### STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of World Heritage property:</th>
<th>Hill Forts of Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Party:</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification number:</td>
<td>247 rev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of inscription:</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
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<td>Criteria:</td>
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**Introduction**

Within the State of Rajasthan, six extensive and majestic forts together reflect the elaborate, fortified seats of power of Rajput princely states that flourished between the 8th and 16th centuries. The extensive fortifications, up to 20 kilometers in circumference, optimized various kinds of hill terrain, at Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh and Amer, riverside at Gagron, the dense forests at Ranthambore, and the desert at Jaisalmer, which exhibit an important phase in the development of an architectural typology based on established “traditional Indian principles of fortifications”. The vocabularies of architectural forms share much common ground with other greater styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal forts. Rajput style was not ‘unique’, but the particular manner in which Rajput architecture was eclectic (drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours) together with its degree of influence over later regional styles (such as Maratha architecture) do make it distinctive.

As a former capital of the Sisodia clan and the target of three famous historical sieges, **Chittaurgarh** is strongly associated with Rajput history and folklore. Furthermore, the sheer number and variety of architectural remains dating from the 8th to the 16th centuries, mark it as an exceptional fort in its scale and monumentality comparable to very few other Indian forts. **Kumbhalgarh** was constructed in a single process and (apart from the palace of Fateh Singh, added later) retains its architectural coherence.
Its design is attributed to an architect known by name-Mandan-who was also an author and theorist at the court of Rana Kumbha in Chittaurgarh. This combination of factors is highly exceptional. Situated in the middle of forest, Ranthambore is an established exemplar of forest hill fort. In the remains of the palace of Hammir are among the oldest surviving structures of an Indian palace. Gagron is an exemplar of a river-protected fort. In addition its strategic location in a pass in the hills reflects it control of trade routes. Amber Palace is representative of a key phase (17th century) in the development of a common Rajput-Mughal court style, embodied in the buildings and gardens added to Amber by Mirza Raja Jai Singh. Jaisalmer is an example of a hill fort in desert terrain. The extensive township contained within it from the outset, still inhabited today, and the group of Jain temples, make it an important (and in some respects even unique) example of a sacred and secular (urban) fort. These properties are inscribed in the World Heritage List under

Criteria (ii): The Hill Forts of Rajasthan exhibit an important interchange of Princely Rajput ideologies in fort planning, art and architecture from the early medieval to late medieval period, within the varied physiographic and cultural zones of Rajasthan. Although Rajput architecture shared much common ground with other regional styles, such as Sultanate and Mughal architecture, it was eclectic, drawing inspiration from antecedents and neighbours, and had a degree of influence over later regional styles such as Maratha architecture.

Criteria (iii): The series of six massive hill forts are architectural manifestations of Rajput valour, bravery, feudalism and cultural traditions, documented in several historic texts and paintings of the medieval and late medieval period in India. Their elaborate fortifications, built to protect not only garrisons for defence but also palatial buildings, temples, and urban centres, and their distinctive Rajput architecture, are an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the ruling Rajput clans and to their patronage of religion, arts and literature in the region of Rajasthan over several centuries.
1. **Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee’s Decision paragraph by paragraph**

The State Party submitted the report on state of conservation for the Hill Forts of Rajasthan in 2015-16 for perusal of the World Heritage Committee during its 40th session held in July, 2016 in Istanbul (Turkey). Subsequently, as per recommendations of the 40th session of the Committee, the State Party submitted a detailed report on all available studies on the mining in the setting of Chittaurgarh Fort to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February, 2017 for review by the Advisory Bodies in order to ensure that there are no negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property.

As per recommendations of the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee, the report on state of conservation in regards to Hill Forts of Rajasthan is as below:

(a) The Committee noted that, despite reassurances provided by the State Party, the Management Plan for Jaisalmer Fort is still in drafting phase, requests the state Party to expedite the completion of the Site Management Plan for Jaisalmer Fort and to submit the final draft, along with sub-plans for visitor management, risk preparedness and livelihood generation for the local population, to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, prior to its adoption;

**Response:** The World Heritage Committee during its 38th session held at Phnom Penh (Cambodia) in July, 2013 while inscribing the nomination of Hill Forts of Rajasthan on the World Heritage List, recommended for preparation of Site Management Plan (SMP) of the Jaisalmer Fort. As a follow-up to the recommendations, the State Party got prepared a draft SMP by engaging a consultant which was circulated among all Stakeholders of Central and State Government and representatives of local residents. In order to finalize the draft SMP, a one day workshop was conducted on 04.07.2017 in Jaipur duly chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary to the State Govt. of Rajasthan. All stakeholders were invited in the workshop and their views have been incorporated in the records of discussions. The Director General, ASI held a review meeting directing the consultant to revise the document incorporating all suggestions as indicated in the
record of Discussions along with sub-plans of visitor management risk preparedness and livelihood generation of the local population for finalization of the SMP in order to submit the same to the World Heritage Centre.

(b) Request the State Party to provide all available studies on the mining in the setting of Chittaurgarh Fort to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in order to ensure that there are no negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property;

Response: As a follow-up to the recommendations, the State Party has already submitted the report enclosing reports/documents all available studies on the mining in the setting of Chittaurgarh Fort to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February, 2017 for review of the Advisory Bodies.

It is worth to mention that the possible effects Response: the possible effects of industrial and mining activities have drawn the attention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Special Leave Petition No 21211/2012 Birla Corporation Vs Bhanwar Singh and others. In its order, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the setting up of a technical study to monitor the impact of mining on the monuments and the effect of high visitor turnouts and the vehicular movement within the property. The study was conducted by a committee of scientists from Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Rourkee and Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Dhanbad, two premier research institutions of India. Their report is under the consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and therefore is sub-judice. The orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court will be implemented.

Archaeological Survey of India has accomplished several conservational measures to restore the buried/damaged and decaying structures. Some of these measures are outlined in item 3.

(c) Further requests the State Party to provide detailed information on the consolidation measures undertaken and foreseen for the Kumbhalgarh Fort, to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, for review by the Advisory Bodies
Response: It is stated here that under a project few years back some of the temples were restored in the past retaining their authenticity in material, substance, workmanship and design. Few more buildings are being taken up during this and in the coming years for restoration and stabilizing their fabric from further decay.

2. Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party
   [Note: conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or any information request from the World Heritage Centre].

   In addition of the above concerns identified by the WHC, the following conservation issues have been identified by the State Party.

   Chittaurgarh Fort
   The following issues are under considerations by the State party and have also been highlighted by the Committee formed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

   The steps of the narrow staircase of Vijay Stambha, an iconic monument in the fort have been damaged by the heavy footfall, especially during tourist season. The preparation of an effective Traffic Movement Plan is under consideration for the management of heavy vehicular traffic (tourist and local) within the fort.

   At present State Party has not identified any conservation issue which may affect the OUV of the property.

   Jaisalmer Fort
   Necessary conservation efforts have been initiated to protect the OUV of this fort. The issues mentioned in the Statement of OUV are being taken care of while formulating the Site Management Plan (SMP). The final SMP will address all issues including the issue of unauthorized constructions particularly on the bastions and the sewage water seepage from the residences/lodging facilities which may contribute to further structural damage to the fort walls/bastions form the core. The Site Management Plan is in the process of finalization.
3. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, please describe any potential major restoration, alteration and/or new construction(s) within the protected area and its buffer zone and/or corridors that might be envisaged.

There are number of government and private stakeholders in the core and buffer zone of all these properties. There are legislative frameworks to control the development of these areas. In order to coordinate the mechanisms of control of development, the Hill Fort Apex Advisory committee has been formed under chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan with sub level Coordination Committees at District level headed by respective District Collector. As such creation of any infrastructure facility in the core and buffer areas of these properties has to undergo these legislative regimes. None of the governmental stakeholder is planning to initiate any major development project in the core and buffer areas in near future. However, following conservation/restoration works have been taken during last three years at these properties.

CHITTAURGARH FORT

Manpora Bhanpura Haveli:
This is the ruined haveli dating to 17th century AD, situated on the ridge right side of the road leading from Padmini palace toward Mrigvan. Structures were buried and visible at some points. After scientific clearance of debris, structures were exposed following their alignment and were conserved simultaneously in random rubble stone masonry with lime surkhi sand mortar and water tightening of walls and top of there. Interior of structures was provided with lime concrete in base and flooring of lime surkhi sand mortar.
Conservation of Ghee Baori (Stepped Well):

This is a large reservoir for water storage and one of the sixty odd water bodies identified in the fort. This reservoir is located to the west of the Vijay Stambha behind the temple of Kumbhashyam. It was in dilapidated condition filled with debris and ashlar masonry on the eastern side was missing at many places. There was huge growth of vegetation through the masonry further leading to disintegration of the original structure. Debris was removed and reservoir was restored at missing point in random rubble stone masonry with lime surkhi coarse sand mortar matching with the original. New ashlar stone (veneer/facade stone) in lime surkhi sand mortar were laid in steps, platform and face stone including cutting and interlocking each stone member and clamping with stainless steel clamps. Conservation and restoration of the eastern arm to stabilize the existing masonry is completed. The removal of debris the floor of the tank revealed a high quality lime concreting of the entire floor of the tank to ensure that there is no seepage of water through the joints of the bed rock. Recessed pointing with lime surkhi sand mortar mixed with water proofing and colouring pigment including raking, cleaning and washing out the exposed joints was also done. Approach pathway was provided by laying cement concrete at base overlain by flagstones.
Conservation of Kumbha Palace Premises:

Kumbha Palace is the main palatial complex in the fort which provides a faint glimpse of the pristine glory of this three storied structure. As conservation measures, missing kangooras have been restored in lime surkhi coarse sand mortar. Similarly, missing/broken chhajja stones duly finely chisel dressed and matching with original have been provided. Flush pointing with lime surkhi sand mortar mixed with water proofing compound and colouring pigment including raking, cleaning and washing the exposed joints is done. The existing dead/badly damaged and missing lime concrete/flag stone flooring in the complex was removed and provided with lime concrete in base and 75 mm average thick stone flooring over it. Moulding/plastering on kangoora with lime surkhi mortar matching with original has been completed.
Development of area between Kumbha Palace and Vijay Stambha (Phase I Clearance of debris and removal of vegetation from Tel Baori):

This is another huge water reservoir situated behind the Kumbhashyam temple. The water body was completely covered with soil/stone debris and big trees grown within the structure. As a continuous effort to expose these buried water structures, the work of removal of debris was taken up with simultaneous conservation of wall by brick masonry in lime surkhi sand mortar and laying of lime concrete flooring in the ancient structures.

Repair of Damaged/Fallen fortification wall near Mor Magari:

The massive fortification wall of the fort measuring appx. 12 km. in perimeter is in good state of conservation. The small damaged portion of this fortification near Mor Magari (behind the Mrigvan) was taken up for restoration work. The work is done with dry random rubble stone masonry in hearting using old available stones and doing top water tightening of the wall by lime surkhi coarse sand mortar matching with the original. Recessed pointing of the old and restored fortification wall in lime surkhi coarse sand mortar is also done. Restoration of the damaged drainage system of fortification wall is restored by giving proper slope for outlet by way of cutting and drilling and removal of debris etc.
Restoration of Nagina Moti Bazar:
The Nagina Moti Bazar is situated on both side of road leading from Kumbhashyam temple to Birla Dharamshala. These consist of small shops in series built on high platform without any roof. In order to restore these, following works have been executed:
Structures have been exposed by removing debris filled inside with simultaneous sorting of architectural members for re-use. Ancient structures consisting walls were restored with random rubble stone masonry in lime surkhi sand mortar matching with original using all old available collected stones. These walls have been water tightened and recess pointing is done in lime surkhi sand mortar. Lime concrete flooring is provided in all chambers. Stone flooring of 75mm thickness is laid over concrete base in lime surkhi mortar. New ashlar stone (veneer/facade stone) with lime surkhi coarse sand is provided in steps, platform, face stone including cutting and interlocking each other and clamping with stainless steel clamps. Ornamental/moulded design (pandasa) stones are fixed matching with the original wherever missing or damaged.
Repair of old Railing/Jali Railing and increase of height of dwarf wall along the road side from view Point to Topkhana building:

The old dwarf wall and railing along pathway from View point to Top Khana building was in very bad condition. This was removed and provided with cement concrete in foundation and new random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall in lime surkhi sand mortar. Old serviceable and new railing was refixed in cement concrete. Masonry dwarf wall and pillars provided lime surkhi sand mortar, cement concrete copping, and recess pointing, painting of jails/railing and finally laying of 50 to 70 mm thick flag stones on the top of wall.

Construction of Masonry Pedestal for Loose Sculptures at Topkhana:

Loose sculptures and architectural fragments were lying in the open area in front of Top Khana. In order to store them at a proper place, an enclosure provided with
pedestals for keeping these objects is constructed by laying cement concrete in foundation bed with random rubble stone masonry in dwarf wall with lime surkhi sand mortar in walls and floor bed. Cement concrete copping of the top of random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall and pillars, pedestal, etc. 20 mm average thick plaster with lime surkhi sand mortar with 75 mm thick flag stone flooring over lime concrete base is provided. Recess pointing on random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall, pillars, and pedestals is completed.

Construction of Masonry Pedestal for Loose Architectural Fragments near Vijay Stambha:

Loose sculptures and architectural fragments were lying in the open area in front of Top Khana. In order to store them at a proper place, an enclosure provided with pedestals for keeping these objects is constructed by laying cement concrete in foundation bed with random rubble stone masonry in dwarf wall with lime surkhi sand mortar in walls and floor bed. Cement concrete copping of the top of random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall and pillars, pedestal, etc. 20 mm average thick plaster with lime surkhi coarse sand mortar and 75 mm thick flag stone flooring over lime concrete base is done. Recess pointing on random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall, pillars, and pedestals is completed.

Construction of M.S. Grill enclosure to display Architectural Fragments and to protect the area of Vijay Stambha:

The area behind temple of Samadhiswara was littered with loose stone sculptures and architectural fragments. In order to place them properly and safely, an enclosure was constructed in random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall in lime surkhi sand mortar provided with cement concrete in foundation and M.S grill all around the enclosure. Providing and fixing of 50 cm average thick stone copping on the top of dwarf wall with lime surkhi sand mortar. Recess printing on random rubble stone masonry dwarf wall in lime surkhi coarse sand mortar and 20 mm average thick plaster is completed.
Fencing within of protected area:

(i) From the rear gate of Vijay Stambha to Kumbhashyam temple
(ii) From Kalika Mata Temple to Padmini Palace

In order to provide easy access to monuments, dwarf wall provided with iron railing is provided along road side/pathways. After laying cement concrete in foundation, random rubble stone masonry is constructed in low height. Over it M.S. railing/grill fence is fixed with providing 75 mm average thick copping stones on top of the dwarf walls. Flush pointing is done over masonry wall, pillars in lime surkhi mortar.

Surface and Condition Mapping/Documentation of the Fort:
Surface and condition mapping and documentation of Chittaurgarh fort by Total Station Survey is completed. The nature of documentation includes the comprehensive surface mapping of all the archaeological remains within the fort by conducting a Total Station Survey, preparing catalogues of the same and preparation of detailed pre-conservation drawings of the structures to be conserved.

KUMBHALGARH FORT

Exposing Ruins of a Temple near Bund No.2:
A heap of ruins of a small temple having the grabhagriha and mandapa has been cleared scientifically exposing the buried temple remains. Buried structure was exposed with sorting and stacking of architectural members. Dislocated and bulged components of temple are either taken out or fixed properly at their places. Different architectural members and ornamental stones recovered during exposition are properly restored and reset at their appropriate locations in the grabhagriha, mandapa and jungha portions of the temple. Walls of the temple are restored with random rubble stone masonry in lime concrete mortar with filling the core and doing recess pointing in lime concrete mortar.
Repair of Kitchen and Stables near Badal Mahal:

The roof portion of stable was completely missing and of kitchen was completely damaged. Both structures are provided/fixed with sal wood battens and 25 m thick sal wood frame on the top of truss. G.I sheets are fixed on the top of sal wood frames over which local handmade kailu (khaprail) are fixed with nut bolts. Parapet walls are constructed in random rubble stone masonry in lime mortar with recess pointing on old structures and new masonry work in lime mortar. Door frames and doors in sal wood are also fixed in the structures.

Laying of approach pathway from Jain Temple No. 9 to Mamadev Kund and further upto Pittalyashah Temple:

Most of the ancient structures/temples within the fort were provided with approach pathway in random rubble stone masonry for easy access to them under a project undertaken few years back. However, few interior locations were still devoid of any proper approach for tourists going to these sites. Therefore, approach pathways
from Jain Temple no. 9 of the Golerao group to Mamadev kund and from there to Pitaliyashah Jain temple are constructed by paving stones in cement mortar followed by flush pointing on random rubble stone pavements pathways.

Providing Drinking water Facilities at different locations:
There was acute scarcity of water for both drinking as well as toilet purposes. In order to provide water facilities at different locations for tourist, the bed rock was excavated for foundation and provided with cement concrete mortar filling for laying of pipeline. Submersible motor pump set and other electrical installation are fixed to ensure proper water supply at different location as amenity to tourists.

Consolidation of rubble structure around Golerao group of temples:
Buried Structures were exposed and restored in random rubble stone masonry followed by recess pointing on masonry in lime surkhi sand mortar and resetting of stone pavements/flooring there.
JAISALMER FORT

The fort of Jaisalmer also known as "Sonar kila" is built over a 50 m high hill with its huge ramparts that varies from 10 to 25m. in height. There are three parallel walls around it. The lowest wall served as a base or pitching wall while the main fort has two walls running parallel with a variable gap of 6-2 m, known as Mori for the movement of the security guards.

Restoration of Bastion No. 38:

The outer bastion no. 38 along Shiv marg was in dilapidated condition, as cracks were developed and stone members were dislodged and bulged. The bulged/decayed and loose veneering ashlar stones were taken out in parts and stacked nearby. Then soling of 22.5cm thick dry rubble stone was provided under the bastion footing. Cement concrete was laid in the foundation and interning wall and then ashlar face course rubble masonry in lime mortar is restored. Hollow back space was filled with available earth/soil mixed with rubble.

![Dilapidated bastion with cracks and dislodging of masonry](image1)

![Bastion restored with foundation strengthening and masonry restoration](image2)

Conservation of dilapidated portion of pitching wall near Police Chowki:

The portion of the pitching wall in front of police chowki was in dilapidated condition as it is completely gone out of plumb. Therefore, the bulged portion was dismantled and veneering stones were staked at a place. 25 m thick dry rubble stone soling is done at the base below the cement concrete in foundation. Then sorted old as well
as new ashlar stone masonry were resetted with lime sand mortar with providing weep holes for seepage of water from slope of the hillock and interlocking joints. Core filling is done with random rubble stone masonry.

![Dilapidated pitching wall](image1)

![Restored pitching wall](image2)

**Development Works by Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP):**

The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP), a state government enterprise carried out following developmental works within the fort for proper laying of underground pipelines for drinking water and sewerage, etc. Their details is as below:

**Sewer Line:**

Work was divided in four zones and 225 mm HDPE pipe was used as main sewer with house connection 110 mm HDPE pipe. All manholes are RCC with SFRC Covers & Jaisalmer stone cladding. The Work of all four zones are completed and the house holds are connected with new sewer network laid by RUIDP, except few houses. Municipal Corporation has been requested to re-align internal sewerage system of these houses to connect with RUIDP laid sewerage network. Mori portion could not be taken up by RUIDP due to ASI restrictions. Rest the sewerage system inside the fort is under working position and all the houses are benefited by it.
Water supply:
For water supply DI (K-9) pipes are used with provision of water meter for all household and bulk flow meter at the supply point. The laying of water supply line is completed and tested by RUIDP. The system was designed to supply through OHSR which is abandoned and supply is being done through booster system by old network. Permission to construct new OHSR in place of damage OHSR has been initiated by Municipal Corporation through ASI.

Under Ground Ducting:
For ducting purpose DWC pipe dia. ranging from 315 mm to 90mm was laid with adequate number chambers for connection purpose. The work of laying of underground ducting for electric and telephone line is also completed by RUIDP. Laying of underground cable for electric and telephone will be done by line agencies JVVNL and BSNL respectively.

Strom Water Drain:
Strom water drain of RCC and Jaisalmer stone has been constructed in the lanes to provide drainage system throughout the fort.
Details of work done in different sector are shown in table below:

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<tr>
<th>Work detail</th>
<th>Zone-I</th>
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<th>Zone-III</th>
<th>Zone-IV</th>
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RANTHAMBORE FORT

Conservation of Battish Kambha Chhatri:

It is a magnificent three terraced open structure approached from north through flight of steps. The top terrace has a roof which rests on thirty two pillars. These pillars are arranged in two rows on each side. The lower part of the pillar shaft is square and few have developed cracks and chopped off. The central portion has domical ceiling.

Following conservation works have been done at this chhatri:

a. Missing/damaged pandasa stones at upper and lower levels replaced all around the chhatri matching with original in texture, colour and composition.

b. Damaged/broken pedestal, shaft and capitals of pillars have been replaced with minimum intervention.

c. Floor has been repaired by providing stone-cut inlay pieces grooves in floral designs using sand stone/marble of black/yellow/white color.

d. Replaced missing/broken chhajjas all around the structure using sand stone slabs fixed with lime surkhi mortar and clamping with stainless steel clamps.

e. Missing arches have been provided on the south east side.

f. Provided decorative veneering in red sand stones in the face of parapet wall over the chhajja portion.

g. Damaged/cracked stones of the dome have been replaced and fixed with stainless steel clamps.

![Restoration of column](image1)

![Restoration of flooring](image2)
Conservation of Annapurna temple:

a. Restoration of masonry structures of the temple as a whole with random rubble stone masonry in lime surkhī mortar in whole premises wherever required.

b. Missing/broken chhajjas have been replaced with red sand stone.

c. Plaster of the inner side of temple and front portion with lime surkhī mortar with adhesive solutions has been completed.

d. Provided lime concrete and red sand stone flooring.

e. Water tightening and recess pointing is completed of all components of the temple.

Conservation of Jain Temple:

a) Crushed/broken stones of the dome of mandapa were dismantled and documented systematically and numbered layer-wise.

b) Dome has been resetted layer by layer using numbered components and few new stone members as per originally available evidences.

c) The damaged/missing jali around mandapa in front and both lateral sides has been replaced.

d) Moulded adhisthana portion of all components of the temple is consolidated by removing damaged and cracked/decayed stone members.

e) Damaged drum portion of the dome over ardhamandapa of the temple was provided with carved sand stones all around in kangoora pattern.
f) Buried structures adjoining the temple built of random rubble stone masonry were exposed and simultaneously conserved.

Conservation of Supari Mahal Premises:

a) Buried structures were exposed and dead plaster and buldged masonry was removed.
b) Damaged chhajja stones were replaced all around the room(s)
c) Damaged and decayed kakhashana stones fixed outside windows duly carved in floral/geometric designs were replaced.
d) Steps have been repaired and lower level area is provided with stone flooring and upgraded.
e) Buried structures all around the premises have been exposed and conserved simultaneously with random rubble stone masonry and lime mortar.
Development of area in front of Ganesh Temple:
Ganesh Temple is the main religious place in the fort where large number of devotees assembles throughout the year. In order to facilitate them the uneven and *kachha* surface in front of Ganesh temple is levelled and provided with cement concrete /flagstone flooring with pointing in lime mortar is done. Pipe railing is resetted to regularize proper movement of pilgrims to the temple.

Beside the above, pathway between Andheri Pol to Hammir Palace, Andheri Pol to Battish Khambha Chhatri and Padmila Tank to Kalika Mata temple has been constructed by paving random rubble masonry in lime surkhi sand mortar with recess pointing for easy movement of visitors to these structures.

**AMBER FORT**

Amber Fort, a World Heritage Site is significant not only for Rajasthan and India. It is famous globally for its unique architecture and its inclusion in the World Heritage List has made it a cultural landscape par excellence.

Extensive work has already been undertaken on stabilizing the fort walls and other structures and the impact of deterioration process is controlled. Apart from regular cleaning and maintenance of the fort following are the main conservation and development works in regards to protection of outstanding universal value of the property.

1. Conservation and Restoration work of Sheesh Mahal (main attraction of the tourist) has been taken up. In the Sheesh Mahal, Sukha Niwas and Suhag Mandir, there are variety of works exists i.e. Jamia Glass work, Stain Glass work, Intricate carving work and lime *jali* work. Amer Development and Management Authority (ADMA) has taken up all the conservation and restoration works i.e. Jamia Glass work, Stain Glass work, intricate carving work and lime *jali* works.
2. Conservation and Restoration of fresco painting works in Bhojan Shala and Man Singh Mahal has also been taken up.
3. Most of the fort wall constructed in random rubble masonry and plastered in lime surkhi mortar. Due to environmental effects, most of walls and structures have effect of algae growth and due to which most of walls became blackish. In order to remove this algae growth chemical treatment of the wall has been done.

4. Ariash work up to dedo level was massively done in the Mansingh Mahal, Sheesh Mahal and other places. The multicolored ariash dedo in some places started discoloring and material aging is observed, in this regard, conservation and restoration works of ariash is under progress.

In addition to above, conservation and restoration works for routine maintenance and up keeping of fort are under progress. This work includes restoration of damaged plaster, lime jail and lime dhar for flooring, khameera works on walls etc.

Followings are the few other developmental works taken up in the property:

1. Installation of CCTV Surveillance system & PA system.
2. Renovation and Development of facilities at various places.
4. Flooring restoration works inside the fort.
7. Establishment of interpretation center.
8. Development of one additional Hathi Stand.
9. Development of waiting lounge at Hathi Stand.
GAGRON FORT:

This property has unique location at the confluence of the Ahu River and the Kali Sindh River. Its distinctive contribution to the series arises from it being the only river-protected fort included in the nomination. In addition, its strategic location on a pass in the hills gave it enhanced significance in the control of trade routes.

The main access to the fort is from the northern side via a steep passage through two gates. The fortifications consist of two walls, an outer wall which loops into a major rampart at the rear and an inner fortification wall, which is interspersed with circular enforcements and crowned with large crenellations. The ramparts rise up 10-15m above ground, with the circular corner defenses reaching 25m in height. The inner wall compound is accessed via an ascending route through a simple opening in the south-eastern wall, which leads directly to the outer wall over the river.

The typology and architectural style of Gagron Fort is representative of the Doda and Khichi Rajput military architecture of the 12th century. The access to the palace area leads through a succession of courts and temples which are outside of the inner enclosure. The palace area itself, located in the north-west of the inner enclosure, predominantly consist of 18th-19th century structures, like the Sheesh Mahal of the Jhala Rajputs of the Zenana and Mardana Mahal, with its foliated ornamentation and arched openings of Zalim Singh Jhala’s time (19th cent.)
Further structures are the Hindu Vaishnava Temple called Madan Mchan (18th-19th cent.), the Hindu Hanuman Temple and the Muslim Shrine, the Dargah (16th Cent.).

At present the conservation, restoration and development works are in progress which are as below:

1. Conservation and restoration work of fort wall
2. Development of pathway
3. Restoration work of ruins building inside fort
4. Repair of roofs, Providing and fixing missing stone chajjas & steps
5. Conservation work of traditional kangoora on fort wall, and providing stone signages, benches etc

4 Any potential major restoration / alteration and / or new construction intended within the property, buffer zone and / or corridor or other areas where such developments may affect OUV / authenticity / integrity.

Nil

5. Public access to the State of conservation report

The conservation report is regularly included in the Indian Archaeology. A review of the respective year published by Archaeological Survey of India on annual basis which can be referred by scholars and public. The annual conservation programme with identified works and estimates are also uploaded on conservation portal of Archaeological Survey of India which is in public domain.

6. Signature of the Authority

[Signature]

JANHWIJ SHARMA
 jit, Director General (Conservation)
Archaeological Survey of India
New Delhi-110001