सत्यमेव जयते

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit on Management of Heritage Sites, Archives and Museums for the year ended 31 March 2021



Government of Madhya Pradesh

Report No. 7 of the year 2022

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Comptroller and Auditor General of India

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Management of Heritage Sites, Archives and Museums
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PREFACE

This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March 2021 has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh under Article 151 of the Constitution of India, for being laid before the Legislature of the State.

The Report contains significant results of Performance Audit on 'Management of Heritage Sites, Archives and Museums' covering the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.

The instances mentioned in this Report are among those which came to notice in the course of test audit.

The audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Madhya Pradesh, the Central State of India, has a rich archaeological heritage with large number of beautiful Monuments, i.e., pre-historic rock-cut shelters and caves to temples, palaces and forts. Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums under the Department of Culture, Madhya Pradesh is responsible for overall management of the Monuments, Museums, records and important documents under the State Archives. The preservation, protection and conservation of the historic structures, artefacts and archival records is of much importance so that these do not get destroyed by the ravages of time. Looking at the importance of the heritage assets in the State and the fact that previously no Audit was conducted on this topic in Madhya Pradesh, the topic of Performance Audit on 'Management of Heritage Sites, Archives and Museums' was selected. The audit was conducted for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 with a view to ascertain adequacy and effectiveness of Department's efforts on identification, protection and preservation of Heritage Sites as well as management of Museums and Archives. For this purpose, 12 offices were selected for audit along with the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Bhopal and the Deputy Director, Archives, Bhopal. 189 out of the 526 Monuments notified by the State Government, 22 out of 43 Museums and all six Archives were jointly inspected by Audit along with departmental officials. ***(Chapter I)***

Monuments, forts, buildings and Sites which are unique in their art, archaeological styles and historical importance in the State are to be identified, as the first step, before taking up their appropriate preservation, protection and conservation. However, no Guidelines/ Manuals existed for identification of historically and culturally significant Monuments which can be brought under the ambit of Department's protection. Also during 2011 to 2021, the number of excavation work had declined significantly. Audit also found that there is no provision in the Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964 to get the Monuments vacated before issuance of final notification, in case they are already occupied. De-notification of the Heritage Sites was done without mentioning justification and benefits to the cause of their conservation and sole purpose of De-notification was to convert these into Heritage Hotels. To overcome the shortcomings, it is recommended that the Department may set up suitable mechanisms so that excavations can be increased and periodically reviewed and appropriate procedures are established for identifying Monuments for their Notification as Protected Monument. The Department should also ensure to identify and get evicted the irregular possessions, if any, from the notified Monuments and monitor the status of de-notified Monuments diverted for commercial/ other purposes and ensure their proper usage. ***(Chapter II)***

Identification, protection, preservation, sustainability and enhancement of these heritages should be the top-most priority of the State, as they can never be recreated once lost. Audit of the Department revealed that no exhaustive Policy or Guidelines had been prepared for effective conservation of the Monuments. There was lack of public amenities like clean drinking water, public conveniences, parking, *etc*. at Protected Sites. In many cases, there was lack of approach roads to the Monuments and interpretation was inadequate leading to poor visitor experience. Further, shortage of attendants/ caretakers, absence of protection wall/ fencing, instances of encroachments and irregular constructions in and around Monuments, lack of cleanliness in the Monuments were indicative of insufficient security and maintenance of the Monuments which led to cascading adverse impact on some of these Monuments. Audit noticed that neither fencings in surroundings of Rock Art was erected, nor sheds were

constructed to protect the Rock Arts from the effects of sun and rain. Occurrences of deterioration in Rock Arts, inadequacies in Management of Mahals and Forts, change in the original appearance of the Monuments, deterioration due to non-conservation and non-maintenance and vandalism of Monuments were also observed during audit. Important and historic Bawris were also affected by deterioration due to non-conservation, non-maintenance and unauthorised uses of water. Religious Buildings could also have been better managed as instances of change in appearance of the Temples and deterioration were seen by Audit. In view of the above, it is recommended to ensure that Annual Conservation Plan is prepared for the Protected Monuments, conservation work shall not distort the original appearance of the Monuments, staff shortage is reduced in phased manner and encroachments/ cases of illegal trespassing and/ or possessions are removed in coordination with District Administration. ***(Chapter III)***

The Museums of Madhya Pradesh provide a throwback to the eras of Mauryas, Guptas, Mughals, Marathas, Britishers and even the prehistoric era with a rich collection of inscriptions, stone pillars, paintings, coins, artefacts, sculptures, etc. Audit observed that the Department did not have any Policy/ Guidelines in place for efficient management of Museums. Periodic Rotation Policy for displaying the artefacts had not been prepared. The Department is yet to prepare any Disaster Management Plan to mitigate the risks to the Museums in the event of any disaster. Also, no system was in existence for periodical verification of the artefacts in the Museums and physical verification of the Museums was being carried out after long intervals. Further, the Department had made no efforts to digitize the database of any of the Museums under its control. CCTVs were installed and operational in only in a few Museums and fire detection and alarm systems were not installed in any of the Museums, staff was also not found to be trained in the operation of fire extinguishers. Audit also revealed an acute shortage of staff across all cadres, more so in the technical cadres, which impacted adversely the performance and output of the Organisation. In view of the findings, it is recommended that the Department may take steps to create a Management Plan for periodic maintenance of Museums, repair of artefacts both in display and in storage, to develop a centralised and digitised data base of all artefacts in the State and verify them periodically and to provide suitable public amenities and deploy sufficient manpower. ***(Chapter IV)***

Archives are important cultural heritage and they are basic sources of research which play an important role in uncovering the life of the past. Audit noted that the archived records were not fully catalogued. Work of digitization of records was taken up only in Bhopal Archives and little less than 11 lakh pages had been digitized during the last eight years. Further, no physical verification had been conducted in any of the six Archives. Thus, the Department could not assess the physical well-being of the documents in the Archives, and the level of maintenance required. Audit further observed that training programmes for operation of fire extinguishers and fire drill for the staff had not been arranged by the Department. Further, the automatic fire detection and alarm systems were not found installed in any of the six Archives. To overcome these issues, it is recommended that the Department may complete cataloguing and digitization of the documents for their continued preservation and easy retrieval, to ensure that facilities like pest control measures, fire prevention and control equipment and suitable storage methods are invariably provided to Archives and adopt preservation and conservation techniques like fumigation, de-acidification, *etc*. for preservation of valuable records. ***(Chapter-V)***

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND AUDIT APPROACH



Chapter I

Introduction and Audit Approach

Summary

Madhya Pradesh is endowed with a rich archaeological heritage and beautiful Monuments, ranging from pre-historic Rock Shelters, Caves, Temples, Palaces and Forts. Some of the prominent examples include Bhimbetka and Bagh Caves, Sanchi Stupa, Khajuraho and Orchha Temples, Hindola Mahal and Jahaz Mahal, *etc*. Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums under the Department of Culture, Madhya Pradesh holds the responsibility of overall management of the Monuments. It also manages various Museums, records and important documents under the State Archives. The preservation, protection and conservation of the historic structures, artefacts and archival records is of much importance so that these do not get destroyed by the ravages of time. The audit was conducted with a view to ascertain adequacy and effectiveness of Department's efforts on identification, protection and preservation of Heritage Sites, Monuments as well as management of Museums and Archives. For this purpose, 12 offices were selected for audit along with the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Bhopal and the Deputy Director, Archives, Bhopal. The audit was conducted for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21. During the Audit, 189 out of the 526 Monuments notified by the State Government, 22 out of 43 Museums and all six Archives were jointly inspected by Audit along with Departmental officials for obtaining better evidence about their actual status.

1.1 Introduction

Our heritage is what we have inherited from the past so that we can value and enjoy it in the present and preserve and pass on to future generations and its conservation is a subject of utmost importance.



Picture 1.1: Solah Khambi, Rajgarh, Picture: Audit Team (08-09-2021)

Madhya Pradesh is an important region in India from the archaeological point of view. The Narmada Valley yielded potential Pleistocene fossils and human artefacts. In other valleys too, such as Chambal, Shivana, Betwa, Kalisindh and Sone, a large number of different fossils and artefacts from the Paleolithic Age have been discovered. Numerous rock-cut shelters and caves found in these regions are also valuable for the study of stone-age cultures. In the archaeological excavations, different antiquities, such as foundations of buildings, pottery objects, terracottas, metal objects, grains, beads and ornaments, were discovered which throw light on the material life of the people during the Chalcolithic period. The region has also made significant contributions to the understanding of the growth and spread of different religions in this region.

The diverse architectural riches of Madhya Pradesh enjoy a deep historical legacy and it also includes a large number of stupas, temples and forts, along with various inscriptions engraved on rocks, walls, *etc*.

The following part introduces one to the rich heritage of Madhya Pradesh, which will be useful in appreciating the subsequent Chapters containing Audit Observations. These sites are being managed by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) or by the Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums (Directorate), Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Prehistoric sites: Bhimbetka caves are testament to the earliest humans that existed in India and is one of three World Heritage Sites of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Madhya Pradesh. Some of the Bhimbetka Rock Shelters feature prehistoric cave paintings and the earliest are about 10,000 years old.

Ancient caves: Unlike the pre-historic caves, these caves also have religious connotation attached.

The Rock-cut Temples at Bagh Caves in the Kukshi Tehsil of the Dhar District attest to the rule of the Gupta Dynasty in the region. The Bagh Caves built around the fifth and the sixth century Common Era (CE) have Buddhist elements and have stark similarity to the Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra.

The Pola Dongar caves in Garoth Tehsil, Mandsaur District were made of red stone during 9th-10th century CE. These caves belong to the Hinayana Sect of Buddhism.

Stupas: In the tradition of Buddhism, stupas hold immense significance. Stupa architecture was at its peak during the rule of Ashoka in the 3rd Century Before Common Era (BCE). The Sanchi Stupa is one of the most important pieces of stupa architecture in Buddhism. It was constructed by Emperor Ashoka and is currently a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Temple architecture: The antiquity and grandeur of the temples in Madhya Pradesh are central to the State's culture and a testimony to the rich architectural heritage of the State.

The world famous Khajuraho School of temple architecture in the Nagara style was developed under the Chandela kings during the 11th century CE.

Most temples of Khajuraho were built between 950 CE and 1050 CE by the Chandel Dynasty. It follows a distinctive architectural style marked by majestic towers and intricate sculpting and is the third UNESCO World Heritage Site of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the most popular destinations for foreign tourists in India.

In Orchha, the Chaturbhuj temple is an important Monument from the historical and archaeological point of view. The construction of this temple was started by Maharaja Madhukar Shah in 1574 CE.

Forts and Mahals: The entry of Islam in India saw a new evolution in the erstwhile ancient architecture. The fusion of the two different styles, now merging to become the Indo-Islamic style, is the hallmark of the medieval architecture of India. The Malwa region also embraced this change and saw some of the most majestic forts, tombs, *etc*. built on its soil.

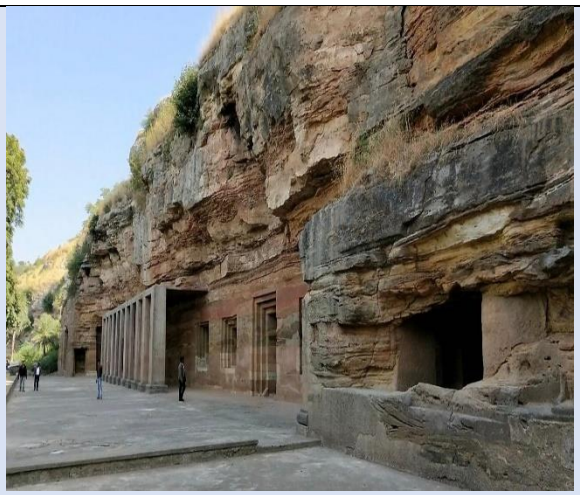
These came to be known as part of Malwa School of architecture, some notable examples of which are: Rani Roopmati Pavilion, Hindola Mahal, Hoshangshah's Tomb, Ashrafi Mahal, Jahaz Mahal, *etc*.

The rich cultural and historical saga of Madhya Pradesh unfurls itself in the form of its staggering array of forts. Hinglajgarh (in Mandsaur District) was a large fort town during 10th -11th century CE where the idols pertaining to *Shaiv, Shakt, Vaishnava* and *Jain* sects were made in an exclusive style. More than 500 idols/ statues had been found during excavation from the remains of the Hinglajgarh Fort which are presently in exhibition in the Museums of Indore, Bhopal and Bhanpura.

The rich tangible heritage of the State enjoys great religious, cultural and societal value, thereby boasting of an overwhelming tourist potential that is second to none. Hence, the preservation[1], protection and conservation of these structures of historic importance is in our interest and needs to be given suitable priority so that they do not get lost to the ravages of time and societal apathy.

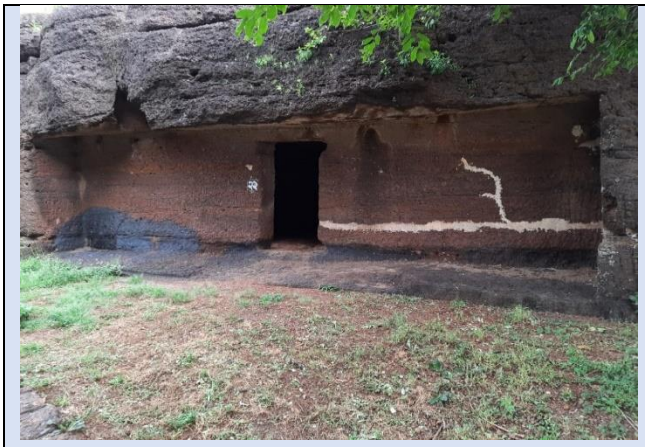


Picture 1.2: Bhimbetka Rock Shelters (02-01-2022)



Picture 1.3: Bagh Caves (12-01-2022)

[1] Preservation means maintaining the *status quo* of a monument including its setting thereby not allowing any changes, either through deliberate human interventions or due to action of natural agents of decay to its fabric or its immediate environment.



Picture 1.4: Pola Dongar Caves (06-10-2021)



Picture 1.5 Sanchi Stupa (03-01-2022)



Picture 1.6: Kandaria Mahadeo Temple, Khajuraho (12-11-2021)



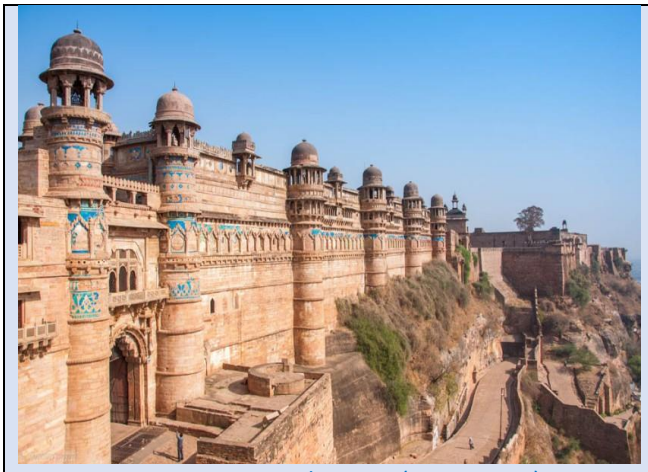
Picture 1.7: Chaturbhuj Temple, Orchha (23-09-2021)



Picture 1.8: Jahaz Mahal, Mandu (28-09-2021)



Picture 1.9: Rani Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu (28-09-2021)



Picture 1.10: Gwalior Fort (09-09-2021)



Picture 1.11: Hinglajgarh Fort, Mandsaur (07-10-2021)

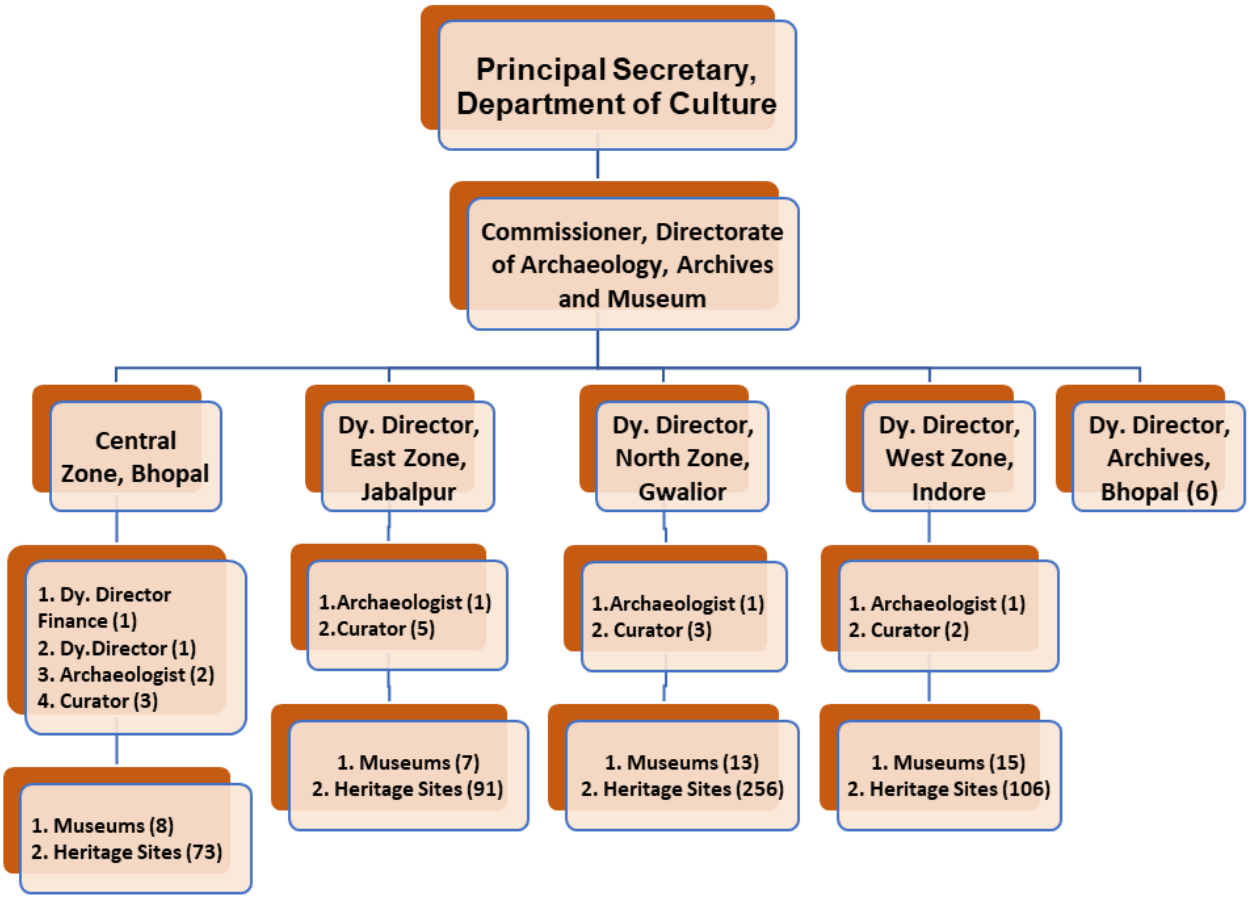
1.2 Organizational structure

ASI protects 290 Monuments of Madhya Pradesh, while the Directorate under the Government of Madhya Pradesh, protects another 526 Monuments.

The Directorate was established in 1956. The Directorate of State Archives was set up in 1974 while the Department of Culture was established in 1980 by the State Government to preserve the cultural traditions, and Monuments of archaeological and historical importance in the State, with a Directorate of Archaeology under it. The Government Archives were merged with the Directorate of Archaeology to form the Directorate in 1994.

The Directorate is responsible for surveying, identifying, filmming, compiling, and preserving, displaying, excavating and maintaining the Monuments spread across the State. It also ensures collection, preservation and display of antiquities through various Museums. Furthermore, restoration of paintings and reconstruction of replicas of important statues, organizing exhibitions and research seminars focusing on archaeology, publication of archaeological materials, and promotion of records and important documents under the State Archives are also carried out by the Directorate.

The organogram of the Directorate functioning under the Department of Culture is shown below:



The Department of Culture is headed by the Principal Secretary (PS) at the Government level. The office of the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museums (the Head of the Department) functions under the Department of Culture. The various branches working at the Directorate are Excavation, Survey, Maintenance, Numismatics[2], Facsimile, Chemistry, Cinematography, Publishing and Museum. After the bifurcation of the State, three regional Deputy Director Offices, *i.e.*, Eastern Region located at Jabalpur, Western Region at Indore and Northern Region at Gwalior were established under the Directorate. The Central Zone at Bhopal is functioning directly under the Directorate. Under the Archives branch at Bhopal, two regional Archives are functioning at Indore and Gwalior. The Curators look after the management of Museums, while the Archaeologists are responsible for survey, identification, notification and management of Monuments.

Apart from Directorate, there are a few other Government entities which, even though not primarily responsible for protection of Monuments, are dealing with ancient Monuments of historical importance. The seven[3] Smart City Corporations under the Urban Development and Housing Department, Madhya Pradesh carry out renovation and restoration works of some Heritage Buildings within their respective jurisdiction. Further, the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation (MPSTDC) had also initiated the process for transfer of

[2] The study or collection of Coins and Medals.

[3] Bhopal, Gwalior,Indore, Jabalpur, Sagar, Satna and Ujjain.

Monuments for converting them into Heritage Hotels. For this purpose, the Corporation had taken over seven[4] Monuments from the Directorate during the last ten years.

1.3 Budget Provisions and Expenditure

The Budget provisions and Expenditure incurred by the Department during the years 2016-17 to 2020-21 are as shown in **Table 1.1** below:

Table 1.1: Budget Provision and Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

S.N.	Year	Budget Demanded	Budget Provison	Expenditure	Expenditure against budget demanded (*per cent*)	Saving against budget provision	
						Amount	*per cent*
1	2016-17	41.71	39.48	27.18	65.16	12.30	31.16
2	2017-18	43.90	36.01	28.98	66.01	7.03	19.52
3	2018-19	44.95	41.85	30.92	68.78	10.93	26.11
4	2019-20	52.55	49.82	34.88	66.37	14.94	29.98
5	2020-21	49.07	38.00	32.73	66.70	5.27	13.87
Total		**232.18**	**205.16**	**154.69**	**66.63**	**50.47**	**24.60**

(Source: O/ o the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Bhopal)

It can be seen from the above table that:

- Expenditure against budget demanded ranged between 65.16 and 68.78 *per cent*, which indicates a pattern of exaggerated budget estimation across all years audited. Reasons for excess demand across all the five years despite partial utilisation of funds could not be explained to Audit.

- The Directorate failed to spend the allotted funds during the respective years. Savings ranged between 13.87 and 31.16 per cent of budget allocated, indicating thereby that the Department did not achieve the annual targets for conservation work.

Audit sought information on the head wise expenditure carried out by the Department during the five-year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21. The information is given in **Table 1.2** below:

Table 1.2: Head wise budget allocation and expenditure for the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

S.N.	Head of Expenditure	Total		Percentage shortfall in expenditure vis-à-vis allotment
		Allotment	Expenditure	
1	Excavation and Survey Work	2.84	0.96	66.30
2	Maintenance work of Monuments	17.40	9.27	46.70
3	Chemical Treatment	0.77	0.65	16.02
4	Security arrangement of Monuments	31.50	28.22	10.43
5	Dr. V.S. Vakankar Srajan peeth	1.52	0.55	63.54
6	Advertisement of Archaeological activities	2.38	1.39	41.42
7	Conservation of Archives	1.81	1.42	21.43
8	Improvement and Development of Libraries	2.51	0.86	65.61

[4] Baldevgarh Fort (Tikamgarh), Vijayraghavgarh Fort (Katni), Keoyti Fort (Rewa), Rajgarh Palace (Chhatarpur), Tajmahal Palace (Bhopal), Madhavgarh Fort (Satna) and Royal Hotel (Jabalpur).

S.N.	Head of Expenditure	Total		Percentage shortfall in expenditure vis-à-vis allotment
		Allotment	Expenditure	
9	Maintenance of Museums	8.47	3.76	55.54
10	Expenditure on District Puratatva Museums	3.92	2.66	32.13
11	Modelling	0.24	0.15	35.26
12	Purchase of Artefacts of Archaeological importance	0.09	0.01	84.22
Total		73.46	49.93	32.03

(Source: O/ o the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Bhopal)

It can be seen from the above that the Department could not utilise 32 *per cent* of the alloted grants under various heads meant for repair, restoration, excavation, *etc*. of archaeological sites. Consequently, an amount of ₹23.53 crore remained unutilised. The Department had partly attributed most of the lapses (pointed out subsequently) to shortage of funds. This is an ironic situation where a Department which was created to preserve our cultural heritage for posterity failed to effectively utilise funds for the intended purpose.

The Department stated (July 2022) that the main reason for the non-utilisation of the allocated funds was non-completion of the proposed works in a financial year. It was also due to acute shortage of staff and the funds allotted under Salary is being surrendered each year.

1.4 Audit Criteria

The criteria for the Audit have been derived from the following Central and State Laws and the Rules made thereunder:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (Central Act);
- The Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1964 and 1970 (Amendment Act);
- Implementation of the Acts and Rules and regulations of ASI, National Museum and autonomous Museums;
- Guidelines for ASI Museums;
- Indian Standard 2663:1989, 11460:1985 for maintenance and safety of Archives and Public Records Act, 1993;
- National Policy of Conservation of Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains, 2014;
- The Madhya Pradesh AMASR Rules, 1975;
- The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1972 and 1973;
- Policies, Rules and Orders framed by State Government from time to time;
- Notifications/ Guidelines and instructions for carrying out the activities of the Department issued by the State/ Central Government; and
- Manuals related to the Conservation of Monuments and Antiquities like Archaeological Works Manual and John Marshall Conservation Manual[5].

[5] The Manual was published in 1922 by John Marshall, the then Director General of ASI and is the main authority for conservation of monuments under ASI.

1.5 Audit Objectives

The Performance Audit was conducted with a view to ascertaining whether:

- The efforts towards identification, protection and preservation of heritage/ excavated Sites and Monuments of historical importance were adequate and effective; and
- The Museums and Archives were being managed properly.

1.6 Scope of Audit

This Audit was conducted to seek assurance on the working of the Directorate in conservation of Monuments, Museums and Archives.

This Performance Audit was restricted to activities relating to State Protected Monuments, Archives and Museums which are under the Department of Culture, Madhya Pradesh. The cases of transfer of Monuments from the Directorate to other agencies/ Departments, such as Smart City Corporation Limited and Tourism Department, were also examined.

For scrutinising the state of artefacts, Audit covered seven[6] State Museums, six[7] District Museums, three[8] local Museums and two[9] Site Museums under the control of the Directorate and four[10] *Puratatva Sangh* Museum under the control of the District Administrations.

The period covered under audit was from 2016-17 to 2020-21. The records pertaining to the earlier periods were also scrutinized, wherever required.

Selection of offices

There are 22 offices of Archaeologist-cum-Curator in four Zones *i.e.*, Central Zone (Bhopal), West Zone (Indore), North Zone (Gwalior) and East Zone (Jabalpur), out of which 12 offices were selected for audit through Simple Random Sampling[11]. In addition, the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Bhopal being the Apex Unit and the Deputy Director, Archives, Bhopal, being the only such office to deal with Archival matter, were included in the scope of audit for holistic analysis of the subject. The list of units selected have been detailed in ***Annexure-1.1***.

Selection of Heritage Sites for physical inspection

Sample of Heritage Sites chosen for Joint Physical Inspection with officers of the Directorate was selected in view of the historical importance and geographical spread of the sites. The selection details are as under:

➢ Museums

Museums are divided into five categories, namely State level, District level, Local Museum, Site Museum (all these four categories being under the control of the Directorate) and the *Puratatva Sangh* Museum (under the control of District Administration concerned). Audit

6 Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Satna and Ujjain.
7 Dewas, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Niwari, Rewa and Vidisha.
8 Ashapuri (Raisen), Chanderi (Ashoknagar) and Maheshwar (Khargone).
9 Chhappan Mahal- (Mandu, Dhar) and Golghar (Bhopal).
10 Betul, Datiya, Khandwa and Seoni.
11 It is a process of selecting a sample in a random way.

selected[12] 22 out of 43 Museums of four Zones for Joint Physical Inspections, details of which may be seen in ***Annexure-1.2.***

➢ Monuments

There are 526 State Protected Monuments spread across four Zones, namely Central Zone (with headquarters at Bhopal), West Zone (Indore), North Zone (Gwalior) and East Zone (Jabalpur). These 526 monuments were divided under seven[13] categories. The Simple Random Sampling Method was adopted for sampling the monuments under each category.

Out of the 526 Monuments notified by the State Government, 89 Monuments (17 *per cent*) were selected (through Simple Random Sampling Method) for Joint Physical Inspection. In addition, Audit also jointly inspected 104 Monuments which were near the sampled Monuments for a better appreciation of the issues at hand. Out of the sampled 89 Monuments, Joint Inspection of 85 Monuments could be carried out. The remaining four[14] Monuments could not be inspected due to inaccessibility.

Accordingly, a total of 189 Monuments (85 sampled and 104 nearby Monuments) have been Jointly Inspected. The Zone-wise details of selected Monuments are given in ***Annexure 1.3*.**

➢ Archives

The office of the Deputy Director, Archives, Bhopal was selected by default, being the only such office to deal with archival matters. There are two Regional Archives Offices, at Gwalior and Indore under the Deputy Director. Six archival sites in Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore are functioning under these offices. All the six archival sites have been jointly inspected for the purpose of this Performance Audit.

1.7 Audit Methodology

Audit test-checked (between July 2021 and December 2021) the records of the Directorate, offices of the Deputy Directors and offices of Curators for the period April 2016 to March 2021. Joint Physical Inspection of the Monuments and artefacts were carried out by Audit, along with the officials of the Department. During the Joint Physical Inspections, relevant photos were taken. Random physical verification of coins and Artefacts was also conducted. Photos of Artefacts, Archives, Buildings, Museums and Monuments were captured by Audit during site visits and from Department records and used in the Report.

An Entry Conference was held (15 July 2021) with the Principal Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh, wherein the Audit Objectives, Scope and Methodology were explained. Audit conclusions were drawn on the basis of test-check of records, analysis of data furnished, site visits and replies given by the Department. Reply of Department was received in July 2022.

The audit findings were discussed with the Principal Secretary and Commissioner, Archaeology during the Exit Conference (26 July 2022). The responses of the Department and views expressed during the Exit Conference have been suitably included in this Report.

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12 Cental Zone (six out of eight), East Zone (four out of seven), North Zone (five out of 13) and West Zone (seven out of 15).

13 Religious Buildings, Rock Arts, Forts, *Mahals*, Tomb/ *Maqbara*, *Bawri* and Others.

14 Four Rock Art sites situated within Satpura Tiger Reserve at Hoshangabad could not be visited as they were inside wildlife reserve and were inaccessible.

1.8 Acknowledgement

Audit acknowledges the co-operation of the staff of the Commissioner's Office and their field staff. The information provided by field-level staff during Joint Physical Inspections was found to be very useful in understanding the conservation process.

CHAPTER II

EXCAVATION OF SITES, IDENTIFICATION, NOTIFICATION OF MONUMENTS AND RELATED ISSUES



Chapter II

Excavation of Sites, Identification, Notification of Monuments and Related Issues

Summary

Audit revealed that excavation assignments had reduced drastically during last 10 years indicating declining research and exploration activities in the Department. There was lack of Guidelines or Manual to provide a uniform basis for selection of Monuments for protection. Audit noted that eight Monuments despite being more than 100 years old and of historic and cultural significance, were not notified by the Department for protection, possibly due to lack of adequate survey. In case of the Monuments being already occupied, there is no provision in the Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964 to get them vacated before final notification. Therefore, in seven cases, unauthorized occupants continued their possessions even after the issue of notifications for their protection and efforts of the Department were not yielding the expected results. De-notification of seven Heritage Sites was done without mentioning justification and benefits to the cause of their conservation, with the sole purpose of getting these converted into Heritage Hotels. Further, these Heritage Sites were not converted into Heritage Hotels and in absence of regular maintenance and upkeep, these Heritage Sites were getting deteriorated day by day.

2.1 Introduction

Monuments, forts, buildings and sites which are unique in their art, archaeological styles and historical importance in the State are to be identified, as the first step, before taking up their appropriate preservation, protection and conservation.

In accordance with Point No. 1.09 of the National Policy for Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, 2014, the process of identifying Monuments of national importance, industrial heritage[1] and vernacular heritage, as well as cultural landscapes, cultural routes, historic gardens, historic cities (settlements and precincts), *etc*. should be carried out regularly.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Directorate primarily identifies the Monuments, for their proper protection and conservation, by conducting archaeological surveys and explorations. After proper documentation of the Monuments and collection of their land details from the Revenue Department, appropriate proposals are prepared and sent to the State Government for declaration of the Monuments as 'Protected', considering their historical and cultural importance, and architectural uniqueness. Further, the State Government declares the Monuments as 'State Protected' through a Gazette Notification under Section 3 (1) of the Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964 (AMASR Act, 1964).

Apart from identification and notification, excavation is an essential activity undertaken by an Archaeological Institution that yields the cultural sequence of an archaeological site. Excavation helps in identification and systematic classification of the strata, which enables correct dating of antiquities and delineation of the various phases of activities at the site. After excavating these layers on the basis of principles of stratigraphy, the artefacts throw

[1] Industrial heritage refers to the physical remains of the history of technology and industry, such as manufacturing and mining sites, as well as power and transportation infrastructure.

light on the antiquity and development of the cultures at the site. In Madhya Pradesh, excavations have been taking place under the aegis of the Directorate since 1958.

During the course of audit, the deficiencies related to insufficient excavations, inadequacies in survey, hasty notifications, continued possession of Monuments by third parties (government and private) and use of protected Monuments for other purposes were noticed. These are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.2 Declining number of excavations

Excavation of archaeological remains is one of the primary responsibilities of the Directorate. As per Sections 21 and 22 of the AMASR Act, 1964, an Archaeological Officer or an officer authorised by him on his behalf or any person holding a license granted in this behalf under the Act, may make excavation in any protected or unprotected area and submit the excavation report as soon as practicable to the State Government so that the Government may make an order for compulsory purchase of any such antiquities.

There were 29 excavation works (between 1985 to 2021) carried out, under approval from the Archaeological Survey of India. The detail of excavation works carried out may be seen in **Table 2.1** below:

Table 2.1 : Details of excavation work carried out

Sl.No.	Period	Number of excavation works carried out
1	1985 to 1990	4
2	1991 to 2000	11
3	2001 to 2010	11
4	2011 to 2021	3
	Total	**29**

It can be seen from the above table that in the last 10 years (2011 to 2021) the number of excavation work had significantly declined, with excavations having been carried out at only three Heritage Sites (Koshan at Bhind, Virjakhedi at Harda and Rinmukteswar at Ujjain). It was observed that:

- Excavation work in Virjakhedi had started in December 2012 and was completed in September 2013. Although the Department stated (July 2021) that there was a need for further exploration, it was not taken up (March 2022).
- Excavation work of Koshan was completed in September 2015 and the Excavation Report was also submitted, but it was not published till March 2022.
- The last excavation work was started in January 2020 in Rinmukteshwar but was left incomplete due to Covid-19 and the same was resumed in August 2021 and carried out upto October 2021.
- In all the three cases, detailed reports indicating the findings of the excavation have not yet been prepared and submitted to the GoMP despite a significant lapse of time.

Such substantial reduction in undertaking of excavation assignments indicates declining research and exploration activities in the Department. Excavation is an activity which needs to be given its due importance by the Department as with increasing developmental activities, there are chances of our unknown historical treasures being destroyed or obliterated. Moreover, no separate funds have been allotted for carrying out excavation work.

The Department stated (July 2022) that according to the norms of the Archaeological Survey of India, it is mandatory to have an excavation Director in every excavation, but due to the shortage of about 90 *per cent* of the qualified staff in the Department, the excavations had decreased. Only preliminary report of the excavation works could be prepared due to the shortage of staff. However, the work of detailed report preparation is still under process.

2.3 Inadequacy in Survey and issues related to notification of Monuments

A Heritage Survey is a well-established technique for systematically investigating heritage resources within a defined geographic area. The information contained in a Heritage Survey can enhance public appreciation and understanding of an area's history and the collective significance of its Heritage Places. The results of a Heritage Survey are used by the Government to make decisions about heritage protection. Similarly, monitoring of proposals based on the survey is also a vital aspect to ensure that each proposal for notification is screened adequately and timely. Inadequacies noticed in above issues are mentioned below:

2.3.1 Process of 'surveying' exists, but 'identification' does not

The Directorate should survey the Monuments, archaeological sites and remains in an area to identify if a given Monument is ancient and of historical importance, to decide if it should be given protection against destruction, damage, alteration, mutilation, defacement, removal, disperse or decay. Also, only those Monuments which are in existence for not less than 100 years may be declared as 'State Protected'.

Audit noticed that during the period from 1995 to 2021, the Directorate could conduct a Detailed Survey in only 30 out of 52 Districts in Madhya Pradesh for identifying Monuments for inclusion in the list of State Protected Monuments. Out of the 30 Districts surveyed:

- Village-wise surveys of all the villages under these 30 Districts had been conducted by the Department.
- Out of 30[2] surveyed Districts, Survey Reports in respect of only 21[3] Districts have been published till date (March 2022). In another four[4] Districts, the Survey Reports have been prepared and are presently in publication stage. In respect of the remaining five[5] Districts, the Reports were yet to be prepared (March 2022).

Audit further observed that no Guidelines/ Manuals existed for identification of historically and culturally significant Monuments which can be brought under the ambit of Department's protection. Further, only two workshops were arranged during the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) to train the staff for survey works.

The Department stated (July 2022) that the work of survey is done by the Departmental surveyor who is well acquainted with the archaeological parameters. Accordingly, survey is done and report is given. Archaeological survey and marking is a continuous process of the Department, which is done according to the available staff and budget. After the survey of all the Tehsils of the District, the book of the District is published.

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2 Alirajpur, Anuppur, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Damoh, Dindori, Guna, Indore, Jhabua, Jabalpur, Khargone, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Panna, Rajgarh, Raisen, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Sagar, Sheopur, Singrouli, Tikamgarh, Umaria, Ujjain and Vidisha.

3 Anuppur, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dindori, Guna, Indore, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Sagar, Sheopur, Singrouli, Ujjain, Umaria and Vidisha.

4 Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jabalpur and Narsinghpur.

5 Barwani, Bhind, Khargone, Morena and Narmadapuram.

The reply endorses the fact that the Directorate does not have a well-defined mechanism for detailed survey for identification of Monuments for conservation purpose and that the process of identification and classification of Monuments is at present, arbitrary and discretionary.

Audit tried to identify few Monuments which were more than 100 years old and appeared to be worthy of protection on account of their historical and cultural importance, and unique architectural value. However, these were not notified by the Department as protected Monuments, as these had never been surveyed. Thus, due to inadequate survey procedures, these Monuments have, so far, not been eligible for State protection till now. The details of the Monuments identified by Audit on the basis of their age and prominence (historic/ cultural connection) are given in **Table 2.2** below:

Table 2.2: Details of unprotected Monuments

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Location	Approximate Age	Description of the Monument
1	Balaji Sun Temple, Unnao	Datia	16th Century	Balaji Temple is a very old temple and is said to exist from Pre-Historic times. In this temple 21 triangles, representing the phases of the Sun are engraved in the shrine.
2	Step well, Raipura	Sheopur	18th Century	Ancient step well having a three-storeyed baradari beside it. The baradari has pillars and an inscription dating to 1791.
3	Jaam Gate	Indore	18th century	The Jaam Gate was constructed in 1847 by Queen Ahilya Bai Holkar in memory of her husband Shri Khanderao Holkar. It is situated in the Vindhya Ranges. It is six-meter broad, and 11 meter high and built with Red sand stone.
4	Mandsaur Fort and its wall	Mandsour	15th century	Constructed by an Army officer Mukhbil Khan in 1490, Mandsaur Fort is an imposing structure with twelve gates and is surrounded by an outer wall.
5	Bhim Kund	Chhatarpur	Pre-historic. Date cannot be established	Bhim Kund is a natural water source and a holy place that dates back from the era of the Mahabharata.
6	Ginnorgarh Fort	Raisen	18th century	The Ginnorgarh Fort was constructed (12th century) during the Parmar Period[6]. The fort is situated in the Vindhya Ranges.
7	*Chhatri* of Scindia's Dynasty	Gwalior	19th century	*Chhatri* is a dome shaped pavilion depicts the beauty of the medieval period and is built with pink and white stones decorated with stone carvings of elephants, horses and tigers.
8	Dufferin ki Sarai	Gwalior	18th century	In the 18th century, a court was established in the Dufferin *ki Sarai*. This building is of immense historical significance as nearly 800 people of Gwalior region were sentenced to death by Lord Dufferin here.

[6] The Paramara dynasty ruled Malwa and surrounding areas in west-central India between 9th and 14th centuries. They belonged to the Parmara clan of the Rajputs.

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Location	Approximate Age	Description of the Monument
9	Rock Shelter, Jardhora	Panna	Prehistoric period	Rock shelter at Jardhora contains different styles of rock paintings. The animal figures, human figures in different moods, hunting scenes and scenes of battle can be seen. The paintings are made of ochre colour.
10	Rock Shelters at Lalghati, Gondarmau and Dharampuri	Bhopal	Prehistoric period	Rock shelter at Lal Ghati contains different styles of rock paintings. These belong to pre and proto-historic times. Part of an inscription in *Sankha* script can also be seen.
11	Rajgarh Palace	Datia	18th century	Built on a hill, this seven-storied tall palace is made entirely from brick and stones. It is a mix of Mughal architecture and Rajputana architecture.

All of these Monuments as identified by Audit, have unique elements of history associated with them, boast of significant architectural value and fulfil the criteria of being called Monuments of historical importance. However, they are not yet part of the list of State Government's protected Monuments and have not as yet been surveyed for the purpose.

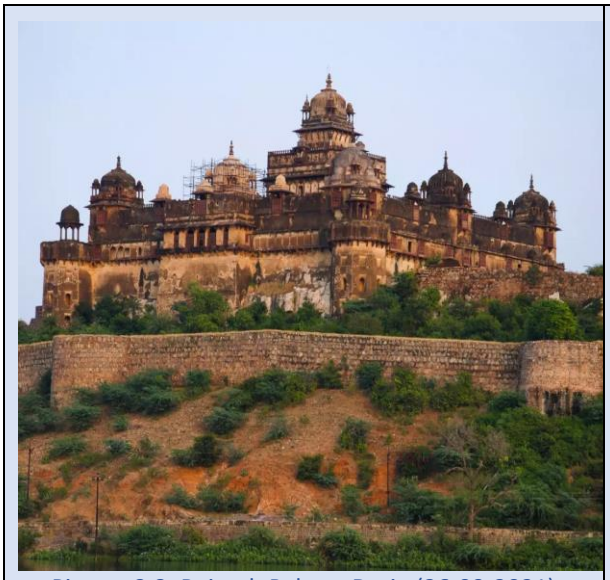
The Department stated (July 2022) that survey is being done according to the availability of staff and budget by the departmental surveyor who is well acquainted with the archaeological parameters. However, the fact remains that the survey done by the Department was not adequate and some important Monuments could not be Protected.



Picture 2.1: Ginnorgarh Fort (24-10-2021)



Picture 2.2: Jaam Gate, Mau, Indore (03-08-2022)



Picture 2.3: Rajgarh Palace, Datia (26-09-2021)



Picture 2.4: Dufferin ki Sarai, Gwalior (19-09-2021)

2.3.2 Deficiencies in monitoring of proposals for notification of Monuments

In terms of Section 3 of the MP AMSAR Act, 1964, if the State Government is of the opinion that any ancient Monument, archaeological site or remains are of historical importance and unique architecture, it may, by notification, give two months notice of its intention to declare such ancient Monument or archaeological site or remains to be of State importance. A copy of each such notification shall be affixed in a conspicuous place near the Monument or site or remains. On the expiry of the said period of two months and after considering the objections, if any, the ancient Monument or archaeological site or remains are officially notified to be "Protected". The proposals for notification of sites as "Protected" were to be sent by the Directorate to the State Government.

Audit observed that:

- The State Government did not seek information from the Directorate on the list of Monuments/ historical structures which can be identified for notification and subsequent protection.
- The Directorate does not have a list/ database of structures across the State which are in need of protection considering their historical/ cultural importance and antiqueness.
- The zonal offices do not have a system in place for periodic inspection of Monuments across their jurisdiction. Consequently, the zonal offices do not send any periodic information to the Directorate on historically important Monuments in need of protection.
- The Directorate had issued the first notification for declaring State Protected Monuments in respects of 21 Monuments during last five years. The reason given for non-issue of final notification were pending claims at the end of District Collectors concerned. This has resulted in non-inclusion of these Monuments in the State protected list and thus having adverse effect on the Monument due to non-conservation.

On this being pointed out, the Directorate stated (November 2021) that the Zonal Offices prepare and send proposals to the Directorate as and when needed, but detailed records of such proposals, viz. number of proposals received, number of proposals accepted, *etc*. were not being maintained at the Directorate.

In the absence of any laid down procedures, selection of Monuments becomes discretionary and arbitrary. Further, in the absence of appropriate documents being maintained at the Directorate, the reasoning behind selection or non-selection of Monuments for protection can also not be assessed and commented upon. This inadequacy in monitoring of proposals, coupled with inadequate identification mechanism indicates that a robust system was not in place to identify and notify the Monuments which need protection and conservation.

The Department stated (July 2022) that conservation proposals received from Regional Offices are duly sent to the Government as per the procedure. However, a register for conservation proposals will be prepared as suggested by Audit.

2.4 Instances of continued possession after notification

Section 3 of the MP AMASR Act, 1964 provides that-

- Where the State Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to protect an ancient Monument or archaeological site and remains against destruction, injury, alteration, mutilation, defacement, removal, disperse or falling into decay, It may by notification in the Official Gazette, give two months notice of its intention to declare such ancient Monument to be State Protected.
- Any person interested in any ancient Monument or archaeological site and remains may within one month after the issue of notification, object to the declaration.
- On the expiry of the said period of two months, the State Government may, after considering the objections, if any, received by it, declare the notification in the Gazette.

However, there is no provision in the Act to get the Monuments vacated before issuance of final notification, in case they are already occupied. In such cases, the only remedy available to the Department is to request the Civil Administration to get the Monument vacated. However, such efforts are not yielding the expected results.

During a Joint Inspection by the Audit and officials of the Directorate, Audit noticed that in case of at least seven "protected" Monuments, unauthorised occupants continued to possess the properties even after the issue of notifications. The list of occupants includes District administration, *Nagar Parishad*, private companies and even private individuals. **Table 2.3** below indicates the Monuments which are not in possession of the Directorate even after being declared as protected:

Table 2.3: Protected Monuments which are not in possession of Directorate

S.N.	Name of the monument and place	Date of notification	Name of institution/ person holding possession	Efforts by Department
1	Maharaja Bhav Singh ki Garhi, Amarpatan	31.05.1990	Private possession	Letters had been written to District Collector, Satna on 16.07.2015 and Tehsildar, Amarpatan on 10.09.2015 to remove unauthorised possession / encroachment. No further action on record.

S.N.	Name of the monument and place	Date of notification	Name of institution/ person holding possession	Efforts by Department
2	Jujhar Singh Mahal, Orchha	21.01.2010	Nagar Parishad, Orchha	A letter had been written to Tehsildar, Orchha on 24.12.2020 to make alternate arrangement for the staff residing in Mahal.
3	Sadar Manzil, Bhopal	23.03.2013	Nagar Nigam, Bhopal	No correspondence has been made with the occupants.
4	Moti Mahal, Bhopal	27.05.2013	Nagar Nigam, Bhopal	The Directorate is in the process of de-notifying the "protected" structure.
5	Kaleshwar Mandir, Maheshwar, Dist. Khargone	12.02.2014	Khagsi Trust, Maheshwar	A letter has been written to Collector, Khargone on 29.03.2022 for necessary action.
6	Jaleshwar Mandir, Maheshwar, Dist. Khargone	12.02.2014	District Collector, Khargone	
7	Baradari (*Chhatri*) Dharampuri, Shayamla Hills, Bhopal	07.03.2019	Union Carbide India Limited	Case is sub-judice and a letter has been written to Collector, Bhopal on 25.02.2021 for an alternate approach road to the Monument. No further action on record.

From the above table, it can be seen that there was an insufficient follow-up of eviction process and absence of suitable co-ordination with the District Administration. As a result, the Directorate was unable to carry out any conservation work at the Monuments. Thus, the very purpose of taking these Monuments under State protection remained unfulfilled.

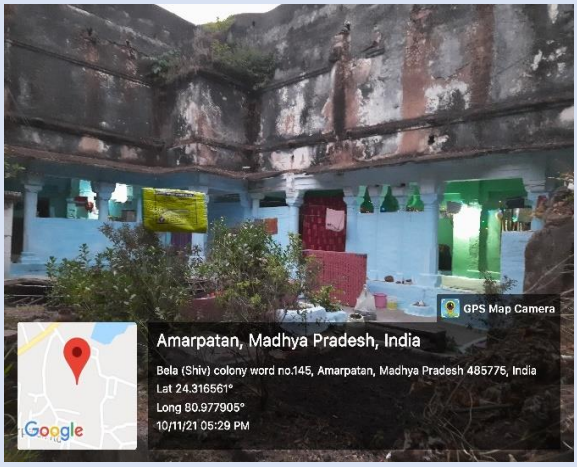
A few of these cases are illustrated below:

2.4.1 Maharaja Bhav Singh Ki Garhi, Amarpatan, Satna (occupied by private individuals)

Maharaja Bhav Singh Ki Garhi, Amarpatan, Satna was built by the 25th Maharaja of Rewa between 1660 and 1690. The Department notified this Monument as protected on 31 May 1990. However, this Monument was still being used as a residence.



Picture 2.5: Outside view of Maharaja Bhav Singh ki Garhi, Amarpatan, Satna (10-11-2021)

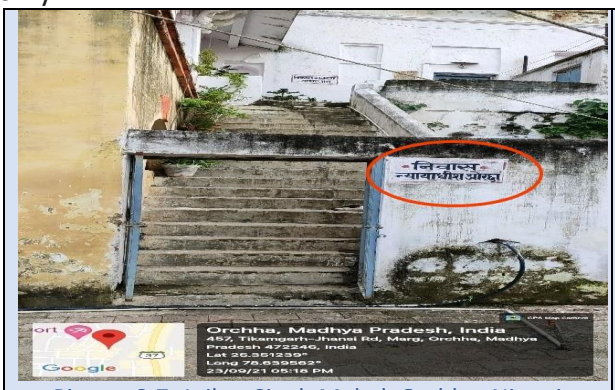


Picture 2.6: Inside view of Maharaja Bhav Singh ki Garhi, Amarpatan, Satna (10-11-2021)

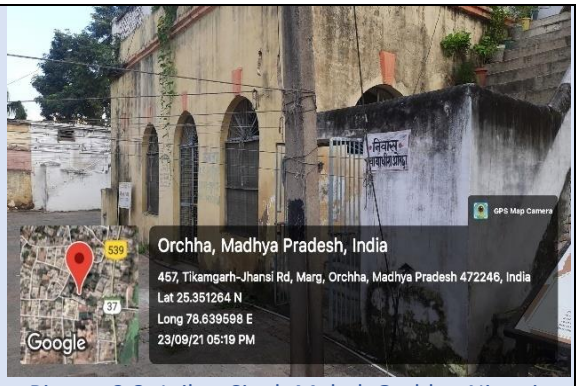
Present status: The Monument is in a dilapidated condition and is in risk of collapse.

2.4.2 Jujhar Singh Mahal, Orchha, Niwari (occupied by Governmental institutions)

The Department had notified Jujhar Singh Mahal, Orchha, Niwari and declared it as a State Protected Monument on 21 January 2010. At the time of notification, the possession of this Monument was with Nagar Parishad, Orchha and this Monument was being utilised as a residence of a Civil Judge. But till now, the Monument is being used for the same purpose only.



Picture 2.7: Jujhar Singh Mahal, Orchha, Niwari (23-09-2021)



Picture 2.8: Jujhar Singh Mahal, Orchha, Niwari (23-09-2021)

However, a letter had been issued by the Curator, Jahangir Mahal, Orchha to the Tehsildar, Orchha (24 December 2020) to make alternate arrangement for the resident in Jujhar Singh Mahal.

Present status: The Monument is losing its essence due to non-maintenance. Additional repairs, which are not in keeping with the traditionalist renovation techniques are being carried out by the present occupants, resulting in risk of loss of heritage.

2.4.3 Sadar Manzil, Bhopal (occupied by Governmental institutions)

The Department had notified Sadar Manzil, Bhopal as a State Protected Monument on 23 March 2013, which was till then in the possession of Municipal Corporation, Bhopal. For a long time (since January 2015), it was being used as the headquarters of the Municipal Corporation.

The Smart City Corporation, Bhopal which came into existence in March 2016 took up the conservation work of this Monument in September 2016. This was, however, done without any prior permission from the Directorate and the Monument is still not in the possession of the Directorate (March 2022). The conservation work also affected the originality of the Monument as can be seen in pictures 2.9 and 2.10 below:



Picture 2.9: Condition of Sadar Manzil, Bhopal before renovation (File photo)



Picture 2.10: Condition of Sadar Manzil, Bhopal after renovation

The Directorate accepted the fact and stated (July 2021) that no efforts have been made to take the possession of this Monument and the office of Municipal Corporation of Bhopal was operational even before the notification was issued.

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner stated that the Department has planned to conduct a special drive with the help of local administration to take the possession of these Monuments.

Present status: The Monument appears to have lost its essence due to the unauthorised renovation.

Box 2.1: Violation of the "protected" site provisions by the Department itself

The AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010 prohibits construction within 100 meters of any protected Monument. Further, the Department of Culture, Madhya Pradesh at the time of issuing final notification (in respect of "protected" Monuments) prohibits any mining work in the boundary of 100 meter and construction work in the boundary of 200 meter of the protected Monument.

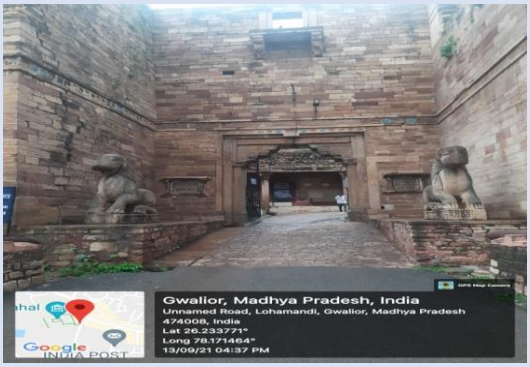
Audit observed that the Department itself was not complying with the aforesaid provisions of the Act. The Deputy Director, West Zone, Indore and the Deputy Director, North Zone, Gwalior were utilising Rajwada Palace, Indore and Gujri Mahal, Gwalior respectively for office use even though both are state protected Monuments. While using the protected buildings, the Department carried out extensive changes to the internal structures of the Monuments through electrical fittings, ply-board partitions, water pipes, toilets, *etc*. These changes were not consistent with the original character of these Monuments, resulting in distortion in heritage value of these Monuments.



Picture 2.11: Rajwada Palace, Indore (23-09-2021)



Picture 2.12: Office functioning inside the Rajwada Palace, Indore (23-09-2021)



Picture 2.13: Gujri Mahal, Gwalior (13-09-2021)



Picture 2.14: Modern electric fittings in office functioning inside Gujri Mahal (13-09-2021)

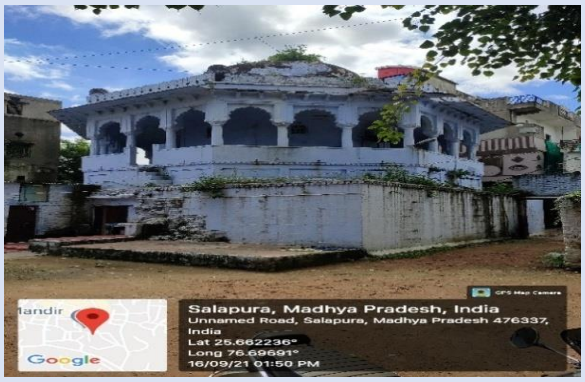
The Department stated (July 2022) that necessary facilities like light, water, toilets, *etc*. which had been made available at Monuments should mandatorily be in accordance with the Monument. Further, establishment of offices were essential for the functional control of the Monuments/ Museums. However, functioning of offices in the Heritage Sites are contrary to the provision of AMASR Act which may also affect the Heritage Properties.

2.5 Notification of incorrect Monument

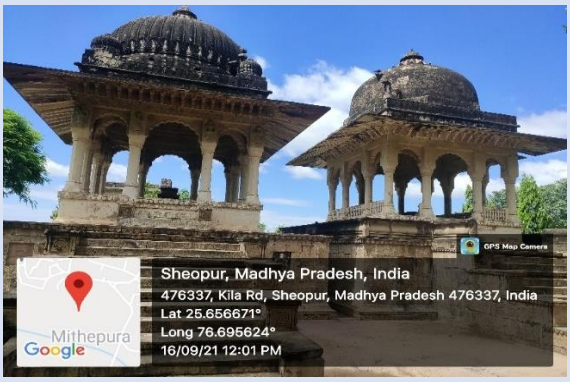
During joint inspections of 189 Monuments, Audit also noted few instances of incorrect notification of Monuments under "protected" category as discussed below:

2.5.1 Notification of a "different" site other than the "intended" Monument

The Department had selected the *Chhatri* of Raja Inder Singh-II and Raja Kishore Das located at Sheopur Fort for notifying as protected Monument in 1988. However, in the Gazette Notification issued on 24 September 1992, the State Government mistakenly notified the *Chhatri* of Manohar Das, located at Sheopur City as the protected Monument instead of the actual one. Thus, due to inclusion of a different Monument other than the intended one, the proposed Monument could not be protected under the MP AMASR Act, 1964.



Picture 2.15: *Chhatri* of Manohar Das at Sheopur City (16-09-2021)



Picture 2.16: *Chhatri* of Raja Inder Singh-II and Raja Kishore Das at Sheopur Fort (16-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that the notification regarding the protection of the *Chhatri* of Manohar Das located at Sheopur is being re-examined. If this notification is found to be issued erroneously, then its revised notification will be issued.

However, the fact remains that the Department was unaware of this *faux pas* and consequently, the intended Monument remained unprotected even after a lapse of 29 years.

2.5.2 Monuments protected before completion of 100 years

As per Section 2 (a) of the MP AMASR Act, 1970, only those structures which are in existence for not less than 100 years shall be treated as "Ancient Monument".

Audit noticed that two Monuments - *Maharaja Yashwant Rao Ki Chhatri*, Indore and Tatya Tope Monument Park, Shivpuri were declared protected by the Department[7], although they were in existence[8] for only 52 and 36 years respectively, both well before completing 100 years of their existence.



Picture 2.17: Maharaja Yashwant Rao *Ki Chhatri*, Indore (23-09-2021)



Picture 2.18: Tatya Tope Monument park, Shivpuri (29-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that being a part of group of Indore *Chhatris*, *Chhatri* of Maharaja Yashwant Rao had been declared as protected. The necessary action of its

[7] *Maharaja Yashwant Rao Ki Chhatri*, Indore in January 2013 and Tatya Tope Monument Park, Shivpuri in August 2007.

[8] *Maharaja Yashwant Rao Ki Chhatri*, Indore was constructed in 1961 and Tatya Tope Monument Park, Shivpuri in 1971.

de-notification is under process. In case of Tatya Tope Monument park, the park was constructed in 1971. But it has historical importance as Tatya Tope was hanged here. To keep the memories of Tatya Tope to remain unabated in public sentiments this place was declared as protected Monument.

However, there should be enabling provision to declare such Monuments as 'Protected'.

2.6 De-notification of Heritage Sites

As per section act 34 of MP AMASR Act-1964, if the State Government is of opinion that it is no longer necessary to protect any State Protected Monument, it may, by notification make a declaration to that effect and there upon such Monument protected area shall cease to be a State protected Monument.

The Department of Culture, Madhya Pradesh had de-notified seven Heritage Sites and transferred them to the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation for their conversion into Heritage Hotels. Out of the seven, three Heritage Sites had been de-notified and transferred to M.P. Tourism Department for the purpose of converting them into Heritage Hotels. Remaining four Heritage Sites, however, had been transferred under the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Policy-2016. An empowered committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh had sanctioned the process of transfer of Heritage Sites in the four cases.

Audit noticed the following inconsistencies in the de-notification of Seven Heritage Sites:

- De-notification of the Heritage Sites was done without mentioning its justification and benefit to the cause of their conservation due to the de-notification. Only emphasis was given to convert them into Heritage Hotels.
- Out of these Heritage Sites, the Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (MPTDC) failed to lease out three properties and could not convert them into Heritage Hotel as envisaged and the process of leasing out of these Heritage Sites is still in progress as shown in **Table 2.4** below:

Table 2.4: Status of leasing out the Heritage Sites

S. N.	Name of the Monument	Description	Date of De-notification	Date of transfer to MPTDC	Present Status and reason for delay in lease out
1	Taj Mahal, Bhopal	Taj Mahal Palace was built by Begum Sultan Shah Jahan. Its construction spanned over a period of 13 years, from 1871 to 1884.	13.10.2011	26.09.2013	Leased out to a private party. Property not yet developed into hotel.
2	Madhavgarh Fort, Satna	Madhavgarh Fort was built about 400 years ago by Madho Singh Ji.	13.10.2011	14.08.2018	Leased out to a private party. Property not yet developed into hotel.
3	Royal hotel[9], Jabalpur	This building was constructed by Raja Gokuldas in 1857. The hotel was available only for lodging of British and European citizens, and Indians were not allowed in the hotel.	25.01.2018	07.01.2020	Leased out to a private party. Property not yet developed into hotel.
4	Rajgarh Palace,	It was built by Maharaja Hinu Pat Shah of Bundela dynasty.	1996	18.11.1996	Leased out in 1996.

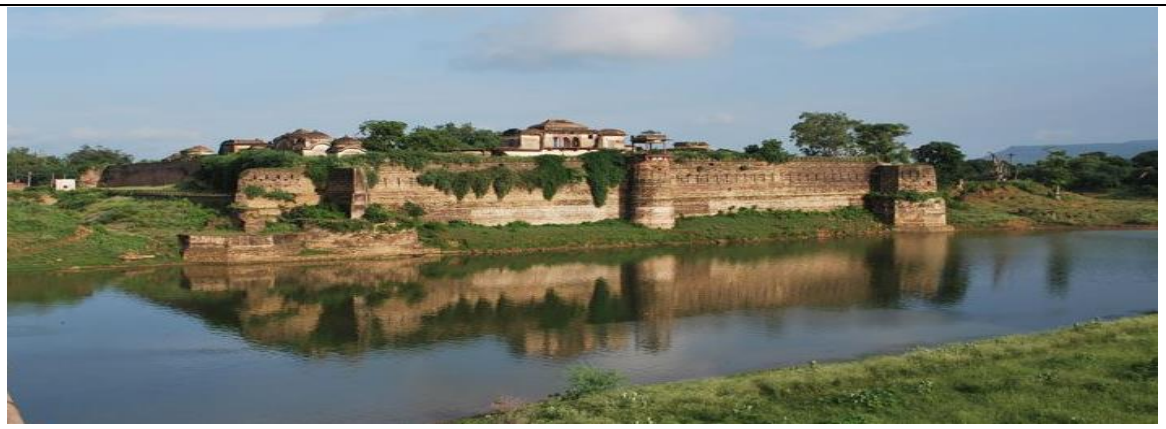
[9] Also known as Rajkumari Bai Ki Kothi (British Hotel Royal Palace).

S. N.	Name of the Monument	Description	Date of De-notification	Date of transfer to MPTDC	Present Status and reason for delay in lease out
	Chhatarpur	It is known for its huge rooms and paintings of exotic birds.			
5	Baldevgarh Fort, Tikamgarh	The fort was built by Vikramajit Singh for storage of amunitions and protection of the Emperor from Marathas and Mughals.	25.01.2018	19.09.2019	Bid dated 18.03.2020 rejected. Case pending in High Court, Jabalpur.
6	Kyoti Fort, Rewa	The fort was built by Nagmal Dev Singh in 18th Century.	25.01.2018	15.10.2019	Administrative approval for tendering awaited from GoMP.
7	Vijay Raghogarh Fort, Katni	It was constructed by Thakur Prayag Das in 1826 C.E.	25.01.2018	28.09.2019	NIT not received in 2020 and 2021. Fresh tendering done in January 2022.

As evident from the above table, four Heritage Sites had been leased out to be converted into Heritage Hotels. However, even after the lapse of period ranging from three years to 25 years, these Heritage Sites were not converted into Heritage Hotels. In absence of regular maintenance and upkeep, these Heritage Sites are deteriorating day by day as no conservation work is being carried out. Audit physically inspected three sites to ascertain their present status. The details based on inspection are given below:

- ***Madhavgarh Fort***

This had been notified and declared State Protected Monument on 28 December 1984 and was again de-notified in October 2011.



Picture 2.19: Madhavgarh Fort, Satna (23-11-2021)

After de-notification the Monument was transferred to the MPTDC for conversion into Heritage Hotel. However, examination of records corroborated by physical inspection revealed that the Monument is in an utter state of neglect. Although the property has been leased out, the same is yet to be converted into a hotel. Thus, due to lack of efforts on the part of the Government to either ensure time-bound conversion of a Heritage Monument into a hotel or re-notify the same as a "Protected" Monument, the condition of this Monument is deteriorating day by day.



Picture 2.20, 2.21, 2.22 and 2.23: Deteriorating condition of Madhavgarh Fort, Satna (23-11-2021)

- ***The Taj Mahal Palace, Bhopal***

This had been notified and declared State Protected Monument in April 2005 and was again de-notified in October 2011.

After de-notification the Monument was transferred to the MPTDC for conversion into Heritage Hotel. However, examination of records corroborated by physical inspection revealed that the Monument is in an utter state of neglect. Although the property has been leased out, the same is yet to be converted into a hotel. Thus, due to lack of efforts on the part of the Government to either ensure time-bound conversion of a Heritage Monument into a hotel or re-notify the same as a "Protected" Monument, the Monument continues to deteriorate due to non-conservation of the Monument since last ten years. Some pictures depicting the deterioration of the Monument are shown below:









Picture 2.24, 2.25, 2.26 and 2.27: Deteriorating condition of Taj Mahal Palace, Bhopal (28-04-2022)

Thus, the envisaged aim to convert these Heritage Sites in to Heritage Hotels was not fullfilled. Moreover, the delayed action of leasing out and non-conservation work threatens the existence of these valuable Heritage Properties.

Further, Audit could not understand State Government's motive behind the hasty de-notifications of these Monuments, especially in the light of the fact that there seems to be no urgency on the part of the Government to ensure that these properties are used suitably for the intended purpose for which they were de-notified in the first place.

The Department stated (July 2022) that there is a provision to build Heritage Hotels in the Tourism Policy 2016. After taking a considerate decision on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee, the proposal to convert these Heritage Sites in to Heritage Hotels was sent to the Government. Once a Monument is declared unprotected, it is handed over to the Tourism Department. After this the action is taken by the Tourism Department. Therefore, non-action by them is not related to this Department.

Reply is not acceptable as these Monuments are deteriorating day by day due to lack of efforts on the part of the Government to either ensure time-bound conversion of a Heritage Site into a hotel or re-notify the same as a "Protected" Monument.

2.7 Recommendations

On the basis of the above findings, Audit recommends that the Department/ Government may:

1. Put in place suitable mechanisms so that excavations can be increased and periodically reviewed.
2. Establish appropriate procedures for identifying Monuments for notifying.
3. Ensure to identify and get evicted the irregular possession, if any, from the Monuments, once a Monument is notified as protected.
4. Monitor the status of de-notified Monuments diverted for commerical/ other purposes and ensure their proper usage and/ or take steps to re-notify in case of their non-conversion.

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT OF HERITAGE SITES



Chapter III

Management of Heritage Sites

Summary

Audit jointly inspected a total of 189 out of 526 Monuments and noticed numerous issues. Audit noted that the Directorate conducted a detailed survey in just a few more than half of the Districts in Madhya Pradesh for identifying Monuments in the list of State Protected Monuments and Survey Reports in respect of only 70 *per cent* of such Districts had been published. Audit found that no exhaustive Policy or Guidelines was prepared by the Directorate for enhancing conservation of the Monuments. Along with this, it was noticed that Annual Conservation Plans were not being prepared, logbooks for conservation works were not being maintained and periodic inspections were also not being carried out, which resulted in insufficient conservation of the Monuments. Shortage of manpower ranged from 27.95 *per cent* to 78.04 *per cent* in different cadres resulting in several issues like weak security and maintenance, Monuments remaining unnoticed, lack of supervision of Protected Monuments, *etc*. Audit also found issues like lack of public amenities, such as clean drinking water, public conveniences, parking, *etc*. Further, lack of approach roads to four Monuments caused hindrance to optimal visitor experience. Instances of encroachments and irregular constructions in and around Monuments, shortage of attendants/ caretakers, inadequacy of fencing/ protection wall, lack of cleanliness and absence of annual maintenance mechanism for Monuments and use of cement in conservation work had distorted the archaeological value and undermined the objective of protection of Monuments. There was lack of fencing around Rock Art and shading to protect the Rock Arts from the effects of sun and rain leading to deterioration in Rock Arts. Inadequacies in management of *Mahals* and Forts, change in the original appearance of the Monuments, deterioration due to non-conservation and maintenance and vandalism of monuments were also observed during audit. Audit noticed that important and historic *Bawris* had deteriorated due to non-conservation and maintenance and unauthorised use of water. Instances of change in appearance of the Temples and deterioration were also noticed by Audit.

3.1 Introduction

Heritage Management is the application of management techniques to conserve and develop cultural resources so that they remain part of our cultural heritage with long-term value and benefit for the society.

Madhya Pradesh, with its glorious past, has inherited a remarkable variety of rich cultural heritage, right from the prehistoric times. Since the cultural properties are the living witnesses of our age-old traditions, it is a common responsibility of all mankind to safeguard them for posterity.

Article 49 of the Constitution of India makes it binding on the State to protect every Monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest (of national importance) from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.



Picture 3.1: Shaka Shyam ki Chatri, Rajgarh (08-09-2021)

Identification, protection, preservation, sustainability and enhancement of these Heritages should remain one of the top-most priority of the State, as they can never be recreated once lost.

However, as we shall see in this Chapter, due to negligence and lack of vision in the Department coupled with non-policy formulation and improper management of sites, the longevity of these Monuments is at peril.

As mentioned in Para 1.6, Audit carried out Joint Physical Inspection of 85 sampled Monuments and 104 nearby Monuments. These Monuments were part of four Zones as shown in **Table 3.1:**

Table 3.1: Zone wise details of inspected Monuments

S. N.	Category/ Zone	Central Zone	East Zone	North Zone	West Zone	Total
1	Sampled Monuments	11	18	38	18	85
2	Nearby Monuments	11	11	57	25	104
	Total	**22**	**29**	**95**	**43**	**189**

The deficiencies that were noticed by us, relating to the identification, protection, preservation and sustainability of these Monuments are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.2 Deficiencies in formulation of Policies

The policies of an institution are framed to set the tone and provide long-term guiding principles for the management of Heritage Sites. Audit of the Department revealed that no exhaustive Policy or Guidelines had been prepared by the Directorate for effective conservation of the Monuments. Some of the critical issues are detailed in the following paragraphs (3.2.1 to 3.2.3).

3.2.1 Non-preparation of Conservation Plans

Preservation, conservation and development of Monuments are time-consuming processes and thus, a long-term Action Plan helps in better utilisation of resources and achievement of strategic goals. According to Para 4.06 of the National Policy for the Conservation of the

Ancient Monuments, 2014, an Annual Conservation Plan should be carefully drawn up before taking up of a conservation work.

Audit noticed that no Annual Conservation Plan for preservation, conservation and development of Monuments had been prepared by the Department. The Department neither had vision statement nor had it outlined a roadmap for time-bound conservation/ restoration of Monuments. It also did not make efforts for creating/ improving civic amenities with an eye on tourism. In the absence of Annual Conservation Plans, the Department had failed to identify Monuments in need of immediate attention. In East Zone, Jabalpur, North Zone, Gwalior and West Zone, Indore, no conservation work had been carried out even once in 63 Monuments under them (***Annexure* 3.1**) after their notification as protected Monuments. The dates of notification of these Monuments ranged from 1984 to 2019.

The Department stated (July 2022) that according to the availability of budget funds, plans are prepared for the maintenance works of the identified Monuments each year, and after examining the proposals received, administrative/ technical approvals are issued and these works are done under the maintenance plan. Further, the Department said that they had less than 30 *per cent* staff for accomplishing the works at present.

The reply is not acceptable as the Department had not carried out survey of the Monuments under its control/ management to ascertain their status and whether they required maintenance. Audit carried out Physical Inspection of 14 out of the 63 Monuments where no conservation work had ever been carried out, and observed that these Monuments were in a state of utter negligence, some were even to the point of crumbling. Thus, the reply of the Department confirms that the Department had shown total nonchalance with respect to preservation of Monuments as it did not have any established Policy/ Action Plan regarding conservation of Monuments.

3.2.2 Non-maintenance of log-books for Conservation works

According to para 4.09 of National Conservation Policy for Ancient Monuments, entire process of conservation should be documented before, during and after conservation, in maps, drawings, photographs, digital records and field notes, so as to create continuous records of interventions. All information related to the past and on-going conservation works should be made available at the site office for the benefit of understanding all past interventions. For this purpose, the practice of maintaining log-books at sites should be adopted mandatorily for all Monuments.

Audit noticed that the Department did not maintain log-books detailing the process of conservation works carried out in the Monuments under its control. In the absence of log-books, information relating to the previous works undertaken on the Monuments concerned were not readily available with the departmental officials at the Zonal Level. Absence of necessary documentation may result in insufficient and inadequate conservation planning, as and when it is taken up. Further, the continuity in conservation techniques adopted earlier cannot be ensured which may result in change in the nature of the Monuments after conservation.

The Department stated (July 2022) that all the works were carried out in planned manner. The Measurement Book (MB) of the work and photographs of before and after work had

also been maintained. Further, instructions have been issued to the departmental officers to maintain the log-book.

The reply of the Department is not acceptable as log-books were to be mandatorily maintained for posterity and future planning.

3.3 Facilities at Monuments

The aesthetics of Heritage Sites is a dialogue built upon the consciousness of how we are able to remember and learn from our past. The attractiveness of the sites depends on their historical authenticity, aesthetical quality, physical appearance, as well as the amenities which make the experience comfortable for the visitors. Accordingly, to analyse the aesthetics and availability of public amenities at protected sites, Audit had jointly inspected[1] 189 Monuments and observed several irregularities which are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:

3.3.1 Lack of approach roads to the Monuments

Infrastructure development in and around Monuments (including building approach roads) can unlock the potential of cultural Heritage Assets to provide opportunities for sustainable social and economic benefits for communities.

During Joint Inspection of 189 Monuments, it was found that 43 (Annexure 3.2) State Protected Monuments were not easily accessible due to lack of all-weather approach roads. Out of these, Audit was not able to inspect four[2] State Protected Monuments (notified on 24.01.2013), as these were located in remote areas and approach roads were completely non-existent. Thus, these Monuments evidently were inaccessible to the departmental officials and visitors as well. Non-construction of approach roads even after two to 41 years of declaring the sites as protected Monuments shows that the Department was indifferent towards the management of these historical Monuments. Some instances of the absence of approach roads are shown in following images.

[1] Joint Inspection of Monuments was carried out with departmental officials.

[2] 1. Rock Art Site, Bhurbhuri, Belkhandar, Park Range, Pachmadi, Dist. Hoshangabad;
2. Rock Art Site, Tasvir Pahadi, Harrapal, Game Range, Boari, Dist. Hoshangabad;
3. Rock Art Site, Bawri Harrapal-2, Game Range, Boari, Dist. Hoshangabad; and
4. Rock Art Site, Bawri Harrapal-1, Game Range, Boari, Dist. Hoshangabad.



Picture 3.2: Poor condition of approach road to Solahkhambi, Vidisha (11-08-2021)



Picture 3.3: Lack of approach road to Garhi Sumaoli, Morena (14-09-2021)



Picture 3.4: Lack of approach road to Prachin Bawri, Pansemal, Barwani (29-09-2021)



Picture 3.5: Lack of approach road to Patiyan Dai Temple, Bandi Muhar, Uchehara, Satna (11-11-2021)



Picture 3.6: Lack of approach road to Painted Rock Shelter, Gaddi, Rewa (10-11-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that constant contact is being made with the Collector of the District concerned regarding the construction of access roads for the Monuments where the arrangement of access road is not available.

Due to inaccessible approach roads, it is very difficult to visit these Monuments, not only by departmental officials, but also by visitors, thus rendering the objectives of notifying these Monuments as protected quite redundant.

3.3.2 Issues noticed relating to Site Interpretation

Heritage Interpretation can enhance the visitor's experience. Interpretation improves the public appreciation and enhances the awareness of these sites. The visitors gain an understanding of how the sites came to be, their importance and unusual features, and why their preservation and maintenance is important.

For interpreting the sites, Audit noticed that the Department's efforts were mostly limited to providing signages and notice boards. The Department provided three types of signages and notice boards on its Monuments:

- Name of the Monument;
- Protection Notice Board: Declaring the site as "Protected Monument" and the rules regarding the prohibited and regulated area and the fines for carrying unauthorised activities in and around the Monument; and

- Cultural Notice Board: Describing the history of the Monument in Hindi and English.

Though only the third type of signage above provided interpretation of the site, the first two categories were equally important to make visitors familiar with the site.

During the Joint Inspection of the Monuments, Audit noticed the following shortcomings in respect of the signages and notice boards provided at the sites:

(a) In respect of 89 Monuments (**Annexure 3.3**), even the name of the Monument was not mentioned. Some examples included the Ata Karnelgarh ka Kila at Sagar, Garhi Sumaoli at Morena, Sank River Bridge, Noorabad at Morena, *etc*. In the absence of the name of the Monuments, most visitors would find it difficult to even recognise them.



Picture 3.7: No signage board noticed at Ata Karnelgarh ka kila at Sagar (08-11-2021)



Picture 3.8: No signage board noticed at Sank River Bridge, Noorabad at Morena (14-09-2021)

(b) Presence of penal sign boards can act as deterrent to vandals and trespassers. It was noticed that the penal sign boards were not available at 134 places (***Annexure* 3.4**) while these were illegible at three other places.



Picture 3.9: (Inset) Illegible sign board at Pola Dongar caves, Bhanpura at Mandsaur (06-10-2021)



Picture 3.10: (Inset) Blank Signage Board at Bhuritori, Sironj,Vidisha (11-08-2021)



Picture 3.11: (Inset) Blank Signage Board at Chaturbhuj Mandir Amjhera, Dhar (27-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that the installation of statutory plaques and other signage on protected Monuments is a continuous process. Wherever boards are damaged, they are replaced. Boards are put up on new Monuments.

Box 3.1: Non-installation of Signage Boards

According to Para 9.08 of the "National Policy for Conservation 2014", adequate signage should be provided at the appropriate locations to give necessary and unambiguous information.

Audit noticed that the Directorate had purchased signage boards for installing at the Monuments under the control of Deputy Director, Archaeology, Archives and Museums East Zone, Jabalpur. However, these were not installed since August 2018 till date

(December 2021).



Picture 3.12: Un-installed signage boards at Deputy Director Office Jabalpur (08-12-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that the signage boards kept at the Deputy Director, Jabalpur have been directed to be installed on the respective Monuments immediately**.**

(c) Joint Inspection of the Monuments also revealed that in North Zone, due care was not exercised while installing the signages at the Monuments and the signage of the '*Gusai ka Math*' was installed at another Monument named '*Purani Haveli'*.



Picture 3.13: Signage of Gosain ka Math was installed at Purani Haveli, Orchha (23-09-2021)



Picture 3.14: Signage of Gosain ka Math was installed at Purani Haveli, Orchha (23-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that as per information provided by the Deputy Director, Gwalior, the board meant for Gosain Math was wrongly placed in old Haveli Orchha, which has now been placed on the right memorial.

Due to these deficiencies, public appreciation and the awareness could not be enhanced during the site visits and also public could not gain an understanding of their unusual/ special features and the importance of preservation and maintenance of the sites. Further, no evidence was provided in support of the reply.

3.3.3 Lack of availability of public amenities

Basic amenities are an important aspect in Heritage Tourism as they enhance the experience of site visits and increase the popularity of the place. They also encourage repeated visits and word of mouth publicity. As per Para 9.04 of the National Conservation Policy, 2014, necessary public amenities (toilets/ washrooms, drinking water, *etc*.) should be made available at every protected site/ Monument site so that the visitors feel comfortable.

Audit noticed that at none of the Monuments inspected, basic public amenities like clean drinking water, public conveniences, parking, *etc*. were available for visitors. This also indicated lack of monitoring by the Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museum. Absence of these will not only make tourists uncomfortable but will also discourage prospective visitors from their future visits.

The Department stated (July 2022) that keeping in view the convenience of the visitors, Detailed Project Report (DPR) for large Monuments is being prepared, in which facilities like drinking water, toilets, ramps, *etc*. will be ensured. Same facilities will also be made available at other selected Monuments wherever it is not available.

3.4 Security and Maintenance

Maintenance means taking care of a Monument so as to prevent damage and deterioration, and to avoid subsequent intervention as long as possible. All Monuments should be duly maintained in order to retain their significance and should be regularly monitored to avoid any major unnecessary intervention.

3.4.1 Shortage of Monument attendants/ caretakers

Monument Attendants were responsible for day-to-day maintenance of the Monuments, including vegetation clearance, cleaning, dusting, sweeping, regulating the visitors, *etc*. besides providing security.

Audit noticed that against the requirement of three full time Attendants/ Caretakers for providing 24 hours' security, only one person alone was deployed at each of these Monuments. Consequently, none of the Monuments had full time Attendants/ Caretakers. Further, during Joint Inspection of the 189 Monuments, it was noticed that at 105 Monuments (***Annexure* 3.5**), no Attendants/ Caretakers were available. This can lead to encroachments, unauthorized constructions, *etc*. at these Monuments in future due to absence of adequate supervision.

The Department accepted the facts and stated (July 2022) that at present only 444 security guards against 523 protected Monuments has been sanctioned. The process of sanctioning additional 200 guards from the Government is under process.

3.4.2 Absence of Security Fencing/ Protection Wall

To ensure the security of a protected Monument, fencing/ protection wall is an essential requirement. This fenced area of the Monument is expected to remain free from possible encroachment.

Para 1.01 of National Conservation Policy of Ancient Monuments, 2014, provides that portion of land adjoining/ surrounding to the ancient Monument site should be security fenced so as to preserve the Monument from encroachment and unauthorised use.

During Joint Inspection of the 189 Monuments, it was noticed that at 79 Monuments (***Annexure* 3.6**), no security fencing had been erected by the Department. In the absence of protection wall/ fencing, these Monuments were encroached and are prone to damage by locals and stray animals. Three images depicting such instances are shown below:



Picture 3.15: Asaf Khanka Maqbara, Mandla being used for day-to-day activities(Inset) like bathing, washing, *etc*. (07-12-2021)



Picture 3.16: Shiv Temple Antraliya, Mandsour was encroached from three sides(Inset) by local farmers (06-10-2021)



Picture 3.17: Chaturbhuj Mandir, Amjhera, Dhar was encroached as houses were built adjoining the temple (27-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that security fencing or wall should be built on every protected Monument. These works are continuous process and are to be done according to availability of budget and administrative approval.

Thus, lack of fencing/ protection wall around the protected Monuments largely undermined the very objective of protection of the Monuments.

3.4.3 Instances of encroachments and irregular constructions in and around Monuments

Encroachments affect the aesthetic appearance of these Monuments and are also a great threat to the safety of these Monuments. Further, according to Section 20a of AMASR Act 2010, any Private/ Government construction which affects the originality of the Monument, should not be done within a radius of 100 meters of the Monuments without the permission or knowledge of the Department. Also, there is no provision in the rules to vacate or remove the irregular constructions, resulting in continued possessions in and around the Monuments.

During the Joint Inspections, instances of encroached and un-authorised construction and activities were noticed in 64 out of 189 Monuments. The details are shown in ***Annexure 3.7***. Some photographs of instances of encroachment in these Monuments are shown below:



Picture 3.18: Houses of locals within 100 meter of premises of Gond Mahal, Islam Nagar, Bhopal (01-09-2021)



Picture 3.19: School was operating within the premises of Garhi, Gurh, Rewa (10-11-2021)



Picture 3.20: Shops surrounding the Palki Mahal (inset) at Orchha(23-09-2021)



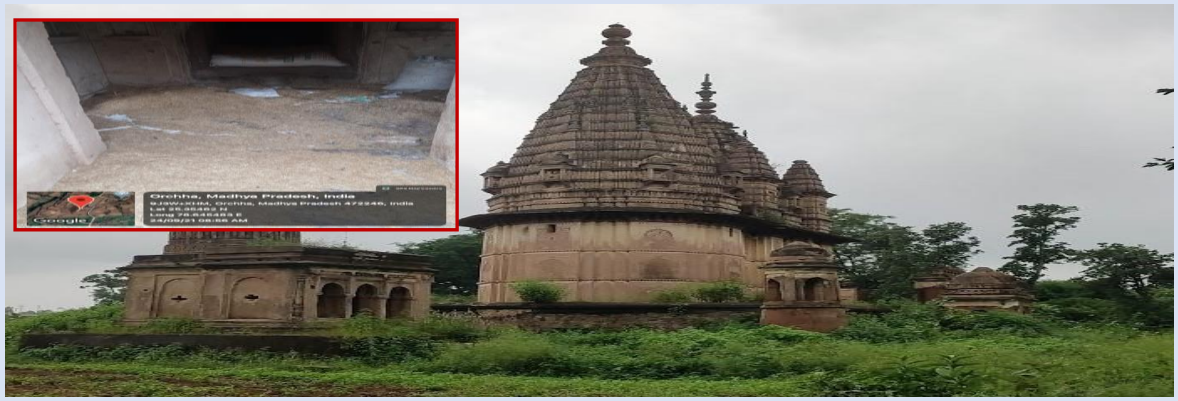
Picture 3.21 : Hamamkhana, Orchha (Inset) at Niwari being used as cattle shed (24-09-2021)



Picture 3.22: Cafeteria was in operation in Mahraja Pratap Ki Chatri at Khajuraho (12-11-2021)



Picture 3.23: Concrete slab and columns were noticed over Prachin Bawri No.1, Choti Jam,Mahu,Indore (23-09-2021)



Picture 3.24: Shiv Mandir, Orchha at Niwari being used for storing cattle food(inset) (24-09-2021)

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner stated that the Department would make an action plan to examine all these cases and take up necessary remedial action with the help of local administration.

It is clear that cases of encroachments clearly warrant a robust system of regular inspections, identification of encroachment and prompt eviction.

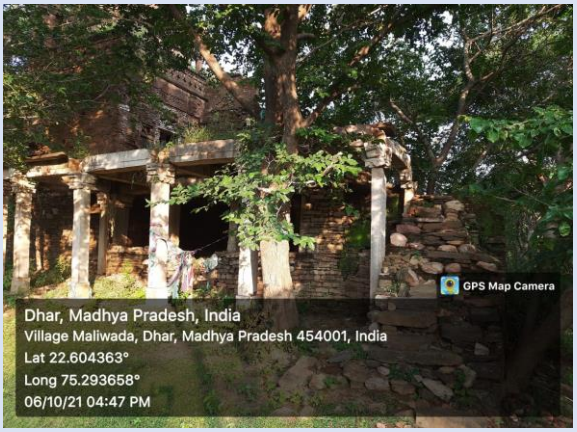
3.4.4 Absence of Annual Maintenance mechanism for Monuments

According to Clause 2.05 of the National Policy for Conservation, 2014, maintenance or preventive conservation means taking care of a Monument in order to prevent damage and deterioration and to avoid an intervention as long as possible. Regular maintenance of Monuments can not only save the Monuments, but it is also cost-effective for prolonged conservation of the Monuments.

Audit noticed that the Department did not have any Policy for annual maintenance of Monuments. Neither was budget demanded for the same, nor was the annual maintenance of Monuments carried out from any other source. In the absence of any resources, basic repair needs of protected Monuments could not be met on a regular basis, as is also evident from wild vegetation on the Monuments. This can be a potential threat to their prolonged existence. Some images depicting deteriorated conditions of Monuments due to non-maintenance are shown below:




Picture 3.25 and 3.26: Chogan Fort (Gadarwada) was declared protected on 14-08-81 but no conservation work was carried out till date (10-12-2021)

Picture 3.27 and 3.28: Deteriorating condition of Chandrawat ki Garhi, Antraliya at Mandsaur (06-10-2021)




Picture 3.29 and 3.30: Deteriorating condition of Kharbuja Mahal, Dhar (30-09-2021)




Picture 3.31 and 3.32: Deteriorating condition of Hanuman Mandir, Sarbhanga, Satna (11-11-2021)




Picture 3.33 and 3.34: Deteriorating condition of Hanuman Mandir, Sarbhanga, Satna (11-11-2021)



Picture 3.35: Deteriorating condition of Bakhtawar Singh ki Garhi, Amjhera, Dhar (27-09-2021)

Thus, non-formulation of policy for annual maintenance by the Commissioner, Archeology, Archives and Museum had a cascading adverse impact on the Monuments.

The Department stated (July 2022) that the annual maintenance of the Monuments had been carried out from the budget of the maintenance head received by the Directorate.

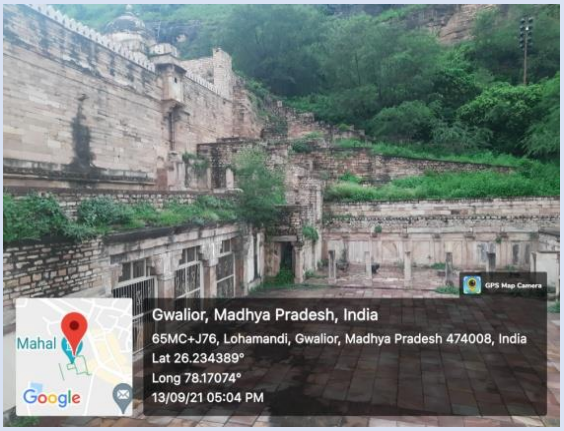
However, the fact remains that the Department had not maintained the Monuments cited by Audit above. Status of deteriorated conditions of the Monuments was visible in the

photographs taken during Joint Inspection, which clearly suggested that annual maintenance was not done for long period.

3.4.5 Lack of cleanliness in the Monuments

A cleaner Monument enhances visual perception. According to Section 13 of the M.P. AMASR Act, 1964, the State Government shall maintain every Monument which has been acquired by it. In addition, as per Clause 2.16 of the National Policy for Conservation of Ancient Monuments, 2014, cleaning means periodic removal of any harmful vegetation or non-original surface deposits and bio-deteriorating agents from the surface of a Monument.

During the Joint Inspection, Audit noticed that Heritage Sites were surrounded by garbage, bushes and creepers, among other vegetation. This indicated sub-optimal maintenance of protected Monuments which not only vitiates the visual appeal of these Monuments but also threaten the structure as well. Following eight photographs depicts such examples:



Picture 3.36: Vegetation on the wall of Gujri Mahal at Gwalior (13-09-2021)



Picture 3.37: Vegetation on the walls of Palki Mahal at Orchha (23-09-2021)



Picture 3.38: Vegetation and garbage in Prachin Bawri No.1, Choti Jam, Mahu, Indore (23-09-2021)

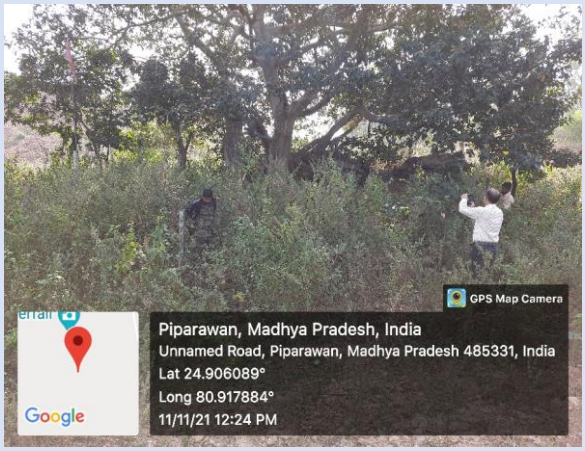


Picture 3.39: Vegetation on the roof of Aasaf Khan ka Maqbara, Mandla (07-12-2021)





Picture 3.40 and 3.41: Vegetation on the walls of fort and growth of algae in Suraj Kund, Hinglajgarh Fort, Mandsaur (07-10-2021)





Picture 3.42 and 3.43: Vegetation has fully covered the Chamunda Devi Pratima, Sarbhanga, Satna (11-11-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that minor vegetations that grow in the rainy season are cleaned at the selected Monuments after the rainy season by available staff. In future, arrangements for cleanliness will be ensured at all the Monuments.

These inadequacies stem from the issues like absence of maintenance Policy, absence of Action Plan for conservation, inadequate staff, *etc*. which Audit has separately discussed at length throughout this chapter. Unless those foundational issues are addressed by the

Department, these problems will continue to go unnoticed until it is too late to take any remedial measures.

3.4.6 Use of Cement in conservation work

According to John Marshall's Conservation Manual 1922, use of cement is strictly prohibited in conservation work because it will impart an obtrusively modern note to the structure. If the conservation work is urgently needed, it should be carried out with the material already utilized in the Monument (*viz*, lime, mortar, surkhi, *etc*.).

During Joint Inspection of the Monuments, in six cases, it was noticed that the conservation works were carried out using modern techniques and material contrary to the requirement of the Conservation Manual. This not only violates the provision of the Manual but also disfigures the aesthetics of the heritage structure. Three such examples are shown in the images below:



Picture 3.44: Cement used in joint of stone at Roja ka Maqbara, Mandu, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 3.45: Cement used in plastering work of Kharbuja Mahal, Dhar (30-09-2021)



Picture 3.46: Cement used in repairing of wall of Moti Mahal, Ramnagar, Mandla (07-12-2021)



Picture 3.47: Cement used in plastering of wall at Jujhar Singh Mahal, Orchha (23-09-2021)



Picture 3.48: Cement used to close the entrance of Raiman Dau Ki Kothi at Orchha (24-09-2021)



Picture 3.49: Cement used in repairing work of wall of Garhi Sumawali, Morena (14-09-2021)

Evidently, use of cement in conservation work had distorted the archival value of the Monuments. This also indicated lack of adherence to the John Marshall's Conservation Manual 1922 by the Technical Officers of the Department involved in supervision of the conservation works.

The Department stated (July 2022) the materials used at the time of maintenance will be re-examined on the Monuments mentioned by the audit team. However, the fact remains that the appearance of the Monuments had changed due to use of cement in conservation work.

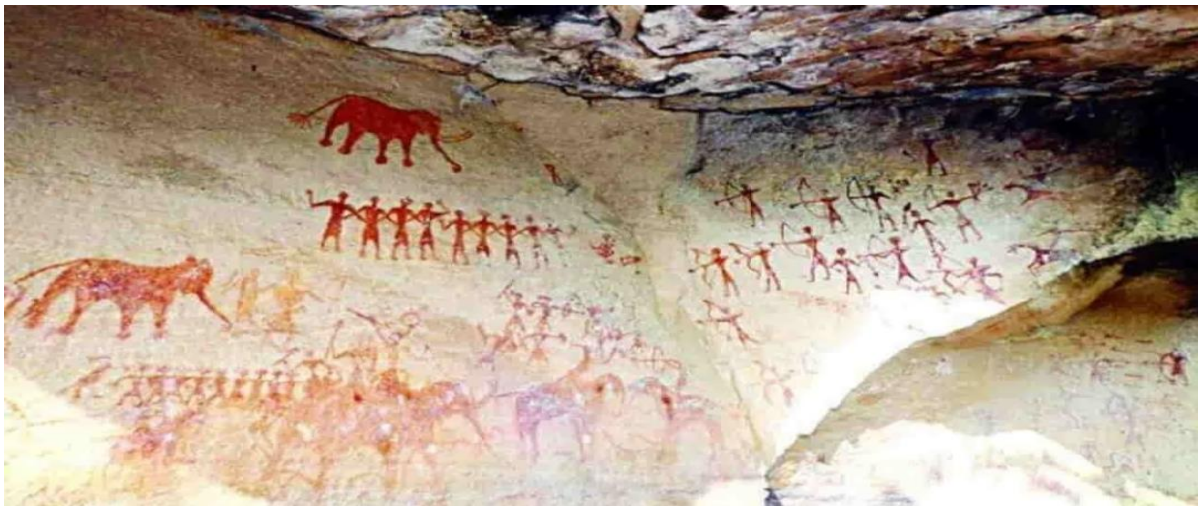
3.5 Matters related to specific issues in other Monuments

3.5.1 Management of Rock Arts

Rock Art, that is paintings and carvings on natural rock formations, is one of the earliest forms of creative expression and a universal phenomenon among prehistoric societies. Rock Art is the primary source to study the culture, rituals, traditions, and lives of prehistoric societies, and includes pictographs (drawings or paintings), petroglyphs (carvings or inscriptions), engravings (incised motifs), petro forms (rocks laid out in patterns), and geoglyphs (ground drawings). The ancient animals, tools and human activities depicted

often help shed light on daily life in the distant past, though the images are frequently symbolic rather than representative.

In Madhya Pradesh, remains of rock paintings were found on the walls of caves located in several Districts of Kaimur Hills, Satpura and Vindhyas. Displaying a collection of nearly 700 rock shelters and wall paintings spanning the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic stone ages, the Bhimbetka rock shelters depict one of the earliest traces of human settlement in India and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the protection of ASI. The State boasts of nearly 250 separate locations of Cave/ Rock Art, out of which 22 are under the protection of the Directorate.



Picture 3.50: Rock Art at Yogni Mata Sthal, Sirmour, Rewa (10-11-2021)

Out of 11 sampled Rock Art sites under the protection of Directorate, Audit jointly inspected seven sites as shown in **picture** below:



Additional specific deficiencies, based on Joint Inspections, have been discussed below.

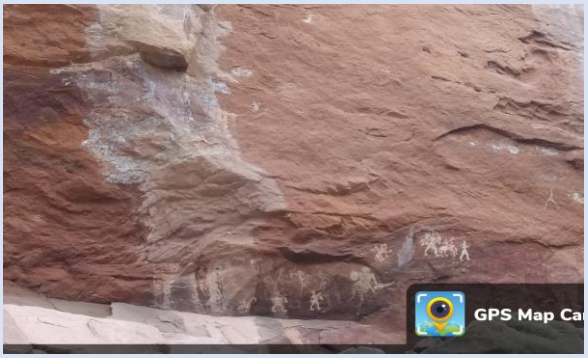
3.5.1.1 Deterioration in Rock Arts

In case of Rock Arts, it is necessary to provide a protective cover so that these are not exposed to wind, rain and sunlight which can accelerate degradation of these sites.

During Joint Inspection, Audit noticed that neither fencing had been erected in surroundings of Rock Art, nor shed had been constructed to protect these valuable Rock Arts from the effects of sun rain and other hazards of nature. In the absence of fencing, vandalism cannot be ruled out (Pic. 3.51 to 3.60). Further, no inspection of these seven Rock Arts sites were carried out by the Officials of the Department in the last five years and no conservation work had been undertaken at these sites since their notification, for periods ranging from eight to 31 years. The following images indicate some instances of the harm caused to the Rock Arts:




Picture 3.51 and 3.52: Rock Art at Gaddi-Rewa was blackened due to smoke emitting from chulha used for cooking food (10-11-2021)

Picture 3.53 and 3.54: Rainwater impression on Rock Art at Churna Gundi, Hoshangabad (11-08-2021)





Picture 3.55 and 3.56: Rain water impression on Rock Art at Gora Pahad, Bichhi at Singrauli. Pictures also show human interference in the form of graffiti (07-12-2021)




Picture 3.57 and 3.58: Rock Art faded due to direct exposure to heat, light and water at Gaddi-Rewa (10-11-2021)



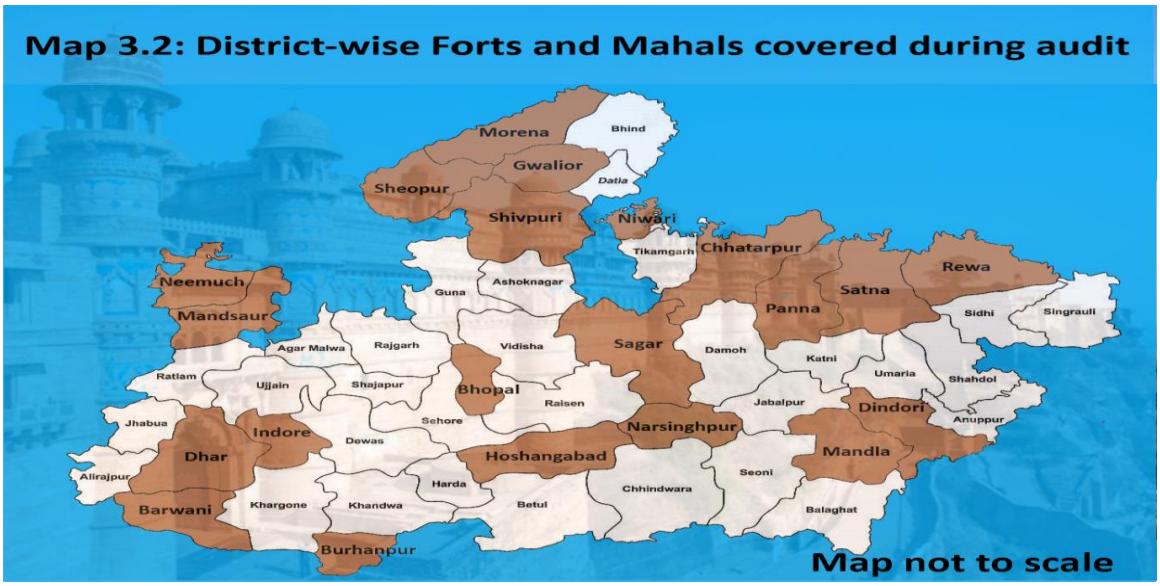

Picture 3.59 and 3.60: Rock Art faded due to direct exposure to heat, light and water, also human interference as indicated by graffiti, Likhidant-Chanderi (01-12-2021)

Thus, lack of fencing around the Rock Art and sheds to protect them had adverse impact on these valuable Monuments.

The Department stated (July 2022) that most of the rock paintings are located in forest area, in which prior permission of Forest Department is required to carry out any conservation works. Hence, necessary conservation work and fencing, plantation, signage, *etc*. will be done with intimation to Forest Department.

3.5.2 Inadequacies in the Management of *Mahals* (palaces) and Forts

There are total of 49 *Mahals* and 49 Forts were under the protection of the Department, out of which Joint Inspection of a total of 28 *Mahals* and 17 Forts were carried out (**Map 3.2**).



Specific issues noticed during Joint Inspections, have been discussed below:

3.5.2.1 Change in the original appearance of the Monument

Para 25 of John Marshall's Conservation Manual stipulates that in the event of the originality of a Monument getting damaged, the first duty is not to renew but preserve it. A broken or half-decayed original work is considered infinitely more valuable than a perfect new work.

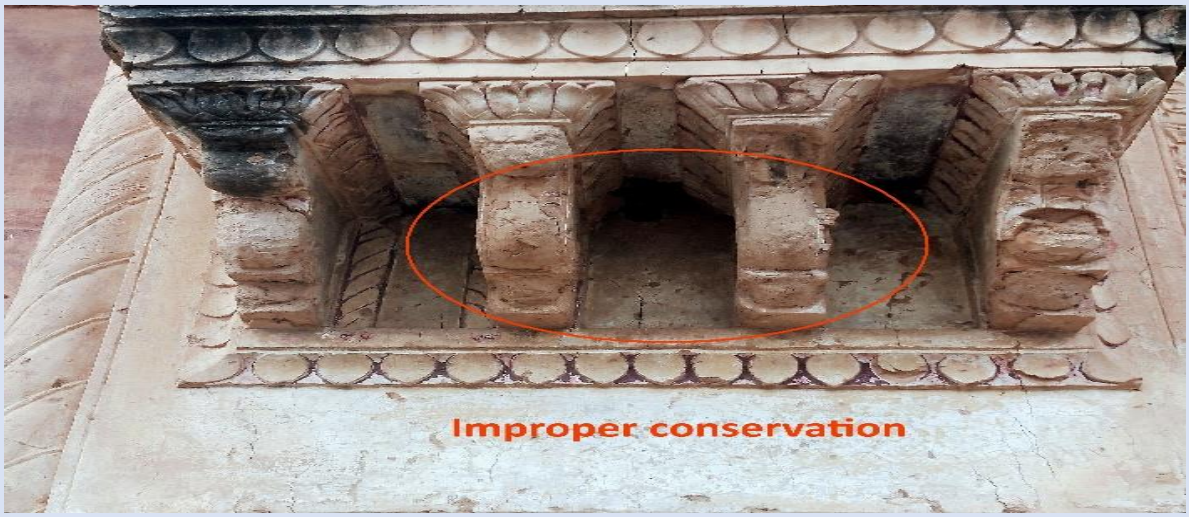
During Joint Inspections, the following instances of irregular conservation/ maintenance work had been noticed:

- During conservation work of Raj Mahal of old Gond Period, Narsinghpur, the contractor had not maintained the originality of the work and changed the design of pillars and brackets impacting originality of the Monument. Even the work carried out appears shoddy, as can be seen in the following images.

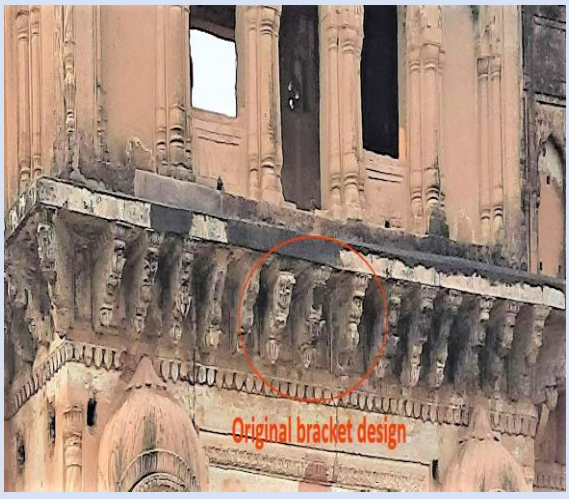




Picture 3.61 and 3.62: Improper maintenance work in pillars (09-12-2021)



Picture 3.63: Design of brackets not maintained in conservation work (09-12-2021)





Picture 3.64 and 3.65: Change in the design of the brackets during conservation (09-12-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that appropriate action will be taken after conducting an inspection.

Departmental Officers such as Deputy Director, Archaeologist and Curators are heritage experts and conservation works were carried out under their supervision. However, despite their supervision of the conservation works, there were instances of change in originality of Monuments. Also it was observed that in none of the cases were outside experts engaged to ensure correctness of the restoration works being carried out.

This indicates that the Department will incur wasteful expenditure on re-restoration work, which was poorly carried out due to lack of monitoring by aforesaid departmental officials.

- The Department is using Gujri Mahal, Gwalior and Hindupat Mahal, Panna, as Office and Museum respectively and has made modern changes to the Monuments, *i.e.*, false ceiling, wooden furnishings on the walls and plastic carpet on the floor.





Picture 3.66 and 3.67: Wooden paneling and false ceiling work at Gujri Mahal, Gwalior (13-09-2021)

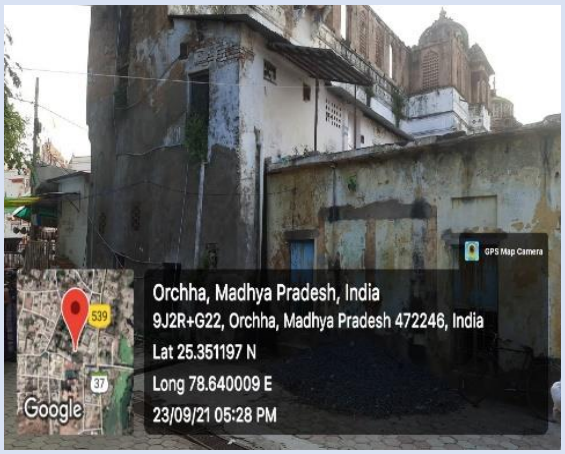


Picture 3.68: False ceiling work at Hindupat Mahal, Panna (12-11-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that offices and Museums are functioning in *Gujari Mahal* Museum, Gwalior and *Hindupat Mahal*, Panna. In these, the false ceiling and wooden cover had been provided for covering the walls while plastic carpet was spread on the floor according to the Museums. This did not change the original appearance of the Monument, but it is necessary from the point of view of the Museum.

However, evidently the work carried out was not consistent with the aesthetic values of the Monument.

- During the Joint Inspection of Jujhar Singh Mahal and Palki Mahal (both in Orchha), Audit noticed that the agencies concerned did not follow the rules and regulation for maintenance/ repair of heritage buildings, such as restriction on use of cement, lime paint on walls, installation of drainage pipes, electrical fittings, *etc*. during maintenance work. Thus, the originality of these Monuments had been compromised. Two such examples are given in the photographs below:





Picture 3.69 and 3.70: Cement and modern pipe fittings have been used in the maintenance work in Jujhar Singh Mahal (23-09-2021)



Pic. 3.71: Modern electric fittings has been installed inside the Palki Mahal, Orchha (23-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that after inspection of Jujhar Singh Mahal and Palki Mahal Orchha, necessary action will be taken.

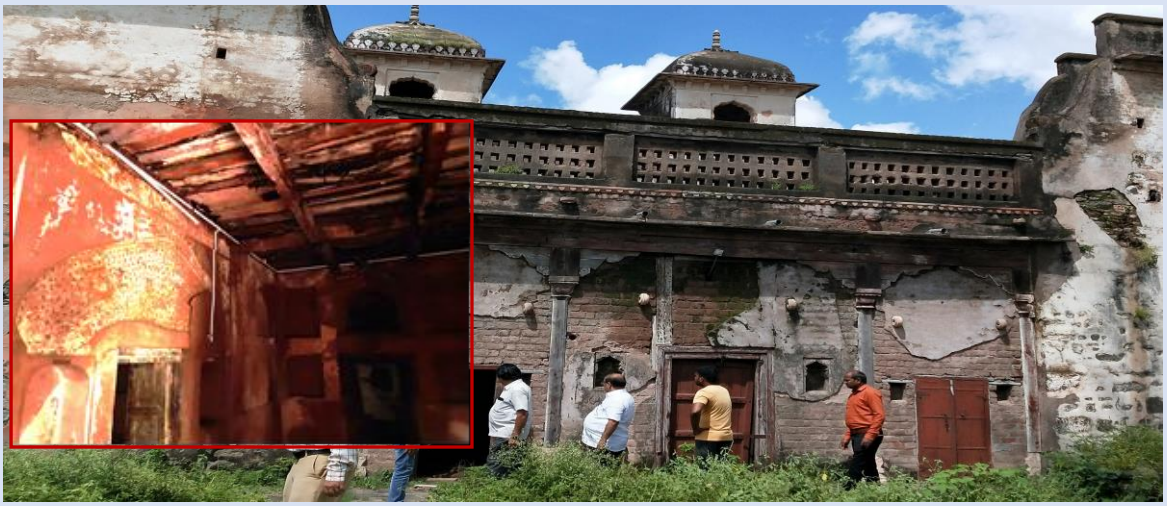
The reply indicates systemic deficiencies in the conservation efforts of the Department as protected Monuments continue to be used for other purposes, thus undermining the rationale behind protecting the Monuments in the first place.

3.5.2.2 Deterioration due to non-conservation and maintenance

After declaring a historical Monument as protected, the Department should do necessary conservation/ maintenance work from time to time to preserve it in its original form.

It was noticed that the Department did not prepare any Annual Conservation Plans (refer to paragraph 3.2.1) nor had any plans for day-to-day maintenance of the Monuments. Due to this, the condition of many of these *Mahals* and Forts are deteriorating and they are in a poor condition. Two cases have been detailed below:

- The structure of Kharbuja Mahal, Dhar and the Gond Mahal, Bhopal have weakened severely and visitors were not allowed to visit these Monuments due to safety concerns.



Picture 3.72: Kharbuja Mahal at Dhar. Entry closed over safety concerns (inset) (30-09-2021)





Picture 3.73 and 3.74: Gond Mahal, Islam Nagar at Bhopal (01-09-2021)

The Department accepted the facts and stated (July 2022) that maintenance work of Monuments will be started after administrative approval.

However, reasons for not having assessed the state of the Monuments previously or not having initiated the process of restoration earlier were not stated.

3.5.2.3 Vandalism

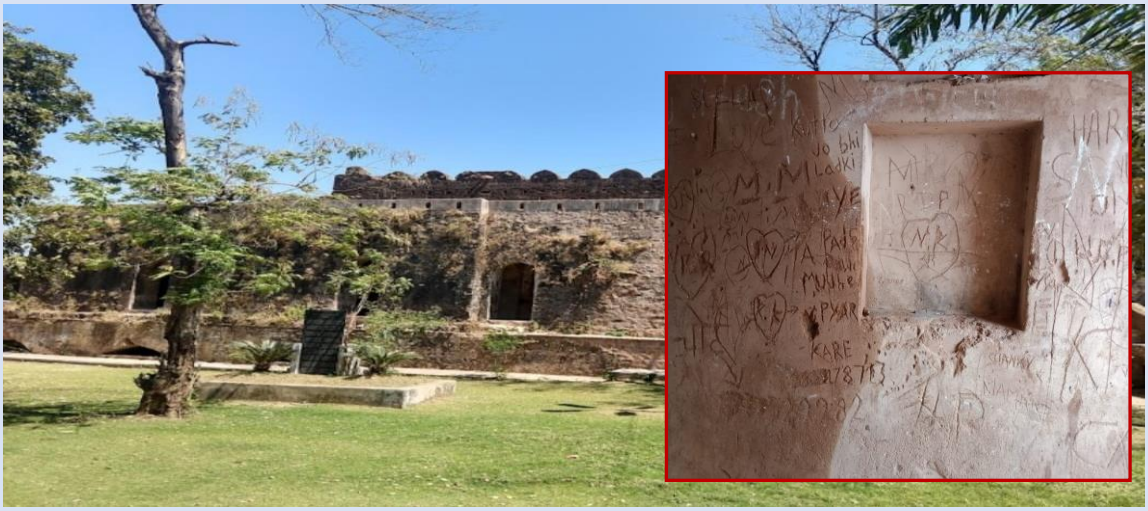
"Vandalism" is a deliberate or wilful destruction or damage to public property. The heritage remnants, once lost, cannot be recovered or restored back to their original form. Graffiti, defacement and the associated issues are acts of vandalism which harm the Monuments.

Due to non-installation of warning boards and non-deployment of caretakers at Monuments, the visitors have been scribbling their names on the walls, which not only damages the heritage structures but also affects their beauty. In 77 Monuments, Audit could observe scattered cases of graffiti and defacements which has resulted in change in the intrinsic value of the Monuments.

In respect of three Monuments (Kharbuja Mahal at Dhar, Old Fort at Hoshangabad and Garhi of Gurh, Rewa), photographs showing the cases of vandalism may be seen below:



Picture 3.75: Graffiti on the walls (inset) of Kharbuja Mahal, Dhar (30-09-2021)



Picture 3.76: Graffiti on the wall (inset) of Old Fort, Hoshangabad



Picture 3.77 : Advertisement on the wall (inset) of Garhi, Gurh, Rewa (10-11-2021)

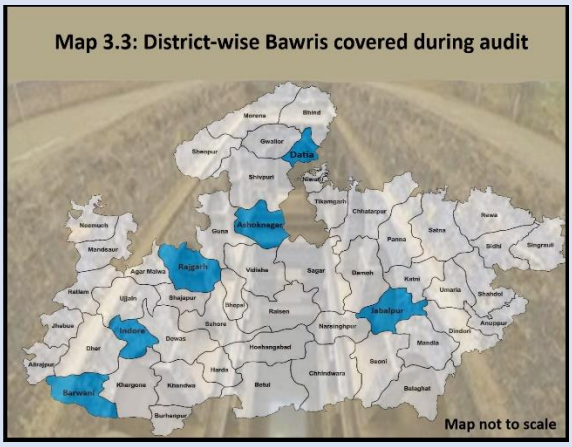
The Department stated (July 2022) that efforts are being made at various levels to make tourists sensitive. The process of educating schools/ universities through heritage club is also under process.

3.5.3 Management of *Bawris*

Bawris are wells or ponds in which the water is reached by descending a set of steps to the water level. They may be multi-storeyed. Bawris were built in the olden times for storing rainwater.



Picture. 3.78: Prachin Bawri, Jalgon at Barwani (29-09-2021)



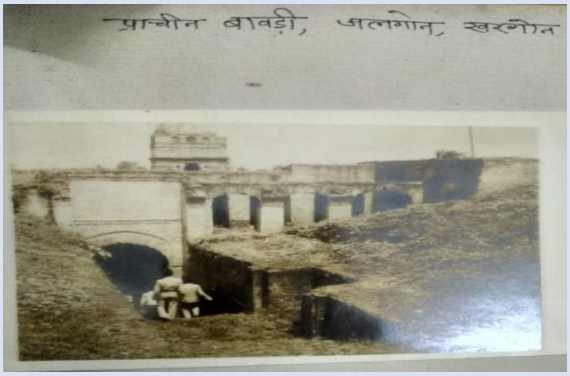
Picture 3.79 District marked in blue were covered during Audit

There are 32 *Bawris* protected by the Department. Out of these, Audit has jointly inspected a total of 11 (**Map 3.3**) *Bawris.*

The *Bawris* are facing critical conservation issues which are leading to the loss of their originality. Deficiencies detected during Audit have been discussed below:

3.5.3.1 Deterioration due to non-conservation and maintenance

During Joint Inspection, it was noticed that due to non-maintenance, the condition of *Bawris* were deteriorating and Audit noticed that many of the *Bawris* were in dilapidated conditions. Their original structures had also faced damage owing to continued negligence.



Picture 3.80: Prachin Bawri, Jalgon, at the time of Notification (November 1990)



Picture 3.81: Prachin Bawri, Jalgon, present condition (29-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that necessary action will be taken after obtaining the present condition of Bawri from the Regional Officer concerned.

3.5.3.2 Unauthorised usage of water

According to the John Marshall's Conservation Manual, regular and systematic inspections of Monuments and sites were to be carried out annually or even more frequently.

In order to protect the Monuments from damages and unauthorised usage, it is necessary to conduct frequent systematic inspections of the Monuments.

During Joint Inspections of the Bawris, it was noticed that the water was being illegally extracted for private, domestic and irrigation purposes by the nearby residents without getting prior permission from the Department.



Picture. 3.82: Unauthorised extraction of water (inset) from Prachin Bawri, Choti Jam, Mhow, Indore (23-09-2021)

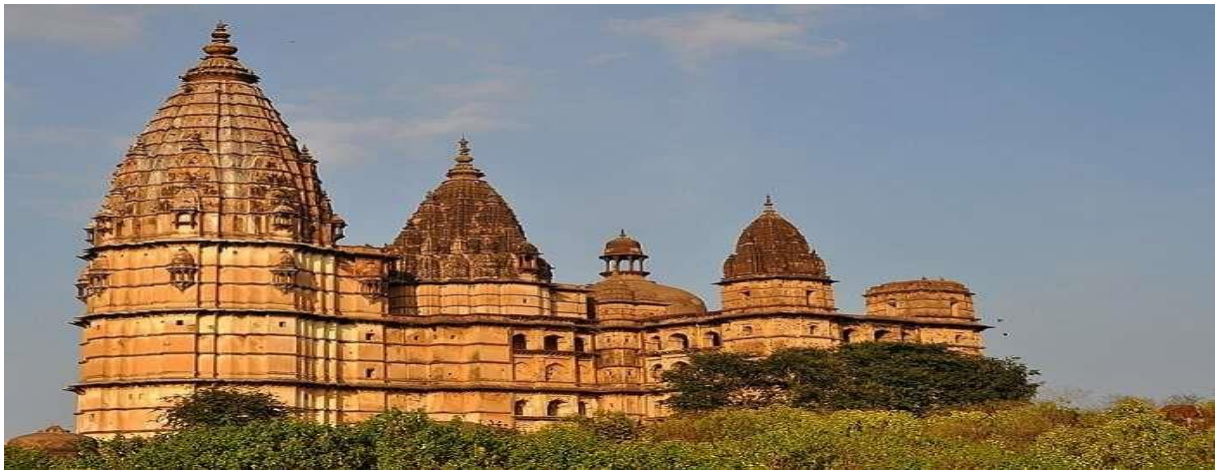


Picture 3.83: Unauthorised extraction of water (inset) Aaliya Bawri, Chanderi (03-12-2021)

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner stated that all these cases are noted and corrective action will be taken.

3.5.4 Management of Religious Buildings

Madhya Pradesh is a beautiful State noted for its heritage temple towns and sites. The state boasts of a large number of buildings, religious sites and Monuments that are historically significant and attract tourists from across the globe.



Picture 3.84: Chaturbhuj Temple, Orchha

There are 232 religious buildings protected by the Directorate in Madhya Pradesh. Audit have jointly inspected a total of 52 (**Map 3.4**) religious buildings.



The issues noted during inspection of the Monuments are discussed below.

3.5.4.1 Change in Appearance of the Temples

The following instances of irregular conservation/ maintenance work were noticed:

Name of Temple	Audit observation
Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Bhitarwar, Gwalior	This temple was originally constructed with red stones, however, a major portion of the temple is now painted with white color, which has not only affected the heritage value of Monument but is also against the provisions of Conservation Manual[3].
Kaleshwar Mandir, Maheshwar, Dist. Khargone	This temple was originally constructed with stones and major portion of the temple is now painted with red paint (by local citizens) which has completely changed the original appearance of the temple. Department was not aware of the restoration work carried out.

[3] Para 25 of John Marshall's Conservation Manual.





Picture 3.85 and 3.86: Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Bhitarwar, Gwalior (21-09-2021)



Picture 3.87: Kaleshwar temple at the time of notification (February 2014)



Picture 3.88: Kaleshwar temple at the time of Joint Inspection (01-10-2021)

Thus, conservation work that was not carried in accordance with the provisions in the Manual had damaged the authenticity of the ancient temples to a large extent and the Directorate had not intervened to restore their originality.

The Department accepted the facts and stated (July 2022) that corrective measures are being taken as per rules in respect of deficiencies found in Dhumeshwar temple, Bhitarwar, Gwalior, and Kaleshwar temple, Maheshwar, Khargone.

3.5.4.2 Deterioration due to non-conservation and maintenance

After declaring a historical Monument as protected, the Department should do necessary conservation/ maintenance work from time to time to preserve it in its original form. Due to non-maintenance, the condition of some of these religious buildings are deteriorating. Some cases are detailed below:

- The Satmarhi Temple complex, Badoh, Vidisha was declared as a State Protected Monument on 30 December 1985 (after ASI de-notified the Monument). The complex initially had seven temples out of which six were in existence at the time of the notification.

During Joint Inspection, it was noticed that only five temples are in existence now as one temple had collapsed due to not taking up of any conservation work since its notification. Further, condition of the remaining five temples has also become fragile over the period of time. Thus, the Department ended up doing mere paper work in notifying the Monument as non-maintenance on the part of the Department resulted in complete destruction of the temple after notification.



Picture 3.89: Satmarhi Temple, Badoh, Vidisha (11-08-2021)



Picture 3.90: Remains of destroyed temple, Satmarhi, Badoh, Vidisha (11-08-2021)

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the fact regarding collapse of one temple after notification was denied and it was stated that the Department has plan to reconstruct these ruined temples from the remains in near future.

However, as per the records relating to the notification of Satmarhi temples, there were six Temples in the campus.

3.6 Internal control

3.6.1 Shortage of manpower

Adequately trained, experienced and sufficient manpower is a pre requisite for the proper functioning of any agency involved in Heritage Conservation.

It was noticed that the Department of Culture in Madhya Pradesh is facing an acute shortage of technical and non-technical manpower, ranging from 27.95 *per cent* to 78.04 *per cent,* in different cadres. The overall position of Sanctioned Strength *vis-à-vis* Men in Position in different cadres is detailed in **Table 3.2** below:

Table 3.2: Status of manpower in the Department

S. N.	Classification of posts	Sanctioned Strength	Filled	Vacant	Percentage of Vacancy
1.	Class-I (Technical)	9	2	7	**77.77**
2.	Class-II (Technical)	41	9	32	**78.04**
3.	Class-III(Technical)	99	37	62	**62.62**
4.	Class-III (Non Technical)	105	57	48	**45.71**
5.	Class-IV (Non Technical)	376	272	104	**27.95**
Total		**630**	**377**	**253**	

The above table reveals an acute shortage of staff across all cadres, with the technical cadres being affected more. This adversely affected the performance and output of the Organisation. The shortage of manpower resulted in absence of monitoring and professionalism in management of heritage sites which reflected in change in original appearance of Monuments during conservation works, insufficient functioning of the Department in terms of weak security and maintenance, issues pertaining to Monuments remaining unnoticed, lack of supervision of "protected" Monuments, *etc*. which have been discussed in previous Paragraphs.

The Department accepted the facts and stated (July 2022) that the Department is currently functioning with about 50 *per cent* of its sanctioned staff. However, 444 security guards and office staff/ Archaeologists, as per requirement had been engaged through outsourcing.

3.6.2 Absence of Policy regarding periodic inspections

According to the Conservation Manual of John Marshall, regular and systematic inspections of Monuments and sites were to be carried out annually or even more frequently. This was also mentioned in Para 4.05 of National Policy for Conservation, 2014. Further, periodic physical verification of Monuments will aid in examining the condition of Monuments and to draw up Inspection Notes which will aid in the preparation of necessary conservation programme or plan.

Scrutiny of the records of the Directorate revealed that a system of proper/ regular inspection and monitoring of Monuments had not been established. In the absence of regular inspection and monitoring of Monuments, proper conservation, maintenance, and protection cannot be assured by the Department.

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Principal Secretary stated that the Department should make Guidelines for periodic inspections, so that every Monument must be visited at least once in a year by departmental officials.

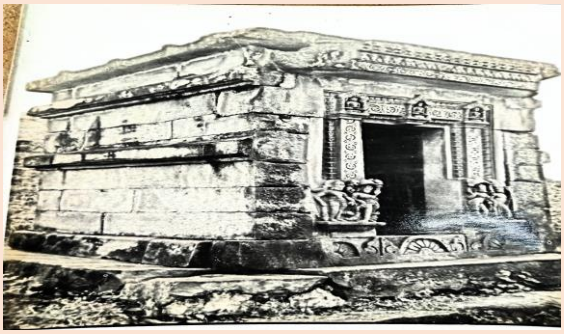
Box 3.2 below indicates a few instances where due to lack of monitoring and supervision, some important Monuments have lost their heritage value.

Box 3.2: Cases of disappearance and change in original appearance of Monuments

Case 1: Major parts of a "protected" Monument missing

Patiyan Dai Temple, Bandhi Mohar, Satna (East Zone, Jabalpur) is a 10th century temple and was declared protected in September 1986. Over a period of 30 years since the notification, valuable structural components associated with the temple including sculpted images have gone missing from the temple and at present, the Monument is nothing short of a stone structure devoid of any cultural/ heritage value. However, the Department is completely oblivious of the fact, which indicates that the Department had never carried

out any inspection of the site or made any attempt to protect the site. Further, no protection signage was found installed there.



Picture 3.91: Patiyan Dai Temple at the time of notification (September 1986) (Image: File photo)



Picture 3.92: Patiyan Dai Temple at the time of Joint Inspection (11-11-2021)

In Exit Conference (July 2022), the Principal Secretary stated to enquire about the issue and to take strict action against the officers responsible for the negligence.

Case 2: Change in the appearance of the Monument due to "unskilled" beautification

Boliya Sarkar ki Chatri, Indore was constructed in 1858 and was notified in December 1985.

Audit observed that the Deputy Director, Archaeology, Archives and Museums West Zone, Indore remained unaware that the conservation work, had been taken up by the Smart City Corporation, Indore and the appearance of Monument was distorted by changing its colour.



Picture 3.93: Boliya Sarkar ki Chatri, Indore before conservation work (2016)



Picture 3.94: Boliya Sarkar ki Chatri, Indore after conservation work (2021)

This happened on account of the fact that the Department did not monitor the "renovation" work carried out by Smart City Corporation, which clearly was not trained and equipped for renovation of heritage structures. Further, during the Joint Inspection, Audit noticed that a sign board declaring it a Protected Monument was already installed. In spite of the fact, the Smart City worked on it and changed its appearance.

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Principal Secretary stated to enquire about the issue and take strict action against the officers responsible for the negligence. Further, he also stated that instructions would be issued to the Deputy Director concerned to ensure adherence to Archaeological norms in conservation work of such Heritage Sites.

3.7 Expenditure on unprotected Monuments

The Government of India instructed (February 2013) that conservation work of any Monument can only be undertaken after declaring it Protected.

Audit noticed that an amount of ₹ 157.50 crore was received from the Government of India under the 13th Finance Commission for the maintenance work of the protected Monuments during the period from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Out of the total funds:

- An amount of ₹ 121.13 crore (77 *per cent*) could only be spent by the Directorate (March 2021). The fact that the Department has not been able to utilize the funds even after seven years since the target date of utilization (March 2015) clearly indicated inefficient implementation of maintenance and conservation plans. As such, the purpose of these grants stands defeated.
- An amount of ₹ 2.30 crore was expended on the maintenance work of 17 unprotected Monuments in violation of the Government of India order **(Annexure 3.8)**. Audit could not ascertain the need or urgency on the part of the Department in carrying out restorative/ maintenance works in unprotected Monuments even as many protected Monuments are in dire need of restoration, and few have even collapsed or been damaged on account of non-maintenance.

The Department stated (July 2022) that due to vacant posts, the Department could not spend the amount within the time limit. As far as the matter of amount spent on unprotected Monuments is concerned, this amount was spent only on those Monuments, which were already protected or the process of taking them under protection was in vogue. Similarly, according to the instructions of the State Government, some Monuments were separated from the category of protection and unprotected.

The reply is not acceptable as the Government of India, instructions in the approval letter *ibid* clearly mentioned that the amount being released was to be used for maintenance of Heritage Sites (including World Heritage Sites). Moreover, inability to utilise funds meant to restoration of Monuments (which are in dire need of restoration) indicates apathy on the part of the Department.

3.8 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Department may ensure:

5. Annual Conservation Plan is prepared considering the needs of protected Monuments and implemented in timely manner.
6. Conservation Works are carried out in a way that does not distort the original appearance of the Monuments and responsibility of the Supervisor concerned should be fixed in case there is defacement of the artefacts and original appearance of monuments gets distorted during conservation works.
7. Shortage of staff is reduced in a phased manner after assessing the actual requirement and short fall; and
8. A co-ordination mechanism is established with support from the District Administration for removing encroachment/ illegal trespassing and/ or possession.

CHAPTER IV

MANAGEMENT OF MUSEUMS



Chapter IV

Management of Museums

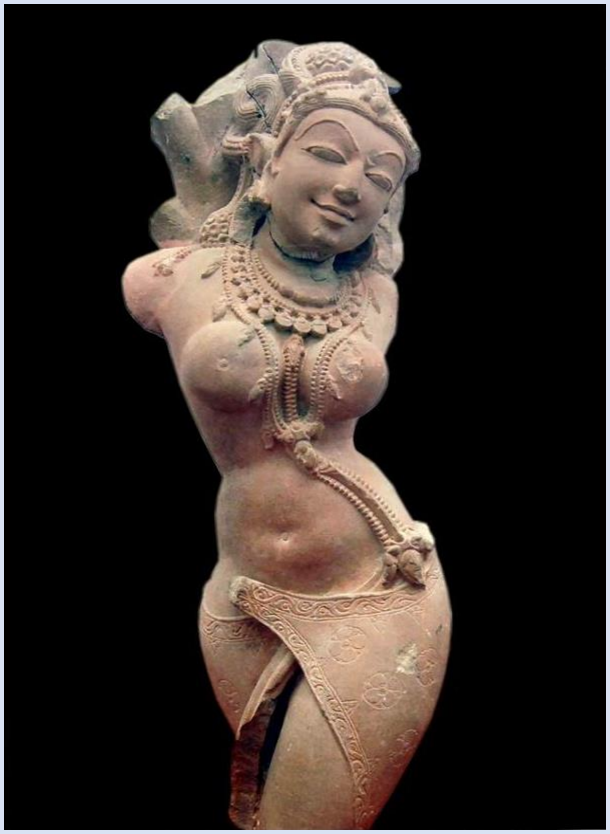
Summary

Audit of seven State Museums, six District Museums, three local Museums, two Site Museums and four *Puratatava Sangh* Museums was conducted which revealed that policies on aspects relating to Museum management were not in existence. Rotation Policy for display of artefacts to minimize the potential damage and enhance visitor experience was also missing. The Department had not prepared Disaster Management Plan to mitigate the risks from natural and man-made disasters. Also, no system was in existence for periodical verification of the artefacts in the Museums. In fact, in last ten years, physical verification of the Museums had been carried out at the interval of two to four years and in some cases, it was even carried out once in last ten years. Further, the Department had made no efforts to digitize the database of any of the Museums under its control. This not only deprived the global audience from access to the Indian heritage online, but also did not enable the interested individuals to have any remote access. Audit also noticed shortcomings on the issues relating to identification of artefacts, lighting facilities, galleries remaining closed for visitors for a significant time, unsuitable display of at least 500 artefacts in open space in 17 Museums. Further, use of cement in conservation work was noticed which distorted the original appearance of the artefacts. There was lack of suitable amenities, such as online tickets, potable drinking water, cloak room, *etc*. for visitors. Security concerns had not been adequately addressed. Audit further noticed that artefacts displayed in the Museums showed signs of paint splatters and cement. This indicated that the artefacts were not properly protected during restoration/ civil works going on in these Museums. Audit noticed that CCTVs were installed (and operational) only in a few Museums, fire detection and alarm systems were not installed in any of the Museums. Staff was not found to be trained in the operation of fire extinguishers and no fire training was conducted. Museum buildings, i.e., Ramnagar Fort (Chanderi), Venkat Bhavan (Rewa), *Chhapan Mahal (*Mandu*) and* Tulsi State Museum (Ramvan, Satna) had not been maintained adequately.

4.1 Introduction

Museums are repositories of a nation's culture as they connect the past with the present and the future. Museums conserve collections of artefacts and other objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific importance and make them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary.

Madhya Pradesh is one such State in India which is archaeologically, historically and culturally very rich. The Museums of Madhya Pradesh provide a throwback to the eras of Mauryas, Guptas, Mughals, Marathas, Britishers and even the prehistoric era. These Museums have a rich collection of inscriptions, seals, stone pillars, paintings, coins, porcelain objects, metals and ivory toys, artefacts, sculptures, *etc*. The sculptural wealth exhibits the gradual development of art from 1st century BC to 17th century AD in the Indian continent.



Picture 4.1: Salbhanjika dateable in 10th century A.D. at State Museum Gujri Mahal, Gwalior (08-09-2021)



Picture 4.2: Nandi belonging to the 11th century at Local Museum, Bhanpura, Mandsaur (07-10-2021)



Picture 4.3: Uma Maheshwar 11th century at State Museum, Jabalpur (07-12-2021)

Management of the Museums in Madhya Pradesh rests with the Directorate. The Museums in Madhya Pradesh have been divided into five categories as detailed in **Table 4.1** below:

Table 4.1: Details of Museums

S. N.	Category of Museum	No. of Museums in the State
1	State Level Museums (housing artefacts from all across the State)	07
2	District Level Museums (housing important artefacts from all across the State)	14
3	Local Level Museums (housing important artefacts from that particular area)	08
4	Site Museums (housing important artefacts from one particular Monument/ Site)	05
5	*Puratatava Sangh* Museums (Museums under the control of District Administration)	09
	Total	**43**

(*Source: Directorate)*

For the purpose of Joint Inspection, Audit covered 22 Museums, *i.e.*, seven[1] State Museums, six[2] District Museums, three[3] Local Museums and two[4] Site Museums (under the control of the Directorate) and four[5] *Puratatava Sangh* Museums under the control of the District Administrations concerned.

1 Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Satna and Ujjain.

2 Dewas, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Niwari, Rewa and Vidisha.

3 Ashapuri, Raisen District (contains artefacts/ remains of temple complex in Ashapuri and nearby area), Chanderi, Ashoknagar District (contains artefacts found in nearby area) and Maheshwar (contains artrefacts found in nearby area).

4 Chhappan Mahal- (Mandu, Dhar) and Golghar (Bhopal).

5 Betul, Datia, Khandwa and Seoni.

The issues observed during joint inspection as well from departmental records have been detailed below.

4.2 Policy/ Guidelines in management of Museums

4.2.1 Lack of policies with regard to management of Museums

The policies of an institution are framed to set the tone and provide long-term guiding principles. A well-defined policy should be prepared and adopted for smooth functioning of various activities of the Museums. These policies should be comprehensive and should cover the matters needed for ongoing management and future development. As per Guidelines for ASI Museums, 2013, five pillars should be adopted and practiced for Museum management and development, viz.:

(a) Preservation and Conservation: to conserve values and attributes of the Site through the preservation of objects discovered from the Site;

(b) Interpretation and Presentation: to share the value of the Site with everyone;

(c) Education and Outreach: to encourage and nurture the visitors' interest in the Museum and its collection;

(d) Visitor Services and Amenities: to provide facilities and access to all and to encourage more visitors to the Site and the Museum;

(e) Administration and Management: to ensure employment of professionals and the continuous upgradation of staff skills for efficient Museum management and administration.

Audit observed that the Department did not have any policy/ guidelines in place for efficient management of Museum and Museum Sites. Even though the ASI has prepared well-documented and detailed guidelines for the management of Museums, the State, despite having 43 Museums across various categories, have not only failed to prepare their own policy, but also to implement the guidelines formulated by ASI. This has resulted in the mismanagement of Museums as discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Department stated (July 2022) that the Museums are operated in accordance with the Guidelines of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and Museology. Display of exhibits and antiquities and maintenance, control and security of Museum has been ensured accordingly, however, action would be taken on the suggestion as per Rules.

The reply is not acceptable as the Department has not actively followed the five pillars enshrined in the ASI guidelines and in the absence of a well-structured and codified process, the system of Museum management may become discretionary and arbitrary.

4.2.2 Absence of Rotation Policy for Display of Artefacts

Given the space constraints, all Museums in the world devise policy for periodic rotation of display items. Rotation of artefacts in a Museum or gallery is about replacing one object on display with another object, so that all the objects in possession of the Museum are showcased from time to time. This is extremely necessary as in addition to the risk of theft and vandalism, these items are also exposed to vibrations, dust, fluctuations in temperature and humidity, if showcased for a longer duration of time. Therefore, to minimize the potential damage to the objects, the Museum must periodically rotate the objects. The Parliamentary Committee of Rajya Sabha recommended (July 2021) that the Museums should ensure that

their entire collection of artefacts is displayed to the audience by implementation of a well thought-out, pre-planned rotation schedule, physically as well as on the Museum websites.

The Department has not prepared a periodic Rotation Policy for displaying the artefacts. **Table 4.2** below shows the details of artefacts displayed in various Museums:

Table 4.2: Details of the objects displayed and in reserve

S. N.	Name of the Museum	No. of objects possessed till date	No. of objects displayed	No of objects in reserve	Total objects kept in reserve (in *per cent)*
1	State Museum, Bhopal	11,515	3,634	7,881	68
2	Central Museum, Indore	10,457	1,581	8,876	84
3	Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior	8,782	688	8,094	92
4	State Museum Ramvan, Satna	1,176	194	982	83
5	Rani Durgawati Museum, Jabalpur	6,163	271	5,892	95
6	State Museum, Ujjain	417	254	163	40
7	Dhubela Museum, Chhatarpur	2,656	803	1,853	70
8	District Museum, Dewas	302	257	45	15
9	District Museum, Rewa	468	146	322	69
10	District Museum, Dhar	453	241	212	47

(*Source: Directorate)*

It is evident from the above table that these Museums have collections whose size is much larger than what can be displayed by the Museums at a time. This should, therefore, have prompted a very robust policy of rotation of artefacts so that most, if not all, artefacts can be displayed within a reasonable span of time. Further, constant rotation of artefacts also prompts an enhanced care of the artefacts kept in storage, lest they remain out of complete focus.

The Department stated (July 2022) that the procedure to display all the artefacts of Museum time to time is followed. In some Museums where the number of artefacts is less, it is not possible to display the antiquities alternately.

Reply is not acceptable as no rotation policy was available in the Department and during Joint Inspections of Museums, significant number of artefacts were found kept in the store which were not displayed since long time.

4.2.3 Absence of Disaster Management Plan

According to Para 15.03 of the National Policy of Conservation 2014, a Disaster Management Plan should be made as an important pre-requisite of the Conservation Plan for a Monument and a Museum. Identifying, understanding, and preparing for risks are vital parts of Museum management. Government Museums keep resources in trust for the public and therefore, must minimize risks to their collections. Having a strong Disaster Management Plan helps the Museum safeguard the ancient heritage it possesses. The Disaster Management Plan should include the evacuation plan clearly outlining the strategy to recover the collections in the event of a disaster.

The State of Madhya Pradesh is vulnerable to various natural disasters. There are 28 Districts that come under Zone–III[6] seismic zone and 22 Districts that come under Zone – II[7] seismic zone. There are 32 Districts of the State that are affected from the floods. Apart from these, there is always a constant risk of manmade disasters such as fire. As such, the archaeological heritage in the possession of the Directorate remains vulnerable to these disasters.

Audit observed that despite constant threats of disasters, the Department is yet to prepare any Disaster Management Plan to mitigate the risks to the Museums in the event of any disaster. Consequently, the Department has no plans in place or protocols to be followed in case of imminent disasters, so as to protect/ preserve the heritage under its possession. Further, the Department has also not provided appropriate training to the staff to handle disasters and emergencies. During the last five years, only three officials had attended training programmes on Museum Safety and Disaster Risk Reduction, which indicates the Department was indifferent towards the capacity building of staff.

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner assured that necessary action will be taken soon.

4.2.4 Lack of mechanism for Periodical Verification

Periodical Physical verification of artefacts was essential to ensure the availability and existence of the artefacts and also to assess the conditions of the antiquities. In the absence of it, there are always risks of artefacts getting stolen or their condition getting deteriorated. If no inspections are carried out there is always the risk that antiques are stolen and replaced with fakes.

Audit noticed that no such system exists in the Department for periodical verification of the artefacts in the Museums. Further, in last ten years, physical verification of the Museums has been carried out at the interval of two to four years and in some cases, it was carried out once in last ten years only. As a result of which, timely maintenance of artefacts could not be done and their need for conservation could not even be assessed. The details of physical verification carried out by the Department officials in the audited Museums are shown in **Table 4.3** below:

Table 4.3: Details of physical verification of Museums

S. N.	Name of Museum	Date of physical inspection	Number of inspection in last 10 years
1	State Museum, Bhopal	01.08.2019 and 19.09.2021	Two
2	State Museum, Ujjain	05.07.2021	One
3	State Museum, Jabalpur	08.08.2012, 07.10.2013, 19.07.2018 and 05.12.2019	Four
4	State Museum, Gwalior	11.11.2014 and 22.07.2020	Two
5	District Museum, Dhar	05.01.2021	One
6	District Museum, Rewa	December 2012, May 2014, February 2017 and July 2021	Four
7	District Museum, Hoshangabad	04.08.2021	One
8	District Museum, Orcha (Niwari)	31.07.2017 and 02.08.2018	Two
9	Local Museum, Ramnagar, Chanderi	10.07.2018	One
10	Local Museum, Ashapuri	05.10.2021	One
11	Local Museum, Maheshwar	11.03.2022	One

[6] Seismic Zone III is classified as the moderate-damage risk zone.
[7] Seismic Zone II is classified as the low-damage risk zone.

S. N.	Name of Museum	Date of physical inspection	Number of inspection in last 10 years
12	Site Museum Golghar, Bhopal	26.08.2021	One
13	Site Museum Chappan Mahal, Mandu	07.01.2021	One

(*Source: Directorate)*

The Department stated (July 2022) that physical verification of the artefacts of the Museum is done time to time and the condition of the artefacts stored in the Museum is confirmed. The Museums where physical verification has not been done in the stipulated time, their verification will be ensured.

The reply is not acceptable as during audit of Museum, it was noticed that the physical verification of the artefacts was done at the time of handing over of charge during transfer. The system being practiced by the Curators/ Department is, in essence, flawed on account of the following reasons:

- Transfer/ Posting is not a regular practice and there are cases where such transfers have taken place after long periods. As such, not having a periodic system of verification renders the items vulnerable to theft and damage.
- In few cases, concerned officials relinquished their charge much before the new incumbents could take charge. In such a situation the authenticity of verification at the time of handing over of charge is suspect.
- It may be difficult to retrieve items or fix responsibility if such theft/ loss comes to light only at the time of charge relinquishment.

4.3 Non-existent visitor engagement efforts

One of the most important goals of effective Museum management is to take steps in making Museums attractive for visitors to come, and to make them feel connected. This not only adds purpose to the existence of Museums, but it also glorifies the past heritage and makes it easy for people to understand culture and identify with it. Besides, increase in visitors adds to revenue, which in turn can be used for improving the quality of Museums and modernise them.

The ASI's Guidelines for Museums, 2013 stipulate that in order to encourage more visitors to visit the Site, the management should *inter alia*:

- develop clear and standardized directional and informative signage for the Museums and Site, using materials that are in harmony with the Site;
- create adequate public amenities such as toilets and clean drinking water facility for visitors;
- publicise the Site and the Museum and reach out to wider and newer audiences through outreach programmes, calendar of events, and multi-platform access on and off-site.

Audit observed that the Department has not made any efforts towards garnering visitors' interest despite having such a large number of Museums and artefacts under its control. The details are covered in succeeding paragraphs.

4.3.1 Absence of identification captions/ labels and lighting

The gallery texts for groups of objects and individual captions for each object on display should be in Hindi, English and the local language[8]. The Identification label provides the most basic information about the artefacts, usually the name, age, place of origin, *etc*. The visitors usually read the description to help their understanding of the artworks. Further, this is something which needs little effort from the administration but can increase multifold the effectiveness of Museum engagement. Further, lighting plays a significant role in developing a visually enriching and interactive experience for the visitors.

During the Joint Inspections, Audit noticed that a large number of the artefacts displayed in the twelve[9] out of the 22 jointly inspected Museums have not even been given identification captions/ labels. Absence of such elementary requirements indicates lack of emphasis on improving the visitor's experience, even in most basic ways. Following images indicate few such instances:



Picture 4.4: Artefacts displayed without captions/ labels at District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 4.5: Artefacts displayed without captions/ labels at District Museum, Vidisha (11-08-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that all the Curators have been directed to ensure labeling of displayed material.

Audit further observed that in 11[10] out of 22 Museums, spot lighting facility to showcase the artefacts was not available. Thus, the artefacts and sculptures failed to impose their due impact among the visitors.

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8 Para 4.6 of the Guidelines for ASI Museums, 2013.

9 State Museum, Bhopal, Gwalior and Satna; District Museum, Dhar, Orchha and Vidisha; Local Museum, Chanderi and Maheshwar, Site Museum, *Chappan Mahal* (Mandu); and *Puratatva* Museum; Betul, Datia and Khandwa.

10 State Museums at Jabalpur and Satna; District Museums at Dhar, Hoshangabad, Rewa and Vidisha; Site Museums at Ashapuri, Mandu; and *Puratatva* Museums at Betul, Khandwa and Seoni.



Picture 4.6: Insufficient lighting arrangement at State Museum, Jabalpur (07-12-2021)



Picture 4.7: Insufficient lighting arrangement at District Museum, Vidisha (11-08-2021)

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner assured that necessary action will be taken soon.

4.3.2 Closed galleries in Museums

During the Joint Inspection of District Museums at Rewa and Dhar, State Museum, Ramvan, Satna, Audit observed that one gallery was found closed for visitors in each Museum. Exact period indicating since when these were closed, were not provided by these Museums, except in one case. Various paintings of historical importance, sculptures, mounted tigers, artefacts made of ivory, *etc*. were kept in these closed galleries.

Table 4.4: Details of closed galleries in Museums

S. N.	Name of the Museum	Name/ Details of closed gallery	Audit remarks
1	State Museum, Bhopal	Bronze Gallery. The gallery contained bronze artefacts.	The gallery is closed for more than one year for termite treatment (April 2022). Reasons for delay in completing the treatment and re-opening the gallery were not available in the records.
2	Tulsi Museum, Ramvan, Satna	No name. The gallery contained artefacts pertaining to Bharhut Stupa, Gupta period and Kalchuri period.	The gallery is closed to general public. Period since when closed was not intimated to Audit. Reasons for closure were also not intimated.
3	District Museum, Dhar	No name. The gallery contained ivory artefacts.	The gallery has been closed since 2015 on account of staff shortage. Precious ivory artefacts are lying in precarious condition and the entire gallery was covered in dust. Chances of damage to the artefacts on account of non-maintenance are very high.
4	District Museum, Rewa	No name. The gallery contained mounted tigers and paintings pertaining to the Rewa royal family.	Reasons for closure were not intimated to Audit. The artefacts are covered in dust owing to non-maintenance. The taxidermy mounts of tigers appear to have been damaged beyond repair/ restoration.

Audit is of the view that the closure of the galleries was arbitrary as reasons for closure were either not available or were not justifiable. Even though the galleries were closed to the general public, the Museum staff could have taken steps to keep them under proper

maintenance. Failure to do so not only resulted in degradation of the stored artefacts but also deprived the visitors of the viewing experience.



Picture 4.8: Artefacts made of bronze displayed in closed gallery of State Museum, Bhopal (13-07-2021)



Picture 4.9: Artefacts displayed in closed gallery of State Museum, Ramvan, Satna (08-11-2021)



Picture 4.10: Ivory artefacts covered in dust in the closed gallery of District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 4.11: Damaged mounted tigers kept in closed Gallery (22-11-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that in an unavoidable situation, such as at the time of renovation of the gallery, the galleries are kept closed and it will be opened as soon as the renovation is complete.

The replies, however, failed to address the reasons for non-maintenance of the closed galleries. Further, no definite timelines were given by the Department for their re-opening.

4.3.3 Lack of amenities for visitors

People visit Museums and Monuments for a variety of reasons, such as education, information, recreation and entertainment. During such visits, basic amenities such as online ticketing, cloak rooms, toilets, drinking water, ease of access, *etc*. at the Museums can work as a catalyst for tourist attraction and enhance the overall experience.

Audit collected data on visitor footfall in respect of 10[11] Museums for the period of 2016-17 to 2019-20[12]. The details are shown in the **Table 4.5** below:

Table 4.5: Visitors' footfall in Museums

S. N.	Name of the Museum	Number of visitors year-wise				Total
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
	State Level Museums					
1	Bhopal	16,526	18,292	15,906	20,683	**71,407**

[11] State Museums - Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Satna; District Museums - Dhar, Orchha, Rewa and Vidisha.

[12] During 2020-21, there was adverse impact of Covid-19 on footfall, hence, data was not considered.

S. N.	Name of the Museum	Number of visitors year-wise				Total
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
	State Level Museums					
2	Maharaja Chatrasal Museum, Dubhela, Chattarpur	28,048	24,626	44,661	38,742	**1,36,077**
3	Gujri Mahal, Gwalior	1,97,850	2,63,426	3,17,282	3,52,779	**11,31,337**
4	Indore	22,591	23,577	29,460	32,563	**1,08,191**
5	Jabalpur	5,580	7,872	7,612	7,183	**28,247**
6	Tulsi Museum, Ramvan, Satna	1,592	1,379	629	468	**4,068**
7	Triveni Museum, Ujjain	0	0	6,889	16,277	**23,166**
	District Level Museums					
8	Orchha	2,04,243	2,99,366	2,61,771	2,03,996	**9,69,376**
9	Rewa	4,049	8,055	0	4,171	**16,275**
10	Vidisha	1,031	876	853	871	**3,631**

From the above table it can be seen that in District Museum, Orchha, annual visitor footfall was more than two lakh and in other three[13] Museums, annual visitors were over 20,000 during the period. These figures indicate that there is a great potential in these Museums and improving public amenities can in fact help in augmenting the number of visitors.

However, Audit inspection revealed that the current state of the Museums leaves a lot to be desired, as detailed below:

- No facility for purchase of online tickets was in place in any of the Museums. The tickets were sold *in lieu of* cash only.
- No cloakrooms have been provided in any of the Museums, for safe custody of visitors' items.
- Potable drinking water facility was not available in 17[14] Museums.
- Ramps for differently abled visitors were not provided, thus not only limiting their entry into the Museums but also constituting a violation of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995.

Lack of these basic amenities might affect the footfall in these Museums and also reduce the quality of experience for the visitors.

The Department stated (July 2022) that arrangements were being made for online booking, ticketing, sale of departmental publications and replicas, *etc*. at major Museums.

4.4 Digitization

Digitization[15] involves acquiring, converting, storing and providing information in a standardised, organised format and making it available on demand from a common system accessible to the users of Museum objects for various purposes. Further, Museums being hotspots for cultural tourism, digital engagement enables them to promote culture and heritage to global audiences through digital channels. Museums can engage diverse audiences in the backdrop of massive growth of the internet, increased mobile usage via smart phones and tablets and the prevalence of social media. Further, digitization

[13] State Museums – Bhopal, Chhatarpur and Indore.

[14] State Museums- Indore, Jabalpur and Satna, District Museums- Chhatarpur, Dewas, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Rewa, and Vidisha, Site Museums- Ashapuri and Mandu, Maheshwar, Golghar and *Puratatva* Museums- Betul, Datia, Khandwa and Seoni.

[15] Digitisation means conversion of analog data to digital formats and preparation of textual and image data of artefacts.

safeguards visual materials and converts them into machine-readable format that prevents them from deterioration.

According to Para 1.7 of Guidelines for ASI Museums, 2013, Museums should create digitized documentation of Museum collection for purposes of preservation, conservation, interpretation, design, publications and outreach programmes.

Audit observed that the Department had made no efforts to digitize the database of any of the Museums under its control. This not only deprived the global audience from access to the Indian heritage online, but also did not enable the interested individuals to have remote access, if they wished to.

In the absence of a digitized and centralized database, the Department has no monitoring mechanism in place to:

- keep a watch over the artefacts and verify the same periodically.
- keep a watch over the rotational policy of artefacts in the Museums.
- keep a watch over the condition of the artefacts and see the need of periodic restoration, treatments.
- keep a control over the artefacts in case the physical accession registers get lost/ damaged due to manmade or natural causes.

The Department stated (July 2022) that action will be taken for digitization as per Rules.

Box 4.1: Website of Directorate

Directorate have a Department-run website (www.archaeology.mp.gov.in), but the same was not updated. The deficiencies noticed are listed below:

- There were 526 State Protected Monuments but at the website, detail of only 497 Monuments was found to be displayed;
- Pictures and details of all the protected Monuments are not available;
- List of excavations is not updated since 2003-04;
- No Excavation Report is available;
- Survey report of only six Districts (out of 21 surveyed Districts) had been displayed;
- GPS tagging of Monuments was also not available; and
- There are many webpages where information is blank.

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner stated that updation work of Departmental website is under process.

4.5 Inadequate protection mechanisms in Museums

4.5.1 Security Surveillance System

A well-designed and well-maintained perimeter fence or wall provides a first line of defence. The security systems are, however, better served by CCTVs which are now a common sight in all important public places and can act as a deterrent in reducing crime.

Audit noticed that out of 22 Museums, CCTVs were installed (and operational) in only four[16] Museums. Thus, the Department failed to address the security issue especially considering the fact that the Museums under its control contain very rare and priced items. In 17 out of the 22 Museums, artefacts were displayed outside the Museums and these artefacts remain vulnerable to theft/ vandalism in the absence of effective security measures.



Picture 4.12: Non-operational CCTV Camera at District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 4.13: Non-functional Control Panel of CCTV at District Museum, Vidisha (11-08-2021)

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner assured that necessary action will be taken soon.

However, the fact remains that the Department was aware of the importance of having CCTVs but failed to take any action to address this issue.

4.5.2 Fire Prevention

Displaying priceless artefacts to the public demands the highest levels of security, as well as fire protection. Authorities concerned should ensure both passive and active measures to provide maximum fire protection. The risks to human life and property in historical buildings and Museums are relatively high due to high concentration of people and due to the combustible nature of the interior furnishings and fittings frequently present in such buildings.

Joint Inspection of 22 Museums revealed the following *lacunae*:

- Fire detection and alarm systems were not installed in any of the Museums.
- In respect of 21 Museums, fire extinguishers installed at different locations of the Museum buildings had not been replaced/ refilled beyond their expiry, rendering them unfit for use to meet any emergency.
- Staff was not found to be trained in the operation of fire extinguishers and no fire training was conducted. Thus, the staff remained untrained and unprepared to handle fire incidents and will not be in position to handle the available equipment properly and save the Museum Artefacts in case of situation of fire.

The Department stated (July 2022) that at present, fire extinguishers have been refilled in all the Museums and the employees have also been trained to operate these fire extinguishers.

[16] State Museum- Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Ujjain.

However, veracity of the claim could not be verified as no supporting documents were provided.

4.6 Maintenance of Museum artefacts and buildings

4.6.1 Poor management/ handling of artefacts

According to Para 6.6 of Guideline for ASI Museum, 2013, a maintenance plan to ensure the upkeep of Museum and its facilities should be prepared. The Museums hold historical antiquities, coins, books, manuscripts and records, and are supposed to preserve them through scientific methods. As these are kept in Museum's trust on behalf of public, it is very important to maintain them in their original form. Accordingly, preventive measures should be taken so that damage to the collections due to these external influences remain minimal. As dirt and dust contribute to the deterioration of artefacts and unclean spaces attract rodents and pests, the responsibility of the thorough cleanliness of the Museums also rests with the Museum administration.

During the Joint Inspection, Audit noticed that in sixteen[17] Museums, at least 160 artefacts displayed in the Museum showed signs of paint splatters and cement. This indicated that the artefacts were not properly protected during restoration/ civil works going on in these Museums. Thus, poor handling of invaluable artefacts resulted in damage to their structure which affected the originality and beauty of these artefacts.

Even though the Department was aware that the construction/ civil work had damaged the artefacts, they did precious little to begin the process of restoration of these artefacts.



Picture 4.14: Splatters of paint on antiquity at Jabalpur (08-12-2021)



Picture 4.15: Spot of cement on the idol at District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)

[17] State Museums - Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Satna; District Museums - Hoshangabad, Dhar, Rewa and Vidisha; Site Museums - Ashapuri and Golghar; Local Museums - Datia and Mandu and *Puratatva* Museums - Betul, Khandwa and Seoni.



Picture 4.16: Spot of paint on antiquity at District Museum, Rewa (22-11-2021)



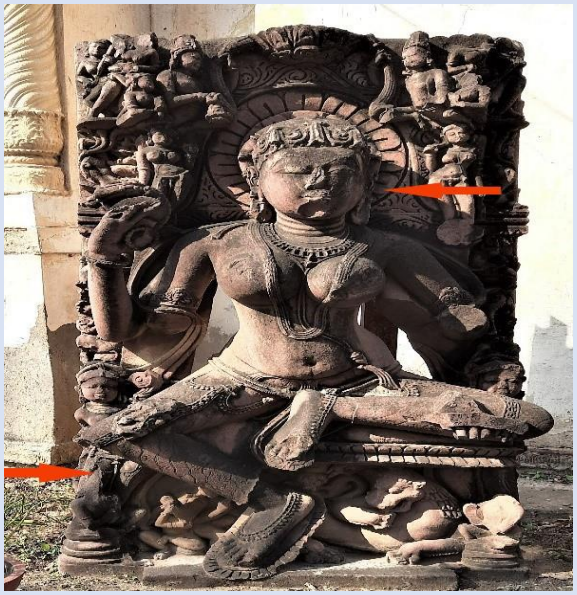
Picture 4.17: Spot of paint on antiquity at District Museum, Dewas (18-11-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that instructions have been given to the concerned officers to remove the paint marks from the artefacts.

Further, Audit noticed that at least 500 artefacts were displayed in an open area in 17[18] Museums. In such a situation, due to sunlight, wind and water, these ancient artefacts were getting covered with moss and algae and thus, were seeing a change in their original form. This deterioration in original form was seriously impacting the attractiveness of these artefacts while deteriorating their historical value.



Picture 4.18: Algae on the Artefacts displayed in open space at District Museum, Vidisha



Picture 4.19: Algae on the Artefacts displayed in open space at District Museum, Rewa

18 State Museums- Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Satna and Ujjain, District Museums- Chhatarpur, Dewas, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Rewa and Vidisha, Site Museums- Ashapuri and Mandu, and *Puratatva* Museums- Betul, Khandwa and Seoni.



Picture 4.20 :Erosion on artefacts due to display in open at District Museum Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 4.21 :Erosion on artefacts due to display in open at Local Museum, Chappan Mahal, Dhar (28-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that usually large and antiquities unsuitable to be displayed in the galleries only are displayed in the open space of Museums. Further, necessary steps, like construction of shed, lighting, installation of CCTV Camera, *etc*. were taken to protect them from sunlight, rain, theft, *etc*. These facilities were also ensured in the Museums mentioned in the audit observation. However, efforts will be made for additional security.

Reply is not acceptable as in the jointly inspected Museums, many of the artefacts were displayed in the open space without having protection from sunlight, rain, *etc*.

4.6.2 Use of cement in conservation work

Audit had previously commented on use of cement in conservation work of Monuments **Paragraph 3.4.6** (**Chapter 3**). During Joint Inspection of Museums, Audit noticed that in three Museums, the same *modus operandi* had been followed by the Department resulting in use of cement in the conservation of artefacts. This indicates that:

- Either the Department is not aware of the processes to be followed in conservation of artefacts or;
- The Department does not monitor the restoration work being carried out even though Museum artefacts have to be restored/ cleaned by the Museum curators/ staff themselves.

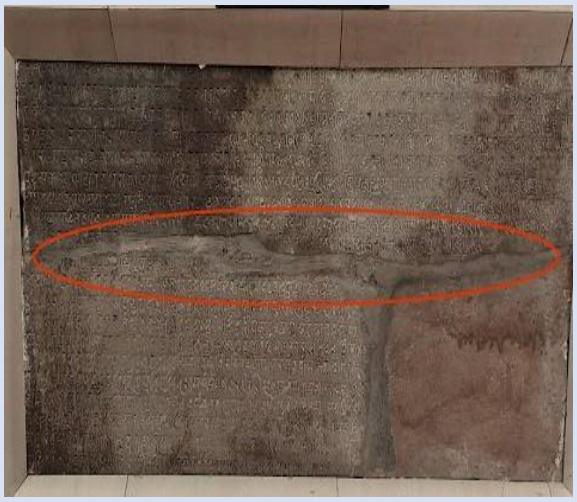
Not adhering to the provisions of the John Marshall's Conservation Manual showed lack of supervision in conservation works by the Departmental Officers which had visibly resulted in marring of their visual and aesthetic appeal.



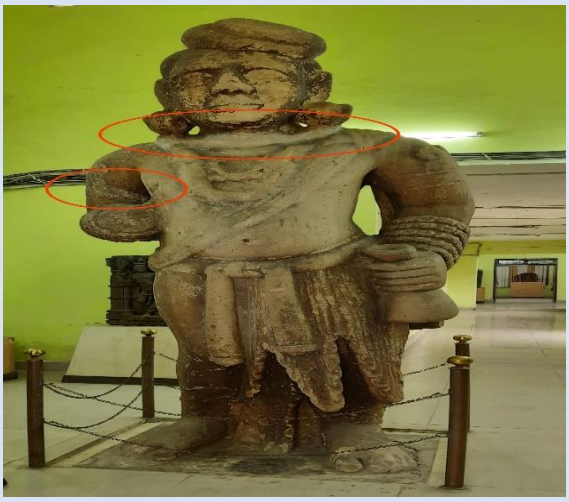
Picture 4.22: Use of cement in conservation work of artefacts at District Museum, Vidisha (17-08-2021)



Picture 4.23: Use of cement in conservation work at State Museum, Ujjain (22-11-2021)



Picture 4.24: Use of cement in conservation work of artefacts at State Museum, Gujri Mahal, Gwalior (01-11-2021)



Picture 4.25: Use of cement in conservation work of artefacts at District Museum, Vidisha (11-08-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that artefacts shown will be rectified by deploying the departmental officers and technical staff.

4.6.3 Improper Storage facility

A Museum should have a storage area for housing artefact collections (which cannot be displayed) that is separate from the exhibit areas. The storage area should have enough space for safe keeping of the artefacts and there should be adequate measures in place to ensure that they remain well-protected.

Out of the 22 Museums where joint inspections were to be carried out, storage facility of five[19] Museums could not be checked. Nine Museums did not have (or require) storage facility as all the artefacts were on display. In respect of the remaining eight[20] Museums, 31,485 artefacts, representing 40-92 *per cent* of all available artefacts were under storage. Examination of the storage facilities revealed that:

- In all the eight Museums, 2,649 artefacts were found lying haphazardly on the floor without being assigned a safe storage area.
- No planning was in place for ensuring systematic placement of artefacts in the storage area. Such unplanned storage of art objects would inevitably lead to their deterioration.
- CCTV facility was not available in the storage area. In such a situation 12,290[21] artefacts remained vulnerable to theft.
- The artefacts in the storage area were neither periodically put to display (discussed in paragraph 4.2.2) nor were being regularly cleaned.

In such a situation where the Museums have taken little to no action to ensure safe custody of the artefacts coupled with their poor upkeep and maintenance and absence of Periodical Verification mechanism, these treasured items will continue to deteriorate even further while chances of theft also cannot be ruled out.



Picture 4.26: Artefacts lying on floor at District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 4.27: Artefacts were lying on floor in haphazard manner at State Museum, Bhopal (15-09-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that though all the Museums have less storage space but instructions have been issued to concerned staff to expand the storage space.

4.6.4 Maintenance of Museum buildings

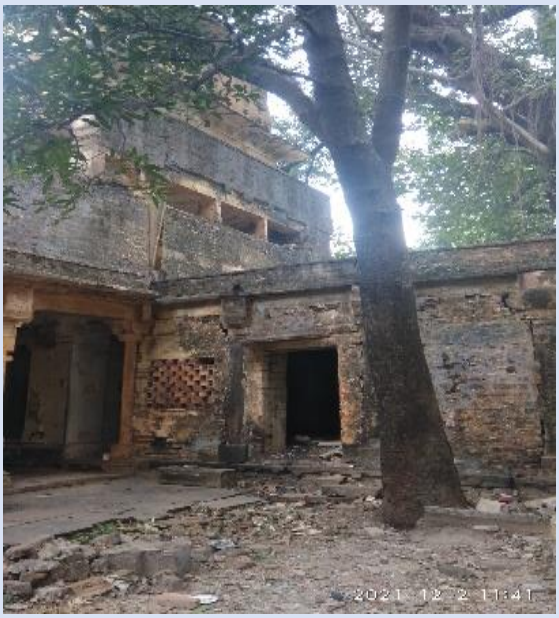
A dilapidated structure can not only cause harm to the artefacts kept in the Museum but can also pose a danger to the staff employed there. A number of natural factors may affect a building like termite infestation, seepage due to rains, natural process of decay, *etc*. Apart

[19] State Museums - Chhatarpur, Indore, Jabalpur and Satna and *Puratatva* Museum - Datia.
[20] State Museums - Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain; District Museums - Dhar, Dewas, Rewa and Vidisha.
[21] State Museums - Chhatarpur, Indore and Satna; District Museums- Dewas, Dhar and Rewa.

from that, as some of the Museum buildings itself are heritage structures, lack of maintenance can adversely impact their structure, making them feeble. Periodic maintenance of building is not only cost effective in the long run but it also extends the life of the building.

Audit observed that:

- Local Museum, Chanderi was housed in Ramnagar Fort (built in 1698) since the last 20 years. Due to non-maintenance, the fort was in a deplorable condition and for the safety of the artefacts and visitors, the artefacts were eventually transferred (2019) to Old *Kacheri* building at Chanderi.
- District Museum, Rewa was housed in Venkat Bhavan (built by the Maharaja of Rewa in 1908) since the last 30 years. At present, condition of the building has deteriorated severely and is in urgent need of repairs.
- The District Museum, Vidisha, and the Tulsi Museum, Ramvan, Satna have developed cracks on the walls and suffer from seepage and termite infestations were noticed due to non-maintenance of the buildings. Apart from damaging the structure of the building, these also diminish the visual appeal of the Museums.
- Due to the blockage of the drainage system in the Museum, rain-water had filled up in the galleries located on the ground floor of the State Museum, Jabalpur (August 2019). The ply boards installed on the walls of the galleries and pedestals were also damaged due to this. Further, dampness and cracks were still visible on the walls of the Museum building.



Picture 4.28: Deteriorated building of Local Museum Ramnagar, Chanderi (02-12-2021)



Picture 4.29: Deteriorated pillars of District Museum, Rewa (22-11-2021)



Picture 4.30: Deteriorated building of District Museum, Vidisha (11-08-2021)



Picture 4.31: Deteriorated building of State Museum Ramvan, Satna (09-11-2021)

In the Exit Conference (July 2022), the Principal Secretary instructed for issuance of necessary advisory guidelines to local administrations for carrying out conservation work in Museums only under the supervision and in consultation with the State Archaeology Department.

Box 4.2: Inadequate maintenance of Tulsi Library, Satna

Tulsi Library is situated inside the State Museum, Ramvan, Satna. The Library has over 25,000 books in its collection and houses many rare and priceless collection of books which include:

- Seven illustrated and handwritten books including a handwritten book written in 1851, containing beautiful paintings and stories about Lord Rama.
- The commentary of *Balabhadra Bhagavad Gita* (available in its original form only here).
- The commentary on Kalidasa's *Meghdoot* (dated 1522) by Mallinatha Suri.
- Around 1,250 handwritten books on Vedic rituals and sciences.

Audit noticed that the library was lying closed since September 2018 and due to non-maintenance/ upkeep, the library was in a deplorable state and the place was full of dust, web, and termites. Despite having storage options, the books were lying scattered all around the place in the open and many had been infested with termites which had severely damaged the books. There was no security in place to ensure safe custody of the rare books.

The new books purchased had not been taken in the accession register and not been accounted for.



Picture 4.32: Poor condition of books kept in Library (09-11-2021)



Picture 4.33: Books kept in haphazard manner in Library (09-11-2021)

The Department stated (July 2022) that the post of Librarian is vacant. Alternative arrangements will be made to keep a proper record of these handwritten texts.

The reply reflects the callousness of the Department as despite lapse of more than three years since the vacancy, the Department did not make any efforts to seek a replacement or take steps to maintain the library with the available in-house staff of the Museum where the library is housed.

4.7 Management/ safe keeping of Antique Coins

The Museums of Madhya Pradesh, besides storing invaluable artefacts also contain a vast collection of coins dating back to the medieval era. Since coins are not only historically important but also valuable and rare and hence in need of constant protection and safekeeping. Audit assessed the internal controls in place in the Department for the safe keeping of the coins and observed the following deficiencies.

4.7.1 Non-display of coins

During the Joint Inspection of Museums, it was noticed that in four[22] Museums all the coins were kept in a safe and no arrangements had been made for display of coins to the general public.

[22] State Museum Ramvan, Satna; District Museums – Dhar, Rewa and Vidisha.



Picture 4.34: District Museum, Vidisha (27-08-2021)



Picture 4.35: State Museum, Ramvan Satna (08-11-2021)

On being pointed out, it was replied that due to space constraints, security issues and non-availability of separate coin gallery, the coins could not be displayed in the Museums.

Display of coins will not only help in garnering interest among the visitors but will also be an efficient way of keeping the coins under constant monitoring, thereby increasing accountability.

4.7.2 Weight of precious metal coins not shown

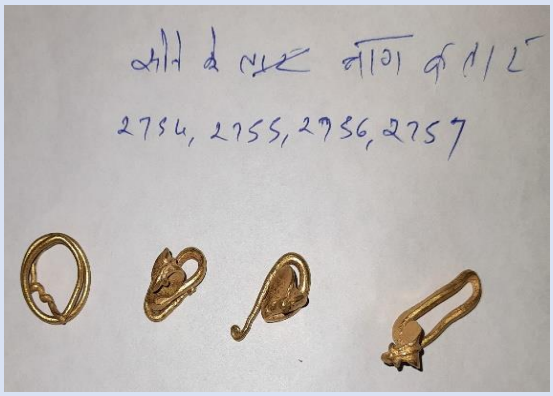
During joint inspection of Museums, it was noticed that coins of gold, silver and copper were kept in the custody of Museums, but their actual weight has not been shown anywhere in the Museum records. Also, no document related to periodic testing of the metals was available in the Museum.

It may also be mentioned that the coins are kept in safe custody and are only opened/ checked at the time of handing over/ taking over of the charge by the concerned officers.

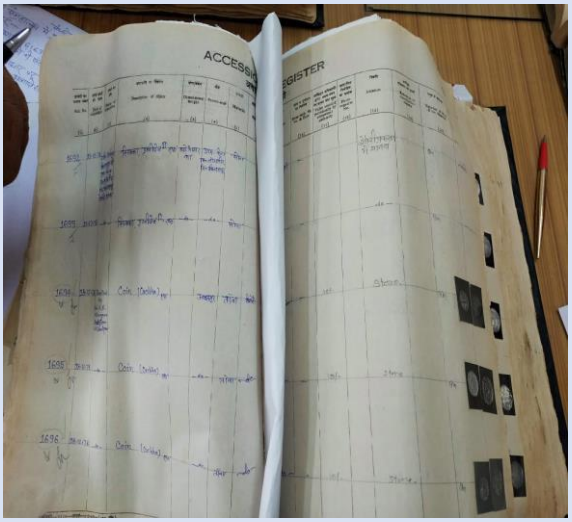
Audit is of the view that this method of safe custody of coins is deficient on account of the fact that the physical verification (as and when carried out) is on the basis of the number of coins and not on the basis of additional factors such as weight, genuineness, *etc*. of the coins. Thus, the possibility of loss in weight of the coins or their replacement cannot be ruled out.



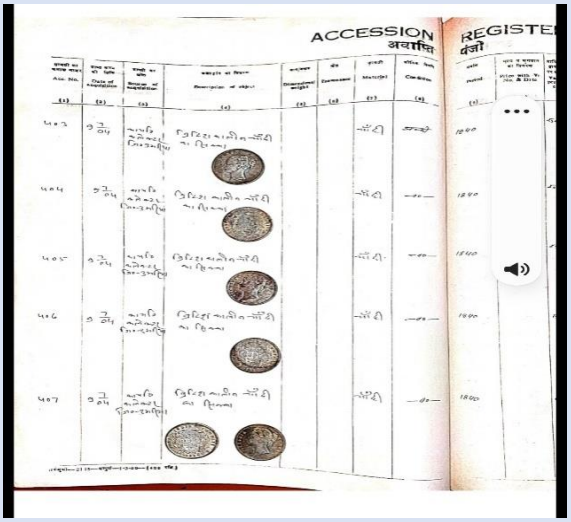
Picture 4.36: Gold coins at District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture 4.37: Gold wires at District Museum, Dhar (28-09-2021)



Picture: 4.38 Accession register of State Museum, Jabalpur (07-10-2021)



Picture: 4.39 Accession register of District Museum, Rewa (22-11-2021)

On being pointed out, the Museum Curators stated (October 2021) that the weight of the coins were mentioned on the envelopes (encasing the coins).

The Reply was not acceptable as weight of coins were not recorded on envelopes.

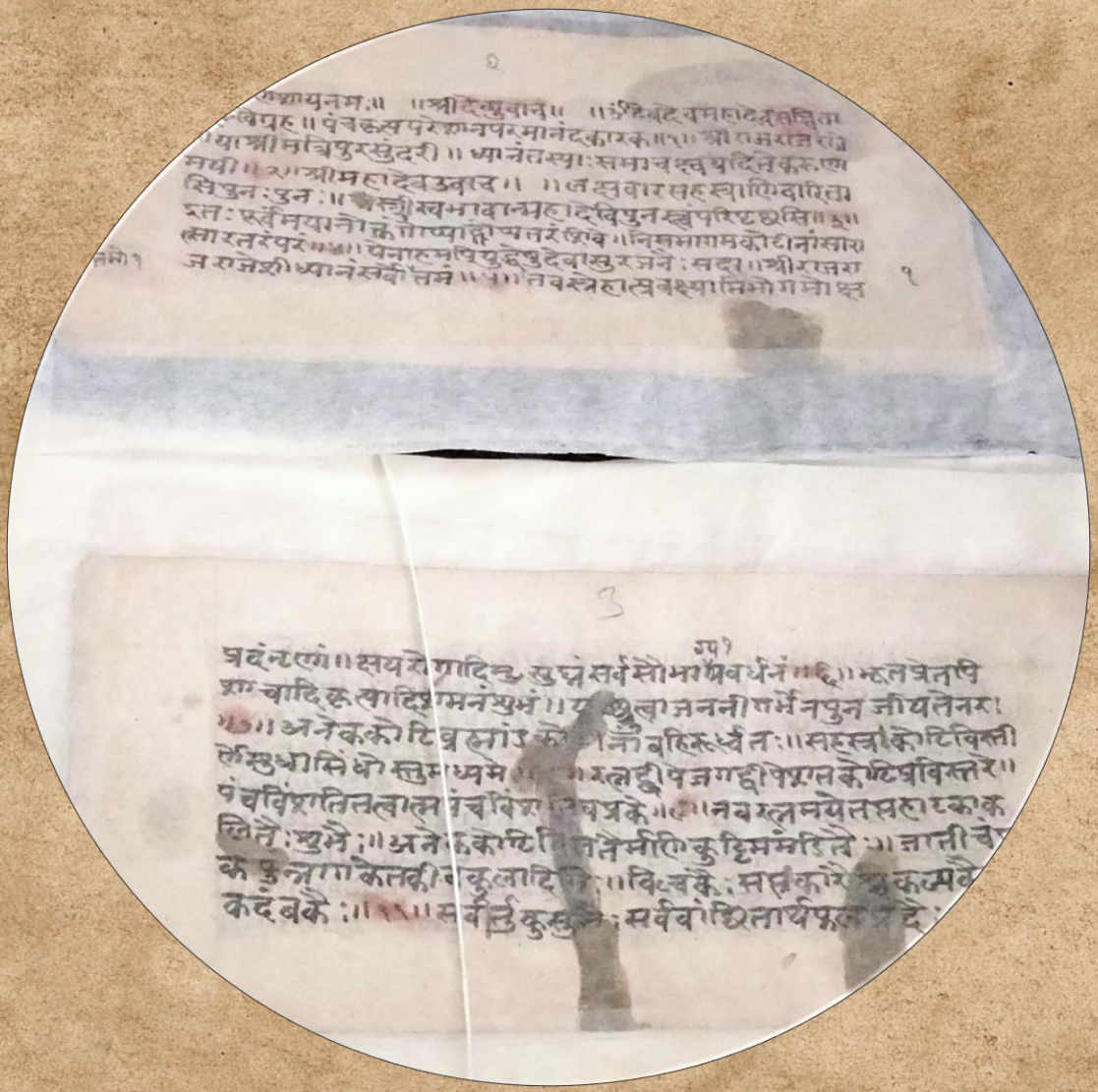
4.8 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Department may take steps to:

9. Create a Management Plan for Museums which *inter alia* provide detailed instructions for periodic maintenance, repair of artefacts both in display and in storage.
10. Develop a centralised and digitised data base of all artefacts in the State and verify them periodically.
11. Provide suitable public amenities and deploy sufficient manpower (viz. Caretakers and Museum Attendants).
12. Sensitize the existing staff on the procedures to be followed for scientific upkeep and maintenance of the artefacts inside the Museum including the restoration.
13. Evolve a control system for proper safekeeping of rare artefacts including coins.

CHAPTER V

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHIVES



Chapter V

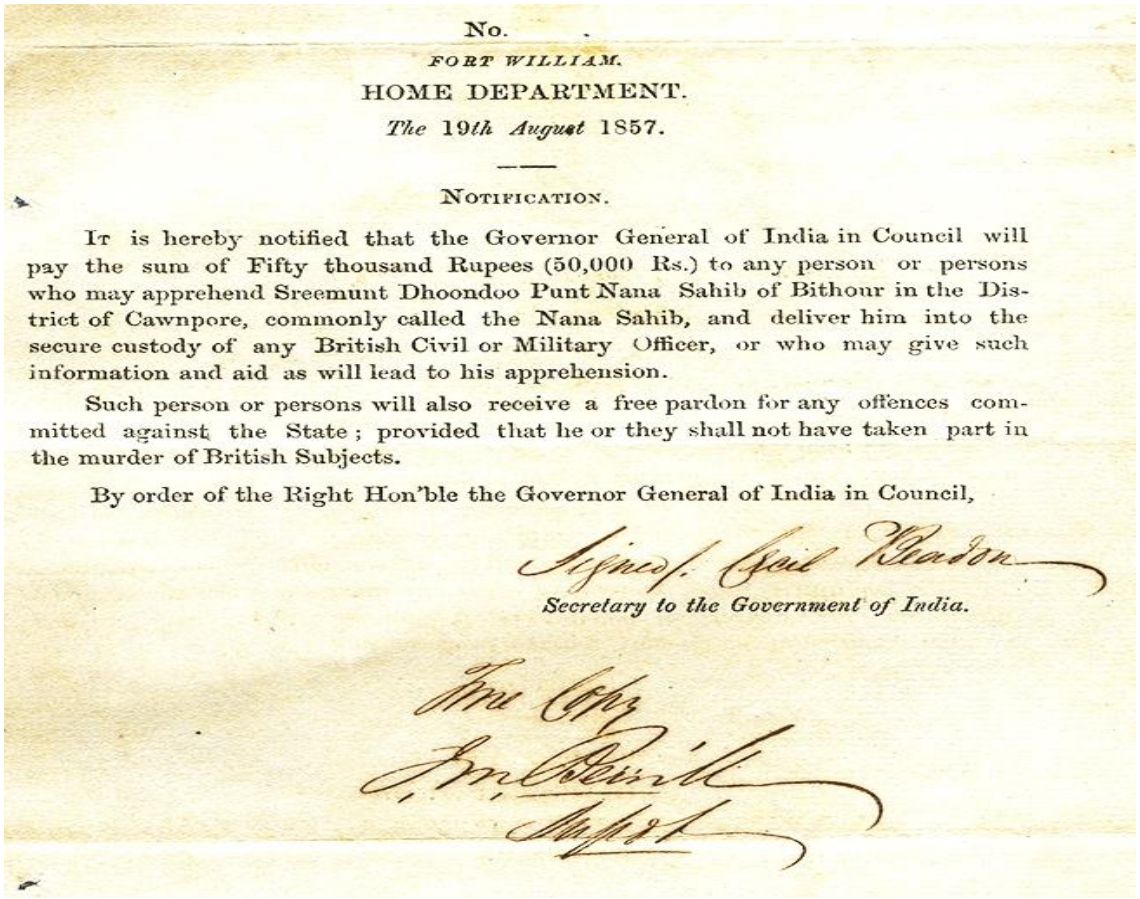
Management of Archives

Summary

Audit jointly inspected six Archives and found that 82 *per cent* of all the technical posts were vacant. Files/ Records have not been segregated in order of classification such as war, famine, administrative orders, etc. Due to shortage of staff, the continuous process of verification of records was affected. There was lack of cataloguing as well as digitization of records, except in Archives at Bhopal where about 11 lakh pages were digitized. Audit noticed improper up-keep of records due to absence of fumigation, air conditioning facilities and appropriate humidity control measures. Out of six Archives, air conditioning facility was available only at one Archives at Satpura Bhawan, Bhopal. Further, due to non-adoption of de-acidification process and improper storage of records, there was great possibility of damage to historical and fragile archived records. No physical verification had been conducted in any of the six Archives. No training programmes for operation of fire extinguishers and fire training was conducted by the Department for the staff. Due to this, the Department could not assess the physical well-being of the records. The automatic fire detection and alarm systems were not installed in the record room in any of the six Archives indicating serious lapse as per the prescribed fire safety standards.

5.1 Introduction

Archives consist of records that have been selected for permanent or long-term preservation on the basis of their enduring cultural, historical and evidentiary values. Archival records are normally unpublished, original and almost unique, unlike books or magazines, of which many identical copies may exist. These records are important cultural heritage and they are basic sources of research which play an important role in uncovering the life of the past. Hence, it is essential to preserve them for future generations.



No.

FORT WILLIAM.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 19th August 1857.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Governor General of India in Council will pay the sum of Fifty thousand Rupees (50,000 Rs.) to any person or persons who may apprehend Sreemunt Dhoondoo Punt Nana Sahib of Bithour in the District of Cawnpore, commonly called the Nana Sahib, and deliver him into the secure custody of any British Civil or Military Officer, or who may give such information and aid as will lead to his apprehension.

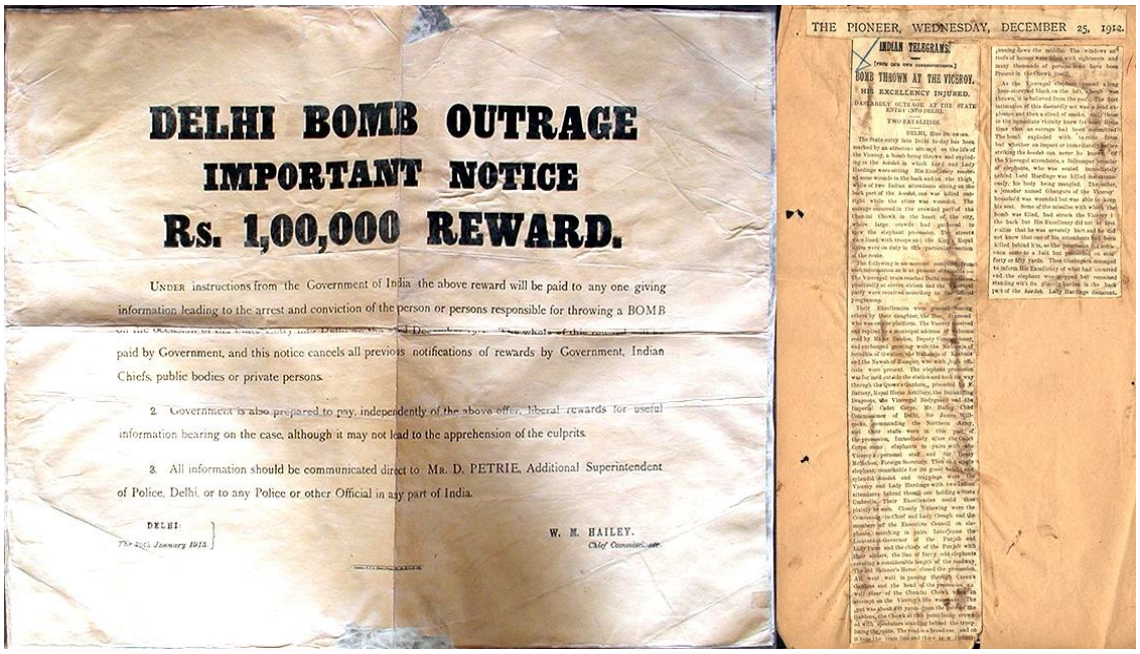
Such person or persons will also receive a free pardon for any offences committed against the State; provided that he or they shall not have taken part in the murder of British Subjects.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

Signed Cecil Beadon

Secretary to the Government of India.

Picture 5.1: Notification issued by Government in 1857, to apprehend Nana Sahib
(Source: Directorate)



DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Rs. 1,00,000 REWARD.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India the above reward will be paid to any one giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for throwing a BOMB [illegible] paid by Government, and this notice cancels all previous notifications of rewards by Government, Indian Chiefs, public bodies or private persons.

2. Government is also prepared to pay, independently of the above offer, liberal rewards for useful information bearing on the case, although it may not lead to the apprehension of the culprits.

3. All information should be communicated direct to MR. D. PETRIE, Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, or to any Police or other Official in any part of India.

DELHI
The 25th January 1913.

W. M. HAILEY.
Chief Commissioner.

THE PIONEER, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1912.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

BOMB THROWN AT THE VICEROY.

HIS EXCELLENCY INJURED.

Picture 5.2: Notice issued by Government in 1913, for Delhi bomb outrage
(Source: Directorate)

The State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November 1956. It was carved out of the parts of old Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces and Berar), the erstwhile States of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa and Madhya Bharat. As a result, the records maintained by

these States also came into the possession of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Directorate of State Archives of Madhya Pradesh was set up in 1974, which became their natural custodian. Thereafter, the Directorate of State Archives was merged with the Directorate of Archaeology in 1994. Under the Archives Branch at Bhopal, two Regional Archive Offices are functioning at Indore and Gwalior.

The following historical records had been collected and maintained at the Archives in Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior under the administrative control of the Deputy Director, *Puratatava Abhilekhagar*, Bhopal, as shown in **Table 5.1** below:

Table 5.1: Details of Archival records

S. N.	Name of State and period of historical records	Approximate number of records	Name and place of Archives	Under control of Office
1	Bhopal State (1914-1948)	3,58,000 files	Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Bhopal	Deputy Director *Abhilekhagar, Puratatava Abhilekhagar and Museum*, Bhopal
2	Indore State (1818-1947)	2,75,000 files		
3	Madhya Prant (1798-1919)	51,000 files		
4	Gwalior State (1800-1947)	5,10,000 files	Old Secretariat Building D-Block, Bhopal	
5	Madhya Bharat Rajya (1948-1956)	1,20,000 files	Satpura Bhavan, B-Wing, Lower Ground Floor, Bhopal	
6	Indore State Record (1855-1947)	2,713 Bags	Rajwada, Indore	Deputy Director, *Puratatava Abhilekhagar* and Museum, Indore
7		4,542 Bags	Rampur Kothi (Lalbagh), Indore	
8	Narsinghgarh State (1896-1947)	479 Bags and 12,695 files (approximate)	Moti Mahal, Gwalior	Deputy Director, *Puratatava Abhilekhagar* and Museum, Gwalior

(Source: Directorate)

Audit carried out joint inspection of the records maintained by the above six Archival offices (shown in column 4 of **Table 5.1**) in Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore.

The details are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

5.2 Human Resource Management

Human Resource Management is an important aspect which impacts most of the operational activities. Further, periodic physical verification is an important control tool which not only helps in finding prevailing shortcomings but also helps in course corrections and future planning.

5.2.1 Shortage of technical staff

Audit observed that against 61 Sanctioned Posts (22 technical and 39 non-technical), only 25 (four technical and 21 non-technical) officers/ staff were posted in the Archives Department as of September 2021. The category-wise vacancy position is shown in **Table 5.2** below:

Table 5.2: Details of staff position

S. N.	Category	Sanctioned Post	Men in Position	Vacant	
				Posts	Percentage
1	Class II (Technical)	5	0	5	100
2	Class III (Technical)	17	4	13	76

3	Class III (Non-Technical)	12	8	4	33
4	Class IV (Non-Technical)	26	13	13	50
	Total	**60**	**25**	**35**	**58**

(Source: Directorate)

It can be seen from the above table that 82 *per cent* of all the technical posts were vacant (April 2022). Reasons for not filing up of the vacant posts were not available. In such a situation where more than 80 *per cent* technical posts remained vacant, the Department was not in position to ensure proper safekeeping of important historical records. Deficiencies emanating from this issue have been brought out in subsequent paragraphs.

The Department stated (July 2022) that the work of the Archives Division has been affected due to the vacancy of 37 percent posts. Records are being protected by preparing optimizers and carton boxes and action is being taken to get their digitization.

5.3 Maintenance of archival records

5.3.1 Cataloguing of records

Archives are increasingly consulted by researchers who require references for their specific needs. The researchers include historians, lawyers, publishers, journalists, environmentalists, criminal investigators, etc. Further, technological advances are providing opportunities for improved Archival service. Thus, it is important to make this heritage accessible to as many people as possible, using the most appropriate technologies in the Archives.

During 2016-17 to 2020-21, 141 persons requisitioned the records from three[1]out of the six Archives, out of which 56 were researchers, underlying the importance of having a well-maintained and accessible Archival database. For this, it is imperative that records are catalogued and organized for easy search, retrieval and up-keep of records.

Audit observed in all the six Archives that the archived records were not fully catalogued. This included the following:

- Files/ Records had not been segregated in order of their age or historical importance or events.
- Files/ Records have not been segregated in order of classification such as war, famine, administrative orders, etc.
- Orders, documents, or photographs have not been segregated and classified accordingly.
- All the files have been bunched together and kept inside bags. There has been no attempt to check the files and classify them appropriately on the lines stated above.

In such a situation, the Archives were simply acting as a repository of the old records and served no useful purpose in terms of retrieval of information or records either for governmental use or for research purposes.

The Department stated (July 2022) that year wise and Department wise bags of protected Archives have been maintained. This was not done in Indore office of Archives Division due to shortage of staff, which will be arranged on priority basis.

[1] Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Bhopal, Old Secretariat Building, Bhopal and Satpura Bhavan, Bhopal.

However, the fact remains that protected Archives have not been catalogued and organized for easy search, retrieval and up-keep of records.

5.3.2 Digitization of records

Due to repeated use of the Archives for various purposes such as research and documentary work, and also due to humidity, acidification, termites, accidental fire, flood, etc. there is a possibility of decay in the original form of records. Accordingly, digitization of records should be done to avoid such losses. This will also help in making the copies of these records available in digital format which can then be easily accessed remotely. That would serve the dual purpose of both ease of access, as well as longer preservation of fragile and important documents which would then not have to be physically handled.

Audit observed that work of digitization was taken up in 2013-14 for the records kept in Bhopal Archives and since then a total of 10,79,170 pages had been digitized during the last eight years (up to March 2020). However, the digitization work was stopped during 2020-21 due to non-allotment of budget. The percentage of digitization could not be checked as the information pertaining to the total number of pages to be digitized vis-à-vis the pages actually digitized was not furnished to Audit. Digitization of records had not been taken up at Gwalior and Indore Archives (April 2022).

The Department stated (July 2022) that so far 10,79,170 important and historical records related to Central Provinces have been digitized. The process of digitization of records is under process. Efforts are being made to complete them on priority basis.

5.4 Storage and safekeeping of records

5.4.1 Absence of mechanism for periodic Physical Verification

For proper maintenance and protection of records, periodic physical verification should be conducted at all the Archives, so that the up-keep, maintenance and protection could be planned properly and effectively.

Audit observed that no physical verification had been conducted in any of the six Archives. Due to this, the Department could not assess the physical well-being of the records and the documents in the Archives, and the level of maintenance required.

The Department stated that (July 2022) physical verification of the records is being done while examining them from time to time. Due to shortage of staff the continuous process of verification of records was affected. According to the suggestion of the audit team, air-conditioning and other measures for humidity control in the record rooms will be done on priority basis.

The reply is not acceptable as physical verification of records is extremely necessary for future planning related to Archives, especially with regard to their preservation and maintenance and will also be a guard against theft of important documents.

5.4.2 Absence of fumigation facilities

A vacuum fumigation chamber[2] is required for preservation of records at the record receiving room[3].This technique helps in getting rid of any pests or insects that might be present in the records.

During Joint Inspection in the Archives, Audit found that fumigation facilities were not available in any of the six Archives. This can prove disastrous in case of any insect infestation and might result in significant damage or even complete destruction of documents in future.

The Department stated that (July 2022) in order to prevent moisture and erosion arising out of the records, spraying of insecticides and proper lighting arrangements are made from time to time. Equipment and other measures will be taken for the fumigation.

5.4.3 Non-adoption of de-acidification process

For conservation of Archival records, de-acidification is a curative treatment which involves treatment of brittle, fragile and acidic page/ records of permanent value so as to minimize and mitigate the deterioration of these documentary heritages.

During Joint Inspection of all the six Archives, Audit observed that most of the Archival records were pertaining to the period 1800-1963 but no measures for de-acidification were taken by the Directorate to remove acidity for long term preservation of records.

The Department stated that (July 2022) de-acidification is a continuous process of the Department but due to shortage of staff, the process of de-acidification had slowed down. Action for filling of the vacancy of staff is under process.

5.4.4 Absence of air conditioning facility and appropriate humidity control measures

Uninterrupted air conditioning is needed throughout the year for maintaining optimum storage conditions for preservation of records[4]. Further, fans and exhaust fans are desirable for controlling humidity and for proper circulation of air in such record rooms where no air conditioning facility is available[5].

Audit noticed during Joint Inspection of Archives that out of six Archives, air conditioning facility was available only at one Archive situated at Satpura Bhawan, Bhopal (during working hours). In the absence of continuous air conditioning facility or any alternative arrangement such as fans/ exhaust fans, there is a possibility of damage to records due to excess humidity.

In Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner accepted the facts and assured that corrective necessary action will be taken.

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2 To apply smoke, vapour, or gas especially for the purpose of disinfecting or destroying pests.

3 Para 8 of Indian Standard 2663:1989 on Design of Buildings for Archives.

4 Para 16.1 of Indian Standard 2663:1989 on Design of Buildings for Archives.

5 Section 5.1 of the Minimum Qualification Note for record rooms of Public Records Act, 1993.

Box 5.1: Seepage in Archive Building at Directorate Bhopal

According to Section 3.1 of the Minimum Qualification Note for record rooms of Public Records Act, 1993, the drainpipes should be kept clean and water should not be allowed to stagnate on the roof to avoid dampness in the record rooms.

During Joint Inspection, Audit noticed water-logging on the roof of the office of the Deputy Director, Bhopal. This resulted in dampness in the record rooms and leakage of water from the ceiling in the Record Rooms numbered 1, 2 and 3.





Picture 5.3 and 5.4: Water logging on terrace and seepage on walls of Archives, Bhopal (08-09-2021)

The Deputy Director, Bhopal stated (September 2021) that the Technical Branch at the Directorate had been informed for ensuring cleanliness in the roofs.

5.4.5 Use of naphthalene balls/ bricks

Naphthalene balls/ bricks should be used to protect the records from insects in record rooms where there is no facility of air-conditioning[6].

Audit noticed during Joint Inspection of Archives that out of six Archives, air conditioning facility was available only at one Archive situated at Satpura Bhawan, Bhopal (during working hours). However, out of the remaining five Archives, naphthalene balls/ bricks, which were a basic and cost-effective means of protecting documents, were not being used in respect of four[7] Archives. Without the use of naphthalene balls/ bricks in the absence of air conditioning, there is a chance of insect infestation which can result in damage to records.

The Department stated (July 2022) that use of naphthalene balls/ bricks for preservation of records is a continuous process. In case of unavailability of naphthalene balls/ bricks during inspections or these get evaporated, these are kept again in those places, and it is a continuous process.

The reply is not acceptable as use of naphthalene balls/ bricks in the absence of air conditioning was not noticed during the joint inspection of Archives.

6 Section 7.5 of the Minimum Qualification Note for record rooms of Public Records Act, 1993.

7 Old Secretariat building (Bhopal), Rajwada (Indore), Rampur Kothi building (Indore) and Moti Mahal (Gwalior).

5.4.6 Fire prevention

5.4.6.1 Lack of training of staff in fire-fighting operations

Archives are filled with papers, records, documents, etc. which are highly vulnerable to damage and complete destruction in the event of a fire. Loss due to fire to a library/ Archives cannot be assessed in terms of money and such losses are irreparable. As such, all staff in the Archives should be trained appropriately to fight fires so that they can operate the fire extinguishers[8] and form the first line of first defence in the event of a fire.

Scrutiny of official records revealed that no training programmes for operation of fire extinguishers had been arranged by the Department for the staff consequently. The staff remained untrained and unprepared to handle fire incidents and will not be in position to handle the available equipment properly and save the archived records in case of situation of fire.

Thus, the safety of the historical records continues to remain in jeopardy despite the presence of fire extinguishers, if any fire incident were to occur.

The Department stated (July 2022) that fire extinguishers have been installed in all the records rooms as necessary to protect the Archives from fire and the staff posted there have also been trained to operate the fire extinguishers. However, no documentary evidence was provided in support of the reply.

5.4.6.2 Installation of fire detection system and alarm system

An automatic fire detection and alarm system should be installed in the Archives[9].

Audit noticed during the Joint Inspection that the automatic fire detection and alarm systems were not installed in any of the record room in any of the six Archives. This was a serious lapse as per the prescribed fire safety standards.

The Department stated (July 2022) that keeping the records safe from the outbreak of fire is absolutely necessary and is a continuous process of the Department. Efforts are being made to install fire alarm system to make the record rooms extra secure. Where there is no firefighting system and fire alarm, it is being ensured to be installed on priority basis.

5.4.7 Storage of records

The guidelines prescribed by the Government of India for protection of Museum documents and Archives include the following:

- Books and records should not be piled on the floor (*Para 3.1.7 of the Indian Standard 11460:1985 on Practice for fire safety of Libraries and Archives*).
- Records should not be kept one over another and should not touch either walls, ceiling or floor. The distance from the wall, ceiling or floor should be at least 15 cm, so as to enable free circulation of air and to prevent formation of pockets of high humidity (Section 7.1 of the Minimum Qualification Note for the record rooms of Public Records Act, 1993).

[8] Para 8.1 of Indian Standard 11460:1985 on Practice for Fire Safety of Libraries and Archives.

[9] Para 4.1.1 of Indian Standard 11460:1985 on Practice for Fire Safety of Libraries and Archives.

Audit in course of examination of the storage facilities in the Archives observed that the records in the Old Secretariat building, Bhopal and Room Number "1" of the office of the Deputy Director, Archives, Bhopal, were found piled up on the floor. This was the situation even when several empty racks were available, in both the places where these records could easily have been stored.



Picture 5.5: Records piled on floor (15-09-2021)



Picture 5.6: Records piled on floor (08-09-2021)

Further, the records were kept one over the other in sacks/ bags and at some places, even without the bags. Further, at Old Secretariat building, Bhopal, the records were kept along with the wall. This might cause hindrance in air circulation and might make the rooms damp and humid, affecting the records. Evidently, the records were kept very badly and may get damaged very soon if not preserved immediately and may not be available for future use.

In Exit Conference (July 2022), the Commissioner accepted the facts and assured that corrective necessary action will be taken.

5.5 Recommendations

The Department may:

14. Complete cataloguing and digitization of the documents for their continued preservation and easy retrieval.

15. Ensure that basic maintenance facilities like pest control measures, fire prevention and control equipment, and suitable storage methods are invariably provided to Archives.

16. Comprehensively adopt appropriate preservation and conservation techniques like fumigation, de-acidification, *etc.* for preservation of valuable records under their custody.

17. Take immediate conservation efforts needed to save the archives which have been wrongly kept/ stored, from complete damage.



(PRIYA PARIKH)
Accountant General
(Audit-II)
Madhya Pradesh

Bhopal
The 06 February 2023

Countersigned



(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

New Delhi
The 09 February 2023

Annexures

Annexure 1.1

(Reference: Paragraphs 1.6)

List of units selected for audit

S.N.	Name of units	Unit Type	Zone
1	The Commissioner, Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Bhopal	Directorate	Central (Bhopal)
2	Dy. Director Archive, Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Bhopal	DDO	
3	Curator, State Museum, Bhopal	DDO	
4	Archaeologist, Archives and Museums, Hoshangabad	DDO	
5	Curator, Archaeology, Archive and Museums, Vidisha	DDO	
6	Dy.Director, Archaeology, Archieves and Museums, Indore	DDO	West (Indore)
7	Curator, Central Museums, Indore	DDO	
8	Curator, Archaeology and Museums, Dewas	DDO	
9	Dy. Director, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Gwalior	DDO	North (Gwalior)
10	Curator, Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Gujari Mahal, Gwalior	DDO	
11	Curator, Archaeology, Archives and Museums Dhubela, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	DDO	
12	Dy. Director, Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Jabalpur	DDO	East (Jabalpur)
13	Curator, Rani Durgawati Museum, Jabalpur	DDO	
14	Curator, State Museum, Ramvan, Satna	DDO	

Annexure 1.2

(Reference: Paragraphs 1.6)

List of the selected Museums

State Museums

S.N.	Name Of Place	Zone
1	Bhopal	Central
2	Jabalpur	East
3	Gwalior	North
4	Ujjain	West

District Museums

1	Hoshangabad	Central
2	Rewa	East
3	Orcha (Niwari)	North
4	Dhar	West

Local Museums

1	Ashapuri	Central
2	Chanderi	North
3	Maheshwar	West

Site Museums

1	Golghar, Bhopal	Central
2	Chhapan Mahal (Mandav)	West

Puratatva Sangh Museums

1	Betul	Central
2	Seoni	East
3	Datia	North
4	Khandwa	West

Museums selected from the list of DDOs

S.N.	Name Of Place	Zone	Category
1	Vidisha	Central	District
2	Indore	West	State
3	Dewas	West	District
4	Dhubela, Chhatarpur	North	State
5	Ramvan, Satna	East	State

Annexure 1.3
(Reference: Paragraphs 1.6)
Zone-wise Details of selected Monuments

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Category
1	Bhutnath Mandir and Idols	Raisen	Ashapuri, Goharganj	Central	Religious Building
2	Vishnu Temple	Vidisha	Gopalpur, Sironj		Religious Building
3	Part of Old Fort	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad		Fort
4	Gaund Mahal	Bhopal	Islamnagar, Bhopal		Mahal
5	Rock Art Site	Hoshangabad	Churnagundi, Park Range Kanti		Rock Art
6	Maqbara Hajiwali Ki Dargah	Vidisha	Durganagar, Vidisha		Tomb/Maqbara
7	Semli Jagir Bawri	Rajgarh	Lalbarh, Rajgarh		Bawri
8	Mor Pipli Bawri	Rajgarh	Pipli, Lalbarh, Rajgarh		Bawri
9	Solah Khambi	Vidisha	Badoh, Kurwai		Others
10	Historical Dam	Raisen	Keerat Nagar, Raisen		Others
11	Astronomy Study	Vidisha	Bhuritori, Sironj		Others
12	Pandav Math	Narsinghpur	Noniya, Narsinghpur	East	Religious Building
13	Shri Garur Dev Temple	Narsinghpur	Gararu, Narsinghpur		Religious Building
14	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Satna	Bandhimuhar, Nagod		Religious Building
15	Vishnu Varah Mandir	Jabalpur	Majholi, Patan		Religious Building
16	Khairmata Ki Madhiya	Shahdol	Mau, Byohari		Religious Building
17	Kankali Mata ka Mandir	Shahdol	Antra, Sohagpur		Religious Building
18	Ruins of Fort	Dindori	Ramgarh		Fort
19	Garhi (Fortress)	Satna	Amarpatan		Fort
20	Garhi (Fortress)	Rewa	Gudh		Fort
21	Chowgan Ka Qila	Narsinghpur	Chouragarh, Gadarwara		Fort
22	Raj Mahal of Old Gond Period	Narsinghpur	Pithara		Mahal
23	Painted Rock Shelter	Singrauli	Dhoulagiri, Bichhi Chitrangi		Rock Art
24	Painted Rock Shelter	Singrauli	Gora Pahad, Bichhi Chitrangi		Rock Art
25	Painted Rock Shelter	Rewa	Gaddi		Rock Art
26	Rock Cut Chamunda	Satna	Sanvar Pahadi, Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan		Rock Art
27	Maqbara	Mandla	Bichhiya, Mandla		Tomb/Maqbara
28	Prachin Bawri	Jabalpur	Sihora, Jabalpur		Bawri
29	Prachin Garud Stambh	Narsinghpur	Barmankala, Kareli		Others
30	ShantinathMandir (Jain Mandir)	Chhatarpur	Urdmau, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
31	Shiv Mandir	Bhind	Chimka, Gohad		Religious Building

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Category
32	Lalpir	Ashoknagar	Fatehabad, Chanderi		Religious Building
33	Prachin Mandir	Niwari	(Sitamarhi Mahal Ke Pichhe), Orchha, Niwari		Religious Building
34	Surya Mandir	Shivpuri	Sesai, Kolaras		Religious Building
35	Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir	Gwalior	Dhumeshwar, Bhitarwar		Religious Building
36	Shiv Mandir	Niwari	(Qile Ke Andar), Orchha, Niwari		Religious Building
37	Laxmi Mandir	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Religious Building
38	Bihariju Ka Mandir	Chhatarpur	Suhaniya, Nowgaon		Religious Building
39	Gusai ka Math	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Religious Building
40	Garhi	Morena	Sumavali, Jora, Morena		Fort
41	Prachin Gadhi	Shivpuri	Kachhoa, Pichhor		Fort
42	Ata ka Quila	Sagar	Atkanergarh, Malthon		Fort
43	Jujhar Singh Mahal	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Mahal
44	Gujri Mahal	Gwalior	Gwalior, Gwalior		Mahal
45	Hindupat Mahal	Panna	Panna, Panna		Mahal
46	Motimahal	Gwalior	Gwalior, Gwalior		Mahal
47	Palki Mahal	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Mahal
48	Teeth with Rock Panting	Ashoknagar	Nanon, Chanderi		Rock Art
49	Maharaja Shahkarna Ki Chhatri	Datia	Datia		Tomb/Maqbara
50	Chhatri Houj Khas	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
51	Maharani Laxmi Bai Ki Chhatri	Gwalior	Gwalior, Gwalior		Tomb/Maqbara
52	Maharaja Kishore Singh ki patni ka maqbara, Panna	Panna	Circuit house, Panna		Tomb/Maqbara
53	Hanso ki Chhatri	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
54	Bharat Shah ki Chhatri	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
55	Sufi Maqbara, Khankah Dargah	Ashoknagar	Shah Vilayat Complex, Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
56	Maharala Parikshit Ki Chhatri	Datia	Datia		Tomb/Maqbara
57	Bhimsen Rana Ki Chhatri	Gwalior	Gwalior, Gwalior		Tomb/Maqbara
58	Yagyashala	Niwari	Qila Parkota ke Andar Sthit Samarak, Orchha, Niwari		Tomb/Maqbara
59	Maharaj Pratap Singh Ki Chhatri	Chhatarpur	Khajuraho, Rajnagar		Tomb/Maqbara
60	Betwa Kinare Stith Prachin Chhatriyan	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Tomb/Maqbara
61	Aaliya Bawri	Ashoknagar	Fatehabad, Chanderi		Bawri
62	Raiman Dau Ki Kothi	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Others
63	Dholiya Darwaja Kot Shaharpana	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Others
64	Dharm Talaiya	Shivpuri	Kachhoa, Pichhor		Others
65	Hamamkhana	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Others
66	Naune Ju ki Haveli	Niwari	Orchha, Niwari		Others

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Category
67	Ghudsal	Sheopur	Sheopur, Sheopur		Others
68	Chaturbhuj Mandir	Dhar	Amzhera, Sardarpur	West	Religious Building
69	Kaleshwar	Khargone	Maheshwar, Khargone		Religious Building
70	Dholadiri Mahadev Temple	Mandsaur	Khilchipura, Mandsaur		Religious Building
71	Prachin Mandir No. 2	Neemuch	Barukheda, Neemuch		Religious Building
72	Shiva Temple	Mandsaur	Antraliya, Mandsaur		Religious Building
73	Garhi of Thakur Chaman Singh	Mandsaur	Achera, Mandsaur		Fort
74	Hinglajgarh Durg (Fort)	Mandsaur	Hinglajgarh, Bhanpura		Fort
75	Begum Mumtaz Mahal Tomb	Burhanpur	Burhanpur		Mahal
76	Kharbuja Mahal	Dhar	Dhar		Mahal
77	Roshan Bagh Mahal	Dhar	Mandu, Dhar		Mahal
78	Rock Cut Caves and Temple Group	Mandsaur	Poladongar, Garoth		Rock Art
79	Roja ka Maqbara	Dhar	Mandu		Tomb/Maqbara
80	Bawri No. 1 and 2, (Old Step Well)	Indore	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mahu, Indore		Bawri
81	Prachin Bawri (Old Step Well)	Badwani	Jalgone, Parasmal		Bawri
82	Shrimant Maharaja Savai Yashvant Holkar	Indore	Indore		Others
83	Baradari	Burhanpur	Burhanpur		Others
84	Kothri Sarai	Dhar	Mandu		Others
85	Malcom Kothi	Dhar	Nalcha, Dhar		Others

Zone-wise Details of Monuments which were situated nearby selected Monuments

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Period/ Century
1	Chaman Mahal	Bhopal	Islamnagar	Central	Mahal
2	Rani Mahal	Bhopal	Islamnagar		Mahal
3	Fortification Wall	Bhopal	Islamnagar		Fort
4	Handi Rani ki Bawri	Rajgarh	Lalbarh		Bawri
5	Solah Khambi	Rajgarh	Bihar, Narsinghgarh		Others
6	Hajiwali ki Dargah	Rajgarh	Bihar, Narsinghgarh		Tomb/Maqbara
7	Prachin Masjid	Rajgarh	Bihar, Narsinghgarh		Religious Building
8	Narsinghdev ka Mandir	Rajgarh	Narsinghgarh		Religious Building
9	Charbagh ki Chhatri	Rajgarh	Rajgarh		Tomb/Maqbara
10	Sanka Shyam ki Chhatri	Rajgarh	Sanka, Narsinghgarh		Tomb/Maqbara
11	Satmarhi	Vidisha	Badoh, Kurwai		Others
12	MahaLaxmi Shaktipeeth (Pachmatha Mandir)	Jabalpur	Adhartal	East	Religious Building
13	Moti Mahal (Rajmahal)	Mandla	Ramnagar, Mandla		Mahal

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Period/ Century
14	Raibhagat Ki Kothi	Mandla	Ramnagar, Mandla		Others
15	Vishnu Mandir (Suraj Mandir)	Mandla	Ramnagar, Mandla		Religious Building
16	Shiva Temple	Narsinghpur	Gararu, Narsinghpur		Religious Building
17	Someshwar Mandir	Narsinghpur	Barmankala, Kareli		Religious Building
18	Ruins of Pranchin Mandir	Satna	Yagyavedi sthal, Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan		Religious Building
19	Mahavir pahadi ka Hanuman mandir	Satna	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan		Religious Building
20	Prachin Shiv mandir	Satna	Behind old age home, Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan		Religious Building
21	Rock Cut Ganesh Pratima	Satna	Near mandir of Bramha kund and Chhatri, Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan		Religious Building
22	Pachmatha Temple (Prachin Bhavan Panchmattha Pratimayen)	Shahdol	Singhpur, Sohagpur		Religious Building
23	Aaliya Masjid	Ashoknagar	Fatehabad, Chanderi	North	Religious Building
24	Chakla Bawri	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Religious Building
25	Dilli Darwaja	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Others
26	Purani Kachahari	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Others
27	Nayapura ki Chhatri	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
28	Sufi Sant ka Maqbara	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
29	Devi Singh ki Chhatri	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
30	Anniruddha Singh ki Chhatri	Ashoknagar	Chanderi		Tomb/Maqbara
31	Sheetal Garhi	Chhatarpur	Maheba		Fort
32	Dhubhela Mahal	Chhatarpur	Dhubela		Mahal
33	Hriday Shah Palace	Chhatarpur	Mou, Nowgaon		Mahal
34	Maheba Gate	Chhatarpur	Maheba		Others
35	Nag Mandir	Chhatarpur	Mou, Nowgaon		Religious Building
36	Chousath Yogini Mandir	Chhatarpur	Mou, Nowgaon		Religious Building
37	Ganesh Mandir	Chhatarpur	Mou, Nowgaon		Religious Building
38	Bhim Kund Temples of Group	Chhatarpur	Mou, Nowgaon		Religious Building
39	Surya Mandir	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur		Religious Building
40	Sawai Singh Ka Maqbara	Chhatarpur	Suhaniya, Nowgaon		Tomb/Maqbara
41	Kamlapati Ka Maqbara	Chhatarpur	Mou, Nowgaon		Tomb/Maqbara
42	Chhatrasal Ka Maqbara	Chhatarpur	Dhubela		Tomb/Maqbara
43	Bawri	Datia	Chakchandaiya, Chandewa		Bawri
44	Pracheen Bawri	Datia	Aspatal Parisar, Datia		Bawri
45	Bhawani Singh Ki Chhatri	Datia	Datia		Tomb/Maqbara
46	Maharaja Indrajeet ki Chhatri	Datia	Datia		Tomb/Maqbara
47	Maharani Shahkarn ki Chhatri	Datia	Datia		Tomb/Maqbara
48	Jahangir Mahal and Shahajahan Mahal	Gwalior	Fort, Gwalior		Mahal
49	Karn Mahal	Gwalior	Fort, Gwalior		Mahal

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Period/ Century
50	Vikaram Mahal	Gwalior	Fort, Gwalior		Mahal
51	Jauhar Kund and Ordinance Factory	Gwalior	Fort, Gwalior		Others
52	Kila Burj	Gwalior	Fort, Gwalior		Others
53	Ladhedi Gate	Gwalior	Gwalior		Others
54	Sank River Bridge (Noorabad ka Pool)	Morena	Noorabad		Others
55	Ganna Beghum ka Maqbara	Morena	Noorabad		Tomb/Maqbara
56	Hathi Sav Mahal	Orchha	Orchha		Mahal
57	Supari Sav Mahal	Orchha	Orchha		Mahal
58	Rai Praveen Mahal	Orchha	Orchha		Mahal
59	Raja Mahal	Orchha	Orchha		Mahal
60	Jahangir Mahal	Orchha	Orchha		Mahal
61	Ramnagar ka Darwaja	Orchha	Orchha		Others
62	Phool Bagh	Orchha	Orchha		Others
63	Topkhana	Orchha	Orchha		Others
64	UnthKhana	Orchha	Orchha		Others
65	Teen Dasiyon ki Haveli	Orchha	Orchha		Others
66	Chaturbhuj Temple	Orchha	Orchha		Religious Building
67	Panchmukhi Mahadev Mandir	Orchha	Orchha		Religious Building
68	Vanvasi Mandir	Orchha	Orchha		Religious Building
69	Radhika Bihari Mandir	Orchha	Orchha		Religious Building
70	Maharaja Kishore Singh ka maqbara	Panna	Circuit House		Tomb/Maqbara
71	Mirza Raja ka Maqbara	Panna	Panna		Tomb/Maqbara
72	Narsingh Mahal	Sheopur	Fort, Sheopur		Mahal
73	Raja Manohar Das avam Aniruddh Singh ki Chhatri	Sheopur	Sheopur		Tomb/Maqbara
74	Shershah Suri ke Sipehsalar ka Maqbara, Sheopur (Tomb of Shershah Suri's General Mohd. Munnavar Alam Khan)	Sheopur	Sheopur		Tomb/Maqbara
75	Narwar Fort	Shivpuri	Narwar		Fort
76	Pichhore Fort	Shivpuri	Pichhore		Fort
77	Tatya Tope Statue	Shivpuri	Shivpuri		Others
78	Kothi No. 17	Shivpuri	Shivpuri		Others
79	Shiv Mandir	Shivpuri	Chorpura		Religious Building
80	Kila Sendhwa	Badwani	Sendhwa, Badwani	West	Fort
81	Rao Ratan Mahal	Burhanpur	Burhanpur		Mahal
82	Jainabad ki Sarai and Masjid	Burhanpur	Burhanpur		Religious Building
83	Daulat Khan Lodhi ka Maqbara	Burhanpur	Burhanpur		Tomb/Maqbara
84	Shahzada Parvez ka Maqbara	Burhanpur	Burhanpur		Tomb/Maqbara
85	Shaheed Bakhtawar Singh Smarak and Garhi	Dhar	Amjhera		Fort
86	Chhappan Mahal	Dhar	Mandu		Mahal
87	Madankui Sarai	Dhar	Mandu		Others
88	Ancient Fort, Lunera Sarai	Dhar	Lunera, Dhar		Others

S.N.	Name Of Monument	District	Place and Tehsil	Zone	Period/ Century
89	Phuta Mandir	Dhar	Mandu		Religious Building
90	Chhatriyan of King of Udaji Pawar	Dhar	Dhar		Tomb/Maqbara
91	Bawri No. 3, (Step Well) Chhoti Jam Khurd	Indore	Mahu, Indore		Bawri
92	Rajvada Palace	Indore	Indore		Mahal
93	Lalbag Palace and Champa Bawri	Indore	Indore		Mahal
94	Bule Sarkar ki Chhatri	Indore	Indore		Tomb/Maqbara
95	Jaleshwar Temple	Khargone	Maheshwar		Religious Building
96	Keshav Temple	Khargone	Maheshwar		Religious Building
97	Gadi of Chandravata	Mandsaur	Antraliya, Mandsaur		Fort
98	Suraj Mandir	Mandsaur	Khilchpura		Religious Building
99	Chhatri of Yashwantarao Holkar	Mandsaur	Bhanpura, Mandsaur		Tomb/Maqbara
100	Jeeran Ki Garhi	Neemuch	Jeeran		Fort
101	Prachin Mandir No. 1 (Shiv Temple No.1)	Neemuch	Barukheda		Religious Building
102	Prachin Mandir No. 4 (Shiv Temple No.4)	Neemuch	Barukheda		Religious Building
103	Panchdeval Mandir	Neemuch	Jeeran		Religious Building
104	Bhanu Tikait ki Chhatri	Neemuch	Jeeran		Tomb/Maqbara

Annexure 3.1

(Reference: Paragraphs 3.2.1)

List of Monuments not conserved since taken under protection

S.N.	Name of the Monument	Place and District	Date of taken under protection	Zone
1	Maladevi	Gadapurva, Jabalpur	16.04.1984	East
2	Mudiya Shiv Mandir	Gada Adhartal, Jabalpur	20.02.1983	East
3	Radhakrishna Mandir	Lamheta Ghat, Jabalpur	07.08.2015	East
4	Ancient Someshwar Mandir	Barmankala, Narsinghpur	22.06.1990	East
5	Narsingh Mandir	Narsinghpur	16.12.2016	East
6	Nakti Devi (Surya Pratima)	Selwara, Mandla	27.06.1990	East
7	Painted Rock Shelter	Gaddi, Rewa	14.05.2009	East
8	Lukeshwar Nath Mandir	Java, Rewa	16.12.2016	East
9	Yogini Mata Sthal	Sirmor, Rewa	02.01.2017	East
10	Garhi	Amarpatan, Satna	31.05.1990	East
11	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Bandimohar, Satna	20.03.1986	East
12	Shiv Mandir	Patharkachar, Satna	25.07.1990	East
13	Gora Pahad Rock Shelter	Bichhi, Singrauli	18.01.1990	East
14	Painted Rock Shelter (Rani Machi)	Bichhi, Singrauli	04.04.1990	East
15	Dhaulagiri Painted Rock Shelter	Bichhi, Singrauli	15.11.1991	East
16	Ancient Temple	Dorajkhurd, Singrauli	04.04.1990	East
17	Ancient Shiv Mandir	Sagra, Umaria	30.09.1992	East
18	Ancient Shiv Mandir	Dhadharkala, Anuppur	17.09.2014	East
19	Mahraj Kishore Singh ka Maqbara	Panna, Panna	30.07.2018	North
20	Mahraj Kishore Singh ki Rani ka Maqbara	Panna, Panna	30.07.2018	North
21	Surya Mandir	Mausahania, Dhubela, Chhatarpur	28.03.2019	North
22	Fort of Khurai	Khurai, Sagar	28.03.2019	North
23	Maqbara No.1 and 2, Inside Mahraja Chhatrasal Park	Panna, Panna	28.03.2019	North
24	Garhi	Sumavali, Morena	31.08.2006	North
25	Chakla Bawri ki Do Chhatriyan	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	30.07.1993	North
26	Purani Kachahri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	04.10.2013	North
27	Panchmarhi Bawri Mosque	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	04.10.2013	North
28	Gol Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	04.10.2013	North
29	Kazi Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	04.10.2013	North
30	Aaliya Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	04.10.2013	North
31	Tapa Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
32	Pandey Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
33	Chandai Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
34	Akol Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
35	Jhalari Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
36	Jananan Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
37	Machau Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
38	Hajira (Lal Bawri) Sarai	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
39	Machala Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
40	Rajmati Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
41	Choti Battisi Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
42	Futi Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North

S.N.	Name of the Monument	Place and District	Date of taken under protection	Zone
43	Raja Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	07.08.2015	North
44	Prachin Bawri	Jalgone, Barwani	21.11.1990	West
45	Jain Mandir	Jamner, Shujalpur	23.03.1990	West
46	Prachin Mandir Siddheshwar Mahadeo Mandir	Avantipur, Shujalpur	26.12.1990	West
47	Ram Mandir	Bijanagari, Agar	20.07.1990	West
48	Karkaraji Mandir	Lohariya, Agar	24.07.1990	West
49	Shriram Mandir	Dongargaon, Agar	24.07.1990	West
50	Varah Mandir Varel Mata Mandir	Barrai, Agar	22.11.1990	West
51	Rock Shelter of Indragarh	Indragarh, Mandsaur	13.12.2007	West
52	Shiv Mandir No.1	Neemathur, Mandsaur	August 2015	West
53	Chaturbhuj Mandir	Sandhara, Mandsaur	August 2015	West
54	Toran Barda	Ghusai, Mandsaur	26.12.1990	West
55	Chhatri	Afjalpur, Mandsaur	17.09.1990	West
56	Chandrawat ki Garhi and stone wall	Antralia, Mandsaur	August 2015	West
57	Jain Mandir	Sandhara, Mandsaur	August 2015	West
58	Prachin Mandir Dewal Rai Aangan	Khor, Neemuch	15.06.1987	West
59	Dhaba Mata ka Mandir	Nayagaon, Neemuch	12.11.1990	West
60	Mandir (Right side of Panch Dewal Mandir)	Jeeran, Neemuch	09.03.1990	West
61	Shiv Mandir (Mandiri)	Jeeran, Neemuch	03.09.1991	West
62	Ratangarh ki Garhi	Ratangarh, Neemuch	28.03.2019	West
63	Jaleshwar Mandir	Maheshwar, Khargone	January 2014	West

Annexure 3.2
(Reference: Paragraphs 3.3.1)
List of Monuments where no-approach road was available

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
1	Prachin Masjid	Bihar, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
2	Charbagh ki Chhatri	Rajgarh	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
3	Part of Old Fort	Jumerati, Hoshangabad	Central	Fort
4	Rock Art Site	Churnagundi, Hoshangabad	Central	Rock Art
5	Semli Jagir Bawri	Lalbrh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
6	Solah Khambi	Vidisha	Central	Others
7	Mahavir pahadi ka Hanuman mandir	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
8	Rock Cut Ganesh Pratima	near mandir of Bramha kund and Chhatri, Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Rock Art
9	Chowgan Ka Qila	Narsinghpur	East	Fort
10	Painted Rock shelter	Dhoulagiri, Bichhi, Singrouli	East	Rock Art
11	Painted Rock shelter	Gora Pahad, Bichhi, Singrouli	East	Rock Art
12	Painted Rock Shelter	Gaddi, Rewa	East	Rock Art
13	Rock Cut Chamunda	Sanvar Pahadi, Satna	East	Rock Art
14	Prachin Bawri	Sihora, Jabalpur	East	Bawri
15	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Satna	East	Religious Building
16	Aasaf Khan ka Maqbara	Bichhiya, Mandla	East	Tomb / Maqbara
17	Teen Dasiyon ki Haveli	Orcha, Niwari	North	Others
18	Chousath Yogini Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
19	Ganesh Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
20	Bhim Kund Temples of Group	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
21	Panchmukhi Mahadev Mandir	Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
22	Vanvasi Mandir	Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
23	Radhika Bihari Mandir	Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
24	Shiv Mandir	Chorpura, Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
25	Savai Singh ki Samadhi	Suhaniya, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
26	Sufi Sant ka Maqbara	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
27	Garhi, Sumaoli	Morena	North	Fort

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
28	Prachin Gadhi	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Fort
29	Teeth with Rock Panting	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Rock Art
30	Aaliya Bawri	Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
31	Shantinath Mandir (Jain Mandir)	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
32	Shiv Mandir	Qile Ke Andar, Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
33	Hanso ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
34	Yagyashala	Qila Parkota ke Andar Sthit Samrak, Orchha, Niwari	North	Tomb / Maqbara
35	Jaleshwar Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
36	Suraj Mandir	Khilchipura, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
37	Panchdeval Mandir	Jeeran, Neemuch	West	Religious Building
38	Bhanu Tikait ki Chhatri	Jeeran, Neemuch	West	Tomb / Maqbara
39	Hinglajgarh Durg (Fort)	Mandsaur	West	Fort
40	Begum Mumtaz Mahal Tomb	Burhanpur	West	Mahal
41	Prachin Bawri (Old Step Well)	Pansemal, Badwani, Khargone	West	Bawri
42	Roshan Bagh Mahal	Mandu, Dhar	West	Mahal
43	Malcom Kothi	Nalcha, Dhar	West	Others

Annexure 3.3
(Reference: Paragraphs 3.3.2 (a))
List of Monuments where no sign board was available

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
1	Part of Old Fort	Jumerati, Hoshangabad	Central	Fort
2	Rock Art Site	Churnagundi, Hoshangabad	Central	Rock Art
3	Semli Jagir Bawri	Lalbrh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
4	Vishnu Temple	Gopalpur, Vidisha	Central	Religious Building
5	Maqbara Hajibali Ki Dargah	Vidisha	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
6	Solah Khambi	Vidisha	Central	Others
7	Astronomy Study	Bhuritori, Vidisha	Central	Others
8	Handi Rani ki Bawri	Lalbarh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
9	Fortification Wall	Islamnagar, Bhopal	Central	Others
10	Solah Khambi	Bihar, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Others
11	Satmarhi	Badoh, Kurwai, Vidisha	Central	Others
12	Hajiwali ki Dargah	Bihar, Narsinghpur, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
13	Prachin Masjid	Bihar, Narsinghpur, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
14	Narsinghdev ka Mandir	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
15	Charbagh ki Chhatri	Rajgarh	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
16	Ruins of Fort	Dindori	East	Fort
17	Garhi (Fortress)	Satna	East	Fort
18	Painted Rock shelter	Dhoulagiri, Bichhi, Singrauli	East	Rock Art
19	Painted Rock shelter	Gora Pahad, Bichhi, Singrauli	East	Rock Art
20	Painted Rock Shelter	Gaddi, Rewa	East	Rock Art
21	Rock Cut Chamunda Sanvar Pahadi	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Rock Art
22	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Satna	East	Religious Building
23	Ruins of Pranchin Mandir at Yagyavedi sthal	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
24	Mahavir pahadi ka Hanuman mandir	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
25	Prachin Shiv mandir	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
26	Rock Cut Ganesh Pratima	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Rock Art
27	Garhi	Sumaoli, Morena	North	Fort
28	Prachin Gadhi	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Fort
29	Ata ka Kila	Atkanergarh, Sagar	North	Fort
30	Motimahal	Gwalior	North	Mahal
31	Teeth with Rock Panting	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Rock Art
32	Aaliya Bawri	Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
33	Shantinath Mandir (Jain Mandir)	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
34	Lalpir	Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
35	Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir	Gwalior	North	Religious Building
36	Gusai ka Math	Niwari	North	Religious Building
37	Maharaja Kishore Singh ki patni ka maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
38	Sufi Maqbara, Khankah Dargah	Shah Vilayat Complex, Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
39	Yagyashala	Qila Parkota ke Andar Sthit Samrak, Orchha, Niwari	North	Tomb / Maqbara
40	Maharaj Pratap Singh Ki Chhatri	Rajnagar, Khajuraho, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
41	Dharm Talaiya	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Others
42	Ghudsal	Sehopur	North	Others
43	Chakla Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
44	Sheetal Garhi	Maheba, Chhatarpur	North	Fort
45	Pichhore Fort	Pichore, Shivpuri	North	Fort
46	Dhubhela Mahal	Dhubela, Chhatarpur	North	Mahal
47	Hriday Shah Palace	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Mahal
48	Karn Mahal, Fort	Gwalior	North	Mahal
49	Supari Sav Mahal	Orchha	North	Mahal
50	Jauhar Kund and Ordnance Factory, fort	Gwalior	North	Others
51	Ladhedi Gate	Gwalior	North	Others
52	Sank River Bridge (Noorabad ka Pool)	Noorabad, Morena	North	Others
53	Ramnagar ka Darwaja	Orchha, Niwari	North	Others
54	Teen Dasiyon ki Haveli	Orchha, Niwari	North	Others
55	Tatya Tope Statue	Shivpuri	North	Others
56	Nag Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
57	Chousath Yogini Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
58	Ganesh Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
59	Bhim Kund Temples of Group	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
60	Alia Masjid	Chanderi, Fatehabad, Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
61	Panchmukhi Mahadev Mandir	Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
62	Vanvasi Mandir	Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
63	Radhika Bihari Mandir	Orchha, Niwari	North	Religious Building
64	Shiv Mandir	Chorpura, Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
65	Savai Singh ki Samadhi	Suhaniya, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
66	Nayapura ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
67	Sufi Sant ka Maqbara	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
68	Devi Singh ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
69	Anniruddha Singh ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
70	Kishore Singh ki Samadhi	Circuit House, Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
71	Mirza Raja ka Maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
72	Ganna Beghum ka Maqbara	Noorabad, Morena	North	Tomb / Maqbara
73	Raja Manohar Das avam Aniruddh Singh ki Chhatri	Sheopur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
74	Maharani Shahkarn ki Chhatri	Datia	North	Tomb / Maqbara
75	Rock Cut Caves and Temple Group	Poladongar, Mandsaur	West	Rock Art
76	Bawri No. 1 and 2 (Old Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mau, Indore	West	Bawri
77	Prachin Bawri (Old Step Well)	Pansemal, Badwani, Khargone	West	Bawri
78	Chaturbhuj Mandir	Dhar	West	Religious Building
79	Kaleshwar Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
80	Shiva Temple	Antarliya, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
81	Shrimant Maharaja Savai Yashvant Holkar ki Chhatri	Indore	West	Others
82	Bawri No. 3, (Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd,Mahu, Indore	West	Bawri
83	Kila Sendhwa	Sendhwa, Badwani	West	Fort
84	Gadi of Chandravata	Antraliya, Mandsaur	West	Fort
85	Ancient Fort, Lunera Sarai	Lunera, Dhar	West	Others
86	Jaleshwar Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
87	Prachin Mandir No.1	Barukheda, Neemuch	West	Religious Building
88	Roshan Bagh Mahal	Mandu, Dhar	West	Mahal
89	Malcom Kothi	Nalcha, Dhar	West	Others

Annexure 3.4

(Reference: Paragraphs 3.3.2 (b))

List of Monuments where penal sign board was not available

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
1	Part of Old Fort	Jumerati, Hoshangabad	Central	Fort
2	Rock Art Site	Churnagundi, Hoshangabad	Central	Rock Art
3	Semli Jagir Bawri	Lalbrh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
4	Mor Pipli Bawri	Pipli, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
5	Vishnu Temple	Gopalpur, Vidisha	Central	Religious Building
6	Maqbara Hajibali Ki Dargah	Vidisha	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
7	Solah Khambi	Vidisha	Central	Others
8	Astronomy Study	Bhuritori, Vidisha	Central	Others
9	Handi Rani ki Bawri	Lalbarh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
10	Chaman Mahal	Islamnagar, Bhopal	Central	Mahal
11	Rani Mahal	Islamnagar, Bhopal	Central	Mahal
12	Fortification Wall	Islamnagar, Bhopal	Central	Others
13	Solah Khambi	Bihar, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Others
14	Satmarhi	Badoh, Kurwai, Vidisha	Central	Others
15	Hajiwali ki Dargah	Bihar, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
16	Prachin Masjid	Bihar, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
17	Narsinghdev ka Mandir	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
18	Charbagh ki Chhatri	Rajgarh	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
19	Sanka Shyam ki Chhatri	Narsinghgarh, Sanka, Rajgarh	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
20	Ruins of Fort	Dindori	East	Fort
21	Garhi (Fortress)	Satna	East	Fort
22	Painted Rock shelter	Dhoulagiri, Bichhi, Singrouli	East	Rock Art
23	Painted Rock shelter	Gora Pahad, Bichhi, Singrouli	East	Rock Art
24	Painted Rock Shelter	Gaddi, Rewa	East	Rock Art
25	Rock Cut Chamunda	Sanvar Pahadi, Satna	East	Rock Art
26	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Satna	East	Religious Building
27	Prachin Garud Stambh	Narsinghpur	East	Others
28	Ruins of Pranchin Mandir at Yagyavedi sthal	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
29	Mahavir pahadi ka Hanuman mandir	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
30	Prachin Shiv mandir	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
31	Rock Cut Ganesh Pratima	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Rock Art
32	Garhi	Sumaoli, Morena	North	Fort
33	Prachin Gadhi	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Fort
34	Ata ka Quila	Atkanergarh, Sagar	North	Fort
35	Jujhar Singh Mahal	Niwari	North	Mahal
36	Gujri Mahal	Gwalior	North	Mahal
37	Motimahal	Gwalior	North	Mahal
38	Palki Mahal	Niwari	North	Mahal
39	Teeth with Rock Panting	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Rock Art
40	Aaliya Bawri	Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
41	Shantinath Mandir (Jain Mandir)	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
42	Shiv Mandir	Bhind	North	Religious Building
43	Lalpir	Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
44	Surya Mandir	Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
45	Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir	Gwalior	North	Religious Building
46	Shiv Mandir	Qile Ke Andar, Niwari	North	Religious Building
47	Bihariju Ka Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
48	Gusai ka Math	Niwari	North	Religious Building
49	Maharaja Shahkarna Ki Chhatri	Datia	North	Tomb / Maqbara
50	Chhatri Houj Khas	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
51	Maharaja Kishore Singh ki patni ka maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
52	Hanso ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
53	Bharat Shah ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
54	Sufi Maqbara, Khankah Dargah	Shah Vilayat Complex, Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
55	Maharaja Parikshit Ki Chhatri	Datia	North	Tomb / Maqbara
56	Bhimsen Rana Ki Chhatri	Gwalior	North	Tomb / Maqbara
57	Yagyashala	Qila parkota ke andar sthit samrak, Orchha, Niwari	North	Tomb / Maqbara
58	Maharaj Pratap Singh Ki Chhatri	Rajnagar, Khajuraho, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
59	Dharm Talaiya	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Others
60	Naune Ju ki Haveli	Niwari	North	Others
61	Ghudsal	Sehopur	North	Others
62	Chakla Bawri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
63	Pracheen Bawri	Aspatal Parisar, Datia	North	Bawri

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
64	Sheetal Garhi	Maheba, Chhatarpur	North	Fort
65	Narwar Fort	Narwar, Shivpuri	North	Fort
66	Pichhore Fort	Pichhore, Shivpuri	North	Fort
67	Dhubhela Mahal	Dhubela, Chhatarpur	North	Mahal
68	Hriday Shah Palace	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Mahal
69	Jahangir Mahal and Shahajahan Mahal, Fort	Gwalior	North	Mahal
70	Karn Mahal, Fort	Gwalior	North	Mahal
71	Vikaram Mahal, Fort	Gwalior	North	Mahal
72	Narsingh Mahal, Fort	Sheopur	North	Mahal
73	Supari Sav Mahal	Orchha	North	Mahal
74	Maheba Gate	Maheba, Chhatarpur	North	Others
75	Dilli Darwaja	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Others
76	Purani Kachahari	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Others
77	Jauhar Kund & Ordnance Factory, Fort	Gwalior	North	Others
78	Kila Burj, Hamamkhana, Fort	Gwalior	North	Others
79	Ladhedi Gate	Gwalior	North	Others
80	Sank River Bridge (Noorabad ka Pool)	Noorabad, Morena	North	Others
81	Ramnagar ka Darwaja	Orchha	North	Others
82	Teen Dasiyon ki Haveli	Orchha	North	Others
83	Tatya Tope Statue	Shivpuri	North	Others
84	Nag Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
85	Chousath Yogini Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
86	Ganesh Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
87	Bhim Kund Temples of Group	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
88	Surya Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
89	Alia Masjid	Chanderi, Fatehabad, Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
90	Panchmukhi Mahadev Mandir	Orchha	North	Religious Building
91	Vanvasi Mandir	Orchha	North	Religious Building
92	Radhika Bihari Mandir	Orchha	North	Religious Building
93	Shiv Mandir	Chorpura, Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
94	Savai Singh ki Samadhi	Suhaniya, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
95	Rani Kamalapati ki Samadhi	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
96	Maharaja Chatrasal ki Samadhi	Dhubela, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
97	Nayapura ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
98	Sufi Sant ka Maqbara	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
99	Devi Singh ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
100	Anniruddha Singh ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
101	Kishore Singh ki Samadhi	Circuit House, Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
102	Mirza Raja ka Maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
103	Ganna Beghum ka Maqbara	Noorabad, Morena	North	Tomb / Maqbara
104	Raja Manohar Das avam Aniruddh Singh ki Chhatri	Sheopur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
105	Shershah Suri ke Sipehsalar ka Maqbara, Sheopur (Tomb of Shershah Suri's General Mohd. Munnavar Alam Khan)	Sheopur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
106	Maharaja Bhawani Singh ki Chhatri	Datia	North	Tomb / Maqbara
107	Maharaja Indrajeet ki Chhatri	Datia	North	Tomb / Maqbara
108	Maharani Shahkarn ki Chhatri	Datia	North	Tomb / Maqbara
109	Begum Mumtaz Mahal Tomb	Burhanpur	West	Mahal
110	Kharbuja Mahal	Dhar	West	Mahal
111	Rock Cut Caves and Temple Group	Poladongar, Mandsaur	West	Rock Art
112	Bawri No. 1 and 2, (Old Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mau, Indore	West	Bawri
113	Prachin Bawri (Old Step Well)	Pansemal, Badwani, Khargone	West	Bawri
114	Chaturbhuj Mandir	Dhar	West	Religious Building
115	Kaleshwar	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
116	Shiva Temple	Antarliya, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
117	Shrimant Maharaja Savai Yashvant Holkar ki Chhatri	Indore	West	Others
118	Baradari	Burhanpur	West	Others
119	Kothri Sarai	Mandu, Dhar	West	Others
120	Bawri No. 3, (Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mahu, Indore	West	Bawri
121	Kila Sendhwa,	Sendhwa, Badwani	West	Fort
122	Gadi of Chandravata	Antraliya, Mandsaur	West	Fort
123	Rao Ratan Mahal	Burhanpur	West	Mahal
124	Lalbag Palace and Champa Bawri	Indore	West	Mahal
125	Chhappan Mahal	Mandu, Dhar	West	Mahal
126	Jainabad ki Sarai and Masjid	Burhanpur	West	Others
127	Ancient Fort, Lunera Saray	Lunera, Dhar	West	Others
128	Jaleshwar Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
129	Keshav Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
130	Prachin Mandir No.1	Barukheda, Neemuch	West	Religious Building
131	Daulat Khan Lodhi ka Maqbara	Burhanpur	West	Tomb / Maqbara
132	Shahzada Parvez ka Maqbara	Burhanpur	West	Tomb / Maqbara
133	Roshan Bagh Mahal	Mandu, Dhar	West	Mahal
134	Malcom Kothi	Nalcha, Dhar	West	Others

Annexure 3.5
(Reference: Paragraphs 3.4.1)
List of Monuments where Security Guards/ Caretakers were not found

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
1	Part of Old Fort	Jumerati, Hoshangabad	Central	Fort
2	Rock Art Site	Churnagundi, Hoshangabad	Central	Rock Art
3	Semli Jagir Bawri	Lalbrh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
4	Mor Pipli Bawri	Pipli, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
5	Historical Dam	Raisen	Central	Others
6	Handi Rani ki Bawri	Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
7	Fortification Wall	Islamnagar, Bhopal	Central	Others
8	Solah Khambi	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Others
9	Hajiwali ki Dargah	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
10	Prachin Masjid	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
11	Narsinghdev ka Mandir	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
12	Charbagh ki Chhatri	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
13	Sanka Shyam ki Chhatri	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Tomb / Maqbara
14	Ruins of Fort	Dindori	East	Fort
15	Garhi (Fortress)	Satna	East	Fort
16	Garhi (Fortress)	Gurh, Rewa	East	Fort
17	Painted Rock shelter	Dhoulagiri, Bichhi, Singrauli	East	Rock Art
18	Painted Rock shelter	Gora Pahad, Bichhi, Singrauli	East	Rock Art
19	Painted Rock Shelter,	Gaddi, Rewa	East	Rock Art
20	Rock Cut Chamunda	Sanvar Pahadi, Satna	East	Rock Art
21	Prachin Bawri	Sihora, Jabalpur	East	Bawri
22	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Satna	East	Religious Building
23	Asif Khan ka Maqbara	Bichhiya, Mandla	East	Tomb / Maqbara
24	Ruins of Pranchin Mandir at Yagyavedi sthal	Satna	East	Religious Building
25	Mahavir pahadi ka Hanuman mandir	Satna	East	Religious Building
26	Prachin Shiv mandir behind old age home	Satna	East	Religious Building
27	MahaLaxmi Shaktipeeth (Pachmatha Mandir)	Jabalpur	East	Religious Building
28	Rock Cut Ganesh Pratima near mandir of Bramha kund and Chhatri	Satna	East	Rock Art
29	Garhi	Sumaoli, Morena, Morena	North	Fort
30	Prachin Gadhi,	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Fort
31	Ata ka Kila	Atkanergarh, Sagar	North	Fort

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
32	Jujhar Singh Mahal	Orchha, Niwari	North	Mahal
33	Palki Mahal	Orchha, Niwari	North	Mahal
34	Teeth with Rock Panting	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Rock Art
35	Aaliya Bawri	Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
36	Shantinath Mandir (Jain Mandir), Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
37	Lalpir	Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
38	Surya Mandir	Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
39	Shiv Mandir	Qile Ke Andar, Niwari	North	Religious Building
40	Bihariju Ka Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
41	Gusai ka Math	Niwari	North	Religious Building
42	Chhatri Houj Khas	Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
43	Maharaja Kishore Singh ki patni ka maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
44	Hanso ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
45	Bharat Shah ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
46	Sufi Maqbara, Khankah Dargah	Shah Vilayat Complex, Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
47	Bhimsen Rana Ki Chhatri	Gwalior	North	Tomb / Maqbara
48	Yagyashala	Qila Parkota ke Andar Sthit Samrak, Orchha, Niwari	North	Tomb / Maqbara
49	Maharaj Pratap Singh Ki Chhatri	Rajnagar, Khajuraho, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
50	Raiman Dau Ki Kothi (Dauji Ki Kothi)	Niwari	North	Others
51	Dholiya Darwaja Kot Shaharpana	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Others
52	Dharm Talaiya	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Others
53	Hamamkhana	Niwari	North	Others
54	Naune Ju ki Haveli	Niwari	North	Others
55	Chandewa ki Bawadi (Bawri, Chakchandaiya)	Datia	North	Bawri
56	Pracheen Bawadi	Datia	North	Bawri
57	Pichhore Fort	Shivpuri	North	Fort
58	Maheba Gate	Chhatarpur	North	Others
59	Dilli Darwaja, Chanderi	Ashoknagar	North	Others
60	Ladhedi Gate	Gwalior	North	Others
61	Sank River Bridge (Noorabad ka Pool)	Morena	North	Others
62	Ramnagar ka Darwaja	Orchha	North	Others
63	Phool Bagh	Orchha	North	Others
64	Topkhana	Orchha	North	Others
65	UnthKhana	Orchha	North	Others
66	Teen Dasiyon ki Haveli	Orchha	North	Others

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
67	Tatya Tope Statue	Shivpuri	North	Others
68	Nag Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
69	Chousath Yogini Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
70	Ganesh Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
71	Bhim Kund Temples of Group	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
72	Surya Mandir	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
73	Alia Masjid	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
74	Panchmukhi Mahadev Mandir	Orchha	North	Religious Building
75	Vanvasi Mandir	Orchha	North	Religious Building
76	Radhika Bihari Mandir	Orchha	North	Religious Building
77	Shiv Mandir	Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
78	Savai Singh ki Samadhi	Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
79	Nayapura ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
80	Sufi Sant ka Maqbara	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
81	Devi Singh ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
82	Anniruddha Singh ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
83	Kishore Singh ki Samadhi	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
84	Mirza Raja ka Maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
85	Raja Manohar Das avam Aniruddh Singh ki Chhatri	Sheopur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
86	Garhi of Thakur Chaman Singh	Mandsaur	West	Fort
87	Begum Mumtaz Mahal Tomb	Burhanpur	West	Mahal
88	Kharbuja Mahal	Dhar	West	Mahal
89	Bawri No. 1 and 2 (Old Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mau, Indore	West	Bawri
90	Prachin Bawri (Old Step Well)	Pansemal, Badwani, Khargone	West	Bawri
91	Chaturbhuj Mandir	Dhar	West	Religious Building
92	Kaleshwar	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
93	Dholadiri Mahadev Temple	Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
94	Shiva Temple	Antarliya, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
95	Shrimant Maharaja Savai Yashvant Holkar ki Chhatri	Indore	West	Others
96	Baradari	Burhanpur	West	Others
97	Kothri Sarai	Dhar	West	Others
98	Bawri No. 3, (Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mau, Indore	West	Bawri

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Category
99	Jeeran Ki Garhi,	Jeeran, Neemuch	West	Fort
100	Gadi of Chandravata	Antralia, Mandsaur	West	Fort
101	Madankui Sarai	Mandu, Dhar	West	Others
102	Jaleshwar Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
103	Keshav Temple	Maheshwar, Khargone	West	Religious Building
104	Suraj Mandir	Khilchipura, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
105	Phuta Mandir	Mandu, Dhar	West	Religious Building

Annexure 3.6
(Reference: Paragraphs 3.4.2)
List of Monuments where Security Fencing/ Protection Wall was not found

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
1	Rock Art Site	Churnagundi, Hoshangabad	Central	Rock Art
2	Semli Jagir Bawri	Lalbrh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
3	Mor Pipli Bawri	Pipli, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
4	Astronomy Study	Bhuritori, Vidisha	Central	Others
5	Handi Rani ki Bawri	Lalbarh, Rajgarh	Central	Bawri
6	Hajiwali ki Dargah	Bihar, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
7	Narsinghdev ka Mandir	Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh	Central	Religious Building
8	Ruins of Fort	Dindori	East	Fort
9	Painted Rock shelter	Dhoulagiri, Bichhi, Singrauli	East	Rock Art
10	Painted Rock shelter	Gora Pahad, Bichhi, Singrauli	East	Rock Art
11	Painted Rock Shelter	Gaddi, Rewa	East	Rock Art
12	Prachin Bawri	Sihora, Jabalpur	East	Bawri
13	Shri Garur Dev Temple	Gararu, Narsingpur	East	Religious Building
14	Patiyan Dai Mandir	Satna	East	Religious Building
15	Vishnu Varah Mandir	Jabalpur	East	Religious Building
16	Asif Khan ka Maqbara	Bichhiya, Mandla	East	Tomb / Maqbara
17	Ruins of Pranchin Mandir at Yagyavedi sthal	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
18	Mahavir pahadi ka Hanuman mandir	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
19	Prachin Shiv mandir behind old age home	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Religious Building
20	Someshwar Mandir	Barmankala, Kareli, Narsinghpur	East	Religious Building
21	Rock Cut Ganesh Pratima near mandir of Bramha kund and Chhatri	Sarbhanga, Manjhgawan, Satna	East	Rock Art
22	Garhi	Sumaoli, Morena	North	Fort
23	Prachin Gadhi	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Fort
24	Jujhar Singh Mahal	Niwari	North	Mahal
25	Motimahal	Gwalior	North	Mahal
26	Palki Mahal	Niwari	North	Mahal
27	Teeth with Rock Panting	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Rock Art
28	Aaliya Bawri	Ashoknagar	North	Bawri
29	Shantinath Mandir (Jain Mandir)	Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
30	Shiv Mandir	Bhind	North	Religious Building
31	Lalpir	Ashoknagar	North	Religious Building
32	Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir	Gwalior	North	Religious Building

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
33	Shiv Mandir	Qile Ke Andar, Niwari	North	Religious Building
34	Laxmi Mandir	Niwari	North	Religious Building
35	Gusai ka Math	Niwari	North	Religious Building
36	Chhatri Houj Khas	Ashoknagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
37	Maharaja Kishore Singh ki patni ka maqbara	Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
38	Bharat Shah ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
39	Raiman Dau Ki Kothi (Dauji Ki Kothi)	Niwari	North	Others
40	Dharm Talaiya	Kachhoa, Shivpuri	North	Others
41	Hamamkhana	Niwari	North	Others
42	Chandewa ki Bawri (Bawri, Chakchandaiya)	Datia	North	Bawri
43	Pracheen Bawri	Aspatal Parisar, Datia	North	Bawri
44	Pichhore Fort	Pichhore, Shivpuri	North	Fort
45	Hriday Shah Palace	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Mahal
46	Maheba Gate	Maheba, Chhatarpur	North	Others
47	Dilli Darwaja	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Others
48	Ladhedi Gate	Gwalior	North	Others
49	Sank River Bridge (Noorabad ka Pool)	Noorabad, Morena	North	Others
50	Ramnagar ka Darwaja	Orchha, Niwari	North	Others
51	Topkhana	Orchha, Niwari	North	Others
52	UnthKhana	Orchha, Niwari	North	Others
53	Tatya Tope Statue	Shivpuri	North	Others
54	Nag Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
55	Chousath Yogini Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
56	Ganesh Mandir	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
57	Bhim Kund Temples of Group	Mou, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Religious Building
58	Shiv Mandir	Chorpura, Shivpuri	North	Religious Building
59	Savai Singh ki Samadhi	Suhaniya, Nowgaon, Chhatarpur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
60	Nayapura ki Chhatri	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
61	Sufi Sant ka Maqbara	Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Tomb / Maqbara
62	Kishore Singh ki Samadhi	Circuit House, Panna	North	Tomb / Maqbara
63	Ganna Beghum ka Maqbara	Noorabad, Morena	North	Tomb / Maqbara
64	Raja Manohar Das avam Aniruddh Singh ki Chhatri	Sheopur	North	Tomb / Maqbara
65	Garhi of Thakur Chaman Singh	Mandsaur	West	Fort

S.N.	Name of Monument	Place and District	Zone	Type of Monument
66	Rock Cut Caves and Temple Group	Poladongar, Mandsour	West	Rock Art
67	Bawri No. 1 and 2, (Old Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mau, Indore	West	Bawri
68	Prachin Bawri (Old Step Well)	Pansemal, Badwani, Khargone	West	Bawri
69	Chaturbhuj Mandir	Dhar	West	Religious Building
70	Shiva Temple	Antarliya, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
71	Bawri No. 3, (Step Well)	Chhoti Jam Khurd, Mahu, Indore	West	Bawri
72	Gadi of Chandravata	Antraliya, Mandsaur	West	Fort
73	Rajvada Palace	Indore	West	Mahal
74	Madankui Sarai	Mandu, Dhar	West	Others
75	Suraj Mandir	Khilchipura, Mandsaur	West	Religious Building
76	Bhanu Tikait ki Chhatri	Jeeran, Neemuch	West	Tomb / Maqbara
77	Shahzada Parvez ka Maqbara	Burhanpur	West	Tomb / Maqbara
78	Roshan Bagh Mahal	Mandu, Dhar	West	Mahal
79	Malcom Kothi	Nalcha, Dhar	West	Others

Annexure 3.7

(Reference: Paragraphs 3.4.3)

List of Monuments where encroachments were noticed during Joint Physical Inspection

S.N.	Name of Monument	Zone	Observations
1	Gaund Mahal, Islamnagar, Bhopal	Central	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
2	Semli Jagir Bawri, Lalbarh, Rajgarh	Central	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
3	Morpipli Bawri, Pipli, Rajgarh	Central	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
4	Narsinghdev ka Mandir, Narsinghgarh	Central	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
5	Raj Mahal of Old Gaund Period, Pithara, Narsinghpur	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
6	*Garhi*, Gurh-Rewa	East	Shop has been constructed in surrounding of Garhi within 100 meters and Govt. school is running inside the premises.
7	Pandav Math, Noniya, Narsighpur	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
8	Vishnu Varah Mandir, Majholi, Jabalpur	East	The temple has been encroached by locals, a *Gaushala* was found in the temple and various shops were found in surrounding.
9	Garur Stambh, Barman Kala, Narsinghpur	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
10	Ruin of Fort, Dindori	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
11	Asif khan ka Maqbara, Bichiya, Mandla	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
12	Prachin Shiv mandir behind old age home	East	The Monument was inside the campus of an old a
13	Moti Mahal, Rajmahal, Mandla	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
14	Vishnu Mandir (Suraj Mandir), Rajmahal, Mandla	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
15	Someshwar Mandir, Barmankala, Narsinghpur	East	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
16	Pachmatha Temple, Singhpur, Sohagpur	East	New temple had been constructed inside the Monument campus.
17	Palki Mahal, Orchha, Niwari	North	It is under the possession of Nagar Parishad, Orchha and its employees were using this Monument as residence. Adjoining to the Monument a local market was also being operated by the Nagar Parishad.
18	Moti Mahal, Gwalior	North	Out of total 536 rooms, only five rooms are under the possession and protection of the Department. Rest of the building is used by different Departments for official purposes.
19	Gujri Mahal, Gwalior	North	The Monument is used as the office of the Curator, Museum, Gwalior. Adjoining to the Monument, local residents had constructed their houses. Smart City Corporation constructed poles within the Monument for flash lighting.
20	Garhi, Sumaoli, Morena	North	Used as residence by locals.
21	Shantinath Mandir, Jain Mandir	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
22	Shiv Mandir, Orcha, Niwari	North	Used by locals for storage of cattle feed.
23	Prachin Mandir (Sitamarhi Mahal Ke Pichhe), Orcha, Niwari	North	The main entrance of the temple has been encroached by local inhabitants.

S.N.	Name of Monument	Zone	Observations
24	Mahraja Pratap Singh ki Chhatri, Khajuraho	North	A Cafe is running inside the Monument and various shops also surround the Monument.
25	Hamamkhana, Orcha, Niwari	North	Monument used as cattle shed.
26	Dholiya Darwaja, Chanderi	North	Monument has been encroached by local shop keepers.
27	Dhumeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Gwallior	North	Surrounded by shops and houses of local inhabitants.
28	Maharaja Kishore Singh ki Patni ka Maqbara, Panna	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
29	Sufi Maqbara, Khankah, Dargah, Shah Vilayat Complex, Chanderi, Ashok Nagar	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
30	Gusai ka Math, Niwari	North	Shop was operative inside the Monument and the Monument was used as residence by staff of Nagar Parishad, Orchha.
31	Nag Mandir, Mou, Naugaon, Chhatarpur	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
32	Surya Mandir, Chhatarpur	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
33	Dilli Darwaja, Chanderi	North	Shop was operative near the Monument and Monument was encroached by local vendors.
34	Nayapura ki Chhatri, Chanderi	North	Shop was operative within 100 meters of the Monument.
35	Devi Singh ki Chhatri, Chanderi	North	Encroached by local farmers.
36	Purani Kachahari, Chanderi	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
37	Ladhedi Gate, Gwalior	North	Inside the campus, water tank was constructed by the Nagar Nigam, Gwalior.
38	Sank River Bridge, Noorabad, Morena	North	Pipes for water supply were fixed at the Monument and pump house was noticed within 100 meters of the Monument.
39	Ganna Beghum ka Maqbara, Noorabad, Morena	North	Encroached by local farmers.
40	Raja Manohar Das avam Aniruddh Singh ki Chhatri, Sheopur	North	Encroached by locals and used as residence.
41	Chandewa ki Bawri, Datia	North	Encroached by locals and used as residence.
42	Pracheen Bawri, Aspatal Parisar, Datia	North	A canteen / *bhojnalaya* was operative within the Monument.
43	Chaturbhuj Temple, Orchha	North	Shops were constructed beside the Monument.
44	Phool Bagh, Orchha	North	Shops were constructed beside the Monument.
45	Supari Sav Mahal, Orchha, Niwari	North	Encroached by locals.
46	Hathi Sav Mahal, Orchha, Niwari	North	Encroached by locals.
47	Pichhore Fort, Pichhore, Shivpuri	North	Encroached by locals and used as residence.
48	Kishore Singh ki Samadhi, Panna	North	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.
49	Thakur Chaman Singh ki Garhi, Mandsaur	West	Local people are utilising it as a store of cattle feed.
50	Prachin Bawri, 1 and 2 Choti Jam, Mahu, Indore	West	Covered the Bawri with Cement Concrete structure and surrounding of Bawri had been used for parking.
51	Chaturbhuj Mandir, Amjhera, Dhar	West	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.

S.N.	Name of Monument	Zone	Observations
52	Shiv Mandir, Antralia, Mandsaur	West	Temple was encroached by local farmers.
53	Hinglajgarh Durg, Mandsaur	West	Monument had been encroached by local shop keepers.
54	Prachin Bawri, Pansemal, Dist Barwani	West	Encroached by local farmers.
55	Keshav Temple, Maheshwar	West	Houses were noticed within 100 meters of the Monument.
56	Suraj Mandir, Khilchipura, Mandsaur	West	Houses were noticed within 100 meters of the Monument.
57	Shahzada Parvez ka Maqbara, Burhanpur	West	Shops were noticed within 100 meters of the Monument.
58	Bule Sarkar ki Chattri, Indore	West	Houses were noticed within 100 meters of the Monument.
59	Lalbag Palace and Champa Bawri, Indore	West	Un-used old vehicles were parked inside the Monument campus.
60	Chattriyan of King of Udaji Pawar, Dhar	West	Monument was used as residence by locals.
61	Shaheed Bakhtawar Singh Smarak and Garhi, Amjhera, Dhar	West	School, Anganwadi wadi was operative within the Monument. Surrounded by shops and residence of locals.
62	Ancient Fort Lunera ki Sarai, Lunera, Mandu, Dhar	West	Schools were operative within 100 meters of the Monument.
63	Kila Sendhwa, Sendhwa	West	Various offices and shops were operative inside the Monument and the Monument was used as residence.
64	Gadi of Chandravata, Antralia, Mandsaur	West	Surrounded by houses of local inhabitants.

Annexure 3.8

(Reference: Paragraphs 3.7)

Details of irregular expenditure incurred on unprotected Monuments

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.N.	Name Of Monument	Place And District	Sanctioned Amount	Expenditure
1	Kartik Ghat	Sironj, Vidhisha	14.50	14.48
2	Sikandari Darwaja	Sadar Manzil, Bhopal	3.41	2.84
3	Kala Darwaja	Bhopal	4.00	3.88
4	Prachin Darwaja and Dakhil Darwaja near Taj Mahal	Bhopal	20.00	19.87
5	Jumerati Darwaja	Bhopal	3.00	2.95
6	Tala Kunji Bawri	Mahidpur, Ujjain	9.16	9.14
7	Prachin Bawri	Navin Nagar, Aishbag Bhopal	8.96	8.72
8	Ginnore Garh ki Bawri	Sehore	9.70	8.99
9	Bade Bag ki Bawri	Sehore	5.00	4.38
10	Ajab Kuwar ki Bawri	Rewa	8.50	8.31
11	Prachin Bawri Kuwar Math	Jaso, Satna	4.40	4.37
12	Mastani Mahal	Dhubela, Chhatarpur	12.86	8.74
13	Sheetal Garhi	Dhubela, Chhatarpur	82.45	73.01
14	Pahalwan ka Maqbara	Sarangpur, Rajgarh	12.62	7.96
15	Bhuteshwar Mahadeo Mandir, Karadia Maharaj	Neemuch	10.00	6.81
16	Devnarayan Mandir	Cheetakhera, Neemuch	10.00	6.80
17	Bagra Tava ka Kila	Babai, Hoshangabad	60.00	38.61
	Total		**278.56**	**229.86**

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