

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**SECTION II**

**State of Conservation of specific World Heritage properties**

**State party:** INDIA

**Property Name:** GROUP OF MONUMENTS AT HAMPI

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**PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION  
(FORMAT)**

**SECTION II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**

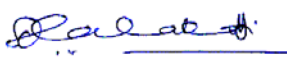
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**II.1 Introduction**

- |              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| a.           | State Party   | <b>INDIA</b>  |
| b.           | Name of World Heritage property   | <b>Group of Monuments at HAMPI</b>  |
| c.           | Geographical coordinates to the nearest second  | <b>Site No. C 241</b>   |
|              | <b>Latitude</b>   | 15 <sup>0</sup> 16 <sup>1</sup> 00 <sup>11</sup> to 15 <sup>0</sup> 20 <sup>1</sup> 30 <sup>11</sup> (North)                |
|              | <b>Longitude</b>  | 76 <sup>0</sup> 24 <sup>1</sup> 00 <sup>11</sup> to 76 <sup>0</sup> 31 <sup>1</sup> 30 <sup>11</sup> (East)                 |
|              | <b>Virupaksha temple:</b> Latitude  | 15 <sup>0</sup> 20 <sup>1</sup> 12 <sup>11</sup> (North), Longitude 76 <sup>0</sup> 27 <sup>1</sup> 32 <sup>11</sup> (East) |
|              | <b>Pattabhirama temple:</b> Latitude  | 15 <sup>0</sup> 18 <sup>1</sup> 30 <sup>11</sup> (North), Longitude 76 <sup>0</sup> 29 <sup>1</sup> 15 <sup>11</sup> (East) |
| d.           | Date of inscription on the World Heritage List  | <b>1986</b>   |
| e.           | Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the Preparation of the report                                      | <b>Archaeological Survey of India</b>   |
| f.           | Date of report  | <b>25.09.2002</b>   |
| g.           | Signature on behalf of State Party  |   |
| <b>II.2.</b> | <b>Statement of significance</b>  | Information provided in the relevant columns  |
| <b>II.3.</b> | <b>Statement of authenticity/integrity</b>  | <b>-do-</b>   |
| <b>II.4.</b> | <b>Management</b>   | <b>-do-</b>   |
| <b>II.5.</b> | <b>Factors affecting the property</b>   | <b>-do-</b>   |
| <b>II.6.</b> | <b>Monitoring</b>   | <b>-do-</b>   |
| <b>II.7.</b> | <b>Conclusions and recommended action</b>   |   |
| a.           | Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (See items II.2 and II.3 above) |   |
| b.           | Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4 and II.5. above)     |   |
| c.           | Proposed future action/actions  | Conclusions provided in the relevant columns  |
| d.           | Responsible implementing agency/agencies  |   |
| e.           | Timeframe for implementation  |   |
| f.           | Needs for international assistance.   |   |
| <b>II.8.</b> | <b>Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section II</b>   |   |
| <b>II.9.</b> | <b>Documentation attached</b>   |   |

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.1.Introduction**

a.	<b>Country (and state Party if different):</b>	INDIA	001
b.	<b>Name of World Heritage property:</b>	Group of Monuments at HAMPI (Pls. I – LI ; Figs.1, 2, 3 & 4)	002
c.	<p><b>In order to locate the property precisely, please attach a topographic map showing scale, orientation, projection, datum, site name, date and graticule. The map should be an original print and not be trimmed. The site boundaries should be shown on the map. In addition they can be submitted in a detailed description, indicating topographic and other legally defined national, regional, or international boundaries followed by the site boundaries.</b></p> <p><b>The State parties are encouraged to submit the geographic information in digital form so that it can be integrated into a Geographic Information System (GIS).</b></p> <p><b>On this questionnaire indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns, areas etc., give at least 3 sets of geographical co-ordinates).</b> Survey of India (SI) T.S.No.57A/7 of 1975 (1:50,000)</p> <p><b>Centre point:</b> Mahanavami Dibba: Lat: 15<sup>0</sup>18<sup>1</sup>52<sup>11</sup> (North) Long: 76<sup>0</sup>28<sup>1</sup>18<sup>11</sup> (East)</p> <p><b>North-west corner:</b> Virupaksha temple: Lat: 15<sup>0</sup>20<sup>1</sup>12<sup>11</sup> (North) Long: 76<sup>0</sup>27<sup>1</sup>12<sup>11</sup> (East)</p> <p><b>South-east corner:</b> Pattabhirama temple: Lat: 15<sup>0</sup>18<sup>1</sup>30<sup>11</sup> (North) Long: 76<sup>0</sup>29<sup>1</sup>15<sup>11</sup> (East)</p>		003
d.	<b>Give the date of inscription on the World Heritage List and subsequent extension (if applicable):</b>	The Group of Monuments at Hampi were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986 and placed on the List of World Heritage Sites in Danger in 1999.	004
e.	<b>Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report.</b>	005	
	<b>Organization(s)/entity (ies):</b>	Archaeological Survey of India	
	<b>Person(s) responsible:</b>	Superintending Archaeologist,	
	<b>Address:</b>	Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala	
	<b>City and Post Code:</b>	Bangalore – 560 034	
	<b>Telephone:</b>	080-553 7734/552 2531/553 7348	
	<b>Fax:</b>	080-552 2531	
	<b>E-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:asi@bgl.vsnl.net.in">asi@bgl.vsnl.net.in</a>	
f.	<b>Date of preparation of the report:</b>	25.09.2002	006
g.	<b>Signature on behalf of the State Party</b>		007
	<b>Signature Name:</b>	S.V.P.Halakatti	
	<b>Function:</b>	Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore.	

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.2. Statement of Significance**

<p><b>At the time of inscribing a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its outstanding universal value(s), or World Heritage value(s), by deciding on the criteria for which the property deserved to be included on the World Heritage List. Circle the criteria retained for the inscription:</b></p> <p><b>Cultural criteria:</b>    <input checked="" type="radio"/> I -ii - <input checked="" type="radio"/> III - <input checked="" type="radio"/> IV -v - vi</p> <p><b>Natural criteria:</b> I - ii - iii - iv</p> <p>a) "The austere, grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its fabulously rich princes built Dravidian temples and palaces, which won the admiration of travellers between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned. Imposing monumental vestiges, partially disengaged and reclaimed, today, make Hampi one of the most seizing ruins of the world". -(January 2001, WHC 01/15).</p> <p><b>Were new criteria added by re-nominating and/or extending the property after the original inscription?</b></p> <p>No.</p> <p><b>If YES, please explain</b></p>	<p>008</p> <p>009</p> <p>010</p>
<p><b>Please quote observations concerning the property made by the Advisory Body (ies) during the evaluation of the nomination:</b></p> <p>The recommendations made by ICOMOS in 1982:</p> <p>a) " That the proposed cultural property be inscribed on the World Heritage list, on the condition that there by an extension of the area of protection to the whole of the Archaeological site".</p> <p>b) " ICOMOS also suggested (1982) that a new definition of the cultural property of Hampi, which would take into account the whole of the natural and archaeological resources of the site and not just several isolated monuments should be formulated in view of being able to justify its inscription on the world heritage list based on criteria:</p> <p align="center"><input checked="" type="radio"/> I    <input checked="" type="radio"/> III    &amp;    <input checked="" type="radio"/> IV    viz.,</p> <p><b>CRITERIA (i)</b> Hampi represents a unique artistic creation.</p> <p><b>Criteria (iii)</b> The city bares exceptional testimony to the vanished civilization of the kingdom of Vijayanagara which reached its apogee in the reign of Krishnadevaraya (1509 - 1530)</p> <p><b>Criteria (iv)</b> This capital offers an outstanding example of a type structure, which illustrates a significant historical situation; that of the kingdoms of South India menaced by the Muslims occasionally aligned with Portuguese of Goa.</p> <p>The observations made by ICOMOS: "As the final capital of the last of the great kingdoms of South India, Vijayanagar, Hampi, enriched by the cotton and spice trade, was one of the most beautiful cities of the medieval world. Its palaces and Dravidian temples were much admired by travelers, be they Arab (Abdul</p>	<p>011</p>



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>Razaak), Portuguese (Damingos Paes) or Italian (Nicolo die Conti). Conquered by the Muslims after the battle of Talikota in 1565, it was plundered during six months and the abandoned. Imposing, monumental vestiges, partially disengaged and reclaimed, today, make Hampi one of the most seizing ruins of the World.....”</p>	
<p><b>Quote the decisions and observations/recommendations, if appropriate, made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription and extension (if applicable):</b></p>	012
<p>Nil. The World Heritage Committee has not made any statement. However, the recommendations of the ICOMOS with regard to the extension of the area of protection of the whole site and action relating to the management of the site have been implemented.</p>	
<p><b>Identify the actions taken as follow-up to these observations and/or decisions:</b></p>	013
<p>Important Actions taken as a follow up to these observations and decisions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The site has now been extended to cover an area of 105.90 sq.kms comprising the Core, Buffer and Peripheral Zones proposed to be brought under the control of newly constituted body called Hampi World Heritage Management Authority (=HWHMA). The Government of Karnataka has constituted an advisory committee under the chairmanship of Minister-in-charge of the district Bellary under whose jurisdiction, the Hampi World Heritage Area (=HWA) falls, and the committee has already had its first meeting.</li> <li>b) The Government of Karnataka has already prepared Draft (Bill) called the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2001.</li> <li>c) The site management plan is under preparation by HWHMA.</li> <li>d) G.I.S. is under preparation in collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organization (= ISRO)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Please propose a statement of significance by providing a description of the World Heritage value(s) for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. This description should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List and it should also detail what the property represents, what makes it outstanding, what the specific values are that distinguish the property as well as what its relationship with its setting is, etc.:</b></p>	014
<p>At the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicated its World Heritage Values on the criterias of the inscription. The statement of significance as indicated by the Committee is:</p> <p>"The austere, grandiose site of Hampi was the last capital of the last great Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar. Its fabulously rich princes built Dravidian temples and palaces, which won the admiration of travellers between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned. Imposing monumental vestiges, partially disengaged and reclaimed, today, make Hampi one of the most seizing ruins of the world".</p> <p>This statement of significance needs to be modified and enlarged to reflect the Criteria (i), (iii) and (iv) on the basis of which the committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>The proposed statement of significance is:</p> <p>"The austere and grandiose site Hampi was the last capital of last great Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagara. It's fabulously rich and powerful princess built the suburban townships (puras) surrounding the large Dravidian temple complexes containing subsidiary shrines, bazaars, residential areas and tanks applying the unique hydraulic technologies and skillfully and harmoniously integrating the town and defense architecture with surrounding landscape resulting in a visual setting unrivaled any where.</p>	

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

	<p>The monuments and sites, set amidst dramatic landscape dominated by craggy and isolated hills and ridges, lush green agricultural fields, meandering river Tungabhadra, contribute to a unique vast archaeological landscape without any parallel in the world. The remains unearthed within the site delineate both the extent of economic prosperity and political status that once existed indicating a highly developed society. The famed markets, the wealth and power of the empire won the admiration of travellers from the contemporary world. The diversity and composition of the surviving monuments and site richly demonstrate man's spirit and achievement in the medieval times of south India. Hampi has been providing spiritual inspiration to the people through the ages. Even today, Hampi continues to be a sacred place of religious and cultural significance in the minds and faiths of visitors."</p> <p>Imposing monumental vestiges, partially disengaged and reclaimed, today, make Hampi as one of the most seizing ruins of the world.</p>	
	<p><b>For the extension of a property or the inclusion of additional criteria a re-submission of the property may be considered. This might be regarded as necessary in order to recognize cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa, become desirable following the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property. Should a re-nomination of the property be considered?</b></p> <p><b>Yes</b>, re-nomination of the property may be considered for extension of the property.</p> <p><b>If YES, please explain:</b></p> <p>While evaluating the nomination, the ICOMOS has recommended in 1982 that the proposed cultural property be inscribed in the list of World Heritage on a condition that there be an extension of the area of protection to the whole of the archaeological site. Hence, the re-nomination of the property is required.</p>	<p>015</p> <p>016</p>
	<p><b>Are the borders of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (still) adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the property's World Heritage values:</b></p> <p>No.</p> <p><b>If NO, please explain why not, and indicate what changes should be made to the boundaries of the property and/or its buffer zone (please indicate these changes also on a map to be attached to this report):</b></p> <p>There is a need to extend the areas of World Heritage property in Buffer Zone for adequate protection and conservation of the outstanding World Heritage Values of the property.</p> <p>At the time of inscription, the area of the site inscribed was approximately 15 sq.km. and the area of the Buffer Zone proposed was approximately 32 sq.km. (these figures are provided in the World Heritage Site assessment report compiled by INTACH in July 1998).</p> <p>As recommended by ICOMOS in 1982 for extension of the area of protection, the HWHMA has now proposed an extension of the areas of the World Heritage Property as:</p> <p>a)The Core Zone to 41.80 sq.km. b)The Buffer Zone to 33 sq.km. and c)The Peripheral Zone to 31.10 sq.km.</p> <p>Thus, the original 47 sq.km. area of protection covering Core and Buffer Zones has now been extended to a total area of 105.90 sq.km. covering the Core, Buffer and Peripheral Zones (Fig. 5).</p>	<p>017</p> <p>018</p>

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<b>Is the State Party actively considering a revision of the property boundaries or the buffer zone?</b>	019
Yes, the revision of the property, areas and boundaries are under active consideration.	
<b>If YES, indicate what is being done to that end:</b>	020
The HWHMA, recently established under Section 3 of the proposed Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2001 (=HWHMA Act, 2001) has proposed extension of World Heritage Area to 105.90 sq.km. encompassing three zones viz., the Core Zone- 41.80 sq.km, Buffer Zone– 33 sq.km. and Peripheral Zone- 31.10 sq.km.	



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p><b>Are there (further) changes foreseeable to the authenticity/integrity of the property in the near future?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p>	026
<p><b>If YES, please explain and indicate how these changes might affect the World Heritage values of the property:</b></p> <p>The major changes foreseeable to effect authenticity/integrity of World Heritage Site are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The unregulated modern tourist related constructions to cater the various needs of the increasing flow of the foreign tourists are on increase in general and in Virupapuragadda in particular.</li> <li>2) The haphazard and un-regulated growth of service providing infrastructure to the increased flow of the pilgrims in and around the Virupaksha temple are the factors affecting the original historical setting and thus affecting the World Heritage Values of the Property (Pls. <a href="#">CI - CVI</a>)</li> <li>3) Growth of the residential structures in and around the monuments at Anegundi.</li> </ol>	027

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.4. Management**

<p><b>How could the arrangements for the protection and the management of the property best be defined (more than one indication possible)?</b></p> <p align="center"> Legal            (Yes)  Contractual    ( )  Traditional    ( Yes ) </p> <p>Legal arrangements as well as reviving and continuing the traditional way of living can adequately assure the protection and management of the property.</p> <p>a) <b>Legal:</b> In addition to the existing the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains and Sites Act, 1958 (=AMASR Act, 1958) and Rules 1959 of the Government of India and Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961, the Draft (Bill) of HWHAMA Act, 2001 and the HWHMA have been framed to look after the protection and management of the 105.90 sq.km. of the World Heritage Area.</p> <p>b) <b>Traditional:</b> Continuing and reviving the traditional style of residential buildings, mode of transport and ancient pathways would automatically enhance the level of protection and management of World Heritage Site.</p>	028
<p><b>Please describe and assess the implementation and effectiveness of these arrangements for the preservation of the values described under item II.2 at the national, provincial and/or municipal level:</b></p> <p><b>The National Level:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Hampi World Heritage Property is a composite site of publicly and privately owned land. The publicly owned monuments of national importance are protected under the AMASR Act, 1958 and the Rules 1959 by the Government of India that prohibits damaging or removing or defacing any part of the monument as well as construction and mining activities near the monument. Archaeological Survey of India (=ASI) manages 56 Nationally Protected Monuments in the World Heritage Area.</li> <li>2) The notification of ASI. NO.SO.1447 dt.15th May 1991 declares areas upto 100 mt. from the protected limits as a prohibited area and further beyond 200 mt. as regulated area for the purpose of both mining and construction.</li> </ol> <p><b>The State Level:</b></p> <p>The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka (= DAM), the Government of Karnataka, under Sub Section 3 of the Section 19 of Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1961 vide notification No.ITY 137 KMU 84 dt.22.10.1988 has declared the archaeological sites and remains in the specified areas in the villages of Hampi, Krishnapura, Kadirampura, Singanathanahalli, Kamalapura, Venkatapura, Bukkasagara and Nimbapura in Hospet Taluk of district Bellary, Anegundi and Virupapuragadda in Gangavati Taluk of district Koppal covering an area of 41.80 sq.kms (except the 56 Centrally Protected Monuments of ASI) as a protected area including the famous Virupaksha temple. It is this 41.80 sq.kms area, which has been treated as Core Zone of the World Heritage Area for the purpose of HWHMA.</p> <p>The private land with historical monuments and archaeological areas are looked after by various multiple agencies:</p> <p><b>The Municipal Level:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Hospet Urban Development Authority ( = HUDA) is constituted under the Section 3 of the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987 (=KUDA Act, 1987). The powers and</li> </ol>	029

## Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

### Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties

functions of the Urban Development Authorities in Karnataka flow from the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (= KTCP Act, 1961) and the KUDA Act, 1987.

The main functions of HUDA under the KTCP Act, 1987 include declaration of local planning area and preparation and enforcement of **Outline Development Plan** (=ODP) and **Comprehensive Development Plan** (=CDP) with zoning regulations for the control of developmental activities. The Act empowers an Urban Development Authority to levy and recover various fees and charges such as betterment fees, change of land use fees, development charges etc. It also empowers the Authority to charge deviation fines and to restore the land to its original condition in case of violation of the Act

The KUDA Act, 1987 provides for the planned development of the urban and adjacent areas. Under the Act, an Urban Development Authority is responsible for planning, promoting and securing the development of an urban area. For the purposes of the Act, the Authority has the power to acquire land, develop sites, provide services and dispose movable and immovable properties within the local planning area. The development in this case means the development of civic infrastructure in general.

To summarize, the HUDA has to function under the provisions the two above mentioned Acts and is responsible for the development of infrastructure and civic amenities in the entire local planning area. Further, it is also responsible for the regulation of development through the instrument of the ODP and CDP. While discharging its functions it can levy and collect various types of fees and charges, which are used for carrying out its activities.

In the entire local planning area, the Municipal Bodies and Gram Panchayats should not give clearance or issue permission for development or approval for layouts of residential or any other kind of plots/areas etc., without the concurrence of the Urban Development Authority.

#### **The Town Level:**

Within the Heritage Area, a Town Panchayat consisting of 19 wards and as many elected councilors is existing at Kamalapura. A Town Panchayat is a Municipal Body constituted under Section 10 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. It is a democratically elected body and as such an institution of urban local Self-Government. The Kamalapura Town Panchayat (=KTP) is spread over an area of 227 acres and bears a population of 18,563 as per 1991 census.

A municipality is a juristic person capable of holding and disposing property and possesses power to impose and collect taxes and license fees, to borrow money and to decide on the disputes in the first instance. Its obligatory and discretionary functions include development of urban infrastructure, construction and maintenance of civic amenities like drinking water supply systems, public roads/streets, street lighting, drains and sewerage, culverts, slaughter houses etc., regulating construction of buildings, registration of births and deaths, treatment of patients, vaccination etc., In short, a Town Panchayat is responsible for all the activities concerned with an orderly and healthy public life in an urban area.

The KTP falls within the Core Zone of the Hampi World Heritage Area (=HWA), which is one of the three main approaches to the tourist zone of the HWA.

#### **The Village Level:**

There are five Gram Panchayats in the Heritage Area, four of which fall in Hospet taluk and one in Gangavathi taluka across the Tungabhadra river. Gram Panchayats are democratically elected bodies of the local rural Self-Government. They are established under Section 4 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 and have powers and functions quite akin to those of the Town Panchayats. Their responsibilities include functions like maintenance of drinking water supply systems, construction and maintenance of civic amenities like public roads/streets, street lighting, drains, toilets, etc., regulation of construction of buildings, hospitals and health care, organizing programmes of vaccination, maintenance of community assets etc.,

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>The Constitution of India by its 73rd and 74th Amendments makes it mandatory to establish the rural and urban local Self-Government institutions respectively. The Amendment goes to the extent of assigning the subjects to be looked after by these institutions with an idea of devolving powers concerning local matters to the locally elected democratic bodies. As such any proposed authority conceived to manage the World Heritage Area couldn't take away the functions entrusted to these institutions under the Constitution. Moreover, it will not be possible even otherwise, to look after the functions, which are presently being performed by the CMC, Town Panchayat and Gram Panchayats of the Heritage Area by one single authority for considerations of manageability and the requirement of local involvement for such jobs. In other words, any attempt to take away the powers and functions of LSC institutions will not only go against the spirit of the Constitution but will make the functioning less efficient because of geographic and human reasons.</p> <p>Thus, the various developmental activities in World Heritage Area are presently being looked after by the agencies under the respective Acts described above. However, the effectiveness of the arrangements for preserving the World Heritage Values <i>vis-à-vis</i> development process has been ensured by the constitution of single authority known as HWHMA, by the Government of Karnataka.</p> <p>Although the above mentioned local self Government authorities continue to exercise the powers as enlisted in the respective Acts in the World Heritage Area, final powers for approving and regulating any developmental activities in the World Heritage Area rests with the HWHMA, which shall have the powers to take remedial measures to preserve and enhance the values of the property.</p>	
<p><b>In general terms can this legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be considered sufficient?</b></p> <p>No.</p>	030
<p><b>Please explain:</b></p> <p>While the various levels of legislation are adequate to effectively implement the arrangements for the preservation of the values, reverting back to the traditional practices of transport, agriculture and dwellings would enhance the values of the World Heritage Property. For instance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reverting the agricultural practices from the present commercial crops like banana, sugarcane to traditional cereal crops.</li> <li>2) Using the traditional type of transport inside the heritage area like basket boats to travel in the river, traveling by horse, bullock carts, cycles on road and</li> <li>3) Construction of the traditionally designed houses built with traditional material.</li> </ol>	031
<p><b>Provide a list and summaries of laws and regulations concerning cultural and natural properties protection and management (including extracts of relevant articles from the Constitution, Criminal Law, Law/Regulations on Land-use, Environment Law and Forestry Law, amongst others). Please also attach any documentation available concerning these points:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules 1959</li> <li>2. Gazette Notification Regulating Prohibited and Regulated Areas, 1991</li> <li>3. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 and Rules 1976</li> <li>4. Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878</li> <li>5. Karnataka Ancient Monuments and Historical Sites and Remains Act, 1961</li> <li>6. Karnataka Urban Development Act, 1987</li> <li>7. Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961</li> <li>8. Karnataka Municipality Act, 1964</li> <li>9. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993</li> <li>10. Karnataka Forest Act, 1953</li> <li>11. Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2001 (to be enacted shortly by the Government of Karnataka)</li> </ol>	032



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p><b>Describe the administrative and management arrangements that are in place for the property concerned, making special mention of the institutions and organizations that have management authority over the property as well as of the arrangements that are in place for the coordination of their actions:</b></p> <p>The ASI, the Government of India and the DAM, the Government of Karnataka are responsible for the protection and management of fifty-six Nationally Protected Monuments and the 41.80 sq.km. area respectively under their respective legal provisions mentioned in 029 and 032.</p> <p>The management of other aspects of the World Heritage Area such as the cultural landscape, living traditions, the State, Town, Municipal and Village level agencies enlisted in 029 look after other developments. Recently, the Government of Karnataka has constituted a single authority to administer and manage 105.90 sq.km. area with adequate powers given to the HWHMA under the HWHAMA Act, 2001. This authority will also act as a co-ordination agency co-coordinating the works of different departments coming within the World Heritage Area for implementing the proposed site management plan.</p> <p>The ASI has established site office at Kamalapuram to manage the Centrally Protected Monuments. It is also functioning as World Heritage Site Co-ordinator at the local level and district level interacting with various local self Government and district authorities and the Hampi Development Authority for preserving the values of the property. The regional level office at Bangalore which co-ordinates with Directorate, ASI, New Delhi and concerned agencies of the Government of Karnataka at higher level supports the ASI site office at Kamalapur (Figs. 7 &amp; 8).</p> <p>The Director General, ASI, New Delhi office is a national apex body coordinating with UNESCO on one hand and the regional offices under whose jurisdiction the World Heritage Property falls and also the highest authorities of the Government of Karnataka on the other. The DAM has its office at Hospet and local office at Hampi. The HUDA, HWHMA, Town Planning and other district level authorities are located in Hospet and Bellary, which is also the Head Quarters of the Deputy Commissioner.</p>	033
<p><b>Please indicate under which level of authority the property is managed:</b></p> <p>National Regional Local Municipal, Town, Property level</p>	034
<p><b>Please provide the full name, address and phone/fax/e-mail of the entity(ies) directly responsible for the management (conservation, preservation, visitor management) of the property:</b></p> <p>National: The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India Janpath, New Delhi - 110 011.</p> <p>Regional: The Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore – 560 034. Ph.: 080 – 553 7734/553 7348 Fax: 552 2531 E-mail: <a href="mailto:asi@bgl.vsnl.net.in">asi@bgl.vsnl.net.in</a></p> <p>The HWHMA is regulating the developments in the World Heritage Area.</p>	035

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka, Government of Karnataka, Hospet – 583 201. Bellary District Ph. 08394 – 303 72 Fax: 08394 – 301 63</p> <p>Local: 1) The Senior Conservation Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Kamalapur – 583 221 Bellary District. Ph./Fax 08394 – 412 37</p> <p>2) The Commissioner, Hampi World Heritage Management Authority, Hospet – 583 201, Bellary District Ph.No.: 08394 – 242 09/ 244 33</p>	
<p><b>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the property?</b> No. <b>If YES, explain why this is the case:</b></p>	<p>036  037</p>
<p><b>Is there a management plan for the property?</b></p> <p>No, however the Site Management Plan is under preparation by the HWHMA. The HWHMA is seeking the international assistance required for emergency technical co-operation to the tune of 50,000 US \$ from UNESCO for preparing the Hampi Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Area.</p> <p><b>If YES, please summarize, indicating if the plan is being implemented and since when?</b></p>	<p>038  039</p>
<p><b>Please report on legal and administrative actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described under item II.2 (e.g. passing of legislation, adjusting administrative and management arrangements, implementing or drawing up of a (new) management plan, etc.):</b></p> <p>The following legal and administrative actions are foreseen for the future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) HWHAMA Act, 2001 Draft (bill) has been prepared.</li> <li>2) HWHMA is enlisting the Indian experts for preparing Site Management Plan and it is sending a request for international assistance to the tune of 50,000 US \$ to UNESCO for preparation of the management plan. The HWHMA has been assigned the work of managing the whole of the World Heritage Area and also creation of the Hampi World Heritage Management Authority Fund.</li> <li>3) The Government of Karnataka has already ordered for the demolition of the suspension bridge near the Virupaksha temple. The preparations are afoot to dismantle.</li> <li>4) In order to mitigate the affect of cable styled bridge near Anegundi, Government of Karnataka has already taken a decision to implement the recommendations made by Dr.Kammier, International expert for rural planning sent by UNESCO. The most important recommendations made by him is laying of 4.5 km., a new bypass road along the river Tungabhadra connecting to existing Kampli - Kamalapura road, which is under implementation and the land for the same is being acquired.</li> <li>5) A task force at property level for monitoring the implementation of the decision of HWHMA has already been constituted.</li> </ol>	<p>040</p>

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>6) HWHMA, ASI and ISRO are co-coordinating in preparing and developing GIS for the Hampi World Heritage Site. The satellite images of Core Zone taken from the Indian Satellite images of 5.30 mt. resolution of the Core Zone has already been used for generating maps indicating land use, agriculture, forest cover etc., of World Heritage Area.</p>													
<p><b>Please provide detailed information, particularly in cases where changes have occurred since the inscription of the property, on the following matters:</b></p> <p><u>Conservation</u> Make reference to all major interventions at the property and describe its present state of conservation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) No major changes affecting/changing the authenticity of material, style, workmanship of the monuments has occurred since the inscription of the property.</li> <li>2) However, the changes in the authentic setting had been affected by the construction of two bridges across the river Tungabhadra and commercial and religious constructions in and around Virupaksha temple, tourist resorts of Virapuragadda. (Pls. CXXVI - CXXVII)</li> <li>3) A status report on the major conservation works carried out from 1988 to 2001-02 is enclosed (Pls. LI – LXXXVI).</li> </ol> <p>The majority of the monuments which have received the attention are the Krishna temple complex, Narasimha, Ganesa, Hemakuta group of temples, Achyutaraya temple complex, Vitthala temple complex, Pattabhirama temple complex, Lotus Mahal complex. The excavated structures are in good state of preservation and conservation.</p> <p>Since, the Virupaksha temple protected by the DAM, Government of Karnataka is in constant worship, many additions and alterations are made to different parts of temple complex. Similarly, the haphazard growth of modern shops, restaurants in and around Virupaksha temple and its bazaar to cater the religious and tourist needs has caused the setting changing fast around the Virupaksha temple. The shops and houses are located inside the mantapas flanking the lengthy bazaar in front of Virupaksha temple and asphaltting of the roads over the ancient pathway in front of the Virupaksha temple has partly affected the authenticity of the World Heritage Area.</p>	041												
<p><b>Ownership</b></p> <p><b>Make reference to all major changes in ownership of the property and describe the present state of ownership:</b></p> <p>There are no changes in the ownership of the properties owned and maintained by both ASI, Government of India and DAM, Government of Karnataka.</p>	042												
<p><b>Please, give a detailed description of the staffing of the site:</b></p> <p><b>I) Government of India agencies at National Level:</b> <b>Archaeological Survey of India</b></p> <p><b>1. World Heritage Site Management including Preservation/Conservation</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Senior Conservation Assistant (Site Manager)</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assistant Archaeologist (Site Archaeologist)</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caretaker</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical Assistance</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Departmental Watch and Ward</td> <td align="right">37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private Security Guards</td> <td align="right">65</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>2. Archaeological Site Museum</b></p>	Senior Conservation Assistant (Site Manager)	1	Assistant Archaeologist (Site Archaeologist)	1	Caretaker	1	Clerical Assistance	1	Departmental Watch and Ward	37	Private Security Guards	65	043
Senior Conservation Assistant (Site Manager)	1												
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**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>Assistant Superintending Archaeologist 1 Assistant Archaeologist 1 Modeller 1 Carpenter 1 Museum Attendants 4</p>	
<p><b>3. Science Branch:</b></p> <p>There is no office of the Science Branch of ASI at present. However, as and when the necessity arises, the Science Branch of the ASI, Mysore undertakes the required chemical preservation and treatment to the monuments at Hampi.</p> <p><b>4. Horticulture Branch:</b></p> <p>Recently, an office of the Horticultural Branch of the ASI has been set up at Kamalapura and the staff members are under posting. The Horticulture Branch of the ASI, Mysore, looks after the maintenance of Archaeological gardens and landscaping at present ( Fig. 8).</p> <p><b>II) Government of Karnataka agencies State Level :</b></p> <p>1) The Deputy Director, The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka, Kamalapur – 583 221, Bellary District</p> <p>2) Commissioner, Hampi World Heritage Management Authority, Hospet. Ph.No.: 08394 – 242 09/ 244 33</p>	044
<p><b>Is the staffing level sufficient for adequate management of the property?</b> No.</p>	045
<p><b>If NO, what should be done to improve the situation?</b></p> <p>1) The ASI site office is in need of additional staff for conservation, security and documentation purposes. 2) DAM is also in need of additional staff for conservation and archaeological works. 3) Full time staff as envisaged in the HWHMA is required for adequate management of property.</p>	046
<p><b>Does the staff need additional training?</b> Yes.</p>	047
<p><b>If YES, what are the training needs for your staff?</b> Additional training required is:</p> <p>1) Application of modern scientific tools in archaeological explorations and excavations like geophysical prospecting. 2) Photogrammetric documentation and other recording techniques 3) Security of the monuments. 4) Tourism Management 5) Latest Museum display technique.</p>	047

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**Describe the funding and financial situation of the property, indication sources, level and regularity of financing:**

048

The funding is provided from different type of budget heads of ASI, Government of India to undertake the archaeological activities

Special Repairs and Annual Maintenance of monuments; excavations of ancient remains; documentation of the antiquities and loose sculptures; documentation/conditional mapping of status appraisal of the monuments; creating cultural awareness programme; maintenance of the archaeological site museum; chemical preservation of the monuments and landscape development around the monuments are some of the archaeological activities undertaken by the ASI. These broadly classified works are ongoing continuous process on regular basis every year. Among these, the Science and Horticulture branches of the ASI carry out chemical preservation and landscape activities respectively. The Circle Office located at Bangalore through independent site offices of Conservator and Site Museum located at Hampi undertakes the remaining activities. The fifty-six nationally protected monuments, receive regularly funds every year from the Government of India through ASI. The funding comes under two budget heads known as Special Repairs under Plan and Annual Maintenance and Preservation under Non Plan. In addition to these funding, the pay and allowances of the staff posted at the property is met from the different salary budget heads and the payment for the additional private security guards employed by ASI. The financial year starts from April 1<sup>st</sup> every year and ends on 31<sup>st</sup> March of next year. The Bangalore Circle Office sends the budgetary proposals well advance to the Directorate, ASI, New Delhi. These proposals are thoroughly scrutinized and there after the budget allotment for the particular financial year are made.

The additional funds other than the budgeted, if required, during the particular financial year for unforeseen circumstances or hiring professional services for consultants purposes etc., after consulting the site officer at Hampi, are immediately sent to the Directorate for approval and additional funding. The Directorate provides these additional funds needed after evaluating the proposals. If the sufficient funds are exhausted at the Directorate, it will approach the Ministry of Tourism and Culture for getting the required funds. The allotment of funds is made in the month of April. The revised budgetary estimates and proposals including additional funds required during current financial year are sent in the month of November to the Directorate. These funds under revised estimates and proposals are allotted in the month of January. Thus, there is both continuity and regularity of the funding from the Government of India to the centrally protected monuments of the World Heritage property at Hampi (Figs. 9, 10 & 11).

**State Level:**

Similarly the Government of Karnataka through its DAM regularly funds for the maintenance and repairs of its property in every financial year.

**Property Level:**

The Government of Karnataka has also provided the recently constituted HWHMA with funds. The HWHMA will prepare a budget proposal duly indicating the expected income from local resources and requirement of funds and expenditure for all activities for each financial year. The Government of Karnataka will provide the necessary grant in aid to this authority in order to enable to discharge its function effectively.

The HWHMA will be given powers to raise resources by collecting fees and charges on the lines of power enjoyed by the Urban Development Authorities. Another important aspect is that a financial resource namely "Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Fund" will be created in which all grants, donations and gifts made by Government of India, Government of Karnataka, Local Self-Government, Corporate Bodies and others shall be credited. It shall also have the funds raised by the activities of the authority amount borrowed by it and all other sums received by authority. For the purpose of accounting, the financial year of the Hampi World Heritage Management Authority is the same as of the financial year of the Government of Karnataka starting from 1st April of current financial year and ending on 31st March of next financial year.

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>The various departments of the Government of Karnataka have also their jurisdiction over the World Heritage Area. These authorities are HUDA, Kamalapur Town Panchayat, and five Gram Panchayats, which are also funded by the Government of Karnataka. These multiple agencies spend their funds for various activities of infrastructure development viz; construction and maintenance of civic amenities, public roads, street lighting, drains, sewerage, and health programmes, maintenance of community assets etc., with in the World Heritage Area.</p> <p><b>Is the available funding sufficient for adequate management of the property?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p> <p><b>National Funding:</b></p> <p>There is a sharp increase in the funding to the World Heritage Site at Hampi for conservation and other related works over the years by the Government of India and funds are now fairly adequate for management of the property.</p> <p><b>Regional and State Level:</b></p> <p>The multifarious activities described in 048 like drains, forestry, maintenance of roads, civic amenities, street lighting, health activities, sewerage etc., require additional funding for proper management of the various facilities of within the World Heritage Area.</p> <p><b>If not please explain:</b></p>	<p>049</p> <p>050</p>
<p><b>Indicate International Assistance from which the property has benefited:</b></p> <p><b>World Heritage Fund:</b></p> <p>The International Workshop on Management of World Heritage Sites was held at Hospet and Hampi from 22<sup>nd</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> October 2000. The official and unofficial stakeholders who attended this workshop were greatly benefited in understanding the Heritage Management and implementation of Heritage values.</p>	<p>051</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UNESCO International Campaign:</b></li> <li>• <b>National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies:</b></li> <li>• <b>Bilateral Co-operation:</b></li> <li>• <b>Other assistance:</b></li> </ul> <p><b>World Heritage Centre:</b></p> <p>Following the enlisting of Hampi in the List of World Heritage Sites in Danger in 1999 on account of construction of two bridges across the river Tungabhadra in the Core Zone of the World Heritage Site and also the International Work Shop on Management of World Heritage Sites in 2000, the UNESCO deputed Mr.Hans Detlef Kammeier, independent consultant in Urban and Regional Planning, Infrastructure and Environmental Management, who visited the Hampi in October 2000 and in October 2001. Both these missions were programmed to assist ASI and other authorities for improvement in their management functions for the Hampi World Heritage Area. The second mission in October 2001 had a particular focus on the priority issues on transport management. The consultant was requested to assist the authorities in:</p> <p>i) Undertaking an analysis of the needs of the local inhabitants and communities for the transportation between Hampi and Anegundi and Hampi and Virupapuragadda</p>	<p>052</p> <p>053</p> <p>054</p> <p>055</p>

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

- ii) Undertaking an impact assessment, study of the partially constructed two bridges within World Heritage Area and related roads
- iii) Undertaking an outline feasibility study for determining alternative locations for the two bridges
- iv) Undertaking a feasibility study for determining alternative approach roads leading off the Aneundi road bridge to ensure minimum negative impact upon the Hampi World Heritage Site.

Mr. Hans Detlef Kammeier, after concluding his mission submitted de-briefing notes as well as the final report, which was sent by UNESCO to all authorities of World Heritage Area. In his final report Mr. Kammeier recommend action programme for two bridges sites. The most important recommendations are:

- 1) Building the Talarighatta gate bypass road along with improvement of the roads linking with Kamalapura
- 2) Providing parking facilities at distance on the southern side of the gate
- 3) Demolition of the two pylons near Virupaksha temple
- 4) Formation of HWHMA
- 5) Zoning of the World Heritage Site area
- 6) Action programme for traffic management at important locations
- 7) Rehabilitation programme for Hampi village
- 8) Mapping of the Core Zone and setting up a GIS.

**Action Taken on the recommendations of the Consultant:**

- 1) The land for the Talarighatta bypass is under acquisition by the Government of Karnataka and estimates for laying the road are under way.
- 2) The Government of Karnataka has already taken a decision vide Karnataka Government GO. PWD 18 RDG-299 dated 20.10.2000 to demolish the two pylons of the suspension bridge near Virupaksha temple and the implementation of this decision are under way.
- 3) The Aneundi village bypass road has already been improved.
- 4) HWHMA has already been formed and had few meetings.
- 5) The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act'2001 Draft bill has been prepared.
- 6) The zoning of the World Heritage Area has been done. A total area of 105.90 sq.kms consisting of Core, Buffer, and Peripheral Zones has already been identified and mapped. Mapping of the Core Zone is under progress.
- 7) HWHMA, ASI and ISRO are collaborating in preparing GIS for the World Heritage Area. The satellite images of the core area have been already used to generate different maps such as land use, roads, agriculture etc., of the World Heritage Area.

Thus, the international assistance has been very useful for the Hampi World Heritage Area.

**Describe the IT (Computer) equipment of the site and/or management office and assess its effectiveness:**

056

Neither the World Heritage Site office of ASI nor the DAM has any IT equipment at Hampi. However, ASI Bangalore office has already requisitioned the Directorate, ASI, New Delhi to provide the IT equipment for the ASI's World Heritage office at Hampi. The Archaeological Site museum at Hampi is going to be soon equipped with the computer system for its archaeological activities.

The regional office of the Archaeological Survey of India at Bangalore is having the IT equipment, which is also used for the management of the Hampi site also. However, during the important and emergent situations, the Hampi site office of ASI hires the IT equipment especially the computers and its accessories from near by town Hospet for a brief period. These computers are used for various occasions related to the management, conservation, public awareness programmes, research oriented activities etc.,

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p><b>Are you using (multiple indications are possible)</b></p> <p align="center">PC ( X ) Apple ( X ) Main frame ( X )</p>	057
<p><b>Please, give the number of available computers:</b></p> <p>Number of computers available at the site office of the ASI and Government of Karnataka at Hampi are nil.</p> <p><b>Does an operational access to the Internet exist?</b> No, in emergency situations internet is accessed through private internet kiosks located in Hospet on payment basis for internet access.</p>	058  059
<p><b>Is e-mail used for daily correspondence?</b></p> <p>No, the site office of ASI and the Departments of the Government of Karnataka located at Hampi do not have any e-mail facility. Hence, no e-mail is used in daily correspondence. However, the regional office of ASI located at Bangalore has e-mail facility, which is used widely to contact different authorities of the Hampi World Heritage Area like Deputy Commissioner, Bellary who has e-mail facility.</p> <p><b>Is there a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the site?</b></p> <p>No, however, HWHMA in collaboration with ISRO, Bangalore is developing GIS for the Hampi World Heritage Area. ISRO has already generated a 5 1/2 mt. Resolution satellite image for the core area taken from the Indian Satellite IRS-IC/ID PAN and LISS III Data INSAT 6. Basing on this satellite imagery, ISRO has already generated the land use maps etc. It is proposed to acquire one metre resolution satellite imagery from IKONOS agency for the detailed study mapping of the Core Zone as enumerated 062. The ASI regional office at Bangalore actively co-ordinates with Indian Space Research Organization and Hampi Development Authority for providing technical details, guidelines and suggestions.</p> <p><b>If YES, what software do you have and how is the GIS used?</b></p> <p>Apart from the GIS being prepared by ISRO for the HWHMA, a separate programme has already been formulated by ISRO for implementing the request of the UNESCO to all State Party's and National Space Agencies to involve themselves in application of the space technology in management of World Heritage Sites. In response to the UNESCO's call, the ISRO has already come forward to apply the space technology to the management of Indian World Heritage Sites and in archaeological reconnaissance and development of GIS for Indian World Heritage Sites. An expert group consisting of scientists of ISRO drawn from its different locations like Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad and a representative of the ASI particularly the Superintending Archaeologist, Bangalore Circle has already been constituted. The details of the different modules of training programmes in application of GIS for the Archaeologists of State and Central departments and other State agencies have already been finalized. Besides, Hampi World Heritage Area has been selected as a Pilot Project Area for application of space technology to the cultural resource management and archaeological reconnaissance. The proposed collaborating agencies of this pilot programme at Hampi are 1) ISRO, Department of Space, Government of India; 2) Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle and site office at Hampi; 3) District Administration Bellary, in which jurisdiction the Hampi World Heritage Area falls; 4) District administration, Koppal in which district the Anegundi and Virupapuragadda form the part of the Core Zone of the World Heritage Area and 5) HWHMA. The main objectives of this project are: 1) to establish the feasibility of high resolution satellite remote sensing data in Archaeological reconnaissance of the Hampi World Heritage area; 2) to interpret the extant remains of the Hampi World Heritage Site; 3) to delineate possible encroachments and destruction of the ancient layout of the Hampi city due to intensive agriculture activity; 4) to delineate the defence, religious and secular structures of Hampi World Heritage Site and to locate the ancient archaeological pockets hitherto unnoticed using predictive location modeling; 5) to create a</p>	060   061   062



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>comprehensive data base in GIS domain for effective management and 6) to prepare comprehensive management plan for Hampi World Heritage Area encompassing conservation, maintenance, security and over all management of cultural resources.</p> <p>The available high-resolution Indian satellite data, aerial photographs and ground survey data will be used in mapping various natural and cultural resources. By modeling the data into GIS, the zoning of the areas for protection, public access, infrastructure development, resource inventory and assessment and management facilities can be achieved. For resource inventory and assessment baseline, natural resource mapping of various themes like land use/land cover, natural drainage and surface water bodies, geomorphology, soils, cultural features of habitations, transport network and development and spatial inventory of all major and minor monuments in and around heritage sites can be prepared using GIS. Mapping all the important temple complexes using total solutions/EDM for comprehensive conservation planning, large scale DEM's for restoration and prediction of potential sites, inventory of all local flora and fauna can also be prepared. Besides, GIS database will be used for tourist/visitor movement and occupation and land use tracking. With the help of geo referencing and integration into GIS all cadastral maps of planning and tracking of online visitor infrastructure and service maintenance of every villages under the Hampi World Heritage Area, can be prepared (Figs. 12-14 &amp; 24-35).</p> <p>GIS spatial analysis techniques will also be used in archaeological research applications and also as tools for predicting locations of yet undiscovered resources. It can also be used in a predictive locational modeling and landscape archaeology.</p> <p>The inputs for space technology application for World Heritage area will come from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Indian Satellite IRS-IC/ID PAN and LISS III Data (at an interval of about 5 years for two seasons)</li> <li>2) IKONOS/QUICK BIRD DATA (for latest data in PAN chromatic and multispectral mode for preparing large scale resource maps)</li> <li>3) Differential GPS based survey data for inventory of monuments</li> <li>4) Field survey data using total solution method for core zone</li> <li>5) Cadastral maps of revenue villages within World Heritage Area</li> <li>6) National Census data for 1990 and 2000 for demographic and other socio-economic projections.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>List scientific studies and research programmes that have been conducted concerning the site:</b></p> <p>The Hampi World Heritage Area has attracted the international attention in scientific studies and research programmes pertaining to the Vijayanagara period. For more than two decades, an international team of researchers has been investigating the layout, town planning, art &amp; architecture of the metropolis Vijayanagara (Hampi) under the name "Vijayanagara Research Project" under the co-directions of John.M.Fritz and George Michell and in collaboration with DAM, Government of Karnataka. The DAM, Government of Karnataka provided the logistical support and</p> <p>the main funding for the international researches was provided by the Special Foreign Currency Programme of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington and administered by the American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi. The National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation, USA as well as the British Academy and Society of South Asian Studies, London provided the additional support. As a part of the project, a host of foreign researchers and scholars from countries like Australia, USA, UK and other European countries and Indian professionals and students have contributed much to the various facets of the Vijayanagara History – thus developing the positive interaction between the Indian and Foreign participants. The endeavors of the research scholars have lead to the remarkable growth of interest in the research of Hampi World Heritage Area all over the world. One of the significant aspects of the Vijayanagara Research Project has been the intensive mapping on the twenty-five sq.kms that encompasses the central core area of Hampi. The other major research work under this project has been the Vijayanagara metropolis</p>	063

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>survey, systematically documenting an area of 160 sq.kms, inventories of the urban core and sacred city of the Vijayanagara and documentation of contemporary vernacular dwellings in Anegundi, and a photogrammetric project initiated by Jurgen Renische of Messbildstelle in Dresden.</p> <p>In 1975, the ASI declared Hampi National Project for carrying out excavations in World Heritage Area of Hampi, which was followed soon by the DAM, Government of Karnataka. Excavations has continued down to the present day with much of the attention of both the ASI and DAM focusing on exploring and excavating as well as conserving the archaeological remains in and around the walled enclosures of the royal centre of the city which constitute one of the most extensive remains of any Hindu imperial city dating from 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century to be seen any where in the India (Pls. LXXXVII – C). The DAM has also embarked upon the programme of searching of all the inscribed records of the Hampi World Heritage Area.</p> <p><b>Describe financial and human resource inputs for the research programmes and or facilities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Human Resource input: The ASI has stationed an Assistant Archaeologist and Assistant Superintending Archaeologist, In-charge of the site Museum at Hampi for carrying out research and other related works in the World Heritage Area. A technical team consisting of Draughtsmen, Surveyor, and Photographers from regional office, Bangalore, is assisting both of them.</li> <li>2) DAM has stationed an Assistant Director and an Assistant Archaeologist at Hampi for carrying out research activities supported by the technical staff of the DAM, Government of Karnataka whose Head Quarters has now been shifted from Mysore to Hospet, 11 km. from the World Heritage Site.</li> </ol> <p>With regard to the financial resources for research programmes and facilities the ASI funds the research-oriented projects like exploration, excavation, documentation in Hampi World Heritage Area from a separate budget head every financial year.</p>	064
<p><b>Describe how the information/results are disseminated?</b></p> <p>The ASI, New Delhi, publishes the information and results of the archaeological research carried out by the ASI every year in “Indian Archaeology – A Review” an annual bulletin. Likewise, the DAM also publishes the results of their research carried out under a series Progress of Vijayanagara research. The scholars from abroad publish their results of research either individually or in association with the universities, autonomous organizations, Government agencies and funding agencies both in India and abroad with which they are collaborating their projects. Besides, the experts on various facets of the Hampi World Heritage Area disseminate the information for common people and the masses through Newspapers, TV and All India Radio and lectures.</p>	065
<p><b>Are there any visitor statistics for the site?</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>If YES, please summarize the statistics and attach to this report:</b></p> <p>The visitors statistics is shown in <a href="#">Figs. 15 &amp; 16</a>.</p>	066  067
<p><b>What visitor facilities do you have at the property?</b></p> <p>The visitor facilities at the property include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Public conveniences and drinking water facilities at few places.</li> <li>2) Signages including maps and information about the monuments.</li> <li>3) A touch screen information kiosk has been developed giving information of all aspects of the World Heritage Area Hampi</li> <li>4) Trained guides</li> <li>5) Guide book and brochures of ASI.</li> </ol>	068

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p><b>What visitor facilities are you in need of?</b></p> <p>The following facilities are in need of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information kiosks for some more monuments</li> <li>2. Drinking water facility at number of places</li> <li>3. Public Conveniences at number of places</li> <li>4. Internal – public transport</li> <li>5. Cafeteria and souvenir shop</li> <li>6. Vehicle parking</li> <li>7. Guest House/Dormitory</li> <li>8. Documentation center</li> <li>9. Library</li> <li>10. Conference cum auditorium</li> <li>11. Additional signage</li> <li>12. 10 to 12 minutes video film on Hampi in English, Kannada and Hindi languages besides five international languages</li> <li>13. Self guiding audio systems</li> <li>14. The traditional transport modes like horse carts, bullock cart, cycles for internal movement of visitors in the World Heritage Site and Area</li> <li>15. Picnic spots at different specified spaces in the Hampi World Heritage Area for visitors use.</li> </ol>	069
<p><b>Is a public use plan (tourism/visitor management plan) in existence for the property?</b></p> <p>Yes, a tourism and visitor management plan has already been prepared and is being evaluated for implementation</p>	070
<p><b>If YES, please summarize, if No explain if one is needed:</b></p> <p>The tourist and visitor management plans include the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A reception or facilitation centre on the Kadirampur-Virupaksha temple road has been earmarked to the extent of 10 acres. The land will be made available by the Government of Karnataka and the Department of Tourism, the Government of India will provide the funds for the construction of this center consisting of interpretation cum documentation centre, cafeteria, parking slots for the buses and cars and shops (to accommodate the shops to be shifted from their present location in the mantapas opposite to the Virupaksha temple). The design and working drawings of this centre have already been finalized for implementation. According to the plan, all the vehicles who now enter from multiple points to the Hampi henceforth have to arrive at proposed reception centre where the visitors will be alighted and from where they will be entering the Hampi World Heritage Area through a single entry in a pollution free vehicles through the designated visitor route. The buses after alighting the passengers at reception centre will proceed to the exit point located behind the present Inspection Bungalow, Kamalapur to pickup the visitors after seeing the monuments in the Hampi World Heritage Area (Figs. 17 &amp; 18).</li> <li>2) Specific visitors circuit has been planned for the movement of internal vehicles and visitors. Similarly, the sub-parking zones known as sub-nodes have already been identified. The designs for the sub-nodes consisting of parking spaces, public conveniences etc., have already been finalized for implementation. When this plan is implemented, the visitors will enter into the World Heritage Area through the single entry point and exit through single exit point. Entry tickets will be issued at single point instead of the two ticket counters at present. In preparing the designs for this facilitation centre and sub-nodes, the Designing Wing of HUDCO, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Government of India has been involved and the funding for the construction of facilitation centre and visitors node will be born by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India.</li> </ol>	071

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>3) The extensive signages consisting of roadside signages, direction boards, monument information boards, site maps, maps showing “<b>you are here</b>” etc., are being installed shortly. The Government of Karnataka and Government of India have already approved the design and colour scheme of the signages. These signages will be installed by the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka with the funding received from the Department of Tourism, Government of India.</p> <p>4) Four additional underground public conveniences are under various stages of construction. These toilets are being developed by the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka with the help of the funds provided by the Department of Tourism, Government of India.</p> <p>5) A light and sound programme is planned for the World Heritage Area and suitable site selection are under active consideration. This work will be executed by the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka and funding will be by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.</p> <p>6) The ASI is installing the illumination to the Vitthala Temple Complex through CPWD. Ministry of Tourism and Culture, the Government of India has provided the funds for optical fibre lighting of Virupaksha temple and illuminating the monolithic image of Ganesha.</p> <p>Thus, the tourist and visitor management plans will be implemented within next 3-6 months.</p>	
<p><b>Indicate how the property’s World Heritage values are communicated to residents, visitors and the public (please attach examples of leaflets, videos, posters etc., and print-outs and/or the address of a web page):</b></p> <p>The Heritage values of the property are communicated to the residents of the World Heritage Area as well to the visitors to World Heritage Site as follows:</p> <p>1) The World Heritage Day on 18<sup>th</sup> April and World Heritage Week from November 19<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> are celebrated every year. As a part of these celebrations, special lectures in local languages are arranged for residents of area describing the importance of the World Heritage Area of Hampi and its role and place in Indian history and the values, which needs to be protected. Besides, the students who are enrolled to the National Service Scheme of the educational institutions of the heritage area are invited and imparted training in the preservation and maintenance of the monuments there by creating the cultural awareness in preserving and promoting the cultural values of the Hampi World Heritage Area. During this programme lectures by the various site managers on the problems and risks being faced by the World Heritage Site and how the youth can play an active role in the prevention of these threats, are arranged. During the occasion, the video films pertaining to the cultural themes procured from the Department of Information and Broadcasting, both the Government of Karnataka and Government of India are also shown to the local residents to create an abiding interest and involvement in World Heritage Area. Competitions in essay writing, on the spot painting, elocution contests and quiz programmes on the heritage themes are arranged for the school and college students of the area and prizes are disturbed for the winners and certificates to the participants.</p> <p>2) As dramas are the most powerful media and easy to understand, a special programme known as street drama/play in local Kannada language was arranged with the help of NGO Madhyama, a group of artists, Bangalore in collaboration with the NGO Kishkinda trust, Anegundi at important locations in the World Heritage Area to disseminate the values of the World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>3) The Government of Karnataka also communicates the importance of the Hampi World Heritage Site and the values by conducting the Hampi Utsav every year in the month of November at the World Heritage Site of Hampi wherein eminent artists, scholars are invited for this festival. The dance programmes, dramas, processions, photo exhibition, period dramas etc., are conducted during this festival.</p>	072

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p><b>Are there educational programmes concerning the property aimed at schools?</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>If YES, please describe:</b></p> <p>The ASI and NGO's of the region conduct the programmes aimed at the schools. The ASI arranges regularly the photo exhibitions on themes of World Heritage Site, Hampi both at the Site Museum and at important locations in the World Heritage Area on various occasions including the World Heritage Day/Week Celebrations. The schools and colleges are requested well in advance to send the students regularly to these exhibitions as well as to visit the World Heritage Site where the ASI professionals interact with them and explain the importance of the World Heritage Values and Conventions and their role in safeguarding them for posterity. As mentioned in 072, the competitions exclusively for the students in painting, essay writing, elocution and quiz programmes are conducted during the World Heritage Week celebrations. The special lectures on creating cultural awareness among the school and college students are arranged on the occasion like national holidays, independence day etc.,</p> <p>The NGO located in the Hampi World Heritage Area known as the TKT Kishkinda Trust, Anegundi also undertakes many programmes including the awareness programmes mostly for Anegundi residents and children every year. The activities of the Kishkinda Trust include cleaning drive of the designated areas of Anegundi village, training the students to guide the visitors on the Heritage of Anegundi, Swatcha grama activities, carefully removing the fragments of sculptures with the help of DAM for the proposed sculpture garden location, eco tourism awareness etc.,</p>	<p>073</p> <p>074</p>
<p><b>What role does World Heritage inscription play for the site concerning the visitor number, the research programmes and/or the awareness building activities?</b></p> <p>The inscription of Hampi on the World Heritage List has played a major role in increasing the volume of the tourists to the Hampi especially the foreign tourists and it has created worldwide awareness about the Hampi and its importance. Following the enlisting of Hampi in the World Heritage Sites Endangered List, continuous interaction between ASI, the Government of Karnataka and UNESCO has resulted in increased general awareness about the World Heritage Values in the people of the area and in maintaining them. The various Departments of the Government of Karnataka have now recognized the importance of dovetailing the development to preserve these values. People of the area are coming forward to inform immediately the concerned agencies including NGO's and UNESCO about any type of new development in the area, which they feel, would adversely affect the World Heritage Values. This has been the most positive contribution. Moreover, people unlike in the past are now ready to accept any ideas pertaining to the preservation of World Heritage Values including such action programmes, which may affect their everyday activities and livelihood also, in the interest of preserving Hampi for posterity.</p> <p>The academic pursuits especially the international research programmes from the last two decades have received a boost following inscription of the Hampi in World Heritage List. As described in 063, there is overall increase in the interest shown by the foreign scholars in the research and their collaboration with the Indian agencies. The World Heritage Inscription has also increased the awareness about preserving the authenticity of the setting and people were now convinced when the encroachments were removed by ASI from the nationally protected monuments and rehabilitated the inhabitants in other well-developed localities with the help of the Government of Karnataka.</p>	<p>075</p>

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.5.Factors affecting the property**

<p><b>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks, such as development pressure, environmental pressure, natural disasters and preparedness, visitor/tourism pressure, number of inhabitants. Also mention all other issues that you see as problematic.</b></p> <p>The factors affecting the site are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The development pressure</li> <li>ii) The environmental pressures</li> <li>iii) The religious factors.</li> </ul> <p>i) Developmental pressures: Though World Heritage Area boundaries are well defined, there are pressures in some pockets of the area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The most important being the encroachments in and around the Virupaksha temple and mantapas flanking the bazaar. The mantapas have been used as residences and shops thus affecting the authenticity of the monuments themselves. Besides, the haphazard growth of modern constructions around the Virupaksha temple for serving the needs of pilgrims and tourists and spreading of litter and unhygienic conditions have contributed to the pressure on this most important temple complex of the Core Zone of the World Heritage Area (Pls. CI – CVI)</li> <li>2) Another major cause of visual damage to the environment is the enormous growth of some religious buildings in the middle of the plains of important hills like Matanga, Ratnakuta, Rishyamukha hills. These structures which began some time ago are now in large complexes, confirming to any consideration of size, scale and original landscape. They are located on most important hills and visible from all sides. Efforts are afoot to convince the owners of these buildings and complexes to move to different places, which is likely to be a time consuming. In the mean time the NGO, the Kishkinda Trust, is planting saplings every year all around these modern religious structures with a view to grow the tall trees and increase the vegetation cover all around them so that they can be camouflaged (Pls. CVII – CVIII).</li> <li>3) Two other important areas of the Core Zone namely Anegundi and Virupapuragadda have also the problem of incompatible and undesirable constructions. In Anegundi, many historical structures have been used for the habitation purposes and there is an increase in the number of modern constructions, which do not have the consideration of size and scale. However, the NGO, Kishkinda Trust is actively undertaking work in preservation of the Fort and other antiquities and also the cleaning of the monuments by volunteers, encouragement to build the traditional homes etc.,</li> <li>4) In Virupapuragadda, which is an island, has been affected by mushroom growth of resorts, which are mostly meant for the foreigners. As a result, the whole island gives the look of resort and many of the undesirable activities are being carried out in this sensitive spot in Core Zone.</li> <li>5) The two bridges across river Tungabhadra, one behind the Virupaksha temple with two pylons and another unfinished major bridge connecting Anegundi and Talwarghatta has threatened the visual setting of the Hampi in the Core area. Following this controversy, the site was placed in endangered list in 1999 and a transport consultant Hans Kammier was sent by UNESCO on two occasions to interact with the local authorities and suggest the mitigation measures. It has now been decided by the Government of Karnataka to dismantle the two pylons of the unfinished suspension bridge near the Virupaksha temple for which the process has already started and to construct a new bypass road along the river connecting it to the existing Kampli and Kamalapur road for cable styled bridge in order to take away the traffic away from the Core Zone as suggested by the UNESCO consultant. The Government of Karnataka has already initiated the process of acquiring land along the river Tungabhadra for the construction of the bypass road. Other important actions taken are formation of single authority known as HWHMA to manage exclusively the World Heritage Area, extending the World Heritage Area to the extent of 105.90 sq.kms by clearly defining the Core, Buffer and Peripheral Zones (Pls. CXXIV – CXXVII)</li> </ol>	076
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**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>6) Another important pressure is the Land use pattern in the core area. Historically the existing land around the monuments was put into variety of uses. Even now, fairly large areas of Core Zone are under cultivation, which was so historically also. The irrigation system of those times is a fair indication of well-developed agriculture activity whereas now there is a shift in agricultural activity. The cash crops like sugarcane and banana, which consume more water, have replaced grain-producing crops. There is a necessity to maintain a sufficient gap between the areas of these with historic structures as more water could do the damage to the monuments. One of the most critical areas where this farming should stop is ancient bazaar in front of Krishna temple, which is entirely under cultivation and areas around the monolithic sculptures of Narasimha and Elephants Stable. In order to mitigate this problem, ASI has already initiated action in not permitting the digging of the bore wells in and around the monument areas of the Core Zone. Another important action taken by the ASI is the acquisition of the farm land around the monuments by paying compensation to the land owners with a view to keep away the agricultural activities from the monuments. Some lands have already been acquired and fenced and acquisition of another one hundred and twenty acres of land is under way. This will not only stop the agricultural operation in and around the monuments but also expose the standing monuments, to give a better view (Pls. CXVIII – CXXIII, Figs. 19, 20 &amp; 21)</p> <p>7) The haphazard movement of the visitors, people and the vehicles in the Core Zone is affecting the historic site. This problem is now being solved by working out visitor management plan by the development of reception center or facilitation center as visitors route and single entry point for the visitors and introduction of the pollution free vehicles inside Core Zone to carry the visitors on a designated route with provisions for sub parking spaces with public conveniences. All big size buses now passing through the historic structures will be banned (Pls. CXV – CXVII, Fig. 22)</p> <p>8) Modern electrification fixtures, telephone poles and other elements, which are now juxtaposing with the historical structures, are creating undesirable visual clutter. These entire visible fixtures like poles, electric wires, telephone wires will have to be concealed. HWHMA has decided to make all fixtures concealed in Core Zone.</p> <p>9) The site management plan, which is being prepared, will focus on unplanned developments in Buffer and Peripheral Zone areas and the HWHMA will implement the suggestions contained in the plan.</p> <p>10) Quarrying which was going on in Core, Buffer and Peripheral Zones has been one of the major threats in the Heritage site. These activities are now completely stopped in the Core and Buffer Zones. The people displaced from these quarries in the Core and Buffer Zones have been provided with an alternative quarries beyond Peripheral Zone (Fig. 23).</p>	
<p><b>Is there an emergency plan and / or risk preparedness plan for the property in existence?</b></p> <p>No.</p> <p><b>If YES, please summaries the plan and provide a copy:</b></p> <p>Copy enclosed.</p> <p><b>If NO describe what is being done- and by whom- to counteract the dangers that threaten or may threaten the property:</b></p> <p>1) The emergency/risk/disasters anticipated in the World Heritage Site are occasional floods during monsoon season, breach of big tanks and resultant inundation of part of the World Heritage Area, earthquake and drought. Among these, the heavy floods have been controlled by the construction of dam across the river Tungabhadra as early as 1950's. As a result, the regular floods causing havoc over a large area have been minimized. The water when is let out through the sluice gates of the Tunghabadra reservoir during the heavy rainfall, the riverbanks get flooded, which will soon subside with the drop in the level of reservoirs.</p> <p>2) The earthquakes in this part are very rare, as the landmass is very old.</p> <p>3) Whenever the heavy rains occur the embankment of the tanks especially the ancient Kamalapur tank and canals get breached resulting in the inundation of the low-level areas like Vitthalapura, which will immediately subside after plugging the breaches.</p>	<p>077</p> <p>078</p> <p>079</p>

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

	<p>4) The risk of fire is very minimal as all the monuments are made of hard granite rock with negligible wood elements used as a construction material.</p> <p>The Government of Karnataka and the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary immediately take necessary steps in the event of floods and carry out the repairs to the breached canals and tanks. In case of major disasters, the funds are immediately released by the Government of India from “<b>Natural Calamity Fund</b>” to the Government of Karnataka to meet the exigencies emerging out of major earthquake, floods etc., The ASI attends the monuments affected by such disasters and the Directorate, ASI, New Delhi provides the special funds for these works immediately.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable and/or towards which the State Party is working:</b></p> <p>The State Party is working on top priority towards the preparation of the Hampi World Heritage Site Management plan by engaging the Indian experts and it is seeking international assistance by UNESCO for funding to the tune of 50,000 US\$. The GIS is already under preparation.</p>	080
	<p><b>Give an indication if the impact of the factors affecting the property is increasing or decreasing:</b></p> <p>Following the enlisting of Hampi World Heritage Site in the World Heritage Sites in Endangered List in 1999 and series of follow-up action taken by the ASI and Government of Karnataka the impact of the factors affecting the property described in 076 are decreasing.</p>	081
	<p><b>What actions have been effectively taken, or are planned for the future, to address the factors affecting the property?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Quarrying within the World Heritage Area has been completely stopped.</li> <li>2) The commissioning of Boruka Mini Hydel Project at Sanapur coming at the junction of Buffer and Peripheral zone has been stalled.</li> <li>3) For effectively implementing the visitor/tourist management plan, the Government of Karnataka will provide ten acres of land for establishing the facilitation centre including other facilities such as single entry and exit point for visitors to the World Heritage Area.</li> <li>4) The designer wing of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, the Government of India has already worked out the designs, working drawings for the different type of buildings at facilitation center. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, will release the funds and the CPWD, Government of India will execute the work.</li> <li>5) The visitor’s movement route for vehicles and people has already been identified and mapped along with the sub-parking zones with other facilities. The work will be implemented through the funds provided by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, the Government of India.</li> <li>6) Construction of four additional public convenience blocks at different places in the World Heritage Area is in progress.</li> <li>7) The different type of signages for whole of the World Heritage Area has been finalized. The Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka has already been funded by the Government of India to execute the work, which is underway.</li> <li>8) The process of rehabilitation of the unauthorized and other occupants of the mantapas of the bazaar in front of Virupaksha temple has been initiated. The interaction between HWHMA and other stakeholders is scheduled in the last week of December 2002.</li> <li>9) The ASI has already ordered installation of Radio Wireless System for Hampi World Heritage Area for effective communication to strengthen the security of the monuments, especially during the nighttime.</li> <li>10) The Bangalore circle of the ASI has approached the Directorate, ASI, New Delhi to provide the additional fifty private security guards to increase the security cover to the monuments located far and wide in the Hampi Core Zone Area.</li> <li>11) GIS is being prepared in collaboration with ISRO. Satellite mapping of the core area using Indian Satellite imagery has been done and various maps have already been generated.</li> </ol>	082



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

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|  | <p>12) The Hampi has been selected as a Pilot Project by ISRO for implementing the application of space research technology to the management of the World Heritage Site and archaeological reconnaissance in response to the appeal made by the UNESCO to the National Space Agencies of different countries including India. The Bangalore Circle of the ASI is one of the active members of this project.</p> <p>13) The Government of Karnataka has improved the important existing roads within the World Heritage Area.</p> <p>14) In response to the UNESCO consultants mission to Hampi and consequent upon the recommendation to mitigate the effect of the bridges in the core area, the Government of Karnataka is already in the process of acquiring the land for constructing a bypass road as suggested by the consultant to divert the vehicular traffic away from the Core Zone.</p> <p>15) A Draft Bill namely Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2001 has already been prepared and will be presented before the Legislative Assembly of the Government of Karnataka.</p> |  |
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The Government of Karnataka has constituted HWHMA as a single authority to manage the World Heritage Area. The details of the HWHMA are enclosed herewith. The areas of World Heritage Area have now been extended to include total area of 105.90 sq.km as World Heritage Area. The 105.90 sq.km area is divided into Core Zone consisting of 41.80 sq.km, Buffer Zone having 33 sq.km and Peripheral Zone with 31.10 sq.km. The HWHMA is preparing the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Plan and has requested UNESCO to extend immediate international assistance to the tune of 50,000 US \$ for this purpose. The Indian experts to prepare this plan are being enlisted.

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.6. Monitoring**

	<p><b>If applicable, give details (e.g.dates, results, indicators chosen) of any previous periodic or reactive monitoring exercises of the property:</b></p> <p>There was no previous periodic or reactive monitor exercise for the property.</p>	083
	<p><b>Is there a formal monitoring system established for the site?</b></p> <p>No, however the monitoring system is inbuilt in the day-to-day management of the mechanism at the property and it consists of broadly two areas. The monitoring of the state of conservation of the monuments and factors affecting the World Heritage Area.</p> <p>a) Monitoring of the state conservation of monuments: The officials of the site office of ASI conduct regular inspection of the site almost on daily basis, which is supplemented by the visits of the officers from the regional level, Bangalore at regular intervals. During these visits, the state of preservation of the monuments and also the progress of the ongoing conservation projects is monitored not only by the local site managers and other staff but also by the officers of the regional office, Bangalore. Day to day basis arrangements are made for the annual maintenance for majority of the monuments during which not only damage to the fabric of the monument, either by natural or human factors are noticed and reported immediately to the site manager and to the regional level office. The action is taken immediately at the local level to rectify the damages. For instance, during such regular monitoring whenever the instances of human vandalism to the monuments are detected, the Police Authorities are immediately informed to take the necessary action at the site level itself. During the natural disasters like breach of canals, heavy rainfall the vulnerable monuments are inspected regularly to take precautionary measures and the immediate remedial measures are also taken wherever the damages have been caused. Recently the ASI, Bangalore Circle has hired the private expertise in conditional mapping or status appraisal of major monuments in a graphic documentation form using AutoCAD. Few temples in the Vitthala complex and Virupaksha temple are being documented so that the present conditions are recorded and any changes in future are monitored.</p> <p>The Senior Conservation Assistant and the staff posted under him who in turn are assigned monitoring work in different parts of Hampi World Heritage Area for regular monitoring and reporting do this onsite monitoring activity.</p> <p>b) Monitoring the different factors affecting the World Heritage Area: The staff posted under Senior Conservation Assistant report encroachments, new constructions, developments if any, which are likely to affect the property whereupon the site manager will immediately take up these issues with the HWHMA and also the concerned Departments of the Government of Karnataka. In this task, the ASI Staff is supported by the Private Security Guards hired by ASI who also do the monitoring and reporting the encroachments and building activities and new constructions coming up in the World Heritage Area. They immediately report it through their supervisor to the Site Manger. The total staff strength of the ASI who carries out monitoring, security and watch and ward duties are thirty-seven in numbers. In addition to this, sixty-five private security guards from SIS are working round the clock. The Bangalore Circle office has requested the Directorate, ASI, New Delhi for sanctioning additional fifty security guards. The Motorola Radio wire-less system for quick communication within the World Heritage Area to be installed at the earliest and an order for it have already been placed. Till recently, the mobile patrolling was being carried out regularly in vulnerable parts of the World Heritage Site to prevent the vandalistic activities during the night since the area is vast and monuments are located in remote and isolated places. In this exercise, two watch and ward staff from ASI and one or two private security guards hired by ASI and one police staff from the Department of Police, Government of Karnataka were assigned the night patrolling from 9 PM to early in the morning using available transport facilities of ASI and some times by hiring the local transport.</p>	084

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

<p>However, recently this has been discontinued. In case, if there is any delay or it becomes difficult for the Site Manager to mitigate the threats noticed during this monitoring, the site manager will immediately contact the regional office at Bangalore to take it up at the Ministerial and Secretarial level of the Governemnt of Karnataka at Bangalore. In few cases the, Superintending Archaeologist, Bangalore Circle approaches the Director General, ASI, New Delhi to appraise these at the highest both political and administrative authorities of the Government of Karnataka or the Government of India depending on the urgency and seriousness of the threat. However, due to the inadequate staff there is no exclusive formal monitoring system consisting of exclusive staff. The monitoring system has been inbuilt in to its regular routine functioning at the site management level. The ASI however, is keen to have formal monitoring system established for the site and have reactive monitoring exercises of the properties at par with other World Heritage Sites. In this connection, ASI would like to have an assistance of the UNESCO in knowing the type of monitoring system established in World Heritage Site as established else where.</p> <p>c) Recently, the monitoring system has been strengthened on account of the establishment and functioning of the HWHMA. The authority has constituted a task force to monitor and report on the factors threatening the World Heritage Site. The task force, consisting the State revenue officials, Local site manager of the ASI and other State Government officials, has been assigned the duty of regularly monitoring the Hampi World Heritage Site.</p> <p>d) Individuals and NGO's like Kishkinda trust are also bringing to the notice of respective Government Authorities as well as the UNESCO about any major threats to the site as well as the status of conservation of the site, thus contributing to the monitoring system of the site.</p> <p><b>If YES, please give details of its organization:</b></p>	<p>085</p>
<p><b>If not already in place, is the establishment of a formal monitoring system planned?</b></p> <p>No, in view of the shortage of the staff exclusive formal monitoring system is not being planned. The ASI is however, interested in establishment of formal monitoring system and would like to have the benefit of it as existing in the other World Heritage Sites. In this connection, ASI needs assistance from UNESCO</p> <p><b>If YES, please outline the functioning of that system, taking into consideration the key indicators you will be asked to define below (see 089/090)</b></p> <p><b>Are they any indicators established for monitoring the state of conservation of the property:</b></p> <p>No indicators have been established for monitoring the state of conservation of the property. However, as described in 085 the inbuilt monitoring system is also used for monitoring the state of conservation of the property. (Also please see 086 for UNESCO assistance).</p> <p><b>If YES, please provide up-to-date information with respect to each of the key indicators established and/or used. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day. Name and describe the key indicators for measuring the state of conservation of this property:</b></p> <p><b>If NO, indicators have been identified and/or used so far, please define key indicators for future use in monitoring:</b></p> <p>Subject to the availability of the funds the following key indicators are identified for use in future for monitoring the status of conservation of the property.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Collaboration with a premier engineering institute of the Hampi Heritage Area to study and monitor the structural defects and other aspects of the each of the monuments.</li> <li>2) Extend the ongoing programme of condition mapping/status appraisal in auto-cad to all the monuments of the World Heritage Area in phased manner.</li> </ol> <p>Seeking the help of the UNESCO in photogrammetric document of the selected monuments of Hampi.</p>	<p>086</p> <p>087</p> <p>088</p> <p>089</p> <p>090</p>

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

	<p><b>Indicate which partners, if any, are involved or will be involved in the regular monitoring exercises:</b></p> <p>The partners which will be involved in regular monitoring exercise are the near by Engineering Colleges of the Hampi World Heritage Area and private conservation architects.</p>	091
	<p><b>Identify the administrative provisions for organizing the regular monitoring of the property:</b></p> <p>Except the inbuilt monitoring system carried out through the existing administrative staff as described in 085, no regular monitoring of the property is being carried out. In view of the shortage of technical staff required for such a monitoring, the only alternative is to out source such work by entering into collaboration with National Engineering Institutes of the area and additional funds for such an arrangement have to be sought from the Directorate, ASI, New Delhi.</p>	092
	<p><b>Describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system:</b></p> <p>ASI considers it desirable to have a working and collaborative management with any National Institute of Engineering for regular monitoring of the property in which the local site office can actively participate.</p>	093
	<p><b>In Specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or after wards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or decisions made by the Bureau or Committee. Give details, if applicable.</b></p> <p>Neither World Heritage Committee nor its bureau has made any recommendations to the State Party either at the time of inscription or thereafter.</p>	094

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions:**

<p><b>Please summarize the main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3.above):</b></p> <p>The statement of significance as recorded at the time of inscription of the property needs to be enlarged by including missing values of the property. These values have been described in 014. The extent of area quoted at the time of nomination has now become inadequate due to various reasons necessitating the extension of the area to afford adequate protection and conservation of the property's World Heritage Values. The area of the protection has now been increased to 105.90 sq.km and this area is in turn divided in to Core Zone (41.80 sq.km.), Buffer Zone (33 sq.km.) and Peripheral Zone (31.10 sq.km.).</p> <p>Excepting a few pockets, the major portion of the extended World Heritage Area has maintained/retained the authenticity/integrity of the World Heritage values since their inscription in 1986. There are few major changes in Virupaksha temple area, Virupapuragadda, Anegundi village area of the World Heritage Site. The major changes which have affected the authenticity of the setting are the encroachments and unauthorized constructions in and around the Virupaksha temple; mushroom growth of tourist resorts at Virupapuragadda; increase in constructional activities near by Anegundi village; construction of two bridges over river Tungabhadra; and construction of modern religious buildings on the plateaus of the important hills. While actions have already been initiated to mitigate the impact especially of two bridges, no further changes are foreseen to the authenticity/integrity of World Heritage Site in the near future as the Government of Karnataka has now constituted a single authority known as HWHMA to manage the World Heritage Area and an Act known as HWHAMA Act, 2001 giving enough powers to the HWHMA has already been prepared for presenting before the Legislative Assembly of the Government of Karnataka .</p> <p>Besides, HWHMA is initiating the work of preparation of the Hampi Site Management Plan for which it is seeking UNESCO's international assistance to the tune of 50,000 US\$.</p>	095
<p><b>Please summarize the main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4. and II.5. above):</b></p> <p>The management of the property has been strengthened by constitution of single authority known as HWHMA and proposed HWHAMA Act, 2001 having jurisdiction over the extended World Heritage area of 105.10 sq.km. divided into Core Zone of 44.10 sq.km., Buffer Zone of 33.80 sq.km. and Peripheral Zone of 33.10 sq.km. This said authority and Act serves the purpose of increased protection in addition to the already existing Central and State Acts operative in the World Heritage Area and due care has been taken not to come in conflict with Central legislations. Whereas all the state, town and village level Acts are allowed to be effective in the World Heritage Area by their respective agencies, the final decision on each of the act is to be taken by the HWHMA.</p> <p>The main factors affecting the property in the World Heritage Area identified are: The unsympathetic religious modern buildings coming up on the plateau of the hills; encroachment of the ancient mantapas along the bazaar in front of Virupaksha temple for residential and commercial establishments; construction of commercial establishment all around the Virupaksha temple to cater the needs of tourist and pilgrims; the construction of two bridges across the river Tungabhadra in the core area; the uncontrolled mushroom growth of tourist resorts exclusively for the foreigners and service establishments in Virupapuragadda; occupation of the ancient monuments for habitation purposes in Anegundi; and unplanned vertical and horizontal expansion of modern houses in Anegundi, the preference for water intensive agriculture and commercial crops like banana, sugarcane in place of the traditional grains; multiple entry to the Hampi core area and lack of visitor management plan.</p>	096
<p><b>Give an overview over proposed future action/actions:</b></p> <p>1) Preparation of the site management plan by engaging experts in the field. The UNESCO is being approached for international assistance in funding the preparation of the site management plan. The site management plan will cover all aspects of the management of the World Heritage area so as to retain and enhance the World Heritage Values.</p>	097

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Completion of ongoing GIS</li> <li>3) Community education and awareness programme for increasing the World Heritage Value awareness among the inhabitants of the World Heritage Area.</li> <li>4) Mitigating the impact on account of the construction of two bridges by implementing the UNESCO consultant's recommendations.</li> <li>5) Construction of the facilitation centre and shifting of all the shop owners of the Virupaksha temple area. The first open interaction with the people and Hampi Development Authority slated to be held in the third week of December to convince the people to shift their shops to the new facilitation center.</li> <li>6) Rehabilitating the unauthorized habitations in and around Virupaksha temple to an alternative site.</li> <li>7) Regulating and controlling the mushrooming of resorts in Virupapuragadda and Anegundi.</li> <li>8) Implementation of visitors/tourist management plan.</li> <li>9) Installation of the new signages all over World Heritage Area</li> </ol>	
	<p><b>Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 005):</b></p> <p>The HWHMA and Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka will implement many of the actions listed in 097 with the assistance of funding from Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India. For instance:</p> <p>The site management plan will be prepared by the newly constituted HWHMA and it will also implement the actions suggested in the management plan. ASI, which is an important member of this Authority, will function as a World Heritage co-coordinator, coordinating with the different agencies in preparing the site management plan and implementing it through HWHMA.</p> <p>ASI will be responsible for the conservation, preservation and archaeological research of the monuments and archaeological sites and to act as a World Heritage coordinator and assisting the HWHMA in technical, management plan and other issues.</p>	098
	<p><b>Give a time frame for the implementation of the actions described above:</b></p> <p>The preparation of the site management plan will be completed with in 8 months and actions suggested therein will be prioritized and implemented in a phased manner by the HWHMA.</p>	099
	<p><b>Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any):</b></p> <p>International assistance from the World Heritage fund will be needed for the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Preparation of Site Management plan</li> <li>2) Geophysical prospecting for archaeological researches of buried features.</li> <li>3) Application of the photogrammetric survey to the monuments of the World Heritage Area.</li> <li>4) Assistance for establishing a formal monitoring system.</li> <li>5) Assistance in establishing documentation and conservation laboratory at Hampi site and Information Technology equipment needed for World Heritage Site.</li> </ol>	100
	<p><b>Are there any contacts with management units of other properties within or outside your country?</b></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><b>If YES, please explain:</b></p> <p>The Hampi management unit has contacts with the other World Heritage management units within India</p>	101  102

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

	<p><b>Please indicate which experience made during the periodic reporting exercise and/or during the on-going conservation/protection efforts of the property could be shared with other States Parties dealing with similar problems or issues:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Conservation of the similar monuments.</li> <li>2) Application of space resources to the archaeological site and GIS</li> <li>3) Signage</li> <li>4) Application of Information Technology</li> <li>5) Production of tourist literature, brochures, kiosk, compact disks etc.,</li> <li>6) Management of the World Heritage properties with similar properties and difficulties.</li> </ol>	103
	<p><b>Provide the name(s) and address (es) of organization(s) or specialist(s) who could be contacted for this purpose:</b></p> <p>Agency/Organization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi and Bangalore Circle, Bangalore</li> <li>2) The Indian Space Research Organization, Bangalore.</li> <li>3) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Government of India, New Delhi</li> <li>4) National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad and</li> <li>5) The Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, New Delhi.</li> </ol>	104

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.8. Assessment of the periodic Reporting exercise for Section II**

	<p><b>Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the Periodic Reporting exercise (information given, meetings etc.,)?</b></p> <p>Yes, the sufficient data was available with regard to the site level information. The basic preparation of the periodic reporting exercise is done by Bangalore Circle, ASI, Bangalore. However, sufficient information required for 009 to 013 is not available with the ASI, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore.</p> <p>Sufficient information was available with regard to II.2, II.3, II.4, II.5 and II.6. UNESCO and ASI arranged a workshop from November 25<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> '2002 for the site managers of World Heritage Sites of India in connection with periodic reporting exercise.</p>	105
	<p><b>Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party?</b></p> <p>The question is clear in section II.1, II.2, II.3, II.4, II.5 except II.6, which is not clear.</p>	106
	<p><b>What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the exercise?</b></p> <p>The perceived benefits and lessons learnt from the exercise is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Importance/necessity of continuous assessment of the status of the World Heritage Site and evolving of well built management and implementing mechanism.</li> <li>2) The importance of monitoring in preserving the conservation status and outstanding universal values of World Heritage Property.</li> <li>3) Evolving and implementing a working World Heritage Plan and implementing agency having adequate legal support.</li> <li>4) Availing the latest IT technology in monitoring and management of the World Heritage Site.</li> <li>5) To encourage such active public participation by protecting and enhancing the World Heritage values.</li> <li>6) The importance of co-ordination of all stakeholders with in World Heritage Area.</li> </ol>	107
	<p><b>Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee:</b></p> <p>The expected outcome of the periodic reporting exercise is evolving a better management of the World Heritage Site by co-coordinating the work of all stake holders, by implementing the agreed Site Management Plan and evolving a formal monitoring system to assess the status of the World Heritage Site and to protect and enhance the World Heritage values of the property by whole hearted involvement of the people of the World Heritage Area through continuous community awareness programme. The perceived benefits also include increased interaction with the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and other World Heritage Properties of the World. The desired follow up action by the World Heritage Committee will include increased assistance to the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority in preparing the Site Management plan in establishing a formal monitoring system etc.,</p>	108



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

**II.9. Documentation attached:**

The State Party is invited to supply the materials listed below. Please check those items that were attached.

1.          Maps and plans showing the general location of the property, its boundary and buffer zone as well as the necessary detail of the property itself (see question 003 for specifications)
2.          Photo of general view (aerial view) of the property
3.          Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos)
4.          Details of the important aspects of the property (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, monuments etc.,)
5.          Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings
6.          Extracts of relevant laws and regulations concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage at national, provincial and municipal levels
7.          Copies of the management plan of the site as well as extracts and/or copies of other plans relating to the site (e.g. emergency plan, use plan, etc.,)
8.          Indicative bibliography

# **DOCUMENTATION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE I ROYAL EMBLEM OF VIJAYANAGARA DYNASTY**



**PLATE II VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE: PANORAMIC VIEW**



Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties



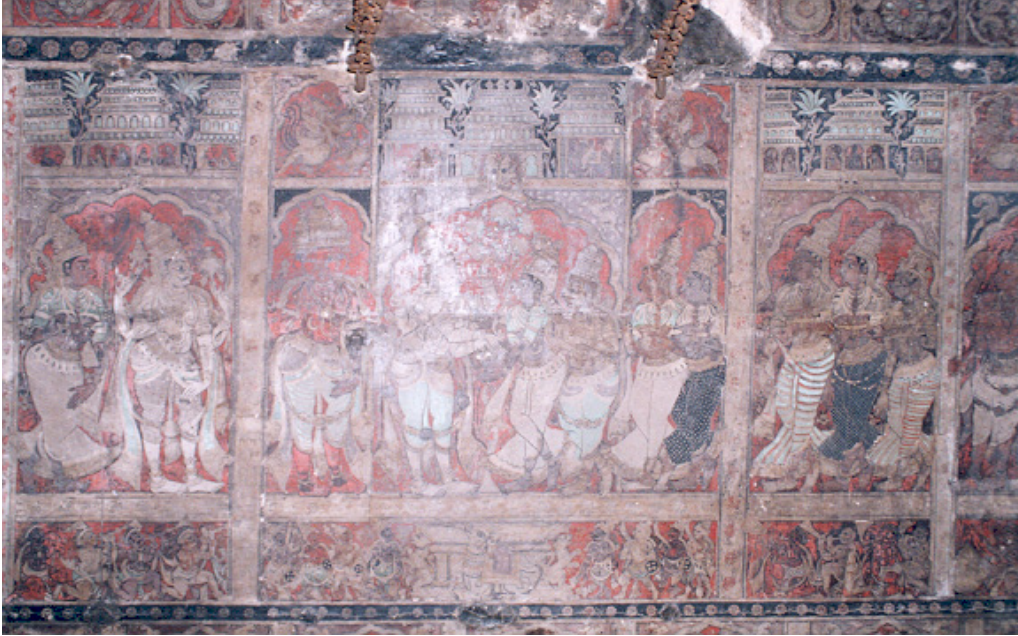
PLATE III VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE: CLOISTERED MANTAPA



PLATE IV VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE, RANGA-MANTAPA: DASAVATARA PANEL



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE V VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE, RANGA-MANTAPA: GIRIJA KALYANA PANEL**



**PLATE VI VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE, RANGA-MANTAPA: SIVA AND ASTADIKPALAS PANEL**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE VII VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE: VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR**



**PLATE VIII HEMAKUTA HILL: GROUP OF TEMPLES**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE IX ACHYUTARAYA TEMPLE: PANORAMIC VIEW**



**PLATE X SARASWATI TEMPLE**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XI VISHNU TEMPLE**



**PLATE XII VISHNU TEMPLE**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XIII VARAHA TEMPLE: MAHA-DVARA**



**PLATE XIV KRISHNA TEMPLE**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XV KRISHNA TEMPLE: MAHA-DVARA**



**PLATE XVI KRISHNA TEMPLE, KRISHNA BAZAAR: STEPPED TANK**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XVII HAZARA-RAMA TEMPLE**



**PLATE XVIII HAZARA-RAMA TEMPLE: PILLARS OF NAVARANGA**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XIX CHANDIKESVARA TEMPLE: MUKHA-MANTAPA**



**PLATE XX RANGA TEMPLE: DEVI SHRINE**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXI GANAGITTI TEMPLE**



**PLATE XXII PATTABHIRAMA TEMPLE**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



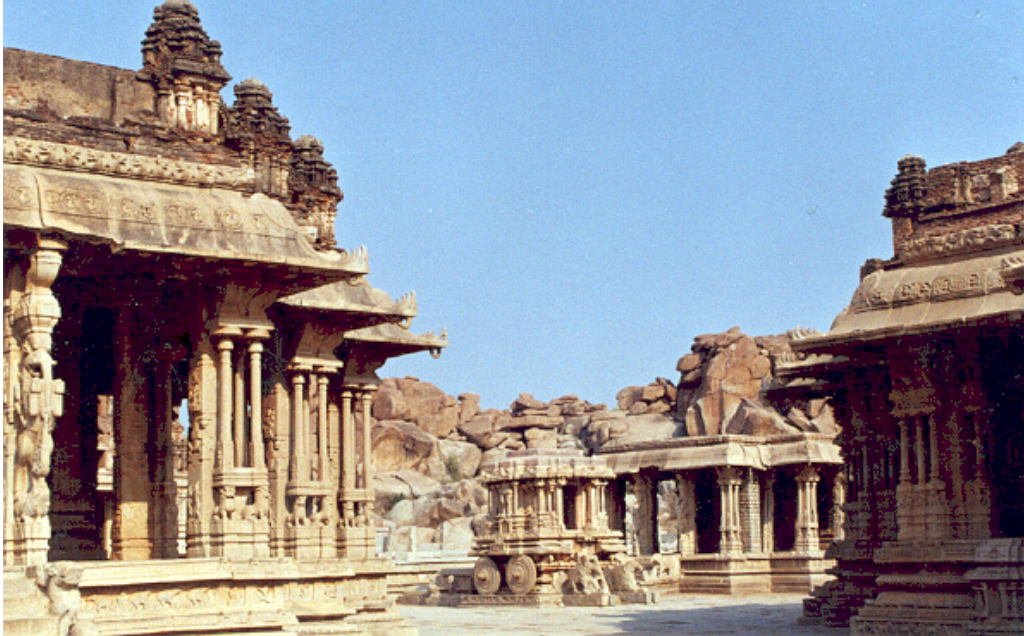
**PLATE XXIII DOMED GATE**



**PLATE XXIV VITTHALA TEMPLE COMPLEX: PANORAMIC VIEW**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXV VITTHALA TEMPLE**



**PLATE XXVI VITTHALA TEMPLE, MAHA-MANTAPA**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXVII VITTHALA TEMPLE, MAHA-MANTAPA: MUSICAL PILLARS**



**PLATE XXVIII VITTHALA TEMPLE: STONE CHARIOT**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXIX SASIVEKALU GANESHA**



**PLATE XXX PURANDARA MANTAPA**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXXI KING'S BALANCE**



**PLATE XXXII QUEEN'S BATH**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXXIII QUEEN'S BATH: INTERIOR VIEW**



**PLATE XXXIV ZANANA ENCLOSURE: TREASURY BUILDING**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXXV ZANANA ENCLOSURE: LOTUS MAHAL**



**PLATE XXXVI ZANANA ENCLOSURE: WATCH TOWER**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXXVII ZANANA ENCLOSURE: WATCH TOWER**



**PLATE XXXVIII ZANANA ENCLOSURE: BASEMENT OF PALACE**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XXXIX ZANANA ENCLOSURE: BASEMENT OF PALACE**



**PLATE XL ELEPHANT'S STABLE**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XLI GUARD'S HOUSE**



**PLATE XLII ROYAL ENCLOSURE: STEPPED TANK**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XLIII WATER STORAGE TANK (PUBLIC BATH)**



**PLATE XLIV MAHANAVAMI-DIBBA**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XLV AKKA-TANGI (SISTER'S) ROCK**



**PLATE XLVI SRINGARADA-HEBBAGILU**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XLVII SRINGARADA-HEBBAGILU**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XLVIII KADALEKALU GANESA**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XLIX MONOLITHIC SIVALINGA**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE L LAKSHMI - NARISIMHA**



## **Status Report on Conservation of Monuments**

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Spread in an area of roughly 26 Sqms., the monumental remains at Hampi display a variety of religious, secular and defense structures and edifices amidst the spectacular landscape dominated by river Tungabhadra, craggy hill ranges and open plains. These structures have a distinct place in the history of temple architecture known for their massive dimensions, cloistered enclosures, lofty towers over the entrances, the florid and exquisite composite pillars. They are further enshrined by the subsidiary shrines known as Amman shrine for the Goddess, slightly to the rear of the sanctum, magnificent, kalyana-mantapa, utsava-mantapa, often with the central raised platform and opened pillared pavilion, all within the temple complex - other typical characteristic features of the Vijayanagara edifices.

Most of the structures at Hampi have been raised in the contemporary styles and traditional methods wherein the local granite, the burnt bricks and lime mortar have been extensively used. The trabeated stone masonry and lantern roofed post and lintel system were the most favoured technique for the construction of the edifices. The massive fortification walls have irregular cut size stones with paper joints by filling the core with rubble masonry without any binding material. The lofty gopuras over the entrances and the sanctum proper have been constructed with stone and brick. The roofs have been laid with the heavy thick granite slabs covered with a water proof course of brick jelly and lime mortar.

Over the years these monumental remains have been subjected to one to the other kind of ravages viz., environmental, ageing, deterioration of constructional material, intensive agriculture, urbanization. The human vandalism is yet another factor that has contributed much to the destruction of the monuments at Hampi. The weak foundations or raising the structures directly on the bedrock is another cause for decay of the monuments. The monuments themselves are unable to withstand their self-load due to lofty and heavy gopuras, massive roof and huge beams and lintels, if there is slight shift in the local pattern.

On account of the combinations of the above mentioned factors, many monuments at Hampi have deteriorated, the foundations have sunken resulting in the collapse of superstructures, developing the cracks in lintels and beams. They have also become out of plumbs and collapsed at many places. Due to seepage of rainwater, many of the fortification and enclosure, walls have become weak due to improper binding material and have bulged out and fallen. The accumulation of rainwater within the structural complexes has also caused havoc to the monuments, thereby weakening the foundation by capillary action.

The monuments of Hampi received the attention of conservators during the British period particularly from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The immediate remedial measures to stop further deterioration of monuments provided were: 1). Buttresses to the bulged and out of plumb parts of enclosures and the surroundings to drain out the rain water. 2). Clearing the accumulated debris and vegetation over the structures and the surroundings to drain out the rain water. 3). Providing iron girders and 'L' shaped angles to the roof of

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

the entrances and lintels. 4). Providing masonry props to the cracked lintels and beams and entrances. 5). Water tightening the roof by laying additional course of lime mortar with brick jelly. 6). Providing the access to the monument by clearing the jungle and laying the pathways.

As is well known the archaeological researches in India were laid on a firm foundation as an academic discipline after 1947. Consequently all the archaeological studies including preservation and conservation of monuments were more scientific and technical inculcating the archaeological principles. The groups of monuments at Hampi were no exception to this new growth archaeology. With the available resources conservation of monuments that required immediate attention was given top priority besides maintaining and preserving for up keeping the monuments. The main thrust was given for providing approach to the monuments, extensive clearance of vegetation, water tightening, patch plastering and grouting. The floors of Vitthala, Pattabhirama, Achyutaraya temples were pointed and the roof was water tightened. The broken beams of maha-mantapa in Pattabhirama temple were replaced. The debris around Lakshmi-Narishma was removed besides resetting the enclosures. The modern masonry walls blocking the entrance in many of the temples were removed.

Consequent upon the creation of the Bangalore Circle, A.S.I in 1975 the group of monuments at Hampi received greater attention than earlier days. It was a time when the excavations were also introduced to lay bare this medieval metropolis in order to understand the town planning and the socio-economic conditions. The surveying, documentation and identification of the conservation and structural repairs to the monuments and the excavated remains were once again re-oriented on priority. The major conservation works included removal of masonry props, buttress provided to the damaged architectural members and walls, strengthening them, water tightening the roof, reconstruction and restoration of the fallen and missing architectural members and portions of the structures were concentrated. To mention a few 1). The missing steps of the public bath was restored. 2). The missing flooring slabs of the pradakshina-patha in Pattabhirama temple were replaced. The joints were pointed. 3). The missing and broken pillars, capital, beams and roof slabs of the navaranga were replaced. 4). Broken heavy beams and roof slabs of the front mantapa of Ganigitti Jaina temple were replaced. 5). The roof of Pattabhirama temple was water tightened. 6). The temples on the Hemakuta hill were provided with temple type doors. 7). In Achyutaraya temple the leaning pillars were re-erected with capitals. 8). In Krishna temple, the broken beams on the southern side of the main temple was strengthened by inserting 'I' section girders. 9). The damaged floor of the Lotus mahal has been relaid. 10). In Anantasayana temple reconstruction of the fallen portion of the eastern side mantapa was taken up. 11). The excavated remains in the mind area were water tightened. The work of filleting, edging and pointing the joints of walls with foned mortar including fixing of broken stones was attended. 12). The missing stone beams of the main entrance of Mahanavami-dibba was replaced. 13). The leaky terrace of Pattabhirama temple was water tightened.

The conservative measures have received fresh impetus since the groups of the monuments at Hampi were inscribed in the World Heritage List. In all the conservation works the authenticity in material, style, workmanship is also maintained so that the structure continues to retain the values for which they have been

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

inscribed as World Heritage monuments. The dislocated and fallen architectural members of each structures are carefully studied and re-used in restoring the original character of the monuments in general and excavated remains in particular. The well recognized scientific and latest methods as well as the traditional components are being enforced in preservation and conservation of the monuments at Hampi. Due care is also taken for the environmental and landscape development of the monuments. The chemical treatment and preservation to clean and strengthen the structures has also been undertaken. The important conservation works carried out between 1988 to 2001 are highlighted as detailed below:

1. **Achyutaraya temple:** The masonry supports provided to the broken beam and lintel of the outer mahadvara was removed after strengthening the damaged beams. The buttresses provided to the inner prakara were removed and out of plumb wall was brought to plumb. The masonry props supporting the broken beams of the inner mahadvara was removed and the beams were either strengthened or replaced. The listed cloistered mantapas of the western and northern inner enclosure was reconstructed to plumb. The roofs were water tightened.
2. **Hazara-Rama temple:** The Jagati of the mantapas of the eastern entrance, the fallen and cracked merlons of the northern walls of the prakara were repositioned.
3. **Ranga temple Devi Shrine:** The sunken, fallen and dislodged and reconstructed to the plumb. The foundation was strengthened, broken beam mended and the roof was rendered leak proof.
4. **Underground Shiva temple:** The leaky roof of the temple was water tightened. The fallen super structure of the main shrine was restored. The damaged architectural members like roof slabs, capitals, beams etc., were strengthened and replaced. The debris accumulated inside the temple has been removed and the chocked up drainage has been made functional.
5. **Vitthala temple:** The masonry props provided to the main entrance was removed after strengthening the broken lintel and beams. The up rights of the door jambs were mended. The over hanging brick masonry units of the gopura are stitched internally and under pinned to hold them in position. The disturbed ante-chamber of the main shrine was reconstructed by removing masonry supports and strengthening the broken beams and roof slabs. ~~The supports given in the navaranga were removed~~ after restoring the original pillars duly strengthened. The stucco of the gopura were mended and strengthened. The fallen wall of the utsava-mantapa to the southeast was re-erected. The damaged and disturbed cloister mantapas and their basements on the north, west, and south were reconstructed after strengthening the foundation. The roof was water tightened. The out of plumb prakara wall on the northern side of the temple is reconstructed. The broken beam of the kalyana mantapa was strengthened. The stone masonry steps were removed. The sunken floor of the vestibule, navaranga, kalyana mantapa, utsava mantapa and the eastern entrance was relaid over a strong bed. The joint of the Stone chariot has been filleted and water tightened.



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

6. **Zanana enclosure:** The out of plumb and breached portions of the cyclopean walls were reconstructed to the requisite height.
7. **Varaha temple:** The buried portion of the plinth, flooring of the courtyard, fallen steps, mantapas were exposed by clearing the debris. The sunken floor was re-laid over a strong bed. The steps were reconditioned. The plinth of the mukha-mantapa and the cloistered mantapa were reconstructed. The roof of the main shrine was water tightened.
8. **Chandikeshvara temple:** The dilapidated and leaky structure has been carefully dismantled and reconstructed and water tightened.
9. **Zanana enclosure, Treasury building:** Stone pavement was provided to the central bay. The Jagathi on all the four sides was provided with lime concrete flooring. The decayed plaster of the roof, arches was strengthened. At the exterior the stucco of the parapet has been mended and strengthened.
10. **Guards house:** The damaged floor of the façade and the verandah has been restored. The wide gaps of the masonry has been filleted.
11. **Mula Virupaksha temple:** The ugly looking modern partition walls have been removed. The dead mortar over the leaky roof is removed and the roof is water tightened.
12. **Queen's bath:** The damaged water channels and water inlets and reconditioned. The wall of the tank at the entrance was given a colour wash to match with the original. The damaged and decayed plastering over the inner walls were carefully scraped and re-plastered. Missing portions of the parapet over the roof was reconstructed using bricks of old pattern and size to a height of 0.5 mts. The stone masonry wall and steps inside the bath were neatly furnished.
13. **Royal enclosure:** The out of plumbs and collapsed southern portion of western outer enclosure wall on the southern side was dismantled and reset. The recently exposed T shaped tank was reconstructed by providing steps on the southern side and the original rubble wall on the north has raised as a preventive measure. The fallen and out of plumb portions of the inner and outer enclosure walls on the eastern side were reconstructed as per original after dismantling and strengthening the foundation.

## CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS



PLATE LI CHANDRASEKARA TEMPLE, ENCLOSURE WALL: DURING CONSERVATION



PLATE LII CHANDRASEKARA TEMPLE, ENCLOSURE WALL: AFTER CONSERVATION

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LIII DEEPASTAMBHA IN FRONT OF HAZARA-RAMACHANDRA TEMPLE: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LIV DEEPASTAMBHA IN FRONT OF HAZARA-RAMACHANDRA TEMPLE: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LV RANGA TEMPLE, AMMAN SHRINE: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LVI RANGA TEMPLE, AMMAN SHRINE: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LVII ZANANA ENCLOSURE, TREASURY BUILDING: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LVIII ZANANA ENCLOSURE, TREASURY BUILDING: AFTER CONSERVATION**



Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties



PLATE LIX PARSVANATHA TEMPLE: BEFORE CONSERVATION



PLATE LX PARSVANATHA TEMPLE: AFTER CONSERVATION



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXI CHANDIKESVARA TEMPLE, ROOF: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXII CHANDIKESVARA TEMPLE, ROOF: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXIII KRISHNA TEMPLE, MAHA-DVARA: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXIV KRISHNA TEMPLE, MAHA-DVARA: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXV KRISHNA TEMPLE, CLOISTERED MANTAPA AND FLOORING: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXVI KRISHNA TEMPLE, CLOISTERED MANTAPA AND FLOORING: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXVII MULA VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXVIII MULA VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE: AFTER CONSERVATION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXIX ACHYUTARAYA TEMPLE, INNER MAHA-DVARA: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXX ACHYUTARAYA TEMPLE, INNER MAHA-DVARA: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXI ACHYUTARAYA TEMPLE, MAHA-MANTAPA: DURING CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXII ACHYUTARAYA TEMPLE, MAHA-MANTAPA: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXIII VARAHA TEMPLE: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXIV VARAHA TEMPLE: AFTER CONSERVATION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



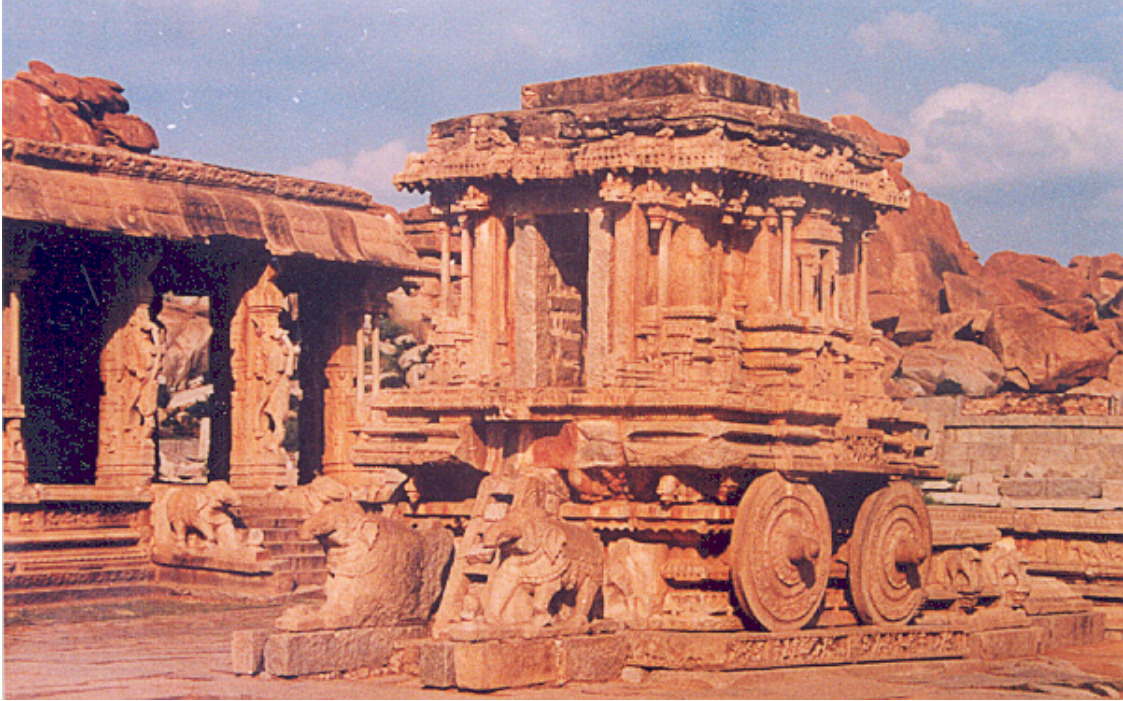
**PLATE LXXV VITTHALA TEMPLE, NORTHERN MAHA-DVARA: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXVI VITTHALA TEMPLE, NORTHERN MAHA-DVARA: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXVII VITTHALA TEMPLE, STONE CHARIOT: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXVIII VITTHALA TEMPLE, STONE CHARIOT: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXIX VITTHALA TEMPLE, MAHA-MANTAPA: DURING CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXX VITTHALA TEMPLE, MAHA-MANTAPA: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXXI VITTHALA TEMPLE, BAZAAR: DURING CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXXII VITTHALA TEMPLE, BAZAAR: AFTER CONSERVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

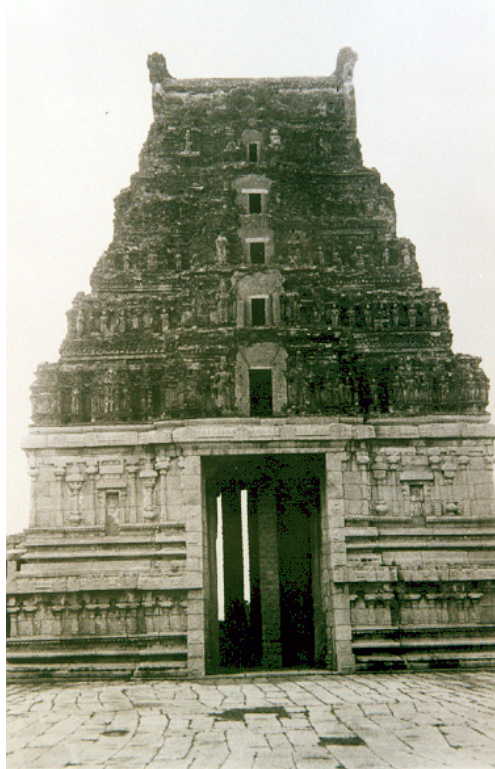


**PLATE LXXXIII SIVA TEMPLE, BAZAAR: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXXIV SIVA TEMPLE, BAZAAR: AFTER CONSERVATION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXXV PATTABHIRAMA TEMPLE, EASTERN MAHA-DVARA: BEFORE CONSERVATION**



**PLATE LXXXVI PATTABHIRAMA TEMPLE, EASTERN MAHA-DVARA: AFTER CONSERVATION**



## EXCAVATIONS



PLATE LXXXVII ROYAL ENCLOSURE, STEPPED TANK: BEFORE EXCAVATION



PLATE LXXXVIII ROYAL ENCLOSURE, STEPPED TANK: AFTER EXCAVATION



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE LXXXIX NOBLEMEN'S PALACE: BEFORE EXCAVATION**



**PLATE XC NOBLEMEN'S PALACE: AFTER EXCAVATION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XCI HARIHARARAYA PALACE, ENTRANCE: BEFORE EXCAVATION**



**PLATE XCII HARIHARARAYA PALACE, ENTRANCE: AFTER EXCAVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XCIII HARIHARARAYA PALACE, ROYAL COURT: DURING EXCAVATION**



**PLATE XCIV HARIHARARAYA PALACE, ROYAL COURT: AFTER EXCAVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XCV HARIHARARAYA PALACE, ROYAL GARDEN: BEFORE EXCAVATION**



**PLATE XCVI HARIHARARAYA PALACE, ROYAL GARDEN: AFTER EXCAVATION**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XCVII NOBLEMEN'S QUARTER NEAR OCTAGONAL BATH: BEFORE EXCAVATION**



**PLATE XCVIII NOBLEMEN'S QUARTER NEAR OCTAGONAL BATH: AFTER EXCAVATION**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE XCIX VITTHALA TEMPLE COMPLEX, OLD SIVA TEMPLE: DURING EXCAVATION**



**PLATE C VITTHALA TEMPLE COMPLEX, OLD SIVA TEMPLE: AFTER EXCAVATION**



## THREATS TO HAMPI AND ITS ENVIRONS

### ENCROACHMENTS



PLATE CI VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE: ENCROACHMENTS



PLATE CII VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE, INNER COURTYARD: ENCROACHMENTS

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CIII VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR: BEFORE ENCROACHMENTS**



**PLATE CIV VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR: ENCROACHMENTS**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CV VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR, MANTAPAS: ENCROACHMENTS**



**PLATE CVI VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR: ENCROACHMENTS**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CVII RATNAKUTA HILL: ENCROACHMENTS**



**PLATE CVIII RATNAKUTA HILL: ENCROACHMENTS**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CIX PATTABHIRAMA TEMPLE: ENCROACHMENTS**



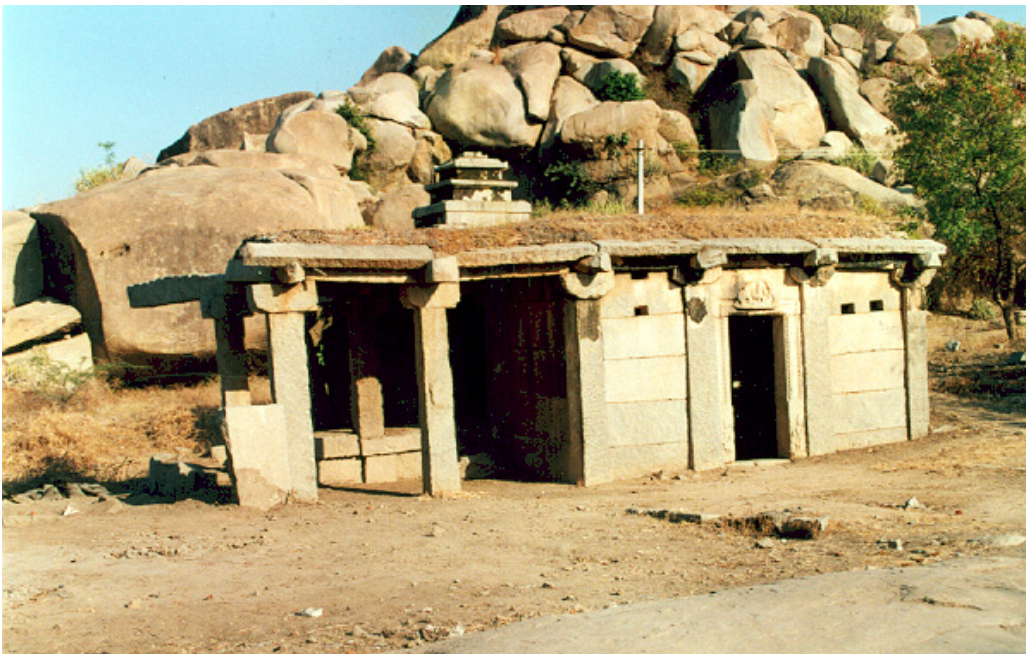
**PLATE CX PATTABHIRAMA TEMPLE: AFTER REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXI ROAD LEADING TO HAMPI: ENCROACHMENTS**



**PLATE CXII ROAD LEADING TO HAMPI: AFTER REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXIII ROAD LEADING TO HAMPI: ENCROACHMENTS**



**PLATE CXIV ROAD LEADING TO HAMPI: AFTER REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS**

## Transport



PLATE CXV MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES THROUGH TALARIGHATTA GATE



PLATE CXVI MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES ON THE ROAD LEADING TO HAMPPI



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXVII MOVEMENT OF VEHICLE IN FRONT OF UDDHANA-VIRABHADRA TEMPLE**

**Agriculture**



**PLATE CXVIII BANANA PLANTATION AROUND KRISHNA BAZAAR: KRISHNA TEMPLE**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXIX BANANA PLANTATION AROUND KRISHNA TEMPLE**



**PLATE CXX BANANA PLANTATION AROUND LAKSHMI-NARISHMA**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXXI BANANA PLANTATION AROUND JAINA TEMPLE BEHIND ELEPHANT STABLE**



**PLATE CXXII BANANA PLANTATION AROUND SIVA TEMPLE BEHIND ELEPHANT STABLE**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXXIII BANANA PLANTATION BEHIND ELEPHANT STABLE**

**Urbanisation**



**PLATE CXXIV SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS TUNGABADHRA NEAR VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXXV SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS TUNGABADHARA NEAR VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE**



**PLATE CXXVI BRIDGE ACROSS TUNGABADHARA NEAR TALARIGHATTA GATE**

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXXVII BRIDGE ACROSS TUNGABADHARA NEAR TALARIGHATTA GATE**



## CREATING CULTURAL AWARENESS AMONG THE MASSES PROGRAMMES



PLATE CXXVIII WORLD HERITAGE DAY, APRIL 1989



PLATE CXXIX WORLD HERITAGE DAY, PHOTO EXHIBITION, APRIL 1998



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



PLATE CXXX HAMPPI UTSAVA, PHOTO EXHIBITION, 1999



PLATE CXXXI WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, NOVEMBER 1999



Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties



PLATE CXXXII WORLD HERITAGE DAY, APRIL 2000



PLATE CXXXIII WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, CULTURAL PROGRAMME, NOVEMBER 2000

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



PLATE CXXXIV WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, STREET PLAYS, NOVEMBER 2001



PLATE CXXXV WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, STREET PLAYS, NOVEMBER 2001



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXXXVI WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, STREET PLAYS, NOVEMBER 2001**



**PLATE CXXXVII WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, STREET PLAYS, NOVEMBER 2001**



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**



**PLATE CXXXVIII WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, STUDENTS IN NSS PROGRAMME , NOVEMBER 2001**



**PLATE CXXXIX WORLD HERITAGE WEEK, STUDENTS IN PAINTING COMPETITION , NOVEMBER 2001**



Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties

## Heritage Management



PLATE CXL WORKSHOP ON THE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES, UNESCO, HAMPI, OCTOBER 2000.



PLATE CXLI WORKSHOP ON THE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES, UNESCO, HAMPI, OCTOBER 2000



## **HAMPI AND ITS ENVIRONS**

The Hampi and its environs commend a spectacular landscape dominated by meandering Tungabhadra, craggy hill ranges, valleys and open plains. The river Tungabhadra, a epic Ramayana and puranic famed perennial source of water known as pampa in ancient times flows in the north easterly direction. On the southern bank of this sprawling river is situated Hampi with Virupaksha temple - a pivotal center of all religious activities through out the centuries, which was also known as Pampathirtha in earlier days. The massive and huge boulders of the granitoids and foliated granitic gneisses of gray, light pink, brown etc., mainly of Archaean complex have formed steep hills and gorgeous such as Hemakuta, Matanga, Malyavantha, Anjanadri and Rishyamukha in and around Hampi on both the southern and northern banks of river Tungabhadra. These hill ranges have formed here and there are many valleys and the natural and agricultural produces in these areas dominate open plains and the greenery. The soil in the Hampi and its adjoining area is mostly black soil, the red and mixed soils constituting only twenty percent. The mineral deposits occurring in this area are gold, copper ore, gypsum, magnesite, calcite, quartz, corundum, garnets, plastic clays and decorative building stones. The climate is characterized by dryness in the major part of year and a hot summer. Although the rainfall is scanty it is mostly confined between May to November. Situated in arid zone with scanty rainfall, Hampi and its environs has scrub forest consisting of thorny shrubs and other important flora such as neem, mango, tamarind, banyan wherein sugarcane, paddy, coconut and banana plantation form the commercial corps. The fauna is represented by wild boars, bears, jackals, monkeys, cheetas living in the granite hillocks. Black bucks are found roaming in grass in plantation areas, among the birds peacock, pigeon, parrots, crows, cranes are the most common. Cobras, pythons, crocodiles represent the reptiles. Amidst these natural settings the monumental remains of religious secular and defense structures and edifices are spread over an area of roughly 26 Sq.Km in this picturesque region.

This natural setting roughly divides the metropolis into three broad divisions; the sacred, the urban core and the suburban centers. The sacred center houses the major temple complexes along the river such as Virupaksha, Krishna, Achyutaraya and Vitthala temples. Among these, the Virupaksha temple is the pivotal center of all the religious activities. The urban core i.e. city proper encircled by several lines of fortifications having the royal center as the focal point houses many secular edifices like Queen's Bath, Mahanavami-Dibba, King's Audience hall, Lotus mahal, Guard's quarters, Watch towers in Zanana enclosure besides temple like Hazarar Ramachandra, Gajigitti, Pattabhirama temples, etc. The great festivals like Dusshera and annual review of army were held in this Royal center. The suburban centers located in the area beyond urban core particularly on the south and west with many modern villages stretched as far as Hospet town have many vestiges of temples, water tanks, fortification walls and gateways. The Vijayanagara temples having a distinct place in the history of Indian temple architecture are known for their massive dimensions, the cloistered enclosures, lofty towers over main entrances, the florid and exquisite composite pillars. A subsidiary shrine known as Amman shrine for the goddess, slightly to the rear of the main sanctum, the magnificent Kalyana-Mandapa or Utsava-

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

Mantapa often with a central raised platform, and open pillared pavilions all within the main temple complex are the typical characteristic features of these Vijayanagara temples. The exterior wall surfaces invariably have the finest iconographic depictions, including the themes drawn from the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata. Another noteworthy feature of these temples is the widespread bazaars flanked on either side by storied mantapas.

Virupaksha temple:

The Virupaksha or Pampapati temple is the most sacred living monument of Hampi. The temple, originally a small shrine, was expanded into a vast complex of present dimensions in the first half of 16<sup>th</sup> Century AD. The entire temple complex is within a large rectangular enclosure divided into two large courts with imposing towered (gopura) gateways. The temple on plan has a garbha-griha, antarala, ardha-mantapa and a large maha-mantapa (ranga-mantapa). The inner eastern smaller entrance gopura, painted pillared ranga mantapa were built by Krishnadevaraya in 1510 AD. The temple complex has numerous subsidiary shrines and pillared cloisters all along the enclosure wall. The sanctum houses Sivalinga known as Virupaksha – the tutelary deity of Vijayanagara kings. The most outstanding in the temple complex, is the ceiling paintings of Vijayanagara period in the ranga-mantapa.

Achutaraya temple:

The magnificent Achyutaraya (Tiruvengalanatha) temple was built by Hiriya Tirumalaraja Wodeyar, a Mahamandaleswara serving under Achutadevaraya in 1534 AD. The temple facing north within double enclosure wall is known for its large dimensions and spacious courtyard fronted by a wide and long bazaar – known as Achyutarayapete. The inner courtyard has a garbha-griha, antarala, ardha-mantapa and an ornate maha-mantapa on plan in a typical Vijayanagara style. The bazaar measures 360.90 meters in length and 39.90 meters in width. According to an inscription the market was held here on Tuesdays of every week.

Chandrashekara temple:

Passing through the imposing fortifications, towards north of the Royal Enclosure is Chandrashekara temple datable to circa 16<sup>th</sup> century AD known for its dravida style of super structure over the sanctum and the entrance at east.

Chandikeshvara temple:

The Chandikesvara temple simple on plan is known for its front mantapa having pillars of horse riders.

Prasanna Virupaksha (underground Shiva temple):

This is the western most extent of Dannayakas enclosure and the temple facing east and datable to 14<sup>th</sup> century is known for its seven aisled mahamantapa and an elegant mahadwara.

Vitthala temple:

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

Set in its own massive enclosure, with imposing entrance gates and surmounted by lofty gopuras at north, south and east, the Vitthala temple known as Vitthaleswara in inscriptions is undoubtedly the highest watermark of the Vijayanagara art and architecture. Even though the core of the temple was in existence from the times of Devaraya II (1422-46 AD), Krishnadevaraya (1509 – 1529 AD) has made substantial additions to it. The temple complex has a main shrine for God Vitthala, a devi shrine, kalyana-mantapa, utsava-mantapa, a hundred pillared mantapa and the much famed stone chariot. The main shrine dedicated to Vitthala (Visnu) on plan has a garbha-griha, antarala with a closed pradakshina-patha, open maha-mantapa and artha-mantapa. The composite pillars of ornate sabha-mantapa have rearing animals and riders with clusters of slender pillars all hewn out of large granite blocks. The small pillars tend to produce musical note when tapped gently – hence are known as musical pillars. A huge bazaar measuring about 945 X 396 mt. and a sacred Lokapavani tank are located to the east of the eastern entrance of this temple.

Old Shiva temple:

Contemporary to Vitthala complex, this shrine is a compact Vishnu temple, also known as Brahma Vitthala temple. Located to the north of Vitthala temple it is known for Ramayana panels at the mahadvara and a bazaar lined with mantapas on either side.

Krishna temple:

It is one of the most majestic temples caused by Krishna Devaraya in 1513 AD with a long bazaar and a sacred tank. The main temple in complex has on plan, a garbha-griha, antarala with closed pradakshina-patha, open maha-mantapa and ardha-mantapa. The Devi shrine is located to the north of the main shrine. As per the inscriptional record, the Balakrishna image brought from a temple at Udayagiri in Orissa was enshrined here. The eastern entrance has a lofty gopura, the western face of it carry the victorious army of Krishnadevaraya returning from war. To the east of the temple is a long bazaar street and as the market was held here on every Monday and was meant for groceries.

Hazara-Rama temple and Pansupari Bazaar:

Set in its own enclosure, the temple is facing east and on plan has a garbha-griha, antarala, pillared hall pierced with three entrances and a spacious pillared porch. It has a gateway at the east and north and a passage entrance leading to the Royal Enclosure on the south. Datable to 14-15<sup>th</sup> century AD, this Royal temple in granite is known for its wall friezes depicting the episodes of Ramayana and Bhagavata. The four pillars in the hall are of polished black stone with meticulous sculpturing. To the east of this temple, is a well-paved bazaar with many smaller shrines, tanks and a series of mantapas flanking it. According to an inscription this was the popular and main street of Vijayanagara. Friday was a special day of marketing here. At a short distance from the Hazara Rama temple on this bazaar is the much venerated temple of Goddess Durga, which was popular deity during the Mahanavami festivals during the Vijayanagara days.

Hemakuta Group of Temples:



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

A group of pre-Vijayanagara temples are built on the Hemakuta hill at Hampi. All these temples are enclosed in a large complex with cyclopean walls and majestic entrances at north and east. The temples vary in size and are datable from circa 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. Of these temples, the one with Kadambanagara superstructure is of Prasanna Virupaksha datable to 1338 AD. These temples belong to single (eka), two (dvi) and three (tri) celled classes and are specimens of the Pre-Vijayanagara architecture in the sacred center.

Saraswati temple:

Situated a few meters northeast of Chandrasekhara temple, the Saraswati temple, facing north is built on a natural boulder out crop. The temple on plan has a garbha-griha, antarala and maha-mantapa with three entrances. To the east of the temple is a sub-terrain Octagonal bath. Further, to the north and east of this bath are the newly excavated royal residences and accessory structures.

Pattabhirama temple:

Datable to 16<sup>th</sup> century AD, and one of the largest temple complexes of the Vijayanagara period is known for its large pillared halls, kalyana-mantapa and a spacious courtyard. The eastern entrance has a tower of elegance.

Malyavanta Raghunatha temple:

This temple facing east is built on a hillock called Malyavantha. Its superstructure over the entrances and the sanctum offer a grand elevation.

Narasimha statue:

Hewn out of a massive boulder by a sculptor Krishna Bhatta in 1528 AD during the reign of Krishnadevaraya the image of Lakshmi Narasimha 6.70 mt. in height is undoubtedly the most outstanding work of the sculptural art of Vijayanagara. This monolithic statue of Lakshmi Narasimha is shown seated on the coils of a serpent (sesha) with makhara-torana in padmasana with yoga-pattika. The image of Lakshmi originally seated over the left lap of the deity is mutilated.

Narasimha temple:

Hiriya Timma Setti built this west facing Narasimha temple in about 1386 AD. It is the earliest dated among the Narasimha temples at Hampi. On plan, it has a garb-hagriha, antarala, ardha-mantapa and a maha-mantapa. The sanctum has a six-tiered kadambanagara-shikhara. The imposing two storied gateways and other mantapas and cloisters are the later additions to this temple complex.

Monolithic Sivalinga (Badavi linga):

This is an interesting shrine with a huge monolithic Siva linga of nearly 3 mt. high.

**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

Sasivekalu Ganesa shrine:

Sculptured in round, this monolithic four armed 2.4 mt. tall Ganesa is known as Sasivekalu (mustard seed) Ganesa in Kannada language. The sculpture placed over an austere pedestal is fronted by a plain-pillared pavilion and is datable to circa 16<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Kadalekalu Ganesa:

To the east of Sasivekalu Ganesa, and datable to 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D, is another 4.50 mt. tall monolithic Ganesa in a sanctum with an elegant pillared mantapa. The tall and slender pillars of the mantapa are very well sculptured with the mundane depictions as well as various Gods and Goddesses of Hindu pantheon. The temple is datable to 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Zanana enclosure:

Popularly identified as the residential quarters for the women (Zanana) or royalty, this enclosure roughly measures 30,000 sq.mt. and has a terraced platform (basement of queen's palace), a treasury building, water pavilion, three watch towers with balconies and the most important Lotus Mahal the only extent secular structure of the Vijayanagara days. The Lotus Mahal, a very good specimen of Indo-Islamic style of architecture is a two-storied structure built in rubble masonry and finely plastered. The stucco ornamentation of the cusped arches though fragmentary is superbly executed.

Elephants Stable:

A small guarded entrance in the eastern enclosure wall of the Zanana enclosure is the passage to the area of Elephants stable. The Elephants stable is represented by a homogenous group of chambers with high arched façade with lofty domed roof. Eleven chambers are built side by side in north-south orientation in an area of 85 X 10 mt. The central chamber has a square turret above it with two flights of steps leading to the dome. Circular, octagonal, vaulted symmetrically arranged domes on either side of the central chamber offer an imposing elevation to the monument.

Monolithic bull or Eduru Basavanna:

A spacious 750 mt. long and 35 mt. wide bazaar unfolds, itself to the east of Virupaksha temple running upto the foot of the matanga hill. At the eastern end of this bazaar is a two storied pillared mantapa housing a massive and beautifully executed couchant monolithic bull facing the Virupaksha temple.

Excavated structures in the Royal enclosure:

This enclosure covering an area of nearly 95,000 sq.mt. is the nucleus of the Royal enclosure known for its elegant decorated plinths, water systems, large halls, pillared shrines, platforms, water storage tanks, basements of staff quarters, which have been found during excavation. Sculptured terraced platform known as

## **Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**

### **Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

Mahanavami dibba, ornate schist stone stepped tank, large water storage tank known as public bath, underground shrine and king's audience hall are some of the important structures in the Royal enclosure. A small entrance in the western wall of the enclosure leads to a passage that leads to Hazara Rama temple on the north.

Palace of Vira Harihara:

Identified as the palace of Vira Hariharaya on the basis of a nearby inscription, this royal edifice has a series of structures like royal court, royal residence, well laid garden and water system, platform to alight from the back of elephants all enclosed in an independent enclosure of their own with screened entrances and guarded mahadvara. Further, south of this place in a separate enclosure known as enclosure are the remains of a sanctum and a pillared hall.

King's Balance:

Towards the southwest of the Vitthala temple on the way leading to Achyutaraya temple are a two-storied pavilion and a king's balance. This pavilion with an entrance passage set into the fortification wall served as the southwestern entrance to the Vitthala temple complex. Beyond this entrance is a colossal balance, a structure meant for weighing the king against precious gems and metals during auspicious functions (Tula-purasha-dana). In the same vicinity, across the river are the ruins of a stone bridge connecting the northern bank said to have been caused by Kampabhupa, brother of king Harihara II (1377 – 1404 AD).

Ganigitti Jaina temple:

Built by Irugappa Dandanayaka, this north facing Kuntanatha Jinalaya (Ganigitti Jaina temple) datable to 1386 AD on plan has a garbha-griha, antarala, ardha-mantapa and a lofty maha-sthamba in front. The super structure over the main shrine is a stepped pyramid of five talas.

Bhimas gate:

Imposing gateway to the east of Ganigitti temple in its inner gate facing west has bracketed corbels with ornate abacus. The gateway has a sculpture of Bhima one of the Pandavas of the great epic Mahabharata with a bunch of flowers. There is also a sculptured panel of Bhima slaying Keechaka.

Ranga temple:

To the south east corner of the Zanana enclosure behind Yellamma temple is Madhava temple also known as Ranga temple. An inscription of 1545 AD refers to the Ranga-mantapa of this temple built by Timma Raja son of Vallabha Raja and was exclusively meant for holding the concerts of dance, vocal and instrumental music,

Guards' house:



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

A rectangular structure measuring 42 X 12 mt. is built perpendicular to the northern end of the elephant stable. Facing south, it is a large rectangular building with a high arched entrance. It encloses a rectangular courtyard with raised corridor all around. The façade has a high verandah with austere, arches.

Parshvanatha temple:

Parshwantaha Jinalaya to the east of elephants stable is an example of early Vijayanagara architecture. Built by Devaraya II, this temple facing north has a sanctum, vestibule, two mantapas and a porch. A few mutilated sculptures of Jaina Teeerthankaras have been retrieved during the excavation in this complex.

Bhojana-shala and Octogonal water pavilion:

On the way from Kamalapur to Hampi the monuments viz., i) Bhojana-shala; a series of schist stone plates running to a distance of nearly 10 mt. laid on either side of a 75 cm. wide and 65 cm. deep water channel meant for serving food on festive occasions and ii) octagonal water pavilion a system of water works are quite interesting.

# HAMPI

## WORLD HERITAGE

### MANAGEMENT

### AUTHORITY

#### HAMPI WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Jurisdiction: The Government of Karnataka, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 3 of section 19 of the Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 declared vide Notification No. ITY 137 KMU 84 dated 22.12.1988 that the Archaeological Sites and Remains in specified areas in the villages of Hampi, Krishnapura, Kaddirampura, Sangathanahalli, Kamalapura, Venkatapura, Bukkasagara and Nimbapura in Hospet Taluka, of Bellary district and Anegundi and Virupapur Gadda in Gangavathi Taluka of Raichur (now in Koppal) district as protected area. Fifty-six (56) monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India were excluded from the monuments of the area as they were already protected. It is proposed that the entire area notified by the Government of Karnataka with all its archaeological remains may be treated as the core zone of the Heritage Area for the purposes of HWHMA. Details of the area proposed to be notified for HWHMA along with its classification, boundaries, detailed survey number-wise map, etc have been annexed to the report.

Nature, powers and functions of various institutions/authorities functioning in the Area:

There is another relevance of the above information, that is, the area falling under the Heritage site is presently being looked after by various authorities/institutions. To be precise, while the jurisdiction of developmental activities and construction even the regulation of developmental activities and construction and maintenance of civic amenities are being looked after by multiple agencies.

Aims and objectives of the Hampi World Heritage Management Authority:

*The primary aim* of creating a Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority is to conserve the cultural heritage with all its archaeological remains as well as the natural environment so as to maintain its outstanding universal value on the one hand and to ensure a sustainable development, both economic and social, in the area at the other.

With regard to the above, the **main objectives** of the Authority may be classified as below:

## Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties

- to manage the archaeological sites and remains within it in such a manner that the outstanding universal value of the place is conserved and enhanced;
- to reconcile the conservational requirements of the area with the requirements of economic and social development in a balanced manner;
- to identify the economic and cultural benefits of the Hampi World Heritage Area and work in partnership of the local community to maximize these benefits;
- to increase public awareness of and interest in the HWHA and through this to promote the educational and cultural value and especially to promote tourism connected to the Area;
- to prepare a prioritized programme of action and to implement it for the long term conservation and management of the HWHA with all its archaeological remains, flora and fauna and environment, duly keeping in view the above mentioned objectives.

Nature and functions of the Hampi World Heritage Management Authority:

Nature: The Authority will have the primary responsibility of preparing and implementing **Outline Development Plan** and **Comprehensive Development Plan** and integrating all the developmental activities of the Heritage Area. A brief description of the powers and functions of the proposed institution may be as below:

Powers and Functions:

- Prepare and implement a Management Plan
- Co-ordinate the activities of the ASI and State Archaeology Department in the Heritage Area.
- Prepare the Outline Development Plan and Comprehensive Development Plan.
- Preparation of common action plan for the Area.
  - (a) Action Plan for the works to be undertaken by the Authority.
  - (b) Action Plan for the works to be undertaken by other Government Departments.
- Master Plan for the development of Tourism
- Construction and Maintenance of Infrastructure.
- Provision of services to the Tourists.
- Collection and analysis of various tourist related statistics and their use in the preparation of the programmes of action.
- Miscellaneous/residuary functions.

Structure of the Hampi World Heritage Management Authority:  
The Authority comprises of the following:

Deputy Commissioner, Bellary district as its Chairman and the following are the members.

Superintending Archaeologist, ASI, Bangalore Circle

Director of Archaeology & Museums, Mysore

Superintendent of Police, Bellary

Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishat, Bellary

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bellary

Commissioner, Hospet Urban Development Authority

Assistant Director Town Planning, Hospet



**Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention**  
**Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties**

Director of Tourism, Bangalore

Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bellary

Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Munirabad

Assistant Commissioner, Hospet sub-division – Member Secretary

Assistant Commissioner, Koppal sub-division

Resources of Hampi World Heritage Management Authority

*1. Creation of HWHMA Fund:* A fund namely the HWHMA Fund will be created in which all the grants, donations, gifts made by Government of India, State Government, Local Self Government and Corporate Bodies and others shall be credited. It shall also have the funds raised by the activities of the Authority. , amount borrowed by it and all other sums received by the Authority.

1. The Authority will be given powers to raise resources by collecting fees and charges on the lines of the powers enjoyed by Urban Development Authorities.

Advisory Committee for Hampi

It is proposed that the existing Task Force on Hampi may be converted into an advisory committee after suitable reconstructing it by including the concerned Secretaries to the Government, historians, etc as its members.

Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention  
Section II: State of Conservation of specific World Heritage Properties

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