फा.सं.न.15-393/एनएमए/एचबीएल-2026

भारत सरकार

संस्कृति मंत्रालय

राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण

सार्वजनिक नोटिस

जनसाधारण के ध्यान में यह लाया जाता है कि सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा संरक्षित संस्मारक - **खंडहर हो चुका चानकीगढ़ किला, चानकी, जिला - पश्चिम चंपारण, बिहार** का धरोहर उप-विधि का मसौदा प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 20(ई) के अनुसार तैयार कर लिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण (प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की सेवा की शर्तें और कार्य संचालन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 18(2) के अनुसार, उपरोक्त प्रस्तावित धरोहर उप-विधि जनसाधारण से आक्षेप या सुझाव आमंत्रित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित वेबसाइटों पर अपलोड किए गए हैं:

क. राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण **www.nma.gov.in**

ख. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण **www.asi.nic.in**

ग. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, पटना सर्कल **www.asipatnacircle.gov.in**

2. किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव हो तो वह सदस्य सचिव, राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण, 24, तिलक मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 को लिखित में या ईमेल आईडी अर्थात् **arch-section@nma.gov.in** पर 27 **मार्च, 2026** तक भेज सकता है। आक्षेप या सुझाव देने वाले व्यक्ति को अपना नाम, पता और मोबाइल नंबर भी देना होगा।

3. प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण (प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों की सेवा की शर्तें तथा कार्य संचालन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 18(3) के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी एवं अन्य हितधारकों के परामर्श से 30 दिन अर्थात् 27 **मार्च, 2026** की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व प्राप्त आपत्तियों अथवा सुझावों पर निर्णय लेगा।

सव्यसाची मारवाह
26/02/26

(कर्नल सव्यसाची मारवाहा)

निदेशक, एनएमए

F.No. 15-393/NMA/HBL-2026
Government of India
Ministry of Culture
National Monuments Authority

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is brought to the notice of public at large that the draft Heritage Bye-Laws of Protected Monument **The Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District – West Champaran, Bihar** has been prepared by the Competent Authority, as per Section 20(E) of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. In terms of Rule 18 (2) of National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, the above proposed Heritage Bye-Laws are uploaded on the following websites for inviting objections or suggestions from the Public:

a. National Monuments Authority **www.nma.gov.in**

b. Archaeological Survey of India **www.asi.nic.in**

c. Archaeological Survey of India, Patna Circle **www.asipatnacircle.gov.in**

2. Any person having any objections or suggestions may send the same in writing to Member Secretary, National Monuments Authority, 24, Tilak Marg, New Delhi- 110001 or mail at the email ID i.e. **arch-section@nma.gov.in** latest by 27 **March, 2026**. The person making objections or suggestion should also give their name, address and mobile number.

3. In terms of Rule 18(3) of National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, the Authority may decide on the objections or suggestions so received before the expiry of the period of 30 days i.e. 27 **March, 2026**, in consultation with Competent Authority and other Stakeholders.

Marwaha
26Feb26

(Col. Savyasachi Marwaha)
Director, NMA

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

Draft Heritage Bye-Laws for the Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as amended read with Rule (22) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-laws and Other Functions of the Competent Authority) Rule, 2011, the following draft Heritage Bye-laws for the Protected Monument **"Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar"** prepared by the Competent Authority, in consultation with the National Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar as required by Rule 18, sub-rule (2) of the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, for inviting objections or suggestions from the public;

Objections or suggestions, if any, may be sent to the Member Secretary, National Monuments Authority (Ministry of Culture), 24 Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110001 or email at arch-section@nma.gov.in within thirty days of publication of the notification;

The objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft bye-laws before the expiry of the period, so specified, shall be considered by the National Monuments Authority.

Draft Heritage Bye-Laws for "Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar"

CHAPTER - 1

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Short Title, Extent and Commencements:

(i) This Heritage Bye-Law may be called the National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of Protected Monument **"Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran Bihar."**

(ii) They shall extend to the entire prohibited and regulated area of the monuments.

(iii) The provisions of these bye-laws shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other bye-laws, whether made before or after the commencement of these bye-laws, or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any bye-laws It shall not be obligatory to carry out amendments in these bye-laws to make them consistent with any other bye-laws.

(iv) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication

1.2 Definitions:

1. In this Heritage Bye-Law, unless the context otherwise requires,

   a) "Ancient monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place or interment, or any cave, rock sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes:-

      (i) the remains of an ancient monument,

      (ii) the site of an ancient monument,

      (iii) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument, and

      (iv) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of an ancient monument;

   b) "Archaeological site and remains" means any area which contains or is reasonably believed to contain ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes:

      (i) such portion of land adjoining the area as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving it, and

      (ii) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of the area;

   c) "Act" means the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as amended;

   d) "Archaeological officer" means an officer of the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology;

   e) "Authority" means the National Monuments Authority constituted under Section 20 F of the Act;

   f) "Competent authority" means an officer not below the rank of Director of archaeology or Commissioner of archaeology of the Central or State Government or equivalent rank, specified, by notification in the Official Gazette, as the competent authority by the Central Government to perform functions under this Act:

      Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify different competent authorities for the purpose of section 20C, 20D and 20E;

   g) "construction" means any erection of a structure or a building, including any addition or extension thereto either vertically or horizontally, but does not include any re-construction, repair and renovation of an existing structure or building, or, construction, maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences, or the construction and maintenance of works meant for

providing supply of water for public, or, the construction or maintenance, extension, management for supply and distribution of electricity to the public or provision for similar facilities for public;

h) "Government" means the Government of India;

i) "maintain", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of preserving a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto;

j) "owner" includes-

   (i) a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners and the successor-in-title of any such owner; and

   (ii) any manager or trustee exercising powers of management and the successor-in-office of any such manager or trustee;

k) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

l) "prohibited area" means any area specified or declared to be a prohibited area under section 20A;

m) "protected area" means any archaeological site and remains which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act;

n) "protected monument" means any ancient monument which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act;

o) "regulated area" means any area specified or declared to be a regulated area under section 20B of this Act;

p) "re-construction" means any erection of a structure or building to its pre-existing structure, having the same horizontal and vertical limits;

q) "repair and renovation" means alterations to a pre-existing structure or building, but shall not include construction or re-construction;

2. The words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned in the Act or the rules made there under.

CHAPTER - 2

Background of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, as amended

2.1 Background of the AMASR Act:

The Heritage Bye-Laws are intended to guide physical, social and economic interventions within 300 metres in all directions of the Protected Monuments. The 300 metres area has been divided into two parts (i) the **Prohibited Area,** the area beginning at the limit of the Protected Area or the Protected Monument and extending to a distance of 100 metres in all directions and (ii) the **Regulated Area**, the area beginning at the limit of the Prohibited Area and extending to a distance of 200 metres in all directions.

As per the provisions of the Act, no person shall undertake any construction or mining operation in the Protected Area and Prohibited Area while permission for repair and renovation of any building or structure, which existed in the Prohibited Area before 16 June, 1992, or which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of Director General (DG), ASI and; permission for construction, re-construction, repair or renovation of any building or structure in the Regulated Area, must be sought from the Competent Authority.

2.2 Provision of the AMASR Act related to Heritage Bye-Laws:

Section 20E of AMASR Act, 1958, as amended and Rule 22 of Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-Laws and other functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011, specifies framing of Heritage Bye-Laws for Protected Monuments. The Rule provides parameters for the preparation of Heritage Bye-Laws. Rule 18 of National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, specifies the process of approval of Heritage Bye-laws by the Authority.

2.3 Rights and Responsibilities of the Applicant:

Section 20C of AMASR Act, 1958, as amended specifies details of application for repair and renovation in the Prohibited Area, or construction or re-construction or repair or renovation in the Regulated Area as described below:

(a) Any person, who owns any building or structure, which existed in a Prohibited Area before 16th June, 1992, or, which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of the Director General, ASI and desires to carry out any repair or renovation of such building or structure, may make an application to the Competent Authority for carrying out such repair and renovation as the case may be.

(b) Any person, who owns or possesses any building or structure or land in any Regulated Area, and desires to carry out any construction or re-construction or repair or renovation of such building or structure on such land, as the case may be, may make an application to the Competent Authority for carrying out construction or re-construction or repair or renovation as the case may be.

(c) It is the responsibility of the applicant to submit all relevant information and abide by the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011.

CHAPTER - 3

Location and Setting of Protected Monument - Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar

3.1 Location and Setting of the Protected Monument:

The Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki is a Protected Monument of national importance situated in the Chanki Village of West Champaran District in Bihar.

The geographical coordinates of the Protected Monument are as follows:

Latitude: 27° 08' 17" N, **Longitude:** 84° 25' 22" E.

Chankigarh Fortress is accessible from the District Road, known as the Ramnagar-Narkatiyaganj Road. This road further connects to the Chanki Panchayat roads on the north, which fall under the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat. There is no National or State Highway nearby. The nearest National Highway is NH-727, which passes approximately 16 km away from The Ruined Fortress Chankigarh.

The Fortress is nestled amid lush green agricultural fields on all the sides except the southwestern side where residential areas of Chanki village are located, making it prominently visible from all directions except southwest. Resembling a small hillock, the ruined fortress is enveloped by dense vegetation, which enhances its striking presence within the surrounding landscape.

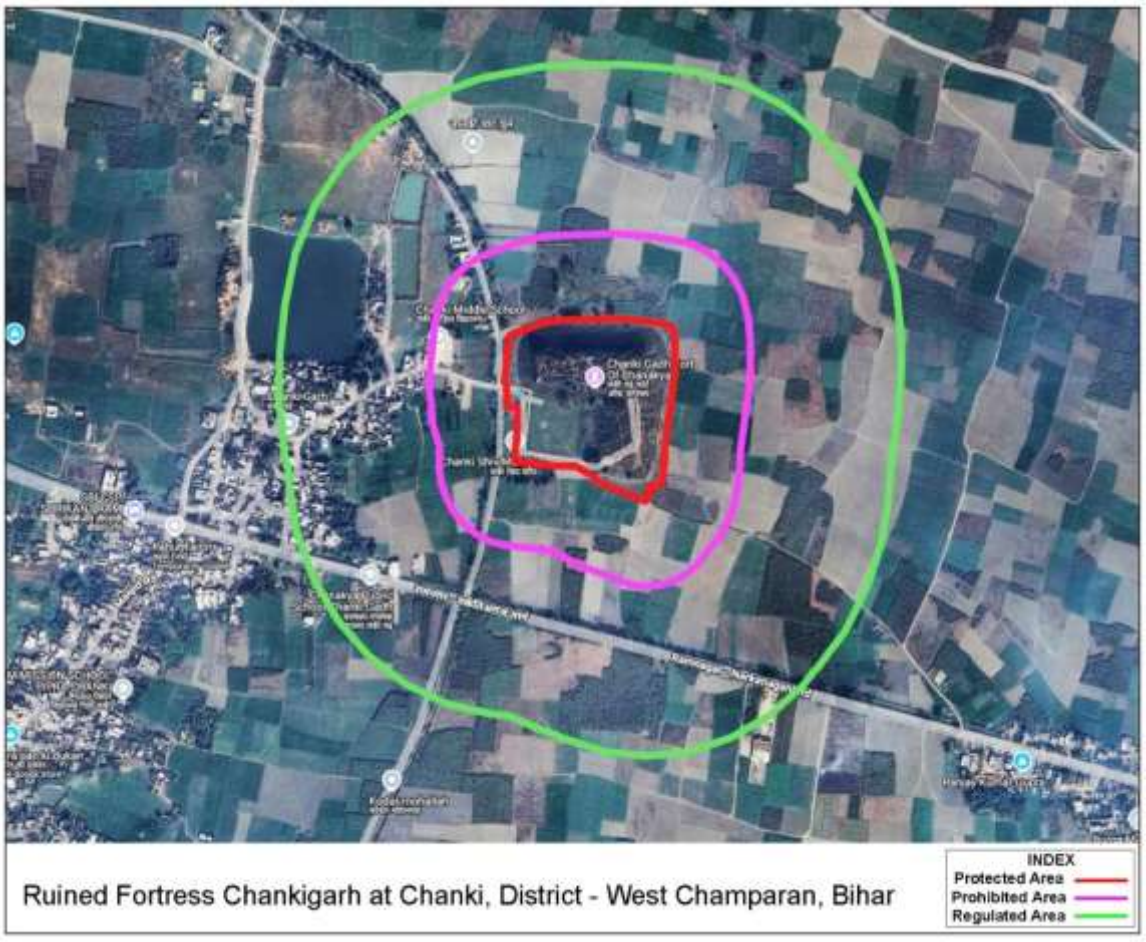


Figure 1: Satellite image showing location of Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar along with the protected, Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

The nearest railway station to Chankigarh Fortress is Narkatiyaganj Railway Station, located about 7.5 km from the site and Ramnagar Railway Station, located at a distance of 15 km from the site. The nearest airports are Darbhanga Airport, situated 233 km to the east, and Jay Prakash Narayan Airport in Patna, which is 245 km to the south. The district headquarters is in Bettiah, 46 km to the south of Chankigarh Fortress.

3.2 Protected Boundary of the Protected Monument:

The boundary of the Protected Monument Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar may be seen at **Annexure-I**.

3.2.1 Gazette Notification as per ASI records:

Gazette Notification of Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar may be seen at **Annexure-II**.

3.3 History of the Protected Monument:

This huge solid mound is locally known as Chankigarh or Jankigarh. Some scholars tried to associate the place with Chanakya, the great diplomat of 4th century B.C. and king Janak of the Ramayana.

In about 1887 a Sub-Divisional officer of Bettiah made a small excavation at the mound and discovered a cannon ball, an iron spike and some copper coins. During recent scientific clearance work by Archaeological Survey of India a ramp made of burnt bricks of square in shape measuring 32 x 32 x 7 centimeters laid on mud-mortar has been exposed and identified the mound as the ruins of a fortress.

3.4 Description of the Protected Monument (architectural features, elements, materials, etc.):

The fortress is a mass of solid brick-work and about 27.43 metres high and is composed for the most part of large bricks. The whole mound from east to west is about 76.20 metres long and seems 'L' shaped. The longer arm being indicated by the lofty main ridge, running east to west and showing traces of massive brick walls at its sides. The shorter arm is a continuation of the main ridge from its eastern end towards the south where, after a short distance, it turns to the west in a gradual slope merging with the ground level and forming a sort of tank in between the angles. The top of the main ridge is level flat, about 122 metres x 45.72 metres.

3.5 Current Status:

3.5.1 Condition of the Protected Monument - condition assessment:

The maintenance and preservation of the Protected Monument is the exclusive domain of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The photographs depicting the present condition of the Protected Monument are appended at **Annexure-VI**.

3.5.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

The fortress attracts a daily visitor count of 2,000 to 2,500 people, primarily because it serves as a recreational area for the local inhabitants, especially during mornings and evenings. The site also holds religious and cultural significance due to the place of worship dedicated to Goddess Durga located

at the top of the fortress mound for the locals of the area. Visitor numbers increase on days of rituals related to the Goddess Durga, with gatherings peaking at around 10,000 per day during major festivals like Dussehra and Navaratri.

CHAPTER - 4

Existing Zoning, if any, in the Local Area Development Plans

4.1 Existing Zoning:

i. There is no zoning plan or development plan proposed under the jurisdiction of the fortress area. The land surrounding the fortress consists primarily of agricultural fields under private ownership, along with a few temples and schools that are owned by the government.

ii. The jurisdiction of the fortress area falls under Chamua Village Panchayat, within Chanki Mauza, categorized under Narkatiyaganj Block. The district headquarters is located in Bettiah. The survey map of Chanki Mauza from the Revenue Department is attached in Annexure IV.

4.2 Existing Guidelines of the local bodies:

This area falls under the jurisdiction of Chamua Panchayat in Narkatiyaganj Block, West Champaran District. All development works in the area are overseen by the Village Panchayat office, which is based on the Bihar Building Bye-laws 2014 (amended from time to time), which have been added at Annexure V in the document.

CHAPTER - 5

Information as per First Schedule, Rule 21(1) / Survey Plan of the Prohibited and the Regulated Areas on the basis of boundaries defined in Archaeological Survey of India records

5.1 Survey Plan of the Protected Monument:

Survey Plan of Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar may be seen at **Annexure-I**.

5.2 Analysis of surveyed data:

5.2.1 Prohibited Area and Regulated Area details and their salient features:

i. Protected Area of the monument is 42424 sqm. (10.48 Acres) approximately.

ii. Prohibited Area of the monument is 108306 sqm. (26.76 Acres) approximately.

iii. Regulated Area of the monument is 393795 sqm. (98.20 Acres) approximately.

Salient features:

The Ruined Fortress of Chankigarh is set amidst a picturesque landscape, surrounded on three sides by extensive agricultural fields that extend into both Prohibited as well as Regulated Areas. The land use around the fortress is primarily agricultural, with the Chanki village towards the southwest mainly comprising residential areas, occasional commercial spaces, few public buildings, and couple of religious structures. The landscape features significant open spaces, including vast agricultural fields, undeveloped patches, and scattered plots. The fields change colors with the seasons, adding dynamic visual interest to the surroundings. Traditional storm water drainage channels, known as "*pynes*," (stormwater or irrigation channel/nala) pass through the village, reflecting a historical approach to water management. A prominent man-made water body known as Chanki Pokhar, visible from the fortress further enhances the appearance of the settlement, highlighting the importance of water in the region. A few residential buildings can be seen in the Prohibited Area, encircling the site, while in the Regulated Area, there are several residential buildings, especially toward the southwest. This setting creates a unique blend of historical ruins and rural charm, with the fortress serving as the centerpiece amidst vibrant agricultural fields, traditional water systems, and village life, embodying the intersection of heritage and everyday rural existence. In the Regulated Area, the basic architecture reflects a rural style, featuring a predominance of residential buildings. There are also a few commercial structures, such as shops, and religious buildings, including a temple and a mosque. The Regulated Area encompasses the village of Chanki, characterized by a number of buildings reflecting a diverse typology. These include simple sheds with clay tile roofs, residences made of mud plaster over bricks set in mud mortar having thatched roofs, and RCC (reinforced cement

concrete) buildings, some partially constructed, reflecting the traditional and evolving architectural styles of the area.

5.2.2 Description of built-up area:

i. **North:**

In the Prohibited Area, buildings are sparsely located, dominated by residential, along with extensive agricultural fields. No commercial buildings are present in the north. In the regulated area there are no built-up areas in this direction, maintaining the rural and agricultural character of the place.

ii. **East:**

There are no built-up areas on this side in either the Prohibited or Regulated Areas, preserving the integrity of agricultural landscape and open vistas.

iii. **South:**

There are no buildings in the Prohibited Area on the south except a few cattle sheds and temporary huts, occasionally found near the agricultural fields. In the regulated area the Narkatiyaganj-Ramnagar road is present in almost an east-west axis. A marriage hall with lawn is under construction in the regulated area along the district road.

iv. **West:**

In the Prohibited Area on the western side, only a few structures can be seen. These include a few residential buildings and a government school known as Chanki Middle School. The school is a single-storey building, featuring a courtyard layout. The residential buildings in the area are primarily low-rise, limited to two floors. There are a number of buildings in Chanki village, located, a part of which lies in the Regulated area towards the west. These include occasional shops, which are within ground floor of the residential buildings, and a temple. Overall, the built-up area is relatively low compared to the extensive open spaces surrounding it.

5.2.3 Description of green/open spaces:

i. **North:**

The open green spaces in the Prohibited Area are predominantly covered with agricultural fields, primarily cultivated with rice and sugarcane, extending far into the horizon. Additionally, there are a few aquaculture ponds utilized for economic purposes. The landscape is a blend of fields and trees, marked by patterns created by raised earth berms that separate the fields, adding a distinctive element to the rural fabric and enhancing the visual and functional characteristics of the area. A bridge known as Chanki Ghat is constructed over a *pyne*, facilitating the continuation of the village road and connecting it to the road going further north from Chanki village. This bridge also serves a crucial role in allowing the natural passage of flood water during the monsoon season, ensuring the

flow of water into the agricultural fields. Approximately 90 percent of the northern side of the area is covered by agricultural fields. In the Regulated Area, the landscape predominantly comprises agricultural fields, with a connecting district road that runs from Rampur-Narkatiyaganj Road to the villages on the north.

ii. **East:**

In both Prohibited and Regulated Areas on the eastern side, there are only agricultural fields that dominate the landscape, characterized by man-made partition bands known as "*ari*," which create a distinctive pattern unique to this agricultural setting. This layout extends seamlessly beyond both the Prohibited and Regulated Areas, stretching for miles and providing a continuous, uninterrupted view.

iii. **South:**

In this direction, both the Prohibited and Regulated Areas are characterized by open spaces predominantly used for agriculture, where sugarcane and rice are cultivated. These fields merge seamlessly into an infinite horizon. The landscape also includes *pynes*, which are crucial for directing water into the fields, thereby supporting agricultural activities and enhancing the rural character of the area. *Pynes* can also be seen along the road to the south as well as a narrower one perpendicular to it, flowing in a north-south direction, and flowing along the western boundary of the site, respectively.

iv. **West:**

In this direction, the Prohibited Area predominantly features agricultural fields used by villagers for cultivating seasonal vegetables and maize. A notable open space in the public domain is the central courtyard of the school, commonly referred to as the school field. In the Regulated Area, open spaces include the areas surrounding the Chanki Pokhar, a few aquaculture ponds located in the northwest corner, and some partially cultivable lands. These spaces also encompass the foreground and background of homestead gardens associated with the residential areas, adding to the rural character and diversity of the landscape.

5.2.4 Area covered under circulation- roads, footpaths etc.:

The area covered under circulation includes a network of wide access roads that serve multiple purposes, accommodating both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. In the Regulated Area, all roads are *pucca*, primarily made of PCC (Plain Cement Concrete), with widths ranging from 3.6 metres to 7 metres. These well-constructed roads facilitate smooth movement throughout the area. Additionally, there are a few *kutcha* pedestrian pathways that provide access to agricultural fields and individual residences within the village clusters, maintaining connectivity and supporting the rural lifestyle of the community. In the Regulated Areas, the roads are primarily *pucca*, made of PCC. There are also some sections of brick roads featuring herringbone patterns. Narrow pedestrian accessways connect the main village panchayat roads to individual households, enhancing connectivity within the settlements and ensuring easy access for residents.

5.2.5 Existing Heights of buildings:

i. **North:**

The building heights in the area vary between 3 to 4 metres.

ii. **East:**

There are no buildings in Prohibited or Regulated Areas in this direction.

iii. **South:**

Only a few cattle sheds and temporary huts, typically up to 3 metres high.

iv. **West:**

In the Prohibited Area, the building heights are at least 4.5 metres, with one under-construction building reaching approximately 8 metres in height having two floors. The buildings with lowest heights are the *kutcha* residential units, primarily occupied by farmers, with heights ranging from 3 to 4 metres. Most of the *pucca* houses are single-storeyed or G+1 buildings and are approximately 10 m high. The temple is the tallest structure, standing with a height of approximately 15 metres, with two floors and a *shikhara* (spire) on top.

5.2.6 State Protected Monument and listed Heritage Buildings by local Authorities, if available, within the Prohibited/Regulated Area:

There is no state protected monument or listed heritage building by local authority either within the Prohibited or the Regulated Area of the Ruined Fortress Chankigarh.

5.2.7 Public Amenities:

Public amenities such as drinking water, toilets, and benches are currently not available at the site.

5.2.8 Access to the Protected Monument:

A 4.6-metre-wide road connects the Narkatiyaganj-Ramnagar district road to the entry gate of the site on the western side, which continues within the site from the gate to the fortress. Additionally, there is another access road to the site, perpendicular to the main entrance along the western boundary of the site running from Chanki village, approximately 7 metres wide, which serves as the main entry for the villagers. Both the access points facilitate visitor access to the site. Throughout the Prohibited and Regulated Areas on the western side of the fortress, an extensive network of roads enhances connectivity within the surrounding region. Key roads, named after local landmarks such as Masjid Road, Mandir Road, and School Road, are interconnected and provide access to the site, improving accessibility and linking various public places within the area.

5.2.9 Infrastructure services (water supply, storm water drainage, sewage, solid waste management, parking etc.):

The Prohibited and Regulated Areas are well-served by various government services, including water supply, stormwater drainage, sewage systems, all supported by central and state government schemes. Although there are no

formal waste management schemes in place, waste is managed at the household level by villagers themselves. The traditional *pynes* function as the stormwater management system in and around the villages. There is no designated parking area within or outside the site, but there is ample open space available in both the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

5.2.10 Proposed zoning of the area as per guidelines of the Local Bodies:

There is no identified zoning of the area as per guidelines of the Local Bodies. All the development in public areas such as roads, junctions, markets, etc. are managed by Chamua Village Panchayat authorities.

CHAPTER - 6

Architectural, Historical and Archaeological Value of the Protected Monument

6.1 Architectural, Historical and Archaeological Value:

Architectural Value:

The details regarding the architecture of Chankigarh fortress is not known except that it is a mass of solid brick-work situated on elevated ground, appearing as a hillock in the midst of the low-lying agricultural fields around it. The mound appears to be in reverse 'L' shape in plan. The lofty main ridge running east to west is level flat at the top and measures about 122 metres x 45.72 metres. The ridge turns towards the south at its eastern extremity and turns again to the west in a gradual slope merging with the ground and enclosing a shallow tank in between. On all four sides of the larger ridge are high massive brick walls at its sides of brick-in-mud rising to a height of about 27.43 metres perpendicular to the ground where there is accumulation of debris all around the base of the mound. The larger ridge probably contains the remains of an oblong building constructed on a high platform, possibly with sloping sides, while the smaller ridges probably mark the site of a gateway and a long approach to the main building with broad flights of steps. About the middle of the ridge is a small square platform some 60 cms high, which is worshipped as ‘Devi Sthan’, although there is no image at this platform.

Historical Value:

Although the history of the mound is uncertain, it is probably very old. However, according to the locals, the garh is said to have belonged to a Raja (whom they sometime call Chanak) whose sister was married to the Raja of Lauriya Nandangarh, 27.5 kilometers to south, and that the two forts at Chanki and Lauriya were so constructed that the princes could signal to each other by means of lights whenever they wished to do so.

The ridge is composed for the most part of large bricks of square shape measuring 32 x 32 x 7 cms. The bricks of which the mound at Chanki is composed are exactly similar to the Asoka bricks found at Rampurva and other ancient sites. In texture also they closely resemble the Mauryan bricks. It is quite possible that the mound contains the remains of a military outpost of Mauryan times. Historians state that the mound is situated near, and to the west of the ancient road to Nepal from Vaisali via Kesariya, Bettiah and Lauriya Nandangarh.

Archaeological Value:

In about 1887 a Sub-Divisional officer of Bettiah made a small excavation at the mound and discovered a cannon ball, an iron spike and some copper coins. During recent scientific clearance work by Archaeological Survey of India a ramp made of burnt bricks of square in shape has been exposed and the mound has been identified as the ruins of a fortress. However, it is not known what happened to the findings.

According to archaeologists, if Chankigarh was judiciously excavated, neither labour nor time expended upon it would be wasted, and that the mound bears every appearance of an excellent field for discovery. However, no such excavation had been undertaken over here so far.

6.2 Sensitivity of the Protected Monument (e.g. developmental pressure, urbanization, population pressure etc.):

The monument is located in a village with a rural setting on the western side, predominantly surrounded by single-storey *pucca* and semi-*pucca* houses, and agricultural fields encircling the Prohibited Area. The character of most buildings is agrarian in nature, with a prominent use of natural, perishable and locally available materials in the construction of dwellings. Significant development activities have been observed on the western side of the fortress, facilitated by a road connecting the main district-road to the Chanki village-road. Currently, there is no noticeable population pressure in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas. Historical Google images from the past decade show various construction activities involving *pucca* development in residential areas. While the site currently does not face developmental pressure or urbanization or population pressure etc., such pressures are expected to increase in the coming decades.

6.3 Visibility from the Protected Monument or area and visibility from the Regulated Area:

Visibility from the Prohibited and Regulated Areas:

The monument appears as a mound covered with vegetation, making it partially visible from the Prohibited and Regulated Areas on the western side, particularly from the Chanki village side. From the other three sides—north, south, and east—it stands out more clearly amidst the surrounding landscape.

Visibility from the Protected Monument:

From the top of the fortress, which is a mound, all sides of the Prohibited and Regulated Areas are clearly visible. The view encompasses a blend of settlements with thatched roofs, *kutcha* and semi-*pucca* buildings, huts, expansive agricultural fields, and open spaces with flourishing vegetation. The landscape is stunning, featuring lush green fields and natural forests, with minimal settlements scattered throughout. The sight of highways and railways in the distance adds to the serene and picturesque quality of the view, creating an artistic impression of the rural landscape.

6.4 Land-use:

There is no master plan or development plan for the area surrounding the Ruined Fortress Chankigarh. There is no specific land use identified for the Protected Monument area, as it falls within the Village Panchayat jurisdiction of Narkatiyaganj Block. The existing land use in the surrounding areas including Prohibited and Regulated Areas is predominantly agricultural, with residential spaces and occasional commercial activities. Residential areas are mainly concentrated in the western Regulated Area. Additionally, specific sites such as the temple and school contribute religious and institutional characteristics to the landscape.

6.5 Archaeological heritage remains other than the Protected Monument:

There are no known archaeological heritage remains found in the area other than the protected monument.

6.6 Cultural landscapes:

The fortress signifies the existence of a cultural landscape in and around the Prohibited and Regulated Areas. Situated in a village with a mix of pitched-roof

kutcha houses, the monument is surrounded by vast expanses of agricultural fields on all sides. Most constructions reflect the traditional style of agrarian communities, utilizing locally available materials such as thatch, mud plaster, bamboo, and wood. Cattle sheds and grain storage structures, locally known as "Bairies," further emphasize the area's traditional character, closely tied to the extensive rice fields. The Chanki Tank, located within the Regulated Area, holds great cultural importance as a gathering place, especially during Chhath Puja, an important local religious festival in Bihar. The area around the fortress is enriched by the age-old traditional stormwater drainage system of Bihar, known as the Ahar and Pyne system. This indigenous water management practice is still prevalent around the site, playing a crucial role in sustaining the agricultural fields and managing the stormwater flow. Several large and small *pynes* run across the village of Chanki, effectively channeling stormwater to the fields and maintaining soil moisture. Another significant *pyne* runs parallel to the road near the fortress boundary, highlighting the integration of these traditional systems within the local landscape. These ancient water channels not only support the agricultural economy but also preserve the cultural heritage of water management in the region.

6.7 Significant natural landscapes that form part of cultural landscape and also help in protecting the Protected Monument from environmental pollution:

The significant natural landscapes that form part of the cultural landscape and contribute to protecting the monument from environmental pollution are the vast agricultural fields surrounding the fortress. These extensive green fields envelop the site, creating a natural buffer that shields the ruined fortress from environmental pollutants, which are insignificant at present. Additionally, the Chanki Pokhar, a waterbody located on the western side, plays an important role in the landscape of both the Prohibited and Regulated Areas. A few aquaculture ponds also contribute to this protective and scenic landscape, enhancing the environmental and cultural value of the site. The entire agriculture was carried out historically around this fortress based on Ahar and Pyne system. This system continues till the present times. The Ahar and Pynes can be seen well distributed throughout the area.

6.8 Usage of open space and constructions:

The open spaces around the fortress are primarily utilized for agricultural purposes. Beyond agriculture, these open spaces also serve as grazing grounds for cattle and domestic animals, supporting the agrarian lifestyle of the local community. The public open spaces surrounding Chanki Middle school serve as playgrounds for schoolchildren, offering them a vital area for outdoor activities and games. Meanwhile, the open spaces around Chanki Pokhar function as recreational areas, providing a gathering spot for the local community. These spaces are particularly popular as interactive zones for senior citizens and leisure areas for villagers, especially male members, who use them for relaxation and social interaction. The residential spaces are surrounded by home gardens, locally known as "bari" are an important type of open space in the area. These gardens are significantly used for growing a variety of plants, including fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs, fuel sources, construction materials, and ornamental plants for personal use. The open spaces between clusters of residential buildings and at junctions of roads locally known as “*chauk*” and “*churaha*” serve as meeting places for residents, providing venues for smaller gatherings of both men and women, functioning as social hubs

where community members come together for casual interactions, discussions, and local events.

These open spaces not only enhance the social fabric of the village but also play a significant role in community life, fostering a sense of togetherness and well-being among the residents, contribute to the green environment by enhancing biodiversity and providing essential resources for the household, support local self-sufficiency, and add to the overall greenery and environmental quality of the community.

No construction is recorded in the open spaces of the area, except west. These spaces remain free of built structures, maintaining their role for agricultural use, recreational activities, and community gatherings.

6.9 Traditional, Historical and Cultural Activities:

The fortress itself holds significant religious and cultural importance. At the top of the fortress is a platform known as Devi Sthan, dedicated to Goddess Durga despite absence of any image at the platform, which is a prominent place of worship for the locals. A fair is held every year on the 9th of the dark fortnight of Chaitra (March-April), and is attended by large numbers of worshippers from the neighbourhood. During Navaratri and Dussehra, the temple attracts large number of people from across the district, making it a vibrant hub of religious activity. Special arrangements are made by the local authorities under the Narkatiyaganj Block Office to accommodate the influx of devotees during these festive times, highlighting the cultural and religious value of the site to the community.

6.10 Skyline as visible from the Protected Monument and from the Regulated Areas:

The skyline as viewed from the fortress is characterized by vast, low-lying fields that stretch extensively towards the horizon, offering an unobstructed and expansive view of the surrounding landscape. To the west, the skyline includes a mix of low-rise buildings, which blend seamlessly with the rural setting, maintaining the open and expansive visual quality of the area. This harmonious blend of natural fields and low-built structures creates a serene and uninterrupted skyline, reflecting the traditional rural character of the region and emphasizing the fortress’s prominence in the landscape.

The skyline visible from the regulated area features low-lying buildings predominantly on the western side, while the other three sides are characterized by expansive agricultural fields. The fortress itself stands prominently, elevated above the surrounding landscape, offering a commanding view over the low-lying fields. This elevated position provides a striking contrast to the comparatively lower levels of the ground, emphasizing the fortress's prominence and central role in the landscape.

6.11 Traditional architecture:

The village of Chanki showcases a rich blend of traditional architecture that reflects the local building practices and materials. Residential buildings predominantly feature *kutcha* construction with thatched roof framed in bamboo, providing an authentic rural aesthetic. The walls are often constructed using bamboo weaved panels, coated with mud plaster to offer insulation and protection. Additionally, some traditional huts are built with locally made clay tiles known as "*khaprail*" used for

roofing, and brick walls, further diversifying the architectural landscape. This use of natural and locally available materials not only reinforces the traditional character of the settlement but also highlights the community's sustainable approach to building.

6.12 Developmental plan, as available, by the local authorities:

There is no development plan in place for the area or available from local authorities.

6.13 Permissible Building related parameters:

As there is no other monument of national importance in the vicinity of Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District – West Champaran, Bihar, the following building related parameters shall be applicable to the Prohibited and Regulated Areas:

6.13.1 Repair and Renovation (in Prohibited and Regulated Areas):

Internal changes and adaptive reuse may be generally permitted. However, external changes shall be subject to detailed scrutiny by the Competent Authority. Such changes which include retrofitting/renovation may be permitted when the building is structurally weak or unsafe or when it has been adversely impacted by any natural calamity and renovation is absolutely necessary. Original building vocabulary and layout along with built-open relationships are to be adhered to. General repair and upkeep of buildings will be permissible, subject to prior permission from the Competent Authority.

The repair and renovation in building/structures should be sympathetic and congruous with the heritage character of the Protected Monument and its surrounding areas. New cladding materials like Aluminum Composite Panels (ACP), High Pressure Laminates (HPL), laminates, tiling or glazing will not be permitted. Use of locally available building material should be encouraged in carrying out repair and renovation works.

6.13.2 Reconstruction:

Reconstruction is defined in Section 2(k) of AMASR Act, 1958. Permission for reconstruction in Regulated Area is accorded as per Section 20 C (2) of the AMASR Act, 1958, as amended and Rule 6(IV) and Rule 7 AMASR (Framing of heritage Bye-laws and other functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011. In case of any type of building or structure located in the Prohibited or Regulated Area of the Protected Monument or Protected Area, collapsed or damaged and found beyond repair due to natural calamities, the permission for reconstruction is accorded as per Rule 16 AMASR (Framing of heritage Bye-Laws and other functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011. Reconstruction of building or structure damaged due to natural calamity shall be permissible only to the extent it is damaged. The new structure or building as a replacement to the older building in case of reconstruction shall follow the same horizontal and vertical limits as per the pre-existing structure. The use of incongruous materials in the façade such as glazing, metal cladding, Aluminum Composite Panels (ACP), High Pressure Laminates (HPL), tiles, laminates will not be permissible. The new structure should be sympathetic and congruous with the heritage character of the Protected Monuments and its surrounding area.

6.13.3 New Construction:

6.13.3 A Prohibited Area:

In general terms, as per Section 20A(4) of AMASR Act, 1958, as amended no new construction including carrying out any public work or project essential to the public or other construction, shall be permitted within the Prohibited Area of the protected monument.

6.13.3 B Regulated Area:

All the development control norms and building regulations specified in the Bihar Building Bye-laws 2014, as and when amended shall be applicable, however, the height and other parameters specified in this document shall be applicable in the Regulated Area of the monument.

1. **Height of the new construction on the site (including mumty, parapet, water storage tank, machine room, HVAC unit, solar panel, rain water harvesting system, penthouse structures of terrace garden etc. or any other services on the roof):**

   i. The maximum height limit for new construction or additions/alteration to existing buildings in all Parts of the Regulated Area shall not exceed **10 metres** (including mumty, parapet, water storage tank, machine room, generator room, HVAC unit, solar panel, rainwater harvesting system, penthouse structures of terrace garden etc. or any other services on the roof).

   ii. Construction of the basement may not be permitted to mitigate any adverse impact on the structural, safety of the Protected Monument.

2. **Usage:**

   Although there is no Master Plan or Zoning Regulations in place for the surrounding areas of Chankigarh fortress, some types of land uses should be prohibited, including air and water polluting activities, soil and hazardous waste generating activities, and activities causing vibration. The heritage building should retain its usage and character (footprint and façade) in future. No external additions in the heritage structures, horizontal and vertical should be permitted. Also, the site should be free of any kind of encroachment.

3. **Facade design:**

   i. The facade design of any new construction should be minimalistic in nature, so that it does not overpower the monument and the overall character of the surrounding area.

   ii. The facade of any new construction around Chankigarh fortress should be thoughtfully designed to complement the existing character of the area, which is predominantly rural and characterized by traditional architecture. Facade designs should incorporate elements that reflect the local architectural style, such as the use of traditional materials, forms, and finishes that resonate with the forts' heritage.

iii. The use of intrusive modern materials, such as Aluminum Composite Panels (ACP), High-Pressure Laminates (HPL), and other synthetic materials for exterior finishes on facades, should be strongly discouraged. Instead, emphasis should be placed on using natural and locally sourced materials that are consistent with the fortress's historical and rural aesthetic.

4. Roof design:

i. Roof designs should adhere to the local characteristics, reflecting the vernacular architecture of the region. In cases where flat roofs are used, care must be taken to avoid reflective or visually intrusive materials that could detract from the heritage setting.

ii. The erection of structures, even temporary ones, using materials like aluminum, fiberglass, polycarbonate, or similar should be discouraged on rooftops, as these materials are not in harmony with the traditional aesthetic.

iii. All services such as large air conditioning units, rooftop water storage tanks or large generator sets placed on the roof to be screened off using screen walls (brick/cements sheets, louvers, *jaalis* or other such design elements). All of these services must be included in the maximum permissible height.

5. Building material:

i. Consistency in building materials and colour along all street facades of the Protected Monument should be maintained.

ii. Use of natural, locally sourced, and historically appropriate materials like stone, brick, wood, clay tiles and cement plaster should be encouraged to maintain the integrity and character of the heritage site.

6. Colour:

The exterior colour should be of a neutral tone in harmony with the Protected Monument such as buff sandstone colour, white, beige and other earthy colors which do not create a harsh contrast with the Protected Monument and its immediate surroundings.

7. Other Regulations:

Proposals for the construction of any large-scale public infrastructure projects such as Mero Rail Systems (underground or elevated), rail or road over bridges, flyovers, multi-level parking facilities, or similar development projects and construction of institutional buildings in public interest or which are essential for public, shall be subject to a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report. Such projects may be considered only if it is clearly established that they will not cause any significant adverse impact on the preservation, safety, security, visual integrity or accessibility of the Protected Monument or its immediate surroundings.

6.14 Visitor facilities and amenities:

Visitor facilities and amenities such as facility for differently-abled individuals including ramps and visitor facilitation centers/information centers with braille facility should be considered as far as feasible.

CHAPTER - 7

Site Specific Recommendations

7.1 Site Specific Recommendations:

i. All development work related to the site and its surroundings should be coordinated with the local authority before implementation of the recommendations of heritage bye-laws.

ii. All signage within the historic precinct should be compatible and harmonious with the special heritage character of the Protected Monument and its immediate surroundings.

iii. To improve accessibility and guide visitors effectively, directional signages should be strategically installed along the main access routes from the main roads to the Chankigarh Fortress. These signages should be placed at key intersections on district roads and village roads, clearly indicating the direction to the fortress.

iv. The signages should be designed in a style that respects the heritage character of the area, using materials and colors that are in harmony with the surroundings. Proper signage will not only enhance the visitor experience by making the site more accessible but also help manage the flow of traffic, ensuring that the approach to the fortress is orderly and respectful of the local environment.

v. The installation of signages should not damage the historic fabric, nor diminish the historic character of the Protected Monument.

vi. LED or digital signs, plastic fiber glass, or any other highly reflective synthetic material should not be used for signages in the vicinity of the Protected Monument or its immediate surrounding areas.

vii. No advertisements in the form of hoardings, bill-boards and posters should be permitted near the Protected Monument, especially on the boundaries of the Monument.

viii. Activities that result in air and water pollution should not be allowed in the surrounding areas. Also, the activities that generate hazardous wastes or excessive solid waste should not be permitted in the surrounding areas. Even the activities causing vibration in the earth's surface should not be allowed in the surrounding areas, as it may lead to cracks, damages, and collapse of the monument.

ix. The site may also have descriptive plaques based on authentic historical narrative. These should be provided in braille also.

x. Use of Eco-Friendly vehicles for movement in the vicinity of the Protected Monument may be encouraged to mitigate adverse impacts on the Protected Monument due to vehicular emissions and vibrations.

xi. The Prohibited and Regulated Areas around the Chankigarh Fortress already feature traditional drainage and waste management systems that have been in place for generations. Managing and maintaining these systems should be actively encouraged, with the involvement of local communities which will

have a crucial role. These traditional practices not only reflect the region's historical approach to environmental management but also offer sustainable and contextually appropriate solutions that align with the rural character of the area. Empowering local communities to take charge of these systems fosters a sense of ownership and stewardship, ensuring that the heritage and environmental integrity of the area are preserved. Supporting these indigenous methods also highlights the value of traditional knowledge in contemporary conservation efforts, promoting resilience and sustainability within the community.

7.2 Other Recommendations:

i. All development work related to the site and its surroundings should be coordinated with the local authority before implementation of the recommendations of the Heritage Bye-Laws.

ii. Extensive public awareness programme about the Protected Monument may be conducted.

iii. Whenever the Master Plan, Zonal Plan or Development Plan is prepared or amended, it should clearly show all Protected Monument of national importance and their Prohibited and Regulated Area.

iv. Provisions for differently abled persons shall be provided as per prescribed standards.

v. The area should be declared as Plastic and Polythene free zone.

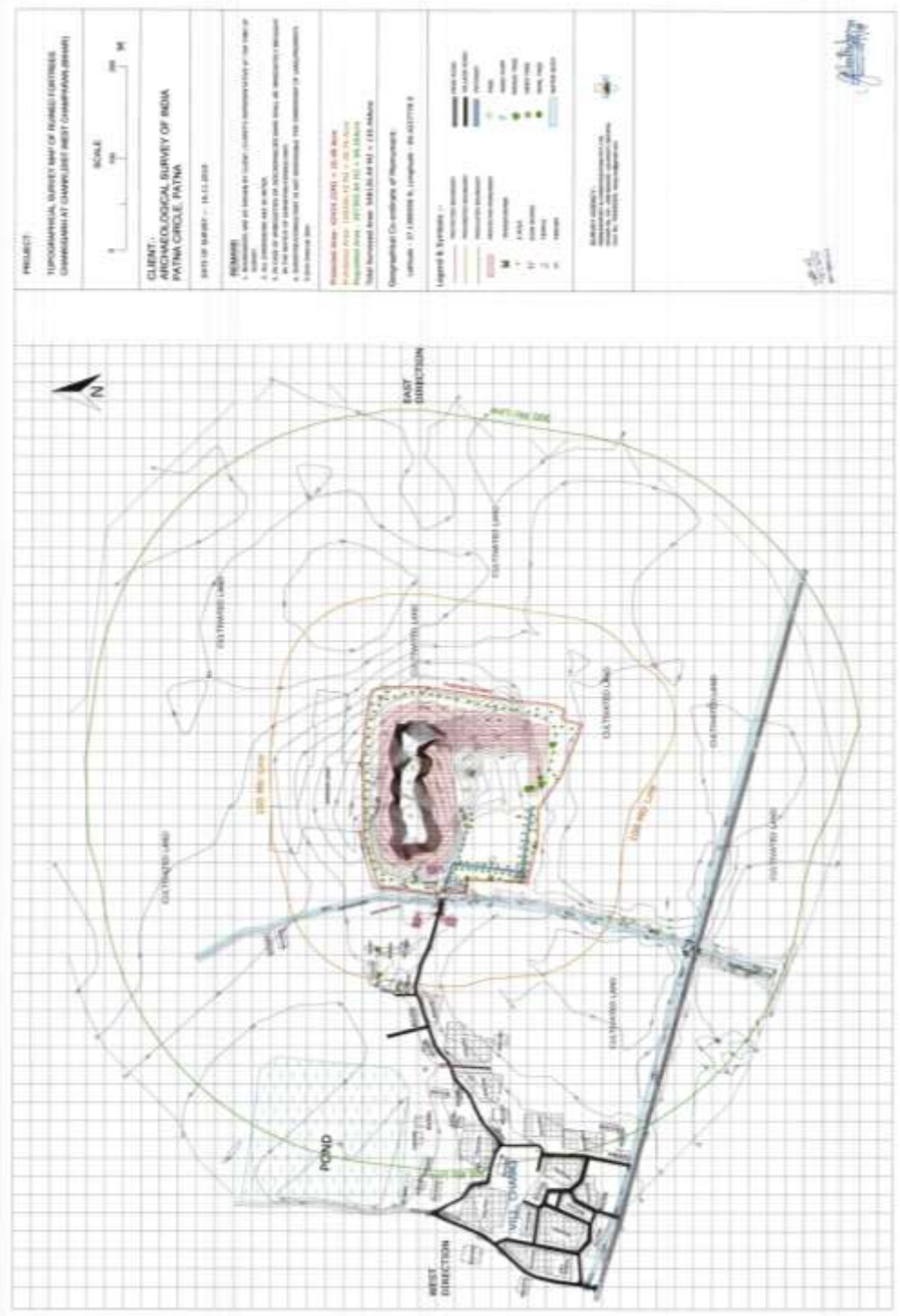
vi. National Disaster Management Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts may be referred at https://nidm.gov.in/PDF/pubs/NDMA/20.pdf.

vii. A manual, detailing regulations for building height, architectural features, facade, recommended materials, and finishes needs to be prepared. This will serve as a reference for locals undertaking future construction activities, for plots within the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE–I

Survey Plan of the Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar



ANNEXURE–II

Gazette Notification of the Protected Monument

REGISTERED No. P-81.

The Bihar & Orissa Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43. PATNA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1935.

Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Regulations, Orders, Notifications, Rules, etc., issued by the Governor in Council and by Heads of Departments.

POLITICAL AND APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st November 1935.

No. 3960-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 41 and 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to the Reduction of Pay (New Entrants) Rules, 1933, namely :—

Customs Department.

At page 48 *for* the existing entries in column 3 against item 2. " Driver, M. L. Pearl, Chandbali " *substitute* " Rs. 60—5/2—80 ".

The 1st November 1935.

No. 3961-A.—The following amendments are made in rule 22, Part A of the rules for the training and departmental examination of officers serving in Bihar and Orissa, published with resolution no. 4823-A., dated the 18th June 1923 :—

I. Under the heading " Laws and Regulations in the examination without books ", " Part II—Revenue Law "—

Substitute—" The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885, omitting Chapters X, XII, XIII, XIIIA, XIV, XVI and XVII " for the entry " The Bengal Tenancy Act (omitting Chapters X, XII, XIII, XIIIA, XIV, XVI and XVII) " in serial no. 15.

II. Under the heading " Laws and Regulations in which the examination will be with books ", " Part II—Revenue Law "—

Substitute—" The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 " for the present entry " The Bengal Tenancy Act " in serial no. 40.

The 1st November 1935.

No. 3974-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1914 (Bihar and Orissa Act I of 1914), the Government of Bihar and Orissa are pleased to extend with effect from the date of the notification, Parts I, II and IV of the said Act to the Mining Colony at Noamundi which lies within the boundaries specified below, in the Kolhan Government Estate in the district of Singhbhum :—

On the North—By the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line from the Noamundi level crossing to the railway bridge on the Baljore nala; then along this nala to the south up to the Tata's bridge over the same nala; then along the Noamundi Jamda road up to T. I. S. pillar no. T. I. S. " A ".

On the East—By the road from the Noamundi level crossing to the place where it meets the district board road, then along the district board road up to T. I. S. pillar no. 10, then along the T. I. S. pillar nos. 9, 8 and 7 and so on up to T. I. S. pillar no. 1.

On the South—From T. I. S. pillar no. 1, to the west along the Keonjhar Singhbhum boundary up to T. I. S. pillar no. 42 in P. 40 which coincides with Forest pillar no. 150.

On the West—From T. I. S. pillar no. 42 northward along T. I. S. pillar nos. 41, 40 and so on up to T. I. S. pillar no. 27 and then to T. I. S. pillar no. 26 and finally to pillar no. " A " on the northern boundary.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. B. BRETT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

The 24th October 1935.

No. 6291-P.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (7) of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act (XXIII of 1919) the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the film entitled " Samaj-ki-Bhul " (Syn) produced by Imperial Film Company, Bombay, shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the province of Bihar and Orissa

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. E. RUSSELL,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th October 1935.

No. 7499—IIL-113-R.—Notification no. 3221—IIL-113-R., dated the 6th April 1935, published at pages 403-04, part II of the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette* of the 10th April 1935, regarding acquisition of land for widening the lane which runs from the municipal market to district board road no. 46A in the village of Magardehi, pargana Sarnim, zila Darbhanga, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Govt. of Bihar and Orissa (Ministry of Local Self-Govt.),

A. QADIR KHAN,

Offg. Secretary to Government.

The 31st October 1935.

No. 7541—V.A.14-R.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), is published for general information.

Any objection to the issue of this notification, which may be received by the undersigned within one month from the date on which a copy of the notification is posted at some conspicuous place upon or near the monument will be considered.

Draft notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased

बिहार सरकार
पटना-800001
अभिप्रमाणित
20.06.2019
सहायक अभिलेख निदेशक
अभिलेख अभिलेखागार विभाग,
बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार, पटना
20.6.2019

to declare the ancient monument described below in the Bettiah subdivision of the Champaran district to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act :—

Village in which monument is situate.	Description of the monument.	Boundaries of the monument.
Chanki ...	Ruined fortress, Chankigarh.	North—By land of Mangru Khan and Gunjeshergir, Muhammadan burial ground and village track. East—By the lands of Gunjeshergir, Suba Rai, Khedu Dhobi, Parmeshar Singh and Mangroo Khan. South—By the land of Gunjeshergir, plot nos. 112, 116 and 88. West—By the bamboo clump and parti land of Gunjeshergir.

The 31st October 1935.

No. 7542—V.A.13-R.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), is published for general information.

Any objection to the issue of this notification, which may be received by the undersigned within one month from the date on which a copy of the notification is posted at some conspicuous place upon or near the monument will be considered.

Draft notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the ancient monument described below in the Sadr subdivision of the Champaran district to be a protected monument within the mesning of the said Act :—

Village in which monument is situate.	Description of the monument.	Boundaries of the monument.
Tajpur Deur ...	Budhist Stupa ...	North—By cultivated land of Chedi Ojha, Gopi Miar, Ram Nandan Lal, Jadoo Lall, plot nos. 252, 220, 221, 224, 225 and part plot nos. 253 and 254. East—By cultivated land of Babuji Ojha, survey plot nos. 255, 319, 320 and Chedi Ojha, survey plot no. 321. South—By cultivated land of Mir Mohiuddin, survey plot no. 246, Bibi Juma, survey plot no. 247 and Bibi Bakridan, survey plot no. 248. West—By the cultivated land of Chedi Ojha, Channoo Raut, Sital Raut and Ramhrichh Ahir, plot nos. 237, 231 and 230.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. QADIR KHAN,

Offg. Secretary to Government.

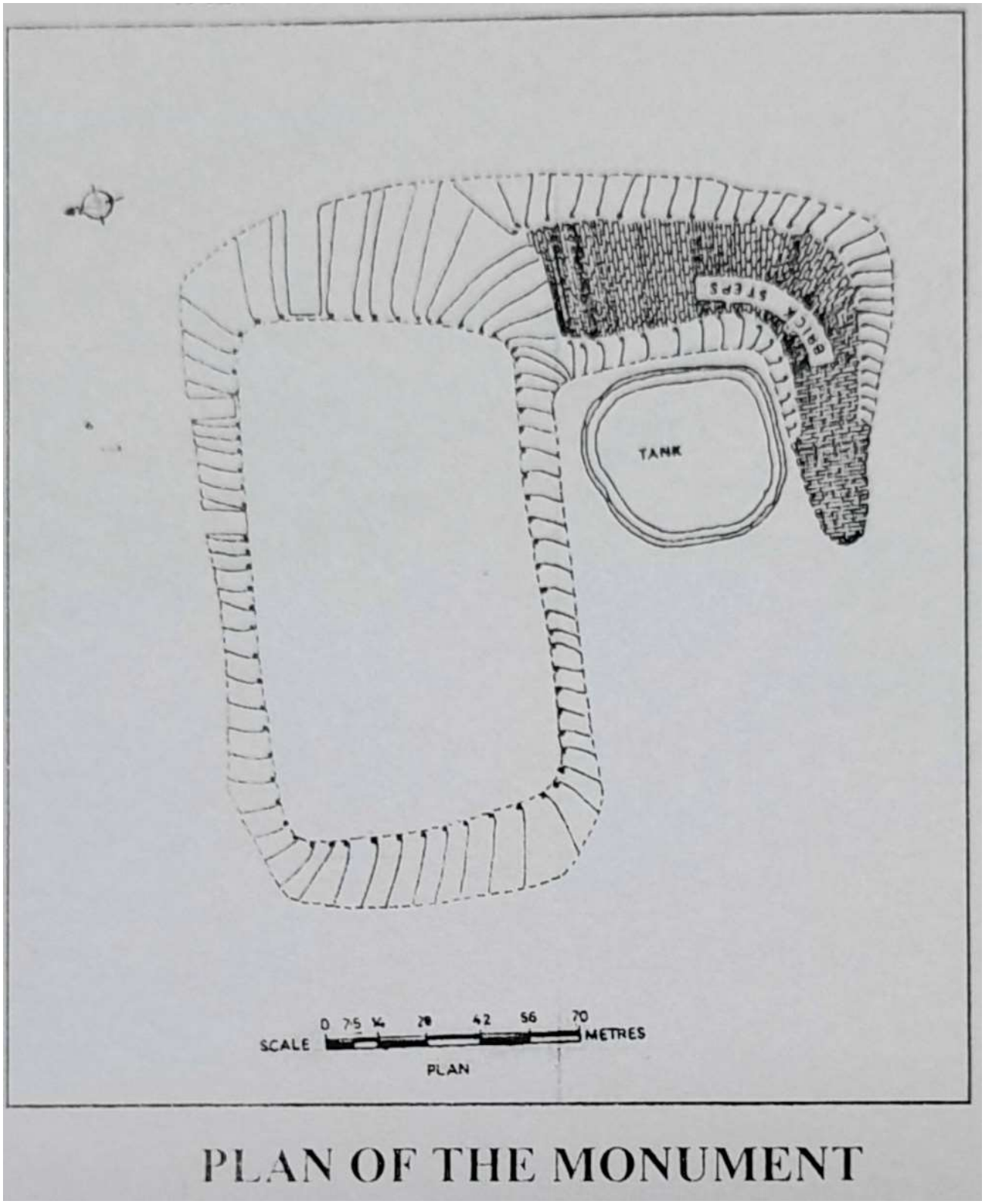
The 1st November 1935.

No. 7574—IIL-202-R.—Whereas it appears to the Government of Bihar and Orissa that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Ranchi municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a goat slaughter-house in the village of Hindpirhi, thana Ranchi, thana no. 209, zila Ranchi, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha

बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार पटना-800001
अभिप्रमाणित
सहायक अभिलेख निदेशक
अभिलेख अधिकार विभाग,
बिहार राज्य अभिलेखागार, पटना

ANNEXURE–III

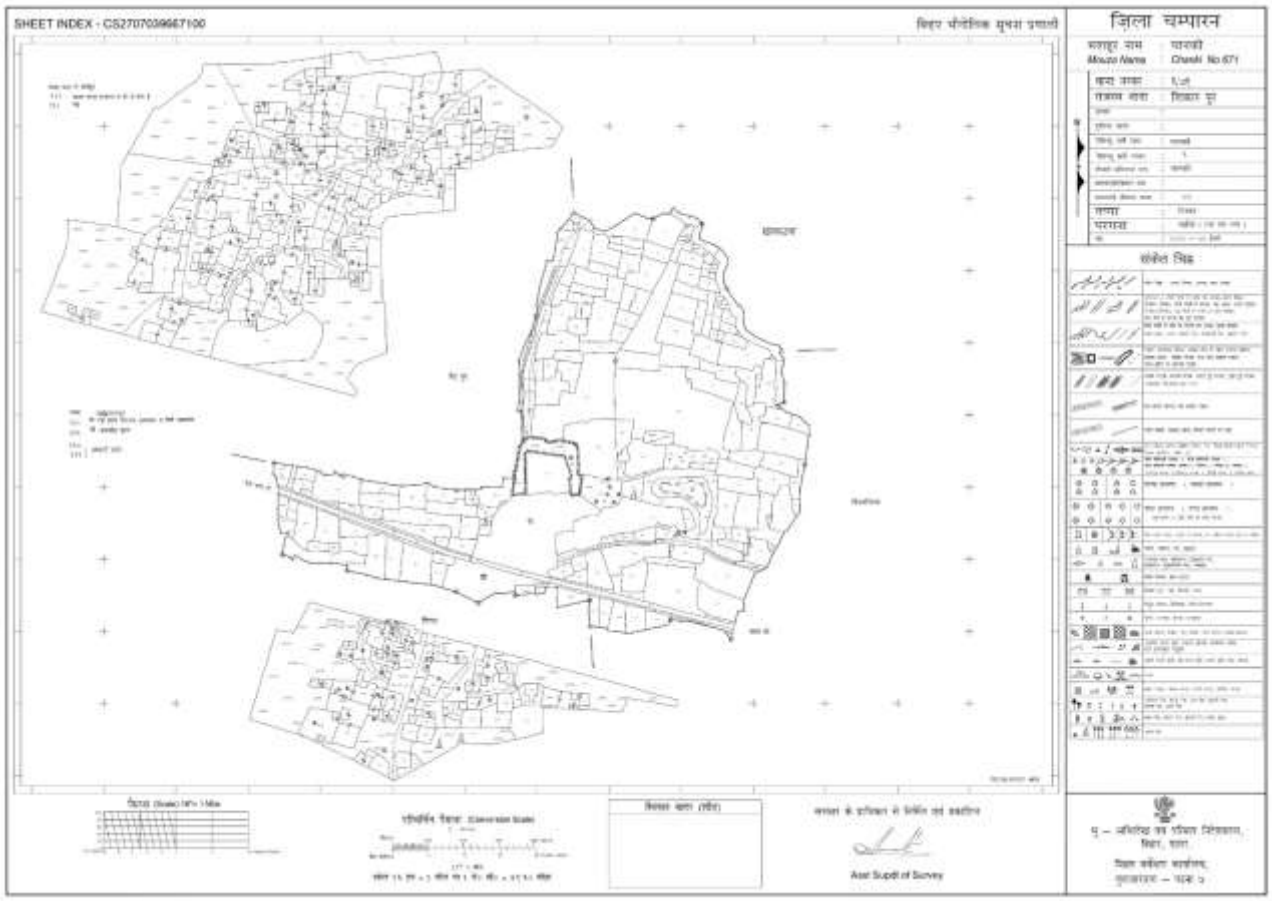
Archival Map of Ruined Fortress Chankigarh at Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar



PLAN OF THE MONUMENT

ANNEXURE–IV

Survey Map of Chanki, District - West Champaran, Bihar, from Revenue Department



ANNEXURE–V

Guidelines of Bihar Building Bye-Laws 2014 (amended in February 2022)

20. Construction near protected monuments.-(1) No construction or re-construction of any building, within a radius of 100 meters, or such other higher distance from any archaeological site, as may be decided by the Archaeological Survey of India and Bihar State Art, Culture and Youth Department from time to time, from the outer boundary of a declared protected monument shall be permitted.

(2) (i) No construction above 1st floor and above 7 (seven) meters shall be allowed beyond a radius of 100 meters and within a radius of 300 meters of such monuments.

(ii) The construction or reconstruction of any building under sub-bye law (2) shall not be above 7 (Seven) meters of total height.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the sub-bye law (1) & (2) above, construction/re-construction/addition/alteration shall be allowed on production of clearance from A.S.I./State Archaeology Department as the case may be.

(4) If a building or premises, not covered under The Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1904, or The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, in the opinion of the Authority, is of historical or architectural interest, and is in danger of being demolished or altered or likely to be affected in its character by a development, the Authority shall not grant permission for construction over any land situated near the said building or premises. The matter shall be referred to the Art Commission, whose decision shall be final.

(5) These provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of archaeological sites notified by the Art Commission.

(6) An appeal against the decision under sub-bye law (4) shall lie with the respective Tribunal under the Act or the Municipal Act.

21. Construction near important buildings.-No building exceeding 10 meters height shall be permitted within 200 meters radius from the boundary of the Governor's House, Bihar State Secretariat, Bihar Legislative Assembly, High Court and such other buildings as may be decided by the Authority or the State Government from time to time.

ANNEXURE-VI

Images of the Protected Monument and its surrounding areas

Image 1: View of the entrance to the Protected Monument on the west.

Image 2: Aerial view of the Protected Monument from North[1].

[1] Archeological Survey of India, Patna Circle.

Image 3 & 4: Aerial views of the Protected Monument from south[2].

Image 5: View of the Protected Monument from south[3].

[2] Archeological Survey of India, Patna Circle.
[3] Archeological Survey of India, Patna Circle.

Image 6 & 7: Views of the Protected Monument from south and west.

Image 8: Platform at the top of the ridge of Chankigarh - the place of worship of Goddess Durga in the Protected Area of the Protected Monument.

Image 9: Views of the surroundings on the west and south from the Ruined Fortress of Chankigarh.

Image 10: Views of the Prohibited and Regulated Areas on the east and north from Chankigarh.

Image 11: View of the southwestern side with built-up areas of Chanki village and approach road on west of the Prohibited and Regulated Areas from the Ruined Fortress Chankigarh.

Image 12: The school in Prohibited Area on the west.

Image 13: Traditional buildings with brick and clay tile as roofing materials on the west.

Image 14: Vernacular architecture of Chanki Village.

Image 15: Grain storage structures at Chanki Village.

Image 16, 17 & 18: The Pucca constructions in Regulated Area on the western side.

Image 19 & 20: The G+1 and G+2 buildings inside Regulated Area on the west of the Protected Monument.

Image 21: The temple in the regulated Area, the tallest structure at Chanki village on the west of the Protected Monument.

Image 22 & 23: The natural features and open spaces in western side of the fortress on the west of the Protected Monument.

Image 24: The Chanki Pokhar and the monument at backdrop -a place of cultural importance in the regulated area on the west of the Protected Monument.

Image 25 & 26: The Chanki Pokhar, a recreational space for the villagers on the west of the Protected Monument.

Image 27: The under-construction marriage hall in the Regulated Area towards southern side abuting on Narkatiyaganj Ramnagar Road.