

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Human are the social product of a society. For humanity, we need a good and healthy society in our surrounding it can be happened with the improvement in all aspects in our society a survey is very useful to check the different dimension of a society.

We are very much thankful to KVS ,which has conduct a programmer like social science exhibition by which, we got the opportunity to do a project work based on survey which give a close look of our society .

We are also very much thankful to our program Incharge Mr. A. K.Gupta PGT(History), who does not only encourage us but also guide us in a very useful manner for conducting this survey.

At last but not least, we are grateful to or principal madam, Dr. Shalini Dikshit, without her support this project would not be completed in very joyful and meaningful manner.

Thanking you all one's again.

INTRODUCTION

India has a rich cultural heritage which include a repository archaeological treasures and incredible historical monuments. This cultural history, depicted in heritage monuments from a historic part of ancient civilization. The Allahabad fort, Konark Sun temple, Thanjavur Humpi monuments, Ajanta and Ellora caves are some of the monuments. Conservation of historical monuments create a sense of oneness and national integrity among the nationals and provides a chance to proud ourselves for being a successor part of glorious civilization.

Definition and explanation of the terms –

Heritage preservation is some times seen as a specific approach to the treatment of historic places and sites rather than a general concept of conservation whereas.

Conservation terms is taken as the more general tern referring to all action or process that are aimed at safeguarding the character defining element of a cultural resources so as to retain its heritages value and extend its physical life.

Ancient monuments term is defined by the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remain act-1958 as follow-ancients monuments means any structure ,erection or monuments are any tumulus or place of interment or any cave, rock-sculpture inscription or monolith which is of historical archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than 100 years.

VISITED HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES FOR PROJECT WORK

1. ***Khusro bagh*** - Known for khusro's tomb, the son of mughal ruler Jahangir.



2. ***Allahabad fort*** - Constructed by mughal emperor akbar in 1583 AD.



3. ***Jhunshi fort (prathisthanpuri)*** - Place of many ashrams and temples and known for mental peace and spiritual healing.



4. ***Anand bhawan*** - House of freedom fighter pandit motilal nehru and first Indian prime minister MR. Jawaharlal Nehru. The place used as head quarter of Indian national congress in an after 1930.



5. Government library building(rajkiya public library)



6. Victoria memorial - a white marble canopy which was formally a memorial to queen Victoria.



7. Patalpuri temple with undying banyan tree or "akshyavat" - An underground temple, visited by LORD RAMA and Chinese traveler *HUAN TSANG*



8. Lord hanuman temple- A unique statue of god in reclining position distinguishes this temple from others erected in the honour of LORD HANUMAN situated near sangam.



9. Alopi devi temple - Situated near Alopi bagh Allahabad .



10. Old shivala - Near Bamrauli Allahabad



First seven monuments are conserved by ASI, hence there physical conditions are okay but these are badly affected by human vandalism, security problem, Encroachment and dumping the garbage.

Near the Monuments there are other conservation problem in regard with these monuments, lack of fences can be seen at Victoria memorial in Alfred Park, so some people find it easy to inscribe their initials, names, places or messenger on the monuments. Further their was no security personal to safeguard the invaluable archeological masterpieces

Biological growth - The unwanted growth of huge trees like Pipal, Banyan etc. and other bryophytes can be seen at various conservation sites including ASI protected sites as Khushrobagh Cemetery, Allahabad and Jhunshi fort.

Advertisement and colouring the monuments - Many companies and advertisers paints the monuments scribbling communicable and slogans, which harm the monuments and give a rough look of the monuments. This can be seen at various places on the wall of Allahabad fort.

Illegal constructions/ encroachment - As per the guidance of ASI and act-1958, no temporary or permanent construction can be made close to historical monuments but unauthorized police clockwise can be seen next to the defence wall of khushrobagh and Allahabad fort .

Garbage - Now a days historical monuments have become the dumping yard of garbages. We have seen a numerous heap of garbages near the historical monuments. This can be seen very close to khushrobagh gate and Allahabad fort(both).

Centre of unlawful activity - Some neglected historical sites have now convert as shelter of gamblers, criminals etc. At many places gamblers can be seen playing gamble as we have captured a snap showing the gambling at Jhunshi fort.

Lack of proper security of monuments - Apart from the ASI a protected monuments, many historical archeological and cultural monuments are still remain under open sky without fencing and defence wall, and struggling for existence. Unlawful elements are using this monuments for criminal activities some needy but unaware people are taking fragments of ancient monuments for their own proposer some religion people present their offering in the form of milk,water,honey and other material which deteriorate the monuments.

Religious monuments - Most of the religious monuments are facing the problem of illegal ocupation in the form of houses, shops etc. This can be easily seen in/near Alopi Devi temple. Atmosphere of dirt and stinking smell is seen around the temples.

PROBLEMS OF CONSERVING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Historical monuments and cultural heritage shows the glimpse of our ancient period that creation a sense of belongingness among people with our traditions and our past and also develop patriot feeling among us but our cultural heritage are facing several problems which can be classified broadly problems which can be classified broadly in three categories mentioned below:-

1. Human vandalism
2. Natural causes
3. Biological growth
4. Administrative ignorance
5. Financial crisis

1.Human vandalism

Include the illogical encroachment by human and religions organization/groups, for residing & religious rituals etc. Violation of rules and regulation of the ancient monuments and archeological sites and remain acts 1958 illegal construction works in/near historical monuments smugglings of historical

Artifacts / articles / figures and selling all these in gray market.



Most of the Indians are unaware of the significance of historical knowledge and conservation of historical monuments and cultural heritage, hence they ignore and some times harm the historical sites.



Further a few are involve in scribing over the monuments and taking away the monuments, bricks etc. for their own use. Really it is disheartening to note that some people forgetting that they are doing as irreparable damage to invaluable archaeological masterpieces inscribe their initials names places addresses or messages are those natural treasures.

The conservation and protection of these monuments cannot be neglected any further.



A few illiterate people urinate on the ignored and unwatched walls and monuments. Urine contains uric acid and other chemicals harmful for historical monuments. Many business houses/firms paint their products, commercial advertisements on walls or the surface of the monuments, whereas many religious people/organizations use chemical colors for coloring the historical sites/temples, which increases the process of decaying the monuments and obstructs the conservation process.

2. Natural causes

Can be understood through two processes:

Chemical &

Physical processes.

Chemical process includes chemical reaction, acid rain, pollution, global warming, increase in temperature and humidity, whereas **Physical process** includes wind erosion, sand blasting, earthquake etc.

One of the most destructive threat to the historical monuments is acid rain. Acid rain occur when fossil fuel emission containing sulphur dioxide combine with moisture in the air to for acidic precipitation. When acid rain falls its harms historical monuments because most of the monuments are under open sky acid raid start a chemicals reaction taking place which has a corrosive effect on this structures. The reaction dissolve the material leading to permanent damage of the monuments.

Pollution negatively impact Historical monuments and buildings around the world from India to Istambul and China to Chille . The thread is in the risk of loosing these irreplaceable structures forever. Many of these monuments have cultural and aesthetic value that beyond the price.



Pollution effect are not confined to the environment. Pollution contribute additional risk factors that can increase the level of destruction. The effect of may be minor such as a blackening of

the surface of monuments due to dust. Other impacts can have permanent consequences.

Global warming is a matter of great concern for world community it is measured by National Climatic Data Centre, New Delhi that global temperature have risen during the past century at a rate of 0.11° Fahrenheit per decade heat acts as a catalyst speeding the rate of chemical reaction the fate of historical monuments become more uncertain and the urgency to take action increase global warming occurs when green house gases such as carbon dioxide trap radiant heat at the earth's surface which causes temperature to rise. An increasing in humidity also increase the rate of chemical reaction resulting threat to historical monuments. Wind erosion and sand blasting are the physical natural process. Causing great harms to historical monuments particularly in deserts region floods are harmful for river valley monuments and coastal area situated monuments furthers earthquake are destructive for lives of the living creatures and historical monuments. India is situated very close to Himalaya range known for most earthquake prone region. Earthquake in years 2001 in Bhuj (Gujrat) badly damaged many historical buildings. Likewise tsunami also cause threat to historical monuments. Tsunami in December 2004, badly destructed the historical and cultural heritage not only in Andaman & Nicobar Iceland and eastern coasted regions in India but also in the countries connected in Indian and pacific oceans. Hence natural causes

and natural hazards are badly effecting the historical monuments.



3. **Biological growth** includes the growth of plant, lichen, mosses and other bryophytes this growth badly harm and weaken the historical monuments. The unwanted unusual growth of huge tree like Pipal, Baniyan etc. over historical monuments give a rough look to the monuments and their roots and stems put pressure on monuments which resulted in destruction of our in valuable culture heritage.



Unprotected monuments are harmed by stray animals who destruct monuments directly or harm unknowingly through excretion of their urine and wastes. Animal urine contain uric acid

and other harmful chemicals which also causing the destruction of historical monuments.



4. Administrative ignorance

The most important reason behind the failure of conserving the historical monuments and heritage is departmental official ignorance. Our officials are not at all paying acute attention towards the conservation of the monuments even they are not taking efforts in creating public awareness. Indifference by authorities has rendered local towns monuments in ramshackle condition. Lack of infrastructural support/ institutions/ modern excavation technologies, museum and archive obstruct the conservation and preservation of historical monuments .lack of expertise in this field also hamper the conservation process.

Lack of proper planning for conservation availability of large numbers of archaeological sites and uncertain human resources

are other responsible causes of failure of conserving historical monuments.

Lack of newer technology consulting agency and permanent staff badly effect the conservation hence both central and state government advertise for inviting private architects and other specialization in conservation which raise the cost of conservation .Indian specialist are not of international standard they are not building capacities or skills but rather adopting existing ones and using historic method there is also no investment in research and development, hence knowledge and technologies are being imported and applied on Indian building without adequate research and development as to whether it will suit our climatic condition or not. Further there is a tendency in India most of the archaeologists irregularly deal with project. Where as in developed countries they live and breath the project site by having spent so many years in the particularly site.

Government and administrative officers have been fail in arranging security of monuments artifacts number of historical object and figure are being looted and smuggled.

5. Financial crisis

Our historical and cultural heritages are the nations wealth but being a developing nation we are unable to preserve these wealth as we cannot spend so much money enough for the purpose there are at present more than 3650in protected ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national

importance a part from that monuments inherited by public and private bodies throughout India also require conservation process some unverified numbers give a figure of 800000 monuments in India a part from the ones that are protected .conservation of these sites urgently require are large amount to be invest. But the minimal financial allocation for the purpose is not sufficient hence the government should increase the budget allocation in this regard and make sure the proper utilization of the fund.

PROSPECTS AND STEP TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Historical monuments and cultural heritage are the nations identity and the matter of national pride these must be safe guarded and preserved by the county and countrymen.

The archaeological survey of India (ASI) under the provisions of the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains act-1958 protects monuments, sites and remains of national importance. It also regulates antiquities and Art treasure Act-1972. The organization has a large work force of trained archaeologists, conservators, epigraphists architect and scientists for conducting archeological projects .

ASI and central/state department oversee the conservation work of sites however public and private owners of building and sites can directly collaborate with NGO and private companies for the conservation and preservation of their property. Many Indians and foreign companies are helping in this regard. Indian Hotel Company signed a MOU with the National Cultural Fund (NFC) in 2001 and funded the project of conservation of the Taj mahal executed by archaeological survey of India. The Indian national trust for arts and cultural heritage (INTACH) undertook many problems ranging from compiling reports hosting workshops and executing conservation process in various sites.

There are at present around 3650 ancient monuments and archeological sites and remain of national importance. These monuments belong to different period ranging from the prehistoric period to the colonial period and are located in different geographical settings. They include temples, mosques, tombs, churches, cemeteries forts, places, stepwells, rock cut caves and secular architecture as well as ancient mounds and sites which represents the remains of ancient habitation. Apart from the 3650 protected structures around 800000 movements, that need protection and conservation. Conservation of these sites open a wide opportunities for government agencies NGOs and private companies. Both central and state governments can approach private & foreign experts to hire this services for the conservation opportunities for the corporate sector can be opened. This would be in the form of sponsorships for restorations and conservation and its could be in the survey sector for providing infrastructure as toilets, shuttles, cafeterias etc. publication and communications.

According to the ancient monuments and archeological sites and remain act-1958 , if someone destroy removes injures, alters deface imperils or misuses a protected monuments she/ he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend three months with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both. This provision very lenient and do no create any fear among those who are involve in violating these law.

Hence provisions should be made strict and penalty should be raised and extended.

A camping should be launched to educate the people regarding the significance of historical monuments and cultural heritage government should take keep interest in promoting public awareness programmer about preservation and well behaving with the tourist native and foreigners as “ATITHI DEVO BHAVAH” camping thorough television broadcasting.

Heritage needs long term commitment and short term prescriptions. For that there needs to be a passion for the monuments, it challenges and its sustainability. Hence archeologists and expert should spend long time in particular sides where they are involved in conservation works. Indian scholar and archeologist should be trained in modern conservation technologies.

Historical monuments and the land adjoin the site of monuments urgently regarded for fencing or conversing in or otherwise preserving such monuments. Further here should be proper arrangement for inspection of historical monuments and culture heritage likewise special police force may be recruited for propose of safeguarding the cultural monuments and check the illegal occupation theft of the historical monument and objects.

Central government should provide technical and institutional assistant to state protected monuments because states have less source of income than the centre.

Government should promote construction of various museums and achieve for the conservation of archeological findings. Central Government should provide ample financial support of this proposal and set special responsibility of concerned officials so that they could be liable for any harm or damage of the monuments.

For getting funds for conservation works historical and religion tourism should be promoted. Further, old forts can be converted into heritage hotels for generating funds for the purposes. Public and private partnership programmes should be promoted to extend the conservation team and acquire private expertise in this field.

Human encroachment and illegal occupation of historical monuments badly affected the conservation process. Steps should be taken to get the monuments released from the illegal occupiers and this cause should be taken to fast track courts so that accused be punished soon.

Many foreign countries are ready to provide technological assistance for conservation of the religious monuments as Japan, Korea are interested in renovation and conservation of Buddhist sites. Government should prepare a sincere & logical policy including all these conservation processes. Further government should take strong steps to implement pollution control laws and provide

assistance to the industries for shifting their units from the area adjoining to the historical monuments and cultural heritage.

Government should developed the historical curiosity among the countrymen and awareness program and workshops, seminars should be organized with regard to scientific conservation work today there are many career option in historical presentation in public nonprofit and private sector. Hence people should be encouraged to adopt professional skills in the fields of historical conservation.

AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Further in order to create awareness and a sense of belonging among youth and inculcate in young minds a feeling for heritage government should organized “heritage walks” and “talks” on the cultural and historical significance of monuments government should organized seminars, quizzes , skits exhibition or street theatre on the importance and protection of the monuments located in their neighborhood. Government should publish and distribute post cards and posters to the visitors on these monuments designed and development by them contains a message on the relevance of our heritages in our lives and the way of preserving and protecting them this will help In developing young children into sensitive, responsible and progressing citizens of the society .

CONCLUSION

Undoubtedly Historical and cultural monuments are the assets, identity and icon of the country. Hence, We must take all our efforts to conserve all these monuments. Government should arrange ample and adequate funds for the provision of conserving monuments. Government should also manage the training program for experts and ASI personnel. New technologies available in the world should be adopted and effective co-ordination be maintained among the various agencies. We have a variety of Heritage Act/Rules, which should be strictly enforced. Finally, public awareness is the most important thing and campaign should be initiated, which will be definitely fruitful regarding conservation of the monuments.

By implementing existing laws and awareness programs, we will be able to save our these national treasure. The conservation and protection of these monuments cannot be neglected further.



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