To,

1. Prehistory and Excavation Branches, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
2. Building Survey Project and Temple Survey Project, ASI.
3. All State Departments of Archaeology.
4. All Universities having Department of Archaeological Studies.
5. Research Institutions dealing with Archaeological Research & Studies.
6. Web Manager of ASI.

SUBJECT: INVITING PROPOSALS FOR EXPLORATION / EXCAVATION PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 2019-2020 – REGARDING.

Sir / Madam,

As you are aware, Section 24 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules 1959 stipulates the approval of the Central Government for carrying out any archaeological excavation, which also includes exploration or any operation aimed at discovery of objects of archaeological character. In order to coordinate the excavation programme in the country all the proposals for the approval of the Central Government the same are to be submitted to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for the consideration of the same by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (SC of CABA) for its recommendation. The proposals shall not be considered if terms like scientific clearance, debris clearance, trial digging, trial pit, test pit, trial trenching are used in the application.

Your attention is drawn for submitting proposals for undertaking archaeological excavation during the field season 2019-20, which may be forwarded to this office with full details as per the enclosed proforma, latest by 31st July 2019 for placing the same before the SC of CABA.

In case, the excavation programme is a continuation of earlier work, it shall also be mentioned indicating the work done during the last season and the scope for future planning along with a detailed report of previous season’s work.

Further, the proposal shall be problem-oriented in nature and scheme of work may be envisaged for future planning as well so that each year’s work may not appear as isolated venture.
सेवां में,

1. प्रमुखसाहित्य तथा सभी उत्तराधिकार, भारतीय पुरातत्व संबंध
2. मंदिर तथा भवन संबंध परियोजनाएं, भारतीय पुरातत्व संबंध
3. सभी राज्यों के पुरातत्व विभाग
4. पुरातत्व अध्ययन विभागों वाले सभी विषयविद्यालय
5. पुरातत्वीय अनुसंधान एवं अध्ययन कार्य कर रही अनुसंधान संस्थाएं
6. बैठक प्रबंधक, भारतीय पुरातत्व संबंध

विषय : सन् 2019-2020 के लिए अन्वेषण / उत्तराधिकार कार्य कम कैसे हेतु प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित करने के संबंध में।

महोदय / महोदया,

जैसा कि आपको विविध है प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 24 और नियम 1959 में किया गया के पुरातत्वीय उत्तराधिकार जिसमें पुरातत्वीय विशेषता वाली बस्तुओं की व्याख्या के उद्देश्य से किए गए अन्वेषण या अन्य कार्य भी शामिल हैं, को करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का अनुमोदन लेना निर्देशित किया गया है। देश में उत्तराधिकार का समन्वय करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिए महामन्त्री, भारतीय पुरातत्व संबंध का प्रस्तुत किए गए सभी प्रस्तावों पर केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व संस्थान की स्थापती समिति द्वारा अपनी संस्थापन के लिए विचार किया जाता है। यदि आवेदन में वैज्ञानिक सफाई, मलबा हटाना, परीक्षण खनन, ट्रायल पिंट, परीक्षण पेड़, परीक्षण सुदारूत जैसे शास्त्रों का प्रयोग होता है तो प्रस्तावों पर विचार नहीं किया जाएगा।

यदि विवेक और प्रभुक्त करना है कि सन् 2019-20 के दौरान पुरातत्वीय उत्तराधिकार करने के लिए ऐसे सभी प्रस्ताव संबंध प्राप्त में पूरा विचार के साथ 31 जुलाई 2019 तक इस कार्यक्रम को प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाएं ताकि उन्हें केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व संस्थान के स्थापती समिति के समाधं क्रम प्रस्तुत किया जा सके।

यदि उत्तराधिकार पूर्व कार्य के क्रम में है तो इसका उल्लेख पिछले सन के दौरान किया गया था कार्य कार्य पूर्व सन के कार्य की विभिन्न रिपोर्ट सहित भविष्य की योग्यता के कार्यक्रम को दर्शाता हुए किया जा चुका।

इसके अलावा, प्रस्ताव समस्या उल्लिखित प्रकृति का होना चाहिए तथा कार्य की योजना में भविष्य की योजना की भी परिकल्पना की जानी चाहिए ताकि प्रारंभिक वर्ष का कार्य पूर्ण कार्य प्रतीत न हो।
The proposal for excavation in the areas, which are not protected by the Central Government, shall be submitted through the respective State Governments who in their turn, may certify that they intend to undertake or authorize the applicant to undertake archaeological excavation in the area. In the absence of such recommendation from the concerned State Government i.e. Office of the Secretary (Culture) or other under which the Archaeology department comes, the proposal will be liable to summarily be rejected and would not be placed before the SC of CABA. This procedure has been prescribed by the Government so as to fulfill requirements of Rule 24 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules 1959.

The proposals for excavating a Centrally Protected Site shall, however, be sent to this office directly, in duplicate, in Form II (format enclosed) along with a plan in triplicate indicating the area to be excavated and marked mandatorily in red. In case of the proposed work is in continuation of the previous work, the area excavated during last field season(s) shall be marked mandatorily in green ink.

The following points may, however be kept in view while submitting the proposals:-

1. The proposals must be drawn and submitted with details as given in enclosed proforma specimen including a plan of the site duly marking therein area proposed to be excavated during the season. Further, the proposed excavated area may be marked distinctly, if excavated earlier/ previously.

2. The proposal should be research-oriented and aimed at filling the missing links and gaps in Indian Archaeology and History with well-defined objectives particularly on prehistoric investigation in north-eastern India, northern Neolithic investigation in Kashmir and Ladakh and also to understand the origin and development of Harappan Culture in the context of indigenous culture in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Besides ancient Buddhist settlements and early medieval and medieval archaeology shall also be given due importance.

3. The proposals may also be concentrated on salvaging of archaeological remains wherever possible keeping in view of the destruction of archaeological sites due to urbanizations, agricultural expansion, incipient industrialization and encroachment.

4. Further, the proposal may also take into account the suggestions made by the Core Committee constituted by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (copy enclosed).

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प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते समय निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएँ:-

1. प्रस्ताव, संचालन नमूना प्रस्ताव में दिए गए संदिग्ध वैधकर्ता कर प्रस्तुत किए जाने चाहिए। किसी सत्ता के दौरान उच्चारित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र को विचारित चिह्नित करते हुए स्थल की एक ओरचा शामिल जी जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा प्रस्तावित उच्चारित क्षेत्र को स्पष्ट रूप से चिह्नित किया जाना चाहिए कि वह पहले भी उच्छारित है या नहीं।

2. प्रस्ताव अनुसंधान उत्पाद होना चाहिए। इसका उद्देश्य प्रार्थनीय भारतीय पुरातत्व तथा इतिहास के मध्य अनुपस्थित समझों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय समझों को करने का लाभ होना चाहिए। साथ ही सुपरामाति उद्देश्य, खासकर उत्तर पूर्वी भारत में प्रायोगिक अवस्थान, जमू-कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख में मनोभावना अवस्थान तथा हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा दक्षिणात्य के मूल अवधारण स्वदेशी संस्कृति के संदर्भ में हृदयोत्तरी संस्कृति की उत्तम से विकास की समस्याओं को सहयोग होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा अतिरिक्त प्रार्थनीय बौद्ध विश्वविद्यालय, पूर्व मध्यकाल और मध्यकालीन पुरातत्व को सही उच्चारित महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए।

3. शहरीकरण, कृषि विकास, आयुक्तिकरण तथा अतिरिक्त से कारण पुरातत्वीय स्थानों के विचार की ध्यान में रखते हुए, जहां तक सम्मान बने, प्रस्ताव में पुरातत्वीय अवधारणा के बच्चे पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

4. इसके अलावा प्रस्ताव में महानिदेशक, भारतीय पुरातत्व सेवा के धीरे से धीरे किया जाएँ।

5. ऐसे क्रेटा, जो केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संरक्षित नहीं है, में उच्चारण करने के लिए प्रस्ताव संरक्षित राज्य सरकार अवधारण संस्थान (संस्कृति) का वास्तविक अवधारण अवधारण के अंतरिक्ष पुरातत्विक विचारित आता है, के माध्यम से सत्ता जाने चाहिए। तथापि, महानिदेशक, भारतीय पुरातत्व सम्बन्ध और क्षेत्र अभियान प्रस्ताव पर चिह्नित किया जाएँ।

6. विश्वविद्यालय / अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के मामलों में यह आवश्यक है कि प्रस्ताव पर प्रस्ताव भेज सरकार / संस्था प्रमुख द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किये जाएँ।

7. ऐसे सभी प्रस्ताव सीधे अवधारण संरक्षित राज्य सरकार की मार्क्स इस कार्यक्रम में 31 जुलाई, 2019 तक अवधारण पर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

8. निर्धारित निधि अवधारण 31 जुलाई, 2019 तक विश्वविद्यालय / अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के किसी प्रस्ताव के अनुसार के लिए राज्य सरकार की संस्थापन प्राप्त न होने की स्थिति में प्रस्तावों को संरक्षित के लिए केंद्रीय पुरातत्व सलाहकार बोर्ड की धार्मिक समिति के समय प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाएगा और इन्हें अवधारण मामला जाएगा।

9. इस परिपथ के जारी होने से पहले जितने सत्र 2019-20 के लिए अनुमान/उद्देश्य के लिए पहले ही अपने प्रस्ताव भेज रहे हैं वे इन्हें संचालन नमूना प्रस्ताव के अनुसार नये सिरे से भेजें।
5. For the excavation in the areas not protected by the Central Government, the proposal must route through the concerned State Government. However, an advanced copy may be submitted to the Director General, ASI.

6. In case of Universities / Research Institutions, it is necessary that the proposals should be signed by the Registrar / Head of the Institutions, respectively.

7. All such proposals shall reach this office positively by 31st July, 2019 direct as well as through the concerned State Government.

8. In case the recommendation from the State Government for approval of any proposal of the University / Research Institution is not received by the due date i.e. 31st July 2019, the proposals will not be placed before the SC of CABA for its scrutiny and it will be treated as rejected.

9. Those who have already sent their proposals for exploration / excavation for the season 2019-20 prior to the issue of this circular will have to send it afresh as per enclosed proforma.

10. It may be noted that all the columns should be duly filled in and typewritten to ensure clarity.

11. The proposals received after 31st July 2019 and the proposals without requisite documents as stipulated above, will be summarily rejected.

The collaboration with foreign nationals / Institution shall be carried out only after obtaining approval of the Government of India. It shall be ensured by the Indian Collaborators that proper research visa / permission from Ministry of Home Affairs / Ministry of External Affairs for the foreign national / an individual associated with the project is obtained well prior to the submission of the proposal.

Writing the excavation report is integral part of any archaeological excavation. Therefore, while submitting the proposals for excavation it should clearly be indicated whether report on the previous excavation have been prepared and brought out. If not, the detailed and cogent reasons must be indicated. It may be noted that no approval for excavation will be granted if the above information is not furnished. The Head of the Institution and Departments shall clearly ensure that there is no pendency in excavation reports of the concerned applicant. Further, they may ensure that if the concerned applicant has pending excavation reports, the application may not be forwarded. The completed reports shall be submitted to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, Dharohar Bhawan, 24 Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110001 in hard as well as soft copy (pdf / format) as per the format prescribed by Wheeler Committee Report 1965.
The applicants who have pending exploration/excavation report against their names and those who have undertaken exploration/excavation in the previous field season are essentially required to submit an Interim Report together with list of antiquity finds, good quality photographs of important finds and location map, along with or before the receipt of fresh application proposal seeking permission/license.

The decision of the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India in accepting or rejecting any proposals would be final.

Encl: As above

(V.N. Prabhakar)
Director (Exploration & Excavation)
E-mail: direxc.asi@gmail.com

Copy forwarded to all the Directorate of Archaeology of the State concerned for information and speedy forwarding of the proposals for exploration / excavation in respect of their State for the season 2019-20 with their recommendations for excavation. It is necessary to fulfill the provisions stipulated in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder. The relevant parts are reproduced below for your ready reference.

“No State Government shall undertake or authorize any person to undertake any excavation or other like operation for archaeological purposes in any area which is not a protected area except with the previous approval of the Central Government and in accordance with such rules or directions, if any, as the Central Government may make or give in this behalf”... [Section 24, the AMASR Act, 1958]

“Every State Government intending to undertake or authorize any person to undertake any archaeological excavation or other like operation in any area which is not a protected area shall intimate its intention to the Central Government at least three months prior to the proposed date of the commencement of the excavation or operation......” (Rule 24, the AMASR Rules, 1959).
10. यह नोट किया जाए कि स्पष्टता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी कालों को विभिन्न रूप से भरा जाए और टाइप किया जाए।

11. 31 जुलाई, 2019 के बाद प्रस्ताव होने वाले और उपर लिखित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा न करने वाले प्रस्तावों को संक्षिप्त रूप से अस्वीकृत कर दिया जाएगा।

भारत सरकार से अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव होने के बाद ही विदेशी नागरिकों / संस्थाओं के साथ सहयोग किया जाएगा।

भारतीय सहयोगियों द्वारा प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने से पहले यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि इस परियोजना से जुड़े विदेशी नागरिकों / व्यक्ति का वैध अनुसूची ब्रीजा / अनुसूची-पत्र केंद्रीय पृथ्वी विश्व संघ / विशेष संगठन से प्रस्ताव कर ली गई है।

उत्तर रिपोर्ट लिखना पुरातात्विक उत्तराधिकार का एक अभिन्न अंग है। अतः, उत्तराधिकार के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने समय यह स्पष्ट रूप से सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि पहले किये गए उत्तराधिकार की रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है और प्रकाशित कर दी गई। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो विस्तृत और चोट कारण सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

कृपया यह नोट करें कि यदि उपर्युक्त रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की जाती है तो उत्तराधिकार के लिए अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जाएगा।

संचालन और विभागों के प्रमुख कृपया स्पष्ट तौर पर यह सुनिश्चित करें कि संबंधित आवेदक की उत्तराधिकार रिपोर्ट लिखित नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि यह सुनिश्चित करें कि यदि संबंधित आवेदक की उत्तराधिकार रिपोर्ट लिखित है तो आवेदन पत्र अप्रतिस्वीकारित किया जाए।

पूर्ण रिपोर्ट महानिदेशक, भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण, धरोहर भवन, नई दिल्ली -110001 को क्षेत्रीय संचालन रिपोर्ट 1965 द्वारा निधारित प्रारूप के अनुसार हार्दिक और संपत्ति की (पीई एक्स / एम.एस. बड़े) में प्रस्तुत की जाए।

वे आवेदक जिनकी अन्वेषण / उत्तराधिकार लिखित है वह जिसींने पिछले पीछे फिल्ड में अन्वेषण / उत्तराधिकार किया है, उन्हें नए अनुमति / लाइसेंस की प्राप्ति के लिए आवेदन के साथ या उसमें पहले पुरावशेषों की स्थली, महत्वपूर्ण खोजों की बेहतर गणना वाली तस्वीरें और स्थान के नक्शे के साथ एक अंतरिम रिपोर्ट अन्वित रूप से प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है।

किसी भी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने या निरर्त करने का अनित्र्मि निर्यात महानिदेशक, भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण का होगा।

संलग्न: यथोपरि

निदेशक (अन्वेषण और उत्तराधिकार)
ई-मेल direxct.asi@gmail.com

प्रतिलिपिः सभी संयुक्त राज्य विदेशी (पुरातत्व निदेशालय) को सूचनार्थ तथा सत्र 2019-20 के लिए अपने राज्य के संबंध में उत्तराधिकार के लिए अपनी संस्थानी सहित अन्वेषण / उत्तराधिकार संस्थानों को शीघ्र अर्पित करने के लिए प्रस्तित।

प्राचीन संस्थान तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 तथा इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों में निधारित उपबंधों को पूरा करना आवश्यक है। सुलभ संदर्भ के लिए संगठन भाग नीचे दिए गए हैं।

"कोई भी राज्य सरकार किसी ऐसे क्षेत्र में, जो संरक्षित क्षेत्र नहीं है पुरातत्वीय प्रयोजनों के लिए किसी उत्तराधिकार या उसी प्रकार की अन्य संस्थाना का भार केंद्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से और ऐसे नियमों या नियमों के, यदि कोई हो, जो केंद्र सरकार इस भीतर बनाए या दे के नियाम नहीं लेंगी और न किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को ऐसा भार लेंगे के लिए प्राधिकृत करेगी।" (बारा 24, प्राचीन संस्थान तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958)

"किसी भी क्षेत्र में जो संरक्षित क्षेत्र नहीं है पुरातत्वीय उत्तराधिकार अवशेष उत्तराधिकार की किसी अन्य संस्थाना का इरादा रखने वाली अवशेष इसके लिए किसी व्यक्ति को प्राधिकृत करने का इरादा रखने वाली प्राचीन सरकार उत्तराधिकार अवशेष किसी दूर करने की प्रारूपित तारीख तक के कम से कम की नहीं रखे इसके दौरे की सूचना केंद्र सरकार को देंगी।" (नियम 24 प्राचीन संस्थान तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष नियम, 1959)।
APPLICATION FOR CARRYING OUT EXPLORATION / EXCAVATION AT AREAS OTHER THAN PROTECTED FOR THE FIELD SEASON 2019 -20

1. Name of the Project (Exploration/ Excavation)

2. Name and address of the applicant
(Enclose brief profile)
(If the application is on behalf of an institution, the name thereof should be given)

3. Name of the site:
Locality:
District:
State:
Lat: Long:

4. Details of previous studies / brief report on work carried out by the applicant during last field season on the proposed site/area, if any

5. Project statement and objectives, time-frame

6. Extent of the proposed excavation or operation
(A plan of the site in triplicate showing in red outline the extent of the proposed excavation or operation to be attached)

7. Approximate expenditure and the anticipated funding

8. Composition of the team

9. Collaborator, if any

10. Plan for the preservation, maintenance and proper scientific storage of excavated remains and material.
Approximate Expenditure and Funding

11. Provision for archiving photo, drawing and other documentation materials pertaining to excavation/ exploration

12. Stage of submission of the report(s) on previous exploration(s) / excavation(s) taken up by the applicant / institution

Year Name of the site Stage of publication of report

13. Any other information

14. I declare that the above information is correct. I also undertake to observe the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and the rules made there under.

Station:
Date:

Signature of the applicant
(if the application is on behalf of an institution, the signature should be that of the head of the institution, which term includes the Registrar of a University)

Seal of the Institution

Recommendation of the State Government
(Sites other than Centrally protected)
कार्य सत्ता (सिद्ध होना) 2019-20 के लिए संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत अन्य क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण/उत्खनन करने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

1. परियोजना का नाम (अन्वेषण/उत्खनन)
2. आवेदक का नाम तथा पता
   (संपत्ति प्रोफाइल संग्रह करें)
   (यदि किसी संस्था की ओर से आवेदन किया है तो उसका नाम दिया जाना चाहिए)
3. स्थल का नाम
   स्थान :
   जिला :
   राज्य :
   तक्षाळ :
4. पूर्व अवसरों का चरण/प्रस्तावित स्थल/क्षेत्र पर आवेदक द्वारा पिछले कार्य सत्ता के दौरान किए गए कार्य की संख्या रिपोर्ट,
   यदि कोई है
5. परियोजना विवरण तथा उद्देश्य, समय सीमा
6. प्रस्तावित उत्खनन या कार्य की सीमा
   (प्रस्तावित उत्खनन या कार्य की सीमा नियम रंग से सीमात्मक करते हुए स्थल की योजना तीन प्रतियों में संग्रह की जानी चाहिए)
7. अमूल्यतावाद व्यय तथा प्रस्तावित वित्तीय पोषण
8. दल का संचालन
9. सहयोगी, यदि कोई हो
10. उत्खनन अवसरों और सामर्थ्य के परिक्षण,
     अनुशंसा और समृद्ध सैकड़ा में संचयन के लिए जोजना
     अमूल्यतावाद व्यय तथा वित्तीय पोषण
11. उत्खनन/अन्वेषण से संबंधित पोटों/आरेखों और अन्य प्रवेशाधीन सामग्री के लिए प्रावधान
12. आवेदक/संस्था द्वारा किए गए पिछले अन्वेषण
     (अन्वेषणों)/उत्खनन (उत्खननों)
     पर रिपोर्ट (रिपोर्ट) प्रस्तुत करने का वर्ण

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वर्ष</th>
<th>स्थल का नाम</th>
<th>रिपोर्ट के प्रकार का वर्ण</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

13. कोई अन्य सूचना
14. मैं योजना करता/करती हूँ कि उपरोक्त सूचना सही है। मैं प्रार्थी संस्था तथा पुरातन विश्व तथा अवशेष अद्धिनिवृत्त, 1958 तथा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों का पालन करने का भी बचन देना/देती हूँ।

नाम :

आवेदक के हस्ताक्षर
(यदि आवेदक किसी संस्था की ओर से है तो हस्ताक्षर संस्था के प्रमुख के होने चाहिए, जिसमें विचारविद्यालय का रजिस्ट्री भी शामिल है)

संस्था की मोहर
राज्य सरकार की मिसालियत
(केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्थलों के अलावा अन्य स्थल)
FORM II

Application for License to excavate in a Centrally Protected Area
for the field season 2019-2020

(Vide rule 12)

1. Name and address of applicant
   (if the application is on behalf of an institution, the name thereof should be given)

2. Name of the site
   Locality
   District
   State

3. Extent of the proposed excavation and time-frame (a plan of the site in triplicate showing in red outline the extent of the proposed excavation to be attached)

4. Approximate expenditure on the proposed excavation

I declare that the above information is correct. I also undertake to observe the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and the rules made thereunder.

Station:
Date:
Seal of the institution

Signature of the Applicant
(if the application is on behalf of an institution, the signature should be that of the head of the institution, which term includes the Registrar of a university)
प्राप्ति-11

कार्य सत्र 2019-2020 के लिए केंद्रीय संरक्षित क्षेत्र में उत्खनन के लिए आवेदन -पत्र
(नियम 12 के अनुसार)

1- आवेदक का नाम तथा पता
(यदि किसी संस्था की ओर से आवेदन किया है तो उसका नाम दिया जाना चाहिए)

2- स्थान का नाम

स्थान:
जिला:
राज्य:

3- प्रस्तावित उत्खनन की सीमा और समय-सीमा
(प्रस्तावित उत्खनन की सीमा को लाल रंग से सीमांकित करते हुए स्थान की योजना
तीन प्रतियों में संपूर्ण की जानी चाहिए)

4- प्रस्तावित उत्खनन पर अनुमानित व्यय

मैं धोषणा करता/करती हूँ कि उपरोक्त सूचना सही है। मैं प्राचीन संस्मरण तथा पुरातत्त्वीय स्थल और
अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 तथा इसके अंदर बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों का पालन करने का भी वचन देता/देती
हूँ।

स्थान:

दिनांक:

संस्था की मोहर

आवेदक के इस्ताशार
(यदि आवेदन किसी संस्था की ओर से है तो इस्ताशार संस्था के प्रमुख के होने
चाहिए जिसमें विशेषविीयावत का रजिस्ट्रार भी शामिल है।)
FORM IV

Report on Antiquities excavated in a protected area
(Vide rule 16)

Name of site
Locality
District
State
Report for the period from--------to--------

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Class of antiquities</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Number of antiquities</th>
<th>Appx. age</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</table>

Station:
Date:

Signature of the Licensee

1- In the case of potsherds, the approximate number should be stated.
प्रपत्र - IV

संरक्षित क्षेत्र में उत्खनित पुरावशेषों पर रिपोर्ट

(नियम 16 के अनुसार)

स्थल का नाम

स्थान:

जिला:

राज्य:

........................................... से ........................................... तक की अवधि के लिए रिपोर्ट

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<th>पुरावशेषों की श्रेणी</th>
<th>सामग्री</th>
<th>पुरावशेषों की संख्या</th>
<th>अनुमानित आयु</th>
<th>टिप्पणियाँ</th>
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</table>

स्थान

दिनांक

लाइसेसरीय के हस्ताक्षर

1. डीकरों (पोटशेष) के संबंध में, अनुमानित संख्या बतानी होगी।
<p>| | | |</p>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Name of the Museum / Institution</td>
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<td>Title of object</td>
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<td>Location at the museum</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>State/UT</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Accession / Registration No.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Source of acquisition</td>
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<td>National Documentation No.</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>Date of recording</td>
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<td>द्वारा दर्ज किया गया</td>
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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF CORE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE A VISION PLAN ON EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATIONS

Date: 11.10.2018

A meeting of the Core Committee on Exploration and Excavation constituted by the Director General, ASI was held under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Usha Sharma, DG, ASI, at 3.00 PM on 11th October, 2018 in the Board Room at the Office of the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Dharohar Bhawan, 24, Tilak Marg, New Delhi- 110001 to prepare a vision plan document.

The following were present in the aforesaid meeting:
1. Dr. Urmila Sant, ADG (Arch.), ASI
2. Dr. R.S. Bisht, Joint DG (Retd.), ASI (Member)
3. Prof. K. Rajan, University of Pondicherry, Puducherry (Member)
4. Prof. Ajit Prasad, M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara (Member)
5. Dr. V.N. Prabhakar, Director (EE), ASI

The following were also present in the meeting:
1. Dr. R.K. Verma, DSA (EE), ASI
2. Shri Devendra Singh, AA (E&E)

The DG, ASI welcomed the members and conveyed the intention of the ASI to prepare a Vision Plan document to plan in a systematic manner on the future course of exploration and excavation activities in the country. The Director (EE) gave a brief introduction of the committee members and put forth the agenda points for a point by point discussion. The committee discussed the agenda points in detail.

The following points-wise observations were made by the committee:

I. Excavation

a) Zoning of Indian sub-continent into six regions- east, west, north, south, central and north-east, to understand the cultural sequence, ceramic assemblage, technology and cultural contacts

It was suggested that as the ASI has already Five Regional Offices, viz. North, South, East, West and Central Regions, it would be beneficial for better interaction between ASI, Universities, State Departments of Archaeology and Research Institutions related to the activities of the individual region in a systematic manner. Further, the North Eastern Region was added as it requires special attention in terms of archaeological explorations and excavations due to its distinct geographic zone. The respective institutions located in the concerned region may take up projects to understand regional perspectives on all aspects of
the Indian Archaeology. The resulting findings may be correlated with the adjoining regions to arrive at a national perspective.

The concerned Regional Directors may interact from time-to-time with the stakeholders through seminars, conferences, workshops, symposiums for a better synchronization and to reach up to a well acceptable conclusion vis-à-vis cultural periods, dates, sequences, ceramic assemblages, etc. of the region.

b) Emphasis on prehistoric investigation by taking a cue to recently carried research at the sites of Attirampakkam (Tamil Nadu), Jwalapuram (Andhra Pradesh) and Tikoda (Madhya Pradesh)

In the light of the recent research carried out at the sites of Attirampakkam (Tamil Nadu), Jwalapuram (Andhra Pradesh) and Tikoda (Madhya Pradesh), it was emphasized that special attention may be given by the researchers to undertake long term projects to have holistic results. The following potential areas and sites in the respective regions were also identified, for which the researchers may concentrate their efforts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Zone</td>
<td>Rajgir (Bihar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Zone</td>
<td>Southern Rajasthan and Gujarat, e.g. Junagarh (Gujarat) as a model site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Zone</td>
<td>Shivaliks from Akhnoor (J&amp;K) to Jagadhari (Haryana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Zone</td>
<td>Renigunta (Andhra Pradesh), Dharampuri (Tamil Nadu), Malaprabha river valley (Karnataka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NorthEast</td>
<td>Entire North Eastern Region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was also agreed that the proposals for the prehistoric investigations should be encouraged. Further, it was also suggested that the prehistoric investigations may be done in close association with other streams viz. environmental studies (consisting of landscape, palaeo-climate and palaeo-environment, rainfall, soil, flora, fauna, etc.), morphometric analysis, statistical analysis, technological studies and so on. It was a general agreement that the prehistoric studies should go beyond the practice of merely collecting the tools and rather concentrate on functional and behavioural aspects in relation to the past ecology.

It was also suggested the Field Schools in the field of prehistoric investigations and excavations may be given special focus and emphasis to train a pool of young archaeologists.

c) Origin of early farming cultures in the individual zones
It was suggested that special emphasis should be given to formulate projects to understand the origin of early farming cultures in different ecological zones and regions of the country. The origin of these cultures had a deep impact of the urban societies and in order to understand the formative phases of urbanism, special focus on origin of agriculture, domestication of plants and animals, is necessary.

It was also suggested by the members as an example to concentrate on two river basins viz. Krishna-Godavari in south and Ghaggar-Satluj in north. The site of Dumeli (Punjab) was suggested as a potential site to undertake such research.

d) Neolithic culture in Kashmir valley, including re-excavating the Neolithic site of Burzahom

The committee suggested to conduct an extensive exploratory survey of the Kashmir valley area to identify a few potential sites for carrying out excavation. Further, re-excavating or scraping an exposed section at Burzahom was also considered as a possibility to collect floral and soil samples for the dating as well and reconstruction of past climate.

The area from Baramulla gorge to Uri was suggested as one of the potential zones for exploratory surveys.

e) Neolithic culture in Eastern, Southern, North-eastern India.

The committee observed that even though sites like Kuchai, Chirand, Golbai Sasan were excavated in the eastern region, still more understanding of the overall setting and the settlement pattern needs to be understood. There is a necessity of extensive surveys in the regions to identify sites of Neolithic period and after an assessment of their potential, extensive excavations may be taken up for a multi-disciplinary study.

It was also suggested that the Krishna-Godavari basin may be a potential region for systematic surveys. The potential of the north-east India in this area should be untapped and need to understood properly- special focus to be given to sub-regions, by undertaking some objective oriented surveys with the help of modern technologies.

f) Reinvestigation of Chalcolithic cultures, like Ahar-Banas, Malwa, Jorwe, Kayatha, etc

The emergence of agriculture, and early farming societies led to the development of Chalcolithic cultures as is witnessed in different parts of the country. The best example is the developments noticed in the Indus-Sarasvati and Gangetic plains. Several Chalcolithic cultures co-existed along with the Harappan Civilization and their interaction may not be deniable.
The reinvestigation of the Chalcolithic cultures like Ahar-Banas, Malwa, Kayatha and Jorwe may throw important light on the latest understanding of the dynamics of these cultures vis-à-vis Harappan culture.

Similarly, the better understanding of Chalcolithic cultures from other parts of India may throw further light on the regional perspectives and their interactions with other contemporary cultures. The aspects of technology, procurement of raw materials, may be important aspects to look into to have a holistic understanding of these cultures.

**g) Archaeology of Iron-age cultures, including the introduction of Iron into different zones**

The emergence of iron technology, the various manufacturing processes like smelting and melting, forging and welding, fashioning high carbon steel, all forms important archaeological queries, which needs further investigation and understanding. The emergence of iron was also an important factor in the urbanization of different regions of India and thus an important area of investigation. Special focus may be given for investigation of emergence of iron technology in various parts of the country.

**h) Archaeology of Historical age with emphasis on Early and Medieval History**

So far as the archaeology of historical and medieval period is concerned, much research is conducted but hardly any significant work has been done on the settlement pattern of the historical period. Therefore, entire region of Raigir in east and Junagarh in west, Gangaikondcholpuram, Badami and Amaravati in south may be taken up for studies in this regard. Maps of historical and medieval period sites showing the settlement pattern need to be prepared, which when analysed using GIS software may help in finding out various factors like density of settlements, settlement hierarchy, proximity analysis and others to evolve a deep understanding of these settlements.

**i) Terminologies of ceramics assemblages of different periods**

There is a necessity to redefine or rephrase a few ceramics, in particular of the historical and medieval period, to understand the spatio-temporal distribution of a particular ware. The ASI has mooted an idea of a national seminar on ceramics to standardize the nomenclature and their associated aspects.

**j) Non-Indian ceramics, viz, West Asian, Roman, Chinese, etc. and their contributions to Indian archaeology**
The evidence of interaction of Indian sub-continent with external civilizations is available in particular from the Harappan civilization onwards. During the historical period, several foreign ceramics like Terra sigillata, amphora, Turquoise glazed ware, torpedo jars, Arabian wares, Chinese celadon and porcelain wares are found in India, which are very good chronological markers too.

These ceramics need to be studied extensively to create databases of shapes, core structures, petrological analysis, provenance of each type, etc., which will help in future researchers and the catalogue may be available online for research purposes.

k) Technological aspects of various materials, like metal, stone, ceramic, etc. - for which a central laboratory facility may be set up, preferably at Institute of Archaeology

The application of sciences in archaeology has developed leaps and bounds and several instrumentation techniques are now used to analyse various archaeological materials for understanding different aspects of the past, be it climate, technology, trade interactions, palaeo-diet, eco system and others.

Several leading institutions in India like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Inter University Accelerator Centre, Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences have set up sophisticated equipment base, which may be used for archaeological researches. However, there is a need for a basic Central Archaeological Laboratory facility that may have minimum requirements like microscopes (binocular for archaeo-botany and microware studies, compound for archaeobotanical studies, petrological for geological and provenance studies, metallurgical for metallographic studies), XRD, XRF, SEM-EDS-EMPA, Raman Spectroscopy, and a few others laboratory with the help of specialists for the basic scientific analysis used in field of archaeology may be set up at Institute of Archaeology with the facilities of Microscope, XRD, XRF, Petrography, etc.

The ideal location for such a Central Archaeological Laboratory will be at the new campus of Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyaya Institute of Archaeology at Greater Noida. The laboratory may be set up with the help of experts from the respective fields of archaeobotany, archaeozoology, archaeometallurgy and material science experts. This will help in training the students of archaeology and also to create a dedicated pool of experts in the various fields of investigations.

I) Salvage archaeology may be promoted and given priority

During the course of developmental activities, rapid urbanization, industrialization, highway building activities, several ancient sites are endangered and emphasis may be given by the researchers to identify such sites during the course of their field investigation for protection, salvage operations or large-scale
excavations. This may help in understanding the site and its archaeology and if necessary, preventive measures may be adopted to protect potential and important archaeological sites.

m) Future of underwater archaeology

The Underwater Archaeology Wing created in ASI in 2001 is now without any trained underwater archaeologist. It was suggested to explore possibilities of training young and potential archaeologist in underwater investigations with tie up with National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

Further, specific survey may be undertaken to document all ancient ports, port towns and coastal cities/sites in order to develop a database for future research.

II. Exploration

a) Village to village survey (VVS) scheme to be intensified

The D-form of ASI may be updated with some period specific (e.g. prehistory, proto-history, historical, etc.) and stream specific (e.g. epigraphy, numismatics, etc.) details.

b) A national database for the VVS findings to be maintained.

A national portal may be prepared for the findings or the same may be uploaded on the NMMA portal.

c) A standardized template for the on-site documentation of VVS findings may be developed

A mobile app with a set template may be developed for on-site recording to make the recording and disseminating process easy and convenient.

d) Sophisticated equipments (ground penetrating radar, thermal resistivity survey, drone survey, remote sensing, etc.) may be utilized

Several institutions possess these instruments and has expertise which may be utilized for their application in field exploration to make the archaeological study scientific and convenient.

III. Infrastructure

a) New recruits to be duly trained in techniques and methods of field excavation and exploration
The Committee agreed.

b) Newly recruited Assistant Archaeologists to be posted in Sub-circles for carrying out independent projects under the overall guidance of Superintending Archaeologist

The Committee agreed.

c) Working of Assistant Archaeologist to be suitably monitored at the level of Asst. Superintending Archaeologist and Deputy Superintending Archaeologist

The Committee agreed.

d) Research/Result emanating out of these investigations may be published in the name of investigator, and may be considered for the future promotions

The Committee agreed.

e) Proper infrastructure required for documentation, cataloguing, and storage of artefacts for report writing

All institutions including ASI need to built up proper infrastructure in their offices / institutions to store, catalogue, document the findings from exploration and excavation activities. The compactor systems may be procured which is ideal system for storage of large number of objects in a given space in an effective and systematic manner. The pottery remains obtained from exploration and excavation need to be transferred to plastic trays and not stored in pottery bags, which may deteriorate in due course of time. The pottery remains, thus transferred need to be properly catalogued and labelled for future study and research.

f) Necessary equipments for report writing including photo, drawing, etc.

The field offices of ASI and other research institutions may develop proper facilities for effective documentation of pottery, artefacts for documentation and research purposes.

g) Development of lab facilities for cleaning, mending and basic analysis of artefacts recovered from field research

Every research institution including ASI may develop a basic lab facility in their location for basic cleaning, preservation of artefacts and pottery; mending of
pottery and basis analysis of artefacts, pottery. This may include basic solvents, paraloid based chemicals for mending and restoration, facilities for making distilled water, basic microscopic facilities to carry out research and documentation.

IV. Report Writing

a) A format for the preliminary report

The Wheeler Committee format for submission of excavation report was suggested sufficient as the detailed research and multi-disciplinary investigations may take time for a much-detailed research document. The Wheeler Committee format consists of the following parameters, which may be followed by all the excavators:

- An accurate statement of the facts of the excavation (*Introduction, objectives, layout of excavation, methodology adopted, etc*)
- Plan of the Site (*Detailed site and contour plan, plan showing trenches*)
- Its Stratigraphy (*Periodization, key trench and basis of stratigraphy*)
- The relationship of buildings (*structural remains*) and objects (*pottery, artefactual findings under individual chapters, e.g. 'Beads', 'Stone Objects', etc*) to the culture and cultures
- A brief definition of these cultures in the light of present knowledge
- A precise account of the work done
- Prompt and factual reporting

b) Set timeline (in terms of years) for the final and comprehensive report

The National Policy on Exploration and Excavation specifies a six months timeline for the final and comprehensive report after the completion of the final season of excavation.

V. National Policy on Exploration & Excavation

It was suggested that the present National Policy on Exploration and Excavation needs to be revised in such a manner it may be extended to all activities of all institutions, as the present one is only restricted to protected sites of ASI.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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