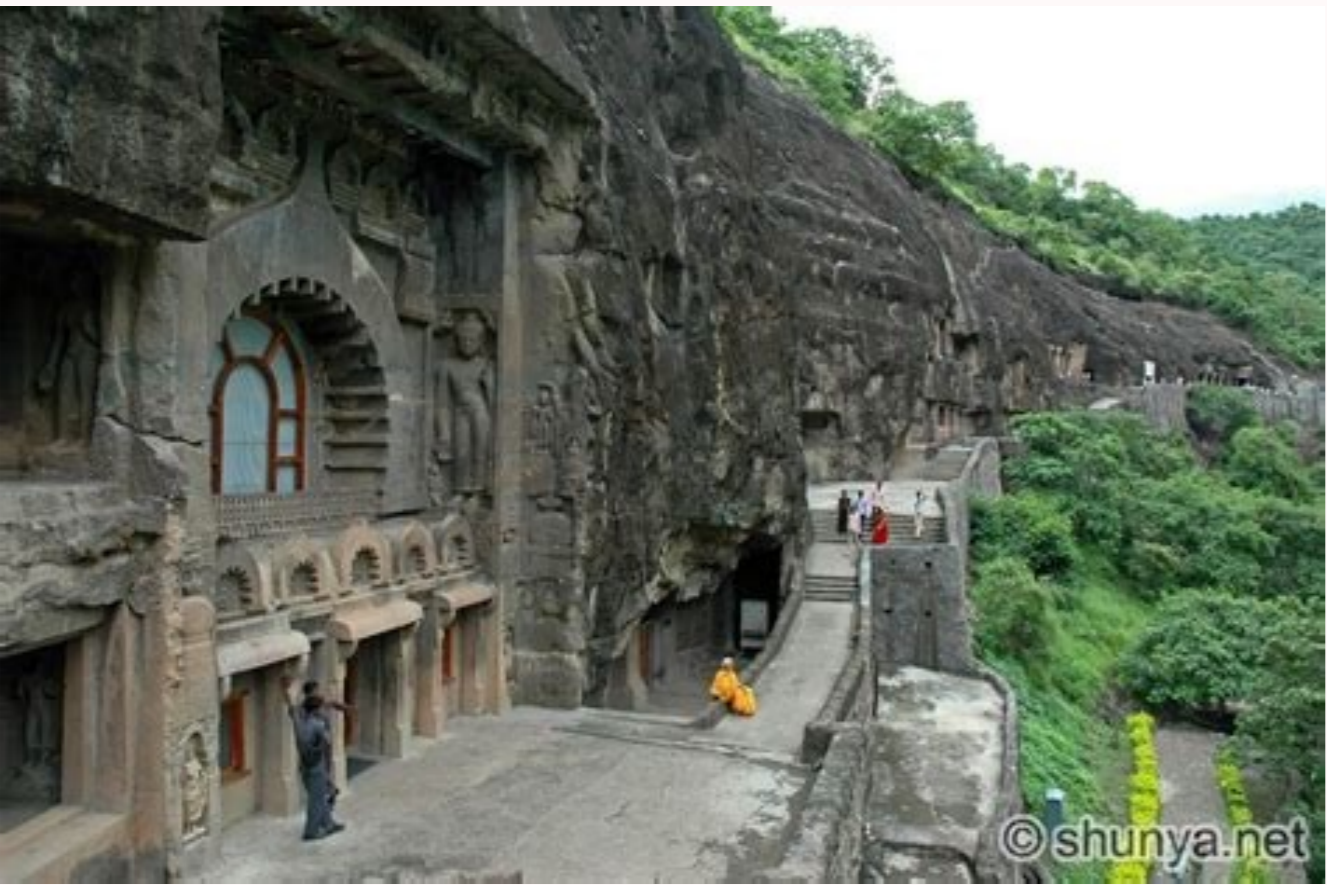


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Alternative Title: Bhartiya Jyotishastra Author: Dixit, Late Shankar Bhalkrushna Keywords: Marathi Publisher: Description: This book describes the Indian astronomy and the history of Indian astronomy. Source: Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi Type: Rare Book Received From: Archaeological Survey of India Find detailed information about the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under the Ministry of Culture. Users can get information about the monuments, excavations, museums, conservation and preservation of monuments. Details related to National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities, Central Archaeological Library, Institute of Archaeology, etc. are given. Details about ASI offices such as Agra Circle, Aurangabad circle, Bhopal circle, Delhi circle, etc. are available. List of World Heritage sites is also given. No-Author | Maharashtra Times | Updated: Aug 26, 2017, 4:09 PM

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is an Indian government agency that is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural historical monuments in the country. It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director-General. History ASI was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director-General. The first systematic research on the subcontinent's history was conducted by the Asiatic Society, which was founded by the British Indologist William Jones on 15 January 1784. Based in Calcutta, the society promoted the study of ancient Sanskrit and Persian texts and published an annual journal titled Asiatic Researches. Notable among its early members was Charles Wilkins who published the first English translation of the Bhagavad Gita in 1785 with the patronage of the then Governor-General of Bengal, Warren Hastings. However, the most important of the society's achievements was the decipherment of the Brahmi script by James Prinsep in 1837. This successful decipherment inaugurated the asset. Formation of the ASI Sir Alexander Cunningham Armed with the knowledge of Brahmī, Alexander Cunningham, a protégé of James Prinsep, carried out a detailed survey of the Buddhist monuments which lasted for over half a century. Inspired by early amateur archaeologists like the Italian military officer, Jean-Baptiste Ventura, Cunningham excavated stupas along the width, the length and breadth of India. While Cunningham funded many of his early excavations himself, in the long run, he realised the need for a permanent body to oversee archaeological excavations and the conservation of Indian monuments and used his stature and influence in India to lobby for an archaeological survey. While his attempt in 1848 did not meet with success, the Archaeological Survey of India was eventually formed in 1861 by a statute passed into law by Lord Canning with Cunningham as the first Archaeological Surveyor. The survey was suspended briefly between 1865 and 1871 due to lack of funds but restored by Lord Lawrence the then Viceroy of India. In 1871, the Survey was revived as a separate department and Cunningham was appointed as its first Director-General.[2] 1885–1901 Cunningham retired in 1885 and was succeeded as Director General by James Burgess. Burgess launched a yearly journal *The Indian Antiquary* (1872) and an annual epigraphical publication *Epigraphia Indica* (1882) as a supplement to the *Indian Antiquary*. The post of Director General was permanently suspended in 1889 due to a funds crunch and was not restored until 1902. In the interim period, consensus work in the different circles was carried out by the superintendents of the individual circles. "Buck crisis" (1889–1898) Sir Edward Charles Buck (1838–1916), Civil servant in Bengal, India From 1888 started lobbying aimed at reducing Government expenses, and at curtailing the budget of the Archaeological Survey of India, a period of about ten years known as the "Buck crisis", after the Liberal Edward Buck.[3] In effect, this severely threatened the employment of the employees of the ASI, such as Alois Anton Führer, who had just started a family and become a father.[3] In 1892, Edward Buck announced that the Archaeological Survey of India would be shut down and all ASI staff would be dismissed by 1895, in order to generate savings for the Government's budget.[3][4] It was understood that only a fantastic archaeological discovery within the next three years for example might be able to turn public opinion and save the funding of the ASI.[3] Alois Anton Führer own report on his discoveries, entitled *Monograph on Buddha Sakyamuni's birthplace*, 1897, was withdrawn from circulation by the Government.[5] Great "discoveries" were indeed made with the March 1895 discovery of the Nigali Sagar inscription, which succeeded in bringing the "Buck Crisis" to an end, and the ASI was finally allowed in June 1895 to continue operations, subject to yearly approval based on successful digs every year.[6] Georg Bühler, writing in July 1895 in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, continued to advocate for the preservation of the Archaeological Survey of India, and expressed that what was needed were "new authentic documents" from the pre-Ashokan period, and they would "only be found underground".[6][7] Another momentous discovery would be made in 1896, with the Lumbini pillar inscription, a major inscription on a pillar of Ashoka discovered by Alois Anton Führer. The inscription, together with other evidence, confirmed Lumbini as the birthplace of the Buddha.[8] The organization was rocked when Führer was unmasked in 1898, and was found to file fraudulent reports about his investigations. Confronted by Smith about his archaeological publications and his report to the Government, Führer was obliged to admit "that every statement in it [the report] was absolutely false".[9] Under official instructions from the Government of India, Führer was relieved of his positions, his papers seized and his offices inspected by Vincent Arthur Smith on 22 September 1898.[10] Führer had written in 1897 a monograph on his discoveries in Nigali Sagar and Lumbini, *Monograph on Buddha Sakyamuni's birth-place in the Nepalese tarai*, [11] which was withdrawn from circulation by the Government.[5] Führer was dismissed and returned to Europe. 1901–1947 The post of Director General was restored by Lord Curzon in 1902. Breaking with tradition, Curzon chose a 26-year-old professor of classical studies at Cambridge named John Marshall to head the survey. Marshall served as Director General for a quarter of a century and during his long tenure, he replenished and invigorated the survey whose activities were fast dwindling into insignificance. Marshall established the post of Government epigraphist and encouraged epigraphical studies. The most significant event of his tenure was, however, the discovery of the Indus Valley civilization at Harappa and Mohenjodaro in 1921. The success and scale of the discoveries made ensured that the progress made in Marshall's tenure would remain unmatched. Marshall was succeeded by Harold Hargreaves in 1928. Hargreaves was succeeded by Daya Ram Sahni. Sahni was succeeded by J. F. Blakiston and K. N. Dikshit both of whom had participated in the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. In 1944, a British archaeologist and army officer, Mortimer Wheeler took over as Director General. Wheeler served as Director General till 1948 and during this period he excavated the Iron Age site of Arikamedu and the Stone age sites of Brahmagiri, Chandravalli and Maski in South India. Wheeler founded the journal *Ancient India* in 1946 and presided over the partitioning of ASI's assets during the Partition of India and helped establish an archaeological body for the newly formed Pakistan. 1947–2019 Wheeler was succeeded by N. P. Chakravarti in 1948. The National Museum was inaugurated in New Delhi on 15 August 1949 to house the artifacts displayed at the Indian Exhibition in the United Kingdom. Madho Sarup Vats and Amalananda Ghosh succeeded Chakravarti. Ghosh's tenure which lasted until 1968 is noted for the excavations of Indus Valley sites at Kalibangan, Lothal and Dholavira. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act was passed in 1958 bringing the archaeological survey under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture. Ghosh was succeeded by B. B. Lal who conducted archaeological excavations at Atrypa to investigate whether a Ram Temple presided the Babri Masjid. During Lal's tenure, the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (1972) was passed recommending central protection for monuments considered to be "of national importance". Lal was succeeded by M. N. Deshpande who served from 1972 to 1978 and B. K. Thapar who served from 1978 to 1981. On Thapar's retirement in 1981, archaeologist Debala Mitra was appointed to succeed him – she was the first woman Director General of the ASI. Mitra was succeeded by M. S. Nagaraja Rao, who had been transferred from the Karnataka State Department of Archaeology. Archaeologists J. P. Joshi and M. C. Joshi succeeded Rao. M. C. Joshi was the Director General when the Babri Masjid was demolished in 1992 triggering Hindu-Muslim violence all over India. As a fallout of the demolition, Joshi was dismissed in 1993 and controversially replaced as director general by Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer Achala Moulik, a move which inaugurated a tradition of appointing bureaucrats of the IAS instead of archaeologists to head the survey. The tradition was finally brought to an end in 2010 when Gautam Sengupta an archaeologist, replaced K.M Srivastava an IAS officer as director general. He was again succeeded by Pravin Srivastava, another IAS officer. Srivastava's successor incumbent, Rakesh Tiwari was also a professional archaeologist. His successor Usha Sharma was also a IAS officer and her successor V Vidyavathi who is the present DG of ASI is also a IAS officer. Organisation An old ticket for the heritage monuments of India, issued by the Archaeological Survey of India. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Ministry of Culture. Under the provisions of the AMASR Act of 1958, the ASI administers more than 3650 ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of national importance. These can include everything from temples, mosques, churches, tombs, and cemeteries to palaces, forts, step-wells, and rock-cut caves. The Survey also maintains ancient mounds and other similar sites which represent the remains of ancient habitation.[12] The ASI is headed by a Director General who is assisted by an Additional Director General, two Joint Directors General, and 17 Directors.[13] Circles The ASI is divided into a total of 34 circles[14] each headed by a Superintending Archaeologist.[13] Each of the circles are further divided into sub-circles.[citation needed] The circles of the ASI are: Agra, Uttar Pradesh Aizawl, Mizoram Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh Aurangabad, Maharashtra Bengaluru, Karnataka Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Bhubaneswar, Odisha Chandigarh Chennai, Tamil Nadu Dehradun, Uttarakhand Delhi Dharwad, Karnataka Goa Guwahati, Assam Hyderabad, Telangana Jaipur, Rajasthan Jabalpur, madhya pradesh Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh Jodhpur, Rajasthan Kolkata, West Bengal Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Meerut, Uttar Pradesh Mumbai, Maharashtra Nagpur, Maharashtra Patna, Bihar Raipur, Chhattisgarh Raiganj, West Bengal Rajkot, Gujarat Ranchi, Jharkhand Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh Shimla, Himachal Pradesh Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir Thrisur, Kerala Vadodra, Gujarat The ASI also administers three "mimi-circles" at Delhi, Leh and Hampi.[14] Directors-General The ASI has had 29 Directors-General thus far. Its founder, Alexander Cunningham served as Archaeological Surveyor between 1861 and 1865.[2] 1871–1885 Alexander Cunningham 1886–1889 James Burgess 1902–1928 John Marshall 1928–1931 Harold Hargreaves 1931–1935 Daya Ram Sahni 1935–1937 J. F. Blakiston 1937–1944 K. N. Dikshit 1944–1948 Mortimer Wheeler 1948–1950 N. P. Chakravarti 1950–1953 Madho Sarup Vats 1953–1968 Amalananda Ghosh 1968–1972 B. B. Lal 1972–1978 M. N. Deshpande 1978–1981 B. K. Thapar 1981–1983 Debala Mitra 1984–1987 M. S. Nagaraja Rao 1987–1989 J. P. Joshi 1989–1993 M. C. Joshi 1993–1994 Achala Moulik 1994–1995 S. K. Mahapatra 1995–1997 B. P. Singh 1997–1998 Ajai Shankar 1998–2001 S. B. Mathur 2001–2004 K. G. Menon 2004–2007 C. Babu Rajeev 2009–2010 K. N. Srivastava 2010–2013 Gautam Sengupta 2013–2014 Pravin Srivastava 2014–2017 Rakesh Tewari 2017-2020 Usha Sharma[15] 12 May 2020 to present V Vidyavathi Museums India's first museum was established by the Asiatic Society in Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1814. Much of its collection was passed on to the Indian Museum, which was established in the city in 1866.[16] The Archaeological Survey did not maintain its own museums until the tenure of its third director-general, John Marshall. He initiated the establishment of various museums at Sarnath (1904), Agra (1906), Ajmer (1908), Delhi Fort (1909), Bijapur (1912), Nalanda (1917) and Sanchi (1919). The ASI's museums are customarily located right next to the sites that their inventories are associated with "so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus by being transported". A dedicated Museums Branch was established in 1946 by Mortimer Wheeler, which now maintains a total of 50 museums spread across the country.[17] Library The ASI maintains a Central Archaeological Library in the Archaeological Survey of India headquarters building in Tilak Marg, Mandi House, New Delhi. Established in 1902, its collection numbers more than 100,000 books and journals. The library is also a repository of rare books, plates, and original drawings. The Survey additionally maintains a library in each of its circles to cater to local academics and researchers.[18] Publications The day-to-day work of the survey was published in a series of periodical bulletins and reports. The periodicals and archaeological series published by the ASI are: Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum It consists of a series of seven volumes of inscriptions discovered and deciphered by archaeologists of the survey. Founded in 1877 by Alexander Cunningham, a final revised volume was published by E. Hultzsch in 1925. Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy The first volume of the Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy was brought out by the epigraphist -E. Hultzsch in 1887. The bulletin has not been published since 2005. Epigraphia Indica Epigraphia Indica was first published by the then Director-General, J. Burgess in 1888 as a supplementary to the *Indian Antiquary*. Since then, a total of 43 volumes have been published. The last volume was published in 1979. An Arabic and Persian supplement to the *Epigraphia Indica* was also published from 1907 to 1977. South Indian Inscriptions The first volume of South Indian Inscriptions was edited by E. Hultzsch and published in 1890. A total of 27 volumes were published till 1990. The early volumes are the main source of historical information on the Pallavas, Cholas and Chalukyas. Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India It was the primary bulletin of the ASI. The first annual report was published by John Marshall in 1902-03. The last volume was published in 1938-39. It was replaced by *Indian Archaeology: A Review*. Ancient India The first volume of Ancient India was published in 1946 and edited by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as a bi-annual and converted to an annual in 1949. The twenty-second and last volume was published in 1966. Indian Archaeology: A Review Indian Archaeology: A Review is the primary bulletin of the ASI and has been published since 1953-54. It replaced the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. 1953-54 1954-55 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65 1965-66 1966-67 1967-68 1968-69 1969-70 1970-71 1971-72 1972-73 1973-74 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 1989-90 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000 2000-2001 State government archaeological departments Apart from the ASI, archaeological work in India and conservation of monuments is also carried out in some states by state government archaeological departments. Most of these bodies were set up by the various princely states before independence. When these states were annexed to India after independence, the individual archaeological departments of these states were not integrated with the ASI. Instead, they were allowed to function as independent bodies. Haryana State Directorate of Archaeology & Museums (formed in 1972 by upgrading the cell that was earlier under the education department) Orissa State Archaeology Department (1965) Andhra Pradesh Department of Archeology and Museums (1914) Karnataka State Department of Archaeology (1885) Kerala State Archaeology Department (formed in 1962 by merging Travancore State Archaeology Department (est 1910) and Cochin State Archaeology Department (est 1925))[19] Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department (1961) Department of Archaeology and Museum. Government of West Bengal Criticism In 2013, a Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) report found that at least 92 centrally protected monuments of historical importance across the country which have gone missing without a trace. The CAG could physically verify only 45% of the structures (1,655 out of 3,678). The CAG report said that the ASI did not have reliable information on the exact number of monuments under its protection. The CAG recommended that periodic inspection of each protected monument should be done by a suitably ranked officer. The Culture ministry accepted the proposal.[20] Author and IHPM Director Arindam Chaudhuri said that since the ASI is unable to protect the country's museums and monuments, they should be professionally maintained by private companies or through the public-private-partnership (PPP) model.[21] In May 2018, the Supreme Court of India said that the ASI was not properly discharging its duty in maintaining the World Heritage Site of Taj Mahal and asked the Government of India to consider whether some other agency be given the responsibility to protect and preserve it.[22] In popular culture The fictional character Kakababu, in Sunil Gangopadhyay's famed Kakababu series, is an ex-Director of the Archaeological Survey of India.[citation needed] See also State Protected Monuments of India List of World Heritage Sites in India Monuments of National Importance of India Delhi Archaeological Society Survey of India, India's central agency in charge of mapping and surveying. 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