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## Issues and challenges of conservation of tangible cultural heritage in India: An assessment

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### Abstract

India is the sixth richest cultural heritage country in the world and has 3,697 centrally protected monument sites. These sites are either administered by the ASI or the state government. She has many constitutional laws to preserve tangible cultural heritage and it has been protected by CISF/private security personnel in the country. However, issues are noticed frequently, like missing of tangible cultural heritage monuments from various states of the country. Around 321 cases are noticed by illegal encroachments; 210 theft cases are registered; 486 objects, including metals, stones and other paintings have been lost in centrally protected monuments. Smugglers targeted rural villages, partially damaged-unprotected temples and easily kidnapped the stone, Panchaloga, Bronze, Silver, Gold and precious stone idols, antiquities/sculptures and idols were exported abroad. This paper's succeeding paragraphs focus on the Issues and Challenges of Conservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage in India: An Assessment.

**Keywords:** Tangible cultural heritage, missing monuments, illegal monument encroachment, illegal theft of antiquities and challenges of preservation of cultural heritage

### Introduction

India is the sixth-wealthiest cultural heritage country in the world. It has found around 44 UNESCO World Heritage sites as of 2024 and also an enormous other archaeological antiquities sites around India. In this country, the researcher has traced from the Palaeolithic age to 100-year-old culturally important locations and materials. The cultural heritage is classified into Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH) and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH). 'The ICH consists of literature documents, music, cultural craft/art works, ceremonies, festivals, dance, traditional performance, social customs, oral traditions etc' [1, 2]. These ICH are ancient traditional practices followed by the local population of the country. It was extended from generation to generation; popularised by the national interest and knocked the kind attention of the international population. The TCH consist of either immovable or movable heritage. 'The immovable heritages are monuments, archaeological sites; buildings such as old forts, palaces and group of buildings are called Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH). It also has some movable TCH's such as museum collections, Archives materials and libraries. The TCH's main purpose of this research is to explore India's tangible cultural heritage related issues and challenges, like illegal monument encroachments, missing cases of monuments, illegal transportation of antiquities abroad and their retrieval matters are concentrated.

### Methodology

This paper focuses on descriptive and analytical. For this research, primary sources such as Indian Parliament discussions; Ministry of Culture Annual reports; and secondary sources from published research papers and newspaper information have been incorporated. The collected vital historical records data are tabulated for study.

### Tangible Cultural Heritage in India

Monuments are a structures buildings or statues built in memory of a person or an event. These are generally classified as Temples, Shrines, Mosques, Churches, Gurudwaras, Darghas, Caves and Caverns, Forts, Palaces, Tombs, Memorial buildings, Hero stones and historic inscriptions. Now, monuments are attracting Indian and foreign tourists [3].

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The earlier Indian Union Government declared there are 3,693 protected monuments sites around the country <sup>[4]</sup> and now it is increased a total of 3,697 sites <sup>[5]</sup>. A detailed list of Centrally Protected

### Monuments comparison is as per Table 1

**Table 1: Centrally Protected Monuments in India**

Sl. No	Name of State	Monuments as on 02.03.2020 <sup>[6]</sup> (a)	Monuments as on 02.02.2023-02.12.2024 (b)	Sl. No	Name of State	Monuments as on 02.03.2020(c)	Monuments as on 02.02.2023 (d)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129	135	18	Manipur	01	01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	03	19	Meghalaya	08	08
3.	Assam	55	55	20	Mizoram	01	01
4.	Bihar	70	70	21	Nagaland	04	04
5.	Chhattisgarh	47	46	22	N.C.T. Delhi	174	173
6.	Daman & Diu (U. T.)	12	11	23	Odisha	80	81
7.	Goa	21	21	24	Puducherry (U.T.)	07	07
8.	Gujarat	203	205	25	Punjab	33	33
9.	Haryana	91	91	26	Rajasthan	163	163
10	Himachal Pradesh	40	40	27	Sikkim	03	03
11.	J & K (U.T.)	70	56	28	Telungana	08	08
12.	Ladakh (U. T.)		15	29	Tamil Nadu	412	412
13	Jharkhand	13	13	30	Tripura	08	08
14	Karnataka	506	506	31	Uttar Pradesh	745	743
15	Kerala	28	29	32	Uttarakhand	42	44
16	Madhya Pradesh	292	291	33	West Bengal	135	135
17	Maharashtra	286	286	34	Other	02	-
	Total	1866	1873		Total	1826	1824
		1866+1822					
Grand Total (a+c)(1866+1822)		3692		Grand Total (b+d) 1873+1824			3697

All these monuments are administered by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). It has the regular process of annual maintenance, conservation, and preservation and provides regular government/private security guards, and employees at various memorials around the nation <sup>[7]</sup>. In South India, 1097 monuments and sites have been declared Centrally Protected Temples. These monuments, government and private agencies managed 135 sites in Andhra Pradesh, 506 sites in Karnataka, 29 sites in Kerala, seven sites in Pondicherry, 412 sites in Tamilnadu and 8 sites in Telangana. Out of 1097 monument sites, 448 are temples located in South India <sup>[8]</sup>.

### Issues of Missing Cases of Monuments

Generally, the conservation, preservation and restoration processes are completed by the ASI. At the same time, the illegal antiquities theft cases are investigated by State Police, ASI officials and the CBI team. ASI was informed by the Union government that around 35 missing cases are registered in various period monuments from various states of the nation based on a survey carried out in 1998-1999. It was communicated in Parliament in June 2012. However, the Performance Audit team and ASI jointly physical inspection carried out 45% of the selected monuments i.e 1655 on the ground. It was identified that out of 1655 monuments/sites around 6% i.e. 92 centrally protected monuments, are missing. Union Government Performance Audit team and ASI joint team inspection have identified the maximum number of missing cases of monuments identified 16 sites in Uttar Pradesh; 15 sites in Delhi, and 11 sites in Bihar. In the missing list, around 15 monuments missing belonged to South India, including 3 sites from Tamilnadu; 8 sites from Andhra Pradesh and 4 sites from Karnataka <sup>[9]</sup>. Nearly a decade continues efforts by ASI have traced around 68 monuments. Out of these, only 42 monument sites physically exist; 14 monument sites have

been affected due to rapid urbanization and 12 monuments sites have been submerged in reservoirs or dams <sup>[10]</sup>. However, 24 vital monuments are missing from various states of the nation as under <sup>[11]</sup>:

- (Guns of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, Tinsukia district of Assam.
- The Ruins of Copper Temple, Paya, Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Bara Khamba Cemetery and Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla, Delhi City.
- Kos Minar, Mujesar, Faridabad district and Kos Minar, Shahabad, Kurukshetra district of Haryana.
- Old European Tomb, Pune district and One Buruj, Agarkot, Raigarh district of Maharashtra.
- Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Tonk district and a 12th Century Temple, Baran of Rajasthan.
- Rock Inscription, Satna of Madhya Pradesh.
- Ruins of 3 small Linga temple circles 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh.
- 3 sites with megaliths on the northeastern and western toes of the hill, Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- A Banyan grove dashes an ancient building, Amavey, Ballia district of UP.
- Tablet on the Treasury Building, Varanasi of Uttar Pradesh.
- Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi of Uttar Pradesh.
- Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda district of Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- Three Tomb, Lucknow- Faizabad Road, Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow

- district of Uttar Pradesh.
- r) Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, Hardoi district of UP.
  - s) Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora district of Uttarakhand.
  - t) Ruins of Fort, Bamanpur, Nadia district of West Bengal.

For continuous watch ward of centrally protected monuments, now ASI officers have carried out frequent inspections of monuments and sites. ASI has deployed around 2578 private security personnel and 592 CISF workforces for the safety and security of centrally protected monuments sites in the country<sup>[12]</sup>. Also, for the removal of encroachments from protected monuments, a State Level Co-ordination Committee has been formed.

### Issues of Illegal Monument Encroachments

In South India, 1097 monuments/sites have been declared Centrally Protected Monuments, out of 1097 monuments 448 are temples. In these, there are 6 temples illegally encroached on in South India. Also, throughout India, there are 321 cases of illegal encroachments in centrally protected monuments that have been noticed by private groups or

NGOs. The distribution of centrally protected monuments/sites encroachments from throughout India: 6 sites each from Assam, Bihar and Odisha; 7 sites each from Punjab, Haryana and Chhattisgarh; 11 sites from Delhi; 3 sites from Himachal Pradesh; 48 sites from Karnataka; 2 sites from Madhya Pradesh; 46 sites from Maharashtra; 74 sites from Tamilnadu; 22 sites from Rajasthan; 75 sites from Uttar Pradesh; and 1 site from West Bengal<sup>[13]</sup>. For the removal of illegal encroachment, the Archaeological Survey of India has taken action under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and Remains Act 1958 in all states and UTs. Also, show cause notice and eviction notice issued by the in-charge of the Superintending Archaeologist in their state Circle under the Public Premises Act, 1971. Similarly, from the removal of encroachment, a detailed direction was issued to the District Collector/Magistrate by the Union Government. With the great effort of the official, some encroachments were partially removed. In addition, private security personnel, State police guards and Central Industrial Police Forces have been deployed to safeguard the selected centrally protected monuments. A detailed list of Encroachments from Centrally Protected Monuments is per Table.2.

**Table 2: Vital Encroachments from Centrally Protected Monuments**

Sl. No	Name of the Temple	Place	District and State	Remarks
1.	Dhenuipuriwara Temple	Madambakkam	Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu (TN)	Encroachment Ser No. 1 to 6 <sup>[14]</sup>
2.	Erumbeswaraswami (Siva) Temple	Tiruverumbur	Tiruchchirapalli, Tamilnadu	
3.	Large Siva Temple (Apathsahayeswara Temple)	Thenneri	Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu	
4.	Airavateswara Temple	Chattram-Darasuram	Thanjavur, TN	
5.	Gowrishwara Temple	Yelandur	Camarajanagar Karnataka	
6.	Virupaksha Temple	Hampi	Bellary Karnataka	
7.	Mahadev Temple <sup>[15]</sup>	Belpur	Bilaspur Chhattisgarh	Encroachment partially removed Ser No. 7 to 13 <sup>[16]</sup>
8.	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lapha	Korba, Chhattisgarh	
9.	Danteshwari Devi Temple	Dantewada	South Baster, Chhattisgarh	
10.	Asafi Imambara	Lucknow	Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	
11.	Warren Hasting's House	Barasat	North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	
12.	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Sirsa, Haryana	
13.	Mosque of Ali Vardi Khan	Sarai Ala Vardi,	Gurgaon, Haryana	

### Illegal art Dealer Subhash Chandra Kapoor

Indian-born New York-settled art dealer Subhash Chandra Kapoor had established his business and trading contacts in Hong Kong, London and Dubai. Over 30 years, Kapoor arranged false documents and sold Asian art to private and institutional collectors. From 2005 onwards, Kapoor visited Chennai at least four times and was allegedly linked with idol theft agents, transporting ancient bronze idols from the Varadharaja Perumal temple in Suthamalli and the Sivan temple in Sripuranthan, Ariyalur, Tamilnadu. 'Regarding Idol missing, a police complaint registered in Vikramangalam under section 380 (1) IPC in August 2008'<sup>[17]</sup>. Tamilnadu Police investigation special team traced the network of idol smugglers and Jeyamangalam Court issued a non-bailable warrant against the main accused Subash Chandra Kapoor and the same was sent to Interpol for red alert<sup>[18]</sup>. Finally, Subhash Chandra Kapoor was arrested by Interpol in Frankfurt in 2011 and extradited to India in July 2012 from Cologne, Germany, for temple robberies and illicit trade in cultural property<sup>[19]</sup>. After the arrest, the police investigation team collected various cultural heritage exported information from Kapoor. From the year 1992 onwards up to 2017-18, it has been noticed that 1204 idols

were stolen from 387 Tamilnadu temples<sup>[20]</sup>. Idol Wing CID of Tamilnadu has investigated so many idols/antiquities missing cases and recovered 878 idols so far on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022, also more idol recovery processes are in the pipeline. So many idols are missing in temples and they may be found in foreign museums. The recovery process is either under process or untraceable. With the assistance of the ASI, the State Police, the Central Bureau of Investigation team and Customs official authorities investigated the illegal smuggling antiquities.

### Issues of Illegal Theft Cases of Antiquities

Frequently, either Centrally Protected Monuments or other cultural heritage sites have been reported to have experienced illegal theft cases of antiquities. As per the Union government references, in the last 75 years of the history of India, there have been 210 theft cases registered and 486 objects, including metal, stone, and other paintings, have been lost in India. The government have recovered only 91 objects from Centrally Protected Monuments<sup>[21]</sup>.

- a) A theft case of a grey soapstone sculpture of eight arms deity Mahishamardini (Durga) have arms were found on the premises of Panchalingeswara Temple,

- Govindanahalli, K.R.Pete Taluk, Mandya district in Karnataka on 7th March 2014.
- b) A broken granite Shivalinga theft case was found in a Shiva temple, Thimmalapur village, Hospet taluk of Bellary district in Karnataka on 18-19th June 2014.
  - c) A theft case of a black granite stone Nandi was fixed to the Bharateswara sub-shrine of the Ramalingaeswara temple complex from Avani village, Mulbangal taluk of Kolar district in Karnataka has been registered with effect from 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> June 2014.
  - d) A theft case of two Schist Stone Sculptures of Mahisasuramardini and Saraswati from Nageswar temple, Mosale, Hassan taluk, Hassan district, Karnataka on 13-14<sup>th</sup> Sep 2014.
  - e) A granite sculpture of Mahavira missing from the Jain Shrine Temple of Rajgir in Bihar on 30th -31st July 2014; An antique Bell theft case registered from the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh on 22nd April 2015' <sup>[22]</sup>.
  - f) A schist stone Yaksha sculpture missing from the Bhimesheshwara temple at Neelgunda, Harappanahalli Taluk of Davangere district in Karnataka on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2015.
  - g) A sculpture locally called Bali Vamana, a theft case from the premises of Varahanatha temple, Jajpur, Odisha, on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2015.
  - h) A Black stone Kalsa was missing from the Bhoganandiswara temple at Nand, Chikkaballapur Taluk & District in Karnataka on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015.
  - i) A Sculpture shed was missing from near the Aam Khas gate, Daulatabad Fort of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra on 16th September 2015.
  - j) A theft of three sculptures of Ganesha, Bhairava, and Kaumari from the Chandrasekhar temple, Kapilas in Odisha on 25/26th November 2015.
  - k) Three standing figures of Shiva and Parvati, Lakulish and Lakulish Shiva sculptures theft case found in Ancient Ruins, Kalyanpur, Udaipur district in Rajasthan on 3/4th February 2016.
  - l) A theft case of loose sculptures of the Standing Bhairav image from Bhairav Baba temple, Dantewada in Chhattisgarh and another Standing Bhairav image sculpture from a ruined temple, Jiyapara in Chhattisgarh, on 6/7th July 2016 <sup>[23]</sup>.
  - m) A theft case of a Nandi stone idol from Sri Anadavalli Ammavaru Temple, Parasurameshwara Swamy Complex, Gudimallam, Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh has been registered on 5th October 2017.
  - n) Also registered a theft case of a copper Kalasa from Sadashiva Temple, Nuggehalli, Channarayapatna Taluk of Hassan district in Karnataka on 25th February 2020.

In all cases, police have lodged FIRs and missing antiques were not traceable by police from centrally protected monuments <sup>[24]</sup>. At the same time, a total of 1204 antiquities were reported missing in the year 1983 in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, 1983 <sup>[25]</sup>. At the same time, it is believed that so many other antiquities' missing cases were neither directly noticed by Government officials due to the lack of proper information nor reported to the police in rural village temples

### Illegally Transported Antiquities Retrieval

India has enormous archaeological antiquities/sculptures, stone and metal idols found. Now, the ancient antiquities are targeted by smugglers from rural village temples, partially damaged temples, and unprotected temples easily kidnap the antiquities and placed fake idols or replicas. The original idols were exported abroad by mixing with new metal idols. So many Indian antiquity idols are displayed by foreign museums as their property. The ASI is constantly making efforts to recover illegally exported antiquities/sculptures from abroad and has successfully brought back the antiquities/ sculptures safely from foreign countries, which were illegally exported from India. The recovered antiquities were consigned to their home state ceremony conducted by the Union Government of India on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 in New Delhi. G Krishana Reddy, Union Cultural Minister of India, stated that from Independence till 2013, the stolen 13 antiquities were recovered only by the ruling government of that period from abroad <sup>[26]</sup>. At the same time, the present ruling Union Government of India has brought 242 stolen antiquities recovered from various countries in its nine years in office <sup>[27]</sup>. The Idol Wing CB CID investigation team of the Government of Tamilnadu has recovered many idol antiquities from abroad museums with the assistance of ASI. From Independence to December 2022 around 255 stolen antiquities were recovered from foreign nations by Indian officials.

### Challenges and recommendation OF Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage

The Union Government of India has declared a total 3,693 centrally protected monuments as on 18.07.2022 and now around the country, there are 3,697 protected monuments and sites <sup>[28]</sup>. Safeguarding these centrally protected monuments and deployment of permanent security staff is the foremost challenge of the nation.

Identifying the missing or illegally transported Indian cultural heritage artefacts/heritage materials is a big challenge for everyone. The prevention of the Antiquities of India Acts and the UNESCO Convention regulations are very well established. But it has some constitutional gaps in many places, i.e., legal holes. By using these holes, a lot of illegal sales, illegal exporting of cultural sculptures/artefacts abroad, original idols are removed and placed with replicas and exchanges are illegally practised. In 1951, Annamuthu Padayatchi unearthed six bronze idols in a field at Sivapuram in Kumbakonam of Tamilnadu. The District Collector of Thanjavur handed over the six idols to the temple authorities of Sri Sivagurunathasamy Temple of Sivapuram <sup>[29]</sup>. The temple trustees wanted to repair the idols. So, in June 1954, this work was assigned to Ramasamy Sthapathy of Kumbakonam. After June 1956, Thilakar of Kuttalam and his brother Doss induced Ramasamy Sthapathy. The original Natarajar and five other idols were replaced with a substitute similar to fake idols. Thilakar sold the original idols to Bomman Beharan, a Bombay collector of art, who sold them to Ben Heller, a New York art dealer, in 1969. Meanwhile, in 1965, Dr Douglass Barret of a British museum mentioned in his book 'Early Chola Bronzes' that the Natarajar idol in Sivapuram was fake and the original was with a private Art Collector. 'Madras Museum Curator P.R.Srinivasan alerted Museum higher officials and the Government of Tamilnadu. After



that, an inquiry was conducted, registering a case at Natchiarkoil<sup>[30]</sup>.

In many cases, the retrieval of our antiquities from abroad, must submission of proper evidence is mandatory. But the lack of evidence and recovery of ancient antiquities from museums abroad is too big a challenge. Even now, the name of mythology, so many Hindu temples' God/goddess photos, and Buddhist/Jain idol photocopies are not stored by temple management authorities. For retrials of missing stone/metal idols, we need evidence of photographs. So, giving guidance to religious institutions is a big challenge for cultural heritage retrieval officials.

Many centrally protected monuments are too far away from cities and living areas in villages/towns. Also, by using the least population movements/heritage sites, anthropogenic causes like urbanization, theft cases and vandalised of cultural heritage are increasing frequently.

It is estimated that Subhash Chandra Kapoor is alleged to have smuggled cultural artefacts worth more than 100 million US\$. Like Illegal art dealers and many other money-earning-minded personnel, identifying, monitoring their activities and punishing them immediately is a critical task.

Due to the limited trained workforce of the preservation department with limited diagnosis tools, lack of awareness, lack of union-state government synchronisation, lack of sufficient funding, environmental pollution and the old method of excavation and exploration technology, they are facing many difficulties. Also, for the Conservation, Preservation and maintenance of the cultural heritage of the country, the government of India has allotted funds every year. But the fund allotment for monuments maintenance of cultural heritage sites is limited.

Around and surrounding the temple's premises, encroachment of ancient monuments is now observed as a new trend. It is a big challenge for the preservation of monuments.

Missing cases of monuments from various states of the nation are an intolerable challenge for the nation. For rectifying these challenges, the local authorities need to frequently visit the sites, maintain proper accountability and pay attention to the areas of the monument in mapping.

So many cultural heritage sites are located in open places. It, also affects natural causes and anthropogenic causes for the deterioration of heritage sites, such as air pollution, climatic changes, biological factors, salts, sun light, Moisture, sound, vibrations, fire, and vandalism are damaging cultural heritage artefacts.

All cultural heritage sites are located near a town/city/metropolitan city. So, fuel burning (air pollution) in transport, buildings and industry is unavoidable. At the same time, tangible cultural heritage sites are damaged by nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, hydrogen sulphide and carbonyl sulphide. So frequently, every year preventive and conservation should be mandatory. But lack of sufficient funds is the biggest challenge for maintaining this cultural heritage.

Inscription deterioration occurs due to the growth of algae, fungi, moss, micro vegetation, dropping of insects and birds. After drying, they appear black. These inscribed stones must be preserved by removing the dust by cleaning it with water. Also, soluble salts like chlorides, nitrates sulphurs should be removed. Stains of grease, oil, wax or paint can be cleaned with suitable organic solvents such as toluene, acetone, benzene, trichloroethylene etc. Deposit of moss or algae

cleaning by using a 5-10% solution of ammonium hydroxide. But it is an old process. Need LASER cleaning is also safer. But procuring, distributing, providing training and implementing Laser base cleaning is another big challenge for a country like India because we have a lot of monuments.

Most of the sculptures are prone to salt and deterioration, but these sculptures were embedded with walls or stone. These sculptures' disintegration is too challenging for conservation staff. So, without removing the sculptures, the paper pulp coated with a 2% solution of polyvinyl acetate dissolved in acetone as the sculpture's conservative preservation.

For the creation of a part of infrastructure amenities development, water storage tanks were established for either drinking water or toilet usage. The creation of these amenities at heritage buildings includes pipeline fixing, heals anchoring, pipe connection on the ceiling floor for water harvesting, seepage on the roof and black stains. It creates a lot of damage to the old buildings. Also, avoiding these is a big challenge for monument management authorities.

For the preservation of cultural heritage the government has taken Structural Conservation, Chemical Preservation initiatives to protect or safeguard the cultural heritage. Also, frequently conducted awareness programmes to enrich the staffs knowledge. Now all places, there is a deficiency of manpower for curative staff.

Union and State governments should 100% works together and documents all heritage sites and archaeological remains in the country.

Due to urbanisation and uncontrolled growth of the city population, it is noticed that many cases of missing state/central protected monuments are registered. So, for the protection and conservation of all monuments, heritage sites should be mapped in a Geographic Information System (GIS) in collaboration with NGOs/State or Central Universities. Also, mandatorily encourage 3D-GIS visibility in mapping technology.

## Conclusion

For the preservation and conservation of the THC and ICH antiquities Union Government of India constituted the constitution laws such as Antiquities the Indian Treasure-Trove Act, 1878; <sup>[31]</sup> Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904; <sup>[32]</sup> Antiquities (Export) Control Act, 1947; <sup>[33]</sup> Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR), 1951 & 1958; Fundamental Right of Indian Constitution Article 29 about the right to conserve script or culture language; Indian Constitution Article 49, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP); Fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution under Articles 51A (f); ASI, Geological Survey of India, State Archaeology, Wakf Boards, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Boards, Christian organisations, Trust and Societies and individuals to look after the cultural heritage <sup>[34]</sup>. Adoption of neighbourhood monuments or heritage buildings and the preservation of tangible cultural heritage by every higher educational institution should be mandatory. For that, an academic new education policy creation or amendment implementation may create more awareness about our heritage. Preservation of cultural heritage themes related to a policy will help to reach the zenith of youth society in future. Due to the crowd at cultural importance

sites/museums galleries, knowingly or unknowingly, the disfigurement of paintings or sculptures with graffiti marks, individual name writing by pencils, felt pens and nails, etc., are generally noticed in many places. So, before entering such places, vandalism control volunteers should be deployed. By planning/motive and associated vandalism activities such as destroying, injuring, altering, defacing, and misusing protected monuments, involved anti-cultural persons should be punished. Also, issue a non-bailable warrant against vandalising activities, and also hard imprisonment and fine should be enacted. All religious institutions, historical importance buildings and museums have compulsory double protection strong rooms installation; along with automatic safety protection facilitation should be mandatory. In that place, precious stone objects, metal idols and rare ritual goods should be kept in custody. Once it's implemented, a team should be periodically visited to monitor prevention arrangements and ensure a safe atmosphere. All heritage sites/monuments and their properties, such as metal idols, movable stone sculptures, paintings and other artefacts, should have high-resolution photographs, videos and other proper digital documentary storage inventory entries that should be appropriately maintained. It should be quarterly photographed with a GPS tag and it should be submitted to an audit report every year. It will minimise in future the chance of missing monument cases. All cultural heritage sites should mandatorily deploy security guards, like veterans of armed forces/CRPF/CISF personnel are more suitable than contract-based security personnel. Also, with 24x7 CCTV Surveillance, security arrangement implementation should be mandatory. Cultural heritage sites should be regularly connected with remote control supervision by the district monument security control officer. For dealing with cultural heritage theft cases, illegal smuggling and transporting abroad cases, more Special Forces and separate investigation work force with appropriate manpower should be established in all state governments, to reduce the malpractice cases in India. GIS and 3D-GIS visibility on the map is useful for identifying our historical past around our country. The Long-term conservation and preservation of historic heritage properties keep them safe for future generations to know our cultural and religious identity, scientific engineering thinking, great architectural techniques, material values, and tourist attractions of our heritage education past are very useful.

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