



**EVALUATION STUDY ON  
PROTECTION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS TAKEN UP UNDER  
12TH FINANCE COMMISSION FUNDS**

**EXTERNAL  
EVALUATION  
REPORT  
No. 6 of 2014**



**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR  
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY  
AND  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS,  
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

**BY  
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## PREFACE

Karnataka is a State that has a long and diverse history exhibiting itself in the historic caves, forts, places of worship and palaces and through arts and artifacts preserved in museums. If history is to be conserved for the generations to come; historic places, monuments and museums need to be conserved.

The conservation of historic structures and sites is guided by the tenet of minimum intervention and retention of original fabric, so that no information that it provides to the viewer/academician is lost. Funds provided under the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission were utilized by the Department of Archeology, Museums and Heritage of the Government of Karnataka to conserve historic structures, sites and museums in Karnataka.

An evaluation of this work was entrusted by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department of Government of Karnataka to Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA). The KEA outsourced this study to READI-INDIA, Dharwad. They completed the evaluation and presented their report, which, with the suggestions and inputs of the members of the Technical Committee of KEA and the Internal Assessor of KEA, was modified. The final report is before the reader.

The most satisfying finding of the evaluation study has been that the work of conservation of historic monuments and sites has been done in an appropriate manner (least intervention) by the department. In the course of the study, from the findings and recommendations the following main points have emerged-

- (i) The declaration of any building as “heritage building” should be done by the Department of Archeology, Museums and Heritage and not by the local authority under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961.
- (ii) Encroachment and misuse of Historic sites and monuments is a problem which requires amendment in the Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archeological Sites and

Remains Act 1961, so that the punishments provided for the offences under it are deterrent.

- (iii) The documentation of Historic Sites and monuments needs to be expedited and done with interaction of the people so that no site or monument is missed out.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The study could not have been possible without the continuous assistance and advice of the officers of the Department of Archeology, Museums and Heritage of the Government of Karnataka to whom the KEA is immensely thankful.

I am sure that evaluation study and its finding and recommendations will be encouraging and useful to the department and they will be using it in their task of conservation of historic places, monuments and museums.

15<sup>th</sup> December 2014

Chief Evaluation Officer  
Karnataka Evaluation Authority  
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## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ASI	-	Archaeological Survey of India
ACE	-	Archaeological Conservation Engineer
ACA	-	Archaeological Conservation Assistant
AA	-	Archaeological Assistant
AE	-	Archaeological Engineer
KAD	-	Karnataka Archaeological Department
GOI	-	Government of India
READI INDIA	-	Rural Ecological and Agro Development Institute India
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GOK	-	Government of Karnataka
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
CEO	-	Chief Executive Officer
ZP	-	Zilla Panchayat
TFC	-	Twelfth Finance Commission



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### ***1. Introduction***

- i. Heritage and culture reflect the status of human societies across the globe. History is replete with innumerable monuments, sites, museums, statues, forts and other structures that have been attracting local, national and international tourists across the globe.
- ii. Patronage from rulers was made available during earlier centuries for conservation, maintenance and protection of such archaeological monuments and now Governments have taken over this responsibility to maintain and sustain structures that spell marvel.
- iii. Being one of the oldest civilizations, India houses large number of mythological and historical monuments and archaeological and heritage sites that stand as testimony to the glory of the by gone era. They remind us of our heritage and our civilization and deserve special consideration for protection, maintenance and conservation. These monuments convey rich heritage and provide tremendous scope to the communities to understand Indian Heritage and culture. Their Artistic and architectural work have been capturing the imagination of tourists both young and old across the globe. The technological advancement and economic growth, coupled with enhanced communication network have boosted tourism of all kinds. Indian Archaeological Policy dates back to over 150 years that spells out responsibility of conservation, protection and maintenance by the State and Center has, apart from setting up of a national agency, has been supporting maintenance and conservation of important monuments and archaeological sites and museums in all the states of the country. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is vested with responsibility of identification, documentation, conservation, maintenance and management of such heritage sites and monuments.
- iv. Karnataka is among most popular state in the country for heritage sites and monuments. It is home to 608 of the 3600 centrally protected monuments in India; The State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums protects an

additional 758 monuments and another estimated 25,000 monuments are identified Constitution of an exclusive Department for this purpose in 1885 paved way for consolidation of earlier efforts made under the patronage of rulers of the time. In recent years the State is attracting large number of tourists-both national and international, who frequent well known tourist destinations comprising World heritage centers, historical locations like Chalukya, Rashtrakuta-Dynasty, Kadamba-Dynasty, Deccan Sultanates, Rattas, Forts, Places of worship such as Jain Basadis, Buddhist temples, Shiva temples, Shakti Sthal & Temple tanks (Pushkarnis). The Tourism Department also is promoting tourism by educating prospective visitors about the heritage and culture of the state.

- v. The Karnataka Archaeology Department (KAD) is vested with the task of identification of new monuments and sites, and their conservation and maintenance. The GOK has a policy for conservation of such monuments by allocating resources and also by drawing upon assistance from other sources and GOI. Public Private Partnership in conservation and maintenance also is gaining momentum.

**2. Genesis of the study:** Among others, KAD implemented a project for renovation and restoration/conservation of 74 historical monuments/sites and 16 museums with financial assistance from 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission during four year period from 2006-07 to 2009-10. An amount of Rs 2250 lakhs was received by GOK for this purpose. This study aims at assessing the quality of works carried out and impact of the same on the monuments/sites felt needs of the tourists, enlisting major, technical, management and related problems and issues of short term and long term nature.

The Terms of Reference cover broad frame for an analytical study such as; i) To ascertain whether or not any inventory has been prepared in respect of heritage sites and monuments (ii) To check whether there is any process of prioritization of the protected sites (iii) To check whether the KAD has evolved and put in place any cost norms for the works in the state (iv) Ascertain on whether or not the financial resources and programmes are equitably distributed across the divisions (v) To study and analyse procedures followed in awarding contracts (vi) To ascertain whether KAD has any long term plan for sustainability of the protected sites.

The second aspect deals with operational aspects of the works namely (i) Principles and criteria for selection of sites for conservation and maintenance. (ii) Ascertain whether the works are completed within cost and time and whether such works are adequate, complete and seamless (iii) Involvement of local communities in protection and conservation of the monuments (iv) Assess overall impact of the works on the protected monuments.

### **3. Methodology:**

3.1-The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the study stipulate 50% works carried out under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grant. Works are classified into 4 categories i) Temples, Mutts, Places of worship, Jain Basadis, Forts, other monuments and Museums. Again, final selection of sites is based on (i) Sites by types (ii) Sites by cost (iii) Sites by spatial representation (iv) Sites by status (complete/incomplete). Using the above criteria, 45 sites comprising 36 temples, basadis, forts and 9 Museums are selected for detailed study.

3.2 Secondary data was collected from KAD through a checklist (details in Annexure-VI). In doing so, many gaps were observed, mainly relating to policies, priorities etc.

3.3 The consultant met a number of local opinion leaders and persons of eminence in the field of history. Archaeology, Architecture and Archaeological engineering, who had contributed to the field of archaeology in the state and elsewhere in the country during the course of the study and gained qualitative knowledge and understanding who shared their experiences. Their valuable views and suggestions were recorded. Major focus of team's discussions with such persons was on retrospective and prospective aspects and ways and means of managing the precious heritage, culture of the state.

### **4. Findings: I: General**

#### **4.1 Inventory of Monuments, Heritage sites and Museums**

During 2003 KAD carried out documentation and brought out a Directory of 752 historical sites and monuments under the State control. As per information as many as 25,000 such sites have been identified, but final list is yet to be prepared and

documented/ published. In addition, 608 monuments and sites are under the control and management of ASI.

4.2 As per KAD identification of heritage places through subject wise analysis & land survey of important places the report is being prepared in respect of identified monuments. The documentation of protected monuments spread over in Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum Divisions have been completed. In Gulbarga Division totaling 196 State protected monuments have been included in the declared list out of which the documentation of 116 monuments has been completed. The documentation of the remaining monuments is expected to be completed shortly. KAD has identified as many as 577 monuments in six heritage cities.

The documentation of the Heritage areas of Mysore, Srirangapatna, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Kittur has been carried out.

4.3 The Archaeological Survey of India is also carrying out the documentation of protected and unprotected monuments in Karnataka so as to prepare National registry.

4.4 It was also understood that documentation of approximately one lakh unprotected monuments in the State is pending. KAD is contemplating outsourcing this work to some agencies.

4.5 For declaring such buildings with Heritage feature as Heritage buildings there is no such Act or Rules. In the existing Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 only City Municipal Corporations, Urban Development Authorities and Local Boards can declare the Heritage Buildings. In this background the department is not in a position to declare Heritage buildings as State protected buildings.

**4.6 Prioritization:** KAD has not formulated any specific policy on prioritization of the sites and monuments to be taken up for conservation and maintenance and as such there are no specific criteria for such prioritization. Field offices prepare list of monuments to be covered under conservation and maintenance on physical verification of status of protection works taken up randomly based on proposals/requests from the field units and funds are allocated for maintenance and conservation of such sites and monuments. In some cases local/community leaders' legislators also suggest some monuments/sites to be included which is done after studying feasibility and availability of resources.

**4.7 Maintenance:** KAD does not have any provision for regular maintenance and up keep of the monuments and site. This has resulted in poor state of the protected monuments and sites. Absence of such an effective system has given rise to encroachment, trespassing and misuse of the precious structures.

**4.8 Protection:** KAD has been implementing schemes aimed at protection of monuments by resorting to interventions that have least risk of damage to the structures. However, in a number of cases such interventions did affect original status. This is stated to be inevitable in the larger interest of preserving the monument and preventing further deterioration.

**4.9 Conservation:** Conservation of selected sites and monuments is through a process of;

- (a) Identification of the need for repairs/conservation
- (b) Assessment of technical feasibility of works
- (c) Estimation of cost of such works to be taken up
- (d) Awarding contracts to private contractors,
- (e) Concurrent monitoring and supervision of work
- (f) Final technical inspection and verification of quality and quantity of works and release of payments to the contractors.

**4.10 Cost norms:** KAD is following the GOK PWD rates with minor modifications wherever necessary. KAD has not evolved any specific and exclusive cost norms for works and maintenance. Estimates are initiated at Division level and forwarded to the commissioner and they are scrutinized for technical and financial accuracy and finalized. The final budget then is put to the Technical Committee for approval for technical component. Once it is cleared by this committee, the Commissioner accords final approval for the proposed works/ interventions. As of now, no cost norms are developed by KAD. These norms vary with ASI norms which are based on CPWD rates.

**4.11 Equity:** Works are selected for renovation/repairs on the basis of recommendations and proposals from the field/district units. Budgets are prepared for selected works and proposals are considered by the Commissioner/Director of Archaeology Department on an annual basis. In doing so, no consideration is given to equitable allocation of funds since priority is assigned to the expediency and need for repairs/conservation. However, efforts are made to ensure some amount of equity in distribution of funds for this purpose. However equitable distribution of financial

resources has not been ensured in the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission works to the extent feasible. However, in so far TFC funds are concerned, Bangalore and Mysore Divisions received higher share while Belgaum and Gulbarga with almost three-fourth of monuments and sites got comparatively smaller percent of allocation. It was seen that monuments and sites in Bangalore and Mysore divisions collectively accounting for about 26% of total had received 53.40% of the total amount used under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

Discussions with KAD officers indicated that allocation of resources on prorata basis was not contemplated. This may be due to higher weightage given to works in the two divisions. The rule of equity may be difficult to follow without considering the status and age of the structures. Some monuments being quite older might deserve to be tackled on a priority basis. But in general, KAD is expected to ensure that given all things equal, proportionate allocation is made for all the four regions.

**4.12 Procedural aspects:** For all programmes, KAD has evolved established norms and procedures some of whom also coincide with ASI procedures.

**Procedures** involved are (i) Ascertaining Eligibility criteria (ii) Budget preparation (iii) Administrative and Technical Approvals (iv) Contracting (v) Execution supervision.

**i) Eligibility criteria** -The structure should have been covered under the definition of Karnataka Ancient and historical monuments, Archaeological sites and Remains Act 1961; (a) The structure should be more than 100 years old. (b) Should be archaeologically good (c) Monuments should provide attraction to the tourists and visitors.

**ii) Approvals:** a) Work whose cost is in excess of Rs 1.00 lakh, but less than Rs 5.00 lakhs should be taken up through short/ tender; b) For works whose budgeted cost is in excess of Rs 5.00 lakhs, the rules governing Transparency rules 1999 should be followed strictly, c) Such budgets should be scrutinized by the Deputy Director Archaeology for conformity with the rules and forwarded to the Director or to the committee as the case may be, for final approval.

**iii) Execution:** a) During execution of works, the KAD should exhibit a Board detailing the cost, contractor's name and address etc on the site (b) List of works under execution should be compiled and sent to the DC,CEO,ZP and Department of Kannada and Culture (c) Videography of the conservation site should be done before, during and on completion of work for record and verification (d) Photographing of the structure before, during and after completion of works should be taken for record (e) The Director KAD has to physically check-measure the work to the extent of 20% before passing the final bill in favour of the contractor/agency.

An Action plan is to be prepared before commencement of each financial year in respect of works proposed or to be continued and such Action plan should be sent for approval from the concerned authorities.

- a) The procedures followed by Archaeological Survey of India in respect of monuments under the ASI jurisdiction should be followed by KAD.
- b) In cases where ASI procedures cannot be followed, the KAD should bring such cases to the notice of the committee for administrative and technical approval.

**4.13 Budget preparation:** Technical officers of the KAD are responsible for preparation of the budgets for various works proposed to be taken up by the department. It was observed that cost estimates are not routed through the Divisional Engineer as a matter of routine but in some cases, are directly forwarded to the Commissioner for approval.

**4.14 Administrative and Technical Approval:** As per KAD rules, works with a cost up to Rs 5.00 lakhs can be approved by the Director KAD.

For works involving expenditure in excess of Rs 5.00 lakhs, a committee is constituted comprising Secretary Kannada and Culture, Director KAD, Retired Chief Engineer, PWD, Retired Structural Engineer or Archaeologist, Retired Superintending Engineer KAD.

**4.15 Sustainability Aspects:** It is necessary to ensure that the works carried out have long term impact on the status of the sites and monuments. Discussions with KAD indicated that as at present no long term strategy is put in place to ensure

sustainability of the works carried out mainly due to inadequate financial allocation. In many cases funds earmarked also are likely to be diverted to purposes other than originally meant/proposed to be spent. In the absence of any specific long term plan, KAD tries to balance the expenditure for maintenance of the structures to the extent possible and within available resources. Main constraint being financial as also man power availability, the KAD is unable to ensure effective maintenance as also sustainability of the works carried out year after year.

## **5. Findings: 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Works:**

5.1 The KAD identified as many as 73 monuments, 1 Historical (Archaeological) site and 16 Museums across the State (90) and had taken up repairs/maintenance to be implemented in four years from 2006-07 to 2009-10. These comprised 59 temples including Mutts 6 Jain Basadis, 1 Mosque and 7 Forts. 1 site at Kamalapur (Hampi) and as many as 16 museums. There are 560 temples, Mosques and Basadis out of 758 historical monuments and heritage sites maintained by KAD.

5.2 GOK availed an assistance of Rs 2250 lakhs for renovation, restoration and protection of selected 74 identified sites and 16 Museums (Rs 1650 lakhs for monuments and sites Rs500 lakh for Museums and Rs 100 lakh for Art Gallery at Bangalore).

5.3 **Nature of works:** In majority of cases, the works were classified as “conservation and restoration of monuments, including dismantling of the structure, supply of materials, strengthening of foundation, re-setting of the structure and chemical cleaning”.

5.4 Though no specific norms for prioritization were applied, KAD followed general principles of need and urgency of carrying out works in order to save the structure from further deterioration and damages. Since temples constitute large majority (around 80%) of monuments and sites, naturally adequate weightage was given to temples while the others like forts, basadis and museums account for small number.



5.5 Study of original estimates and discussions with KAD officers implementing the works showed that in some cases works could not be completed within the provision, alternative sources of funds are to be tapped for completion of the works.

**5.6 Completion:** Out of 90 sites, monuments and museums taken up, 62 were completed in all respects while in case of only 4 works; they were under progress by the end of 2010-11 (and were completed during subsequent years).

It was seen that around 67% of the 90 works taken up were completed within the estimated costs. It was also seen that in a few cases use of funds from more than one sources had to be used to complete the work and restore the monument/site to its original status.

**5.7 Dropped works:** After observing all essential formalities of selection, estimates preparation and approval, works in as many as 11 sites, monuments and museums were dropped or diverted to other sites. Of them, 3 sites had encroachment as major reason while in 3 cases works were dropped due to ASI take over. In respect of other 5, no specific reasons were assigned for dropping/ diverting of works as indicated in the following table no-6.

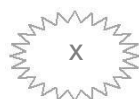
**5.8 Completed works:** It was seen that among works shown as completed were yet to be completed. Discussions with KAD officers revealed that the definition of “ WORK COMPLETED” meant when money spent 100% of allocation, it is taken as completed.

**5.9 Museums:** The largest amount spent was in respect of Venkatappa Art Gallery Bangalore, (Rs. 223.00 lakhs) Three museums (i) Gulbarga (Rs 80.00 lakhs) (ii) Kittur (Rs.30.00 lakhs and (iii) Gadag (Rs. 30.00 lakh) also were covered at costs ranging from Rs.30-80 lakhs while rest of them had small to moderate expenditure. Of the 17 works only in respect of 11 museums works were completed in all respects while in case of another 3, works were in progress at the close of the period. In case of 3 museums, works were dropped and amounts originally approved were transferred to others.

**5.10 Social Aspects:** Community participation has become an essential ingredient of all programmes to ensure that scarce resources are used to the best advantage of the society. Consultations with communities assumed least significance and importance for the KAD since their major focus was on technical feasibility and adherence to rule book. In a limited way, communities were kept informed of the works and wherever possible, their involvement was solicited. By and large, active involvement of community in conservation was observed to be location-specific and cannot be generalized as positive or negative. Community also thinks that conservation and maintenance are exclusively Government responsibilities and the society has little role or say. The KAD has been implementing a number of awareness programmes, some of them very innovative with a view to motivate community about the need for conservation of heritage and their protection. Publications, Heritage Days, Heritage walks and other programmes are being organized.

#### **5.11 Findings: III: Selected Monuments and sites**

1. In majority of cases conservation works have been carried out with least changes/deviations. Only in 5 cases major changes were made with the main objective of protecting the monument and checking further deterioration.
2. By and large, 90% of works were completed as per plans and cost norms; Principles and Norms governing conservation and maintenance of archaeological monuments and sites have been followed in respect of all but 3-4 cases; ASI norms and guidelines together with GoK guidelines also have been followed; Such deviations were considered to be inevitable in the larger interest of protecting the monuments and check further damages and deviations.
3. In majority of cases surroundings of monuments remained untouched giving rise to growth of wild vegetation and thus exposing the structure to multiple risks of damages on account of breeding of reptiles and other vegetation borne species like rats etc which can be potential damagers of plinth and foundation areas.



4. Efforts to locate old members were not made while executing works. It was observed that in number of places such old members were lying half- or fully buried in the soil.
5. Maintenance of the renovated/repared monuments is missing for want of funds. In many temples only structures were tackled without making any efforts to locate the presiding deity which was adorning the temple earlier it was learnt that locating and re-installation of the Deity was not in their agenda.
6. Finally, the works completed have certainly helped restore original status of the monuments in majority of cases notwithstanding certain other limitations. However, there are a number of monuments/sites covered under this programme where further and additional works are necessary as the amounts earmarked was not adequate to restore a monument to its original status. Especially in respect of high value works the estimates went awry resulting in mid-course revision/amendments to the works.
7. Major conservation works executed have certainly helped, in bringing back the original status and grandeur of the monuments by protecting them from natural threats and Human Vandalism is yeoman service done to the 'National Heritage' in Karnataka region stands exemplary for the country to be followed. Realizing the significance of these monuments which once upon a time were nerve centers of Religion, Administration, Education, Literature, Art, and Architecture, Music, Dance, Painting etc with preaching religion, peace and prosperity would benefit entire mankind, along with cultural activities.
8. Under the circumstances, the Noble service rendered by these 'Cultural Heritage', monuments cannot be neglected by any pretext or excuse. "If The Monuments Lost, More of the Nation's Lost". It is the Government/Administration to think and ink a drop of ocean of sanctions for the cause of strong heritage nation/Karnataka under building a Sanskritika Brihatbharata Karnataka.

9. The overall performance of the project is satisfactory. Protection of monuments from damage, vandalism and encroachment has received positive response and attention of the villagers/communities. There is still a sense of in difference among the communities to take lead in preventive measures. Protection works have immensely contributed to overall status of the structures.
10. Sustainability of the works depends on regular maintenance. There are chances of deterioration of the status of these monuments in case adequate resources are not made available for regular maintenance.

## **Recommendations:**

### **Short Term Practicable Recommendations:**

1. The department of Archaeology should list all monument sites and put in public domain and ask for additions/corrections wherein each monument's description may be made in a standard format. Listing of monuments should be based on historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural significance. A senior officer may be made responsible for inspection of all additions and corrections and reporting to Commissioner. This will ensure that a complete data base of all monuments of archaeological importance is available with the State and with the participation of people.
2. Classification of monuments and sites on the lines of ASI (in order of importance from tourism, economic and social points of view) may be done by the department.
3. KAD should spell out criteria for prioritization of conservation and maintenance while drawing annual/action plans.
4. For clearing of encroached sites/monuments/surroundings of monuments, KAD should approach the Deputy Commissioner concerned and with him to work together to evict encroachments.
5. KAD should explore the feasibility of increasing its revenue through collection of fees for major monuments sites and museums with a very small and token entrance fee of Rs 2/- or Rs 5/-.

6. Heritage sites should be got surveyed and marked to prevent encroachments.
7. KAD may explore involvement of school teachers in creating awareness about the need for protection and maintenance of sites and mounuments. For this purpose the programmes being implemented for teachers training in Tamilnadu could be studied and adopted with minor changes to suit Karnataka conditions.

**Long Term Practicable Recommendations:**

1. The funds earmarked for each and every monument is insufficient as they are many archaeological sites and monuments needing restotration. To restore these monuments KAD may draw a perspective action plan for planned maintenance.
2. All entry fee collected for a particular archaeological site/monument may be kept as a corpus fund and used to maintain the site/monument as convergence with funds of 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.
3. Age of the structure, its special value in terms of architecture and archaeology and cultural significance, relevance to the history and also tourism, should be given weightage in protection and conservation;
4. In addition to repairs to the structures, it is also important to develop surrounding area with landscaping and have facilities for tourists (particulary toilets, vehicle parking and food), so that they come in more numbers and thus may add to revenue.
5. Community involvement should receive adequate consideration at every stage of planning, execution, supervision and protection of monuments and sites.
6. Efforts should be made by KAD to dovetail protection and conservation and maintenance ensuring convergence with other programmes, more importantly, departments involved in roads and connectivity development so as to ensure easy access to visitors and tourists.

7. KAD should work with Departments of Tourism, DC, RTO, SP, PWD, ZP, KSRTC, etc. to promote visits by tourists to Archaeological monuments and sites.
8. KAD should contemplate having an Archeological Tourism Board in each district.
9. The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1961 may be suitably amended so that offences related to damaging an archaeological site/monument, its encroachment and theft of antiques has a more deterrent punishment than presently available in law.

**Recommendation required in change in Policy**

1. Seeing the importance of safeguarding the heritage and in the better interest of protecting the Monuments, KAD can explore an option of going for PPP mode of understanding.
2. Maintenance and protection of sites and monuments should not be responsibility of KAD only. Instead, a group of concerned departments like PWD, Transport, Tourism and others may also be involved with KAD taking the lead.

**Summary of the works taken up, norms maintained, originality restored and objectives fulfilled is given in the following table-**

Sl. No	Division	Work & District	Norms followed	Originality restored	Standard of work	Any Adverse impact
1	Bangalore	Temple - Nirthadi Davangere	Yes	New members used	Satisfactory	No
2	Do	Govt Museum Chitradurga	Yes	New members used	Work not complete	No
3	Do	Parshwanath temple Heggere, Chitradurga	Yes	New members Partly used	Work fully completed and satisfactory	No
4	Do	Balalingeshwar temple, Vignasanthe, Tumkur	Yes	New members used	Completed satisfactorily	No
5	Do	Rameshwar temple, Chittoor Shimoga	Yes	New members used	Satisfactory	No
6	Do	Govt Museum, Shimoga	Yes	New members used	Work fully completed and satisfactory	No
7	Do	Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bangalore	Yes	-	Completed satisfactorily	No
8	Do	Govt Museum Bangalore	Yes	-	Completed satisfactorily	No
9	Do	Someshwara Temple- Magadi	Yes	Some new members used	Completed satisfactorily	No
10	Do	Ishwara temple outer Prakaara Wall, Kolar	Yes	Yes	Satisfactory	No
11	Do	Ishwara temple inner premises, Kolar	Yes	New members used	Completed and satisfactory	No
12	Belgaum	Adakeshwara and Nandishwar temple Badami	Yes	Some new members used	Completed and satisfactory	No

13	Do	Bhairaweshwar Temple Nandikeshwar, Bagalkot	Yes	Some new members added. Some scratched developed but negligible	Completed and satisfactory	No
14	Do	Shrimanthgarh Fort, Devihal, Gadag	Yes	New members used	Completed satisfactorily.	No adverse impact
15	Do	Someshwar temple Laxmeshwar - Gadag	Yes	New members used	Satisfactory but inadequate funds	No adverse impact
16	Do	Kalia Masjid Lakshmeshwar, Gadag	Yes	Many new members introduced	Satisfactory	No adverse impact.
17	Do	Kere Someshwar temple, Kalkeri, Haveri	Yes	-	Satisfactory	No adverse impact is observed
18	Do	Someshwar temple, Ablur, Haveri	Not fully	-	Works not as per archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines.	No adverse impact observed
19	Do	Gaddige math and Mahantesh Math Sonda, Sirsi	No	Work is partially completed and abandoned	Work stopped due to dispute	NA
20	Do	Surya Devarasegehalli Belgaum	No	Work not as per archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines.	Not fully satisfactory but imperative	No major adverse impact but 1
21	Do	Rani Chennamma Museum, Kittur	Yes	Satisfactory	Works executed as per estimate and found satisfactory	No adverse impact observed



22	Do	Kittur Fort	Yes	Complied with	Satisfactory	Some more work needs to be taken up
23	Do	Ishwar Temple Hebbal, Basavanbagewadi, Bijapur	Yes	Complied with	Work exexuted as per archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines and satisfactory.	No adverse impact observed
24	Do	Jain Basadi, Aratal, Haveri	Yes	Complied with	Satisfactory	No adverse impact.
25	Do	Parasgarh fort Kadasiddeshwar temple, Savadatti, Belgaum	Yes	Completed	Work in accordance with archaeological works code, principles and guidelines.	No adverse impact is observed
26	Gulbarga	Balakrishna Temple, Kamlapura, Bellary	Yes	Major work done using new members.	Work found to be as per archaeological works code, principles and guidelines.	No adverse impact observed.
27	Do	Chikkammanagudi, Kamalapur, Bellary	Yes	Yes but new members used	Work as per archaeological work codes principles and guidelines satisfactory.	No adverse impact seen
28	Do	Green Law Gallery Hampi, Bellary	Yes	Yes	Work in accordance with Archaeological codes satisfactory.	The work has resulted in better look
29	Do	Ancient Fort Gate, Anegundi	Yes	Yes	Works carried out as per archaeological codes, principles and guidelines.	No adverse impact was observed

30	Do	Jain Basadi, Anegundi, Bellary	Yes	Yes	Work carried out in accordance with the archaeological work codes , principles and guidelines and considered good	-
31	Do	Navarang Darwaza Museum Raichur	Yes	Partly yes	Works, full shape has been restored to the monument /museum as per original style	No adverse impact observed
32	Do	Venkateshwara Temple Gabbur Raichur	Yes	Yes	Work carried out without harming the structure.	No adverse impact
33	Do	Mudgal Fort , Raichur	Yes	Yes	Work carried out as per the archaeological work codes and guidelines	No adverse impact
34	Do	Uma Maheshwar Temple Umapur, Bidar	Yes	Satisfactory	The work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines.	No adverse impact
35	Mysore	Yoganarashimha temple, Srirngapattan, Mandya	Yes	Satisfactory	The work in accordance with the archaeological work codes and guidelines.	Violation of Archaeological codes and principles
36	Do	Varadaraja Temple Maddur	No	Not satisfactory	Work carried out is highly objectionable in terms of	Violative

					archeological works code, principles and guidelines and is controversial.	
37	Do	Iswara Veerabhadreshwar temple, Asandi, Kadur Chikkamagalur	Yes	Satisfactory	Work executed with the introduction of new granite massive stone highly objectionable.	Works violate archaeological codes and norms and distort originality
38	Do	Keshava Ishwara Temple Angadi Mudigere, Chikkamagalur	No	Not satisfactory	Work executed by introduction of new granite massive stonemember is highly objectionable	Violation of Archaeological codes and principles
39	Do	Govindeshwara temple Koravangala , Hassan	No	Not satisfactory	The work carried out deviated by using new stones, and found not-satisfactory.	Work was done in violation of codes.
40	Do	Govt Museum Madikeri	Yes	Satisfactory	Works executed as per estimate and found satisfactory.	No adverse impact observed
41	Do	Govt Museum Mysore	Yes	Satisfactory with some deficiencies	Works executed as per estimate provisions found satisfactory.	No adverse impact observed
42	Do	Channakeshav Temple, Bhreya, K R Nagar	Yes	Satisfactory	Work executed in accordance with the archeological work codes, principles and guidelines is satisfactory.	Development of scratches affected the structure.

43	Do	Bhujangeshwar temple Umathur	Yes	Satisfactory	Work executed in accordance with the archeological work codes, principles and guidelines is satisfactory.	No adverse impact observed
44	Do	Kalyani Sri Bhuvaneshwari temple Melkote Pandavpura, Mandya	Yes	Satisfactory	The work executed is almost in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines	No adverse impact was observed

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE

### **Introduction:**

**1.1** Heritage and culture reflect the human societies across the globe. Human societies have been engaged in creation, preservation and maintenance of wide ranging historical monuments, sites with patronage from Rulers/Governments who liberally donated resources to maintain and sustain structures that spell marvel. History is replete with innumerable such monuments and sites, museums and statues, forts and other structures that have been attracting local/national and international tourists from across the globe.

### **1.2. Indian scenarios**

India, one of the oldest civilisations, has rich and diverse cultural heritages from time immemorial and houses large number of mythological and historical monuments and archaeological marvels that stand as testimony to the glory of the bygone era. They remind us of our heritage and earlier civilization and deserve special consideration for protection, maintenance and conservation. Indian Archaeological Policy dates back to 1915 enunciated through a Resolution by Governor General's Council. Subsequently, successive Governments have formulated elaborate policies as; a result the Govt of the day has the responsibility of conservation, protection and maintenance. These monuments convey rich heritage and provide tremendous scope to the communities to understand Indian Heritage and culture. Their Artistic and architectural marvels have been capturing the imagination of tourists both young and old across the globe. The technological advancement and economic growth, coupled with enhanced communication network have boosted tourism of all kinds. GOI has apart from setting up of a national agency, ASI, has been supporting maintenance and conservation of important monuments and archaeological sites and museums in all the states of the country. The Archaeological Survey of India is vested with responsibility of identification, conservation, maintenance and management of such heritage sites and monuments.

### **1.3. Karnataka-Archaeological heritage**

Karnataka is among most popular state in the country for heritage sites and monuments. It is home to 608 of the 3600 centrally protected monuments in India; The State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums protects an additional 758 monuments and another estimated 25,000 monuments are identified Constitution of an exclusive Department for this purpose in 1885 paved way for consolidation of earlier efforts made under the patronage of rulers of the time.

In recent years the State is attracting large number of tourists both national and international, who frequent well known tourist destinations comprising World heritage centers, historical locations like Chalukya, Rashtrakuta-Dynasty, Kadamba-Dynasty, Deccan Sultanates, Rattas, Forts, Places of worship such as Jain Basadis, Buddhist temples, Shiva temples, Shakti Sthal & Temple tanks (Pushkarnis). The Tourism Department also is promoting tourism by educating prospective visitors about the heritage and culture of the state.

The Karnataka Archaeology Department is vested with the task of identification of new monuments and sites and their conservation and maintenance. KAD has enumerated as many as 1360 monuments and sites of which 758 are maintained by GOK and the rest by ASI. The GOK has a policy for conservation of such monuments by allocating resources and also by drawing upon assistance from other sources and GOI. Efforts are also being made to rope in private sector under Public Private Partnership mode.

### **1.4. 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission works- study background**

The Department implemented a project for renovation and restoration /conservation of 74 historical monuments/sites and 16 museums with financial assistance from 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission during the four year period from 2006-07 to 2009-10. An amount of Rs 2250 lakhs was received by GOK for this purpose. Government of Karnataka intended to evaluate the work undertaken under this project through an external consultancy agency to have an objective first hand feedback on various aspects of conservation and maintenance of these monuments and sites and also on the effectiveness of the project in achieving the objectives. The KEA entrusted the task of conducting a study to Rural Ecological and Agro Development Institute India

(READI-INDIA) Dharwad entrusted with the task of evaluation (vide office order No.KEA61EVN 2014 Dated:05-03-2014 and agreement dt.15.03.2014. (Detailed TOR in Annexure 1)

## **CHAPTER- 2**

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION STUDY**

#### **2.1 Objectives of the study**

The main objectives of the present evaluation exercise is to assess the quality of works carried out and impact of the same on the monuments/sites, felt needs of the tourists, enlisting major, technical, management and related problems and issues of short term and long term nature.

#### **2.2 Scope of work**

The Terms of Reference provides broad frame of the study which covers two sets. Set One covers analytical study and general aspects such as (i) To ascertain whether or not any inventory has been prepared in respect of heritage sites and monuments (ii) To check whether there is any process of prioritization of the protected sites (iii) To check whether the KAD has evolved and put in place any cost norms for the works in the state (iv) Ascertain on whether or not the financial resources and programmes are equitably distributed across the divisions (v) To study and analyse procedures followed in awarding contracts (vi) To ascertain whether KAD has any long term plan for sustainability of the protected sites.

Set Two deals with operational aspects of the works namely (i) Principles and criteria for selection of sites for conservation and maintenance (ii) Ascertain whether the works are completed within cost and time and whether such works are adequate, complete and seamless (iii) Involvement of local communities in protection and conservation (iv) Assess overall impact of the works on the protected monuments.

READI-INDIA, Dharwad Karnataka took up the study from the first week of April 2014 by constituting a multi-disciplinary team of experts. Field studies were organized in all the revenue divisions and were completed by first week of July 2014.

READI INDIA, Dharwad Karnataka received spontaneous and positive response from the KAD during field visits and provided useful inputs during interactions. Special thanks are due to Sri C.G Betsurmth, KAS, Commissioner KAD, Mysore, Sri H.T Talwar, Director KAD Bangalore and officers, Engineers and other staff at



Commissionerate and Directorate for their valuable guidance and support throughout the study.

READI-INDIA, Dharwad Karnataka places on record and acknowledges the excellent co-operation and support it received from all the field officers and Divisional in charges who facilitated and co-ordinated READI-INDIA team's field visits and physical and visual assessment of the works carried out within time frame. (List of field officers at Annexure II)

READI-INDIA, Dharwad Karnataka also received valuable guidance and inputs from Eminent personalities, Historians, Archaeologists and Engineers connected with History, Heritage and Archaeology. Some of valuable suggestions and observations are reflected in the report. (List in Annexure III)

Community support and co-operation at field level came up volutarily at all the locations and the READI-INDIA team could gain understanding and information in respect of selected sites/monuments.

## CHAPTER-3

### SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Methodology

The scope of the study covers a wide gamut of aspects and therefore, an elaborate methodology was put in place such as

- a) Collection and analysis of relevant information from the Department at central office level as also at Divisional/Unit Level.
- b) Study of Rules and procedures followed in general for conservation, protection of monuments and 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission approved works in particular.
- c) Constitution of a multi-disciplinary team of experts to carry out the study, i.e i) Monitoring & Evaluation Expert ii) Archaeologist iii) Archaeological Engineer iv) Study Co-ordinator supported by Field Research Investigators.

Field studies were undertaken in all the four revenue divisions under which direct one to one discussions were held to understand and evaluate the programme implementation mechanism put in place by the Department and monitoring of the works in terms of time, cost and quality.

#### 3.2 Selection of sites

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the study stipulate 50% of the sites to be covered under physical assessment. A list of sites and monuments/museums covered under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grant was obtained from Commissioner of Archaeology Mysore to draw sample. All the works were approved and grants released on annual basis for period ranging from 3 to 4 years. Details of works are given in Annexure IV. Using these details, works are classified into 5 categories

**Table 1 - Category wise details of Work**

Sl.No	Category	Overall	Selected
1	Temples, Mutts, palces of Worship	58	29
2	Jain Basadi	06	03
3	Forts	06	03
4	Other sites and monuments	04	02
5	Museums	16	08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>45</b>

Final selection of sites is based on the following 4 criteria

Stage 1: Sites by types

Stage 2: Sites by cost

Stage 3: Sites by spatial representation

Stage 4: Sites by status (complete/ incomplete)

Using the above criteria, 45 sites comprising 37 temples, basadis, forts and 8 Museums are selected for detailed study. (Details in Annexure IV)

Division-wise coverage would be:

**Table 1.1 - Division wise selection of Work**

Division	No.of protected monuments/ Sites covered under 12 <sup>th</sup> FC	No. selected for field survey
Bangalore	22	07
Mysore	18	08
Belgaum	27	13
Gulbarga	18	08
Museums	16	09
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>45</b>

**Table 1.1.1 - Work wise details – Bangalore Division**

Sl No	Division	District	Total No of Works	No of Works	Name of Work & Place
1	Bangalore Division	Bangalore Rural & Urban	3	1	1. Conservation of Sri Someshwara temple complex at Magadi, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore Rural District
				2	2. Venkatappa Art Gallery, Kasturaba Road, Bangalore.
				3	3. Government Museum, Bangalore
2		Chitradurga	2	4	1. Jain Basadi (1008 Sri Parshwanatha Temple) Heggere, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga District
				5	2. Government Museum, Chitradurga
3		Davanagere	1	6	1. Conservation of Sri Ranganatahaswamy temple at Nirthadi, Davangeri District.
4		Kolar	2	7	1. Conservation of Sri Ishwara Temple (outer Prakara Walls) at Virupakshapura Mulabagalu Taluk, Kolar District
				8	2. Conservation of Sri Ishwara temple Complex (inside premises) at Virupakshpura Mulabagalu Taluk, Kolar district.
5		Shimoga	2	9	1. Conservation of Sri Rameshwara temple at Chittur, Sorabha Taluk Shimoga District.
				10	2. Government Museum, Shimoga
6		Tumkur	1	11	1. Conservation of Sri Balalingeswara temple at Vignasanthe Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District.
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	

**Table 1.1.2 - Work wise details – Mysore Division**

Sl No	Division	District	Total No of Works	No of Works	Name of Work & Place
1	Mysore Division	Chamarajnagar	1	1	1. Conservation of Sri Bhujngeswara temple at Umathur, Chamarajanagar District.
2		Chikkamagalur	2	2	1. Conservation of Sri Gangeswara, Dharmeshwara, Veerabhadreshwara and Chandikeshwara swamy temple at Asandi, Kadur Taluk, Chikkamagalur District
				3	2. Conservation of Sri Keshava and Eshwara temple group at Angadi, Mudigere Taluk, Chikkamagalur District.
3		Hassan	1	4	1. Conservation of Govindeshwara temple at Koravangala, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District
4		Mandya	4	5	1. Conservation of Kalyani and Sri Bhuvaneshwari Manatapa at Melkote, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya Distirict
				6	2. Conservation of Varadaraja Temple at Maddur Taluk, Mandya District.
				7	3. Conservation of Sri Yoganarasimha temple at Arakere, Srirangapatna Taluk, Mandya District.
5		Madakeri	1	8	1. Government Museum Madikeri
6		Mysore	2	9	1. Conservation of Sri Chennakeshava temple at Bherya, K.R. Nagar Taluk, Mysore District.
				10	2. Government Museum Mysore
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	

**Table 1.1.3 - Work wise details –Belgaum Division**

Sl No	Division	District	Total No of Works	No of Works	Name of Work & Place
1	Belgaum Division	Bagalkot	2	1	1. Conservation of Sri Bhairaweshwara temple in Mahakooteshwara temple complex at Nanadakeshwara, Badami Taluk, Bagalkot District.
				2	2. Conservation of Adakeshwara temple and Nanadakeshwara temple at Chikkamahakuta Badami Taluk, Bagalkot district
2		Belgaum	4	3	1. Conservation of Kittur Fort at Kittur Bailhongal Taluk, Belgaum district
				4	2. Conservation of Sri Surya temple at Devarsighehalli, Bailhongal Taluk, Belgaum District.
				5	3. Conservation of Parasagada Fort and Kadusiddeshwara temple Soundatti Belgaum district
				6	4. Kittur Rani Chennamma Memorial Government Museum at Kittur
3		Bijapur	1	7	1. Conservation of Sri Eshwara temple complex Hebbal Basavana Bagevadi Taluk, Bijapur district
4		Gadag	3	8	1. Conservation of Srimanthagada fort at Devihal Shirhatti Taluk Gadag district
				9	2. Conservation of Sri Someshwara temple (sub temple T-1 to T-4) Laxmeshwara at Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag district
				10	3. Conservation of Kalia Masjid Laxmeshwara Shirhatti Taluk, Gadag district
5		Haveri	2	11	1. Conservation of Keresomeshwara temple at Kalkeri, Hangal Taluk, Haveri district.
				12	2. Conservation of Sri Someshwara temple at Abalur Hirekerur Taluk, Haveri district

				13	3. Conservation of Parshwantha Jain temple at Arasala Dundathihalli, Shiggavi, Haveri District
6		Uttar Kannada	1	14	1. Conservation of Sri Gaddigemath and Mahantimath at Sonda Sirsi Taluk, North Kenara District
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	

**Table 1.1.4 - Work wise details –Gulbarga Division**

Sl No	Division	District	Total No of Works	No of Works	Name of Work & Place
1	Gulbar Division	Bellary	4	1	1. Conservation of Sri Chikkammanagundi (Vaishnava) temples at Kamalapur Hospet Taluk Bellary district
				2	2. Conservation of Sri Balakrishna temple at Kamalapur Hospet Taluk, Bellary district.
				3	3. Archeological sites Kamalapur Hampi Hospet Taluk, Bellary district conservation of structure providing pointing strengthening approach road fencing landscaping and other works etc
				4	4. Green Law Gallery at Hampi
2		Bidar	1	5	1. Conservation of Sri Umamaheshwara temple at Umapur, Bidar District
3		Koppal	2	6	1. Conservation of Ancient Fort Gate of Anegundi Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District
				7	2. Conservation of Jain Basadi at Anegondi Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District
4		Raichur	3	8	1. Conservation of Mudgal Fort at Mudgal Raichur District
				9	2. Conservation of Venkateshwara temple complex Gabbur Devadurga Taluk Raichur District
				10	3. Government Museum Navarang Dharwaz Raichur
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	



Secondary data was collected through two checklists developed on the basis of TOR (Details of data collected listed in Annexure VI).

### **Primary Data-**

Primary data was generated using questionnaires from the field units. For this purpose, two formats/questionnaires were used.

- a. For information to be collected from concerned field unit in charge on various aspects of works with physical and financial details D-1 & D-2 (Annexure VII).
- b. For securing views/opinions of visitors and tourists to the Museums- T-1 Criteria for selection the sample site / monument with justification. (Annexure VIII)

### **Focused Group Discussions (FGD)**

One – to- one and one- to- many interactions (FGDs) with department officials, community groups, eminent persons associated with archaeology and museums across the state were held in each of the selected monument/museum/site. In all around 40 such sessions were conducted during the field visits by core team and field investigators. (Annexure IX).

### **Consultations**

The consultant met a number of local leaders and persons of eminence in the field of history, archaeology, architecture and archaeological engineering, who had contributed to the field of archaeology in the state and elsewhere in the country during the course of the study and gained qualitative knowledge and understanding who shared their experiences. Their valuable views and suggestions were recorded. Major focus of team's discussions with such persons was on retrospective and prospective aspects and ways and means of managing the precious heritage, culture of the state. (List of persons in Annexure III)

## **Limitations**

The consultant did receive full support and co-operation from KAD during the study period and facilitated visits to selected sites, monuments, interactions with local community. However, in respect of providing desired information/data, there were a number of constraints. During interactions with KAD officers/personnel details on (i) Criteria for selection of site (ii) Cost estimates (iii) Execution and (iv) Supervision and certification, could not be made available. Many of the field staff were not aware of these details since they were not involved during the period of implementation and the officer/s responsible for the above had been transferred to other locations/ places. This did put the consultant in a difficult position as it was not possible to carry out analysis to the fullest and satisfactory level. Efforts were made to access all available data to the extent possible.

## CHAPTER 4

### REVIEW OF KAD PROGRAMMES - GENERAL

The study went into the following aspects in respect of **Set One** of the Terms of Reference :

Sl. No	Set One of the Terms of Reference	Remarks																														
I	Whether or not any inventory has been prepared to cover the heritage sites and monuments	<p><b>1. Inventory of Monuments ,heritage sites and museums</b></p> <p>During 2003 KAD carried out documentation of and brought out a Directory of 752 historical sites and monuments spread over 29 Districts under the State control. Identification of monuments and sites forms part of Action Plan of the KAD on a concurrent basis. As per information as many as 25,000 such sites have been identified. But final list is yet to be prepared and documented/published. (District wise details of sites and monuments under GOK management are given in Annexure IV). In addition, 608 monuments and sites are under the control and management of ASI. As of 2003 year, break up of monuments and sites in each division was combined with ASI monuments and sites.</p> <p><b>Table 2 – Division wise Monument breakup (State and ASI)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No</th> <th>Division</th> <th>State monuments</th> <th>ASI monuments/sites</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bangalore</td> <td>90(11.96)</td> <td>63(10.36)</td> <td>153 (11.25)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Belgaum</td> <td>356(47.35)</td> <td>311(51.55)</td> <td>667(49.04)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Gulbarga</td> <td>196(26.06)</td> <td>163(26.81)</td> <td>359(26.40)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Mysore</td> <td>110(14.63)</td> <td>71(11.68)</td> <td>181(13.31)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>752(100)</b></td> <td><b>608(100)</b></td> <td><b>1360(100)</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No	Division	State monuments	ASI monuments/sites	Total	1	Bangalore	90(11.96)	63(10.36)	153 (11.25)	2	Belgaum	356(47.35)	311(51.55)	667(49.04)	3	Gulbarga	196(26.06)	163(26.81)	359(26.40)	4	Mysore	110(14.63)	71(11.68)	181(13.31)		<b>Total</b>	<b>752(100)</b>	<b>608(100)</b>	<b>1360(100)</b>
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*Source: Karnataka Archaeology Deptt GOK Mysore. Figures in brackets represent percentage to total*

It may be seen that Belgaum Division has close to half of the total monuments and sites followed by Gulbarga at about 26%. The two divisions collectively account for 76% of all monuments and sites in the state.

As per KAD identification of heritage places through subject wise analysis and land survey of important places the report is being prepared in respect of identified monuments. The documentation of protected monuments spread over in Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum Divisions have been completed. In Gulbarga Division totaling 196 State protected monuments have been included in the declared list out of which the documentation of 116 monuments has been completed. The documentation of the remaining monuments is expected to be completed shortly. KAD has identified as many as 577 monuments in six heritage cities.

The documentation of the Heritage areas of Mysore, Srirangapatna, Bidar Gulbarga, Bijapur and Kittur has been carried out.

The Archaeology of Survey of India is also carrying out the documentation of unprotected and protected monuments in Karnataka so as to prepare National registry.

It was also understood that documentation of approximately one lakh unprotected monuments in the State is pending. KAD is contemplating outsourcing this work to some agencies.

		<p>For declaring such buildings with Heritage feature as Heritage buildings there is no such Acts or Rules. In the existing Karnataka Town And Country Planning Act, 1961 only City Municipal Corporations, Urban Development Authorities, And Local Boards can declare the Heritage Buildings. In this background the department is not in a position to declare Heritage buildings as State protected buildings</p>
02	<p>Whether there is any process of prioritization of the protected sites</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. Prioritization</b></p> <p>It was understood that KAD has not formulated any specific policy on prioritization of the sites and monuments to be taken up for conservation and maintenance and as such there is no specific criteria for such prioritization. Field offices prepare list of monuments to be covered under conservation and maintenance on physical verification of status of protected works are taken up randomly based on proposals/ requests from the field units and funds are allocated for maintenance and conservation of such sites and monuments. In some cases local/community leaders legislators also suggest some monuments/sites to be included which is done after studying feasibility and availability of resources.</p> <p><b>Maintenance, protection and conservation:</b></p> <p><b>Maintenance</b></p> <p>KAD does not have any provision for regular maintenance and upkeep of the monuments and sites. This has resulted in poor state of the protected Maintenance of the monuments and sites. Absence of such an effective system has given rise to encroachment, trespassing and misuse of the precious structures.</p>

		<p><b>Protection</b></p> <p>KAD has been implementing schemes aimed at protection of monuments by resorting to interventions that have least risk of damage to the structures. However, in a number of cases such interventions did affect original status. This is stated to be inevitable in the larger interest of preserving the monuments and preventing further deterioration.</p> <p><b>Conservation</b></p> <p>Conservation of selected sites and monuments is being carried out by KAD through a process of (a) Identification of the need for repairs/conservation (b) Assessment of technical feasibility of works (c) Estimation of cost of such works to be taken up (d) Awarding contracts to private contractors, (e) Concurrent monitoring and supervision of work (f) Final technical inspection and verification of quality and quantity of works and release of payments to the contractors.</p>
3	Whether the KAD has evolved and put in place any cost norms for the works in the state	As per cost norms, KAD is following the GOK PWD rates with minor modifications wherever necessary. KAD has not evolved any specific and exclusive cost norms for works and maintenance. Estimates are initiated at Division level and forwarded to the commissioner, and they are scrutinized for technical and financial accuracy and finalized. The final budget then is put to the Technical Committee for approval for technical component. Once it is cleared by this committee, the Commissioner accords final approval for the proposed works/interventions. As of now, no cost norms are developed by KAD. These norms vary with ASI norms which are based on CPWD rates.

4	Ascertain whether or not the benefits are equitably distributed across the divisions	<p>It was observed that works are selected for renovation/ repairs on the basis of recommendations and proposals from the field/ district units. Budgets are prepared for selected works and proposals are considered by the Commissioner/Director of Archaeology Department on an annual basis. In doing so, no consideration is given to equitable allocation of funds since priority is assigned to the expediency and need for repairs/conservation. However, efforts are made to ensure some amount of equity in distribution of funds for this purpose.</p> <p>The following table provides details of monuments and sites covered under 12th Finance Commission.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 3 – Monuments covered under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="568 1070 1402 1413"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl No</th> <th>Division</th> <th>No of monuments and sites</th> <th>No.selected</th> <th>Percentage to total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bangalore</td> <td>90</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Belgaum</td> <td>356</td> <td>27</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Gulbarga</td> <td>196</td> <td>16</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Mysore</td> <td>110</td> <td>20</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>Overall</b></td> <td><b>752</b></td> <td><b>74</b></td> <td><b>10</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It may be observed that representation by divisions was approximately provided except in case of Gulbarga division.</p> <p>Going by the study of data provided by KAD it is seen that equitable distribution of financial resources has been ensured in the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission works to the extent feasible. However, in so far TFC funds are concerned, Bangalore and Mysore Divisions received higher share while Belgaum and Gulbarga with almost three-fourth of monuments and sites got comparatively smaller percent of allocation, as reflected by the following table-</p>	Sl No	Division	No of monuments and sites	No.selected	Percentage to total	1	Bangalore	90	11	12	2	Belgaum	356	27	8	3	Gulbarga	196	16	8	4	Mysore	110	20	19		<b>Overall</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>
Sl No	Division	No of monuments and sites	No.selected	Percentage to total																												
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3	Gulbarga	196	16	8																												
4	Mysore	110	20	19																												
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>																												

**Table 4 – TFC Fund allocation – Division wise**

<b>Division</b>	<b>No. of monuments</b>	<b>% share in total</b>	<b>No. covered under TFC</b>	<b>Amount spent</b>	<b>% to total</b>
Bangalore	90	12	11(15)	631.93	30.25
Belgaum	356	47	27(36)	463.62	22.25
Gulbarga	196	26	16(21)	508.62	24.35
Mysore	110	14	20(28)	482.53	23.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74(100)</b>	<b>2086.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It was seen that monuments and sites in Bangalore and Mysore divisions collectively accounting for about 26% of total had received 53.40% of the total amount used under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

Discussions with KAD officers indicated that allocation of resources on prorata basis was not contemplated. This may be due to higher weightage given to works in the two divisions. The rule of equity may be difficult to follow without considering the status and age of the structures. Some monuments being quite older might deserve to be tackled on a priority basis. But in general, KAD is expected to ensure that given all thing equal, proportionate allocation is made for all the four regions.

5	Study and analyse procedures followed in awarding contracts	For all programmes, KAD has evolved established norms and procedures, some of whom also coincide with ASI procedures.
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		<p>Procedures are put in place in respect of the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I) Eligibility criteria</li> <li>II) Budget preparation</li> <li>III) Administrative and Technical Approvals</li> <li>IV) Contracting</li> <li>V) Execution</li> </ul> <p><b>I. Eligibility criteria for monuments</b></p> <p>For being considered for protection and conservation GOK has set certain criteria, viz:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The structure should have been covered under the definition of Karnataka Ancient and historical monuments, Archaeological sites and Remains Act 1961; The structure should be more than 100 years old.</li> <li>b) The monuments should be archaeologically good;</li> <li>c) The monuments should provide attraction to the tourists and visitors and should be historically good monuments;</li> </ul> <p><b>Approvals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A work whose cost is in excess of Rs 1.00 lakh, but less than Rs 5.00 lakhs should be taken up through short/tender;</li> <li>b) For works whose budgeted cost is in excess of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, the rules governing Transparency rules 1999 should be followed strictly.</li> </ul>
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- c) Such budgets should be scrutinized by the Dy Director Archaeology for conformity with the rules and forwarded to the Director or to the committee as the case may be for final approval.

## **II. Budget preparation**

Technical officers of the KAD are responsible for preparation of the budgets for various works proposed to be taken up by the department.

It was observed that cost estimates are not routed through the Divisional Engineer as a matter of routine but in some cases, are directly forwarded to the Commissioner for approval.

## **III. Administrative and Technical Approval**

As per KAD rules, works with a cost up to Rs 5.00 lakhs can be approved by the Director KAD.

For works involving expenditure in excess of Rs 5.00 lakhs, a committee is constituted comprising Secretary Kannada and Culture, Director KAD, Retired Chief Engineer, PWD, Retired Structural Engineer or Archaeologist, Retired Superintending Engineer KAD.

## **IV. Contracting and Execution**

- a) During execution of works, the KAD should exhibit a Board detailing the cost, contractor's name and address etc on the site
- b) A list of works under execution should be compiled district wise in each district and sent to the DC, CEO, ZP and Deptt of Kannada and Culture.
- c) Videography of the conservation site should be done before, during and on completion of work for record

		<p>and verification;</p> <p>d) Additionally, photographing of the structure before, during and after completion of works should be taken for record;</p> <p>e) The Director KAD has to physically check-measure the work to the extent of 20% before passing the final bill in favour of the contractor/agency;</p> <p>f) A register giving details of works taken up and completed during each year should be maintained (including those works under progress). Use of Software for maintenance of all such records and registers should be ensured; While awarding contracts, the Tender norms are so stipulated as to ensure that only experienced Contractors are preferred and a Register of such contractors is maintained for future works;</p> <p>g) In case of contractors who have not completed the works to the specified standards, their names are to be blacklisted.</p> <p>h) An Action plan is to be prepared before commencement of each financial year in respect of works proposed or to be continued and such Action plan should be sent for approval from the concerned authorities.</p> <p>i) In addition to the above, the GOK order SKE201KMU dated 18<sup>th</sup> September 2002, also stipulates additional conditions for taking up conservation works namely;</p>
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The procedures followed by Archaeological Survey of India in respect of monuments under the ASI jurisdiction should be followed by KAD.</li> <li>ii. In cases where ASI procedures cannot be followed, the KAD should bring such cases to the notice of the committee for administrative and technical approval;</li> <li>iii. If the tender amount is in excess of budgeted estimates by over 15%, special permission of the committee should be obtained before start of the work;</li> <li>iv. In cases where the actual amount of expenditure goes beyond the estimated cost by 5% and above, it is necessary to obtain the committee's approval for such actual expenditure;</li> <li>v. While preparation of the cost estimates, the estimated cost of photography and videography also should be included in the total cost.</li> <li>vi. While selecting the monuments it should be ensured that such monuments are attracted and visited by tourists. The KAD also could obtain list of such monuments from the Tourism Department of GOK and GOI.</li> <li>vii. Efforts should be made to motivate local communities to take up conservation and protection after completion of the works, jointly or independent of KAD staff;</li> <li>viii. Efforts also should be made to enlist support and co-operation from national/local voluntary organisations;</li> </ol>
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6	Whether KAD has any long term plan for sustainability of the protected sites.	It is necessary to ensure that the works carried out have long term impact on the status of the sites and monuments. This is possible only if there is a system of regular maintenance of the structures by allocation of resources exclusively for this purpose. Discussions with KAD indicated that as at present no long term strategy is put in place to ensure sustainability of the works carried out mainly due to inadequate financial allocation. In many cases funds earmarked also are likely to be diverted to purposes other than originally meant/ proposed to be spent. In the absence of any specific long term plan, KAD tries to balance the expenditure for maintenance of the structures to the extent possible and within available resources. Main constraint being financial as also man power availability, the KAD is unable to ensure effective maintenance as also sustainability of the works carried out year after year.
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**Set Two of the Terms of Reference:**

**Aspects studied under Set Two**

**i. 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission works-identification and prioritization**

The KAD identified as many as 73 monuments, 1 Historical site and 16 Museums across the State (90) and had taken up repairs/maintenance under 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission funding to be implemented in four years from 2006-07 to 2009-10. These comprised 59 temples including maths, 6 Jain Basadis, 1 Mosque and 7 Forts. One site at Kamalapura (Hampi) and as many as 16 Museums were also covered across the State. There are as many as 560 temples, Mosques and Basadies out of 752 historical monuments and heritage sites maintained by KAD. The others are forts and other heritage monuments.

GOK availed an assistance of Rs 2250 lakhs for renovation, restoration and protection of selected 74 identified sites and 16 Museums. (Rs 1650 lakhs for

monuments and sites Rs 500 lakh for Museums and Rs 100 lakh for Art Gallery at Bangalore)

Under the Second set of terms following aspects were studied in detail using both primary and secondary data generated namely:

Sl. No	Set Two as per ToR	Remarks
01	Principles and criteria used for selection of sites for conservation and maintenance	<p>Final selection of sites is based on the following 4 strata's:</p> <p>Strata 1 : Sites by types</p> <p>Strata 2 : Sites by cost</p> <p>Strata 3 : Sites by spatial representation</p> <p>Strata 4 : Sites by status (Complete/ Incomplete)</p> <p>50% out of the total 90 monuments selected for study.</p> <p>The study classified the works into four categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Works involving the cost range between 1-10 lakhs ( Low value works )</li> <li>ii. Works costing between 11-25 lakhs</li> <li>iii. Works costing between 26-50 lakh and</li> <li>iv. Works costing more than Rs.50 lakhs (High value works)</li> </ol> <p><b>Nature of works</b></p> <p>A study of details in respect of works covered under each of the targeted site indicates that in majority of cases coming under first and second categories, the works were classified as “conservation and restoration of monuments, including dismantling of the structure, supply of materials, strengthening of foundation, re-setting of the structure and chemical cleaning”.</p>

		<p>The selection was based on the following criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Age of the structure</li> <li>b) Status of the structure</li> <li>c) Extent of renovation and repairs required</li> <li>d) Urgency of undertaking works</li> </ul> <p>Though no specific norms for prioritization were applied, KAD followed general principles of need and urgency of carrying out works in order to save the structure from further deterioration and damages. Since temples constitute large majority (around 80%) of monuments and sites, naturally adequate weightage was given to temples while the others like forts, basadis and museums account for small number. It was observed that around 10% representation was given to each category.</p>
02	<p>Status of works in terms of whether they are completed within cost and time</p>	<p>Study of original estimates and discussions with KAD officers implementing the works showed that in some cases works could not be completed within the provision; alternative sources of funds are to be tapped for completion of the works.</p> <p>It was seen that the works were planned to be completed over periods ranging from one to four years. Discussions with KAD officers indicated that staggering of works over longer period was necessary in view of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Availability of required material, mainly stones of specific quality and quantity and</li> <li>(b) Availability of funds.</li> </ul> <p>Out of 90 sites, monuments and museums taken up, works in case of 62 were completed in all respects while in case of only 4 works; they were under progress by the end of 2010-11 (and were completed during subsequent years). Works in respect of 04</p>

monuments could not be taken up due to encroachments. In case of encroached sites efforts were being made to evacuate the encroachers either through negotiations or legal process. In another 3 cases, though works were planned and estimates cleared by the KAD, they could not be carried out due to ASI taking over the same. In case of another 3 sites and 3 museums works were dropped / diverted for which reasons could not be known) and the funds earmarked were diverted to other works.

It was seen that around 67% of the 90 works taken up were completed within the estimated costs (Annexure V provides details of amounts sanctioned, released and actually spent). It was also seen that in a few cases use of funds from more than one sources had to be used to complete the work and restore the monument/site to its original status.

In case of the following monuments and sites, the works were not completed by end of the project period.

**Table 5 – Work in Progress (Rs.in Lakhs)**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Name of the monument</b>	<b>Amount approved in lakhs</b>	<b>Amount Spent in lakhs</b>
1	Keshava and Ishwar Temple Mudigere Chikkamagalur	65	78.45
2	Government museum Shimoga	30	23.81
3	Seemanthibai Memorial, Museum Mangalore	30	35.59
4	Govrment Museum Raichur	20	13.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>151.21</b>



### Dropped works

After observing all essential formalities of selection, estimates preparation and approval, works in as many as 11 sites, monuments and museums were dropped or diverted to other sites. Of them, 3 sites had encroachment as major reason while in 3 cases works were dropped due to ASI taken over. In respect of other 5, no specific reasons were assigned for dropping/diverting of works as indicated in the below table

**Table 6-**

### Dropped Works

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Cost proposed (Rs. Lakhs)	Cost incurred (Rs. Lakhs)	Diverted / dropped	Reasons for dropping/diversion
1	Ishwara & Gouramma Temple, Hiresinganagutti Bagalkot district	20	0	20	Encroachment
2	Tarakeshwar temple Hooli Savdatti tq Belgaum	NA	0	Diverted	Taken over by ASI
3	Ganesh, Ramlingeshwar temples-Shirur Bagalkot	16	0	Diverted	Encroachment

		4	Sidhshesh ware, Kalmesh wara Temple, Hooli, Belgaum	20	0	Diverted	Taken over by ASI
		5	Laxmi temple Saraswati templesK alikeri, Hangal tq Haveri	10	0	Diverted	Work abandoned( reasons not known)
		6	Ramaling eshwar Temple Itagi,Bija pur	10	0	Dropped	Encroachment
		7	Swayamb hu someshw ar temple Hooli Savdatti Bengaum	12	0	Dropped	Taken over by ASI
		8	Narayana temple, Narayanp ura, Bidar district	25	0	Dropped	No reason assigned
		9	Mahantes h temple Sultanpur , Gulbrga	4	0	Dropped	Reasons not assigned
		10	Govt museum Bidar	25	0	Dropped	Reasons not assigned
		11	Govt Museum Gulbarga	80	0	Dropped	Diverted to Venkatappa Art Gallery Bangalore
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242</b>			

Summary:

Work dropped due to encroachment 3

Work dropped due to ASI take over 3

Work dropped –reason not known 5

Total: 11

As may be seen above, good numbers of works were dropped. It is not known as to why works in respect of encroached monuments and ASI take-over monuments were included in the first place. Division wise, as many as 6 works were dropped in Belgaum division while 5 were dropped in Gulbarga division. In other two divisions, no works were dropped for any reason.

### **Completed works**

It was seen that 77 works were shown as completed. However, physical verification indicated in a number of cases works were yet to be completed. Discussions with KAD officers revealed that the Definition of “WORK COMPLETED”.

At present half-done/incomplete works to be executed are listed as under:

#### **I. TEMPLES**

1. Govindeshwara Temple, Koravangala
2. Gangeshwara and Dharameshwara Temple, Asandi
3. Eshwar Temple, Mulibagilu
4. Balalingeshwar temple, Vignasanthe

5. Rameshwar temple, Chittur
6. Venkateshwar temple complex, Gabbur
7. Someshwara temple, Abalur
8. Adakeshwar and Bhairaveshwar temple, Chikkamahakuta

## II. FORTS

1. Mudgal Fort (Very large)
2. Sriranthgad Fort (Very large)

## III. MUSEUMS

1. Rani Chennamma Memorial Museum Kittur (More Antiquities)
2. Government Museum, Shimoga (More Antiquities)
3. Navarang Dharwad, Raichur (More Antiquities)

## SITES

1. Archeological Site Hampi (Very Large)

### **Cost aspects**

Field units had prepared cost estimated on a detailed study; quantum of work involved material and labour costs and accordingly awarded contracts to the empanelled contractors. In majority of cases works were completed within estimated costs while in quite a good number of cases there were upward and downward deviations. The following table gives details

**Table 7 – Work completion and Budget Utilization**

<b>Particulars- budget exceed in % terms</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Particulars- works completed at less than budgeted cost</b>	<b>Number</b>
Less than 10%	34	Less than 10%	11
11-25%	9	11-25%	6
26-50%	3	26-50%	7
50-100%	3	50-100%	4
More than 100%	-	More than 100%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>41</b>

Note: Works diverted/dropped are taken as 100% diversion (zero cost)

It was observed that more than 50% of works could be completed only with additional funds drawn from other sources like diverted money as through tapping other resources. On the other hand, about 20% of the works were completed at reduced cost up to 20% of originally budgeted expenditure.

Encroachment was shown as a reason for dropping of works originally planned in a few cases.

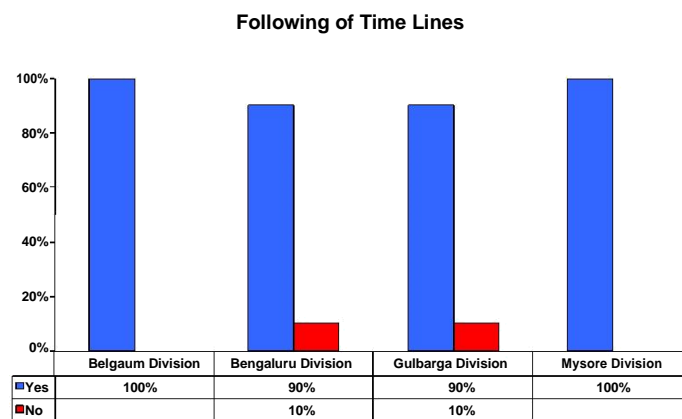
**Museums**

As many as 15 museums and an Art Gallery were covered under the programme with an estimated cost of Rs 520 lakhs. The largest amount spent was in respect of Venkatappa Art Gallery Bangalore (223.00 lakhs). Three museums (i) Gulbarga (Rs 80 lakhs) (ii) Kittur (Rs 30.0 lakhs and (iii) Gadag (Rs 30.00 lakh) also were covered at costs ranging from Rs 30- 80 lakhs while

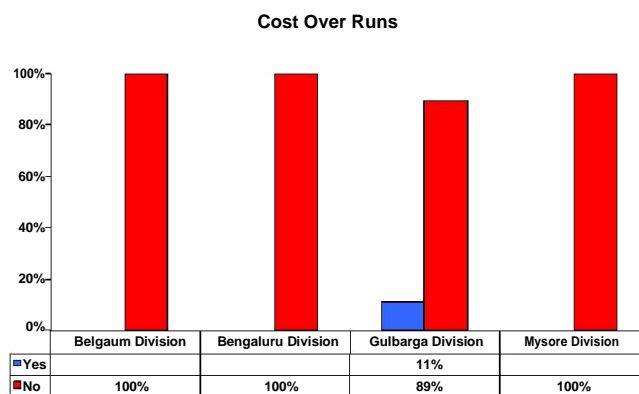
	<p>rest of them had small to moderate expenditure.</p> <p>Out of the 16 works only in respect of 11 museums works were completed in all respects and bills were settled while in case of another 3, works were in progress at the close of the period (it is understood that they were completed subsequently).In case of 3 museums, works were dropped and amounts originally approved were transferred to others.They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government Museum Gulbarga(Rs 80.00 lakhs diverted to Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bangalore)</li> <li>2. Government museum –Basavkalyan (Rs 25.00 diverted to Govt Museum Gadag)</li> <li>3. Government museum-Madikeri (Rs 10.00 lakhs. Amount spent Rs. 3.53 Lakhs and balance transferred to Venkatappa Art Gallery)</li> </ol> <p>The amount diverted from museums 1 and 3 were used at Venkatappa Art Gallery. In case of this Gallery the originally sanctioned amount of Rs 90.00 lakh was exceeded by more than 100% with actual amount spent being Rs 223.00 lakhs.</p> <p>A study of pattern of expenditure vis a vis approved budget shows that in majority of cases actual expenditure incurred was much less or significantly higher than budgeted cost except in case of Venkatappa Art Gallery which received additional funds. It is necessary to critically analyse the reasons for such deviations.</p> <p>Field study and interactions with officers of the Museums and physical/visual assessment indicated that the works carried out in the museums have made significant impact in terms of better look,enhanced facilities, ambience and get up that has given a good face- lift to the museums. As a result it was observed that there is increase in number of visitors. A visitors opinion survey</p>
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conducted as a part of the study indicated that there is perceptible and noticeable improvement in the working of the museums in general (Details of individual museums selected for study are discussed in Chapter 5). In general, the works taken up have added value to the museums but there is need to upgrade them with more resources. Since these museums are located strategically, they have high potential to attract tourists and visitors, more importantly, youth of different denominations.

**Figure 1 – Division wise Timeline in completion of work**



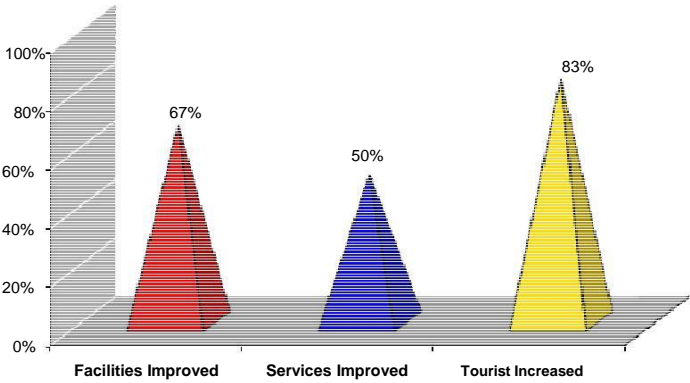
**Figure 2 – Division wise Cost Overrun**



03 Adequacy of works and extent of seamlessness with original

**Table 8 – Division wise execution of Work (as per work code)**

Division	Satisfied	Unsatisfied
Bangalore	79%	21%

	structure	<table border="1" data-bbox="627 190 1321 369"> <tr> <td>Belgaum</td> <td>91%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gulbarga</td> <td>100%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mysore</td> <td>60%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Overall</b></td> <td><b>83%</b></td> <td><b>17%</b></td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="544 398 1348 488">Over all 83% of the works were executed as per the Archeological Work Code and the originality was maintained.</p>	Belgaum	91%	9%	Gulbarga	100%	0%	Mysore	60%	40%	<b>Overall</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Belgaum	91%	9%												
Gulbarga	100%	0%												
Mysore	60%	40%												
<b>Overall</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>												
04	Value addition to the monuments and sites	<p data-bbox="544 562 1348 651">There was no much value additions observed. In some cases it was found that new gardens were developed.</p> <p data-bbox="778 696 1171 734"><b>Figure 3 – Tourist Feedback</b></p> <p data-bbox="699 797 1222 826"><b>TOURIST FEEDBACK (compared to their earlier visits)</b></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="596 853 1289 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Facilities Improved</td> <td>67%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Services Improved</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourist Increased</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Facilities Improved	67%	Services Improved	50%	Tourist Increased	83%				
Category	Percentage													
Facilities Improved	67%													
Services Improved	50%													
Tourist Increased	83%													
05	Level of involvement of local communities in protection and conservation and their satisfaction about the works	<p data-bbox="544 1330 1390 1966">The study attempted to assess the level of community involvement in the programme carried out by KAD interactions with (i) KAD officers/ staff (ii) Community representatives and (iii) Eminent persons/archaeologists/historians across the State. The response was found to be mixed in that consultations with communities assumed least significance and importance for the KAD since their major focus was on technical feasibility and adherence to rule book. In a limited way, communities were kept informed of the works and wherever possible, their involvement was solicited. By and large, active involvement of community in conservation was observed to be location-specific and cannot be generalized as positive or negative.</p>												



Local community thinks that conservation and maintenance are exclusively Government responsibilities and the society has little role or say. However, in recent years there is changing thinking and trend and more and more positive support is being extended by the community. The KAD has been implementing a number of awareness programmes, some of them very innovative with a view to motivate community about the need for conservation of heritage and their protection. Publications, Heritage Days, Heritage walks and other programmes are being organized.

**Table 9 – Division wise awareness among locals about monuments/sites Renovated by KAD**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Aware</b>	<b>Not Aware</b>
Bangalore	100%	-
Belgaum	83%	17%
Gulbarga	100%	-
Mysore	100%	-
<b>Overall</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>4%</b>

**Table 10 Interaction by KAD with Local village community**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Bangalore	75%	25%
Belgaum	33%	67%
Gulbarga	33%	67%
Mysore	50%	50%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>

**Table 11 Formal/informal linkage of local KAD with village community**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Bangalore	25%	75%
Belgaum	-	100%
Gulbarga	-	100%
Mysore	13%	87%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>91%</b>

**Table 12 Awareness about KAD taking up repairs/renovation works**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Aware</b>	<b>Not Aware</b>
Bangalore	75%	25%
Belgaum	67%	33%
Gulbarga	100%	-
Mysore	63%	37%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>

**Table 13 Division wise upkeep and maintenance of Monuments/Sites**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Bangalore	92%	8%
Belgaum	67%	33%
Gulbarga	100%	-
Mysore	67%	33%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>18%</b>

06 Assessment of overall impact of the works on the protected monuments.

**Figure 4 – Division wise Impact of work carried**

		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact of work carried</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Impact of work carried (Estimated Data)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Belguam Division</th> <th>Bengaluru Division</th> <th>Gulbarga Division</th> <th>Mysore Division</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Improved / Better look</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic value enhanced</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved attraction for the tourists</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in number of visitors</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Belguam Division	Bengaluru Division	Gulbarga Division	Mysore Division	Improved / Better look	100%	100%	100%	90%	Aesthetic value enhanced	100%	100%	100%	65%	Improved attraction for the tourists	100%	100%	100%	78%	Increase in number of visitors	100%	100%	100%	100%
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Increase in number of visitors	100%	100%	100%	100%																							
07	Adverse impact of the works	<p>No adverse impact was observed on the monuments or communities as result of repairs and maintenance. However, good number of households were found to be unhappy due to clearance of encroachments in a few of cases. In respect of remaining dropped cases, KAD is understood to have initiated steps to evacuate encroachers either through persuasive approach or intermediation of local leaders. Litigations are also likely to be involved in clearing the sites of encroachers.</p>																									

## CHAPTER 5

### FIELD STUDY

#### Background

As per Terms of Reference, 50% of conservation works taken up under TFC are to be covered under physical evaluation. Hence, 45 works were selected for detailed study comprising 29 temples, 3 Basadis, 3 forts, 2 Mutts and 8 Museums (refer chapter 3 for details).

#### Field Study included:

1. Physical assessment / verification of works carried out including measurement and enumeration of materials (members and non-members) used in restoring the original status of the structures.
2. Study of information relating to each of the works such as (a) Original proposal (b) Approved proposal (c) Approved estimates (d) Work order to contractor (e) Periodical inspection from KAD officers (f) Final physical verification check-measurement and certification by KAD Engineers and payment.
3. One to one interactions with in charges concerned and collecting details in Format devised for this purpose (D-1).
4. Taking photographs of works in addition to the one taken by KAD before commencement of work; for purpose of comparison and drawing conclusion.
5. Focussed Group Discussions with village communities.
6. Visual assessment of surrounding areas of the candidate structures.
7. Interactions with KAD Engineers and Officers/staff.

On the basis of the above sequences and steps, each work was studied in terms of use of material, change in the physical structure, present status, retention of original position, work completion or otherwise, expenditure planned and actually spent, time taken etc.

## **Overview of the works**


Assessment of qualitative and quantitative aspects of the works carried out under the project is based on the following criteria;

- a.** Estimated costs vis a vis actuals
- b.** Proposed works vis a vis actual works carried out
- c.** Extent of restoration of the monuments against damages
- d.** Adherence to the principles and codes of archaeological conservation

## 5.1 Archeological Evidence by Archeologist

Division wise status of the works is discussed below:

Monument	Observations
<p>1. Conservation of Sri Ranganatha Temple at Neerthadi Davangere Taluk and District</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b> Neerthadi Village is situated at about 10 kms from Davangere. Sri. Ranganath Temple is situated in heart of the village. This is fine temple constructed in the Dravidian style. The Temple consisted of Grabhagriha, Sukanasi, Navaranga and two small shrines either side of the navaranga attached to the Sukanasi. The temple belongs to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs</p>	<p>The restoration work was resumed by numbering each and every stone course by course as per the archaeological conservation norms, both inner and outer veneering along with a few architectural members. Dismantling and removing the material along with sunken foundation.</p> <p>During the process of restoration the total wall around the temple was dismantled by following the numbers from top to the bottom wherever existing.</p> <p>After demolishing the entire compound wall along with sunken foundation materials were removed and area was cleared. Further course of restoration of the foundation followed as per the estimate provision.</p> <p>Further course of restoration of enclosure wall was executed course by course by following the original alignment without causing any deviation/defacing/mutilation. The core in between the two faces was packed with burnt brick masonry with lime surkhi.</p> <p>Finally the coping was restored by carving new architectural stone members on four sides of the enclosure wall. As per estimate provision the front Mukhamanatap chejja and parapet portion was dismantled and restored by replacing new members as per original.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines is found satisfactory without causing any major damage to the architectural parts of the Prakara wall.</p>

<p><b>GPS</b> 13°25'06".55N 77°80'57".40E</p>	<p>However, the addition of new members wherever necessary in order to complete the prakara wall without which prakara wall cannot be restored and stopped any threat to the monument by the entry of anti-social elements and squatting of animals etc. Under the circumstances the work executed provided proper protection to the monument is a timely action.</p>
<p>2. Government Museum, Chitradurga</p>  <p>Estimated Cost: 60.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b>GPS</b> 14°13'06".81N 76°23'57".79E</p>	<p>The compound is constructed around existing museum building on all four directions by digging foundation trench to the depth of 2'-4' by constructing size stone masonry with P. C.C and B.B.M wall all over. The cut size basement work resumed with 6-7 courses from the bottom (hidden) in cement mortar.</p> <p>Above this stone masonry dwarf wall BBM masonry wall raised with 14 courses of 9" thickness with BBM pillars at regular intervals @ 10' distance. Pointing work done without attending coping work, Iron grill frames were fixed on the compound wall on the main road side.</p> <p>In continuation of the work within the compound wall plastering work was executed in the main building on the wall surface in cement mortar, grilled windows &amp; doors fixed. Inner wall surfaces of the Museum were plastered.</p> <p>On the whole, work is as per the estimate provisions incomplete.</p>
<p>3. Jain Basadi (1008 SRI PARSHWANATHA TEMPLE) Heggere, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga District</p>	<p>The monument situated at an elevated area on a stone platform constructed in schist stones consisting an ornate Garbhagraha with door frame Lalatbimba etc Antarala with ornate door frame &amp; beautiful ornate pillared Mantap and floral carvings etc. the ceiling of the Mantap consist a beautiful lotus with a bud on the exterior entire temple from Adhistana to Shikhara with full of rich architectural carvings of Hoysala styles with open Pradakshinapath enclosed by modern compound wall with large open space in the front provided with M S Gate .</p>



**History of the Monument:**

Heggere Village in Chitradurga District is situated at about 25.00 km from Hosadurga. Sri Parashwanath temple is situated in the middle of the village.

The Parshwantah Basadi is an ancient Basadi about 1200 year old. It is of Hoysala type and very artistic aesthetic and rare temple.

Estimated Cost: 15.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

13°36'25".93N

76°26'14".62E

Overall temple structure is in good condition except its left side Bhatti wall & Garbhagraha & Antarala exterior corner slightly sunken.

The water tightening work taken up shows that the old dead original roofing was removed & re-laid with the new and old stones on the same pattern with madras terrace & Yelahanka tiles before taking up above terrace work.

Additionally, parapet stone members missing restored as per original with dressing & finishing in missing places.

New stone water drops re-laid & cut in new stones & finished as per original replaced

New compound wall with big Iron Gate provided with 5' height & with double face. BBM with the brick pillars in cement mortars with regular intervals 10' each, plastering work done & completed

The conservation work was found in accordance with the works code and principles without harming/de-facing of the deviation etc and the work deserves appreciation.

4. Conservation of Sri Bala Lingeswara temple at Vignasanthe Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District

It is found that the original temple walls had slightly sunken with foundation by developing cracks/wide gaps with terrace material leaking heavily inside the monument making the entry difficult. The temple interior consists of Garbhagraha, Antarala with architectural door frames, and the Mantap with architectural pillars with ornamental main door frame. The Garbhagraha terrace roof with architectural stone Shikhara was in disturbed condition.





### History of the Monument:

Village Vignasanthe is at about 25 km from Turuvekere. Sri Balalingeswara temple is situated at the end of the village Vignasanthe. Balalingeshwara temple is a soapstone temple with three celled structure. The outer view it is rather plain. Having un-sculpted plain walls except near the sukhasi where cruciform desing with cornices. The inner view shows that the temple must have originally consisted of a Garghagruha with a small linga. A vestibule with a shallow lotus ceiling and Navaranga of nice squares borne on four cylindrical pillars. To this structure appears to have been added, in the Hoysala or early Vijayanagar period, antoher Navaranga of soapstone with cubical pillar having octagonal shafts and ornamental necks.

The entire temple structure on the exterior & interior including Shikharawas marked with numbers - coarse by coarse- up to the bottom course as per archeological conservation procedure. Following the numbered stones dismantling process executed top to bottom including sunken foundation.

The further course of restoration resumed by filling & strengthening the foundation trench as per estimate provisions PCC bed UCR & basement with SSM coping with Cement Concrete.


Further course of restoration of main temple structure involved restoration of bottom basement coarse as per the original alignment, proceeding plinth courses followed the same alignment coarse by coarse restoration & completed.

The Bhatti work was executed in the same pattern by following the respective stone members on both the veneerings by filling & packing the wall core by BBM in lime surkhi as per the original top Kanta & Kapota Vimana restored along with Mantap restoration with the original members by replacing by new members in place of missings by carving & finishing as per original the Mantap ceiling & flooring was restored as per original with the available original members.

The missing members were replaced with new ones by dressing & finishing as per original.

Terrace of the temple restored with BBM laid with PCC & lime surkhi with finished plastering, the missing parapet stones replaced with new members all over the temple by providing new water drops cut & finished stone flagging work in granite slabs provided around the monument as per estimate.

New members replaced missing members by carving & finishing.

<p>Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b> 13°08'58".16N 76°32'25".77E</p>	<p>The work executed was found to be in accordance with the archaeological works code, principles and guidelines without causing any harm/de-facing &amp; deviating as per original alignment etc and work completed.</p>
<p>5. Conservation of Sri Rameswara temple at Chittur, Sorabha Taluk, Shimoga District.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Chittur Village of Soraba Taluk is at about 60 km from Shimoga. Sri. Ramashwara Temple is situated at entrance of the village.</p> <p>The temple consists of a Garbhagriha, Sukhanasi, Navaranga and a small porch. The Sukhanasi Doorway has perforated panels on either side of the opening. There are 8 rings in the Navaranga three of which are empty. The pillars of the porch are sixteen-sided while those in the Navaranga</p>	<p>The monument is situated at an elevated area on a stone platform constructed in schist stones consists an ornate Garbhagraha with door frame Lalatbimba etc Antarala with ornate door frame &amp; beautiful ornate pillared Mantap and floral carvings etc. The ceiling of the Mantap consists of a beautiful lotus with a bud on the exterior entire temple from Adhistana to Shikhara with full of rich architectural carvings of Hoysala styles with open Pradakshinapath enclosed by modern compound wall with large open space in the front provided with M S Gate.</p> <p>The overall temple structure is in good condition except its left side Bhatti wall, Garbhagraha &amp; Antarala exterior corner slightly sunken.</p> <p>It is found that the temple built up with Schist stones with architectural members standing on 'Kumuda' moulding Adhistana with Bhatti and super structure of Vimana and interior with Garbhagraha with ornamental door jambs and Lalatbimba. While the Mantap has ornate pillars carved with round cushions with base and capitals. Mantap has 8 beautifully carved niches with cult deities and the center ceiling with beautiful 'Lotus' carvings.</p> <p>It is noticed that each and every stone was marked with numbers course by course in order, up to the bottom before taking up the conservation work as per the archaeological conservation procedure.</p> <p>While removing the broken dead and leaking weathering course with the parapet, was followed by dismantling according to the</p>

<p>are of the usual round shape. The Goupra is an ordinary one in stone with no carryings or ornamentation.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 50.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  14°18'41".99N  75°14'45".97E</p>	<p>numbers from top to bottom -both interior and exterior- and along with pillared Mantap ceiling, flooring and Mukhamanatap except Garbhagraha interior including the sunken foundation.</p> <p>The water tightening work taken up shows the old dead original roofing was removed &amp; re-laid with the new and old stones on the same pattern with madras terrace &amp; Yelahanka tiles before taking up above terrace work.</p> <p>Parapet stone members missing restored as per original with dressing &amp; finishing in missing places.</p> <p>New stone water dropswere re-laid &amp; cut in new stones &amp; finished as per original.</p> <p>New compound wall with big Iron Gate is provided with 5' height &amp; with double face.</p> <p>BBM with the brick pillars in cement mortars with regular intervals 10' each and plastering work was done &amp; completed.</p>
<p>6. Government Museum Shimoga</p>  <p><b>History of the Museum:</b></p> <p>Shivappa Nayaka palace situated at heart of Shimoga city. Govt. Museum is also established in the palace</p>	<p>It is observed that the conservation works were carried out and completed in accordance with estimate items of provision as per archeological work codes, principles and Museology.</p> <p>After physically verifying and studying the photographic documentation views of conservation works executed the following observations are made:</p> <p>The old structures around the open space in the center were provided with wooden frames and corrugated tiled roof/terracotta tiles etc. These structures were found in highly disturbed condition and leaking heavily and caused heavy damage to the walls Wood rafters and beams have been removed and stacked at one place in a corner of the palace.</p> <p>New Showcases, door, window frames etc are provided in Teak wood. Old paint on steel and other metal surfaces were removed.</p>

<p>premises. Many numbers of tourists were visitng to see this histrocial monument and also the museum.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  13°55'39".12N  75°35'00".39E</p>	<p>Applying of Enamel paint on new steel, wood and other metal surface work were executed.</p> <p>Other works carried out were:</p> <p>Dismantling old floor tiles and replacing with new tiles in place of broken ones work executed.</p> <p>New roof tiles fixed in place of missing on existing reepers.New reepers on existing rafters fixed.New Mangalore ridge tiles fixed on existing reepers.</p> <p>Corrugated fibre transparent sheet covered and fixed to the open air museum.</p> <p>Tall wooden pillars fixed in the front, on right side adjoining the wall and another on left side close to wooden staircase in the palace.</p> <p>Wire mesh provided to the ceiling to avoid birds menace in the palace.</p> <p>Cement pointing carried out to the old stone pavement as per estimate provision.</p> <p>Electrification of palace/museum galleries carried out.</p> <p>The overall conservation work seems that the full shape has been restored to the palace/museum as per original style in accordance with the estimate provisions and archaeological works' code, principles and guidelines etc without causing any harm /defacing/mutilation/deviation in the main structure found satisfactory.</p>
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7. Conservation and Development of Venkatappa Art Gallery, Kasturaba Road, Bangalore.



**History of the Monument:**

Venkatappa Art Gallery is situated in the heart of a city. Many number of tourists are visithing this art gallery daily. The Building has about 600 paintings, which are on display through out the year. On ground floor, the painting of K. Venkatappa born in 1887 to a family of court painters is on displayed.

Estimated Cost: 90.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

12°58'27".56N  
77°35'42".35E

New works carried out were:

Outside and inside painting of the Gallery.

Repair works like civil and electrical wherever necessary, Changing of lighting system for first and second floor, Conservation of old toilet block into office room, Polishing of wooden show case, Doors etc, Cobble stone along with Kerb around Gallery for pathway provided and laid-Work executed seems satisfactory.Ramp from new toilet block to store room provided. Guard room behind main buildings constructed, Plastering, painting, Polishing (wherever necessary) to Ground floor, Ist and II floors-Work done.

Sloped truss above roof (above auditorium) provided, Syntax tanks, other water supply accessories and 1.00 H.P motor provided.

Seating arrangements to auditorium & museum shop provided.



125KVA cumin Engine generator by the side of toilet block- Installed and working.

LCD, Computer, Sound system, equipment to Auditorium provided-Functioning.

Passenger Lift at Art Gallery provided.

Electrification works provided as per estimate-Functioning.


Overall museum works was executed as per estimate provisions physically verified quantity wise found satisfactory.

<p>8. Government Museum Bangalore</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs</p>  <p><b><u>GPS</u></b> 12°58'27".56N 77°35'42".35E</p>	<p>Conservation and development works executed in and around the museum indicated that:</p> <p>Dismantling dead plaster developed with cracks, removing the same inside as per estimate,</p> <p>Work was executed long back and necessary photographs before and during conservation works not available. Only the following work was completed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It is found that the first floor, galleries, ceiling seen leaking in five spots on the wall and ceiling joints. Plaster of paris works executed inside outside seen and satisfied.</li> <li>ii. Removing white wash, colouring &amp; plastering work executed. Repairs to Doors and windows carried out. Flooring work executed with joints neatly finished. Pointing to outer walls of buildings pointed as per estimate.</li> <li>iii. Overall museum works were found to have been executed as per estimate provisions and were found satisfactory.</li> </ol>
<p>9. Conservation of Sri Someshwara temple complex at Magadi, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore Rural District</p> 	<p>It is found that the main temple is located within the center of the tall dressed stone granite stone prakara wall with massive granite stone chambers on both the sides with tall towers built in BBM with stucco figures all over with flight of steps and balustrades in the front.</p> <p>Within the prakara structures found are Devi Bramarambika temple, Sri Satyanarayan temple, Kalyanotsava Mantap, Nyaya Mantap and Kempegouda's Hazara.</p> <p>The temple consists of Garbhagraha, Antarala and Mantap with two entrances adorned with door frames and architectural pillared Mantap in the front. The Antarala has got two standing Dwarapalas, the front pillared Mantap has two beautiful lotus with petals and bud carved in the center of the ceiling, while the</p>

<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Magadi the taluk head quarter is situated at about 51 kms from Bangalore. The place name has been fegerred to as Magadi in a recored deated 1524 from the same place. Tradition says that this place was founded by a Chola king. This place is also associated with sage Mandavya, Immadi Kempegouda of Bangalore had this under his control during the 16th century and his family had their headquarters in 1638 AD and continued their rule till 1728 AD, till it was captured by Mysore rulers. This place has small fort and temples dedicated to Rameshwara, Someshwara, Vishveshwera, and Ranganathaswamy.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 75.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  13°06'15".07N  76°45'29".11E</p>	<p>pillars have flora and fauna. After the Mantap in the front facing main temple a Nandi Mantap with tall monolithic Dhvajastamba is built in dressed granite stones. Garbhagraha adorns with Shivalinga cult deity while Nandi Mantap with Nandi inside. This structure originally was covered with heavy earth deposit around with vegetation and jungle growth.</p> <p>The earth and jungle were removed, while the front Mantap of the temple was dismantled along with dead material of roofing all over the temple as per the archeological works' codes.</p> <p>The same has been restored as per original without causing any damage to the architectural members including ceiling, pillars with the same members. The highly disturbed flooring has been restored, water tightening done with WPC over the roof by using burnt lime brick jelly for surkhi concrete all over the temple and pointing with lime mortar in thin line to stone joints executed.</p> <p>The front Nandi Mantap and Balipecta with flag pole fully was dismantled and reset with the same original members, as the structures were developed cracks and out of plumb due to sinking of inner and outer veneerings restored as per original and the missing parapet restored in BBM and water tightening done with WPC over the roof by using burnt lime brick jelly for surkhi concrete.</p> <p>Pavement in front of the main temple and around Dhvajastamba is provided with rectangular granite dressed stones including pointing. Finally, the entire monument inside and outside is chemically cleaned.</p> <p>The work executed is found to be in accordance with the archaeological works code, principles, guide lines without causing any damage to the architectural members of the monument and without any deviation in the alignment and items of the estimate provisions work done found satisfactory.</p>
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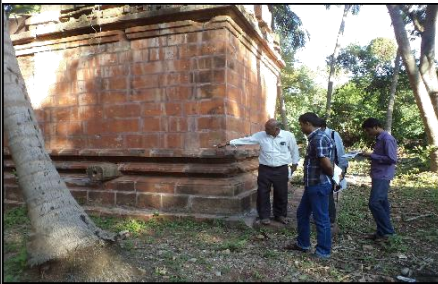
	<p>Similar work was found to have been carried out in respect of other temples within the complex.</p>
<p>10. Conservation of Sri Ishwara Temple (outer Prakara Walls) at Virupakshapura Mulabagalu Taluk, Kolar District</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Virupakshapura is from Mulabagalu situated adjacent to the National Highway 4.</p> <p>Eshwara temple is very big in size and is situated at the end of the village Virupakshapura. The Virupaksh temple in Virupakshapura village is a very large temple built during the reign of the Vijaynagar king Devaray – II. The temple is of Dravidian type with three mahadvar of which the first was gigantic structure.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 80.00 Lakhs</p>	<p>Conservation, was done on four sides of main temple built in massive granite dressed stone members to an height of 6.00 mtrs with double face by core filling with BBM course in lime surkhi with dressed massive carved stone coping on the top.</p> <p>It was found that the original Prakara wall had partially collapsed at many places and missing with original members.</p> <p>Each and every stone member was numbered serially course by course direction wise from top to bottom including earthwork excavation and jungle removal on the outer Prakara surrounding for arranging stone members in order. The dismantling process of Prakara wall taken up from the top by removing coping stones followed by other courses according to their respective numbers, after dismantling the entire Prakara members including basement.</p> <p>Prakara wall was built with the original members following the original alignment basement course. The restoration of main prakara wall resumed course by course by following the respective numbers of the members up to the top by replacing the missing stone members with dressing and finishing as per original by filling the gap of double face with BBM in lime surkhi/cement mortar including cement pointing to joints, on both the faces of the wall top to bottom.</p> <p>Finally, all missing coping massive granite stones were cut and finished in tapering shape and were provided all around the Prakara.</p> <p>The new members replaced missing members by carving &amp; finishing as per original.</p>



<p><b>GPS</b> 13°08'36".38N 78°22'00".07E</p>	<p>The overall conservation work executed was found to be in accordance with the archeological work codes, principles and guidelines; the work completed without causing any damage / harm / mutilation / defacing the original members is most satisfactory.</p>
<p>11. Conservation of Sri Ishwara temple Complex (inside premises) at Virupakshpura Mulabagalu Taluk, Kolar district.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Virupakshapura is from Mulabagalu situated adjacent to the National Highway 4.</p> <p>Eshwara temple is very big in size and is situated at the end of the village Virupakshapura. The Virupaksh temple in Virupakshapura village is a very large temple built during the reign of the Vijaynagar king Devaray – II. The temple is of Dravidian type with there</p>	<p>The temple situated on an elevated area within the tall prakara wall at the end of the village, facing East built in granite stone architectural members of Vijaynagar style and consists of Garbhagraha and Antarala with architectural carvings of door frames and Lalatbimba etc with a front architectural pillared Mantap along with sub shrines in the front and rear.</p> <p>On the north eastern corner of the main gate a large Pushkarani built in Granite stones and a ruined structure is also seen. The main entrance to the temple with large ornamental door frame and architectural pillared chambers on both the sides of the entrance along with tall monolithic door jambs are carved with large beautiful figures of standing Ganga and Yamuna. Exterior of the entrance has two open platforms along with staircase and balustrades.</p> <p><u>MAIN TEMPLE</u></p> <p>The entire temple complex was found in highly deteriorated condition with the collapsed walls/out of plumb accumulation of earth deposit and wild vegetation. The terrace was disintegrated with dead material leaking heavily known from the interior ceilings. The main temple and sub shrines were found with lot of missing members on Bhatti, Kanta, Hara, Kapota while remaining portions had developed cracks and found out of plumb, needing immediate restoration work.</p> <p>It is noticed that numbering of each and every stone member of the temples and shrines inside the complex in red ocher color indicating that the procedure of archaeological conservation of</p>

<p>mahadvar of which the first was gigantic structure.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 60.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  13°08'36".38N  78°22'00".50E</p>	<p>monuments was followed before taking up the work. Next work began with dismantling of terrace, ceiling, Bhatti and some portions of Adhistana with massive granite architectural members. Except Garbhagraha and interiors of the main shrine running numbers course by course up to the bottom basement have been followed.</p> <p>While executing other conservation measures, like the leaking roof with dead weather proof course was removed along with the ceiling. Other architectural members of Parapet, Kapota, Hara, Kanta and Bhatti exteriors around the temple were followed course by course with respective numbers up to Adhistana only.</p> <p>While restoring the Bhatti, Kanta, Hara and Kapota respective numbers were followed and reset as per original by including maintenance of original alignment course by course by filling the wall gap with BBM in lime surkhi up to the Kanta level along with new Bhatti members, replacing new members in place of missing original members by carving and dressing as per original. Similarly Kanta, Hara and Kapota were restored with the original members along with newly finished architectural members in place of missing original members all around the temple.</p> <p>The Garbhagraha and Antarala interior original ceilings and veneerings were maintained. The front pillared Mantap ceiling, side walls, flooring, pillars were dismantled and restored as per original by resetting out of plumb and sunken flooring and disturbed ceiling etc. Pointing work all over the stone joints was executed in cement mortar including tightening by WPC and madras terrace roofing.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed was found to be in accordance with the archeological works code, principles and guidelines, without causing any damage/harm/mutilation/defacing the original members and is most satisfactory.</p>
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12. Conservation of Adakeshwara temple and Nanadakeshwara temple at Chikkamahakuta Badami Taluk, Bagalkot district



**History of the Monument:**

Chikkamahakoota is 12 km from Badami is very popular holly place, mahakooteshwara temple complex is one of the popular temple complex of Badami Chalukys's, Bairava and Adakewara Temple are in this complex, temples are constructed as a twin type.

Estimated Cost: 16.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

14'48'26".55N

76'45'10".77E

Bhairaveshwar faces east, standing on a raised platform, built in sand stone, consisting of Garbhagraha, Antarala with ornate entrance door frames and door jambs with Ornate pillared Mantap in the front, and a large architectural door frame with door jambs is provided to the main entrance. In the center of the Navaranga on the ceiling an ornate lotus with petals and bud is carved beautifully. The inner veneerings are plain with wall pillars supporting the roof. The Garbhagraha consists of cult deity Shivalinga. The exterior of the temple is beautifully carved with the Adhistana mouldings and Bhatti above adorned with the Devakostas around. The upper portion of Kanta, Hara, Kapota and Shikhara are found in Chalukyan style.

While observing the conservation works executed studied in comparison with estimate and photo documentation of conservation works, it is noticed that as per Archeological conservation works procedure, the entire temple top to Adhistana, each and every stone member is marked with running numbers course by course, in red ocher color up to the bottom course, both inside and outside veneerings.

Restoration of main structure of Bhatti on existing Adhistana resumed in accordance with the original alignment, over Adhistana. Execution of Bhatti portion numbering of original members, course by course on both the veneerings up to the Kanta portion, was followed and replacing old members with newly carved architectural members on the rear portion of South East and some portions on the South and North. Further, Kanta, Hara and Kapota were restored with the original members. The Vimana of the temple has been restored with original architectural member stones available, along with newly carved and finished, as per originals including Nasikain the front of the Shikhara.

	<p>The original ceiling of Antarala and Mantapa including inner flooring was restored with the original members along with new members in place of missing originals by dressing and finishing as per original. Pointing work was done with cement mortar in the interiors and exteriors of the temple including pavement in the front and the sides. WPC work was executed on the lines of madras terrace roofing.</p> <p>At South Eastern corners at Bhatti portion, damaged/missing stones were replaced with new plain dressed and finished members as per original. Damaged exterior Bhatti portion was restored with the newly carved architectural members. Wide gaps were filled with same type of stones with cement mortar.</p> <p>Overall execution of conservation works was found to be in accordance with the archeological works code, principles and guidelines without harming/deviating/damaging/mutilation/defacing the architectural members of the monument. Other minor and negligible scratches developed while executing the works are normally unavoidable. The monument Bhatti embossed Devakostas and pilasters mutilated here and there and gaps developed in between should have been filled with stone carvings and filled instead of cement mortar. However, work executed in the protection of heritage found to be satisfactory.</p> <p>The Coconut trees grown up around the monument may cause harm due to dropping of dry/dead branches and also falling of rain water directly on roof might cause extensive leakage to the monument weakening the foundation. Hence all the trees surrounding the monument may be removed as soon as possible.</p>
<p>13. Conservation of Sri Bhairaweshwara temple in Mahakooteshwara temple complex at</p>	<p>The temple facing east standing on a raised platform, built in sand stone, consists of Garbhagraha, Antarala with ornate entrance door frames and door jambs with Ornate pillared Mantap in the front. A large architectural door frame with door</p>

Nanadakeshwara,  
Badami Taluk Bagalkot  
District.



### **History of the Monument:**

Chikkamahakoota is 12 km from Badami is very popular holly place, mahakooteshwara temple complex is one of the popular temple complex of Badami Chalukys's, Bairava and Adakewara Temple are in this complex, temples are constructd as a twin type.

Estimated Cost: 25.00 Lakhs

### **GPS**

14°48'26".55N


76°45'10".77E

jamb is provided to the main entrance. In the center of the Navaranga on the ceiling an ornate lotus with petals and bud is carved beautifully. The inner veneerings are plain with wall pillars supporting the roof. The Garbhagraha consists of cult deity Shivalinga. The exterior of the temple is beautifully carved with the Adhistana mouldings and Bhatti above adorned with the Devakostas around. The upper portion of Kanta, Hara, Kapota and Shikhara found in Chalukyan style.

Conservation works executed were studied in comparison with estimate and photo documentation of conservation works, it is noticed that as per Archeological conservation works procedure, the entire temple- (top to Adhistana) each and every stone member was marked with running numbers course by course, in red ocher color up to the bottom course, both inside and outside veneerings.

Further, restoration of main structure of Bhatti on existing Adhistana was resumed in accordance with the original alignment, over Adhistana. In continuation, execution Bhatti portion followed the numbering of original members, course by course on both the veneerings up to the Kanta portion, were followed replacing missing original memebtrs with newly carved architectural members on the rear portion of South East and some portions on the South and North. Further, Kanta, Hara and Kapota were restored along with the original members. The Vimana of the temple was restored with original architectural member stones available, along with newly carved and finished as per originals including Nasikain the front of the Shikhara.

The original ceiling of Antarala and Mantapa including inner flooring was restored with the original members along with new members in place of missing originals by dressing and finishing as per original. Pointing work was done with cement mortar in the interiors and exteriors of the temple including pavement in

	<p>the front and the sides. WPC work was executed on the lines of madras terrace roofing.</p> <p>Overall execution of conservation works was found to be in accordance with the archeological works code, principles and guidelines without harming /deviating / damaging /mutilation /defacing the architectural members of the monument. Other minor and negligible scratches developed while executing the works and are normally unavoidable; since the monument Bhatti embossed Devakostas and pilasters were mutilated here and there originally and gaps had developed in between they should have been filled with stone carvings and filled instead of cement mortar.Hence the work executed by the department through the contractor in the protection of heritage found satisfactory.</p> <p>The Coconut trees grown up around the monument may harm the structure due to dropping of dead branches and rain water falling directly on roof which may cause extensive leakage to the monument weakening the foundation.Hence all the trees surrounding the monument may be removed as soon as possible.</p> <p>Overall execution of conservation works is in accordance with the archeological work code, principles and guidelines without harming/ deviating /damaging /mutilation/ defacing the architectural members of the monument.</p>
<p>14. Conservation of Srimanthagada fort at Devihal Shirhatti Taluk Gadag District.</p> 	<p>The fortification wall is constructed on a hill top with the bastions built in massive granite stones to a height of about 6.00 mtrs on all corners with the gates and sluices provided in between on a natural granite bed rock with coping on the top of the wall. This fortification wall is constructed with two faces with a width of about 3.00 mtrs. The core in between the two faces is filled with UCR stones course with murum. The dilapidated massive granite stone masonry wall standing with its missing original members were, numbered course by course and</p>

<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Srimanthagada fort is one of the important fort in Gadag Distrcit. Devihal is 50 km. away from Gadag, 20 km away from Shirhatti. Fort was built in 14<sup>th</sup> Century; one holly temple is inside the fort which is called as Havalmma Devi temple. Thoudand of devotees visit to this temple Tuesday and Friday.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 40.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  15°06'53".59N  75°36'42".40E</p>	<p>documented from top to bottom. While clearing of fallen debris of fortification wall, members were removed till the last bottom course along with the existing fortification wall according to the numberings.</p> <p>The restoration of fortification wall has been completed by using old and new stone members by following the respective numbers stone till to its original height, by filling the middle core with U.C.R stones and murum as per the original. The missing member stones were replaced with new ones by dressing and trimming all around on both sides of the fortification as per the original style.</p> <p>Finally, fortification wall top was finished with coping concrete (about 3.00mts width as per estimate) by providing gradual slopes on both sides.</p> <p>The main gateway passage provided with massive granite slabs missing has been restored by replacing with new members on the sand bed as per the original. Pointing work was done to the stone joints in cement mortar.</p> <p>The work executed on the lines of archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines is most satisfactory. However new material was used in abundance in view of getting full shape of fortification from the point of protection of the Heritage and its grandeur for the future generation. The fortification wall doesn't have original architectural/ornamental potenalities. Hence the work done with deviation from archaeological principles may be relaxed and exempted as the work was completed a few years back, in the public interest.</p> <p>Conservation work was executed in accordance with archaeological works code, principles and guidelines as per original and estimate items.</p>
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15. Conservation of Sri Someshwara temple (sub temple T-1 to T-4) Laxmeshwar at Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District



**History of the Monument:**

Lakshmeshara is one of the ancient historical place in Gadag District. This town is having Hindu, Jain and Islamic monuments. Someshwara temple complex is one of the historical ancient living temple complex in Karnataka. This structure is constructed by good quality black stone and sculptors. Complex built in so many phases.

Chalukya, Hoysala and Vijayanagara styles.

Estimated Cost: 17.00 Lakhs

The temple/monument is situated in the premises of Sri Someshwara main temple complex built with the massive architectural members' and consists of Garbhagraha and Mantap with porches. Temple is found with heavy damages and some portions are out of plumb. The terrace of the temple is found in heavy destruction with parapet and other architectural members missing. Front entrance is completely missing.

While studying the conservation works executed to the monument it was seen that numbering and dismantling each and every stone member of the interior/exterior and also dismantling according to their respective numbers have been followed.

Next course of work was removing the old sunken and disturbed foundation and restrengthening with U.C.R stones with concrete bed etc as per original. Further course of restoration of T1 to T4 temples was undertaken; basement course was laid in accordance with the original plan. The continuation of resetting Adhistana resumed as per numbers by replacing old members with new members carved and finished as per original style on both sides of exterior and interiors of the temples.

The center core in between the two faces of the walls was filled with BBM/WPC in lime surkhi as per original.

The Garbhagraha, Antarala and pillared Mantap with architectural door jambs were reset and restored with the original members. The ceiling of the temples with massive granite rectangular slabs was replaced with newly carved and dressed members in missing places wherever necessary.

Finally the terraces of Temple (T1) to temple (T4) were water tightened with BBM, WPC and lime surkhi as per original.

By providing missing parapet stones, the Garbhagraha center ceiling stones with Chejja around and Shikhara was restored



**GPS**

14°48'26".55N

76°45'10".77E

with the original members by replacing old with new members carved and finished as per original. The flooring inside and around the temples was replaced with new stones as most of them were missing.

Pointing work to interior and exterior portion in cement mortar in thin lime was executed.

The missing architectural and plain members replaced by carving and finishing as per original style.


The temple Prakara wall on the rear side was dismantled as per the numbers marked on each and every stone course by course up to the bottom. Further, the foundation work was taken up and dead and sunken material removed and replaced with new and old U.C.R stones by providing cement concrete bed over it as per estimate item.

The restoration of main wall was resumed by following the original alignment with the original stones as per their respective numbers.

The original huge stones cut and edges trimmed in rectangular and square shapes have been assembled in their original places without leaving any gap in between the joints.

Similarly the new stones are also cut and trimmed in the same size with the same finishing etc as per original and replaced in missing places here and there all over the wall to the height of about 3.00 Mtrs height.

Works executed are found to be in accordance with archaeological works code, principles and guidelines without harming/defacing/mutilating/deviating the original style of architecture/plain etc satisfactory.

<p>16. Conservation of Kalia Masjid Laxmeshwar Shirhatti Taluk, Gadag District</p>	<p>The Masjid/Monument is situated in the middle of the Town within a tall massive compound wall facing east with main gate carved with floral ornamentation of architectural carvings all over the door frame with arched chambers on huge plat forms on both sides attached to the door frame.</p>
	<p>Built with number of carvings all over the front elevation and chejja around with 4 tall Minars standing on raised platform with ornate Adhistana.</p>
<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Lakshmeshwar is one of the ancient historical place in Gadag District. This town is having Hindu, Jain and Islamic monuments. Kaliya Masjid is one of the historical ancient living masjeed in Karnataka. This structure is constructed by good quality black stone and well trained sculptors.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 7.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b>GPS</b>  14°48'26".55N  76°45'10".77E</p>	<p>The items of works were executed as per the estimate by replacing the missing members by carving and dressing as per the original and are in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines are found satisfactory without damaging any architectural part of the monument.</p>
<p>17. Conservation of Kere Someshwara temple at Kalkere, Hangal Taluk, Haveri District.</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on the western bank of Pushkarani or a Tank facing east with two entrances on east and south and consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala with beautiful architectural carvings on the door frame with pillared Mantapa in the front eastern entrance provided with small architectural Gopura and the Shikhra courses touching the final in receding order.</p>



### **History of the Monument:**

The Kere Someshwara Temple Complex at Kalakere in Hanagal Tq. Haveri District is of 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century old. This temple is facing towards East and consists of Garbhagrah Sukanasi and Navaranga. All Garbhagrah consists Vimanagupuram on top. The other monuments in this complex are Saptmatrika Temple, Kalmeshwara and Subramanya Temple.

Estimated Cost: 12.00 Lakhs

### **GPS**

14°42'52".28N

75°15'48".02E

It is seen and learnt that the temple originally had sunken and cracks developed all over the structure. The main temple surrounding is occupied with heavy deposits of earth and vegetation covering the monument. A number of Architectural members had fallen and buried underneath the earth deposit.

While clearing the debris through scientific earth excavation around the temple some original architectural members were found and collected and shifted to a safer place. When the whole temple was exposed, the numbering of each and every stone member course by course was followed and dismantling work taken up by removing dead terrace material along with the dismantling of main temple from top to bottom. The foundation trench had sunken heavily due to water logging. The old materials were removed and cement concrete bed with the U.C.R stones course and coping above.

Next course of restoration of main temple was taken up with arranging basement course members as per their respective numbers and fixing in their original position, followed by works on Bhatti, Kapota & Shikhra including super structure with the replacement with new stone members wherever necessary in place of missing original members on both sides exterior and interior veneerings. The architectural pillared hall with pillar bases and capital stones were restored by replacing with the new members after carving and finishing as per original style.

The entire roofing and flooring work was executed in accordance with the originality by replacing the new members with dressing and finishing wherever necessary.

Water tightening of the terrace done in BBM, Plain cement concrete and cement plaster. The open area in the front of southern entrance and temple surrounding is paved with Schist stone slabs of rectangular shape. The pointing work is done nicely on the interior and exterior of stone joints in cement

	<p>mortar.</p> <p><u>KALABAIRAVESHAWAR TEMPLE:</u></p> <p>The entire structure was dismantled and restored as per original by adopting the archaeological conservation method as above and restored completely by replacing new architectural members.</p> <p><u>SARASWATHI TEMPLE:</u></p> <p>The sunken and dilapidated structure of the temple was dismantled and restored completely with the same original material without harming/deviating the original plan and architecture.</p> <p><u>GANAPATHI TEMPLE:</u></p> <p>The temple structure was dismantled from top to bottom and restored on the lines of original style of architecture and plan without causing any damage to the architectural parts/members of the monument.</p> <p>The entire restoration works executed are in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without deviating and harming any architectural members deserve the appreciation.</p>
<p>18. Conservation of Sri Someshwara temple at Abalur Hirekerur Taluk, Haveri District</p>	<p>The temple consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala and pillared Mantap with beautiful architectural carvings of door jams and lathe turned pillars with cushions and pillar capitals and pillar bases with the rectangular shape at the bottom and square cutting in the middle.</p> <p>The perforated stone windows with star shaped carvings along with door jams with ornamental intricate carvings and Lalatmbimba with Gajalaxmi and miniature Shikhra carvings giving face lift to the monument beauty is more attractive. The</p>



Estimated Cost: 17.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

13°28'56".38N

78°22'00".0E

exterior of the temple comprises Bhatti with Devakostas one at the back and another one on the south side.

Before taking up the conservation work the documentation of photographs showed the monument in fully disturbed condition with cracks due to sinking and damaged roof with dead material leaking heavily with the debris deposited to almost temple height giving shabby look.


While executing the restoration work, the foundation trench was laid with cement concrete bed and filled with U.C.R stones course with coping concrete. Further, restoration work was resumed by assembling the Adhistana members by following the numbers in original alignment. After the completion of Adhistana, Bhatti and super structure further work continued as per the numbers both on inner and outer veneering by filling the core between the walls with BBM in lime surkhi as per original.

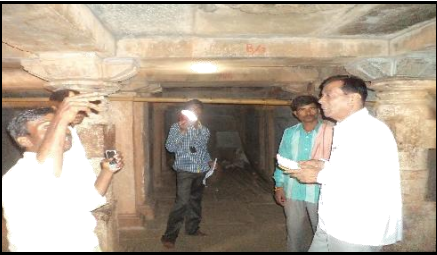
On completion of inner flooring work, Mantap pillars with base and capitals and beams were restored to the original position. The original ceiling slab was covered along with the new members in missing places. The whole temple has been restored by replacing with new architectural and plain dressed members according to requirement for completion of restoration work.

The newly carved/plain stone architectural members were replaced.

**FRONT INDEPENDENT OPEN MANTAP**

The entire Mantap architectural members were numbered from top to bottom, the dead terrace material dismantled along with the entire structure and 2 platforms on both the sides. Further foundation strengthened on the same lines was provided to the temple foundation. The platforms were restored to the original shape with the original material along with new carved and finished members wherever necessary to complete the work in

	<p>place of missing ones. Further, the restoration work resumed with the rearranging of pillars and beams in their original position along with newly carved and finished members as per original style in place of missing ones. Lastly, the water tightening of the Mantap was executed with madras terrace roofing.</p> <p>The entire restoration works executed cannot be said to be in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines, as number of new members were introduced which is against the archaeological principles. Since the the ancient temple protected in view of the heritage, this deviation can be exempted. Also without providing the new members in place of missing ones, completion of the monument work and restoring the original shape of the monument was not possible. Under the circumstances work executed can be relaxed from the application of archaeological norms in the interest of the public.</p>
<p>19. Conservation of Sri Gaddigemath and Mahantimath at Sonda Sirsi Taluk, North Kenara District</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>The Mahantimat in Sonda Sirsi (Tq) Uttar Kannada District. Is 16<sup>th</sup> Century of Vijaynagar Period During this period 6</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The work has not been completed. However the partial work was executed without harming the structure / architectural member almost in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines.</li> <li>2. This work has not been taken up due to dispute between two family members.</li> </ol>

<p>matas was constructed and this is a Veerashiva Math. This stone use in this mat is schist it is living Mounument.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 15.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b></p> <p>13°57'19".71N</p> <p>76°02'10".90E</p>	
<p>20. Conservation of Sri Surya temple at Devarsigehalli, Bailhongal Taluk, Belgaum District.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Devarsigehalli is 8 km from N.H 4 near M.K. Hubli, village have app 6000 population. Temple is in the middle of village. Temple mainly trikutachala two shivlinga and one surya gaarbagrahs. One Vikramaditya 6<sup>th</sup> inscription in the antharala pillar of surya temple, saptamatrika sculpture in entrence and hero stone in</p>	<p>The temple / monument consisting of two temples namely Suryanarayana and Eshwar temples, is situated in the middle of the village on a, raised rectangular large platform built with size stone masonry (S.S.M) was fully destroyed highly disturbed and in damaged condition. Both of them originally were built in schist stone, probably Suryanarayana temple was restored subsequently with Laterite stone members covering on the exterior of the temple. But the inner side all the original architectural members were found in good condition.</p> <p><b><u>ESHWAR TEMPLE</u></b></p> <p>The Eshwar temple consists of 3 Garbhagrahas with a rectangular shape common hall or Sabha Mantap with 8 pillared Mantap with Shivalinga in the 1<sup>st</sup> Garbhagraha.</p> <p>Number marks were found on eachand every stone of the monument both inside and outside when compared with photographs taken before, during and after conservation. It is evident that the temple was dismantled from top to bottom and restored by replacing new architectural/plain dressed members as per original. The inner part of the temple was restored almost with the original members whereas the exterior part was restored with new stones. The core between the two faces of the wall was packed with BBM in lime surkhi. The original pillars and beams were arranged in their original position and covered with</p>

<p>back side of surya gharbhagrah.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 20.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b></p> <p>15°39'57".60N</p> <p>74°42'41.28E</p>	<p>original ceiling slabs by replacing new ones wherever necessary. The Kanta, Hara and Kapota portions were fully restored with newly carved architectural/plane dressed stone members. The parapet all-around the temple roofing was restored with new stones as per original by dressing and finishing along with water drops.</p> <p>Thin line pointing work has been done inside and outside the temple stone member joints in cement mortar. The WPC work was done with madras terrace roofing, plain cement concrete and Yelahanka tiles Roofing.</p> <p><b><u>SURYANARAYAN TEMPLE</u></b></p> <p>The conservation work of the temple was done on the same lines as in the case of Eshwar temple and restored as per original. The temple was originally built in Schist massive architectural stone members and subsequently restored with Laterite stones on the exterior of the temple. Whereas, the original architectural members with door frame and Lalatmbimba beautifully carved show the originality of the temple.</p> <p>The same structure was dismantled along with the foundation and restored with the same members as per original by following the archaeological principles and guidelines as done in the case of other temple examples since original members were missing since long back and were restored earlier before taking up the conservation work. Hence the same pattern of Laterite stone replacement seems to have been followed. As there were some weak and broken architectural members on the rear side of the door jambs and front they were replaced with new members by dressing supported the ceiling.</p> <p>Finally flooring was restored by replacing with new members. While terrace was restored with madras terrace</p>
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	<p>roofing, plain cement concrete and Yelahanka tiles roofing.</p> <p>The broken /mutilated /damaged original architectural members rejected or beyond the use were not collected and stacked at one place as they are of antic value and they can be shifted to the museums for protection and display.</p> <p>However, the conservation work carried out doesn't look in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines as more than 60% of new materials were used for restoration which is highly objectionable. At the same time restoration of the monument without replacing the new material in place of missings was not at all possible. Under the circumstances execution of work by using new stones members could have been unavoidable for restoring the original shape and strengthening of the monument living for a long period. Since, the original members are totally missing/buried somewhere and not traceable, the plain members used and the work executed as per the original style with new members wherever necessary may be considered as essential and exempted as a special case.</p> <p>Other observations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both the temple terraces are leaking heavily.</li> <li>2. Shahabad slabs pavement provided around the monument are thin losing its strength by developing wide gaps.</li> <li>3. Cement pointing work all over the monument carried out in thick line in Cement mortar giving an ugly look.</li> </ol>
<p>21. Conservation of Kittur Fort at Kittur Bailhongal Taluk, Belgaum District.</p>	<p>The two bastions with both sides of the East main entrance to the fort are in fully disturbed condition and growth of vegetation has partly collapsed. Both the collapsed structures are built in U.C.R stones to the height of the existing fort with coping and pointing, center core of the bastions filled with earth.</p>



**History of the Monument:**

Kittur is the most popular place in Belgaum District. It is 36 Kms away from Dharwad city, and 45 kms away from Belgaum city. Kittur is on NH4. Rani Channamma was the first women to fight against the British rules for the independence. She was a great warrior. Won against the British Army for the first time. The local people will celebrate this day as victory day every year.

Estimated Cost: 08.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

15°36'03".31N

74°47'35".54E

Both the Bastions were dismantled till the bottom course and restored with the old and new U.C.R stones as per original in lime mortar. The side staircase to the bastions was restored in the original pattern, and pointing work was done all around the bastions stone joints. Finally the coping all over the top of the bastions was executed in cement concrete by giving gradual slope or gravity to drain out rain water.

With some deficiencies, the works executed are in accordance with the estimate provisions is found satisfactory.

22. Kittur Rani Chennamma Memorial Government Museum at Kittur

On a study of the work carried out Museum/Monument using the photo documentation of conservation works, it was found that the monument/museum building was in highly disturbed condition with rotten wooden rafter carved with the covering of local terracotta tiles etc. The corridor around the building is standing only with pillars, without roofing etc.



Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

15°35'01".18N

74°43'30".22E

It seems that the works was executed in accordance with the estimate provisions with documentation by following the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines etc. Works included:

- a. Polyvinyl flooring and false ceiling in plaster of Paris executed
- b. Museum gallery floors provided with vitrified tiles.
- c. Cadapa slabs provided to the corridor.
- d. Surrounding Veranda of Museum with pillars supporting the sloppy roof executed with new material by removing old as per estimate.
- e. New G I sheets provided with GI Truss and abd angular and painted with red ocher colour.
- f. Country pot tiles provided over GI sheets.
- g. Gallery 1 to 4 painted in distemper as per estimate.
- h. Chain link G I mesh provided on dwarf walls around the museum and painted with green colour.
- i. Cobble stones provided on pathways.
- j. Teak wood door provided to the main gate with frame and shutters.
- k. Electrification works are done.

Works executed were found to be in accordance with the estimated provisions with documentation and were found satisfactory.

23. Conservation of Sri Eshwara temple complex Hebbal Basavana Bagevadi Taluk, Bijapur District



Estimated Cost: 10.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

14°38'70".56N

75°90'34".29E



The temple/monument is situated on the outskirts of the village, is built in sand stone and stands on a raised plat-form. It consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala with perforated door frames and with beautifully carved Lalatbimba with empty Devakostas and Mukhamantapa with short pillars on the plinth of rectangular plat-form.

The entrance is provided with flight of steps with Balustrades. On the exterior of the temple at the bottom, a strong plinth consisting basement with Kumuda moulding above and a Patti above over Bhatti, Kanta and terrace with parapet is provided all around the above the temple. Temple surrounding ground surface is provided with stone pavement. The old temple architecture speaks of Chalukyan style.

While examining the conservation works executed it and on comparison with the photographs it was found that the monument was found in dilapidated condition all around here and there with dead and broken WPC terrace roofing leaking heavily and causing water stagnation inside and causing deteriorating the monument by affecting moisture and dampness and inviting insects inside including growth of vegetation etc. Preventing further deterioration and restoring and protecting the monument were utmost necessary to save the cultural heritage.

The marking of numbers on each and every stone member course by course up to the bottom level indicates that before taking up the conservation work the archaeological procedure of restoration of any monument was followed. In continuation, the dismantling from the top course to bottom by following the respective Parapet, Kanta, Hara, Bhatti, Adhistana and inner Garbhagruha, Antarala and Mukhamantapa was taken up. The weak and sunken foundation responsible for the detonation of the monument was moved out and cleared.

	<p>Before, beginning of main temple restoration work, the required strong foundation was laid with the bed concrete and rubble stone masonry and levelling. While beginning with resetting of basement by following the original alignment further following the same alignment and respective numbers of Adhistana were completed. In continuation of the Bhatti up to terrace level work completed with double veenering and packing the gap in between with BBM and cement mortar.</p> <p>The inner and Antarala portions along with Mantapa pillars and beams were restored to the original position and covered with the ceiling slabs as per original by replacing all the missing members by carving and dressing as per original.</p> <p>Further, chejja, parapet, were restored with terrace roofing in WPC and madras terrace roof with rain water drops as per original style.</p> <p>The newly carved/plain stone architectural members replacing old ones were: Lalatmbimba above the door frame at the entrance. Beams restored as per original-Capitals -Capital disk- Pillars-Pillar bases-Door Jam Veneering.</p> <p>Overall conservation work carried out was found to be in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines the work without harming/damaging/defacing the monument found satisfactory.</p>
<p>24. Conservation of Parshwantha Jain temple at Arasala Dundathihalli, Shiggavi, Haveri District</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on the outskirts of the village built on a raised plat-form and in granite stone consists of Garbhagruha with Shikhara, Antarala and Navarang and Portico in the front facing East. Away from the main temple beautifully carved Deepastamba plinth with a monolithic pillar. Temple is locally called as Parshwantha. While examining the work executed by the department through the contractor, it is observed that basement and wall with pillars have been provided in</p>

 <p>Estimated Cost: 5.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  15°00'26".00N  75°07'41".48E</p>	<p>between at regular intervals in Laterite stones with cement mortar along with a concrete coping and pointing on both sides of the wall throughout the length as per the estimate with M S Gate with R.C.C pillars. Teak wood door provided.</p> <p>The flush pointing and thin pointing work done inside and outside the throughout the length of the compound wall in cement mortar.</p>
<p>25. Conservation of Parasagada Fort and Kadusiddeshwara temple Soundatti Belgaum District.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Parasagada Fort is one of the intact forts in Belgaum District. Fort Temple was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. This is living temple so many devotees visit the temple daily.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 6.00 Lakhs</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on the top of an elevated/hillock with a tall fort with round lofty bastions with Merlons on the top all over the fort built in quartzite stones with large main gate and arch in the front provided with flight of steps. In the center of the fort, the main temple is located on a platform in square shape with Pyramidal Shikhara and one shala and Pradakshinapath around. Around the Pradakshinapath a cloistered Mantapa facing temple with Monolithic pillars on lofty dwarf plat-form with chejja and parapet at the top built in Quartzite stones. Temple inside consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala and Mantap with entrance on three side, while main entrance falls on the east with beautiful large door frame with flight of steps in the front.</p> <p>While observing the conservation works carried out it is found that certain portions of fortification wall in and around partially collapsed, have been taken up for resetting and strengthening of the fortification.</p> <p>The numbers marked on each and every stone course by course up to the bottom in red ocher color show that before taking up conservation work for identification of the exact position of each</p>

<p><b><u>GPS</u></b> 15°45'10".08N 74°56'30".67E</p>	<p>and every stone member numbering has been made as per the archeological conservation procedure.</p> <p>During the conservation as per estimate provisions outer face of the fortification the weak and sunken foundation with partially collapsed walls at the front places were cleared by removing the dead and useless material from the foundation and restored with the new material. In continuation of the work, the bottom course restored as per original with the new material in cement mortar as per alignment by following the respective numbers course by course. Entire portion of the fortifications was restored in the same procedure and completed as per the estimate provisions. The fortification coping was provided in cement concrete following original work completed.</p> <p>The conservation work executed is in accordance with archaeological works code, principles and guidelines without harming/damaging/defacing the monument are appreciated. But, instead of using abundant new stone members the efforts should have been made for tracing the original members as there is no chance to miss them from the site because they might have been buried in the surrounding itself.</p> <p>The historical facts say that the monument built in recent late period, could have collapsed after a lengthy rule. Hence after the fall of kings or defeat of or taken over by the successors could have been neglected and detonation might have taken place.</p>
<p>26. Conservation of Sri Balakrishna temple at Kamalapur Hospet Taluk, Bellary District.</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on the top of an elevated/a hillock with a tall fort with round lofty bastions with Merlons on the top all over the fort built in quartzite stones with large main gate and arch in the front provided with flight of steps. In the center of the fort, the main temple is located on a platform in square shape with Pyramidal Shikhara and one shala and Pradakshinapath around. Around the Pradakshinapath a</p>



### **History of the Monument:**

Sri. Balakrishna Temple in Kamalapur, Hospet Tq. Bellary District is 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Century of Vijaynagar's period. Hampi is the capital city of Vijaya Nagara Kingdom is having one thousand five hundred monuments in the 25 kms radius of the village. This ancient site was declared as a World Heritage site. Temple was located East side of Kamalapur town near Amad khan choultry.

Estimated Cost: 20.00 Lakhs

### **GPS**

15°25'01".45N

75°73'30".90E

cloistered Mantapa facing temple with Monolithic pillars on lofty dwarf plat-form with chejja and parapet at the top is built in Quartzite stones. Temple inside consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala and Mantap with entrance on three sides. While main entrance falls on the east with beautiful large door frame with flight of steps in the front.

It is found that the certain portions of fortification wall in and around partially collapsed have been taken up for resetting and strengthening of the fortification. While observing this, it is found that numbers were marked on each and every stone course by course up to the bottom in red ocher color before taking up conservation work for identification of the exact position of each and every stone member as per the archeological conservation procedure.

During the conservation work, estimates were also made for fortification of outer face, weak and sunken foundation with partially collapsed walls at the front places were cleared by removing the dead and useless material from the foundation restored with the new material. In continuation of the work, the bottom course was restored as per original with the new material in cement mortar as per alignment by following the respective numbers course by course. Entire portions of the fortifications were restored in the same procedure and completed as per the estimate provisions. The fortification coping was provided in cement concrete following original work completed.

However, the conservation work executed by the department through the contractor was found to be in accordance with archaeological works code, principles and guidelines without harming / damaging / defacing the monument and is appreciated. But in place of using abundant new stone members efforts should have been made for tracing the original members as there is no chance of their missing from the site because they might



	<p>have been buried in the surroundings itself.</p> <p>The historical facts say that the monument built in recent late period, could have collapsed after a lengthy rule. Hence after the fall of kings or defeat of or taking over the successors could have neglected and detonation could have taken place. Hence it is assessed on the surrounding visibility and presumption.</p> <p>The final stage of work has been completed by providing chain link mesh over a dwarf compound wall constructed in big size dressed granite stone on four sides of the temple with 2 grill gates.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed is in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines and is found most satisfactory without causing any major damage to the architectural parts of the monument.</p> <p>However, deep scratches of crow bars on the southern side and western side of Bhatti are appearing prominently which should have been avoided, but while resetting of such massive architectural granite members sometimes accidentally such things might occur which may be corrected by dressing. The massive structural work executed as per the original really deserves the public appreciation.</p> <p>While executing the pointing work exterior portion of the platform surface slab joints some wide gaps are seen, which probably were not properly filled with packing material.</p>
<p>27. Conservation of Sri Chikkammanagundi (Vaishnava) temples at Kamalapur Hospet Taluk, Bellary District.</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on Eastern side of Kamalapur at a distance of about 1 Km within the tall massive granite stone enclosure, on a raised architectural Adhistana platform built with massive dressed granite stone members around. Main temple Adhistana, Bhatti, Kanta, Hara and Kapota are built in massive granite architectural members along with extensive</p>



### **History of the Monument:**

The Vaishnava Temple  
(Chikkammangundi) in  
Kamalapura Hospet tq. Bellary  
District is 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> Century  
of Vijayanagaras period

Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs

### **GPS**

15°67'01".15N

75°53'27".00E

ornamentation all over the exterior of the temple i.e., Devakostas, Purnakumbas and Pilasters.

The temple consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala with architectural door frames with Lalatbimba and Mantap with architectural pillars and with three main entrances on the North, South and East in highly disturbed condition missing with some architectural members of plinth, Bhatti, Hara, Kapota, Parapet and terrace WPC material. Temple plinth was found sunken in the foundation with some missing architectural members.

While observing, the conservation works it is observed that the numbers marked on each and every stone in red ocher colour course by course shows that before taking up conservation work, for identification of the respective members the procedure followed, during the execution of conservation work, the entire temple was dismantled top to bottom except Garbhagraha. Further, the sunken foundation was removed with all the old material and restored by providing cement concrete bed and filled with U.C.R stones with a coping over it.

Further, course of restoration of main plat form with Adhistana resumed by following the original alignment of the basement course of the plat form. The continuation of further work also followed the same alignment, restoring of the plinth of the plat form by filling the center core with the same old and new material. Above the platform (Bottom Adhistana) the main temple plinth was restored by following the original alignment and the core filled with old and new material.

In continuation of the same work the Bhatti portion, Kanta, Hara, Kapota along with the pillared Mantap and the entrance gate carried out both interior and exterior of the temple. The core of the Bhatti was packed with BBM and lime surkhi as per original.

The floor was restored with massive dressed granite slabs along with newly replaced members as per the original. Similarly other members missing all over the temple carved/dressed plain members replaced in missing places wherever necessary. On terrace of the temple, water tightening was done in madras terrace roofing with WPC.

Finally, the pointing work was done all over the interior and exterior of the monument in thin line with the cement mortar. Lastly flight of steps provided on the East, North and South entrances was restored by dismantling and replacing with the new members dressed and finished as per original in places of missing.

Newly replaced architectural/plain dressed members as per original are : wall pillars, pillar capital, ceiling slab with dressing, huge beam replaced, Threshold replaced in the front main gate on the East, steps carved and dressed, rain water drops, south eastern corner top course member replaced /dressing, Parapet stones replaced.

#### UTSAVA MANTAPA

The open sub-shrines situated on the north eastern corner on a raised granite massive stone platform with tall pillars sunken and out of the plumb with highly disturbed condition of platform inside was dismantled and reset on the lines of above temple and work completed by replacing the missing members carved/plain dressed as per the original.

The new members carved/plain dressed replaced: are inner platform center course, pillar capital, ceiling slab, inner veneering wall stone members, massive granite stone beams (about 2.00 mtr length), water drops, chejja cut dressed finished as per original, big block of granite vertical stone of parapet dressed and finished replaced.

The total missing flooring was restored fully with new dressed massive granite slabs as per original. Stone pavement in front of the Utasva Mantap was provided on sand bed as per original and pointed in cement mortar. Sub roof parapet stones were dressed replaced.

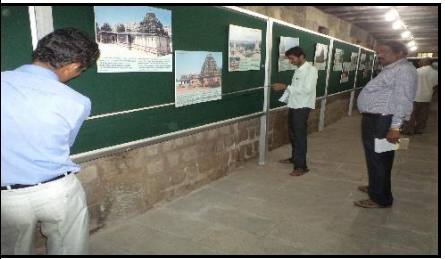
Cement pointing work was attended on both exterior and interior in thin lines. Water tightening was done with madras terrace roofing with WPC.

#### PRASADA MANTAPA

The open sub-shrine is situated on the South eastern corner on a raised granite massive stone platform with tall pillars sunken and out of the plumb with highly disturbed platform inside dismantled and reset on the lines of above temple and work was completed by replacing the missing members carved/plain dressed as per the original.

The new members carved/plain dressed replaced are: capital stone, ceiling slab, massive granite stone beams on four sides of ceiling ventilation, Chejja stones, ceiling slab, parapet stones replaced as per original, Stone pavement in front of the Prasad Mantap was provided on sand bed as per original and pointed in cement mortar. Steps provided, Cement pointing work attended on both exterior and interior in thin line. Water tightening was done with madras terrace roofing with WPC.

The overall conservation work executed is in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any damage / harm to the architectural members without any deviation in following the alignment was found to be very satisfactory. However, addition of new architectural members introduced by carving / finishing as per original is against the archeological principles. Instead of carvings, available defaced/mutilated plain members should have been used by

	<p>mending in order to restore and strengthen its original grandeur. Since only few members were introduced as per original, this can be exempted from the application of works code as negligible.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any damage/harm to the architectural members without any deviation in following the alignment was found very satisfactory.</p> <p>However, addition of new architectural members introduced by carving/finishing as per original against the archeological principles. Instead of carvings the plain members could have been used by mending in order to restore and strengthen to its original grandeur. Since only few members introduced as per original can be exempted from the application of works code as negligible.</p>
<p>28. Green Law Gallery at Hampi Hospet Taluk Bellary District.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>The Green law Photo Exhibition Gallery is in Hampi in a mantapa Hospet Taluk Bellary District. It is maintained by the Department. The green</p>	<p>The following works were executed, (physically verified) in accordance with the estimate.</p> <p>Unpolished stone slabs supplied and work executed.</p> <p>ventilator frames fixed, Aluminium frame with both side display boards with background cloth supplied,</p> <p>Electrical materials supplied and execution including pipe line wiring with switch board, switch points with fixtures executed, main switch board supplied and fixed. Exhaust fans supplied and fixed, pedestal fans supplied.</p> <p>Over all, the work in accordance with the estimate provisions and bills tallied and was found satisfactory. Works executed was found and physically verified in accordance with the estimate.</p>

<p>law the foreign ambassador who visited Hampi and he has done the photo graphs of Hampi Monuments.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 10.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  15°20'02".67N  76°27'58".86E</p>	
<p>29. Conservation of Ancient Fort Gate at Anegundi Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>The gateway in Anegundi is pre Vijayanagar's period and facing towards north outside the village anegundi in koppal to Gangavathi Road. This gate is in a cultivated field.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 8.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  15°21'17".87N  76°29'22".06E</p>	<p>The Ancient Fort main gate was built in massive with granite architectural/plain dressed stone members with two massive granite stone architectural tall door jambs, raised plat forms in rectangular shape, the surface is covered with huge granite dressed slabs on both sides. The ceiling of the gate is covered with the large rectangular massive granite slabs; the structure in the front tall ornamental door frame looks beautiful and attractive. The structure is sunken partially with the platforms found in highly disturbed condition surrounded by the earth accumulation and jungle.</p> <p>A study of conservation works shows that before taking up conservation work as per archaeological restoration norms each and every member was marked with numbers course by course till the bottom. Further, course of work followed was dismantling the respective members in order from the top ceiling.</p> <p>After the dismantling of the entire structure including foundation, the trench was filled with U.C.R stone packing and basement slab coping as per the original alignment. Further course of work was on the same line by following the numbers; the entire structure was restored including pillars, ceiling and terrace as per the estimate provisions. The pointing was executed with cement mortar in thin line. Finally WPC madras terrace</p>

	<p>roofing work carried out.</p> <p>The conservation works was found to have been as per archaeological codes, principles and guidelines without causing any damage to the architectural members and deviation.</p> <p>The new members introduced by carvings/finishing as per original in place of missing members are unavoidable in view of the protection and restoration of the monument and heritage. The work executed found satisfactory.</p> <p>Newly replaced architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original include: huge large and thick slabs (2.5 mts length) with dressing/finishing as per original replaced.Center ‘Lotus’ ceiling corner stones.</p> <p>Rectangular beams (2.00 to 2.5mts length) replaced by dressing /finishing, pillar bases, pillar, granite stone slabs with dressing and finishing replaced to the platforms.</p> <p>Pointing work attended with cement mortar in thin line and WPC madras terrace roofing work carried out.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any damage/harm to the architectural members and any deviation by following the original alignment etc was found to be satisfactory and deserves appreciation.</p>
<p>30. Conservation of Jain Basadi at Anegundi Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District.</p>	<p>The Basadi situated in the middle of the village facing East consists of Garbhagruha with cult deity and Antarala with architectural door frames and Navaranga with carved architectural pillars and pillared Mukhamantapa(Entrance Porch) belonging to pre Vijaynagara period. The exterior of the Basadi structure is built on a dwarf plinth moulding course with tall plain dressed stone Bhatti around up to the Kanta portion. Above the Kanta, Hara and Kapota with normal architectural carvings.</p>



### **History of the Monument:**

Jain Basadi at Anegundi is in pre Vijaynagar Style. This Basadi facing towards east side and style of Kalyana Chalukya of 12<sup>th</sup> Century. It has two Garbhagrah, Antarala Navaranga and Mukamanatapa.

Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs

### **GPS**

15°21'03".27N

76°29'28".61E

The ceiling and flooring, are finished with dressed granite rectangular slabs. The original broken and dead terrace provided with WPC leaking heavily was found in highly dilapidated condition.

While verifying the conservation works carried out, it is found that marks were numbered on each and every stone member both on interior and exterior showing the procedure of taking up conservation work before dismantling any part of the monument. Further in dismantling of monument architectural members begins with removal of dead weathering course material as per the archaeological conservation norms. Accordingly the whole temple structure top to bottom was dismantled except Garbhagraha. The original foundation trench sunken here and there was removed with the original material.

While executing the main conservation work of the temple the foundation trench was strengthened by constructing U.C.R stone masonry as per estimate. The resetting of main structure was followed as per numbers marked on each and every stone member up to the Kanta portion. In continuation, two top courses of Hara and Kapota were restored as per original. The entire structural work was completed mainly with original stones in the interior and partly with new stones on the exterior. The roofing and the flooring were finished as per original by using original stone members along with new stone members and dressed and finished as per original in place of missing. Thus the front pillared Navaranga was restored with the original members.

The front chejja and parapet around the temple with water drops completely were replaced with new stone members by carving and dressing as per original. The temple terrace water tightening was done with WPC, PCC and cement plaster.



	<p>Finally, the pointing work was done all over the interior and exterior of the monument in thin line with the cement mortar.</p> <p>Newly replaced architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original were: 69 members, New chejja , ceiling stones, northern side stone member, ‘Mulegamba’ (Corner pil lars), ceiling slab,pillar capital, inner veneering replaced and reset, threshold plane stone member,Granite stone pavement all around the temple laid with new members.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any damage/harm to the architectural members and deviation of alignment. Though they are broken and mutilated by mending or giving and hidden supports were not taken care. However, addition of new architectural members by carving /finishing as per original are highly objectionable as lot of members were used giving a new look to the monument as if it is modern temple. However, under these difficult circumstances of restoration work without providing new members in place of missing work cannot be completed and monument cannot be restored.</p> <p>In view of the need for protection of the monument and heritage under unavoidable circumstances the work executed may be treated as worth and considered a good contribution done to the archeological monuments. Hence the above work executed by new members in place of missing may be taken in the spirit of protection of heritage and relaxed from the any objectionable point.</p>
<p>31. Government Museum Navarang Dharwaz Raichur.</p>	<p>The Museum/Monument is situated on the Northern gate of the fortification in the heart of the town facing East.</p> <p>On comparison and verification of conservation works, it was found that,</p>



Estimated Cost: 20.00 Lakh

**GPS**

16°12'25".89N

77°21'09".08E

- a. The trees and bushes grown on fortification walls were; cut and cleaned on the top surface of the on the northern side in the surrounding, long back work cannot be seen. However, the present situation speaks lesser growth of vegetation on fortification wall where the work was executed.
- b. The fortification wall and the main gate on the northern side were in highly disturbed condition with missing stone members etc. Each stone member was marked with numbers course by course up to the bottom. The present situation of the fortification wall gives an impressive look without many gaps in the stone joints in perfect alignment top to bottom. Pointing and coping existing is evident that the work carried out in accordance with the estimate provision.
- c. M S large wire rope net provided to the wide area open to sky in the interior of main inner gate with M S channels, etc for stopping the entry of birds.
- d. Huge rectangular unfinished new stone blocks measuring about 2.5mts length were found lying in museum premises.
- e. Chain link G I Mesh about 2' height with angle supports fixed on the roof edges of south gate and it is open to sky.
- f. Solid granite slab flooring was provided around the baston. Pointing work with cement mortar with thin line was also done.
- g. On south entrance center ceiling huge stone 'Lotus' carvings are convenient for birds sitting and creating menace resulting accumulated excreta spreading at the main entrance. To avoid this temporary plastering work

	<p>was executed in round shape, which should have not been done as it spoils the architectural member, instead, a thin wire mesh covering would have been sufficient.</p> <p>It seems that while executing the conservation works, the full shape has been restored to the monument/museum as per original style in accordance with the estimate provisions and archaeological works' code, principles and guidelines etc without causing any harm / defacing / mutilation/deviation in the main structure.</p> <p>However, the work executed in accordance with the estimate provisions and bills tallied was found satisfactory.</p>
<p>32. Conservation of Venkateshwara temple complex Gabbur Devadurga Taluk Raichur District.</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on the South western side of Kalayani facing North within the village. The main temple of Sri Venkateswar is built in massive Granite architectural stone members consisting Garbhagruha dedicated to Lord Vishnu and western side a shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva with ornate door frame and Shikhara style of carvings below the ceiling, Antarala with rectangular Jalandar windows carved with floral designs, Navaranga with ornate pillars standing on architectural base with cushions and capital stones at the top. The temple ceiling is fully carved with beautiful Lotus flowers with buds on four sides. Mantap center ceiling carved with bigger size Lotus with petals and buds are more ornate. Main entrance door frame with beautiful architectural carvings and side Bhatti is provided with perforated rectangular Jalandar windows with standing 'Dwarapalas' and floral designs. The plinth of the temple is carved with the same floral architectural designs around on the exterior while the Bhatti with 'Devakostas' and 'Jalandaras' around the Mantap.</p> <p>The Antarala and Garbhagraha portion are built with solid massive dressed stone with Devakostas. The Adhistana is more</p>
 <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>The Venkateshwara temple complex at Gabbur, Devdurga Taluk Raichur District is 13<sup>th</sup> Century. There are number of monuments around this temple. Many of temples are covered with earth and thick jungle. The Venkateshwara temple consists</p>	

<p>of 2 Garbhagruha, one is for shiva and another one is for Vishnu, 2 Sukanasi and one Navaranga.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 40.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  16°18'23".53N  77°09'19".36E</p>	<p>ornate with the architectural carvings of 'Kumuda' mouldings around. The Kanta, Hara and Kapota are fully carved with the beautiful architectural motives, chejja with curved shape with miniature 'Kumuda' for dropping rain water, the parapet around is missing. The inner flooring and exterior stone pavement also existed originally. The entire structure was found in highly dilapidated/destructive conditions with missing of original architectural members. While studying this monument in comparison with the original photographs of before, during and after conservation works. It was observed that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Numbering of each and every stone course by course around the monument up to the Adhistana. It shows that the procedure followed for further conservation was by dismantling the dead terrace material and architectural members as per their respective numbers both on interior and exterior of the temple up to Adhistana.</li> </ol> <p>The restoration work resumed with the resetting of Adhistana surface with patti with dressed lofty granite slabs. Above this the Bhatti work was completed all over exterior of the Mantap with the original Jalandar floral rectangular architectural members with the similar newly carved members as per original in missing places. The Garbhagraha veneering was restored with the original available stones and the missing ones were replaced by newly carved architectural members as per original.</p> <p>The Kanta and Chejja portions were restored by following the original alignment around the temple by replacing newly carved architectural members as per original in missing places. Finally the parapet was restored along with rain water drops by cutting the new stones with dressing and finishing as per original style and fixed around the monument with the WPC and plain cement concrete. The missing original stone pavement was restored with new granite stones with dressing and finishing. Cement pointing</p>
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was done to outer veneering joints and stone pavement.

Finally the monument was cleaned and washed with the mild cleaning materials.


Newly carved architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original were: rain water drops, outer veenering stone members, new Chejja stones, parapet stones all around ,Stone pavement with granite slabs all around the temple with kerb stones provided.

### ISHWAR TEMPLE

This temple being very closely situated in the front of the above temple facing North consists of Garbhagruha, Antarala with architectural pillars provided with base stones cushion and capitals, Flooring and ceiling.

While studying the monument in comparison with the before, during and after conservation it found to be in collapsed and destructive condition with scattered architectural members and heavy deposit of earth around the temple structure.

During the course of conservation work, the monument surrounding debris was cleared along with the original architectural members of the monument by numbering each and every stone course by course as per conservation procedure. It is learnt that the original sunken foundation along with the temple structure was completely removed and restored with the old and new material by providing sand and boulder filling course followed by cement concrete bed with U.C.R course and cement concrete coping. Restoration of remaining Adhistana, Bhitti of Garbhagraha followed as per the procedure adopted in the restoration of other temples by adopting archaeological norms. The open pillared with Kakkshasana as per original plan and alignment including ceiling and flooring by replacing new architectural member carved/plain dressed members in place of

	<p>missing. Finally parapet stones, weathering course and pointing work were executed as in case of Venkateshwar temple above.</p> <p>Newly carved architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original were:huge massive granite beams of more than 2.00mts length replaced by dressing, large rectangular ceiling slab, capital stones, pillar capital base in round shape, pillars at Mantap carved as per original shape, huge beams, new chejja stones carving and finishing as per original, massive granite veneering stone members with 5 side dressing 2 courses below the chejja replaced eve beam, Parapet stones, rain water drops, Cement pointing and WPC work,Flooring work.</p> <p>The conservation work was carried out without harming /defacing/ mutilating /deviating original plan etc deserves appreciation.</p>
<p>33. Conservation of Mudgal Fort at Mudgal Raichur District.</p>  <p>Estimated Cost: 20.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b> 16°00'49".27N 76°26'05".31E</p>	<p>The Fort/Monument is situated on the way to Ilakal in Mudgal village by the side of hills facing North with large entrance gate built up in massive Granite stone masonry, tall and lofty walls running on top of hills with number of entrances and murlons.</p> <p>The conservation works carried out as per estimate provisions after conservation included:</p> <p>The monument walls had collapsed/developed cracks out of the plumb etc causing further deterioration to rest of the fortification walls and chances of missing original numbers.</p> <p>Under the circumstances stopping further detonation and protection of the monument works were taken up and restored as per original by using the same old material along with the new stone members and a few architectural carvings without causing any damage/defacing/mutilation/deviation as per archaeological norms and principles such as:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Newly carved fortification wall stone /plain dressed members were replaced as per original</li><li>b. Earthwork excavation, removal of vegetation done.</li><li>c. The front main gate right side collapsed partially restored with available stone members along with new stones to an extent of about 2.00mts height, 1.2mts width and 80.00 mts length as per original shape and style.</li><li>d. Fallen original Merlons collected and restored as per original.</li><li>e. In respect of Inner Gate (II) a collapsed wall portion missing with original stones was restored with new stones as per the original along with the parapet and coping concrete including attending – WPC</li><li>f. A dilapidated fortification wall connecting two entrances was restored with available original stones along with new stones in place of missing ones as per the original to the original height. The core between the two faces of the wall was filled with murum with granite boulders.</li><li>g. Pointing work done in cement mortar in thin line all over the area</li><li>h. Emergency gate in dilapidated condition was dismantled and restored with original stone material by adding new stones including finishing as per original and core between the two faces of the wall filled with murum and granite boulders.</li><li>i. The small entrances structure standing above the fort wall near the entrance facing the road built in lofty granite walls with an entrance passage which was in dilapidated condition was dismantled and restored as per original with the original material along with new</li></ul>
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	<p>dressed member.</p> <p>j. A dilapidated fort wall in front of Gate III entrance was restored to the original to the same height by using original and new stones by trimming and dressing wherever necessary.</p> <p>k. Another fort wall in front of Gate IV, in fully dilapidated condition and lot of stones missing was fully dismantled and restored with new stones along with old ones as per originality. No coping and pointing work done.</p> <p>l. At fourth entrance gate front face out of plumb removed and replaced with new material in missing places, while damaged brick masonry work on arch portion was restored in BBM and lime mortar as per original mouldings, geometrical and floral motifs.</p> <p>Over all work done was in accordance with archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any damage to the monument except using new stone in order to complete the work and maintain in original shape and good strength. The timely work done has really protected the monument from further destruction.</p> <p>The work executed deserves the appreciation.</p>
<p>34. Conservation of Sri Umamaheshwara temple at Umapur, Bidar District</p>	<p>The temple/monument, is constructed on a low height platform with Adhistana of massive rectangular stones with the carvings of Kumuda above this the plain Bhatti constructed the superstructure Vimana in Nagar style with a Kalasa in the center over the Amalakha is situated close to the village. At the bottom in the front carvings dancing and musician ladies figures are seen. The whole structure has been constructed in black Deccan trap. The temple inside consist Garbhagruha, Antarala and Navaranga with Kakkashasana in the front facing East, while</p>





### **History of the Monument:**

Umapura is 20 km from Basava Kalayana and 4 km from Hyderabad and Solapur NH. The entire Temple complex called as Uma Maheswara Temple Complex, major two temples in this complex one is Mahadeva and another is Umadevi temple.

Estimated Cost: 15.00 Lakhs

### **GPS**

16°53'20".79N

74°75'56".12E


other two entrances on the South and North.

The monument was found in developed with cracks on Vimana Gopura, veneering and in Adhistana. Some beams broken, Eve beams, Chejja and ceiling members missing. The heavily leaking madras terrace roofing broken with dead material due to lengthy period of sustaining.

It is found that the tall structure each and every stone member was numbered course by course in white color top to bottom from Vimana. It shows that before taking up the conservation works as per procedure of conservation method was followed. The dead terrace and Vimana members were dismantled by following the respective numbers course by course up to Bhatti and entrance porches. The ceiling and the front Mantapa was dismantled including portions of Garbhagruha, Antarala. Restoration work was taken up by resetting of the respective numbers in their original positions course by course up to Vimana by covering the ceiling over the pillared Mantapa and providing WPC roofing over the terrace. The missing Sukanasi retained was in its original position. The Mukhamantapa Kakkashasana disturbed with missing members was restored as per original. In the whole structure missing architectural members were replaced by carving/finishing as per original including providing stone pavement around.

Steps and parapet around the temple were provided without kerb stones including pointing all over the joints to both interior and exterior.

Newly replaced architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original. In case of GARBHAGRUHA massive granite Beams (each about 2.00mts length), Corner pillars, ceiling slab (@ Mantap), massive granite slabs on the interior of Garbhagraha. In case of ANTARALA: Door Jambs, threshold, Lalatmbimba, door jambs vertical supports, ceiling massive

	<p>large slabs, vertical supporting to the entrance of the plat form, interior, basement massive slabs on north east corner, granite, massive stone steps with 2 huge Balustrades carved and fixed, steps along with 2 Balustrades carved and fixed on North eastern corner.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any major damage to the architectural parts of the monument. Work was found to be satisfactory.</p>
<p>35. Conservation of Sri Yoganarasimha temple at Arakere, Srirangapatna Taluk, Mandya District.</p>	<p>The temple/monument is situated on the outskirts of village at a distance of 1.00 Km on the bank of irrigation tank and is built with granite architectural members facing North consisting Garbhagraha with small door frames above with Lalatbimba with architectural carvings. The front Mantap has pillars along with pillar bases and main entrance gate has architectural carvings. The front pillared Hall/Sabhamantap has a roofing.</p>
	<p>While studying the works it is found that the monument was in highly dilapidated condition with modern size stone masonry and brick masonry walls on the eastern side. The terrace roofing was broken with dead material; parapet and other architectural members were covered under heavy earth deposit hiding the plinth.</p>
<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Yoga Narasimha Swamy Temple situated in Arakere Village of Srirangapana Taluk, Mandya District is an ancient Temple. The Temple is constructed by Granite stone seems to be in Vijaya Nagar Style.</p>	<p>The numbers marked on each and every stone in red ochre colour course by course shows that before taking up conservation work for identification of the respective members, numbering procedure was followed. It shows that the entire temple was dismantled top to bottom, except Garbhagraha and Antarala portion. Further, the sunken foundation was removed with all the old material and restored by providing cement concrete bed and filled with U.C.R stones with a coping over it.</p>

Estimated Cost: 09.00 Lakhs

**GPS**

12°24'42".38N


76°49'21".78E

Further, restoration of main structure taken up by following the original alignment of the basement course of the platform with Adhistana. In continuation of further work the same alignment was restored in case of plinth of the platform by filling the center core with the same old and new material. In case of Bhatti portion, Kanta, Hara and Kapota majority of the members were missing; the restoration of pillared Mantap both on the interior and exterior of the temple was taken. The core of the Bhatti was packed with BBM and lime surkhi as per original. The floor was restored with massive dressed granite slabs along with newly replaced members as per the original.

The open front Sabhamantap was dismantled along with the platform and restored as per original by replacing the original members in their respective positions along with massive granite slabs. Similarly other members missing all over the temple were replaced by new carved/dressed plain members wherever necessary. The terrace of the temple water tightening was done with Madras terrace roofing, WPC and Yelahanka tiles. The Shikhara/Vimana was plastered and restored to the original shape with moulding designs in square receding order. The Mantap terrace was provided with the new parapet stones in granite cut and finished as per original along with water drops. 'Prabhavali' with stucco figures and Lion Idols restored as per original.

Finally, the pointing work was done all over the interior and exterior of the monument in thin line with the cement mortar. Lastly flight of steps was provided in front of the main entrance along with minor repairs to the 'Deepastamba'.

Newly carved architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original were : Door Jamb, Lintel and Chejja carved/plain dressed as per original, parapet stones massive granite stones, rectangular mouldings granite members carved and finished as

	<p>per original fixed to Dwajastamba, New wooden door shutters provided without frame, entrance flight of steps cut dressed and finished as per original. Bhatti veneering on North and Northeast corner carved and replaced as per original, capital stones replaced, Lalatbimba replaced, Beams, ceiling slab replaced as per original, W.P.C provided, Lion Idols, Front Prabhavali.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without causing any major damage to the original architectural parts of the monument treated was satisfactory.</p>
<p>36. Conservation of Varadarajaswamy Temple at Maddur, Mandya Distirct.</p>	<p>The monument is situated on the top of hillock/elevated area in southern height of the area/hillock with a huge/tall massive granite stone wall raised to the equal level of bottom or surface of temple. The entrance is provided with a tall main prakara gate with beautiful architectural members followed by a flight of massive granite steps through the massive granite stone wall passage.</p>
	<p>While taking rounds around and interior of the monument, it is found that the temple was constructed in massive granite architectural members in Dravidian style consisting Garbhagraha, Antarala with ornate door frames and Lalatbimba with highly ornate Lotus carving on the ceiling center, the interior of Garbhagraha, Antarala, Bhatti, Ceiling and flooring with the original members are safe, while on exterior of the temple only Adhistana with the architectural mouldings are available. Rest of the Bhatti and superstructure are totally missing.</p>
<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Maddur is situated on the Mysore – Bangalore Highway about 65 km from Mysore and 80 km from Bangalore.</p> <p>Protected Monument and is a living temple situated in heart of the Maddur Town. The Varadaraja temple is infact only a small part consisting of the Garbhagriha and Sukanasi. The</p>	<p>In case of exterior plinth and the interior Garbhagraha and Antarala each and every stone member was marked with numbers in red ocher color course by course till the bottom both on interior and exterior veneerings are existing. The work</p>

<p>Temple is either an early Chola or a pre-Chola Structure.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 10.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  12°35'25".77N  77°02'53".13E</p>	<p>executed indicates that the entire existing temple except some portions of Garbhagraha and Antarala was dismantled according to the numbers marked on respective stone members from top to bottom .after dismantling the terrace roofing dead material, further the foundation was restored in accordance with the estimate provisions.</p> <p>Restoration work of main building resumed with the Garbhagraha and Antarala Adhistana with original architectural members by following the original alignment course by course. Further, exterior of the Bhatti was restored totally with replacement of new massive dressed/finished granite stone members as per original all around the Garbhagraha and Antarala up to the terrace level by covering the large veneering height. New Chejja and coping courses were restored all around the temple with water spouts by carving/dressing and finishing as per original.</p> <p>In the absence/missing of original pillared Mantap, how the new Mukhamanatap work has been continued and finished totally with new architectural/dressed and finished massive granite members, pillar bases, pillars and pillar capital and Adhistana mouldings all-around including veneerings, ceiling, flooring etc with two small platforms in the front of Mukhamanatap is not known. It is not known on what basis archeological evidences estimate has been framed and work executed accordingly.</p> <p>Plain cement concrete over madras terrace was provided for water tightening. New stone pavement around the temple was laid with thick dressed granite stone members as per the estimate provision item. Lime mortar pointing work was done to stone masonry joints all over the temple interior and exterior including pavement.</p> <p>It is highly objectionable in view of archeological works code, principles and guidelines. Actually how this additional</p>
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	<p>Mukhamanatap work was executed in the absence of original evidences needs to be explored. Works have not been executed as per the provisions of archeological works code, principles and guidelines.</p>
<p>37. Conservation of Sri Gangeswara, Dharmeshwara, Veerabhadreshwara and Chandikeshwara swamy temple at Asandi, Kadur Taluk, Chikamagalur District.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Asandi village of Chikamagalur District is situated at a distance of about 22 kms form Kadur town. Kadur – Hosadurga road passes through Asandi Village. Asandi village is historically an important place where good numbers of ancient temples are existing. Sree Gangeswara and Bheemeswara temples of Asnadi are situated adjacent to the Hosadurga – Kadur road and in the middle of the village.</p>	<p>The monument is situated in the heart of the village built in schist stone on architectural mouldings Adhistana, facing East is a ‘Dwikuta’ style belonging to Hoysala style of arc hitecture. The temple consists of Garbhagraha with beautiful architectural door frame and Jalandra perforated windows, Antarala with beautiful door frame and Lalatbimba. Sabhamantap with the beautiful carvings of Lotus flowers with buds in the center and most ornate lathe turned pillars, with rectangular tall base round large cushions. In the middle there is bell shaped carving with beautiful glazy type finishing with four rows of similar pillars with Kakkashasana around. The exterior of the temple Bhatti is carved with Devakostas and pilasters around the Garbhagraha, whereas the open Mantap in the front with Kakkashasana is covered with the floral motifs above the Adhistana.</p> <p>The works executed shows that on the exterior of the temple each and every stone member was marked with numbers, in red ocher color course by course indicating that the procedure of conservation followed. After seeing the monument completed with conservation work it was seen that Bhatti portion was out of plumb with wide gaps and was, dismantled up to the roof level and reset with the same original members, by following their respective numbers and completed including Kanta, Hara, Kapota by replacing the old members with new members duly Carved / dressed and finished as per original including Sabhamantap (Aradhanamantap).</p> <p>Main entrance and Kakkashasana members on the south were found to be carved and finished ingranite as per original which is highly objectionable. The chejja portion was restored with the</p>

<p>This is dwikoota temple belongs to Hoysala period and is dated to 11-12 th century A.D.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 50.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b>  13°42'54".65N  76°05'32".77E</p>	<p>original architectural members along with new members in place of missing as per original.</p> <p>The missing parapet around the temple was restored as per original in new stones by cutting/dressing with water spouts. Water tightening with lime concrete terracing, laying madras terrace type roofing in lime Mortar was done. (No mention in bill copy). Stone flagging all-around the temple was done in dressed rectangular granite slabs with pointing work in cement mortar.</p> <p>Newly replaced architectural / plain dressed members replaced as per original were:Kakkashasana (about 2.5mtr x0.60mtr) in granite stones by carving and finishing as per original (objectionable), Bhatti vertical plain dressing stones replaced, Chejja stones,Kapota, Parapet Stones (Granite members objectionable)-Rain water drops, WPC course with BBM and PCC and cement plaster.</p> <p>The original stone pavement was dismantled and restored with granite and schist stone members.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed was done with the introduction of new granite massive stone members to the Kakkshasana) and to the base over the architectural schist plinth are highly objectionable. It should have been done in the schist stone only as per original otherwise should be restored in BBM with cement/lime plastering and camoflagging. Similarly instead of using granite stones parapet should have been restored with BBM with plastering as the heavy weight of granite members may affect due to heavy weight and crushing effect.</p> <p>Note: Use of any granite members strictly barred for the monument structures.This remark is applicable to all Kalyanchalukya and Hoysala temples.</p>
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38. Conservation of Sri Keshva and Eshwara temple group at Angadi, Mudigere Taluk Chikamagalur District.



**History of the Monument:**

Village Angadi of Chikamagalur District is estimated at about 50 km from Chikamagalur and about 15 km from Mudigere town. Which is a taluk quarters. The temple are built earlisest period often Hoysala. The carvings on the temple and the modling introduced are true and seen to belong to the earliest period of the Hoysala. The Vishnu image is a very beautiful example of figure sculpture and is standing in the open without any roof.

Estimated Cost: 65.00 Lakhs

ESHWAR TEMPLE

The monument is situated in the forest on an elevated area along with two other monuments, comprising a group namely Keshava, Veerabhadra and Mallikarajun at a distance of about 15km from Mudigere town. The structure is built in schist stones with architectural Adhistana mouldings for the plinth above with Bhatti with the architectural carvings of Devakostas and Pilasters up to the roof level. The ceiling of the temple is provided with massive granite rectangular slabs with disintegrated madras terrace type roofing is totally missing. The temple Garbhagraha has beautiful door frames and jambs along with Lalatbimba, while the Antarala door frame also is carved with the similar carvings. The pillared Mantap has majority original members missing, a few of them scattered here and there seen.

While studying the monument works in comparison with the photographic documentation of before during and after conservation, The numbers marked on each and every stone with red ochre colour on exterior and interior of the monument course by course up to the bottom shows that before taking up conservation works the procedure was followed as per archaeological principles.

It is assessed that the monument was dismantled top to bottom in accordance with the numbers up to the bottom last course. Regarding the foundation item of work was not mentioned in the estimate provision. Further the plinth consisting 5 plain courses was restored around, by following the respective original members as per the original alignment. The Bhatti restoration work followed on the lines of Adhistana work carried out up to the roof level along with Hara, Kapota, and Parapet etc by covering the ceiling of Garbhagraha and Antarala. The missing original pillared Mantap previously restored by the unknown sources in Stone masonry was dismantled and restored with the



**GPS**

13°03'26".78N

75°39'00".12E

new materials of pillars with basement stone, pillar capitals, side walls with massive granite dressed slabs, ceiling and flooring along with main gate entrance with flight of steps and carvings of architectural mouldings/plain dressed with new massive granite members.

The parapet around the Mantap was restored with new granite massive stone members with plain dressing by providing rain water drops in between. Weather- proof course was provided all over the ceiling with madras terrace roofing, lime concreting WPC.

Newly replaced architectural/plain members dressed as per original were: rectangular granite massive beams, massive granite ceiling slab, pillars with capitals bottom base and cushions, inner veneering massive granite stone members with 5 side dressing each 2.25mts x 2.5mts, Door Jamb, front pillars, granite flooring slabs replaced, steps, Balustrades - Outer veneering, -Parapet,Chejja-Rain water drops- Basement stones (6 layers) replaced.

The overall conservation work executed with introduction of new granite massive stone members to the entire exterior and interior of Mantap with new pillars, bases and capitals along with ceiling and flooring, entrance door frame work probably executed on the presumption of original existing Mantapa, (missing) is highly objectionable as per the archeological work code, principles and guidelines. The original architectural members either broken/mutilated should have been mended and reused for restoration as some of them were seen scattered in the front of the temple as per available photographs of before conservation work.

Note: The broken/mutilated/damaged original architectural members rejected or beyond the use were not collected and stacked at one place as they are of antique value and can be


shifted to the museums for protection and display.

### SRI VEERABHADRASWAMY TEMPLE

While studying the monument works, it is found that the structure built in schist stones with architectural Adhistana moldings for the plinth above with Bhatti with the architectural carvings of Devakostas and Pilasters up to the roof level. The ceiling of the temple is provided with the massive granite rectangular slabs with disintegrated madras terrace type roofing is totally missing. The temple Garbhagraha is beautifully carved with door frames and jambs along with Lalatbimba, while the Antarala door frame also is carved with similar carvings. In case of pillared Mantap, majority of original members were missing, a few of them scattered here and there were seen.

Numbers marked on each and every stone with red ochre colour on exterior and interior of the monument course by course up to the bottom indicated that before taking up conservation works, due procedure was followed as per archaeological principles.

It is assessed that the monument was dismantled from top to bottom in accordance with the numbers up to the bottom last course. Further, regarding the foundation work. Items are not mentioned in the estimate provision. Further the plinth consisting 5 plain courses was restored around by following respective original members as per the original alignment. The Bhatti restoration work followed on the lines of Adhistana work carried out up to the roof level along with Hara, Kapota, and Parapet etc by covering the ceiling of Garbhagraha. The missing original pillared Mantap previously restored by the unknown sources in Stone masonry was dismantled and restored with the new materials of pillars with basement stone, capitals, side walls with massive granite dressed slabs, ceiling and flooring along with main gate entrance with flight of steps and carvings of architectural moldings/plain dressed with new

	<p>massive granite members.</p> <p>The parapet around the Mantap was restored with new granite massive stone members with plain dressing, by providing rain water drops in between. Incomplete weather proof course was provided, resulting in heavy leakage and causing lot of damage to the monument.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed with introduction of new granite massive stone members to the entire exterior and interior of Mantap with new pillars, bases and capitals along with ceiling and flooring, entrance door frame work probably executed on the presumption of original existing Mantap, is highly objectionable since it is not in accordance with the archeological work code, principles and guidelines.</p> <p>The original architectural members either broken/mutilated should have been mended and restored as some of them were seen scattered in the front of the temple.</p> <p>The new Mantapa creation on the presumption should have been avoided, while framing the estimate itself. On what basis the Mantapa restored is a question mark (?).</p>
<p>39. Conservation of Govindeshwara temple at Koravangala, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District</p> 	<p>The Govindeshwara temple structure was built on an Adhistana with small architectural members in schist stones and the Bhatti with the architectural carvings of Devakostas and Pilasters up to the roof level, and, top courses with Kanta, Hara and Kapota with missing parapet and disintegrated roofing. The interior of the temple consists Garbhagraha and Antarala with ornate door frames, door jambs and lintels beautifully carved with perforated windows, floral motifs and the pillared hall in the front with the most ornate carvings of lathe turned pillars with bases at the bottom and round cushion at the top and pillar capitals etc. The main temple ceiling in the center has large lotus petals and buds beautifully carved. The whole temple structure stands on a raised</p>

<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Koravangala village of Hassan District is situated at a distance of about 13 km from Hassan. 2 to 3 km from Hassan Tiptur road. Koravangala village is historically an important place.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 50.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b>GPS</b> 13°03'14".73N 76°10'35".71E</p>	<p>Adhistana with little height found in the middle of thick vegetation and highly disturbed condition</p> <p>The monument /temple complex situated in the middle of the village facing East is built in schist stone architectural members of Hoysala style comprising a group of Sri Govindeshwara, Sri Nageshwar, Tangali Mantap and other structures.</p> <p>The Govindeshwara temple structure built on an Adhistana with small architectural members in schist stones and the Bhatti with the architectural carvings of Devakostas and Pilasters up to the roof level. Further, top courses with Kanta, Hara and Kapota with missing parapet and disintegrated roofing. The interior of the temple consists Garbhagraha and Antarala with ornate door frames, door jambs and lintels beautifully carved with perforated windows, floral motifs and the pillared hall in the front with the most ornate carvings of lathe turned pillars with bases at the bottom and round cushion at the top and pillar capitals etc. The main temple ceiling in the center with large lotus petals and buds beautifully carved. The whole temple structure stands on a raised Adhistana with little height found in the middle of thick vegetation and highly disturbed condition.</p> <p>While studying the monument works, the numbers marked on each and every stone member with red ocher colour on exterior and interior of the monument course by course up to the bottom, show that before taking up conservation works archaeological principles and procedures were followed.</p> <p>The monument was dismantled from top to bottom in accordance with the numbers up to the bottom last course. Further the foundation work was not mentioned in the estimate provision item. Conservation was taken up by following the respective original members as per the original alignment of Adhistana. The Bhatti restoration work was followed on the lines of Adhistana work carried out up to the roof level along with</p>
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Hara, Kapota, Parapet etc by covering the ceiling all over the temple along with restoration of Mantap with pillars and flooring. The Bhatti core was packed with Burnt brick masonry with cement mortar. The missing architectural members were replaced with /plain dressed new members including Kapota and Parapet. The flooring works inside was incomplete. Pointing was provided with cement mortar to stone joints. Weather proof course was provided all over the ceiling with madras terrace roofing, lime concreting WPC.

Newly replaced architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original were: newly carved architectural members outer veneering, chejja, parapet stones, rain water drops, cement pointing done to stone joints, WPC all over the temple at the top.

The overall conservation work executed is deviated by using number of new stones, and was found not- satisfactory. A number of original members either mutilated/defaced stacked in a huge heap should have been used by tracing their original place. The flooring work throughout the temple is incomplete.

#### NAGESHWAR TEMPLE

The Nageshwar temple structure is built on Adhistana small architectural members in schist stones and the Bhatti with the architectural carvings of Devakostas and Pilasters up to the roof level. Further, top courses with Kanta, Hara and Kapota with missing parapet and disintegrated roofing. The interior of the temple consists Garbhagraha and Antarala with ornate door frames, door jambs and lintels beautifully carved with perforated windows, floral motifs and the pillared hall in the front with the most ornate carvings of lathe turned pillars, provided with bases and round cushions and pillar capitals etc. The main temple ceiling in the center has large lotus petals and buds beautifully carved. The whole temple structure stands on a raised Adhistana

with little height found in the middle of thick vegetation and highly disturbed condition of parapet, terrace and missing members.

Works executed showed that numbers were marked on each and every stone member with red ochre colour on exterior and interior of the monument course by course up to the bottom shows that before taking up conservation works in accordance with archaeological principles.

It is assessed, that the monument was dismantled from top to bottom in accordance with the numbers up to the bottom last course. Further the foundation work was not mentioned in the estimate provision item. Further conservation was resumed following numbers of respective original members as per the original alignment of Adhistana. The Bhatti restoration work followed on the lines of Adhistana work carried out up to the roof level along with Hara, Kapota, Parapet etc by covering the ceiling all over the temple along with restoration of Mantap with pillars and flooring. The core was packed with Burnt brick masonry with cement mortar. The missing architectural members were replaced with /plain dressed new members including Kapota and Parapet. The flooring works inside were left incomplete. Pointing was provided with cement mortar to stone joints and weather proof course provided all over the terrace with madras terrace roofing in lime concrete with WPC.

Newly replaced architectural/plain dressed members replaced as per original were: –Bhatti architectural members left corner, chejja, small door jambs including Lalatbimba.

Overall Conservation work carried in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines was found satisfactory.

### TANGALI MANTAP


The Tangali most ornate open pillared Mantap built in Schist stones stands on a most ornate Adhistana with Kakkashasana in the interior and the exterior carved with beautiful flower motifs around and most ornate porched entrance with miniature shrines on both the sides of entrances on four directions. The floor and ceiling are provided with dressed and polished in schist slabs, while the ceiling center is fully carved with lotus flowers and buds.

While studying the monument works, the numbers marked on each and every stone with red ochre colour on exterior and interior of the monument course by course up to the bottom shows that before taking up conservation works the procedure followed as per archaeological principles.


After seeing the conservation works of monument it is assessed, that the monument was dismantled from top to bottom in accordance with the numbers up to the bottom last course.


The foundation work was not mentioned in the estimate provision item. Conservation work was taken up by following respective original members as per the original alignment of Adhistana. The Kakkashasana in the open Mantap was restored along with original members as per respective numbers, pillars and other members also restored along with the chejja, parapet courses.

The disturbed flooring work remains half done with the original members. Pointing work was done with cement mortar to stone joints in thin line. Weather proof course was provided all over the roof with madras terrace roofing in lime concrete with WPC. Newly carved architectural/plain dressed members as per original were– Missing architectural stone members at one of the entrance replaced


	<p>The overall conservation work carried out in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines was found satisfactory with the suggestion that scientific debris clearance around the monument, approach road, pathways and stone pavement provisions should have been provided in the estimate. In the absence of this, surroundings of the monument have thick vegetation and stagnation of water around the monument, causing a big threat to the monument. Protection may be provided by fencing around the monument as per archeological conservation norms.</p> <p>Conservation work executed is deviated by using number of new stones and found not satisfactory, as a number of original members either mutilated / defaced are stacked in a huge heap nearby should have been used by tracing their original place. The flooring work throughout the temple is incomplete.</p>
<p>40. Government Museum Madikeri</p>  <p>Estimated Cost: 10.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b> 12°26'12".08N 75°45'30".32E</p>	<p>The development works carried out and the following observations are as under:</p> <p>Size stone masonry work seen and verified along with estimate found correct.</p> <p>Coping cement concrete above size stone masonry carried out as per estimate item provision.</p> <p>Burnt brick masonry work executed seen and satisfied.</p> <p>PVC (oripalst) pipes works executed seen and satisfied.</p> <p>Wire cut modular brick masonry for pedestals works seen and satisfied.</p> <p>Matti/Nandi wood frame for windows and ventilation work seen and satisfied.</p> <p>Inspection chamber with burnt brick work seen and satisfied.</p>



	<p>Resetting of Mangalore tiles, fixing of Honne wood planks work carried out.</p> <p>Antifungal paint, emulsion painting to walls, synthetic enamel painting painted and applied as per estimate.</p> <p>Sal wood frames with teak wood planks (pedestals) and Sintex water tanks (1000 ltrs &amp; 500 ltrs capacity) provided work seen satisfied.</p> <p>Overall museum works were executed as per estimate provisions physically verified in terms of quality and quantity and found satisfactory estimate.</p>
<p>41. Government Museum Mysore</p>  <p>Estimated Cost: 25.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b> 12°18'07".31N 76°39'30".94E</p>	<p>Civil works of compound wall was in accordance with the estimate provisions. Compound wall constructed around the office of Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Mysore the following observations are made :</p> <p>The compound wall constructed long back, the foundation part hidden underneath the ground level which cannot be seen and evaluation cannot be assessed. The only visible part above the ground level executed in stone masonry (Wall) with cement mortar by providing for 02 main entrances.</p> <p>Stone masonry pillars in between at regular intervals with cement concrete coping at the top and stone masonry basement at the bottom. Over the compound dwarf wall M.S rectangular grills frames fixed along with rectangular poles on the East, North and South while on the west provided barbed wire with M.S angles (rear side of the museum).</p> <p>Two designed M.S gates fixed as per estimate provisions. (One on the East and another on the South West corner).</p> <p>Along this compound wall concrete slab covering the drain executed as per the estimate provisions.</p>

	<p>Within the compound around the main building, the gap in between area developed with beautiful landscaping by providing grass and plants.</p> <p>Garden lights with all necessary fittings etc as per estimate work executed. Sprinkler heads work executed.</p> <p>Under mentioned works not executed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cascade (water fall) of 12’ height (Estimate item No-5 of Part B)</li> <li>ii. Construction of pond of fountain about 10ft radius(Estimate item No-6 of Part B)</li> </ul> <p>Overall museum works executed as per estimate provisions physically verified quality and quantity wise found satisfactory.</p>
<p>42. Conservation of Sri Chennakeshva temple at Bherya, K.R.Nagar Taluk Mysore Distirct.</p>  <p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Bherya Village of Mysore District is at about 68 km from K.R. Nagar taluk place. Sree Channakeshava Temple is situated in the middle of the village Bilikrere Beur road</p>	<p>The monument/temple is situated in the middle of the village on a raised platform with open Pradakhashinapath around the temple, facing East built in schist stone architectural members of Hoysala style ,consists of Garbhagruha and Antarala with beautiful architectural carvings of door frames, Dwarapalas and Lotus buds motifs and ornate Lalatbimba etc with a front ornate pillared Mantap, having most ornate Lotus buds with intricate carvings of exquisite beauty in the ceiling center of Navaranga. The main entrance door frame has standing ‘Dwarapalas’, Lalatbimba missing and supported by two most ornate architectural pillars is more impressive. The temple is carved with architectural pillars, Devakostas around and on the Bhatti below, Adhistana carvings of a few ‘Ramayana stories’ are seen in the front. Above the Bhatti portion consisting Kanta, Hara, Kapota and Parapet is totally missing. The approach to the main temple seems to have been provided probably with the entrance porch, which can be assumed by the architectural ruins/remains scattered in the front.</p>

<p>passes through Behrya Village.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 30.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b></p> <p>12°35'27".65N</p> <p>76°20'59".78E</p>	<p>While examining the monument each and every architectural members both exterior and interiors are found with the marks of red ochre color course by course clearly speaking the story of dismantling and resetting of archaeological monument conservation works, in accordance with the works code and principles.</p> <p>It is seen that the monument except Garbhagruha inner face, the entire temple was dismantled following the running numbers course by course up to the bottom. Regarding removal and relaying the foundation nothing is mentioned in the estimates. As per the estimate basement course was provided and restored temple Adhistana as per the original by following the alignment and the respective members as per the numbers by giving the side support of brick masonry in cement mortar.</p> <p>The Bhatti portion has been restored as per the original by core filling in between the walls with BBM and cement mortar up to the roof level. The most of the missing original members of Kanta, Hara, Kapota and Parapet are carved as per original style and replaced all around the temple. A few architectural/plain dressed members of Bhatti, Adhistana were replaced as per original. The interior of the temple was replaced by new beams and pillar capitals.</p> <p>The missing architectural member on the front main entrance was replaced with a heavy block of rectangular schist plain stone. Pillared hall restored with flooring followed by covering ceiling slabs as per original without harming/ defacing/ mutilating/ deviation of the orientation etc. WPC provided all over the temple. Stone pavement was provided all around the temple and steps with balustrades at the entrance. Pointing work in cement mortar in thin line both on exterior and interior executed.</p>
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	<p>Missing original members replaced with new members by carving /plain dressing as per original were: –Beam s supporting roof, – Pillar capitals,- Plain finished members (B hitti), Plain and architectural numbers replaced on Bhitti,- Chejja stones, Rectangular massive schist stone fixed on the front entrance.,- Parapet stone members plain dressed replaced as per original. The front plat form first basement course was reset with original stones, further top course provided with massive granite dressed stones. Granite rectangular massive stone steps provided to the staircase along with 2 Nos Balustrades. Stone pavement all around the temple provided, Cement pointing done to stone joints. WPC provided all over the temple at the top.</p> <p>The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archeological work codes, principles and guidelines is satisfactory. However, the scratches of rubbing of architectural stone members on Adhistana and Bhitti should have been avoided by the contractor. Since this is unavoidable during the course of execution of works sometimes due to the negligence of workers/difficulty in assembling the massive members in minor rear cases cannot be viewed seriously.</p>
<p>43. Conservation of Sri Bhujngeswara temple at Umathur, Chamarajanagar District.</p> 	<p>The monument/temple is situated within the tall prakara wall in the middle of the village, facing East built in granite stone architectural members of Chola style and consists of Garbhagruha and Antarala with architectural carvings of door frames and Lalatbimba etc with a front architectural pillared Mantap, with the carvings of ‘Pearl/Pendants’ ‘Mala ’ at the bottom and fluted with a band in the center and at the top floral motifs. Some of them with bell motifs with round cushion and square capital with lotus petals. There is a beautifully carved ‘Nandi’ in the Antarala, whereas the cult deity of Lord Shivalinganga called ‘Bhujangeshwara’ is in the Ga rbhagruha with Shikhara built in BBM with lime mortar and stucco</p>

<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Sree Bhujangeswara Temple at Ummattur Village is situated at about 30 km from Chamarajanagar.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 41.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b><u>GPS</u></b></p> <p>12°35'27".84N 76°20'59".87E</p>	<p>moldings/figures highly disturbed and missing. The main entrance with a tall and large door frame with architectural carvings from top to bottom with Lalatbimba is more impressive. while in the interior there are two raised platforms with architectural pillars on both sides of the entrance namely 'UTSAVA MANTAPA' &amp; 'SABHA MANTAPA', akin to this a pillared cloistered Mantapa running on South and South west of the main temple. The approach to the main entrance begins with the visit to the tall monolithic lofty granite architectural 'DEEPASTAMBA' with the most attractive carvings of female dancing figures above the rectangular portion of the bottom. In the middle the fluted carvings with a round cushion at the top above which an inverted lotus petals with square shape at the top probably for placing Oil lamps for illuminating the surrounding and temple as well.</p> <p>Within the prakara on the North western side small Devi shrine is located with small Garbhagruha, Antarala and pillared Mantapa and a tall Shikhara facing East built with BBM in lime mortar. There are other sub shrines built in granite stones with architectural carvings in the interior with cult deities.</p> <p>The entire temple complex was found in highly deteriorated condition with collapsed walls/out of plumb accumulation of earth deposit with wild vegetation grown giving shelter to poisonous insects. The terraces were broken and dead, leaking heavily (known from the interior ceilings etc). It is also noticed that some stone masonry walls are constructed inside the temple. The ceiling and flooring members are missing and plinth sunken heavily.</p> <p>While examining the conservation works executed, it is noticed that numbering of each and every stone member of the temples and shrines inside the complex, in red ochre color was done indicating that procedure of archaeological conservation of</p>
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monuments were followed, before taking up the work. Next work continued with the dismantling of terrace, ceiling, Bhatti and Adhistana except Garbhagruha interior up to the last course of the bottom.

The weak sunken foundation was removed and strengthened by laying cement concrete bed with U.C.R stone masonry and cement concrete coping.

It is seen that the monument except Garbhagruha inner face, the entire temple was dismantled following the running numbers course by course up to the bottom. As per the estimate basement course was provided and temple Adhistana was restored as per the original by following the alignment and the respective numbers of the members as per the original.

The Bhatti portion was restored as per original by core filling in between the two faces of walls (veneerings) with BBM and cement mortar up to the roof level. Most of the missing original members of Bhatti, Kanta, Hara, Kapota and Parapet were replaced by newly carved architectural members in place of originals, on the Northern side mainly and other places. The ceiling and flooring members and pillars also were carved and replaced in place of missing originals as per original style of architecture. WPC with lime concrete was provided on terrace and all over the temple. Pointing work in cement mortar in thin lines both on exterior and interior was also executed.

The existing original Vimanais in highly disturbed condition with some portions missing and required modular's service is unfinished. Thus, the conservation work is required to all the sub shrines – Yaga Mantap, Sangeeta Mantap, Valli Shrid evi Subramaneshwar temple and Paravati temple were dismantled and restored as per original on the same lines of main temple by replacing with new architectural members in place of missing originals WPC with lime concrete was provided all over sub

shrines and cloistered Mantap, Sabha Mantap. Pointing work in cement mortar in thin line also was executed.

Missing original members replaced with new members by carving /plain dressing as per original.

#### MAIN TEMPLE -BHUJANGESHWAR

Nos of main temple exterior Bhatti missing massive granite members measuring 1.5 to 2.5mt length replaced as per original.

Chejja granite massive members carved as per original replaced.

Parapet granite stones (size 2.00 to 2.50mts) replaced as per original dressing. Rain water drops carved/finished as per original replaced

Front missing tall pillar carved and replaced in southern entrance of Mantap. Beam in the interior Garbhagruha. Cross ceiling slab replaced in Garbhagruha.

#### YAGA MANTAP

Massive granite beams. Pillar capital stones finished as per original replaced.

#### VALLI SHRIDEVI SUBRAMANESHWAR TEMPLE

Massive Bhatti members finished as per original replaced.

#### PARAVATHI TEMPLE

Massive rectangular shape beams. Total flooring inside with massive granite slabs dressing/finishing as per original replaced. Granite cross ceiling slabs replaced in the portico as per original.

The total exterior members replaced including Adhistana. Adhistana Patti mouldings replaced by carving as per original. Kumudha stone mouldings of Adhistana carved and replaced as per original.

Massive granite single line dressing finished (veneering measuring 2.00 to 2.5mts length, 0.60mt height and 18cms thickness approximately) restored.

Kanta stone replaced as per original (3.00 to 4.00mts length). Chejja stones with single line dressing (each 3.00 length appr) replaced.

Parapet stones carved/finished as per original (each measuring 4.00mt length by 30 cms height). Entire stone pavement restored as per original. Cement pointing done to stone joints. WPC provided all over the temple at the top.

The overall conservation work executed was in accordance with the archeological work codes, principles and guidelines, the work completed without causing any damage /harm /mutilation /defacing the original members and are satisfactory.


However, addition of plenty of new members should have been avoided by tracing and using the available original members on the site. In case such effort failed to get the original members/reusing of broken members by mending etc beyond use can be justified. However, under the tight unavoidable circumstances replacing with new members as per original for protection and original shape is a must, and can be treated as justice done to the heritage monument for the posterity.

The overall conservation work executed in accordance with the archeological work codes, principles and guidelines is satisfactory.

Scratches of rubbing of architectural stone members on Adhistana and Bhatti should have been avoided by the contractor.

Since this is unavoidable during the course of execution of works sometimes due to the negligence of workers/difficulty in



	<p>assembling the massive members, minor and rare cases cannot be viewed seriously.</p>
<p>44. Conservation of Kalyani and Sri Bhuvaneshwari Mantapa at Melkote, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya Distirict</p>	<p>The monument is situated in the middle of the village on the bank of a large Kalyani (bathing ghat of Devotees). While studying the monument works in comparison with the photographic documentation it is found that:</p> <p><u>BHUVANESHWARI MANTAP</u></p>
	<p>The works were carried out by the contractor in accordance with the estimate provisions. Before beginning of conservation works, the thickly grown jungle, bushes around the monument was removed and cleared. Secondly the disintegrated WPC including Gopura on the top of Mantap, was dismantled carefully without causing any damage to the monument restored with the lime concrete (Surkhi) with lime plaster coating as per original (WPC). Granite stone flooring with dressed stone of rectangular/square shape was provided all over the inner surface of the Mantap, while Granite stone pavement around the monument was provided all over the surrounding of the monument with pointing and Stone joints in cement mortar in thin lines including inner floor of the Mantap.</p>
<p><b>History of the Monument:</b></p> <p>Melkote in Mandya District is at about 40 km from Mysore. It is a tourist center and much number of visitors is visiting Meleukote daily. It is a state protected monument. The Kalyani theerth which is situated at a small distance is said is have been in existence from the time of Ramnujacharya the propagator of Vishitadwaitha philosophy. There are many manataps surrounding this kalyani. Out of these Bhuvaneshwari manatp is very unique and important. The pillars found here are above 6 feet and vary simple in feature.</p>	<p><u>KALAYANI (NORTH BANK)</u></p> <p>It is situated on the north bank in front of Dhara Mantap and was found in highly disturbed condition with undulated surface and missing granite stone pavement. The Same has been restored as per the original by using similar new stone members' granite slabs measuring 0.60mt to 1.20mt all around the tank bund over sand bed.</p> <p>Front edge of Dhara Mantap was restored with the granite slab surface as per the original in place of missing members. The dilapidated /missing wall was restored with new stone masonry</p>

<p>This kalyani is of almost importance among the Astatheerthas in Melukote.</p> <p>Estimated Cost: 50.00 Lakhs</p> <p><b>GPS</b> 12°39'53".61N 76°34'59".05E</p>	<p>wall in cement mortar. Open arches causing a lot of public nuisance were enclosed in brick masonry and plastered. The damaged granite stone flooring was been dismantled and restored as per original on sand bed with rectangular granite slabs (Measuring 1.50 to 2.50 mts length). Weather proof course was done as per estimate item provision. Joints' pointing was done with cement mortar. The four side parapet was dismantled and reset, plastering, modeling work done and restored as per original and painted. The four side parapet restored with brick masonry and cement plastering.</p> <p><u>PAKASHALA</u></p> <p>The open granite pillared Pakashala structure located on the bank of Kalayani was dismantled and reset as per their respective numbers marked top to bottom. The Parapet and WPC were restored as per estimate provisions in BBM lime surkhi (WPC), plastering with cement mortar.</p> <p>Granite stone flooring was provided inside the Pakashala by dressing and finishing as per original with the old and new stone members.</p> <p><u>16 PILLARED MANTAP</u></p> <p>This is located on the Northern bank of the Kalayani with missing parapet disintegrated weather proof course, the center raised platform in highly disturbed condition with highly disturbed flooring around, was dismantled and reset as per the original, after restrengthening by resetting the original members in their respective places along with the new members. The missing Chejja was restored as per original by replacing with new members in place of originals missing ones by carving and finishing as per original.</p> <p>The Parapet along with WPC was restored in BBM and plastered with lime surkhi as per estimate provision.</p>
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#### 06 PILLARED MANTAP

Weather proof course and parapet inside flooring and pavement found in highly disturbed condition removed and reset as per original by providing new parapet along with WPC in BBM as per estimate. Stone pavement was done as per original in new stone members by dressing and finishing as per original.

#### EASTERN BANK

The eastern cloistered Mantap, front pavement and inner flooring found in highly disturbed condition with missing original stone members was restored as per original pattern by replacing with new members with dressing and finishing to the length of 73.00 mts, flooring 28.00 mts with cement pointing in thin line.

#### BHUVARAHHA MANTAP

The highly disturbed parapet along with weather proof course with dead material broken and heavily leaking with disturbed and missing flooring member including the construction of stone masonry wall work was taken up and restored, flooring work was done with new members in place of missing ones. Stone masonry wall was constructed in cement mortar and parapet above the roof restored in BBM with lime surkhi including providing WPC to roofing. Pointing was done all over the flooring and stone masonry.

#### PARAKALA MANTAP

The highly damaged and broken original members of granite flooring were removed and replaced with new granite stone slab members with dressing and finishing as per original. The broken roof leaking heavily was removed along with damaged Parapet and restored as per original in BBM and lime surkhi.

The entrance Mantap on the southern side of Kalayani found in highly damaged and leaking condition was removed and restored as per original in brick masonry with plastering and modeling etc in lime mortar as per original in accordance with the estimate provisions.

#### KANCHI MUTT (SOUTH BANK)

The highly leaking with dead material and cracks was removed and replaced with new material in BBM with lime surkhi and plastering, while granite stone flooring highly disturbed with missing stones was restored on the sand bed as per the original with dressing and finishing with new members in place of missing originals.

#### WESTERN CLOISTERED MANTAP (SALU MANTAP)

The lengthy flooring and parapet along with roofing in highly disturbed condition were removed, restored with BBM with lime surkhi as per original.

Terrace was provided with WPC (BBM and lime surkhi plastering). The flooring was restored as per the original with the new members by dressing and finishing on the sand bed. Work was completed by pointing the joints in cement mortar in thin lines.

#### CHAINLINK MESH WORK AT RAJAGOPURA

The chain link mesh work at Rajagopura with bed concrete. Size Stone Masonry in CM 1:6 and M S Rectangular pipe works are executed.

The overall conservation work executed by the introduction of new granite massive stone members to the entire complex in various structures around the tank was found unavoidable under the tight circumstances of restoring the entire complex. Moreover material and work match with the original work as

less stone material was used when compared with the required quantity as all the missing parapets are executed only in BBM with lime mortar which reduces the weight on the structures.

Hence the work executed is almost in accordance with the archaeological work codes, principles and guidelines without harming the originality of the monument and causing any damage to the architectural members while executing the work. Hence considered most satisfactory.

## 5.2 Technical Evaluation Report by Archeological Engineer

A detailed technical evaluation was carried out by Archeological Engineer in case of those monuments for which bill copy was provided by KAD. 10 Monuments in Mysore Division for which bill copy was received have been evaluated and below is the summary report of one such monument.

**MONUMENT NAME: CONSERVATION OF KALYANI AND SRI  
BHUVANESHWARI MANTAPA AT MELKOTE, PANDAVAPURA TQ, MANDYA  
DISTRICT**

Sl. No	Particulars of the Item	Quantity as per Estimate	Quantity as per Bill Copy
1	Vegetation removal	Full work (Rs10,000.00)	Full work (Rs. 10,000.00)
2	Dismantling Weather Proof course	293.00 Cum	524.72 Cum
3	Dismantling plastering	1377.13 Sqm	1001.16 Sqm
4	Numbering & removing the stone members		
	a. Ceiling Slabs	222.00Sqm	132.57 Sqm
	b. Beam Stones	159.00 Rmt	62.60 Rmt
	c. Pillar Capitals	44 Nos	10 Nos
	d. Pillars	98.40 Rmt	31.10 Rmt
	e. Pillar base	44 Nos	Not executed
	f. Basement Stones	160 Rmt	52.00 Rmt
	g. Flooring Stones	1000.00 Sqm	Not executed
5	Supplying of Solid granite Stone		
	a. Beams	40.60 Rmt	18.60 Rmt
	b. Ceiling Stones	162.00 Rmt	57.18 Rmt
	c. Flooring Stones	495.00 Sqm	952.13 Sqm
6	Dressing as new stone members		
	a. Beams	60.90 Rmt	23.72 Rmt
	b. Ceiling Stones	267.00 Sqm	58.89 Sqm
	c. Flooring Stones	630.00 Sqm	1185.59 Sqm
7	Resetting stone members		
	a. Basement Stone	160.00 Rmt	52.00 Rmt
	b. Pillar base	44 Nos	Not executed
	c. Pillars	98.40 Rmt	31.10 Rmt
	d. Capitals	44 Nos	10 Nos
	e. Beams	159.00 Rmt	62.60 Rmt
	f. Ceiling Stone	186.75 Sqm	132.57 Sqm

