

CHAPTER – IX

Security of the Monuments and Antiquities

Security of a site or a monument is integral to its protection. The ASI is also assigned the responsibility of security of the centrally protected monuments from the risk of encroachments, unauthorised access, damage of the site and theft of parts. Many of these protected sites are symbols of our nation and are therefore vulnerable to attacks and damage by miscreants. These monuments have varying security needs. The ASI made rules and issued several notifications to avoid any unauthorised construction in and around the monuments.

Chapter – IX : Security of the Monuments and Antiquities

9.1 Encroachment and Unauthorised Construction in and around Monuments

9.1.1 Encroachments



Two Cemeteries, Lucknow



Cuttack Club at Barabati Fort, Cuttack

The AMASR Rules, 1959 provided that within a protected monument, no person could indulge in any act which causes or is likely to cause damage or injury to any part of the monument. The Act further provided that no person, including the owner or occupier of a protected area, shall construct any building, within the protected area or carry on any mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting or any operation of a likely nature in such area, or utilise such area or any part thereof in any other manner without the permission of the Central Government. Thus the occupation/any other unauthorised activity in the protected area was to be treated as an encroachment.

We noted that many centrally protected monuments were under encroachment by individuals, private organisations and even Government departments. The ASI informed (April 2012) that there were 249 monuments encroached by individual/organisations. However, this information was not correct as explained below:

Scrutiny of records of Circles and joint physical inspection of selected 1655 (45 per cent) of the 3678 centrally protected monuments revealed that there were encroachments in around 546 monuments as against 249 intimated by the ASI HQ. Circle wise details of the encroached monuments are given in **Annex 9.1**. Out of these 546 encroachments, Government departments/agencies were responsible for encroachments in 46 monuments.

Evidently, the Sub Circles did not inform the concerned Circle office about the existence of encroachment in the monuments. This indicated that either the monuments were not inspected by the Sub Circle officials periodically or encroachments were made with the connivance of the Sub Circle officials. There was no report/procedure to gather information about encroachment from Sub Circle to Circle office for the ASI HQ office periodically.

Some of the most obvious instances of encroachment as observed in Audit are the following:

Table 9.1 Cases of encroachment

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Name of the monument	Area of concern
1.	Bhubaneswar	Sisupalgarh Fort(Dist: Odisha)	The notified area was 562.681 acre out of which only 0.775 acre was with the ASI and the rest was with the State government and private owners. The State Government had converted the agriculture land to residential and allowed construction of several buildings. The ASI failed to take any concrete action against the encroachment.

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Name of the monument	Area of concern
			The ASI also failed to take up the matter at the Ministry level to stop these activities, in coordination with the State Government.
2.	Hyderabad	Golconda Fort	The Naya Qila, Qutub Shahi Mahal was included in the Golconda Fort through an amendment in the original notification of 1951 issued in 1988. However, the same was not communicated to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State government allowed the land within the monument to be used as dumping yard in the Naya Qila, which was subsequently licensed to the Hyderabad Golf Club for laying a golf course.
3.	Jaipur	Moat surrounding the Fort wall, Bharatpur	Municipal Council, Bharatpur encroached and constructed a drain for rain and waste water of city areas near the moat wall through the Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC) without permission of the ASI. The drain constructed by RSRDC was faulty in design and was left incomplete with the result that it collapsed, damaging the moat wall.
4.	Kolkata	Moti Jheel Masjid	The monument was notified in 2011 despite widespread encroachments and functioning of a <i>Madarsa</i> within the monuments. The <i>Madrassa</i> was still functional and some people were residing inside the campus of the mosque. This restricted the ASI's control over the site.
5.	Kolkata	Clive House	The monument was notified in 2004 without evacuating 22 families residing in the House. These families were still residing illegally in parts of the building (May 2012) where the Circle office did not have any access.
6.	Trissur	Bekal Fort	The rest house in the Bekal Fort was constructed by the State Government on the protected area. In 2001 the State Government of Kerala handed over the rest house building to the

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Name of the monument	Area of concern
			Tourism Department for upgrading and managing it through M/s Bekal Resorts Development Corporation (BRDC). Later on, State PWD, transferred the Rest-house building to the BRDC on lease. Thus this encroached building continues to function inside a protected monument.
7.	Raipur	Chitturgarh Fort, Bilaspur	Forest Department, Katghora Division constructed a rest house and ECO building within the protected area. A Shani Temple and a Hanuman Temple were constructed by villagers and Jyoti Bhawan and Bhog Shala were constructed by the Temple Trust Samiti. All these constructions were made without prior permission of the ASI.
8.	Raipur	Danteshwari Temple, Bastar	A meeting hall and house for the priests were constructed by the temple trust and a solar system panel room was constructed by Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA) within the protected area.
9.	Delhi	Tuglaqabad Fort	During site inspection in 2006, the security officer of the ASI in his report mentioned that the local MLAs had encroached the area of the Tughlaqabad Fort. Despite orders of High court of Delhi in 2002 ⁵⁹ , the ASI failed to get the encroachment vacated from the Fort due to lack of cooperation from the police and district administration. We did not find any evidence to the effect that the matter was taken up with the Ministry for pursuance at higher levels with the State Government.

The ASI attributed reasons for encroachment to non-availability of staff and lack of cooperation from the State Governments.

⁵⁹ SLP No. 4821/2002

Recommendation 9.1: *The ASI should constitute a coordination body with representatives of respective State Governments at each Circle to check the incidents of encroachments with the cooperation of District and police authorities.*

Recommendation 9.2: *There should be regular monitoring of existing encroachment cases by the Ministry at the highest level. Encroachment by State Government agencies or other Government of India agencies should be sorted out in a time bound manner by raising the matter at higher levels.*

The Ministry (May 2013) accepted the recommendation for constitution of coordination committee at State and District levels.

9.1.2 Unauthorised Construction in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas

The AMASR Rules, 1959 provided that before declaring an area near or adjoining a protected monument to be a prohibited area or a regulated area for the purpose of mining operation or construction or both, the Central Government was to give one month's notice. A copy of such notification was to be affixed in a conspicuous place near the site. After the expiry of one month from the date of the notification after considering the objections, the Central Government was to declare the area specified in the notification or any part of such area, to be a prohibited area, or as the case may be, a regulated area for the purposes of mining operation or construction or both.

The ASI declared (June 1992) areas up to 100 meters from the protected limits and further beyond it 200 meters near or adjoining protected monuments to be prohibited and regulated areas respectively for purposes of both mining operation and construction.

At the time of issue of this amendment, the ASI was required to identify all constructions made on and after 16 June 1992, in all prohibited areas and regulated areas and submit the report to the Central Government. However, the ASI failed to collect this information. As a result the ASI (December 2012) had no information in respect of the buildings constructed till 1992 and the buildings constructed after 1992 within the prohibited and regulated areas of the monument. In the absence of this vital information, the implementation of the amendment was doubtful.

We noted that there were **9122 cases of unauthorised construction** as shown in **Annex 9.2** in the prohibited and regulated areas of the protected monuments. As per the information available with the ASI, in 98 cases, unauthorised construction was carried out by the Government departments/agencies.

We also noted severe coordination problems with the State departments like Police and Municipal Corporations which led to non-clearance of unauthorised

construction. It was also noticed that in many cases despite best efforts of the ASI officials, District Authorities and Police were not cooperating.

Construction Carried Out Around Jantar Mantar, Delhi



One of the glaring examples of the adverse consequences of unauthorised construction could be found at the Jantar Mantar, Delhi which is a centrally protected monument. Jantar Mantar was constructed during 1724-1734 to measure the accurate time, movement of star and sun and the altitude and azimuth of celestial objects by studying the shadows created by the sunlight on the different yantras (instruments) installed at the monument. However, due to the construction of high rise buildings near Jantar Mantar, the sunlight had been blocked and the instruments had become defunct.

In 2002, the High Court of Delhi opined that prohibition of construction must not be left to an inflexible rule of thumb but must be arrived at after a conscious and objective application of mind. The Court directed the Central Government to review its notification dated 16 June 1992 within a period of six months from the date of the judgment. However, no such review was carried out as of December 2012.

Baradari Site, Arzimukhimpur, Santhal



Water logging in and around Baradari Site

Another instance of unauthorised construction related to Baradari Site, Arzimukhimpur, Santhal at Ranchi Circle. During a site inspection we found that due to prolonged mining activity of China clay, a deep ditch⁶⁰ filled with water had been created around the monument. An underground cell of the monument had completely vanished and two-third of the monument was damaged by water logging. Further, while as per records the area of the monument was 3.84 acres, the site visit revealed that the area under possession (fenced) was not more than 2 acres approximately.

Some other instances of the unauthorised construction where no action was taken by the ASI were as follows:

Table 9.2 Cases of unauthorised construction

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Name of the monument	Area of concern
1.	Kolkata	Madan Gopal Temple, Cooch Behar	FIR against the unauthorised construction was lodged only after the joint physical inspection by the Audit team along with the staff of Sub Circles.
2.	Kolkata	Rashmanch, Bishnupur	FIR against the unauthorised construction was lodged only after the joint physical inspection by the Audit team along with the staff of Sub Circles.
3.	Leh Mini Circle	Hemis Monastery	Local associations of the Hemis monastery carried out modern construction by building a modern museum in the prohibited and regulated areas. However, no FIR was lodged by the ASI
4.	Hyderabad	Sri Kodandarama temple, Paddamudiyam, Cuddapah	No objection Certificates (NOCs) were issued by the Circle office for erecting mobile phone towers in the prohibited and regulated area against the provisions of AMASR Act, 1958 and the notification of 1992.
5.		Charminar, Hyderabad	Mobile phone towers and hoardings were erected near the monument. No show cause notice was issued by the circles.
6.		Bhimeswaraswamy temple, Pushpagiri, Cuddapah	Circles issued NOC for construction of Tourism Information Centre at a distance of 88 meters from the protected area of the monument against the provisions of AMASR Act.

⁶⁰ About 20-30 ft. deep

7.		Uma Maheswara Swamy temple, Yaganti, Kurnool	State endowments department without the permission of the ASI constructed a foot over bridge connecting the temple and cave temple, both protected monuments and no action was taken by the ASI.
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9.2 Implementation of the AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010

To resolve the issues of unauthorised construction and to ensure strict implementation of the Act, the new AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act 2010 was introduced. AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act 2010 authorised the Central Government to constitute National Monument Authority (NMA) and Competent Authority for dealing with the permission required for repair/renovation in the prohibited area and construction/re-construction in the regulated area of the centrally protected monument.

We observed several shortcomings in the system as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

9.2.1 Establishment of National Monument Authority and Competent Authority

The AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010 stated that Central Government was to constitute the National Monument Authority. However, it was noticed that the notification was issued only in December 2011 i.e. 20 months after the passing of the Validation Act, 2010 in March 2010 that too with only one whole time member and two part time members instead of five each as per the Validation Act.

The Chairperson was appointed in August 2012 i.e. more than two years after passing of the Act. The Government failed to appoint four whole time members and three part time members till date (September 2012). The delay in appointment of members of NMA adversely affected the functioning of the NMA.

As per the Validation Act 2010, the Competent Authority means an officer not below the rank of Director of Archaeology or Commissioner of Archaeology of the Central or State Government or equivalent rank, specified by notification in the Official Gazette, as the Competent Authority by the Central Government.

9.2.2 Delay in Setting up of NMA

It was noticed that the Chairperson was appointed in August 2012 only i.e. 28 months after passing of Act. The Government failed to appoint four whole time members and three part time members till date (September 2012). The delay in appointment of members of NMA definitely hampers the efficiency of the authority.

9.2.3 Processing of Applications for NOC

Section 20 C to E of the Validation Act 2010, defined the procedure of issuing No Objection Certificate (NOC) for repair/construction in the prohibited/regulated area of the monument which is as follows:

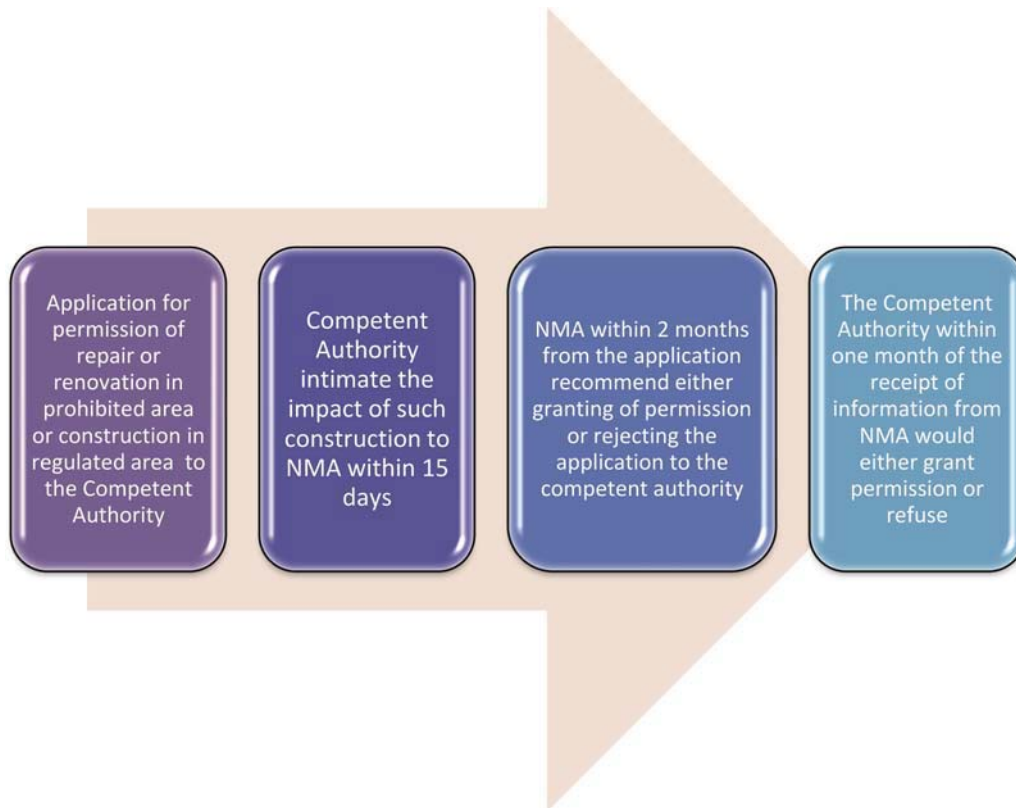


Chart 9.1 Process of issue of NOC

Till 31 March 2012, NMA had received 781 applications duly recommended by the Competent Authorities. Of these, only 259 applications (33 *per cent*) were submitted to the Authority in their meetings. There was nothing on record to suggest how these 259 cases were selected out of 781. In absence of any documentation we were unable to verify the manner in which these applications were selected for processing. The main reason attributed to processing of fewer applications was delay in selection of members of the NMA.

The Act defined the timelines for processing the applications received from the applicants for issuing/rejecting the NOCs. As per the prescribed timelines, the applicant should get the response within a maximum period of three and a half month from submission of the application.

We test checked 71 cases out of the 162 cases (44 *per cent*) recommended by NMA for issue of NOC till 31 March 2012 and noticed delays in processing the cases as given in the following table:

Table 9.3 Delay in processing of applications by NMA

Processing of applications by Competent Authority			Processing of applications by National Monument Authority		
Cases of delay	Time required as per Act	Delay in processing the application by Competent Authority	Cases of delay	Time required as per Act	Range of delay
61	15 days	7day to 316 days	29	2 months	1 month to 12 months

We also noticed that despite such delays, proper scrutiny of the applications received from the owners for renovation/construction was not carried out by the Competent Authority and by NMA officials. Some of the significant shortcomings were as follows:

- As per records submitted, the site inspections were carried out even before submission of the application by the applicant,
- Applications were not submitted/not properly submitted in prescribed form I,
- Files were submitted to NMA without the prescribed form II by Competent Authority,
- Cases were submitted by Competent Authority without enclosing the site plans and
- The proposals were approved for the purpose other than those requested by the applicants.

All the applications received from the Competent Authority were required to be presented before the NMA. The Member Secretary was required to scrutinise the proposals and approve them for onward submission to the NMA for their recommendations. However, this requirement was not followed before submission of the application to the NMA members.

We further noted that no information system was in place in NMA to monitor the delays, if any, and the reasons for the delays in processing the applications. The NMA did not maintain the required information such as: date of applications received, date of inspections carried out by competent authorities, date of receipt of application in NMA, date of presenting the case in the meeting of the members and the date of issue of recommendations.

In view of the systemic lapses brought out above we could not conclude that the NMA and Competent Authorities were able to discharge their functions efficiently and effectively.

9.3 Provision of Adequate Security Measures

Besides threats from persons who had carried out the unauthorised construction, the ASI was also required to safeguard from risks arising from visitors to the monuments. These sites were also vulnerable to terrorist attacks and such other destructive activities.

To fulfill this objective, the ASI provided security to the monuments through

- (i) The ASI's own staff viz monument attendants, watch and ward staff;
- (ii) Government security agencies e.g.CISF;
- (iii) State police forces; and
- (iv) Private security guards appointed by the ASI.

We noted that the ASI was unable to undertake adequate security measures for the protection of monuments due to lack of sufficient manpower. As per the information provided to the Moily Committee in 2010, approximately 2500 protected monuments did not have full time security personnel. Due to the poor state of records and documentation, the ASI could not provide exact number of such monuments to us.

The findings relating to manpower management are discussed separately in **Chapter 8**.

9.3.1 Assessment of the Security Requirements

The monuments and sites protected by the ASI varied significantly in area, terrain, structure etc. The ASI did not carry out any assessment of the total number of security personnel required to protect each of these monuments and sites. We noted that the activities related to the security of the monuments were being largely carried out through private security guards hired by the ASI from M/s SIS. Security assessment was made by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for only two monuments i.e. the Taj Mahal, Agra and the Red Fort, Delhi.

We noted that while private security guards were deployed, the site plan and maps of the monuments were not considered at all in the security assessment for a site. Further, the area, structure, location and importance of the other protected monuments were also not considered. The requirement for Private security personnel was enhanced in August 2011, from 800 to 1500 without any comprehensive assessment. At the same time, no security guards were found

deployed at 1468 centrally protected monuments by our teams (Details in Annex 9.3).

The ASI informed that a committee had been constituted in 2012 to review the security arrangement and assess the performance of private security guards. However, the details of the committee along with the report submitted by them, if any, were not provided to us despite our requisition.

9.3.2 Security Equipment at the Monuments

We noticed during the joint physical inspection of the monuments that adequate security equipment was not installed at the monuments. The ASI informed that no security equipment was procured during last three years, nor was any assessment made by the ASI of the total requirement of such equipments.

Joint physical inspection revealed that no CCTV cameras were installed at most of the monuments. This included the World Heritage Sites which are frequented by a large numbers of foreign visitors. In all the ticketed monuments including some of the World Heritage Sites, there were no metal detectors and baggage scanners (except the Taj Mahal, Agra and the Red Fort, Delhi where the CISF was deployed).

9.3.3 Damage/Theft Cases at the Monuments

In terms of an agreement entered into by the ASI with the security firm, the latter was fully responsible for the damages at the site attributable to negligence, collusion, dereliction of duty etc. of guards deployed at the site.

The ASI informed (August 2012) that they had no information regarding cases of theft, negligence, collusion, dereliction of duty etc.

We however, noted cases of theft at the monuments under the control of nine⁶¹Circles. We also noted that the ASI HQ made payments to the firm in a routine manner without collecting information in respect of the cases of theft, damages, negligence etc. at the monuments. Thus the ASI made the payments without ensuring compliance with the terms of the agreement.

It was also noticed that Sub Circles submitted the monthly performance report for the private security guards to the Circle office which was forwarded to the ASI HQ. The ASI HQ was to make payment to M/s SIS after scrutinising all these reports. We noted that the system of scrutinising the reports was completely absent in the ASI HQ and payments were made in full despite report of unsatisfactory performance by the concerned Circle.

⁶¹ Bengaluru, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Raipur, Ranchi, Shimla and Trissur

Recommendation 9.3: *There should be a security plan for each monument, taking into account its location, area, structure, footfall and other vulnerabilities. This exercise should be performed in house by the ASI to ensure coverage of ground level realities.*

Recommendation 9.4: *The ASI should improve its monitoring of the private security firm.*

Recommendation 9.5: *The Ministry should ensure availability of funds and staff for adequate security of the monuments*

The Ministry (May 2013) accepted the recommendations.

9.3.4 Security Arrangement at the Museums and Site Museum

Safety and security of art objects was one of the most important functions of the museums. However, the security concerns had not been addressed adequately as discussed below:

9.3.4.1 Deployment of Security Forces

The CISF was not been deployed at the Indian Museum, Kolkata despite specific recommendations of High Power Committee and allocation of total budget of ₹ 120.50 lakh for 2010-11 and 2011-12.

As per the agreement between the Indian Museum and Kolkata Police, 27 armed police guards and three officers were to be deployed and the Indian Museum was to provide accommodation to the deployed contingent. However, the Indian Museum could provide only temporary accommodation to 12 personnel of the contingent. As such, the sanctioned force was not deployed at the museum. This also resulted in excess payment of ₹ 3.27 crore to the Kolkata Police during 2007-12, that was based on the sanctioned strength without reckoning the actual deployment.

The Ministry intimated (May 2013) that the matter of deployment of CISF at Indian Museum had been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

9.3.4.2 CCTV Cameras and Other Security Equipment

We noticed that the security equipment were not installed or utilised in the museums as detailed below:

Table 9.4 Security equipment not installed or utilised

National Museum	CCTV cameras were not installed in the numismatic gallery II. No CCTV cameras were installed in a room where priceless antiquities from the collection of Aurel Stein were lying in reserve.
Indian Museum	Out of 29 galleries, 14 nos. were not covered under CCTV surveillance. Even the installed cameras were operational only during working hours. Thus there was no surveillance during night. Other security equipment including Fire alarm, Smoke detector, electronic magnetic locks for all doors of the galleries, reserve/vault and Automatic visitors' Biometric Photography system for keeping track of the visitors etc. were also not installed.
Victoria Memorial Hall	Out of 19 CCTV cameras, nine were not working. The rest were operational only during working hours. Out of 12 galleries only four galleries were covered under the CCTV surveillance
Asiatic Society Kolkata	Out of 11 CCTV cameras installed, none had any recording facilities. The CCTV cameras were operational only during the working hours of the museum. Thus there was no surveillance during night. One baggage scanner and one access control system was procured. However, these machines had not been installed till December 2012.
Allahabad Museum	Out of 32 cameras installed, 16 were non-functional.
Nagarjunakonda Site Museum (Hyderabad Circle)	CCTV Cameras were not installed.

Taj Museum, Agra Circle	Two hooter boxes, four fire extinguishers were found not working. A Panasonic Plasma TV bought in December 2010 for ₹ 41000 was not installed. This resulted in non restoration of monitoring and backup of CCTV camera.
Sarnath Museum, Patna Circle	Out of 13 CCTV cameras, six were non functional.
Kangra Fort Museum, Shimla Circle	There was no security equipment at the site museum at Kangra Fort, Himachal Pradesh.
Central Antiquity Collection, Delhi	There were no CCTV cameras or any other security equipment installed.



In the Taj Museum while the replicas were displayed and covered by CCTV, the original coins were kept in safes in a very bad condition without CCTV coverage

The cases above highlighted the need for operating these machines in an optimum manner so as to ensure that the security system is adequately equipped to safeguard the valuable assets.

9.3.4.3 Fire Safety

The Indian Museum did not have any contingency response plan to meet emergency situations. 193 fire extinguishers installed at different locations of the Museum building had not been replaced/refilled beyond their expiry rendering them unfit for use to meet any emergency.

In the case of VMH, the fire fighting drill was carried out only on a single occasion with the security staff during the last five years.

9.3.4.4 Cases of Theft and Loss of Objects

Security lapses led to theft/loss of 37 art objects from the Site Museums of the ASI, 131 antiquities from monuments/sites (**Refer Para 6.11**) and 156 cases of art objects in the National museum during the last 50 years. No proactive action, besides lodging an FIR, was initiated by National Museum to locate these lost art objects. The options available in this regard included displaying pictures of these stolen items on websites, alerting major art dealers and informing international art auction houses.

In the Indian Museum, Museum officials recovered 45 invaluable relics/artifacts wrapped in a towel from the locked almira of the retired Deputy Director (2007).



Relics/artifacts recovered from the locked almira of the retired Deputy Director

Antique coins lying in the almirahs of the curator

Similarly in the National Museum also, after the death of a Curator (Numismatic) in 2008, her almirahs were opened leading to recovery of 15 antique coins. However, it could not be verified whether these were from the collection of the National Museum as no physical verification of the coins was carried out earlier. Even four years after her death, these coins were found lying with the present in-charge of the numismatic collection and not placed in the strong room with all other coins. These have not been accessioned in the museum records till date.

Best Practice

The Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai had a two layer security system viz. internal and external. Only authorised persons had access to the collection and daily checking of artifacts on display was done. Each day, before closure, all galleries were checked in the presence of the officer and security guard. 72 Cameras were installed in the entire Museum and the campus. Entry and exit of all galleries had been covered under CCTV. Further, a special control room had been established for 24 hour monitoring. More than 80 fire extinguishers were installed and the Fire extinguisher system was in place.

Recommendation 9.6: *The Museums should adopt appropriate security measures to provide protection against theft, damage and losses. The Ministry should take initiative in development of a comprehensive Security Policy for Museums with uniform standards for all museums under its control.*

संरक्षित स्मारक

यह स्मारक प्राचीन स्मारक एवं पुरातात्विक स्थल व अवशेष अधिनियम 1958 (1958 के 24) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व का घोषित किया गया है। यदि कोई भी इस स्मारक को क्षति पहुँचाता, नष्ट करता, विलग अथवा परिवर्तित करता, कुरूप करता, खतरे में डालता या दुरुपयोग करते हुये पाया जाता है तो उसे इस अपकृत्य के लिये 3 माह तक का कारावास या रूपये 5000 (पाँच हजार) तक जुर्माना अथवा दोनों से दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

प्राचीन स्मारक एवं पुरातात्विक स्थल व अवशेष नियम 1959 के उप-नियम 32 तथा 1992 में जारी की गई अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत संरक्षित सीमा से 100 मीटर तक और इसके आगे 200 मीटर तक के समीप एवं निकटस्थ का क्षेत्र खनन व निर्माण कार्य के लिये क्रमशः वर्जित तथा नियंत्रित क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार के भवनों की मरम्मत, परिवर्तन तथा निर्माण/नव-निर्माण हेतु भारतीय पुरातत्त्व सर्वेक्षण से पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है।

भारतीय पुरातत्त्व सर्वेक्षण

PROTECTED MONUMENT

THIS MONUMENT HAS BEEN DECLARED TO BE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS ACT, 1958 (24 OF 1958). WHOEVER DESTROYS, REMOVES, INJURES, ALTERS, DEFACES, IMPERILS OR MISUSES THIS MONUMENT, SHALL BE PUNISHABLE WITH IMPRISONMENT, WHICH MAY EXTEND TO THREE MONTHS OR WITH FINE WHICH MAY EXTEND TO FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES OR WITH BOTH.

FURTHER, UNDER SUB-RULE 32 OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS RULES, 1959 AND NOTIFICATION ISSUED IN 1992, AREAS UPTO 100 METERS FROM THE PROTECTED LIMITS AND FURTHER BEYOND IT UPTO 200 METERS NEAR OR ADJOINING PROTECTED MONUMENT HAVE BEEN DECLARED TO BE PROHIBITED AND REGULATED AREAS, RESPECTIVELY FOR PURPOSES OF BOTH MINING OPERATION AND CONSTRUCTION. ANY REPAIR, ADDITION OR ALTERATION AND CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION WITHIN THESE AREAS NEED PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA