

## Hoysala Temples in World Heritage List

### Why in news?

Recently, 3 Hoysala-era temples were added as to UNESCO's World Heritage List thus becoming the 42<sup>nd</sup> site from India.

### What is UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- **World Heritage Site (WHS)** - These are the sites are designated as having "outstanding universal value" under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.
- It was adopted by UNESCO in 1972 and formally took effect in 1975.
- The list of WHS is maintained by the International World Heritage Programme, administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.
- The 3 types of site are Cultural, Natural, and Mixed.

### World Heritage List of India

- India has 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of WHS in the world (Italy is 1<sup>st</sup> with 58).
- Total number of World Heritage Site - 42
- Total cultural heritage sites - 34
- Total natural heritage sites - 7
- Mixed heritage - 1 (Khangchendzonga National Park in Sikkim).
- 1<sup>st</sup> WHS from India - Tajmahal, Agra Fort, Ajanta and Ellora caves all listed in 1983.
- Latest addition in WHS List- 42<sup>nd</sup> is Sacred Ensembles of Hoysala Temples and 41<sup>st</sup> is [Santiniketan](#) in 2023.
- Dholavira in Gujarat is the only site of Indus valley civilisation in World Heritage List from India.

### What is the procedure for including a site in the WHS list?

- **Selection criteria** - To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of 10 selection criteria of UNESCO.
- Only countries that have signed the World Heritage Convention can submit nomination proposals for properties on their territory to be considered for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- **Tentative List** - The first step a country must take is to make an 'inventory' of its important natural and cultural heritage sites located within its boundaries, known as the Tentative List.
- The World Heritage Committee cannot consider a nomination for inscription on the



World Heritage List unless the property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List.

- **Evaluation**- A nominated property is independently evaluated by
  - The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
  - The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
  - The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
- **Deciding authority** - Once a site has been nominated and evaluated, it is up to the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee to make the final decision on its inscription.



### What constitutes the Sacred Ensembles of Hoysalas?

- It includes 3 temples- Chennakeshava temple (Belur), Hoysaleswara Temple (Halebidu), and Keshava Temple (Somanathapura) of Karnataka.

The Sacred Ensembles of Hoysalas	
<p><b>The Chennakeshava temple</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Location</b> - Belur in Hassan District</li> <li>• <b>Major shrine of</b>- Lord Vishnu</li> <li>• <b>Time period</b> - Consecrated <u>around 1117 AD</u></li> <li>• <b>Built by</b> - Hoysala <u>king Vishnuvardhana</u></li> <li>• <b>Nickname</b> - <u>Vijaya Narayana temple</u> as it was built by the king to mark his victories against the Cholas</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Kesava temple</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Location</b> -Somanathapura village (Mysore district)</li> <li>• <b>Time period</b> - 1268 C.E</li> <li>• <b>Built by</b> - <u>Somanatha</u>, a General of Hoysala King Narasimha III</li> <li>• <b>Major Shrine</b> - Vaishnava shrine</li> </ul>

## The Hoysaleswara temple



- **Location** - on the banks of Dwarasamudra tank in Halebidu (Hassan district)
- **Time period** - 12<sup>th</sup> Century C.E.
- **Major Shrine** - Lord Shiva
- It is believed to be the largest Shiva temple built by the Hoysalas.
- Halebidu was sacked by Malik Kafur, a general of the then Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khalji in the early 1300s.

## What makes Hoysala architecture stand out?

- **Unique confluence of styles** - These temples are amalgamation of three distinctive temple styles prevalent in India.
  - **Dravidian** style represented in Pallava and Chola temples
  - **Vesara** style, the variant of the Dravida style that emerged in the Chalukya and Rashtrakuta temples
  - **Nagara** style of North India
- **Construction material** - The use of **soapstone**, a malleable stone has made it easy to carve and contributed to abundant intricate sculptures on the temple walls.
- **Elevated platforms** - The temples are generally built on *stellate (star-shaped) platforms*.
  - *Kesava temple* in Somanathapura is built in the shape of a *16-point star*.
- **Beautiful Sculptures** - The sculptures themes include *animals, scenes of daily life*, as well as depictions from the *epics and the Puranas*.
- It demonstrates their creativity in translating religious beliefs and stories into sculpture.
- **Differentiated Pillars** - The total number of pillars in Chennakesava temple at Belur is 46.
  - All of them, except the four in the central bay are of different designs.
- **Signed temples** - The temples are given with information of the sculptors and masons who were involved in its construction.
- **Religious significance** - These Vaishnava and Shaivya shrines were built at the time Jainism was prominent in the region.
  - It thus mark a turn towards Hinduism.
- **Social significance** - The *jewellery, headgear, clothes*, etc. of the detailed sculptures give an idea of the society of the times.
- One of the sculptures, **Darpana Sundari** (lady with the mirror), is modelled on Shantala Devi, the queen of Vishnuvardhana who had the built the Chennakesava temple.
- **Other details**- No known monuments other than temples, like palaces or forts, survive from the Hoysala period.
- The non-temple buildings were all built in either mud or brick or wood and not stone.
- So, except for some ruins in Hampi, nothing has survived in the form of architecture of Hoysalas.

## Quick facts

### Hoysalas

- **Origin** - Provincial governors under the Western Chalukyas established themselves as rulers, as the two dominant empires of the South - the Western Chalukyas and the Cholas, crumbled.
- **Geography** - Karnataka
- **Time period** - 10th century to the 14th century
- **Capital** - It was Belur earlier and moved to Halebidu or Dwarasamudra later.
- **Hoysala Emblem** - Figure representing Sala attacking the tiger

## References

1. [IE| Hoysala Temples as World Heritage Site](#)
2. [IE| Sacred Ensembles of Hoysalas](#)
3. [UNESCO| World Heritage List in India](#)

