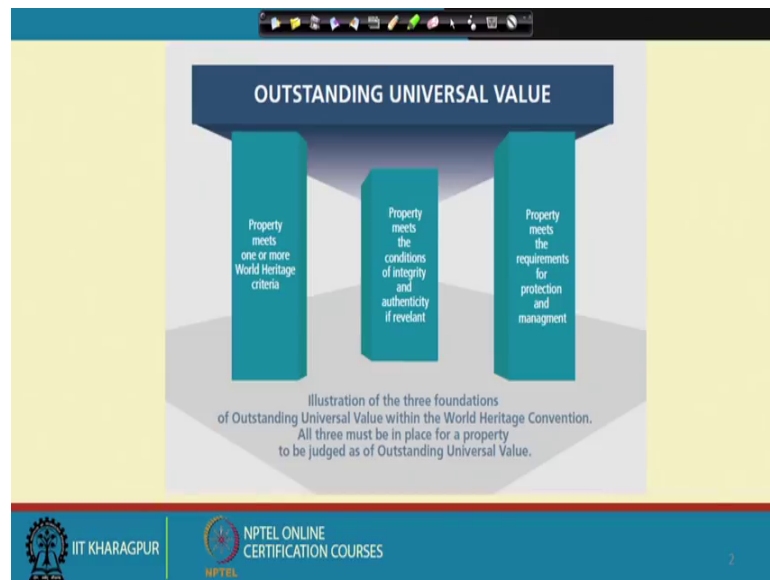


Agricultural Conservation and Historic Preservation
Prof. Sanghamitra Basu
Department of Architecture and Regional Planning
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Lecture - 18
World Heritage Sites (Contd.)

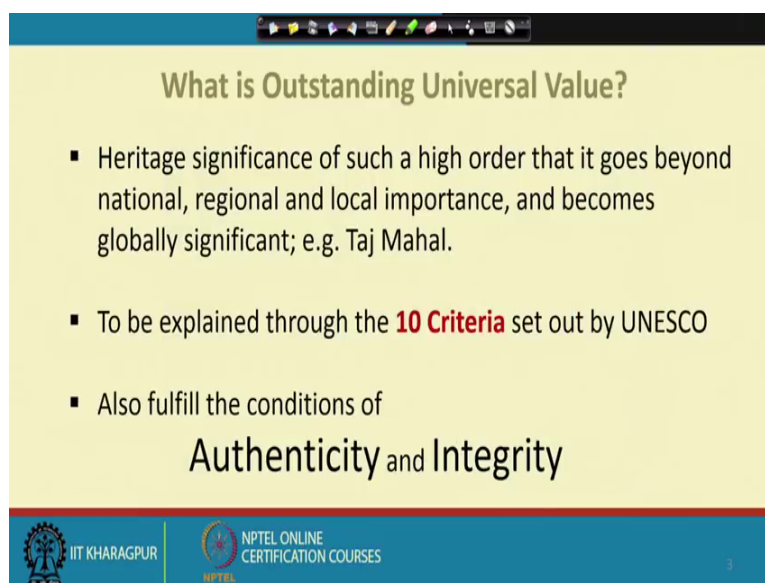
Ok we continue with our world heritage sites, we have been talking about the what is the process of the world heritage sites and we say that there are the ten criteria and one has to see what are the criteria? These are the justification?

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We also talked about there are three major pillars of that outstanding universal value for inscription.

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What is Outstanding Universal Value?

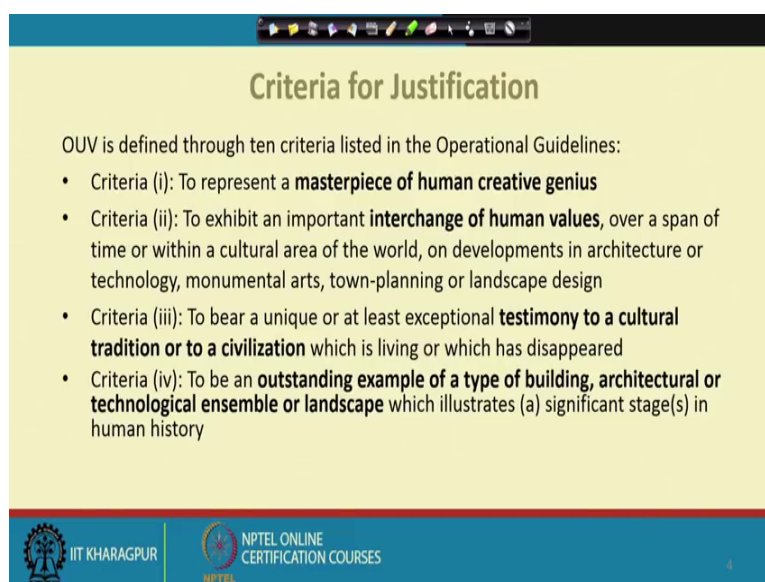
- Heritage significance of such a high order that it goes beyond national, regional and local importance, and becomes globally significant; e.g. Taj Mahal.
- To be explained through the **10 Criteria** set out by UNESCO
- Also fulfill the conditions of

Authenticity and Integrity

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And we talked about authenticity integrity; we have not talked about. So, much about the authenticity into an integrity we will take out that later, but they stain criteria is what is today focus of our discussion today.

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Criteria for Justification

OUV is defined through ten criteria listed in the Operational Guidelines:

- Criteria (i): To represent a **masterpiece of human creative genius**
- Criteria (ii): To exhibit an important **interchange of human values**, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
- Criteria (iii): To bear a unique or at least exceptional **testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization** which is living or which has disappeared
- Criteria (iv): To be an **outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape** which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

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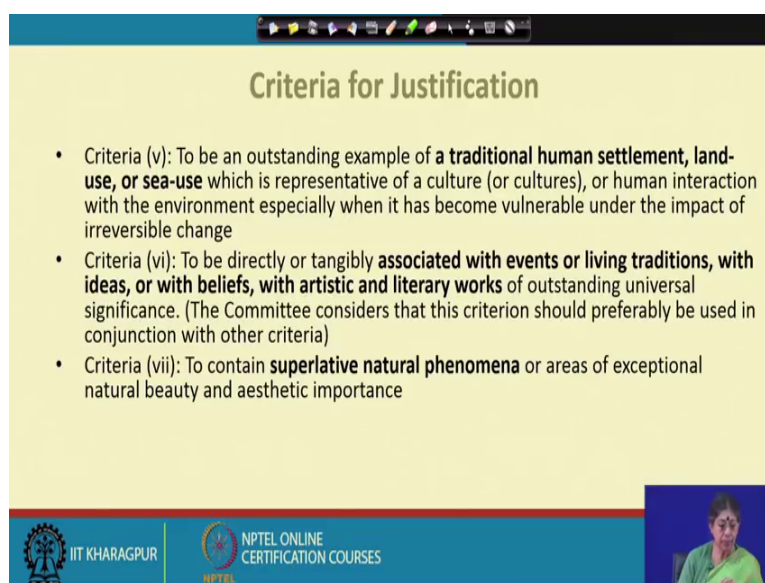
Now, as I told you the OUV or outstanding universal value is defined through ten criteria listed in the operational guidelines. I will first take all the criteria's i by one and then we will explain and give example. And it is very important to see how such a varied in types

of world heritage sites or cultural properties and natural properties, how they are put under these ten criteria.

The criteria i to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius criteria two to exhibit an important interchange of the human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world. So, it can be a span of time or within a cultural area on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts down planning or landscape design.

So, whereas, the first one is the creative genius and the human creative genius the second one is emphasizing on the interchange of the human values third criteria is to build a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or a civilization which is leaving or which has disappeared. So, it is a testimony to a cultural traditional which is still continuing or which has disappeared criteria iv to be an outstanding example of a type of building architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stages in human history and it continues.

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Criteria for Justification

- Criteria (v): To be an outstanding example of a **traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use** which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change
- Criteria (vi): To be directly or tangibly **associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works** of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)
- Criteria (vii): To contain **superlative natural phenomena** or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance

The criteria fly the fifth criteria is to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement landscape or sea use which is representative of a culture or cultures or human interaction with the environment; especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Six criteria to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions with ideas or beliefs with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance the committee considered that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria. So, the first six are to deal with the cultural heritage and onwards is predominantly primarily the natural types criteria seven to contain a superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.

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Criteria for Justification

- Criteria (viii): To be outstanding examples representing **major stages of earth's history**, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features
- Criteria (ix): To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going **ecological and biological processes** in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
- Criteria (x): To contain the most important and significant **natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity**, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation

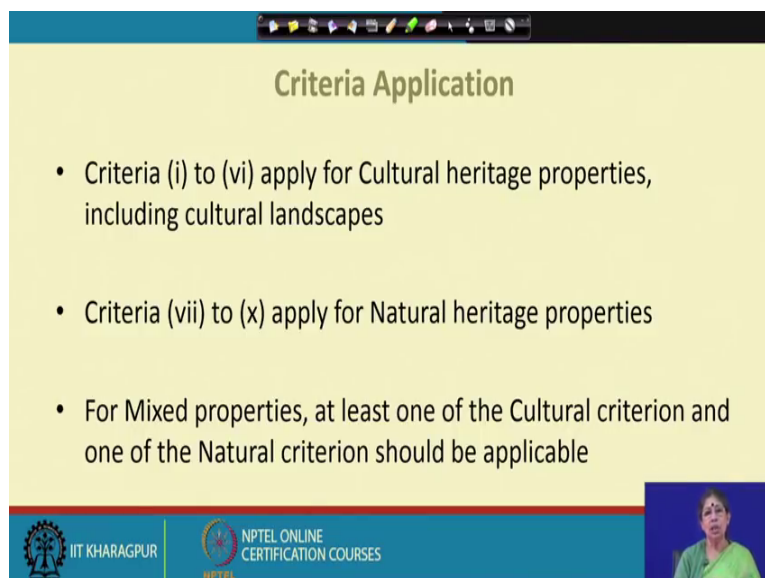
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viii; to be outstanding examples representing major stages of arts history including the record of life; significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; criteria ix; to be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystem and communities of plants and animals.

Criteria x the last one to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science and conservation. So, these are the ten criteria; the first 6 are the cultural and the last four are the primarily with the natural and as we told that there can be the mixed criteria. Now I will take up the examples mainly from Indian cases and if you go to the site and if you go to the

operational guidelines you will see that it is very interesting to see that example of each one. Let us take the application of the criteria.

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Criteria Application

- Criteria (i) to (vi) apply for Cultural heritage properties, including cultural landscapes
- Criteria (vii) to (x) apply for Natural heritage properties
- For Mixed properties, at least one of the Cultural criterion and one of the Natural criterion should be applicable

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Now, criteria i to vi as I already mention is a cultural heritage property including the cultural landscape where as seven to ten is basically the natural heritage sites. For mixed properties at least one of the cultural criterion and one of the natural criterion should be applicable. So, this half green and half yellow what we have seen as a logo and the symbol that is come on the mixed properties.

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Criterion (i): represent a masterpiece of human creative genius



Criterion (i): Taj Mahal represents the finest architectural and artistic achievement through perfect harmony and excellent craftsmanship in a whole range of Indo-Islamic sepulchral architecture. It is a masterpiece of architectural style in conception, treatment and execution and has unique aesthetic qualities in balance, symmetry and harmonious blending of various elements.

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Criteria i in an example I say that it represent a masterpiece of human creative genius and is Taj Mahal a take an example, but it is not important to just see Taj Mahal is creative, we also have to see and these are very good learning example when you go to the site UNESCO site to see that how they are taking each and every example and how they are justifying the criteria in context of that particular site and this is a very good learning exercise.

Now, I think when you see more and more of that it will give you an insight to this particular objective assessment of these sites. Now it is in case of Taj Mahal what does it say the Taj Mahal represents the finest architecture and artistic achievement through perfect harmony and excellent craftsmanship in a whole range of Indo Islamic architecture, it is a masterpiece of architectural style in conception, treatment and execution and has unique aesthetic qualities in balance, symmetry and harmonious blending of various element.

So, it is trying to see that how is just not enough to sing is a masterpiece of human creative genius; one has to justify that how in his architecture, technological and other things how it has taken. So, it is emphasizing these qualities or attributes and trying to see that how and why it is an outstanding example of human creative genius. And as I told you I mean if you take a listen to example Sydney opera house in Australia Sydney is also comes under that category; it is a very modern example and you can refer the site and see that why under which justification it has been in described under the category i.

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Criterion (ii): exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design



Humayuns' Tomb Red Fort

Criterion (ii): The final flourishing of Mughal architecture built upon local traditions but enlivened them with imported ideas, techniques, craftsmanship and designs to provide a fusion of Islamic, Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. The Red Fort demonstrates the outstanding results this achieved in planning and architecture

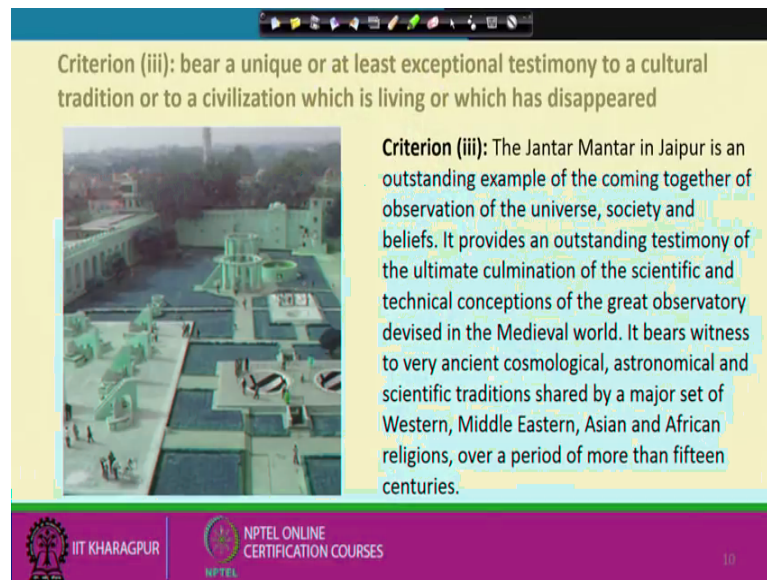
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And some of the goddess works also criteria ii; is we have already seen it takes a bit an important interchange of the human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world on developments in architecture and technology monumental arts town planning and landscape; Humayuns' tomb also comes under that category and Red Fort in Delhi also comes under this category.

Now, how does it justifying that criterion ii; in case of red fort what it is saying the final flourishing of Mughal architecture built upon local traditions, but in leaving them with imported ideas. So, it was a interchange of which came the styles of architecture the knowledge and other and with how it interacted with the local tradition there and leaving them with the imported ideas techniques; craftsmanship and designs to provide a fusion of Islamic, Persian, Timurid, and Hindu traditions.

So, that is why it is called the interchange of the human values; the red fort demonstrated outstanding results that these achieved in planning and architecture and this is why it is inscribed mainly under criteria ii. So, interchange of human value is the word one has to remember and one has to see how in a particular example how it has demonstrated that.

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Criterion (iii): bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Criterion (iii): The Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an outstanding example of the coming together of observation of the universe, society and beliefs. It provides an outstanding testimony of the ultimate culmination of the scientific and technical conceptions of the great observatory devised in the Medieval world. It bears witness to very ancient cosmological, astronomical and scientific traditions shared by a major set of Western, Middle Eastern, Asian and African religions, over a period of more than fifteen centuries.

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Criteria iii bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or a civilization which is living or which has disappeared. Now which is that is Jantar Mantar; now Jantar Mantar in Jaipur there are 5 Jantar Mantars there. So, Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is a world heritage sites it is an outstanding example of the coming togetherness of observation of the universe society and beliefs. It provides an outstanding testimony to the ultimate culmination of the scientific and technological conception of the great observatory device in the medieval world.

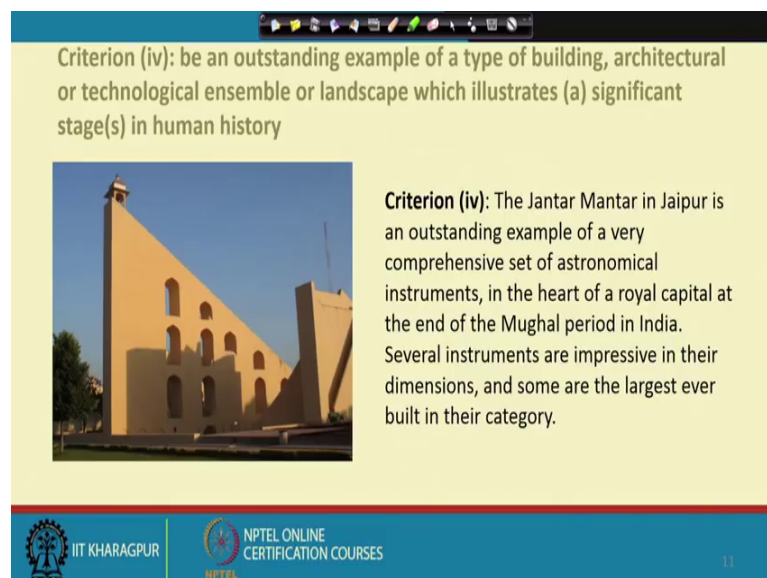
It bears witness to very ancient cosmological, astronomical and scientific traditions shared by a major set of Western, Middle Eastern, Asian and African religions over a period of more than 15 centuries. So, Jantar Mantar is not just a monument which is to be preserved just like that it is a testimony to this exceptional cultural tradition or a civilization and the valued scientific tradition. If you do not understand that it can sometimes lead to a very adverse effect; I will just give you an example of Delhi Jantar Mantar; Delhi Jantar Mantar has been protected by ASI and.

What happened the site is protected because it is actually works a sundial and many of the study of the evens cosmologicals and other thing. Because that understanding probably was not there or what was not recognized the Indian see building which is hydroid structure came in the very proximity of Jantar Mantar in Delhi which actually cast its shadow and interfere with the working of those instruments which are colonial.


So, it is just not some built structure it has a function it is a testimony to this the scientific tradition. So, after that as far as I know the Delhi urban art commission came up to see that it is not really important to protect or preserve the monuments, but it also is important to talk about its buffer zone and management. And that comes only when we understand that what is the significance and value for which it is important. So, we must sort of try to get into those understanding the values and significance.

So, this is the Jaipur Jantar Mantar is a world heritage site is quite recently it has been inscribed and it comes under the third category.

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Criterion (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history



Criterion (iv): The Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an outstanding example of a very comprehensive set of astronomical instruments, in the heart of a royal capital at the end of the Mughal period in India. Several instruments are impressive in their dimensions, and some are the largest ever built in their category.

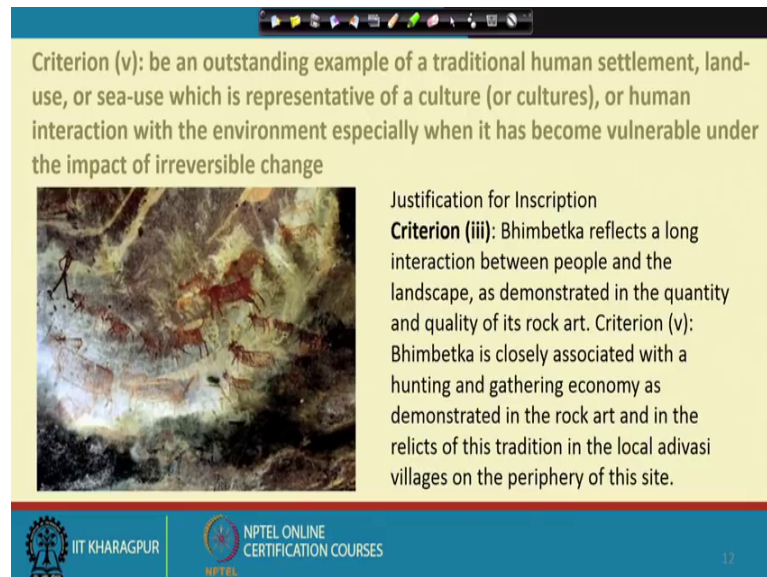
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It also comes under the fourth category which is talking about outstanding example of a type of building architectural technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history.


So, let us see what is the criteria which is mentioned in Jantar Mantar. Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is an outstanding example of a very comprehensive set of astronomical instruments in the heart of a royal capital at the end of the Mughal period in India. Civil instruments are impressive in their dimension and some are the largest ever built in their category and as I said I referring to Doctor Shikha Jain's presentation she was one of the key person who was involved in the dossier making of that and that was a very good dossier and because of that we got Jaipur as inscribed this Jantar Mantar inscribed as the world heritage listing.

So, these justification and following the criteria and how one particular property or a group of properties and other satisfy the criterion also is outstanding in satisfying the criteria that has to establish when one makes the dossier and that has to be quite convincing and with a lot of example and justification.

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Criterion (v): be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change



Justification for Inscription
Criterion (iii): Bhimbetka reflects a long interaction between people and the landscape, as demonstrated in the quantity and quality of its rock art. **Criterion (v):** Bhimbetka is closely associated with a hunting and gathering economy as demonstrated in the rock art and in the relicts of this tradition in the local adivasi villages on the periphery of this site.

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The fifth one sees be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement land use or sea use which is representative of a culture or cultures or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

Do you know what it is? It is a key painting of beam with curve in Madhya Pradesh it is quite close to Bhupal and he is very ancient aha cape endings and this comes under criteria v and also criteria iii third criteria I think that it reflects a long interaction between the people and also it is a very rare example of the cave paintings. And not only at one stage of human civilization it actually has a document I mean the people who are expert in that, they could find out there the over centuries the cave people prehistoric men came and contributed into the cave main paintings; now with the technique and the with the depiction of their life and other in a very simple form.

So, this is along with the criteria iii; the criteria on the criteria v it is also inscribed as a.

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Criterion (vi): be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)



Criterion (ii): **Criterion (vi):** The Red Fort has been a symbol of power since the reign of Shah Jahan, has witnessed the change in Indian history to British rule, and was the place where Indian independence was first celebrated, and is still celebrated today. The Red Fort Complex has thus been the setting of events critical to the shaping of regional identity, and which have had a wide impact on the geo-cultural region.

Criterion (iii):

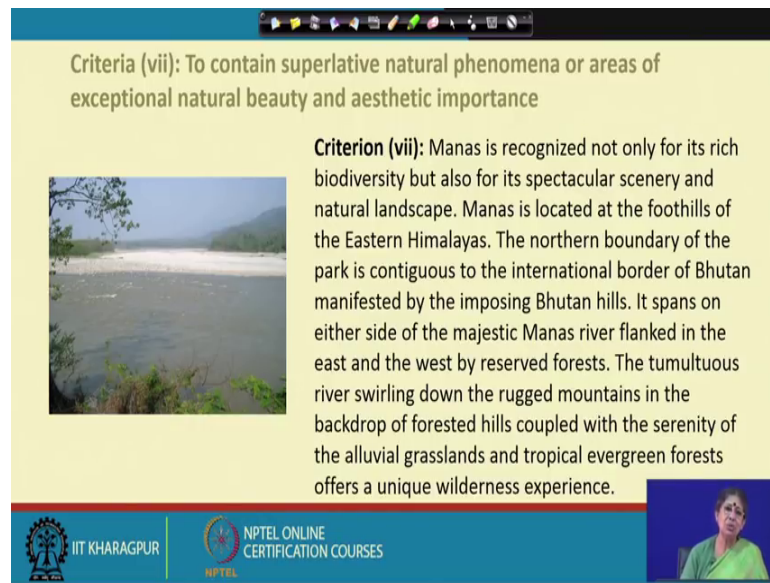
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World heritage site the criteria vi is to be directly or tangibly associated with even. So, living; so, it is an association with the even which is important with ideas or beliefs with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance on as I have already mentioned this can be. So, in this particular example the Red Fort in Delhi which comes under criteria ii and criteria iii; now because it is a symbol what is the symbol is a symbol of power since the reign of Shah Jahan and has witnessed the change in Indian history to British rule. And was the place where Indian independence was first celebrated and is still celebrated today. The red fort complex has been the setting of evens critical to the shaping of regional identity and which had a wide impact on the geo cultural region.

So, it is not only is architecture town planning another or interchange of the value which I have mentioned earlier, but it is also its association with a long standing and it has become a symbol and it is still regarded as a symbol for this it is the association or tangibly associated with a long history of India through ages.

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The slide features a yellow background with a blue header and footer. At the top, a navigation bar contains various icons. The main text is in black, with the title 'Criteria (vii): To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance' in a bold font. Below the title, there is a photograph of a river flowing through a lush, green landscape. To the right of the photo, the text describes the Manas river and its significance. The footer includes the IIT Kharagpur logo and the NPTEL Online Certification Courses logo. A small inset image of a person is visible in the bottom right corner.

Criteria (vii): To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance

Criterion (vii): Manas is recognized not only for its rich biodiversity but also for its spectacular scenery and natural landscape. Manas is located at the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas. The northern boundary of the park is contiguous to the international border of Bhutan manifested by the imposing Bhutan hills. It spans on either side of the majestic Manas river flanked in the east and the west by reserved forests. The tumultuous river swirling down the rugged mountains in the backdrop of forested hills coupled with the serenity of the alluvial grasslands and tropical evergreen forests offers a unique wilderness experience.

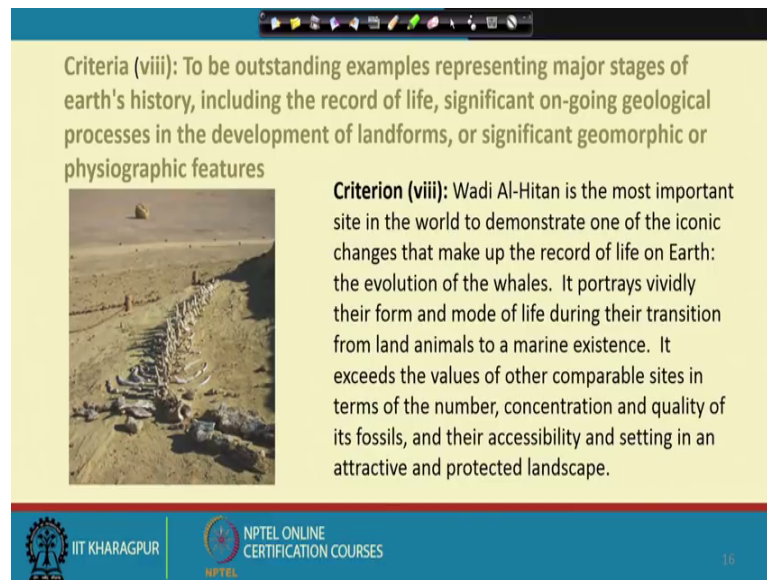
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Now, we go to the natural criteria and I am taking some of the examples from India again. The criteria vii it is the superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.


So, criteria vii the Mohnish sanctuary which is there and which is as inscribed under the criteria vii. It is recognize not only for this reach bar diversity, but also for a spectacular scenery and natural landscape. Mohnish is located at the foothills of eastern Himalayas, the northern boundary of the park is contiguous to the international border of Bhutan manifested by imposing Bhutan hills. It spans on either side by the majestic Mohnish river flanked in the east and the west by these is a forest. The tumultuous river swirling down the rugged mountains in the backdrop of forested hills coupled with the salinity of the alluvial grasslands and tropical evergreen forests offers a unique wilderness experience.

So, criteria vii does criteria seven and later on probably; I will and you can also see this is a very interesting example of criteria vii which is the butterfly you see for yourself it is a superlative phenomenon that how the butterflies goes and travel the continents and goes and this butterfly sanctuary is or not the superlative natural phenomena which is also under the this criteria in an international scenario.

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Criteria (viii): To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features



Criterion (viii): Wadi Al-Hitan is the most important site in the world to demonstrate one of the iconic changes that make up the record of life on Earth: the evolution of the whales. It portrays vividly their form and mode of life during their transition from land animals to a marine existence. It exceeds the values of other comparable sites in terms of the number, concentration and quality of its fossils, and their accessibility and setting in an attractive and protected landscape.

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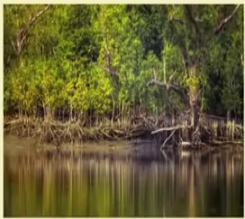
Criteria viii is to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth history including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the developments of land form or significant geomorphic or physiographic features. I was searching for an Indian example which comes under this criteria, but unfortunately I did not find one. So, I had to take this example which is in Egypt which is a well valley which comes under this criteria; which major stages of earth history a probably something we will have some other natural site which comes under this criteria because it is an ongoing process.

So, criteria viii this Wadi Al-Hitan is the most important site in the world to demonstrate one of the iconic changes that make up the record of life on earth the evolution of the wells it fortress vividly their form and mode of life during their transition from land animals to marine existence. It exist the values of other comparable size in terms of the number, concentration and quality of his fossils and their accessibility and sitting in an attractive and protected landscape.

So, this is an example which is and major stages; this is important that one is talking about the stages of earth history and represented through a certain thing. So, this is an example of the criteria viii we will go back to the criteria ix yeah criteria ix is an.

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Criteria (ix): To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals



Criterion (ix): The Sundarbans is the largest area of mangrove forest in the world and the only one that is inhabited by the tiger. The land area in the Sundarbans is constantly being changed, moulded and shaped by the action of the tides, with erosion processes more prominent along estuaries and deposition processes along the banks of inner estuarine waterways influenced by the accelerated discharge of silt from sea water. Its role as a wetland nursery for marine organisms and as a climatic buffer against cyclones is a unique natural process.

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Outstanding example representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial freshwater coastal and marine ecosystem and communities of plants and animals; this is Sundarban in which partly is in Bangladesh and partly in India it is an example which comes under this criteria of world heritage site.

And I will just read out the justification the Sundarban is the largest area of mangrove forests in the world and the only one that is inhabited by tiger. The land in the Sundarban is constantly being changed moulded and shaped by the action of the tides with erosion processes more prominent along histories and deposition processes along the banks of inner estuarine waterways influenced by the accelerated discharge of silt from seawater. Its role as wetland nursery for marine organism and as a climate buffer against cyclone is a unique natural process.

So, this process that ongoing ecological process and the biodiversity for these it is and these trees of which actually survive and they bring out their roots this is a process and which is a tiger and it is a forest, which is very unique in this particular type of environment and this becomes under the criteria ix and we will finally, see the criteria x.

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Criteria (x): To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation



Criterion (x): The Nanda Devi National Park, with its wide range of high altitude habitats, holds significant populations of flora and fauna including a number of threatened mammals, notably snow leopard and Himalayan musk deer, as well as a large population of bharal, or blue sheep. Abundance estimates for wild ungulates, galliformes and carnivores within the Nanda Devi National Park are higher than those in similar protected areas in the western Himalayas. The Valley of Flowers is internationally important on account of its diverse alpine flora, representative of the West Himalaya biogeographic zone. The rich diversity of species reflects the valley's location within a transition zone between the Zaskar and Great Himalaya ranges to the north and south, respectively, and between the Eastern and Western Himalaya flora. The entire Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve lies within the Western Himalayas Endemic Bird Area (EBA). Seven restricted-range bird species are endemic to this part of the EBA.

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Criteria x is to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science and conservation. Quite a few of the natural sites in India fall under this category; I have just selected one of them which is the Nanda Devi National Park it is a very long justification and so, I have omitted some of the part and I am going to read out that why it is important and how it is justified.

The Nanda Devi National Park with this wide range of high altitude habitats whose significant populations of flora and fauna including a number of threatened mammals notably snow leopard and Himalayan musk deer as well as a large population of bharal or blue sheep.

Abundance estimates for wild ungulates, galliformes and carnivores within the Nanda Devi National Park are higher than those in similar protected areas in the western Himalayas. The value of flowers is internationally important on account of diverse alpine flora representative of the vest Himalaya and biographic zone. The rich diversity of species reflects the valleys location within a transition zone between the zanskar and great Himalayan ranges to the north and south respectively and between the eastern and the western Himalaya flora. The entire Nanda Devi biosphere reserve lies within the western Himalayan endemic bird area or in short EBA.

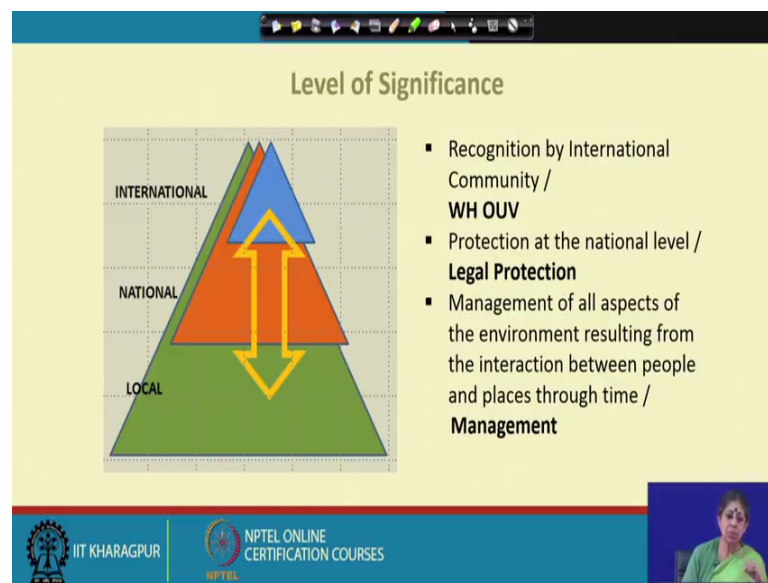
Seven restricted ridge bird species are endemic to this part of EBA. So, that is what as I told you there are quite a few natural sites in India you remember the seven. So, they also come under this criteria; so, these are the ten criteria which are try to see that how the criteria are very precise very specific. And they are very important and how one has to see that how each and every site is justified has been justified and put under this criteria; as I told you that there can be more than one criteria for a specific site, but these are a very good learning examples for this sites I think later on I can take some of the examples of the international sites.

But in some other discussion in term while talking about the management another, but the one must in go to the site that interactive site and try to see this justification process. And see how objectively this criteria sort of has been framed and how each and every site is justified in there they called the statement; the statement this not very lengthy report it is a very precise, but this statement it is a very important part it is not a quantitative analysis, but how the statement is framed and how it is justified with supporting document becomes a major work of preparing the nomination dossier.

So, as I told you that there are three pillars of this outstanding universal value one is that the property has to meet one of the more heritage criteria. So, I talked about the ten criteria; six cultural and four natural size and also the mixed property then I also mentioned about integrity and authenticity that what does this mean.

So, I will take out that integrity and authenticity to understand with some of the examples and then also what is very important and it is becoming more and more important nowadays the management the protection on the management that given the world heritage site status how the state party can take care of this protected or inscribe sites. So, this is about the criteria and the justification.

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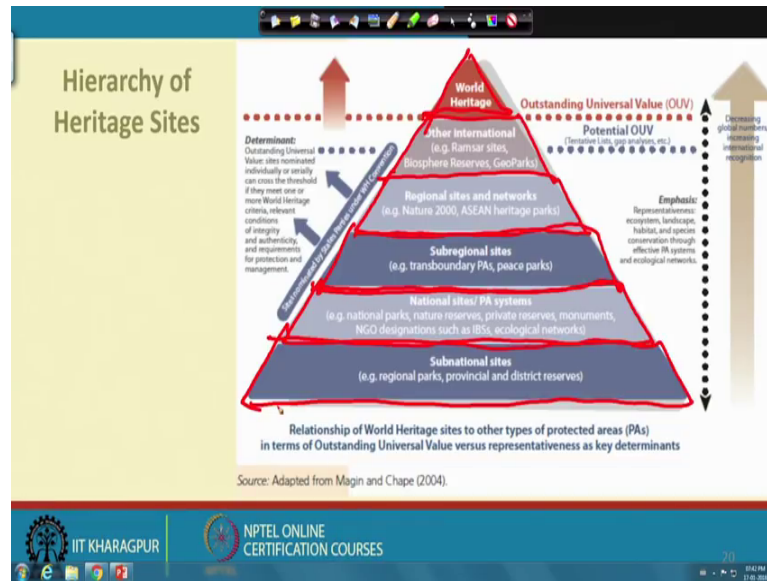


So, we will talk about, but also we must understand while talking about that the world heritage site is international sites. So, they are internationally there, but there are also levels there are some sites which are nationally important and some which are local it may happen some of the local sites can go up to and be declared as a national it protects some of the national protected site can go to the international level.

So, they are easy level what is important is that that criteria by in case of the international world heritage site it will be the outstanding universal value it has to be internationally acclaimed, but also the national protection also we need to have this criteria and to see that why they are nationally important and also seem for the local. So, this level seemed the level and trying to objectively assess that is very important. So, operational guideline is also relevant for other levels also this entire process and justification.

So, recognition by international committees the world heritage site OUV that is very important to be inscribed. The protection and the natural national level we need the legal protection that is an important part when we talk in more detail about the legal aspects and also again and again saying the management of other aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time and the management that becomes also a very important part when we are talking about all levels of heritage structures.

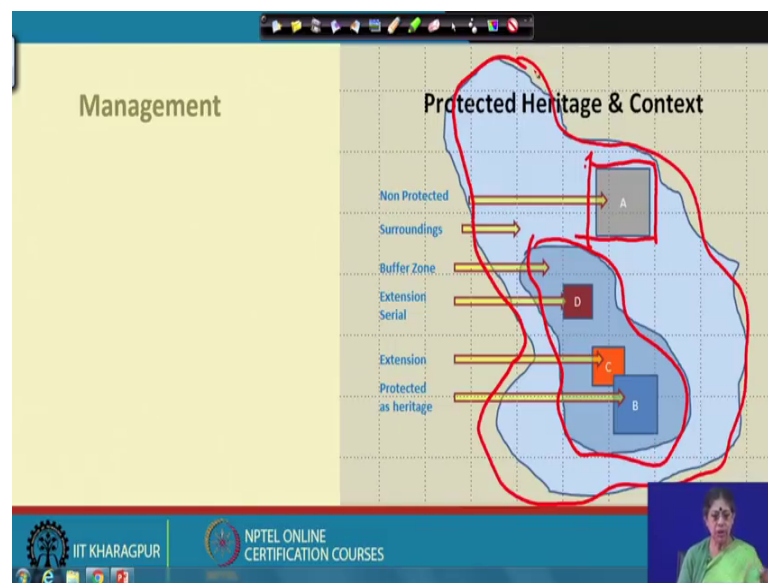
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So, this is a relationship diagram which is in terms of the interaction value and here you can see that there is a sort of a pyramid which talks about the world heritage which is at the top most thing and there are other things also which are or no maybe not coming under this convention, but the ramsar and other wetland conventions are there may be the regional size and networks which is also coming under the category there can be the sub regional sites which are the trans boundary areas which can come they can be the national sites which is the national.

And on there can be different convention not only the world heritage site is one of the convention it can come and there can be the sub national sites also which can cover the different types of administrative boundary. Since not that there are some sort of a different overlapping areas and different way of looking at the site or the sites having a different types of determinant or emphasis, but to this is a sort of a structure to give the hierarchy of the heritage sites and.

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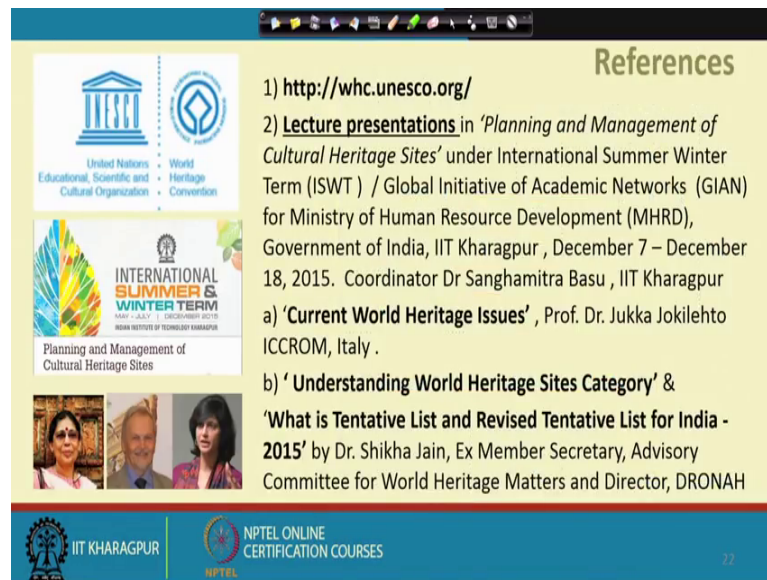


We have been talking about the management a lot, we must understand that there may be one heritage site world heritage site.

There may be some surrounding that there will be nationally protected site there may be other. So, when we talk about the management we have to understand that need not do not exist in isolation; we have to think about the local level, the regional level, the transnational level or the world heritage site they cannot be taught and tackled in isolation there has to be integrated and seen in other that way. So, like in this particular example; what you can see that there is in a certain product there is a context then this is a non protected site and there can be the surroundings which are there and the there is some of the area which can be protected under a different status there cereal nominations and other.

So, we have to understand that how this context is very important and what are the different legalities or different management requirement for that. So, we will talk about that in detail when we talk about heritage sites.

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References

- 1) <http://whc.unesco.org/>
- 2) **Lecture presentations** in '*Planning and Management of Cultural Heritage Sites*' under International Summer Winter Term (ISWT) / Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) for Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, IIT Kharagpur, December 7 – December 18, 2015. Coordinator Dr Sanghamitra Basu, IIT Kharagpur
 - a) '*Current World Heritage Issues*', Prof. Dr. Jukka Jokilehto ICCROM, Italy.
 - b) '*Understanding World Heritage Sites Category*' & '*What is Tentative List and Revised Tentative List for India - 2015*' by Dr. Shikha Jain, Ex Member Secretary, Advisory Committee for World Heritage Matters and Director, DRONAH

Logos: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Heritage Convention; INTERNATIONAL SUMMER & WINTER TERM; Planning and Management of Cultural Heritage Sites; IIT KHARAGPUR; NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES.

Again I am referring that these are extensively I have referred their presentations and also from the world heritage site UNESCO guidelines and the I thank them because these are and also there are other books and references which may be eventually I can share with you. So, these are some of the things which has given me and inside to share these about the world heritage site process nomination and dossier.

So, next lecture we will talk about the authenticity integrity, the second pillar and then we will talk about the protection the management and how this is a very important.

Thank you.