

inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2013 includes six sites from the State of Rajasthan namely, Chittaurgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Ranthambhore Fort, Jaisalmer Fort, Amber Fort and Gagron Fort of these first four sites are under protection of ASI and remaining two are under Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur and Jodhpur Circles are taking utmost care for preservation of the Centrally protected World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan.

Conservation of Sun Temple at Konark

2206. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state : the steps already taken and steps proposed to be taken through Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for permanent solution on conservation of Sun Temple at Konark, Odisha, a world heritage monument on the recommendation of the Steering Committee meeting held on 17th June, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Director-General of ASI?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): Essential conservation work of Sun Temple at Konark is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and it is in a fairly good state of preservation. On the recommendation of the Steering Committee meeting, the drainage arrangements from the temple complex have been further improved, a well designed scaffolding at the temple erected and scientific investigation work of the temple has been assigned to Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

Monument specific heritage bye-laws

2207. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that monument specific heritage bye-laws as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 are yet to be prepared for Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments in the country;

(b) the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) that is allowed as per the heritage bye-laws for urban centres such as Delhi; and

(c) which bye-laws vis-a-vis FAR would prevail in case the FAR is different than what is allowed under municipal bye-laws and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, the National Monuments Authority (NMA) is generally following the provisions of the existing building bye-laws for urban centres such as Delhi in terms of FAR that may be allowed.

(c) In the event of heritage bye-laws of NMA being different from Municipal bye-laws, the heritage bye-laws of NMA would prevail.

Shortage of manpower and technical staff for monuments

2208. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lot of monuments of national importance are facing neglect due to want of adequate manpower and technical staff at various places;

(b) whether Government is aware that big forts like Chittorgarh have staff of around twenty only to look after its entire area;

(c) whether Government is also aware that due to this and due to scarcity of funds lot of monuments are being defaced and face irreparable damage; and

(d) if so, the position of posting of staff at various monuments and how many positions are vacant in Archaeology Department and by when these positions will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) Monuments of national importance are protected, preserved and conserved adequately by the existing manpower and technical staff at the disposal of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). No monuments of national importance have been neglected for want of adequate manpower.

(b) Monuments are looked after by permanent ASI staff as well as outsourced personnel. Assessment of manpower required for upkeep and security is done by the Superintending Archaeologist concerned. Adequate care is taken to provide manpower, commensurate with the size of the monument, within the available resources.

(c) Question does not arise.