Heritage Buildings</p> <p>183C. The gradation of heritage building according to its historical, Architectural, environmental, ecological purpose shall be such as may be prescribed.</p> <p>183D. (1) The Mayor-in-Council shall constitute a Committee to be called the Heritage Conservation Committee with the Commissioner as its Chairman and an officer of the Corporation as its Convenor.</p> <p>183E. The Heritage Conservation Committee shall have the power to function independently for the purpose of preservation, conservation of a heritage building in so far as such power does not offend any other provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder relating to construction or use of building.</p> <p>183F. Subject to the other provisions of this Act the Corporation may acquire purchase or take on lease any heritage building for the purpose of preservation and conservation thereof.</p>
Bangalore	Directorate of Town and Country Planning	<p>Bangalore Development Authority Act 1976 – Local Urban Areas, Metropolitan Areas</p> <p>51. Constitution of Art Commission</p> <p>(i) restoration and conservation of urban design and of the environment in the development areas</p> <p>iii) the restoration and conservation of archaeological and historical sites and sites of high scenic beauty</p> <p>Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority Act, 1985 – Local Urban Areas - No clause for heritage protection</p>

City	Department	Application/ Heritage Recommendations/ Regulations
Hampi world Heritage Site		The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2002 – Complete Act: An Act to provide for conservation of the cultural heritage of Hampi with all its archaeological remains and natural environs; to preserve its cultural identity and to ensure sustainable development of the Hampi World Heritage Area, in the State of Karnataka and to constitute Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority



F. Inferences

A comprehensive review of all conventions, charters, policies, acts, and rules from international to national, state and local level in India indicate the following issues:

1. India's World Heritage Sites and Sites on the Tentative List are well protected since ASI as the nodal agency ensures that adequate protection and management systems are in place for each site as per UNESCO Operational Guidelines for World Heritage. Among India's 32 cultural World Heritage sites, 25 are protected under the AMASR Act, 2010 by the Archaeological Survey of India. The Mountain Railways are protected by the Central Ministry of Railways, while the remaining 6 cul-

tural sites fall under various state and local government protection frameworks in Chandigarh, Gujarat and Ahmedabad, Maharashtra and Mumbai, Rajasthan and Jaipur. The mixed site of Khangchendzonga National Park and the seven natural sites are all protected by the Forest Departments.

2. The ASI (AMASR Act, 2010) and subsequent State Archaeology Acts under the respective State Departments are the primary source of protection for India's most significant National Heritage. However, they only cover approximately 8000 structures (3693 under ASI and 4377 across the states). While it is encouraging that both ASI and State Departments of Archaeology are annually including more sites under their Archaeology Acts yet the required number for protection is far from being achieved. Moreover, the resources of these De-



Conservation of Neer Mahal, Tripura; Source - Samvida Rai

partments are limited for handling the number of monuments and sites already protected under them.

3. India has no national, state or local level recognition or protection for certain categories such as cultural landscapes, routes and historic cities even though these categories exist in the World Heritage List and Tentative List of India. The National Cultural Heritage Sites Listing adopted by Ministry of Culture in 2015 recognising Outstanding National Value of sites including such categories was a good initiative that needs to be implemented. A national level field organisation dealing with the non-archaeological heritage is not present – it needs to be incorporated as per recommendations in the NITI Aayog report 2020.

4. India has no National level legislation/charter/policy for Underwater Archaeological Heritage even though being a peninsular country it has incredibly significant sites under this category. While it may decide to be a signatory to the UNESCO Convention for Underwater Archaeology in due course, the need to first strengthen this category and its protection at National level is most urgent.

5. Archaeological heritage requires a slightly more guarded policy/policies than for monuments visible above the ground, since we are only able to report or analyse data that becomes available to us. This can be through archaeological (including university research) work, or rescue / salvage archaeology, or chance / unexpected discoveries. At best, the state of our current knowledge on our archaeological heritage is an incomplete picture.

Similarly, the occurrence of what local people or casual visitors consider a dull boring stone platform, or chabutra, that is ascribed or thought to have lesser value than the discovery of gold coins or jewellery or sculpture, or carved ivory combs, is not necessarily the case. This is because the plain platform may be an above-ground remain of a much more important and significant site that lies beneath public view under the ground.

Excavations at Sinauli have revealed bronze chariots and accompanying artefacts. It strengthens the case for according protection to archaeological remains and their systematic excavation and analysis.

Issue of survival of certain types of materials in the archaeological record, and the availability of certain types of building materials or resources affects what gets preserved in the archaeological record. So Assam and the northeast, or Bengal may have used less stone, due to availability, and more of perishable wood, or combinations of wood, brick and fortified mud as compared to regions, geographical areas. This will give a semi-accurate picture of the archaeological values inherent in the discovered remains. (Ref lists of State Protected Archaeological Sites).

In the case of data coming from different years, decades and even centuries of field surveys, what the surveying party looked for became part of the report. The reports reflect the focus areas and maybe even topics prevalent in those decades. Today, we have better tools for understanding and analysing in-situ archaeological remains, which can give us more knowledge about our past. So, for example, we may find inscriptions were reported in

some earlier reports but in contrast the pottery remains or bone or plant at the site got ignored.

For Archaeological Sites & Remains (including mounds, excavated sites & remains), especially those not accorded protection, the greatest threat is the physical destruction &/or massive disturbance of sites. This is mainly due to causes like construction work and building at sites, quarrying and excavation for raw materials, and tractor ploughing. Such actions destroy a valuable part of India's early heritage.

For example, stone age sites are usually not considered important by the average citizen or perhaps a local body deciding on development infra-structure. Thus, these are built on, dug up, or their vicinity blasted for stone etc.

The fact is that such pre-historic stone age sites (deemed less 'news-worthy') enable our clearer understanding of India's pre-historic cultural and trade linkages across regions, foods, habitations, ecological adaptations, transition to agriculture, beginning of metal technology and early art. The loss of each site means the loss of data on our own past.

6. While certain Municipalities Act (Rajasthan Municipalities Act 1970) catered for protection of urban heritage character of the cities since 1970s in terms of colour and façade controls, formal inclusion of urban heritage in town planning was initiated in 1995 through the Mumbai and Hyderabad Municipal Acts at city level to be subsequently incorporated in the State Town Planning Acts along with creation of Model Byelaws

1995 by MoeFCC. These are finally revised and are now part of the Model Building Byelaws, MBBL 2016 by TCPO and MoHUA. This is a benchmark for conserving urban heritage in historic Indian cities and must be adopted and implemented by all state government and city municipalities under their acts.

7. Most of the existing State Town and Country Planning Acts do not have a heritage related clause/legislation. These need to be amended urgently. Most of the states do not have a nodal department/Commission for dealing with non-archaeological heritage. Heritage Cells need to be established in all cities under the Municipalities Act.

8. As already outlined in the NITI Aayog Heritage Report 2020, the byelaws to be prepared by NMA (National Monuments Authority) under AMASR 2010 for the regulated zones around 3692 ASI protected sites are mostly pending and need to be expedited.



Robert K K

4 RUM





5

Challenges & Policy
Imperatives for
India's Heritage



A. Challenges and Recommendations for Heritage Management in India

The quantum of our built heritage is very vast and, they belong to different layers of history of the country. It is important to realise that most of these are living and continuing so, a more local and indigenous approach is required for its conservation and reuse as opposed to the conventional western charters or minimal intervention practiced for monumental heritage. It also needs to be recognised that our built heritage requires integration into the mainstream development of towns and cities for its long-term sustainability. It can serve as an important socio-economic tool for development if its cultural and economic value is realised in its contextual setting. Barring archaeological sites, where reuse can lead to loss of unrecorded data. This caveat applies even if the sites have been previously excavated since none of our sites can be said to have yielded up all the information about the past.

Separator Image: Unakoti Hill, Tripura;
Source - Samvida Rai

Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Orchha;
Source - Samvida Rai

Challenges	Recommendations
<p>1. Creation of a National Heritage Database and Documenting Archaeological Remains in the Country</p>	<p>An open national level web portal with basic information of the 100000 structures annexed with this report will serve as a useful reference for all heritage stakeholders.</p> <p>There are two pan India initiatives for creating a National Listing or National Register for unprotected structures. The annexure of 100000 structures inventoried in this report and additional list may be taken as a reference by NMMA and INTACH to supplement the gaps in their ongoing listing. More state level and local government organisations and NGOs need to be involved in supporting these bodies to prepare a National Register using advanced geospatial mapping. As indicated by INTACH, the list needs to be periodically updated.</p> <p>The number of archaeological sites and remains whether protected by the mandates given to the ASI, or states, or other bodies, or whether unprotected is, literally, only the tip of the iceberg. Any archaeological mound, site, cave, surface scatter, or remains of habitations or structures contains an unknown, and therefore yet to be quantified and analyzed body of information. This information is mainly under the surface. Thus, a significant bulk of India's past needs to continue to be recorded and the data used to create a fuller picture of our heritage.</p> <p>More field surveys, whether physical, or through or aerial (including drones), or via techniques like LIDAR, or other techniques, are strongly recommended in a systematic planned manner across the country. Such surveys have been revealing fresh data and finds across the world - El Mirador in Central America being an example of a complete unknown mega-city discovered through the use of LIDAR technology.</p> <p>India will gain from having a fresh, 21st century extensive planned survey and review of its known archaeological sites, mounds, rescue or salvage discoveries, maritime and terrestrial find-spots that have revealed coins,</p>

Challenges	Recommendations
	<p>sculpture hoards, etc. The template for recording data will need revision.</p> <p>Nationally, prehistoric stone tools, rock art of all periods, brick remains etc are being destroyed at a rapid pace since the importance or value of this part of our national heritage is not popularly understood.</p> <p>Data found unexpectedly and then worked on systematically does reveal information like the case of Sanauli /Sinauli (excavated in 2017-2018, but found earlier. The IGNCA has listed 8000 plus sites in its data base, but the point remains that the Recording agency or individual records what is either available to see above the ground, or what locals have identified or shared as important. Beneath surface data is not always covered. Hence constant field surveys by professionals (even before we get to the excavation stage) is needed, and this has been revealing remarkable unexpected data in India, the UK, Egypt etc. An entire unknown Bronze Age culture (Jiroft civilization) with 2 so far undeciphered scripts has been found by chance and then is being excavated in the 21st century to reveal remarkable data.</p>
<p>2. Legislation for the Unprotected Heritage and Recognition of New Types</p>	<p>Built Heritage categories such as cultural landscapes, heritage routes and historic cities needs to be recognised at the National level. The National Cultural Heritage Sites Listing adopted by Ministry of Culture in 2015 recognising Outstanding National Value of sites including such categories was a good initiative that needs to be implemented.</p> <p>Protection of our built heritage is essential and part of our Constitutional commitment. The enclosed annexure of 100000 plus heritage structures should be reviewed and the unprotected heritage structures need to be protected under appropriate heritage legislation at central, state or local level.</p>

Challenges	Recommendations
<p>3. Policy for an Indian Conservation Approach for our Living Heritage and Adaptive Reuse</p>	<p>More than following any top down or western approach for conservation (including Archaeology Acts in the country), a special policy needs to be framed considering that more than 80 percent of our built heritage is in the form of living religious structures. Guidelines need to incorporate age-old traditions and texts such as the ‘jirnodhara’ chapters in the Agamashastras and other traditional text for temples or similar contemporary texts for Buddhist monasteries or Jain temples pertaining to their practices. Similar approach needs to be followed for other religious structures.</p> <p>Such an approach requires concerted research and should be addressed in a collaborative manner by the Central and State Government Departments, Religious Trusts and Regional Institutions under the new National Education Policy (NEP2020) to arrive at an appropriate Policy for the Living Heritage of India.</p>
	<p>Our built heritage is a non-renewable resource which requires to be used in a meaningful manner to retain its value in the contemporary society. Based on the history, typology and ownership of this built heritage, appropriate reuse and interpretation is required to sustain this heritage.</p>
<p>4. Funding for Conservation</p>	<p>As per typology and prioritisation of the listed heritage in National Heritage Database, funding and incentives need to be offered at central, state and local level. Public Sector and Heritage Trusts should focus on PPP and CSR funding for this purpose. Public Sector may also offer tax incentives to private heritage property owners for conserving their built heritage.</p>
<p>5. Capacity Building</p>	<p>Need for institutional collaborations for capacity building in conservation of built heritage is already outlined in NITI Aayog Report 2020. Involvement of more NGOs working in cultural heritage as outlined on page 142 of this report is needed.</p>

Table - Current Status and Potential Reuse of different typologies of Protected and Unprotected Built Heritage

Typology of protected/ unprotected Heritage	Current Status	Potential Reuse
Archaeological Sites (including Underwater Archaeology)	There is no consolidated listing of such sites though they exist in large proportion. Only 10 sites are listed in underwater archaeology by the National Institute of Oceanography	ASI and State Archaeology Departments to prepare a database using Drone/LIDAR technology for complete mapping of archaeological sites. Unprotected mounds to be declared protected across the country
Historic Cities	2 cities as World Heritage, 12 recognised under HRIDAY bit more than 60 cities have historic areas that need protection and conservation streamlined with development works	MoHUA HRIDAY Scheme was a success. Similar toolkit and guidelines to be followed for urban conservation in Smart Cities. Local bodies of such cities need to have a Heritage Cell and they should adopt the Model Heritage Byelaws by MoHUA
Cultural Landscapes and Historic Gardens	No recognition of this category in the country. Though India has abundance of cultural landscapes including 2 World Heritage Sites and more on the Tentative List.	A National Policy/Act recognising such built heritage categories need to be framed for this special category. Bhutan and several other countries have recognised this category of built heritage
Religious Structures	Largest numbers of Built Heritage exist under this typology managed by Temple Departments and trusts. There is no protection or policy guiding conservation of this typology	Policy framework for conserving the Living Heritage of India needs to be framed in different contexts.
Water Systems and Waterbodies	Historic water structures across India (except protected ones) are mostly in disuse and neglected	Need to be mapped and revived as public spaces and replenishing or partially supplementing existing water supply systems

Typology of protected/ unprotected Heritage	Current Status	Potential Reuse
Forts and Palaces, Military Architecture	Protected ones are being conserved but unprotected ones are being vandalised and vanishing.	Potential for Forts and Palaces Circuit for Tourism in various states needs to be explored. ICOFORT Draft Charter guidelines may be used for future conservation.
Residential Structures (Havelis, Houses and Mansions)	While there are some good models for Heritage Conservation by private owners, most are getting demolished to changed to newer houses.	Awareness regarding cultural significance of this built heritage typology is needed. Tax incentives to be considered for encouraging conservation of such buildings in historic city cores.
Public Buildings and Public Spaces	Most are in use and stand as iconic landmarks of the city	Conservation, Reuse and enhancing with interpretation and lighting for these to remain as city landmarks
Memorials, Tombs and Cenotaphs	Memorials, Tombs and Cenotaphs - some converted into tourist sites	Such sites need to be developed as recreational areas in a similar manner as Lodhi Gardens in New Delhi.
Industrial Heritage Structures	Most of the pre independence and post-independence are lying in disuse or being demolished at a fast pace to be replaced by more advanced technologies	Reuse of old factories as social housing in France or Rail line as a Public Park in New York are good examples of reusing industrial heritage in India.
Institutional Structures	19 institutions are recognised as heritage campuses but more need to be covered under this category	More historic Institutions need to be listed under this typology with funding and incentives for the institutions.

B. Central and State wise Recommendations

B.1 Central Bodies: Protected and Unprotected Heritage

Organisation and Heritage Structures	Legislative and Administrative Policies	Financial and Institutional Policies
Ministry of Culture 7 Museums, 14 Libraries, 39 sites under Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission with 2000 total listed	Several Sites such as historic libraries, Gandhi sites need to be notified, conserved and reused as cultural spaces.	Develop National Policy including new cultural heritage categories such as cultural landscapes and routes considering that ‘Sites of Satyagraha Movement’ are on the UNESCO Tentative List. Conservation Policy for Living Heritage Sites to be framed. Indian Institute of Heritage to be developed as a Nodal Capacity Building Institute for Conservation
ASI 3693	AMASR Act 2010	As per NITI Aayog Report 2020 (Improving Heritage Management in India)
MoHUA Historic cities under HRIDAY and SMART Cities	Model Heritage Bye-laws need to be adopted across cities in India Emphasis on Heritage Toolkit Development for all Smart Cities	NIUA (National Institute of Urban Affairs to be strengthened for capacity building in Urban Conservation and Heritage Management aspects.
CPWD 50 Buildings	Most are protected	CPWD to have a Heritage Cell and be involved in conservation works for heritage buildings with various ministries
Ministry of Railways	Heritage Charter, Heritage Codes developed by Railways are good models. Listed buildings should also be notified.	Listed heritage structures to be conserved and reused as public spaces and rail museums across the country
Ministry of Shipping	To be protected/ notified	To be conserved and developed for coastal tourism

Organisation and Heritage Structures	Legislative and Administrative Policies	Financial and Institutional Policies
Ministry of Communications	To be protected/ notified	Should have a Heritage Advisory Committee for guiding conservation of listed heritage and selecting more from the 21000 old Post Offices
Ministry of I&B	To be protected	To identify buildings with heritage values, conserve and reuse
Ministry of Education 19	Listed institutions to be protected	Conservation funding and incentives to be provided. NEP 2020 Policy implementation for Culture to support capacity building in conservation
MoEFCC	Protected under Environment Acts	To include built heritage components for listing and conservation in the naturally protected areas
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports NIA + Stadiums	To be protected	Buildings to be listed and conservation works to be carried out through a Heritage Advisory Cell/ CPWD
Ministry of Tourism Promotional Programs for India's Heritage		Promoting Adoption of Built Heritage and Heritage Tourism through new thematic circuits. Promoting built heritage reuse as part of the 'National Strategy and Roadmap for Sustainable Tourism'
Ministry of External Affairs	International support for conserving buildings	More international collaborations for conservation of Built Heritage. Implementation of Project Mausam
Ministry of Defence 62 Cantonments	Heritage Clause in existing Act to be enforced	Listing of buildings, conservation and reuse per functioning of existing cantonments. Military Museums to be proposed for each cantonment.
Ministry of Mines – GSI	Listed heritage to be protected	Geo Tourism circuits to be promoted across India
Ministry of Minority Affairs 500000 plus	All heritage structures to be protected	To list, document and conserve all heritage structures as per traditional treatise and new proposed Policy for Living Heritage of India

B.2 States and UTs: Protected and Unprotected Heritage

A Central Sector Scheme for listing of built heritage including archaeological remains need to be developed for supporting various state governments to undertake

listing and to understand the potential of their rich heritage.

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10-15 no	INTACH	Cellular Jail on Tentative List to be proposed for UNESCO Inscription. Lighthouse for Adaptive Reuse and Heritage Tourism
Andhra Pradesh	10000 plus	Pleach, INTACH	Endowments Trust has 3000 plus temples that need to be listed. 1553 archaeological sites and 200 plus forts and palaces that can be conserved with adaptive reuse by Andhra Tourism and Culture Heritage Board and Archaeology Department
Arunachal Pradesh	20 plus cultural landscapes	Ngunu Ziro	Has 2 sites on tentative list to be inscribed as World Heritage. The State should frame a Cultural Landscape protection act/policy for its heritage.
Assam	2700 plus	Guwahati Cotton University, Guwahati University, Public University in Guwahati Dibrugarh University	District and city of Sivasagar, Kamrup (both rural and metropolitan), Hojai, Dhubri, Majuli, Nagaon, Nalbari, Morigaon need to be mapped for built heritage. Documentation of settlement patterns of historical period and studying their urban/rural characteristics besides their dynamic role is the key to comprehensively understand the early medieval history of Assam for which a small scale, independent, surface survey project is being carried out across 9 modern villages around the archaeological site of Sri Surya Pahar (SSP) in Goalpara district, western Assam. This may work as a model for Assam for mapping of other sites.

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Bihar	20000 plus	Bihar Virasat Vikas Samiti, Patna. University departments with Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology Depts	On an average, every third village in Bihar has a historical monument/ archaeological site or archaeological remains that may be estimated as an upward of 15,500 ancient monuments and archaeological sites, largely unprotected ones. Entire district of Nalanda, Bihar Sharif, Gaya, Begusarai, Kishanganj, and Buxar need to be mapped for built heritage sites. Bihar Virasat Samiti should be involved in more field surveys
Chandigarh	20 plus (53 are protected) under Master Plan)	Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chitkara University, Panjab University	It is a role model for protection of its modern heritage integrated in its Master Plan. Surrounding archaeological remains in Shivalik foothill need to be mapped and protected
Chhattisgarh	500 plus	-	Religious sites and Forts are maximum in number. Detailed mapping is needed.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	15 plus	-	Coastal fortifications and churches are maximum. Forts have potential reuse for heritage tourism purpose.
Delhi	1500 mapped	INTACH, AKTC, SPA and other institutions	Delhi has achieved stellar work in documenting its built heritage sites beginning from INTACH listing more than a decade ago to GIS mapping in 2021. More Adaptive Reuse of listed structures and works role model projects such as AKTC revival of Nizamuddin Basti need to be replicated in other areas.
Goa	1000 plus mapped	Goa Heritage Action Group	Built Heritage of Goa town is mapped very well. Protection, Conservation and Reuse to be continued and Cultural Landscapes need to be recognized.
Gujarat	10000 plus	CEPT, INTACH Chapters, IPSA-Rajkot, Other Colleges	Old Darbargadhs, seats of princely states (more than 350 plus in no.) are falling apart. Immediate mapping, protection and conservation of these structures is

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Gujarat			essential. A number of cities rich in timber architecture such as Siddhpur need to be protected. Gujarat Heritage Tourism Policy 2020 needs to be practiced for adaptive reuse of heritage structures in the state.
Haryana	5000	INTACH Chapters	More than 1500 sites of Harappan period are largely unprotected. Role of Excavation branches of ASI should be fixed towards salvage archaeology of these. Mounds are disappearing rapidly. Excavation without acquiring ownership of land is essential. ASI should maintain national register of state district wise D forms to know exact number of existing unprotected sites.
H i m a c h a l Pradesh	4000 plus	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla INTACH Chapter	District of Kangra, Mandi, Kullu, Chamba, Lahaul & Spiti, and Kinnaur (last two districts are part of cold desert cultural landscape in India) need to be mapped for built heritage. Of a total of 20,690 census villages, 4200 villages might contain vestiges of archaeological remains.
Jammu & Kashmir	3000 plus cultural landscapes	INTACH Chapter Local Institutions	Himalayan region is a cradle of earliest hominids on the earth. Chopper-chopping tool tradition, characteristic of Potwar (Pakistan) to be mapped here. Kashmir has unique architectural traditions represented by a large number of vernacular houses spread throughout the region. These building traditions include the structural and decorative aspects that have given them a regional character. The erstwhile state has also passed a law in 2010 Act granting protection to the built heritage. However, no progress has been made in notifying these houses as per law.

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Jharkhand	200 plus	INTACH Chapter ITRHD	The state is rich in rural and tribal heritage that needs to be mapped and protected along with some policy framework. Rural heritage tourism to be promoted in such sites.
Karnataka	30000 plus	INTACH, IHCN-F NIAS for GIA Mapping, Srishti Institute and other colleges of architecture	Districts such as Gulbarga, Bangalore, Bijapur, Mysore need to be mapped in detail. Department of Culture has commenced the identification of unprotected heritage but it will take few years to complete. Sites such as Hirebankal are to be promoted and other prehistoric sites in the state need to be mapped and protected. Banagalore city needs to incorporate 600 plus heritage structures in its Master Plan. Mangalore, Bhatkal, Honnavar have rich coastal heritage. Forts under historic state of Mysore and others need to be listed and protected.
Kerala	5000 plus	INTACH Chapter, Colleges of Architecture	Has good role models for conservation projects but more mapping and documentation of built heritage sites including temples under endowment trust is needed
Ladakh	500 plus	INTACH, Institute of Himalayan Studies	Heritage structures are well mapped by INTACH. Should be inscribed on World Heritage List under cold desert cultural landscapes
Lakshadweep	5-10	-	Lighthouses have potential reuse in Heritage Tourism trails linked with natural features.
Madhya Pradesh	20000 plus	SPA Bhopal, MANIT, INTACH	Archaeology Dept has done good documentation of unprotected structures that should continue for remaining districts. Endowments Department needs to take up temples' for listing. The State needs to

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Madhya Pradesh			undertake conservation and adaptive reuse of listed structures.
Maharashtra	20000 plus	Deccan College, INTACH	State Archaeology office survey records around 600 unprotected sites and estimate it to reach 2000. Khandesh and Eastern Vidarbha in Maharashtra remain largely undocumented. A special drive is needed to collect data from that area. Recognising and protecting heritage under Municipal council and village areas needs to be advocated. A heritage tag of नगरस्मारक, ग्रामामारक where local sensitivity for heritage is developed. State or central body can act as guiding agencies for conservation and restoration but protection and day to day maintenance should be local responsibility.
Manipur	500 plus cultural landscapes	Local Universities need capacity building	Largely unprotected cultural landscapes as indicated by Meghalaya with listing of 160 plus Sacred Groves. Mapping and protection is essential. Sites such as Root Bridges being proposed for UNESCO Tentative List to be on priority.
Meghalaya			
Mizoram			
Nagaland			
Odisha	20000 plus	JD Centre of Art, INTACH Chapter	Endowment's trust needs to take up temples' listing of more than 10000. Ekamrashtra to be placed on World Heritage Listing.
Puducherry	50	INTACH Chapter	Well documented. Good examples of reuse. Legislation needs to be in place for unprotected structures. May follow up on World Heritage listing as part of the MAUSAM project as serial nomination.
Punjab	3000 plus	GNDU, Amritsar, INTACH Chapter	Built heritage in several cities such as Patiala, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur and others need to be listed and protected under Master Plan. Unprotected archaeological

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Punjab			sites to be protected while the listed sites need to be conserved and opened for reuse.
Rajasthan	50000 plus	JVF, INTACH, IHNC-F, DRO-NAH Foundation, MMCF, Colleges of Architecture	Major listing has been undertaken as part of Village Survey by the Department of Culture. It has the largest existing database amongst all states. Devasthan department needs to complete its listing of temples with images and GIS mapping is essential too. Waqf properties also need to be listed. The state has good examples of reuse and a robust Heritage Tourism Policy since several decades.
Sikkim	1000 plus	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology	Listing, Mapping and protection by Ecclesiastical Department is essential for its 900 plus monasteries.
Tamil Nadu	40000 plus	Mammapuram College of Temple Architecture, IIT Madras, Dhan Foundation, Reach, INTACH	HRCE (endowments trust) urgently needs to finish listing of its 38000 plus temples and frame a conservation policy for temples in sync with traditional guidelines from the Agamashastras.
Telangana	3000 plus	Kakatiya Trust, INTACH Chapter, Colleges of Architecture	136 archaeological sites and 180plus fort structures to be protected and reused.
Tripura	400 plus	-	Recognition and Protection of cultural landscapes in the region is important
Uttar Pradesh	30000 plus	Local Colleges of Architecture, INTACH Chapters	Around 500 archeological sites and 580 forts/gateways to be developed. Temples department to list and map 12000 plus structures. Waqf properties are several in number and need to be listed.

State/UT	Potential Number for Unprotected	Institutions active in Mapping or Conserving Heritage	Recommendations
Uttarakhand	1500 plus	Soban Singh Jee-na University, Almorah; and Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna University	<p>The exact nature of the Palaeolithic assemblage of Uttarakhand needs to be situated in pan Indian context. As per Census 2011 of Uttarakhand, there are 16,793 villages, out of which 1,053 have no inhabitants and another 405 have a population of less than 10..</p> <p>The exploration in the state has revealed that every 10th to 12th village may reveal archaeological remains which could be remains of forts, temples, naulas (local water structures constructed for channelizing flowing water), canals, settlement sites, and so on.</p> <p>In order of preference, Districts of Champavat, Chamoli, Almorah, Bageshwar, Dwarahat and Jageshwar are recommended for mapping.</p>
West Bengal	5000 plus	Jadavpur University, IIT Kharagpur INTACH	<p>The State has more numbers of Public Buildings and Industrial Heritage. Terracotta temples are unique with Bishnupur to be inscribed for World Heritage List. Colonial and Industrial Heritage is dominant – to be mapped, protected and reused. Cities and towns along the Hooghly River need to be listed and protected.</p>



Bibliography

Agamashastra Digital Library, Retrieved May 2020, <https://www.agamaacademy.org/digital-library-en.php>
ASI. (n.d.). Alphabetical List of Monuments « Archaeological Survey of India. Retrieved Jan- 10, 2020, from <http://asi.nic.in/alphabetical-list-of-monuments/>

ASI. (n.d.-b). Ticketed Monuments « Archaeological Survey of India. Retrieved March 2020, from <http://asi.nic.in/ticketed-monuments/>

ASI. (2014). NATIONAL POLICY FOR CONSERVATION. Retrieved from <http://asi.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/national-conservation-policy-final-April-2014.pdf>

City Wise Projects under Smart Cities Mission: SMART CITIES MISSION, Government of India. (2018, July 10). Retrieved April 3 2020, from <http://smartcities.gov.in/content/innerpa>

Chirikure, S., Manyanga, M., Ndoro, W., & Pwiti, G. (2010). Unfulfilled promises?

Conforti, M. E., Fernández-Lomana, J. C. D., Mariano, M., Endere, M. L., & Romero Alonso, A. J. (2015). World Heritage and the local community: The case of Atapuerca (Burgos, Spain). *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, 17(4), 327–339. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13505033.2016.1175904>.

Court, S., & Gamini, W. (2015). People-centred approaches to the conservation of cultural heritage: Living heritage. ICCROM. (Accessed May 2020) https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/PCA_Annexe-2.pdf

Heritage management and community participation at some of Africa’s cultural heritage sites. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 16(1–2), 30–44.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13527250903441739>.ge/
city-wise-projects-under-smart-cities-mission.php

Context: Built, Living and Natural, a referred Journal published by DRONAH (Development and Research Organisation for Nature, Arts and Heritage), Gurgaon with 2 special thematic issues on Historic Indian Cities and World Heritage supported by UNESCO New Delhi

Gantait, Arnab and Priykrushna Mohanty and G. Anjaneya Swamy SAJTH, January 2018, Vol. 11, No. 1 © South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage Conservation and Management of Indian Built-Heritages: Exploring the Issues and Challenges

Guha, Sudeshna, *Artefacts of History: Archaeology, Historiography and Indian Pasts.* (2015) Sage India Publishers

Herdis Hølleland, Joar Skrede & Sanne Bech Holmgaard (2017) *Cultural Heritage and Ecosystem Services: A Literature Review, Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, 19:3, 210-237, DOI: 10.1080/13505033.2017.1342069

Hooja, Rima. 1999. *Mandan's 'Devata-Murti-Prakaranam'*, Prakrit Bharati Akademi, Jaipur, 1999

Hooja, Rima "Trail-blazers and Government Policies: The Development of Indian Archaeology", *Shodhak* Vol.22, Pt.A, No.64, pp.3-13, 1993

HRIDAY National Project Management Unit. (n.d.-a). *Budget Outlay.* Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <https://www.hridayindia.in/budget-outlay/>

HRIDAY National Project Management Unit. (n.d.-b). *HRIDAY.* Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <https://www.hridayindia.in/>

HRIDAY National Project Management Unit. (n.d.-c). *Scheme Objectives.* Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <https://www.hridayindia.in/scheme-objectives/>

HRIDAY National Project Management Unit. (n.d.-d). *Scheme Statement.* Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <https://www.hridayindia.in/scheme-statement/>

Icomos India. (n.d.). Retrieved November 21, 2019, from <https://www.icomosindia.com/about.html>

INTACH. (n.d.). *INTACH.* Retrieved November 21, 2019, from <http://www.intach.org/about.php>

Jain, Shikha and Rohit Jigyasu. "Urban Heritage Management and Conservation in Jaipur, Reshaping Urban Conservation: The Historic Urban Landscape Approach in Action, Springer Publications (2019)

Jain, Shikha with Caroline S. Cheong, Susan Macdonald and Kecia L. Fong "Third sector organizations and community engagement: Towards sustainable conservation" panel paper in *STO1: Integrating Heritage and Sustainable Urban Development by Engaging Diverse Communities for Heritage Management at the ICOMOS General Assembly, New Delhi (December 2017)*

Jain, Shikha and Bhawna Dandona(Ed.) *INTACH Haryana Guide with support of NMMA, ASI.* Aryan Publications. New Delhi (2012)

Journal of Heritage Management, Published by Centre for Heritage Management in association with Sage Publications

Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, Barbara. 2006. "World Heritage and Cultural Economics." In *Museum Frictions*,edit-

ed by Ivan Karp, Corinne A. Kratz, Lynn Szwaja and Tomas Ybarra-Frausto, 161–202. Durham, NC: Duke University Press

Krishna, N., Amirthalingam, M., & CPR Environmental Education Centre (Chennai, I. (2014). Sacred Groves of India. Chennai, India: C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre.

Krishnamurthy, Sukanya , Ana Pereira Rodersa and Pieter van Wesemaela, “Community participation in cultural heritage management: A systematic literature review comparing Chinese and international practices Ji Lia” in EELSEVIER, *Cities* 96 (2020) 102476 , www.elsevier.com/locate/cities

Landorf, C. (2009). A framework for sustainable heritage management: A study of UK industrial heritage sites. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 15(6), 494–510. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527250903210795>.

Lucile, S. (n.d.). Introducing ICOMOS - International Council on Monuments and Sites. Re <https://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/mission-and-vision/mission-and-vision>

Mackay, R., & Johnston, C. (2010). Heritage management and community connections -On the Rocks. *Journal of Architectural Conservation*, 16(1), 55–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13556207.2010.10785062>.

Marshall, J. (1923). *Conservation Manual*. Calcutta: Government of India.

Ministry of Culture. (2013). *Audit Report*. Retrieved

from https://cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Union_Performance_Ministry_Cultures_Monuments_Antiquities_18_2013_chapter_8.pdf

Ministry of Culture. (2016). *Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Antiquities, Public Accounts Committee*. Retrieved from http://164.100.47.193/lssccommittee/Public%20Ac-counts/16_Public_Ac-counts_39.pdf

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (n.d.-a). *List Of Projects: SMART CITIES MISSION*, Government of India. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <http://smartcities.gov.in/content/innerpage/list-of-projects.php>

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (n.d.-b). *Mandate: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India*. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <http://mohua.gov.in/cms/man-date.php>

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (n.d.-c). *Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India*. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <http://mohua.gov.in/index.php#>

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. (n.d.). *SMART CITIES MISSION*, Government of India. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <http://smartcities.gov.in/content/>

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. (2018a, August 14). *List of Cities covered by AMRUT: ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION*

AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from http://amrut.gov.in/content/citiescovered_map.php

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. (2018b, August 14). List of Cities covered by AMRUT: ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from http://amrut.gov.in/content/cities_list.php

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. (2018c, August 14). The Mission: ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <http://amrut.gov.in/content/innerpage/the-mission.php>

Ministry of Tourism. (n.d.-a). Adopt A Heritage. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <https://www.adopta-heritage.in/>

Ministry of Tourism. (n.d.-b). Home | Ministry of Tourism. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <http://tourism.gov.in/>

Ministry of Tourism. (n.d.-c). Swadesh Darshan. Retrieved October 31, 2019, from <http://swadeshdarshan.gov.in/>

Ministry of Tourism, GoI. (2014). Annual Report 2013-2014. Retrieved from <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/021320150345924.pdf>

Ministry of Tourism, GoI. (2015). Annual Report 2014-

2015. Retrieved from http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/annualreports/Report_0.pdf

Tourism, GoI. (2016). Annual Report 2015-2016. Retrieved from <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report%202015-16.pdf>

Ministry of Tourism, GoI. (2017). Annual Report 2016-2017. Retrieved from http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/annualreports/MoT%20Annual%20Report%202016-17_English.pdf

Ministry of Tourism, GoI. (2018). Annual Report 2017-2018. Retrieved from <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/annualreports/Annual%20Report2017-18.pdf>

Ministry of Tourism, GoI. (2019). Annual Report 2018-2019. Retrieved from <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/annualreports/Ministry%20of%20Tourism%20Annual%20Report%20English%20for%20Webpdf>

Menon, AG Krishna. "Conservation in India - a search for direction." *Architecture + Design* (1989): 22-27, New Delhi

Menon, AG Krishna. "The Case for an Indian Charter" (Accessed May 2020) <https://www.india-seminar.com/2003/530/530%20a.g.%20krishna%20menon.htm>

Navrud, Ståle, and Richard C. Ready. 2002. Valuing Cultural Heritage. Applying Environmental Valuation-

Techniques to Historic Buildings, Monuments and Artifacts. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

NIUA. (n.d.). Smart Cities Mission. , from <https://smartnet.niua.org/smart-cities-network>

Press Information Bureau. (2018, December 17). 10 monuments adopted under the ‘Adopt A Heritage’ project. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186491>

Poulios, I. (2014). Discussing strategy in heritage conservation: Living heritage approach as an example of strategic innovation. *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*, 4(1), 16–34. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCHMSD-10-2012-0048>

Rahman, Y., Norhisham, Q., Razali, F. R., & Zubir, S. S. (2013). Public funded heritage rejuvenation mechanism in Georgetown, Penang. *The Sustainable City VIII (2 Volume Set): Urban Regeneration and Sustainability*, 179, 141–152. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SC130121>.

Samiti, H. J. (2014, September 25). Misuse of temple funds and power. Retrieved November 10, 2019, from <https://www.hindujagruti.org/hindu-issues/save-temples/templeact/mis-use-temple-funds-power>

UNESCO. (n.d.). Sharing best practices in World Heritage management. Retrieved October 31, 2019, from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/recognition-of-best-practices/>

WMF. (n.d.). WMF India. Retrieved November 21, 2019, from <https://www.wmf.org/affiliate/india>

Sjöholm, Jennie, “Built Cultural Heritage in an Urban Planning Context: Literature Review” Luleå University of Technology Department of Civil, Environmental and Natural Resources Engineering. Division of Architecture and Water

Taylor, K. (2004). Cultural heritage management: A possible role for charters and principles in Asia. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 10(5), 417–433. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1352725042000299045>.

Taylor, K. (2016). The Historic Urban Landscape paradigm and cities as cultural landscapes. Challenging orthodoxy in urban conservation. *Landscape Research*, 41(4), 471–480. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01426397.2016.1156066>

Tengberg, Anna, Susanne Fredholm, Ingegard Eliasson, Igor Knez, Katarina Saltzman, and Ola Wetterberg. 2012. “Cultural Ecosystem Services Provided by Landscapes: Assessment of Heritage Values and Identity.” *Ecosystem Services* 2: 14–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2012.07.006>.

Throsby, David. 2013. “Assessment of Value in Heritage Regulation.” In *Handbook on the Economics of Cultural Heritage*, edited by Ilde Rizzo and Anna Mignosa, 456–469. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. UNESCO (2011).

Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, including a glossary of definitions. (Accessed May 2020) http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.phpURL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SEC-

TION=201.html.

UNESCO (2017). Operational guidelines for the implementation of the world heritage convention. Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Waterton, Emma, and Steve Watson. 2015. "Heritage as a Focus of Research past, Present and New Directions." In *The Palgrave Handbook of Contemporary Heritage Research*, edited by Emma Waterton, and Steve Watson, 1–17. New York: Palgrave Macmillan

Wijesuriya, G., Thompson, J., & Court, S. (2017). People-centred approaches: Engaging communities and developing capacities for managing heritage. In G. Chitty (Ed.). *Heritage, conservation and communities: Engagement, participation and capacity building* (pp. 54–69). Abingdon: Routledge.

Winter, T. (2014). Beyond Eurocentrism? Heritage conservation and the politics of difference. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 20(2), 123–137. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2012.736403>.

Woodley, C., Marshall, S., Taylor, S., & Fagan, S. (2013). Technologies, indigenous cultural heritage and community capacity building. Paper Presented at 2013 IEEE Global Humanitarian Technology Conference (GHTC) (pp. 406–410). . <https://doi.org/10.1109/GHTC.2013.6713720>.

Sources for Heritage Inventory

Books

Fels, P. T. (2011). *Mosques of Cochin*. Ahmedabad, Gujarat: Mapin Publishing.

Goa Heritage Action Group and Corporation of the City of Panaji. (2005). *Walking in and around Panaji*, Goa. Panaji, India: Goa Heritage Action Group and Corporation of the City of Panaji.

Gupta, R. R. (2013). *The Courtyard Wada of Maharashtra*. New Delhi, India: NIASA.

Iyer, M. (2019). *Discovering Bengaluru*. Bengaluru, Karnataka: INTACH Bengaluru Chapter.

Kundoo, A., & Joshi, Y. (2018). *AVPNY-Auroville & Pondicherry: Architectural Travel Guide of Auroville & Pondicherry (Travel Guide to Indian Architecture Series)* (1st ed.). Barcelona, Spain: Edicions Altrim S.L.

Mande, P. M., Yadav, A. A., & Ghadge, C. G. (2019). *Forts & Palaces in India*. Pune, Maharashtra: Aniket Enterprises.

Mitra, S., Eicher Goodearth Limited, Patiala Heritage Society, & Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage. (2004). *Walking with the Gurus*. Executive Publisher, New Delhi: Eicher Goodearth Limited.

Mascarenhas, P. V. (2017). *Mapped Heritage of Panaji*, Goa. Panaji, India: Goa Heritage Action Group.

Surebanker, S. (2018). Architectural Splendours of Belgavi (2018th ed.). Belgavi, Karnataka: INTACH, Belgavi Chapter.

Suresh, S. (2016). Nilgiris: A Guide to the Built Heritage of Ooty-Coonor (First ed.). Chennai, Tamil Nadu: INTACH Tamil Nadu State Chapter & Nilgiris Chapter.

Tandan, B. (2001). The architecture of Lucknow and its dependencies, 1722-1856: A descriptive inventory and an analysis of nawabi types. New Delhi, India: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Listings from INTACH

1. Baolis of Bundi
2. Historical sites of Purig
3. Kashmir and Ladakh
4. Historical sites of Changthang
5. Leh, Ladakh
6. Iconic Heritage of Banaras
7. Delhi Built Heritage: A listing
8. Volume I and II
9. Heritage of Kanyakumari District
10. Architectural Heritage of Ladakh
11. Bangalore as it was
12. Bihar Ke Sanskritik Dharohar- Volume 1,2,3,4
13. Agra: Architectural Heritage, Lucy Peck
14. Cuduppa-Andhra Pradesh Chapter
15. Listing of Heritage Buildings: Rajpipla Gujarat
16. Walking in and around Panaji, Goa (by GHAG Original)
17. Cultural Resource Mapping of Srinagar City vol.I
18. Cultural Resource Mapping of Srinagar City vol.II
19. Heritage Wonders of Bhadrak, Part-I (Orissa)
20. Dharwad by Rekha Shettar
21. The Forgotten Monuments of Orissa (vol 3)
22. Built Heritages of Mizoram
23. Heritage Nanded: Cultural, Art and Architecture
24. Lesser-known Monuments of Bhubaneshwar
25. Protected Monuments of Rajasthan
26. Heritage Sites of Jajpur District
27. INTACH BHADRAK CHAPTER
28. Madras- The Architectural Heritage: An INTACH Guide, INTACH TAMIL NADU CHAPTER
29. Cultural Resource Mapping of Tripura Part I
30. Cultural Resource Mapping of Tripura Part II
31. LUCKNOW The City of Heritage & Culture
32. Calcutta Built Heritage Today
33. Listing of Built Heritage of Lalitpur Vol I
34. Listing of Built Heritage of Lalitpur Vol II
35. Listing of Jamnagar, Gujarat
36. Inventory of Jamnagar, Gujarat
37. Listing of Trivandrum district, Kerala
38. Project of Listing and Documentation of Historic sites- AP vol1
39. Project of Listing and Documentation of Historic sites- AP vol2
40. Peddapuram District, East Godavari, AP
41. Amalapuram Division, east Godavari, AP
42. Documentation of Heritage sites, Srikakulam district Vol I
43. Documentation of Heritage sites, Srikakulam district Vol II
44. Inventory of Heritage sites Raipur dist., Chhat-

tisgarh Vol I

45. Inventory of Heritage sites Raipur dist., Chhat-

tisgarh Vol II

Other Contributors

1. Ms. Aishwarya Tipnis – Chandernagore Inventory
2. Ms. Ellora Ghosh – Images for Assam
3. Ms. Ridhima Bajaj – Listing for Faizabad
4. Mr. Rishabh Sharma – Listing for Khajuraho Heritage Zone
5. Ms. Anjali Bharthari – Listing for Sagar, Choti Haldwani
6. Ms. Poonam Verma Mascarenhas – Goa Listing
7. Ms. Riddhi Shah – Saurashtra Listing
8. Mr. Shabi-ul-hamd – Sambhal Listing
9. Mr. Rachan Puneet Singh – Amritsar Katra Listing
10. Mr. Munish Pandit, Tulika and Waseem Farooq – Jammu, Pushkar and Jaisalmer Listing
11. Mr. B.K. Chaudhary, KPJRI Patna - Bihar Archaeological Sites
12. DRONAH Archives - Nashik, Sambhar, Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur

List of Acronyms

AMASR	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act	MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India	MoS	Ministry of Shipping
CPWD	Central Public Works Department	MoT	Ministry of Tourism
CWC	Central Waqf Council	MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
GSI	Geological Survey of India	MoYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
HRIDAY	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana	NCM	National Commission of Minorities
INTACH	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage	NEP	National Education Policy
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites	NIO	National Institute of Oceanography
IGNCA	Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts	NMMA	National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
IHCNF	Indian Heritage Cities Network Foundation	TCPO	Town and Country Planning Organisation
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MoC	Ministry of Culture		
MoD	Ministry of Defence		
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change		



Annexure 1 - Listing and Documentation by INTACH

The built heritage of our country is a priceless non-renewable resource. The Archaeological Survey of India protects about 3706 monuments in entire country and the archaeological departments of the States protect another 5000 monuments approximately. Majority of our built heritage remains largely unidentified, neglected, threatened by urban pressures and even systematically eliminated. Since the policy framework for protection and integrated conservation is a developing area in our country, it is essential to take a stock of the built heritage. Moreover, with the amendment in 2010 to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASRA), wherein according to the new rule, heritage byelaws need to be prepared for the 100 and further 200 meter area around every protected monument. In many cases, area around the protected monuments and sites comprise old historic areas and numerous unprotected historic buildings. While the heritage byelaws is a very positive initiative, it is imperative that identification of heritage properties is done on priority.

The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) was established with the objective of conserving the incredible diversity of historical sites that fall outside the purview of the Archaeological Survey of India. From its inception in 1984 INTACH has recognized the issues relating conservation of unprotected heritage buildings throughout our country and has taken up the task of listing and documentation as one of its main activities. Being a membership organization INTACH has chapters in all states and districts which promotes awareness and understanding of the need to preserve India's natural, cultural and built heritage.


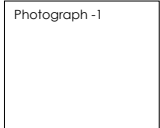

Raigad Fort, Maharashtra; Source -
DRONAH

Next Page: Red Fort, Agra; Source -
DRONAH

Listings are generally done by INTACH chapters with help of researchers, architectural historians, scholars. Within one year of its establishment, INTACH had established about 31 chapters in the country and as one of the primary initiatives, the chapters carried out listings of Heritage sites in their areas; the early listings being Shekhawati, Jind, Karnal, Kurukhetra in Haryana, Kutch in Gujarat, Andaman, Bangalore, Hyderabad among others. Though, the compilation of the listing in those days in the absence of computers was a very

tedious task, but most of these documentations were done with neat cursive handwriting, detailed sketches and black & white photographs. These documents are carefully archived in our Knowledge centre and have also been digitised. The old documents are still of high value for reference and record. INTACH currently has 210 chapters who are encouraged to survey new areas and also upgrade the old listings.

INTACH has listed about 70,000 properties in around 450

 PROFORMA FOR LISTING OF BUILT HERITAGE		
Serial No.	Map Reference:	Photo Reference:
1. Name Present Name: Past Name:		Photograph -1 
2. Location Latitude: Longitude: Address: Approach:		
3. Property Type Precinct/Building/Structure/Landscape/Site Subtype:		Photograph -2 
4. Date of Construction Precise Date: Approximate Date: Source of information:		
5. Ownership Single/Multiple Public/Private Any other (specify) Name of owner: Address:		
6. Property Use Abandoned/In use: Present use: Past use:		
7. Significance Historic Significance: Culture Significance: Social Significance: Associational Significance:		

Local legends: 8. Architectural Description Architectural Style: Site & Surrounding: Plan: Façade: Decorative Feature: Building material and: Construction techniques Two to three photographs at least to show the architectural style and condition.
9. Associated Intangible values
10. Condition Description Sign of Distress: Structural Problem: Additions & alterations Repairs and Maintenance: Threats to the property:
11. State of Conservation Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance
12. Other Remarks
13. Grade Archaeological: A/B/C Architectural: A/B/C Historical: A/B/C Associational: A/B/C Social/Cultural: A/B/C Final Grading: I/IIA/IIIB/III
14. References Reference notes Maps/plan/Drawings
Listers Name Address Date of Listing

towns till date and the list is being supplemented as Listing is an ongoing exercise. INTACH has shared information of 8000 properties with DRONAH for the Niti Ayog document (refer to annexure). These databases are kept in the INTACH knowledge Centre (Library) in form of bound reports, which are frequently referred by students, scholars, architects, researchers, academicians and general public. Some listings such as Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata are published by INTACH in collaboration with the local authorities. Some listings have been compiled to form very interesting and useful tourist guide books, such as the ones for Agra, Delhi, Chennai etc. INTACH Listings has also helped the notification of heritage properties by the local authorities such as in Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad etc. It is important to note that listing is a process. More buildings can be added to the list any time.

In 2015, a dedicated listing cell and committee (Technical Advisory Committee for Listing- TACL) was set up to coordinate and advice listing activities. Special training is also given to the team on site before start of the work as well as during the field survey. There is also an opportunity to bring in more advanced methods such as the GIS mapping and quick listings in case of emergency situation or “Spot listing”. INTACH has also developed listing apps for the ease of field survey. The process has trained a large number of architects, professionals and built the capacity of local chapters and members. INTACH’s listing inventory format is elaborate with 15 or more fields such as Name of the property, period of construction, typology, Significance, Architectural description to condition description etc. Guidelines are also made to explain the fields, criteria for listing and how to do the primary survey. Listing work basically comprises three stages: (i) Background research, (ii) Field work and (iii) Data Compilation, Inventories and publication. Before commencing the actual fieldwork, the listing team gather basic information from various sources including gazettes, travel

books and several other specialized books on the history of the area to be listed. One can refer to the libraries and archives of universities and other institutions of the central government, the state government and of private individuals or trusts. Museums established by the central government or state governments or even private museums can provide interesting information. In a given area, local experts, professionals and scholars could also provide the required guidance and help. This ensures that no important structure or representative style of building is left out. Background research essentially helps in identifying historic areas, historic developments in the area, significance of the events that may have taken place at different times, important persons who may have shaped historical developments, cultural developments, and similar features that may be unique to the area. In some well documented areas, distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, materials, and forms of buildings can also be identified.

Before launching into field work, the listing team should collect a reliable map of the area and its various constituents. Survey of India maps and those available with the state department on town and country planning should prove useful. However, at the field level, ward maps available with the municipal/ cantonment/panchayat authorities may be of greater help. In some cities, transport network maps (such as the maps by Eicher in Delhi) may be equally useful. Google maps can also be used as base maps to locate the buildings, either by dropping the pin or with help of geo coordinates. Field work requires lot of leg-work to scan the heritage properties and to record information for each property in the prescribed format. This comprises physically inspecting the property as well as meeting local people such as owners of the property, talking to other residents, to local ward or panchayat members, and knowledgeable residents and representatives of institutions. By physically inspecting the property the team can gather facts such as physical characteristics of the property,

the date of construction, style of construction, design characteristics, etc., that are relevant for recording in the format prescribed for listing. By conducting a dialogue with the residents, one can determine the changes to the property over time, ownership details, historic function and activities, association with events and persons, and the role of the property in local, regional or national history. Photography is an important component of the listing. A photograph freezes the building and its setting in the time when it is taken. In this context, old photographs, if available, can constitute a very important record in the listing. A comparison would show the changes that have occurred over time to the building and, in particular, to its embellishments. During the field survey, it is very important to engage and consult the public, house owners who should be made aware of the significance of their properties and importance of the listing as a tool for future record. The information gathered on site is then analysed and published for wider circulation. Publication of the listing of the area does help in raising the level of awareness and public consciousness about what constitutes their heritage. However, the cause of preservation and conservation of heritage can be served only by providing statutory backing to the listing. Only the statutory backing makes it an effective tool for conservation.

Annexure 2 - State wise and District wise Inventory for Built Heritage

About 500 organisations (government, private) and individuals were approached across India in a span of one year to collate this database. Only images verified on site through these sources were included to arrive at almost 60,000 images for a total listing of 100,000 plus structures across India. All data received from Government organisations is verified by the respective departments or is collated from their official websites, verified onsite by professionals and institutions involved and also sourced from DRONAH Archives for various cities and states besides fresh onsite verification in certain areas. This is a dynamic process and a number of organisations who could not provide this information due to Covid lockdowns have promised to supplement this database in the future. This database gives the basic information of the heritage site/ structure and does not have more details like state of conservation which is done in heritage listing.

1. **North Zone** - Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, Uttarakhand (04 Volumes)
2. **Central Zone** - Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, New Delhi, Uttar Pradesh (05 Volumes)
3. **West Zone** - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan (20 Volumes)
4. **East Zone** - Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal (03 Volumes)
5. **North East Zone** - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura (01 Volume)
6. **South Zone** - Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (10 Volumes)
7. **Central Ministries/ Depts** - MoR, MoD, MoS, MoHUA, CPWD, GSI, NIO (01 Volume)





Dronah



A-258 South City 1, Gurgaon 122001