

## INDIA

### Fatehpur Sikri

#### II.1 Introduction

**Year of Inscription** 1986

#### Organisation Responsible for the Report

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#### II.2 Statement of Significance

**Inscription Criteria** C ii, iii

#### Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows (new):  
"Built during the second half of the 16th century by Emperor Akbar, Fatehpur Sikri is the first planned city of the Mughal, constructed on the bank of a large natural lake. It has an efficient drainage and water management system.  
The city wall, which in its nine-kilometre run is pierced by nine gates, holds a large area with undisturbed archaeological remains? Architecturally, Fatehpur Sikri exhibits a fusion of prolific and versatile Indo-Islamic style. Fatehpur Sikri has a healthy combination of secular and religious buildings. At Fatehpur Sikri stands the Asia's tallest gateway known as 'Buland Darwazo'."

#### Status of Site Boundaries

- The demarcation line and buffer zone are adequate.
- Extension of the buffer zone is planned under the Fatehpur Sikri Master Development Plan together with the establishment of a tourist centre near Agra Gate.

#### II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

#### Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- Values and authenticity/integrity maintained.
- Few changes to the authenticity/integrity, tourism pressure and visitor facilitation, however,

punctually call for temporary alterations in the originality



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(integrity) of the property.

- Changes in future: development of tourism facilities proposed, which may affect the functional aspect of some of the enclosed areas or entry points.

#### II.4 Management

#### Administrative and Management Arrangements

- The ASI needs co-operation from local authorities to enforce laws, in order for them to be properly implemented.
- Act of 1958, amended in 1992 and 1996 is entails satisfactory protection.
- Overall management made at local and national levels. A board is responsible for religious monuments and other agencies share some responsibilities. The above arrangements are considered sufficient.
- Management plan: the X<sup>th</sup> five year plan, drawn-up in 2002, foresee such arrangements.

#### Present State of Conservation

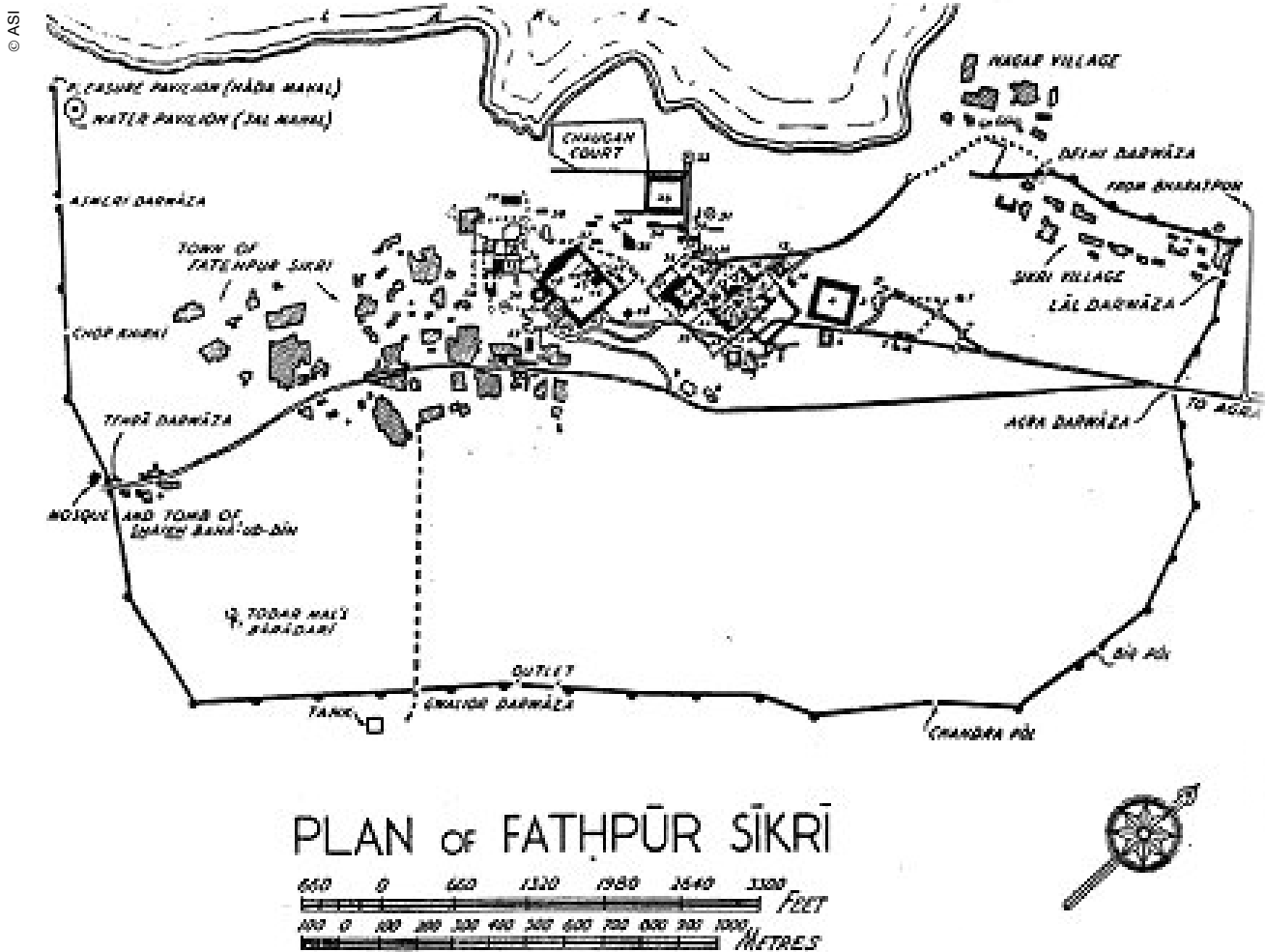
- Successive major intervention since 1997.
- Recent repairs: Dargah complex, Abu Faizi's house, Treasury building restored as a museum, repairs to Tansen Baradari.

#### Staffing and Training Needs

- Staff total number: 128 Staff, not sufficient to monitor the site. It is necessary to increase their number and install monitoring and control of visitors.
- The staff need training in computing, visitor management, study and preparation of lime and GIS.

#### Financial Situation

- Sources of funds from Central Government.
- Funding is not sufficient. No details provided.
- \* International Assistance from WHF: none.



Plan of the principal monuments of Fatehpur Sikri

**Access to IT**

- No computers, no email or Internet access.
- No use of GIS.

**Visitor Management**

- 2001-2002, 349,089 visitors and US\$130,790 income.
- Various facilities: toilets, parking, signage, site maps, ASI publications.
- Needed facilities: interpretation orientation, information kiosk, toilet blocks, water points, ramps for physically challenged visitors, rest areas, publication counters, library and research centre, etc.
- Plan for public use: no existing plan. Visitor management plan under preparation.
- Communication WH values through: cultural days, national days, publications and website.

- Educational programmes: no such programmes, but students are occasionally invited and get involved in various educational or creative activities.
- Role of the inscription to the List of World Heritage: place of special importance, increase in visitor numbers, and researchers. Brings the property under various types of pressure.

**II.5 Factors Affecting the Property**

**Threats and Risks**

- Development pressure: unplanned growth of townships resulted in severe challenges to the monuments, tourism based economy, poor and inadequate infrastructure.
- Environmental pressures: Illegal blasting from mining activities, which together with traffic generate dust and dirt.
- Natural disasters and preparedness: no such problems.
- Tourist/visitor pressures: floors and the approachable portion of the structure bear the

mark of tourist inflow. Vandalism and uncontrolled pilgrim pressure.

- Inhabitants in buffer zone: a large segment of the local population's earning derived from monument related activities and the Dargah area is always crowded.

### Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan.
- Actions: the local administration calls for help in case of danger.
- Improvements needed: sophisticated systems for screening visitors and to survey crowd movements.
- Impacts of factors: increasing.
- Measures adopted or planned: Fatehpur Sikri Master Development Plan developed.

## II.6 Monitoring

### Monitoring Arrangements

- A monitoring system in place.
- Partners: no partners involved at present.
- Foreseen improvements: establishment of some formal key indicators and use of modern gadgetry.

### Monitoring Indicators

- A regular structure and ambience surveying system exists, along with documented reports (photos) and archives.
- Cracks monitored with tell-tale glasses. So far, no formal key-indicator have been fixed.
- A Central Pollution Control Board surveys air quality.

## II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- Values: no changes and the ASI has taken adequate measures. Tourism pressure and visitor facilitation punctually call for temporary alterations in the originality of the property.
- Management and factors affecting property: legal arrangements could be effective if properly implemented; repairs carried-out, manpower increase necessary to monitor and control visitors and a visitor management plan is necessary; staff training needed; visitor facilities needed, visitor management plan under preparation.
- Future actions: Master Development Plan is being developed.

### \* State of Conservation Reports

1997 Committee, WHC-97/CONF.208//8BRev - Serious air pollution led to the deterioration of white marble, stone inlays and sandstone of the three sites. The ASI and Government have systematically cleaned the surfaces, replaced deteriorated panels, and taken measures to reduce air pollution by imposing restrictions on industry. The planned construction of a new industrial complex was recently prevented. However, a comprehensive assessment of the origin and impact of pollution is necessary. A French private enterprise will provide US\$236,735 to fund a three-year research project for the conservation of the Taj Mahal and monuments at Agra Fort and establish a conservation laboratory in Agra Fort. This will fund UNESCO participation in the TA-2474, funded by the Asian Development Bank.

"The Bureau took note of this information and requested the Indian authorities concerned to keep the Secretariat informed on the progress of the research project, the establishment of the conservation laboratory, and of the TA-2474".