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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION Built Heritage listing of Begusarai, Bihar

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Built Heritage listing of Begusarai, Bihar



Submitted to:

नमामि गंगे

Submitted by:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

BEGUSARAI DISTRICT

MAY 2022

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document "Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar". The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 kms on each side of the River Ganga.

Responding to the geographical, topographical and cultural diversity of the entire stretch, we have divided the stretch into three parts. The first part is from Gaumukh to Haridwar, the second part is from Muzaffarnagar to Katihar and the third part is from Malda to Ganga Sagar. Listing is done under three categories. They are Natural Heritage, Architectural Heritage and Intangible Heritage. Accordingly three teams are working to cover the three aspects of Cultural Heritage. Architectural Heritage Division of INTACH has been assigned with the work of listing the Architectural Heritage.

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of Begusarai District which was the sub-division of Munger. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. The report includes the listing of the 9 out of 18 tehsils within the Begusarai district, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects and an Urban Designer headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in April 2022, listing a total of 66 structures within the district The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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Composition Dealer
GSTIN : 10DDPPS276BC1ZH
Door & Window Supplier
MARWARI MOHALLA, NEAR SULTANIA DHARAMSHALA, BEGUSARAI
MOB. : 9097723386, 6201908167
ENTERPRISES
WALA

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1. Introduction

1.1 Begusarai District

Begusarai is one of the 38 districts of Bihar, which has flourished along the banks of the holy river Ganga. The district extends approximately 105 km along the banks of the river and covers a total area of 1918 sq.km. Begusarai district is divided into 18 tehsils of which 9 tehsils (Bachhwara, Teghra, Bhagwanpur, Barauni, Begusarai, Matihani, Shamho Akha Kurha, Balia and Sahebpur Kamal) are included in the study area. The district lies on the northern bank of river Ganga.

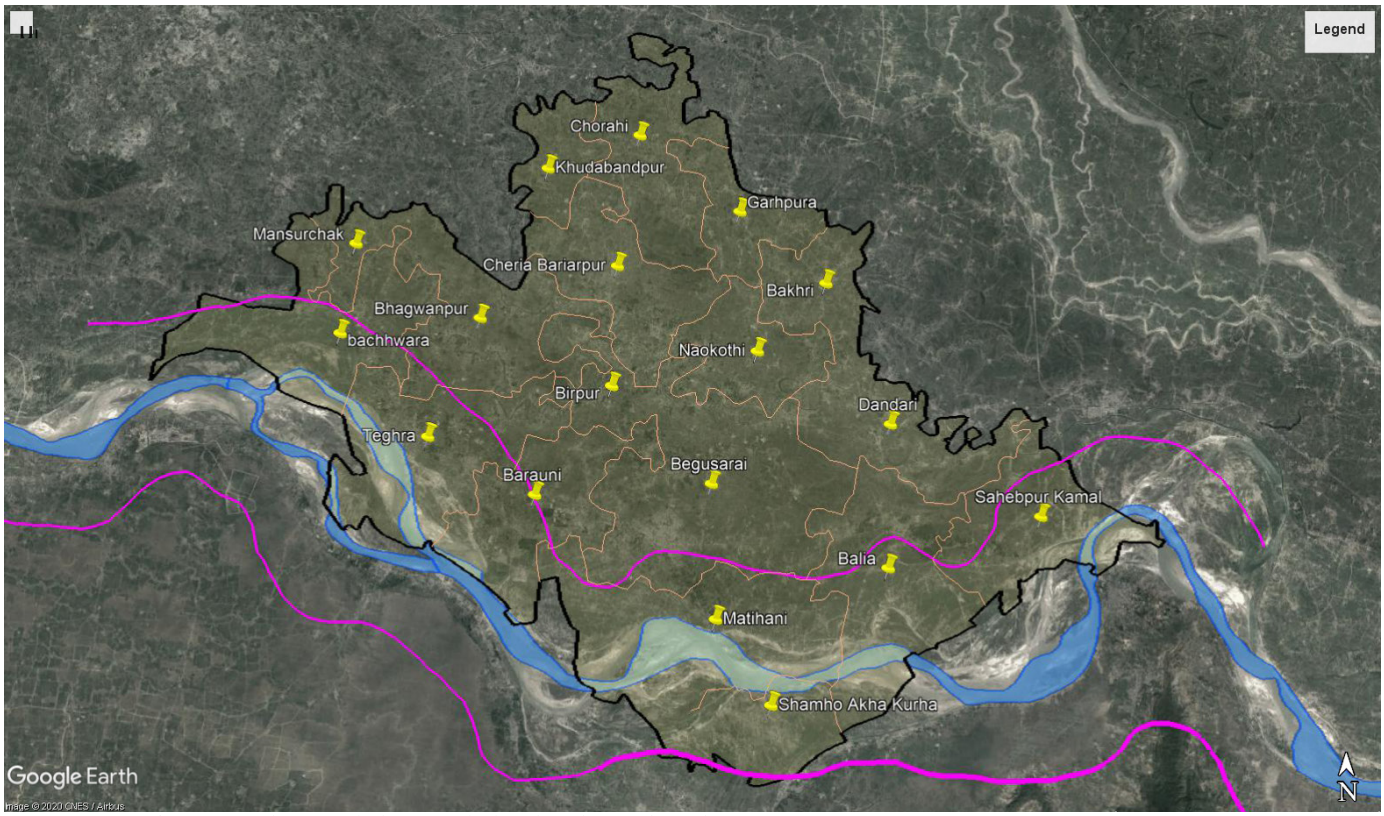


Figure 1: Map of Begusarai distict with district, tehsil and study area boundaries
Source: Map prepared by INTACH AHD Team on Google Earth Image

Begusarai, initially was a part of Munger which formed a portion of the lower provinces of Bengal presidency. It was then established as sub-division of Munger in 1870 and later in 1972 was declared a separate district. The district exhibits a rich cultural, political and religious significance. The first mention of Begusarai is found from the times of Magadh Empire, when Ajatashatru, the king of Magadh, wanted to shift his capital from the hilly Rajagriha to a more strategically located place to combat the Licchavis of Vaishali. He chose the site on the bank of Ganges and fortified the area in the suburbs of Begusarai. From that time, the city has had a continuous history. It acquired its present name from the times of Sher Shah Suri Dynasty.

Begusarai city is the administrative headquarters of Begusarai district. The urban sprawl is developed towards the north, due to the river in the south. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. The settlement pattern and the architectural style of the city exhibits the importance of the river in its inception and evolution. It is also the birthplace of National Poet Ramdhari Singh Dinkar.

Simariya Ghat in the Barauni tehsil is one of the most famous ghats in the region that holds religious and cultural values as it is the part of historic Mithila region. Barauni is known as an industrial town with some big industries such as Barauni Thermal Power Plant, Barauni Refinery, Sudha Dairy Plant established here.



Figure 2: A view of Simariya ghat during Kartik Mela
Source: Primary survey INTACH AHD Team



Figure 3: Birth place of Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
Source: Primary survey INTACH AHD Team

Barauni Junction railway station is one of the important stations in Bihar which exists within the tehsil. Eminent Historian Professor Ram Sharan Sharma was born on 26 November 1919 in Barauni.

There are 4 Archaeological sites in Bachhwara tehsil which have been identified by the Begusarai Heritage Organisation which on excavation helped in establishing the historical timeline of Begusarai. The sites are; RudauliDih, DihPur, MajhosDih and ChilawaDih. The Sahebpul Kamal tehsil also comprises of archaeological sites.

With the defeat of Sirajuddhaulah, the British started taking control over the Balia tehsil for indigo trading. Balia also has the rich historical association with the Nawabs of Bengal. It has a mosque named Masjid-e-Sultania which is about 300 years old and BadiBalia Masjid and Dargah which is more than 500 years old.

2. Geographical Setting and boundaries

Begusarai lies along latitudes 25.15N & 25.45N and longitudes 85.45E & 86.36E, covering an area of 1918 sq.km. Presently, it shares its boundaries with Samastipur District on the north and west side, Khagaria District on the east, Munger in the south-east, Lakhisarai in the south-west and Patna in the West direction. Begusarai lies on the northern bank of river Ganga,

Lying in the middle of the north Ganga plain, Begusarai has low lying flat terrain having a south to south-east slope, that governs the flow of the streams. In comparison with the district of Khagaria and Samastipur, the southern part of Begusarai has elevated landmass except for the low lying flood plains of river Ganga flowing towards east, parallel to the southern boundaries of the district. This proves to be a safer location amidst the flood drained region giving support to better human activities.

2.1 Administrative Boundaries

Before Begusarai came into existence as a separate district, it was a part of Munger, which formed a portion of the lower provinces of Bengal presidency. Over time it was separated from Bengal and later Orissa. In 2000 it was separated from Jharkhand as well. In 1972, Begusarai, was established as a separate district. Hence, it majorly follows the same historical pattern as Munger district.

When Begusarai was a part of Munger district, it had River Ganga dividing the region horizontally into two unequal parts. The north portion i.e. Begusari was later declared as a separate district. The district boundaries included the surrounding disticts of Patna, Samatipur, Khagaria and Lakhisarai. In 1972, the district boundaries were remarked to the current boundary of Begusarai district. At present, the district is divided into 18 tehsils.

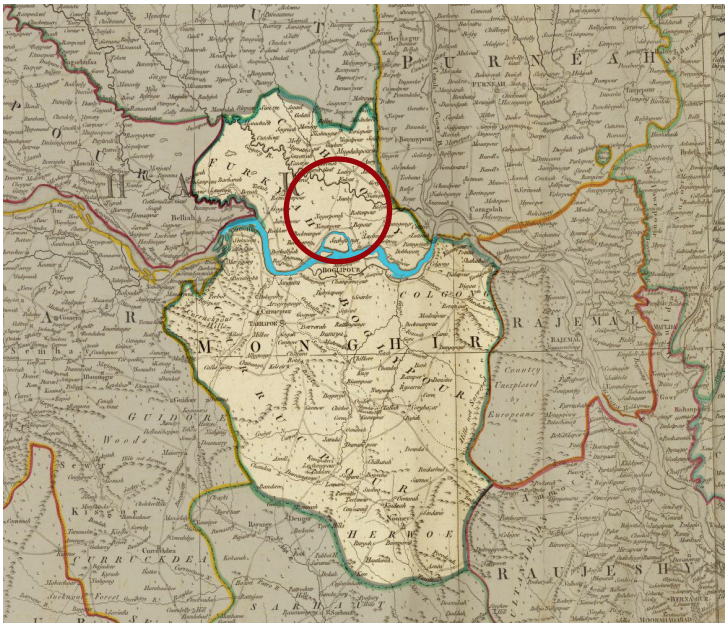


Figure 4: Map of Munger (Monghyr) district that included Begusarai
Source: David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

2.2. Geographical Setting

Begusarai is flourished with number of rivers (Ganga, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Bainti, Baya and Balan), locally occurring small rivulets, Dhars and nalas to preserve rain water with natural and organic means providing better landscape to the district.
River Ganga along with its flood plains, “Chaurs” and “Tals” determines the boundary of the district in the southern part. The Burhi Gandak, is the second most important river. It is also known as Sirkahana in its upper reaches and enters the district near Parihara about 10 km upstream of its confluence with the Balan River. It forms the boundary

2.3. Ecology

Begusarai district does not specifically comprise of any forest area. Although it contains 63 sq. Km of Kavar lake (kanwarjheel) which is a wildlife sanctuary. Kavar Lake is the natural shelter for hundreds of species of exotic (107) and domestic (59) birds. Apart from the Kavar Lake, Begusarai has gardens of Litchi and mango in abundance. Most common trees found in the region are Babool, Guava, Lemon, Gulmohar, peepal, bamboo and sheesham. Village Naokothi in Chakmuzaffar is known for the cultivation of banana Gardens.

The district has agriculture as the main source of sustenance for majority of the population. The region is covered in rich alluvial soil, cultivating wheat, rice, maize and paddy. The main cash crop of the district are oilseeds, aniseed/ tisi, tobacco, jute, potato, tomato, mustard, sugar-cane and red chili. The major source of irrigation in the district is rainwater following with ground water resource. Various other water sources for irrigation are wells, tube wells, tanks, ponds, rivers, rivulets, streams etc.



Figure 5: Kavar Lake (Bird Sanctuary), Manjhaul, Begusarai
Source: http://www.begusaraiheritage.com/pages/Gallery.html



Figure 6: View of agriculture fields in Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

3. Significance of Ganga

Ganges enters Begusarai district from Bachhwara block, to the west. Its sinuous flow passes through the northern boundary of the district. As it enters Barauni block, Baya river merges with it, at Roopnagar near Barauni fertilizer factory. Begusarai is bisected by Burhi gandak river which originates from the Himalayas in the north, and merges with Ganges near Tarapaur Diara in eastern Munger tehsil. Bainty river enters Bhagwanpur block from Samstipur district, meets Balan river (which enters Bihar state from Nepal) and finally drains in Burhi Gandak in Birpur region. The north-eastern boundary of the district is marked by the Bagmati river which originates from Nepal and is considered holy for both Hindus and Budhhists. However, Ganges is the most important river in the district. Other rivers, rivulets, streams and lakes drains into it directly or indirectly.

The strategic location of Begusarai, with the river to its south, Patna District to its west and Munger District to its South-east, attracted major trade and commerce. Thus it acted as a major mode of transportation by land and river. Begusarai city (previously a part of Munger District) was always considered impenetrable and secure due to its geography. This led to major political strain in the district, several times in the past. Rulers from different eras travelled by the river and took shelter in the district. Simariya Mela also takes place along the river. The river is worshipped by the locals, with several ghats and temples built along the river banks. As per Ramayana, Lord Rama and Sita took a dip in Ganges, as they travelled from Mithila to Ayodhya after their marriage. Even today, the river acts as a major source for the development of Begusarai.



Figure 7: View of road and railways bridge across the river Ganga, near Simariya ghat in Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

4. Ganga and Historical Evolution of Patna

The district of Begusarai is a cultrually rich and politically significant area in the Indian history. Its location attracted many rulers to mark their territory in and around the region. It is bound by river Ganges to the south, Patna district in the east and Munger in the south-west. Thus, it became an important land and river route. Trade and commerce also continued to flourish through the years, as many captured the land. The importance of the region can be determined by its layered history, which gave the city its present form. The district became the epitome of many political conquests. It was under the reign of the Guptas, Palas, Turks and the Mughals. The British rule also flourished within the region.

Name of the city:

The name "Begusarai" has various stories of its origin. Sarai is a Persian word which means 'palace' or 'a halting station' where people take lodge for small duration and continue their journey. Some people say it was named after Md. Begu who used to look after this sarai. It is also believed by people that Begusarai is derived from 'Bagumsarai' as Begum of Bhagalpur used to visit this sarai for holy pilgrimage to Simaryia Ghat near the banks of river Ganga. Begamsarai later in colloquial language became Begusarai.
The land of Begusarai embodies several rivers and rivulets which have been a part of long historical and cultural proceedings. Believing in the archaeological findings, Begusarai exhibits a connected and consistent history from 4th Century BCE to Mughal Period and later British invasion. It is important to study the foundation of Begusarai and to understand the contribution of the rivers to shape the district, as is today.

4.1 600 B.C. to 1 A.D.

Begusarai has existed from the times of Pataliputra. It shows its existence, when king of Magadh Ajatashatru built a fort in the suburbs of this region in 490 BCE. Ajatashatru was the son of King Bimbisar and Queen Chelna. He was known as the most feared and powerful king to ever rule over Magadh. From that time, the city has had a continuous history, a record claimed by few cities in the world.

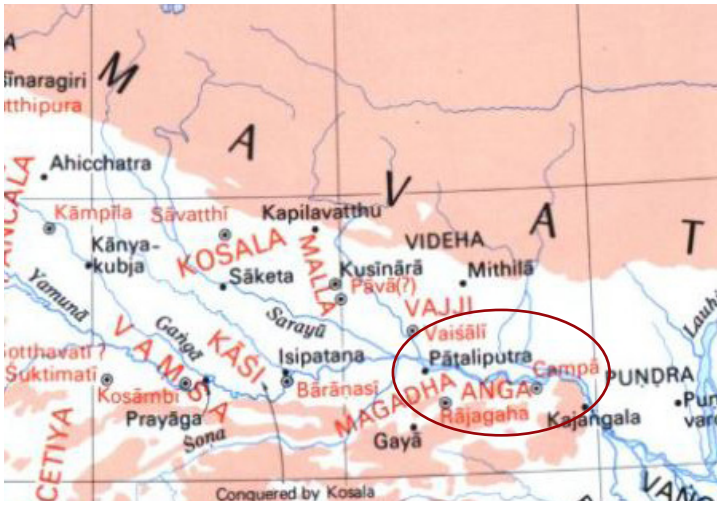


Figure 8: Anga and Patliputra region during 8th- 6th century BC
Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg

Epigraphic evidences have led the scholars to believe that the Guptas ruled over the region from 4th to 6th century A.D. During the reign of Buddhagupta, two fragmentary seals were discovered in Naulagarh region of Begusarai. Archaeological evidences of Gupta period a have also been procured from all over the Birpur region of Begusarai.

According to Buddhist Literature, the region is referred as Ang-uttarapa, which means a country north of the river. Gautam Buddha passed through this place in the last year of his life, and he had prophesized a great future for this place, but at the same time, he predicted its ruin from flood, fire, and feud. The archaeological findings and remains of Jaimangalgarh are sufficient to prove it a prominent Buddhist site. The Herson stupa and the possibility of Viharas provide acclamation of its past.

4.2 1 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

The Pala dynasty overtook the region from 8th to 12th century AD, with its capital at Gaur. In 770 AD, Dharmapala, the second Pala ruler, resided in Munger (now, a separate district), while Devapala carried out further conquests. Evidences retracted from the archaeological remains especially the sculptures procured from all over the Begusarai district support Pala dominance over the region. The Bhagalpur Copperplate of Narayanpala and the Bangaon also prove the Pala rule over Tirabhukti of which Begusarai was a part. Also The Naulagarh inscription of VigrahaPala III suggests that Naulagarh, used to be a part of Krimila Vishaya in the age of the Palas.

After the downfall of the Pala rule over this area, Begusarai came under Karnat rule. Several sites in Begusarai district were excavated during the British rule and post-independence, to discover evidences from the pre-historic period. Many tools, sculptures and inscriptions yielded different ages. Excavations in the regions of Birpur revealed NBP. blackware, orangeware items like water jar, cooking vessel, storage vessel, plates etc. Archaeological remains collected from these sites showcases the probability of it being a famous trading centre from Kushanas to Turk Afgan.

There are also evidences of Rajput influence in the region during the fall of Pala dynasty and expansion of Karnat rule. The Karnat rule started in Mithila in 1097 A.D. and continued up to 1324 A.D. Simraon Garh in Begusarai was majorly influenced by Rajputs during that time period. The sculptures of Chamunda, Revant, Bhairav excavated from all over the region are archaeological proof of Rajputi influence. Presence of Bhar, Chandel, Paramara and Solanki Rajputs in the region support this hypothesis.

4.3 1200 A.D. TO 1700 A.D.

After Karnats, Muslim rule had started in this region. Ruknuddin Kaikaus was the sultan of Lakhnauti (1291-1300). His inscriptions were found in Maheshwar of Munger (now Begusarai) near the river of Burhi Gandak which proved the shifting control of Kaikaus over the region. After the archaeological exploration of the inscriptions of Kaikaus, it can be surmised that Kaikaus's domain extended to Bihar in the west, Devkot in the north and Satgaon in the south. Kaikaus had divided his kingdom into two parts i.e. Bihar and Lakhnauti and appointed two lieutenants to administer them. Ikhtiyaruddin Firoz Itgin was appointed governor of Bihar while Shahabuddin Zafar Khan Bahram Itgin was the governor of Lakhnauti. The last date of Kaikaus, as indicated by his coins and inscriptions, is 1300 AD.

Begusarai then came under Ilyas Shahi Dynasty. Ilyas shah occupied Tirhut in 1344. He also invaded Jajnagar (Odisha) and advanced through Cuttack as far south as the Chilka Lake. He further extended his authority beyond Bihar to Champaran, Gorakhpur and Benaras. However, Ilyas Syhahi Dynasty was short lived in Tirhut, as the then Sultan of Delhi, Firoz Shah Tughlaq signed a treaty with Sikandar Shah of Ilyas Shah after which Ilyas Shah continued to rule Bengal as an independent Sultan till 1358 A.D.

Begusarai also provides the evidence of the rule of Sharqi Dynasty. Sahrqis were the kings of Jaunpur and they came into power during the conflict between the Sultans of Bengal and the Tughlaqs of Delhi. A copper coin of the king Ibrahim Shah Sharqi procured from Sanghaul of Begusarai supports this speculation. They were soon overthrown by Behlol Lodi, whose son Sikander Lodi over-ran Bihar and expanded its territory till Bengal.

An inscription of Nasiruddin Nasrat Shah (Sultan of Bengal) procured from Matihani of Begusarai provides the evidence of his rule during early 16th century. He then appointed his son-in-law Makhdum Alam as a

governer of hajipur after conquering Tirhut. The region then came under Sher Shah Suri's rule. The name 'Begusarai' came into existence during that time period.

In the late 16th century, Emperor Akbar invaded Bihar and established his control over Tirhut in 1574 A.D. and in 1575, the great Bengal Military revolt was fought between Sultanate of Bengal and Emperor Akbar where Akbar defeated the rebels and province of Bihar was restored to the Mughal Empire.

4.4 1700 A.D. to 1947

With the weakening of the central power in Delhi after the death of Auragzeb in the early 18th century, nobles all over the country tried to take advantage of the situation. The Chakwar Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Samho in Begusarai refused to pay lagan and acquired the independent title of 'Deva Devanam'. Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh taxed the use of the water route of the East India Company from Munger to Patna. When the British did not pay tax, they started forcibly collecting tax by stopping their cargo water vessel in the river Ganges due to which the British Government declared started fighting with his soldiers. Raja Bakhtawar Singh died in 1730 and in 1734, Nawab of Bengal, Alivardi Khan, and the newly appointed Governor of Bihar suppressed the Chakwar Raja Bahadur Singh who agreed to pay tribute to the Nawab of Bengal. With his death the Chakwar influence started declining.

With the defeat of the last independent Nawab of Bengal and grandson of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-daulah, the British East India Company started taking control over this area. Manjhaul, Begusarai, Bhagwanpur, Daulatpur etc. became the centre of Indigo trade. Munger was created as a separate district in 1832 A.D. and Balia Pargana was merged with it. Later Balia was confirmed as subdivision by the company official but the office was established at Begusarai. In 1870 Begusarai got the status of subdivision.

Begusarai also played an important role in the freedom struggle of the country. The Namak (Salt) Satyagraha of Gandhi Ji brought turmoil in the district and the people showed their vigour and courage. When India attained freedom, Begusarai remained a Subdivision of Munger district.

5. Significance of Begusarai

Based on the Archaeological findings, Historical events, legends and Mythology, Begusarai has witnessed several civilizations and dynasties through geographical shifts, political conquests and perennial urbanism. Having survived through the years, the district possesses multiple values and significances. These have grown and have taken shape as the region that exists today.

5.1 Archaeological and historical significance

The timeline of Begusarai, follows an undulating path. It was traversed by several religious figures including Lord Buddha and Mahavira to Shah Alauddin Bukhari. Many travelers also visited to admire its picturesque landscape and its religious significance. Begusarai, being a subdivision of Munger, was also the site for constant conflict. It was ruled and overthrown by a long line of conquerors. Over subsequent years it expanded as a spiritual Centre, as many religious personalities like Sufi saints, Priests, Mahanths traversed to Begusarai. Some major archaeological findings are as follows:

a. Evidences dating to the Mauryan period were found in two places – 1. Potsherds of Black and Red ware, N.B.P Ware, red Slipped and Red Ware in Masuriya Dih, 2. Potsherds sample of N.B.P Ware in Jaimangalgarh.
b. Simraon Garh: Sculptures of Chamunda, Revant, Bhairav scattered all over, provide the evidence of Rajput influence over the region.
c. The sculptures excavated from Birpur represent the matured pala and Rajputa features. The Shaiva sculpture of Raivant, Basaha and Shiva-Linga, the Brahmin sculpture of Surya and the Buddhist sculpture of Tara- all almost contemporary – display the secular nature of the region and its true religious legacy.
d. Naulagarh: a. A black stone broken sculptures with inscription of Vigraha Pala III (Pala Dynasty) were excavated from here.
e. A number of coins have been reported to be explored by local people during agricultural practices.
f. Some evidences of dockyard strongly suggests this place to be the Apan Nigam which is mentioned in



Figure 9: Sculpture of Buddha, excavated from Sanghaul, Begusarai. Source: http://www.begusaraiheritage.com/pages/arcsites4.htm



Figure 10: Sculpture of Buddha, District Museum, Begusarai Source: http://www.begusaraiheritage.com/pages/arcsites4.htm

the Buddhist literature.
g. Two fragmentary seals written in Gupta Brahmi provide the evidence of economic and administrative activities during the Gupta Period.
h. Bari Balia Mound:Water jar, Cooking Vessel, Storage vessel, black ware and glazed ware were excavated from this mound which seem to be from 13th to 14th century.
j. Jaimangalgarh: The archaeological findings and remains of Herson Stupa are sufficient evidence to prove it to be a prominent Buddhist site.



Figure 11: Herson Stupa, Jaimangalgarh, Begusarai
Source: http://www.begusaraiheritage.com/pages/arcsites4.htm

5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

Bihar has been a major Centre for Buddhism, as it is closely associated with Lord Buddha. He attained enlightenment in Gaya. He travelled through many regions within the state, including Begusarai district, spreading Buddhism. A prestigious university on Buddhist studies, renowned in the world, was built in Nalanda, to the west of Begusarai. Over the years several travelers and scholars visited the region in search of their Buddhist roots. Several excavations in and around the district have revealed multiple stupas and figures & sculptures of Buddha. Gautama Buddha passed through this place in the last years of his life, and he had prophesized a great future for this place, but at the same time, he predicted its ruin from flood, fire, and feud.

It would be appropriate to surmise that the history of Begusarai started around the year 490 BC when Ajatashatru, the king of Magadh, wanted to shift his capital from the hilly Rajagriha to a more strategically located place to combat the Licchavis of Vaishali. He chose the site on the bank of Ganges and fortified the area. From that time, the city has had a continuous history.

As the Turks, Afghans and Mughals took over the region, many mosques, Dargahs and Eidgahs were built. The Muslim settlements expanded over the region, increasing the Islamic influence. Religious diversity is seen throughout Begusarai, which exists even today. Ganges is worshiped as a goddess here. It is believed that her pure waters descended through the thick locks of Lord Shiva, to heal the earth. The river binds all religion together, as the main source of spirituality.

Simariya Mela or Kartik Mela at Simariya ghat is one of the sacred places of Begusarai. Pilgrims from all over the Mithilanchal, West Bengal, and Orissa and even from the south of Nepal use to come here in the month long Kalpavas on the bank of Ganges.

5.3 Natural and Ecological Significance

The natural and ecological significance of Begusarai has been very high because of the presence of river Ganga along with several other rivers and rivulets. The river Ganga flows towards the East, parallel to the southern boundary of the district. The other rivers flowing in the district are the Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Balan, Bainty, Baya and Chandrabhaga. The city does not comprise of any forest but possesses variety of fruit gardens and agricultural fields. Besides that, Begusarai contains 63 sq. km of Kavar lake wildlife sanctuary in Manjhaul

which provides shelter to various species of Birds including different species of Cranes, Doves, Hawks, Fowls, Quails etc. and a variety of aquatic plants create a wonderful scene here in the winter and spring.

5.4 Architectural Significance

The Architecture of Begusarai, reflects the religious, ecological and political evolution of the region. It was a major halting spot during trade and commerce through waterways. Before 1972, when Begusarai was a sub-division of Munger, it was used as a halting station for the caravans. Begusarai, being a convenient stoppage for trade and travel, attracted several travelers, saints, rulers and devotees to visit and settle within the city. Over the years, they built several structures, which stand today as living chapters of history.

Begusarai was majorly ruled by Muslim rulers, be it Sultans of Bengal, Kings of Jaunpur or the Mughal sultanate, which provides the justification of several mosques and Dargahs present in the region. Several priests and Mahanths have also visited the city and built temples and Maths in the region through all these years. Archaeological exploration provides justification that Mauryans, Guptas, Budhhas, Karnats, Rajputs etc have also inhabited the region, which gives the vibrant texture to the built fabric of Begusarai.

Since Begusarai used to be a place of transit, there were very few residential buildings as compared to religious buildings. With advancing time, the built landscape of the region also flourished. The primary source of income for the locals was agriculture. The diara lands along Ganges laid out rich agricultural lands. Settlements long the regions were accordingly established. Apart from Begusarai town, most of the district comprises of villages. The common dwellings seen across the region are the mud houses, with thatched roof.

6. Architectural Description

The architecture of Begusarai district predominantly showcases colonial and regional style of architecture, adapted from an amalgamation of architectural elements picked up for various different styles. Over the years, as the British and local zamindars and traders ruled over the district, they introduced architecture styles and construction techniques that they may have seen during their travels. However, it was observed that the buildings in this area were not so ornamental or decorative as compared to the ones seen in the surrounding districts. The different building typologies spread across the district reflect a comprehensive understanding of the political movement and settlement pattern since medieval times. The building materials, planning layout and ornamental

6.1 Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlements withing Begusarai district help to understand the evolution pattern over the years. The building typology reflects the evolution of the communal lifestyle and varying traditions. The amalgamation of architecture styles exhibited across the region reflects the social and cultural influences of the district.

i. Residential

The residential settlement in Begusarai are categorised on the basis of their style and evolution over the years. They also reflect the architectural methods adopted during multiple eras. The residences were primarily influenced by the importance of agriculture here. There are primarily three types of residential styles witnessed in the district:

a. Traditional Houses

The areas in Begusarai district, outside the city, were not very developed and the population relied on local/ inter- district trade and agriculture. They built residences in traditional architecture style, showcasing some influence from colonial architecture, like- semicircular arches, cornice bands and dentil etc. These are rectangular structures entered through a front colonnade verandah with rooms on either sides. The verandah further leads to the main residential rooms, Some of these houses have a central courtyard with verandah running around it. The front vernadah had lean to roof covered with semi-circular clay roof tiles.



Figure 12: A farmer's residence in Malti, Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team



Figure 13: A farmer's residence in Adharpur, Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

b. Havelis

During the British rule, the local zamindars and traders were influential people of the areas and they would show their power by building large houses. These houses are load bearing structures of brick masonry having architectural elements inspired from different architectural styles. Some of these houses may have a central courtyard, similar to the traditional houses but with modern ornamentation.



Figure 14: Maskara Residence, Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

c. Colonial quarters

As the towns of Begusarai district got their administrative offices and railways, British officers were posted here and residences were built for them. These houses have some typical features like an arcaded verandah with semi-circular arches running around a linear planned building. The verandah has low ceiling height as compared to the residential rooms. The rooms have a series of ventilators, with sloping chajjas, that open over the roof of the verandah. These residences may have pitched roof or flat roof. They are built close to the civil building or the railways, close to where the British officer residing in the residence used to work.



Figure 15: Railway quarters in Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

ii. Civic

Begusarai district was a part of Munger district, hence it had an overflow of Munger's trade and commerce. The waterways was always used for trade but as the British established their rule in 19th century, they laid the railway line. They constructed railway stations in towns along the river for ease of shift of trade from waterways to railways and this increased the connectivity of Begusarai with central and eastern India. As the British strengthened their administration in the district, they also built civic structures like the civil court, hospital, education centers etc. These structures showcase a typical colonial style of architecture. They are mostly single storey buildings, built in brick masonry. Some have a flat roof while some have sloping roofs with terracotta tiles supported on wooden members.



Figure 16: Civil court, Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

iii. Religious

a. Temples and Thkurbadis

As the zamindars and farmers settled along the river Ganga, they built several temples in their settlements/ villages to fulfill their religious needs. Most of these temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva, as it is believed that it was him who brought Ganga on earth through his locks, to subdued the high force of the water that could cause destruction. These temples comprises of a garbha griha topped with mostly a pyramidal shikhara (sometimes a hemispherical dome) and a colonnaded mandapa or pradikshina path around the garbha griha. With the influence of colonial architecture in the region, the mandapa of some temples has semi-circular arcade. In some areas, there are also temple complexes called math or thakurbadi, which has a more elaborate temple, a gateway and anxilary structures used as residence of the priest, prayer halls, cook house, etc. The facade of these structures are adorned with floral motifs and jallis, however, it was noted that the ornamentation in this district is not as elaborate as compared to others.



Figure 17: Shiv Mandir in Chitragupta nagar, Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team



Figure 18: Dularpur Math, Dularpur, Bachhwara tehsil
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

b. Mosque and Eidgah

Begusarai was under the indirect rule of Mughals as it was a part of Munger district, however, many travellers, merchants, saints visited the region for trade and commerce. As the Muslim settlements started expanding along the river, mosques and eidgahs were built to cater to the religious needs of the settlement. The oldest record of a masjid is from 1493, when it is beileved that an important Sufi saint of India, Ishah Alauddin Bukhari visited this region. However, only a small portion of the ancient masjid remains today and the masjid is not documented as it was away from the study area. The masjids found in Sahelpur Kamal and Khatopur have a typical style. It comprises of a prayer hall entered through multifoliated arches adorned with intricate floral carvings. The mosque is topped by three domes, and also comprises minars at the corners.

There are also two Eidgahs in the region, Phulwara Eidgah and Hazrat Badullah Eidgah in Teghra and Bhagwanpur tehsils, respectively. The eidgahs are open structures comprising of a boundary wall with battlements and minarets of varying heights all round it. It has a mehrab wall on the west with arched niches and pediment, facing which prayers are done. The Eidgah is many used during the Muslim festival of Eid and it remains closed rest of the days. There is also a Muslim Kabristan in Kazi Rasulpur, Bhagwanpur tehsil. It has graves enclosed with a lakhori brick boundary wall. There is also a tomb like structure close to the boundar wall, which is now in a dilapidated state.



Figure 19: Khatopur Masjid, Khatopur, Begusarai
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team



Figure 20: Hazrat Badullah Eidgah, Bhuri Ban, Bhagwanpur
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

iv. Institutional

As the settlement expanded in the region, it also demanded for institution buildings like schools and colleges. These are mainly single storey brick structures built in colonial architecture style, but the B.P. Inter college has another floor added to it in the later years. In most of these schools, new structures are added and the old buildings are left in a dilapidated state or renovated with several alterations.



Figure 21: Ramkrishana Omar High School, Teghra tehsil
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team



Figure 22: Saraswati Vilas Sanskrit School, Patra, Teghra tehsil
Source: Primary survey, INTACH AHD Team

6.2 Evolution pattern in the architecture of Begusarai district

The on-site documentation of the historic sites demarcates the historical evolution of the architectural and cultural landscape of the district along the river Ganga. The built heritage found in Khagaria district dates from 18th to 20th century AD, the oldest building being the Purani MAsjid in Pachveer, Sahelpur Kamal teshil and the kabristan in Kazi Rasulpur in Bhagwanpur tehsil. The major development happened in the early 20th century when the railways was constructed in this region. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been reconstructed or renovated in the recent years, losing the historicity of the structure as well as the settlement.

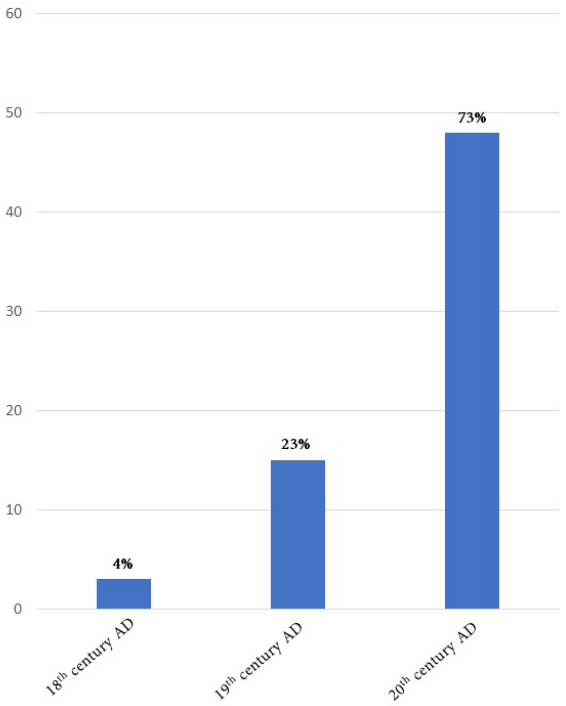


Figure 23: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods

Source: As per primary survey done on site.

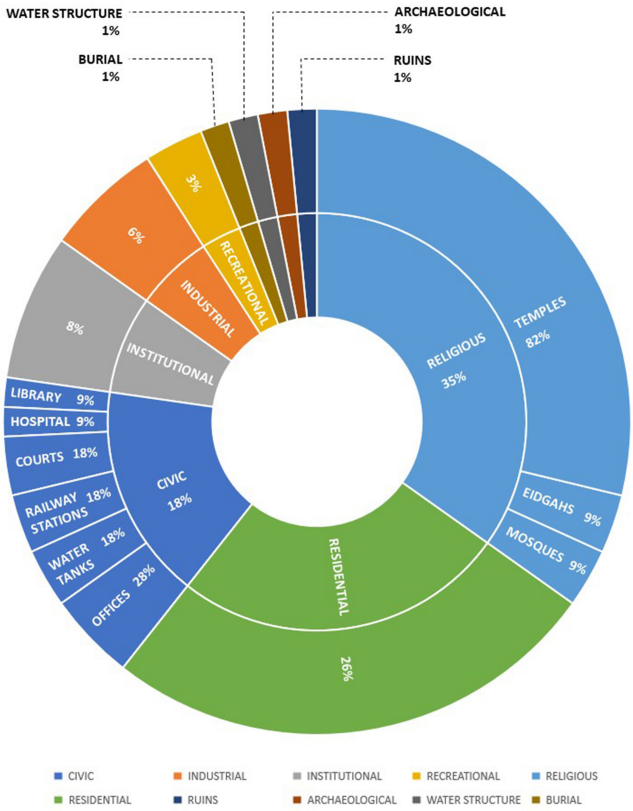


Figure 24: Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Begusarai district.

Source: As per primary survey done on site.

As discussed earlier, the urban evolution of Begusarai district t has been majorly influenced by the predominant local zamindars and farmers. Mostly residential and religious historic buildings were documented here, accounting to 26% and 35%, respectively, of the total number. Among the religious buildings, 82% of the structures are temples, followed by equal number of mosques, and eidgahs. It gained further prominence post 19th century AD, as the British established their rule here, and laid the railway line through this district. Thus, several civic, industrial and institutional buildings were also found in the study area. Begusarai district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Begusarai District has innumerable values and their significance associated with centuries. On the whole, the areas represent Indian heritage and culture.

The purpose of this report is to identify the built heritage of Begusarai District which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

The listing process comprised the preparation of inventories of heritage buildings and sites with respect to their cultural, architectural and historic significance. Following are the elaborated tasks at various stages:

7.1 Literature Study

This stage included the procuring of all existing information, lists and database available from the secondary sources such as national archives, ASI library, INTACH documentation centre etc.

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documented was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Munger District was carried out at this stage.

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:
- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

The archival research and documentation of the cultural assets in terms of its history, old photographs, drawings, maps, people associated, occasions, ceremonies or festivals celebrated in the building and region was done with the help of available secondary sources. This included, the built form and settlement pattern that helped understand the significance of the heritage assets and analyze its association with the river Ganga.

7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site that covered all the important aspects to be studied. The forms broadly included the following:

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

Grading Criteria: The grading criteria for the heritage assets is based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

The selected sites in Begusarai District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

7.3 Filling Inventories

The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighborhood and its economy developed and changed, and how historical research provides context, chronology, description, interpretation, and assessment for architectural and engineering documentation. Research forms the basis for identifying significant structures, the initial step in the documentation.

The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

7.4 GIS Mapping

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a tool for the establishment of integrating spatial and attribute data. The listed properties are mapped in the maps in order to identify the Heritage Zones and their proximity to the river in order to understand its contextual properties. All maps include basic information of the locality in context to the overall district, proximity from the river and major roads in the area.

Overlaying and combining information in GIS with considerable analysis and visualization methods can provide an important contribution for the sustainable development of the historic areas. This tool can be really helpful in identifying, analyzing and managing which have ample of scope for development through their varied natural and built heritage. Beyond that further usage should be considered in preservation of monuments and historic buildings, in different planning procedures, local history and education.

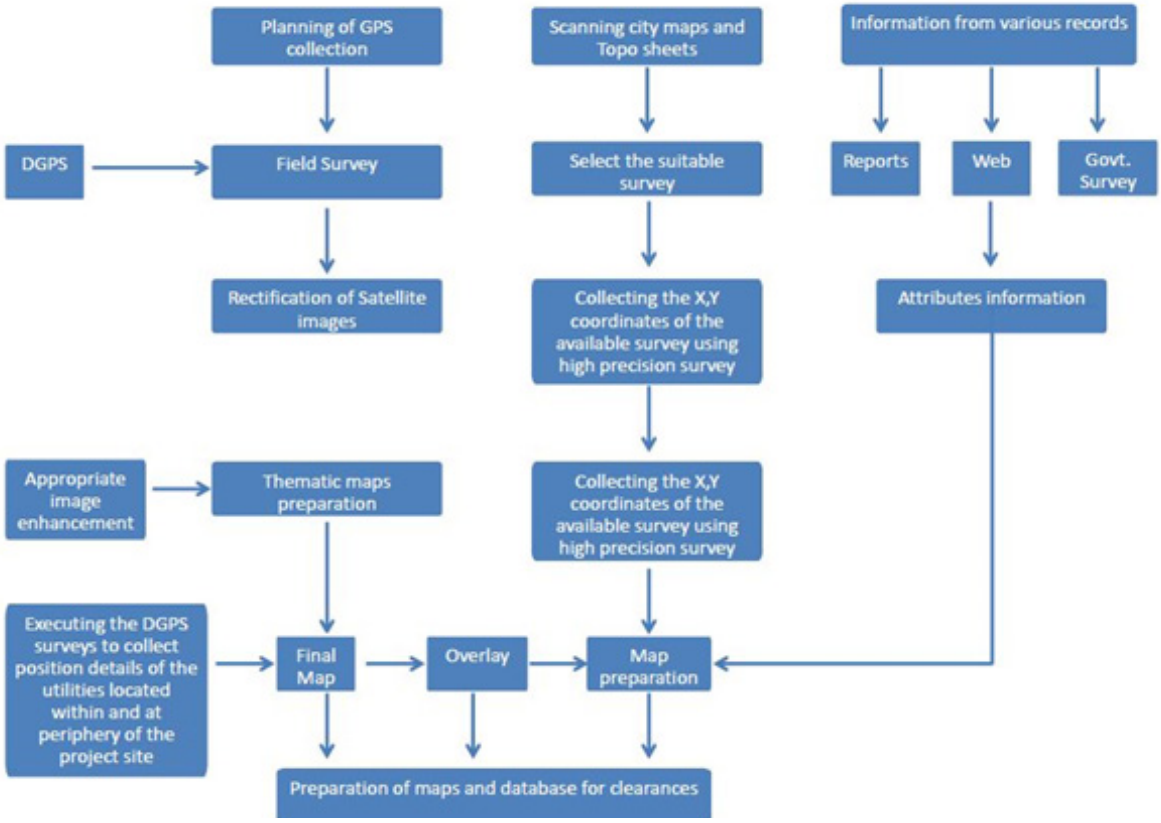


Figure 25: GIS Mapping Methodology
Source: As per primary survey done on site

7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:
- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of the entire district of Begusarai is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 subzones (eg: M01, M02, .. for Begusarai District), according to their respective areas, which are mentioned on each map. All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Bgr/M 01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Bgr/BHR/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



BRIDGE

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M07





Past Name	Chamtha Bridge
Tehsil	Bacchwara
Location	25.585184 85.785225
Address	Chamtha Bridge, Chamtha, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Chamtha Road towards north direction and is approx. 370m northwest of Bharkut Post Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Pedestrian Bridge
Property present use	Pedestrian Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The bridge is built over a canal and has settlements on its north and south side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The bridge is approx. 105m long and is built over a canal. The bridge is supported on seven brick columns and four iron columns which were added later. The brick columns are built on a pedestal and is built in three levels of widths in descending order from bottom to top. Iron railings were added later to the original structure and welded with four iron columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During early 20th century, Britishers came to capture this region and succeeded to gain control. Over time, they built several bridges over drains and canals for ease of transportation within the district.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several bridges in the region for easier commute from one place to another.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additons, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening on the exposed brick columns along with rust deposition on the iron columns. Change in the alignment of iron columns.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI (01)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M08



Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Bacchwara
Location	25.567729 85.782374
Address	Chamatha, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the west side of Chamatha Number Road and is approx.90m southeast of Kali Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1915
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mahant Shyam Sundar Das
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation and has agricultural fields on its west side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having an arcaded veranda. The veranda has semicircular arch in the centre and two pointed arches built on its either side. The arches are supported on circular columns which are built on a pedestal and have moulded capitals. A flat roof chajja is built above the arches, supported on I sections. There is a staircase built on the left side of the arches which leads to the roof level of the temple. A moulded cornice band is running below the parapet level. The parapet of the structure has small pillars with curved railing built between them. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha which is built in the centre having a rectangular door for its entrance, set within segmental arch. The back façade of the the temple has semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by the owner for the people to perform their religious rituals hence maintaining their religious beliefs.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Rust deposition on I sections. Exposed brick masonary in the mandapa.
Source of Information	Mahant Shyam Sundar Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

THAKURBADI (02)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/03 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M09





Past Name	Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Bacchwara
Location	25.580452 85.897663
Address	Kadrabad - Bachhawara Road, Bachhawara, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the north side of Bachwara-Samsa Road and is approx. 80m southwest of Durga Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Bacchwara Junction on its east side and is surrounded by residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having an arcaded veranda. It has semicircular arches, supported on octagonal columns. Semicircular pilasters are built on the façade of the columns. Multifoilated offsets are located above the arches and also rests on octagonal columns. A room is built on the side of the front façade. The room is accessed by wooden door set within segmental arch. Ventilators are built above this door in the shape of segemental arch. The ceiling of the mandapa is supported on metal I sections and leads to the garbagriha. An arcaded structure is built in front of the garbagriha having similar arches present on the front façade of the building. The garbagriha is accessed by a wooden jaali door set within semicircular arch. The garbagriha is topped by a dome followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is set up by Sia Ram, a local zamindar who participated in freedom struggle of India. The thakurbadi was also visited by Gandhiji and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru during the Independence era.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster along with water seepage on the façade. Stuctural cracks around the wooden doors. Flooring has been redone with tiles.
Source of Information	Mahant Vijay Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WATER TANK (01)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/04 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M09





Past Name	Water Tank
Tehsil	Bacchwara
Location	25.581173 85.899918
Address	Railway Colony, Bachhawara, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Station Road and is approx.165m east of Durga Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Water Tank
Property present use	Water Tank and Police Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located near the Bacchwara Junction and has dense vegetation on its west side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a metal gate. A sloped roof veranda has been added to the original structure. The ground floor is now used as a police station. The external façade of the structure has blind semicircular arches. A band is running at the springing level of the arches. An another band with dentils is running around the building above the arches. A secondary entrance is built at the back façade of the structure having a metal gate.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The water storage tanks were a major source of water during early 20th century. When Britishers took control over the region, they built several water tanks near railway stations for the service of trains.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built water tanks for the service of trains.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening on the façade. A metal corrugated sheet has been added to the sloped roof.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILWAY BRIDGE

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/05 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M10





Past Name	Railway Bridge
Tehsil	Bachhwara
Location	25.528396 85.933312
Address	Chak Muda, Begusarai
Approach	It is located towards the west direction of College Road and is approx.450m southwest of Mahaveer Sthan.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Railway Bridge
Property present use	Railway Bridge
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farmlands and water bodies. It is lying on the north-west side of RBS College at a distance of 1.5 km.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	The bridge is constructed of solid brick masonry creating an underpass for the water to flow. It measures 8.5 m in length and 11.8 m in width. On the ends, it is supported over a C-shaped wall holding the pressure coming inwards. In the center, it has a 2 feet wide wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The development of railways in the region started in the late 19th century. In the year 1860, the railways in Bihar were introduced. Initially, it was used to transport the raw goods from the interiors of India.
Association with Ganga	Initially, the mode of transporting the goods was using the river Ganga. To replace it, the development of railway infrastructure was done. Railway stations, tracks, and bridges were constructed.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Dampness, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the walls and columns, deteriorating lime plaster from the lower parts due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Kartik Dubey, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DULARPUR MATH

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/06 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M10





Past Name	Dularpur Math
Tehsil	Bachhwara
Location	25.522786 85.929801
Address	Chakamla, Dularpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from NH-28 towards east direction and is approx. 185m west of Raghunandanpur Chitragupta Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The precinct has a waterbody on its north and farmlands on its south. Later, it has residences and shops. It is lying on the east of KGRM bio floc Fish Farm.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	The precinct is entered from the east side through a porch that is framed by a pointed arch. It has a gallery with a series of pointed arches leading to the central open space. It has a Shiv temple on the left, an ashram on the front, and a residence on the right. The ashram is a single-storied building having a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. Its entrance is marked by a veranda on the façade. It has a series of circular columns supporting the sloped roof. It has a courtyard having rooms on all four sides. The temple has two garbhgriha having a common mandapa. It has two pyramidal-shaped shikharas topped with a metal finial. The two-storied entrance gateway has a series of ogee four-centered arches on the ground floor and a series of semi-circular arches on the first floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over time, Merchants and traders built several religious structures in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Dampness
Condition Description	Over the façade, the boundary wall has watermarks and flaking of the painted surface due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KACHERI

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BHR/07 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M10





Past Name	Kacheri
Tehsil	Bachhwara
Location	25.522380 85.930226
Address	Kali Rasulpur, Raghunandanpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from NH-28 towards east direction and is approx. 140m west of Raghunandanpur Chitragupta Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Munsif Court
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure has a waterbody on its north and farmlands on its south. Later it has residences and shops. It is lying on the east of KGRM bio floc Fish Farm.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It has a single rectangular hall. Over the façade, it has a series of semicircular arches running on all four faces. The arches are supported over square columns. The roof of the structure has been dismantled due to the deterioration of wooden girders. It has been ornamented with a cornice band and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure was build during the British rule. It was used as a court by the local administration to resolve the native disputes.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Begusarai along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Dampness.
Condition Description	Dismantled wooden girders who used to support the roof, Chipping and flaking of lime plaster surface
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (01) | **Reference No** GaD/Bgr/BHR/08 | **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M10



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Bachhwara
Location	25.522228 85.929686
Address	Chakamla, Dularpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from NH-28 towards east direction and is approx. 190m west of Raghunandanpur Chitragupta Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The residence is is surrouned by farm fields, religious buildings and public building. It has a abandoned Kachheri on the east at a distance of 50 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building approached from the east. It has a series of three rooms on the south that are accessible through rectangular openings. The rooms have colonnaded veranda before them with the dismantled roof. It had a sloped roof supported over square columns which is now collapsed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure was build during the British rule. It is presently abandoned. The residence has influence of colonial architecture.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Teghra along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The building is in poor condition. It has dismantled roof and walls. Growth of vegetation the floor.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAZRAT BADULLAH EIDGAH AND MAZAR

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGP/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M11





Past Name	Hazrat Badullah Eidgah
Tehsil	Bhagwanpur
Location	25.535958 85.937396
Address	Burhi Ban, Begusarai
Approach	It is loctaed on the west side of Takia Road and is approx. 70m east of Takia Masjid.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1890
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The structure is placed in a densely populated area. It has religious and residential buildings around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure having a high plinth level. It is accessed from the south-facing façade. It is divided into two parts having Eidgah on the west and mazar on the east. The Eidgah is entered from the two sides with a typical entrance having a rectangular opening flanked by two square columns. It is topped with a blind multifoilated arch and two minarets rising from the columns. Further it leads to the central open space having a qibla wall on the west side. In the center of the wall, it has a series of three multifoliated arches supported over circular columns and topped with a dome in the center and minarets on the corners. On all four corners, it has minarets topped with a dome and inverted lotus.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure was constructed in late 19th century. It is associated with Sufi saint migrated from Samastipur 500 year ago.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Begusarai along river Ganga had the benefits of fertile tracts and trade routes. The region came under the Muhammadan rule after the invasion of Bhakhtiyar Khilji in the late 12th century. With the increase in settlements, the need for religious buildings increased.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Dampness, Structural deterioration, Division of properties
Condition Description	Watermarks and flaking of plaster on the lower portion of the façade walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KABARISTAN

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGP/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M12





Past Name	Kabaristan
Tehsil	Bhagwanpur
Location	25.514076 85.945758
Address	Paigambarpur, Kazi Rasulpur, Begusarai
Approach	The structure is approached through Teghra-Mubarakpur road. It is lying on the east west of Kazi Rarulpur Masjid at a distance of approx 200m.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Burial
Property past use	Graveyard
Property present use	Graveyard
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The structure is located adjacent to the Teghra-Mubarkpur road. It has farmlands, waterbody around it. It is lying on the north-east of Teghra railway station at a distance of 500 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is approached from the south direction and is a square plan enclosed area having graves in the center and a boundary wall around them. On the southwest corner, it has a cenotaph-like structure. It has an octagonal base plan supporting a dome above it. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure belongs to a Muslim nobleman of the region. It is a private graveyard, and the graves are associated with his family members.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Begusarai along river Ganga had the benefits of fertile tracts and trade routes. The region came under the Muhammadan rule after the invasion of Bhakhtiyar Khilji in the late 12th century. With the increase in settlements, the need for burials and cemeteries increased.
State of conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Brocken southern wall, Vegetation growth on the walls and dome, Dismantling of lakhori bricks due to the loosening of lime plaster.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RASULPUR MOUND

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGP/03 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M12





Past Name	Rasulpur mound
Tehsil	Bhagwanpur
Location	25.513756 85.945801
Address	Paigambarpur, Kazi Rasulpur, Begusarai
Approach	The structure is approached through Teghra-Mubarakpur road. It is lying on the east west of Kazi Rarulpur Masjid at a distance of approx. 200 m.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Archaeological
Property past use	Mound
Property present use	Mound
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Not known
Building Setting	The structure is located adjacent to the Teghra-Mubarkpur road. It has farmlands, waterbody around it. It is lying on the north-east of Teghra railway station at a distance of 500 m.

Archeological	Medium	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	N.A.
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It has two mounds covered with sand and a growth of vegetation. The bricks on the surface are dismantled due to the loosening of lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The site belongs to a Muslim nobleman of the region. It is located in the private property having a graveyard and a waterbody.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Begusarai along river Ganga had the benefits of fertile tracts and trade routes. The region came under the Muhammadan rule after the invasion of Bakhtiyar Khilji in the late 12th century. With the increase in settlements, the need for burials and cemeteries increased.
State of conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The mound is in deteriorating conditions. It has vegetation growth above it and dismantled lakhori bricks around it.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (02)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M13





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.510850 85.929215
Address	Adharpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from NH-28 towards east direction and is approx. 350m southeast of Tajpur Bhagwati Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building has residences, shops and religious buildings in its vicinity. It is lying on the south of Adharpur Kalisthan at a distance of 180 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied residence standing on a low plinth level. It is accessed from the west-facing façade. It is entered through a veranda framed with semi-circular arches supported over circular columns. It leads to the central courtyard having rooms along its three sides. The veranda has a sloped roof with a jack-arched ceiling and the rooms have a sloped roof finished with terracotta tiles. The façade is ornamented with a cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People travelled and settled in this region of Begusarai due to the availability of fertile land. During early 20th century, this region was under the influence of British rule and several colonial influenced structures were built at that time.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Teghra along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface over the façade, growth of vegetation on the side façade and slopped roof.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (03)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M13





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.508014 85.933972
Address	Hasanpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located towards the north side of Teghra Station Road and is approx. 190m east of Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in the village settlement of Hasanpur, surrounded by residences and religious buildings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It has a single-storied veranda on the front having rooms on either side. It is framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The inner portion of the house is approached through an entrance marked by a multifoliated arches. It is lying on the right-hand corner of the north-facing façade. It has a gallery leading to the central courtyard has a habitable room around it. The windows and doors are framed within the segmental arch and multifoilated arch niches. The building is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils running on the upper edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People travelled and settled in this region of Begusarai due to the availability of fertile land. During early 20th century, this region was under the influence of British rule and several colonial influenced structures were built at that time.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Teghra along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Dampness
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the side and rear façade, exposed bricks due to flaking of lime plaster, and Broken parapet on the first floor.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (04)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/03 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M13





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.508092 85.934350
Address	Hasanpur, Begusarai
Approach	The residence is approached from the Teghra-Station road. It is lying on the south of Teghra station at a distance of 700 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Private
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	British office
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and religious buildings. It is lying on the north-east of Hasanpur Thakurbadi at a distance of 150 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building having a low plinth level. It has a series of rooms accessed through an entrance veranda. The veranda is framed with a series of semicircular arches supported over double circular columns having highlighted base and impost. The veranda has a flat roof which is lower in height than the roof of the rooms. The ventilators are made within the extended part of the ceiling while they open on the roof of the veranda. The structure has low parapet walls with a cornice band running on the top edges. The rear façade has a series of rectangular windows topped with slopped chajja supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People travelled and settled in this region of Begusarai due to the availability of fertile land. During early 20th century, this region was under the influence of British rule and several colonial influenced structures were built at that time.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Teghra along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Dampness
Condition Description	Closed windows using brick masonry, blackening on the façade and roof due to the dampness, flaking on plaster on the façade
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TEGHRA RAILWAY STATION

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/04 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M13





Past Name	Teghra Railway Station
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.510287 85.941480
Address	Adharpur, Begusarai
Approach	The station is approached from the Teghra station road leading towards northeast direction and is approx. 970m east of Hanuman Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Railway Station
Property present use	Railway Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The station is surrounded the sparsely populated area. It has farmlands and religious buildings around it. It is lying on the west of Panchayat Bhawan Barauni at a distance of 500 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	The building is located on a platform flanked by railway tracks on either side. It is approached from the west side and accessed through elevated stairs lying on its north. It is a rectangular building divided into two parts. On the north, it has a waiting area and the south façade has rooms for railway technicians, a station master, and a ticket counter. It has similar façades having a series of segmental arches supported over square columns. It has a multileveled roof with ventilators on the extended part. The building is ornamented with cornice bands running on the top edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The development of railways in the region started in the late 19th century. In the year 1860, the railways in Bihar were introduced. Initially, it was used to transport the raw goods from the interiors of India.
Association with Ganga	Initially, the mode of transporting the goods was using the river Ganga. To replace it, the development of railway infrastructure was done. Railway stations, tracks, and bridges were constructed.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Use of ceramic tiles on the lower portion of the walls due to the dampness. The external façade of the structure has been repainted.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI SATYANARAYAN MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/05 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M14





Past Name	Shri Satyanaryan Mandir
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.487251 85.938361
Address	Teghra, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Munger Ghat-Rashidpur Marg towards southwest direction and is built adjacent to Budhanath Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1875
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Dilip Marmari
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is built in the village settlement of Teghra with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The temple is rectnagular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having rectangular wooden door set within multifoilated arch. There are two smaller arches built on a platform on either side of the entrance. The gateway is topped by a mouled pediment having finials on top of it. Rooms are located on left and right side of the gateway having chajjas built above their entrance. The chajjas are supported on rectangular columns. Blind pointed arches are built on the either side of the access doors of the rooms. There are moulded stone brackets built below the parapet level of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The owner of this temple was a businessman who travelled through the district and settled here. Later on, he built this temple for the community to cater to their religious needs.
Association with Ganga	During 19th and 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Addition of drainage pipes at the parapet level. The temple is recently renovated with newer painted façade.
Source of Information	Rani Ram Bhagwan Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHAGWATI STHAN | **Reference No** GaD/Bgr/TGR/06 | **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M14



Past Name	Bhagwati Sthan
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.479505 85.933663
Address	Madhurapur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the northwest side of Bhagwati Sthan Road 1 and is approx. 365m northwest of Mahaveer Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation and river Ganga is flowing towards its south direction while a village settlement is located towards its northeast direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The temple complex has several temples. The oldest temple in the prencint has only a garbagriha and is rectangular in plan. The temple is built adjacent to a long rectangular structure has metal gate set within semicircular arch for its access. The arch is supported on semicircular pilasters. The temple is topped by a shikhara having urushringas built around it. The shikhara is has a kalasha on its top followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by the owner for the people to perform their religious rituals hence maintaining their religious beliefs.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The temple façade has been newly painted. Metal gate is added later to the entrances
Source of Information	Pandit Shri Ram Shakal Jha

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAMKRISHNA OMAR HIGH SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/07 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M15





Past Name	Ramkrishna Omar High School
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.485747 85.945729
Address	Teghra Bazar, Teghra, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Munger Ghat-Rashidpur Marg and is approx. 90m northwest of Teghra Police Station.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1939
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is in the village settlement of Teghra with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure and has a rectangular shaped plan. It is built on a low plinth and is accessed by a gateway which is a later addition. The gateway leads to an open area with the school building. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. There rectangular ventilators built above the arches. The classrooms are accessed by rectangular double panelled wooden doors. A moulded cornice band is running around the structure at the roof level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 19th century, wealthy traders and businessmen came and settled in Begusarai which was earlier the part of Munger. They built institutional buildings like colleges to cater the educational needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	During 19th century, many people travelled through river Ganga and settled in Begusarai district. Over time, settlements expanded and they built schools and colleges to cater the educational needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

S.D.O RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Bgr/TGR/08 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M15

Past Name	S.D.O Residence
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.484322 85.947310
Address	Teghra Bazar, Teghra, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Munger Ghat-Rashidpur Marg and is approx. 150m northwest of Teghra Gaushala.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is in the village settlement of Teghra with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The keystones are highlighted in the arches. The rooms are accessed by rectangular doors. The height of the veranda is lower than the height of the rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This whole area was under the influence of Britishers. This building used to owned by a British officer during 20th century. But now, this building is the residence of a government official.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They settled in the district and built their residences in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Addition of drainage pipes above the veranda
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Kartik Dubey, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (01)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/09 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M15





Past Name	Shiv and Hanuman Mandir
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.483007 85.948145
Address	Teghra Bazar, Teghra, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Munger Ghat-Rashidpur Marg and is approx. 400m northeast of Babanath Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is in the village settlement of Teghra with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The temple is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth It is accessed by an arcaded veranda built around the garbagriha. The veranda also acts a pradakshina path and has semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. This whole arcaded structure is a later addition with metal jaalis fixed between them. The garbagriha is square in plan and has a dodme built above it. The dome is ornamented with electrical lights and has an inverted ltus flower motif followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by the owner for the people to perform their religious rituals hence maintaining their religious beliefs.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	A metal corrugated sheet has been added later above the pradakshina path. The columns are cladded with tiles and façade has been repainted.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKUR BADI (03)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/10 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M16





Past Name	Ram Janaki Thakur Badi
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.473582 85.969043
Address	Shokhara, Barauni, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the north side of the Abhat Tirhut Road and is approx. 110m southwest of Sati Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area. It has residences and religious buildings around it. It is lying on the west of Barauni post office at a distance of 300 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple having a low plinth level. It is entered from the west-facing façade. It has a series of rooms approached through a colonnaded veranda. The temple structure is divided in to parts. The right side is a Shiv temple having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara while left side is Ram-Janki temple with a ribbed dome built above it. On the façade, it has flat arches supported over square columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People in this region are settled along near the banks of river Ganga. Over time, the settlements expanded and several temples were built by them to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations, Structural deterioration, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Cracks on the side façade walls and columns, Deterioration of material from the capitals of the columns.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE (02)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/11 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M16





Past Name	Shiv Temple
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.467954 85.965944
Address	Barauni gaon, Abadh Trihut Road, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the south direction of Barauni Gaon Road and is built in front of Ghatkindi Badi Durga Sthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bhula Pathak
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in the east direction from the river Ganga. It is at a distance of 600 m from the Abadh Trihut road lying in the north direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIA

Architectural description	The temple is facing the east direction and has a square planned garbhgriha and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening set within a semicircular arch. The garbhgriha has a colonnaded veranda around it. It is framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The temple has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara offsetting urushringas around it. The façade of the temple has been ornamented with cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was constructed by Bhula Pathak, wife of Pt. Chumman Pathak and is later renovated by their grandson Nand Kumar Pathak.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Closed arches using brick masonry, use of ceramic tiles in the garbhgriha. The façade of the temple has been painted recently.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PULWARIA EIDGAH

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/12 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M17





Past Name	Pulwaria Eidgah
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.466972 85.979543
Address	Dargah Mohallah, Shokhara, Begusarai
Approach	The structure is located on the south side of Pulwaria -Barauni Road and is built adjacent to Urdu Madhya Vidayalaya.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The structure is located on the north of the railway track. It is surrounded by residences, shops, and religious buildings. It is lying on the southwest of Masjid Phulwaria Dargah.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a trapezoid shaped structure and is entered from the north. The entryof the structure is marked by two square posts. It leads to the central open area having a qibla wall on the west side. The boundary wall is topped with battlements. The qibla wall has three parts a square-shaped mihrab framed with blind semicircular arches. It is topped with a dome with four minarets on the corners.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Several saints travelled through the forested region of Begusarai and meditated. Over time, Muslim settlements expanded and people built several mosques and eidgahs dedicated to the saints.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Begusarai along river Ganga had the benefits of fertile tracts and trade routes. The region came under the Muhammadan rule after the invasion of Bhakhtiyar Khilji in the late 12th century. With the increase in settlements, the need for Eidgah and cemeteries increased.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Dampness
Condition Description	Blackening over the boundary wall and battlements, Chipping of lime plaster from the Qibla wall
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DULARIA DHAM POND

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/13 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M17





Past Name	Dularia Dham Pond
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.464003 85.982004
Address	Phulwaria, Begusarai
Approach	The pond is approached by a road leading from Bholasthan-Barauni Marg towards west direction and is built on south side of Dulara Dham
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pokhara
Property present use	Pokhara
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	On the north of the structure it has a railway track, over the west it has a residential colony and on the south, it has an industrial setup.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a square-shaped Pokhara with a stepped platform around it. It is constructed with lakhori bricks and lime plaster. It measures 110m in length and 110m in width. There is a broken wall located towards the south direction of the pond having semicircular arched openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People in this region are settled along near the banks of river Ganga. Over time, the settlements expanded and several ponds were built by them to cater to the needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This led to the need of water structures for people.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Dampness, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	The steps along the four sides have been dismantled with the time, loosening of lakhori bricks due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE (03)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/14 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M17





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.459909 85.978999
Address	Near Imli Ghat, Begusarai
Approach	The temple is approached through Barauni Gaon road. It is diverted through the Munger Ghat - Rashidpur Road from the Kali Mandir Chawk.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Jethulal
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located along the stream of the river Ganga. It has Barauni Gaon road in its east direction. It has Ghatkandi Shiva Temple in northwest direction at a distance of 1.5 km.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is entered from the east-facing façade. The square planned garbhgriha and is accessed through a later added veranda supported over square base columns. It has a square planned garbhgriha, entered through a rectangular opening set within multifoliated arch. On the corners, it has four circular columns. The temple has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara followed by a kalasha and metal finial. The shikhara is built on a hexagonal base and has four small pillars built around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People in this region are settled along near the banks of river Ganga. Over time, the settlements expanded and several temples were built by them to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Addition of veranda around the garbhgriha, chipping of the painted surface from the columns and walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OFFICER'S RESIDENCE (02)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/15 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M18



Past Name	Railway Quarters
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.464711 85.987070
Address	Shokhara, Patra, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the west side of Rajendra Road and is approx. 220m northwest of Barauni Railway Station.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The precinct has residences, shops, religious buildings and civic buildings. It has Barauni Junction on its southeast side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It is entered through a colonnaded porch. The facade has a series of closed segmental arches. It has rectangular and square ventilators set within the segmental arches located above the arched openings. The openings have sloped projections supported over stone brackets. The height of the room is higher than the height of the entrance veranda. The structures are ornamented with multileveled cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	In the year 1860, the railways in Bihar were introduced. Initially, it was used to transport the raw goods from the interiors of India. Several railway authorities settled near the main railway junctions. Hence, building their residences.
Association with Ganga	Initially, the mode of transporting the goods was using the river Ganga. To replace it, the development of railway infrastructure was done. Railway stations and quarters were constructed.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations, Structural deterioration, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Closed arches over the façade. Blackening on the walls due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OFFICER'S RESIDENCE (01)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/16 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M18





Past Name	Railway Quarters
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.46428 85.98781
Address	Shokhara, Patra, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Rajendra Road and is approx. 220m northwest of Barauni Railway Station.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The precinct has residences, shops, religious buildings and civic buildings. It has Barauni Junction on its southeast side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It is entered through a colonnaded porch. The facade has a series of closed segmental arches. It has rectangular and square ventilators set within the segmental arches located above the arched openings. The openings have sloped projections supported over stone brackets. The height of the room is higher than the height of the entrance veranda. The structures are ornamented with multileveled cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	In the year 1860, the railways in Bihar were introduced. Initially, it was used to transport the raw goods from the interiors of India. Several railway authorities settled near the main railway junctions. Hence, building their residences.
Association with Ganga	Initially, the mode of transporting the goods was using the river Ganga. To replace it, the development of railway infrastructure was done. Railway stations, tracks, quarters and bridges were constructed.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations, Structural deterioration, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Addition of rooms on the fist floor using modern building materials, cracks on the façade walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SARASWATI VILAS SANSKRIT SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/17 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M18





Past Name	Saraswati Vilas Sanskrit School
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.466773 85.988047
Address	Shokhara, Patra, Begusarai
Approach	The building is approached through Barauni-Purnea Highway. It is located between the LIC of India office and Bandhan Bank of Rajendra road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1919
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and public buildings. It has several banks around it. It is located at a distance of approx 330 m from the Barauni Chowk tiraha.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	The residence is built on a corner plot. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It has an entrance marked by a semi-circular arch opening. It leads to the central courtyard having rooms around it. It has a series of rooms on the left to the entrance, used as shops. The ground floor façade has a rectangular opening having wooden flaps and iron grills. Over the side facade, it has a rectangular opening adorned with semi-circular arches. On the first floor, it has rooms on the south side having rectangular openings. The ceiling of the entrance verandah is supported by wooden girders.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The school was constructed by the British administration. The institutional part was started majorly after the year of 1900. The school was converted to the Sanskrit School in the year of 1919.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Begusarai along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their institutional set up in the major Indian heartlands.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations, Material deterioration, Dampness
Condition Description	The flaking of the painted surfaces and blackening over the façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

VERNACULAR RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bgr/TGR/18 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M19





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Teghra
Location	25.466161 86.013615
Address	Makhan Sala Road, Malti, Begusarai
Approach	The residence is located on the north side of Abadh Trihut Road and is approx.330m east of Sunrise Public School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences from the north side and it has farmlands on the south. It is lying on the east of Sewa Kendra SBI at a distance of 600m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building having a high plinth level accessed through stairs. It has a series of rooms accessed through an entrance veranda. The veranda is framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over double circular columns having highlighted base and impost. The veranda has a sloped roof which is lower in height than the height of the rooms. The structure has low parapet walls with a cornice band running on the edges. The sloped roof is supported over wooden girders and finished with terracotta tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People travelled and settled in this region of Begusarai due to the availability of fertile land. During early 20th century, this region was under the influence of British rule and several colonial influenced structures were built at that time.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	The use of iron sheets on the right side of the roof, dismantled terracotta tiles, broken cornice bands and ornamentations
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WATER TANK (02)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BRN/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M18





Past Name	Water tank
Tehsil	Barauni
Location	25.463967 85.984079
Address	Shokhara, Patra, Begusarai
Approach	The Structure is approached from the Barauni-Purnea state highway. It is located on the south-west of Barauni post at a distance of 155 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central Government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Water tank
Property present use	Water tank
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by public building. It has Barauni post office and junction and cargo port around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a double-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It is constructed of solid brick masonry. It is a rectangular planned building. It has rooms on the ground floor and a water tank on the upper floor. The shorter side has two multi-levelled semi-circular arches both on the ground and the first floor. The longer side has three semi-circular arches having highlighted impost. The structure is ornamented with dentils and a multi-levelled cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The water storage tanks were a major source of water during early 20th century. When Britishers took control over the region, they built several water tanks near railway stations for the service of trains.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built water tanks for the service of trains.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Closed arch on the ground floor, growth of vegetation on the roof
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DINKAR GRAM THAKURBADI AND WELL

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BRN/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M20





Past Name	Thakur Badi
Tehsil	Barauni
Location	25.425742 86.006020
Address	Simaria, Begusarai
Approach	The structure is approached from the Thakurbadi-Simariya road which is diverted from the Barauni Chawk on the east.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farmlands and residences. It is on the north of Post Office Simariya at a distance of 400m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	The temple is located in an enclosed space accessed from the east side. Its entrance is marked by two square columns. The temple is lying on the northeast corner of the premise. It has a square planned garbhgriha entered through a rectangular opening. It has a verandah around it supported over square columns. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having a Kalash and finial on the top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Merchants and traders started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The growth of vegetation on the shikhara and platform, chipping of plastered surface due to the dampness
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GOPAL MANDIR AND DHARMSHALA

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M21





Past Name	Gopal Ji Mandir
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.428066 86.098118
Address	NH 31, Ulao, Begusarai
Approach	The temple is approached by Baidyanath-Satyanarayan Marg and is approx 400m west of Excellent Public School.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gopal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located on the left of NH 31 while going towards Begusarai. It has residences and shops around it. It is lying on the west of Bina Banquet hall at a distance of 107 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIA

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building having a low plinth level. The temple is approached from the east-facing façade. It has a central entrance gateway framed with multifoliated arch. It leads to the central courtyard having rooms built around it. Over the façade it has a verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported over circular columns. It has opened on the first floor adorned with semi-circular arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by the local zamindar Gopal after which the building is named. He travelled through the district and settled in this region. This temple was built by him to cater to the religious needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the first floor, Blackening of the parapet and walls due to the dampness
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI (05)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M22





Past Name	Konkaul Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.427943 86.161915
Address	Suja, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Suja Main Road towards north direction and is approx. 315m northwest of Nat Baba Asthan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has agricultural fields on its west and south side, residential settlements are located towards the east side of the temple.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The structure is accessed by a mandapa having semicircular arch in the centre and two blind pointed arches, built on either side. The arch is supported on semicircular columns. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having carved wooden door as its entrance. There is a sculpture of Lord Hanuman located on the left side of the entrance while the right façade has the scupture. The entrance door is set within semicircular arch, supported on semicircular columns. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara having urushringas built around it. The shikhara has an inverted lotus flower followed by a metal finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. People started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration,
Condition Description	The mandapa is a later addition to the original structure. Flaking of plaster, Exposed and broken brick masonary
Source of Information	Mahant Shankar Das

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CONGRESS BHAWAN

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/03 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M23





Past Name	Congress Bhawan
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.426918 86.137257
Address	Opp. to Ayurvedic College, Lohiya Nagar, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of the Police Line Road and is approx. 125m south of Circuit House.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Congress Party
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in Begusarai city with offices and other institutional buildings built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, hexagonal in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an extended veranda having segmental arch in the front and semicircular arches on its sides, supported on rectangular columns. A band is running around the building, located at the springing level of the arches. The ceiling of the veranda has a jack arched roof. A moulded cornice band is running below the parapet level of the building. The parapet has small pillars with pyramidal shikhras built on top of them. The rooms of the office are accessed by rectangular double panelled wooden doors. The rooms have similar ceiling as compared to the veranda. The height of the rooms are greater than the height of the veranda. There is a circular pediment built at the parapet level of the rooms with stepped railing at its base.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that during the British Era, Gandhiji travelled and came to this building during their Champaran Satyagrah.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several civic structures to gain control over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vandalism, Later additions
Condition Description	The plaster on the façade of the structure is wearing off. Electrical conduits can be seen hanging at the façade of the rooms.
Source of Information	Arjun Singh

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUJA MATH

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/04 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M24





Past Name	Suja Math
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.443082 86.139797
Address	Suja Anandpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is accessed by a road leading from Begusarai-Rosera Road towards east direction anf is approx. 425m northeast of River Valley School.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Vaidyanath Jha
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is has residences and shops built around it. There are agricultural fields situated on its east and west direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medum	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having a metal gate which is a later addition, set within a pointed arch. The gateway leads to paved pathway having broken old structures built around it. These structures were a part of old thakurbadi and used to have arches as their entrances. A single storey storey structure with moulded arches have been built later in the area. There is also a circular well located in the close proximity of the building. The well is built with bricks and further cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A local saint adopted the name of the Shahjahan's son 'Suja' after meeting him. When he came back, this math was built by him and whole area was named after the saint.
Association with Ganga	During 19th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster on the façade.
Source of Information	Vaidyanath Jha

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (05)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/05 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Maskara House
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.416406 86.130723
Address	Karpuri Road, Nirala Nagar, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Karpuri Marg and is approx. 30m southeast of Jama Masjid.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1880's
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shubham Maskara
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its east side and Teliya Pokhar on its southwest side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The ground floor has shopfronts located on its right side and entrance to the residence on the left side. The residence is accessed by a metal gate and has circular columns built above the boundary wall. There are louvers with eaves at their base, located between these columns. A pointed arch is built between the horizontal louvers, situated adjacent to the metal gate. The metal gate leads to a three wooden doors having pilasters built on their either side. A band is running at the front façade of the building at the base level of the first floor. The first floor façade has metal jaali railings and metal corrugated sheet located above them which is a later addition. The parapet of the building has railing with geometric openings in it. A band of dentils running at its base. The residence has a courtyard with rooms built around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A businessman named Shyam Lal came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger district. He built his residence in this area in order to expand his business.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled and built their residences in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade. Rust deposition on metal structures. Electrical wires hanging in front of the building.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (04)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/06 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Karpurinath Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.416037 86.130218
Address	Karpuri Road, Nirala Nagar, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the west side of Karpuri Marg and is approx. 85m southwest of Jama Masjid.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1802
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Alok Kumar Aggarwal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Teliya Pokhar on its southwest side and is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having stepped arches, supported on rectangular columns. The arcaded structure leads to the colonnaded entrance to temple having octagonal columns with moulded capitals. A flat roof chajja is built above these arches. There are rectangular jharokha like structures, built at the roof level of the mandapa having jaali railing built between the columns. The ceiling of the mandapa is supported on wooden members. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a carved wooden door as its entrance. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with urushringas built around it. The shikhara has an inverted lotus flower followed by a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. People started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening and Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Tile cladding done at the façade of the garbagriha.
Source of Information	Alok Kumar Aggarwal

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (06)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/07 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Maskara Residence
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.414846 86.130070
Address	Marwari Mohalla Road, Ratanpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Gaushala Road and is approx. 70m east of Teliya Pokhar.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1928
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gajodhar Baksh Maskara
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It has Teliya Pokhar on its west side and is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The access of the residence is through rectangular opening built on northern façade of the structure. Another entrance is located on the left side of the opening, enclosed within multifoilated arch. A rectangular window is located on the right side of the opening. The leftmost portion of the ground floor has a shopfront. The first floor façade has wooden doors for the access of the rooms and windows, set within semicircular arches. An extended balcony is built which is supported on metal I sections. The western side of the building has a moulded cornice band with dentils running at the base level of the first floor. The first floor façade has windows enclosed by semicircular arches. A extended room is built at the centre of the façade with jaalis built above and below this room.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A businessman came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger district. He built his residence in this area in order to expand his business.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled and built their residences in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Later addition
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints, Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure
Source of Information	Pawan Sharma

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABU DHARAMSHALA THAKURBADI

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/08 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Babu Damrulal Thakurbadi
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.415496 86.132857
Address	Mungeriganj Road, Vishnupur, Sarvodaya Nagar, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Mungeriganj Road and is approx. 670m northwest of B.P. High School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1943
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its east side and Teliya Pokhar on its west side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having jaali built between them. The jaalis are giving an impression of multifoilated arch. The parapet of the structure has jaali railing with a triangular pediment located in the centre. Eaves are built at the base level of the parapet. Rectangular door is built at the front façade which leads to the mandapa having rooms located on its right side. The ceiling of the mandapa is supported on wooden beams. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a colonnaded structure built in front of its entrance. Jaalis are built between the circular columns of the structure. The entrance of the garbagriha is through a rectangular door set within trifoliate pointed arch, supported on semicircular pilasters. Side entrances have doors enclosed within similar kind of arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. People started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	The temple is recently renovated with repairs and new paint on the façade. The jaali inside temple is partially broken.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (07)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/09 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.411649 86.132079
Address	Chatti Road, Ratanpur, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Chatti Road and is approx. 140m west of Miyanchak Masjid.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in Begusarai city with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan. The first floor façade of the building has wooden door for the access of the rooms, set within semicircular arch. A window is built adjacent to this door. An offset moulding of these arches are running above the door and window, supported on pilasters. A semicircular opening is built pn the left side of the window which has the stairs that lead to the terrace. A moulded cornice band with dentils is running below the parapet. The parapet of the building is partially broken. The parapet of the mumty also has a cornice band with a baluster railing.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A businessman came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger district. He built his residence in this area in order to expand his business. Later on, he got shifted to another area leaving this building abandoned.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled and built their residences in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	A metal corrugated sheet has been added later on the first floor. Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHITTRAGUPTA MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/10 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Chittragupta Mandir
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.419018 86.135775
Address	Near Badi Pokhar, Chitragupta Mandir Road, Pokharia Road, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Kachahari Road and is approx. 80m northeast of Neelam Chowk.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Kayastha community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has Badi Pokhar on its northeast side and is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a mandapa which is a later addition. The mandapa has a metal jaali door fixed between a rectangular opening which serves as the entrance. There is one window built on the either side of the entrance. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha which is topped by a shikhara. The shikhara has urushringas built around it and has kalasha followed by a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built by the kayastha community which is considered as writing castes, who had historically served the ruling powers as administrators, ministers and record-keepers.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the mandapa and plinth. Drainage pipes are running at the façade of the temple.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (05)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/11 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.418619 86.135401
Address	Kachahari Road, Vishnupur, Chitragupta Nagar, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Kachahari Road and is approx. 75m southwest of Chitragupta Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It has Badi Pokhar on its northeast side and is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by mandapa having an arcaded veranda with segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The keystones are highlighted in all the arches. The ceiling of the mandapa is supported on wooden members. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having wooden door for its access. A moulded cornice band is running at the roof level of the structure. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara followed by a metal finial on its top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. People started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the interior façade of the mandapa. Drainage pipes and electrical wires have added later to the structure.
Source of Information	Pawan Kumar, Daljit Kaur

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CIVIL COURT

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/12 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Civil Court
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.417403 86.136163
Address	Kachahari Road, Vishnupur, Vishnuagupta Nagar, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the west side of VIP Road and is approx. 90m northwest of DTO Office.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Court
Property present use	Court
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Badi Pokhar on its far north side and is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns. The veranda has a sloping roof, cladded with clay tiles and is supported on wooden beams and columns. The rooms have rectangular wooden doors as their entrance. The height of the rooms is greater than the height of the veranda. The front façade of the rooms have rectangular ventilators located below the roof level. A moulded cornice band is running around the structure at its roof level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This whole area was under the influence of Britishers. During early 20th century, many offices and courts were established by them to maintain law and order in the region.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several civic structures to gain control over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the building. Several electrical conduits and drainage pipes are running along the walls.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DTO OFFICE

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/13 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25



Past Name	DTO Office
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.416811 86.136786
Address	Vishnupur, Chitragupta Nagar, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of VIP Road and is approx. 90m southeast of Civil Court
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known`
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Office
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its south side and has civic structures built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low`
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches. The leftmost arch has a metal gate fixed between it. A rectangular window is built adjacent to the arch. Two small rooms are built on either side of the building having sloping roofs, cladded with metal corrugated sheet and has rectangular windows on their facades. The height of the room is lower than the height of the building. The rooms inside the buildings are accessed by rectangular wooden doors with horizontal louvers.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This whole area was under the influence of Britishers. During early 20th century, many offices and courts were established by them to maintain law and order in the region.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several civic structures to gain control over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the walls of the buildings. Broken and rust deposition on the metal sheets.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD KACCHERI

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/14 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Old Kaccheri
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.415335 86.135145
Address	Vishnupur, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from VIP Road towards west direction and is approx. 105m southwest of Gandhi Stadium Playground.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Court
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its northeast side and has civic structures built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having segmental arches, supported on rectangular columns. The left side of the building has semicircular arches for the entrance. The rooms are accessed by the rectangular wooden doors with windows built on their either side. The height of the rooms are greater than the height of the veranda. The façade of the extended part of the rooms have rectangular ventilators. Moulded cornice bands are running at the roof level of the veranda and rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This whole area was under the influence of Britishers. During early 20th century, many offices and courts were established by them to maintain law and order in the region.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several civic structures to gain control over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façades of the building. Exposed brick masonary at the plinth level. Addition of drainage pipes on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JILA SHIKSHA PADADHIKARI

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/15 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Jila Shiksha Padadhikhari
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.414512 86.135704
Address	VIP Road, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the west side of VIP Road and is approx. 120m south of Gandhi Stadium Playground.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	School and Hostel
Property present use	Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its northeast side and has civic structures built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a metal gate built on the shorter façade of the structure. The gate leads to an arcaded corridor having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The arches have moulded offsets built around them. There are rooms planned on each corner of the building, extending from the façade line. The façade of these rooms have windows set within semicircular arches. Keystones are highlighted in these arches. The longer façade of the structure has an arcaded veranda having similar arches built on the shorter side. The first floor façade has rectangular openings enclosed within blind semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns with moulded capitals. The first floor façade of the extended rooms have rectnagular windows set within semicircular arches, supported on pilasters.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building was initially built as a school named B.P. School and later on converted into a hostel. Years later, the structure was finally converted as district educational office.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several civic structures to gain control over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vandalism, Later additions
Condition Description	Blackening on the façade of the structure, Weakening of the masonary joints. Some of the chajjas above the windows have been broken.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SADAR HSOPITAL | **Reference No** GaD/Bgr/BGR/16 | **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Sadar Hospital
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.414127 86.135975
Address	Ratanpur, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the south side of Main Road and is approx. 145m south of Gandhi Stadium Playground.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Hospital
Property present use	Hospital
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its far north side and has civic structures built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The hospital complex has single storey structures, rectangular in plan and are built on low plinth. The building having a shorter plan is located towards the north side of the complex while the other building is located towards south direction. The shorter building is accessed by a rectangular opening with rectangular windows built on its left side. Metal jaalis have been fixed between these windows which are later additions. Rectangular pilasters are built on either side of the windows and as well as on the corner edges of the structure. Sloping roof is built above the entrance, cladded with clay tiles. There is an extension with metal corrugated sheet, supported on slender metal columns. The building on the south side has a similar construction with a key difference of rectangular ventilator located on the short façade and bullseye opening on the longer façade, below the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During early 20th century, wealthy traders and businessmen came and settled in Begusarai district which was earlier a part of Munger. Several hospitals were built by them to cater the needs of the society.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people came through river Ganga and settled in Begusarai district. Over time, settlements expanded and they built hospitals to cater the needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structures. Dust deposition on the sloping roof.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KENDRIYA PUSTAKALAYA | **Reference No** GaD/Bgr/BGR/17 | **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Kendriya Pustakalaya
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.414361 86.136431
Address	Main Road, Near Sadar Hospital, Sarvodaya Nagar, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the north side of Main Road and is approx. 130m southeast of Gandhi Stadium Playground.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Library
Property present use	Library
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Colonial and Regional
Building Setting	It has Gandhi stadium playground on its far north side and has civic structures built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is single storey structure and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a porch and a colonnaded veranda having circular columns, built on rectangular pedestals. There are mouldings done on the façade, located above the circular columns. A rectangular planned room is situated on the right side of the structure having a rectangular window, built on the façade. A flat roof chajja is built above this window. The rooms on the building are accessed by double panelled wooden doors. Another rectangular structure is located towards the west side of the building having a colonnaded veranda and jaalis built between them. A chattri with multifoilated arches is built in front of this building. The arches are supported circular columns. The structure has a statue of Mahatama Gandhi located and is topped by a fluted dome with a metal finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	People came and settled in Begusarai district. Over time, settlements expanded along with needs of the community. Several libraries were built by local philantrophists to meets the needs of the people.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several civic structures like libraries for the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure. Addition of drainage pipes on the façade.
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CINEMA THEATRE | **Reference No** GaD/Bgr/BGR/18 | **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	Cinema Theatre
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.411907 86.137805
Address	Opp. To B.P. High School, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the west side of Matihani Road and is approx. 215m northwest of Badi Pokhar.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1943
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Theatre
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Begusarai city with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a rectangular opening having a metal sliding door, located on the façade of a room. The room has rectangular windows with wooden doors on either side of the entrance and above it. It is topped by a stepped pediment. It has a pitched roof cladded with metal corrugated sheets. The room leads to the main theatre area having a rectangular wooden door and pilasters built at regular pilasters on the side façade. The main theatre area also has a similar pitched roof. Both of the pitched roofs are supported on metal beams. The height of the theatre area is greater than the height of the entrance room.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During early 20th century, this whole area was under the influence of Britishers. Many recreational structures were built by them to cater needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several recreational structures as theatres in this region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the facades. Rust deposition on exposed metal members.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

B.P. INTER SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/19 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M25





Past Name	B.P. Inter School
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.412350 86.139059
Address	Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Matihani Road and is approx. 160m northwest of Badi Pokhar.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1888
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Begusarai city with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The school complex has a main school block located towards north side, a science block which is built on east side and a residence situated on southwest direction. These buildings are built around a playground. Amongst all of them, the main school block is the oldest. The building is a double storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The ground floor is accessed by a metal jaali gate and sliding doors fixed between columns. There are colonnaded verandas built on the either side of entrance, having rectangular columns with moulded capitals. Metal vertical louvers are fixed between the columns. A moulded band is running on the right side façade of the structure. The first floor is a later addition having rectangular openings on the right side and wooden doors given for the access of the classrooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 19th century, wealthy traders and businessmen came and settled in Begusarai which was earlier the part of Munger. They built institutional buildings like colleges to cater the educational needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	During 19th century, many people travelled through river Ganga and settled in Begusarai district. Over time, settlements expanded and they built schools and colleges to cater the educational needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening on the façade. Exposed brick masonary and broken cladding on the plinth façade.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR (06)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/20 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M26





Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.406008 86.138421
Address	Hemra Chowk, Mia Chowk, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Matihani Road and is approx. 95m northwest of Hemra Public School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the Begusarai city with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectanagular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded, flat roof mandapa having rectangular columns. Flat roof chajjas are located at the side façade, above the openings. The mandapa leads to the pradakshina path having circular columns with moulded capitals on each side. Rectangular columns are located at the edges of the structure. The ceiling of the structure is supported on wooden beams. A moulded cornice band is running at the roof level of the structure with curved mouldings at its base. The garbagriha is accessed by double panelled wooden doors and has rectangular windows, set within semicircular arches on two facades. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara having urushringas built around and is further topped by metal finial. A circular well is located in the close proximity of temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in the Vedic manuscripts. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. People started building temples and ashrams in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for religious rituals.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deteriotation, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the facades. Structural cracks are visible. Exposed brick masonary
Source of Information	Alo Kumari

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GATEWAY RUINS

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/21 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M27



Past Name	Gateway
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.401990 86.148244
Address	Bishanpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from MRJD Road towards south direction and is approx. 80m southwest of Chaiti Durga Sthaan.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1934
Ownership	Not known
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Ruins
Property past use	Gateway
Property present use	Ruins
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation and has residential settlement located towards southwest direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural Description	The gateway has one rectangular pillar on either side. The pillars are built by bricks and further cladded with lime mortar. There are horizontal and vertical grooves given on the facades along with geometric mouldings. Moulded cornice bands are running along the facades, at top of the pillars.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This gateway was earlier a part of residence which was owned by a British officer.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built their residences as they took over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Blackening on the façade of the pillars. Exposed and broken brick masonary. Flaking of plaster
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAULAKHA TEMPLE COMPLEX

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/22 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M28





Past Name	Naulakha Mandir
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.409036 86.149673
Address	Bishnupur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the west side of Naulakha Path and is approx. 130m southeast of Naulakha Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It has a 'pokhar' located on its east side and residences, shops situated towards west and north side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIA

Architectural Description	The temple complex is rectangular in plan and is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The veranda leads to a double height gateway having double panelled carved wooden doors. The enters into an arcaded foyer which opens up into an open area. There is a single storey arcaded building, built around the open area. The building has semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. A band is running on the front façade, located at the springing level of the structure. Rectangular pilasters are built above this band which goes upto the roof level. Remains of old boundary wall is located towards the south side of the complex. A circular well is situated on the west side of the precinct, built with bricks and cladded with stone. The well has a circular base having another circular opening of smaller radius.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is widely famous across the area. Earlier this temple used to be a huge complex. Over time, as old structures deteriorated the new structures were built.
Association with Ganga	During 20th century, many people settled in Begusarai district along the banks of river Ganga. Over time, settlements expanded and they built temples to cater the religious needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of arcaded single storey structure. Exposed and broken brick masonary on old boundary wall.
Source of Information	Ram Dev

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHTO RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/23 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M28



Past Name	Mahto Residence
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.412841 86.146211
Address	Chauhan Mohalla, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the north side of Dak Bungalow Road and is approx. 420m southwest of Don Basco School, Vishnupur
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1920-21
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Binod Chauhan
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Begusarai city with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey falt roof structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. A moulded band is running at springing level of the arches. The rooms are accessed by rectangular wooden doors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was earlier belonged to a British officer. After Independence, this residence was owned by a family who is indulged in farming business.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built their residences as they took over the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints. Flaking of plaster on the façade of the rooms.
Source of Information	Binod Chauhan

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJKIYKRIT SANKUL MADHYA VIDYALAYA	**Reference No** GaD/Bgr/BGR/24 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M28



Past Name	Rajkiykrit Sankul Madhya Vidyalaya
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.412867 86.146513
Address	Chauhan Mohalla, Begusarai City, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the north side of Dak Bungalow Road and is approx. 390m southwest of Don Basco School, Vishnupur
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1936
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Rotary Club, Begusarai
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the Begusarai city with residences and shops built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a double storey structure, L shape in plan and is built on a high plinth. The structure was originally rectangular in plan, the northern part of building was added later to the old structure having similar construction. It is accessed by a gateway which is built later having semicircular metal gate fixed between rectangular columns. The gateway has a semicircular pediment built above the entrance. The gateway leads to an open area having the main school building. The ground floor of the building is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. An extended chajja is running at the façade, located between the ground and first floor. The first floor has semicircular arches with metal jaalis fixed between them. A band is running at the springing level of the arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 19th century, wealthy traders and businessmen came and settled in Begusarai which was earlier the part of Munger. They built institutional buildings like colleges to cater the educational needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	During 19th century, many people travelled through river Ganga and settled in Begusarai district. Over time, settlements expanded and they built schools and colleges to cater the educational needs of the community.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Exposed brick masonary, The building was renovated recently having painted facades.
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KHATOPUR MASJID

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/25 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M29





Past Name	Khatopur Masjid
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.409523 86.161101
Address	Khatopur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the east side of Khatopur Road and is approx. 310m northeast of Bazidpur Government School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences, shops and has agricultural fields on its far east side.

Archeological	N.A	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The praying hall is accessed by three double panelled wooden doors leading to an arcaded corridor having pointed arches. The west consists of blind pointed arches on either side of the mihrab. The exterior façade of the praying hall has four octagonal minarets. A moulded cornice band is running at the roof level of the structure. The praying hall is topped by three domes having inverted lotus flower motis followed by metal finials. A double storey RCC structure has been added later adjoining the mosque.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 19th and early 20th century, People came and settled in Begusarai district which was earlier a part of Munger. Over time, Muslim settlements also expanded and people built mosques to pray prophet and their local saints.
Association with Ganga	Several saints travelled through river Ganga and came to Begusarai to meditate. Over time, Muslim settlements expanded in this region and people built religious structures to pray these saints.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations
Condition Description	Drainage pipes protuding out from the exterior façade. Flaking of plaster on the east façade of the praying hall.
Source of Information	Ain-Ul-Haq

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRICK KILN

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BGR/26 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M30





Past Name	Brick Kiln
Tehsil	Begusarai
Location	25.411485 86.201442
Address	NH 31, Chodda, Begusarai
Approach	The structure is approached from the NH 31 lying on its left. It is at a distance of 250 m in the east direction.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Brick kiln
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farmlands and sparsely populated residences. It is lying on the east of Bihar Gramin Bank at a distance 260 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The long minaret like brick kiln has rectangular platform around it. It has series of semi-circular arches on the all four facades on the base. The kiln has a circular base which decreases while going on the top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure is used to make bricks using old method. The region has several such brick kilns in the regions. Presently only a few of the such kilns are in working condition.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.
State of conservation	Advanced state of decay
Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration, Structural deterioration
Condition Description	Dismantled bricks of the base around the kiln, Growth of vegetation on the surface.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (08)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BLA/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M31





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Balia
Location	25.387048 86.254381
Address	Rahatpur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the west side of Lakho-Minapur-Rahatpur Road and is approx. 445m east of Rahatpur Chandika Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Rahatpur with residences on east side and agricultural fields on its west side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, L shaped in plan and is built on a low plinth. The longer façade is accessed by an arcaded veranda having semiciircular arches, supported on rectangular columns. The veranda is located on the right side of the longer façade. The veranda has a sloping roof, cladded with clay tiles. The rooms are accessed by wooden doors. The height of the veranda is lower than the height of the rooms. There is a pitched roof built above the rooms. The shorter façade has windows set within segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The owner of this residence came and settled in this region. He built his residence and started farming. The successors of the owner is indulged in same farming business.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled along the banks and started farming in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade, Exposed and broken
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKMINIYA STATION

Reference No GaD/Bgr/BLA/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M32





Past Name	Lakhminiya Station
Tehsil	Balia
Location	25.425896 86.309606
Address	Lakhminiya, Begusarai
Approach	The railway station is approached through Barauni-Purnea highway. It is located on the north of Ballia Nagar Thana at a distance of 500 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Central government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Railway Station
Property present use	Railway Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	On the north of the station it has a waterbody and on the south direction it has residences, shops and public buildings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the south-facing façade. The station building is divided into two parts having a waiting room on the west side and a technician's room and ticket counter on the east side. The building is approached through a veranda having a series of semicircular arches supported over square columns. The arches on the façade are closed using brick masonry. The veranda has a sloped roof supported over wooden girders and is finished using terracotta tiles. The waiting room has a multi-levelled flat roof. The extended roof has ventilators. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and highlighted semi-circular arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The development of railways in the region started in the late 19th century. In the year 1860, the railways in Bihar were introduced. Initially, it was used to transport the raw goods from the interiors of India.
Association with Ganga	Initially, the mode of transporting the goods was using the river Ganga. To replace it, the development of railway infrastructure was done. Railway stations, tracks, quarters and bridges were constructed.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Use of ceramic tiles till the dado level, growth of vegetation on the sloped roof, closed arches on the façade
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshit Kumar

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (09)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/SPK/01 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M33





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kamal
Location	25.406297 86.380269
Address	Panchveer, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the west side of the Panchveer-Mughalsarai Road and is approx. 305m northwest of Panchveer Middle School.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gulab Ram
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Panchveer and has shops and residences built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a gateway having carved rectaangular wooden doors, set within semicircular arch having a bullseye opening with jaali. Rectangular mouldings are built around this arch. A geometric jaali structure is located above the rectangular mouldings. There are semicircular pilasters built on the either side of the entrance door and have corinthian capitals. Rectangular windows with chajjas are located on the right side of the gateway. The chajjas are supported by stone brackets and have eaves hanging from them. Square shaped ventilators are built above the windows with metal jaalis fixed in them. A moulded cornice band is running at the front façade of the structure, located below the parapet level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The owner of this residence is engaged in commercial business. He settled in this region due to the growing opportunities of business expansion.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled along the banks and started farming in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Structural deterioration, Vandalism
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints. Several poster pasted on the façade.
Source of Information	Locals

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PURANI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Bgr/SPK/02 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M33





Past Name	Masjid Sultania Lakhminia
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kamal
Location	25.407929 86.380262
Address	Panchveer, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Munger Ghat-Rashidpur Road towards north and is approx. 350m northwest of Panchveer Post Office.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Panchveer and has shops and residences built around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIA

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The mosque is accessed by a gateway which leads to an open area. The praying hall has a colonnaded veranda for its access having octagonal columns with different types of jaalis built between them. The central jaali amongst all of them is built in the shape of multifoilated arch. The parapet of the veranda has a stepped railing along with a triangular pediment built in the centre. The side parapet of the structure has a battlement like railing. The veranda leads to the entrances of the praying hall having wooden doors, set within semicircular arches. The praying hall has an arcaded corridor having pointed arches. The mihrab is also enclosed in a bigger pointed arch. The praying hall is topped by five domes with moulded drum at their base and have inverted lotus flower motif followed by a metal finial on their top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that a trader was passing through and his ship got stuck. A saint was brushing his teeth by 'daatun' and when he threw the daatun, the ship of the trader got free. As per the wish of the saint, this mosque was built by the trader in one night.
Association with Ganga	During 18th century, several saints travelled through river Ganga and came to Begusarai to meditate. Over time, Muslim settlements expanded in this region and people built religious structures to pray these saints.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions
Condition Description	The veranda in front of the praying hall was built later. The mosque was renovated recently with tile cladding on the façade.
Source of Information	Mohd. Akhtar

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE (10)

Reference No GaD/Bgr/SPK/03 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M34





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kamal
Location	25.417538 86.412745
Address	Kurha, Begusarai
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Barauni-Purnea Highway towards south direction and is approx. 390m southeast of Durga Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Kurha and has shops and residences built around it.

Archeological	N.A,	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The residence is built with bricks and further cladded with lime mortar. The façade of the building has rectangular windows with metal jaali fixed between them. The windows are enclosed within semicircular arched mouldings, supported on pilasters. The pilasters have moulded capital and base along with fluted shaft. There is a pair of rectangular pilasters built on the right side of the windows which goes upto the roof level. A circular well is located in front of the building, built with bricks and cladded with stone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The owner of this residence came in this region of Begusarai to expand his business. Due to the development to commercial structures around it, The successor of the owner decided to renovate the residence.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled along the banks and started farming in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth, Alterations
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure, Exposed and broken brick masonary, Weakening of the masonary joints
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRICK KILN | **Reference No** GaD/Bgr/SKP/04 | **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M35



Past Name	Brick Kiln
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kalan
Location	25.452690 86.444405
Address	Raghunathpur Barari, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the east side of Raghunathpur Barari Road and is approx. 1km north of Chota Baba Sthan
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Brick kiln
Property present use	Brick kiln
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields and has village settlement on its far east side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The brick kiln is built on a circular platform which is now deteriorating over time. The brick kiln has a circular base with decreasing width from bottom to top. A circular band is running around the structure near the chimney.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure is used to make bricks using old method. The region has several such brick kilns in the regions. Presently only a few of the such kilns are in working condition.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of fertile land and favourable conditions provided by river Ganga. People built several brick kilns near the banks.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Th circular platform has exposed and broken brick masonary. The brick kiln structure has been repainted recently
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Kartik Dubey, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI MISHRI LAL SINGH MADHYA VIDYALAYA

Reference No GaD/Bgr/SKP/05 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M36



Past Name	Shri Mishri Lal Singh Madhya Vidyalaya
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kamal
Location	25.422394 86.444087
Address	Malhipur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located along the west side of Raghunathpur Barari Road and is approx. 770m north of Hanuman Temple, Malhipur
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1914
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Malhipur with shops and residences built around it. It has agricultural fields on its northeast side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	The school complex has single storey structure which is the oldest building in the precinct. The building is accessed by a colonnaded veranda having rectangular columns. The rooms have wooden rectangular doors as their entrance with windows built on their either side. The structure has a pitched roof, cladded with clay tiles. Two double storey buildings were added in the precinct having arcaded veranda as their entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When Britishers took control over this region, they built several institutional structures to cater the educational needs of the community.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several schools and colleges to cater the educational needs of the people.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Blackening and flaking of plaster on the façade of the building. Exposed and broken brick masonary
Source of Information	Primary survey

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DWARIKA PRASAD SINHA RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Bgr/SKP/06 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M36





Past Name	Dwarika Prasad Sinha Residence
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kamal
Location	25.420591 86.444037
Address	Malhipur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the west side of Raghunathpur Barari Road and is approx. 570m north of Hanuman Temple, Malhipur
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1931
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Parmila Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Malhipur with shops and residences built around it. It has agricultural fields on its northeast side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having multifoilated arches, supported on circular columns. Cornice bands are running at the capital level of the columns, situated on the left and the right side of the front façade. A moulded band with dentils is running around the façade of the structure, located below the parapet level. The parapet of the building has a moulded jaali railing. The veranda leads to the rooms having rectangular doors with windows built on its either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The current owner of the house is granddaughter of the Dwarika Prasad, who came here in early 20th century. The family is mostly indulged in farming businness.
Association with Ganga	During late 19th and early 20th century, many people came to Begusarai which was earlier a part of Munger due to the availability of fertile land provided by river Ganga. They settled along the banks and started farming in the region.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	The cladding on the plinth and the entrance stairs is wearing off. The cornice band on the front façade is partially broken.
Source of Information	Parmila Singh

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ADARSH YUVA CLUB

Reference No GaD/Bgr/SKP/07 **Map No** GaD/Bgr/M36





Past Name	Adarsh Yuva Club
Tehsil	Sahelpur Kamal
Location	25.419983 86.443649
Address	Malhipur, Begusarai
Approach	It is located on the west side of Raghunathpur Barari Road and is approx. 500m north of Hanuman Temple, Malhipur
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Not known
Property present use	Sports Club
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Malhipur with shops and residences built around it. It has agricultural fields on its northeast side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	IIB

Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded corridor having semicircular arches of varying widths, supported on rectangular columns. Louvers are fixed between the arches, above the spandral levels. The ceiling of the veranda is supported on metal I sections. There are pilasters built on the façade of the structure, located on either side of the staircase and also at the corners. A moulded cornice band is running around the building at the terrace level. The rooms are accessed by the rectangular wooden doors set within semicircular arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Begusarai was earlier a part of Munger and when Britishers took over the control of the region, several recreational structures were built by them for the people of this area.
Association with Ganga	During early 20th century, Britishers came to this region through river Ganga and decided to capture it due to the availabilty of fertile land and ease of trade. They built several recreational structures to cater the needs of the people.
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Condition Description	Exposed and weakening of the brick masonary, Flaking of plaster on the façade of the structure.
Source of Information	Amarnath Kumar

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Chetan Kataria

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

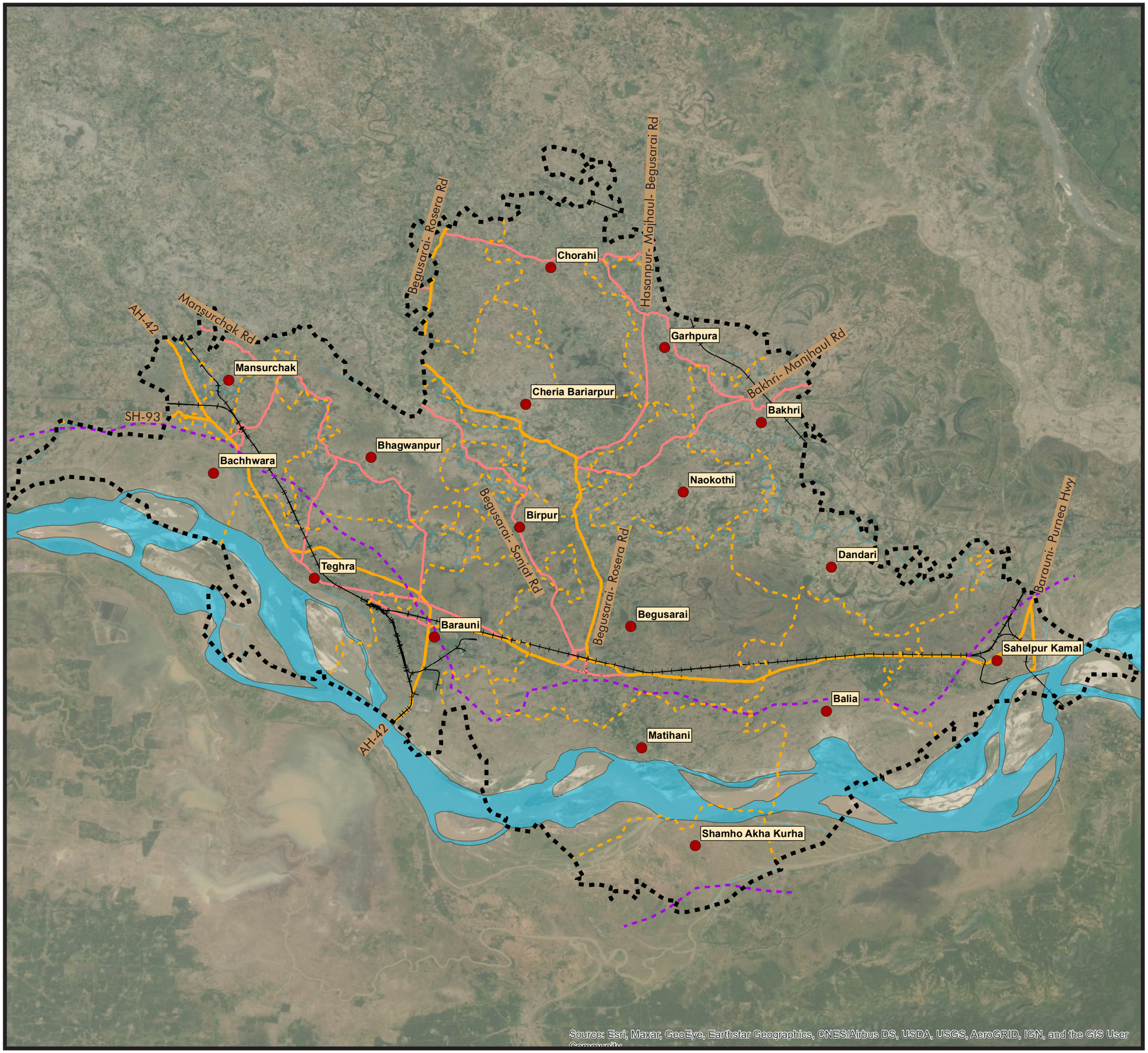


ANNEXURE B

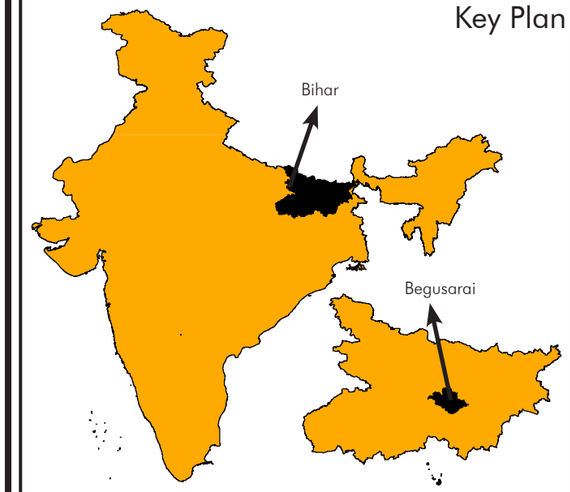
GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M01

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Km

Survey Team:

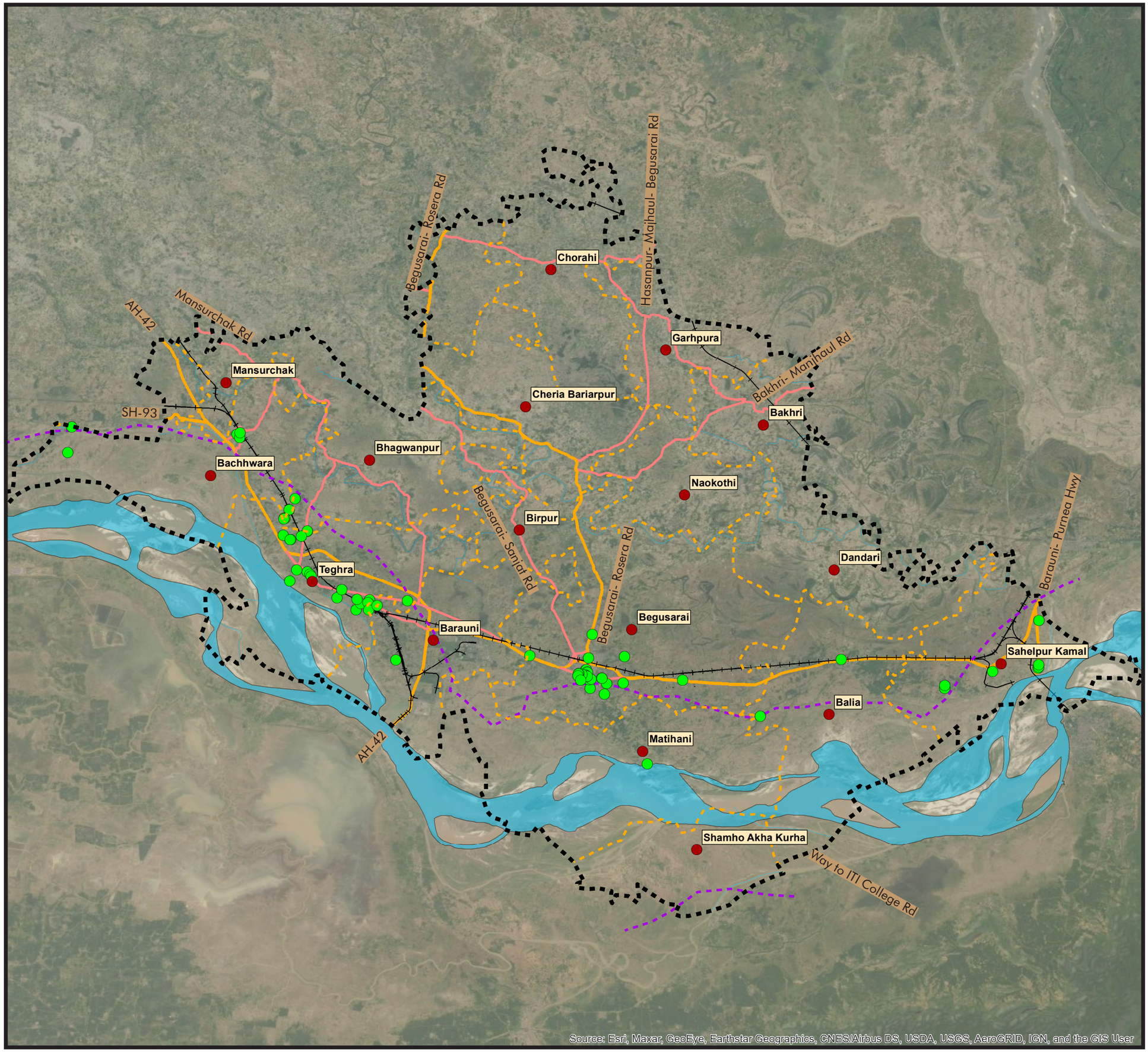
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Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

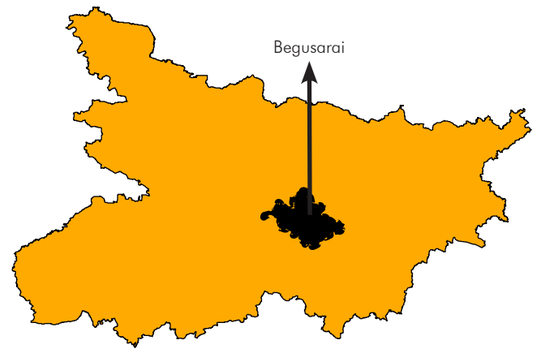
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M02

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Survey Team:

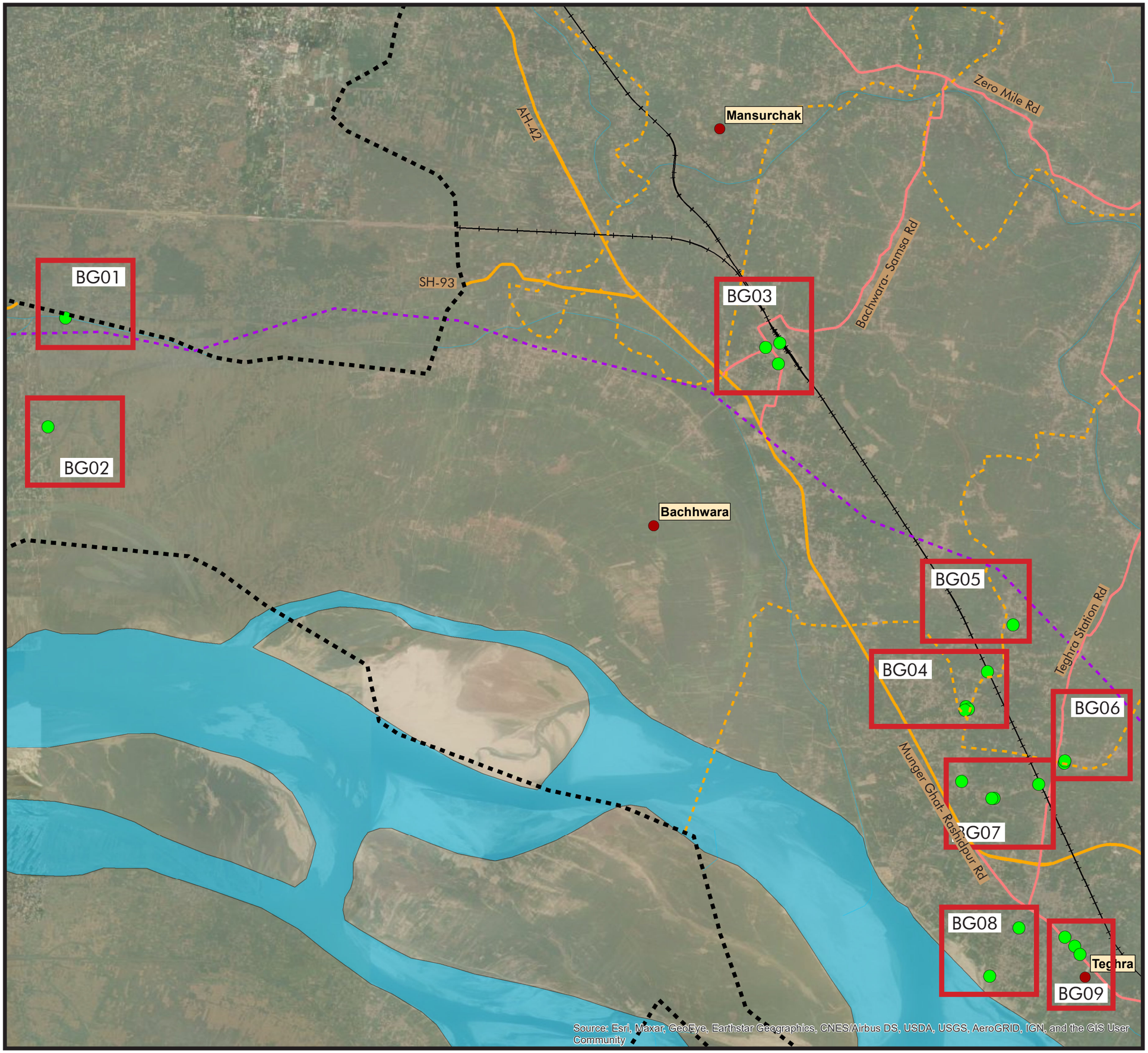
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Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

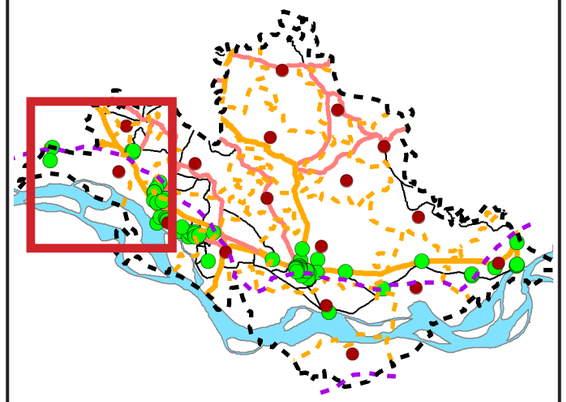
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG.
This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone BG01 to BG09

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M03

0 650 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 M

Survey Team:

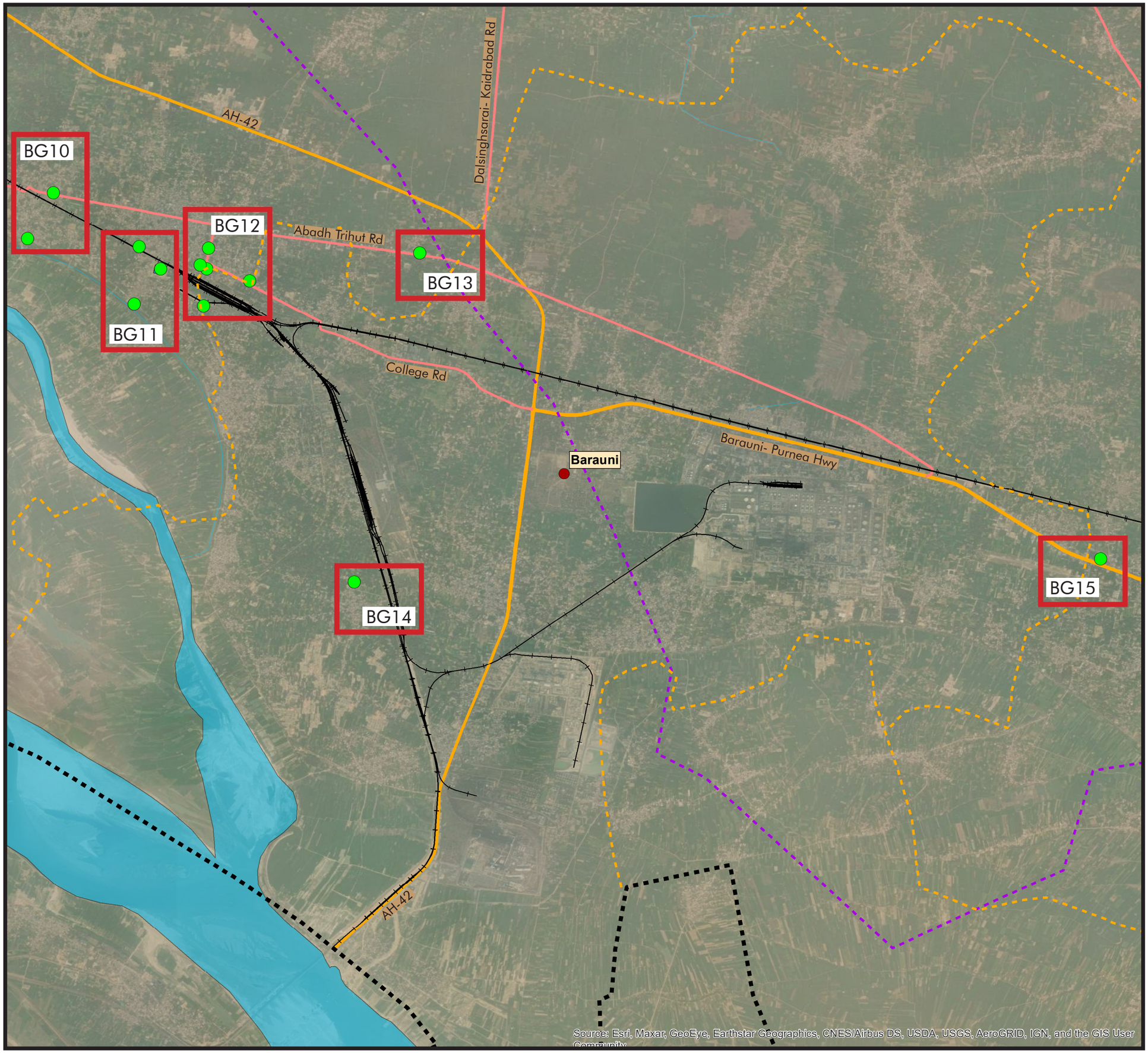
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

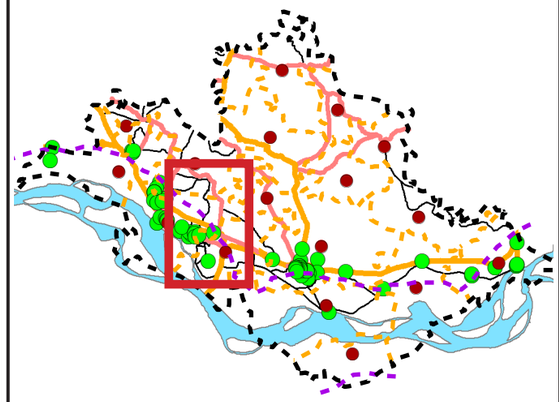
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National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG.
This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone BG10 to BG15

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M04

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

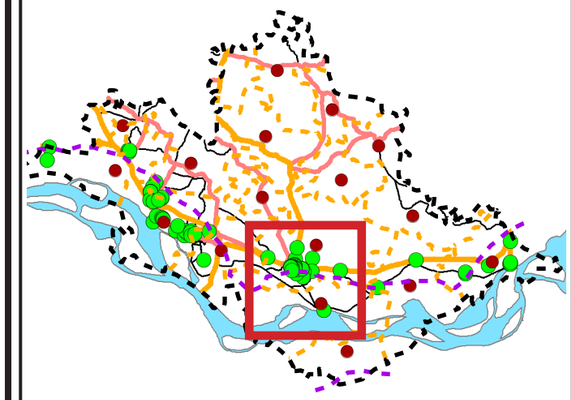
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Begusarai- Rosera Rd
Barauni- Purnea Hwy
Barauni- Purnea Hwy

BG16
BG17
BG18
BG19
BG20
BG21
BG22
BG23
BG24

Matihani

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
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- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG.
This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone BG16 to BG24

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M05

0 385 770 1,540 2,310 3,080 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Dandari

BG28

Barauni- Purnea Hwy

Munger Ganga Bridge Rd

Sahelpur Kamal

BG25

BG27

BG29

BG26

Shakarpur Durgasthan Rd

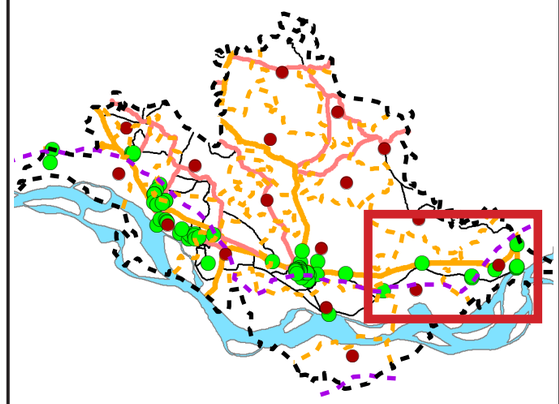
Balia

BG24

Way to ITI College Rd

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG.
This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone BG24 to BG29

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M06

0 800 1,600 3,200 4,800 6,400 M

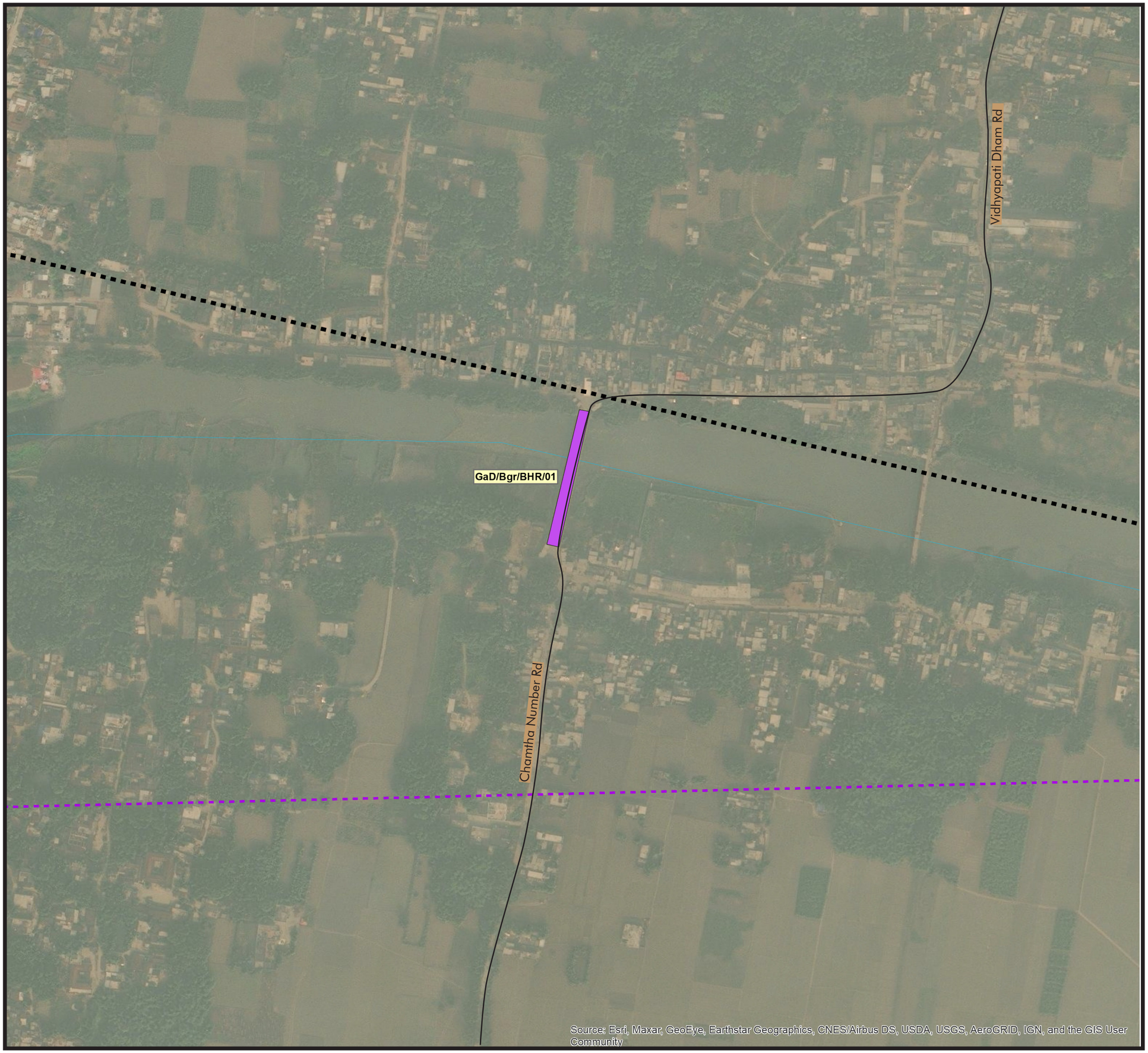
Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

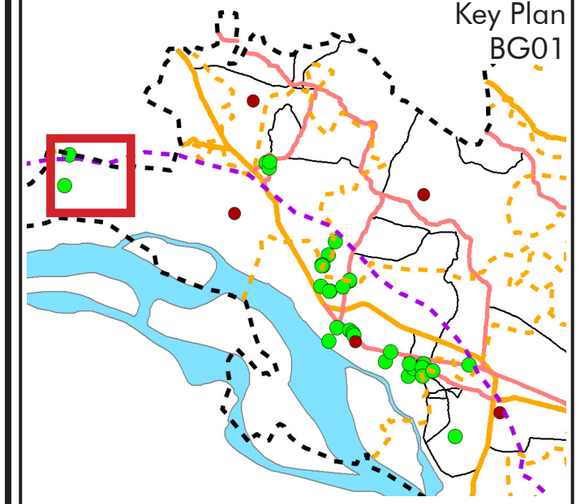
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG01 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BHR/01

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M07

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

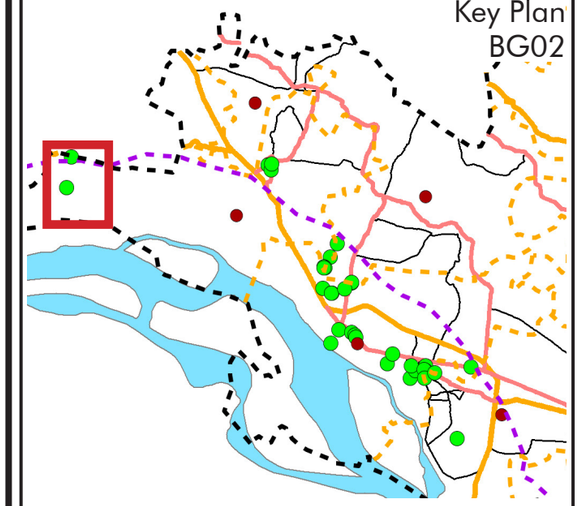
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National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Key Plan
BG02



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG02 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BHR/02

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M08

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

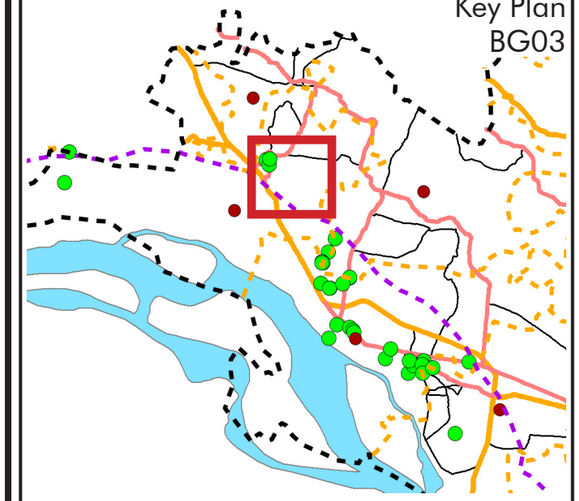
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Key Plan
BG03



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG03 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BHR/03 to GaD/Bgr/BHR/05

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M09

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

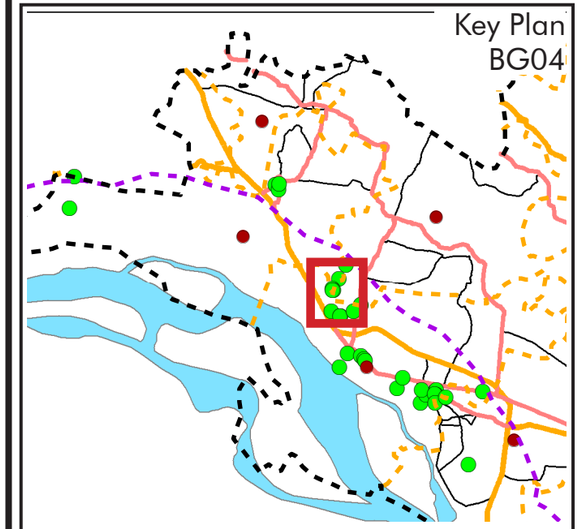
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG04 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BHR/06 to GaD/Bgr/BHR/09

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M10

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

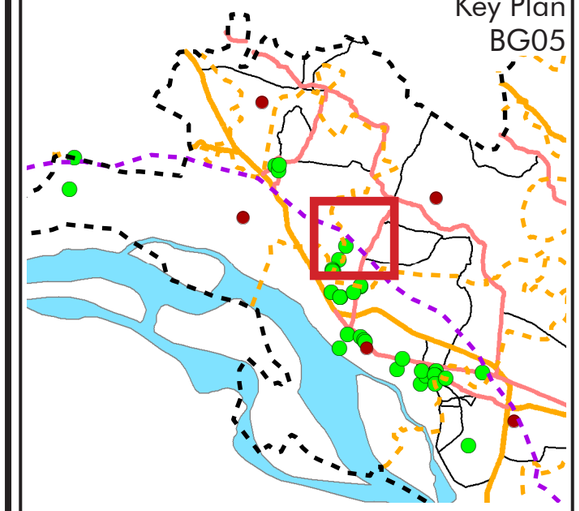
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INTACH

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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Key Plan
BG05



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG05 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGP/01

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M11

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

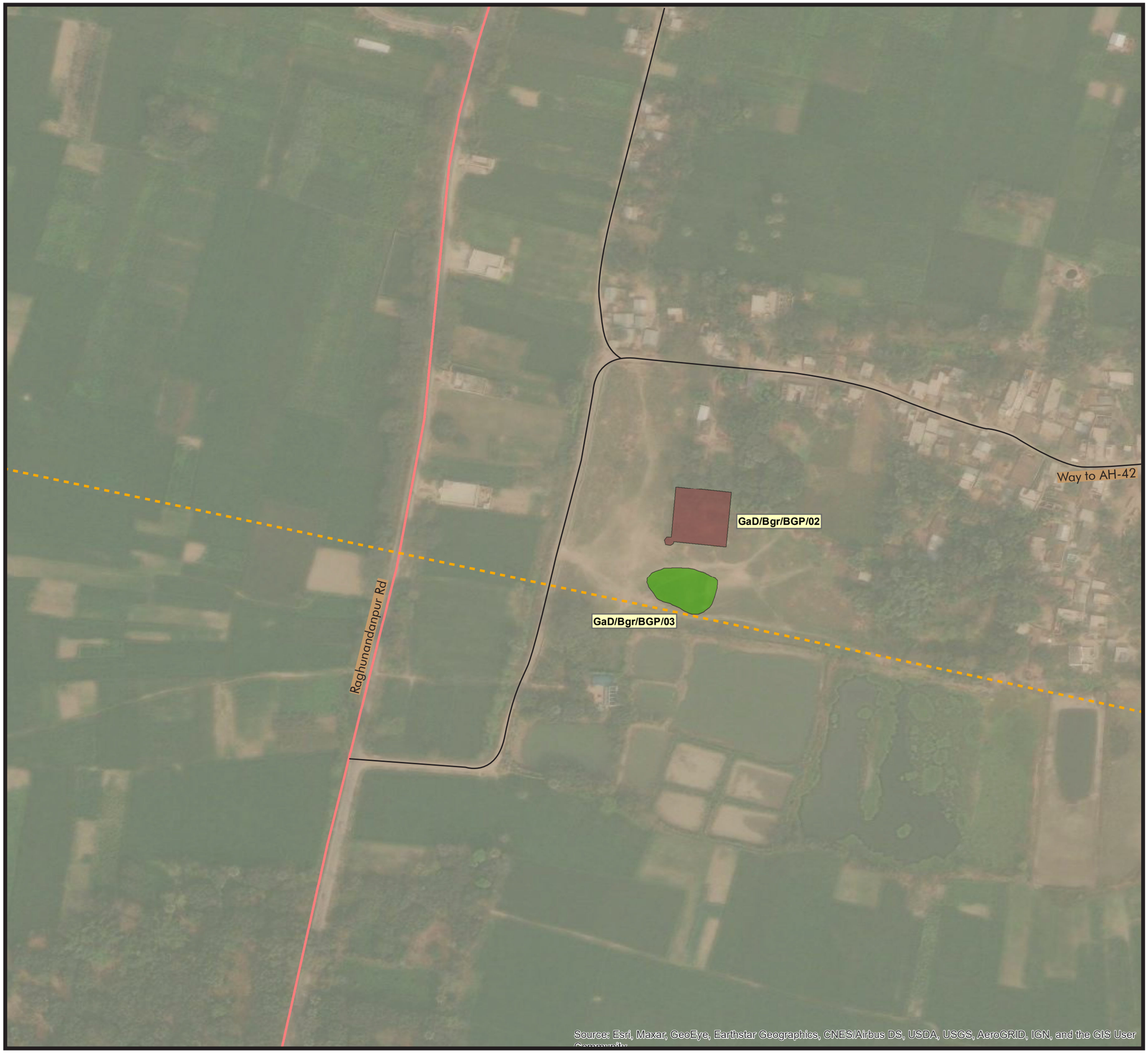
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

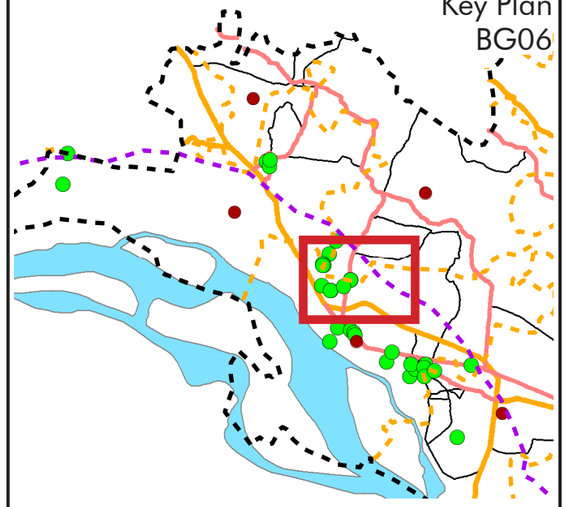
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Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan
BG06



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG06 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGP/02 & GaD/Bgr/BGP/03

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M12

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

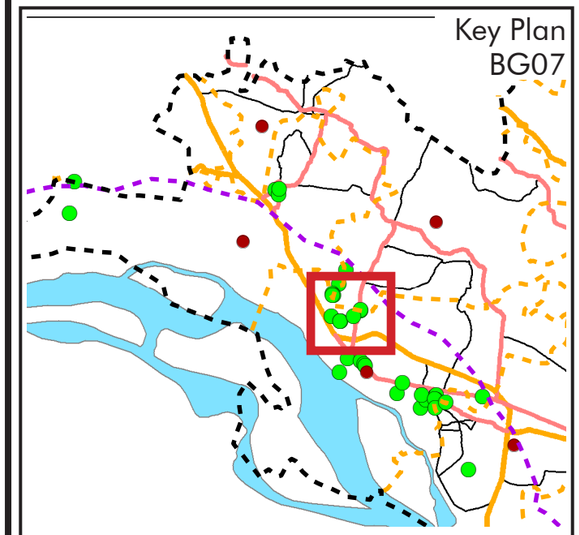
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG07 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/01 to GaD/Bgr/TGR/04

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M13

0 50 100 200 300 400 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

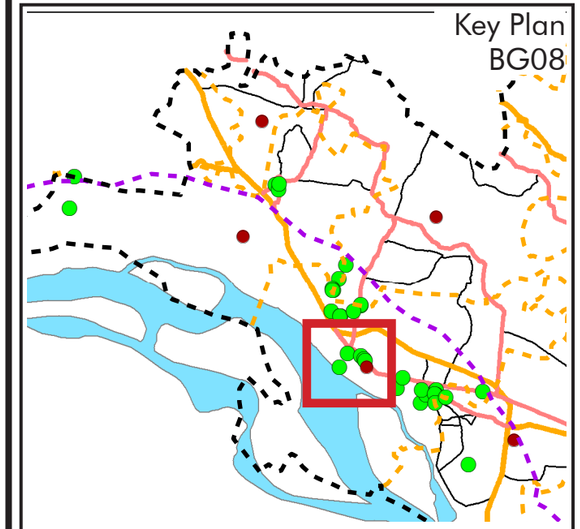
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
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National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG08 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/05 & GaD/Bgr/TGR/06

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M14

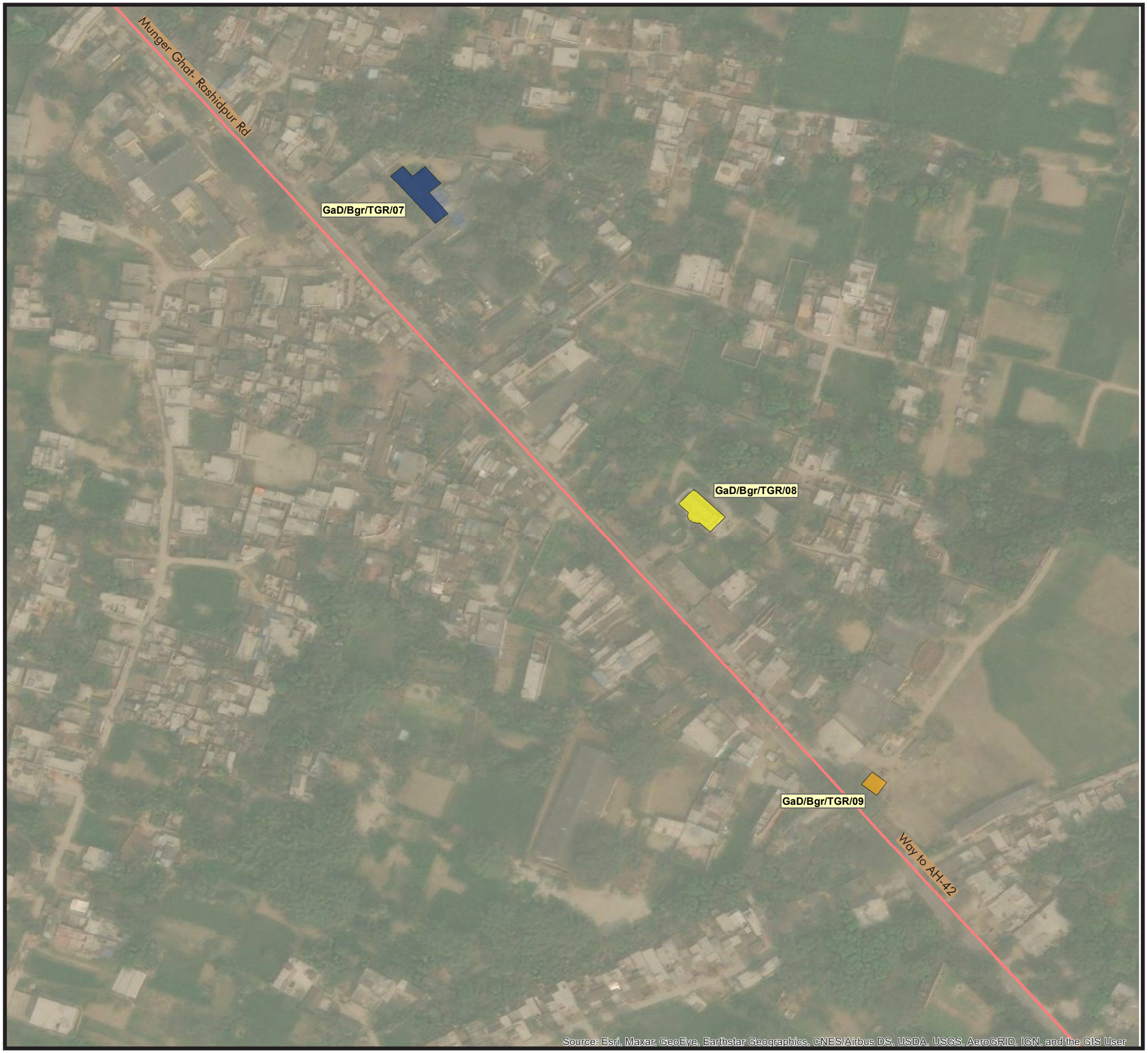
0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

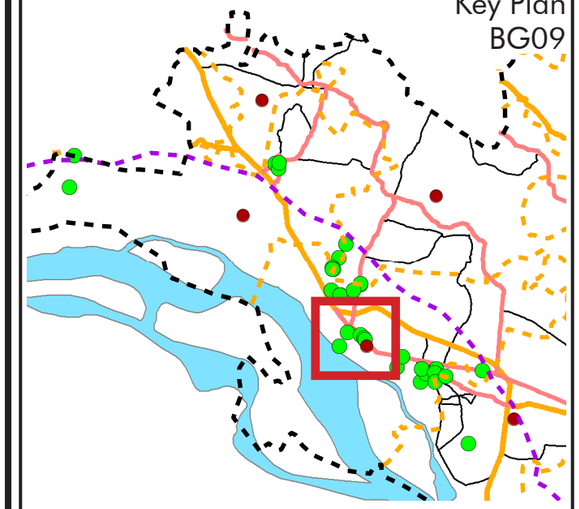
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Key Plan
BG09



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG09 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/07 to GaD/Bgr/TGR/09

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M15

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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Indian National Trust
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GaD/Bgr/TGR/10

Munger Ghat- Rashidpur Rd

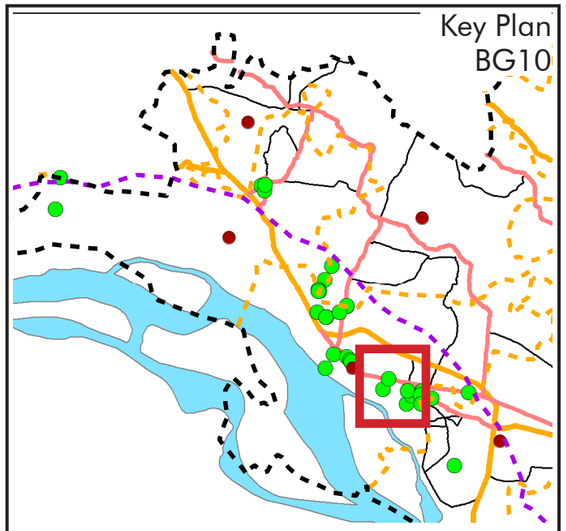
Barauni Gaon Rd

GaD/Bgr/TGR/11

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Key Plan
BG10



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG10 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/10 & GaD/Bgr/TGR/11

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M16

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

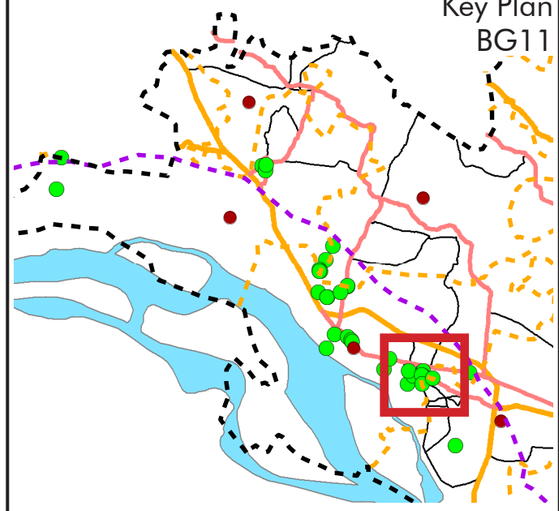
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan
BG11



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG11 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/12 to GaD/Bgr/TGR/14

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M17

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:

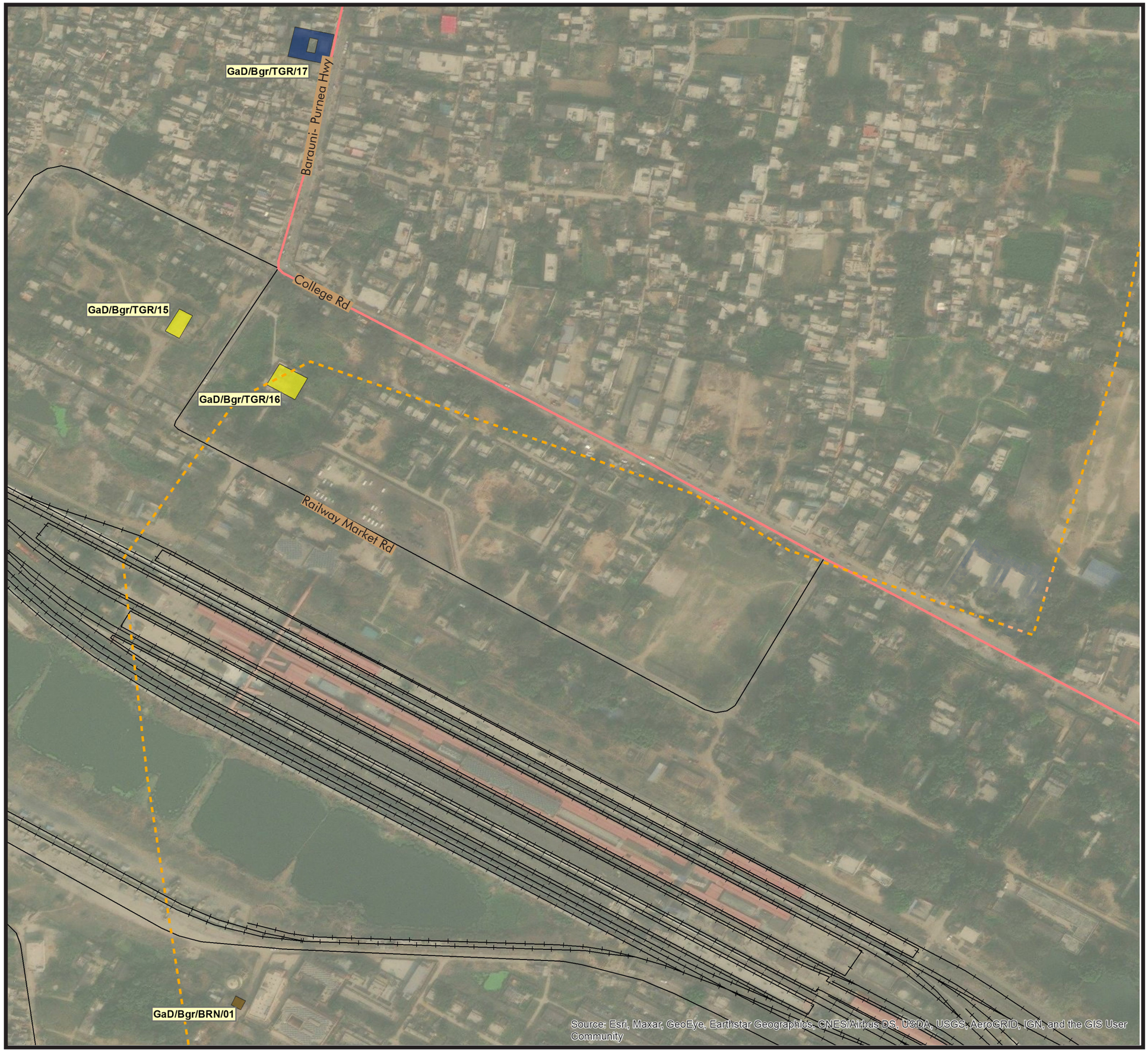
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

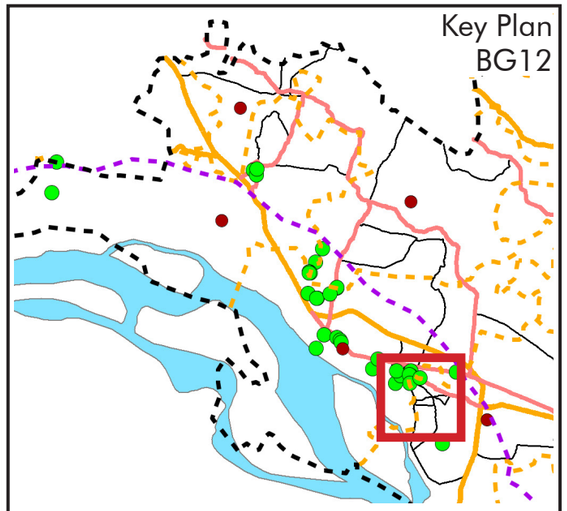
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan
BG12



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG12 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/15 to GaD/Bgr/TGR/18

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M18

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

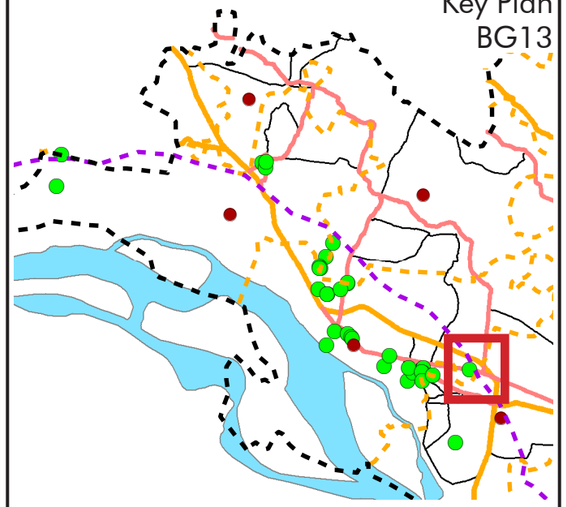
Prepared by:
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for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar

Key Plan
BG13



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG13 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/TGR/19

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M19

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

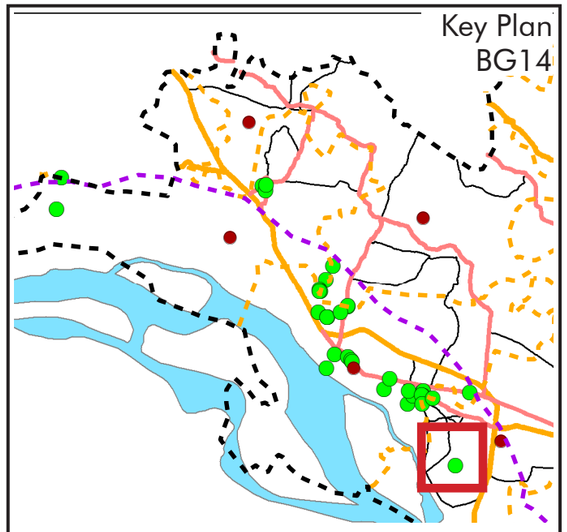
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG14 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BRN/01

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M20

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

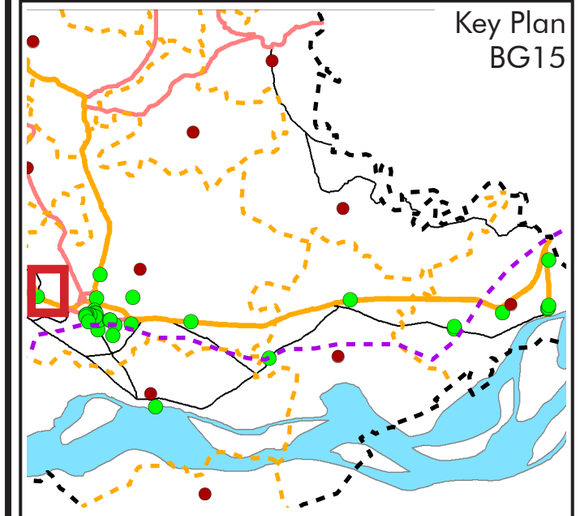
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG15 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BRN/01

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M21

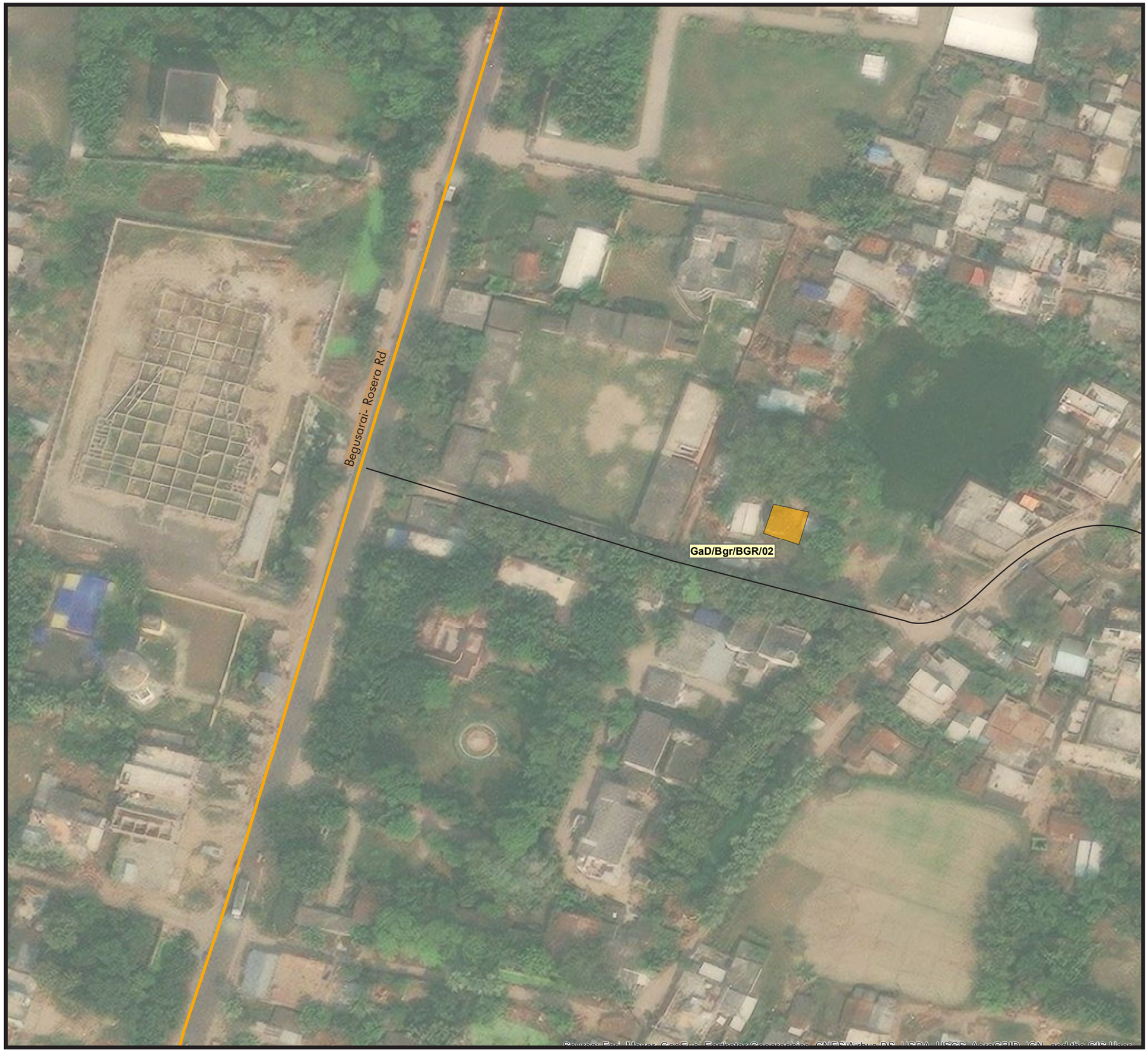
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Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

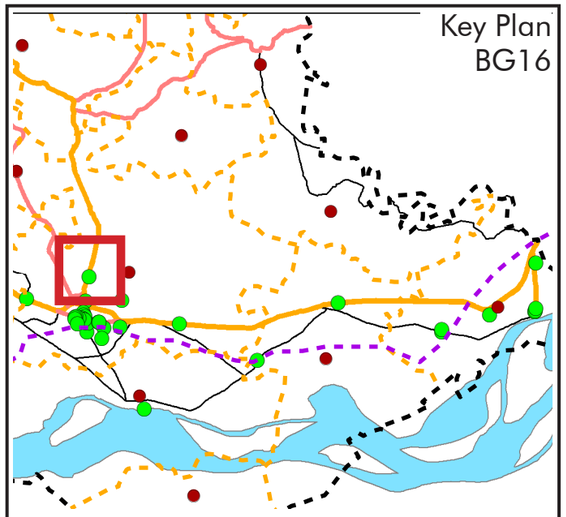
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG16 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/02

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M22

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

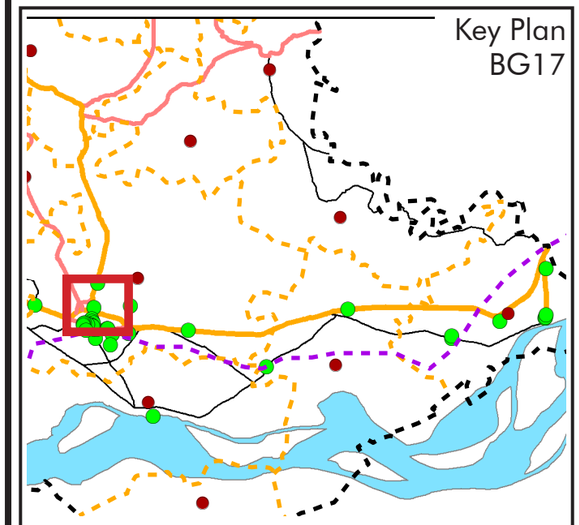
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG17 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/03

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M23

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

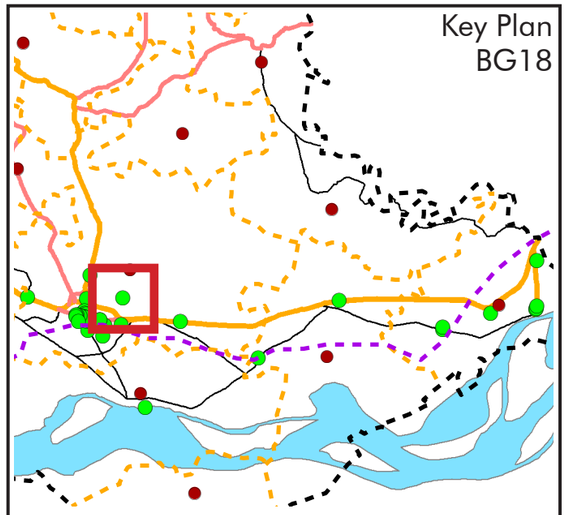
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar





Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Religious
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Typology	Recreational
Ganga	Civic	Archarological
Water System	Ruins	Water Structure
Railway Network	Burial	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG18 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/04

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M24

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

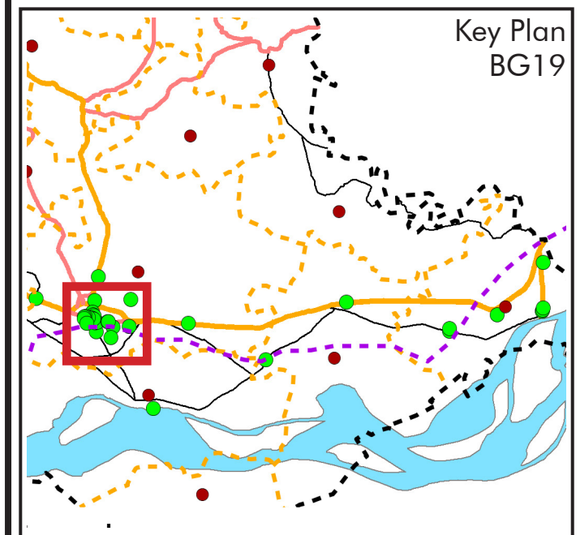
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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INTACH

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Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar





Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Religious
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Typology	Recreational
Ganga	Civic	Archarological
Water System	Ruins	Water Structure
Railway Network	Burial	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG19 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/05 to GaD/Bgr/BGR/19

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M25

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

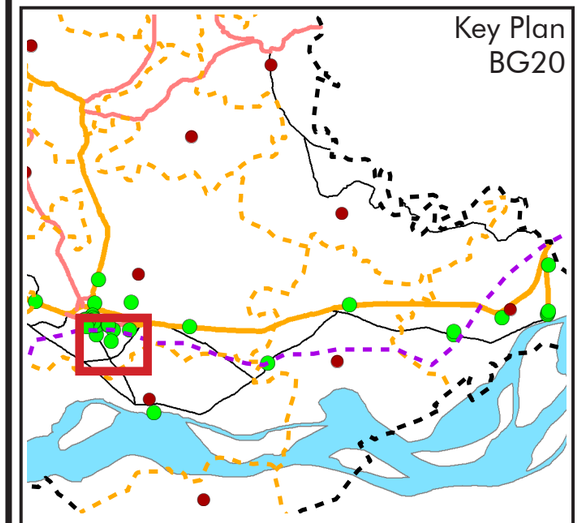
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG20 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/20

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M26

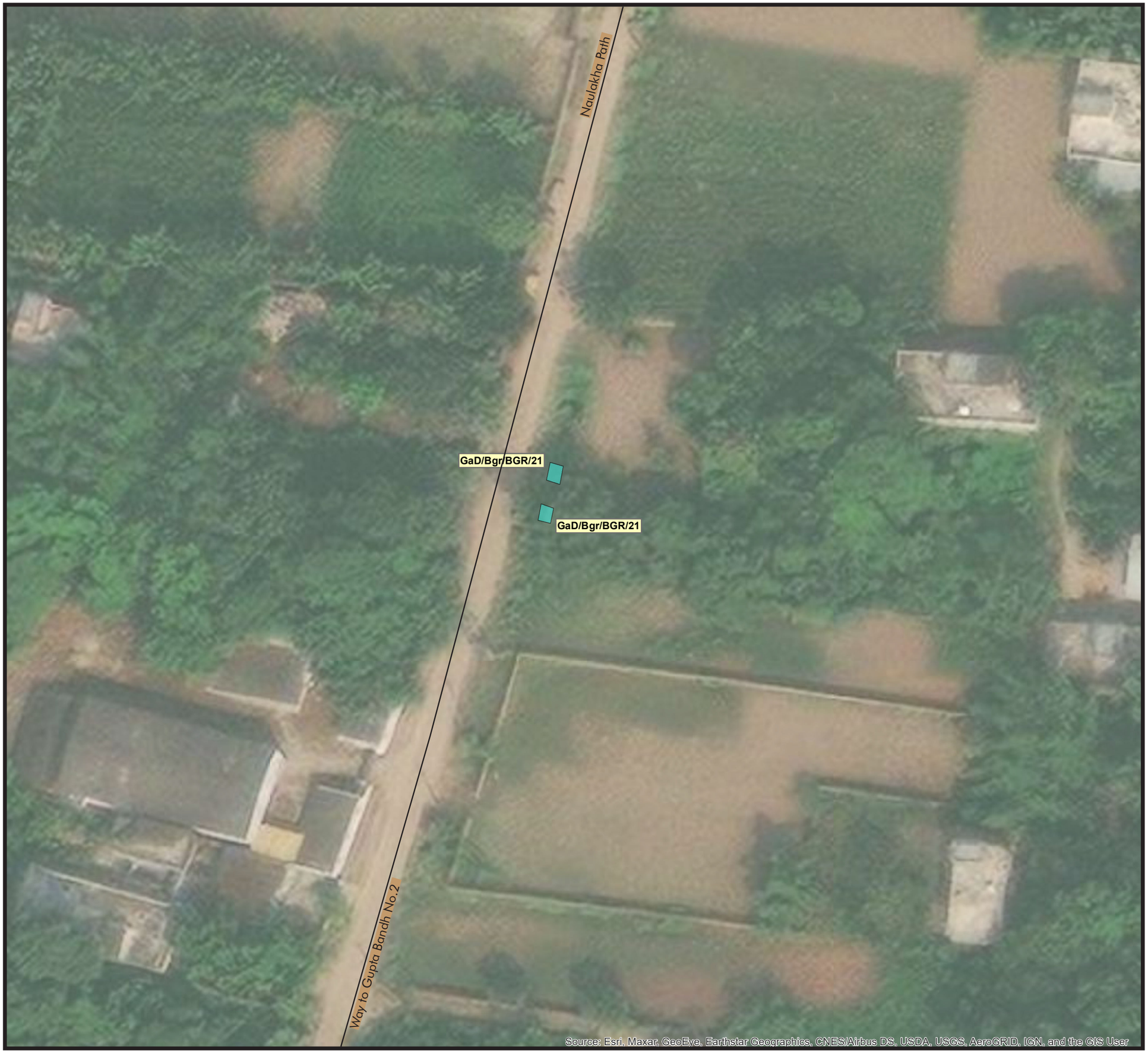
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Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

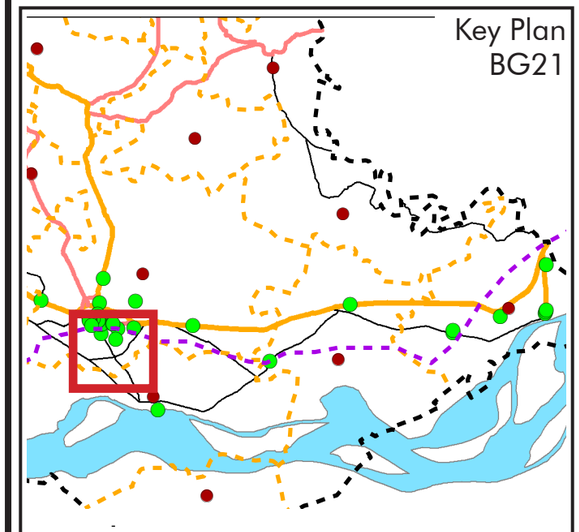
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG21 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/21

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M27

0 5 10 20 30 40 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

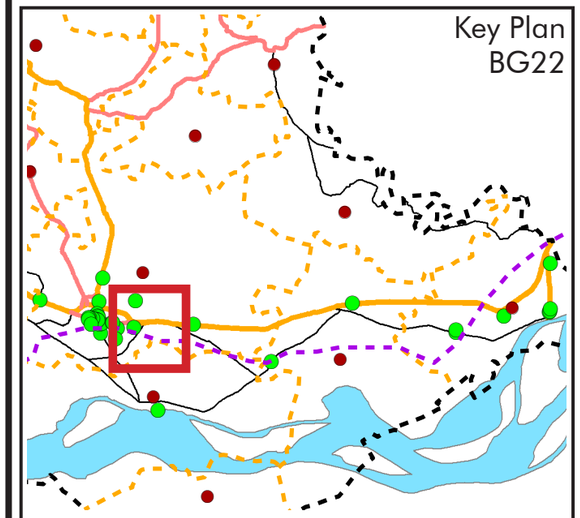
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG22 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/22 to GaD/Bgr/BGR/24

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M28

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

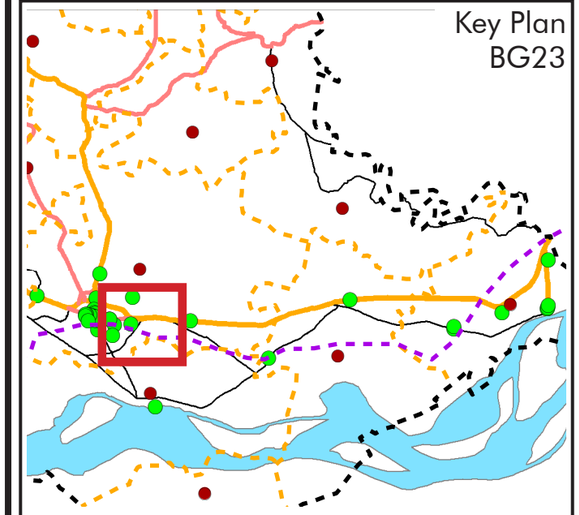
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG23 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/25

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M29

0 5 10 20 30 40 M

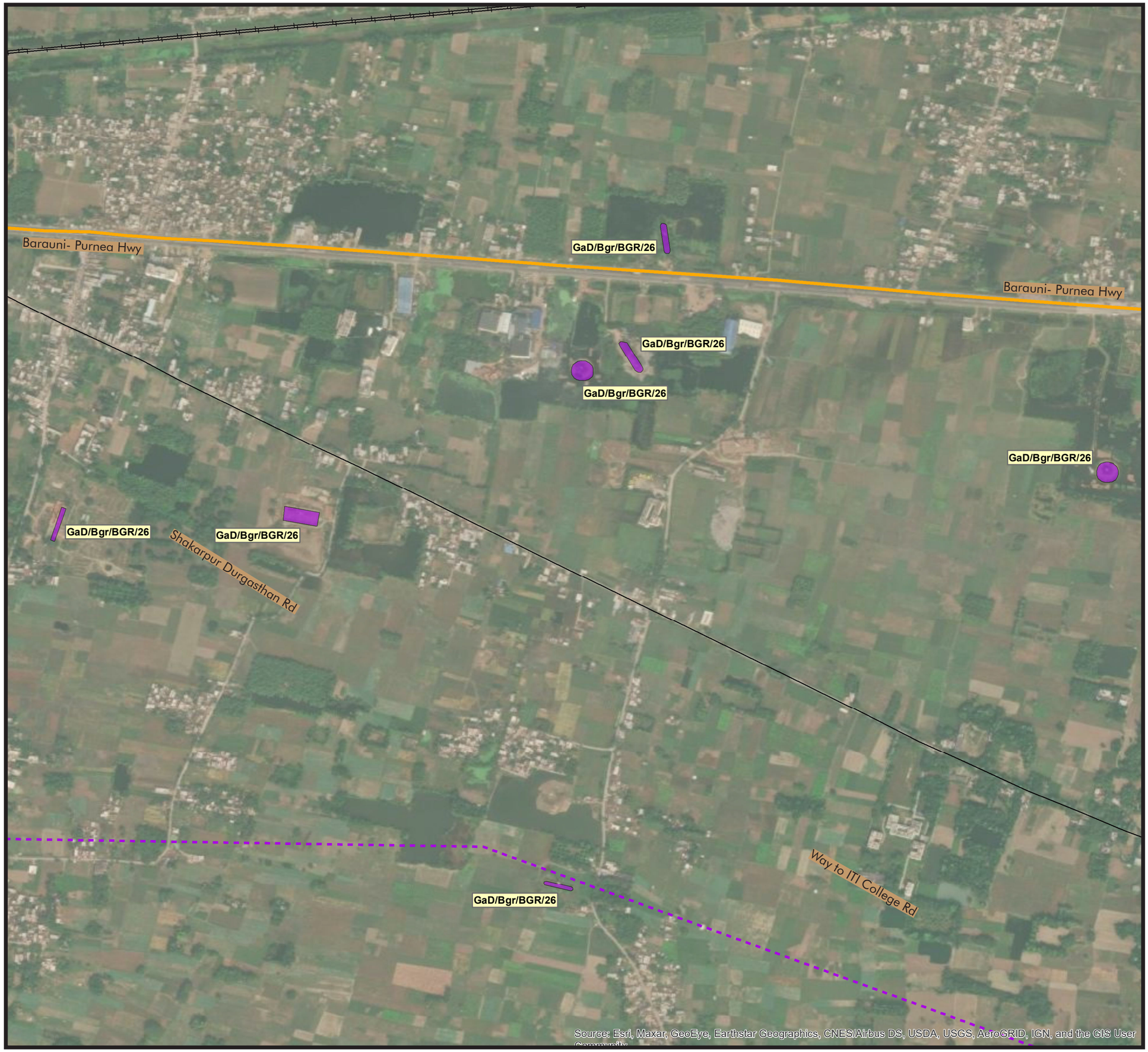
Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

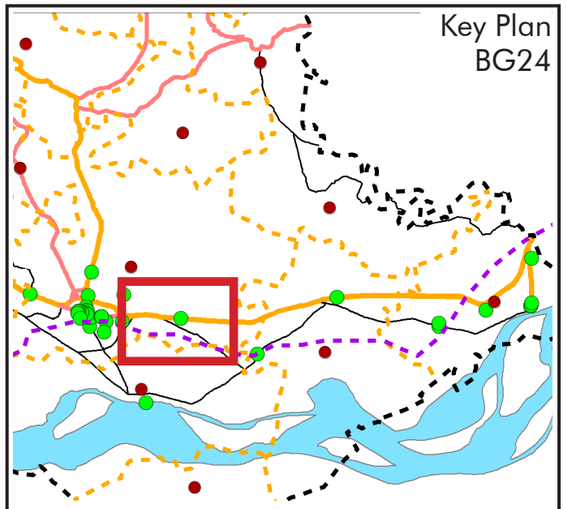
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INTACH

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Key Plan
BG24



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG24 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BGR/26

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M30

0 75 150 300 450 600 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

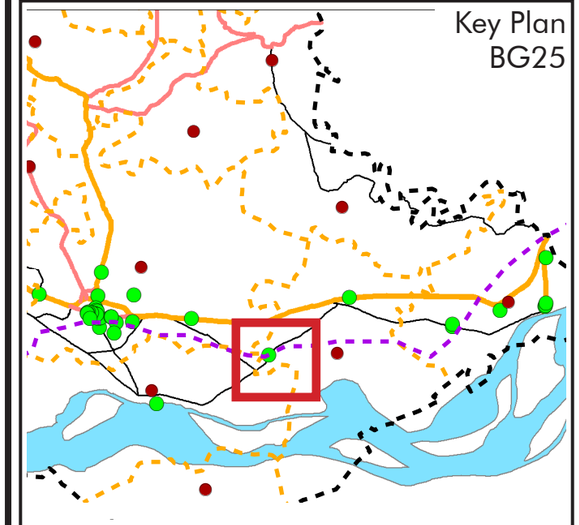
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG25 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BLA/01

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M31

0 5 10 20 30 40 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

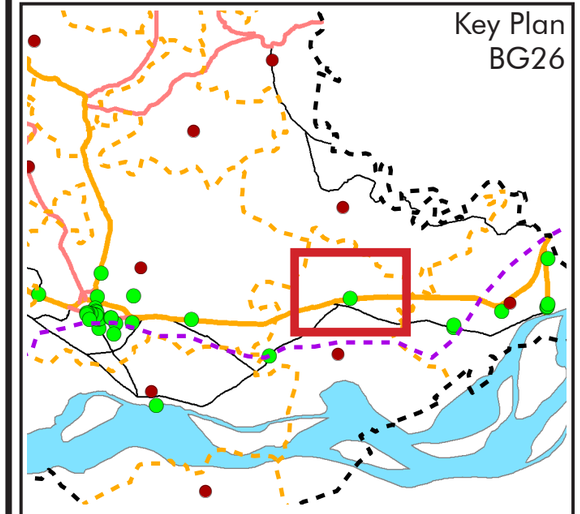
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:
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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG26 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/BLA/02

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M32

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

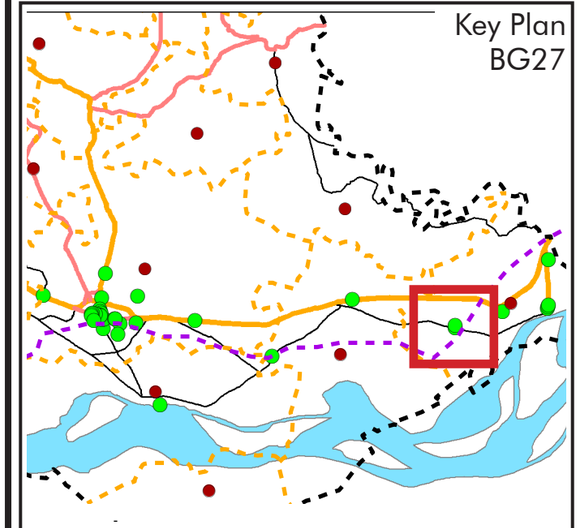
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar





Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG27 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/SKP/01 & GaD/Bgr/SKP/02

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M33

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

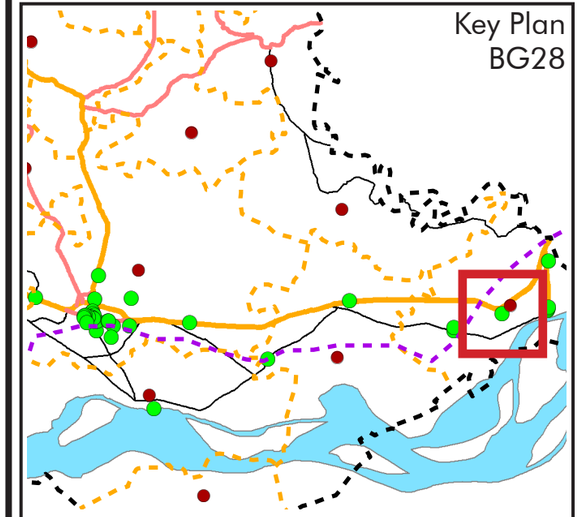
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG28 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/SKP/03

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M34

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

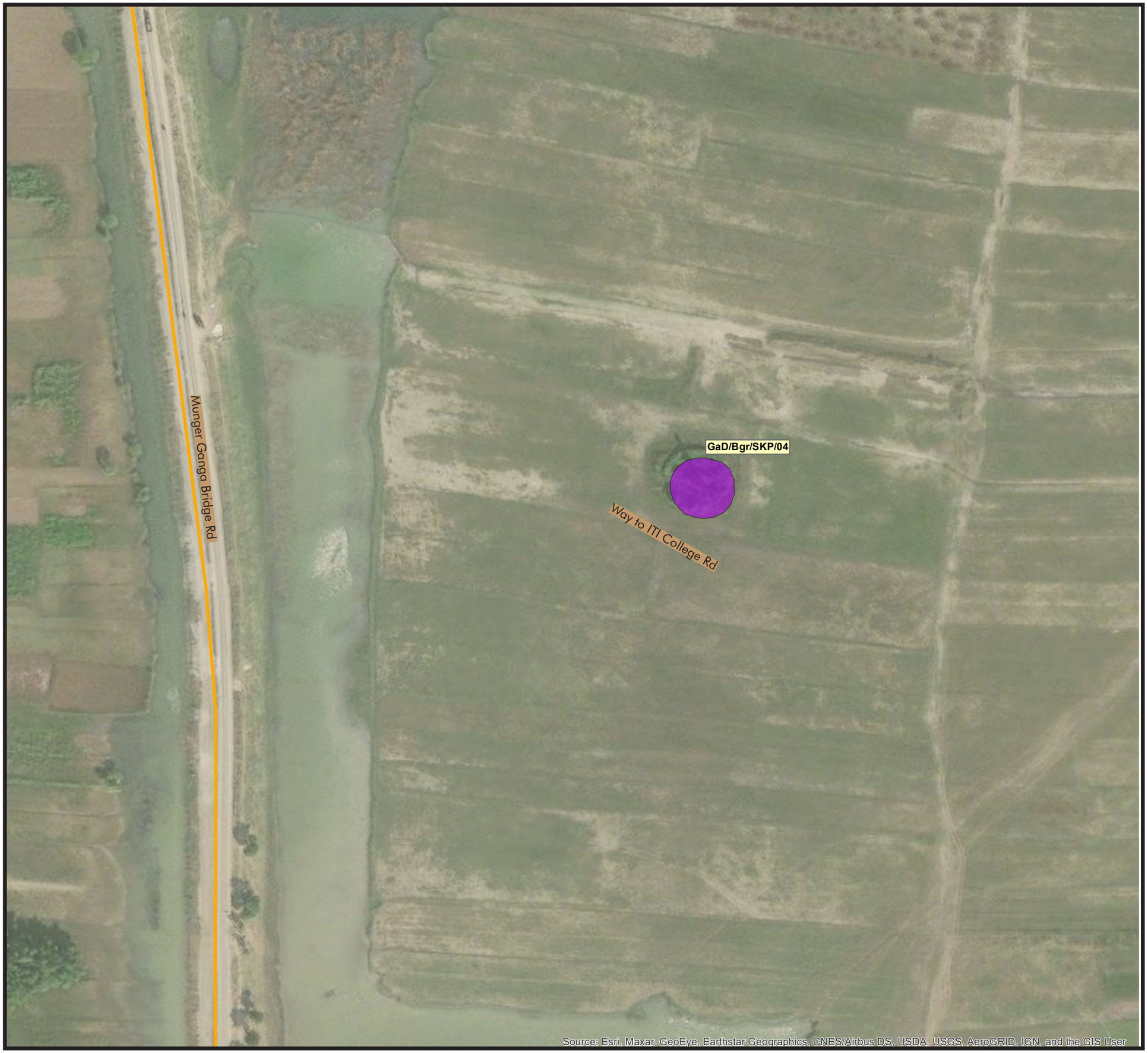
Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

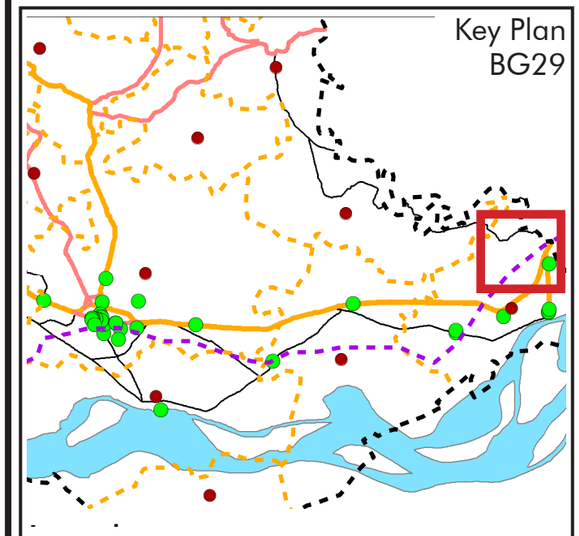
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km Line
- Ganga
- Water System
- Railway Network

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Tertiary Rd

Typology
- Civic
- Ruins
- Burial
- Religious
- Industrial
- Residential
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG29 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/SKP/04

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M35

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey — Architect
Diptanshu Sinha — Architect
Akshit Kumar — Architect

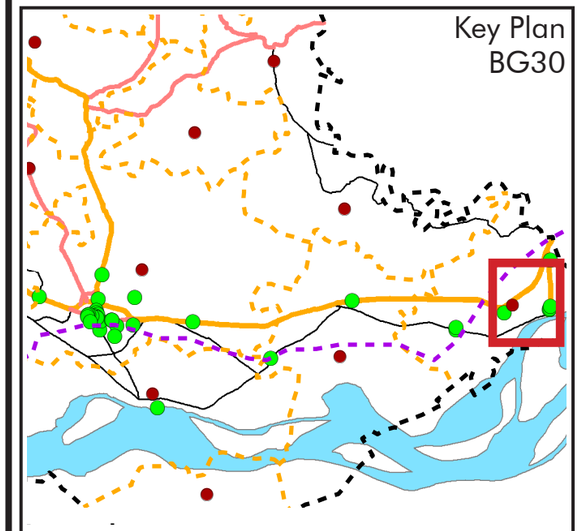
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

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National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Begusarai District, Bihar



Legend

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Typology
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- Archarological
- Water Structure

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Begusarai distict is market as Zone BG. This zone further divides into 30 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone BG30 and reference location.

GaD/Bgr/SKP/05 to GaD/Bgr/SKP/07

Area:
Begusarai- District
18/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Bgr/M36

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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