

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor
General of India
on “Preservation and Conservation of
State Protected Historical Monuments
and Antiquities in Karnataka”**

**Government of Karnataka
Report No. 9 of the year 2024
Performance Audit - Civil**

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Preface

1. This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Karnataka under Article 151(2) of the Constitution to be tabled in the State Legislature.
2. The Report contains the results of Performance Audit on Preservation and Conservation of State Protected Historical Monuments and Antiquities in Karnataka covering the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.
3. The audit was conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Why did we choose this topic?

Monuments built and antiquities left behind by different dynasties form the backbone of Karnataka's rich and varied heritage. The Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage is primarily responsible for protection and conservation of ancient monuments, museums and heritage buildings in the State. The preservation and conservation of historical monuments and antiquities is of utmost importance to build a strong sense of belonging.

Karnataka's rich and varied heritage has been established by distinguished ruling dynasties over the years. There are 1,453 notified protected monuments in the State (March 2022).

A Performance Audit on a similar subject was included in the Audit Report of CAG of India for the year ended March 2011. The Government had then agreed to implement audit recommendations relating to heritage management database of assets, conservation and management of heritage sites.

To assess the extent of implementation, a Performance Audit has been conducted to evaluate the efforts in preservation and conservation of ancient historical monuments, archaeological sites and artefacts in the State, as envisaged in the extant Acts and Rules notified by GoK.

This Performance Audit covers monuments and museums that are exclusively administered by and under the purview of the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage.

What we found and recommended?

PLANNING AND FINANCIAL MANGEMENT

The Department has not formulated any long-term plan or priority list for excavation, preservation and conservation of monuments. Resultantly, it had no mechanism to assess the fund requirement or human resource required for discharging its mandated activities. The Department incurred an expenditure of ₹ 123.65 crore during 2017-18 to 2022-23, of which ₹ 37.22 crore constituted administrative expenditure. The total revenue generated during the same period was ₹ 1.68 crore from entry fee, parking fee, sale of publications, etc. The action plans for departmental works were prepared based on the final budget approved by the Legislature and the Department did not prepare Annual Conservation Plans. Allocation of funds by the Government, (specifically for maintenance of monuments) was grossly inadequate and was not need-based. *Audit recommends that the Department should prepare a long-term plan, medium term plans and annual conservation plans to protect and conserve the identified monuments. Further, the requirement of technical manpower and financial resources should be projected based on the plans to carry-out the mandated activities.*

(Chapter-II)

IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF MONUMENTS

The core activities of the Department like exploration, excavation, identification and assessment of ancient monuments and archaeological remains were not carried out effectively in the absence of guidelines and a comprehensive policy for excavation and exploration. Audit noticed certain inadequacies in excavation and exploration activities. The Directory of protected monuments, the only authentic source of information to public, was incomplete and inaccurate. Monuments and archaeological sites listed as protected monuments were found missing during joint physical verification. The Department did not maintain a list of ancient monuments “yet to be notified as protected monuments”, for which proposals had already been sent to Government. *Audit recommends that the Government may formulate a specific policy for excavation in the State. Further, a suitable mechanism may be devised to prioritize excavation works and periodically report the findings. Immediate action needs to be taken for updating the directory of protected monuments (indicating present status) and also for notifying unprotected monuments.*

(Chapter-III)

PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS

Audit evaluated Department’s efforts in conservation and preservation of monuments and noticed that there were no specific guidelines for periodical inspections of monuments. The Department failed to notify its jurisdiction in and around the monuments by putting up protection notice boards. There was lack of sufficient security and protective measures like fencing/installation of CCTV *etc.* at many locations. During joint inspection, Audit found that Departmental offices operated in monuments and few unauthorised constructions/ encroachments were noticed adjacent to protected monuments. There were insufficient public amenities such as approach roads, toilets, *etc.* and no feedback mechanism to obtain suggestions from visitors. The Government/Department did not specifically assess the financial and manpower requirement for preservation and Conservation of monuments. *Audit recommends that the Government should formulate a specific State Policy for Conservation of Monuments, in line with the National Policy. Department should formulate a comprehensive guideline for inspection of monuments, regularly duly fixing targets for officers. The Department should ensure proper access roads to all archaeological sites, put up bilingual signage boards providing adequate information and also ensure availability of basic public amenities.*

(Chapter-IV)

FUNCTIONING OF MUSEUMS

Museums preserve, interpret, promote the natural and cultural inheritance of humanity and provide for understanding and promotion of natural and cultural heritage. The Department did not devise specific guidelines on functioning/maintenance of museums and periodicity for inspection/ physical verification of artefacts. None of the Museums jointly inspected had proper storage facilities for safe keeping of artefacts kept as reserve. The artefacts were found lying haphazardly on the floor or outside the Museum building exposed to the nature. The Department did not have a periodic Rotation Policy for displaying the artefacts and Audit noticed that the buildings housing the museums were maintained poorly and without basic infrastructure. Except for provision for CCTV, no other modern security arrangements like alarm systems, metal detectors, magnetic stiches, glass break detectors, hand baggage X-ray machines, etc. were found at the museums and art gallery. *Audit recommends that Department should formulate guidelines for maintenance of museums on par with Archaeological Survey of India's Manual. The Department should devise a mechanism to conduct periodical inspection and verification of artefacts and antiquities.*

(Chapter-V)

Government's response to Audit recommendations

Government of Karnataka accepted all the Audit recommendations and assured that necessary action would be taken, wherever required.



CHAPTER – I

Introduction

CHAPTER - I

Introduction

1.1 Our heritage is what we have inherited from the past, to value and enjoy in the present and to preserve and pass on to future generations. Our heritage comprises of historical sites, buildings, monuments, objects in museums, artifacts and archives. Heritage and Conservation have become important themes in cultural identity and for preservation of history. Monuments with historical and architectural importance must be preserved carefully to build a strong sense of belonging.

Archaeological sites have long been a part of heritage and their display attracts significant tourism. The State of Karnataka has a rich and varied heritage as distinguished ruling dynasties have left behind their indelible impressions through architecture. Innumerable monuments in Karnataka are living testimony of this Heritage. Thus, the preservation and conservation of historical monuments and antiquities is of utmost importance.



Picture No. 1.1: Mysuru Palace, Mysuru.

Some parts of North and Central Karnataka were under the rule of the Nandas and the Mauryas (4th and 3rd century BCE). Fourteen Rock Edicts of Ashoka have been found in Karnataka so far and amongst them are the 13th and 14th edicts found at Sannati in Kalaburagi district. The language used in the above inscriptions is Prakrit and the script used therein is 'Brahmi'. The contributions made by the Kadmbas of Banavasi, Gangas of Talakadu, Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyana, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, Vijayanagar Empire and Mysuru Wadiyar are testimony to the rich cultural Heritage of the State.

The diverse architectural riches of Karnataka include many Temples, Forts, Stupas, Palaces along with various inscriptions engraved on rocks, stones, walls, *etc.* The following part introduces one to the rich heritage of Karnataka, which would be useful in appreciating the subsequent Chapters containing

Audit Observations. These sites are being managed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) or by the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Government of Karnataka.

Pre-historic sites: These are found scattered on the river valleys of Krishna, Bhima, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Cauvery, Hemavathi, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Manjra, Pennar, and Netravati and on their tributaries. Pre-historic studies in India started with the discovery of ash mounds at Kupgal and Kudatini in 1836 by Cuebold, a British officer in Ballari region, which then formed part of Madras Presidency. Subsequent discoveries have revealed the existence of Stone Age Culture with innumerable Pre-historic sites in Karnataka. The early inhabitants of Karnataka knew the use of iron far earlier than the people of North India as evidenced by the Iron weapons and tools dating back to circa 1500 B.C, found at Hallur in Hirekerur Taluk of Haveri district.

Badami Cave temples: Badami cave temples are a set of Hindu and Jain cave temples located in Badami, a small town in the Bagalkot district in the northern part of Karnataka. The caves are important examples of Indian rock-cut architecture, especially Badami Chalukya architecture and earliest date from the 6th century.

Hampi Monuments: Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Vijayanagara District, east-central Karnataka. Hampi's ruins are spread over 4,100 hectares and it has been described by UNESCO as an "austere, grandiose site" of more than 1,600 surviving remains of the last great Hindu kingdom in South India that includes "forts, riverside features, royal and sacred complexes, temples, shrines, pillared halls, mandapas, memorial structures, water structures and others".

Stupas: Kanganahalli, situated about 3 km from Sannati, is an important Buddhist site where an ancient Mahastupa was built. It is on the left bank of the Bhima river in Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi district. Kanaganahalli is the excavation site of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Organisational setup

1.2 The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, which was established in the state in 1885 was merged with the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage (the Department) in February 2012. The Department, which is under the administrative control of the Tourism Department, is responsible for protection and conservation of ancient monuments, museums and heritage buildings in the State. The following chart depicts the hierarchy of the Department.

Chart No. 1.1: Organisational structure of the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage

Source: Information furnished by Department

For administrative purposes, the state has been divided into four divisions, *i.e.*, Bengaluru, Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Mysore. The Archaeological Conservation Engineers (ACEs) and the Deputy Directors are further assisted by Archaeological Conservation Assistants (ACAs), Assistant Directors and Archaeological Assistants (AAs) in preservation and conservation of heritage monuments and by Assistant Directors and Curators in maintenance of Government Museums (including one Art Gallery).

Legal framework

1.3. Article 49 of the Constitution of India makes it binding on the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest (of national importance) from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) notified The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 (Act) and The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1965 (Rules) for preservation of ancient and historical monuments and Archaeological sites and remains and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other similar objects in the State. The Government had also notified The Karnataka Treasure Trove Act, 1962 and The Karnataka Treasure Trove Rules, 1963 for dealing with acquisition and preservation of treasures. No further revision or amendments took place after the notification of the above acts and rules.

Functions of Department

1.4. The main functions of the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage *inter alia* include Archaeological explorations, excavations,

conservation of Ancient Monuments, study of early coins, publications of academic and research books, development and maintenance of Museums and organizing cultural and educational activities, *etc.* The following activities broadly fall under the scope of the Department:

- a. Identifying Heritage buildings and areas on the basis of their historical, architectural, environmental and ecological values and grading them;
- b. Proposing legal provisions regarding Heritage conservation;
- c. Carrying out programs of Heritage conservation in association with public, NGO's, publicity campaign to identify Heritage areas and buildings;
- d. Publications on Heritage towns, arranging exhibitions and bringing out manuals on Heritage conservations and productions of documentary films and arranging cultural programmes;
- e. Creation of Heritage Fund in association with UNESCO, INTACH, Government of India, State Government and other private bodies; and
- f. Preparation of maps pertaining to heritage areas through GIS, Remote Sensing and survey.

In addition, the Department has been carrying out the conservation and developmental works relating to the heritage buildings in six heritage areas¹ because of their historical background since March 2004. In December 2012, 14 more areas² have been declared as Heritage areas and brought under the purview of the Department. Also, the Department carries out conservation works in respect of certain monuments through public private partnerships considering the proposals received from various organisations, trusts, *etc.*

¹ Mysuru, Srirangapattana, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur and Kittur.

² Sannathi, Nagavi, Kamatagi, Badami, Aihole, Bangalore, Lakkundi, Banavasi, Talakadu, Balligavi, Belur, Halebeedu, Malkheda and Melukote.



Picture No. 1.2: Halebidu temple built by Hoysala's, Hassan District.

State Protected Historical Monuments and Antiquities

1.5 There are 1,453 protected monuments in the State as per the Directory of Protected monuments published by the Department. 844 of them are State protected monuments and 609 are protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as given below.

Table No.1.1: Statement showing type of classified monuments

(in numbers)

Sl. No	Type of Monuments	State protected	A.S.I protected	Total Monuments
1	Temples	497	291	788
2	Mosques/Dargha etc.	47	75	122
3	Archaeological Sites	97	22	119
4	Forts	48	17	65
5	Palaces	7	2	9
6	Heritage Buildings	8	1	9
7	Others	140	201	341
Total		844 (58%)	609 (42%)	1,453

In addition, the Department has been preserving invaluable antiquities viz. ancient sculptures, stone edicts, coins, copper plates, etc. in 17 Departmental Museums³ spread across the State.

³ Two in Bengaluru and one each at Raichur, Kalaburagi, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Hovinahadagali, Madikeri, Hassan, Basavakalyana, Athani, Gadag, Mysuru, Srirangapatna, Yalanduru, Kittur and Mangaluru.

Audit objectives

1.6 The Performance Audit was undertaken to ascertain:

- i. The efficiency and effectiveness of institutional mechanism to identify, preserve and conserve the State protected monuments and antiquities;
- ii. The efficiency of functioning of museums in the State and adequacy of efforts to preserve and showcase the monuments and antiquities.

Audit criteria

1.7 The main sources of audit criteria for the performance audit were:

- The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 and Rules, 1965;
- The Karnataka Treasure Trove Act 1962 and Rules 1963;
- National Policy for the Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains – 2014;
- Annual action plan and Annual Report of the Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Zonal Regulations (Amendment) 2020;
- Karnataka Financial Code and Karnataka Budget Manual;
- Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act, 1999 and Rules, 2000, Public Works Departmental manuals/circulars;
- Orders/ Notifications/ Circulars/ Instructions/ Guidelines/ Manuals issued by State/Central Government/ASI from time to time.

Audit Scope and methodology

1.8 The period covered by the Performance Audit is 2017-18 to 2021-22. Out of 1453 Historical Monuments and archaeological sites identified in the State, 609 monuments, which are protected by Government of India through ASI, are outside the scope of Audit. Thus, 844 State Protected Monuments under GoK were considered for selection of sample. Audit Sample was drawn using simple random sampling method. The details of selected sample are given in *Appendix 1*. The following table depicts the sampling methodology adopted:

Table No. 1.2: Sampling methodology adopted

Sl. No.	Category	Sample size
1	District	Eight out of 29 districts ⁴ in the State <i>i.e.</i> 25 <i>per cent</i> of Districts (two each in Bengaluru, Belagavi, Kalaburagi and Mysore divisions).
2	Monuments	94 out of 356 State Protected Monuments in eight Districts <i>i.e.</i> 11.14 <i>per cent</i> of the total monuments.
3	Museums	All eight Museums in selected Districts, <i>i.e.</i> , 50 <i>per cent</i> of the total Museums.
4	Works	23 out of 154 conservation works (monuments) and 22 out of 46 conservation works (museums) executed in selected Districts based on expenditure.

Audit scrutinised the records maintained at the Tourism Department, GoK, Office of the Commissioner, Offices of the Directors/Deputy Directors/Assistant Directors, Archaeological Conservation Engineers involved in protection and conservation of monuments and Curators. Audit methodology also involved joint physical verification of 94 of monuments and eight museums along with departmental officials.

The Entry Conference was held in May 2022 wherein Audit objectives, criteria, scope and sample were discussed with GoK. The Draft Performance Audit Report was issued to the Government/ Department in June 2023 and was discussed in the Exit Conference held in July 2023. The Government had agreed (August 2023) to all the audit recommendations and the replies have been suitably incorporated in the Report.

Audit Constraints

1.9 Despite repeated requests, the following records and information were not furnished to Audit:-

- Correspondence with Administrative / Finance department seeking budget allocation (estimates), submission and approval of action plans
- Inventorisation of protected monuments and unprotected monuments enumerating details of site, heritage conservation committee recommendations.
- List of monuments notified during 2017-2022 with copy of notifications and list of monuments yet to be notified.
- Work files related to museums and e-document works.

⁴ Excluding Bangalore Rural District (being identified with Bengaluru Urban District) and Vijayanagara District (being identified with undivided Bellary District).

In absence of these records/information, Audit could not comment comprehensively on the budgeting/fund allocation processes and on certain issues in conservation and protection of monuments and museums.

Audit findings

1.10 This report contains five Chapters and audit findings are organised in the following chapters, viz.

- **Chapter – II:** Planning and Financial Management
- **Chapter – III:** Identification and Assessment of Monuments
- **Chapter – IV:** Preservation and Conservation of Monuments
- **Chapter – V:** Functioning of Museums

Acknowledgement

1.11 Audit acknowledges the cooperation and assistance extended by the Tourism Department, GoK, Department of Archaeology, Museum and Heritage for facilitating the conduct of Performance Audit.



Chapter – II

Planning and Financial Management

CHAPTER: II

Planning and Financial Management

This Chapter discusses the issues in Planning and Financial Management by the Department. The Department has not formulated any perspective plan or priority list for excavation, preservation and conservation of monuments. The action plan for the departmental works were prepared based on final budget approved. During the years 2017-2022, the Department spent 54 per cent of total expenditure on conservation works. However, there was meagre spending towards maintenance of monuments which resulted in neglect of the maintenance activities. Further, 30 per cent of the total expenditure was only towards Administration. Audit also noticed that revenue from sources such as entry fee, parking fee, film shooting fee, etc. was not optimized.

Planning

2.1 Non-preparation of Perspective Plan and Annual Conservation Plans

The Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage (Department) is responsible for exploration, excavation, preservation and conservation of monuments. A long-term Perspective Plan lays down the path for achieving the mandate of a Department. Considering the rich historical heritage of the State of Karnataka, it is likely that there are sites awaiting exploration for identification of historically significant monuments/remains in different districts/taluks of the State. The Department was therefore expected to have a plan to identify the sites District/Taluk wise and identify the areas to be taken up on priority and eventually cover all the likely sites in the State. As the Department is responsible for these specialised activities that require time, development of capabilities, financial resources, co-ordination with universities/experts and a whole gamut of related actions, a long-term strategic plan was essential to chart and traverse the journey to achieve the given mandate. The long-term plan should have been capable of being devolved into medium term (3-5 years) and annual plans for effective implementation, target setting and monitoring.

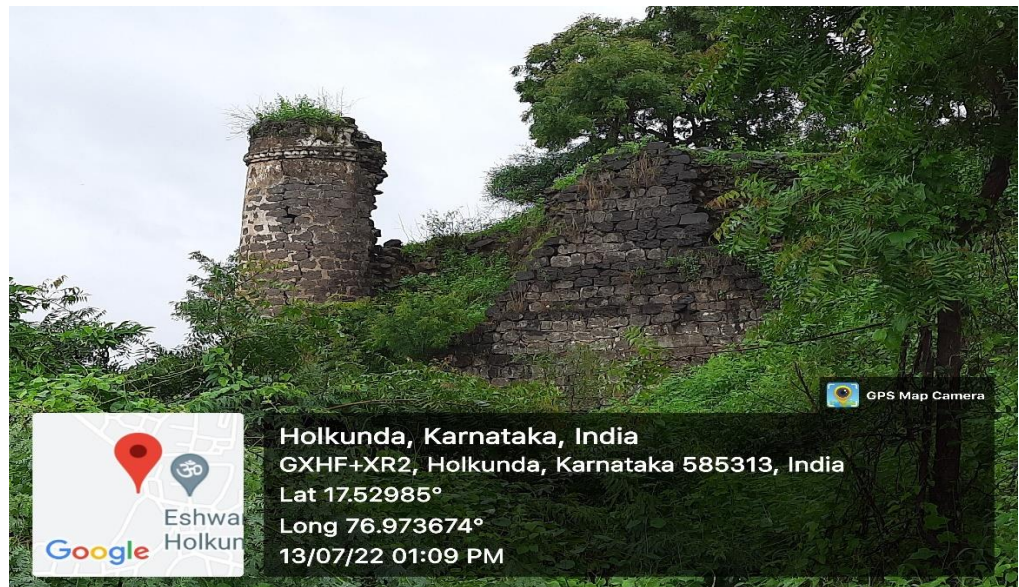
Audit reviewed the Planning process adopted by the department relating to it's mandated activities and observed the following:

- i. The Department did not prepare any long-term or medium-term plans for carrying out its mandated activities.
- ii. The Department did not prepare any Annual Conservation Plan as mandated by the National Policy for the Conservation issued by ASI.
- iii. The Department did not have any laid down procedure for assessment and prioritisation of sites for carrying out excavation, preservation and conservation activities in a time bound manner.

- iv. Further, the Department does not have any procedure for getting information from its divisional offices on the priority works to be taken or based on an archaeological assessment made at the divisional levels.
- v. The action plans for the Departmental works relating to excavation, preservation and conservation were prepared annually based on the budget approved by the Legislature.

As the Department did not prepare any plans, Audit could not accurately assess the adequacy of funds projected by the Department at the time of seeking budget grants from the Government every year. Further, Department had also not assessed the requirement of technical manpower for exploration, conservation and maintenance as also watch and ward personnel for protection of monuments (*elaborated at Para No. 2.2 and 4.7*).

The Government in its reply (August 2023) stated that the Audit Recommendation is noted for compliance and the Department agreed to formulate a long-term perspective plan.



Picture No 2.1: The condition of Bahamani Tombs at Holakunda which require immediate conservation, Kalaburagi Taluk, Kalaburagi District.

Recommendation 1:

- i. The Department should prepare a long-term plan, medium term plans and annual conservation plans to protect and conserve the identified monuments.
- ii. The plans should lay down timelines to identify and explore the important sites District/Taluk wise as also list the areas to be taken up on priority.
- iii. The requirement of technical manpower and financial resources should be projected based on the plans to carry-out the mandated activities.

Budget allocation and expenditure

2.2 The financial resources required for discharging mandated functions (including administrative expenditure) are provided to the Department through budget allocations by State. The budgeting procedure is mentioned in the Karnataka Budget Manual.

The budget process in the Department generally begins during the month of October. The Department shall submit the estimated details of expenditure, revenue and general costs to the Tourism Department (Administrative Department). The Tourism Department passes them to Finance Department for allocation after scrutiny of the estimates. The Budget Estimates approved by the Finance Department are then included in the annual Budget of the State.

The basis of requirement of funds by the Department and final budget allocation by the Finance Department could not be assessed as relevant budget documents/ funds sought were not made available to Audit except for 2021-22. The basis/ rationale of figures projected in the budget proposals was also not provided to Audit and the lack of plans indicated that the budget proposals were not estimated scientifically.

Audit observed that the Department prepared estimates and submitted them directly to Finance Department without routing them through Tourism Department. On approval of Budget by the Legislature, action plans were prepared for Department's programs based on the amount allocated and forwarded to Administrative Department for approval.

The details of budget allocation and their utilization during 2017-22 for the Commissionerate are shown below:

Table No. 2.1: Details of budget allocated and their utilization during 2017-22
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage utilized (%)
1	2017-18	41.45	29.74	71.76
2	2018-19	27.48	24.32	88.52
3	2019-20	26.19	22.90	87.42
4	2020-21	23.01	19.30	83.84
5	2021-22	28.68	27.39	95.50
	Total	146.81	123.65	84.22

Source: Information provided by the Department

In addition to the budgeted allocation, the Department also executed conservation works funded through private donations, contributions from administrative (Tourism Department)/other Government Departments (Endowment Department).

Table No. 2.2: Expenditure wise breakup of total budget allocated and utilization during 2017-22

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Allocation	Percentage of allocation to total allocation	Expenditure	Percentage utilized against allocation
1	Administrative Expenditure	41.37	28.18	37.22	89.96
2	Other Expenditure (Including exp on conservation works)	74.42	50.69	66.52	89.39
3	Maintenance Expenditure	1.88	1.28	1.32	70.21
4	Capital outlay (Major works)	20.17	13.74	15.06	74.66
5	Grants in aid to Authorities ⁵	8.97	6.11	3.53	39.34
	Total	146.81	100.00	123.65	84.22

Source: Information provided by the Department

As the primary function of the Department is to conserve and maintain heritage sites, the bulk of expenditure is expected to be on works related to preservation and conservation of monuments with only a small outlay on administration. The budget allocation and expenditure should also reflect the prioritisation of these two activities. Inadequacies in the budgeting process and subsequent utilization of funds were evident from the following:

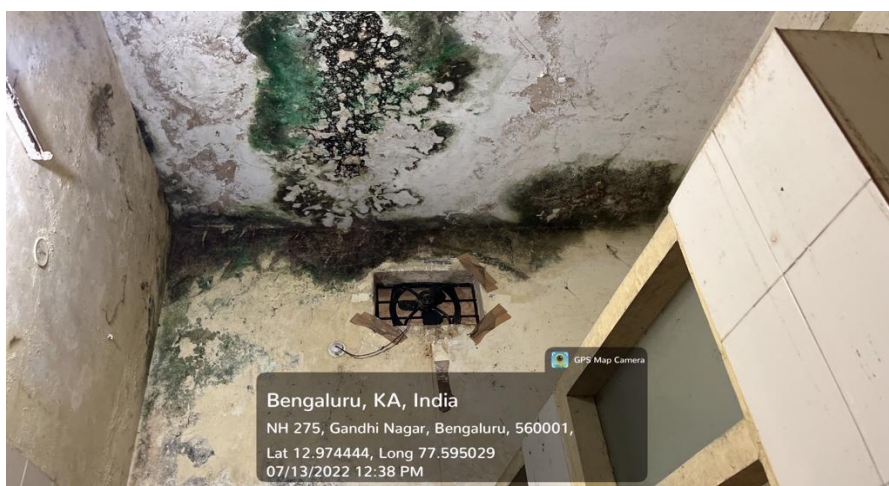
- As against total Budget allocation of ₹ 146.81 crore for the five years ending 2021-22, the Department could utilise only an amount of ₹ 81.58 crore towards core activities like preservation and conservation works. The remaining amount was incurred towards Administrative, maintenance and grants to heritage authorities.
- During the five year period, administrative expenditure accounted for 28.18 *per cent* of total allocation and constituted 30.10 *per cent* of total expenditure. During 2021-22, administrative expenditure constituted 36.27 *per cent* of total allocation and 34.18 *per cent* of expenditure.
- Budget allocation of only ₹ 1.88 crore was made by the Government towards maintenance expenditure for five years, of which ₹ 1.49 crore was meant for museums. Only meagre funds amounting to ₹ 39.00 lakh were allocated for maintenance of monuments.
- The unspent amount of ₹ 23.16⁶ crore was drawn and transferred to Personal Deposit (PD) account of the Department with approval of the Government. This included ₹ 7.90 crore allocated under other expenditure, which was mainly meant for conservation works.

⁵ Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority, Lakkundi Heritage Area Development Authority, Sahyadri Heritage Development Authority and Chalukya's Heritage Area Management Authority.

⁶ Allocation of ₹ 146.81 crore *minus* Expenditure of ₹ 123.65 crore *equals* ₹ 23.16 crore.



Picture No. 2.2: Non-conservation of Jaladurga Fort, Raichur District



Picture No. 2.3: Condition of roof at Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bengaluru

Thus, there were inadequacies in the budget process such as lack of scientific basis for estimation and meagre allocation to essential maintenance activities.

Recommendation 2:

The Government should prioritise protection of the rich heritage of the State and increase allocation for conservation and maintenance of ancient /heritage monuments.

Collection, custody and remittance of revenue receipts

2.3 The Department generates revenue from various sources like entry fees/parking fees from museums, rent from auditorium /canteen building, fees from filming at monuments, sale of publications, etc.

For the five years period between 2017-22, the Department reported collection and remittance of revenue amounting to ₹ 1.68 crore mainly at museums (₹ 1.55 crore) and at Commissionerate office, Mysore (₹ 0.13 lakh) as indicated in the following table:

Table No. 2.3: Statement showing details of various revenue collected by the Department during 2017-22

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Museums							
1	Entry fees	23.37	24.34	22.21	5.82	12.41	88.15
2	Parking fee	10.88	13.91	12.76	2.22	3.17	42.94
3	Rent from canteen building	2.22	2.04	1.85	0.00	0.00	6.11
4	Auditorium Rent	1.68	1.68	1.57	0.34	0.00	5.27
5	Proceeds from sale of publications	2.78	3.27	3.55	1.21	2.18	12.99
	Sub Total (A)	40.93	45.24	41.94	9.59	17.76	155.46
HO, Mysore							
6	Proceeds from sale of publications	1.23	1.19	1.16	0.65	0.46	4.69
7	Film Shooting	0.59	1.81	1.37	0.90	3.30	7.97
8	Others	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.18
	Sub Total (B)	1.83	3.00	2.70	1.55	3.76	12.84
	Grand Total (A+B)	42.76	48.24	44.64	11.14	21.52	168.30

Source: Data provided by Department

Audit observed that:

- No entry fee/parking fee had been fixed for monuments. Entry fee was charged only at Bengaluru (common entry fee for both the museum and the art gallery) and Mangaluru Museums and the parking fee was collected only at Bengaluru. In August 2019, Government approved a proposal sent (May 2019) by the Department seeking revision of entry fee/parking fee and introduction of entry fee/parking fee at other museums. However, none of the museums other than Bengaluru fully complied with the implementation of fee revision order.
- Control registers were not maintained by the Department, duly indicating the details of agencies to whom permission was accorded for filming/documentary in and around monuments, name of the monument, number of days permitted/actually utilized, fees to be collected and details of actual collections.

The Government replied (August 2023) that revised Government Orders on entry fee was implemented presently in all the museums and parking fee was collected where parking space was provided. Further, it is stated that Action would be taken to maintain the control register from the financial year 2023-24 onwards.

Loss of revenue due to non-implementation of order on entry fees / parking fees

2.3.1 Revenue from the entry fees/parking fees collected from the tourists/visitors at Museums is the major source of revenue generated, which is remitted to Government by the Department. As per the records made available to audit, revenue of ₹ 88.15 lakh towards entry fees and ₹ 42.93 lakh towards parking fees was collected during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22. Prior to August 2019, entry fee was charged only at Bangalore (common entry fee for both the museum and the art gallery) and at Mangalore Museums. The parking fee was collected only at Bangalore since 2017-18. The entry fee charged since 1998 had been revised only once in December 2016 at Bangalore.

The Government approved (August 2019) a proposal (May 2019) seeking revision of entry fee/parking fee at Mangalore Museum and introduction of entry fee/parking fee at remaining museums from the Department. The proposal was justified by reasoning that the move will increase the revenue to the Government which could be utilised for development and maintenance of respective museums, which in turn would improve the footfalls at those museums.

In this regard, Audit observed that:

- The Government Museum at Athani was erroneously excluded both in the Department's proposal and the final order of Government;
- Other than Bangalore, where collection of entry fee/parking fee was already in place, none of the museums have fully complied with the implementation of order. The entry fees were fixed and collected only at Madikeri Museum in Kodagu District from the year 2020-21 and the parking fees were fixed and collected only at Mangalore Museum in Dakshina Kannada District from the year 2021-22.

Department while assuring (June 2022) to comply with the orders, attributed the reasons for non-implementation of order on entry fee/parking fee to shortage of staff with availability of only a curator and outsourced staff at museums and significant shortfall in number of visitors due to Covid. The stated reasons are not acceptable as the delay in implementation of order not only defeated the intent of introduction of entry fees/parking fees at all museums but also resulted in loss of revenue to the Government to the extent of ₹ 12.71 lakh at four museums⁷.

Recommendation 3:

Government should ensure strict compliance with rules so that revenue from different streams is maximized.

⁷ Kittur, Raichur, Kalaburagi and Mysore.

Non surrender of unspent grant in PD Account

2.4 Article 286A of Karnataka Financial Code, 1958 (KFC) stipulates Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts created by debit to the Consolidated Fund should be closed at the end of each financial year by transfer of unspent balances in the PD Accounts to the Consolidated Fund.

On a review of PD Account⁸ of Commissioner, Mysuru revealed that as on 31st March 2022, there was a closing balance of ₹ 12.17 crore. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 3.04 crore (pertaining to the period 2012 to 2018) remained unspent for more than three years. This should have been remitted back to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Table No. 2.4: Details of amount held contrary to the provisions

Sl. No	Particular	Grant received through	Unspent amount (₹ in lakh)	Outstanding since
1	Kakkabbe Palace, Kodagu District	Tourism Dept.	5.00	March 2012
2	Jambunatheshwara Temple	Mines & Geology Dept	30.00	March 2017
3	Magadi Fort, Ramanagara District	Tourism Dept.	100.00	2017
4.	Hampi Bazaar, Hospet	Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority	4.20	July 2017
5.	Chandramouleshwara Temple, Mysuru	Deputy Commissioner, Mysuru	4.00	December 2018
6.	Huthridurga fort, Tumkuru	Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur	12.37	November 2018
7.	Srirangapatna Oblisque, Delhi Gate and Fort	Archaeology Department	94.00	November 2015
8.	Sri Shambulingeshwara Temple, KR Pete, Mandya	Tourism Dept. (KTIL ⁹)	14.92	Work cancelled in 2018
9.	Sri Someshwara Temple, KR Pete, Mandya	Tourism Dept. (KTIL)	39.80	Work cancelled in 2018
Total			304.29	

Source: Information compiled from data provided by Department

- The PD Account contained an amount of ₹ 54.72 lakh which was not returned to KTIL. This was released for restoration works which were cancelled in 2018 due to delay in taking up of work.

The Government replied (August 2023) that savings amount of completed works would be utilised for fresh works or any other left out work with the permission of the concerned department. The reply is not acceptable as the grants were received through Government Departments/agencies for execution of specific works and any diversion of such budgetary grants requires approval of legislature as per Karnataka Budget Manual.

⁸ PD A/c No.27577A028.

⁹ Karnataka Tourism Infrastructure Limited, a Government of Karnataka enterprise.



Chapter – III

Identification and Assessment of Monuments

CHAPTER: III

Identification and Assessment of Monuments

Any historical monument can be conserved effectively upon recognition and notification as a “protected monument”. This chapter brings out issues in exploration, excavation and notification of monuments and points out deficiencies in the existing institutional systems. Audit noticed that prior to introduction of the Samrakshana scheme¹⁰ in 2020, the Department did not have any action plan for carrying out exploration activities. The excavation activities were also not prioritised based on historical value of monuments and remained incomplete. Though Department had notified 844 monuments in the State, some of them were untraceable during joint physical verification. Further, accurate details such as location, antiquities attached, etc. were not captured. This resulted in further deterioration and neglect of the historical monuments.

Process

3.1 Section 4 of Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 (Act) empowers the Government to declare ancient monuments to be protected monuments, where it is of the opinion that such monument should be declared as a protected monument. The identification and assessment of monuments is the first step in conservation and preservation.

Chart No. 3.1: Process of exploration till conservation



Exploration/Survey

3.2 An Archaeological exploration is usually conducted to acquire maximum retrievable information from the field within the given schema based on the well-designed program of research.

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) introduced (March 2020) the Samrakshane Scheme to conserve and restore more than 25,000 historically significant temples, ancient places and memorials in the State. This scheme was to be implemented phase wise covering all divisions. During 2019-22 under this scheme, the Department took up survey of monuments in villages

¹⁰ The scheme was announced in the Budget Speech of 2020-21 for Protection of 25,000 ancient historical monuments in the State of Karnataka.

coming under 19¹¹ out of 240 taluks in the State incurring an expenditure of ₹ 54.90 lakh¹² (against the budget allocation of ₹ 60.00 lakh). Village wise final reports in respect of all the 19 taluks were prepared and the Department identified 9,552 monuments in 2,596 villages during the survey.

Prior to the implementation of the scheme, the Department neither planned nor carried out any survey works to identify monuments in the State for conservation and preservation. The reasons for not carrying out survey works prior to 2019 were not on record.

Further, Audit noticed that the Department had not fixed any timeframe to complete the survey in all the taluks of the State in a phased manner. There was no prioritisation of taluks based on historical importance or archaeological value too.

Further, on submission of survey reports identifying 9,552 unprotected monuments in 19 taluks, the GoK/Department did not notify the monuments identified during village survey. The condition of such few unprotected monuments are depicted below:



Picture No. 3.1: Dilapidated condition of an unprotected monument identified during survey at T Narsipura Taluk, Mysuru District.

¹¹ **2019-20:** Mysuru taluk; **2020-21:** Hassan taluk, Kittur Taluk, Shikaripura Taluk, Chikkaballapura Taluk, Kalaburagi Taluk; **2021-22:** Savanur Taluk (Haveri), Mangaluru (Dakshina Kannada), Bengaluru taluk, Madikeri taluk, Alur taluk (Hassan), Hiriyuru (Chitradurga), Kamalapura (Kalaburagi), Kottur taluk (Vijayanagar), Bailahonga taluk, Raichur taluk, Nanjunagudu taluk, Srirangapatna taluk and T. Narasipura taluk.

¹² Includes an amount of ₹ 0.40 lakh spent on pilot project at Mysore Taluk during 2020.



Picture No. 3.2: Damaged monument identified during survey at T Narsipura Taluk, Mysuru District.

Thus, the delay in identification of unprotected monuments and lack of notification resulted in further deterioration of their dilapidated condition. This also indicated lack of any follow-up system in the Department.

The Government replied (August 2023) that based on the budgetary allocation, the antiquities and unprotected monuments identified under Samrakshane Scheme would be prioritised and taken up for protection, preservation and conservation before being declared as protected monuments. The fact remains that the Department had not taken any action on the already notified monuments for preservation, conservation and protection.

Excavation

3.3 Archaeological excavation means any research aimed at the discovery of objects of archaeological character, involving digging of the ground or systematic exploration of its surface or carried out on the bed or in the sub soil of inland or territorial waters. As per *Sections 21 to 24* of The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (Central Act), previous approval of the Central Government (ASI) is required before carrying out any archaeological excavation by State Government.

The Department generally carries out excavation works at locations as stated in the annual action plans, which are prepared after budget allocation. Audit observed the following:

- The Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage did not have any laid down procedure or guidelines for selection of sites for excavation in the annual action plans;
- There was no priority list or plan for completion of excavation works within a stipulated time.

The details of budget and expenditure incurred for excavation works undertaken by the Department during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 are as follows:

Table No. 3.1: Details of budget and expenditure for excavation works

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Excavation Work	Budget (₹ In lakh)	Expenditure (₹ In lakh)	Percentage
1	2017-18	Nil	5.00	0.00	0
2	2018-19	Talakadu (Sand Dunes), Mysuru District	5.00	7.82	156
		NMQ Area – Hampi, Vijayanagar District			
3	2019-20	Talakadu (Sand Dunes), Talakadu, Mysuru District	15.00	5.78	39
4	2020-21	NMQ Area – Hampi, Vijayanagar District	5.00	0.30	6
5	2021-22	Nil	5.00	0.00	0
	Total		35.00	13.9	39.71

Source: Information provided by Department

- A Budget provision of ₹ 35.00 lakh was made during 2017-18 to 2021-22 to carryout excavation works at Hampi, Talakadu, Kalya, Manni, Ikkeri and Rajghatta sites, which were included in the annual action plans. Out of ₹ 35.00 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 13.90 lakh was incurred (39.71 per cent). Though there was sufficient budget, the Department failed to identify the places and carryout excavation in the years 2017-18 and 2021-22. The reasons for non-utilisation of the available funds fully were not on record.

The Talakadu is famous for Sand Dunes, which are a rarity in south India. Talakadu was the capital of Gangas who ruled during 8th century. Raja Raja Chola Ist had conquered Talakadu and named it as Rajarajapura. The famous Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana conquered it from Cholas and renamed it as Talakadugonda. Talakadu was ruled by Vijayanagra Empire and Wadeyars of Mysuru. During 17th Century due to mysterious natural disaster, the entire ancient town was submerged in the sand blown by winds.



Picture No. 3.3: Sand Dunes of Talakadu.

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), while giving approval in October 2018 on a proposal submitted (July 2018) by the Department had stipulated certain conditions, as per which the Department had to submit the Annual Interim Report of the work done comprising relevant section drawings, stratigraphy¹³ and important findings. The Department had not prepared/submitted the same till November 2022.

Thus, the Department did not have any laid down procedure for prioritisation of excavation sites and completion of tasks within a timeframe.

Recommendation 4:

Government may formulate a specific policy for excavation in the State. Further, a suitable mechanism may be devised to prioritize the excavation works etc. and periodically report the findings.

Absence of accurate list of protected monuments

3.4 Section 2 (1)¹⁴ and 2(3)¹⁵ of The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 (Act) defines the scope of “ancient monument” and “archaeological site and remains.” Section 3 of the Act declares that all ancient and historical monuments and all archaeological sites and remains which have been declared by erstwhile Acts to be protected monuments, but which have not been declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, shall be deemed to be protected monuments or protected areas as the case may be. Section 4 of the Act empowers the State Government to declare ancient monuments to be protected monuments, where the Government is of opinion that any ancient monument should be declared as a protected monument.

As on 31st March 2022, the Department has 844 Monuments protected by the State which are located at 30 Districts¹⁶. The conservation and preservation activities of these monuments can be effectively undertaken only if an accurate list/directory of monuments enumerating details of location of site, description of the site, significance of the site, demarcation of site of the monument, heritage management recommendation such as restoration, stabilisation and conservation works undertaken from time to time are maintained.

¹³ the analysis of the order and position of layers of archaeological remains.

¹⁴ “Ancient Monument” means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes,— (i) the remains of an ancient monument, (ii) the site of an ancient monument, (iii) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument, and (iv) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of, an ancient monument.

¹⁵ “Archaeological site and remains” means any area which contains or is reasonably believed to contain ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes,— (i) such portion of land adjoining the area as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving it, and (ii) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of, the area.

¹⁶ The Vijayanagar District declared on 02 October 2021 was not included.

Audit observed following inaccuracies in maintenance of the directory:

- Though the Department is showing 844 Monuments protected by the State as on March 2022, there were 848 monuments in the directory as counted by Audit. The difference is due to counting errors in respect of Ballari (+1), Dharwad (+1) Hassan (+2) Mandya (+1) and Tumkur (-1).
- The directory of monuments does not contain the details regarding notifications issued by the Government for 561 State protected monuments.
- There were 113 monuments notified prior to 1947. In the post-Independence period the Government had notified 178 monuments. The decade wise notifications issued by Government are as below:

Table No. 3.2: Details of decade wise notifications issued by the Government.

Sl. No.	Period	Number of notifications issued
1	1947 to 1949	0
2	1950 to 1959	1
3	1960 to 1969	26
4	1970 to 1979	2
5	1980 to 1989	8
6	1990 to 1999	47
7	2000 to 2009	2
8	2010 to 2019	86
9	2020 to 2022	6
	Total	178

Source: Data compiled from information provided by Department

The fact that only 178 monuments were notified in nine decades *i.e.*, from 1947 to 2022 reveals that the Government/Department has not prioritized the identification and notification of monuments for their protection. Further, 9,552 monuments identified in 19 taluks under Samrakshane Scheme were yet to be notified (as discussed in *Paragraph 3.2*).

- The directory of monuments maintained by the Department does not contain four monuments of Chamarajnagar District which were notified during 2021-22.

Some of the pictures of the monuments which were not included in the directory are given below:



Picture No. 3.4: Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple, Agara Village, Yelandur Taluk, Chamarajnagar District belonging to Chola period.



Picture No. 3.5: Sri Triambakeshwara Temple, Triyambakapura Gundlupete Taluk., Chamarajnagar District belonging to Chola period.

- Audit sampled 94 monuments in eight sampled districts for joint physical verification. However, the locations of 13 listed monuments/ inscriptions (14 *per cent*) relating to pre-historic/Neo-lithic sites could not be traced. The department officials were unable to lead Audit to the location of these sites. The details of these monuments are listed in the table below:

Table No. 3.3: List of monuments whose location was not found

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Village	Taluk	District
1	Pre-historic site	Taivathivi	Jewargi	Kalaburagi
2	Pre-historic site	Halmardi	Jewargi	Kalaburagi
3	Pre-historic site	Agalgi	Jewargi	Kalaburagi
4	Pre-historic site	Kottur	Jewargi	Kalaburagi
5	Pre-historic site	Guddaru	Lingsugur	Raichur
6	Pre-historic site.	Machnur	Lingsugur	Raichur

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Village	Taluk	District
7	Neolithic sites	Lingsugur	Lingsugur	Raichur
8	Hindu Temple.	Bodnur	Manvi	Raichur
9	Pre-historic site	Halapur	Manvi	Raichur
10	Pre-historic Sites	Homballi	Sindhanuru	Raichur
11	Fort	Gandharvagadh	Khanapur	Belagavi
12	Kalappa Temple with Inscriptions	Heggeri	Hirekerur	Haveri
13	Ishwara Temple	Sabalur	Shiggaon	Haveri

- During the joint inspection of the six locations mentioned below, the listed monuments/ inscriptions were not found/ available in their sites.

Table No. 3.4: List of monuments where monuments/ inscriptions were not found

Sl. No	Name of the Monument	Village	Taluk	District
1	Pre-historic Site	Sirwar	Devadurga -Sirwar	Raichur
2	Pre-historic Site	Manvi	Manvi	Raichur
3	Natural Cavern and Pre-historic Site	Navalkal	Manvi	Raichur
4	Temples of Ravalnatha with Persian Inscription	Chandgad	Belgaum	Belagavi
5	Vaishnava Temple of Govindaraj.	Nippani	Chickodi	Belagavi
6	Narayanadeva Temple; 5 Inscribed stones.	Nidagundi	Shiggaon	Haveri

- Four listed monuments in Haveri district which were notified and listed in the directory of monuments were actually under the control of ASI. The Department had failed to de-notify these monuments and remove from its directory of monuments.

Table No. 3.5: List of monuments under the control of Archaeological Survey of India

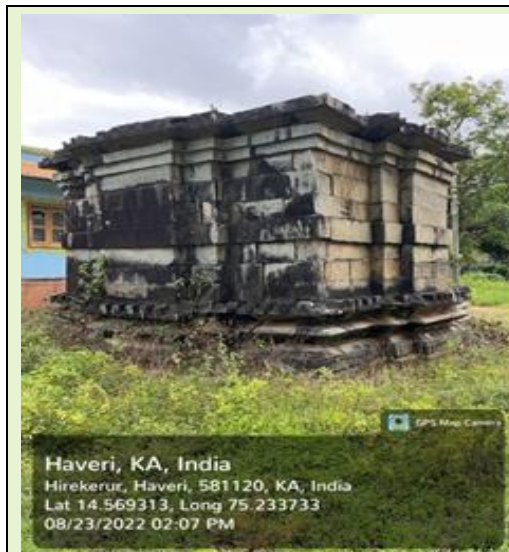
Sl. No.	Name of the monument	Village	Taluk	District
1	Temples of Someshwara, Kaleshwara and Udachamma; Inscriptions, Copper plate.	Haralhalli	Haveri	Haveri
2	Temple of Siddeshwara, Halevur Basavanna, Kalappa.	Haveri	Haveri	Haveri
3	Temples of Gargeshwara, Hanumanta with Inscriptions.	Galaganath	Haveri	Haveri
4	Harihar Temple with numerous Inscriptions.	Harihar	Ranibennur	Haveri

- One monument listed as Fort at Gandharvagad, Khanapur Taluk, Belgaum District is actually situated in Maharashtra. This indicated Department's lackadaisical approach in maintaining accurate locations of the monuments in the directory.

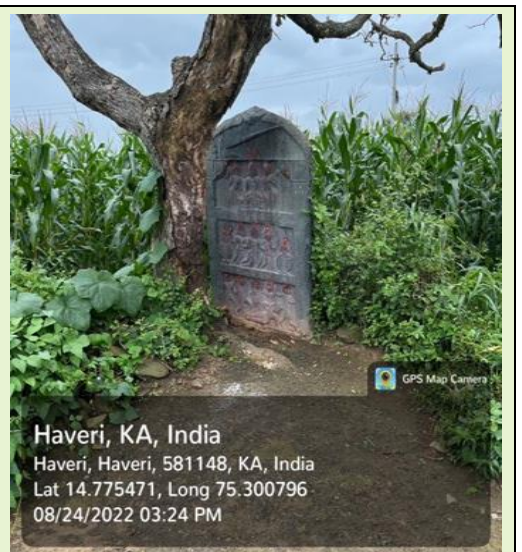


Picture No. 3.6: Map showing Gandarvagadh Fort in Maharashtra

- During joint inspection, Audit also found additional inscriptions/monuments having historical value that were not specified in the list of monuments maintained by the Department. The pictorial representation of some such inscriptions/monuments are given below:



Picture No. 3.7: Additional monument (Old Temple) at Yammiganur.



Picture No. 3.8: Additional monument (Viragallu) at Sangur. (Viragallu is a tribute to the war heros).

The Government replied (August 2023) that the Department has collaborated with Karnataka State Counsel for Science and Technology for digital documentation (with information such as 3D modelling, GPS coordinates, etc.) of all 844 monuments in collaboration and so far, work on 530 monuments had been completed. After completion of this project by the end of December 2023, the list of monuments would be revised based on the

digital information. Audit acknowledges this initiative taken by the Department and it needs to be ensured that the exercise is completed in a timely manner for all monuments and the directory updated accordingly and also extended to the 9,552 monuments yet to be notified.



Picture No. 3.9: Additional monument next to Choudi Gate, Gabbur, Raichur.

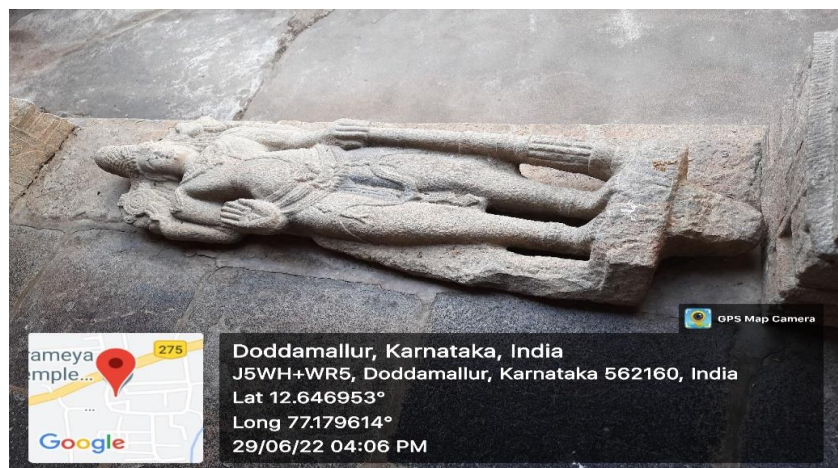


Picture No. 3.10 Additional inscription observed at Talaikhan village, Lingasugur Raichur.

Non segregation of antiquities from monuments

3.5 As per Section 2 (2) of the Act, “antiquity” includes (i) any coin, sculpture, manuscript, epigraph, or other work of art or craftsmanship, (ii) any article, object or thing detached from a building or cave, (iii) any article, object or thing illustrative of science, art, crafts, literature, religion, customs or morals in bygone ages, (iv) any article, object or thing of historical interest, and (v) any article, object or thing declared by the Government by notification in the official Gazette, to be an antiquity for the purposes of this Act.

The Department had not segregated antiquities from the main monuments or recorded their existence. During joint inspection, Audit found many detached antiquities lying scattered without being protected. Such unprotected antiquities will be prone to theft and lost to the public. Pictures of antiquities detached and lying scattered in three such instances are given below:



Picture No. 3.11: Artifact lying in the premises of Sri. Aprameya Swamy Temple, Channapatna Taluk.



The Government replied (August 2023) that Audit observations were noted for compliance.

Recommendation 5:

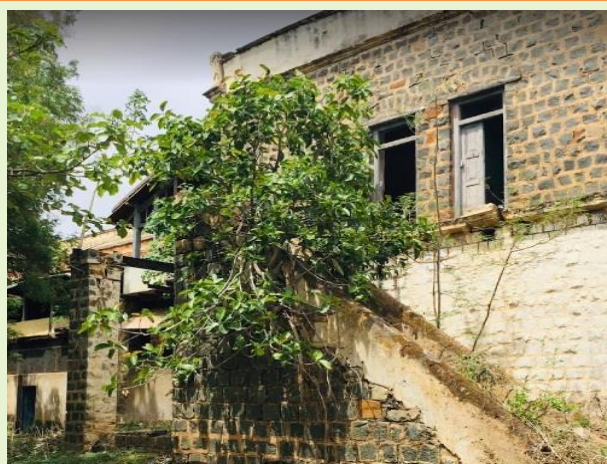
Immediate action needs to be taken for updating directory of protected monuments indicating present status and for notifying unprotected monuments. The Government should also record and protect the antiquities.

Conservation of non-notified monuments

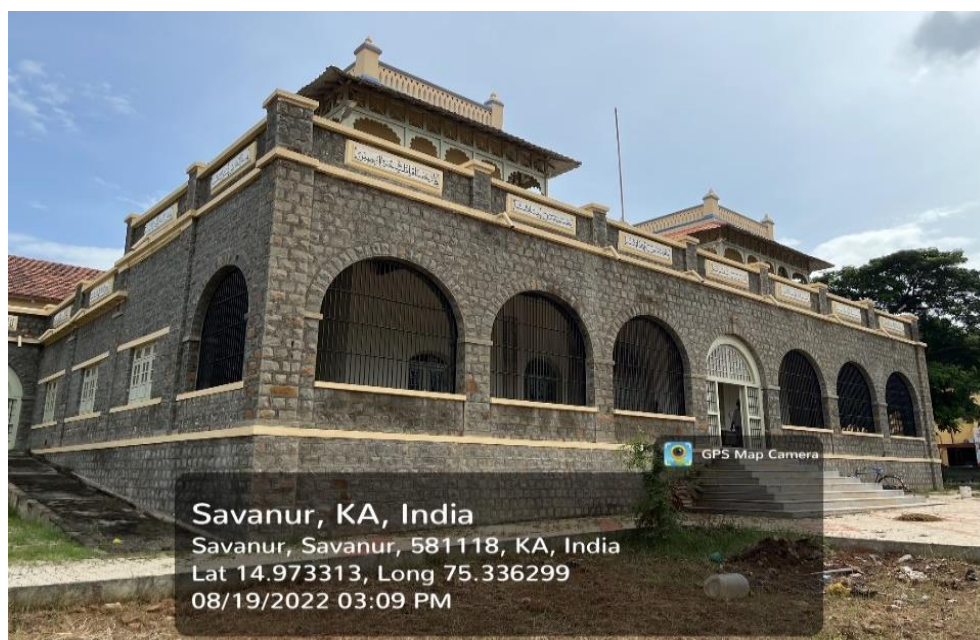
3.6 Section 4 of the Act empowers the Government to declare any ancient monument as a protected monument by notifying in the official Gazette by giving two months' notice and considering objections, if any. Such notifications, unless and until withdrawn, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the ancient monument to which it relates to, is a protected monument for the purposes of this Act.

The Department did not maintain the list of monuments yet to be notified as “protected monuments” for which proposals were already sent to Government. Further, reference is also invited to **Paragraph No. 3.2** wherein Audit pointed out that the GoK/Department's inaction in notifying 9,552 unprotected monuments in 19 taluks identified during village survey.

During 2017-2022, Audit also observed that the Department incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2.70 crore (out of funds released under capital outlay) for conservation and development of two monuments which were not notified *i.e.*, heritage building being the palace of Nawab at Savanur (₹ 2.49 crore during 2017-2020) and Kalleshwar/ Kalmeshwar temple at Hirehanaji (₹ 0.21crore during 2021-22) of Haveri District.



Picture No. 3.14: Palace of Nawab at Savanur before conservation by Department.



Picture No. 3.15: Palace of Nawab at Savanur after conservation by Department

The reason for not notifying these unprotected monuments before incurring expenditure on their conservation was not forthcoming from the records.

The Government replied (August 2023) even though some monuments are unprotected or unnotified, they have been taken up for conservation as they fulfill the definition of the ancient monument under *section 2* of KAHMASR Act, 1961 and as one-time measure. Further, it was intimated that administrative approval has been obtained to convert the Savanur Nawab Palace into a Government Museum at a cost of ₹ 8.41 crore.

The reply is not tenable as the Department had not taken up the conservation of majority of notified monuments which were in dilapidated condition and the administrative approval for the detailed project report was obtained (January 2023) only after being pointed out by audit. This indicates that the

Department diverted ₹ 2.49 crore towards conservation of a non-notified monument without the approval of the Government.

Non-constitution of Heritage Conservation Committee

3.7 With a view to conserve ancient monuments, the Government of Karnataka notified (21 April 2020) Zonal Regulations (Amendment) 2020 under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963). These regulations are applicable to all heritage sites, buildings, precincts and natural features declared under *Section 2 (1ea) and 2 (1eb)* of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961.

These regulations stipulated that every District (except Bengaluru District) shall establish a Heritage Conservation Committee (Committee) under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner and with other Development Authorities as Members. The main functions of the Committee are to prepare a list of heritage sites, buildings, advice to Local Authority regarding issue of permissions, to provide technical advice, *etc.*

Audit observed that the Heritage Conservation Committees were not set up in districts other than Mysuru, Chamarajanagar and Kolar. Even in the Districts where Committees were formed, meetings were not held regularly for identification of heritage sites and buildings. For instance, during the period 2020-2022, the Mysuru District Committee met thrice, Kolar District Committee met once and Chamarajanagar District Committee (formed in November 2020) did not meet even once.



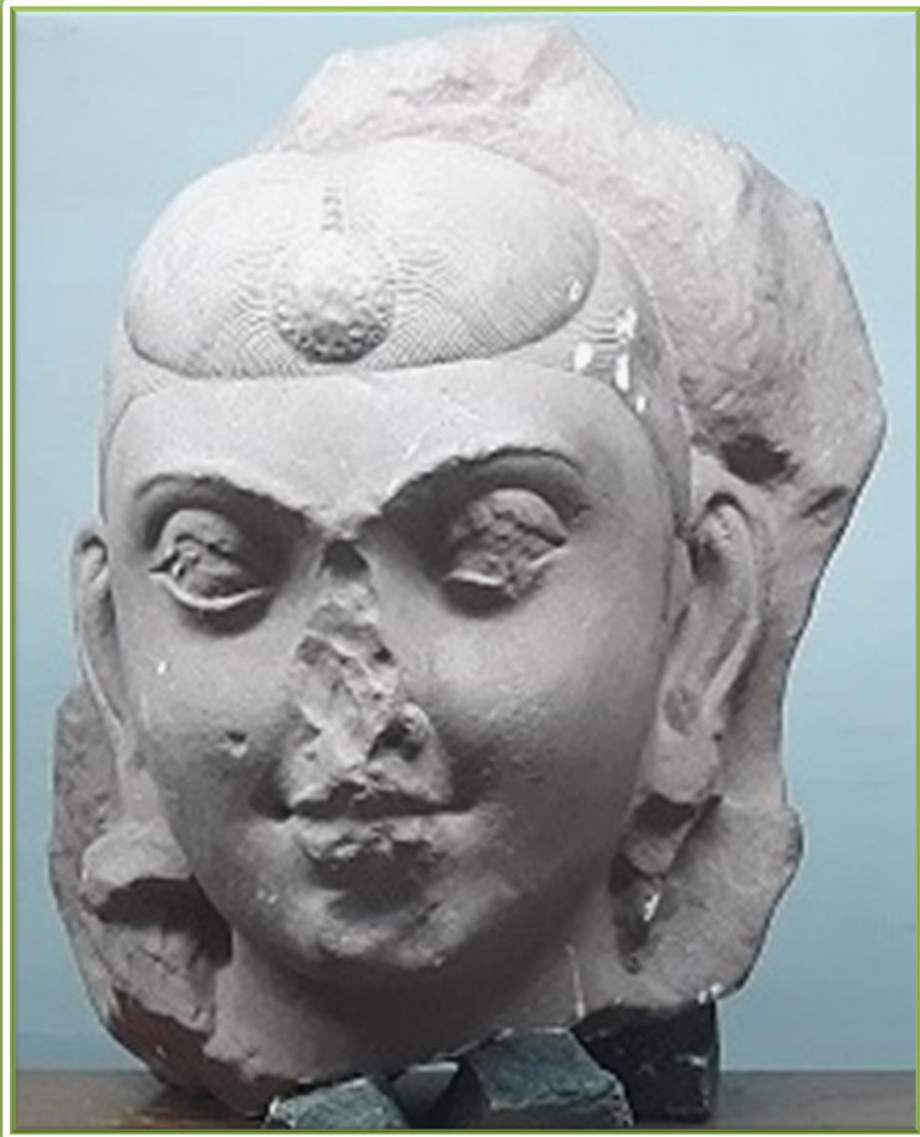
Picture No. 3.16: Crumbling Lansdown Building identified as a heritage monument at Mysuru.

Thus, non-formation/delay in formation of Heritage Conservation Committee has resulted in non-identification of Heritage sites, buildings, artifacts, *etc.* It has also resulted in lack of monitoring of conservation efforts.

The Government replied (August 2023) that the letters have been addressed by the Department to Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department to address Deputy Commissioners to conduct the meeting regularly and for Deputy Commissioners to take necessary action for identification and declaration of heritage buildings.

Recommendation 6:

Heritage Conservation Committees need to be formed in all districts immediately and their functioning may be monitored regularly by the Department/ Government.



CHAPTER – IV
Preservation and Conservation
of Monuments

CHAPTER: IV

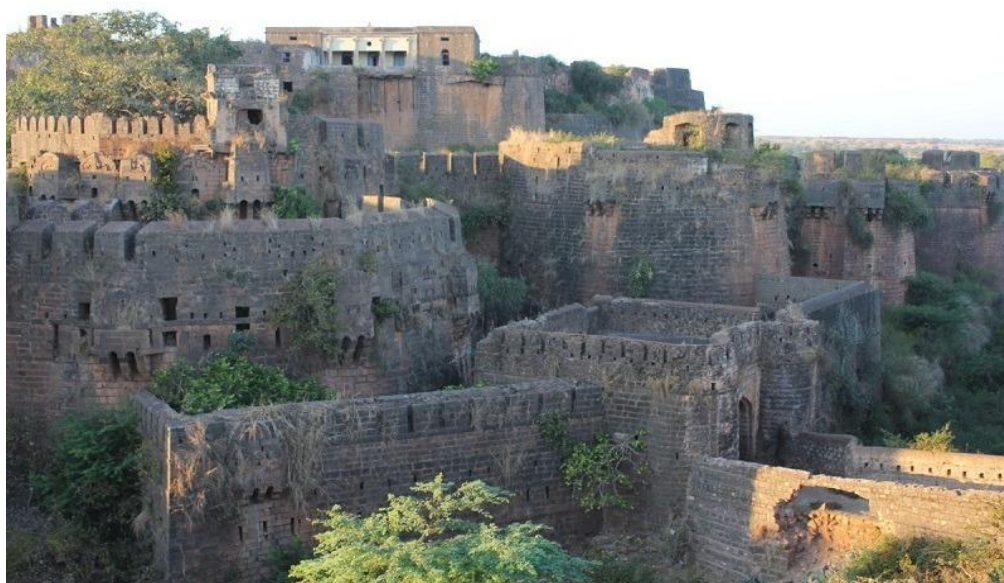
Preservation and Conservation of Monuments

This chapter highlights the issues in efforts taken by the Department to protect, maintain and conserve historical monuments. The Department did not have any strategic conservation plan in place and there was regional imbalance in preservation efforts. Audit noticed that the department did not carry out periodic inspections to check the structural integrity of the monuments and that protection activities were limited due to lack of security staff and inadequate technological interventions. Money spent on maintenance activities was meagre which resulted in lack of public amenities such as access roads, signage boards, toilets, etc. Further, publicity activities were limited and significant publications were kept in stock, without release.

Preservation

4.1 Preservation is maintaining the *status quo* of a monument including its setting thereby not allowing any changes, either through deliberate human interventions or due to action of natural agents of decay. Conservation is the process through which the material design and integrity of the monument is safeguarded in terms of its archaeological and architectural value, its historical significance and cultural or intangible associations.

Since the cultural properties are the living witnesses of our age-old traditions, it is the responsibility of the State to safeguard them. The Department has legal and regulatory powers under the provisions of The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961 (Act) and the Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1965 (Rules), to discharge its fundamental function of Protection, Preservation and Conservation of ancient monuments/ treasure and antiquities.



Picture No. 4.1: Poor maintenance of Basavakalyan Fort built by Chalukyas during 10th century.

Non-formulation of Guidelines/State Policy for Conservation Works

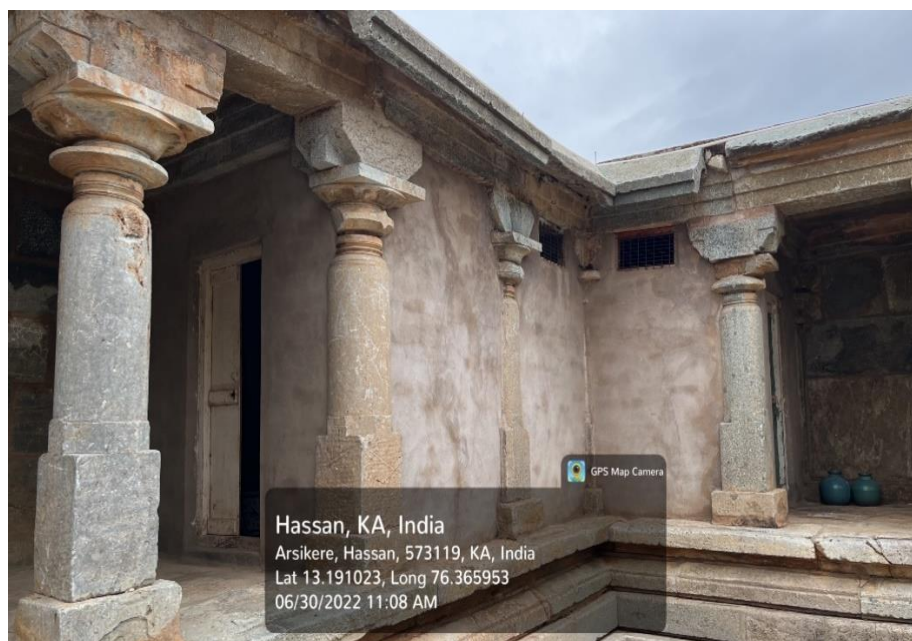
4.2 The Department does not have any specific guidelines to carry out conservation works of State protected monuments and in its absence, the AMASR Act, 1958 along with National Policy on Conservation and ASI manual on Conservation published by the ASI through Ministry of Culture, Government of India have been adopted by the State. Audit observed certain inadequacies in adherence to these guidelines, which are discussed below:

Non-maintenance of register for annual physical inspection of monuments

4.3 In accordance with *Article 4.05* of National Policy for Conservation of Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains, regular inspection must be undertaken by the archaeological officers, at least once a year, to examine the condition of a monument and to draw up inspection notes which will aid in the preparation of necessary conservation programme or plan.

In this regard, Audit observed the following:

- The Department did not set targets for periodical inspections and the type of monuments to be covered. The Commissioner had undertaken 50 inspections during 2017-18 and 2019-20 to 2021-22 and no inspection was carried out during 2018-19. Further, the inspections were limited only to the locations where the Department had already taken up conservation works.
- Details such as status of the protected monuments, plan of future action, *etc.* were not recorded and made available to Audit. In the absence of such details, the follow-up action on the 50 inspections were not ascertainable.



Picture No. 4.2: Non-conducting of periodical inspections by the Department resulting in construction of rooms inside a monument.

In the absence of the annual physical verification, Department did not prioritise conservation works in places such as Jaladurga Fort at Lingasugur Taluk, Raichur District which attracts tourists. Considering the tourist inflow, Tourism Department had provided public amenities like Park, Hi-tech toilet and drinking water facilities.



Picture No. 4.3: Non-prioritisation of conservation work at Jaladurga Fort, Lingasugur Taluk, Raichur District.



Picture No. 4.4: Due to inaction by Department of Archaeology, Park, Hi-tech toilets and water facilities were provided by Tourism Department near Jaladurga Fort, Lingsugur Taluk, Raichur District considering tourist inflow.

10 locations

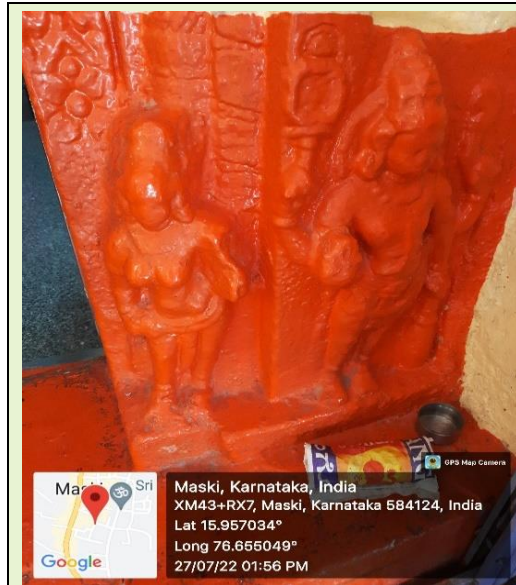


17 locations



To access the videos portraying Audit findings, please scan the above QR codes.

During joint physical inspection of 71 monuments, Audit noticed that in ten locations, new structures were built over the protected monuments resulting in loss of historical value. In 17 locations, granite slabs/tiles were fitted in and around the monuments and entire structure was painted and cement was used as detailed vide **Appendix 2**. Further, 39 cases of encroachments, unauthorized constructions and usage of monuments for purposes other than for which they are established were noticed as detailed vide **Appendix 3**.



Picture No. 4.5: Architectural value lost due to painting at Sri. Lakshmi Venkateshwara Temple.



Picture No. 4.6: Stone with lime washed inscription placed outside boundary wall at Sri. Lakshmi Venkateshwara Temple.

Thus, the failure on the part of the Department to lay down guidelines for periodical inspections and lack of monitoring resulted in non-maintenance of protected monuments and impacted their historical value.

The Government replied (August 2023) that a timeframe has been drawn up for conducting inspections and to maintain a register for annual physical inspection. Further, Department stated that a letter had been written to Commissioner, Muzrai to issue necessary instructions to all temple authorities and committees not to deface monuments by putting granite, tiles and painting the walls. However, the Department failed to foresee and prevent permanent damage to the protected monuments.

Recommendation 7:

Action needs to be taken to formulate specific guidelines for periodical inspection of monuments duly fixing targets for officers and follow up action needs to be documented.

Protection of monuments

4.4 As stated in *Article 3.01* of National Conservation Policy, conservation activities must mitigate the damage and deterioration of monuments induced by human intervention. This can effectively be done by providing sufficient watch and ward staff and by adopting technological solutions at protected monuments.

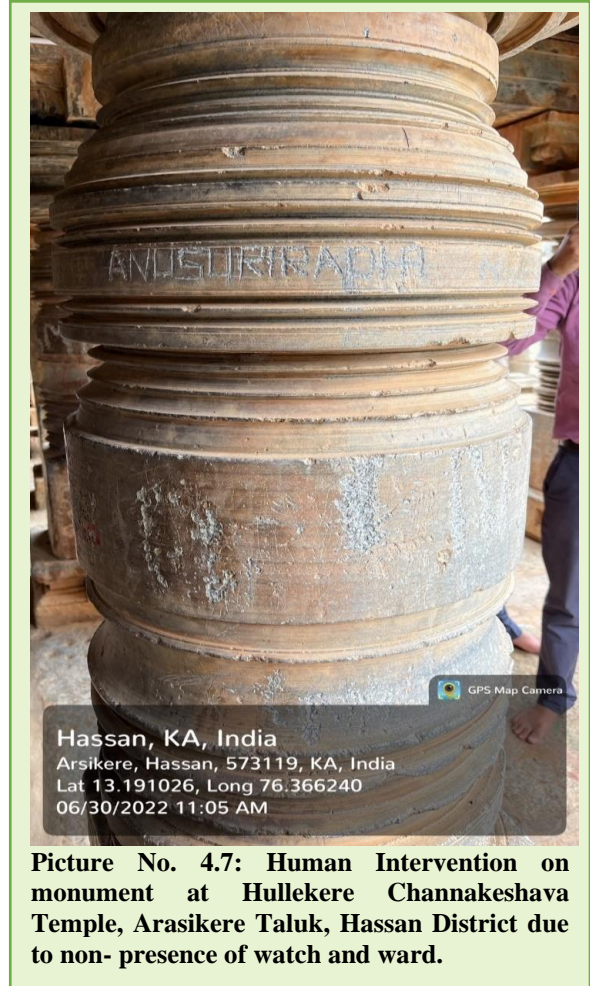
Inadequate watch and ward facilities at monuments

4.4.1 During joint inspection, Audit observed that the Department failed to provide its own security guards at all 71 locations. At seven locations¹⁷, the security was provided by the State Tourism Department/local communities.

As of March 2022, the Department had only six chowkidars (20 *per cent*) on its rolls as against sanctioned strength of 30. During August 2019, the Department outsourced 74 Group D posts (24 Chowkidars and 50 Group D) against vacant posts. However, this was not commensurate with the total number of notified protected monuments (844).

To a similar Paragraph¹⁸, The GoK had stated (December 2011) that the staff strength for watch and ward would be increased with the sanction of Finance Department. However, no steps had been taken to increase watch and ward staff.

In the absence of security personnel, Audit noticed that monuments were vandalized and misused by public, resulting in permanent damages (in few cases) as shown in the pictures:



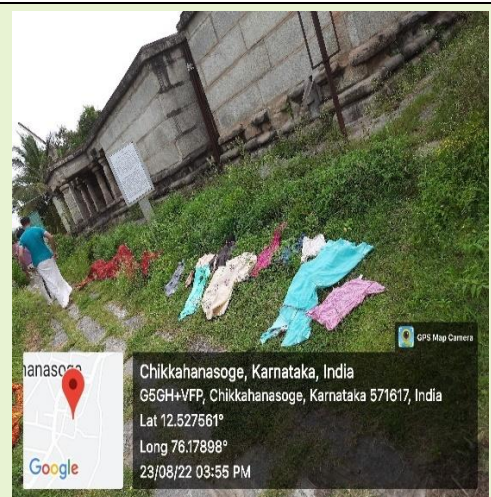
Picture No. 4.7: Human Intervention on monument at Hullekere Channakeshava Temple, Arasikere Taluk, Hassan District due to non- presence of watch and ward.

¹⁷ Sri. Arkeshwara Swamy Temple, K R Nagara, Sri. Prasanna Krishna Swamy Temple, Mysuru Palace, Sri. Gunjanarashimha Swamy Temple, T Narasipura, Sri. Aprameya Swamy Temple, Chennapatna, Dargh of Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz, Kalaburagi, Rani Chennamma Palace, Kittur, and Sri. Maruti Kantesh Temple, Kadaramandalagi.

¹⁸ Para 2.3.9.4 of Audit Report No 2 (Civil) Government of Karnataka for the year ended 31 March 2011.



Picture No. 4.8: Littering of garbage in Hanuman Temple, Gabbur, Devadurga Taluk, Raichur District.



Picture No. 4.9: Archeological site used for drying clothes by locals at Adinath Basadi at Chikkahanasoge, K R Nagar Taluk, Mysuru District.

The Department while replying (July 2023) to the observation stated that a proposal would be submitted to the Government for an increase in sanctioned strength of chowkidars, along with necessary funds. The Government in its reply (August 2023) accepted the Audit observation. The reply is similar to earlier assurances (2011) given by Government, which have not been implemented even after a lapse of 12 years.

Failure to put up protection notice boards

4.4.2 The protected monuments under *Section 3* of the Act consist of both ancient/historical

monuments/archeological sites and remains deemed to be protected monuments and areas as well as ancient monuments

subsequently declared as protected monuments by Government within the powers vested under *Section 4* of Act. Whoever destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces, imperils, or misuses a protected monument is punishable under *Section 26 (1)(i)* of the Act with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.



Picture No 4.10: Protection Board at Rani Channamma Palace, Fort, Kittur, Belagavi District.

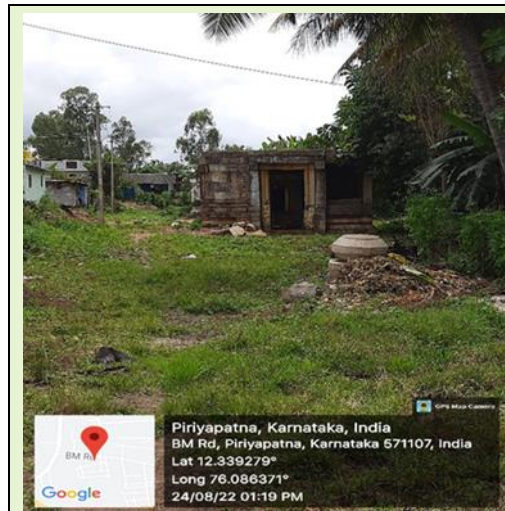
During the joint inspection of monuments, Audit observed that the bilingual protection notice boards (displaying the protected monument status and the statutory warning under *Section 26 (1) (i)* of the Act) were not found at 52 locations (73 per cent) out of 71 locations details vide **Appendix 4**. The failure to put up the notice board for protection of the monuments may result in unwarranted destruction, encroachment, etc.

The Government replied (August 2023) that bilingual protection notice boards have been put up in Mysuru and Bengaluru divisions. The boards at Kalaburagi and Belagavi divisions would be put up in due course considering budgetary allocation. The reply is not acceptable as these boards are a minimal deterrent and also highlight to the public the need to, not tamper with the monuments.

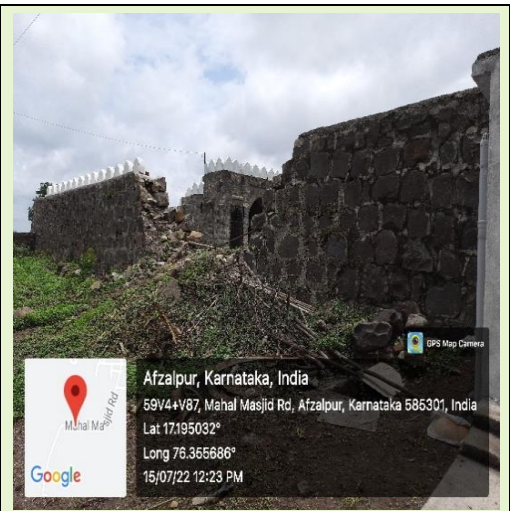
Inadequate protective measures at site

4.4.3 Considering the shortage in security staff for watch and ward duties, it is imperative that the Department makes use of infrastructural and technological solutions which aid the protection of monuments.

Out of 71 locations jointly inspected with departmental officials, the monuments/inscriptions were not secured with compound walls/boundary fencing at 36 locations (51 per cent) (**Appendix 5**). Further, nine locations were only partially secured (13 per cent) (**Appendix 6**).



Picture No 4.11: No compound wall for Sri Channakeshava Temple, Periyapatna Taluk, Mysuru District.



Picture No 4.12: Partially secured Afzal Khan Tomb at Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburagi District.

Out of 71 locations, CCTVs were installed at only ten locations by the trusts/local authorities managing the monuments (**Appendix 7**). During joint inspection, Audit noticed that unknown persons were occupying the Nandagaon and Jaladurga forts. Further, in the absence of protective measures, the possibility of theft of precious sculptures and permanent damage (authorised inscriptions) cannot be ruled out.



Picture No 4.13: Unauthorised usage by unknown persons at Jaladurga fort, Lingsugur Taluk, Raichur District.

Usage of monuments for other purposes

4.4.4 *Section 16 (1)* of the Act states that a protected monument maintained by the Government under this Act which is a place of worship or shrine shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

Audit observed that the Department was operating its offices at one location¹⁹ and State Muzrai Department/local trusts were operating administrative offices at three locations²⁰. Incidentally, two sampled museums were found operating in protected monuments, *i.e.* Twin Tombs at Kalaburagi and Navrang Darwaza Fort at Raichur.

¹⁹ The Department is operating a museum and a office inside the Rani Chennamma Palace, Kittur, Bailahongal Taluk, Belagavi District.

²⁰ Muzrai Department at Venkataramanaswamy Temple at Bengaluru, Management Trusts - Kalammadevi Temple at Sirasangi, Saundatti Taluk and Maruthi Kanthesh Temple with inscriptions at Kadaramandalgi, Byadagi Taluk, Belgaum District.



Picture No. 4.14: Government Museum office at twin tomb, Kalaburagi district.

The Government replied (August 2023) that due to space constraints, the Assistant Director Office, Kalaburagi was functioning from Government Museum and on construction of office building, it would be vacated. The reply is not acceptable as the Department violated *Section 16(1)* of the Act by operating its offices inside the protected monuments. The reply is silent about usage of monuments at other five places.

Encroachments/additional structures in and around the monuments

4.4.5 The definition of Ancient Monuments under *Section 2* of the Act includes (i) the remains of an ancient monument, (ii) the site of an ancient monument (iii) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument and (iv) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of, an ancient monument. Areas near or adjoining protected monuments could be declared as regulated or prohibited areas for the purpose of construction or mining by issuing notifications after due process as per Rules *11 and 12* of the Rules. GoK declared (March 1998) the first 100 metres of land adjoining the monuments as prohibited area and the next 200 metres of land as protected areas. The implementation of the order was challenged in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, which directed the Government to acquire the land by paying compensation. Assessing the huge financial implication, a proposal was initiated (August 2014) to suitably amend the provisions of the Act by constituting an expert committee headed by the Director. However, no progress has been made with respect to this till November 2022.

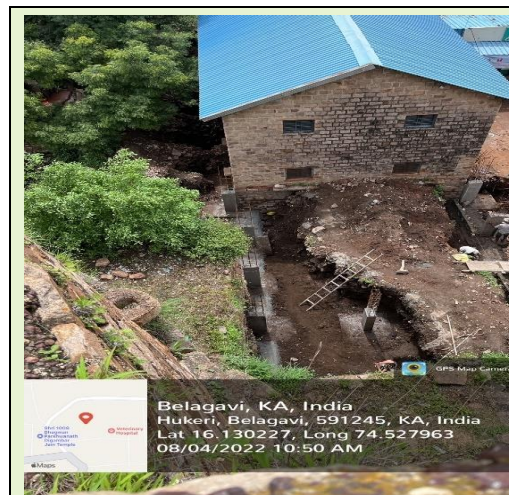
Audit also noticed inordinate delay to amend the provisions of the act as the Department had confirmed the draft amendments proposed to be notified only in July 2022.

To a similar observation, the Government had stated (December 2011)²¹ that instead of fixation of uniform area, a policy decision would be taken in consultation with experts in regard to monuments in the world heritage sites and towns/ cities.

Failure or delay in issuing suitable orders for regulating areas near or adjoining protected monuments may result in risk of uncontrolled or unauthorised construction of structures, very close to these monuments. Further, Audit observed existence of unauthorised structures in and around the monuments at 39 locations (55 per cent) vide (*Appendix 3*) during joint physical verification. Some of these are depicted below:



Picture No. 4.15: Unauthorised structures around fort at Yamakanamaradi, Hukkeri Taluk, Belgaum District.



Picture No. 4.16: Construction work in progress adjacent to the Fort at Yamakanmardi, Hukkeri Taluk



Picture No. 4.17: Unauthorised dwellings adjacent to Devadurga fort, Devadurga Taluk, Raichur District.

²¹ *Para 2.3.9.4* of Audit Report No 2 (Civil) Government of Karnataka for the year ended 31 March 2011.

The Government replied (August 2023) that a suitable amendment to the KAHMASR Rules, 1965 was proposed and a draft notification has been published during May 2023.

Recommendation 8:

Immediate action needs to be taken to ensure display of protection notice boards, provide adequate watch and ward, security infrastructure facilities at all locations to prevent misuse and encroachments.

Filming / Shooting at protected monument sites

4.4.6 *Section 18* of the Act provides the public a right to access to any protected monument subject to any rules made under the Act and prohibitive activities at a protected monument is punishable under *Section 26 (1) (i)* of the Act. Further, *Chapter V* of the Rules deals with access issues related to copying and filming of protected monuments such as application, grant or refusal, cancellation of license for filming activities.

The Department, on receipt of application from the producers for film shooting, gives permission after collection of fees and security deposit indicating the terms and conditions. A copy is also sent to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to its own sub-offices with instruction to arrange for one departmental representative at the time of film shooting to ensure compliance of all terms and conditions/avoid any damages to the protected monuments.

In this regard, Audit observed the following:

- The GoK had issued (September 2010) guidelines for giving permission under single window system, according to which, an NoC had to be obtained for refund of security deposit and after obtaining a declaration from the film makers/agencies that no damages have been caused during the filming at protected monuments, the security deposit be refunded. However, the approval of the Department given to film makers did not indicate submission of any NoC/Declaration from them.

The Department merely relied on an intimation of completion of filming activities (and not a declaration) from the departmental representative for refund of deposit without any report/remarks on the *status-quo* of the monument.

The Government stated (August 2023) that the action would be taken to ensure the status quo of the monuments by taking a report from the concerned departmental representative/film maker.

- The Archeological Survey of India vide Gazette notification (July 2015) had revised the entry fees for ticketed monuments and fee for

filming operations²². Though GoK did not approve Department's proposal (January 2021) for revision of rates²³, Department started collecting new rates with effect from April 2022.

Conservation and Maintenance of Monuments

4.5 The National Conservation Policy defines Conservation as the process through which material, design and integrity of the monument is safeguarded in terms of its archaeological and architectural value, historic significance and cultural or intangible associations. Further, it also stipulates that all monuments should be duly maintained to retain their significance and regularly monitored to thwart any major unnecessary intervention.



Picture No 4.18: An ASI conserved Sri Veeranarayana temple at Belavadi, Chickmagalur District.

Deterioration due to non-conservation and maintenance

4.5.1 After declaring a historical Monument as protected by a notification, the Department should do necessary conservation/ maintenance work from time to time to preserve it in its original form. During Joint Inspection, Audit noticed that physical structures of many monuments/artifacts deteriorated due to lack of regular maintenance. In the absence of Annual Conservation Plan, the Department had also not prepared any maintenance schedule for cleaning and clearing algae and vegetative growth in notified monuments.

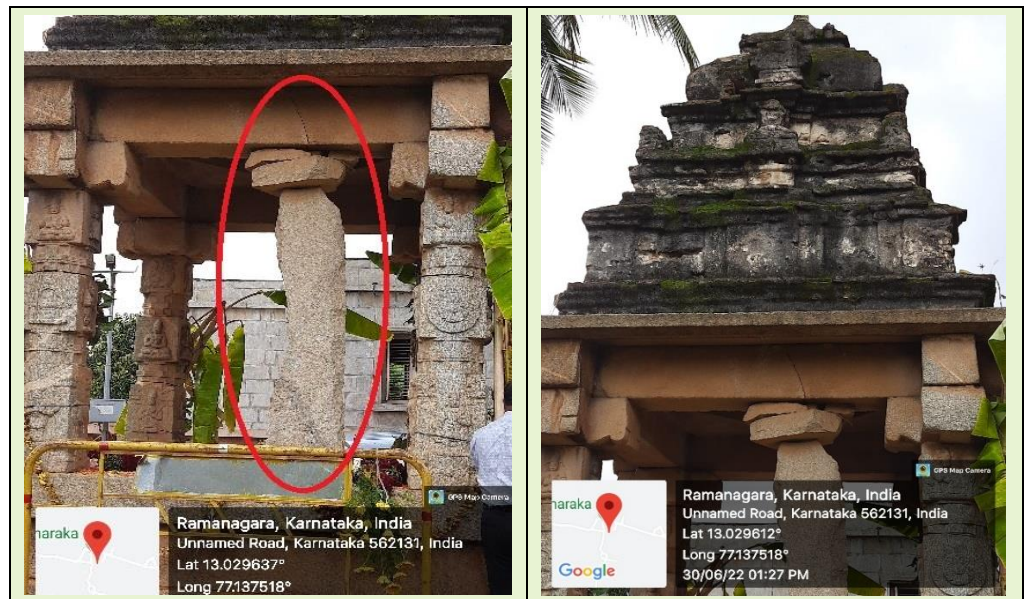
²² ASI had revised fee for filming at other monuments to ₹ 50,000/- per day with ₹ 10,000 as refundable security deposit.

²³ From ₹ 5,000/- per day to ₹ 10,000/- and deposit from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 25,000/-.



Picture No 4.19: Growth of Peepal Tree and algae on monument notified during 1930 at Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple at Bhadravathi Taluk, Shimoga District (Non sample).

Further at Ramanagara district, Audit noticed that the Samadhi of Hiriya Kempegowda, founder of Bengaluru was in dilapidated condition. This was restored by the villagers by putting a supporting stone to prevent the collapse of monument. The lapses by the Department in prioritising the work of conservation has resulted in monuments being on the verge of destruction.



Picture No 4.20: Condition of Hiriya Kempegowda (Founder of Bengaluru) Samadhi at Kempapura, Magadi Taluk, Ramanagara District.

The Government replied (August 2023) that for conservation and maintenance of all monuments, substantial manpower and funds are required. Further, a joint circular had been issued to all District administrations and Zilla Panchayaths to clean, maintain gardens and install bio-fencing²⁴ at protected

²⁴ Bio fences are lines of plants planted on-farm and field boundaries that give protection against cattle and wildlife.

monuments under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA).

Allocation and utilization of funds for conservation works

4.5.2 National Conservation Policy (*Article 3.04*) states that conservation of a monument is a continuous process and adequate resources (human and financial) should be made available to conserve it for posterity. The Department spent ₹ 37.05 crore during 2017-22 (being 30 *per cent* of total expenditure of ₹ 123.65 crore incurred by the Department) towards conservation of monuments.

Regional imbalance in funds allocation for execution of conservation works

4.5.3 The primary objective of restructuring²⁵ the Department by the GoK and renaming the post of Director at Mysore as Director (Archaeology) was to ensure removal of regional imbalance in exploration/research and to timely monitor the works relating to preservation, conservation and protection of monuments.

Audit analysis of allocation and expenditure on conservation works revealed that out of ₹ 34.92 crore allocated for 228 works, an expenditure of ₹ 37.05 crore was incurred on 154 works during the years 2017-22 as indicated below:

Table No. 4.1: Statement showing details of division wise allocation and expenditure

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bangalore	Mysore	Kalaburagi	Belagavi	Total
1	No of Districts	06	07	06	07	26
2	No of Monuments	75	122	249	365	811 ²⁶
3	Works Planned	32	84	49	63	228
4	Budget Allocation (₹ in crore)	4.61	12.45	8.96	8.90	34.92
		17.06		17.86		
5	Percentage	13.21	35.67	25.65	25.47	100.00
		48.88		51.12		
6	Works executed	24	67	28	35	154
7	Expenditure Incurred (₹ in crore)	5.20	11.99	11.50	8.36	37.05
		17.19		19.86		
8	Percentage	14.03	32.36	31.05	22.56	100.00
		46.39		53.61		

Source: Data provided by Department and Consolidated by Audit

As seen, an amount of ₹ 17.19 crore was utilized for the works at 13 districts under Bangalore and Mysore Divisions which have only 197 (24 *per cent*) monuments. In contrast, in Kalaburagi and Belagavi Divisions having 614 monuments (76 *per cent*), an amount of only ₹ 19.86 crore was spent. From the Joint inspection of monuments, it appeared that the monuments in

²⁵ *vide* order dated 23.02.2012.

²⁶ Does not include 37 monuments in five districts where no works were planned.

Kalaburagi and Belagavi Divisions were more dilapidated than in Bangalore and Mysuru Divisions.

Audit also observed that during the period between 2017-18 to 2021-22, no works were planned in the remaining five Districts (Bangalore Rural, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Ramanagara districts under Bangalore Division and Kodagu district under Mysore Division) having 37 monuments.

The regional imbalance in resource distribution is a fall out of the absence of long term action plan that prioritises conservation works. This also defeats the primary objective of restructuring of the Department by the Government.

Recommendations:

- 9. Government should formulate a specific State Policy for Conservation of Monuments, in line with the National Policy.**
- 10. Optimal resource allocation for conservation and maintenance works should be made based on factors such as historical importance, structural integrity, regional parity, etc.**

Inadequate capacity building measures

4.5.4 Article 7 of National Conservation Policy envisages regularly update a pool of trained and skilled conservators, artisans and craft persons who must be engaged in and exposed to a variety of conservation activities. To this effect, the Policy emphasised that Central and State agencies, responsible for the conservation of State-protected monuments or unprotected historical buildings, should also be encouraged, from time to time, to send their in-house staff for training to enhance their knowledge and skills in various fields of conservation and management of monuments.

Audit observed that:

- Conservation Policy highlighting the need for undertaking capacity building measures had not been framed by the State Government/ Department and no periodical in-house training schedules were planned specifically for technical cadre.
- During 2017-22, the Department had deputed 86 officers/officials (30 from technical cadre and 56 from non-technical cadre) for 39 training sessions utilising 256 days. Of this, only 19 officials from technical cadre were deputed for four training sessions on technical matters for six days during 2017-20. No officer/ official had been trained in technical matters during 2020-22, indicating lack of capacity building measures undertaken by the Department.

The Government replied (August 2023) that action would be taken to arrange sufficient workshops by experts to train all the technical staff and enhance their technical skills.

Thus, it is seen that the Department did not make sufficient efforts to train its technical staff and upgrade their skills.

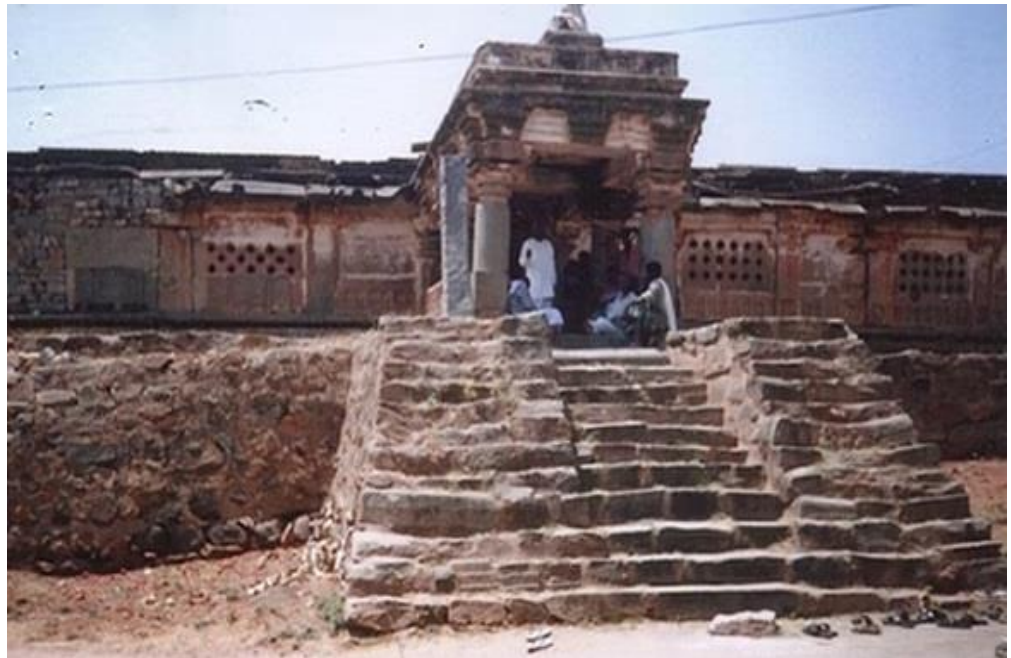
Recommendation 11:

Adequate policy should be devised to strengthen technical cadre and ensure periodical training for the staff.

Conservation works with Private Partnership

4.5.5 The GoK approved (November 2001) conservation work of monuments in collaboration with Sri. Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Dharmothana (SDMD) Trust under Public Private Collaboration Scheme (PPC Scheme) from 2002-03 with the financial sharing ratio of 40 *per cent* by Government, 40 *per cent* by Private and remaining 20 *per cent* by Public. The Government order also specified that 40 *per cent* share of Government is subject to maximum amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh per monument or 40 *per cent* of project cost whichever is less. This was later revised (November 2012) to ₹ 10.00 lakh per monument.

The Trust (SDMD) undertook the conservation of 256 monuments during the period 2002-03 to 2021-22, of which works at 185 have been completed till May 2022. The remaining 71 works are under progress/ not taken up due to non-funding from public. As on March 2022, an amount of ₹ 10.71 crore was released as Government share to Trust.



Picture No 4.21 – Sri Malleleshwara Temple Aghalaya, K R Pet Taluk, Mandya District before conservation by SDMD Trust.



Picture No 4.22 – Sri Malleshwara Temple Aghalaya, K R Pet Taluk, Mandya District after conservation by SDMD Trust.

Audit observed the following issues in implementation of the above scheme:

- Though the preamble of GO²⁷ excluded conservation of temples coming under the jurisdiction of Muzrai Department²⁸, conservation of 13 temples (vide **Appendix 8**) coming under the control of Muzrai Department were undertaken during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.
- The PPC Scheme guidelines stipulated the submission of monthly physical and financial progress reports by the Trust. Further, inspection of conservation works undertaken under PPC Scheme were also required by the Officers/Engineers of the Department. However, Audit found that the Departmental Officers/Engineers did not inspect these works during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22. No monthly progress reports were submitted for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 to the Department by the Trust.

The Government stated (August 2023) that the C grade temples which did not have sufficient funds for maintenance/ conservation and in dilapidated condition were taken for conservation under this scheme. Further, it was stated that the Departmental Engineers are entrusted to monitor the works under this scheme.

The reply is not acceptable as the GO is based on the proposal detailed in the preamble which specifically excluded taking up of works pertaining to temples under control of Muzrai Department.

²⁷ dated 19-11-2001.

²⁸ The Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Department is also referred to as Muzrai Department.

Agreements with Private Owners

4.5.6 Section 6 of the Act provides for the Deputy Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the owner of a protected monument within a specified period for the maintenance of the monument. The agreement also should provide for the custody of the monument, the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it and the restriction of the owner's right.

Out of 844 notified protected monuments in the State, the ownership of 839 monuments rest with the Government and the remaining five monuments viz., Madakarinayaka Samadhi at Mayakonda, Ramathirtha Palace at Jamakhandi, Sangameshwara Temple at Indi and Suralu Mud Palace at Udupi, Diwan Purnaiah Jahgir Bungalow at Yelandur, rests with the private owners.

The Department entered into an agreement (Lease Deed in November 2011) with the owner of Dewan Purnaiah Bungalow for a period of 33 years and converted it into a Government Museum (October 2012). However, no agreements with the owners of other four monuments were entered into, even after ten years.



Picture No 4.23: The ownership of notified Ramathirtha Palace at Jamakhandi is with private people.

Though the Government had agreed²⁹ (December 2011) to enter into agreement with the owners of four private monuments, no action was taken. In absence of the agreements, the Department did not have any legal options to enforce restrictions on the private owners.

The Government stated (August 2023) that action would be taken to sign an agreement with private parties in future conservation projects. The fact remains that the Department had not entered into agreement with owners of four monuments even after 25 years (notified during 1992 to 1997).

²⁹ Reply to Paragraph 23.9.1 of Audit Report No. 2 (Civil) for the year ended 31 March 2011.

Non-maintenance of logbooks for Conservation works

4.5.7 According to para 4.09 of National Conservation Policy for Ancient Monuments, entire process of conservation should be documented before, during and after conservation, in maps, drawings, photographs, digital records and field notes, so as to create continuous records of interventions. All information related to the past and on-going conservation works should be made available at the site office for the benefit of understanding all past interventions. For this purpose, the practice of maintaining logbooks at sites should be adopted mandatorily for all Monuments. Audit noticed that the Department did not maintain logbooks detailing the process of conservation works carried out in the Monuments under its control. In the absence of logbooks, information relating to the previous works undertaken on the Monuments concerned were not readily available with the Department. Absence of necessary documentation may result in insufficient and inadequate conservation planning.

The Government stated (August 2023) action would be taken to open a specific logbook for each protected monument.

Inadequacies in tendering and award of works for conservation of monuments

4.5.8 The Department undertook various conservation works on nomination basis, by calling e-tender and quotations. As stated earlier, during the period 2017-2022, the Department incurred an expenditure of ₹ 37.05 crore on 154 conservation works. Audit reviewed records related to 23 works at eight selected Districts amounting to ₹ 9.15 crore and the following inadequacies were observed:

- The Department did not maintain a work register indicating the name of the work, estimated cost, name of the contractor, type of tender, cost of work awarded, work order/contract reference, period of contract, scheduled date of completion, actual date of completion *etc.*, as prescribed under Karnataka Public Works Departmental Code (KPWD Code). Also, the Department does not have any specific works manual detailing the procedure for award and execution of conservation works.
- In seven works executed,³⁰ the comparative statement prepared after evaluation of bids were not dated. Also, the actual date of opening technical/financial bids were not mentioned in comparative statements.
- General terms and conditions of tender documents envisaged levy of Liquidated Damages (LD) for delay in execution of work and same formed part of the agreement executed with successful bidders. In 11 contracts (*Appendix 9*), delay ranging from six months to 44 months

³⁰ Sri Rameshwara Temple, Chittoor village, Soraba Taluk, Tomb of Sivappanayaka, and family, Bidanur, Hosanagara Taluk, Sri Shivalingeswara Temple, Chennagiri Taluk, Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Temple, Javagal, Arasikere Taluk, Sri Lakshmaneswara Temple, Arakalagud Taluk; Sri Veerabadreswara / Sri Kalmeswara Temples, Shidenur, Byadagi Taluk and Sri Kalmeswara Temple, Hiremanikatti, Shiggaon Taluk.

were observed but specific reasons for delays and reasons for non-recovery of LD were not recorded. In the absence of specific penalty clause, financial impact could not be assessed by audit.

The Government stated (August 2023) that the work register would be maintained from the year 2023-24 and the provisions of the tender would be followed to ensure timely completion of the works. The reply is not acceptable as the Department failed to implement the provisions of the tender and levy penalty for the delayed works.

Recommendation 12:

Action may be taken up to ensure timely completion of works taken up for conservation.

Failure to use traditional material in Conservation work

4.5.9 According to ASI Conservation Manual (Sl. No. 95), use of cement is prohibited in conservation work as it will impart an obtrusively modern note to the structure. During Joint Inspection of the Monuments, Audit noticed that the conservation works were carried out using modern techniques and materials. This resulted in absurd disfiguring of aesthetics in the heritage structures. Examples of use of cement on ancient monuments are shown below:



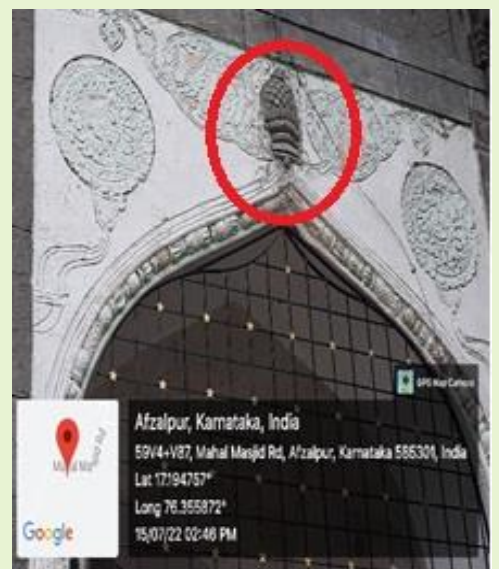
Picture No 4.24: Cement used for filling joints at Sri Yoganarasimha Swamy Temple, Mirle, K R Nagar Taluk.



Picture No 4.25: Cement used for plastering the structure over the monument at Sri Kalmeshwara Temple, Kabbur, Chikkodi Taluk, Belagavi District.



Picture No 4.26: Cement used in repairing the damaged Nandi Idol at Sri Ramalingeshwara Temple, Hodal, Kalaburagi District.



Picture No 4.27: Cement used for reconstruction of damaged floral design at Afzal Khan tomb and Mosque, Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburagi District.

Use of cement in conservation work distorted the archival value of these Monuments. In many of the cases, the alterations to the protected monuments were carried out by the local people without approval of the Department. This indicated failure in Department's oversight.

The Government stated (August 2023) that instructions have been given to carryout conservation work as per the conservation norms without using modern technology or materials. The reply is not acceptable as the damage to protected monuments had already occurred due to use of modern material.

Non-maintenance of protected monuments

4.5.10 The maintenance of a monument would, inter alia, include (i) protection from human/animal ingress by providing watch and ward and fencing around the monument (ii) cleaning/removal of vegetative growth on monument and (iii) development of gardens and provision of tourist amenities. As against the budget allocation of ₹ 39.00 lakh earmarked for maintenance of conserved monuments during 2017-2022, the Department failed to fully utilise the meagre amount sanctioned towards maintenance of conserved monuments, as ₹ 2.68 lakh had been surrendered.

The remaining amount of ₹ 36.32 lakh had only been spent towards garden maintenance (₹ 21.33 lakh) at few temples in four districts (Davanagere, Bellary, Hassan and Gadag) and on repairs and upgradation of Commissioner Office building at Mysuru (₹ 14.99 lakh). Resultantly, no expenditure was incurred on maintenance of conserved monuments.

The Government stated (August 2023) that due to Covid-19 pandemic, the entire amount was not utilised during 2019-21. Further, stated that the Department was functioning with meagre strength and limited resources and in view of shortage of funds, the Government has issued a joint circular to clean, maintain garden and install bio fencing at protected monuments under MGNREGA. The reply is not tenable as majority of the fund surrendered pertained to 2017-18 and the work under MGNREGA had not been fully implemented³¹.

Failure to acquire and maintain protected monuments

4.5.11 The *Section 13* of the Act, empowers the Government, if it apprehends that a protected monument is in danger of being destroyed, injured, misused, or allowed to fall into decay to acquire the protected monument under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as if the maintenance of the protected monument were a public purpose within the meaning of that Act, Further, the Government is required to maintain every such acquired protected monument as per *Section 14* of the Act.

Audit during joint inspection, observed that the Department had failed to initiate action by invoking the above provisions of the Act as monuments were found in destroyed conditions at two locations³² and in dilapidated/partially dilapidated condition at 13 locations. Inscriptions were lying scattered around without protection at 15 locations.

13 locations



15 locations



To access the video portraying Audit finding, please scan the above QR code.

³¹ Implemented at Kolar, Mysuru and Gadag Districts.

³² Black stone temple of Gokuleshwara, with carved walls and five inscriptions at Belavatti, and Basappa Temple with Viragallu bearing inscription at Herur in Hanagal Taluk, Haveri District.



Picture No 4.28: Blackstone temple of Sri Gokuleshwara in destroyed conditions at Belavatti, Hanagal Taluk, Haveri District.



Picture No 4.29: Basappa temple in destroyed conditions at Herur, Hanagal Taluk, Haveri District.

The Department had failed to analyse the actual requirement of funds to carry out conservation work of dilapidated monuments and had also not carried out any research work to actually estimate fund requirement for maintenance.

Recommendation 13:

Provisions of KAHMASR Act and Conservation Manual required to be followed scrupulously.

Public Engagement and Accessibility to Monuments

4.6 Article 1.06 of the National Conservation Policy envisages that ancient/historic monuments should be valued and conserved in a spirit of being exemplars of past cultures and represent exemplary human creativity, building crafts tradition, patronisation and architectural and/or artistic and/or engineering accomplishments and these monuments also serve as tangible manifestation of historical and cultural events and developments of our past that spreads over several millennia.

Further, the Policy also envisages creation of suitable facilities/infrastructure within or near the monument for the convenience of visitors. Facilities like proper roads and public amenities (toilets/drinking water, trash bins, *etc.*), display of signage/cultural information boards and various do's and don'ts are necessary.

The Joint inspection of monuments carried out by Audit along with Departmental Officers revealed the following inadequacies:

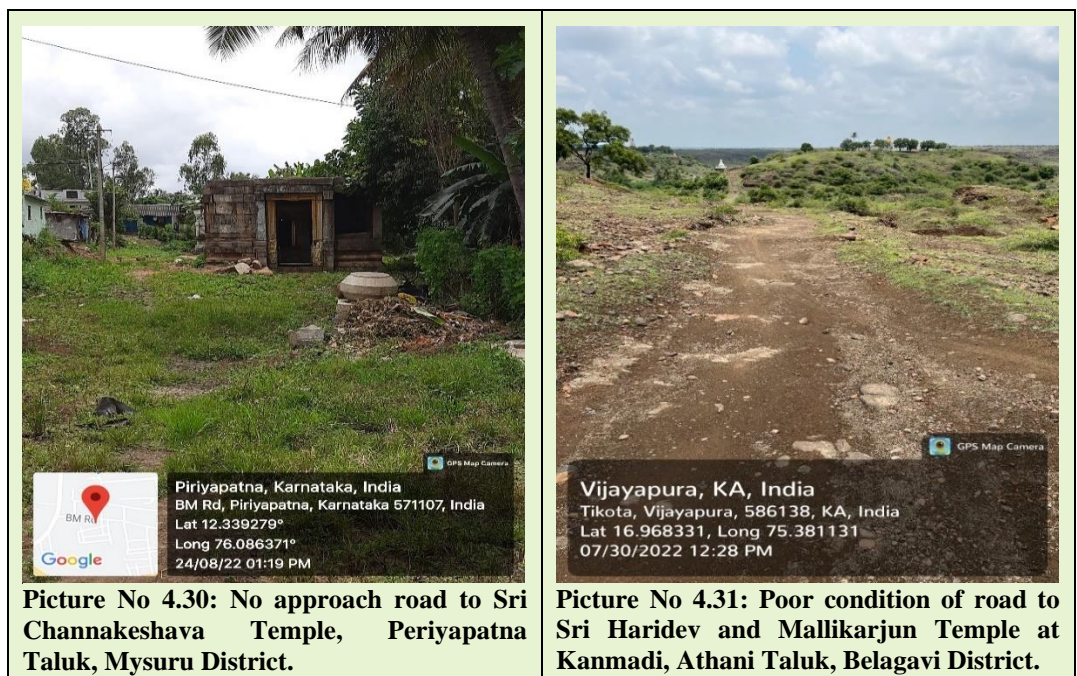
Inadequate access roads to protected monuments

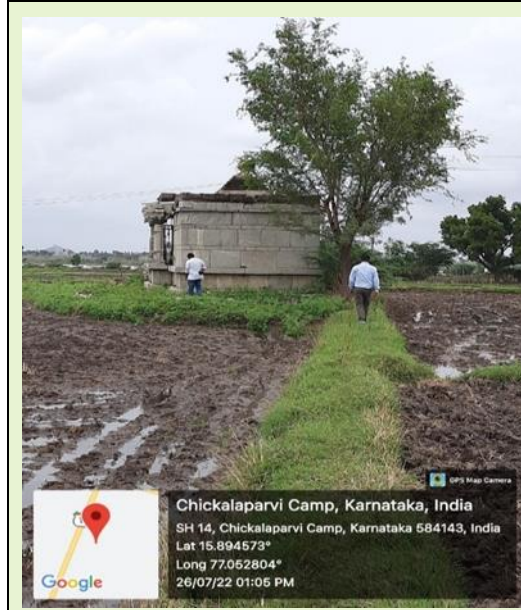
9 locations



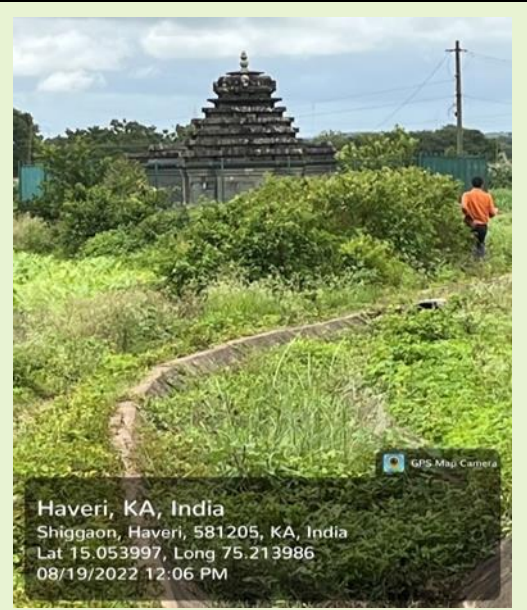
To access the video portraying Audit findings, please scan the above QR code.

4.6.1. Infrastructure development in and around Monuments (including approach roads) can provide the opportunities to communities for sustainable social and economic benefits. Further, approach roads are essential both to execute conservation/ preservation works as well as to attract visitors. Nine locations (13 *per cent*) out of 71 sampled locations did not have proper approach roads to reach the protected monuments as depicted below:





Picture No 4.32: Lack of approach road to Hindu Temple and inscription at Chickalaparvi, Raichur District.



Picture No 4.33: Lack of approach road to Sri Solabeshwara Temple at Hiremanakatti, Shiggaon Taluk, Haveri District.

The Government stated (August 2023) that roads, public amenities wherever required would be laid by concerned District Administration and Tourism Department. However, the Department has the primary responsibility to follow up with District Administration/ Tourism Department and ensure that public amenities are provided.

Absence of signage boards / cultural boards

4.6.2 A signage board gives important information about the monument to the visitors. Out of 71 monuments visited, Audit noticed that the Department did not put-up signage boards that displayed information about the monuments. In six locations, signage boards were put up by the local communities (details vide *Appendix 10*). Incidentally, Audit observed that the State Tourism Department had put up signage boards at ASI controlled monuments both on approach roads and at the sites.



Picture No 4.34: Signage board put up by State Tourism Department displaying information about ASI controlled monument on road at Haralahalli, Haveri Taluk and District.



Picture No 4.35: Signage board put up by State Tourism Department displaying information about ASI controlled monument near the monument.

Even the bilingual cultural boards explaining the significance and history of the protected monuments were not displayed at 63 locations. Cultural boards displayed at two locations³³ were not provided by the Department.

The Government stated (August 2023) that the bilingual information and protection boards for Bengaluru and Mysuru divisions have been installed and in Belagavi and Kalaburagi divisions, the work would be taken up during 2023-24 and 2024-25.



Picture No 4.36: Bi-lingual Cultural board explaining the history of monument.

Absence of public amenities and feedback mechanism

4.6.3 As per Para 9.04 of the National Conservation Policy, 2014, necessary public amenities (toilets/ washrooms, drinking water, *etc.*) should be made available at every protected site/ Monument site to make the visitors feel comfortable.

Joint inspection of selected sample revealed that there were no public amenities existed at 53 locations (75 per cent) (*Appendix 11*) and wherever

³³ Afzal Khan Tomb and Mosque at Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburagi and Sri Kote Venkataramana Swamy Temple at Bengaluru Urban.

available, it was provided by local community/authorities/State Tourism Department.



Picture No 4.37: Public amenities provided by State Tourism Department at Jaladurga Fort, Lingasugur Taluk, Raichur District.

Increased public footfall can automatically highlight the historical value of any monument and thereby, they are an important stakeholder in preservation and conservation activities. Audit noticed that there was no provision for suggestions/complaint register in any of the 71 locations to obtain feedback from visitors/tourists.

The Government replied (August 2023) that a feedback register would be maintained wherever watch and ward staff are available. The reply is silent on providing public amenities and the action proposed in areas where there are no watch and ward staff.

Recommendations:

- 14. The Government should ensure proper access roads to all archaeological sites, put up bilingual signage boards providing adequate information and also ensure availability of basic public amenities.**
- 15. An effective feedback mechanism to address the suggestions/complaints from the visitors may be formulated.**

Inadequate maintenance of official website

4.6.4 The Department has developed and launched (January 2021) its official website (archaeology.karnataka.gov.in) in compliance of instructions (March 2019) from the State Government.

The website was not periodically updated and the deficiencies noticed by Audit are detailed below:

- There were 848 State Protected Monuments but in the website, details of only 844 Monuments was displayed. The list did not include four monuments of Chamarajnagar District notified during 2021-22.

gov.karnataka.gov.in/page/Ancient-Monuments/...

Heritage - Conservation & Preservation - Ancient Monuments - Government Museums - R.I.T. -

rock-cut sculptures, Stupas, Monasteries, Gardens etc.,

Monuments and Archaeological Sites in Karnataka

S. No	Division	State		ASI		Total Protected	
		Monument / Sites	Total %	Monument / Sites	Total %	Monuments / Sites	Total %
1	Bangalore	105	12.41	68	10.34	168	11.56
2	Belgaum	365	43.25	311	51.07	676	46.52
3	Kalpurugi	249	29.50	164	26.93	413	28.42
4	Mysore	125	14.81	71	11.66	196	13.51
Total		844	100.00	609	100.00	1453	100.00

the second highest number of protected monuments in the country

Picture No 4.38: Web site of Department of Archaeology showing incorrect information (Screen shot taken on 05.06.2023)

- Though the Department had carried out village wise survey in 19 taluks under Samrakshane Scheme and identified 9,552 monuments (as detailed in *Para No. 3.2*), the same was not depicted in the web site;
- Pictures and historical details of all the protected Monuments are not available;
- No details/ reports regarding Excavation carried out by the Department were available;
- GPS tagging of Monuments was also not available, (due to which Audit also could not find 13 locations of notified monuments as detailed in *Para 3.4*).

The Government stated (August 2023) that action would be taken to publish updated list of protected monuments with all digital pictures and historical details after completion of the digital documentation process.

Recommendation 16:

Action may be taken to ensure that accurate updation of the Department website.

Launch, sale and custody of Publications

4.6.5 The Department publishes selected literature (publications on Heritage towns, manuals on Heritage conservations) on Archaeology based on the recommendations of a committee headed by the Commissioner. The GoK with a view to popularise Kannada literature, had approved (October 2009)

sale of Government publications at discounted rates³⁴. During the period 2017-22, the Department had undertaken printing of 16 academic and research books on History and Archaeology of various Districts of the State as given below:

Table No. 4.2: Statement showing details of books published and expenditure incurred during 2017-18 to 2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	No of copies	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	2017-18		
	History and Archaeology of Chamarajnagar District	500	03.55
	Study on Vijayangar Vol-20	500	2.18
	Art works in Museums of Karnataka	500	2.45
2	2018-19		
	Buddhist Art and Culture in Karnataka	500	3.71
	Archaeological Excavations at Talakadu 2006-2010 Vol-02	500	2.38
3	2019-20		
	Study on Vijayangar Vol-21	500	0.95
	Hampi the splendour that was	2000	9.60
	Study on Vijayangar Vol-22	500	1.00
	Karnataka a Garden of Architecture	2000	9.00
	Mysore Dasara – The State Festival	2000	6.40
4	2020-21		
	Hampi Gatha Vaibhava Nagari	2000	11.54
	History and Archaeology of Vijayapura District	500	4.95
	History and Archaeology of Haveri District	500	4.98
	History and culture of Kittur Samsthan	500	3.53
5	2021-22		
	History and Archaeology of Uttara Kannada District	500	4.93
	History and Archaeology of Coorg District	500	4.80
		14,000	75.95

Source: Data provided by Department

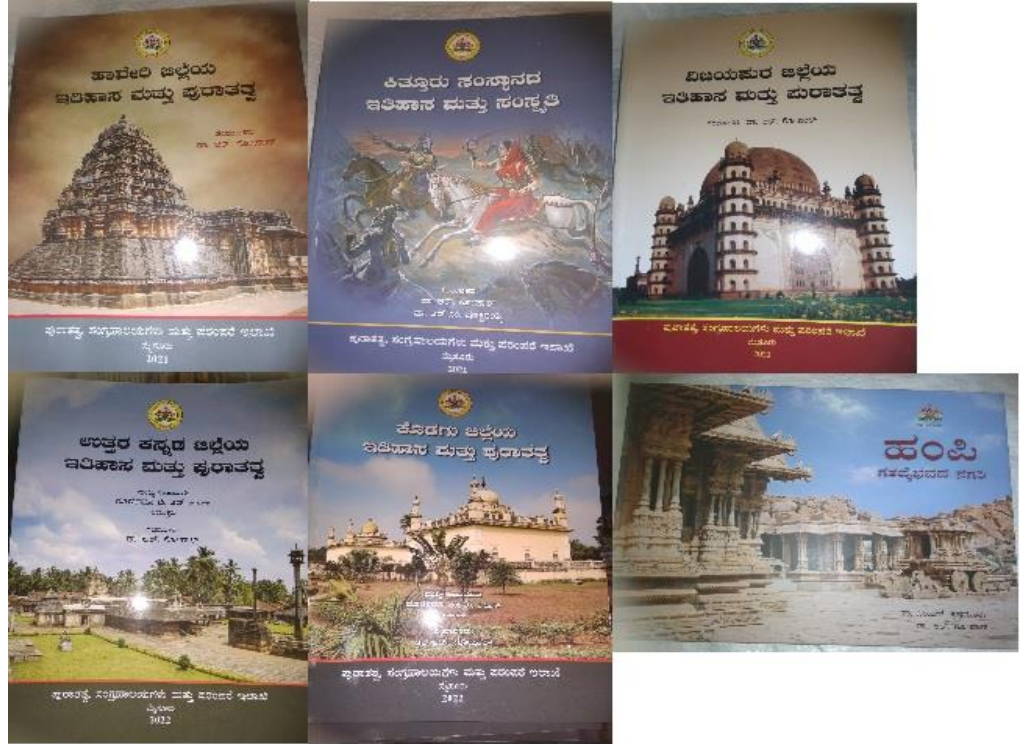
Audit observed certain inadequacies in the process of publication and sale as detailed below:

- To facilitate the public to purchase the publications at affordable prices, Government had assured (December 2011) framing a policy for fixation of price. However, no such policy was framed for selection of

³⁴ New publications up to two years at 15 per cent (20 per cent for sellers), the remaining old publications ranging from 20 to 50 per cent (25 to 55 per cent for sellers) based on the age of the books.

publications, printing, number of copies to be printed and for fixation of selling price³⁵.

- The Department had not released six academic and research books printed between March 2020 and March 2021 for sale³⁶ and held them in stock (March 2022). Incidentally, these publications were also not included in the price list approved for the year 2022 by the Commissioner. The reasons for not releasing these books were not forthcoming from the records made available to Audit.



Picture No 4.39: Academic and Research books not released and included in price list by Department

- As many as 66,439 copies of 156 various publications, of which 49,591 copies more than ten years old (published between 1971 to 2012), were held in stock (March 2022).

The Government replied (August 2023) that the books in stock are available for sale to the public at discounted rates and the pricing policy is attractive and affordable to general public. The reply was silent about efforts taken to dispose off the old stock and rationality of the pricing policy.

Recommendation 17:

The Department should frame a rational pricing policy that is attractive and affordable to public and ensure timely launch of publications.

³⁵ The selling price of publications ranged from ₹ 250 to ₹ 999 based on the proportionate expenditure incurred in printing.

³⁶ at a cost of ₹ 32.20 lakh.

Human Resource Management

4.7 In the absence of action plans and non-assessment of quantum of work required in excavation, conservation and preservation activities, the Department could not accurately assess the required manpower for fulfilling its mandate.

Further, the department had vacancies in its existing staff strength. As on 31 March 2022, the Department had a working strength of 163³⁷ and vacancy of 56 posts (26 *per cent*) against a sanctioned strength of 219. The vacancies were in the Technical³⁸ and Non-technical³⁹ wings and four vacancies persisted for more than 25 years. The details of sanctioned, working and vacancy position as on 31st March 2022 are given in *Appendix 12*.

Non-availability of monument attendants/caretakers

4.7.1 Monument attendants are responsible for day-to-day maintenance of the protected monuments, including clearance of vegetation, cleaning, dusting, sweeping, regulating the visitors, *etc.* During joint inspection, Audit noticed that in all the 71 monuments, the Department had not posted any monument attendant.

Further, it is also seen that the Government/Department have not scientifically assessed the requirement of manpower in view of identifying 9,552 monuments in 19 taluks out of 240 taluks in the State under Samrakshane Scheme. The funds requirement for preservation and Conservation of these monuments was also not analysed by the Department.

Shortage of technical staff

4.7.2 A review of staff disposition statement revealed that there was shortage of manpower in technical wing. As against 57 posts sanctioned, only 27 posts were operated, leaving 30 posts (53 *per cent*) vacant. The technical posts which are very essential for the upkeep of the ancient monuments, museums and heritage buildings were kept vacant since long (one to 25 years). One post of Director (Archaeology) remained vacant since January 2019 consequent to shifting of the post to Hampi.

Though the Department had requested the Government/Karnataka Public Service Commission/Karnataka Examination Authority to fill up the posts on several occasions, no fruitful action was initiated by them to fill up the vacant posts till date. To a comment in the earlier Performance Audit report⁴⁰, the

³⁷ In August 2019, GoK permitted the Department to outsource manpower for 90 vacant posts against vacant posts. The Department has filled 85 posts in Group C and D cadre, leaving technical posts unfilled.

³⁸ Director – Archaeology, Deputy Director, Archaeological Conservation Engineer, Technical Assistant, Curator, Assistant Curator, Surveyor, Epigraphist, Photographer, Artist and Monument Attender *etc.*

³⁹ Gazetted Assistant, Office Superintendent, other Group C and D posts

⁴⁰ Performance Audit on the Preservation and conservation of heritage in Karnataka (Report No.2 -Civil) of CAG of India for the year ended 31 March 2011.

Government had stated that necessary action would be taken to fill-up the technical posts. However, they remained unfilled.

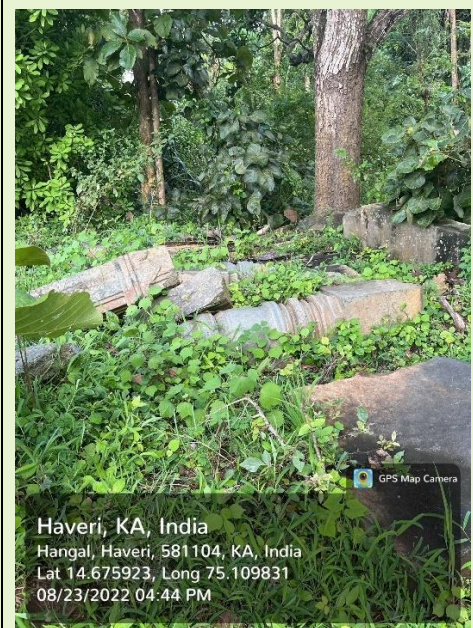
Thus, non-availability of technical staff with requisite technical expertise over an extended period resulted in neglect of certain monuments as depicted below:



Picture No 4.40: Protected monument not conserved at Hodal, Aland Taluk, Kalaburagi District.



Picture No. 4.41: Monument lying in the garbage near Sri Vishnu Temple, Kondajji, Hassan Taluk and District



Picture No. 4.42: Monuments lying in open field at Sirgod, Hanagal Taluk, Haveri District.

The Government replied (August 2023) that necessary permission was sought by the Department to fill up technical posts through, outsourcing/contract basis and permission had been accorded to fill 50 per cent of the vacant technical posts. However, action is yet to be taken by the Department to fill these vacant posts on contract basis.

Shortage of manpower in museums

4.7.3 To ensure smooth functioning of 16 museums and one Art Gallery, the Department had a sanctioned strength of 25 technical and 59 non-technical staff, of which nine technical and 15 non-technical staff were in position. The vacancy position in technical and non-technical staff amounted to 64 *per cent* and 75 *per cent* respectively. Further, 11 Assistant Curator posts were vacant since 2008 onwards. Due to vacancies, Audit observed in-charge arrangements wherein one technical person looked after two museums⁴¹. The details of sanctioned strength and men in position as on 31st March 2022 are given in **Appendix 13**.

Epigraphy and Numismatics

4.7.4 Epigraphy is the science of identifying the graphemes⁴² and of classifying their use as to cultural context and date, elucidating their meaning and assessing what conclusions can be deduced concerning the writing and the writers. Numismatics is the study or collection of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money and related objects.

The Department has one sanctioned post of an Epigraphist⁴³ for study of ancient inscriptions found on the monuments. However, this post was lying vacant since March 2000. As the State has abundant inscriptions, the absence of Epigraphist could result in not studying/deciphering the inscriptions found. The post of Numismatist had not been created even though the Government had stated (December 2011)⁴⁴ that a suitable post would be identified for Numismatics studies.

⁴¹ Athani and Kittur Museums were looked after by one Asst. Director whereas Raichur Museum is looked after by the Asst. Archeologist posted at Kalaburagi.

⁴² Letters or combination of letters that may be used to express a group of speech sounds in a language.

⁴³ A person who study written matter recorded on hard or durable material from the ancient inscriptions.

⁴⁴ The Government reply to the **Paragraph No 2.3.11.4** of Audit Report No.2 (Civil) for the year ended 31 March 2011.



Picture No. 4.43: Inscription showcased without deciphering the content at Government Museum, Kalaburagi



Picture No. 4.44: Stone Inscriptions of Vijayanagar Empire (related to 1521) found by locals at Chickalapurvi, Manvi Taluk, Raichur District.

Recommendation 18:

Immediate necessary action needs to be initiated to fill up the vacant posts in technical and non-technical posts at the earliest.

Disaster Management Plan

4.8. Article 15.03 of the National Conservation Policy stipulates that Disaster Management Plan should be made as an important pre-requisite of the Conservation Plan for a monument. Monuments and archaeological sites are increasingly being subject to variety of hazards (natural and human induced).

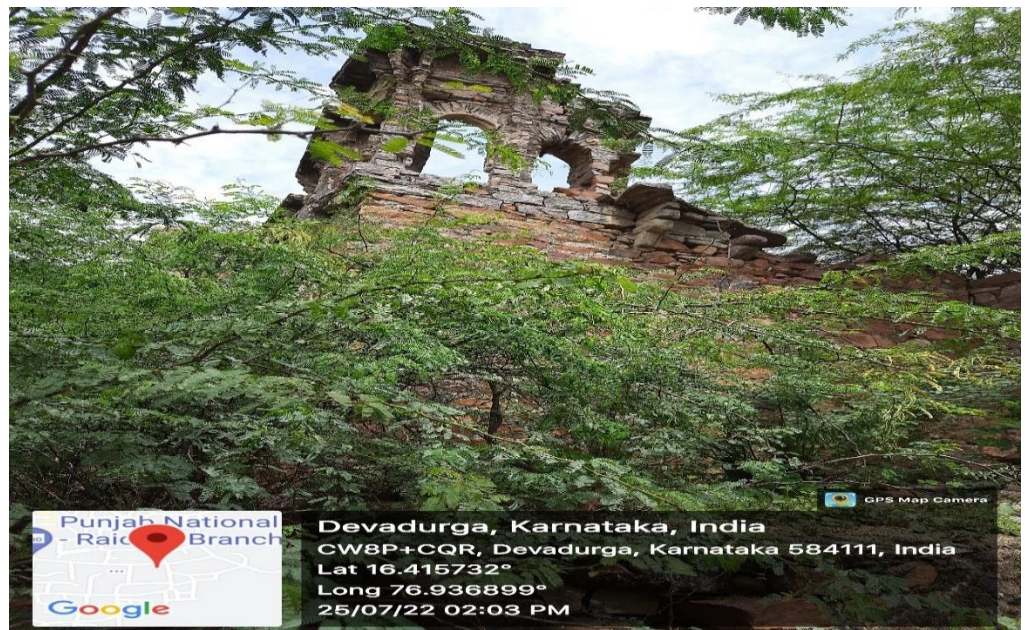
It is necessary for all agencies concerned to be sufficiently prepared to mitigate a disaster and to develop a mechanism for quick response and recovery.

Audit observed that the Department did not formulate a Disaster Management Plan for State Protected Monuments and Museums. In the absence of a proper Disaster Management Plan, the monuments are further vulnerable to future natural calamities. Further, the Department had also not provided appropriate training to the staff to handle any event of disaster/ emergency.

The Government replied (August 2023) that appropriate proposal would be submitted by the Department to issue Government Order to adopting the disaster management plan as per National Conservation Policy.



Picture No 4.45: Condition of Ishwara Temple at Hansabhavi, Hirekerur Taluk, Haveri District due to seepage of water and growth of algae.



Picture No 4.46: Devadurga Fort, Devadurga Taluk Raichur on the verge of collapse due to non maintenance.



CHAPTER – V

Functioning of Museums

CHAPTER: V

Functioning of Museums

Museums contain artifacts and antiquities that possess immeasurable historical value. This chapter highlights the issues in Management of Museums by the Department. Audit noticed that the Department did not have a rotational policy for display of artifacts. Further, there were no proper storage facilities in museums and antiquities were lying scattered, exposed to vagaries of nature. There was no collection care plan and list of antiquities along with photographs were not digitised fully. During physical inspection, Audit noticed that museums were not well maintained and did not have adequate public amenities.

5.1 Museums preserve, interpret and promote the natural and cultural inheritance of humanity and have collective benefit for society. The Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage had 16 museums and one art gallery⁴⁵, functioning in 15 Districts that were established between 1877 and 2014.

In February 2012, GoK upgraded the post of the Additional Director at Mysuru as Director (Museums) in Bengaluru. As per the restructuring order, the Director's office was assigned the following functions:

- Establishment, maintenance, and development of museums in all Districts of the State;
- Inventorisation of antiquities/artifacts; and
- Periodical inspection of museums and their activities including arrangement of exhibitions/educational programs at museums.



Picture No 5.1: Government Museum, Bengaluru housed in a Heritage building and established during 1877.

⁴⁵ Venkatappa Art Gallery at Bengaluru.

As per the sample, Audit scrutinised records pertaining to eight museums⁴⁶ (out of 16) in six districts⁴⁷ and the art gallery and related observations are discussed below:

Delay in establishment of museums in all Districts

5.2 The Director (Museum) was entrusted (February 2012) with the responsibility of establishing museums at all Districts. However, the department had established (2014) only one museum at Chamarajanagar District, in addition to the already existing 15 Museums in 14 Districts. The Department stated (June 2022) that work had been taken up for establishing museums at an old District Commissioner's Office building at Kolar District and a heritage palace pertaining to Savanur Nawab's at Haveri District and correspondence have been made with Deputy Commissioners of remaining districts for allotment of land or building for establishing Museums and that action would be taken in due course.

Audit observed that the building allocated to the Department for establishing a Museum at Kolar was in litigation and the matter was pending with Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. Further, the conservation work of heritage palace pertaining to Savanur Nawab's at Haveri District was taken up by the Department without notification wherein the ownership of the palace rests with the private owners (discussed in **Paragraph 3.6**). Further, correspondence seeking two to five acres of land to establish a museum were made between July 2009 and January 2016, with District Commissioners of various districts⁴⁸ evoked no response. Only after four years, Additional DC, Davanagere informed (December 2013) the Director (Museums) about non-availability of land.

The Government replied (August 2023) that Department had requested concerned District Commissioners to provide land or vacant sites or heritage buildings in around district headquarters. As and when provided, funds for construction would be made available. However, reply is silent on the efforts that would be taken to hasten the process as previous correspondences have not yielded results.

Absence of a Rotation Policy for Display of Artifacts

5.3 The Guidelines for ASI Museums is a standard that lays down instructions on display and storage of artifacts in all museums. Collection Care Plan must also include preventive conservation and constant monitoring to assess the impact of climatic conditions, light, microbiological growth, *etc.*, on objects (particularly if they are fragile and vulnerable) both on display and in the reserve collections.

Rotation of artifacts in a Museum or gallery is about replacing one object on display with another object, so that all the objects in possession of the Museum are showcased from time to time. This is also necessary to avoid the

⁴⁶ Government Museums at Athani, Bengaluru, Hassan, Kalaburagi, Kittur, Mysuru and Raichur.

⁴⁷ Bengaluru, Belagavi, Hassan, Kalaburagi, Raichur and Mysuru Districts.

⁴⁸ Chikkaballapura, Davanagere, Ramanagara. Tumakur, Mandya, Udupi, Dharwad, Uttarakannada and Vijayapura.

risk of theft and vandalism, exposure of items to vibrations, dust, fluctuations in temperature and humidity in the long run. The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture recommended (July 2021) that the Museums should ensure that their entire collection of artifacts is displayed to the audience by implementation of a well thought-out, pre-planned rotation schedule, physically as well as on the Museum websites.

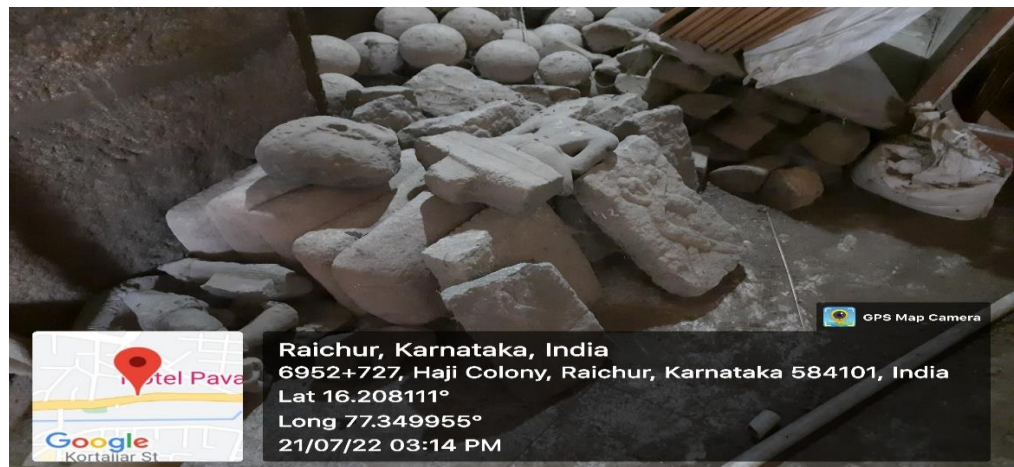
Audit noticed that the Department did not have a periodic Rotation Policy for displaying the artifacts. The details of artifacts displayed and kept in reserve in various Museums are detailed below:

Table 5.1: Details of the objects displayed and in reserve

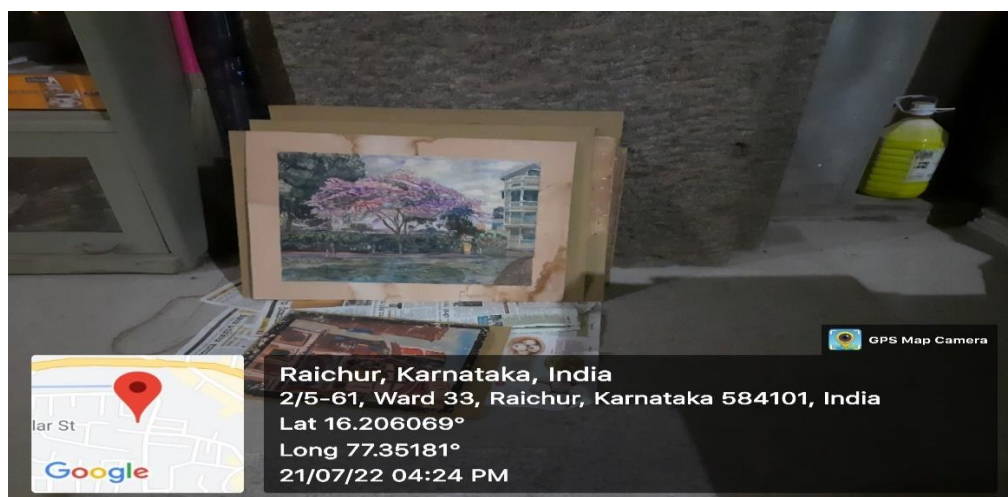
Sl. No.	Name of the Museums	Number of objects held	Number of objects displayed	Number of objects in reserve	Percentage of objects kept in reserve
1	Government Museum, Athani	75	60	15	20
2	Kittur Rani Chennamma Memorial Government Museum	649	232	417	64
3	Government Museum, Bengaluru	6,798	1,450	5,348	79
4	Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bengaluru	735	250	485	66
5	Government Museum, Chitradurga	729	265	464	64
6	Government Museum, Shivmoga	1,486	0	1,486	100
7	Divan Poorniah Government Museum, Yelanduru	138	107	31	22
8	Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangaluru	4,935	1,144	3,791	77
9	Government Museum, Hassan	481	376	105	22
10	Government Museum, Madikeri	714	621	93	13
11	Sri Chamarajendra Memorial Government Museum, Srirangapatna	282	206	76	27
12	Government Museum, Wellington House Mysuru.	525	42	483	92

From the above table, these 12 Museums have collections whose size is more than the items displayed. Hence, it is necessary that the Department has a robust policy of rotation of artifacts so that they could be displayed within a reasonable span of time.

The condition of some of the artifacts noticed during joint inspection in Government Museum, Raichur are as below:



Picture No 5.2: Artefacts lying at Government Museum Raichur without being displayed.



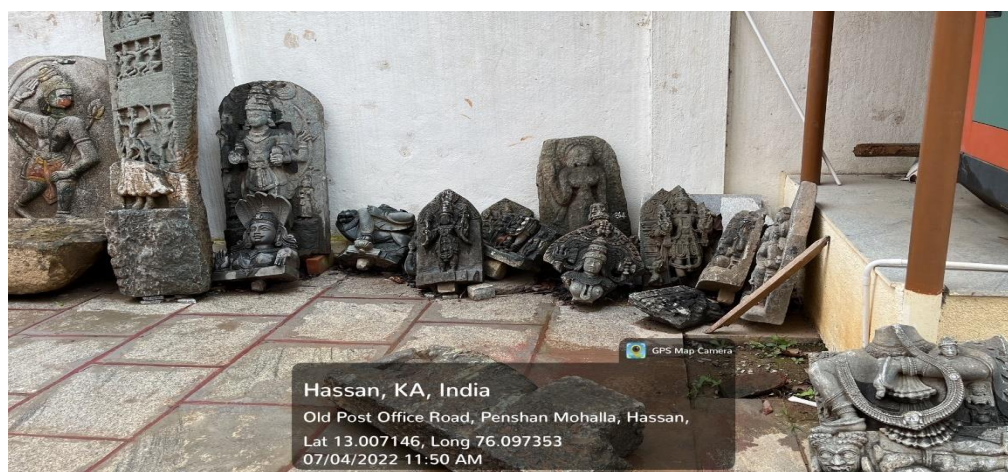
Picture No 5.3: Paintings kept in curators office without display at Government Museum, Raichur.

The Government accepted the observation and replied (August 2023) that action would be taken by the Department to display the artefacts with periodic rotation.

Absence of proper storage facilities

5.4 Museums should have a proper place separate from the exhibit areas for storing artifacts, which cannot be displayed. The storage area should have enough space for safe keeping of the artifacts and ensure that they remain well-protected. The Guidelines for ASI Museums, prescribes employing best practices to conserve the museum collection and those in store to ensure long-term preservation and protection. The State had not formulated storage policy for storage of museum collections on display and those in storage. In the absence of State Policy, the ASI guidelines have to be followed.

None of the Museums jointly inspected had a proper storage facility for safe keeping of artifacts kept as reserve. Out of eight museums, six museums had reserves ranging from 20 percent to 92 percent of artifacts. The artifacts were found lying haphazardly on the floor or outside the Museum building. The lack of storage facilities at the Museums resulted in accumulation of dust, moisture and growth of algae on the artifacts.



Picture No 5.4: Artefacts kept outside haphazardly without proper protection at Government Museum, Hassan.



Picture No 5.5: Artefact kept outside is rusted and worn out at Government Museum, Kalaburagi.

Picture No 5.6: presence of algae on artefact kept outside at Government Museum, Kittur

The Government replied (August 2023) that a Detailed Project Report has been prepared to construct proper and scientific storage space for the antiquities of the Bangalore Museum at a site belonging to the Department at Nagarabhavi and a common storage space for the antiquities in the State if sufficient space is not available at the respective museums.

Lack of mechanism for Periodical Verification

5.5 ASI Guidelines for Museums stipulates the creation of a collection care plan for bi-monthly monitoring of objects on display and storage. Periodical Physical verification of artifacts is essential to ensure the availability and existence of the artifacts and also to assess the conditions of the antiquities. In the absence of it, the risks of artifacts getting stolen or their condition getting deteriorated will not be mitigated.

Audit observed that the Director's office had not conducted periodical inspection of museums and antiquities/artifacts during last ten years. Further, the Director (Museum) did not maintain any Register for noting physical inspection of Government Museums and antiquities/artifacts since inception. The Commissioner, Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage had also not fixed targets for periodical inspection of museums.



Picture No 5.7: Lack of periodical inspection resulting in display of worn out un-conserved paintings at Government Museum, Bengaluru.

The Department while replying (June 2022) to the Audit observation, stated that the Director had been visiting the Government Museums during Museum Tours and necessary instructions were given orally. However, the Department agreed to conduct periodical inspection of Government Museums and maintain Inspection Register/Notes in future. The Government has not replied to this observation.

Delay in digitisation of antiquities

5.6 The Department had in its possession a large collection of ancient/valuable antiquities that were either displayed or held at the museums and the art gallery. Based on the suggestions from Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (CABA), to ensure their safety and security of antiquities, ASI had requested (October/December 2016) to digitize all the antiquities in uniform National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) format that required documentation of 21⁴⁹ aspects of each antiquity.

To comply with the request from ASI for digitised information, Director (Museums) had instructed all the 16 museums and the art gallery to furnish the documentation sheets containing requisite information.

In this regard, Audit observed that:

- Even after a lapse of over five years, the digital documentation of antiquities was still in progress at museum and the art gallery in Bengaluru. Only digitisation of bronze, metalware, stone sculptures, and sandalwood items were completed till date (June 2022).
- As against the budget allocation of ₹ 13.30 lakh towards e-documentation of all antiquities during three financial years 2017-2020, the Department incurred an expenditure of only ₹ 1.19 lakh

⁴⁹ Details regarding title and type of object, dynasty style, material, identification mark, photograph, condition, accession number, measurement and weight *etc.*

during 2018-19 and balance amount of ₹ 12.11 lakh lapsed without utilisation.

The Government replied (August 2023) that the antiquities would be digitally documented in the year 2023-24 and a proposal had been approved by the Government to sign an MoU with Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Bengaluru at an estimated cost of ₹ 2.25 crore. The reply is not acceptable as the digitization of antiquities is yet to be taken up even after a lapse of five years.

Delay in conservation of paintings

5.7 The Department at its Museum and the Venkatappa Art Gallery in Bengaluru had many paintings and artworks in its possession. This included temporary possession (January 2020) of 239 paintings of Dr. Swetoslav Roerich (Roerich collection of artworks) handed over by the City Crime Branch of Police for safe custody till establishment of Roerich Museum. The Department, citing deterioration of paintings and artworks due to lack of maintenance and poor lighting facilities, signed (March 2019/ November 2020) two Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), New Delhi for conservation of 118 artworks at Venkatappa Art Gallery and 239 art works of Roerich collection by INTACH conservation institute, Chitrakala Parishat, Bengaluru.

- The work involved conservation of 86 objects at Government Museum and 32 artworks at the Art Gallery at a cost of ₹ 32.64 lakh to be completed through four milestones by November 2020.
- The conservation of 239 artworks (paintings) by Dr. Swetoslav Roerich at a cost of ₹ 83.89 lakh was scheduled to be completed by August 2022.

Conservation of all 118 art works was completed with delays ranging from 45 to 181 days. Conservation of 239 paintings of Roerich collection had not been completed as the expert committee responsible for clearance of payments had not been re-constituted by the Government (June 2022).



Picture No 5.8: Restored Mysuru Painting at Government Museum, Bengaluru.

The Government replied (August 2023) that the delay was mainly due to Covid-19 pandemic and out of 239 paintings of Roerich, conservation work of 120 were completed and payment was released for 90 paintings after reconstitution of expert committee in February 2023.

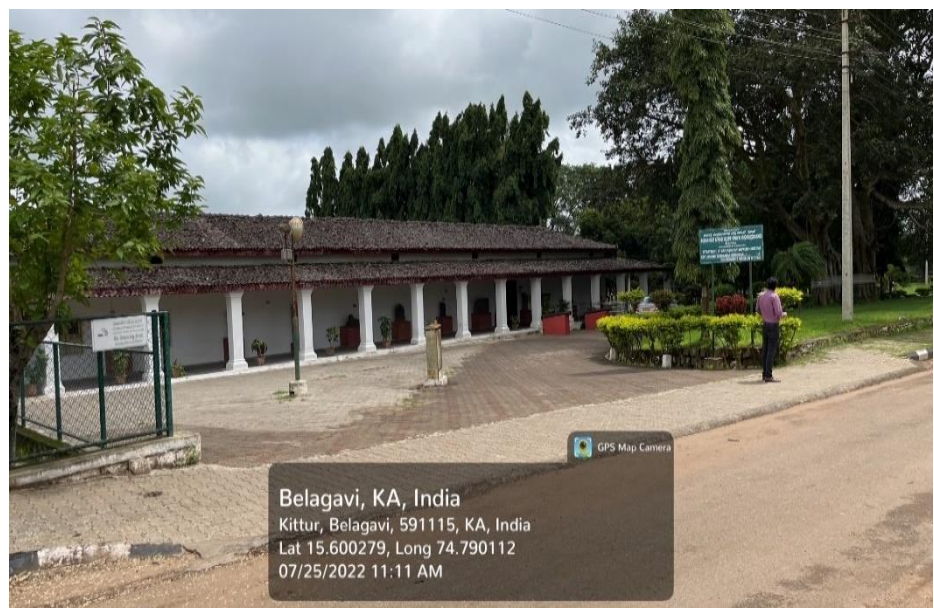
Maintenance of museums

5.8 Para 6.6 of Guideline for ASI Museum, 2013, entails preparation of a maintenance plan to ensure the upkeep of the museum and its facilities. The Museums hold historical antiquities, coins, books, manuscripts and records and are supposed to preserve them through scientific methods, it is important to have a maintenance plan. The Department had not devised a maintenance plan for the museums coming under its control. However, the Tourism Department, the parent Department with a view to attract more tourists to museums had formulated (June 2015) guidelines under the GoK approved Tourism Policy. The guidelines mainly comprised the need for permanent buildings, security measures, ease of access and availability of basic amenities to visitors, provision for good ambience and information about artifacts displayed, *etc.* for strict implementation by museums/art galleries under the control of the Department.

Inadequate compliance with Government guidelines

5.8.1 The Joint inspection of seven museums and one art gallery located in six districts⁵⁰ revealed the following significant instances of inadequate/non-compliance to the guidelines:

- All seven museums and the art gallery have permanent buildings for preservation and display of artifacts. Five museums at Bengaluru, Kittur, Raichur, Kalaburagi and Mysuru are functioning in State Protected Monuments.



Picture No 5.9: Government Museum, Kittur functioning in a State Protected Monument (inside Rani Chennamma Palace, Fort).

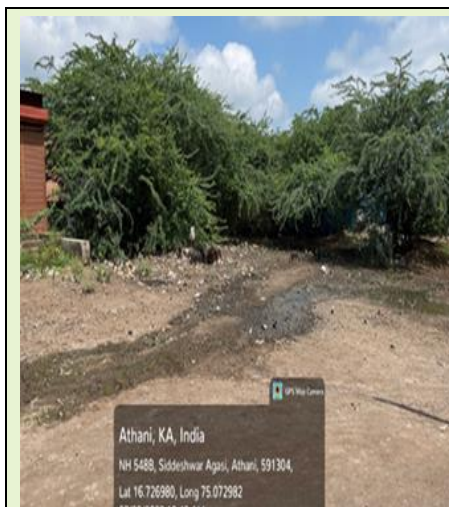
⁵⁰ Mysuru, Bengaluru Urban, Belagavi, Hassan, Raichur and Kalaburagi.



Picture No 5.10: Government Museum, Mysuru functioning in a Heritage Building (Wellington Lodge a 200 years old building where Colonel Arthur Wellesly lived during 1799 to 1801 AD).

The Government replied (August 2023) that as there was no separate office for the curator who is in-charge of respective museums and curator has to be physically present during opening hours to explain about the displayed antiquities. Audit observed that in the absence of full time curators (holding dual charge), presence of curator physically at the time of opening hours of different museums would be practically impossible.

- There are multiple settlements near the Government Museum at Athani and it lacked direct and clean, hygienic access for visitors. The Department claimed (Sept 2022) that the external boundaries of the museum belongs to town municipality and requests made to provide road connectivity, clean atmosphere *etc.* have yielded no results. The museum building was also in dilapidated condition as plastering of ceilings was found falling off on artifacts displayed.



Picture No 5.11: No clean and proper road access to museum at Athani.



Picture No 5.12: Plastering falling off from roof at museum at Athani.

- Buildings housing the museum and the art gallery at Bengaluru have multiple floors. However, the lift provided at art gallery was not functional at the time of joint inspection.
- No provision had been made for parking of visitors vehicles at Hassan, Athani, Raichur, Kalaburagi and Mysuru museums.

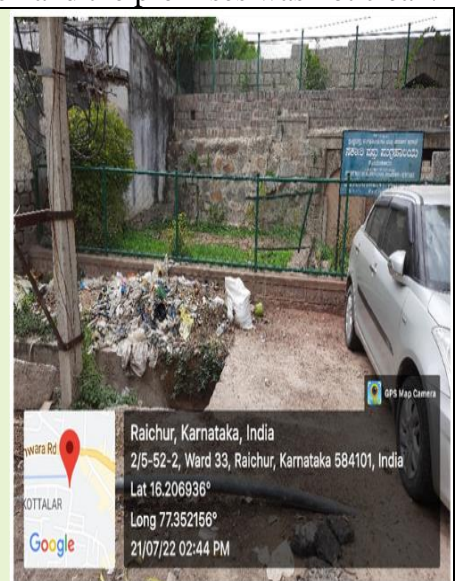


Picture No 5.13: Vehicles parked adjacent to displayed artifacts at Government Museum, Kalaburagi.

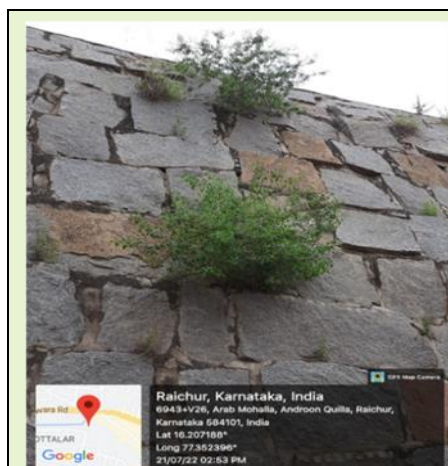
- Information regarding rate of entry fee, timings, holidays *etc.* was not updated or properly displayed at the entrance of all museums except Government Museum, Bengaluru.
- In the Government Museum, Raichur housed at Navrang Darwaza Fort, Audit noticed that garbage was dumped at the entrance of the museum and fort walls had growth of shrubs. The museum at Kalaburagi did not maintain the garden and the premises was not clean.



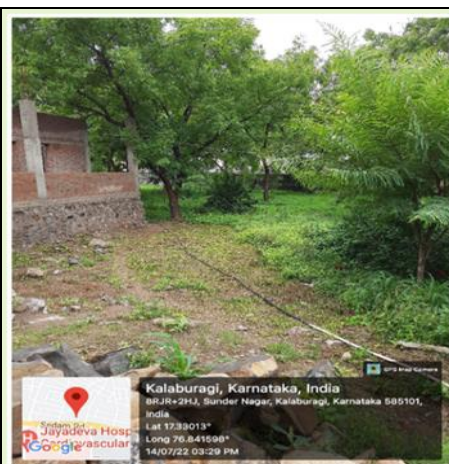
Picture No 5.14: Dilapidated condition of building housing Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bengaluru.



Picture No 5.15: Garbage dumped at the entrance to the Government Museum, Raichur.

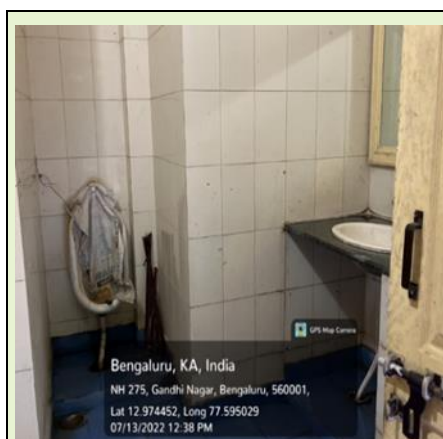


Picture No 5.16: Growth of shrubs on the Fort housing museum at Raichur.

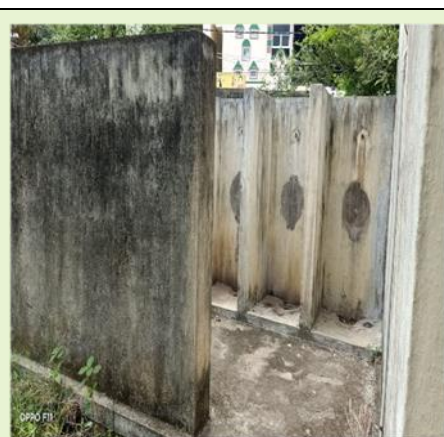


Picture No 5.17: Poorly maintained garden in front of Government Museum, Kalaburagi.

- At the new building in Hassan, one portion of toilet lacked access as there was no provision made for steps/passage to the washroom. Provision for washrooms/toilet did not exist at Government Museum, Kalaburagi for both staff as well as for visitors.



Picture No 5.18: Dilapidated common toilet at Bengaluru Museum.



Picture No 5.19: Condition of toilet facilities at Museum, Kalaburagi

- Except for availability of pamphlets at Government Museums at Bengaluru and Kalaburagi, adequate provisions for manual/audio/video guides and literature, pamphlets, catalogue, color photos, photo index cards, gallery sheets *etc.* to visitors were not made available at five Museums to comply with the guidelines.
- The individual captions for each object on display and gallery texts for groups of objects should be in bi-lingual format. The Identification label provides the most basic information about the artifacts, usually the name, age, place of origin, *etc.* The visitors usually read the description to help their understanding of the artworks. During Joint Inspection, Audit noticed that a large number of the artifacts displayed in Museums were not given identification captions/ labels. Absence of such elementary requirements indicates lack of emphasis on improving the visitors' experience.



Picture No 5.20: Absence of bi-lingual display boards on artifacts displayed outside Government Museum, Mysuru.



Picture No 5.21: Absence of bi-lingual display boards on artifacts displayed at Government Museum, Kalaburagi.

- Lighting plays a significant role in developing a visually enriching and interactive experience for the visitors. Lighting arrangements were found not effective in all museums (except at Kittur Museum). The building and equipment both meant for the auditorium at art gallery (at Bengaluru) were in dilapidated condition and the Diesel Generator Set was not functional at the time of inspection.



Picture No 5.22: Poor lighting to showcase artifacts at Government Museum, Kalaburagi

- At the museum building at Government Museum, Kalaburagi (Gallery-3), rainwater was found seeping through the roof and falling on the artifacts.



Picture No 5.23: Seepage water affecting the artifacts at Government Museum, Kalaburagi.

- The artifacts are to be displayed on proper panel/podium and galleries designed to suit the modern trends. No such provisions were made in museums at Raichur, Kalaburagi and Mysuru. There was no proper shelter facility at the new building housing Hassan Museum and many of the antiquities were kept in open (including the old wooden chariot) which were exposed to rain, heat and dust.



Picture No 5.24: Antiquities kept in open at new museum building, Hassan.



Picture No 5.25: Old wooden Chariot kept outside without any shelter at Government Museum, Hassan.

The Government replied (August 2023) that the display of stone antiquities in an open gallery on the Museum premises would attract visitors and provision would be made in action plan to suitably rectify the display of artefacts in a suitable design. Further, it was intimated that proper shelter would be provided for old wooden chariot at Hassan Museum.

- Garden and pond existing at the museum and art gallery at Bengaluru were poorly maintained as weed growth and filth accumulation were found in the pond adjacent to the art gallery.



Picture No 5.26: Weeds and filth found in the pond adjacent to Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bengaluru.

- The information regarding annual footfall of visitors/tourists needs to be submitted to Tourism Department, GoK. There was no mechanism of preparation and submission of annual report to Tourism Department existed, except for sending monthly reports to Commissionerate at Mysuru.
- Except for provision for CCTV, no other modern security arrangements like alarm system, metal detector, magnetic stiches, glass break detectors, hand baggage X-ray machines *etc.* were found at the museums and art gallery.
- Though fire extinguishers were present, Joint inspection of selected Museums revealed that no periodical trials/maintenance of firefighting equipment was carried out by the Department.
- Provision for first aid facilities existed only in Government Museums at Athani and Mysuru.

The Government replied (August 2023) that it would formulate the guidelines for maintenance of museums on par with ASI guidelines to enhance visitor experience.

Recommendation 19:

The Government should formulate guidelines for maintenance of museums on par with ASI Manual and ensure that basic amenities are provided to enhance visitors' experience.

Improper maintenance of accession registers

5.8.2 Each antiquity/ artifact had a separate unique accession number which also indicates the year of accession. Proper and regular maintenance of the accession register is essential for the safety and security of the Museum objects. On verification of records during the joint inspection of museums, Audit observed discrepancies such as maintenance of only general accession register instead of category wise register, non-preparation of physical verification statement, changes not being carried out in case of identified wrong entries (detailed in *Appendix 14*).

Sl. No.	Date of Acquisition	Description of Object	Accession Number	Year	Category	Remarks
319	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	319	2018	Coins	
320	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	320	2018	Coins	
321	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	321	2018	Coins	
322	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	322	2018	Coins	
323	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	323	2018	Coins	
324	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	324	2018	Coins	
325	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	325	2018	Coins	
326	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	326	2018	Coins	
327	19/11/2018	1. Small silver coin 2. Small silver coin 3. Small silver coin 4. Small silver coin 5. Small silver coin	327	2018	Coins	

Picture No 5.27: The Accession Register maintained at Raichur Museum.

The Government replied (August 2023) that instructions have been issued to officers in-charge of Museums to maintain category wise accession register.

However, the reply was silent about conducting of periodical inspections for artefacts and antiquities.

Thus, improper maintenance of the accession register and non-conduct of periodical inspections of museums may compromise the safety and security of the existing artefacts.

Recommendation 20:

Action should be initiated to formulate a uniform format for accession register and devise a mechanism to conduct periodical inspection for artefacts and antiquities.

Failure to carryout valuation and physical verification of Treasure Trove

5.8.3 The provisions of the Karnataka Treasure Trove Act, 1962 empowers the Deputy Commissioners to acquire the treasures (where the amount or value of such treasure is found to exceed rupees one lakh) on behalf of the Government. The Department had in its possession a huge collection of ancient valuable treasures with 369 entries in the daybook, each entry recording the details of items received. There are different articles of gold, silver, copper, bronze, brass *etc.* which are preserved in the strong room of the Mysuru Palace or in a chest at the Commissioner's Office.

In this regard, Audit observed that:

- No action had been taken to digitise the daybooks where receipt of 369 entries since 1952-53 were recorded. The first volume was torn and in an ill-preserved condition.
- Only the details regarding date of receipt, source of receipt and quantitative details of treasure trove articles received have been recorded. The articles were not classified (like idols, coins, articles of gold, silver *etc.*) and the total number of different classes of articles was not ascertained. The Department had failed to obtain the report containing the declaration of approximate value, as required under Section 4 of the Act, at the time of receipt of articles and to undertake the valuation of treasure trove articles to assess the approximate value.
- Based on an assurance (December 2011) from the Government, a physical verification had been conducted during July 2014 and it was reported that all items as per the 362 entries till then were found to be available in good condition. Subsequently, no specific guidelines had been framed/issued to fix the periodicity for regular physical verifications of treasure trove. Also, no physical verification had been carried out since then.
- Treasure trove articles received and recorded under Sl. No. 363 to 369 have been kept in Departmental chest without transferring the same to strong room of the Mysore Palace.

- There was a delay in transfer of silver coins (Sl. No.366 of day book) by 10 months, as coins received from police authorities in December 2016 in compliance of court orders was transferred to the Departmental Chest at Mysore only in October 2017.


Thus, the Department does not have a proper procedure to value the treasure trove items held with them and there is no mechanism to periodically verify the items in custody.

The Government in its reply (August 2023) stated that the Audit recommendation had been noted for compliance.

Recommendation 21:

The Government should decide on the periodicity of physical verification of treasure trove and undertake the same at regular intervals.


Bengaluru
The



(Vimalendra Anand Patwardhan)
Principal Accountant General (Audit-II)
Karnataka

Countersigned

New Delhi
The



(Girish Chandra Murmu)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India



Appendices

Appendix 1
(Referred to in Paragraph 1.8)

List of sample monuments selected for joint inspection

Sample No	District	Particulars	Type	Remarks
MYSORE DIVISION				
01	Mysore	Gomateshwara Statue at Bettadur, Hunasur taluk	Temple	
02	Mysore	Yoganarasimhaswamy Temple at Mirle, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	
03	Mysore	Arkeshwaraswamy Temple at Krishnarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	
04	Mysore	Adinatha Basadi at Chikkahanasoge, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	
05	Mysore	Prasanna Krishnaswamy Temple at Mysore Palace Complex, Mysore Taluk	Temple	
06	Mysore	Kodi Someshwara & Kodi Bhairaveshwara at Mysore Palace Complex, Mysore Taluk	Temple	
07	Mysore	Channakeshava Temple at Periyapatna, Piriapatna Taluk	Temple	
08	Mysore	Talakadu Sand Dunes (Additional) at Talakadu, T-Narasipur Taluk	Others	
09	Mysore	Gunjanaraimhaswamy Temple at T-Narisipura, T-Narisipura Taluk	Temple	
10	Hassan	Lakshmaneshwara Temple at Mallarajapatna, Arakalagudu Taluk	Temple	
11	Hassan	Rameshwara Temple at Ramanathapura, Arakalagudu Taluk	Temple	
12	Hassan	Channakeshava Temple at Hulekere, Arasikere Taluk	Temple	
13	Hassan	Mahalingeshwara Temple at Mavathanahalli, Arasikere Taluk	Temple	
14	Hassan	Narasimha Temple at Holenarasipura, Hassan Taluk	Temple	
15	Hassan	Vishnu Temple at Kondajji, Hassan Taluk	Temple	
16	Hassan	Virabhadreswhara Temple at Golenahalli Hassan Taluk	Temple	
BANGALORE DIVISION				
17	Bangalore Urban	Venkataramanaswamy temple at Bengaluru in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	

Appendix 1 contd.

Sample No	District	Particulars	Type	Remarks
18	Bangalore Urban	Nagareswhara and temple complex at Begur in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	
19	Ramanagara	Ramadevaru Sitadevi Temple at Kudlur, Channapatna Taluk	Temple	
20	Ramanagara	Aprameyaswamy Temple at Ramanagara, Chennapatna Taluk	Temple	
21	Ramanagara	Hiriya Kempegowda Samadhi at Kempapura, Magadi Taluk	Tomb	
KALABURAGI DIVISION				
22	Kalaburagi	Mosque and Tomb of Afzalkhan at Afzalpur, Afzalpur Taluk	Tomb	
23	Kalaburagi	Ramalingeshwara Temple at Hodala in Aland Taluk	Temple	
24	Kalaburagi	Pre-historic site at Taivathivi, Jewargi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
25	Kalaburagi	Pre-historic site at Halmardi, Jewargi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
26	Kalaburagi	Pre-historic site at Agalgi, Jewargi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
27	Kalaburagi	Pre-historic site at Kottur, Jewargi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
28	Kalaburagi	Old Idgah at Kalaburagi, Kalaburagi Taluk	Heritage Building	
29	Kalaburagi	Dargha of Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz at Dargah Sherrif, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	
30	Kalaburagi	Bahmani Tombs at Holkonda, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	
31	Kalaburagi	Panchalinga Temple, monolithic pillar and other remains at Sedam, Kalaburagi Taluk	Temple	
32	Raichur	Choudi gate Temple, Hanuman Temple, Temple near Jami Masjid at Gabbur, Devadurga Taluk	Temple	
33	Raichur	Pre-historic site at Sirwar, Devadurga Taluk	Prehistoric site	Monuments / Inscriptions not found
34	Raichur	Fort at Devadurga, Devadurga Taluk	Fort	
35	Raichur	Jain Temple and Inscriptions at Taikhan, Lingsugar Taluk	Inscriptions	
36	Raichur	Pre-historic site at Guddaru, Lingsugar Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
37	Raichur	Fort at Jaladurga, Lingsugar Taluk	Fort	

Appendix 1 contd.

Sample No	District	Particulars	Type	Remarks
38	Raichur	Pre-historic site at Machanur, Lingsugur Taluk.	Prehistoric site	Location not found
39	Raichur	Hindu Temples at Maski, Lingsugur Taluk	Temple	
40	Raichur	Neolithic sites at Lingsugar, Lingsugar Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
41	Raichur	Mosque. (Additional) at Kardi, Lingsugar Taluk	Mosque	
42	Raichur	Pre-historic site at Manvi, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Monuments / Inscriptions not found
43	Raichur	Hindu Temple at Bodnur, Manvi Taluk	Temple	Location not found
44	Raichur	Pre-historic site at Halapur, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
45	Raichur	An old Hindu Temple and Inscriptions at Chickalpurani, Manvi Taluk	Inscriptions	
46	Raichur	An old Mosque with an Inscription in Persian at Devanapalli, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	
47	Raichur	Natural Cavern and Pre-historic sites at Navalkal, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Monuments / Inscriptions not found
48	Raichur	Pre-historic Sites at Homballi, Sindanur Taluk	Prehistoric site	Location not found
BELAGAVI DIVISION				
49	Belagavi	Fine Temple in ruins Nandagaon, Athani Taluk	Temple	
50	Belagavi	Basaveshwara Temple at Balligeri in Athani Taluk	Temple	
51	Belagavi	Kasilinga Temple of Black Stone at Saptasagara in Athani Taluk	Temple	
52	Belagavi	Yellamma Temple at Kokatnur in Athani Taluk	Temple	
53	Belagavi	Temples of Haridev and Mallikarjuna, Kanmadi, Athani Taluk	Temple	
54	Belagavi	Rani Channamma Palace, Fort and the Fort surroundings (Additional) at Kittur, Bailahongal Taluk	Palace	
55	Belagavi	Old Temple and Monumental Stones at Sivanur, Bailahongal Taluk	Temple	

Appendix 1 contd.

Sample No	District	Particulars	Type	Remarks
56	Belagavi	Black Stone Tomb of Muslim Saint at Kudchi, Belgaum Taluk	Tomb	
57	Belagavi	Temples of Ravalnatha with Persian Inscription at Chandgad, Belagavi Taluk	Temple	Monuments / Inscriptions not found
58	Belagavi	Ruined Temple of Ishwardev with Inscription; 2 Ruined Temple at Kabbur, Chikodi Taluk	Temple	
59	Belagavi	Vaishnava Temple of Govindaraj at Nippani, Chikodi Taluk	Temple	Monuments / Inscriptions not found
60	Belagavi	Lakshmi Temple, Mutt of Adavyappaswamy. (Additional) at Ankalagi, Gokak Taluk	Heritage Building	
61	Belagavi	Fort at Yamakanmardi, Hukkeri Taluk	Fort	
62	Belagavi	Fort at Gandarvagadh, Khanapur Taluk	Fort	Location not found
63	Belagavi	Kalammadevi Temple at Sirsangi, Saundathi Taluk	Temple	
64	Belagavi	Shrine of Goddess Yellamma at Ugargol (Yellamma's hill), Saundathi Taluk	Temple	
65	Haveri	Ishwardev Temple at Sidenur, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	
66	Haveri	Temple of Maruti Kantesh with Inscriptions at Kadaramandalgi, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	
67	Haveri	Black stone Temple of Gokuleshwara, with carved walls and 5 Inscriptions at Belavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	
68	Haveri	Basappa Temple with Virgal bearing Inscription at Herur, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	
69	Haveri	Kallappa Temple with Inscriptions at Yellur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	
70	Haveri	Temples of Vishveshwara and hanuman- With Inscriptions at Hirebasur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	
71	Haveri	Inscriptions and Virgals at Yammiganur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	
72	Haveri	Temples of Kalleshwara and Ishwara with Virgal and Inscription respectively at Sirgod, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Monuments / Inscriptions partially not found

Appendix 1 contd.

Sample No	District	Particulars	Type	Remarks
73	Haveri	Rameshwara Temple with carvings; Jain Temple with Inscriptions at Yalavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	
74	Haveri	Basaveshwara Temple with 2 Inscriptions at Gajjihalli, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	
75	Haveri	Temples of Someshwara, Kaleshwara and Udachamma; Inscriptions, Copper plate at Haralhalli, Haveri Taluk	Inscriptions	ASI controlled
76	Haveri	Inscriptions at Sangur, Haveri Taluk	Inscriptions	
77	Haveri	Temple of Siddeshwara, Halevur Basavanna, Kalappa at Haveri, Haveri Taluk	Temple	ASI controlled
78	Haveri	Temples of Gargeshwara, Hanumanta with Inscriptions Galagnatha, Haveri Taluk	Inscriptions	ASI controlled
79	Haveri	Virgal dated 1206; Ishwara Temple with Inscriptions at Hansbhavi, Hirekerur Taluk	Inscriptions	
80	Haveri	Kalleshwara Temple, 15 carved stones. at Nidnegil, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	
81	Haveri	Three Inscriptions in old Kannada at Arlikatti, Hirekerur Taluk	Inscriptions	
82	Haveri	Temple Inscription at Kadur, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	
83	Haveri	Temple of Vishaparihareshwara and Basava at Balambid, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	
84	Haveri	Kalappa Temple with Inscriptions. at Heggeri, Hirekerur Taluk	Inscriptions	Location not found
85	Haveri	Hanuman Temple with old Kannada Inscription at Kod, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	
86	Haveri	Kalleshwara Temple with old Kannada Inscription slab at Ukkund, Ranebennur Taluk	Temple	
87	Haveri	Harihar Temple with numerous Inscriptions at Harihar, Ranebennur Taluk	Inscriptions	ASI controlled
88	Haveri	Inscriptions at Gundur, Savanur Taluk	Inscriptions	

Appendix 1 contd.

Sample No	District	Particulars	Type	Remarks
89	Haveri	Temple of Dharmaraya with Inscription at Bandikop, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	
90	Haveri	Ishwara Temple at Sabalur, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Location not found
91	Haveri	Several Temples and Inscriptions at Aratal, Shiggaon Taluk	Inscriptions	
92	Haveri	Ishwara Temple with Inscription at Vanahalli, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	
93	Haveri	Narayanadeva Temple; 5 Inscribed stones at Nidagundi, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Monuments / Inscriptions not found
94	Haveri	Solabeshwara Temple with Inscription at Manakatti, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	

List of sample museums selected for joint inspection

Sl No	District	Particulars
1	Mysore	Government Museum, Mysore
2	Hassan	Government Museum, Hassan
3	Bangalore Urban	Government Museum, Bangalore
4	Bangalore Urban	Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bangalore
5	Belagavi	Government Museum, Athani
6	Belagavi	Kittur Rani Chennamma Memorial Government Museum, Kittur
7	Kalaburagi	Government Museum, Kalaburagi
8	Raichur	Government Museum, Raichur

Details of selected samples

Sl. No.	Division	District	Type						Total
			Temple	Prehistoric Site	Heritage Building/ Palace	Tomb /Mosque	Inscription/ Fort	Others	
1	Mysore	Mysore	8					1	9
2		Hassan	7						7
3	Bangalore	Bangalore Urban	2						2
4		Ramanagara	2			1			3
5	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi	2	4	1	3			10
6		Raichur	3	9		1	2/2		17
7	Belagavi	Belagavi	11		1/1	1	0/2		16
8		Haveri	15				15		30
	Total		50	13	3	6	21	1	94

Appendix 2
(Referred to in Paragraph 4.3)

List of sampled protected monuments where new structures have come up over the monuments

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
1	Vishnu Temple at Kondajji, Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
2	Temples of Haridev and Mallikarjuna, Kanmadi, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
3	Old Temple and Mounumental Stones at Sivanur, Bailahongal Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
4	Black Stone Tomb of Muslim Saint at Kudchi, Belagavi Taluk	Tomb	Belagavi
5	Temples of Kalleshwara and Ishwara with Virgal and Inscription respectively at Sirgod, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Haveri
6	Kalleshwara Temple, 15 carved stones. at Nidnegil, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
7	Temple of Vishaparihareshwara and Basava at Balambid, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
8	Hanuman Temple with old Kannada Inscription at Kod, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
9	Kalleshwara Temple with old Kannada Inscription slab at Ukkund, Ranebennur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
10	Ishwara Temple with Inscription at Vanahalli, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri

List of protected monuments where granite slabs/tiles were fitted in and around the monuments or entire structure was painted

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
1	Venkataramanaswamy temple at Bengaluru in Bengaluru South Taluk	Temple	Bengaluru Urban
2	Mosque and Tomb of Afzalkhan at Afzalpur, Afzalpur Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
3	Old Idgah at Kalaburagi, Kalaburagi Taluk	Heritage Building	Kalaburagi
4	Dargha of Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz at Dargah Sherrif, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
5	Hindu Temples at Maski, Lingsugar Taluk	Temple	Raichur
6	Mosque at Kardi, Lingsugar Taluk	Mosque	Raichur
7	Kasilinga Temple of Black Stone at Saptasagara in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
8	Yellamma Temple at Kokatnur in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
9	Lakshmi Temple, Mutt of Adavyappaswamy at Ankalagi, Gokak Taluk	Heritage Building	Belagavi
10	Kalammadevi Temple at Sirsangi, Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
11	Shrine of Goddess Yellamma at Ugargol (Yellamma's hill), Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
12	Temple of Maruti Kantesh with Inscriptions at Kadaramandalgi, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	Haveri
13	Basaveshwara Temple with 2 Inscriptions at Gajjihalli, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
14	Temple of Dharmaraya with Inscription at Bandikop, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri
15	Several Temples and Inscriptions at Aratal, Shiggaon Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
16	Channakeshava Temple at Hulekere, Arasikere Taluk	Temple	Hassan
17	Ruined Temple of Ishwardev with Inscription; 2 Ruined Temple at Kabbur, Chikodi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi

Appendix 3

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.3 and 4.4.5)

Statement showing the list of jointly inspected protected monuments where unauthorised constructions/additional structures were found

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
1	Channakeshava Temple at Periyapatna, Piriapatna Taluk	Temple	Mysore
2	Gunjanaraimhaswamy Temple at T-Narisipura, T-Narisipura Taluk	Temple	Mysore
3	Channakeshava Temple at Hulekere, Arasikere Taluk	Temple	Hassan
4	Narasimha Temple at Holenarasipura, Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
5	Vishnu Temple at Kondajji, Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
6	Virabhadreswhara Temple at Golenahalli Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
7	Venkataramanaswamy temple at Bengaluru in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	Bangalore Urban
8	Nagareswhara and temple complex at Begur in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	Bangalore Urban
9	Ramalingeshwara Temple at Hodala in Aland Taluk	Temple	Kalaburagi
10	Dargha of Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz at Dargah Sherrif, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
11	Panchalinga Temple, monolithic pillar and other remains at Sedam, Kalaburagi Taluk	Temple	Kalaburagi
12	Choudi gate Temple, Hanuman Temple, Temple near Jami Masjid at Gabbur, Devadurga Taluk	Temple	Raichur
13	Fort at Devadurga, Devadurga Taluk	Fort	Raichur
14	Fort at Jaladurga, Lingsugar Taluk	Fort	Raichur
15	Mosque. (Additional) at Kardi, Lingsugar Taluk	Mosque	Raichur
16	An old Mosque with an Inscription in Persian at Devanapalli, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Raichur
17	Basaveshwara Temple at Balligeri in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
18	Kasilinga Temple of Black Stone at Saptasagara in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
19	Yellamma Temple at Kokatnur in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
20	Temples Of Haridev and Mallikarjuna, Kanmadi, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
21	Rani Channamma Palace, Fort and the Fort surroundings (Additional) at Kittur, Bailahongal Taluk	Palace	Belagavi
22	Old Temple and Mounumental Stones at Sivanur, Bailahongal Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
23	Black Stone Tomb of Muslim Saint at Kudchi, Belagavi Taluk	Tomb	Belagavi
24	Ruined Temple of Ishwardev with Inscription; 2 Ruined Temple at Kabbur, Chikodi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi

Appendix 3 contd.

Sl No	Particulars	Type	District
25	Lakshmi Temple, Mutt of Adavyappaswamy.(Additional) at Ankalagi, Gokak Taluk	Heritage Building	Belagavi
26	Fort at Yamakanmardi, Hukkeri Taluk	Fort	Belagavi
27	Kalammadevi Temple at Sirsangi, Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
28	Shrine of Goddess Yellamma at Ugargol (Yellamma's hill), Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
29	Temple of Maruti Kantesh with Inscriptions at Kadaramandalgi, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	Haveri
30	Inscriptions and Virgals at Yammiganur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
31	Temples of Kalleshwara and Ishwara with Virgal and Inscription respectively at Sirgod, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Haveri
32	Rameshwara Temple with carvings; Jain Temple with Inscriptions at Yalavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
33	Basaveshwara Temple with 2 Inscriptions at Gajjihalli, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
34	Temple of Vishaparihareshwara and Basava at Balambid, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
35	Hanuman Temple with old Kannada Inscription at Kod, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
36	Kalleshwara Temple with old Kannada Inscription slab at Ukkund, Ranebennur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
37	Temple of Dharmaraya with Inscription at Bandikop, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri
38	Several Temples and Inscriptions at Aratal, Shiggaon Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
39	Ishwara Temple with Inscription at Vanahalli, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri

Appendix 4

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.4.2)

Statement showing the list of jointly inspected sample of protected monuments where there was no protection notice board and statutory warning u/s 26(1)(i) of KAHMASR Act

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
1	Yoganarasimhaswamy Temple at Mirle, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	Mysore
2	Channakeshava Temple at Periyapatna, Piriyaapatna Taluk	Temple	Mysore
3	Virabhadreshwara Temple at Golenahalli Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
4	Nagareswhara and temple complex at Begur in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	Bangalore Urban
5	Hiriy Kempegowda Samadhi at Kempapura, Magadi Taluk	Tomb	Ramanagara
6	Mosque and Tomb of Afzalkhan at Afzalpur, Afzalpur Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
7	Ramalingeshwara Temple at Hodala in Aland Taluk	Temple	Kalaburagi
8	Old Idgah at Kalaburagi, Kalaburagi Taluk	Heritage Building	Kalaburagi
9	Dargha of Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz at Dargah Sherrif, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
10	Bahmani Tombs at Holkonda, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
11	Choudi gate Temple, Hanuman Temple, Temple near Jami Masjid at Gabbur, Devadurga Taluk	Temple	Raichur
12	Fort at Devadurga, Devadurga Taluk	Fort	Raichur
13	Jain Temple and Inscriptions at Taikhan, Lingsugar Taluk	Inscriptions	Raichur
14	Fort at Jaladurga, Lingsugar Taluk	Fort	Raichur
15	Hindu Temples at Maski, Lingsugar Taluk	Temple	Raichur
16	Mosque. (Additional) at Kardi, Lingsugar Taluk	Mosque	Raichur
17	An old Hindu Temple and Inscriptions at Chickalpurani, Manvi Taluk	Inscriptions	Raichur
18	An old Mosque with an Inscription in Persian at Devanapalli, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Raichur
19	Fine Temple in ruins Nandagaon, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
20	Basaveshwara Temple at Balligeri in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
21	Kasilinga Temple of Black Stone at Saptasagara in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
22	Yellamma Temple at Kokatnur in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
23	Temples of Haridev and Mallikarjuna, Kanmadi, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
24	Old Temple and Mounumental Stones at Sivanur, Bailahongal Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
25	Black Stone Tomb of Muslim Saint at Kudchi, Belagavi Taluk	Tomb	Belagavi
26	Ruined Temple of Ishwardev with Inscription; 2 Ruined Temple at Kabbur, Chikodi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
27	Lakshmi Temple, Mutt of Adavyappaswamy.(Additional) at Ankalagi, Gokak Taluk	Heritage Building	Belagavi
28	Fort at Yamakanmardi, Hukkeri Taluk	Fort	Belagavi

Appendix 4 contd.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
29	Kalammadevi Temple at Sirsangi, Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
30	Srine of Goddess Yellamma at Ugargol (Yellamma's hill), Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
31	Ishwardev Temple at Sidenur, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	Haveri
32	Temple of Maruti Kantesh with Inscriptions at Kadaramandalgi, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	Haveri
33	Black stone Temple of Gokuleshwara, with carved walls and 5 Inscriptions at Belavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
34	Basappa Temple with Virgal bearing Inscription at Herur, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Haveri
35	Kallappa Temple with Inscriptions at Yellur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
36	Temples of Vishveshwara and hanuman- With Inscriptions at Hirebasur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
37	Inscriptions and Virgals at Yammiganur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
38	Temples of Kalleshwara and Ishwara with Virgal and Inscription respectively at Sirgod, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Haveri
39	Rameshwara Temple with carvings; Jain Temple with Inscriptions at Yalavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
40	Basaveshwara Temple with 2 Inscriptions at Gajjihalli, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
41	Inscriptions at Sangur, Haveri Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
42	Kalleshwara Temple, 15 carved stones. at Nidnegil, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
43	Three Inscriptions in old Kannada at Arlikatti, Hirekerur Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
44	Temple Inscription at Kadur, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
45	Temple of Vishaparihareshwara and Basava at Balambid, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
46	Hanuman Temple with old Kannada Inscription at Kod, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
47	Kalleshwara Temple with old Kannada Inscription slab at Ukkund, Ranebennur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
48	Inscriptions at Gundur, Savanur Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
49	Temple of Dharmaraya with Inscription at Bandikop, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri
50	Several Temples and Inscriptions at Aratal, Shiggaon Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
51	Ishwara Temple with Inscription at Vanahalli, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri
52	Solabeshwara Temple with Inscription at Manakatti, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri

Appendix 5

**(Referred to in Paragraph 4.4.3)
Monuments not secured with boundary wall/fencing**

Sl. No.	Name of the monument	Village/Town	Taluk	District
1	Sri Arakeshwara Swamy Temple	Hale Yedathore	K.R. Nagara	Mysuru
2	Sri Chennakeshava Temple	Piriyapatna Town	Piriyapatna	Mysuru
3	Talakadu Sand Dunes	Talakadu	T Narasipura	Mysuru
4	Channakeshava temple.	Hulekere	Arsikere	Hassan
5	Narasimha temple.	Holenarasipur	Hassan	Hassan
6	Vishnu temple.	Kondajji	Hassan	Hassan
7	Virabhadreswhara temple	Golenahalli	Hassan	Hassan
8	Sri Ramadevaru Sithadevi Temple	Kudluru	Channapatna	Ramanagara
9	Hiriya Kempegowda Samadhi	Kempapura	Magadi	Ramanagara
10	Sri Ramalingeshwara Temple	Hodala	Aland/ Kamalapura	Kalaburagi
11	Sri Hanuman Temple and Chaudi Gate Temple.	Gabbur	Gabbur	Raichur
12	Devadurga Fort - Nayaka Darwaza	Devadurga	Devadurga	Raichur
13	Jain temple and Inscription	Talaikhan	Lingasugur	Raichur
14	Jaladurga Fort	Jaladurga	Lingasugur	Raichur
15	An old Hindu Temple and Inscriptions	Chickalaparavi	Manvi	Raichur
16	Old Mosque with inscription in Persian	Devanapalli	Manvi	Raichur
17	Yellamma Temple.	Kokatnur	Athani	Belagavi
18	Old Temple and Mounumental stones.	Sivanur	Bailhongal	Belagavi
19	Fort.	Yamakanmardi	Hukkeri	Belagavi
20	Kalammadevi Temple.	Sirasangi	Saundatti	Belagavi
21	Shrine of Goddess Yellamma.	Ugargol (Yellamma's hill)	Saundatti	Belagavi
22	Ishwardev Temple.	Sidenur	Byadagi	Haveri
23	Black stone Temple of Gokuleshwara, With carved walls and 5 Inscriptions.	Belavatti	Hanagal	Haveri
24	Basappa Temple with Virgal bearing Inscription.	Herur	Hanagal	Haveri
25	Kallappa Temple with Inscriptions.	Yellur	Hanagal	Haveri
26	Temples of Vishveshwara and hanuman- With Inscriptions.	Hirebasur	Hanagal	Haveri
27	Inscriptions and Virgals	Yammiganur	Hanagal	Haveri

Appendix 5 contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the monument	Village/Town	Taluk	District
28	Temples of Kalleshwara and Ishwara with Virgal and Inscription respectively.	Sirgod	Hanagal	Haveri
29	Inscriptions.	Sangur	Haveri	Haveri
30	Kalleshwara Temple, 15 carved stones.	Nidnegil	Hirekerur	Haveri
31	Three Inscriptions in old Kannada.	Arlikatti	Hirekerur	Haveri
32	Temple Inscription.	Kadur	Hirekerur	Haveri
33	Temple of Vishaparihareshwara and Basava	Balambid	Hirekerur	Haveri
34	Hanuman Temple with old Kannada Inscription.	Kod	Hirekerur	Haveri
35	Inscriptions.	Gundur	Savanuru	Haveri
36	Ishwara Temple with Inscription.	Vanahalli	Shiggaon	Haveri

Appendix 6

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.4.3)

Monuments partially secured with boundary wall/fencing

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
1	Nagareswhara and temple complex at Begur in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	Bangalore Urban
2	Mosque and Tomb of Afzalkhan at Afzalpur, Afzalpur Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
3	Old Idgah at Kalaburagi, Kalaburagi Taluk	Heritage Building	Kalaburagi
4	Bahmani Tombs at Holkonda, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
5	Panchalinga Temple, monolithic pillar and other remains at Sedam, Kalaburagi Taluk	Temple	Kalaburagi
6	Basaveshwara Temple at Balligeri in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
7	Temples of Haridev and Mallikarjuna, Kanmadi, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
8	Basaveshwara Temple with 2 Inscriptions at Gajjihalli, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
9	Temple of Dharmaraya with Inscription at Bandikop, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri

Appendix 7

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.4.3)

Statement showing the list of protected monuments with CCTV installed by other dept/local communities

Sl No	Particulars	Type	District
1	Gunjanaraimhaswamy Temple at T-Narisipura, T-Narisipura Taluk	Temple	Mysore
2	Venkataramanaswamy temple at Bengaluru in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	Bangalore Urban
3	Aprameyaswamy Temple at Ramanagara, Channapatna Taluk	Temple	Ramanagara
4	Mosque and Tomb of Afzalkhan at Afzalpur, Afzalpur Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
5	Daragh of Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaz at Dargah Sherrif, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
6	Fort at Jaladurga. Lingsugar Taluk	Fort	Raichur
7	Yellamma Temple at Kokatnur in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
8	Kalammadevi Temple at Sirsangi, Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
9	Srine of Goddess Yellamma at Ugargol (Yellamma's hill), Saundathi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
10	Temple of Maruti Kantesh with Inscriptions at Kadaramandalgi, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	Haveri

Appendix 8

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.5.5)

**List of the conserved temples coming under the jurisdiction of Muzrai
Department**

SI No.	Year of Action Plan	Name of the monument
1	2017-18	Sri Rameshwara temple, Kuduvali, Chikkamagaluru District.
2	2017-18	Sri Amruteshwara temple Beluru, Hassan District.
3	2017-18	Sri Kalleshwara temple, Morasu, Aaluru Taluk, Hassan District.
4	2017-18	Conservation work of Sri Vitthal Someshwara temple, at Daregudda, Moodabidre Taluk, Dakshin Kannada District.
5	2017-18	Conservation work of Sri Eshwara temple, at Baraguru, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District.
6	2019-20	Conservation work of Sri Malleshwara temple, at Chikkamagaluru, Chikkamagaluru District.
7	2019-20	Conservation work of Sri. Eshwara temple at Dammanahalli, K R Nagar Taluk, Mysuru District.
8	2019-20	Conservation work of Sri. Ankanatheshwara temple at Guluvinattiguppe, K.R. Nagar Taluk, Mysuru District.
9	2019-20	Conservation work of Sri Moola Shankareshwara temple at Turuvekere, Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District.
10	2019-20	Conservation work of Sri Byatarayaswamy temple at Turuvekere, Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District.
11	2019-20	Conservation work of Sri Bhogalingeshwara temple at Rajapura village, Kalagi, Kalaburagi District.
12	2021-22	Conservation work of Sri. Veerananarayana temple at Veeradevanahalli, Beluru Taluk, Hassan District.
13	2021-22	Conservation work of Sri. Channakeshava temple at Benakanakere, Turuvekere taluk, Tumkur District.

Appendix 9

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.5.8)

List showing delay in completion of conservation works

Sl. No.	Name of the Conservation Work	Tender Amount (₹ in lakh)	Delay (in months)	Remarks
1.	Hazrat Shaik Sirajuddin Junaidi Dargha (Shek Roza) at Kalaburagi City, Kalaburagi District	53.80	24	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
2.	Hasan Gangu Bahamani Sultan Mohammed Sha-I Tomb at Kalaburagi City, Kalaburagi District	63.80	11	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
3.	Sri.Venugopalaswamy Temple at Belagali, Mysuru District.	101.88	44	Single Tender and Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
4.	Sri. Basaveshwara Temple at Mayagowdanahalli, K.R.Nagara, Mysuru District	27.89	08	Single Tender and Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
5.	Construction of Rajagopura to Sri.Varadarajaswamy Temple at Varakodu, Mysuru Taluk, Mysuru	43.07	06	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
6.	Conservation of Sri.Varadarajaswamy Temple (Flooring/paving work) at Varakodu, Mysuru Taluk, Mysuru District.	40.30	16	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
7.	Conservation of Channigaraya temple at Hadinaru village, Nanjangud Taluk,Mysuru District	49.63	15	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
8.	Conservation of Sri. Rameshwara Temple at Nagaragatta, K.R. Pete Taluk	50.16	30	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
9.	Conservation of Sri Lakshmikanthaswamy temple at Tagadur, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysuru District	36.00	16	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
10.	Conservation works at Sri Veerabadreswara / Sri Kalmeswara Temples, Shidenur, Byadagi Taluk, Haveri District	70.01	06	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work
11.	Conservation works at Sri Kalmeswara Temple, Hiremanikatti, Shiggaon Taluk, Haveri District	16.90	06	Non-levy of penalty for delayed work

Appendix 10

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.6.2)

Details of Signage Board provided by Others/Local Authority

Sl. No.	Monument Name	Village/ Town	Taluk	District
1	Sri Gomateshwara Statue	Bettaduru	Hunsur	Mysuru
2	Sri Prasanna Krishnaswamy Temple	Mysuru City	Mysuru	Mysuru
3	Sri Gunja Narasimha Swamy Temple	T Narasipura	T Narasipura	Mysuru
4	Sri Aprameyaswamy Temple	Doddamalluru	Channapatna	Ramanagara
5	Hiriya Kempegowda Samadhi	Kempapura	Magadi	Ramanagara
6	Hazrat Khwaja Bande Nawaz Dargha	Kalaburagi City	Kalaburagi	Kalaburagi

Appendix 11
(Referred to in Paragraph 4.6.3)

Statement showing the list of jointly inspected sample protected monuments with no public amenities

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
1	Gomateshwara Statue at Bettadur, Hunasur taluk	Temple	Mysore
2	Yoganarasimhaswamy Temple at Mirle, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	Mysore
3	Arkeshwaraswamy Temple at Krishnarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	Mysore
4	Adinatha Basadi at Chikkahanasoge, Krishnarajanagar Taluk	Temple	Mysore
5	Channakeshava Temple at Periyapatna, Piriapatna Taluk	Temple	Mysore
6	Talakadu Sand Dunes(Additional) at Talkadu, T-Narasipur Taluk	Others	Mysore
7	Sri Gunja Narasimha Swamy Temple at T-Narisipura, T-Narisipura Taluk	Temple	Mysore
8	Lakshmaneshwara Temple at Mallarajapatna, Arakalagudu Taluk	Temple	Hassan
9	Channakeshava Temple at Hulekere, Arasikere Taluk	Temple	Hassan
10	Mahalingeshwara Temple at Mavathanahalli, Arasikere Taluk	Temple	Hassan
11	Narasimha Temple at Holenarasipura, Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
12	Vishnu Temple at Kondajji, Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
13	Virabhadreswhara Temple at Golenahalli Hassan Taluk	Temple	Hassan
14	Nagareswhara and temple complex at Begur in Bangalore South Taluk	Temple	Bangalore Urban
15	Ramadevaru Sitadevi Temple at Kudlur, Channapatna Taluk	Temple	Ramanagara
16	Hiriy Kempegowda Samadhi at Kempapura, Magadi Taluk	Tomb	Ramanagara
17	Ramalingeshwara Temple at Hodala in Aland Taluk	Temple	Kalaburagi
18	Old Idgah at Kalaburagi, Kalaburagi Taluk	Heritage Building	Kalaburagi
19	Bahmani Tombs at Holkonda, Kalaburagi Taluk	Tomb	Kalaburagi
20	Panchalinga Temple, monolithic pillar and other remains at Sedam, Kalaburagi Taluk	Temple	Kalaburagi
21	Choudi gate Temple, Hanuman Temple, Temple near Jami Masjid at Gabbur, Devadurga Taluk	Temple	Raichur
22	Fort at Devadurga, Devadurga Taluk	Fort	Raichur
23	Jain Temple and Inscriptions at Taikhan, Lingasugur Taluk	Inscriptions	Raichur
24	Hindu Temples at Maski, Lingasugur Taluk	Temple	Raichur
25	Mosque. (Additional) at Kardi, Lingsugar Taluk	Mosque	Raichur
26	An old Hindu Temple and Inscriptions at Chikkalpurani, Manvi Taluk	Inscriptions	Raichur
27	An old Mosque with an Inscription in Persian at Devanapalli, Manvi Taluk	Prehistoric site	Raichur
28	Fine Temple in ruins Nandagaon, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi

Appendix 11 contd.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type	District
29	Basaveshwara Temple at Balligeri in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
30	Yellamma Temple at Kokatnur in Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
31	Temples of Haridev and Mallikarjuna, Kanmadi, Athani Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
32	Old Temple and Mounumental Stones at Sivanur, Bailahongal Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
33	Ruined Temple of Ishwardev with Inscription; 2 Ruined Temples at Kabbur, Chikodi Taluk	Temple	Belagavi
34	Fort at Yamakanmardi, Hukkeri Taluk	Fort	Belagavi
35	Ishwardev Temple at Sidenur, Byadagi Taluk	Temple	Haveri
36	Black stone Temple of Gokuleshwara, With carved walls and 5 Inscriptions at Belavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
37	Basappa Temple with Virgal bearing Inscription at Herur, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Haveri
38	Kallappa Temple with Inscriptions at Yellur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
39	Temples of Vishveshwara and hanuman- With Inscriptions at Hirebasur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
40	Inscriptions and Virgals at Yammiganur, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
41	Temples of Kalleshwara and Ishwara with Virgal and Inscription respectively at Sirgod, Hanagal Taluk	Temple	Haveri
42	Rameshwara Temple with carvings; Jain Temple with Inscriptions at Yalavatti, Hanagal Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
43	Inscriptions at Sangur, Haveri Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
44	Virgal dated 1206; Ishwara Temple with Inscriptions at Hansbhavi, Hirekerur Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
45	Kalleshwara Temple, 15 carved stones. at Nidnegil, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
46	Three Inscriptions in old Kannada at Arlikatti, Hirekerur Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
47	Temple Inscription at Kadur, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
48	Temple of Vishaparihareshwara and Basava at Balambid, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
49	Hanuman Temple with old Kannada Inscription at Kod, Hirekerur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
50	Kalleshwara Temple with old Kannada Inscription slab at Ukkund, Ranebennur Taluk	Temple	Haveri
51	Inscriptions at Gundur, Savanur Taluk	Inscriptions	Haveri
52	Ishwara Temple with Inscription at Vanahalli, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri
53	Solabeshwara Temple with Inscription at Manakatti, Shiggaon Taluk	Temple	Haveri

Appendix 12

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.7)

Details of sanction strength, working and vacancy as on 31 March 2022

Sl. No.	Group	Sanctioned Post	Filled Post	Outsourced	Vacant Post
Technical wing					
1	Group 'A'	11	4	0	7
2	Group 'B'	6	5	1	0
3	Group 'C'	40	17	0	23
Total		57	26	1	30
Non-Technical Wing:					
1	Group 'A'	1	0	0	1
2	Group 'B'	2	1	0	1
3	Group 'C'	43	22	10	11
4	Group 'D'	116	29	74	13
Total		162	52	84	26
Grand Total		219	78	85	56

Appendix 13

(Referred to in Paragraph 4.7.3)

Details of sanction strength, men in position at museums as on 31 March 2022

Sl. No.	Name of the Museums	Technical		Non – technical		Remarks
		Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	
1	Government Museum, Athani	1	0	0	0	Asst. curator vacant since 2010
2	Kittur Rani Chennamma Memorial Government Museum, Belgaum	1	0	4	2	Asst. curator vacant since 2018
3	Government Museum, Bengaluru	4	2	24	4	Artist (vacant since November 2016) and Asst. curator (vacant since 2010)
4	Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bengaluru					
5	Government Museum, Chitradurga	2	1	3	0	Asst. curator (vacant since January 2011)
6	Government Museum, Shivmoga					Under renovation
7	Divan Poorniah Government Museum, Yelanduru					Maintained by private trust
8	Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangaluru	2	1	6	2	Asst. curator (vacant since 2011)
9	Government Museum, Hassan	2	1	2	0	Asst. curator (vacant since 2011)
10	Government Museum, Madikeri	2	1	2	1	Asst. curator (vacant since 2012)
11	Sri Chamarajendra Memorial Government Museum, Srirangapatna	1	0	0	0	Asst. curator (vacant since December 2008)
12	Government Museum, Wellington House Mysuru.	2	1	4	1	Asst. curator (vacant since December 2010)
13	Government Museum, Gadag	1	0	5	2	Curator (vacant since December 2019)
14	Government Museum, Huvinahadagali, Bellari	3	1	2	1	Curator (vacant since July 2018) and asst. curator (vacant since November 2010)
15	Government Museum, Raichur	2	0	2	1	Curator (vacant since July 2018) and Asst. curator (vacant since October 2009)
16	Government Museum, Basavakalyana, Bidar	1	0	1	1	Curator (vacant since August 2018)
17	Government Museum, Kalaburagi	1	1	4	0	-
		25	9	59	15	

Appendix 14

(Referred to in paragraph No. 5.8.2)

Statement showing discrepancies in general/classified accession registers notice in museums

Sl. No.	Museum	Discrepancies noticed
1	Government Museum, Athani.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only a general accession register was maintained where details of 75 antiquities/artifacts are recorded. The classified accession registers for each category of antiquities/artifacts (sculptures, coins/manuscripts, and arms/ armory <i>etc.</i>) held at the museum was not maintained. Except for the certification at the end of each financial year stating that stores verification was done, no separate physical verification reports are prepared. The statement of inventory of articles held and displayed at museum, 60 items out of 75 antiquities recorded in the register have been displayed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As against 55 sculptures recorded in the general accession register, 57 sculptures have been displayed. Two broken/damaged sculptures, though displayed, have not been taken into records. ➤ Recording of date of accession of artifacts is inadequate as dates of accession were not mentioned in relevant column for entries in Sl. No.66 to 75.
2	Government Museum, Kalaburagi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One object (lintel stone with three dwarfs) which was already entered in Sl. No.263 was again wrongly entered in Sl. No.594 in general accession register and the same object was once again taken in classified accession register (sculptures) <i>vide</i> Sl. No.357. Though the same was identified by the authorities in 1989, correction in both registers was not carried out till date (32 years) resulting in accounting the same item twice, showing excess in total number of antiquities/artifacts in general accession register (shown as 682 Nos. instead of 681 Nos) and in classified accession register (Sculptures) (shown as 394 Nos. instead of 393 Nos). Museum had certified that physical verification of artifacts/ antiquities was done as at the end of each financial year. However, the correction in the above registers were not made even after identifying the wrong entries.
3	Government Museum, Raichur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 additional archaeology items were taken in general accession register but the same had not been depicted in the total number of artefacts in the museum, resulting in total items at Government Museum, Raichur as 317 Nos instead of 327 Nos. The then curator had not attested for accession of these 10 additional items and even the present curator had also not considered these items while taking over charge during July 2018.
4	Government Museum, Wellington House, Mysuru.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate classified accession register was not maintained for paintings and stone sculptures, in absence of which the correctness of each category of artefacts/antiquities could not be ascertained during the audit. It was also observed from the general accession register that a total of 526 items are entered in the register. However, one item was cancelled under Sl. No. 01 but the same had been accounted without eliminating from the list and hence, the actual total number of artefacts/antiquities available in the Government Museum, Wellington House, Mysuru is 525 items. Even though physical verification of artifacts/antiquities was done as at the end of each financial year, the correction in the general accession register was not made.
5	Government Museum, Kittur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is certified in each register that physical verification of artifacts/antiquities was done as at the end of each financial year. No separate physical verification report is prepared. As against 682 entries in the general accession register, statement of inventory of articles held at museum furnished (May 2022) to audit contained break up for only 649 articles. The documentary evidence for 33 manuscripts stated to have been handed over to State Archives Department, Bengaluru in June 1983 was not available for verification.

Appendix 14 contd.

Sl. No.	Museum	Discrepancies noticed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recording of date of accession of artifacts in registers is inadequate as dates were not mentioned or merely stated as date not known for certain entries in relevant column.• It is recorded at Sl. No. 69 (Accession No. 258) of classified accession register of sculptures, that item had been entered twice without referring to the number at which duplication had occurred. Similarly, it is recorded that entry of sculptures at Sl. No.173 is duplication of two sculptures at Sl. No. 165 and 166. However, while certifying the physical verification, it was stated that all items are verified and found.

Glossary

Sl. No.	Abbreviations	
1	AAs	Archaeological Assistants
2	ACAs	Archaeological Conservation Assistants
3	ACEs	Archaeological Conservation Engineers
4	KAHMASR Act	The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961
5	ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
6	BCE	Before Common Era
7	CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
8	CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
9	GIS	Geographic Information System
10	GoK	Government of Karnataka
11	GPS Coordinates	A unique identifier of a precise geographic location on the earth, usually expressed in alphanumeric characters
12	INTACH	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
13	KPWD Code	Karnataka Public Works Departmental Code
14	LD	Liquidated Damages
15	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
16	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
17	NMMA	National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
18	PD	Personal Deposit
19	PPC Scheme	Public Private Collaboration Scheme
20	KAHMASR Rules	The Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1965
21	SDMD	Sri. Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Dharmothana Trust
22	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation