

Monuments of Bihar under Patna Circle



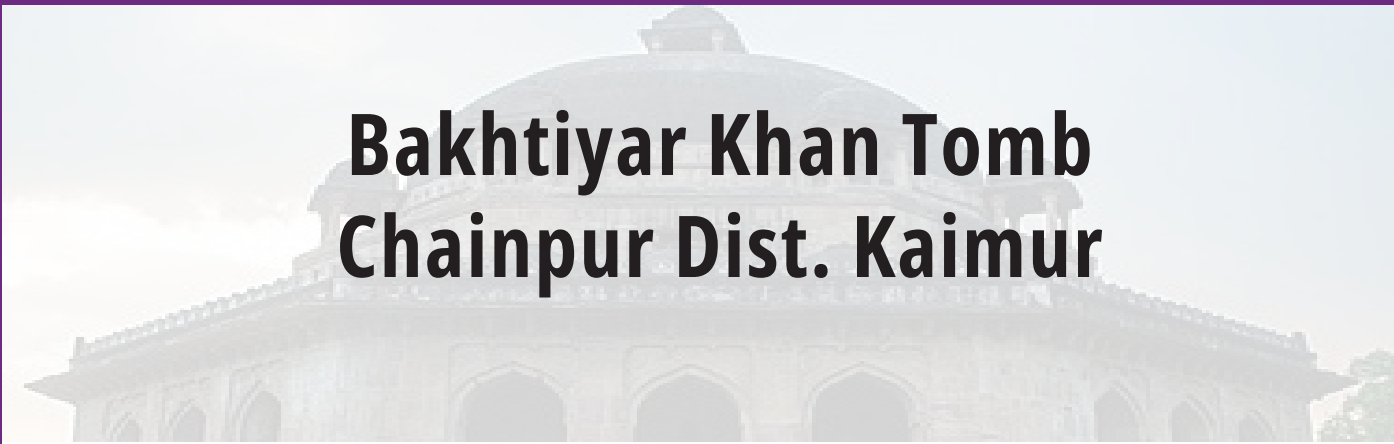
Bakhtiyar Khan Tomb

Represents the architectural and cultural Heritage of region



The gateway which is located on the Eastern side of the tomb heritage of the region





Bakhtiyar Khan Tomb Chainpur Dist. Kaimur

Protected area of the Monument: 0.664 Hectare

Brief History of the Monument

Bakhtiyar Khan tomb located in Kaimur district. It was made by Bakhtiar Khan in 1568. According to Buchanan, Bakhtiar Khan was the father of Fateh Khan, who had married the daughter of Sher Shah. It is an example of Indo-Islamic architecture. The tomb is 88x70 sqr meters in area. The outer radius of the dome is 42 meters. Tomb is an octagonal building. Tomb inscription contains verses from Quran. There are 30 graves within the premises. Some graves are also outside the tomb. It is located outskirts of Chainpur.



PROPOSED WORK:

1. Drinking Water Facility :

- Installing a clean drinking water system, including water treatment and purification.
- Providing drinking water dispensers for visitors.

2. Toilet Block Facility:

- Building a modern toilet block with separate sections for ladies & gents and differently abled persons.
- Ensuring access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities for visitors.

Estimated Cost of proposed work is Rs. 50 lakh

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Chourasimuni Cave, Patharghatta





Chourasimuni Cave, Patharghatta Bhagalpur Village, Oriup, Dist.Bhagalpur

Brief History of the Monument

On a hill facing the river the Ganges, there are seven caves. The largest cave is Patalpuri Cave which in fact is a natural fissure in the rock of considerable dimension but of no sculpture interest. The cave is properly maintained by regular sweeping, cleaning and removal of vegetation growth in its surroundings. Flights of steps available there to reach the cave situated on hill.



PROPOSED WORK:

- Conservation work of Chourasimuni cave

Estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 50 lakh

Optional

1. Assessment and Documentation :

- Conduct a thorough survey of the cave's architecture, sculptures, and paintings.
- Document the cave's layout, dimensions, and conditions through photographs, videos, and drawings.

2. Structural Consolidation :

- Repair and stabilize the cave's structure, including walls, ceilings, and floors.
- Install a drainage system to prevent water seepage and damage.

3. Cleaning and Consolidation of Sculptures :

- Consolidate fragile or damaged areas using appropriate conservation techniques.
- Apply a protective coating to prevent further deterioration.

4. Preservation of Paintings

- Conduct scientific analysis to determine the composition and condition of the paintings.
- Clean and consolidate the paintings using specialized techniques.

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Dhunivar (Area in front of Ajatshatru Stupa)

Remains of Ajatshatru Stupa





Dhunivar (Area in front of Ajatshatru Stupa), Dist. Nalanda

Brief History of the monument

There are many separate monuments beyond the outer fortification wall. They include Pippala stone house. Saptaparni cave. Stupas etc. On the eastern slope of the Vaibhar hill is a stone structure locally known as Machan or Jarsandh Ki Baithak which has been identified with the residence of Pippala mentioned in Buddhist text. The structure is in the form of a large rectangular platform measuring 25.9 metre x 24.7 meter high. It is built of large un- hewn blocks of stone set on rock without any mortar.

The Saptaparni caves identified as the venue of first Buddhist council are group of six cave with a long artificial terrace in front is about 36.57 metre long and 10.36 metre wide at the east and 3.65 metre at the west. The Karanda tank, Venuvana. Ajatshatru stupa etc. are important structures.



PROPOSED WORK:

- Reconstruction Boundary wall

Estimated cost of proposed work is Rs. 70 lakh

Optional

1. Define and secure the site: The new boundary wall will clearly demarcate the site's perimeter, preventing encroachment and ensuring the protection of the archaeological area. 2. Enhance aesthetics: The reconstructed wall will be designed to complement the historical and cultural significance of the site, creating a visually appealing and harmonious environment. 3. Improve safety: The new wall will ensure the safety of visitors and prevent unauthorized access, thereby protecting the site from potential damage or vandalism. 4. Preserve cultural heritage: By reconstructing the boundary wall, the project aims to preserve the cultural and historical significance of Dhunivar and Ajatshatru Stupa for future generations.

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Excavated remains



One of the greatest universities of ancient times and celebrated centre of oriental art and learning, established by Gupta emperor Kumar gupta I (413-55 A.D.)



Excavated remains, Nalanda, Dist. Nalanda

Protected area of the Monument: 83 Acre.

Brief history of the monument:

The extensive remains of Buddhist monasteries and shrines belong to Nalanda Mahavihar, one of the greatest universities of ancient times and celebrated centre of oriental art and learning, established by Gupta emperor Kumargupta I (413-55 A.D.). HiuenTsiang had studied here. The Pala Kings of east India (8th -12th Century A.D.) granted five villages near Rajgir for maintenance of the monastery built at Nalanda by Sailendra BaIaputradev'a of Sumatra. It seems to have been destroyed by the invasion of Bhakhtiyar Khilji in 1200 AD. Eleven major monasteries and six temples in addition to a number of minor shrines, votive stupas and other Structures have been exposed by excavations of this site.



PROPOSED WORK:

- Reconstruction of boundary wall
- Conservation of Sarai Mound Phase-II
- Reconstruction of damaged pathway

Estimated cost of the proposed works is Rs. 305 lakh

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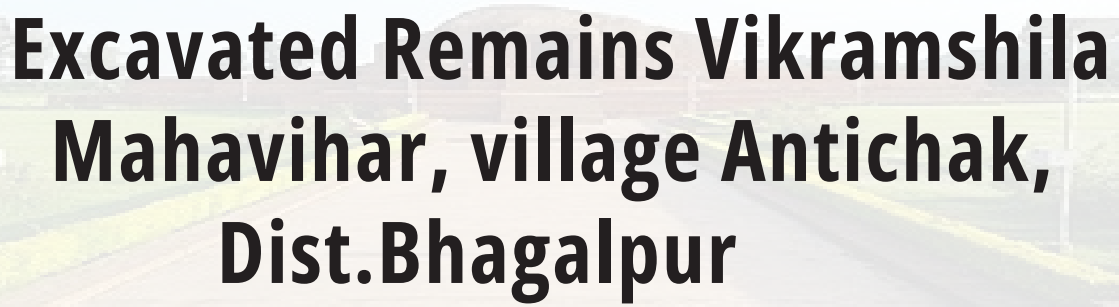


Excavated Remains Vikramshila Mahavihar, village Antichak

Ruins of Vikramashila mahavihara



Landscape of Vikramashila Ruins, the seating and meditation area



Excavated Remains Vikramshila Mahavihar, village Antichak, Dist.Bhagalpur

Protected area of the Monument: 104.62 Acre

Brief history of the monument:

Vikramshila was one of the largest Buddhist universities founded by Dharamapala, the 2nd Pala emperor towards the end of 8th Century A.D. The extensive excavations carried out by Patna University and subsequently Archaeological Survey of India for more than 15 years have laid bare a large Chaitya with hundreds of monastic cells, gateways, boundary wall, etc. The large brick built Chaitya has decorated terracotta plaques in the walls of two tier roofed circumambulatory path. The plaques represent Buddhist, social & hunting scenes and even Hindu deities. The Chaitya is cruciform plan. On the four sides were installed large terracotta images of Buddha. The monastery is square with 52 cells on each side. Some underground cells have been noticed below the cells. Almost all cells are provided with bed platforms. Remains of a library have also been reported. The monastery was completely destroyed by 1236 A.D

PROPOSED WORK:



Conservation work of main stupa

Estimated cost of proposed work is Rs. 200 lakh

Optional

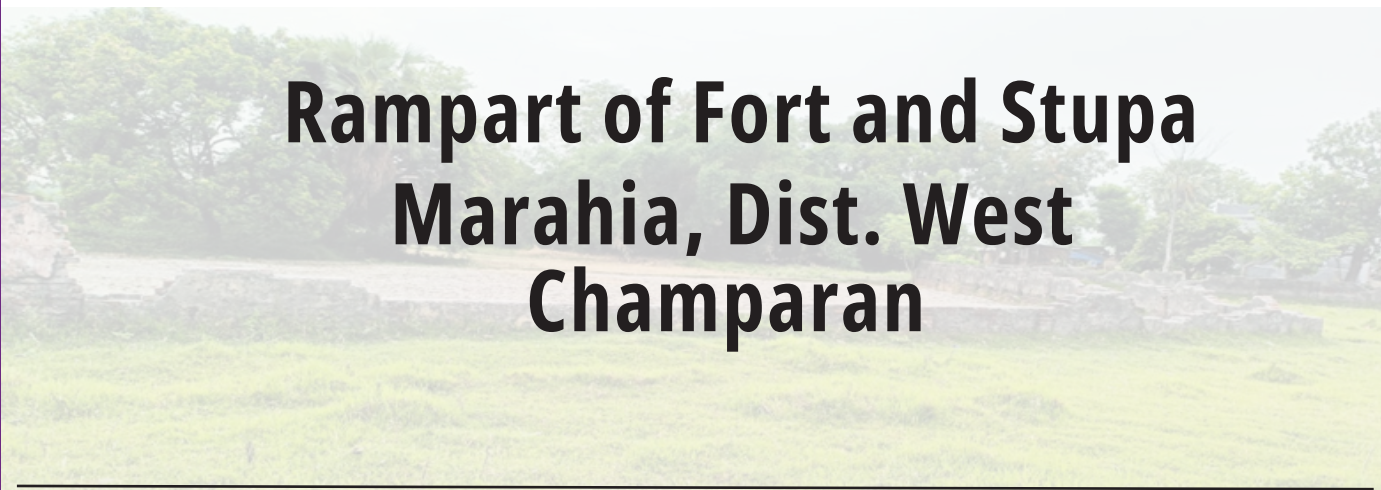
1. Protect and preserve the excavated remains: Ensure the safety and security of the exposed archaeological structures and artifacts. 2. Consolidate fragile structures: Stabilize and strengthen fragile or damaged structures to prevent further deterioration. 3. Restore original architecture: Reconstruct and restore the original architectural features, such as walls, pillars, and sculptures. 4. Improve site drainage: Install proper drainage systems to prevent waterlogging and damage to the site.

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*Present Condition of Boundary wall at Rampart of
fort and Stupa Marahia*




Rampart of Fort and Stupa Marahia, Dist. West Champaran

Protected area of the Monument: 3.65 Acre

Brief history of the monument:

It is a huge brick built stupendous stupa structure rising to the height of 24.38 metre. It is polygonal in shape measuring 152.4 metre across the centre. It consists of a series of terraces raised one above the other numbering five in all. On three of the terraces there is a passage for circumambulation. The only decoration on the facade is a horizontal band of a course of moulded brickwork, with rounded edge running all along the faces of the wall. The main four sides facing the cardinal points being 31.69 metre in length and a distance of 81.07 metre from each other. The space between the two sides in each of the four quadrants was covered by 28 smaller sides, showing the re-entrant angles and as many as 13 corners.

PROPOSED WORK:

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- Reconstruction of boundary wall
 - Reconstruction of Pathway
 - Conservation of Rampart of Fort and Stupa Marahia .

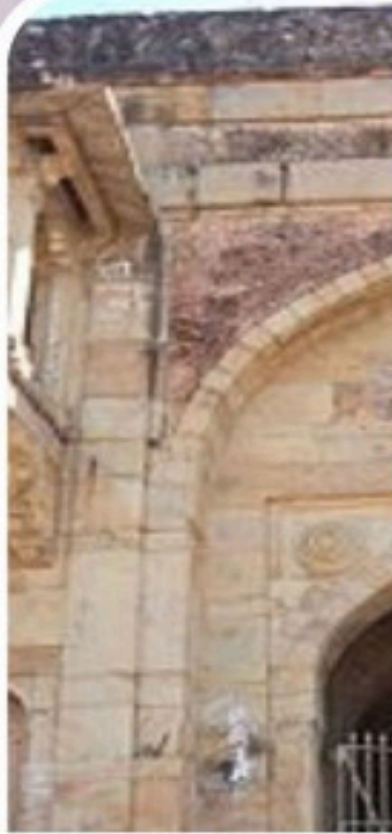
Estimated cost of proposed work is Rs. 285 lakh

Monuments of Bihar under Patna Circle



Rohtas Fort

Entrance Gate of Rohtas Fort



ROHTAS
SEAL of ŚAŚANGKA





Rohtas Fort, Dist. Rohtas

Protected area of the Monument: 0.26 Miles

Brief History of the monument:

Rohtas Fort is Located in Son River Valley. It is situated about 1500 feet from mean sea level. The 2000 old limestone steps were probably meant for elephants. For the visitor, they are exhausting climb of an hour and a half. At the end of the climb, one reaches the boundary wall of the fort.



PROPOSED WORK:

1. Toilet Block: - Construction of a modern, hygienic, and accessible toilet block with separate facilities for men and women. Installation of sanitary fixtures, lighting, and ventilation systems. 2. Drinking Water - Installation of water treatment plants or connection to a reliable municipal water supply. - Provision of drinking water fountains or dispensers at regular intervals. - Ensuring access to clean and safe drinking water for visitors. 3. Guard Room/Staff Room : - Construction of a secure and comfortable room for security personnel and staff. - Installation of communication systems, lighting, and ventilation. Provision of restrooms and basic amenities for staff.

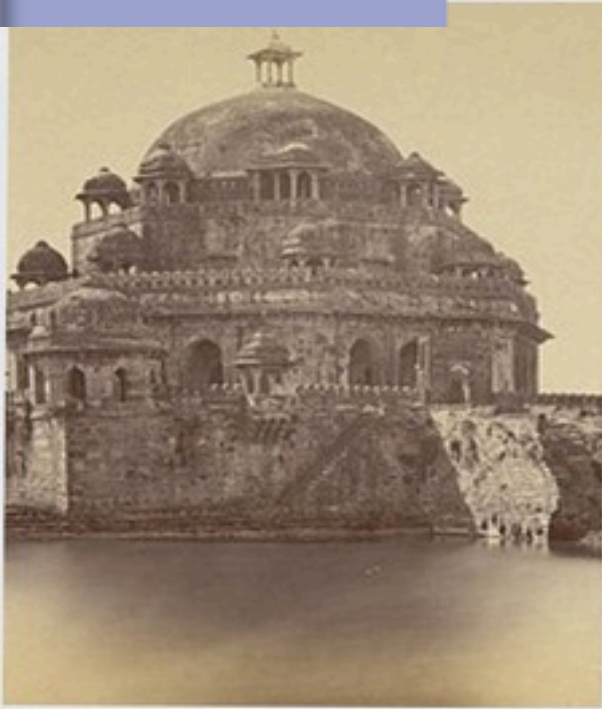
Estimated cost of proposed works is Rs.90 lakh

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Sher Shah Suri's Tomb at Sasaram

Historic



The tomb, made out of sandstone, was originally painted in bright colours and decorated with glazed tiles



Interior



Sher Shah Suri's Tomb at Sasaram, Dist. Rohtas

Protected area of the Monument: 345*264

Brief history of the monument:

The Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is built in memory of Sher Shah Suri a Pathan from Bihar. Tomb is an example of India Islamic Architecture. It was built between 1540-1545. It is built by red sandstone mausoleum (122 ft. high). It is known as second Taj Mahal of India . This main Tomb is built on octagonal plan , topped by a dome, 22 m in span



PROPOSED WORK:

1. Construction of MS Pipe Railing: Installing a railing around the pond to ensure visitor safety and prevent accidental falls. 2. Site Preparation: Clearing the area around the pond of debris, vegetation, and obstacles. 3. Excavation: Digging trenches for the railing's foundation and laying a concrete foundation to secure the railing. 4. Railing Installation: Fabricating and installing the MS pipe railing, welding and fixing it to the foundation.

Estimated cost of proposed works is Rs.60 lakh