



Review of Visitor Facilities at 50 of 116 Ticketed Monuments in India



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2019

Foreword

India's rich and diverse Cultural Built Heritage is a treasure for generations within and beyond the boundary of the country. Monuments stand tall reminding us of our glorious past and providing authentic cultural and historical experience for visitors. These are centre pieces of education, thus necessitating protection, up gradation and improved managements policies for the monuments within and in the periphery, for now and posterity. In India, currently, there are 143 number of ticketed monuments spread across the country. 53 million domestic visitors and 3.63 million foreign visitors visited the centrally protected ticketed monuments during 2017-18, registering a growth of 19.5% from the previous year.

The Government of India has been taking a lot of initiatives to improve the facilities for visitors. E-ticketing facility has been launched. ASI has also identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Monuments where the emphasis is on provisioning of Visitors Movements Plan, Garbage Removal, Rainwater Harvesting, Disposal of waste, public conveniences, waste water management etc. Hon'ble Prime Minister has also formed a Working Group with a vision to improve heritage management in India. In this context, a study on the facilities in the heritage monuments is imperative.

NITI Aayog has been working relentlessly to improve the heritage management in India. To understand the facilities provided at the Adarsh Monuments and a review from the perspective of all stakeholders like visitors, management and workers, the Aayog has commissioned this study to the Development Oriented Operations Research & Surveys (DOORS) to review visitors' facilities in 50 out of 116 ticketed monuments. The objective is to understand the facilities provided at these monuments, impact of such facilities on tourist footfall, effectiveness and use of e-ticketing facility and to identify the exemplary monuments to be the role models for others.

The study is based on both primary and secondary survey covering 25 Adarsh monuments and 25 selected as a sample out of the remaining ticketed monuments spanning across 19 states. During the time of commissioning of the study there were 116 ticketed monuments, therefore, the sampling was based on that figure. Even though the number has increased by 27 more, still the findings from the study meet the same objectives and relevance in the context of the present scenario. The findings give an overall review of the provisions in the monuments and detailed insights on their impact, thus identifying the gaps that needs focused intervention from both the Central and State Governments and participation of local communities.

In conclusion, this report provides policy makers and planners with suitable inputs for designing and implementing necessary actions to improve heritage management of the built heritage of India.

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Acknowledgement

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Key Abbreviations

ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
ATM	Automated teller machine
BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
B.Tech	Bachelor of Technolgy
CCTV	Closed Circuit Tele-Vision
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
DOORS	Development Oriented Operations Research & Surveys
E-Ticket	Electronic Ticket
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAIL	Gail (India) Limited (formerly known as Gas Authority of India Limited)
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited
IIFCL	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited
ITDC	India Tourism Development Corporation
LDC	Lower Division Clerk
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MIS	Management Information System
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MTS	Multi-Tasking Staff
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation
NCF	National Culture Fund
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NPCC	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
POS	Point of Sale
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RO	Reverse Osmosis
Rs	Rupees (India Rupee)
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
STC	State Trading Corporation
UK	United Kingdom
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UT	Union Territory
WHP	World Heritage Property
WAPCOS	Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited

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2.1. *Background*

- 1.1. A 'monument' is a type of usually three dimensional structure that was explicitly created to commemorate a person or event, or which has become relevant to a social group as a part of their remembrance of historic times or cultural heritage, due to its artistic, historical, political, technical or architectural importance. Examples of monuments include statues, memorials, historical buildings, archaeological sites, and cultural assets.
- 1.2. Monuments have been created for thousands of years, and they are often the most durable and famous symbols of ancient civilizations. Structures dating back to prehistoric cultures across the world and the many forms of monumental tombs of the more wealthy and powerful members of a society are often the source of much of our information and art from those cultures. As societies became organized on a larger scale, monuments have become symbols of their civilizations.
- 1.3. In 1972, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution with overwhelming enthusiasm creating thereby a 'Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' to enlist monuments which are of exceptional interest and universal value, the protection of which is the concern of all mankind; and to promote co-operation among all Nations and people to contribute for the protection of these universal treasures intact for future generations. It has listed 981 monuments - 759 cultural, 193 natural and 29 mixed properties.¹
- 1.4. In India there are lot of cultural monuments with religious and historical significance spread all over the country The Archaeological Survey of India, attached to the Ministry of Culture is responsible for the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country. It also takes steps to improve the facilities for the visitors to these monuments, in cooperation with Ministry of Tourism, Corporate Sector and all other concerned.

¹ Retrieved from http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13055&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

- 1.5. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), under the Ministry of Culture has 3687 protected monuments and sites as of national importance all over the country. There are 32 World Heritage Properties in India out of which 25 are Cultural Properties and 7 are Natural Properties.
- 1.6. Out of 3687 monuments ASI has introduced entry tickets in 116 monuments spread over 19 states. ASI has earlier (Phase I) declared twenty five monuments as Adarsh Monuments and recently (Phase II) it has added another 75 more monuments. The monuments. The list of ticketed monuments and Adarsh Monuments are given in the Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below respectively. Chart 1.1 below indicates State wise number of ticketed monuments.

Table 1.1: List of state wise-ticketed monuments

State-Wise-ticketed Monuments	
(I)	Andhra Pradesh
1	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi
2	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda
3	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli
4	Buddhist Monuments, Guntupli
5	Fort, Chandragiri
(II)	Assam
6	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Sibsagar
7	Karanghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar
8	Ranghar pavilion, Joysagar
9	Bisnudol, Joysagar
10	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Sibsagar
(III)	Bihar
11	Remains of Patliputra, (Kumrahar) Patna
12	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua
13	Excavated Remains at Nalanda
14	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak
15	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam
(IV)	Chhattisgarh
16	Laxman Temple, Sirpur
(V)	Gujarat
17	Champaner Monuments, Champaner
18	Sun Temple, Modhera
19	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan
20	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh
21	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh
22	Baba Pyare & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh
(VI)	Haryana
23	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar
24	Suraj Kund, Faridabad

(VII)	Himachal Pradesh
25	Kangra Fort, Kangra
26	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor
(VIII)	Jammu & Kashmir
27	Palace Complex at Ramnagar
28	Group of Temples, Kiramchi
29	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur
30	Ancient Palace at Leh
(IX)	Karnataka
31	World Heritage Site, Hampi
32	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna
33	Keshva Temple, Somanathpur
34	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore
35	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga
36	Bellary Fort, Bellary
37	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole
38	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami
39	Group of Monuments, Pattadakkal
40	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur
41	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur
42	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi
(X)	Kerala
43	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare
44	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam
(XI)	Madhya Pradesh
45	Buddhist Caves, Bagh
46	The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur
47	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu
48	Group of Monuments, Mandu
49	Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu
50	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho
51	Buddhist monuments, Sancho
52	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior
(XII)	Maharashtra
53	Ajanta Caves
54	Ellora Caves
55	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad
56	Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad
57	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor
58	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad
59	Elephanta Caves, Gharipuri
60	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri
61	Shaniwarwada, Pune
62	Agakhan Palace, Pune
63	Lenyadri Caves
64	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Karla
65	Temple and inscriptions, Bhaja Caves,
66	Raigad Fort, Raigad
67	Kolaba Fort
68	Old Fort, Sholapur

(XIII) NCT Delhi	
69	Jantar Mantar., Delhi
70	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana, Delhi
71	Purana Qila, Delhi
72	Sultanghari Tomb, Delhi
73	Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi
74	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi
75	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi
76	Red Fort, Delhi
77	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
78	Qutab Minar, Delhi
(XIV) Odisha	
79	Sun Temple, Konarak
80	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar`
81	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar
82	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri
83	Buddhist Remains, Lalitagiri
(XV) Rajasthan	
84	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh
85	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh
86	Deeg Palaces, Deeg
(XVI) Tamil Nadu	
87	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram
88	Fort, Thirumayam
89	Gingee Fort, Gingee
90	Fort, Dindigul
91	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Pudukkottai
92	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavasal
93	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavasal
(XVII) Telangana	
94	Charminar, Hyderabad
95	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad
96	Fort, Warangal
(XVIII) Uttar Pradesh	
97	Taj Mahal, Agra
98	Agra Fort, Agra
99	Fatehpur Sikri
100	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra
101	Mariam's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra
102	Itimad-ud-Daulah, Agra
103	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra
104	Mehtab Bagh, Agra
105	Old fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur
106	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur
107	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi
108	Excavated Remains at Sarnath
109	Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet-Mahet
110	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi
111	Rani Mahal, Jhansi
112	Residency, Lucknow

113	Kalinjar Fort, Kalingar
(XIX)	West Bengal
114	Kooch Bihar Palace, Kooch Bihar
115	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad
116	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur

Chart 1.1: State-wise number of ASI managed Ticketed Monuments

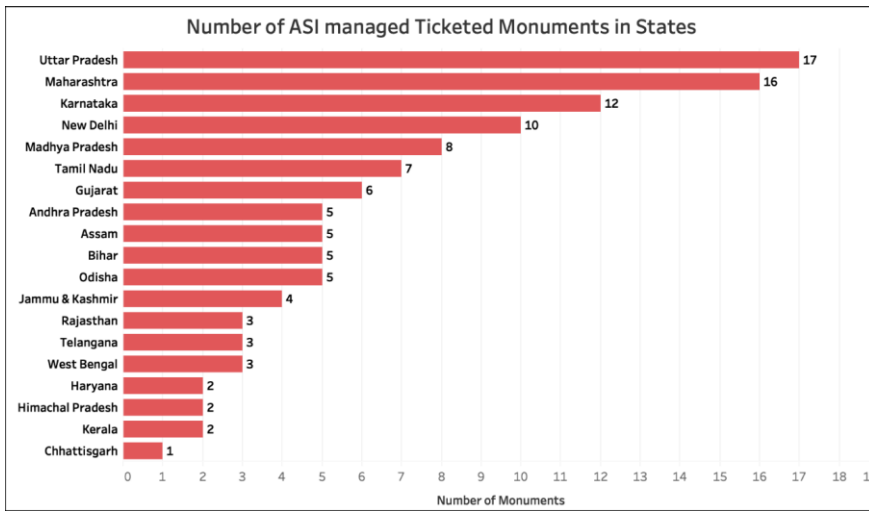


Table 1.2: The list of Adarsh Monuments state-wise and phase-wise

(T): Ticketed; (NT): Non-Ticketed

State	Adarsh Monuments Phase-I (Approved)	Adarsh Monuments Phase –II (Approved)
1 Andhra Pradesh	---	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur (NT)
		Nagarjunakonda(T)
		Buddhist Remains, Salihundum (NT)
2 Assam	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar (T)	
3 Bihar	Vaishali – Kolhua (T)	Sher Shah’s Tomb, Sasaram(T)
		Excavated Remains at Nalanda (T)
4 Chhattisgarh	---	Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund (T)
5 Goa	---	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa (NT)
6 Gujarat	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan (T)	Champaner Monument, Champaner (T)
		Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal (NT)
		Diu Fort (NT)
		Dholavira (NT)
		Sun Temple, Modhera(T)
7 Haryana	---	Shikh Chilli’s Tomb (T)
		Jal Mahal, Narnual (NT)
8 Himachal Pradesh	Masroor Rock Cut Temple (T)	---

9	Jammu & Kashmir	Martand Temple , Kashmir (NT)	Pari Mahal, Srinagar (NT)
		Leh Palace, Leh (T)	Ram Nagar Palace (T)
10	Jharkhand	---	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhum (NT)
11	Karnataka	Group of monuments at Hampi (T)	Dariya Daulat Bagh,
		Group of Temples, Pattadakal (T)	Shrirangpattnam (NT)
			Group of Temples, Aihole (T)
			Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar (NT)
			Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalal, Belur (NT)
			Shravanbelagola (NT)
Gol- Gumbaz, Bijapur (T)			
12	Kerala	---	Bekal Fort (T)
			Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur (NT)
			St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala (NT)
			St. Francis Church, Cochin (NT)
13	Madhya Pradesh	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho (T)	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (T)
		Royal Palace, Mandu (T)	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka (NT)
			Group of Temples at Amarkantak (NT)
			Gwalior Fort, Gwalior (T)
14	Maharashtra	Elephanta Caves (T)	Shiva Temple, Bhojpur. (NT)
		Daulatabad Fort (T)	Aga Khan Palace, Pune (NT)
			Ajanta Caves (T)
			Ellora Caves (T)
			Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara) (T)
Buddhist Caves, Kanheri (T)			
15	Manipur	---	---
16	Meghalaya	---	---
17	Mizoram	---	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram (NT)
18	Nagaland	---	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur (NT)
19	Odisha	Sun Temple, Konark (T)	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves (T)
20	Punjab	---	Noar Mahal ki Sarai (NT)
			Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal (NT)
			Sanghol, Ropar (NT)
			Dakkani Sarai (NT)
21	Rajasthan	Kumbhalgarh Fort (T)	Deeg Palace, Jaipur (T)
			Chittorgarh Fort (T)
			Ranthambhore Fort (NT)
			Arthuna Group of Temples (NT)
			Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda (NT)
22	Sikkim	---	---
23	Tamil Nadu	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram (T)	Vellore Fort (NT)
		Brahadeeshwara Temple, Thanjavur (NT)	Caves, Sittannavasal (T)
			Fort Gingee. (T)
			Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner (T)

			Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram (NT)
24	Telangana	---	Golkonda Fort (T) Ramappa Temple (NT)
25	Tripura	---	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range (NT)
26	Uttar Pradesh	Taj Mahal Agra (T)	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi (T)
		Sravasti (T)	Residency, Lucknow (T)
		Fatehpur Sikri (T)	Kalinjar Fort (T)
		Sarnath (T)	Agra Fort (T)
			Akbar's Tomb (T)
			Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb (T)
			Site, Stupa & Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa (NT)
			Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi (NT)
27	Uttarakhand	Jogeshwara Temple (NT)	Kushinagar (NT)
			Lakhamandal (NT)
			Sun Temple, Katarmal (NT)
			Bairnath Temple (NT)
28	West Bengal	Hazardwari Place (T)	Gopeshwar (NT)
			Adina Masjid (NT)
			bmTemples at Bishnupur (T)
29	Delhi	Humayun's Tomb (T)	Koch Bihar Palace (T)
		Red Fort (T)	Safdarjung Tomb (T)
		Qutb Complex (T)	Purana Qila (T)
		25 Adarsh Monuments	75 Adarsh Monuments

<http://pibarchive.nic.in/ndagov/Comprehensive-Materials/compr32.pdf>

- 1.7. These monuments would be provided necessary tourist facilities including washrooms, drinking water, signages, cafeteria, audio visual centre, Wi-Fi, security, encroachment free area, interpretation centres, water management system. The monuments will also be made disabled friendly. The effort is being made to provide above facilities and amenities at these Adarsh Monuments. Beside this the Swachh Bharath Abhiyan is also being implemented at these monuments ensuring cleanliness and healthy atmosphere within the heritage precincts.
- 1.8. There are 116 ticketed monuments including world heritage sites situated in 19 states/UTs across the country. E-ticketing facility has been launched in coordination with Canara Bank with the aim of providing online booking facility for visitors. As already said, ASI has also identified 25 monuments as Adarsh Monuments where the emphasis is on provision of Visitors. Movements Plan , Garbage Removal, Rainwater Harvesting, Strom Water Drainage, Disposal Drainage, Disposal of waste, ~~the~~ provisions of public conveniences–, waste water management etc. Again as said earlier, ASI has already increased the number of Adarsh monuments to 100 after the start of our study. It is expected that these facilities may have an effect on the tourism

and a positive effect on the number of incoming tourists and boost the economy of the country. It is in this context one has to know what exactly happens or what happened in the case of these tourist centres and what best could be done to increase the tourist traffic to these ~~places.~~~~places.~~ It is in this connection that a review of the existing facilities in all the Adarsh monuments and some others, would be useful for the Government. This will help to replicate the best practices in all the places, to know the bottle necks and to take remedial steps in the places that are not functioning at optimum level.

- 1.9. It is in the above context, NITI Aayog entrusted Development Oriented Operations Research & Surveys (DOORS) this study to ~~Review~~ ~~Visitors'~~ ~~Facilities~~ in the ~~Ticketed~~ ~~Monuments~~ on a sampling basis and this report has been prepared based upon the study.

3.2. *Objectives*

This study was conducted with the following objectives:

- 2.1. To know facilities provided at the Adarsh Monuments
- 2.2. To know the impact of facilities on footfall
- 2.3. To know effectiveness and use of e-ticketing facility and
- 2.4. To identify the exemplary monuments to be the role models for others.

4.3. Methodology

3.1. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

All the 19 states where the ticketed monuments ~~are~~ ~~esituated~~ ~~situated~~ have been covered. ~~It has been said that there are 19 of them in~~ including Telangana, the new born state ~~where the ticketed monuments are located~~. The states and the monuments have already been listed in chapter 1.

3.2. OVERALL SAMPLING DESIGN

3.2.1. A multi stage sampling has been adopted.

3.2.2. The first stage of sampling ~~is~~ ~~the~~ states where the ticketed monuments ~~are~~ ~~there~~ ~~are~~ ~~there~~. They have been covered by complete enumeration approach visiting each and every state.

3.2.3. The second stage ~~is~~ ~~the~~ Adarsh monuments of the first phase and ticketed ~~monuments.~~ ~~At~~ ~~monuments.~~ ~~At~~ the time ~~of~~ ~~planning~~ ~~of~~ ~~planning~~ and starting of the work only the first phase Adarsh monuments were there and the second phase monuments were declared as Adarsh monuments much ~~later.~~ ~~Adarsh~~ ~~later.~~ Adarsh monuments include non-ticketed monuments also. The monuments for this study have been stratified as Adarsh monuments and other ticketed monuments. In the first stratum, complete enumeration approach has been ~~adopted~~ ~~and~~ ~~adopted~~ ~~and~~ all the 25 Adarsh monuments have been included for the field visit and in the second stratum of ticketed ~~monuments.~~ ~~not~~ ~~monuments~~ ~~not~~ included in the list of Adarsh monuments phase I, a sampling approach has been adopted.

3.2.4. For the sampling from the second stratum, due representation has been given for all the states and preference has been given to the monuments which were under consideration for being declared as Adarsh Monuments under phase II.

3.2.5. At each of the selected monuments, the official in-charge of the monument, the staff at the site and the visitors ~~to~~ the site have been contacted. The selection procedure, sample size, etc., are described ~~in~~ in paragraph 3.4 below.

3.3. COVERAGE OF MONUMENTS AND SAMPLING

3.3.1. The review of the facilities at the sites has done on a sampling basis. The 25 Adarsh monuments have been covered on complete enumeration basis. Out of the remaining ticketed monuments 25 have been selected as a sample. The 25 units to be selected have been distributed among the states / UT's where the monuments in the sampling frame lie, in proportion to the total number of monuments in the sampling frame in the respective states./ ensuring that each state gets at least one. The required number of monuments in a state have been selected by simple random sampling from the list of monuments in that state in the sampling frame. However it has been seen that ASI has by now has declared another 75 monuments as Adarsh monuments. Some of them will be in our sample under the group of other ticketed monuments.

~~The samples so selected have been shared with NITI Aayog and finalised in consultation with them taking their suggestions into consideration.~~

3.4. **METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

3.4.1. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of research have been adopted. Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the review study.

3.4.2. Primary data were collected through face to face interviews adopting semi structured questionnaires and contacting the visitors.

3.4.3. Secondary data were collected from web site of ASI and web site of NITI Aayog and by contacting the officials at ASI, Ministry of Tourism, various knowledgeable persons, previous reports and articles by eminent persons and collecting information available from the records at the various office and different websites.

3.5. **PREPARATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE AND OTHER TOOLS FOR THE REVIEW STUDY**

3.5.1. Necessary questionnaires for the collection of the primary data through face to face interviews and other tools such as guidelines, instructions, short notes, etc., for the collection of information through FGDs, in-depth interviews, etc., from various stake holders in the area of the proposed study were prepared and ~~shared~~ discussed with NITI Aayog and finalised taking into consideration their suggestions.

3.5.2. All the tools for the study have been prepared with a focus on objectives. ~~They had~~ They had been translated in to local languages. They had been pretested and

taking into consideration of the results of the pre-test and the opinion of the clients they were given the final shape.

3.6. TARGET GROUPS AND SAMPLE SIZE

3.6.1. The target population contacted and the numbers of samples from each target group at each centre are indicated in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Details of samples covered

Target population	No. of samples	Remarks
Visitors	250	5 per sampled monument
Official in-charge at the site	50	one per site
Staff	100	two per site

3.6.2. Thus in one monument site 8 contacts have been made and in the 50 monuments 400 contacts have been made in all.

3.6.3. The samples selected for the study have been indicated in Table 3.2 below

Table 3.2: List of selected monuments for the study

	States	Type of Monuments	Place
1	Andhra Pradesh	Other ticketed	Warangal Fort, Warangal
2	Assam	Other ticketed	Karanghar Palace Joysagar
3		Adarsh	Ranghar Pavilion Joysagar
4	Bihar	Other ticketed	Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar, Patna
5		Adarsh	Ancient Remains, Vaishali
6	Chhattisgarh	Other ticketed	Laxman Temple, Sirpur
7	Delhi	Other ticketed	Sultan Ghari's Tomb
8		Adarsh	Red Fort (World Heritage Site)
9		Adarsh	Humayun's Tomb(World Heritage Site)
10		Adarsh	Qutab Minar (World Heritage Site)
11	Gujarat	Other ticketed	Sun Temple, Modhera
12		Adarsh	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan (World Heritage Site)
13	Haryana	Other ticketed	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar
14	Himachal	Adarsh	Rock Cut Caves, Masroor

15	Pradesh	Other ticketed	Kangra Fort, Kangra
16	Jammu &	Other ticketed	Ancient Temple Martand
17	Kashmir	Adarsh	Leh Palace, Leh
18	Karnataka	Other ticketed	Durga Temple, Aihole
19		Adarsh	Vitthala Temple Hampi – WHP
20		Adarsh	Group of Monuments Pattadakal - WHP
21		Adarsh	Rock Cut Caves at Badami
22	Kerala	Other ticketed	Bekal Fort, Pallikare
23	Maharashtra	Other ticketed	Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad
24		Other ticketed	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai (suburban)
25		Other ticketed	Raigad Fort, Raigad
26		Adarsh	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Mumbai - WHP
27		Adarsh	Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad
28	Madhya Pradesh	Other ticketed	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior
29		Other ticketed	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu
30		Other ticketed	Royal complex, Mandu
31		Adarsh	Khajuraho
32	Odisha	Adarsh	Rani Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu
33		Other ticketed	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar
34		Adarsh	Sun Temple - Konark - WHP
35	Rajasthan	Other ticketed	Deeg Palaces, Deeg
36		Adarsh	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh
37	Tamil Nadu	Other ticketed	Rock-Cut-Jaina Temple, Sittannavasal
38		Other ticketed	Natural Cavern Called Eladipattanam, Sittannavasal
39		Adarsh	Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram, WHP
40		Adarsh	Chola Temple - Brhadisvara - WHP
41	Uttar Pradesh	Other ticketed	Agra Fort, Agra - WHP
42		Other ticketed	Mehtab Bagh, Agra
43		Adarsh	Taj Mahal, Agra - WHP
44		Adarsh	Fatehpur Sikri, Fatehpur Sikri – WHP
45		Adarsh	Maheth – The Sravasti City
46		Adarsh	Excavated Site, Sarnath
47		Other ticketed	Rani Jhansi Fort (Kila), Jhansi
48	Uttarakhand	Adarsh	Group of temples, Jogeswar temple, Almora.

49	West Bengal	Other ticketed	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur
50		Adarsh	Hazarduari Palace, Hazarduari

WHP - World Heritage Property

3.6.4. It may be seem that we had ensured the selection of 25 Adarsh monuments and 25 ticketed monuments and we have also ensured the spread of the sample over all the states.

3.7. FIELD WORK

3.7.1. ~~DOORS received~~ DOORS received the letter ~~Rs-~~ of introduction from NITI Aayog and had a meeting with ~~the Adviser (Culture), NITI Aayog-~~. Based upon the discussions, the questionnaires were ~~finalised. We~~ finalised. ~~We also wrote to~~ The research objectives were sent to Ministry of Culture, ~~and~~ Archaeological Survey of India and Ministry of Tourism. ~~We visited the ASI HqrRs. and had~~ A meetings ~~was held~~ with Director (Monuments) and Additional Director General, ~~of the~~ Archaeological Survey of India and other officials, ~~the study objectives were,~~ explained ~~them about our study~~ and ~~requesting~~ for their cooperation.

3.7.2. Simultaneously we went ahead with preparations for the field ~~visits. We~~ visits. We have contacted all the Regional Offices and sub-regional offices of Archaeological Survey of India under whose charges the selected monuments lie. Some of the Regional offices wanted a specific letter from Niti Aayog and we got the same issued from the ~~NITI Aayog~~ NITI Aayog. We fixed up our appointment taking into consideration the convenience of the officials in-charge of the selected sites, contacted the official in-charge of the monument as representative of the management, two of the staff working at the site and five tourists visiting the place and information were collected from them in the specific schedules meant for them. Both Indian tourists and foreign tourists were contacted. At some of the monuments there had been practically no tourists.

3.7.3. Field work has been carried out by ~~experienced investigators~~ experienced investigators ~~y-~~ in our panel from the local areas of the concerned states. Two days training had been given to all staff connected with the study which included mock and field trial.

3.7.4. The field work was subjected to concurrent check, back check, surprise visits etc. by supervisors to ensure the quality of field work. The filled in questionnaires were

verified, coded by experienced persons and the taken up for data entry. Our senior officials have also visited several sites in person and interacted with the officials, staff and visitors and guided the field staff and inspected their work to ensure quality of work.

3.8. DATA ANALYSIS

The data was entered using double entry system the second entry or verification being done by an independent operator. The data were subjected to data validation checks. All the primary and secondary data derived from authentic sources were analysed with the help of predefined research methods and statistical tools and using the results of the analysis, the report has been prepared.

3.9. LIMITATIONS

We have seen that in some of the monuments there were not many visitors. In many of the sites all information pertaining to the site was not readily available. Literally In some of the places the site is managed literally by MTS personnel who were found to be mostly untrained and not having any information.

5.4. ASI and Monuments - An overview

~~As we have of stated earlier~~At the time of the inception of the study ASI has 3686 monuments out of which 116 ~~are were~~ ticketed. ~~We had just looked into t~~The ~~overall revenue~~overall revenue from the monuments and expenditure on conservation and protection of the monuments ~~were studied~~.

4.1. REVENUE

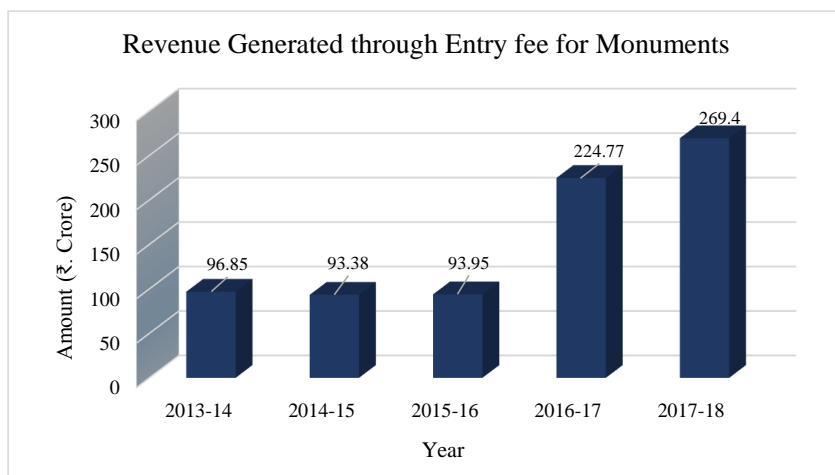
4.1.1. The total revenue generated through entry fee for all the monuments all over India for the last five ~~years~~years can be seen below. In Table 4.1 and Chart 4.1.

Table 4.1: Revenue generated through Entry fee for monuments

Year	Amount (in ₹ Crore)
2013-14	96.85
2014-15	93.38
2015-16	93.95
2016-17	224.77
2017-18	269.40

Source: Parliament questions answered by Ministry of Culture
<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186552>
<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137872>

Chart 4.1: Revenue generated through Entry fee for monuments



4.1.2. The jump in the revenue ~~from Rs. ₹93.95~~ Crore in 2015-16 to 224.77 Crore in the next year ~~is~~ was mainly due to the hike in tickets introduced in 2016-17. The tickets which were earlier costing ~~Rs. ₹-10~~ for heritage site and Rs.5 for other sites for locals have been hiked to ~~Rs. ₹-30~~ and ~~Rs. ₹-15~~ respectively. In the case of foreigners, ~~the~~ hike was from ~~₹Rs. ₹-250~~ and ~~₹Rs. ₹-100~~ to ₹500 and ~~₹Rs. ₹-200~~ respectively. Further, high value-tickets of ~~₹Rs. ₹-700~~ and ~~₹Rs. ₹-300~~ were also introduced for foreigner. The hike has been introduced w.e.f 1.4.2016. (For details of changes made see Annexure 1) It may be seen the revenue has gone down from 2013-14 slightly in 2014-15 and remained more or less stagnant in the next year 2015-16 suggesting that there had perhaps been practically no appreciable increase in the visitors to these monuments except in the last year i.e. 2017-18. We do not have the component high value-ticket and ordinary tickets for foreigners. Concrete steps may have to be taken to increase the number of visitors to the sites.

4.1.3. Nearly 70 percent of the revenue comes from UP and Delhi only. The next highest revenue generating states are Maharashtra and Karnataka in that order. The contribution from each of the other states to the total is not significant being less than 5% of the total. The average percentage over the three year period 2013-14 to 2015-16 that each of these states have contributed to the total can be seen in Table 4.2 below

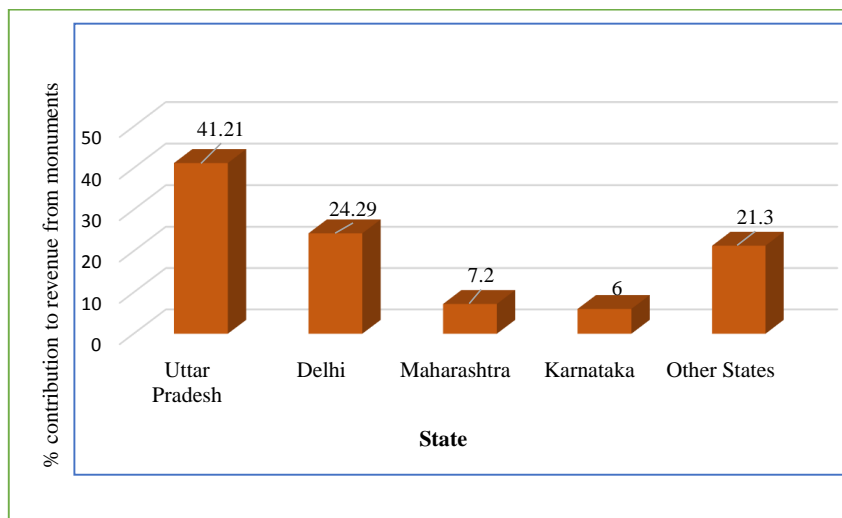
Table 4.2 and Chart 4.2: The contribution of the states to the total revenue from entry fee to the monuments

State	% contribution to the total
Uttar Pradesh	41.21
Delhi	24.29
Maharashtra	7.20
Karnataka	6.0
Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana Odisha, West Bengal	Each state more than 1% but less than 5%
Others	Each state less than 1%

Source: Ministry of Culture

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=186552>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137872>



4.1.4. The top ten revenue generating monuments during 2015-18 are Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Sun Temple Konark, Group of monuments Mahabalipuram, Ellora Caves, Group of monuments Khajuraho, and Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad.

4.1.5. State wise monuments wise details of revenue as given in a reply to a parliament questions could be **seen in Annexures 2 and 3-2-**

4.2. **FOOTFALL**

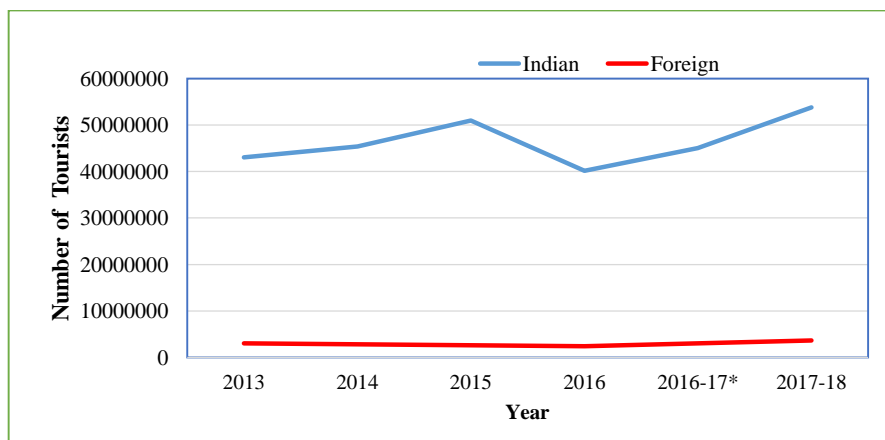
4.2.1. The number of visitors, Indian and foreign based upon the number of tickets sold as maintained by the ASI Headquarters and as available with the Ministry of Tourism are given below for the period 2013 onwards.

Table 4.3 and Chart 4.3: No of visitors to the ticketed monuments of ASI

Year	No. of visitors			Growth rate		
	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total
2013	43019998	2995852	46015850	-0.60%	-2.20%	-0.70%
2014	45425859	2792272	48218131	5.60%	-6.80%	4.80%
2015	50988730	2620228	53605958	12.20%	-6.02. %	11.20%
2016	40167938	2379389	42547327	-21.2%	-9.19%	020.63%
2016-17*	45073706	2982601	48059307	-	-	-
2017-18	53803682	3630618	57434300	19.14%	21.7%	19.51%

Source: Ministry of Tourism

India Tourism Statistics- Annual publication of Ministry of Tourism
<http://tourism.gov.in/market-research-and-statistics>



4.2.2. ~~WAs has been seen~~ while reviewing the revenue it has been seen that except in the year 2017-18 the foot falls were not encouraging and were showing negative trend especially in the case of foreign tourists. However in 2017-18 the foot falls have increased perhaps due to the steps taken by the tourism department and the steps taken

by ASI to involve the corporate sectors in the creation of infrastructures and maintaining the same.

4.2.3. The monument wise details of foot falls for various ~~years~~ years can be seen in Annexure 34.

4.3. EXPENDITURE

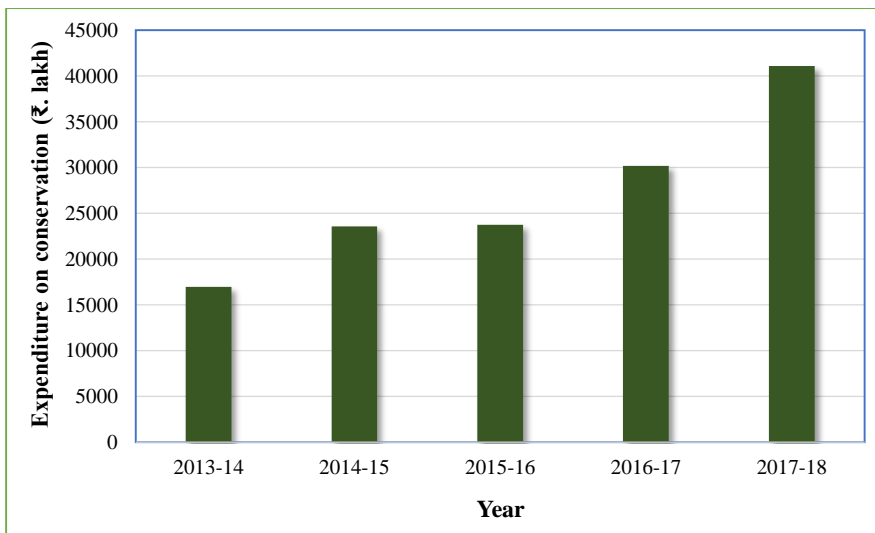
Table 4.4 and Chart 4.4: The amount spent for conservation, preservation, and maintenance of centrally protected monuments/sites

Year	Amount (₹. lakh)
2013-14	16963.86
2014-15	23551.95
2015-16	23746.25
2016-17	30176.22
2017-18	41076.79

Source: Ministry of Culture

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=123977>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=181210>



4.4.6.4.3.2. The expenditure stands stagnant from 2014-15 onwards. In the year 2016-17, if we remove the Headquarters expenses of ₹. 10783 lakh which is new item

the expenditure for conservation, preservation and maintenance comes only to Rs. 19393.22 lakh much less than the previous two years.

4.4.7.4.3.3. Again in the year 2017-18 if we remove ~~the Headquarters~~ the Headquarters - expenses of ~~Rs. ₹~~ 19737.09 lakh the expenditure for conservation, preservation, and maintenance comes only to Rs. 21339.7 lakh. For the year 2018-19 an allocation of ~~Rs. ₹~~ 41127.86 lakh has been made out of which ~~Rs. ₹~~ 19306.03 lakh is kept for Headquarters— and reserve leaving a balance ~~of of Rs. ₹~~ 21,821.83, 821.83 lakh only for conservation, preservation, and maintenance. It is further noted that the expenditure on conservation, preservation, and maintenance includes expenditure on horticulture which has more than doubled from ~~Rs. ₹~~ 2446.05 lakh in 2013-14 to ~~Rs. ₹~~ 5528.20 lakh in 2017-18. Taking all these into consideration the amount actually spent on conservation, preservation and maintenance in the five ~~years would~~ years would be as follows.

Table 4.5 and Chart 4.5: Breakup of expenses on Monuments for the past 5 years

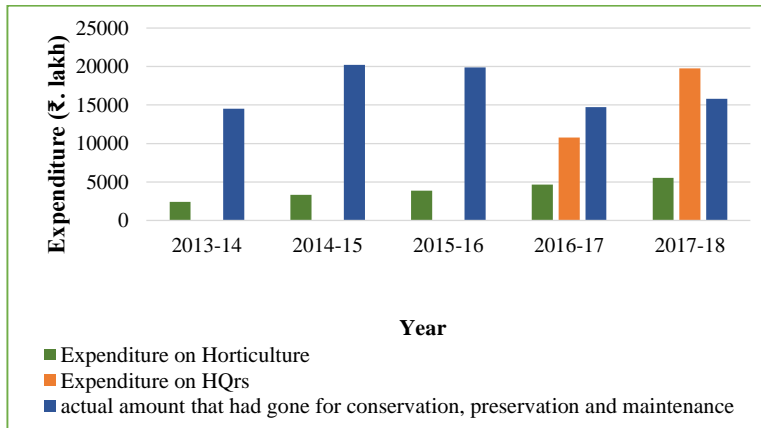
Year	Total expenditure reported	Expenditure on Horticulture	Expenditure on Headquarters	Actual amount spent on conservation, preservation and maintenance
2013-14	16963.86	2446.05		14517.81
2014-15	23551.95	3357.98		20193.97
2015-16	23746.25	3878.22		19868.03
2016-17	30176.22	4655.95	10783	14737.27
2017-18	41076.79	5528.2	19737.09	15811.50

Source: Ministry of Culture

<https://loksabha.nic.in/Members/QResult16.aspx?qref=71982>

<http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Members/QResult16.aspx?qref=76580>

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=181210>



4.4.9.4.3.4. Thus it could be seen ~~that from~~ 2014-15 onwards the expenditure on monuments proper had been decreasing. Under these circumstances it is ~~wondered how~~ wondered how ASI could provide additional facilities to the visitors. Further we do not have the separate figures which are spent on creation of infrastructure or facilities for the visitors. It looks like that there should be more funds and funds should be specifically earmarked for the creation of infrastructures and visitors—facilities. News items have appeared in Media that what ASI spends on Headquarters is more than what it spends on all the monuments all over India. Perhaps this is a matter where the attention of the concerned authorities may be needed.

4.4.10.4.3.5. State wise expenditures for different years can be seen in **Annexure 4-5**

4.4.11.4.3.6. It could be seen that the average expenditure including allocation for 2018—19 per monument ranges from ~~Rs₹~~—1.19 lakh in Tamil Nadu to ~~Rs₹~~—15.52 lakh in Kerala. There is wide variation in expenditure over the monuments in different states. This is an interesting area for further study how the different works are planned or not planned, what are the different heads of expenditures and amount under each of them, what are the possible reasons for wide variations in expenditure and whether the

expenditure could be rationalised taking into consideration the need to develop the places to attract the tourists.

4.4.12.4.3.7. It has been expressed by the department that in 2014-15, the ASI spent ~~Rs₹-~~ 14 crore on the conservation of monuments that fall under the Agra circle, which includes world heritage sites such as the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri, along with five other centrally protected monuments. In 2017-18, the amount fell to ~~Rs₹-~~ 8.5 Crore. In the same year, the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri alone generated revenues to the tune of ~~Rs₹-~~ 88.42 Crore.

4.4.13.4.3.8. The expenditure incurred on the Chennai circle fell from ~~Rs₹-~~ 10.70 ~~eroreCrore~~ in 2014-15 to ~~Rs₹-~~ 4.6 Crore in 2017-18, and that on the Hyderabad circle from ~~Rs₹-~~ 9.98 ~~eroreCrore~~ to ~~Rs₹-~~ 3.5 Crore.

4.4.14.4.3.9. Government has informed that there is no idea to provide more funds to protect/recreate/restore the monuments/sites and develop the peripheral area within the range of 500 metres as a reply to a parliament question on 8.12.2018.²

4.4.15.4.3.10. The overall situation may warrant some action for finding funds or coordination with other entities and to see that the infrastructures and facilities and atmosphere are made world class to attract the tourist to these sites.

4.4. STAFF POSITION

4.5.1.4.4.1. As on December 2018, as against 8426 sanctioned posts, currently 6773 are in position. In addition, 18 Consultants have been engaged with domain knowledge in the respective fields. The composition of staff as per different grades is given in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Grade-wise number of staff sanctioned

Grade	No. of staff sanctioned	Remarks
Group 'A'	233	
Group 'B'	519	
Group 'C'	1530	
Group 'C' (MTS)	6152	for 3687 monuments
Total	8434	

Source: Archaeological Survey of India

² Rajya Sabha Un-Starred Question No. 823 answered on 18.12.2018

[Annual Report 2017-18 of Ministry of Culture
www.indiaculture.nic.in/sites/default/files/annual-reports/AnnualReportMOCEnglish_2017-2018_25.05.2018.pdf](http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/sites/default/files/annual-reports/AnnualReportMOCEnglish_2017-2018_25.05.2018.pdf)

[4.5.2.4.4.2.](#) It is seen not even an average of 2 MTS per monument has been sanctioned and out of the same many will be vacant. The non-availability of adequate staff may adversely affect the development of the sites. For ~~example~~ ~~example~~ as against 382 posts of Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) sanctioned for protection of monuments in the state of Maharashtra, 161 (more than 42%) posts are vacant.³

[4.5.3.4.4.3.](#) For some time there has been a lack of supervisory staff (directors) at the Epigraphy Branch of the Survey. They have to depend on various consultancies for ~~hiring~~ ~~Out~~ ~~hiring~~ ~~Out~~ of the 175 sanctioned posts for assistant archaeologists in ASI, 88 are lying vacant. Even at higher positions many posts are yet to be filled. At the position of superintendent archaeologists, 15 out of 45 seats are lying vacant.⁴

[4.5.4.4.4.4.](#) “Around 68 posts of assistant archaeologists are said to be filled through SSC recruitment. However, a government recognized professional course is not available to directly recruit professionals” (News 18, Feb 2018).

[4.5.5.4.4.5.](#) “Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) that is the custodian of 3,686 monuments across the country stares at unprecedented inertia with as many as 2,800 posts vacant” ~~said~~ ~~India~~ ~~said~~ ~~India~~ Today’ on March 9, 2018.

4.5. **PLANNING**

[4.6.1.4.5.1.](#) Ministry of Culture has admitted that there is no comprehensive long term plan for conservation / protection / development of monuments prepared by the department. ASI is attending the essential repair work as per the requirements of different sites and availability of resources. (Parliament Qn dt07.08.2018). It has to prepare a comprehensive long term plan for the development of sites.

[4.6.2.4.5.2.](#) There is a Central Advisory Board on Archaeology which has met only 5 times during the period 2006 to 2018. Efforts could be taken to involve this board seriously to get suggestions to improve the monument sites.

4.6. **STEPS TAKEN BY ASI**

³ As obtained from the field work

⁴ Retrieved from <https://www.news18.com/news/india/facing-staff-crunch-asi-to-start-pg-course-in-archaeology-1670853.html>

~~4.7.4.4.6.1.~~ As per MOU signed with Ministry by ASI for 2017-18:

- Vacancies in all the grades in the organisation are to be filled up on time after taking stock of the vacancies for the entire year, including ~~anticipated vacancies~~ anticipated vacancies. A ~~yearlong Chart~~ yearlong chart of vacant posts and vacancies likely to be arise each year is to be prepared in the month of April and regularly monitored for filling up the same to ensure the incumbents are available before the vacancies arise.
- ASI ~~isto~~ is to develop ~~training~~ develop training modules oriented towards skill development of ~~employees~~ employees. ~~Training~~ Training of the staff of ASI is to be ~~ensured by~~ ensured by designing a training calendar in the beginning of the year and reserving suitable slots for various training programs in different institutions as per need.
- Mismatch of data maintained by Headquarters—~~and~~ Circle offices is to ~~be removed~~ be removed.
- MoUs with State Governments and Department of tourism have to be signed for establishing tourism facilities at ASI sites.
- Increased presence in all social media, face-book, twitter, YouTube, etc., is to be ensured

~~4.7.2.4.6.2.~~ It is felt that there should be a better system of MIS giving all the data and information of foot falls, revenues, work being done expenses, facilities available, etc., on real time basis in the network of computers—~~at all the places~~ and should be made available to the public too. Online system of collecting all information on real time basis and making it available has to be there.

~~4.7.3.4.6.3.~~ There could be Coordination Committees at various levels involving all the players—~~connected to~~ tourism, Monuments, local administration, corporate sector representatives should be there to periodically meet to review the status of the sites and think ways and means to improve the site and facilities to attract tourists to the place.

~~4.7.4.4.6.4.~~ There are 116 ticketed monuments and 32 museums under the protection of *ticketing* facility has been launched in coordination with Canara Bank with the aim of providing online booking facility for visitors. The facility is proving to be less expensive when compared to manual ticketing system which was prevalent earlier. The system also provides benefits in terms of relieving ASI personnel, mostly

monument attendants, who will now be able to concentrate on the security and maintenance of monuments instead of dispensing and checking tickets. E-ticketing facility has been playing a significant role in facilitating the cashless transactions to the Indian and foreign tourists. The e- ticket sales ~~have, it~~ [have, it](#) seems, helped in the increase of revenue as could be seen in the revenue figures for 2017-18.

4.7.5-4.6.5. It is understood that 29 MoUs have been signed with different private companies/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Government Bodies/ Trusts under NCF scheme of Ministry of Culture for the maintenance & development of the centrally protected monuments and museums under ASI of which 11 have already been completed and the rest are under progress. This list can be seen below as on December 2017.

4.7.6-4.6.6. **Completed projects**

- Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi, 1999 Aga Khan Trust & M/s Oberoi Group of Hotels
- Jantar Mantar, New Delhi Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd.
- Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune, Maharashtra ASI, Pune Municipal Corporation
- Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, M/S Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
- Construction of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu ASI and Shipping Corporation of India
- Tomb of Yusuf Qattal, New Delhi M/s PEC Ltd., ASI and NCF
- Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, New Delhi Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
- Conservation of Jai Prakash ~~Yantra, Jantar~~ [Yantra, Jantar](#) Mantar, New Delhi State Trading Corporation (STC)
- Conservation & maintenance of Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi GAIL India Ltd.
- Lodhi Tomb Project, New Delhi Steel Authority of India
- Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan ASI & World Monument Fund

4.7.7-4.6.7. **On-going Projects**

- Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)
- Tourist infrastructure facilities at Sun Temple, Konark Odisha

- Tourist infrastructure facilities at Khajuraho Group of Temples, MP
- Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Vaishali, Bihar
- Conservation work and tourist facilities at Bhoganandishwara Temple Bengaluru, Karnataka Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Kanheri Caves, Maharashtra
- National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)
- Group of Monuments, Mandu (MP)
- Conservation and development of the excavated remains at Vikramshila, Bihar
- Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/ Dhauli (Orissa)
- Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)
- Ahom Group of Monuments at Sibsagar Distt. Assam• Rang Ghar, Kareng Ghar – (Garhgoan), Talatal Ghar, Group of Four Madaims at Cheraideo
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- Upgradation of ASI Site museums Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi
- National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)
- ASI Project at Purana Qila
- Conservation of Darya Khan Tomb, Kidwai Nagar, NEW DELHI
- UCO Bank, Chandigarh
- Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh
- Hampi Foundation & World Monument Fund
- Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka
- Naurus Trust
- Gardens of Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka
- Smt. Uttaradevi Charitable & Research Foundation Pune
- Restoration of Shri Bhulleshwar Temple
- Sony India Pvt. Ltd
- ASI Project on up gradation of Sarnath Site & Museum
- Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited(IIFCL)
- [Supply Installation, commissioning and maintenance](#) of Turnstile & RFID based access control system for the visitors. at f ASI monuments

4.7.8.4.6.8. In February 2019 it has been informed in the Lok Sabha that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken up work of providing public amenities at the

protected monuments including temples comprising of toilets, drinking water, signage, benches, dustbins, parking, and improvement of other facilities.

4.7. THE MAJOR PROBLEM

Table 4.7: No. of monuments under encroachment in different states

	States	No. of monuments/sites under encroachment
1	Assam	6
2	Bihar	6
3	Chhattisgarh	7
4	Delhi	11
5	Himachal Pradesh	3
6	Haryana	7
7	Karnataka	48
8	Madhya Pradesh	2
9	Maharashtra	46
10	Odisha	6
11	Punjab	7
12	Tamil Nadu	74
13	Rajasthan	22
14	Uttar Pradesh	75
15	West Bengal	1
	Total	321

4.8.1.4.7.1. Encroachment in the monument site is one of the major problems being faced by ASI. As on Feb. 2019 there had been encroachment in as many as 321 monuments sites which were under encroachments in different states as indicated in Table 4.7 below.

4.8.2.4.7.2. However the ASI is taking steps to remove the encroachment. Details of encroachment partially removed ~~from the~~ centrally protected monuments during the last five ~~years~~ can be seen in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Details of encroachment partially removed from the centrally protected monuments during the last five years

	Monument	Locality	District	State
1	Mahadev Temple	Belpa	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
2	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lapha	Korba	
3	Danteshwari Devi Temple	Dantewada	South Baster	
4	Asafi Imambara	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
5	Warren Hasting's House	Barasat	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal
6	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
7	Mosque of Ali Vardi Khan	Sarai Ala Vardi	Gurgaon	

4.8. **MISCELLANEOUS**

4.9.1.4.8.1. Cloak room facility is available at Red Fort and Qutab Minar. Cloak rooms are maintained under overall maintenance of respective monuments. Photography in the centrally protected monuments and sites without a stand is allowed in all sites except in Ajanta Caves and Leh Palace. POS is installed in all 116 monuments.

4.9.2.4.8.2. The Ministry has informed in January 2018 that there is no proposal to install photovoltaic solar panels in the sites of the protected monuments.

As has already been said the survey team has visited 50 selected monuments and at the selected monument sites had contacted the official in-charge of the monuments, two staff at the site of each of the monuments and five tourists at the site of the monuments. Some ~~particularsof~~ particulars of the officials, staff and the tourists are given below.

5.1. OFFICIALS IN-CHARGE OF THE SITES

5.1.1. Designation

- (i) It has been seen that the sites are managed by either a conservation assistant or senior conservation assistant or a junior conservation assistant. The designation of the official in-charge of the sites has been collected at each site, The information so collected have been distributed as per the designation of the official responsible at the site and the same can be seen in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Officials in-charge at the site of the monuments by designation

Designation of the official in-charge of the site	No. of sites	Percentage
Conservation Assistant	21	42
Junior Conservation Assistant	16	32
Senior Conservation Assistant	13	26
Total	50	100

- (ii) However it has been seen in certain cases more than one site is being looked after by one and the same official. For example, two sites at Gujarat are looked ~~afterby~~ after by one person Shri. Md. Mansuri Imran, Senior Conservation Assistant, B. Tech.; the two in Himachal Pradesh are managed by one person, Shri Dinesh Sharma, Junior Conservation Assistant, a ~~graduate; the~~ graduate; the three at Madhya Pradesh by Shri Prashant Patankar, Junior Conservation Assistant, Diploma in Civil Engineering; and the three at Tamil Nadu by Shri S. Sankar, Conservation Assistant, B.Tech.

5.1.2. Qualification

- (i) The qualification of the officials in-charge of the sites have been obtained. The distribution of the same with reference to the 50 sites are given in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2: Distribution of sites as per qualification of the official in-charge of the sites

Qualification of the official in-charge of the site	No. of sites	Percentage
PUC	1	2
B.E (Electronics & Communication)	1	2
B.Tech (Civil)	13	26
Diploma in Civil Engineering	28	56
Graduate	7	14
Grand Total	50	100

- (ii) All the official in-charge of the monuments were either diploma holders in Civil Engineering or Graduates. Most of them were having Civil Engineering as their subject. **There does not seem to be any person with archaeology as a subject.**

5.1.3. Experience

- (i) The officials contacted were requested to give the information about the number of years they have spent in ASI as well as the number of years that they have spent at the present monument site as this will give an idea of their experience in ASI and their experience at the present site. The details have been consolidated and presented in Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.3: Distribution of sites as the number of years spent at ASI by the official in-charge of these sites

No. of years at ASI	No. of official	Percentage
1-2 years	2	4
3-5 years	6	12
6-10 years	4	8
11-20 years	24	48
Above 20 years	14	28
Total	50	100

Table 5.4: Distribution of sites as per the Number of years spent at the present monument site by the official in-charge of these sites

Years. spent at present location	No. of sites	Percentage
1 year	13	26
2 year	12	24
3 years	5	10
4 years	5	10
5 years	5	10
6-10 years	6	12
more than 10 years	4	8
Total	50	100

- (ii) It could be seen that in more than three fourth of the sites the officials in-charge of the sites have spent more than 10 years with ASI. It is only 2 persons who have spent one or two years in ASI. There are only 4 sites in which the official in-charge has remained at the same station for more than 10 years and in another 6 cases the officials have stayed at the same station for more than 5 years up to and inclusive of 10 years. In no other case anyone has spent more than 5 years at the same station. In half of the places they have spent only one or two years in the present station. Allowing the official a longer tenure at the same station could be considered as it may help them to get better understanding of the local needs and issues and plan for improvement at the sites.
- (iii) It may be pointed out that in the case the officials looking after more than one site, the person at Gujarat has spent 19 years in ASI and had spent only one year at both the locations he is looking after currently. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, the person has spent 5 years in ASI and only one year at both the sites he is looking after. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the person has spent 13 years in ASI and 5 years at all the three places he is looking after. In the case of Tamil Nadu, the person is in ASI for the past 8 years and he has been given additional charge of two station three years before. It could be ensured that each monument has a dedicated technical staff at the level of conservation Assistants of different stages if not at higher level with qualification in Archaeology.

5.2. STAFF AT THE SITES

5.2.1. Sufficiency of Staff

(i) The number of staff posted at different places have been collected. In the field besides conservation staff at different level, data entry operators and various other staff have been sanctioned. The list of sanctioned posts in the selected 50 sites as ascertained from the official in-charges can be seen below. (These have not been verified from records)

➤ Conservation assistants at different level	198
➤ Data Entry Operators,	128
➤ Casual labourers	199
➤ Housekeeping staff group D, LDC Mechanic, Photographer RO plant helper, sweeper	149
➤ MTS	818
➤ Security	648

(ii) Besides the above a number of casual labourers are appointed.

(iii) It has been ascertained from the official in-charges of the selected sites, whether the staff sanctioned to them are sufficient or not. The replies have been consolidated and presented in the Table 5.5 below

Table 5.5: Distribution of sites as per sufficiency of staff as ascertained from the officials in-charge

Sufficiency of Staff	Frequency	Percentage
More than Sufficient	7	14
Just Sufficient	9	18
Not Sufficient	34	68
Total	50	100

(iv) It is only in 7 cases that the staff are more than sufficient. In other cases either it is just sufficient or not sufficient. In about 71 percent of the cases they may need more staff for satisfactory functioning. In the rest of the cases the staff sanctioned is just sufficient and they manage with the available staff

(v) On further interrogation with them as to why they need extra staff they have said:

- Where monuments are located at different places at different heights in vast area more staff are needed

- Round the clock duty has to be done for which more staff are needed
 - Vacancies of MTS are to be filled up
 - More watch and ward and security staff are needed
 - Taking the crowd of visitors. into consideration the staff strength has to be increased to control the crowd and protect the monument
 - Horticulture related staff are required
 - Vacant posts of Conservation Assistant and Senior Conservation Assistant are to be filled up
 - At present one person looks after more than one site at distant places
- (vi) The sufficiency of staff was also probed by contacting 100 selected staff spread over all the selected monuments sites. They were just asked the question whether the staff are sufficient or not

Table 5.6: Distribution of staff as per their opinion on the sufficiency of staff at their location

Whether there are enough staff	Frequency
Yes	25
No	75
Total	100

- (vii) Three fourth of the staff have felt that there are not enough staff in their locations for carrying out the work at their centre. It may be necessary to look into the staff requirement and adequate staff may be provided at all places.
- (viii) There had been a general complaint that staff are working in a temporary capacity for long periods and are not regularised. This aspect may be looked into.

5.2.2. Skill of staff

- (i) Next it had been enquired from the officials in-charge how far the staff posted in their location have the necessary skills to carry out the work entrusted to them. The responses received have been consolidated and presented in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.7: Distribution of sites as per the level of skill of staff as ascertained from the officials in-charge of the sites

Possession of Necessary Skill	Frequency	Percentage
All possess sufficient skill	33	66
Some do not possess sufficient skill	15	30
None possess sufficient skill	2	4

Total	50	100
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- (ii) It may be seen that in about 66 per cent of the cases all the staff posted at a particular place possess sufficient skill to carry out the work entrusted to them. In almost all the other cases some staff possess the necessary skill and some do not. It is only in two of the places, it has been reported that none of the staff posted have the necessary skills.
- (iii) It has also ascertained form selected 100 staff whether they possess any special skill for the job entrusted to them and the responses received have been consolidated and presented in the Table 5.8 below.

Table 5.8: Distribution of staff as per possession of special skills to do the job entrusted

Whether any special skill possessed	Frequency
Yes	31
No	69
Total	100

- (iv) The staff who have said that they have the skill were further probed to know what do they mean as having possessing the skill. The replies are consolidated and presented below.
- Special training in security has been obtained
 - Have received training as Data Entry Operator
 - Have completed the training in Public Financial Management System
 - Have done a computer course
 - Received training in photography
 - Has done Diploma in computer application
 - Work expertise in the same post for several years ~~has~~ years has given the skill
 - Have done a short term training programme in conservation
 - Had training in Tally
- (v) The data here more or less supports the information from the officials. More than two third of the staff have said that they do not possess any special skill for the job entrusted to them.
- (vi) For making the staff more efficient and to impart them all necessary skills it is expected that some provision for capacity building should be there. Hence it was attempted to find out whether there are any plans for the capacity building. The results of this probe have been put together and presented in the Table 5.9 below.

Table 5.9: Distribution of sites as per the knowledge of the officers-in-charge about the plans for the capacity building of the staff

About Plans for capacity building of staff	No. of sites	Percentage
Have heard about plans	3	6
Not aware of any plans	47	94
Total	50	100

(vii) Almost none of the officials are aware of any plans for the capacity building of the staff. However three of the officials have informed that domain related trainings will be given. However the team could not get any supporting evidence for their statement. Practically there seems to be no plans for the regular capacity building of the staff. It may be considered to draw a regular plan of action for capacity building of the staff at various levels.

5.2.3. Training

(i) In any organisation for better functioning of the organisation it is essential to have periodical refresher training. It had been enquired from the officials-in-charge of the sites, whether there are any provisions for periodical refresher training of staff. The replies received have been consolidated and presented in the Table 5.10 below.

Table 5.10: Distribution of sites as per the knowledge of the officers-in-charge about the provisions for the periodical refresher training for the staff

Provisions for periodical trainings	No. of sites	Percentage
There are provisions	4	8
Not aware of provisions	46	92
Total	50	100

(ii) Here again almost all the officials in-charge of the sites are not aware of any provisions for periodical refresher training of the staff. Only four of the officials have given answer in affirmative. But on further interrogation as to give the description of the provision for training or training activity they have said as follows:

- Only SIS security staff undergoes training on weekly basis. They are taught as to how to behave with tourists
- Two times in a year training is given
- Training is given to Senior Conservation Assistant

- (iii) It could be seen that the regular parade for the outsourced security staff where they are also given instruction as to how to behave with tourists cannot be taken as periodical refresher training for ASI staff. In the other cases of training twice in a year or training to Senior Conservation Assistants too we could not get any evidence for the provision of regular periodical refresher training to staff. It seems practically there is no provision for regular refresher training of Staff. It would be better to have a scheme for regular refresher training of staff.
- (iv) The above question of existence of arrangements for periodical training was also asked from the selected 100 staff contacted. The staff in Karnataka have informed that once in a year training is being held at Badami training centre.
- (v) The selected staff were asked whether they have received any training or not and the replies given are consolidated and given in Table 5.11 below

Table 5.11: Distribution of staff as per having received any training or not

Whether received any training	No. of persons
Yes	26
No	74
Total	100

- (vi) It is seen that three fourth of the staff have said that they have not received any training. Of the remaining on probing it has been found that they have received training on different topics.
- (vii) The details of the training that they had are given in Table 5.12 below.

Table 5.12: Details of training received by the staff contacted

Training Received	No. of staff
HR related training programme on behaviour	8
Training on ticketing and operating system at monument	4
Training on conservation	2
How to care for monument when someone attacks and how to keep it safe	10
Training on public dealing, safety, discipline, maintenance of register	2
Total	26

- (viii) It has further been enquired from them as to the year in which they had received the training. One person each has received the training in 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2011, and 2016, two persons in 2014, 12 persons in 2017 and 4 persons in 2001.

5.3. ABOUT THE STAFF CONTACTED

5.3.1. General

- (i) It has already been said that two staff have been contacted in each of the sites. However at Sultan Grahi in Delhi and Martand Temple at Jammu and Kashmir the team could get only one staff. However at Leh in Jammu and Kashmir we have contacted three staff members-and similar at Humayun's Tomb we have contacted one more staff. Thus in all we have contacted 100 staff. The particulars—about these hundred staff contacted are given below. In the Tables below no percentage column is included as the total contact itself is 100.
- (ii) The state wise number of staff contacted can be seen in the Table 5.13 below.

Table 5.13: State wise number of staff at the-ticketed monuments contacted

State	No. of staff contacted
Assam	4
Bihar	4
Chhattisgarh	2
Delhi	8
Gujarat	4
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Karnataka	10
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	10
Odisha	4
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	8
Telangana	2
Uttar Pradesh	12
Uttarakhand	2
West Bengal	4
Total	100

5.3.2. Qualification

- (i) The educational qualification of staff has been ascertained from each of the staff contacted and the same has been grouped qualification wise and presented in Table 5.14 below.

Table 5.14: Distribution of staff at selected Monuments contacted as per their educational qualification

Qualification	No. of staff
5th - 10 th standard	50
12 th standard	5
ITI	1
P.U.C	2
Diploma in Civil Engineering	5
Graduate	20
B. Tech	1
Post Graduate	16
Total	100

5.3.3. Experience

- (i) Number of ~~years spent~~ years spent by the selected staff in ASI as well as in the present station was enquired into and the results of the same have been consolidated and presented in Tables 5.15 and 5.16 below.

Table 5.15: Distribution of staff as per number of years spent at ASI

No. of years at years at ASI	No. of staff
2 years	7
3 year	10
4 years	18
5-10 years	17
11-20 years	18
21-30 years	21
Above 30 years	9
Total	100

Table 5.16: Distribution of staff as per number of ~~years spent~~ years spent at the present station

No. of years at years at present station	No. of staff
1- 2 years	31
3 years	18
4-10 years	26
11-20 years	11
21-30 years	6

Above 30 years	8
Total	100

- (ii) Nearly 50 percent of the staff have spent more than 10 years in ASI and about one third of them have spent less than 5 years. On the other hand nearly 50 percent have spent 3 ~~years~~ years or less at the current location and one fourth have spent 4 – 10 years.

5.3.4. Work load

- (i) The staff contacted have been asked to give their suggestions for meeting the heavy workload if any and they have given the following suggestions:
- The work should be equally shared among the staff
 - There should be separate conservation staff for each monument. One conservation staff looking after several monuments could be avoided.
 - There should be regular meetings of the staff to discuss their issues and solutions.
 - Vacant posts needs to be filled up
 - There should be upgradation of the online system
 - Improving the skill of staff by providing them proper training so that they can tackle the various issues has to be done

5.3.5. Remuneration

- (i) The total salary of the staff and the take home salary of staff have been enquired into and the details collected have been classified and presented in the Tables 5.17 and 5.18 respectively

Table 5.17: Distribution of staff as per the total salary received

Total Salary (Rs.)	No. of staff
12000 or less	8
12001-20000	14
20001-30000	29
30001-40000	40
Above 40000	9
Total	100

Table 5.18: Distribution of staff as per their take home salary

Take home Salary (Rs.)	No. of staff
12000 or less	11
12001-20000	14
20001-30000	49
30001-40000	23
Above 40000	3
Total	100

- (ii) It is seen that the salary ranges from below Rs.10000 to above Rs.40000. The MTS staff recently posted from Haryana to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal etc. have reported that they find it difficult to meet their requirements as they have to pay heavy house rent alone.
- (iii) The staff have been asked to state whether they are satisfied with their remuneration or not and their replies in this regard have been consolidated and presented [below/bellowing](#) Table 5.19.

Table 5.19: Distribution of staff as per their satisfaction about their remuneration

Whether satisfied with their remuneration	No. of staff
Yes	45
No	55
Total	100

- (iv) It is seen that more than half of the staff are not satisfied with their remuneration. While asking for the reasons for their dissatisfaction they have said:
- ~~Arrears are~~ Arrears are pending
 - 7th Pay Commission pay scales are not implemented. Staff is receiving as per 6th Pay Commission.
 - Salary is not commensurate with the work being done
 - Date entry operator must get at least ~~Rs.₹~~ ₹20000
 - Salary should increase taking the hike in prices into account

- (v) They have been asked whether they have any other income other than the salary at the monuments site and everyone have invariably said that they have no other income at the site and the salary is the only source of income at the site.

5.3.6. Difficulties in doing the work

- (i) The staff contacted in the field were asked whether they had any difficulty in doing their work at any time and the number of staff who have expressed that they have difficulty can be seen in the Table 5.20 below.

Table 5.20: Distribution of staff as per difficulty faced in carrying out the work at the monument site

Whether there was any difficulty in doing work	No. of staff
Yes	36
No	64
Total	99

- (ii) The staff who have said that they have difficulties were asked to explain their difficulties and they have said the following as difficulties or reasons for difficulties.

Difficulties or reasons for difficulties:

- Shortage of staff and hence heavy work load
- Pilferage and troubles by local people
- Fight with local people
- Absence of electricity
- Absence of electrician and non-working of fans
- Non-working of internet and consequent fights at the-ticket counter
- Feel bad as uneducated people are also MTS and Graduates and Post Graduates are also MTS and after Post graduation one has to do the sweeping work

- (iii) They have been further asked what would have helped them in mitigating these difficulties or the cause for the difficulties and they have said that:

- Discussion with local people and local administration will help to avoid the fights with local tourists.

- Categorisation of MTS staff according to their Qualification and giving appropriate work to them could mitigate the mental suffering of those staff and will enable them to work without difficulty.
- Improving tourist facility will reduce the fights with tourists
- Discussion with senior officers will help to remove the difficulties
- providing sufficient staff would reduce the difficulties faced by staff in working
- Taking a round along with jawan will reduce the menace by the local along the compound and pilferage
- Provision of electricity and availability of electrician would solve the problem and make the atmosphere better for work.

5.3.7. Exemplary work

- (i) The staffs were asked whether they have done any extraordinary work that can be quoted. One of them has said that he found a bag of a foreign tourist with 400 dollars and he rang up the tourist and called him and returned the bag to him. Another has said that he had contributed immensely in the removal of encroachment in the year 2016. Another has said he is single-handedly looking after all the work at the site – a fort. About dozen staff have claimed that they regularly put up additional work for 3 to 4 hours a day. When asked about any extraordinary work done by any other person also they have cited two or three cases of finding the properties / documents lost by tourist and handing over the same to the owners, tracing them out.
- (ii) This question about exemplary work by any staff was also asked from the officials. They have also cited two cases of staff finding out the belongings of the tourist left back with valuables and tracing the tourists and making the valuable reach them. One of the case has also been cited where a staff saw a deserted child, took the child along with him, pacified her, traced her parents and handed over the child.
- (iii) When asked to give suggestion related to staff to make the centre better the staff have said:
 - There should be better coordination among the staff
 - MTS should have seats with shadow or shed
 - MTS have to be categorised based upon qualification
 - ASI should have its own security force.
 - Staff should be more friendly with tourists

- Staff should do work faithfully and keep cleanliness
- Educated staff / guide have to be posted.
- There should not be any corruption
- They should come to office at proper time
- Training program required for staff

5.4. THE TOURISTS

As we have said earlier 5 tourists per centre have been contacted and thus a total of 250 tourists have been contacted. Some ~~particulars about~~ particulars about the tourists contacted are given below.

5.4.1. Type of tourists

- (i) The survey team has contacted resident Indians, Non-Resident Indians (NRI) and foreign tourists. The classification of the tourists contacted as per their origin is given in the Table 5.21 below.

Table 5.21: Distribution of tourists as per their origin

Nationality	No. of tourists	Percentage
Resident Indian	235	94.0
NRI	2	0.8
Foreigner	13	5.2
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) It could be seen 94 percent of the tourists contacted are Resident Indians as they form the majority of the tourists. The foreign tourists amounted to 5 percent of the total tourists contacted.
- (iii) It may happen some of the tourist may visit the monument and return back on the same day without a night stay at the monument site or nearer and some ~~others may~~ others may have an overnight stay. The ~~visitors contacted~~ visitors contacted were asked whether they had or would stay overnight or not. The situation as obtained has been indicated in the Table 5.22 below.

Table 5.22: Distribution of tourists according to stay at the monument site

Type of Tourist	No. of tourists	Percentage
Over-night visitor	112	44.8

Same-day visitor	138	55.2
Total	250	100.0

It may be seen that nearly half of the visitors are overnight ~~visitors.~~~~This~~~~visitors.~~ ~~This~~ will also indicate the need for providing better accommodation at the monuments' sites or nearby.

5.4.2. Gender

- (i) The gender wise distribution of the tourists contacted could be seen in the Table 5.23 below.

Table 5.23: Gender wise distribution of tourists contacted

Sex	No. of tourists	Percentage
Male	203	81.2
Female	47	18.8
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) Nearly one fifth of the tourists contacted were females.

5.4.3. Age

- (i) The age of each of the tourists contacted has been ascertained in terms of completed years and they have been grouped as per convenient age groups and the number of tourists as per different age groups are given in the Table 5.24 below:

Table 5.24: Distribution of tourists as per age group

Age Group	No. of tourists	Percentage
18 & below	2	0.8

19-34 below	177	70.8
35-60 below	65	26
61 & Above	6	2.4
Total	250	100.0

(ii) Nearly three fourth of the tourists were in the age group of 19 to 34 and around about one fourth belonged to the age group 35 to 60. Others—constituted round about 3 percent only.

5.4.4. Marital status

(i) The marital status of the tourists were affirmed in terms of never married, currently married, separated and widowed and the distribution of the tourists according to the marital status as ascertained from them has been given in the Table 5.25 below.

(ii)

Table 5.25: Distribution of tourists as per their marital status

Marital Status	No. of tourists	Percentage
Never Married	76	30.4
Currently Married	169	67.6
Separated	4	1.6
Widowed	1	0.4
Total	250	100.0

(ii) It is seen that round about two third of the tourists are currently married and about one third are never married. Others account only for 2 percent.

5.4.5. Qualification

(i) The educational qualifications of the tourists contacted have been ascertained from them and they have been grouped as per standard educational qualifications. The consolidated picture in this regard may be seen in the Table 5.26 below.

Table 5.26: Distribution of tourists as per their educational education

Qualification	No. of tourists	Percentage
No Formal Education	3	1.2
Primary	10	4.0

Secondary	32	12.8
Higher Secondary	71	28.4
Graduate	74	29.6
Post Graduate	31	12.4
Technical / Professional Diplomas after graduation	17	6.8
Technical / Professional degrees of all levels	12	4.8
Total	250	100.0

(i) — It may be seen that a little more than half of the tourists contacted were graduates and a little less than half of the tourists are below graduates. Higher secondary and graduates were more dominant, each accounting for a little less than 30 percent of the total tourists contacted.

(ii) _____

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5.4.7:5.4.6. Occupation

(i) The tourists contacted have been asked to specify their occupation and the same has been classified as per standard classification of occupations. The overall situation indicating the number of tourists under different occupations can be seen in the Table 5.27 below.

Table 5.27: Distribution of tourists as per their occupation

Occupation	No. of tourists	Percentage
Industrialist / Trader /Shop Owner	29	11.6
Self Employed Professional	63	25.2
Employed in Government	33	13.2
Non-government Salaried Employment	36	14.4
Self Employed in Agriculture	15	6.0
Agricultural labourer	2	0.8
Non- Agricultural labourers	2	0.8
Students	41	16.4
House Wife	9	3.6
Others.	20	8.0
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) The maximum, one fourth of the tourists, contacted were self-employed Professional. However salaried employees together both in government and outside accounted for about 28 percent more or less equally distributed between government and non-government. Student accounted for 16 percent and traders-for about 12 percent. A little below one fifth of the tourists accounted for the rest of the occupation classes.

5.4.8.5.4.7. Source of information

- (i) The tourists were asked as to where from or how they came to know about the destination, the monument centre that they have now visited. Different sources of information have been mentioned by different persons and they have been put under 15 heads and the consolidated information is presented in the Table 5.28 below.

Table 5.28: Distribution of tourists as per source of information about the site they have visited

Source of information	No of tourists	Percentage
ASI Website	40	16.0
Website of Ministry of Culture	2	0.8
Web site of Ministry of Tourism	2	0.8
Other Internet websites	13	5.2
Indian embassy outside	1	0.4
Indian tourism department	2	0.8
State Tourism department	2	0.8
Travel agency	4	1.6
Travel Fair	3	1.2
Books, Magazines/newspapers	45	18.0
Tourists guide	2	0.8
TV	1	0.4
Relatives and friends	123	49.2
Others. (Specify)	10	4.0
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) It has been seen that nearly 50 percent of the tourists contacted have received the information about the sites they have visited from relatives and friends. A little less than one fifth have got the information from books, magazines, and newspapers. A

little less than one sixth of the tourists have got the information from the ASI Website. Other internet websites have contributed to the extent of 5 per cent only. None of the other sources have individually contributed more than 2 percent. This indicates lot could be done in increasing the publicity through TV, tourist industry personnel like guides, travel agencies, tourisms, embassies and internet including websites of the departments concerned.

5.4.9.5.4.8. Nights spent

- (i) Some of the tourists may make only a day visit and some may stay for a night or more at the vicinity of the monument site and enjoy their visit. Attempt has been made to probe the number of nights that the a tourist contacted has stayed at the vicinity of the monument during his current trip and information so obtained has been classified as per number of nights spent at the vicinity of the monument and presented in the Table 5.29 below.

Table 5.29: Distribution of tourists as per number of nights spent near the monument

No.of nights spent at the monument site or nearby	No. of tourists	Percentage
0	59	23.60
1	115	46.00
2	48	19.20
3	16	6.40
4	3	1.20
5	6	2.40
6	1	0.40
7	2	0.80
Total	250	100.00

- (ii) It has been seen that a little less than half of the tourists contacted have spent a night at the monuments sites or nearby and a little less than one fourth have not made any night stay at or nearby the monument during the current trip. A little less than one fifth of the people have spent a couple of nights. Those who had spent more than two nights accounted about 10 percent of the total visitors contacted. The maximum stay was for 7 days.

5.4.10.5.4.9. Persons accompanied

- (i) The tourist may come ~~either alone~~ either alone or with family, friends or colleagues. The details about the person/s accompanying, if any, of the tourists contacted were obtained from the tourists and they have been analysed and the results are presented in the Table 5.30 below.

Table 5.30: Distribution of tourist as per types of person/s who have accompanied him during this trip to the site

Person/s who have accompanied the tourist	No. of tourists	Percentage
None	46	18.4
Family	82	32.8
Friends	78	31.2
Family & Friends	30	12.0
Office Staff	14	5.6
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) Nearly one third of the tourists have been accompanied by their family ~~members only~~ members only and more or less the same number tourists contacted have been accompanied by friends only. Another 12 percent have been accompanied by both family ~~members and~~ members and friends. A little less than one fifth of the tourists have travelled alone.

5.4.11-5.4.10. Travel arrangements

- (i) It may be possible that the tourist has made all arrangements for his travel himself or might have taken the assistance of some other professional or nonprofessional. An attempt has been made to know from each of the tourists contacted as to who made the arrangements for his present tour. The information collected in this respect has been consolidated and presented in the Table 5.31 below.

Table 5.31: Distribution of tourists as per the person who arranged his present trip

Travel Arrangement was made by	No. of tourists	Percentage
Self	191	76.4
Office/Employer	17	6.8
Travel agent	4	1.6

Tour Operator	2	0.8
Friends & Relatives	32	12.8
Others. Specify	4	1.6
Total	250	100.0

It may be seen that in more than three fourth of the cases the tourists themselves have made the arrangements for their present tour. In about 13 percent of the cases the arrangements have been done by friends and relatives and in about 7 percent of the cases by office / employer. The rest accounted only to 4 percent.

5.4.12-5.4.11. Packages

- (i) The tour agencies are often offering packages at attractive terms and it is quite possible that some of the tourists might have availed such packages. Hence it was ascertained from each of the tourists contacted whether he has availed any package or not. The consolidated picture in this regard is indicated in the Table 5.32 below.

Table 5.32: Distribution of tourists as per availing package tours

Whether availed any package	No. of tourists	Percentage
Yes	3	1.2
No	247	98.8
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) It has been seen only three of the tourists contacted have said that they have availed the package tour.

5.4.13-5.4.12. Reason for visiting the place

- (i) Each of the tourists contacted was asked as to why he/she has chosen to visit the present monument site where our team had met him/her. Their replies have been consolidated and the overall picture in this regard is presented in the Table 5.33 below.

Table 5.33: Distribution of tourists as per reasons for visiting the monument where the survey team met with them

Reason for choosing this place as a tourist destination	Frequency	Percentage
Location of Preferred destination	83	33.2
Nearer to the place of Residence	55	22.0
Visiting Friends and relatives	44	17.6
For Business and professional purposes	14	5.6
Attracted by publicity Measures	37	14.8
Better Infrastructure availability	4	1.6
Less Costly	4	1.6
Others-Specify	9	3.6
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) It has been seen that in the case of one third of the tourists, this is a preferred destination. In little more than one fifth of the cases they have visited the place just because the place is nearer to their residence. In a little less than one fifth of the cases they have come to this place to visit their friends and relatives and thus have also visited the monuments. In only about 15 percent of the cases they have been attracted by advertisement. In about 6 percent of the cases they have visited the place in connection with their business and profession and thus happened to visit the monument also. All the other reasons put together accounted only for less than 7 percent.

5.4.14, 5.4.13. Repeat visit

- (i) It may be likely that a tourist is more attracted towards a place or may follow more ritualistic visits and thus visit the same place again and again, as people visit the religious places like Vaishno Devi temple, or Balaji temple at Tirupati or tourist centre Gulmarg or Shimla etc. To understand that such an effect is there in the case of monuments, the tourists contacted were asked whether they are visiting the present site for the first time or they have already visited this place earlier. The overall scenario in this respect has been presented in the Table 5.34 below.

Table 5.34: Distribution of tourists as per their repeat visit to the monument

Whether travelled to this place before	No. of tourists	Percentage
Yes	97	38.8
No	153	61.2
Total	250	100.0

- (ii) It is seen that more than one third of the tourists contacted have already visited this place indicating that there is some attraction or attachment to the place in the case of the tourists.

6.1. **ROLE OF ASI**

ASI has nearly 3700 monuments. It has the responsibility of conservation and protection of these monuments. It takes efforts to make the monuments as tourists centres, providing tourists infrastructures and facilities at the monument sites either by themselves or with the cooperation and assistance of other Ministries / departments as well as other stake holders like [holders like](#) corporate sectors. In the process ASI has already introduced a ticket system for entrance in 116 monuments and has long back declared 75 monuments as Adarsh Monuments out of which three are not having entrance fee, being temples. After the start of the present Study ASI has also declared another 75 monuments as Adarsh Monuments making the total of Adarsh Monuments as 100.

6.2. **ADARSH MONUMENTS**

It has been declared by the Government that the Adarsh monuments would be provided necessary tourist facilities including washrooms, drinking water, signages, cafeteria, audio visual centre, Wi-Fi, security, encroachment free area, interpretation centres, water management system etc.. The monuments will also be made disabled friendly. Special emphasis is made on provision of visitors. Movements Plan, Garbage Removal, Rainwater Harvesting, Storm Water Drainage, Disposal of Waste, the provisions of public conveniences, Waste Water Management etc., in the centrally protected monuments. The effort is being made to provide above facilities and amenities at all the Adarsh Monuments. Beside these, the Swachh Bharath Abhiyan is also being implemented at these monuments ensuring cleanliness and healthy atmosphere within the heritage precincts. It is expected that these facilities may have an effect on the tourism and a positive effect on the number of incoming tourists and boost the economy of the country. The present study has taken as part of its task to gather information on the facilities in the selected 50 monuments and same are discussed in this chapter.

6.3. **FACILITIES AVAILABLE**

6.3.1. The information concerning facilities available along with the providers-of the facility, the condition of the facility and the sufficiently of the same have been collected contacting the officials in-charge of the selected sites. Information regarding

facilities planned to be added are also collected. The information has also been taken from the staff separately, Details about each individual facility have been collected contacting the tourists taking their perspective into consideration. These are put together and presented here. The facilities available as mentioned in paragraphs below are all provided and/ or maintained by ASI unless otherwise stated and are in fairly good condition unless otherwise stated. The year in which the facility was added has been given in some cases in brackets.

6.3.2. Assam

(i) *Ranghar Pavilion*

Facilities available are Toilet (2008-09), Car parking Signage, solar light and dustbin (2017-18) in addition to Pathways, ramps with railings and Benches in lawn (2014-15) with the help of NCF and ONGC; solar light and ticket counter are also there. Ticket counter is managed by Private sector. Facilities are not sufficient neither they are very good.

(ii) *Karanghar Palace*

Facilities available are Toilets, Benches Solar light and dustbins (2017-18). They are just sufficient. They are average or just good in standard. None is very good. Toilets are not sufficient. Better parking is needed. Drinking water facility is to be improved.

Plans are there to provide drinking water facility. The construction is going on.

6.3.3. Bihar

(i) *Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar*

(a) Toilet Dust bin, Drinking water, wheel chair, Bench Sig Board, Ticket counter, Parking, Publication counter, conference hall are there. There is a museum which is not in good condition. There is a lake which is dirty. Drinking water, toilet and wheel chair facilities need upgradation.

(b) There should be enough signages. Railway station, highway, important hotels should have signages. Ramps have to be provided. Herbal garden has to be developed. Lake should be kept neat and clean. RO water facility with water cooler has to be there, Trained Guides, books, and booklets about the place should be there.

- (c) Local ~~visitors~~visitors are creating trouble. There should be police arrangement this. Construction work in the surrounding has to be stopped. Local administration support should be there which is not there now.
- (d) There is a museum in the mid park and the same is not in good condition. There is a lake and the same is dirty. There is only one-ticket contour, and at least one more is necessary.
- (e) There should be lodging & food facility, which is not there, there should be wheel chair for "Divyang" and staffs or guard should also be there for showing them monument, there is enough sitting arrangement, but in employee views there should be extra arrangement of sitting, there should be extra plantation of trees, there should be extra toilet for "Divyang".

(ii) *Ancient Remains of Vaishali*

- (a) Drinking water, wheel chair, Toilet, bench, dustbin, signages, ticket counter and benches are available. Sitting arrangement is not sufficient.
- (b) More sitting arrangement, Tourist guides, and ATM are required.

6.3.4. **Chhattisgarh**

(i) *Laxman Temple*

- (a) Drinking water, Signage, braille signage, tactile pathway, ramp arrangement, cloak room, toilet, direction notice board, baby feeding room, wheel chair and dust bin are available. Vast area is available. There is very good garden. Sculpture sheds are there where antiquities are displayed.
- (b) Plans are there to construct new ticket counter, upgradation of toilet and drinking water facility. New publication counter and illumination of the monument.

6.3.5. **Delhi**

(i) *Red Fort*

- (a) Wash room, Drinking water, Toilet, tungsten gate, lighting, benches, signages, dustbin, path ways, ramps, wheel chairs, Wi-Fi, toilet for divyangs, documentary,

publication centre, Illumination, automated parking and sign language films are available. Interpretation centre is under renovation.

(b) The centre is undergoing a large scale restoration by removal of buildings constructed by British and Indian Governments inside the fort, removal of all encroachments and restoring the structures to the original shape and providing more amenities.

(ii) *Sultan Garhi*

(a) Except the sign board there and the monument structure, there is nothing. It is understood that the land on which the monuments' structure stands has not yet been transferred to ASI and thus even the land is not in its possession.

(b) ~~Visitors are~~ Visitors are very less. Mostly local people come there once in a week. The entire place is dirty littered with food and other articles and not being cleaned at all. Local unwanted elements gather there, sit there, and spend their time in local games.

(iii) *Humayun's Tomb*

(a) Drinking water facility, toilets, signages, Benches and dustbins of red sand stone, Illumination, hustle free entry system, automated parking, sign language board, and ticketing counters are available. Toilet requires refurbishing. Drinking water facility is poor. These are given to the contractor to make improvement.

(b) There are plans to add library, food lounge, display gallery, etc.

(c) The staff should be in uniform with name plates.

(iv) *Qutab Minar*

(a) There are 3 toilets 2 complete and one under construction. Drinking water facility, ramp, Sign board, Publication counter, cloak room counter, Parking, Illumination, hustle free entry system, automated parking, sign language board and ticketing counters are available.

(b) There is the road with heavy traffic in between the parking and the monuments. When heavy traffic is there it is difficult to reach the monument safely. There should be fly over or under ground ~~passage.~~ There passage. There is no drainage monument where there is unauthorised colony.

- (c) ATM facility should be there nearer to the monument- Foreign exchange facility should be there. There should be cooperation between Police, MCD and other departments in maintaining sanitation.
- (d) The monument has received the best maintained and disable friendly award in September 2018. It is a Tourist friendly monument.

6.3.6. Gujarat

(i) *Sun Temple Modhera*

- (a) Drinking water, toilet, guide, seating arrangement, dust bin, Sign boards, ticket counters, Wheel chair, ramps and museum are available. Wi-Fi is provided. Braille signages are there. Parking is managed by Local Authority. The condition of sign board and parking is average and the rest are good. Parking is not sufficient
- (b) Drinking water facility, Toilet blocks and cafeteria are being constructed. It is planned to have an information centre and audio video guide facility.
- (c) Near the temple there is no accommodation facility and hence tourists are not staying here. There is also no cafeteria which is to be added. Public transport facility has to be provided. Outside path way and sign board are to be repaired. Correct map and sign boards are to be placed at entry point and from place to place. More staff, dress code for the staff, official guide, with audio video appliance, museum, kiosk etc. would add to the facilities to increase the foot fall.

(ii) *Rani ki Vav*

- (a) Toilets, dustbin, ticket counter, drinking water, seating arrangement, wheel chair, ramp, signage, Braille signage, free Wi-Fi, Documentary movie, Publications counter and parking are available. Parking is managed by Private contractor. Facilities are good and sufficient.
- (b) CCTV, Metal Detector, interpretation centre, audio visual guide, cafeteria are planned.
- (c) There is difficulty for transport at site. Needs transport facility and publicity at State Capital, Cloak room and tourist accommodation facilities near the site are to be provided.

6.3.7. Haryana

(i) *Sheik Chilli's Tomb*

- (a) Museum, Library, Drinking water, Parking and Toilets were all added 5 ~~years back~~ years back.
- (b) It is proposed to add shopping centre and entertainment facilities.
- (c) There should be authorised souvenir shops.

6.3.8. Himachal Pradesh

(i) *Kangra Fort*

- (a) Drinking water, Toilet, dust bin, iron bench, museum, garden, ticket counter are available. Toilet is situated in an area difficult to approach. Parking facility and public transport facility are not there.
- (b) Souvenir shop and canteen are going to be constructed through NPCC.
- (c) More publicity is needed. Sign boards with big letters must be there. Cooperation with local administration has to be developed. Direction sign board must be there from the town to the Fort. Visitors get disappointed and are telling that there is nothing to see here and why they charge as there is no body to explain anything and the place looks like deserted. There is a temple in the fort. Local people come to do Pooja and throw things here and there.
- (d) The monument is declared as one of the cleanest monuments.

(ii) *Masroor*

- (a) Toilet facility is there since 2000. Wooden benches, ramp, dustbin, porta cabin for security are added in 2017. For Drinking water there is a single tap with water tank managed by private parties and it is just adjacent to the monument structure. There is a tea shop managed by private party touching the monument site. A porta cabin is there for the guard. There is a tank (talab) in front of the cave.
- (b) Construction of approach step is being undertaken. Interpretation centre has been sanctioned and the construction is likely to take place soon. There are plans to

provide drinking water facility with RO, Interpretation centre and upgradation of toilets.

- (c) The tank could be developed for boating to attract the tourists. And water fountains can be established.
- (d) Just the monument structure belongs to ASI. Not even one inch of land adjacent to the structure is in the hands of ASI. Lack of space affects expansion of activities. The area around the temple proper belongs to the village who do not cooperate. It is difficult to carry out any activity as the ~~villagers~~villagers do not allow any space adjacent to the monument to be used for any purpose even temporarily. There should be sign boards en-route from Kangra to Masroor. There could be hoardings near the Bajreshwari Mata temple in Kangra where huge crowd comes.
- (e) “The place had an air of neglect; the signboards are rusting, paint peeling, writing fading – difficult to read and make out what is written there. The-ticket counter was also bereft; one soul came out of nowhere to issue the-tickets. There is a small chai shop next to the pool of water; other than there is nothing else around here” – These are the statement of a tourist.
- (f) Monument is kept clean.

6.3.9. Jammu and Kashmir

(i) *Martand Temple*

- (a) This is not a ticketed monument. It is almost deserted. No one is found in the site of the monument. Toilet is added in 2017 and is under renovation. The place is neat and clean, surroundings are fenced and there is an approach road. Parking facilities, lighting, ticketing facilities are not available.
- (b) Plans are there to provide drinking water, lighting, interpretation centre.
- (c) Terrace garden needs to be improved.
- (d) In the words of a tourist “The government has made some half-hearted attempts to develop the site, with facilities for tourists, but it is not merely enough. The department of archaeology is responsible for the temple today, but nothing has been done to develop the destination as a place of attraction.”

(ii) *Leh Palace*

- (a) Benches, dust bin, Wheel chair and Stretcher are available. Toilet is primitive. It is said Modern toilet cannot be provided inside the palace as the palace is a mud structure and being hilly terrain there is no drainage system. Drinking water facility, ramp facility, and parking facilities are insufficient. Local transport to the monument site is also a problem. Illumination is available.
- (b) Parking. Interpretation centre. Ticket counter, publication counter, improvement of photo exhibition etc. are planned and the work is already entrusted to NPCC.
- (c) Monument can be kept more neat and clean. All facilities need improvement. Staff are new and they know very less about the monument.

6.3.10. **Karnataka**

(i) ***Durga temple Aihole***

- (a) Drinking water and toilet facilities are not sufficient, parking facility practically is not there and is not sufficient. Entertainment facility and guide facilities are not there. Ticket counter, dust bin, benches are available. There are 2 ATMs and 2 banks but ATMs are not functioning properly. There are approved guides trained by ASI who could speak English, Hindi, Kannada, French and German. There is no separate information centre. Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka (GoK), and ASI, Aihole jointly have constructed a comfort station and toilet inside the Monument and they are unhygienic and their condition is very poor. Drinking water facility is not clean and not maintained properly. There are canteen and restaurant nearby but cost of food is very high. Shopping facility and accommodation facility are not there and Transport to reach the monument site is a big problem.



- (b) There should be all round improvements of all facilities

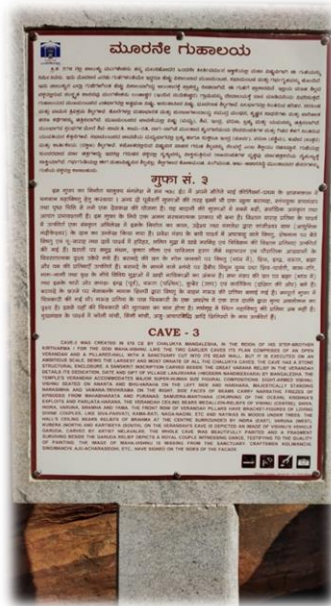
- (c) Households vacated from the excavating site have not yet been relocated even after 15 years. This creates



staff. Some repair work started are still under progress for the last 5 years. Villagers are taking away the slabs and stones from the site, visitors are engraving their names on the monuments. Various festivals arranged by the Karnataka Government has resulted in increase in the footfall.

(ii) **Caves of Badami**

- (a) Drinking water, Parking facility, toilet facility, guide facility, entertainment facility are all not sufficient. Basic facilities are to be available at all places. There should be more information in print and social media. Heavy rush is there in the-ticket counter near the cave. More



[countershavcounters have](#) to be opened. There are 15 banks and ATMs, 12 guides who can speak English, Hindi, Kannada, French and German. There is an information centre which is always crowded. Department of Tourism, GoK and ASI jointly have constructed a comfort station and toilet nearby 4 caves. The facilities and hygienic conditions of the toilet and comfort station are very poor and substandard. Drinking water facility is not clean and not maintained well. Transport facility to the monument, canteen facilities and accommodation facilities are more than sufficient, signages are well maintained.

- (b) There is large level of encroachment. People remove slabs and sculptures.
- (c) Footfalls to monuments are increasing due to more initiatives taken from ASI and Government of Karnataka. Government has organized the Badami Utsav since 2007 and every year conducts Badami Banashankari Jatre (fair) festivals.

(iii) *Group of monuments Pattadakal*

(a) Drinking water facility, Parking, Toilet, entertainment, guide facility are all insufficient. Transport facility to the monument needs improvement. All Basic facilities also needs improvement.



(b) There is one information centre located in the front of Papanatha temple with 4 staff working and all of them are very active and knowledgeable. There are two banks with ATM facility. There are 8 guides all trained by ASI and could speak English, Hindi, Kannada French and German. They have cabins. Department of Tourism, GoK and ASI jointly have constructed a comfort station and toilet nearby the-ticket counter. The facilities and hygienic conditions of the toilet and comfort station are very poor and substandard. There is no proper water supply to the toilet.

(iv) *Vithal Temple Hampi*

(a) Wheel chair, drinking water, lounge, lighting toilet, guest house, sightseeing and mother care centres are there. One tourism information centre is functioning at the monument managed by one person, one at bus stand and one at Railway station. Brochures are available free of cost. Hampi does not have any banks or any ATM. Department of Tourism, GoK and ASI jointly have constructed a comfort station and toilet inside the [Hampi](#). The drinking water facility maintained by the Department of tourism has been non-functional and unclean. 47 approved guides are working at Hampi out of that 34 guides are given 10 days guide training by Department of Tourism and ASI.



(b) There is no master plan. Encroachment is rampant. Monuments are covered with sheds, tarpaulin covers by encroachers, and they have tied ropes to statues. Visitors carve their names on monuments.

6.3.11. Kerala

(i) Bekal Fort

(a) The Bekal Resort Development Corporation has modified the coastal areas and erected children's play grounds and a floral landscape setting, in the rejuvenating lap of nature. Architecturally laid benches and sit outs amidst a wide and unique collection of garden plants make for a picture - perfect holiday. Picturesque resorts nearby, in its backyard and boating facilities, horse rides, children's recreational facilities amidst a rock of promontory and coconut palms kissing the blushing splendour and beauty to this spot. The beach Gershan take a scroll enjoying the sunset and after, in the night sky since BRDC has erected two high mass lights that flood the beach after sunset.

(b) As for the Fort is concerned, the ASI has protected the monument inside only and neglected surrounding areas. This gradually causes the negative impact on the monument. The fort also lack basic amenities. The visitors treat this monument as a lover spot and it becomes a place of undesirable acts and the fort becomes an area of anti-social elements.



(c) There is no information centre, banking facilities, guide facilities. Canteen, accommodation facility, and restaurants. Available here. The parking facility is maintained by a private party and the charges are very high. Ticket counter has no windows, no fan, and no toilet facilities



and the staff have to go 100 meter for toilet. The toilet constructed are in very bad condition and also closed due to dispute between ASI and PWD. There are two small shops and they charge very high amount for anything like beverages, fish etc. Other consumables' quality is also very bad. There are good transport facilities with frequently available bus from Kasaragod, the nearby railway station. Beautiful restaurant has been constructed by PWD but the same was never put to use due to dispute between PWD and ASI and the structure in falling down.

- (d) In 1992 the Government of India declared Bekal as "Special Tourism Area" for integrated resort development. Thereafter Government of Kerala entrusted a multi-disciplinary team consisting of planners, landscape architects, transport specialists, structural consultants, and tourism leisure industry experts with the preparation of project blue print for the development of Bekal. In 1995 Bekal Resort Development Corporation was formed for the implementation of Bekal Tourism Project. The Bekal Project envisages setting up of an integrated beach destination at Bekal, with the objective of developing infrastructure in the region. BRDC conducted systematic surveys of the region through Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS) and has developed 76 hectares of land that is ideal for setting up resorts.

6.3.12. Madhya Pradesh

(i) *Hoshang Shah's Tomb*

- (a) Water cooler behind the booking counter, one wheel chair at booking counter, five plastic dust bins, one first box at the booking counter and one stretcher at the booking counter are available. Toilets are managed by Nyay panchayat, Local authority outside the monument. The quality of facilities except toilets are very good and the condition of the toilet facility is very poor.
- (b) Plans are there to add CCTV and toilet blocks. But it will depend upon the budget.
- (c) Toilets with latest facilities (running water and sensor hot dryer could be provided. Roads are to be developed. Parking space and provision of tourist police should be there. Cleanliness has to be maintained.

(ii) *Rani Roopmati Pavilion*

- (a) Drinking water at one place, Toilets at one place separate for ladies and gents, one wheel chair at the gate and two stone benches are available.
- (b) Proposed to have additional toilets and approach for disabled.
- (c) There is need for upgradation of toilets, maintenance of roads, and facilities for disabled persons should be provided. Fund is not sufficient for maintenance. Encroachment by public as well as local administration has to be removed. Cooperation of district administration is needed.

(iii) *Royal complex, Mandu*

- (a) Toilets and drinking water are available at two places, one Near Hindola mahal and the other at the gate. There is a separate toilet for ladies. But no separate facility for handicapped. Wheel ~~chairs and chairs~~ and a stretcher are available at the-ticket counter. Publication counter is there and publications are available. Suggestion counter is there besides booking counter. One first aid box at the-ticket counter and 15 plastic dustbins, one sign board at the site are available. There is a cooperative canteen but few people go there. Hence food is not prepared only snacks are available. Parking facility for Bus and four-wheelers are run by Nagar Panchayat. Ramp is provided at two places. The condition of first aid box is poor, and that of canteen and wheel chair just average. The condition of stretcher is good and the rest are very good.
- (b) There are plans to make the monument eco-friendly.
- (c) Encroachment is a major problem. This has to be resolved.

(iv) *Western group of Temples Khajuraho*

- (a) Wheel chair, toilets, drinking water and canteen are available. Toilet is managed by Private sector.
- (b) ~~Orders have~~ Orders have been received for the construction of cafeteria, water facility, and toilet.
- (c) Path way is to be carpeted or painted with cooling paint to protect the ~~visitors in~~ visitors in summer as has been done in the Vivekananda rock at Kanyakumari. Sheds or shelters in between the temples may be provided in open area to protect the ~~visitors from~~ visitors from rain and sun.

(v) *Gwalior*

- (a) Toilets are there at two places but there is no facility for handicapped. Drinking water with cooler and RO are there at two places. Wi-Fi facility is provided by BSNL. Two wheel chairs, 20 dust bins, 10 stone benches, Braille board and information board, are available. Parking is provided by Nagar Palika. There is a publication counter where books and brochures are available. There is a cafeteria run by tourism department. Light and Sound show at this place is organised by MP Tourism Department. The facilities are in very good condition and are sufficient.
- (b) Cloak room is under construction, the work on a cafeteria and parking is also taken up by ASI. It is also planned to add one more toilet block.
- (c) There is water problem. There is no sufficient water. Fort is also a home for other agencies and as such there are lot of administrative problems.

6.3.13. Maharashtra

(i) *Raigad Palace*

- (a) Local people visit more. Toilet, drinking water, signages, benches, dust bin, CCTV, seating arrangements, ticket counter, Rope way and walkie-talkie are available. There is no public transport to reach the place.
- (b) Due to attraction created by TV serials this place attract more foot falls. Also due to the popular name of Shivaji this place gets more visitors.
- (c) Facilities for drinking water, good toilet, pamphlet, sign board, display board about the monument are needed.

(ii) *Bibi ka Maqbara*

- (a) Toilets, 3 blocks managed by private sector, drinking water RO, CCTV, Ticket counter managed by private sector, parking seating arrangement, lighting, swipe machine managed by private sector. , seating arrangement is not sufficient.
- (b) It has been planned to construct new toilet block and cloak room
- (c) As it is looking similar to Taj Mahal tourists come to see the place.

(iii) *Kanheri Caves*

- (a) Electricity is not there. Food court and toilets are managed by private sector. Parking is provided by state. Drinking water and dustbins are there. There is no first aid facility in the centre. Problem of network is there and swipe machine is not working.
- (b) Toilet block, drinking water, cafeteria, and booking counter have been planned and contract given
- (c) Dispensary or health facility needs to be in contact especially in rainy season. There should be more publicity. Staff should have transport facility. There should be ambulance facility.
- (d) To visit the cave one has to go through the Mahatma Gandhi National Park. One has to forcibly buy ticket for the National Park and has to travel only by their vehicle to the caves and again one has to purchase the-ticket for the caves. There is no other transport facility to reach the caves. This irritates the tourists. ~~Visitors quarrel~~ Visitors quarrel why they should pay two entrance fees. The-ticket for caves and the park could be combined and provided at the entrance of the park itself so that the ~~visitors are~~ visitors are not charged twice and this will increase the number of ~~visitors to~~ visitors to the caves.
- (e) It is dangerous to go from cave numbers 5 - 11 in the rainy season (The tourists mainly come only in rainy season to see the rain fall) as the narrow path in the mountain becomes slippery and the path has no railing of parapet wall on the edge of the path that has a deep cut, to protect ~~visitors from~~ visitors from falling deep down.
- (f) Directions to move to different caves is inscribed in stones and not visible. Signage board giving directions for going to different caves should be large enough and be in prominent place.
- (g) The staff have said the website of ASI needs to be updated. Staff may be provided ~~quarters. There~~ quarters. There must be a proper guide. Maintenance of the monument also need attention. Neo Buddhists come here to do Pooja and bring alcohol and make nuisance. Drinking must be strictly prohibited in the vicinity of the monuments.

(iv) *Elephanta Caves*

- (a) Toilet, Drinking water facility with RO, ticket counter and seating arrangements are there. There is a souvenir shop and a restaurant both run by private parties outside the monument proper. Ticket counter is not in good condition.
- (b) New construction for water facility, toilet, cafeteria, sitting lounge, and booking counter are being taken up.
- (c) Toilets are not sufficient. Problem of water and electricity is there. Staff quarter should be there as it is difficult to daily come and go by ferry. Staff should stay there only.

(v) *Daulatabad Fort*

- (a) Drinking water, toilets, ticket counter, wheel chair, seating arrangements, CCTV, dustbin and parking, are available. Very good road transport facilities are available.

Guide facility is managed by Tourism Department. Parking facility is of average standard. Seating arrangements, CCTV and parking area are not sufficient.

- (b) There are plans to shift the booking counter to the new proposed building in the parking area, and to provide additional drinking water and toilet facilities in parking areas. For parking additional space is available in front of the fort which belongs to forest department.
- (c) At least 20 more benches, 10 more CCTVs are required.
- (d) Encroachment by temporary shops [hawkershawkers has](#) to be removed. Water shortage, shortage of manpower are other problems.
- (e) Beautification of front area can be attempted and cafeteria may be provided inside the monument and a separate water facility with 24 hours–water supply may be provided.

6.3.14. **Odisha**

(i) *Konark*

- (a) Toilet, Drinking water, wheel chair and ramps are there. Light and sound are managed by tourism department and Interpretation centre, cafeteria by state department. Indication boards are there. There should be proper and sufficient

seating arrangements. Light arrangements need improvement. Flood lights are there but they are not in working condition.

- (b) There is plan to deploy CISF for security purposes.
- (c) Boundary wall should be raised as people jump the wall easily and create nuisance. Encroachment at the entrance spoils the view of the entrance. These encroachments have to be removed. Staff is bad, do not work, and do not obey. Local guides exploit the tourists. Department people fight for free entry. Battery vehicles could be introduced. Regular and frequent bus services from Puri and Bhubaneswar are to be ensured. A one day package of Bhubaneswar, Puri, and Konark could be worked out and sold. Tourist guides and ~~photographers could~~ photographers could be made available.
- (d) Staff pointed out that ASI website needs to be updated

(ii) *Rajarani Temple*

- (a) Toilet boxes, drinking water, wheel chair, ramps and swipe machine are there.
- (b) Cafeteria should be there. RO water is not there. Guide must be there. Licenced guide and licenced ~~photographers are~~ photographers are to be provided to tourists on fixed charges.

6.3.15. **Rajasthan**

(i) *Deeg Palaces*

- (a) Nine Toilets are added in 2018 and managed by private parties are in good conditions. Drinking water, ramps, signage, and wheel ~~chairs are~~ chairs are all in good condition.
- (b) Toilets, drinking water, cafeteria, parking, Publication centre, are being constructed by WAPCOS.

(ii) *Kumbhalgarh Fort*

- (a) Drinking water was added in 2017 but there is problem of availability of water due to very poor rain. Toilet was added in 2017. Publication counter, PH toilet, dustbins, and benches are there. Park is kept fine. Sitting arrangement is good.

- (b) Plans are there to provide cloak room, a new publication counter, and a new booking counter with modern facilities.

6.3.16. Tamil Nadu

(i) *Group of Monuments Mahabalipuram*

- (a) Toilet facility, wheel chair, ramps, dust bins, benches and drinking water are there. As the monuments are strewn over a vast area, toilets should be there near each monument- mobile toilets can be there. Wheel chair, dustbin, drinking water and toilets are not sufficient. Flood lights are there but not functioning. Wheel ~~chairs~~ chairs are kept in the office, water is not sufficient. There are two small parking lots run by private parties and they charge exorbitantly and the same is not at all sufficient even to meet an insignificant portion of the traffic. Signage board and trained authorised Guides are not there. Pamphlets should be available. History of the monuments could be given on the back side of the-tickets.
- (b) Improvement of toilet, illumination, drinking water facility, cafeteria, etc., are proposed and contract is given to WAPCOS.
- (c) On weekends there is problem of traffic. People park the vehicle haphazardly in the middle of the narrow roads highly obstructing the movement of tourists. The entire approach road and almost all the roads leading to the monuments are occupied on both sides of the road by unauthorised ~~vendors and vendors~~ and hawkers leaving hawkers leaving very little space for movement of people or vehicles. ~~Hawkers are~~ Hawkers are there even inside the monuments. Shops should be a little away from the monuments. Cleanliness is there in the monuments but not in the town. Roads are to be developed. One way traffic, Battery car for movement between monuments, Rope way car, canteen, light and sound show, and separate counter for foreigners, authorised trained guides with charges notified, audio video guides and special entry at nights could be introduced. Local people exploit the tourists to a great extent. Their goods are not fresh and their prices are very high. ASI could have stalls to make available quality goods at fair prices. Private accommodation available is not of good standard and is very costly. Their prices fluctuate and they flee the tourists.
- (d) Government could provide standard accommodation at nominal rates. Though first aid facility is there, there is no proper medical facility nearby. The ambulance

facility is available at a distance of 35 kms. Tie ups for medical emergencies could be worked out. Safety is a problem. Anti-social elements are in large. There should be more Police arrangement. Tourist Police force can be created and deployed. Compound fencing must be raised high. Good gates could be provided

(e) Fee is collected once at entering the town and again at the parking place. This irritates the visitors. Collection of fees may be done at one place only. ~~Sheltersfor~~Shelters for taking rest and protecting from rain must be there for tourists Bicycle could be given free of rent to the tourists to move around the monument on a security deposit basis. This may attract people and help movement of tourists. From the gate to the monument on the pathways carpet may be put or cooling paints may be painted.

(ii) ***Chola temple Brihadisvara***

(a) There is no entrance fee for this monument. This is a living temple with ~~worshippersfrom~~worshippers from the local town attending daily. Toilet facility, wheel chair, signages, drinking water, stone made dustbins, stone benches, sign boards with directions, CCTVs, Museum, flood lights and wooden ramps are available. There is good transport facility from all parts of the town and from all parts of the state to the monument. Wheel chairs, Drinking water, and toilets are not ~~sufficient.Out~~sufficient. Out of 31 CCTVs only two are working.

(b) Staff is not sufficient to keep the cleanliness, all the time. There is always traffic jam at the entrance as the major road passes in front of the entrance.

(c) As large crowd comes, there should be barricade and entry to the temple should be regulated by proper queue in barricades. The staff must be in uniform. There must be properly trained guides. There should be watch and ward for 24 ~~hoursand~~hours and all CCTVs should be functional. On the floor around the temple carpets or cooling paints must be provided for walking around the temple. Toilets should be kept clean at all the time.

(d) There is a museum. But there is no board. All do not become aware of it. Tourists' attention should be drawn to the museum with proper display board at prominent places. In some of the places the structures and paintings are protected with wooden barricades where one can easily enter in and out. The barricades may be made with wire mesh ensuring that people could not pass through the same.

(iii) *Rock cut Jain temple Sittannavasal*

and

(iv) *Natural cavern called Eladipattam*

- (a) The two monuments are in the same compound and adjacent to one another. There are different entry fees for different places in the same compound. Visitors get Visitors get frustrated. There should be only one entry fee for the entire compound / Complex, treating the two monuments as one group.
- (b) Toilets, wheel chairs, ramps and drinking water facilities are there. Toilet facility is provided by Tamil Nadu Government. But it is extremely dirty. Drinking water facility is not sufficient and needs improvement.
- (c) It has been proposed to provide new ticket counter, water facility, toilet facilities, interpretation centre, illumination, cafeteria etc. and the work has been given to WAPCOS already.
- (d) Ground water availability is poor due to rocks. Plans are there to bring water installing a bore-well in the neighbouring village at a distance to the site through pipe lines. Route buses and town buses stop near the main entrance on the road from where the monument is quite at a distance and one has to walk, if one does not have one's own vehicle, These public transport could come up to foot of the cave temple, the point where there is bus shelter and which was earlier functioning as a bus stand but abandoned now. Battery car may be operated to carry senior citizens up to the monument. Audio video guides could be introduced
- (e) On the way to the Eladipattam, there is narrow path with rock cut deeply on one side which has only a very delicate railing which may just give away if one touches them. Many visitors climb visitors climb up the mountain and when they come nearer to the narrow path and become afraid by seeing the narrow path and steep cut and return without proceeding further. There must be strong railing or a parapet wall of small height.
- (f) At weekends approach to the monument becomes very difficult due to single road not sufficient to carry heavy traffic. The approach road has to be made capable of handling two way traffic or a new approach road has to be provided.
- (g) The problem of local sellers and sellers and hawkers in hawkers in the hillocks is faced. There is no support or cooperation from the local police.

- (h) The paintings are open for touching by the ~~visitors.~~visitors. ~~This~~ This must be the people have no chance of touching them. Wall paint lamination could be adopted for protecting the paintings Tourists information centre should be there. Special entry at night ~~hours~~during~~hours during~~ festival season may be introduced.
- (i) ~~Visitors should~~Visitors should be made aware of the vibrations that emanate in the sanctum when one holds the breadth and concentrates his mind. It is now demonstrated by only one of the staff who has mastered the art and doubles as guide some times and is about to retire. There must be well trained guides made available. Selected guide should be trained in the art and this peculiarity or unique performance has to be publicized and awareness of this fact has to be created along with history and importance of the place and the activities of the guides are to be regulated.
- (j) There should be rooms for the ~~worker~~workers to stay with toilet and drinking water facilities. There should be shopping centres in the vicinity

6.3.17. **Telangana**

(i) ***Warangal Fort***

- (a) Toilets, Wheel chairs, cultural notice boards, signages and path ways are managed by ASI. Sound and Light Show is managed by Tourism Department. The status of cultural notice board is pathetic, Wheel ~~chairs~~chairs are just good. And other facilities are of average standard. Noting could be said as very good. Toilet was added in 2006 and the rest in 2007.
- (b) There are plans to add RO water plant, cloakroom, cafeteria, more toilet blocks, booking counter, and Path ways.
- (c) Development of gardens, toilets, illuminations, benches, dustbin, pathways, kiosks with monument information, signages, drinking water, parking, road connectivity and transport within the fort preferably by battery operated vehicles and development of the moat removing encroachments could be taken up to make the place more attractive to tourists
- (d) There does not exist much hotels.

6.3.18. **Uttar Pradesh**

(i) *Taj Mahal*

- (a) Ramps for differently abled persons, informative board and directional signages, signage in braille for visually impaired persons, Wheel chair, about 100 dustbins, RO water at 4 places eastern and western gates near Mosque and Mehman Khana, Toilets on both sides of the royal gate / main entrance - free of cost for all visitors, Free Wi-Fi, booking counter, Stretcher, Publication counter, documentary of monument, fire extinguisher, metal detector, CCTVs, first aid and ambulance facility, and Cloak room at eastern and western gates free of cost are available. Two rest rooms inside the corridor, a video locker room inside the centre where visitors can keep their video camcorder safely after shooting are also available. Still photography is allowed free of cost. Videography with camcorder is allowed up to certain area at the rate of ~~Rs. ₹~~ ₹25 per video camera. For professional videography/shooting prior permission has to be taken. Guide with licence from Uttar Pradesh Tourism and Tourism Department are available on payment basis and shoe rack free of cost at the dalans and sign board at the entry point are available. A digital information board is there at western dalan giving all information pertaining to Taj Museum. Shoe cover and water bottle are provided with high denomination tickets by Agra Development Authority. There is a museum which is free of cost for the visitors. Parking is provided by Tourism Department on the eastern side and by the Municipal Corporation on the western side. Battery operated vehicles/golf carts are available free of cost for foreigners from parking area to the main gate and @ ₹10 for domestic visitors. Five days in a month night visits are allowed in the moon light. E-ticketing is there. 11 turnstile tokened gates are provided for entry and exit. Paid ~~lockers are~~ lockers are available at Taj shopping complex near western gate and at shilpgram 750 ~~metres from~~ metres from Eastern gate operated by Agra Development authority.
- (b) Illumination, light and sound show, interpretation centre. Cafeteria, souvenir shop and kiosks are not available. Interpretation centre has been proposed.
- (c) This monument gets the maximum number of tourists as compared to any other monument.
- (d) This is the only monument with plenty of CCTV cameras and plenty of MTS staff. It has already got the attraction throughout the world.

(e) Taj Mahal has its own web site. Similarly every monument can have its own website and put all the ~~matters in~~ [matters in](#) the website.

(ii) *Mehtab Bagh*

- (a) Drinking water, toilet, RO plant, 10 benches, ticket counter, 15 dust bins, ramps near gate, signage, wheel chair, approach roads, compound wall and e-ticketing facility are available. There is a separate-ticket counter for the foreigners.
- (b) A new booking counter is planned and shed near the gate to protect tourists from rain is also planned.
- (c) Illumination, light and sound interpretation centre, cafeteria, souvenir shop , audio guide facility, Braille signages, Wi-Fi, cloak rooms, publication counter CCTV, metal detector, kiosk, fire extinguisher, and digital documentary are not available.
- (d) Nearness to Taj Mahal is the advantage. The greenery maintained here is worthy of being copied in other places

(iii) *Fatehpur Sikri*

- (a) E-ticketing facility, RO plant in 3 places, wooden ramps in more than 50 places, Publication counter, Fire extinguisher at 5 places, first aid kit at booking counter, 8 wheel chairs, 2 stretchers, 4 toilets, Surveillance spots at 17 locations, swipe machine and 25 dust bins are available. Drinking water is there. Audio guide facility, signage, braille signage, approach road, CCTVs. Metal detector, compound wall and guide facilities are available.
- (b) The wooden ramps are going to be replaced by red sandstone. The plastic dustbins are going to be replaced by red sandstone dustbins.
- (c) Illumination, Light and sound, interpretation centre, cafeterias, Wi-Fi, souvenir shop, cloak room, kiosk and fire extinguisher are not available.
- (d) It can be thought of creating quality accommodation near the sites which would also give an income besides creating facility.
- (e) Garden is well maintained.
- (f) Encroachment, illegal guides who throng the tourists at bus stand and parking lot, are problems to be controlled. Approach road should be good. Trains, bus service can be introduced from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri. After 6 pm there is no bus from Fatehpur Sikri. One has to go to the highway 3 kms away walking and take a bus

running on high ways going to Rajasthan or UP roadways plying on the Highways.

(iv) *Maheth – The Sravasti City*

- (a) Toilet porta cabin 10 year old, drinking water 10 .year old, 2 benches, Wheel chair which will be provided by the office on demand (though no stock is there). Plastic dust bins and Sign board are there.
- (b) Near the temple heaps of garbage are seen spreading foul smell all around. There is no garbage house or any system of garbage collection and disposal. An efficient garbage collection and disposal system has to be in place to ensure cleanliness in the surroundings. .
- (c) Light and sound show, lighting facility inside the monument Wi-Fi may be provided. Toilet and drinking water facility needs improvement.

(v) *Agra Fort*

- (a) E-ticketing, Illumination, Toilets operated from the beginning, Drinking water system RO w.e.f 2006, (before that there was no RO), wheel chair, Publication counter, booking counter, Ramp, Plastic dust bins, 12 benches, metal detector, compound wall and Audio guide are available. The toilets are managed by private sector. The rest are managed by ASI. Light and sound show and toilets are of average standard.
- (b) Orders-are placed for new Signage, Braille signage, light, and sound show by tourism department. It is planned to provide cloakroom, upgrade the toilets and provide internet.
- (c) Interpretation centre, cafeteria souvenir shop, Wi-Fi, CCTV, kiosk, fire extinguisher and digital documentary of the monument are not available. Boundary wall needs repair. But there is no sufficient fund for the purpose. Outside the fort, Mantola nala is running in which pieces of leather, animal skins and other chemicals are floating and from which very bad smell is emanating.

Tourists are complaining about the same. This should be taken note of and remedial measures are to be adopted.

(d) Two third of the area in under the possession of Army. The entry of labour is regulated with police verification. It takes a lot of time and by that time the ~~labourers return~~ labourers return back. This has to be solved. Though it has been written to BSNL to provide internet facility, the same is still pending.

(vi) ***Excavation site - Sarnath***

(a) Drinking water at two places, toilet at one place, Display of projects of ITDC, illumination, signages with braille system, pathway, garden benches, dustbins, sitting Plaza and CCTVs are available.

(b) It is planned to start light and sound facility soon.

(c) Difficulties are faced due to lack of staff. There is no parking space. Transport within Sarnath is to be regulated.

(d) There should be frequent public transport from Varanasi to here. Fare for private transport from Varanasi to here are to be regulated so that the tourist may not be fleeced and may feel happy. Encroachment by ~~shoppers~~ reshoppers are to be cleared.

(e) There is big queue at ticket counter where-tickets are issued for museum as well excavation site. Confusion prevails among the tourists. Many get the-tickets for museum, see the museum and go away. It is one of the best maintained sites of India. There could be separate-ticket ~~counters~~ counters for museum and for excavation site.

(vii) ***Rani Jhansi Fort***

(a) Light and sound show, wheel chair, Publication counter, card swiping machine, Drinking water facility, benches, toilets with separate facilities for women and handicapped, plastic dustbins, braille board and sign boards are available.

- (b) New benches artistically designed, and new dustbins both out of red sandstone are being prepared. The levelling of path way and laying of bricks is under progress. Sign boards are being prepared in red sand stone.
- (c) There is great demand for tourist guides.

6.3.19. Uttarakhand

(i) *Jogeswar Temple*

- (a) This is a non-ticketed monument. Railings at the boundaries have to be changed. Conservation work is taken care by ASI. The whole thing is managed by a temple committee. It does not get any grant from government. It manages with the collection in the Hundi.
- (b) There should be wooden path in the parikrama to save the ~~visitors from~~ visitors from heat. ~~Flowers should~~ Flowers should be grown and surroundings could be made attractive. From Arathola to Jogeswar foot path for trekking, benches for rest, provision for eatable have to be made in the motorable road and street lights, toilets, rest houses are to be provided. Dharmshalas have to be created for accommodation. A religious library has to be established. For overall development of the place a master plan has to be prepared. All the villages in the vicinity of 2 kms from Jogeswar have to be developed. Construction of check dams in the rivers Jata Ganga and Brahm Kund and construction of fountain at Koteswar have to be taken up. The temples in the group are to be developed and they should be linked. Bypass road may be provided for heavy vehicle and for regulating traffic. Renovation of dilapidated temples may be made. Advertisement may be taken up on larger scale on par with other Jyotirlingas.

6.3.20. West Bengal

(i) *Hazar duari Palace & Museum*

- (a) Water facility, cloak room, ramp, lift, wheel chair and Toilet Block are some of the facilities available at the site of the monument. All the facilities are managed

by ASI. The drinking water facility is very good. Toilets are just of average standard. Other facilities are just good. All the facilities are felt sufficient.

- (b) One more cloak room is proposed. Upgradation of toilet blocks and construction of a cafeteria are handed over to NPCC.
- (c) A single agency may be made responsible for the maintenance of facilities though they might have been created by different agencies and funded for maintenance by different agencies – of at least the responsibility of supervising inspecting and taking up remedial action though the concerned departments should be entrusted to a single organisation preferably ASI.
- (d) Facilities like cafeteria. Interoperation centres are to be created. Wide publicity through various media and advertisements has to be done.

(ii) *Bishnupur*

- (a) The site is illuminated and that seems to be only facility and the illumination is managed by the State Department and the condition is very poor and insufficient. In fact they are not functioning at present. The work of providing toilet facilities, drinking water and ticket ~~counters~~ counters are handed over to NPCC which will take up the construction work.
- (b) Digital publicity in trains would increase the foot falls to this place. Improvement is needed in transport facilities, lodging facilities, museum facilities, interpretation centre and cafeteria.

6.4. IN THE EYES OF THE TOURISTS

As has been said earlier 250 tourists have been contacted. 5 at each centre and their opinion / views on many issues have been collected. Some of the salient points out of the information collected are given below:

- Only 15 % of the tourists have felt that there are enough sign boards on the roads
- Only 30% have felt that the roads are highly comfortable
- Only 37% have felt that the public transports are more than sufficient
- 42% feel that the travel charges are high
- 361% are very much satisfied about the transport facilities
- 56% feel that improvement of facilities will improve the footfalls

- 17% stayed in star hotels 14% with friends and relatives and 31 per cent had other arrangements or did not spend night
- 37% felt the stay comfortable
- 28% only felt the cost of accommodation normal
- Only 6% found the accommodation to be very good
- Only 4% had high or very high satisfaction of eating facilities
- Only 16% found that the toilets available are more than sufficient
- 70% have found there are separate toilets for women
- Only 9% felt that the water facility in toilets is very good
- Only 5% have felt that the cleanliness in the toilets is good or very good
- Only 5% have very high satisfaction of toilet facilities. Another 36% have high (above average) satisfaction
- Only 13% have felt Drinking water facility is more than sufficient
- Only 8% felt quality of drinking water is very good. Another 24% felt just good
- 80% have told that no guide facilities available
- 84% have told Q is followed for tickets
- Almost all have said that ~~counters open~~ counters open in time
- Two third have felt behaviour of ticket staff is very good and they get ticket within reasonable time
- A little more than one third of the tourists felt that it takes long time to get the-tickets
- One fourth of the tourists have felt that the-ticket counter is away from the monument
- More than half of the tourists have felt that the-ticket charges are somewhat high and another 10% have felt that it is very high
- Only about 15% of the tourists have said that there is separate ~~counters for~~ counters for high value-tickets
- Nearly two third of the tourists have said that tickets are easily available on line
- Almost all have said that tickets are not available in the hotels or with the tour operators
- Almost all have said that cash less facility for purchase of tickets is available at the sites
- Three-fourth of the tourist have said that both credit card and debit cards are accepted at the sites

- Almost the rest have said that in some places only debit card is accepted
- Almost all have said that both master card and visa cards are accepted at the sites
- One third of the tourists have rated the functioning of the-ticketing counter as very good, another one third as good and the rest as average
- More than three fourth have not availed any facility of the tour operators
- Almost all those who availed the tour operators' facility felt the charges as too high- Half of them were highly satisfied and the other half somewhat satisfied
- Only 2 of the ~~visitors~~visitors out of 250 have said that they have visited the information centre
- A little more than half of the tourists have said they there are no shops for purchase of souvenirs
- A little more than one third felt that the prices in the shops are very high
- Out of 112 ~~visitors~~visitors who could see the souvenir shops only 47 found the ~~behaviour of~~behaviours of shopkeepers good
- 86% of the tourists have felt that there is no entertainment facility
- Almost all (94%) have felt that parking facilities are not sufficient and graded the behaviour of parking staff as average
- More than half of the tourist felt that they are very much safe. It is about 8 percent of the tourists who have felt unsafe
- Almost all (95%) tourists have felt that ~~behaviour of~~behaviours of the local people as good or very good
- More than three-fourth of the tourists have felt the arrangement for the disposal of the wastes is good.
- 84% of the tourists have felt that the preservation of the monuments needs improvement
- 90% of the tourist have not found ATM nearer to the monument
- 88% of the tourists have not seen the maps and sign boards at prominent places

7.1.— We have already discussed the overall position of Foot fall, revenue, and expenditure at all India level based upon the secondary information collected from various sources including the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture. However as the team had been to the field, it has collected the information for each of the five years 2013-14 to 2017-18 on foot falls based upon the number of tickets sold and the corresponding revenue with breakup of domestic tourists as well as foreign tourists wherever available. It was seen in the field that the Monument centres do not have these data readily and they have to get it from the circle offices. It has been seen that the monument centre prepares the daily report of ticket sold and revenue earned and sends to the circle office and other concerned and not consolidated information is maintained at the monument sites. It may happen that the data collected in the field and the data available at the ASI ~~Headquarters may~~ Headquarters may differ to some extent as there seems to be no mechanism of regular comparison and reconciliation. In fact in CAG report in its report No. 18 of 2013 it has been said that there should be no room for ambiguity and difference in factual information related to the monuments. The ASI should collect the MIS data from its Circles on each of the protected monument and place it in public domain after reconciling the discrepancies. At times differences have come up even in the case of number of monuments. We have in the earlier chapter discussed about the facilities in the selected monuments. Generally it has been seen that new facilities have not been added much in the past five years, though they have been planned, sanctioned and ~~orders have~~ orders have been placed in many cases recently. In most of the places it has been seen that upgradation, pre-fabrication, or making new provisions of facilities are in pipeline. In this chapter we present the revenue collected at each of the ticketed monuments and the foot falls as has been obtained from the field for each of the 47 monuments as three of the selected monuments are entry – free. Under each of the ~~years the~~ years the first two lines give the revenue and the last two lines give the foot falls. In all the Tables in this chapter the revenue figures are in ~~Rs. ₹~~ lakh and the foot fall figures are in lakh.

7.2. ASSAM

7.2.1. Ranghar Pavilion

Table 7.1: Revenue and foot falls at Ranghar Pavilion

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	3.11	3.92	5.38	16.04	19.49
	Foreigners	0.52	0.55	0.7	1.37	1.63
Footfall	Indians	0.62	0.78	1.08	1.07	1.3
	Foreigners	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008

The foot fall at Ranghar pavilion has normal increase in the first two to three [years and years](#) and remained more or less stagnant in the period for some time and in the last year it had an increase of 23 thousand as compared to the previous year as far the domestic tourists are concerned. There is no evidence to indicate that the same is due to the provision of any facilities. It has been pointed out earlier that the state had organised festivals / melas which started attracting local tourists. In the case of foreign tourists there had been hardly an increase of 100 tourists or less each year.

7.2.2. Karanghar palace

Table 7.2: Revenue and foot falls at Karanghar palace

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	8.17	7.52	9.84	25.73	26.81
	Foreigners	0.55	0.68	0.77	1.61	1.72
Footfall	Indians	1.63	1.5	1.97	1.72	1.79
	Foreigners	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009

The foot falls in the case of domestic tourists had been fluctuating and has not shown any appreciable increase. The maximum difference between any two [years is years is](#) 47 thousand and the minimum change is 7 thousand. In the case of foreign tourists hardly 100 or less tourists are being added every year.

7.3. BIHAR

7.3.1. *Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar*

Table 7.3: Revenue and foot falls at Site of Maurvan Palace, Kumrahar

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	9.4	8.23	7.54	27.8	17.63
	Foreigners	0.57	1.02	0.23	1.7	0.82
Footfall	Indians	1.88	1.65	1.51	1.85	1.18
	Foreigners	0.006	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.13

It may be seen that the foot all has been showing a declining trend over the ~~years~~ years in the case of domestic tourists. However the number of foreign tourists has shown some increase in the last two years, 3 thousand in 2015-17 and another 2 thousand in 2017-18. No positive correlation could be established between facilities if any created or improved and the increase in foot fall,

7.3.2. *Ancient Remains, Vaishali*

Table 7.4: Revenue and foot falls at Ancient Remains, Vaishali

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	5.72	7.05	7.94	24.55	26.18
	Foreigners	8.7	8.62	8.5	22.7	26.62
Footfall	Indians	1.15	1.41	1.59	1.64	1.75
	Foreigners	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.13

In the last three years, the number of domestic tourists had been showing slight increase as compared to the previous year to the extent of 5 to 10 thousand persons. In the same ~~years~~ years the number of foreign ~~visitors~~ visitors had increase by 2 to three thousand in each of the years

7.4. CHHATTISGARH

7.4.1. *Laxman Temple*

Table 7.5: Revenue and foot falls at Laxman Temple

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	3.33	3.68	4.03	7.88	11.38
	Foreigners	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
	For Filming	0.35		0.3		

Footfall	Indians	0.66	0.74	0.81	0.53	0.76
	Foreigners	0.008	0.012	0.011	0.005	0.005

The foot falls of the domestic tourists had a dip of round about 28 thousand in 2016-17 and a recovery to the tune of round about 23 thousand in 2017-18. The number of foreign tourists had also gone down by about 600 in the year 2016-17 and remained more or less at the same level in 2017-18.

7.5. DELHI

7.5.1. *Sultan Garhi Tomb*

Table 7.6: Revenue and foot falls at Sultan Garhi Tomb

Item description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.24	0.33
Visitors	0.032	0.028	0.026	0.016	0.022

This is a place where hardly visitors come. On Thursdays, people in the neighbouring villages visit this place. Hardly 2 to 3 hundred people visit this place in a month. There is hardly any foreign visitor to the place and the monthly revenue does not exceed three thousand rupees even after hiking the-ticket rates.

7.5.2. *Red Fort*

Table 7.7: Revenue and foot falls at Red Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	281.05	288.81	318.8	869.03	911.88
	Foreigners	326.15	312.44	316.66	570.91	541.46
Footfall	Indians	28.11	28.88	31.88	28.97	30.4
	Foreigners	1.3	1.25	1.27	1.14	1.08

The domestic foot fall, but for the year 2015-16, remained stagnant at 28.00 lakh per year till 2016-17. In the year 2015-16 it was 31.88 lakh and in the last year it was 30.4 lakh. The number of foreign ~~visitors had~~ [visitors had](#) been continuously going down.

7.5.3. Humayun's Tomb

Table 7.8: Revenue and foot falls at Humayun's Tomb

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	62.36	73.25	94.2	256.92	278.3
	Foreigners	649.63	608.05	513	1121.17	1166.93
Footfall	Indians	6.23	7.32	9.42	8.56	9.28
	Foreigners	2.6	2.43	2.05	2.24	2.33

This is one of the sites where the domestic foot fall had been showing an increasing trend but for a dip in 2016-17. From 6.23 lakh in 2013-14 it had reached 9.28 in 2017-18. This could be partly attributed to the developmental work in the site and the advertisement of the site. However the number of foreign tourists which was going down year by year has picked up and started showing upward trend in the last two years, but it has still not matched the figures of the first two years.

7.5.4. Qutab Minar

Table 7.9: Revenue and foot falls at Qutab Minar

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	309.88	334.01	352.19	897.04	798.37*
	Foreigners	705.17	724.15	751.15	1289.29	933.45*
Footfall	Indians	30.02	32.61	34.44	30.17	26.85 *
	Foreigners	2.82	2.9	3	2.59	2.09*

The monument site could not give the exact figures for the year 2017-18. However the same has been estimated based upon other evidences. The number of domestic tourists had been increasing in the first three years but years, but started declining in the last two years lower years lower than any of the first three years. The years. The latest year seems to be the year of poorest performance. Same is the case with regard to the foreign tourists too. It could be probably due to the deficiencies in the facilities that have been mentioned earlier.

7.6. GUJARAT

7.6.1. *Sun Temple, Modhera*

Table 7.10: Revenue and foot falls at Sun temple, Modhera

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	21.57	22.25	22.06	47.74	35.62
	Foreigners	3.44	3.23	3.37	8.53	6.8
Footfall	Indians	4.43	4.45	4.41	3.18	2.37
	Foreigners	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

From 2014-15 onwards the number of domestic tourists had been declining gradually and from 4.45 lakh in 2017-15 it has reached an all-time low of 2.37 in 2017-18. The number of foreign tourists has remained more or less stagnant throughout the five year period. This could be due to the condition of the facilities at the place and the publicity required.

7.6.2. *Rani ki Vav*

Table 7.11: Revenue and foot falls at Rani Ki Vav

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	17.02	21.88	22.19	56.68	54.54
	Foreigners	2.96	3.07	3.55	7.23	7.72
Footfall	Indians	3.4	4.38	4.44	3.78	3.64
	Foreigners	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04

The situation here is more or less same as in the earlier monument in this state (Gujarat) via, Sun temple, Modhera. Domestic tourists' number has been increasing in the initial years from 3.4 lakh in 2013-14 to 4.44 lakh in 2015-16 and started declining continuously there after reaching 3.64 lakh in the last year, only a shade better than the first year. The number of foreign tourists, but for a small change of an increase of about one thousand tourists in the year 2015-16, has remained more or less stagnant.

7.7. HARYANA

7.7.1. *Sheik Chilli's Tomb*

Table 7.12: Revenue and foot falls at Sheik Chilli's Tomb

Financial year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	724.76	693.77	618.35	1388.4	1456.43

The total revenue is available. The total foot fall is not readily available. From the revenue it can be seen that the same has been declining over the years up to 2015-16. Though the revenue shows an increase in 2016 -17 it must be remembered that the-ticket price was hiked three times for Indians and two times for foreigners. In the light of that the foot fall is expected to fall short of 2015-16 figures. There had been some improvement in the year 2017-18, but still it may be short of the figure at the start.

7.8. HIMACHAL PRADESH

7.8.1. Kangra Fort

Table 7.13: Revenue and foot falls at Kangra Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	4.73	5.71	6.22	23.33	26.43
	Foreigners	2.21	2.48	2.82	7.24	7.66
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	0.97	1.16	1.27	1.6	1.8

The foot fall in this site has been steadily increasing. It is partly due to the interest taken by the staff at the site. They have established a museum and crated a park at the foot of the hills and have kept the monument neat and clean and have put up sign boards as far as Dharmsala. They have a perfect mechanism of daily reporting of foot fall and revenue. The local ticketing staffs send ~~them~~ the information [about the number of Indians and foreigners visited, the amount collected as entrance fee from Indian and from foreigners and the total footfall and total entrance fee collected along with the date](#) in the format below every day evening by whatsapp or message [to :-the Site in-charge, Circle in-charge and Region in-charge](#)

Kangra fort	Date -	07/12/2018
	Indian-	= 309-7725
	Foreigner-	= 3 - 900
	Total-	= 312= 8625
Ticketing information is sent by the ticket clerk every evening to the Site in-charge , Circle in-charge and Region in-charge from Kangra Fort by mobile message or by whatsapp		

The above message sent by the ticketing staff indicates that 309 Indians visited the monument and ₹ 7725 as collected from them as entrance fee on 7.12.2018. Further 3 foreigners visited and an amount of ₹ 900 has been collected from them as entrance fee. The last line indicates that in total on 7.12.2018, the number of visitors were 312 and the total entrance fee collected is ₹8625

7.8.2. *Rock cut caves, Masroor*

Table 7.14: Revenue and foot falls at Rock cut caves

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	1.33	1.56	1.9	5.26	7.66
	Foreigners	0.94	0.91	1.18	2.58	3.32
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	0.27	0.32	0.39	0.36	0.53

Here again it is the same set of supervising staff. The foot fall had been steadily increased over the years. This is irrespective of the amenities available. This site is also kept neat and clean. The foot fall has increased from 0.27 lakh in the beginning to 0.53 lakh at the end of the five year period,

7.9. JAMMU & KASHMIR

7.9.1. *Ancient Temple Martand*

This is a ticket free monument and there are no records to show the foot falls. However it has been seen hardly people are visiting this monument though it has good approach road and kept neat.

7.9.2. *Leh Palace*

Table 7.15: Revenue and foot falls at Leh Palace

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	0.78	1.5	2.04	6.57	15.07
	Foreigners	7.83	9.42	9.79	16.12	6.48
	SAARC				0.01	0.01
	BIMSTEC				0.14	0.41
Footfall	Total	0.23	0.39	0.5	0.52	0.53

The total foot fall had been 23 thousand in the year 2013-14 and the same is 53 thousand in the year 2017 -18 and had been showing gradual increase throughout in spite of the fact that the facilities are poor. If improvement in the facilities are made the site may see more visitors.

7.10. KARNATAKA

7.10.1. *Durga Temple Aihole*

Table 7.16: Revenue and foot falls at Durga Temple Aihole

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	46.51	49.4	55.36	63	100.81
	Foreigners	15.63	15.75	15.54	23.3	25.17
Footfall	Indians	2.33	2.47	2.76	3.10	3.36
	Foreigners	0.052	0.053	0.052	0.058	0.063

The foot fall was showing steady increase over the yearsthroughout the five year period. The Government of Karnataka was organizing Hampi, Badami Utsav since 2007 and conducting different types of entertainment, organizing the special lecture on monument, light arrangement, movie show about monument etc. This had helped into increasing the footfalls over the year though the facilities in these places need improvement.

7.10.2. *Vithal Temple, Hampi*

Table 7.17: Revenue and foot falls at Vithal Temple Hampi

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	73.2	76.73	84.4	215.38	273.26
	Foreigners	98.68	100.91	111	165	269.51
Footfall	Indians	4.88	5.12	5.63	6.30	6.83
	Foreigners	0.39	0.40	0.44	0.49	0.53

The foot fall was showing steady increase over the yearsthroughout the five year period. The Government of Karnataka was organizing Hampi, Badami Utsav since 2007 and conducting different types of entertainment, organizing the special lecture on monument, light arrangement, movie show about monument etc. This had helped into increasing the footfalls over the yearsthrough the facilities in these places need improvement.

7.10.3. *Group of Monuments, Pattadakhal*

Table 7.18: Revenue and foot falls at Group of Monuments, Pattadakhal

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	110.80	104.18	117.70	175.77	190.53
	Foreigners	31.33	30.52	30.04	40.37	43.77
Footfall	Indians	3.39	3.47	3.92	4.39	4.76
	Foreigners	0.062	0.061	0.060	0.067	0.073

The foot fall was showing steady increase over the yearsthroughout the five year period. The Government of Karnataka was organizing Hampi, Badami Utsav since 2007 and conducting different types of entertainment, organizing the special lecture on monument, light arrangement, movie show about monument etc. This had helped into increasing the footfalls over the yearsthrough the facilities in these places need improvement.

7.10.4. *Rock cut cave at Badami*

Table 7.19: Revenue and foot falls at Rock cut cave at Badami

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	92.8	95.85	103.72	174.25	188.89
	Foreigners	29.75	29.58	22.37	33.41	36.21
Footfall	Indians	4.64	4.79	5.19	5.81	6.30
	Foreigners	0.074	0.074	0.075	0.083	0.091

The foot fall was showing steady increase over the yearsthroughout the five year period. The Government of Karnataka was organizing Hampi Badami Utsav since 2007 and conducting different types of entertainment, organizing the special lecture on monument, light arrangement, movie show about monument etc. This had helped into increasing the footfalls over the yearsthrough the facilities in these places need improvement.

7.11. KERALA

7.11.1. *Bekal Fort*

Table 7.20: Revenue: Revenue and foot falls at Bekal Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	77.23	79.23	84.24	94.35	102.28
	Foreigners	0.52	0.5	0.51	0.58	0.62
Footfall	Indians	3.09	3.17	3.37	3.77	4.09
	Foreigners	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012

The foot falls on domestic tourists is showing slight improvement over the ~~years~~ years in spite of the pathetic condition of the facilities in the site, perhaps partly due to the resort developed by the private sector in the sea shore and partly due to the lovers and other un social elements frequenting place due to the secluded nature of the place.

7.12. MADHYA PRADESH

7.12.1. Gwalior Fort

Table 7.21: Revenue and foot falls at Gwalior Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	12.7	14	20.5	35.5	40.5
	Foreigners	8.85	9	10	19	20.6
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	2.63	2.68	3.24	2.62	2.86

The foot fall in the Gwalior fort had shown some increase in the beginning ~~years~~ years but had a steep fall in 2016-17 to 2.62 lakh and a slight recovery in the year 2017-18 to 2.86 lakh but has not reached the peak level of 3.24 lakh that was in 2015-16.

7.12.2. Hoshang Sha's Tomb

Table 7.22: Revenue and foot falls at Hoshang Sha's Tomb

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians		11.38	10.64	24.51	24.54
	Foreigners	2.31	2.48	2.21	4.26	3.64
Footfall	Indians	1.84	2.28	2.13	1.63	1.63
	Foreigners	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

The domestic foot fall increased from 1.84 lakh in 2013-14 to 2.28 lakh next year and thereafter it has declined and has come down to all time low of 1.63 lakh and is remaining at the same level in the last two ~~years~~ years. The number of visitors from foreign is also stagnating round about two thousand for the past four years

7.12.3. Royal Complex, Mandu

Table 7.23: Revenue and foot falls at Royal Complex Mandu

Item description	Type of Tourist	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians		19.89	19.35	50.83	60.6
	Foreigners		2.8	2.38	5.13	4.43
Footfall	Indians	3.12	3.98	3.87	3.39	4.04
	Foreigners	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

The domestic ~~travellers were~~ [travellers were](#) decreasing after the year 2014-15 until 2016-17 and has shown an improvement in the last year recording an all-time high foot falls of 4.04 lakh where as in the case of foreign tourists the number has remained stagnant over the last three ~~years at~~ [years at](#) around two thousand per year.

7.12.6.7.12.4. Rani Rupmati Pavilion, Mandu

Table 7.24: Revenue and foot falls at Rani Rupmati Pavilion Mandu

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians		20.79	20.35	50.77	55.14
	Foreigners		2.29	2.08	4.02	3.04
Footfall	Indians	3.33	4.16	4.07	3.5	3.74
	Foreigners	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

The domestic foot falls were fluctuating registering an increase in the year 2014-15 and a continuous fall till 2016-17 and then a slight increase in the year 2017-18. It has not touched the highest 4 lakh mark in the two years 2014-16. As far the number of foreigners visited the place the same remained more or less stagnant all through the five years at around two thousand a year.

7.12.7.7.12.5. Khajuraho

Table 7.25: Revenue and foot falls at Khajuraho

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	24.41	25.98	30.74	79.04	87.08
	Foreigners	199.67	178.56	163.02	297.68	297.76
	Video tickets	0.99	0.72	0.55	0.44	0.34
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	225.06	205.26	194.31	377.16	385.17

This is a site with a large number of visitors every year. The foot falls were decreasing in the first three years from 225 lakh to 194 lakh. However it has picked up tremendously and has almost doubled the foot fall in the last two years with an all-time high of 385 lakh in the last year. Some of the reasons for the same is the festivals being organised at the site and the forceful selling by the tourism department.

7.13. MAHARASHTRA

7.13.1. Bibi ka Maqbara

Table 7.26: Revenue and foot falls at Bibi ka Maqbara

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	64.48	67.53	66.34	194.83	217.46
	Foreigners	13.7	14.71	12.73	31.91	26.46

Footfall	Indians	12.89	13.51	13.27	12.99	14.47
	Foreigners	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.15

The domestic foot falls were declining after 2014-15 up to 2016-17 and had shown a recovery in the last year with an all-time high of 14.47 lakh. However the number of foreign visitors were fluctuating between 13 thousand to 16 thousand per year over the past 5 years with years with no definite trend.

7.13.2. *Kanheri Caves*

Table 7.27: Revenue and foot falls at Kanheri Caves

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	8.67	12.94	16.05	60.33	50.95
	Foreigners	3.01	4.9	4.84	21.3	18.02
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	1.76	2.64	3.26	4.13	3.49

Though the foot fall has gradually increased over the years from 1.76 lakh in 2013-14 to 4.13 lakh in 2016-17 it has slumped down to 3.49 lakh in the last year. If proper efforts are taken for marketing the site and improving the facilities it can have more visitors.

7.13.3. *Elephanta Caves*

Table 7.28: Revenue and foot falls at Elephanta Caves

Item description	Type of Tourist	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	60.02	63.81	72.37	194.57	203.9
	Foreigners	62.53	76.79	91.43	20.08	21.01
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	6.25	6.69	7.6	6.89	7.22

The number of visitors to the caves had shown a steady increase but for a dip in the year 2016-17. Being in the midst of the sea, with proper marketing it receives more visitors though the facilities there need improvement.

7.13.4. *Raigad Fort*

Table 7.29: Revenue and foot falls at Raigad Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	8.24	8.06	10.21	28.58	36.32

	Foreigners	0.32	0.16	0.14	0.37	0.29
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	1.65	1.61	2.04	1.41	2.42

The foot falls were fluctuating between 1.41 lakh to 2.42 lakh in the five year period the maximum being in 2017-18 and the, minimum being in 2016-17.

7.13.5. *Daulatabad Fort*

Table 7.30: Revenue and foot falls at Daulatabad Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	28.99	28.9	28.97	77.6	85.21
	Foreigners	7.16	6.49	5.32	11.51	11.01
Footfall	Indians	5.8	5.78	5.79	5.17	5.67
	Foreigners	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06

The foot falls of domestic tourists were fluctuating between 5.17 lakh to 5.8 lakh in the five year period the maximum being in 2013-14 and the minimum being in 2016-17. The footfalls of foreign tourist also were fluctuating between 0.05 lakh to 0.07 lakh the maximum being in 2013-14 and the minimum in 2015-16.

7.14. **ODISHA**

7.14.1. *Sun temple Konark*

Table 7.31: Revenue and foot falls at Sun temple Konark

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	226.26	140.596	319.047	230.06	853.82
	Foreigners	17.25	14.47	23.71	14.47	37.21
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	22.69	24.12	32	23.06	28.52

The foot fall was fluctuating between, minimum 22.69 lakh in 2013-14 and maximum at 32 lakh in the year 2015- 16 and stood at 28.52 lakh in the last year. In all the other [years](#) it hovered around 22 to 24 lakh a year. There had been no definite trend and the foot fall could not be linked to any factor.

7.14.2. *Rajarani temple, Bhubaneswar*

Table 7.32: Revenue and foot falls at Rajarani temple, Bhubaneswar

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	0.99	1.02	1.55	1.48	4.55
	Foreigners	1.21	1.61	2.2	2.45	2.19
	Video Shooting	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.31	0.31

Though the foot fall had a jump from 21 thousand a year to 32 thousand in the year 2015-16 it remained stagnant at 31 thousand a year in the last two years.

7.15. RAJASTHAN

7.15.1. Deeg Palace

Table 7.33: Revenue and foot falls at Deeg Palace

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	1.89	2.16	2.72	5.21	5.6
	Foreigners	1.12	1.2	1.18	2.14	3.59
Footfall	Indians	0.38	0.43	0.54	0.35	0.37
	Foreigners	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02

The foreign visitors to this place remained stagnant at around one thousand per year in all the years prior to 2017-18 and just showed an improvement of about one thousand in the last year. The number of domestic visitors had a steady increase from 38 thousand in 2013-14 to 54 thousand in 2015-16 had sharp decline to an all-time low of 35 thousand in 2016-17 and a slight recovery to 37 lakh in the last year.

7.15.2. Kumbhalgarh Fort

Table 7.34: Revenue and foot falls at Kumbhalgarh Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Ordinary Tickets	11.03	13.52	17.7	61.24	68.97
	High-Value Tickets	17.63	15.93	16.15	28.48	25.19
	Filming Shooting	0	0.5	0.65	1	3
	Cultural Events	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
	Parking Auction Tender	3.1	5.3	5.01	5	6.01
Footfall	Total	2.39	3.64	3.70	4.23	4.73

The fort has been seeing a steady increase in foot falls throughout the five [yearsperiodyears](#) [period](#) from 2.39 lakh to 4.73 lakh. This is a site with good facilities with a nice park and good sitting arrangements. To some extent the maintenance of facilities here can be attributed as reason for the increase in foot falls.

7.16. TAMIL NADU

7.16.1. *Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram*

Table 7.35: Revenue and foot falls at Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	215.7	202.4	102.53	280.38	320.37
	Foreigners	359.46	318.48	168.6	310.55	348.12
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	23	21.52	10.93	9.94	22.66

The foot falls had been round about 21.52 to 23 lakh per year except for a dip to about 10 lakh in the years 2015-17. There is a stream of visitors. to the site as all those visiting a religious centre called Melmaruvathoor nearby have to come here to have a dip in the sea as per religious custom and convention. There had not been any appreciable increase or an increasing trend of foot falls at this site. If this site is improved with better conveniences with better law and order situation it can attract more visitors.

7.16.2. *Chola temple- Brihadisvara*

There is no entry fee for this monument. It is living temple with a stream of devotees coming for worship besides the [visitorsfromvisitors from](#) outside. On religious functions more number of local people visit the temple. It attracts good crowd at almost all time. There is no link with the facilities available at the site and the number of tourists visit. As has been pointed out earlier the place requires more of toilet facilities.

7.16.3. *Rock cut Jain temple, Sittannavasal*

And

7.16.3-7.16.4. *Natural cavern called Eladipattam, Sittannavasal*

The two sites are adjacent to each other and all the people coming to the complex visit both the sites. The place is under the control of the same conservation staff and the staff at site quite interchange themselves. The statistics are given for both the sites together.

Table 7.36: Revenue and foot falls at Sittannavasal

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	527.99	561.66	440.82	1055.94	1752.74
	Foreigners	662	530	538	878	1132
Footfall	Indians + Foreigners	106.26	112.86	887.02	708.34	704.86

There were not much visitors to this place in earlier days. The site has picked up with effect from 2015-16 with the efforts taken by the State department to develop a park in the complex. However there is a declining trend in the footfalls in the last three years

7.17. TELANGANA

7.17.1. Warangal Fort

Table 7.37: Revenue and foot falls at Warangal Fort

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	6.45	7.55	8.87	19.91	25.14
Footfall	1.25	1.59	1.89	1.51	1.86

The foot falls have remained below 2 lakh in each of the years and it was showing a growing trend in the first three years, had a dip in the year 2016-17 and a recovery in the last year. The maximum foot fall was in the year 2015-16.

7.18. UTTAR PRADESH

7.18.1. Taj Mahal

Table 7.38: Revenue and foot falls at Taj Mahal

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Total	2182.73	2067.96	2316.27	4917.87	5656.78
Footfall	Indians	50.6	53.69	58.04	17.61	47.68
	Foreigners	6.29	6.59	6.31	7.05	5.91

The foot falls of domestic tourists was increasing in the first three years and had a deep fall in the year 2016-17 and though had a recovery in the last year it has not come to the

level of any of the first three ~~years~~years On the other hand the number of foreign tourists was the highest in 2016-17 and the lowest in 2017-18.

7.18.2. *Mehtab Bagh*

Table 7.39: Revenue and foot falls at Mehtab Bagh

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Total	25.24	30.2	36.17	89.96	164.35
	Indians	1.07	2.56	1.98	1.68	1.4
Footfall	Foreigners	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.44

Though the foot fall of domestic tourist became double in the year 2014 -15 as compared to the previous year it had been declining year by year since then. However, the number of foreign ~~visitors~~visitors had been showing increasing trend over the ~~years~~years throughout the five year period.

7.18.3. *Agra Fort*

Table 7.40: Revenue and foot falls at Agra Fort

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Total	1021.87	1058.9	1057.85	2750.46	1255.93
	Indians	17.42	29.85	20.83	17	16.76
Footfall	Foreigners	2.9	3.48	3.31	5.42	3.57

We get the same trend as in Mehtab Bagh in the case of domestic tourists. The foot falls increased in the year 2014-15 but had been declining since then year by year. In the case of the foreign ~~visitors~~visitors it had been increasing and decreasing in alternate ~~years~~years recording maximum in 2016-17.

7.18.4. *Fatehpur Sikri*

Table 7.41: Revenue and foot falls at Fatehpur Sikri

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	49.91	53.13	66.17	135.33	153.93
	Foreigners	549.7	536.77	420.51	686.41	926.65
	Dak Banglow Rent		0.13	0.14	0.12	0.19
	Videography	1.35	1.05	0.82	0.54	0.49

	Publication				0.58	0.57
Footfall	Indians	4.99	5.31	6.62	4.5	4.23
	Foreigners	2.2	2.31	1.83	1.35	1.38

The foot falls at Fatehpur Sikri of domestic visitors were increasing in the first three years and then had a steep fall less than the minimum in the previous years and again fell to the all-time low of 4.23 lakh in 2017- 18 as compared to the highest figure of 6.62 lakh in the year 2015-16.

7.18.5. Mahethi

The exact figures were not available for all the years but the domestic foot fall were below 2 lakh in earlier years and has increased in the last year to 2.35 lakh as compared to the previous year's figure of 2.13 lakh as ascertained from the Ministry of tourism. Similarly in the case of foreign tourists in perilous years the figures were less than 20 thousand and in 2017-18 it had 25 thousand visitors as compared to 20 thousand visitors in the previous year.

7.18.6. Excavated site, Sarnath

Table 7.42: Revenue and foot falls at Excavated site, Sarnath

Footfall	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total		6.51	7.32	7.18	7.63

The number of visitors has been generally showing an increasing trend over the year with a small dip in the year 2016-17.

7.18.7. Rani Jhansi Fort

The exact figures could not be provided by the site in-charge for the fort. However from the information available from Ministry of Tourism, the footfall hovered around 3 lakh per year in all the years but for the last two years. In 2016-17 however the foot fall decreased to 2.28 lakh and it recovered dramatically recording an all-time high of 3.07 lakh in the last year.

7.19. UTTARANCHAL

7.19.1. *Group of temples, Jageswar Temple*

This monument has no entry fee. There are no records to show the footfall.

7.20. WEST BENGAL

7.20.1. *Bishnupur Group of Temple*

Table 7.43: Revenue and foot falls at Bishnupur Group of Temple

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	4.92	5.93	6.65	18.64	21.53
	Foreigners	0.48	0.51	0.37	0.9	0.94
Footfall	Indians	0.98	1.19	1.33	1.24	1.43
	Foreigners	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005

Domestic foot falls has shown an increasing trend with a small dip in the year 2016-17 and reaching an all-time high of 1.43 lakh in the last year as compared to 0.98 lakh in the first year. In the case of foreign tourist the number remained more or less stagnant over the year round about four to five hundred per year.

7.20.2. *Hazarduari Palace*

Table 7.44: Revenue and foot falls at Hazarduari Palace

Item description	Type of Tourists	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue	Indians	72.31	74.78	80.97	123.96	126.6
	Foreigners	0.81	0.88	1.986	3.97	3.68
Footfall	Indians	7.23	7.48	8.1	8.26	8.43
	Foreigners	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

There had been steady increase in the number of domestic visitors-throughout the five year period from 7.23 lakh to 8.43 lakh. The number of foreign tourists has remained stagnant for the past three years

7.21. The increase wherever seen in the foot falls though could not directly be linked with the improvement of facilities or provision of new facilities as mostly neither any improvement activity nor any new provision has taken place during these five [years and years and](#) a number of activities have just started or in the pipeline in most of the cases. However e-ticketing is one item which could have contributed to the

increase in visitors—especially in the last year 2017-18 as less time would be spent on e-ticket and it would have been possible to handle more visitors.

15.8. E – ticketing facility

- 8.1. There are 116 ticketed monuments including world heritage sites situated in 19 states / UTs across the country. E. Ticketing facility has been launched in coordination with Canara Bank with the aim of providing online booking facility for visitors to the monuments. As at present there are 116 ticketed monuments and 32 museums under the protection of ASI. The facility is proving to be less expensive when compared to manual ticketing system which was prevalent earlier. Additional benefit of the introduction of e-tickets has been seen in terms of relieving ASI personnel, mostly monument attendants, who will now be able to concentrate on the security and maintenance of monuments instead of dispensing and checking tickets. Further there will be saving of stationary as well as time by adopting e-ticket.
- 8.2. As of now, online-ticketing service has been initiated for all ticketed monuments. The-ticket can be booked on line for all the-ticketed monuments. Hardware / instruments to have computerized facility for the sale of e-tickets at the Point of Sale have also been distributed to all the-ticketed monuments. Thus E-ticketing facility is now available on line as well as at site. A concession is allowed for those who book these-tickets. Thus e-ticket is also economical for the visitors.
- 8.3. An e-ticket offers many advantages, including security, flexibility, cost and convenience. E-tickets are impossible to "lose" because they reside in a computer database network. For this reason, they are hard to be stolen as well. People can have the print out of E-tickets whenever they like for their records.
- 8.4. The cost of priming the-ticket, maintenance of ticket printers-and keeping inventory control of tickets are all saved by the use of E-ticket.
- 8.5. E-ticket is a more environmentally friendly. A number of mature trees will be saved every year.
- 8.6. With the rise of the internet and smartphones, most events have switched to tickets. Consumers-expect E-tickets as standard for all events for all ticketed services. If the e-tickets are not adopted ASI and the activities relating to visitors-to ASI monuments will stay back in the line of progress and will look out of date in its approaches.
- 8.7. E-tickets are better for most events and so for the-ticketed monuments because they save time and money for both the event organizer ASI and the attendee – the visitors-to the monuments.

- 8.8. E-tickets are available at all times and hence visitors can book at their convenience even in the midnight and the fear of losing the-ticket on the way before it is actually used will not be there.
- 8.9. Checking of the-tickets at the entrance is faster helping the faster movement of visitors and avoiding long queue at the checking in point at the gate.
- 8.10. For issue or booking tickets electricity and internet are invariably required. In one of the sites that had been visited in Maharashtra, Kanheri caves there is no electricity. There the-ticket cannot be issued at the site though visitors can have their tickets booked on line.
- 8.11. In most of the places visited the instruments for issue of e-tickets were seen and it was seen that they are issuing e-tickets. However they have explained that at the time of power cuts or interruption of internet facilities there are problems of issue of e-ticket at the site. The staff as a whole are happy with the introduction of e-tickets as they could quickly issue the-tickets and send the summary in the evening to the respective offices or officers.
- 8.12. As for the visitors concerned, they are also happy because they need not come to the-ticket counter, stand in the queue for the-ticket, waste time and also because they save some money by way of discount for booking on line.
- 8.13. However it is learnt though e-ticketing has been adopted, the number of online bookings seems to be very less as compared to the-tickets issued at the site.
- 8.14. Perhaps more awareness has to be created about the facility of booking entry tickets to the monuments on line with its advantages including the discount being given.

16.9. Exemplary Monuments

- 9.1. In most of the monuments just a preservation work is taken care and in some places the beautification of the surroundings are taken care of by creating parks. The restoration of monuments to its pristine glory is seldom taken up as it had been done in St. Petersburg, in the case of historical buildings which have been recreated to its original glory after being completely burnt out. They have kept the photographs in each of the rooms showing the status of the building after it was burnt out and showing its earlier and the present position. Such a restoration activity could be taken up for all historical monuments in India after careful study and research and use of proper materials for restoration in its original form.



A British building demolished

- 9.2. Such-Such activity is being carried out partly in Red fort. It has been seen in Red fort that the broken walls are being put to its original position, the damaged arches and domes are brought back to their original position, the encroachment done by constructing buildings inside the monument area by British Government and Indian Government are being removed, open spaces are being created. The Archaeological Survey of India has restored many structures in the fort, demolished several post 1947 ones in Red fort in an attempt to give an elaborate face lift to the monument over the last year. About 400 post-Independence structures have been demolished, and the elegance of Mughal-era structures are being restored after due scientific treatment.
- 9.3. Earlier the green space inside the fort complex was 15 acres and now after the demolition of almost 400 structures, an additional 35 acres have been added to it.

9.3-9.4. The ASI destroying the latter buildings is a good thing since they were out of place in the fort and were dilapidated.

9.4-9.5. The ~~Chatta Bazaar~~ Chatta Bazaar, which was once the market selling all kinds of goods for the imperial Household and which has been encroached by vendors-with a regular Meena Bazar and which had almost lost its original shape, has now been restored. Wooden framed door-ways topped with Mughal styled arches have replaced the old shutters. The Archival images of the bazaar were studied in detail so as to give a feel of by gone era of Mughals, as one walks past the bazaar.

9.6. The paintings on the ceilings of the market, which was hitherto hidden beneath six to seven coats of Lime has been reinstated with delicate precision.



Meena Bazar before restoration



Bazaar area after restoration

9.5.9.7. Yet another highlight of the renovation project is the restoration of a 4X6 feet single-stoned Marble, grid-pattered window (JALI) in the Khas mahal, which had been broken for the last two and Half decades. The restoration of the window was carried out by artisans from Agra, Fatehpur Sikri over a period of three and half months.

9.6.9.8. Five new museums have also come up.

9.7.9.9. Several new public amenities have been included in the fort complex which includes new street Lights, pathways made of sandstone to replace metalled roads, public holdings areas with new Benches and new drinking water kiosks with RO etc.

9.8.9.10. In several places rampart walls have caved in and the same have been restored.



Before



After

Rampart Wall

Before

After

Naubat Khana



Restoration work in progress

9.9.9.11. Many of the other monuments can follow the example of Red fort in restoring the monuments to its original shape.

9.10.9.12. The light sound show at Fatehpur Sikri, the park at Kumbalgarh fort, the cleanliness at Kangra, the enthusiasm of a staff in making visitors understand the intricacies in Sittannavasal, the maintenance and disabled friendly features at Qutab Minar, the maintenance aspects of the excavation site at Sarnath, the maintenance of the site at Humayun's tomb, etc are some of the things that can be followed by other monuments.

17.10. *India's comparison with other countries*

- 10.1. The advertising campaigns of India like 'Incredible India' have been famous but they fail to attract a major section of travellers because it showcases only one aspect of India's tourism.
- 10.2. Hygiene: it is a known fact to anyone who has visited or stayed in India even for a span of 5 minutes that hygiene is an area which needs a lot of focus. UK, USA, France etc. are clean and that's also a reason why they have made it to the top 10 list in tourism sector and India hasn't.
- 10.3. Problems like poverty, pollution, lack of jobs in turn leading to increasing crime rates, frauds are found more in India. These lead to a downfall in the arrival of international tourists in India.
- 10.4. Major areas being looked after by most of the countries for promotion of tourism are:
 - Domestic tourism
 - Removing the limitations of their nation in being season specific destination
 - Acting as better information guides to tourists about their country, with the use of internet, websites, phone apps, TV etc.
 - Better and new advertising campaigns
 - Hosting major events
 - Providing skill management classes
 - Better division of hotels
 - Developing the not so developed and unexplored places in the country
 - Working on infrastructure, roads and safety of tourists
 - Providing schemes and holiday packages for the foreign tourists as well as domestic tourists
 - Making visa availability an easy task so that more tourists can come and visit their countries
 - Organizing festivals and events to attract tourists
- 10.5. India should fall in line with them to increase the tourist traffic specifically to the monument sites.
- 10.6. Hygiene, cleanliness, and proper management of most of the sectors are responsible for its popularity and success in Paris. France with its progressive policies provides a high level of security to tourists and regulates travel agents, reorganizing the strict

liability of operators-to operate under international convention. This has paid them dividends

- 10.7. Like France, India too has a huge variety of resources, a rich history, rich culture, natural beauty, good food but where it lacks is the management section, infrastructure, and safety. Such issues refrain people from coming to India. And that is exactly why France attracted 90 million foreign tourists whereas India managed to host just a total of 10.55 million tourists in 2018.
- 10.8. Turkey government provides subsidies to local authorities to boost their tourism offerings. Audio-visual communication and proper media inclusions are widely used for education and dissemination of tourism agenda among target groups and communities to have higher impact and susceptibility. Top priority is given to raise qualified and competent labour force for the tourism industry. It plans to enlist organizations that can impart informal education schemes to help create awareness on various aspects of tourism at community level. It aims to improve the individual skills and qualifications of working people in tourism business and target larger community groups Turkey's success as a tourism destination largely lies on its unique historical and archaeological sites, natural attractions, suitable climate, etc. Turkey is therefore, aggressively promoting 365-day destination, showcasing its various facets from culture, civilization, archaeological sites, diverse landscape and coastline. The campaign designed by Turkish visual designer created visuals that resembled Hollywood film posters. Turkey in an innovative campaign launched a major nationwide taxi advertising campaign. Troy the movie which was shot in Turkey was a very successful venture to help the country with its tourism sector. Turkey marked a 73% increase in the tourism sector. The tourism policies of Turkey are much more focused and to the point in comparison to India. Turkey's advertising campaigns are focused and designed keeping in view each country's socio-cultural complex catering to the majority demands of the concerned populations. The message and the means to reaching to them would be different. Turkey's intense advertising campaigns make them visible and eye catching.
- 10.9. Consumer protection for travellers-and holiday makers-is covered by the Package Travel Regulations, for travellers-who buy packages from registered UK based travellers, which ensures quality of service or refund by the organizer, to the consumer. Advertising is being used to target prospective visitors—in seven key markets: TV tourism is another form where tourists love nothing more than visiting

the sites where the magic of their favourite show happens. Movies have definitely helped increase United Kingdom's popularity in different countries. UK remains ahead of India in terms of technology, infrastructure, cleanliness, management, and policies. They also follow vigorous advertising campaigns; make the use of movies to broadcast their countries highlights. India has a lot more destinations to offer, which require aggressive promotion and marketing.

- 10.10. China's aggressive marketing campaigns and branding exercises have given good returns. China's advanced infrastructure facilities with wide variety of hotels and restaurants, transport, technology, widely promoted culture, food, shopping and its popularity as a business center have helped tourism . Its easy Visa policies are the reasons that are resulting in China being at the top position in term of preference of it as a tourist destination. India lags behind in many respects in terms of nearly everything. India's economic position although not in parity but a strong democratic and stable political situation give it higher advantage with respect to China. India lags in infrastructural facilities, aggressive advertising campaign, and better management policies to compete with China.
- 10.11. Indonesia lies at the 34th position and had welcomed 7 million tourists to its country, isn't much ahead of India which is at the 40th position. Both of them are developing countries and share the common problems of poverty, hygiene and policies. The major reason why India is behind Indonesia is in terms of advertising and management.
- 10.12. Malaysia's efforts to promote Malaysia as an international destination, have directed the government to launch a nationwide campaign "Malaysia Green and Clean" to create awareness on hygiene and sanitation. The ministry distributed RM 617,000 evenly to 617 tourism societies at schools nationwide to organize programmes related to the campaign. The members-of the tourism clubs are being appointed as the mini ambassadors-for this campaign. The major attractions of Malaysia resulting in its popularity include its aggressive advertising campaigns.
- 10.13. Though India doesn't lack much when compared to Korea but tourism management and hygiene are the two reasons why Korea is preferred.
- 10.14. Thailand and Singapore both follow good advertising campaigns making the use of all possible means of mass media be it print, electronic and now the new media i.e. internet. Both these countries have made use of social networking sites like Facebook

to promote their country's tourism. India has a lot to learn from these countries in management techniques, cleanliness and making better tourism friendly policies.

- 10.15. The facilities and services provided by the various departments of the government also help promote travel and tourism in the country. The operations side involves the coordination of all the tourist places from the day the tourist arrives to make it a memorable experience for the tourist. From airport management to coordination with cab services/ bus services, from hotel management to managing the tourists exploration of the city, all together lead to creating a special experience. A strong marketing campaign unlike India's makes it a favoured tourist destination.
- 10.16. Hollywood movies are the best ways of promoting American destinations across the world .The USA's proactive tourist policies along with high level of infrastructure development and facilities, methods of information dissemination, travel agents, visa rules, infrastructure, safety of the people give United States a great advantage but technologically and hygiene and sanitation leave a lot of scope for improvement. The first things that Indians notice when they go to America and other leading tourist destinations is the hygiene, clean environment and fresh air, better management systems which contrast to India's dense population and ill managed systems.
- 10.17. The Indian hotels industry which is vital for tourism promotion is still in the nascent stages of recovery and is yet to make the transition.
- 10.18. Tour Operators-providing outbound tourism services to Indians rate India much lower than many other countries. There are several reasons cited by Tour Operators-for placing Indian Tourism lower than the other countries. The most popular reasons cited were:
- *Tourism Policy*: India's tourism policy, according to tour operators, is not very definite. The state of tourism in India, despite there being huge potential, is not growing at the rate as in other countries like Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. The primary reason being that tourism sector in the referred countries is very much organized. The policies are clearly drafted; hence all the stakeholders-in the sector operate complimenting each other. The scenario in India is totally opposite. All the stakeholders-in the sectors-work according to their own policies and even the promotional campaigns and marketing modalities are separate for private players-and Government administration.
 - *Tourism Infrastructure*: India's tourism infrastructure is not at all evolved or growing due to non-aligned growth of different segments. Quality accommodation

units are available in India at a premium price, when compared to other countries. The internal connectivity for tourist destinations in India is also problematic as compared to other countries. Apart from airports at the metro cities, other airports in the country do not have the facilities to handle many visitors, unlike small airports in the other countries.

- *Information Dissemination:* Information dissemination is not as great in India as it is in other countries. A comprehensive website which provides all kinds of information to a traveller of any origin is not present in India. Modern methods need to be adopted to provide information and increase awareness amongst tourists about India.
- *Taxes:* Taxes are high in India, which as a result increases costs for travellers. The tourism products in India, due to the prevailed rate of taxes, get overpriced for the tourists.
- *Visa:* Getting a visa for India is problematic for nationals of other countries
- *Security:* The repeated terrorist attacks in India is a big drawback for India, as foreign tourists planning to visit India are very sceptical about the security measures in India and often cancel the planned trips to India. Apart from terrorist attacks, safety for women is another area of concern. In other tourism centric countries, women and tourists feel secure and roam freely, whereas in case of India, recent negative incidents have created the perception of “unsafe” in case of India.

10.19. It is recommended that training, capacity building, and sensitization specific to different categories of service providers-should be carried out as part of making them tourist friendly and performing their work adopting the latest development and technology in the field complementing each other. . Brainstorming sessions with national and international experts could be held at periodical intervals to work and ways and means to nullify the negative factors-in our tourism sector and learn and follow the positive aspects that have helped the other countries to boost their tourism.

- 11.1. There are 116 ticketed monuments including world heritage sites situated in 17 states / UTs across the country. E- Ticketing facility has been launched in coordination with Canara Bank with the aim of providing online booking facility for visitors. ASI has also identified 25 monuments as Adarsh Monuments Where the emphasis is on provision of visitors. Movements ~~Plan~~, Plan, Garbage removal, rainwater harvesting, Strom Water ~~drainage~~, ~~Disposal~~ drainage, Disposal of waste, the provisions of public conveniences, waste water management, etc.
- 11.2. The study has covered 25 Adarsh monuments and 25 selected ticketed monuments spread over 17 states. In the selected monuments the staff of the monument and the tourists have been contacted besides collecting information from ASI offices and based upon the same some of the findings are given below.
- 11.3. There were numerous cases of encroachment and unauthorised constructions in and around the sites and in the approach road to the sites. There should be concerted efforts with the cooperation of the local administration to free the sites and the surroundings from encroachment. Lot of important monuments are still under encroachment with little chance of getting them removed. Zafar Mahal, for example, in Qutab area is on the verge of being demolished by encroachers and one is not able to do much about it. There should be regular monitoring of existing encroachment cases by the Ministry at the highest level. Encroachment by State Government agencies or other Government of India agencies should be sorted out in a time bound manner by raising the matter at higher levels.
- 11.4. Approach roads are congested and not capable of taking the traffic on holidays and period of heavy rush. The approach roads should have at least two lane traffic facility and new approach roads could be formed.
- 11.5. The main staff who manage all matters at the monument sites are Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) selected by Staff Selection Commission (SSC). There were shortage of staff in most of the places. This adversely affected the security and maintenance of monuments.
- 11.6. Most of the staff are not trained. There is no mechanism for capacity building of the staff or for periodical refresher training of the staff.

- 11.7. The MTS staff have been appointed through SSCs and being posted in faraway places. Persons from Haryana and UP are posted in Ladakh Kangra and other places. It affects the condition of the staff and consequently the work they have to perform. Recruitment for such posts could be done from among the residents of that state or nearby states.
- 11.8. The staff posted at the monuments are moving in civil dress and the travellers question their authenticity or bonafide. They should have a prescribed uniform with name plate so that they could be identified as the staff of ASI. It would help the visitors to identify them and approach them when needed and would avoid the need for the staff to reiterate that they are the staff.
- 11.9. Generally there had been no problem with the staff. However at certain places indiscipline among the staff affects the work (E.g. Konark). There should be a mechanism to handle indiscipline and to make the workers work efficiently. If any staff does not suit for the job or does not do the job appropriate action should be taken and he should be removed from the position where public contact is needed.
- 11.10. The qualification of the staff contacted ranged from 5th standard to post graduate. Their service ranged from one month to 39 years. Persons with Master's Degree, MBA, B. Tech degrees are doing works like cleaning and dusting. It was felt by the staff that it is not a proper use of human resource. Multitasking staff should be categorised for different work to ensure proper use of precious human resource and to ensure job satisfaction and better productivity.
- 11.11. There had been no expert group meetings / brain storming sessions conducted with any national or international experts regarding improving visitors' facilities. Provisions for such meetings could be made.
- 11.12. There had been no exposure of staff to other places or countries to know, learn and adopt the best practices that they can see elsewhere. Nor any plan for such meetings has been seen anywhere. Exposure tours of staff may be arranged at periodical intervals.
- 11.13. At each site a consultative committee consisting of ASI staff, tourism staff, local administration and other prominent local people, corporate representatives, if any, may be constituted and they may periodically review the facilities and suggest steps to improve further. The performance ranking of the sites showing the best improvement over the previous performance in terms of percentage increase of foot falls could be thought of.

- 11.14. In most of the places no case of exemplary performance has been reported. However in some cases the honest act of handing over the articles and money worth of thousands of rupees lost by the tourists and found by the staff by tracing the tourists and helping the children lost in the ground to reach their parents have been quoted. A scheme of rewarding the staff for exemplary individual performance or for the exemplary performance of the site as a whole could be introduced.
- 11.15. The websites of ASI are not user friendly, does not give proper information, and are not up to date. The officials and tourists feel the websites should be more user friendly, attractive, up to date and with correct information. An official pointed out (for example at Konark) that the-ticket rates mentioned in the website are old rates and it does not give correct picture. In one place, the Regional portal tells some information and the National portal tells some other information contrary to what is there in regional Portal (Kumbhalgarh fort).
- 11.16. “Must see” portal of ASI needs much improvement. In some cases information is not there, in other cases just the contents of the board from the department at the site is reproduced. It does not display exceptionality in terms of art and architecture, planning and design, being a unique testimony to the civilization in the past and being an outstanding type of building showing exemplary engineering skills etc. It does not even give what exactly a visitor could look for in the site. The information being provided on the portal for these sites should be useful to the visitors-in developing their interest for the site and planning of their visits. Such information should also be available at the sites.
- 11.17. In some places, under the head “the monuments where-tickets are charged” a monument where entry is absolutely free is also listed (Brahadeeswar temple).
- 11.18. There are places where more than one monument is in the same vicinity or more or less adjacent to each other and are also managed by the same officer in-charge. In such cases it could be combined as one entity for the purpose of ticketing and for all other management purposes. This will save the tourists to go again and again for tickets and will help ASI to conserve some manpower and to ensure better management.
- 11.19. It was found in many places that civil works are going on. It is observed that most of the money is being spent on civil construction work. Still it seems many of the facilities may need further work to be done.

- 11.20. Comprehensive assessment of requirements at each place has to be worked out for each of the monuments along with financial implications and the plan for fulfilling the same has to be worked out.
- 11.21. All Adarsh monuments are supposed to provide amenities including washrooms, drinking water, signage, cafeteria, audio visual center, Wi-Fi, security, encroachment free area, interpretation centres, water management system. The monuments are also expected to be made disabled friendly. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is also expected to be implemented in these monuments. The other monuments are expected to be improved to the level of Adarsh monuments. But it is seen in many of the Adarsh monuments itself all these facilities are not available and even the available facilities are not up to the mark.
- 11.22. Visitors. Movements Plan, rainwater harvesting, Storm Water drainage, waste water management are practically absent in almost all the places.
- 11.23. Lighting and illumination do not exist in some places or in bad shape in some places. They are not being maintained. Flood lights are installed by tourism department. But in many places they are neither maintained nor functioning. It must be ensured there is good lighting arrangements and illuminations and they are well maintained and in good working conditions.
- 11.24. Sound and light show is maintained by tourism department in some places. The facilities though created by other departments in the ASI site, may function under the overall control of ASI official in-charge of the site. There must be perfect coordination between the two departments which some places are lacking.
- 11.25. Light and sound facility may be extended to more number of monument sites.
- 11.26. Tourist Facilities may be provided at Railway stations, Bus stands and other locations where a large number of floating population pass through.
- 11.27. Facility for exchange of currencies and ATM facility and banking facility may be made available at or near the sites.
- 11.28. Facility of providing hot water must be there as tourists demand for the same.
- 11.29. More of publicity is required by way of advertisements periodically or on important occasions through newspapers or other audio visual media.
- 11.30. Wayside Amenities are very poor on majority of the roads connecting the sites. An initiative is to be taken up to study the requirement of wayside amenities and measures for these can be taken under Swachh Bharat Mission. The local bodies may

also be roped in and provided financial assistance to provide wayside amenities which will be a great help for the travelling public and the tourists.

- 11.31. There are places where the public transport does not reach anywhere near the site. There should be arrangement of providing some sort of transport facility to the site at least at periodical intervals in a day. The menace of car and auto drivers is a threat in many of the places. They flee the tourists. This has to be tackled with the aid of the local authorities.
- 11.32. Unsolicited services of unscrupulous elements at the railway station and Bus stands misleading the visitors, misguiding them, taking them to the wrong places and fleeing them is a menace. Government and industry need to work together to create strong hospitality and tourism development across the country.
- 11.33. There are sites where nothing but the monument exists – not even a compound wall and practically no one visits. (E.g. Sultan Garhi) The entire area is littered with rubbish and the goons of adjoining villages gather and gamble. Even the land is not transferred to ASI. So is the case at Martand temple in J& K where Toilet facilities, Lighting, Ticket counter, sign boards on the way, are not available. ASI staff were not there. People were not aware of the monument.
- 11.34. There are places where practically no facility is available, though people visit like Leh – where there is no good toilet or drinking water. Few benches and dust bins are provided and no other facility is there. Here oxygen facility has to be provided as this is an oxygen deficit area.
- 11.35. There are places where except the monument structures not even few feet surrounding the structure is in the possession of ASI making it difficult for them to carry out any work (ex. Masroor).
- 11.36. From the road side where the public transport auto / taxi etc. drop the tourist, the tourists has to walk a long way to reach the site proper (E.g. Mamallapuram, Chittannavasal). In such places Battery operated cars could function. One could also think of introducing, as in airports, a moving walkway or moving sidewalk (colloquially sometimes called revelatory, **horizontal escalator**, walkalator, autowalk, movator, people mover), a slow moving conveyor mechanism that transports people, across a **horizontal** or inclined plane, over a short to medium distance.

- 11.37. In the places where one has to walk through pavement in hot sun or on the rock or on the stones, it could be thought of using cooling paints as has been done at Vivekananda Rock Memorial or carpets should be there over the stones in the path.
- 11.38. There should be sheds or shades for tourists to take a little rest or have a little shadow or protect them from rain in areas where the structures of the monuments are scattered over a vast plain area with no other structures around. (E.g. *Khajuraho, Rani ~~Ki~~Vav*).
- 11.39. Each site may be separately studied in depth by a small group of one archaeologist, one tourism expert and an expert from the local administration or a knowledgeable person from the local area to suggest specifically for the particular site as how the particular site could be improved to make it attractive and attract tourists.
- 11.40. There should be dedicated tourist police at every site. There is a need for earmarked Police organization, the personnel of which can be deployed at important tourist destinations/circuits with all objectives of ensuring facilitation, guidance, safety and security to the tourists visiting the place. Furthermore, the personnel deployed for this job should be appropriately trained so that they have an attitude and capabilities of facilitating and guiding the tourists.
- 11.41. Foreign Tourists are clearly willing to spend; but they are simply not coming here in adequate numbers. mainly due to India's many problems, such as cumbersome visa regulations, bad travel infrastructure, poor sanitation, collapsing law enforcement systems and concerns about women's safety. These issues are to be addressed taking them up with the respective Departments/Ministries.
- 11.42. There is a need to strengthen the system for effective function and close coordination amongst various Department and Ministries of the Government. There should be better linkages, interface and coordination amongst various Departments and Ministries so as to increase awareness about sites and improvement of the site with all modern infrastructures.
- 11.43. Toilet facilities are there in all places. But in some places it is located in such a place as cannot be easily approached (ex. Kangra fort). In some places it is inadequate. In some places it is dirty (ex. Chittannavasal). In some places it is primitive (Leh). In most of the places it is not disabled friendly. In places such as Taj Mahal, Qutab Minar, there should be continuous cleaning of the toilets. We could go for toilets with modern facilities replicating the toilets as in airports.
- 11.44. Drinking water facilities: There are places where much improvement is needed. There is only one tap in some places. In some places even that one tap is provided by private

parties. In some of the places proper arrangements are not there as a result water just flows all around. Many places purified or RO water facility is not available. Efforts should be made to provide treated water / RO water with cooler facility sufficiently in all the sites.

- 11.45. Ramp facility is not there in many of the places. This has to be provide in all the sites.
- 11.46. Some of the officials have said that ASI can effectively fulfil its mandate if it has adequate statutory backing to remove and prevent encroachments. However, it may not help to great extent, until we are able to strike at the nexus between the unscrupulous elements and local authorities including the police, leaving ASI helpless in this regard.
- 11.47. Some of the officials have said ~~that Special~~ that Special Force along with the help of tools and electronic gadgets could be used for protection of Monuments and art ~~installations— and~~ installations and such efforts will indirectly would also help in increasing the number of visitors.
- 11.48. High value-ticketholders—could be provided a guide book of the site and a souvenir of the site as complementary which may make them remember the place and they can show the material to others—in their countries and this may increase the foot fall.
- 11.49. E-ticketing facility has been launched in co-ordination with Canara Bank with the aim of providing online booking facility for visitors. The facility is proving to be less expensive as compared to manual ticketing system which was prevalent earlier. Additional benefit accrues in terms of relieving ASI personnel, mostly monument attendants, who will now be able to concentrate on the security and maintenance of monuments instead of dispensing and checking tickets.
- 11.50. Convergence of efforts and resources of various departments, Local administration, Local and adjacent corporate sectors—is essential for making the site popular among the people and increasing the facilities and thus number of visitors.
- 11.51. There should be hoarding and banners—about the monument in important localities near the villages and towns so that the crowd visiting that area may get attracted. For e.g. Masroor, and Kangra fort could be displayed at the Shaktipeeth Srivajreshwari temple at Kangra.
- 11.52. There are monuments where we have seen all the problems exist such as problem of Toilet, non-availability of - Safe drinking water Facility for tourist, cafeteria / canteen or any other outlet for the tourists to get something to eat, parking facilities etc. The places also have the problems of encroachment and construction problems created by

local leaders. The shortage of staff is also found. Above all even the local people are unaware of the monuments suggesting that there should be more efforts of publicity (E.g. Both monuments at Assam).

11.53. Temple sites should have shoe racks.

11.54. It has been seen some of the sign boards are so small that one cannot read them even from nearby. Some of them are kept in such locations where it will not catch the eyes of passers-by. The boards must be large enough so that one can read them easily from a distance and must be at place where it will easily catch the eyes of the passers-by.

11.55. In the places like Mamallapuram where the monuments area scattered over a large areas arrangements have to be made for the movement of the visitors-from one place to another place deploying small coaches or battery cars-so that tourists can easily cover all the places, again will not find the difficulty of moving or will not be left at the mercy of auto drivers-who flee the tourists.

11.56. Melas, fairs, festivals could be arranged in the vicinity of the sites to popularise the sites.

11.57. Facilities for resting and accommodation may be created in the vicinity of the sites. This could be done on PPP mode.

11.58. In many places proper parking place is not there. The vehicles are parked on the road obstructing the traffic. In some places the parking is on the other side of the road making it risky for the visitors-to cross the road. In some places parking facility is provided by the local administration or private parties. Every site may have a parking facility either owned by ASI or out sourced.

11.59. Brochures about the sites may be made available at the sites. It would be better if an information centre is there at each site. Perhaps the publication counter and the interpretation centre could be clubbed with information centre where there should be at least one staff who should know everything about the site and cater to the needs of tourists regarding any information about the site.

11.60. In some places first aid facility is there, in some other places stretcher is available. All sites should have a link with nearest available local health facility, doctor facility and the information should be prominently displayed.

11.61. The-tickets may be made available in the nearby hotels, restaurants, tourist homes etc.

11.62. Monument circuits may be created and package tours-may be arranged to the circuits.

11.63. Helipads and helicopter facilities may be created.

- 11.64. The intricacies at the sites, peculiarities of the sites should be propagated well to attract the tourists. For example in Jain temple at Chittannavasal, inside the sanctum if one controls his breath the sound of “Om” reverberates. It was demonstrated by one of the staff who has practiced the art. His practice must be emulated by other staff and everyone should be able to demonstrate the same and this phenomena should be publicized widely so that the place will attract the people. Similarly the fact that the shadow of the top of the temple tower will not fall on the ground below in the Brahadeeswar temple and other peculiar features of the temple have to be widely spread as it will attract the tourists.
- 11.65. Safety arrangements are to be made in the dangerous approach areas as in the approach to the caverns at Chittannavasal where at the high mountain a foot path of two feet width, with high rock like a wall on one side and cut off vertically on the other side to considerable depth where there is only a feeble pipe railings which is very shaky and which if one bends on it will give away and the person will fall down to deep and ~~which makes~~which makes visitors-afraid and return back without going to the cavern. There should be a small parapet wall for the safety of tourists in such places or strong railings to remove the fear of the tourists so that they can easily visit the place.
- 11.66. At some of the locations of height, rope ways can be thought of which will take the visitors to the top and he can come down seeing the other areas as it is difficult only to climb and not to come down.
- 11.67. Authorised guide facilities must be there. There could be audio video guides everywhere.
- 11.68. When groups visit the sites, the group may be given a single-ticket instead of giving one-ticket for each. This will save the trouble for tourists as well as for the staff.
- 11.69. Now though digital camera is allowed, videography is allowed and the tripod is not allowed in some of the monuments. It may be considered to allow photography in all forms including tripod except in the cases where the flash light (or any other issue) may be injurious to the preservation of the monuments.
- 11.70. Though the revenue has shown considerable increase especially in the last two years, the foot fall does not show appreciable improvement over time. In some of the case there is slight upward movement, in some of the cases foot fall has gone down over the time and in some other cases the same was going up and down. The change in the foot fall could not be directly linked to the provision of facilities as in many cases the

provision of facilities have been made much earlier. The increase in revenue is mainly due to the change made in the entry fee. Generally it is seen there is some increase in footfalls in the year 2017-18.

11.71. The best site - Humayun's Tomb

11.71.1. About Humayun's Tomb - In the words of one of the Canadian tourist

“Very Good preservation for the whole world people to see and memorise the history”

- Dr. Md. Abdul Malik, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

“After Shri Obama came, awareness level of presence of this monument among people, both Indian and ~~foreigners increased~~ foreigners increased.”

- A foreign tourist

11.71.2. Some salient observations

- Entry point needs beautification. There is on-going work for the entry gate which will finish in one year.”
- Toilet is entry free, but there was no staff seen on the front desk, neither there was cleaning staff. There should be continuous presence of cleaning staff and it should be regularly cleaned as done in Malls.
- Dogs were seen roaming freely inside the compound.
- There is confusion regarding opening and closing as lot of people were seen coming after 6 p.m. but they were told the monument is closed.
- Auto rickshaws parked nearby are overcharging. For a Journey that can be done in ~~Rs. ₹~~50, they were demanding ~~Rs. ₹~~ 200.
- One of the tourist from China says that she is staying near Railway Station in a Star Hotel charging ~~Rs. ₹~~ 2200, but air conditioner is not working. Also on the entry gate she was charged ~~Rs. ₹~~20 for a piece of information. Thus all this will give a very negative image of India.
- The state of drinking water facility is in such a way that lot of wastage is there. There should be plastic / paper disposable glasses so that people can drink pure drinking water and there is no water wastage.

11.72. The worst site - Sultan Garhi Tomb

11.72.1. There is no boundary wall, no toilet, no parking, no park, no benches, no drinking water facility, no ramp, no wheel chair and most important of them all no lighting facility considering the area is in jungle.

11.72.2. The area around the monument has no boundary wall and there are villages like Kusumpur Pahari, Rangpur Pahari, the anti-social elements from these areas like drug addicts, injecting drug users, alcohol drinkers, prostitutes are said to utilise the open spaces around the monument.

11.72.3. Also people organise Bhandara (distribute Poori and Subzi) in the vicinity of the monument, due to this people frequent the area and scatter the left over including the plates everywhere near the monument. The organisation of Bhandaras (poori and subzi) should be completely banned in the vicinity of the monument.



SULTAN GARHI





Gallery



Views of monuments at Ladakh





views at rock cut cave temple, Masroor



Masroor

At Kangra Fort



At Kangra Fort

Mahabalipuram



At Kanara Fort





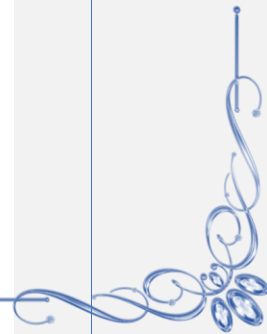
Mahabalipuram

*Brahadeeswar temple,
Thanjavur*



At Brahadeeswar temple

Brahadeeswar temple





At Brahadeeswatempl Sittannavasal cave temple

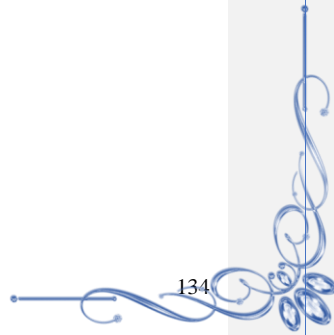


Natural Cavern, Sittannavasal Sittannavasal private teastall



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sittannavasal Ticket Count Mahabalipuram [ticket counter](#)







Raigarh Fort
Maharashtra



*Bibi ka Maghara
Maharashtra*





Daulatabad Fort



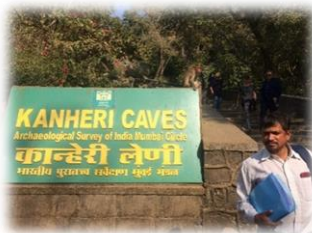


Elephanta Caves





Kanheri Caves





Raigarh Fort





Rang Ghar



Karan Gadh



Annexures

Annexure 1

**Press Information Bureau
Government of India
Ministry of Culture
01-April-2016 10:35 IST**

**Enhancement of Entry fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments under
Archaeological Survey of India**

It has been decided to enhance the entry fee at 116 centrally protected ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India. The enhancement comes after a period of more than 15 ~~years~~ years as the last increase took place in 2000. The fee has been revised after calling for comments/suggestions from general public and in consultation with Ministry of Tourism, Tour Operators, and Travel Associations. The enhanced rates are at par with entry fee at monuments abroad. The revised entry fee structure is as under:

Type of Visitor	Existing entry fee	Revised entry fee (w.e.f. 01.04.2016)	Type of monuments
Citizens of India and visitors from visitors from SAARC, visitors. from BIMSTEC Countries and overseas citizens of India	Rs.10/-	Rs.30/- per head	World Heritage Monument
Others(All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above)	Rs.250/-	Rs.500/- per head	World Heritage Monument
Citizens of India and visitors from visitors from SAARC countries, visitors. from BIMSTEC Countries and overseas citizens of India	Rs.5/-	Rs.15/- per head	Other monument
Others(All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above)	Rs.100/-	Rs.200/- per head	Other monument

Primarily with the aim to enhance the tourism sector, a decision has also been taken to provide better facilities to tourists coming to ASI monuments. Accordingly better facilities in the form of free bottled water, Wi-Fi connectivity, mementoes and CDs with pictures and films of monuments would be offered to tourists purchasing high value-tickets @ Rs. 750/ and Rs. 300/- at World Heritage monuments and Other Ticketed monuments respectively. This would also generate additional revenue for the exchequer. Further, separate queue would be provided for ticket holders—of Rs.750/-, Rs.500/-, Rs.300/- and Rs.200/- for ensuring smooth entry to the monument.

The revised rates shall be effective from 01.04.2016

Annexure 2

Press Information Bureau
Government of India
Ministry of Culture
14-March-2016 13:24 IST

Revenue Earned from Monuments under Archaeological Survey of India

The details of revenue earned from 116 ticketed monument-wise (State-wise) during the last two ~~years~~ years are given below :

Revenue Data From Entrance Fee At Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments Under Archaeological Survey Of India During The Last Two Years

<u>Amount in Rupees</u>			
	Name of State and Monument/ Site	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi	110070	158530
2.	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda	623265	606980
3.	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli	308940	416245
4.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntupli	90205	115335
5.	Fort, Chandragiri	405220	526295
Assam			
6.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Sibsagar	293595	315751
7.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	871615	819290
8.	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar	3634435	447695
9.	Bisnudol, Joysagar	96630	107460
10.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Sibsagar	217825	217455
Bihar			
11.	Remains of Patliputra, (Kumrahar) Patna	998890	924895
12.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	1442925	1567015
13.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	4684480	5275665
14.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	297580	336960
15.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	1201815	1396365
Chhattisgarh			
16.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	341315	380300
Gujarat			
17.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner	1661310	1802970
18.	Sun Temple, Modhera	2501020	2547795
19.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	1998390	2495290
20.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	395395	48885
21.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	500960	521285
22.	Baba Pyare & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	25385	6575
Haryana			
23.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	474545	637360
24.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	223180	258110
Himachal Pradesh			
25.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	694370	814850
26.	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor	227220	246840

Jammu & Kashmir			
27.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar	22050	22955
28.	Group of Temples, Kiramchi	20454	29045
29.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur	164665	193165
30.	Ancient Palace at Leh	860600	1091850
Karnataka			
31.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	58237340	14753000
32.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	7101025	7139785
33.	Keshva Temple, Somanathpur	2154580	1954660
34.	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore	1129745	2290050
35.	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga	2085865	2346035
36.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	113670	43540
37.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	1641500	1776145
38.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	3017540	3104100
39.	Group of Monuments, Pattadakal	4825940	4979140
40.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	5495050	5761275
41.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	1364535	1238590
42.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	108570	88775
Kerala			
43.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare	1637180	1683660
44.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam	1773365	1922255
Madhya Pradesh			
45.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh	111445	127880
46.	The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur	350465	352085
47.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque, Dhar	16773	16707
48.	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu	1172700	1385600
49.	Group of Monuments, Mandu	1841700	2269215
50.	Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu	1881440	2308635
51.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	22402030	20442150
52.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	3618460	4128920
53.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	2274115	2144225
Maharashtra			
54.	Ajanta Caves	9910010	9700160
55.	Ellora Caves	20622820	20404810
56.	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	7818100	8224535
57.	Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	3615645	3538880
58.	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor	1114270	1230030
59.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad	530850	582375
60.	Elephanta Caves, Gharipuri	12255330	14060230
61.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	1167450	1784475
62.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	4727995	5217920
63.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	1316205	1641640
64.	Lenyadri Caves	2030805	2329930
65.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Karla	1199560	1298830
66.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Bhaja	263255	294030
67.	Raigad Fort, Raigad	855275	822225

68.	Kolaba Fort	300715	280130
69.	Old Fort, Sholapur	111495	127270
NCT Delhi			
70.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	2869495	2363600
71.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana, Delhi	111830	123950
72.	Purana Qila, Delhi	5318120	5930835
73.	Sultanghari Tomb, Delhi	16025	14685
74.	Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi	425790	466710
75.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi	581595	643280
76.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	1047535	1901915
77.	Red fort, Delhi	60719750	59748550
78.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	71198110	63551550
79.	Qutb Minar, Delhi	101505890	102926690
Odisha			
80.	Sun Temple, Konarak	24352060	25702130
81.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar	3036420	2231590
82.	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar	221345	253685
83.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri	247320	242515
84.	Buddhist Remains, Lalitagiri	170975	181950
Rajasthan			
85.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	4618240	5003855
86.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh	2767295	3085840
87.	Deeg Palaces, Deeg	300600	337810
Tamil Nadu			
88.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	27424160	27050890
89.	Fort, Thirumanayam	400815	366420
90.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	1234205	1086600
91.	Fort, Dindigul	192345	157305
92.	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Pudukkottai	5740	7150
93.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavassal	206790	250975
94.	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal	189310	199225
Telangana			
95.	Charminar, Hyderabad	8476725	9104805
96.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	9292120	10229425
97.	Fort, Warangal	644770	754865
Uttar Pradesh			
98.	Taj Mahal, Agra	218273950	212355330
99.	Agra fort, Agra	102186790	105890140
100.	Fatehpur Sikri	56134640	63075490
101.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	7203245	6314525
102.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	283330	328915
103.	Itimad-ud-Daulah, Agra	7743795	8806055
104.	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra	402570	385765
105.	Mehtab Bagh, Agra	2524250	3019835
106.	Old fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	1209765	1141076
107.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	162060	229820

108.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi	188070	740914
109.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	10930205	12667554
110.	Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet-Mahet	2507125	2906950
111.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	1276190	1387275
112.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	70670	89970
113.	Residency, Lucknow	2278370	2236575
West Bengal			
114.	Kooch Bihar Palace, Kooch Bihar	2130810	2024115
115.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	7312550	7564500
116.	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur	540905	643900
	Total	968517827	933850612

This information was given by Minister of State for Culture and Tourism (Independent Charge) and Minister of State for Civil Aviation Dr. Mahesh Sharma in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

Commented [KTS1]: Please see this is a copy of the press release by PIB as it is , The date is available on the top of the press release ie.14th March 2016.However the entire question which has all the details such as question number is added as another annexure blow

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Annexure -3*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2700

TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.3.2016

PHALGUNA 24, 1937 (SAKA)

REVENUE EARNED FROM MONUMENTS

2700. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments with regard to declaring various heritage sites/historical monuments as monuments of national importance/central protected monuments;
- (b) If so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (c) Whether the Government collected money from 'entry fee/entry ticket' for visiting monuments;
- (d) if so, the details of the money collected during the last two years, year-wise, State-wise and monument-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government spends such money on development of those monuments and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE, CULTURE AND TOURISM (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) AND

MINISTER OF STATE, CIVIL AVIATION

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

(a)&(b) Yes, Madam. The details are at Annexure-I

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of revenue earned from 116 ticketed monument-wise (State-wise) during the last two years are at Annexure II.

(e) No, Madam. The revenue collected from the entry fee at the ticketed monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India is remitted into the Government account in the Consolidated Fund of India. This is in

accordance with the Central Government Account (Receipts and Payments) Rules.

ANNEXURE -I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a)&(b) OF LOK SABHAUNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2700 FOR 14.3.2016

LIST OF MONUMENTS/SITES IDENTIFIED/PROPOSED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR CENTRAL PROTECTION

Sl.

No.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Monument/Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>Ancient Buddhist Institute Remains in the locality of Nyarma Thiksay, District Leh</u>	<u>Jammu and Kashmir</u>	<u>The proposal is further processed for issuing Preliminary Notification</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Group of Temples at Ranipur Jhariyal, District Bolangir</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Proposal for protection as of national importance in respect of BiranchiNayarana Temple, buguda, Orissa</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Vimalesvari Temple, Huma, Dist. Sambhalpur</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Nilamadhava Temple, Kantilo, Dist. Nayagarh</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Ganjam Fort, Ganjam</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>. Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>Nrusinghanatha Temple, Paikmal, Dist. Baragarh</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Suku Sari Deula and Bhabanisankara Temple Complex by the side of Sari Deula in Bhubaneswar</u>	<u>Odisha</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Protection proposal of Jagatjit Palace, Kapurthala, Punjab.</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	<u>Concerned were requested to take up for State protection</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Birth Place of Madan Mohan Malviya, Lucknow</u>	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	<u>Listed for getting Verified</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Proposal of Jyotisher, Dist. Kurukshetra, Haryana</u>	<u>Haryana</u>	<u>Not considered for Central protection</u>
<u>12.</u>	<u>Submerged temples in Govind Sagar lake in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.</u>	<u>Himachal Pradesh</u>	<u>State Government has been communicated to take up protection at their</u>

			end
13	Unakoti Rock cut carvings near north Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified
14	Buddhist Stupa and other Navagraha temples excavated at Pilak in south Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified
15	Buddhist Stupas at Boxanagar in west Tripura district	Tripura Listed for	getting Verified
16	Rock cut Carvings across the bank of Gomti River at Chabimura in south Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified
17	Fateh Billas Mahal, Khetri	Rajasthan	State Government has been communicated to take up protection at their end.
18	Fort of Bajrang Garh	Madhya Pradesh	Listed for getting Verified
19	Protection of Patna College Building and Jackson hostel	Bihar	Concerned has been communicated to take up the matter to declare it as a State protected monument
20	MandarParvat, Bihar	Bihar	Listed for getting Verified
21	Birth Place of Dr. Dwarikanath Kotnis Memorial, Solapur	Maharashtra	Listed for getting Verified
22	Birth Place of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at Mhow	Madhya Pradesh	Listed for getting Verified

ANNEXURE -II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2700 FOR 14.3.2016

REVENUE DATA FROM ENTRANCE FEE AT CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED MONUMENTS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS

Amount in Rupees

Sl.No	Name of State and Monument/ Site	2013-14	2014-15
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi	110070	158530
2.	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda	623265	606980
3.	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli	308940	416245
4.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntupli	. 90205	115335
5.	Fort, Chandragiri	405220	526295
	Assam		

6.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Sibsagar	293595	315751
7.	Karanghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	871615	819290
8.	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar	3634435	447695
9.	Bisnudol, Joysgara	96630	107460
10.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Sibsagar	217825	217455
	Bihar		
11.	Remains of Patliputra, (Kumrahar) Patna	998890	924895
12.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	1442925	1567015
13.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	4684480	5275665
14.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	297580	336960
15.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	1201815	1396365
	Chhattisgarh		
16.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	341315	380300
	Gujarat		
17.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner	1661310	1802970
18.	Sun Temple, Modhera	2501020	2547795
19.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	1998390	2495290
20.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	395395	48885
21.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	500960	521285
22.	Baba Pyare & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	25385	6575
	Haryana		
23.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	474545	637360
24.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	223180	258110
	Himachal Pradesh		
25.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	694370	814850
26.	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor	227220	246840
	Jammu & Kashmir		
27.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar	22050	22955
28.	Group of Temples, Kiramchi	20454	29045
29.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur	164665	193165
30.	Ancient Palace at Leh	860600	1091850
	Karnataka		
31.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	58237340	14753000
32.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	7101025	7139785
33.	Keshva Temple, Somanathpur	2154580	1954660
34.	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore	1129745	2290050
35.	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga	2085865	2346035
36.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	113670	43540
37.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	1641500	1776145
38.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	3017540	3104100
39.	Group of Monuments, Pattadakal	4825940	4979140
40.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	5495050	5761275
41.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	1364535	1238590

42.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	108570	88775
	Kerala		
43.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare	1637180	1683660
44.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam	1773365	1922255
	Madhya Pradesh		
45.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh	111445	127880
46.	The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur	350465	352085
47.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque, Dhar	16773	16707
48.	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu	1172700	1385600
49.	Group of Monuments, Mandu	1841700	2269215
50.	Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu	1881440	2308635
51.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	22402030	20442150
52.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	3618460	4128920
53.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	2274115	2144225
	Maharashtra		
54.	Ajanta Caves	9910010	9700160
55.	Ellora Caves	20622820	20404810
56.	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	7818100	8224535
57.	Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	3615645	3538880
58.	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor	1114270	1230030
59.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad	530850	582375
60.	Elephanta Caves, Kanhipuri	12255330	14060230
61.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	1167450	1784475
62.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	4727995	5217920
63.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	1316205	1641640
64.	Lenyadri Caves	2030805	2329930
65.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Karla	1199560	1298830
66.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Bhaja	263255	294030
67.	Raigad Fort, Raigad	855275	822225
68.	Kolaba Fort	300715	280130
69.	Old Fort, Sholapur	111495	127270
	NCT Delhi		
70.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	2869495	2363600
71.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana, Delhi	111830	123950
72.	Purana Qila, Delhi	5318120	5930835
73.	Sultanghari Tomb, Delhi	16025	14685
74.	Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi	425790	466710
75.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi	581595	643280
76.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	1047535	1901915
77.	Red fort, Delhi	60719750	59748550
78.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	71198110	63551550
79.	Qutb Minar, Delhi	101505890	102926690
	Odisha		
80.	Sun Temple, Konarak	24352060	25702130

81.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneshwar	3036420	2231590
82.	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneshwar	221345	253685
83.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri	247320	242515
84.	Buddhist Remains, Lalitagiri	170975	181950
	Rajasthan		
85.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	4618240	5003855
86.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh	2767295	3085840
87.	Deeg Palaces, Deeg	300600	337810
	Tamilnadu		
88.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	27424160	27050890
89.	Fort, Thirumanayam	400815	366420
90.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	1086600	1234205
91.	Fort, Dindigul	192345	157305
92.	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Pudukkottai	5740	7150
93.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavassal	206790	250975
94.	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal	189310	199225
	Telangana		
95.	Charminar, Hyderabad	8476725	9104805
96.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	9292120	10229425
97.	Fort, Warangal	644770	754865
	Uttar Pradesh		
98.	Taj Mahal, Agra	218273950	212355330
99.	Agra fort, Agra	102186790	105890140
100.	Fatehpur Sikri	56134640	63075490
101.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	7203245	6314525
102.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	283330	328915
103.	Itimad-ud-Daulah, Agra	7743795	8806055
104.	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra	402570	385765
105.	Mehtab Bagh, Agra	2524250	3019835
106.	Old fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	1209765	1141076
107.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	162060	229820
108.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi	188070	740914
109.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	10930205	12667554
110.	Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet-Mahet	2507125	2906950
111.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	1276190	1387275
112.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	70670	89970
113.	Residency, Lucknow	2278370	2236575
	West Bengal		
114.	Kooch Bihar Palace, Kooch Bihar	2130810	2024115
115.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	7312550	7564500
116.	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur	540905	643900
	Total	968517827	933850612

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Details of foot falls in the last five ~~years~~ years in all the-ticketed monuments

S.no	Detail	Type of Tourist	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016-17	2017-18
I	Agra Circle							
1	Taj Mahal	Domestic	5139640	5423990	4146313	4097897	5419608	5663136
		% Increase		5.53	-23.56	-1.17		4.5
		Foreign	695702	648511	480008	395760	668403	794556
		% Increase		-6.78	-25.98	-17.55		18.9
2	Agra Fort	Domestic	1794737	1880931	4713250	1838440	1799953	2008208
		% Increase		4.8	150.58	-60.99		11.6
		Foreign	363823	343483	343776	339667	441326	489822
		% Increase		-5.59	0.09	-1.2		11
3	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra	Domestic	496756	448055	471006	392458	418502	362070
		% Increase		-9.8	5.12	-16.68		-13.5
		Foreign	45980	78528	29662	27111	22389	23638
		% Increase		70.79	-62.23	-8.6		5.6
4	Fatehpur Sikri	Domestic	489408	525401	585407	505195	427854	962069
		% Increase		7.35	11.42	-13.7		124.9
		Foreign	255129	231099	229374	144070	126114	301181
		% Increase		-9.42	-0.75	-37.19		138.8
5	Itimad -ud-Daula, Agra	Domestic	142912	156228	141505	117623	108392	138524
		% Increase		9.32	-9.42	-16.88		27.8
		Foreign	68092	66186	68244	132216	129177	76572
		% Increase		-2.8	3.11	93.74		-40.7
6	Mehtab Bagh, Agra	Domestic	95266	142161	181651	175007	215845	172790
		% Increase		49.23	27.78	-3.66		-19.9
		Foreign	20174	21795	24924	29345	39969	68897
		% Increase		8.04	14.36	17.74		72.4

7	Ram Bagh, Agra	Domestic	72636	72550	74568	57441	56238	67541
		% Increase		-0.12	2.78	-22.97		20.1
		Foreign	243	231	177	161	1911	13493
8	Mariyam's Tomb, Agra	% Increase		-4.94	-23.38	-9.04		606.1
		Domestic	47049	57594	59668	30733	28026	29880
		% Increase		22.41	3.6	-48.49		6.6
	Total	Foreign	316	270	26487	191	201	12776
		% Increase		-14.56	9710	-99.28		6256.2
		Domestic	8278404	8706910	10373368	7214794	8474418	9404218
		% Increase		5.18	19.14	-30.45		11
		Foreign	1449459	1390103	1202652	1068521	1429490	1780935
		% Increase		-4.1	-13.48	-11.15		24.6

II Aurangabad Circle

9	Ellora Caves	Domestic	1336367	1353087	1469348	1279272	1255537	1645484
		% Increase		1.25	8.59	-12.94		31.1
		Foreign	30749	28811	27947	26184	24866	40405
10	Bibi -ka-Maqbara Aurangabad.	% Increase		-6.3	-3	-6.31		62.5
		Domestic	1276206	1357443	1396968	1301278	1291040	1773100
		% Increase		6.37	2.91	-6.85		37.3
11	Daulatabad Fort	Foreign	14536	14374	14427	19291	18756	20290
		% Increase		-1.11	0.37	33.71		8.2
		Domestic	575050	586848	608370	541030	518376	700989
12	Ajanta Caves, Pathardi	% Increase		2.05	3.67	-11.07		35.2
		Foreign	7805	6720	6816	6156	5791	8583
		% Increase		-13.9	1.43	-9.68		48.2
13	Pandaulena Caves, Pathardi	Domestic	389894	371928	412971	399854	393985	496659
		% Increase		-4.61	11.04	-3.18		26.1
		Foreign	25997	24398	23121	22469	21062	33992
		% Increase		-6.15	-5.23	-2.82		61.4
		Domestic	202064	218320	274316	234919	224283	277720
		% Increase		8.04	25.65	-14.36		23.8

		Foreign	1113	967	1092	915	1042	1734
		% Increase		-13.12	12.93	-16.21		66.4
14	Aurangabad Caves	Domestic	69196	74606	91564	99303	101140	99848
		% Increase		7.82	22.73	8.45		-1.3
		Foreign	2045	1928	1902	1643	1428	1982
		% Increase		-5.72	-1.35	-13.62		38.8
	Total	Domestic	3848777	3962232	4253537	3855656	3784361	4993800
		% Increase		2.95	7.35	-9.35		32
		Foreign	82245	77198	75305	76658	72945	106986
		% Increase		-6.14	-2.45	1.8		46.7
III	Bengaluru Circle							
15	Daria Daulat Bagh Srirangapatna,	Domestic	933385	950224	955760	892182	871498	1078120
		% Increase		1.8	0.58	-6.65		23.7
		Foreign	25519	23784	23264	20863	19933	28045
		% Increase		-6.8	-2.19	-10.32		40.7
16	World Heritage Site, Hampi	Domestic	487995	511533	0			
		% Increase						
		Foreign	39473	40362	0			
		% Increase						
17	Chitradurga, Fort, Chitradurga	Domestic	378629	440877	494336	450775	433950	455976
		% Increase		16.44	12.13	-8.81		5.1
		Foreign	911	1067	1166	1341	1383	1901
		% Increase		17.12	9.28	15.01		37.5
18	Keshava Temple Somnathpur	Domestic	180490	175273	169465	242397	243990	330335
		% Increase		-2.89	-3.31	43.04		35.4
		Foreign	12236	11139	11013	11248	10860	17030
		% Increase		-8.97	-1.13	2.13		56.8
19	Tippu Palace, Bangalore	Domestic	132423	215357	269938	162816	161804	247451
		% Increase		62.63	25.34	-39.68		52.9
		Foreign	4974	8192	12013	30960	10680	15359

20	Bellary Fort, Bellary	% Increase		64.7	46.64	157.72		43.8
		Domestic	8806	7235	8900			
		% Increase		-17.84	23.01			
		Foreign	91	64	25			
		% Increase		-29.67	-60.94			
21	Zananna Enclosure, Vittala Temple	Domestic	0	0	564396			
		% Increase						
		Foreign			38127			
		% Increase						
	Total	Domestic	2121728	2300499	2462795	1748170	1711242	2111882
		% Increase		8.43	7.05	-7.48		23.4
		Foreign	83204	84608	85608	64412	42856	62335
		% Increase		1.69	1.18	35.73		45.5
IV	Bhopal Circle							
22	Roopmati Pavilion	Domestic	324845	407253	408694	321094	344142	428933
		% Increase		25.37	0.35	-21.43		24.6
		Foreign	2489	2234	2105	1804	2012	2436
		% Increase		-10.25	-5.77	-14.3		21.11
23	Royal Palaces Mandu	Domestic	304714	386460	393566	306826	329658	450254
		% Increase		26.83	1.84	-22.04		36.6
		Foreign	3132	2815	2618	2268	2563	3352
		% Increase		-10.12	-7	-13.37		30.8
24	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	Domestic	257003	254938	298557	230337	253242	347838
		% Increase		-0.8	17.11	-22.85		37.4
		Foreign	11054	8764	8742	7867	9097	14554
		% Increase		-20.72	-0.25	-10.01		60
25	Western Group of Temple Khajuraho	Domestic	276434	264572	279467	234731	262736	373835
		% Increase		-4.29	5.63	-16.01		42.3
		Foreign	89511	74706	65034	55701	59439	84647
		% Increase		-16.54	-12.95	-14.35		42.4

26	Buddhiist Monuments Sanchi	Domestic	209942	266955	281939	256469	284928	391887
		% Increase		27.16	5.61	-9.03		37.5
		Foreign	6321	6183	4949	4354	4956	6858
		% Increase		-2.18	-19.96	-12.02		38.4
27	Hoshang Shah's Tomb Mandu	Domestic	178943	226364	212727	148023	160250	193543
		% Increase		26.5	-6.02	-30.42		20.8
		Foreign	2865	2484	2332	1920	2131	2771
		% Increase		-13.3	-6.12	-17.67		30
28	The Palace Situated Burhanpur	Domestic	61796	59020	73211	43464	48834	88133
		% Increase		-4.49	24.04	-40.63		80.5
		Foreign	388	444	470	351	397	544
		% Increase		14.43	5.86	-25.32		37
29	Buddhist Caves	Domestic	22899	22925	26918	23901	29669	49572
		% Increase		0.11	17.42	-11.21		67.1
		Foreign	32	12	41	12	31	46
		% Increase		-62.5	241.67	-70.73		48.4
30	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's Mosque	Domestic	18187	17115	0			
		% Increase						
		Foreign	0	0	0			
		% Increase						
	Total	Domestic	1654763	1905602	1975079	1564845	1713459	2323995
		% Increase		15.16	3.65	-20.77		35.6
		Foreign	115792	97642	86291	74277	80626	115208
		% Increase		-15.67	-11.63	-13.92		42.9

V

Bhubaneswar Circle

31	Sun Temple, Konark	Domestic	2334556	2380698	2709046	1552729	2300665	3221190
		% Increase		1.98	13.79	-42.68		40
		Foreign	7486	6567	6336	3332	5791	8091
		% Increase		-12.28	-3.52	-47.41		39.7
32	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Sites	Domestic	542990	409053	513228	327867	520894	693327

		% Increase		-24.67	25.47	-36.12		33.1
		Foreign	2991	2852	2865	1539	2262	3854
		% Increase		-4.65	0.46	-46.08		70.4
33	Ratnagiri Monument	Domestic	43575	35613	43520	67594	74844	56452
		% Increase		-18.27	22.2	55.32		-24.6
		Foreign	425	322	506	177	395	711
		% Increase		-24.24	57.14	-65.02		80
34	Raja Rani Temple Bhubaneswar	Domestic	19746	23302	27688	21141	26865	36063
		% Increase		18.01	18.82	-23.65		34.2
		Foreign	1207	1256	1237	667	1006	1434
		% Increase		4.06	-1.51	-46.08		42.5
35	Lalitagiri Monument	Domestic	25054	25690	31640	21966	27378	46798
		% Increase		2.54	23.16	-30.58		70.9
		Foreign	305	237	456	177	225	562
		% Increase		-22.3	92.41	-74.34		149.08
36	Total	Domestic	2965921	2874356	3325122	1991297	2950646	4053830
		% Increase		-3.09	15.68	-40.11		37.4
		Foreign	12414	11234	11400	5832	9679	14652
		% Increase		-9.51	1.48	-48.84		51.4
VI	Chandigarh Circle							
37	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb Thanesar	Domestic	87224	117299	141762	137952	130193	168622
		% Increase		34.48	20.86	-2.69		29.5
		Foreign	76	74	82	84	69	143
		% Increase		-2.63	10.81	2.44		107.2
38	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	Domestic	46832	46068	56908	63786	45236	61270
		% Increase		-1.63	23.53	12.09		35.4
		Foreign	73	83	106	83	59	129
		% Increase		13.7	27.71	-21.7		118.6
	Total	Domestic	134056	163367	198670	201738	175429	229892
		% Increase		21.86	21.61	1.54		31
		Foreign	149	157	188	167	128	272

		% Increase	5.37	19.75	-11.17	112.5		
VII		Chennai Circle						
39	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	Domestic	1055333	1041382	1048778	989544	960963	1334624
		% Increase		-1.32	0.71	-5.65		38.9
		Foreign	70840	65189	66258	64260	62110	96279
		% Increase		-7.98	1.64	-3.02		55
40	Gingee Fort Gingee	Domestic	166731	153195	124841	109476	105997	207556
		% Increase		-8.12	-18.51	-12.31		95.8
		Foreign	4680	3569	2894	2518	2607	4709
		% Increase		-23.74	-18.91	-12.99		80.6
41	Front Museum Thirumayam	Domestic	44024	48030	51860	46190	48280	72581
		% Increase		9.1	7.97	-10.93		50.3
		Foreign	1681	1313	1154	947	649	4287
		% Increase		-21.89	-12.11	-17.94		560.6
42	Rock Cut - Jain Temple, Chittannavasal	Domestic	31801	45260	35285	28658	24976	57857
		% Increase		42.32	-22.04	-18.78		131.7
		Foreign	298	347	213	197	150	341
		% Increase		16.44	-38.62	-7.51		127.3
43	Fort on Rock Dindigul	Domestic	34908	30660	29463	24531	24298	47001
		% Increase		-12.17	-3.9	-16.74		93.4
		Foreign	192	97	169	195	232	241
		% Increase		-49.48	74.23	15.38		3.9
44	Natural Cavern with inscription Eladipattanam, Sittannavasal	Domestic	29132	42164	28275	26767	23999	29513
		% Increase		44.73	-32.94	-5.33		23
		Foreign	138	143	57	37	40	78
		% Increase		3.62	-60.14	-35.09		95
45	Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur	Domestic	928	847	1068	960	840	2508
		% Increase		-8.73	26.09	-10.11		198.6
		Foreign	20	16	41	20	17	24
		% Increase		-20	156.25	-51.22		41.2

	Total	Domestic	1362857	1361538	1319570	1226126	1189353	1751640
		% Increase		-0.1	-3.08	-7.08		47.3
		Foreign	77849	70674	70786	68174	65805	105959
		% Increase		-9.22	0.16	-3.69		61
VIII		Delhi Circle						
46	Qutab Minar	Domestic	2980710	3129540	3316095	2217955	2943552	2618532
		% Increase		4.99	5.96	-33.12		-11
		Foreign	307043	276043	297840	334435	421084	304833
		% Increase		-10.1	7.9	12.29		-27.6
47	Red Fort	Domestic	2736699	2912960	2930107	2184613	2896754	3039612
		% Increase		6.44	0.59	-25.44		4.9
		Foreign	141498	122477	127426	75771	114181	140200
		% Increase		-13.44	4.04	-40.54		22.8
48	Humayun's Tomb	Domestic	593441	700550	800817	598136	856409	927681
		% Increase		18.05	14.31	-25.31		8.3
		Foreign	276641	256421	203501	147667	224234	233385
		% Increase		-7.31	-20.64	-27.44		4.1
49	Purana Quila	Domestic	847779	1013587	2010517	920797	1293301	963121
		% Increase		19.56	98.36	-54.2		-25.5
		Foreign	8021	8629	8581	4738	7328	7100
		% Increase		7.58	-0.56	-44.78		-3.1
50	Jantar Mantar	Domestic	408080	353281	419438	198430	299368	350758
		% Increase		-13.43	18.73	-52.69		17.2
		Foreign	9759	5972	6798	3835	6473	7775
		% Increase		-38.81	13.83	-43.59		20.1
51	Safdarjung Tomb	Domestic	102262	125903	152111	99049	150724	113881
		% Increase		23.12	20.82	-34.88		-24.4
		Foreign	5913	5477	5293	2932	2932	5503
		% Increase		-7.37	-3.36	-44.61		87.7
52	Kotla Feroz Shah	Domestic	83865	108254	116352	61890	82419	97814
		% Increase		29.08	7.48	-46.81		18.7

		Foreign	1030	1022	1155	420	838	925
		% Increase		-0.78	13.01	-63.64		10.4
53	Tughlaqabad Fort	Domestic	56940	71042	93316	61396	99761	130883
		% Increase		24.77	31.35	-34.21		31.2
		Foreign	1550	1277	1357	593	1001	1053
		% Increase		-17.61	6.26	-56.3		5.2
54	Khan-I-Khana	Domestic	17033	15697	13943	2276	2948	2246
		% Increase		-7.84	-11.17	-83.68		-23.8
		Foreign	278	257	166	47	65	56
		% Increase		-7.55	-35.41	-71.69		-13.8
55	Sultanghari's Tomb	Domestic	2627	2417	3225	862	1408	1797
		% Increase		-7.99	33.43	-73.27		27.6
		Foreign	122	26	255	5	15	30
		% Increase		-78.69	880.77	-98.04		100
	Total	Domestic	7829436	8433501	9855921	6345404	8626644	8246325
		% Increase		7.72	16.87	-35.62		-4.4
		Foreign	751855	677601	652372	570443	778151	700860
		% Increase		-9.88	-3.72	-12.56		-9.9

IX Dharwad Circle

	Gol-Gumbaz Bijapur	Domestic						
56			1064265	1083474	1040134	923403	975555	1161880
		% Increase		1.8	-4	-11.22		19.1
		Foreign	2978	2869	2714	4275	2782	3575
		% Increase		-3.66	-5.4	57.52		28.5
57	Jaina & Vaishna Caves at Badami	Domestic	463994	479240	518598	452819	431512	559753
		% Increase		3.29	8.21	-12.68		29.7
		Foreign	7437	7396	7457	8309	8873	1208
		% Increase		-0.55	0.82	11.43		-86.4
58	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakkal	Domestic	339319	347252	392334	322639	296066	403170
		% Increase		2.34	12.98	-17.76		36.2
		Foreign	6266	6104	6008	6392	6041	8743

59	Durga Temple Complex Aihole	% Increase		-2.59	-1.57	6.39		44.7
		Domestic	232560	247014	276776	228144	218231	294506
		% Increase		6.22	12.05	-17.57		35
60	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	Foreign	5209	5251	5183	5532	5338	7613
		% Increase		0.81	-1.29	6.23		42.6
		Domestic	237486	207081	220566	192077	190996	271663
61	Temple & Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	% Increase		-12.8	6.51	-12.92		42.2
		Foreign	2405	2260	2032	3191	2137	3313
		% Increase		-6.03	-10.09	57.04		55
61	Temple & Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	Domestic	13538	14382	16319	79465	13718	28502
		% Increase		6.23	13.47	386.95		107.8
		Foreign	214	309	272	818	231	762
Total	Total	% Increase		44.39	-11.97	200.74		229.9
		Domestic	2351162	2378443	2464727	2198547	2126087	2719474
		% Increase		1.16	3.63	-10.8		27.9
X	Total	Foreign	24509	24189	23666	28517	25402	25214
		% Increase		-1.31	-2.16	20.5		-0.7

Guwahati Circle

62	Karanghar of Ahom's Kings, Sibsagar	Domestic	159317	152893	172798	187794	171514	234751
		% Increase		-4.03	13.02	8.68		36.9
		Foreign	497	638	778	720	806	1172
63	Ranghar Pavilion, Joysagar	% Increase		28.37	21.94	-7.46		45.4
		Domestic	60982	61338	100040	109163	106925	177286
		% Increase		0.58	63.1	9.12		65.8
64	Ahom Raja's Palace Garhgaon, Distt. Sibsagar	Foreign	433	558	714	586	683	1163
		% Increase		28.87	27.96	-17.93		70.3
		Domestic	54308	57618	68541	71112	65830	127247
64	Ahom Raja's Palace Garhgaon, Distt. Sibsagar	% Increase		6.09	18.96	9.12		93.3
		Foreign	160	133	154	185	164	268
		% Increase		-16.88	15.79	3.75		63.4

65	Group of four Maidams, Cheraideo Distt. Sibsagar	Domestic	42054	44656	42395	45119	36819	73726
		% Increase		6.19	-5.06	6.43		100.2
66	Bishnudol, Joysagar	Foreign	20	37	25	60	47	75
		% Increase		85	-32.43	140		59.6
66	Total	Domestic	15212	20986	17572	19271	11879	18129
		% Increase		37.96	-16.27	9.67		52.6
66	Total	Foreign	46	57	36	47	39	56
		% Increase		23.91	-36.84	30.56		43.6
66	Total	Domestic	331873	337491	401346	432459	392967	631139
		% Increase		1.69	18.92	7.75		60.6
66	Total	Foreign	1138	1423	1707	1598	1739	2734
		% Increase		25.04	19.96	-6.39		57.2

XI *Hyderabad Circle*

67	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	Domestic	1471232	1623385	1646609	1565886	1297084	1718747
		% Increase		10.34	1.43	-4.9		32.5
68	Charminar, Hyderabad	Foreign	20805	20110	21361	21089	10937	19661
		% Increase		-3.34	6.22	-1.27		79.8
68	Charminar, Hyderabad	Domestic	1397000	1552154	1531833	1320511	1551835	1760180
		% Increase		11.11	-1.31	-13.8		13.4
69	Warangal Fort, Warangal	Foreign	12833	13405	13252	11523	21004	25387
		% Increase		4.46	-1.14	-13.05		20.9
69	Warangal Fort, Warangal	Domestic	126479	138279	161972	130004	25026	194732
		% Increase		9.33	17.13	-19.74		678.1
70	Raja Mahal & Rani Mahal Chandragiri	Foreign	410	375	328	397	58	522
		% Increase		-8.54	-12.53	21.04		800
70	Raja Mahal & Rani Mahal Chandragiri	Domestic	79853	102392	108781	89460	122393	121845
		% Increase		28.23	6.24	-17.76		-0.4
71	Reconstructed Monuments at Nagarjunakonda	Foreign	97	104	110	63	538	128
		% Increase		7.22	5.77	-42.73		-76.2
71	Reconstructed Monuments at Nagarjunakonda	Domestic	105409	112727	69645	48816	124814	96566

	Hilltop.	% Increase		6.94	-38.22	-29.91		-22.6
		Foreign	511	733	509	212	63	482
		% Increase		43.44	-30.56	-58.35		665.1
72	Four Storied Rock - Cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli	Domestic	58500	68077	95304	94161	16725	128802
		% Increase		16.37	39.99	-1.2		670.1
		Foreign	402	367	462	329	183	655
		% Increase		-8.71	25.89	-28.79		257.9
73	The Caves and Structural Stupa of Archeologically Guntupally	Domestic	17924	20508	20923	21424	68877	25919
		% Increase		14.42	2.02	2.39		-62.4
		Foreign	21	19	99	29	362	178
		% Increase		-9.52	421.05	-70.71		-50.8
74	Ruined Buddhist Stupa & Remains Amaravati	Domestic	15840	22039	26248	12452	127503	13434
		% Increase		39.14	19.1	-52.56		-89.5
		Foreign	257	344	359	118	387	391
		% Increase		33.85	4.36	-67.13		1
	Total	Domestic	3272237	3639561	3661315	3282714	3334257	4060225
		% Increase		11.23	0.6	-10.34		21.8
		Foreign	35336	35457	36480	33760	33532	47404
		% Increase		0.34	2.89	-7.46		41.4
XII	Jaipur Circle							
75	Chittorgarh Fort	Domestic	463008	545106	550235	395666	368142	555949
		% Increase		17.73	0.94	-28.09		51
		Foreign	22395	21465	19944	15650	16664	22331
		% Increase		-4.15	-7.09	-21.53		34
76	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Distt. Rajmand	Domestic	215342	263300	323456	388581	408317	593928
		% Increase		22.27	22.85	20.13		45.5
		Foreign	18750	16855	15448	13306	14238	20472
		% Increase		-10.11	-8.35	-13.87		43.8
77	Deeg Palaces, Deeg Distt. Bharatpur	Domestic	35471	42914	51271	36091	34699	46333
		% Increase		20.98	19.47	-29.61		33.5

		Foreign	1049	1245	1896	1151	1068	7779
		% Increase		18.68	52.29	-39.29		628.4
	Total	Domestic	713821	851320	924962	820338	811158	1196210
		% Increase		19.26	8.65	39.85		81.6
		Foreign	42194	39565	37288	30107	31970	50582
		% Increase		-6.23	-5.76	57.47		666.9
XIII		Kolkata Circle						
78	Hazarduari Palace Museum Murshidabad	Domestic	694721	742388	781142	508535	826407	1161842
		% Increase		6.86	5.22	-34.9		40.6
		Foreign	665	705	1528	112	1987	2701
		% Increase		6.02	116.74	-92.67		35.9
79	Cooch Behar Palace	Domestic	384852	445411	518362	302539	430416	640832
		% Increase		15.74	16.38	-41.64		48.9
		Foreign	106	53	71	0.37	84	126
		% Increase		-50	33.96	-47.89		50
80	Bishnupur Group of Temples	Domestic	159879	109020	128202	77379	124347	190470
		% Increase		-31.81	17.59	-39.64		53.2
		Foreign	527	481	424	225	451	696
		% Increase		-8.73	-11.85	-46.93		54.3
	Total	Domestic	1239452	1296819	1427706	888453	1381170	1993145
		% Increase		4.63	10.09	-37.77		44.3
		Foreign	1298	1239	2023	374	2522	3523
		% Increase		-4.55	63.28	-81.51		39.7
XIV		Leh Mini Circle						
81	Leh Palace	Domestic	0	0	28599	37079	37079	43434
		% Increase				29.65		17.1
		Foreign	0	0	8323	7298	7298	7549
		% Increase				-12.32		3.4
	Total	Domestic			28599	37079	37079	43434
		% Increase				29.65		17.1
		Foreign			8323	7298	7298	7549

		% Increase				-12.32		3.4
XV		Lucknow Circle						
82	Residency, Lucknow	Domestic	396972	381268	379067	288794	280809	204122
		% Increase		-3.96	-0.58	-23.81		-27.3
		Foreign	4039	3261	3525	4686	3543	6142
		% Increase		-19.26	8.1	32.94		73.4
83	Rani Jhansi Kila, Jhansi	Domestic	254786	269986	271378	245470	227668	307315
		% Increase		5.97	0.52	-9.55		35
		Foreign	1426	574	566	704	748	994
		% Increase		-59.75	-1.39	24.38		32.9
84	Monument of Sravasti Sahet - Maheth	Domestic	153060	184918	178228	206883	213295	235998
		% Increase		20.81	-3.62	16.08		10.6
		Foreign	14790	18352	16877	15855	20866	25461
		% Increase		24.08	-8.04	-6.06		22
85	Rani Jhansi Mahal, Jhansi	Domestic	14154	16859	18229	13902	11660	16396
		% Increase		19.11	8.13	-23.74		40.6
		Foreign	37	29	44	36	48	69
		% Increase		-1.31	-2.16	-18.18		43.8
86	Kalinjar Fort	Domestic	0	0	61526	81354	75901	90627
		% Increase				32.23		151
		Foreign	0	0	57	446	463	19.4
		% Increase				682.46		-67.4
	Total	Domestic	818972	853031	908428	836403	809333	854458
		% Increase		4.16	6.49	-7.93		5.6
		Foreign	20292	22216	21069	21727	25668	32817
		% Increase		9.48	-5.16	3.12		27.9
XVI		Mumbai Circle						
87	Shaniwarwada Pune,	Domestic	708000	892942	911093	1269530	1189800	1413266
		% Increase		26.12	2.03	39.34		18.8
		Foreign	7208	7877	8032	9079	9006	11195

		% Increase		9.28	1.97	13.04		24.3
88	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri Mumbai	Domestic	595229	637829	691057	392023	365347	539103
		% Increase		7.16	8.35	-43.27		47.6
		Foreign	29461	24521	31444	39039	40225	54386
		% Increase		-16.77	28.23	24.15		35.2
89	Lenyadri Caves	Domestic	384679	456790	495781	392023	365347	492683
		% Increase		18.75	8.54	-20.93		34.9
		Foreign	99	138	124	171	159	124
		% Increase		39.39	-10.14	37.9		-22
90	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai (Suburban)	Domestic	171102	223858	324940	394635	402225	402860
		% Increase		30.83	45.15	61.53		0.2
		Foreign	3293	61736	5305	8569	10651	11859
		% Increase		1774.76	-91.41	21.45		11.3
91	Karla Caves, Karla	Domestic	216338	210289	240871	184406	174673	255676
		% Increase		-2.8	14.54	-23.44		46.4
		Foreign	1896	1894	2046	1989	2032	2896
		% Increase		-0.11	8.03	-2.79		42.5
92	Raigad Fort	Domestic	170813	156701	18825	187399	190544	296323
		% Increase		-8.26	-87.99	-0.44		55.5
		Foreign	315	162	168	183	186	195
		% Increase		-48.57	3.7	8.93		4.8
93	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	Domestic	107925	129537	181589	230180	238581	323603
		% Increase		20.03	40.18	26.76		35.6
		Foreign	6880	9060	8195	7994	8507	11742
		% Increase		31.69	-9.55	-2.45		38
94	Caves, Temples & Inscription, Bhaja	Domestic	36604	42368	50421	47454	48168	89708
		% Increase		15.75	19.01	-5.88		86.2
		Foreign	847	739	883	1065	1171	2092
		% Increase		-12.75	19.49	20.61		78.7
95	Kolaba Fort	Domestic	53781	57436	62381	66811	75878	150641
		% Increase		6.8	8.61	7.1		98.5

96	Old Fort Sholapur	Foreign	115	136	71	59	62	169
		% Increase		18.26	-47.79	-16.9		172.6
		Domestic	19411	27582	26520	24539	27146	40529
		% Increase		42.09	-3.85	-7.47		49.3
		Foreign	13	7	11	10	27	43
		% Increase		-46.15	57.14	-9.09		59.3
Total	Domestic	2463882	2835332	3172878	3189000	3077709	4004392	
	% Increase		15.08	11.9	0.51		30.1	
	Foreign	50127	106270	56279	68158	72026	94701	
	% Increase		112	-47.04	21.11		31.5	
XVII		Patna Circle						
97	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	Domestic	481995	500048	581211	613706	640003	757341
		% Increase		3.75	16.23	5.59		18.3
		Foreign	23205	25633	22828	26856	30316	40887
		% Increase		10.46	-10.94	17.64		34.9
98	Excavated Site Sarnath	Domestic	467538	522484	569869	0	0	0
		% Increase		11.75	9.07			
		Foreign	85991	88173	89496	0	0	0
		% Increase		2.54	1.5			
99	Shershah Suri's Tomb	Domestic	215190	226269	303720	245102	201639	166859
		% Increase		5.15	34.23	-19.3		-17.2
		Foreign	451	267	222	269	275	304
		% Increase		-40.8	-16.85	21.17		10.5
100	Jaunpur Fort	Domestic	232626	186043	266044	0	0	0
		% Increase		-20.02	43			
		Foreign	310	223	270	0	0	0
		% Increase		-28.06	21.08			
101	Ancient Site of Vaishali Kolhua	Domestic	122766	127200	148567	167347	163707	207409
		% Increase		3.61	16.8	12.64		26.7
		Foreign	9108	8304	7202	10556	11349	15737

		% Increase		-8.83	-13.27	46.57		38.7
102	Remains of Patliputra Kumrahar, Patna	Domestic	189435	170168	148693	165844	185316	179561
		% Increase		-10.17	-12.62	11.53		-3.1
		Foreign	601	1101	346	453	850	888
		% Increase		83.19	-68.57	30.92		4.5
103	Excavated Site Vikramshila, Antichak	Domestic	56707	49036	57274	51751	56333	88549
		% Increase		-13.53	16.8	-9.64		
		Foreign	360	448	538	336	492	600
		% Increase		24.44	20.09	-37.55		
104	Lord Cornwallis Tomb Ghazipur	Domestic	32295	35941	41746	0	0	0
		% Increase		11.29	16.15			
		Foreign	9	118	71	0	0	0
		% Increase		1211.11	-39.83			
105	Observatory Man Singh (Man Singh) Varanasi (U.P)	Domestic	20240	27499	59490	0	0	0
		% Increase		35.86	116.34			
		Foreign	779	5217	946	0	0	0
		% Increase		569.7	-81.87			
XVIII			Raipur Circle					
106	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	Domestic	64800	72601	83985	52559	52559	91602
		% Increase		12.04	15.68	-37.42		74.3
		Foreign	60	110	104	54	54	72
		% Increase		83.33	-5.45	-48.08		33.3
	Total	Domestic	64800	72601	83985	52559	52559	91602
		% Increase		12.04	15.68	-37.42		74.3
		Foreign	60	110	104	54	54	72
		% Increase		83.33	-5.45	-48.08		33.3
XIV			Sarnath Circle					
E	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	Domestic	0	0	569869	244323	218948	557041
		% Increase				-57.13		154.4
		Foreign	0	0	89496	207	203	206218

		% Increase				-99.77		101485.2
108	Old Fort (Shahi Fort) Jaunpur	Domestic	0	0	266044	60811	63206	223056
		% Increase				-77.14		252.9
		Foreign	0	0	270	507	534	211
		% Increase				87.78		-60.5
109	Lord Cornwallis Tomb Ghazipur	Domestic	0	0	41746	591197	631115	18950
		% Increase				1316.18		-97
		Foreign	0	0	71	88282	86657	54
		% Increase				124240.85		-99.9
110	Observatory Man Singh (Man Singh) Varanasi (U.P)	Domestic	0	0	59490	26824	22309	36905
		% Increase				-54.91		65.4
		Foreign	0	0	946	89	89	299
		% Increase				-90.59		236
	Total	Domestic	0	0	937149	923155	935578	835952
		% Increase				-1.49		-10.6
		Foreign	0	0	90783	89085	87483	206782
		% Increase				-1.89		136.4

XV		Srinagar Circle						
111	Ancient Place at Leh , Distt, Leh	Domestic	15620	29990	0			
		% Increase		92				
		Foreign	7825	9419	0			
		% Increase		20.37				
112	Avantiswamin Temple Avantipur Distt.Pulwama	Domestic	29240	35194	35061	28241	24035	18650
		% Increase		20.36	-0.38	-19.45		-22.4
		Foreign	153	196	133	59	50	15049
		% Increase		28.1	-32.14	-55.64		29998
113	Palace Complex at Ram Nager, Distt. Purwala	Domestic	4294	4550	5722	6176	5732	8482
		% Increase		5.96	25.76	7.93		48
		Foreign	1	0	1	0	0	2
		% Increase				-100		

114	Group of Temple at Kiramch, Distt. Udhampur	Domestic	4283	5113	5792	5565	5266	19165
		% Increase			19.38	13.28	-3.92	
115	Leh Palace	Foreign	0	2	2	2	2	3
		% Increase				0	0	
115	Leh Palace	Domestic	0	0	28599	0	0	0
		% Increase						
115	Leh Palace	Foreign	0	0	8323	0	0	0
		% Increase						
115	Total	Domestic	53437	74847	75174	39982	35033	46297
		% Increase			40.07	0.44	-14.16	
115	Total	Foreign	7979	9617	8459	61	52	15054
		% Increase			20.53	-12.04	-55.15	

XVI Shimla Mini Circle

116	Kangra Fort, Kangra	Domestic	91395	109709	127738	116467	152747	196937
		% Increase			20.04	16.43	-8.82	
116	Kangra Fort, Kangra	Foreign	2235	2361	2468	2687	3742	4402
		% Increase			5.64	4.53	8.87	
117	Rock Cut Caves, Masroor	Domestic	25766	30381	35896	25682	34614	55082
		% Increase			17.91	18.15	-28.45	
117	Rock Cut Caves, Masroor	Foreign	975	920	1111	1046	1306	1701
		% Increase			-5.64	20.76	-5.85	
117	Total	Domestic	117161	140090	163634	142149	187361	252019
		% Increase			19.57	16.81	-13.13	
117	Total	Foreign	3210	3281	3579	3733	5048	6103
		% Increase			2.21	9.08	4.30	

XVII Thrissur Circle

118	Bekal Fort Pallikkare Distt. Kasaragod	Domestic	309314	316918	336974	279507	357758	460278
		% Increase			2.46	6.33	-17.05	
118	Bekal Fort Pallikkare Distt. Kasaragod	Foreign	1030	998	1014	452	773	1201
		% Increase			-3.11	1.6	-55.42	

119	Mattancherry Palace Museum Kochi	Domestic	245885	0	315252	260456	358540	474675
		% Increase				-17.38		32.4
		Foreign	104717	0	112564	77634	117745	121341
		% Increase				-31.03		3.1
	Total	Domestic	555199	316918	652226	539963	187361	252019
		% Increase		-42.92	105.8	-17.21		34.5
		Foreign	105747	998	113578	78086	5048	6103
		% Increase		-99.06	11280.56	-31.25		20.9

XVIII Vadodara Circle

120	Sun Temple Modhera	Domestic	422148	443673	439624	384149	332237	293019
		% Increase		5.1	-0.91	-12.62		-11.8
		Foreign	3557	3150	3192	3539	3339	5062
		% Increase		-11.44	1.33	10.87		51.6
121	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	Domestic	330775	416844	442593	318489	299893	427305
		% Increase		26.02	6.18	-28.04		42.5
		Foreign	3073	2815	3160	3485	3586	5863
		% Increase		-8.4	12.26	10.28		62.7
122	Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park(Jama Masjid Saherki Masjid)	Domestic	113226	114535	148507	147648	143888	112384
		% Increase		1.16	29.66	-0.58		-21.9
		Foreign	1863	1800	2104	2038	1981	3333
		% Increase		-3.38	16.89	-3.14		68.2
123	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	Domestic	86517	76154	79648	35974	30122	40918
		% Increase		-11.98	4.59	-54.83		35.8
		Foreign	1118	1058	1004	862	795	1241
		% Increase		-5.37	-5.1	-14.14		56.1
124	Baba Pyare and Khapra Kodiya Caves, Junagarh	Domestic	1024	999	1301	484	343	64
		% Increase		-2.44	30.23	-62.8		-81.3
		Foreign	60	6	15	639	630	0
		% Increase		-90	150	4160		-100
125	Ashokan Rock Edict, Junagadh	Domestic	69578	24508	0	0	0	0

	% Increase						
	Foreign	504	377	0	0	0	0
	% Increase						
Total	Domestic	1023268	1076713	1111673	886744	806483	873690
	% Increase		5.22	3.25	-20.23		8.3
	Foreign	10181	9206	9475	10563	10331	15472
	% Increase		-9.58	2.92	11.48		49.8
Grand Total	Domestic	43019998	45425859	50988730	40167938	45076706	53803682
	% Increase		5.59	12.25	-21.22		19.4
	Foreign	2995852	2792272	2620228	2379389	2982601	3630618
	% Increase		-6.8	-6.16	-9.19		21.7

Annexure 54

Expenditure on monuments in the past five years 2013-14 to 2017-18 and allocation in the year 2018-19

(₹Rs.Lakh)

	State/UT	Circle / Branch	No.of Monuments	Expenditure					Allocation	Average/ Monument/ year
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	743	957.97	1404.99	1270	940	850	800	2.905049
		Lucknow C		944.99	1165	945.08	688.52	648.97	650	
		Sarnath City		---	534.99	495	230.2	200	225	
			743	1902.96	3104.98	2710.08	1858.72	1698.97	1675	
2	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	286	493	695	629.05	334	544.99	550	6.188718
		Mumbai		415	645	902.82	900.48	914.98	850	
		Nagpur		---	444.98	845	395.54	530	530	
			286	908	1784.98	2376.87	1630.02	1989.97	1930	
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	506	1253	1515.99	1427.02	1009.5	1056.89	950	4.595873
		Hampi Mini		--	90	401.24	800.31	660	650	
		Dharwad		993.79	713.94	716.42	516.98	597.99	600	
			506	2246.79	2319.93	2544.68	2326.79	2314.88	2200	
4	M.P	Bhopal	292	716.99	956.99	1261.01	745	779.98	750	2.973727
5	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	79	280	596.99	679.52	865	689.92	550	7.724536
6	West Bengal & Sikkim	Kolkata	136	448.18	549.63	537.95	280.68	521	751.18	5.404173
			3							
			139	751.18	751.18	751.18	751.18	751.18	751.18	
7	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai C	413	845	1070.01	919.1	583.98	460.05	500	1.190476
			7							
			420	500	500	500	500	500	500	
8	Punjab	Chandigarh	33	795.92	875.85	634.98	523.85	424.91	425	

	Haryana		91							
			124	425	425	425	425	425	425	3.427419
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	40	155.86	315	300	106.22	148.75	150	
10	Delhi	Delhi	111	1300.19	1499.75	1176.73	562.5	901.88	1883.65	
		Delhi Mini	63	-	-	-	418.05	640.11	600	
			174	1456.05	1814.75	1476.73	1086.77	1690.74	2633.65	9.730546
11	Goa	Goa	21	144.5	397.36	240.99	155.3	239.64	240	11.2523
12	Assam	Guwahati	55	174.94	292.56	395.07	262.19	377	300	
	Manipur		1							
	Meghalaya	Aizawl	8				72.2	86.2	100	
	Mizoram		1							
	Nagaland		4							
	Tripura		8							
	Arunachal Pradesh		3							
			80	174.94	292.56	395.07	334.39	463.2	400	
13	Rajasthan	Jaipur	162	521.48	610	512.98	208.48	255	260	
		Jodhpur		---	569.96	729.29	322.42	370	375	
			162	521.48	610	1242.27	530.9	625	635	4.284619
14	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	129	1068.43	998.32	776.61	841.5	350	650	6.052791
15	Telangana	Hyderabad	8						350	7.291667
16	Bihar	Patna	70	263	414.99	374.99	153.53	195	250	3.932167
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	56	260	443	135.07	95.83	215	250	
		Leh Mini	13	116.83	141.98	131.5	43.4	54.09	55	
			69	376.83	584.98	266.57	139.23	269.09	305	4.690097
18	Kerala	Thrissur	28	455	647.19	545	284.98	325	350	15.51887
19	Gujarat	Vadodara	203	655	847.99	1123.07	1385	1117.99	950	
	Daman & Diu(UT)		12							
			215	950	950	950	950	950	950	4.418605
20	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	42	210.49	264.99	215	55.07	70	70	3.514087

21	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	47	468.4	587.89	670.33	216.3	176.39	175	8.135851
22	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	69	115.98	147.61	50.13	175	150	9.073333
	Chemical preservation		--	510.85	787.65	729.6	690.13	549.79	582	
	Horticultural Activity (--	2446.05	3357.98	3878.22	4655.95	5528.2	5300	
	D.G. Headquarters Office		--	--		-	10783	19737.09	19016.35	
	Total	Reserve	---	--	--	--	---	---	289.68	
			3687	16963.86	23551.95	23746.25	30176.22	40391.81	41127.86	
			3687						15939.83	

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