

Focal theme:

Department of Art, Culture and Language under the Delhi governance.

Sub-theme:

An analytical study on Conservation of Heritage Sites in Delhi and Study of Library and Museum.

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INTRODUCTION:

According to writer William Darlymple, "only Rome, Istanbul and Cairo can even begin to rival Delhi for the sheer volume and density of historic remains".

Delhi is a historical city whose remnants are spread right from Mehrauli to Shahjahanabad. Large number of monuments are scattered all over Delhi. The built heritage of Delhi is an irreplaceable and nonrenewable cultural resource. Besides being part of life for many, it has educational, recreational and major tourism potential. It enhances Delhi's environment, giving it identity and character. It encompasses culture, lifestyles, design, materials, engineering and architecture. The Heritage Resources include symbols of successive civilizations and cities that came up over the millennia, historic buildings and complexes, historical gardens, water engineering structures and their catchments, the remains of fortified citadels, places for worship and for the deceased, historic cities and villages, unearthed heritage and their components.

Surveys conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1911 identified 1321 historical monuments, sites and buildings. Out of these, 170 monuments have been declared as protected. In addition MCD, NDMC and State Archaeological Department have published lists of Heritage Buildings. In case of major monuments it is necessary that the surrounding area should be identified in the layout/detail plan, and should have building controls in relation to height, material and spread of the monuments.

It took 2,000 years of recorded history and more than 1,000 tombs, forts, for Delhi to emerge as India's first possible 'World heritage city'.

The city-based Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) signed a MoU with the Delhi government, so that urban development happens in sync with the

Capital's architectural marvels.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protects only 174 monuments in the city. The rest (out of an approximately 1,200 monuments), taken care of by NDMC and MCD, are gradually disappearing — blame the hoodlums and general indifference. "We drive past them, take a shortcut through them, walk our dogs on their grounds," says Ms.

Rakhshanda Jalil, author of *Invisible City*. Mr. AGK Menon, INTACH Delhi chapter convener says "We will consult the government on the protection of legally unprotected monuments."

According to a source: "Developing children's activities and more awareness through interactive school trips may be helpful in growing sense of conservation & protection of heritage sites." Yet another is of the view is that how incredulous it might be while in Delhi one just does not explore enough...wonder why is it so?

HISTORY OF DELHI:

Traditionally, Delhi is said to be the site of Indraprastha, capital of the Pandavas in the Indian epic Mahabharata. A village called Indarpat existed in Delhi until the beginning of the 19th century. Excavations have unearthed shreds of the grey painted ware (ca. 1000 BC) that some archaeologist associate with the age of the Mahabharata, but no coherent settlement traces have been found. Some locate Indraprastha in the Purana-Qila area. The earliest architectural relics stem from the Mauryan Period (ca 300 BC), since then, the site has seen continuous settlement. In 1966, an inscription of the Mauryan King Ashoka, 273-236 BC was discovered near Srinivaspuri. The famous wrought iron pillar of Ashoka now to be seen in Qutb Minar was only manufactured in the Gupta-Period (AD 400-600) and transplanted to Delhi at some time in the 10th century. Two sandstone

pillars inscribed with the edicts of Ashoka were only later brought to the city by Firuz Shah Tughluq.

In the Prithvirajraso, the Rajput Anangpal is named as the founder of Delhi. He is supposed to have constructed the Lal-Kot and brought the Iron Pillar to the city. The Rajput period is dated from ca. 900-1200. The name of Dhilli or Dhillika first appears in an inscription from 1170 from Udaipur. By 1316, it may have become the capital of Haryana. After 1206, Delhi was the capital of the Delhi Sultanate (Mamluk dynasty, Khalij dynasty, Tughluq dynasty, Sayyid dynasty and Lodhi dynasty). The more recent city is believed to be made up of seven. The more recent city is believed to be made up of seven successive cities, the remains of some of which can still be seen on the ground.

Qila Rai Pithora built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, near the oldest Rajput settlement in Lal-ot Siri, built by Aladdin Khilji in 1303 Tughlaquabad, and built by Ghiyazudin Tughluq (1321-1325). Jahanpanah, built by Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351) Kotla Firuz Shah, built by Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388)

Purana Qila built by Sher Shah Suri and Dinpanah built by Humayun, both in the same area near the speculated site of the legendary Indra-Prastha (1538-1545)

Shahjahanabad, built by Shah Jahan from 1638 to 1649, containing the Lal Qila and the Chandni Chowk.

In the mid-seventeenth century, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1628-1658) built the city that sometimes bears his name (Shahjahanabad), the seventh city of Delhi that is more commonly known as the old city or old Delhi. This city contains a number of significant architectural features; including most notably the Red Fort or Lal Qila. The old city served as the capital of the later Mughal Empire from 1638 onwards, when Shah

Jahan transferred the capital from Agra. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) crowned himself as emperor in Delhi in 1658 at the Shalimar garden ('Aizzabad-Bagh), a second coronation took place in 1659. Delhi passed under British control in 1857 after the Sepoy mutiny and after Bahadur Shah Zafar II had been transported to Rangoon and became the Capital of British India in 1911 (formerly Calcutta). In the large scale rebuilding, parts of the Old City were pulled down to provide place for New Delhi.

DEPARTMENT OF ART & CULTURE

Under this department of Delhi government the following are included.

1. Delhi Archives
2. Department of Archeology
3. Art, Culture & Languages Department
4. Sahitya Kala Parishad
5. Hindi Academy
6. Punjabi Academy
7. Urdu Academy
8. Sanskrit Academy
9. Sindhi Academy
10. Delhi Gazetteer Unit

The focus of this paper is primarily on department of archeology with a emphasis on conservation of heritage monuments in Delhi bringing up insights for same;

In addition, the paper also attempts to bring out possible recommendations regarding effective functioning of public library and museums in Delhi.

Budget for Annual Plan (2002-03) and 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

S.No	Name of the Department	Annual 2002-03		Year Plan
		Plan	Non-plan	
1.	Language	6.00	9.93	50.00
	Library Facilities provided by NGOs in all Assembly Constituencies	20.00	-	400.00
	GIA to Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation	50.00	-	-
2.	Archaeology	90.00	54.50	500.00
3.	Archives	40.00	67.25	200.00
4.	Sahitya Kala arishad	250.00	70.00	750.00
5.	Punjabi Academy	235.00	89.00	1300.00
6.	Hindi Academy	130.00	106.00	700.00
7.	Urdu Academy	180.00	74.00	990.00
8.	Sanskrit Academy	120.00	28.00	650.00
9.	Sindhi Academy	47.00	30.00	250.00
Total		983.00	528.68	5790.00

Minister of Arts and Culture Budget

The government's medium term strategy framework, reflecting the mandate given to us by the people focuses on three areas:

* The need to accelerate growth and promote an equitable economic development of our country and its people

* stepping up efforts to achieve social cohesion and to nurture national identity, to realize the goals of non-racialism, non-sexism through a deepening and expansion of democracy;

* installing robust mechanisms and systems to monitor and evaluate progress on all objectives, strategies and plans of government in relation to the above priorities

The strategies, plans and expenditure commitments of the Department of Arts and Culture proceed from this medium term framework and seek to align its budgetary patterns with it. This speaks directly to needs of the majority of our people who mandated us to govern, manage the economy and our cultural institutions on their behalf.

Many years ago **Amilcar Cabral described "cultural practice as an act of liberation"**. During a financial year, how much will the Department spend on language programmes and on activities to promote linguistic diversity in Delhi? And what are the other financial resources associated with it?

Heritage is inseparable from our National Archives, Libraries and Heraldry. Arts and Culture in urban and in rural areas has transformed the lives of many and contributed directly to the fight against poverty.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM – A REFLECTION UPON!!

Constitutionally, the subject “libraries” is the responsibility of the individual states in India. The hierarchy being having the national central library at the apex, followed by state central libraries, district libraries, block (sub–district) libraries and panchayat (village) libraries.

After establishment of the Delhi Public Library in 1951 and the follow up in 1954, the Delivery of Books Act was passed (it was amended in 1956) to include newspapers. The act obligated every publisher in India to deposit a copy of its publication with the National Library in Calcutta; the Asiatic Society (Central) Library, Bombay; Connemara Public Library, Madras; and the Delhi Public Library. But by the time of third five year plan due to the minimal funding by central govt, it was the state government to take up charge and during this same plan period contrastingly a national library was also established.

Interestingly in 1979, the Ministry of Education in the Department of Culture established a library section under the charge of an under secretary. The goal: to promote development of public libraries in India. Since then, libraries have not been part of the social education budget. Instead, they have been included in the art and culture component of the budget.

Three years later, in 1982, the Delhi Public Library became a copyright library. Alongside, a Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System was appointed in 1985 by the Government of India, Department of Culture. The National Policy on Education–1986 barely mentions libraries. _

Problems:

1. The system of funds and grants both at central and state level.
2. The non-uniformity of the maintenance and legislation aspect.
3. Question of private and other regional library ensuring qualitative influx of resource material.
4. The modern technology in library system still remains a distant dream.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY:

Delhi Public Library was formed by the joint efforts of UNESCO and Government of India in 1951 followed by the full-fledged acquisition of the building in 1953. Mr. Edward Sydney, a renowned librarian was appointed as the Director in 1950. Mr. Frank Gardner, also a famous librarian succeeded him. DPL was set up with the primary objective of sharing and devouring of knowledge. DPL has been a pioneer in providing the visually challenged with a huge collection of Braille books. Truly the library has surpassed the other Library by its valuable patronage for the visually challenged, the people from the lower strata of the society, the children and even the prisoners. DPL also has DELNET and computer facilities. The Delhi Public Library with a human and social cause thus has heralded a new era in library science and systems and marches ahead treading a laudable path

Rules and regulations of DPL: The membership is open to residents of Delhi only. One needs to purchase an application form for Rs. 2 and become a member. The member does not have to pay any subscription fees.

Facilities offered by DPL: The following facilities are offered by DPL:

Mobile Library Service- This service enables to disseminate information by mobile vans and caters to rural zones and outskirts of Delhi.

Resettlement Colony Library service- This service is provided to the economically weaker strata of the society by providing them newspapers and other reading materials.

Community Library Service: DPL has 6 community library services catering to specific regions in Delhi.

Braille Library Service: This is the most important service provided by DPL. This is a commendable work of DPL and certainly DPL deserves accolades for the precious service it is rendering to the visually challenged.

Services to the prisoners- Delhi Public Library extends its arm of support to the inmates of Tihar Jail by offering them the facilities of reading and reforming them by providing the ray of knowledge.

Photocopy facilities: The library charges Re. 1 for photocopying 1 page. **Internet service** is also provided.

It has membership of over 45,000, with more than 1.5 million books available at the Central Library alone. The Delhi Public Library (DPL) offers free membership to citizens of Delhi and provides mobile library services as well as a prison library service to Tihar Jail. The library has a special Braille section for the visually challenged. The DPL is being totally revamped; including a new look for the children's section. So visiting this library need no longer mean roaming through damp alleys of musty bookshelves. The DPL also offers its services to Residents' Welfare Associations across the city to set up their own libraries or have the mobile library van visit the area. The DPL already has branches in over 26 locations across Delhi and 21 Residential Colony Libraries.

The DPL is not only the largest public library system in India; it is the busiest library in all of South East Asia. With so much history and a host of new offerings, Delhi Public Library is definitely worth a visit, if not an application of membership.

RECOMMENDATION:

Library:

- System of mobile library should be rapidly increased specially in the rural areas of Delhi. This already has been very successful in Chennai, Bangalore and Ludhiana district.
- Even the concept of ATM Library should come in effect.
- How many of us know where Delhi Public Library is? [It's in Sarojini nagar]. So, there is a need for mass-awareness and youth-outreach program.

Museum:

1. There is a need for the Delhi govt to give grants to museums as it gives SPICMACAY to carry out concerts in nooks and corners of Delhi.
2. The concept of "traveling Exhibitions" can take into prominence after carrying out detailed cost-benefit analysis.
3. In India, the voluminous artifacts and remains are over a period of time are in a bad state due to mismanagement and poor maintenance. So, curators could be appointed with an attempt to classify between the "most preserving remains" and the rest. Auction of the remains gives a probability to generate huge economic profit as there is a huge demand for Indian art all across the world. This will also result in effective utilization of all the neglected, otherwise improperly depleting artifacts. This idea definitely has worked out in U.K for Christi's auction, where Princess Diana's possessions were auctioned.

4. If we happen to visit the museum within the red fort, it actually sets a big example of the bad state of museum and what can be done in this case is either immediate renovation of the museum or work upon the aforementioned point.
5. What also can be done is that schools and colleges can come up to play a major role in the involvement of maintenance of museum and various trips could be arranged periodically for larger awareness.
6. On a broader note, it will be a very significant idea to have collaboration between department of education and department of art and culture and if both these department have a tie-up and jointly manage the development of library and museum in Delhi in a larger magnitude and greater direction.

Therefore, if the above mentioned measures are effectively implemented there is a certainty that there will result a possibility of development of the department. It is essential to mention that though many of the recommendations are already proposed but there is a serious need for "implementation".

SECTION- B.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY:

Activities:

- Protection & conservation of monuments
- mass awareness programmes
- departmental publications
- strengthening of the department

- grant-in-aid to RWA's / NGO's for upkeep and maintenance of monuments

Protection of monuments : While the national monuments are governed under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, other monuments of local importance are governed under the provisions of the "Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act - 2004". About 1317 monuments figured in the list of Hindu and Mohammadan monuments prepared during the first quarter of the 20th Century, out of which 221 monumental structures of national importance are protected and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The remaining unprotected monuments in Delhi come under the purview of "**Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act - 2004**" which will be protected in phased manner. Notification for six monuments in and around Badarpur was issued for protection.

In order to arouse consciousness among the children and citizens of Delhi about their rich cultural heritage of the city, it is proposed to undertake awareness programmes including

- Establishing Cultural Clubs in schools,
- Organization of exhibitions and
- Launching mass awareness campaigns through the media appealing the citizens to safeguard the monuments from the vandalism and maintain them for posterity
- Making maximum involvement of public including NGOs and Residential Welfare Associations in these activities.

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture" - Article 51 A (F) of the Constitution of India.

LAWS [HERITAGE CONSERVATION]

In India, even though we have a very old and remarkably continuous civilization, the practice of conservation was introduced by Lord Curzon in 1902 with the consolidation of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). As an issue of wider public and professional concern, however, it is still nascent.

The question, which first of all needs to be addressed, is -What is Conservation? And then, how is it to be made operational, that is -Are we focusing conservation to economic interests or we are respecting the cultural aspect also? The conservation in this context best can be explained as a practice that protects and enhances the cultural value of a building or a monument.

Yet, here once could say that what is emerging in the process is, on the one hand, a clearer definition of the concepts of conservation planning and management, and on the other, an option to reassess our development ideology and model it. Particularly in India, it is becoming clearer that conservation instead of being a marginal technical activity at odds with the real world as in the West, could, in fact, be central to the definition of our identity.

Over five hundred centrally- protected monuments for structural conservation, chemical preservation and development have been identified by Archaeological Survey of India under the tenth five-year Plan. The primary interest of this institution was antiquity and

authenticity. Even after independence, this colonial legacy continues. As a result, about 5000 monuments alone have been declared as heritage sites. Another equal number of monuments have been identified by various other state departments of archaeology. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, declares buildings that are 100 years old and above as monuments and provides for their protection. Monuments are frozen or mummified; at times, later additions are removed and the structure is restored to its original/ authentic state of existence.

The main legislations in India that deals with the subject of conservation and protection of our cultural heritage and monuments, within its ambit are as follows:

1. The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878.
2. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.
3. The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947
4. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
5. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972

However, the question remains as whether these laws, regulations, rules and international treaties to conserve the monuments are dead-letter law. Is the Government or the international community putting their best efforts into the enforcement of laws already enacted? But before that, are these laws and statutes, comprehensive enough to provide adequate conservation of monuments?

“The past is not past, it is still passing by”.

CONSERVATION-WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT?

The agencies concerned with the protection of Delhi's Built Heritage are ASI, GNCTD, State Archaeology Deptt, NDMC, MCD, Cantonment Board and DDA. With the aim of framing policies and strategies for conservation, appropriate action plans may be prepared by all the agencies that should include:

- Promotion of conservation of the civic and urban heritage,
- Architecturally significant historical landmarks, living monuments, memorials and historical gardens, riverfront, city wall, gates, bridges, vistas, public places, edicts and the ridge.
- Maintain close interaction and coordination between all these agencies keeping in view the following objectives and requirements.
 - i. Maintain and update a database.
 - ii. Develop organizational capacity for heritage management.
 - iii. Define all the applicable Terms
 - iv. Listing of Heritage Buildings based on the following criteria:
 - (a) The age of the building;
 - (b) Its special value for architectural or cultural reasons or historical periods
 - (c) Its relevance to history
 - (d) Its association with a well-known character or event
 - (e) Its value as part of a group of buildings
 - (f) The uniqueness of the building or any object or structures fixed to the building or forming part of the land and comprised within the cartilage of the building.

- v. Prepare guidelines for development, redevelopment, additions alterations, repairs, renovation and reuse of the heritage buildings.
- vi. Implementing programmes for education and awareness

DELHI MASTERPLAN 2021:

HERITAGE ZONES

Heritage Zone is an area, which has significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, groups or complexes united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The following areas have been identified as Heritage Zones:

- i. Walled City of Delhi, Shahjahanabad
- ii. Central Vista
- iii. Nizammudin and Humayun's Tomb Complex
- iv. Mehrauli area
- v. Vijay Mandal – Begumpur – Sarai Shahji – Lal Gumbad
- vi. Chirag Delhi

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

Archaeological Park is an area distinguishable by heritage resource and land related to such resources, which has potential to become an interpretive and educational resource for the public in addition to the value as a tourist attraction All decisions regarding Built Heritage in general and Archaeological parks in particular should be based on evaluation of authenticity. As per the NARA Declaration it can be derived from a variety of sources of information like, form and design, materials and substance, use and function,

traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors

The following areas have been designated as Archaeological Parks:

- i. Mehrauli Archaeological Park
- ii. Tughlaquabad Archaeological Park
- iii. Sultan Garhi Archaeological Park

*If you imitate what is left, granting fidelity to be possible... how is the new work better than the old? There was yet in the old some life, some mysterious suggestion of what it had been, and of what it had lost...**John Ruskin.***

CASE STUDY

[Shahjahanabad]:

Regarded as an “ancient living city of the world”, it has within it 42 of the 170 protected monuments controlled by the national Archeological Survey of India (ASI). The Indian National Trust for Architectural and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has documented and furnished a list of 800 Listed Buildings, of which, 411 exist within Shahjahanabad.

While The Delhi Master Plan (2001) had designated the entire Shahjahanabad as a “Controlled Conservation Area” (one of the five in Delhi). The Draft Delhi Master Plan (2021) again identifies and re-designates it as one of the city’s seven Heritage Zones for which the municipality is required to prepare Special Conservation Plans as a component of the Special development Plans as a component of the Special development Plan. A Delhi Heritage Committee (formed in 2005) within the Municipality is required to oversee heritage concerns. The Delhi chapter of INTACH has proposed 18 Conversation Zones (against DDA’s 7) of which 8 would be in Shahjahanabad.

While experts believe that there is a need for a larger number of Conservation Areas well monitored for allowing sensitive new development. “The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) responsible for planned city growth has within its framework, a Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation (1999) and formalizes an ongoing Heritage Award instituted in 1993.

“The media sporadically informs on heritage and a few public men have shown interest is conservation to activate an annual festival in Shahjahanabad called the “Chandni Chowk Festival”. Can protection by “designation” and implicit encouragement by

“legislation” backed by public support, a few conservation areas, well executed and managed, could trigger an effective conservation movement in Shahjahanabad?

What are the main concerns related?

- Non-existence of a clearly articulated Heritage Policy as yet
- Lack of strategizing and action in Heritage Conservation planning and management.
- Due to a not very clear strategy projects, the result being that the projects assume different modalities, partners and funding sources.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION is a social responsibility. It demands professionalism and huge investments. Realizing that many of the monuments in Delhi are withering away due to sheer neglect or bad management, the government is now relying on corporate entities.

The Conservation Society of Delhi has taken up arms to preserve a rich heritage. Their activities are participatory in their approach and involve people from different walks of life such as students, local communities, professionals and the general public.

Awareness building is one of CSD's major activities.

The other objective include organizing and conducting study courses, seminars, lectures and workshop demonstrations on subjects related to Delhi's heritage, involving children in conservation activities by holding special camps and workshops and assisting other agencies like the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and INTACH.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION:

The instance of a public-private collaboration in this direction is the Jantar Mantar restoration and conservation project, a joint initiative of Park Hotel group and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The government says it's just the beginning of a work in the Humayun's Tomb gardens in collaboration with the Culture Ministry, is keen to take part in the proposed project. Some private agencies have also evinced interest in the Adilabad Fort conservation plan, but nothing concrete has emerged yet.

ASI officials say there is immense pressure to conserve places of heritage value due to the boom in the tourism sector. But funds, manpower and infrastructure are the major constraints, they said. So, are public-private partnerships the perfect solution in such a scenario?

When the National Cultural Fund (NCF) was set up 10 years ago, the objective was to pave way for public-private collaborations for conservation of monuments and heritage structures in Delhi. NCF member says that public-private heritage conservation projects are happening after a lot of efforts. "The Jantar Mantar proposal was in the discussion stage for three years. Even the MoU on restoration of monuments in Lodi Gardens was signed after discussions for about a year." Clearly, there have been a lot of deliberations before the government turned to corporate entities.

CRITIQUE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION

Critics of the public-private partnership formula also offer a sound argument. A retired ASI official, said there seems to be a well-orchestrated move to stall and trash the work done by ASI, like in the case of the Red Fort. "ASI is carrying out the restoration of the Angkor Vat Temple single handedly after Western countries failed to do the work. Even

private companies that derive mileage out of restoration projects are hiring retired ASI experts to do the job. In cases where work has been outsourced to private companies, the documentation and photographs are being provided by ASI employees only," he said.

He said that private companies should be asked to conserve a few unprotected monuments on a trial basis first. Jain has a different line of thinking. "If the bureaucratic hurdles are removed and proper systems for implementation are put in place, it would be possible to take up a number restoration and conservation works simultaneously so that the USP of Delhi - its heritage and culture - can be properly showcased during the 2010 Commonwealth Games," says Jain.

CONSERVATION- A THEORITICAL PERSPECTIVE:

It is now for our local government agencies to care for and conserve our Heritage. Historical buildings, festivals, art forms, dance, music, sculpture etc. - may seem less of a priority compared to more pressing issues such as infrastructure development, poverty alleviation or job creation. But effective conservation of heritage resources not only helps in revitalizing the local economy of cities, but also brings about a sense of city identity and belonging to its residents. A programme for Conservation of Urban Heritage and Management must explore the various dimensions of heritage conservation from an urban perspective.

Identifying assets of Heritage value

The cultural 'heritage significance' of a place or building includes its aesthetic (Ajanta caves), architectural (Humayun's Tomb Delhi) historical (Jalianwala Bag), scientific

(Jantarantar, Jaipur), social (havelis of Siddhpur) or technological (Ashoka Pillar, Qutb Complex Delhi) value to the present and future generations. A “statement of significance” is a definitive statement about why a place is important in heritage terms; it sets out the cultural heritage significance of a place. To care for it, we must know why that place has a value and what those values are. Therefore, the first management action needed is an investigation into the significance of the asset.

Strategic planning

Once heritage assets have been identified, agencies should carry out strategic planning to ensure the best fit between their assets and corporate objectives (public- private partnerships) and business-service strategies. The management requirements of the assets and their relevance to the agency should be continually reviewed to make management and investment decisions.

Strategic asset management must ensure that social objectives are interfaced with economic objectives. Heritage value should be assessed along with physical, financial and operational planning issues. Strategic planning should be based on an understanding of the heritage value, condition and function of the assets. It must ensure coordinated planning for conservation including maintenance, refurbishment, expansion, upgrading and/or changing the use of an asset.

Conservation

Conservation means the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes a range of stages from preservation to adaptation. A conservation plan should investigate and establishes the cultural heritage significance of a place, and make recommendations about appropriate ways of conserving this

significance by setting out a policy. It should identify the physical condition of the place, its history of development; be a record of the decision-making process and allow for appropriate community consultation.

AUTHORITIES SPEAK:

1. Intach Delhi Chapter convener.

'Monuments are for all'

Understanding the harsh reality that in developing nations like India, where immediate apprehensions still remain to be food, health and education, convener is elated that cash-rich bodies like corporate and internationally funded foundations are finally taking interest in the built heritage. "Still with more words heard than deeds seen, I believe the responsibility needs to be understood and shared among the stakeholders equally," suggests the convener of Delhi Chapter, INTACH and president of Sanskriti Foundation, Sanskriti Museum of Everyday Art.

According to him, the mandate of INTACH India was to fill the mentioned void, and connect India's glorious past with future through heritage. The organization, instituted on the pattern of National Trust of the United Kingdom (said to be world's largest property owner with thousands of architectural heritage buildings in its cache), was established in India two decades ago. Though, the organization is actively working on conserving and maintaining some of the eminent structures, he believes that "it is nowhere one (INTACH) aims."

Pointing at the prevailing situation in the country, he highlights a few of the eminent projects taken by his organization and a few others by independent entities like Aga Khan Foundation. He is glad on the way heritage residential projects like Neemrana hotel have worked, and are now earning funds for their own good! "Similar value additions if done to other monuments keeping in mind the aspects of non-disturbance to the structure and visitor-friendly approach can help in sustaining them too," he adds.

"Being the sole authority to regulate the monuments, we need government to take the first step. The sole authority with more than 4000 monuments under its supervision with annual budget of its regulating body Archeological Survey of India running in crores, we look forward to its initiative towards easing the adoption process of a monument. Then we want private bodies to deliver more rather talk or suspend funds, independent bodies to catalyze the entire modus operandi of conservation, and local individuals to feel for the buildings. Though the interest among the corporate has been good, we still have to see some good examples, where corporate social responsibility is actually benefiting the monuments," says Convener.

2. ASI Director General

'Corporates are free to join in the upkeep'

Conservative estimates say there are about 1, 00,000 plus monuments in India. About 6,000 of these are listed by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) as 'protected monuments.' The state departments of technology have listed about 5,000 more. Rest of the 90,000 plus monuments all over the country are 'unprotected'

"The ASI is trying its best to preserve monuments all over the country," says director-general.

“However it is beyond our resources to take care of all the monuments, so under the National Culture Fund (NCF), we are willing to share the costs of the upkeep and maintenance of the various monuments with anyone who is interested,” he says.

“Various bodies, including some corporate houses have come forward to support us, and the conservation and restoration project for some monuments has also been completed. The NCF was set up in 1996, and since then we have made progress on various sites,” he elaborates.

The awareness for the need to protect our built heritage has been growing for some time, and an increasing number of private agencies, individuals and institutes, are coming forward to increase awareness.

“The corporate bodies are free to select any monument, even the most important of them, for a shared partnership in the project,” says the director.

What does this partnership imply? While restoration being technical in nature remains the prerogative of the ASI, the partnering body can look after the surroundings, including signage and care of the environment of the monument. According to him, “Taking care of a monument cannot be the responsibility of the government alone, and anyone can be involved in at least two of the three aspects - the physical protection and conservation aspects. It is only restoration that requires a specialist.”

And what do the Corporates get out of such partnerships? “Around the world, leading business houses have undertaken to participate in the upkeep of historical monuments and the shared heritage as part of the social responsibility,” says director. While Corporates get publicity, they are allowed to put up boards only in such a manner that it does not disturb the overall integrity of the site, he adds.

The ASI is also working on a proposal for a National Mission on Antiquities and Monuments. This mission, currently under consideration by the government, has several objectives, which includes building a complete database of the buildings or monuments that are part of our legacy and need to be protected. It will also work on creating greater awareness about the need to conserve monuments and selectively take up conservation work.

Under the new mission, the ASI hopes to take the public private partnership to new levels. Whether it is able to draw more partners in its efforts will arguably go a long way in determining the state of preservation of our monuments.

3. Says **conservation architect and architectural historian**, who is also the conservation consultant to the project, "It is not just conserving the physical fabric of the place but also conserving and clarifying the function and form of the yantras (instruments) at the observatory."

4. The **Culture and Tourism Minister** has said that **an integrated approach is required for a successful movement of heritage preservation and promotion**. Heritage can not be preserved in isolation. We need to emphasize its strong linkages with other fields, particularly education and tourism to succeed in our endeavor. In other words, an integrated approach is required for a successful movement of heritage preservation and promotion. The Minister said the heritage belongs to the entire humanity and not to one particular Nation or community. Therefore, the primary objective of promoting and preserving cultural heritage for the benefit of the present as well as the future generation needs to be carried forward jointly with active participation and cooperation of not only all sections of society within a Nation-State but the

international community as a whole. Perhaps there is no better way of initiating this cooperation than amongst the countries of Asian region, which share with each other a close historical, cultural and economic links.

The minister elucidates:

- There are no basic conflicts between heritage preservation and economic development. In fact, contrary to general belief, heritage is not a burden but a valuable resource and asset. This asset can be utilized by following an appropriate policy of preservation and promotion so as to contribute to poverty reduction, employment generation and environmental re-generation.
- It is necessary to create a partnership with the civil society and local communities in heritage preservation so that they develop a stake and sense of belonging. Education and awareness generation are some of the powerful tools for creating such stakes and partnerships. The Ministry of Culture is in the process of launching a Cultural Heritage Young Leadership Program, with an objective to reach schools, colleges and universities and inculcate among the younger generation a deeper understanding and awareness about the Nation's culture and heritage.
- We should create a Public-Private Partnership with the Corporates and private organizations in raising resources for jointly promoting and preserving our heritage. We in India have already set up a National Culture Fund (NCF) for this purpose under which Corporate Houses and other private organizations can donate funds, for preservation of monuments as well as other forms of art and culture. The contributions to NCF are eligible for 100% tax exemption.

- Most importantly, the Government has to play the role of a catalyst through its policies and legislative measures. India has large number of monuments and heritage sites spread across the length and breadth of the country running into lakhs. Only a small fraction of these are protected under various statutes of Central and State Governments. Most of them still remain unprotected.
- There is a need for capacity building in the sector of management of heritage and cultural resources to obviate the serious dearth of expertise and manpower in this area. The Ministry of Culture has proposed, as part of its XI Plan, to set up a Centre for Management of Cultural Resources. There are also suggestions to set up a network of Indian Institute of Art and Culture on the lines of IIMs and IITs.

5. Public-private partnership is today a necessity to ensure the survival of cultural heritage, both monuments, sites and particularly so for the intangible heritage," says director and UNESCO representative. Accepting that there has been an outcry in some countries over the privatization of monuments, she says: "We feel that each government, both the central and the local, needs to identify heritage, analyze what they have within their territory and define regulations on what needs to be protected, and how, to what degree and by whom, and of course, how to finance the conservation."

While there is nothing wrong with using the heritage value of the cultural property for income-generating purposes, it should be done in a way that befits the spirit of the place and in a manner that will not destroy the property. "But not everything from the past can be preserved, for this may become an obstacle to contemporary creativity. So, governments in consultations with experts and the local community should define what

absolutely needs total conservation and what can be changed," she warns. Governments need to develop policies that would pull in the citizens into a shared vision of what is right and what is wrong, says the director.

"...It is again no question of expediency or feeling whether we shall preserve the buildings of past time or not. We have no right whatever to touch them. They are not ours. They belong partly to those who built them, partly to all the generations of mankind who follow us...." John Ruskin.

With more than 1, 00,000 ancient monuments in the country, conservation is an expensive proposition. After inviting Corporates to adopt monuments under the aegis of the National Culture Fund, the government is now looking at a national mission on monuments. Will this help protect our heritage?

Some insights into the present status of the unprotected monuments in Delhi!! If this is the state of affairs in the capital city then what can we say of an unknown monument standing in a dilapidated condition in a far-off village where nobody cares about its very existence:

- ❖ THE QUTB and Humayun's Tomb have both been declared World Heritage monuments, which is cause for some satisfaction, but what about the hundreds of other monuments which dot Delhi? Many of them have been taken over by the homeless and some by workshop owners. Those in the rural areas have become a convenient place for keeping cattle - or hay. These monuments are nameless creations of an age gone by and nobody seems to know their history. But the fact remains that they commemorate certain significant events and personages. There are in all 1,300 listed monuments in the Capital and 140 of them are classified as national, but the unfortunate part is that 900 of them are in urgent need of repair and preservation

- ❖ A long, winding narrow passage behind **Bluebell's School opposite Lady Shri Ram College in south Delhi leads to an obscure and partially hidden little Lodi-period structure. Historians have never been able to establish who made this tomb.** But one can infer from the marvelous architecture and craftsmanship of the building that it was built somewhere around the 15th century. Further along this path and tiny passages, one can see through the maze another similar looking tomb. Sadly, locals are using it as an extension of their residential quarters. The dome, partially broken and defaced in several places, serves as a makeshift cowshed and garbage dump yard.
- ❖ The historic **Lal Mahal located behind Nizamuddin police station.** According to some historians, this 13th century structure was built by Ghiyasuddin Balban before he ascended the throne and housed Arab traveller Ibn Battuta there. Today, a huge garbage pile and encroachments have taken over the building. According to sources, the building is said to have been sold to a private party for demolition.
- ❖ Similarly, **in the grounds behind Priya Cinema in Vasant Vihar, Tughlaq-period Gumbad and mosque tell their story of neglect so much so that they have been turned into private living quarters.** Attempts by local resident's welfare association (RWA) to get engage the government in conservation has failed.
- ❖ New Delhi, Nov 7 (IANS) A national heritage site, over centuries old Lal Mahal near Nizamuddin, that was demolished by a private builder a week ago, stands in ruins as authorities play the blame game. After investigation into the pulling down of the 1245 A.D. structure Oct 30, the city's largest municipal authority has declared that the matter pertains to the Archeological Survey of India. "The investigation has found that it is an Archeological Survey of India (ASI) issue - ASI behaved irresponsibly. The union development ministry and ASI under the central government have conveniently pushed the blame onto us," Vijender Gupta, chairman of the municipal standing committee, said here Friday.
- ❖ MCD pulled up for delay in Jama Masjid re-development: The Delhi High Court pulled up the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for not starting the re-development work for the historic Jama Masjid and asked it to consult environmentalists at the earliest. The 17th century mosque has not been

declared a protected monument so far, though the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (Intach) and the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have included it in their respective lists of protected monuments, the petition said. However, the Waqf Board opposed declaring the monument a protected one, saying it would hurt the religious sentiments of those who visit it to offer prayers as the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) does not allow offering prayers inside a protected monument.

- ❖ Case study by Richi Verma, TOI: suggest that the biggest mosque of the Tughlaq period, much before Shahjahan had built Jama Masjid, the Begumpur Masjid, now in the heart of Begumpur village in south Delhi's Sarvapriya Vihar, has faded into oblivion and neglect. Though centrally protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), it has become a favorite hangout for locals, and much of the structure has deteriorated over the years. But the ASI has finally woken up from its long slumber and has promised a complete facelift. It claims to give structure a new lease of life in another few months. The monument is a playground for children and a grazing ground for goats from Begumpur. An ASI guard posted there is nowhere to be seen. Kids are known to break the loosely held pieces of the monument fresco to throw them at each other. The dainty window arches are being used for target practice. The present status of the mosque defies every guideline set by the ASI. New constructions are coming almost touching the monument and locals have defaced many of the inner walls. An open sewer nearby and clutter of houses in the vicinity also add to some more of the problems faced by the structure

The flip side of the story:

- ❖ **Government to set up heritage sites commission:** New Delhi, Jan 29 (IANS) The central government will soon set up a commission to frame guidelines for conserving heritage monuments and sites that are on the verge of decay. This was decided by the cabinet, presided over by External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee, here Thursday. The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill will be introduced in the next session of parliament, said a statement

issued after the meeting. The ASI takes care of 37,000 heritage sites across the country. But experts say over 50,000 heritage sites are unprotected and lying neglected.

- ❖ **New plan for restoration of heritage buildings:** Delhi Lieutenant-Governor Tejendra Khanna has said the Government would soon formulate a policy to encourage people to restore heritage buildings. Mr. Khanna said: "To encourage people to restore and conserve heritage buildings and monuments in the Capital, the Government is planning to evolve a policy of giving them transferable property rights and some kind of monetary benefit or remuneration."
- ❖ **Archaeology body goes local to save heritage, ropes in RWAs:** Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has found a novel way to fight pressures of staff and fund crunch. The ASI's Delhi circle now plans to rope in Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) for effective conservation and maintenance of protected monuments. The ASI is beginning its experiment of public-private partnership in maintaining monuments with Sakri Ghumti, located in Safdarjung Development Area (SDA). If the partnership with the SDA RWA works out well, a senior ASI official said there are plans to involve nearby RWAs to maintain Bara Khamba, Biwi or Dadi ka Gumbad and Bandi or Poti ka Gumbad — all situated in Green Park and Hauz Khas.

ANALYSIS:

Given the reality of a developing nation like India where concerns of poverty, primary education and basic social standards for its citizens far outweigh issues related to historic buildings, it is no wonder that heritage preservation features very low on the government's agenda. No doubt the legislations and the various laws, whether national or international, provides for an approach which seems to be some what responsible in its letter and form but, it doesn't happen in practice i.e. if it happens also in practice, it is unfortunately very less or is a quite "engineered" or "manipulated" process which has no meaning at all and serves the purpose of vested interests only.

Over the last decade, as the country's economic policy has changed from being a rather insular socialistic economy, to one with growing liberalization and government disinvestment, it is no longer feasible to continue looking towards the government alone for heritage preservation. Given a measure of independence and freedom from government control the role of the non-government voluntary agencies is what seems to be the need of the hour. This practice however must be backed by an institutional structure. These agencies can also work in tandem with the government institutions in order to act where it is required. Similar participation programmes has proved to be a great success in the various developed and developing nations like Thailand, Netherlands, United States of America and England etc.

In India, there exist certain agencies, which are coming up and working with governmental agencies (like-Archaeological Survey of India) towards the noble cause of conserving the monuments. The agencies like Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) are, however, the growing body of knowledge to be gleaned from both indigenous experience and international networking on the guidelines for conservation of our architectural and urban heritage. Also, the works of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLCCP) at Lucknow, which has started addressing themselves to the problems of conservation, is important in this regard.

A comparison of the legal framework of conservation models in India and the United States, done below, would help at this stage to clarify the situation regarding both conservation policy and actual practice.

<u>INDIA</u>	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings are directly owned and maintained by the Government. However it protects only about 8,000 monuments due to budgetary constraints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 70,000 properties listed on the National Register, but these are not necessarily owned or maintained by the Federal agencies, but mostly under private ownership and control.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main Government agency - Archaeological Survey of India -has limited its regulatory control to only national monuments under direct government ownership. Other properties are being gradually, listed under local state laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal government limits its control to the National Parks and Federal government does not regulate the other buildings, but rehabilitation is encouraged through tax credits.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor level of tourist management as historical sites is not tourism savvy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of tourist and visitor interpretation and site management. The historical sites, though not often of as great antiquity as some Indian monuments, but fetch greater economic returns due to tourist savvy mechanisms.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preservation is still rather purist in nature, with the emphasis on stratified preservation rather than economically oriented reuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preservation is more economic driven with a great emphasis on rehabilitation, interpretation & adaptive reuse.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preservation has until recently been relegated as a duty of the government, with little or no public participation. The attitude has therefore been more of a top down approach to preservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High degree of public volunteerism in preservation as well as local non-profits groups, community projects such as Business Improvement Districts and Main Street Programs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Only few local state governments have so far established heritage commissions to oversee preservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Similar case of local commissions to oversee preservation, but adopted throughout the country.

The above chart also highlights that in India, the shortcomings in the conservation of monuments is in reality, due to the lack of systems for the management, training and infrastructure. Another major problem that must be addressed is the lack of legislation as regards monuments which are not under the Archaeological Survey of India... Inadequate management coupled with rapid urbanization, and the new development agenda makes heritage conservation excruciatingly difficult. Other threats to conservation include misinterpretation, encroachment and misuse of property. In this scenario, the need of the hour is to conserve those aspects that contribute in making the historical places significant like promoting the heritage sites giving special tourist interest and value. These elements are all interrelated and have to be understood and interpreted holistically as they are a response to varying factors like topography, available resource and the local climate.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

" While modernization is current demand, traditional culture that bases its entity on the past is not dead and gone, It is still Practiced and living,, it is a continuous process, open to adjustment and thus if development is to be achieved it should be the development based on the conservation model".

In India the legal scenario, which is being witnessed by us, is a scenario resulting from the budgetary constraints of the central government and its agency that protects and maintains historic structures. This however excludes hundreds of thousands of other architectural sites and monuments from government protection, leaving them acutely vulnerable and unprotected, and it is clear that the legislations in this regard are inadequate or improperly framed. At the same time the cities in our country grapple with issues of an exploding urban population, limited infrastructural and budgetary resources and increasing inner city decay. This result in a greater vulnerability of its architectural and cultural heritage which is gradually becoming prey to malice like successive encroachments and bad, irregular and unplanned town planning policies.

In this given scenario economic incentives and tax credits as seen in the case of United States of America especially pertaining to guidance and facilitation of conservation, along with the phenomenon of public-private partnerships, could perhaps be adopted. Moreover, coordination and cooperation among the

government agencies and private sectors engaged in cultural activities, especially the Non Governmental Agencies like Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) must be promoted.

The broad partnership between public and private entities, professionals and local community craftspeople has proven to be a critical element in ensuring the long-term success and viability of preserving cultural properties as seen in the case of developed nations like U.S.A. Also, UNESCO particularly encourages private sector groups to contribute to the effort, with the recognition that successful conservation efforts help spur additional projects within the same community, advocating the culture of preservation and conservation through the use of appropriate conservation techniques and approaches. Therefore under such scenario, the governmental as well as non governmental agencies must cooperate and government should encourage their efforts so that they can work for high standards in conservation and management of monuments. Educational programmes that fosters international exchanges for cultural heritage professionals, and promotes a better understanding at the national as well as International levels to conserve the monuments must be organized.

After all, we know that conservation is an attitude that has been negated by modern city planning, and as a result the conservation in India is at the crossroads. In India, there is an opportunity, indeed a necessity, for making planning conservation oriented. The existing town and country planning acts do have provisions for conferring special status to buildings and heritage areas. However, for many reasons (including political and social factors) this has never

been enforced. In order to focus attention and action on heritage buildings, recent initiatives such as that of INTACH and various other environmental organizations that have pushed for a separate Heritage Act/ Regulations, would be helpful. However, this requires help from administrative and legislative quarters, as well as adequate support from the judiciary. Above all, It can provide the impetus and ideology for a conservation-oriented development policy, which seems to be the need of the hour.

1. Concept of Authority Security Force should come into play for the better protection and security of the public property within the heritage area including prevention of encroachments and removal thereof;
2. Aiding the officers of the Authority in the detection and investigation of any matter relating to leakage of revenue or any amount payable to the Authority;
3. Carry out a survey of the Heritage Area and prepare reports on the surveys so carried out;
4. Prepare development plan of the Heritage area;
5. formulate schemes necessary for implementing the development plan of the Heritage Area;
6. secure and co-ordinate execution of the development plan, town planning schemes and the development of the Heritage Area in accordance with the said plan and schemes;
7. to raise finance for any project or scheme for the development of the Heritage Area and to extend assistance to the local authorities in the Region for the execution of such project or scheme;

8. to raise local, regional, national and international awareness about the significance of the Delhi Heritage Site;
9. to promote and encourage proper research to understand the archaeological, historical and environmental values of the Delhi Heritage Site;

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Built cultural heritage" for the modern societies stand as a landmark of culture and diversity. Fortunately in the last decade or so, an idea being that 'old and ancient buildings could be restored and reused" had gained prominence. The then outcome being that the policies which would be in play hence forth is framed not only with an aim of "preservation" but also make buildings and historic part of the cities alive, functioning and appealing to the nation at large and to the tourist. One has to understand that in addition to the historical interest, cultural heritage buildings are valuable because they contribute to the economy by providing key attractions, in a context where tourism and leisure are major industries in the 3rd millennium. Hence forth it not just being a cultural requirement but also an economical and development demand.

The study of historical construction needs an approach based on use of modern technologies and science by analyzing

- Structural behavior of construction
- Understanding Morphology
- Characterization of its repair needs

It should significantly also include Reversibility, Unobtrusiveness, Minimum repair and Respect of original construction not sidelining the obvious functional and structural requirements. Taking into consideration the ICOMOS Recommendation, structure of architectural heritage , by their very nature and history , present a number of challenges in conservation, diagnosis, analysis, monitoring and strengthening that limit the application of modern legal codes and building standards. Recommendations are desirable and necessary to both ensure rational methods of analysis and repair methods appropriate to the cultural context.

A multi-disciplinary approach is required and the peculiarity of heritage structure, with their complex history, requires the organization of studies and analysis in steps:

1. condition survey
2. identification of the causes of damage/decay
3. choice of the remedial measures
4. Control of the efficiency of the interventions.
5. Understanding structural behavior and material characteristics.

The already existing heritage of Delhi is “an irreplaceable and non-renewable cultural resource. But one cannot overlook the scattering of large number of monuments from Mehrauli to Shahjahanabad which comprise remnants of rich remains of historical city as Delhi.

1. Outsourcing the protected monuments to private players and profitably in return concerned party will be allowed to display plaque near monuments highlighting their involvement in maintenance of the selected sites.

2. Prioritizing the role of awareness program. Example, through exhibition, launching mass awareness campaigns in media. Furthermore, the concept of celebrating "heritage month" or "heritage week" wherein possible exhibitions could be there and more people can visit the heritage sites.
3. If we can have a marathon for "Green Earth" why can't we have a similar kind of "Heritagathon" for protecting the heritage sites? Just remembering the sites on Independence day or republic day doesn't not entail to our determination to protect them.
4. There should be strict punishment for those found exploiting the heritage sites. The punishment should include fine resulting in considerable revenue generation for the site.
5. Taking the cue from the "Konark Dance Festival", if department of archeology could organize musical concerts, cultural festivals, then this could enable the generation of the revenue contributing to effective maintenance of the premises and lead to enhancement of the historical value and popularity per se.
6. Nizamuddin-auliya quwalli concert, sun-temple modhera dance concert have been huge success stories and this can have many more events coming up on a similar lines.
7. The conversion of mere monument site to "Heritage Tourist Hotel" could also have lot of scope for revenue generation. This would not only help in proper maintenance but also result in the popularity of the same site.
8. After several success story including Vijay Malaya bringing "the sword of Tipu Sultan" and "Gandhiji's memorabilia", if a scheme which outlines a [procedure of adopt a monument, maintain it, generate revenue] and through this both the players would benefit and thereby a possibility to improve the state of the same.

9. Significant historic places may require the preparation of a 'Brochure' which can help a visitor understand the significance of a place enriching his interest, enjoyment and appreciation of a place. The Brochure may include historical information about the asset, or the use of a part of the building for a heritage display.
10. Promotion is of vital importance for development of a monument as a tourist attraction and private sector can do this efficiently if given proper incentives, like share in revenue from tickets.
11. It is important to undertake extensive marketing and advertising campaigns and in case of monuments, the consumers of the product have to be persuaded that the product is one that they are prepared to travel to any buy.
12. For unprotected monuments, framing a policy for protection against destruction, illegal construction and encroachment would be essential.
13. The private sector has to take some heritage buildings having historical significance or architectural merit, and then promote these places for the same.
14. The shortage of Supervisor conservation Staff and Engineers need to overcome along with the issue of labor crunch at ASI.
15. Issues such as lack of co-operation from MCD needs to be looked in by concerned authorities
16. Accordingly, the government should act only as a catalyst and not the owner. Its role should be that of a felicitator and not a "karta".
17. Lots of NGOs are already working and government should identify such institutions and provide required assistance to them.
18. The citizen charter claims that the department undertakes awareness programmes through exhibitions and media appealing the citizens to safeguard

the monuments from vandalism. But since its opening department had only once organized exhibition on the theme "saga of Shahzanabad". So there is a need for many more programs as these.

19. Going by the recommendations of a NCF member, a lot of conservation work can be taken up simultaneously if bureaucratic hurdles are removed.
20. RWA's should be also playing a prominent role in either taking charge of the monument and private players should not be confined to a particular group which imply a collective effort from all sections of individual within a society.
21. Research studies on heritage conservation policy included under "directorate of higher education", Delhi government needs to be outreached among students who aspire to take up the same as a serious option.
22. Evidently, the commonwealth games-2010 will provide a great opportunity to promote the heritage sites in Delhi to a large extent. A committee advising the same should work on this aspect as large number of foreign tourist would turn up and provide a great opportunity for revenue generation.

All of the aforementioned aspects would be dealt under collaboration of government authorities and NGO working for the cause and all the private players who are interested to take efficient part in the development of heritage monuments.

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