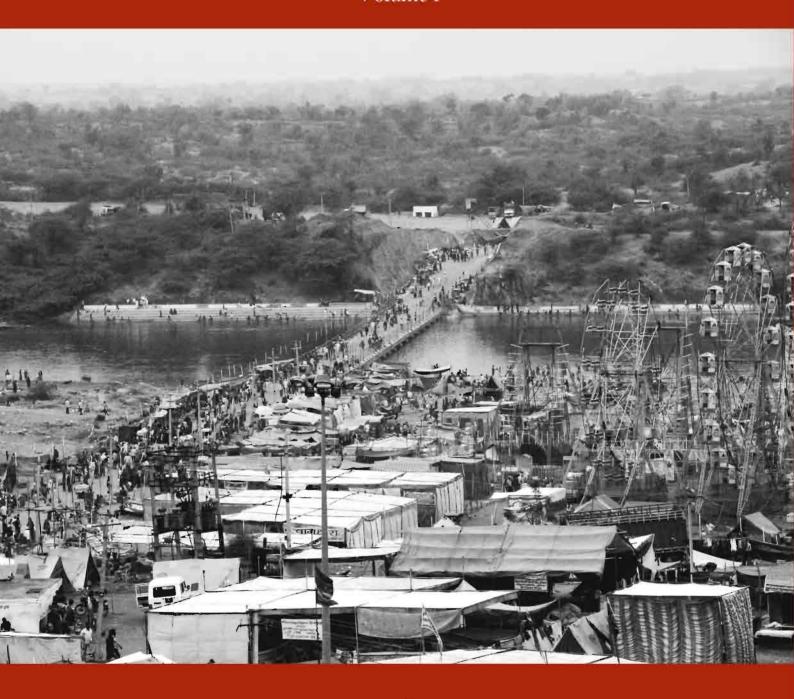
REVISED FINAL REPORT

Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Setlement of Rajasthan Package III (Part I/II)

BENESHWARDHAM (DIST. DUNGARPUR)

Volume I



Government of Rajasthan | Devasthan Department August 2016

Submitted By



CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd. 2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/I Near Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New CRCI Delhi-110030, India.

In Consortium With

OASIS Oasis Designs Inc.

3172, Sector A, Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,



Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd. D-139, Saket, New Delhi-110017, India

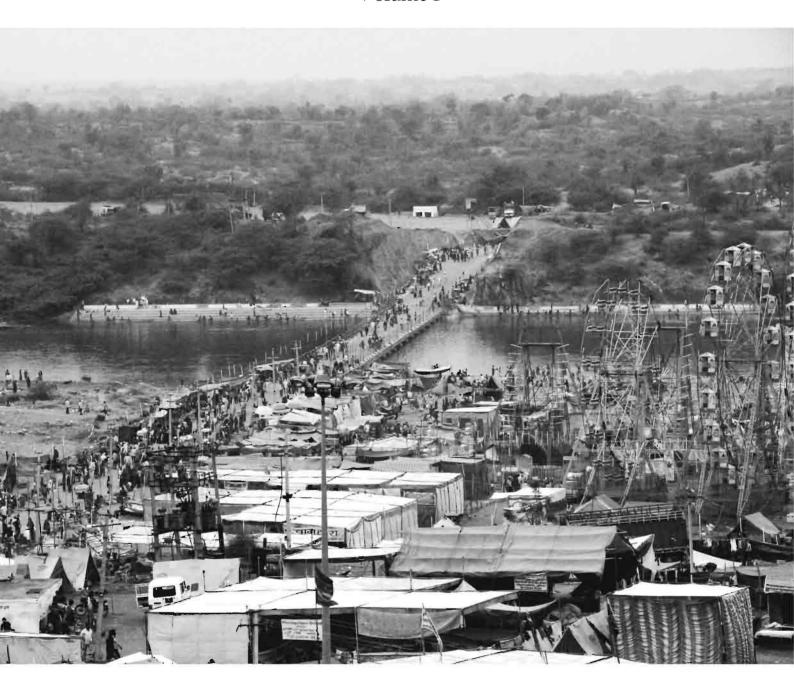
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A consortium of Cultural Resource Conservation Initiative (CRCI) India Pvt. Ltd, OASIS Design Inc. and Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd have been appointed by the Devasthan Development, Government of Rajasthan to provide consultancy services for Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements for villages identified in Package 3 and 4.

StudioPOD Design LLP have been appointed by CRCI (India) Pvt Ltd, as urban design and planning consultants as part of a larger multidisciplinary team for creating development plans for villages in Package 4 - Garbhor and Sewantri.

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Shri Amara Ram Choudhary, Hon'ble State Minister (Independent Charge), Devasthan Department

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Glossary

- 1. 1 Bheega: 1621.345 sq.m.
- 2. Aarti:
- 3. Abadi: Inhabited area (as marked in Khasra Maps)
- 4. Abhishek: Worshiping the Deity
- 5. Amavasya and Pournimas: No moon and full moon night
- 6. Asthi visarjan: Hindu funerary rituals
- 7. Baisakhi Poornima: Festival marking beginning of the solar year.
- 8. Baoli: Well; constructed in local stone
- 9. Baradari: An arched building, usually with 12 openings.
- 10. Bari: Other gate of the temple
- 11. Bavdi: Well (Step well)
- 12. Belwan/ shora: Space around trees as recreational area/ open space
- 13. Bhil: Adivasi tribal/nomadic from Central india
- 14. Bhog: Food offered to Deity
- 15. Bilanam zameen: Land reserved for Public uses, specially roads and infrastructure.
- 16. Braj: bastion
- 17. Chabutara: Open space
- 18. Chargah: Land reserved for grazing
- 19. Chattri: Canopy
- 20. Chokli: larger otla
- 21. Chouraha: Open Square / plaza
- 22. Chowk: Intersection of roads
- 23. Chowtias. Bhandaris, Gujjar: Sub casts in the communities
- 24. Chuna: Limestone
- 25. Darshan: Visiting and worshiping the Deity.
- 26. Darwaza:
- 27. Dhar, Bali: Animal sacrifice
- 28. Dharamshala:
- 29. Gawri: Bhil folk dance
- 30. Ghats:
- 31. Ghokda/ jharokha: Bay window and balcony type projection on the first floor of residences.
- 32. Grahan:
- 33. Gyaras: 11th Day of the Hindu calender
- 34. Haridwar: Haridwar is an ancient city and important Hindu pilgrimage site.
- 35. Jareeb: Chain for surveying
- 36. Jhoola: Swing
- 37. *Jodhpuri pathar*: Jodhpur sandstone
- 38. Karma: Action, work or deed
- 39. Keluda: Country tiles
- 40. Kesar: Saffron
- 41. Khasra naksha: Land records map
- 42. Kund: Stepped water tank
- 43. Madan and thali: Folk dances, performed during Jal Jhoolni mela.
- 44. Mandapa: Congregational pavilion, porch.
- 45. Mandir: Temple
- 46. Mangaleshwar Mahadev
- 47. Mangri: Mountains
- 48. Mehrah: Main door
- 49. Mela Arakshit Zameen: Land reserved for festival purposes
- 50. Mela: Festival, fair.
- 51. Moksha: Salvation
- 52. Nadi: Small lake

- 53. Nagarkhana: Area where the nagara is played during prayers time, near the temple.
- 54. Neher: Channel
- 55. Osra: Servitor system
- 56. Otla: Front semi-public space used for recreational purposes
- 57. Paal: Retaining wall
- 58. Phagutsav: Festivas celebrated during the Month of Magh
- 59. Pind-daan, Pitra dosha, Pitru Tharpanam: Hindu last rights
- 60. Pol/Bhagal/Paira: Mohalla
- 61. Pol: Lane
- 62. Pradakshina: circumambulation around the deity.
- 63. Puja: The act of worship
- 64. Pujari: Hindu priest
- 65. Pundits: Hindu scholar
- 66. Rasoda: Community kitchen
- 67. Rehet: Pulley to draw water from wells
- 68. Samaj: community
- 69. Samast Seva zameen: Land reserved for public use, by consent of the people of the region.
- 70. Sarai: A resting space
- 71. Sebakas: Servants to serve the Deity
- 72. Seva pooja: service and worship to the Deity
- 73. Talab/ talai: Lake
- 74. Todi: Brackets, support for the first floor and projected balconies
- 75. Vaishnavas: Sect in Hindus, Following, Lord Vishnu
- 76. Vastu Shastra: Architecture
- 77. Zameen: Land

There are 12 months in Hindu lunar Calendar:

NO.	NAME OF THE HINDU/ LUNAR MONTH	NAME OF THE SOLAR MONTH
1	Chaitra (30 / 31* Days)	March- April
2	Vaisakha (31 Days)	April - May
3	Jyaistha (31 Days)	May - June
4	Asadha (31 Days)	June - July
5	Shravana (31 Days)	July- August
6	Bhadra (31 Days)	August- September
7	Asvina (30 Days)	September October
8	Kartika (30 Days)	October- November
9	Agrahayana (30 Days)	November- December
10	Pausa (30 Days)	December-January
11	Magha (30 Days)	January- February
12	Phalguna (30 Days)	February- March



1. Introduction

1.1. Background - Understanding the Project Requirements

Sacred sites in India are dynamic nodes in larger cultural landscapes that are often surrounded by intense activity. Prime example of this the temple Shri Beneshwardham Mahandev in village Beneshwardham located in Saabla tehsil of Banswara district, which is one of the temples in the Package III prepared by the Devasthan Department of Government of Rajasthan. The projects is titled "Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements (Town/Village) of Rajasthan". The temple which forms a part of the project Sri MangaleshwarMahadevmandir which exhibits deep historical and religious associations, and is greatly a revered place by communities from the region. The temple and ghats showcase rich historic architectural vocabulary, and their conservation is important to maintain the material authenticity. Similarly, conservation of the natural features of the setting of the temple - especially the contiguous river and kund, forests and landscape of Aravallis is important. Understanding the unique inter relationship between nature and culture is imperative to safeguard the integrity of the place. The exuberance of monthly festivals celebrated at attemple site and cultural activities held during important days of the holy calendar, along with traditional practices performed in and around the temple complex establishes the dynamic cultural context. It is the confluence of these unique attributes that contributes to the significance of the temple site and their value in the larger town fabric.

The reverence for sacred site, by various communities and enduring engagement manifests itself in the habitat and the character of the settlement which is now under threat due to development pressures on both built and natural fabric. Protecting the values of this site, both tangible and intangible is linked with the built fabric and this requires management of the pace and nature of change. Management strategies and development framework is required to ensure continuous transmission of the inherent values of the site and the setting for future generations.

The Devasthan Department, with their aim to safely and effectively protect and manage the identified temple sites, has fittingly identified in the Request For Proposal, various areas that require intervention to achieve this end from planning at the settlement level, conservation and revitalization schemes at the temple complex, to giving due precedence to traditional practices that are intrinsically connected to the sites. The scope of work in the R.F.P. includes the need for conservation and repair of the temples, improved mobility, safety and risk preparedness, infrastructure to support activities at the temple site and its environs - such as storm water disposal, visitor amenities and review of management and administrative structures, which together prepare the ground conditions for holistic conservation, development and management of sacred geography.

Prioritization of work towards preservation of living heritage, infrastructure needs of the site, with focused attention on associated intangible heritage and cultural activities in the larger context which contribute to up gradation of town's economic infrastructure have been described. This temple witnesses a high influx of devotees during festivals. Devotion showed needs to be carefully

considered and thus inclusived evelopment is a key principle for development strategy. Stakeholders include pilgrims, visitors as well as local communities that rely on the site for economic sustenance as well as the management bodies.

Thus the strategic objectives of the Phase I for preparation of the Development and Management Plan for the Settlement and Historic Temple Complex were as:

- i. To protect and enhance the multilayered values and attributes of the temple sites and its setting
- ii. To offer an opportunity to develop the settlement and the temple complex in a manner which is safefor both visitor and custodian
- iii. To effectively manage the destination development of the site and its setting in a sustainable manner.

To cater to the huge influx of pilgrims to the island, as seen in the picture above, a Risk

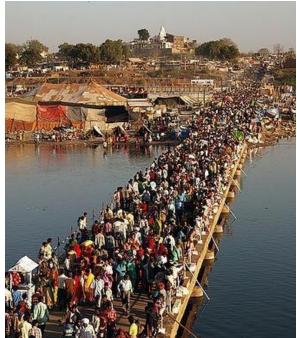


Photo 1: Beneshwardham inundated by the influx of devotees; Source: Udaipurtimes.com

Preparedness Plan, which addresses visitor management on one hand and protection of

the cultural fabric on the other, is key to fulfilling the vision of safe and sustainable management of sacred sites. Assessment of risks faced by the historic fabric, user needsboth community and site managers; use of buildings and spaces as part of the assessment of activities around the site, analysis to identify compatible and incompatible uses, carrying capacities vis-a-vis floating populations visiting the site, movement patterns, along with identification of cultural nodes in the larger geographical context are tasks that were necessary to be undertaken in order to understand the functioning and hence formedthe basis for developing proposals that are truly responsive to ground realities. Due precedence was given to issues of universal accessibility and the needs of the elderly, children and physically challenged in the articulated scope of work, which set the ground for good practice to be followed in the recommendations for a safe environment.

As with all proposals for conservation and design initiatives within and around heritage sites, it was considered essential that they protect the integrity and authenticity of the built and natural fabric and their interrelationship *vis a vis* strategic heritage centric/sensitive development strategies that protect and enhance the spirit of the place and cultural character.

Attributes of value, current patterns and future needs were the basis for the 'Development and Management Plan' (Phase I). This lead to the formulation of policies and guidelines for conservation and development to be communicated through toolkits, which have details of appropriate design vocabulary for interventions for preparation of detailed design and drawings in the Detailed Project Reports (Phase II).

Provision for Heritage Impact Assessment for each of the proposals at the Phase II stage establishes a process driven approach and acknowledges the need for assessing the impact of each of the projects so as to be able to mitigate the negative impact.

The principles that formed the backbone of a process driven approach, were to first and foremost understand and anticipate pace of change and how these forces of change would impact both culture and natural resources. Secondly, elements or attributes of value were identified. Protection of authenticity and integrity of the place was endeavored through the management of this pace of change through provision of safeguarding strategies for conservation and mitigation measures, and on the other hand enable strategies for development of supporting social and physical infrastructure.

Thus, the Development and Management Plans for the sites of living heritage address 'Planning for Growth- Recognizing Tangible Heritage and Living Traditions' which essentially is 'Value Based Planning' approach.

Heritage – Both Tangible and Intangible

India is a land rich in history and tradition. Heritage of India is unique due to the coexistence of both tangible and intangible heritage. While the tangible can be experienced in both nature and manmade

1.2. Objective and Approach

Conserving heritage values of a historic sacred site and management of the 'risks' are two sides of the same coin called 'Heritage management'.

The objective of this project is to enable protection and conservation of the heritage sites through addressing critical areas of concern in the area of infrastructure development, needs of visitors and the local. The approach is to undertake the above in an integrated manner informed by a framework of sustainable development. This would allow enhanced experience of the cultural heritage,

heritage, the intangible heritage is experienced in the cultural expression of people. Inherent in the physical forms of ancient India is its cultural history and a deep set knowledge system. Conservation for growth and continuity requires heritage to be conserved and communicated to the present generation and protected for the enrichment of the future generations.

Growth and Transformation- Value Based Planning

Visitation to site of significance especially those of religious significance is growing exponentially. This is causing transformation to the site while it continues to expand so as to cater to the growing numbers of the pilgrims, the settlement too is transforming with increase in densities and provision of infrastructure. Is the growth of settlement adequately responsive to the values of the site and its historical and natural setting? This is a very challenging question faced by the planners and policy makers. A framework for value based planning has been recommended which would enable growth on one hand while ensuring that the attributes of value both intangible and tangible are conserved and their experience realizable by the users.

both tangible and intangible, that arises from the interconnection between the two, in a manner that is sensitive to both heritage and community.

Interventions in select number of sites in the historic settlement of Beneshwardham, focus on both cultural heritage and its relationship with the natural heritage, especially the surrounding rivers and agricultural landscape, were based on the concept of **Conservative Surgery**- a concept coined by Patrick Geddes, the father of modern Town Planning. Appropriate interventions for conservation and development of infrastructure in this

ancient settlement was developed, informed by detailed research and consultations as the catalyst for guiding sensitive development in the city and around sacred sites which is responsive to both tangible and intangible heritage values.

The villages of Beneshwardham a location of utmost significance in the pilgrimage map of Rajasthan. Owing to this connotation, and the high influx of pilgrims that these places of worship thereby command, local communities, their habitat, and their setting have evolved through time to show considerable regional variation due to the impact of this dynamics. It is this cultural landscape with its multilayered attributes of history, culture, society, architecture and urban development that give this settlement their heritage value.

However, in recent times, with the growing aspiration of the communities supported by a thriving economy maintained by increasing pilgrims' footfall, they have seen an unprecedented rate of urbanization which is exceeding the carrying capacity of the heritage settlement. There is thus an urgent need to guide development within this village, to ensure sensitive development sympathetic towards the conservation of their historic material fabric, optimize utilization of their natural resources and guide building activity and infrastructure development in a manner responsive to the natural and cultural heritage values of the setting. There is a need for an integrated approach for conservation of both natural and cultural heritage, infrastructure development responsive to the needs of the temple and the pilgrims therein, aspirations of the local community in the areas of infrastructure gradation, facilities up improvement and enhancement of livelihood opportunities.

In order to address these, the studies undertaken have involved the following:

i. Analysis of the natural and cultural heritage of the sites, to assess their attributes of

- value for future conservation and sustainable development. The cultural and environmental value of the water bodies and agricultural hinterland are particularly important for the sites under scrutiny, and it is imperative to develop holistic planning polices for the settlement protecting both their sacred geography and built fabric therein.
- ii. Management of growth of the settlement and guidance for future development so as to encourage sustainable use of natural resources and community needs.
- iii. Examination of existing Master Plans, Policies and By-laws to understand provisions legislations (urban development and housing, natural resource management, heritage protection, urban rural Devasthan and local bodies. Department) that can be applied to support the areas of conservation of heritage, management, environment tourism livelihood development, gradation and protection of heritage, both natural and cultural while planning for growth and infrastructure development.
- iv. Development of by-laws and building guidelines for heritage sensitive development based on a thorough understanding of both traditional architecture and contemporary lifestyle needs
- v. Augmentation of infrastructure to enhance the livelihood of locals as well as improve the experience of pilgrims.
- vi. Incorporation of tangible heritage e.g.: residential typologies, building of community use such as dharamshalas, gaushalas (cattle sheds), rasoda (community kitchens) and other built cultural heritage elements for revitalizations and reuse to provide amenities for the town, people and pilgrims.
- vii. Introduction of modern scientific concepts which are respectful to tradition such as eco-mobility concepts, four wheelers restricted areas, pedestrian friendly and

- barrier free environment around the temple, entertainment parks etc.
- viii. Increase in accessibility to the temple precinct by improved mobility through a comprehensive Mobility Plan encompassing both vehicular and pedestrian circulation.
- ix. Analysis of the main temple complex to recover historic fabric and to undertake its conservation.

Approach towards ConservationPlanning

Identification of cultural resources throughout the sacred geography through a process of cultural mapping has been an integral part of the conservation planning strategy. The prioritization of work has been determined by a scientific process with an assessment of values and risks guided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists forming the basis of arrival recommendations for conservation. Engagement with such specialists addressing diverse aspects of conservation from art, architecture, landscape, risk management, structure, geotechnical issues, etc. have for the allowed involvement multidisciplinary team to prepare DPRs which address various aspects of conservation planning, holistically addressing the historic built fabric from civil work to and conservation, structural health monitoring. For instance, conservation and restoration of the original stone façade of the MangaleshwarMahadev temple and the ghats will be high value features that would require the engagement of a stone conservator. Recognition of the importance of structural and material investigations in the scope of work validates the processes/ studies that contribute to an informed conservation planning strategy. The scope of work included architectural detailed documentation, documentation of material extents, condition recommendations assessment and conservation planning.

Theoretical Underpinning - Heritage Centric Infrastructure Development

Historic monuments and sites are magnets in the landscape; especially sacred sites which attract a high influx of visitors, and are often centers of high activity. In the current situation, the intensity of use within these sites and crowds that they are attract have expanded with time to far exceed the carrying capacities of the sites were once designed to hold. As a result, one currently witnesses a type of ingrown development at these centers disturbing inverse expansion. Consequently, the demand on the settlements' infrastructure is stretched far beyond their capacities. It is palpable that strategies for enhancement of infrastructure is necessary to be developed urgently based on a value based approach for the site and the settings, in consultation and participation with the stakeholders. A Disaster Preparedness Plan is necessary to be integrated within the management and development strategy for these sites and the setting, which resonates with the objective of the project to address safety and connivance of the visitors at the Heritage temple sites. responsive infrastructure development focused towards sustainable development of the settlement and its cultural character requires infrastructure development interventions developed through a four-tiered hierarchy for best addressing all micro and macro needs of the city:

- i. Infrastructure needs within the heritage site.
- ii. Infrastructure needs within the setting of the site.
- iii. Infrastructure needs towards developing linkages between group and cluster of site.
- iv. Infrastructure development to enable 'de-stress' current sites by creating 'off —shore' infrastructure to service the needs and demands of heritage site

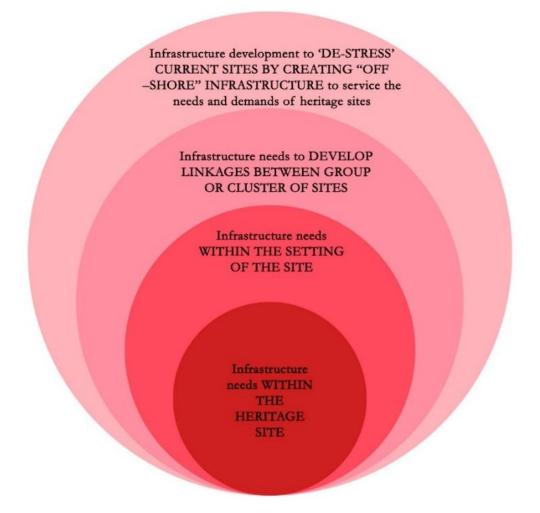


Image 1: The Proposed 4 Tiered Hierarchy of Infrastructure Development; Source: Project Team

In order to protect and improve conditions of the physical, social, and natural settings, it is critical to support existing systems through mitigating measures (such as conservation) and enabling measures (such as infrastructure in the setting which would induce an improved environment in the setting of the site).

Development of cultural spaces forms supporting focal points in the city to disperse people over a large geographical area. Cultural heritage management is thus critically linked to visitor management. It is essential that the

values of site, their attributes, historical and current usage, and management issues be identified, mapped, and assessed.

The Development and Management Plan has thus been devised working within the broad framework of the sacred geography of the region as well as bearing in mind the needs of particular temple sites and areas that were traditionally linked to associated sacred practices and activities, including the river and landscape which form the natural context and offer opportunities for environmental up gradation.

1.3 Integrated Inclusive Development – Framework and Policy

It can be deduced from the experience gained in past projects for conservation and up gradation of infrastructure, that there is a need to improve roads, sanitation, sewage, public amenities, building control, traffic and law and order around sacred sites with a visitor information system, in order to provide a holistic experience to both pilgrims and visitors.

Hence keeping the objective and proposed scope of work in mind, the following policies have been generated to form the backbone to the project vision:

- i. Conservation of sacred sites and development of infrastructure should co-exist in planning.
- ii. Plans for conservation and development of sacred sites and the setting are required to be notified in all planning documents.
- iii. Institutional reform to ensure sustained recognitions and interventions in heritage sensitive areas to be part of the overall Master Plan of the precinct.
- iv. Heritage must be revitalized responsive to community needs and based on principles of sustainable management and operation and maintenance practices.
- v. Detailed planning based on scientific and technological understanding of services

1.4. Methodology

The methodology developed for this project comprises of numerous activities which included research, documentation, field studies, analysis, planning etc. This Heritage based sustainable development initiative recognized institutions and incubators to prepare an integrated development framework. This was undertaken by a multidisciplinary

- vi. Community and stakeholder consultations must be undertaken to ensure communication between the site managers, planner, local government and community
- vii. Implementation should be undertaken in a methodical manner following time tested principles
- viii. The existing regulations, especially with respect to traffic, need to be strictly enforced, and regularly updated to respond to increasing pressures on the system.
- ix. The management bodies of the city/ settlement particularly the office of district administration, local government, and Devasthan Department must work with a shared vision for the sacred site, its setting and the settlement as a whole
- x. Training and capacity building of site managers and rural local bodies
- xi. Planning and conservation must protect authenticity and integrity of the temple complex and the cultural character of the settlement which is intrinsically intertwined with the natural environment in which it is situated and which bestows unique elements in the setting that together form the cultural milieu of the sacred geography.

team comprising conservation architects, engineers, transport planners, community development specialists/ community mobilisers, local representatives from community based organizations.

Base Map

All of the primary and secondary data gathered through the many site visits made by the multidisciplinary project team has been put together the the form of a base map. The Base Map has been designed as a database containing numerous layers as follows:

- 1. Extents of the settlement sites were defined based on access to the settlements from other neighboring settlement; state and national highway networks; and intangible cultural routes connecting the main Temples to revered places of natural heritage followed during festivals on auspicious dates.
- 2. Exhaustive Total Station Sureveys were conducted on the demarcated areas of each site identifying the following with an output format of 1:1 scale digital copy of two dimensional AutoCAD 2009 format drawings complete with all information, attributes, components and features recorded in separate layers and blocks of appropriate nomenclature.

A. Building Footprints

- Main temple complex and allied structures, historic buildings;
- 2. Other built structures as per their property divisions with each unit demarcated separately;

B. Topographical Features

- Spot levels and spot elevations (density
 of spot levels increased in case of
 undulating surfaces and slopes within
 settlements);
- 2. Terrain contours and their heights (from MSL);
- 3. Any specific sharp & noticeable changes such as mounds, ditches, cuttings, excavations, major erosions, etc.;

C. Water features

- 1. Water bodies, ponds, natural tanks, marshy areas, etc.;
- 2. Manmade wells, tanks, step wells (historic properties);
- 3. External trees;
- 4. Natural drains, springs, nallahs, etc. (with direction of flow and datum line, HFL and MFL);
- 5. Aquifers, water recharge areas, etc. if any (general demarcations);

D. Services & Amenities (with IL & CL)

- 1. Storm water drains, open drains, exit points;
- 2. Drainage systems (covered and open), manholes, pumping stations;
- Operation valves, OHTs hand-pumps, bore wells, tube wells, wells, overhead reservoirs;
- 4. Electric lines, poles, DPs and substations, high-tension lines, transformers, etc. with visible connections;

E. Infrastructure

- 1. Tar roads, metal roads, cart tracks, kuccha road, highways, road divider, traffic island, etc. complete with levels, hard shoulder and material labeling;
- 2. Unpaved and paved pathways, terraces, etc.;
- 3. Bunds, culvert, bridges, etc.;
- 4. Parking, sidewalks, footpaths, pedestrian trails;
- 5. Road signage, directional signage, fixed information plaques, etc.;
- 6. Tree guards, barriers, railings, fencing, etc.

- **3.** This information was then overlain on the land ownership data collected from the Tehsil Office for each settlement in the form of a KhasraNaksha.
- **4.** Subsequently data required for planning purposes was layered on as space classification, building use, building height, road circulation, road hierarchy, road material and drainage pattern.
- **5.** Finally, data captured through cultural mapping was superimposed as mapping of

social composition, dharamshala ownership, buildings of historical value, building architectural type, and cultural routes with supporting inventories of historic buildings, dharamshalas, open spaces and water bodies.

Further drawings and maps were also made for architectural documentation at temple and precinct level, and area analyses respectively as supporting documents to the Base Map.

1 RESEARCH

1.1 Data Collection

1.2 Survey

Secondary data related to several heritage sites of historical and cultural significance has been extracted based on community consultation and research on the larger historical area. Information has been collected on the demographic profile, development plans proposed for the settlement, maps and drawings, documentation, information on the hotels and other service industry etc.

Evaluation has been undertaken of the significance of the various heritage components (tangible and intangible). Efforts would be made to understand layered histories, of both mainstream and marginalized.

2 SETTLEMENT STUDIES

- 2.1 Compilation of Current Development Projects
- 2.2 Cultural Resource identification Cultural heritage mapping

Fieldwork has been undertaken in the settlements so as to identify the various cultural and historical resources, and assess their current use and needs. The condition of

the infrastructure and services has been documented and assessed. Various stakeholder groups were identified for consultations.

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND VISITOR NEED ASSESSMENT SURVEYS

- 3.1 Examine various issues related to the settlement, conservation, infrastructure and amenities
- 3.2 Stakeholders consultation: inclusion of aspirations and needs of the local communities
- i. Evaluate needs at the settlement level
- Infrastructure
- ... 111. Visitor amenities
- iv. Signage and other visual communication system
- Assess the impact of visitors on the settlements v.

ANALYSIS AND **IDENTIFICATION OF THE** AREAS FOR INTERVENTIONS

- 4.1 Within sacred sites
- 4.2 Setting of the sacred sites and buffer zone
- 4.3 Areas connecting two or more sites of significance
- 4.4 Settlement and regional development plans

The data collected was analyzed to identify potential and issues related to conservation of the built fabric and infrastructure condition and needs within the sacred sites, in the settlement, in the setting of the larger cultural landscape, in the areas connecting two or more sites of significance and finally infrastructure required to conserve through provision of 'off- shore' infrastructure. These have been identified as the strategic areas for intervention. The projects that will be recommended will be related to conservation of heritage and infrastructure development, considered critical for provision of safe and

accessible sacredspace for the pilgrims both during ordinary days, as well as during the celebration of fairs and festivals. These would be in the area of environment up gradation and transport planning (including traffic management). The brief for the environment up gradation and transport planning will be limited to address the needs of the heritage sites, 'inter' heritage sites, settlement level needs and needs of the area in the future. . The brief for these projects will be prepared and it will be ensured that they are dovetailed settlement further regional development plans/ projects

CONSERVATION PLANNING

- Architectural documentation
- Condition mapping
- Photo documentation
- Documentation of the material extent of surfaces
- Condition mapping of the decorative surfaces

- 5.1 Documentation 5.2 Analysis
- 5.3 Recommendation
- Material investigation
- Making specifications for conservation
- Developing methodology for conservation
- Developing a methodology for building conservation
- Formulating a preventive conservation strategy

- Making recommendations for reuse
- Designing services (electrical and plumbing)

6 PROJECT PLANNING

- 6.1 Temple level- Conservation planning
- 6.2 Temple precinct level- Visitor amenities
- 6.3 Settlement level- Infrastructure planning nad upgradation

Some of the projects may have a bigger component of the infrastructure development, others may have need for development of visitor amenities. The focus of some of the sites may be development of the site as an asset in itself with other components as

supporting interventions. Projects would be dovetailed into larger infrastructure projects (transport planning and waste management etc.)

7 SHELF OF PROJECTS AND PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES

- 7.1 Temple level- Conservation planning
- 7.2 Temple precinct level- Visitor amenities
- 7.3 Settlement level- Infrastructure planning nad upgradation

Shelf of projects and preliminary cost estimates.

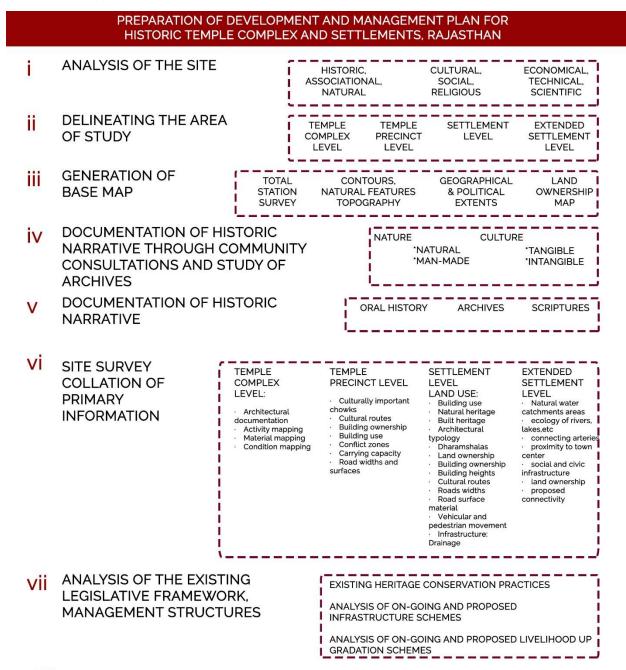
8 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- 8.1 Short term
- 8.2 Medium term
- 8.3 Long term

The implementation and management strategy will be recommended for successful and

timely completion of the project and its operation and maintenance.

Methodology:



- VIII MAPPING AND ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND INTERVENTIONS IN THE ABOVE AREAS OF OBSERVATION
- ASSESSMENT OF ON-GOING AND PROPOSED PROJECTS, SCHEMES WITH RESPECT TO THE FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF SITE.
- X GENERATING A SUSTAINABLE PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF:
 - Image 2: Flowchart of methodology adopted for the project; Source: Project team

Key Tasks that have been undertaken for the Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements (town/village)

A. Cultural Heritage Mapping

Mapping of cultural heritage as a key activity that provides indicators to address the needs of the several sites across the settlement. A preliminary cultural heritage mapping exercise has been undertaken which revealed the rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

B. Stakeholder Analysis

A select number of sites derived from consultations with the Devasthan Department and with the local government have been examined so as to determine the current needs. Primary and secondary data has been collected to evaluate the needs of the various stakeholders in the settlements. Based on preliminary assessments, stakeholders have been classified into the following categories:

i. Primary Stakeholders

Those whose primary interests and livelihoods are dependent on the site, e.g. visitors, small shopkeepers, rickshaw drivers, small restaurants, artisans, citizens groups, market associations etc.

ii. Secondary Stakeholders

Medium sized hotels, restaurants, shops and markets, local administration, transport and tour operators, municipal authority.

iii. Tertiary Stakeholders

Government

C. Comprehensive Heritage Asset Analysis

Information derived from the above activities of Cultural Heritage Mapping and Stakeholder Consultation and Analysis, when collated with the existing Building Use Plan of the

settlement, (both movement patterns vehicular and pedestrian), ownership of land and detailed on-site surveys has provided a comprehensive multi-layered set of data. Correlating these layers of information enabled comprehensive analysis of the key related development issues to management. This process driven approach has led to the analysis of the need of the heritage sites and the aspirations of the community in a comprehensive manner. This now the basis to formulate recommendations for the site, group of sites, settlement and the setting at large.

D.Visitor Need Assessment and Issues Identification

The visitor need assessment survey has been undertaken. The aim of the survey was to evaluate and profile of the visitors (who are largely pilgrims) coming to the temples and the settlement. The various movement patterns in and around the settlement were explored. Further accommodation, food, public facilities, transport and roads and shopping facilities were assessed which is important to understand whether needs are being met.

Surveys conducted by the multi-disciplinary team:

i. Access and Interconnectivity

Sacred geography (special routes), markets, gardens, local transport, food, airport, railway station, bus stand.

ii. Issues examined

Needs at the settlement level in areas of infrastructure, amenities and signage, assess the impact of visitation on the settlement

iii. Indicators to evaluate needs

Accommodation infrastructure, local transport requirements, parking, food outlets, shopping facilities,

amusement/recreation areas, public amenities, signage and information, handicapped access, appropriate atmosphere (traffic mobility, pedestrian mobility, noise pollution, air pollution, garbage, sewerage)

iv. Mandate

To gauge the needs of growing visitation to the settlement, identify and evaluate the means by which they can be accommodated

v. Tourists/Visitors

The key issues of sacred site and its setting:

- a. Conservation of the heritage resource
- b. Building guidelines for development of facilities within the precinct of the sacred site and its setting
- c. Inadequate spaces/ centers/ interpretation to showcase the rich intangible heritage of the settlement
- d. Congested points on streets
- e. Need for improved Transport and Traffic management
- f. Need for improvement of sanitary/ hygienic conditions following sustainable models of development
- g. Need for building guidelines to enable sustainable change in use & density
- h. Need for plans for Risk Preparedness and related training of personnel
- i. Planning responsive to conservation and sustainable use of the natural features.

vi. Condition assessment / risk evaluation

Evaluate condition of built fabric and natural heritage with respect to natural and manmade risks and their impact on the historic built fabric.

E. Conservation Planning

This process was guided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists who were involved in

project planning and implementation of a comprehensive conservation and infrastructure development plan for the temple precinct thus holistically addressed the historic built fabric from civil work to art conservation, visitor management plan and infrastructure development plan to address the needs of these living sites.

Detailed architectural documentation, documentation of material extents, condition mapping have been undertaken to develop a conservation and development strategy. The conservation strategy and comprise the following:

- i. Architectural documentation
- ii. Condition mapping
- iii. Photo documentation
- iv. Documentation of the material extent of surfaces
- v. Condition mapping of the decorative surfaces
- vi. Material investigation
- vii. Detailed specifications for conservation
- viii. Methodology for implementation of the building conservation
- ix. Preventive conservation strategy for operation and maintenance
- x. Engineering services (electrical and plumbing)

Note: Architectural Documentation:

The main historic temple complex is documented in detail and translated into architectural drawings: plans section and elevation. To generate the surroundings of temple complex, main such dharamshalas and other ancillary structures, the Total Station Survey was used for reference and these elements were documented through visual inspection and photographic evidences. Hence, there may be a minor variation in the drawings as compared to the actual structures on ground, besides the main temple and its complex.

1.5 Compliance with the Overall Objectives and Scope of Work

The Approach and Methodology addressed the objective to improve infrastructure in temple towns through settlement planning, environment up gradation, temple conservation and augmentation infrastructure. These also addressed the needs for improvement of infrastructure protection and enhancement of the intangible heritage by supporting activities and uses intrinsically associated with the living experience that are showcased not only in the daily rituals associated with the temple and carried out by the residents but also fairs and festivals marking auspicious dates of the religious calendar when the visitation of pilgrims is at its peak. In order to conserve and create an effectively managed, sustainable, safe and conducive environment for the visitor and pilgrims, the value based approach to conservation planning and the four-tiered concept to heritage centric infrastructure planning described in Section 1.3 presented a sensitive, methodical approach to address each area of intervention, at both macro and micro level.

Integrated Inclusive Development: Framework and Policy

Past experience in projects for conservation



Image 3: Various processes that are part of the forming the Vision; Source: Project Team

and up gradation of infrastructure have revealed that there is a need to improve roads,

sanitation, sewage, public amenities, building regulations and controls, traffic and law and order around sacred sites with a visitor information system to provide a holistic experience to both pilgrims and visitors. Hence keeping the objective and proposed scope of work in mind, the following policy considerations are recommended to form the backbone of the project vision:

- i. Conservation of sacred sites and development of infrastructure should coexist in planning and implementation
- ii. Plans for conservation and development of sacred sites and the setting require to be notified in all planning documents.
- iii. Recognition of projects and recommended methodology by the institutions development and ensured for organizations should be sustainable development in heritage sensitive areas and their setting as part of the overall master plan of the settlement
- iv. Heritage must be revitalized responsive to community needs and be based on principles of sustainable management, operation and maintenance.
- v. Detailed integrated planning must be based on scientific and technological understanding of services,
- vi. Community and stakeholder consultations must be undertaken to ensure communication between the site managers, planner, local government and community at all stages of the project (from identification, planning, implementation and operation and maintenance)
- vii. Implementation should be undertaken in a methodical manner
- viii. The existing regulations, especially with respect to traffic, need to be more strictly enforced, and updated for increased pressures on the system.
- ix. The settlement management agencies, particularly the office of district

- administration, local government, and Devasthan Department must work with a shared vision for the sacred site
 Training and capacity building of site managers and rural local bodies is necessary.
- xi. Planning and conservation must protect authenticity and integrity of the temple complex and the cultural character of the settlement which is intrinsically intertwined with the natural environment in which it is situated.

1.6 Surveys

Field Visit I

The first field visit was primarily to document the historical narrative, undertake preliminary assessment of evolution of the temple and the settlement, visual inspection of the current land use/ building use, space usagecommunity activities, relation of the site to the natural setting and significant cultural activities.

The extents of the settlement that requires to be mapped by the total station survey was determined at the visit. The inception report is the outcome of this study which incorporates findings based initial on interactions with the residents, templeauthorities, preliminary assessmentofthe needs andaspirations of the residentsandpilgrims. Datacollectedwascollated in a narrative,in the andfurtherorganizedin formofinventories matrices for assessments.

Field Visit II

The second field visit was conducted to undertake detailed physical surveys the data of which would be presented in the Preliminary Report on the site and the settlement. Total station survey of the villages were undertaken and detailed studies were undertaken to assess infrastructure and historic building studies. The preliminary report includes studies, documentation surveys, of important structures including the temples. These studies- Total Station Surveys, Measure Drawings, Community Consultations were necessary to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the temple, settlement and region, in order to be able to better analyse their issues and provide appropriate solutions through design interventions. Documentation was also undertaken of the encroachments. Studies of Land and building ownership was also undertaken.

Temple level Settlement level Regional level The site survey was carried out at three levels: The stakeholders identified consulted important and were are: Residents Pilgrims (floating Devasthan Local government Department population)

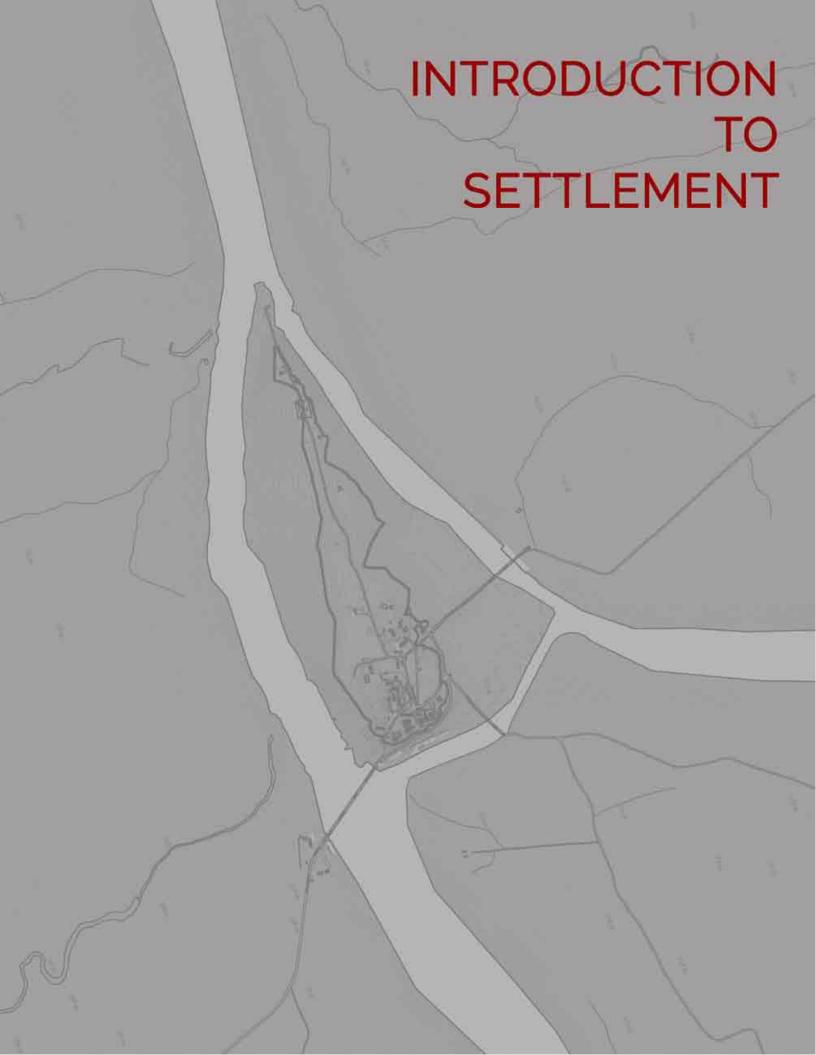
Site visits were conducted on the following dates:

Sr.	Site Visit	Duration
No.		
1	Initial Visit	30.08.2015-02.09.2015
2	Community Consultation	16.10.2015 - 17.10.2015
3	Total Station Survey	10.11.2015 - 30.11.2015
4	Survey, site studies and meetings with Devasthan Department. Meetings with the local and district authorities for procurement of data and plans and proposals	08.12.2015 — 12.12.2015
5	Data verification for planning by multi-disciplinary approach	15.02.2016-22.02.2016
6.	Detailed documentation of Beneshwardham annual fair	19.02.2016

Community Consultations and Deliberations with Devasthan Department *See Annexures for Detailed Recordings Number Date Venue Attendees 1 09.12.2015 BharmaMandirdharamshal Mr. KaluramRegar, Tehsildar, Sabla a, Community Hall Mr. Mahesh Chandra Awari,, BDO, Sabla Mr. JaykrishnaMeena, ZilaParishad Member Mr. Dayalal Mena, Formar Sarpanch, Gram PanchayatDaulpura Mr. RajendrasinghChauhan, Sachiv, Gram Panchayat, Daulpura Mr. Vijaylal Mena, RI, Sabla Mr. Nitesh Rot, Patwari, Daulpura Mr. Popatsingh, Police chowkiincharge, Beneshwar Mr. Balwansingh V, President, Beneshwardham Trust Mr. MahendraUpadhyay, Member, BeneshwarDham Development Committee MangilalBhawsar, Vice President, Beneshwardham Trust Mr. KodarlalMeena, JEN, PHED, Sabla Mr. Ramesh Patidar, JEN, PWD, Sabla Ms. KomalPotdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi Ms. MikanshiRana, Architect, OASIS Designs Inc.,

			New Delhi
2	11.12.2015	Collectorate, Dist. Dungarpur	Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. Dungarpur Mr. Ramheth Mena, Sr. Engg, PWD, Dist. Dungarpur Mr. KomalPotdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi Ms. Natasha Khaitan, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi Ms. PragyaTyagi, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
3	16.10.2015	Brahma Mandirdharamshala, Community Hall	Minutes as received from Devasthan Department
4	3.11.2015	Jaipur, Rajasthan	Meeting Gurmeet Rai, Director and Chief conservation Architect and MrLakhawat
5	23.12.2015	Jaipur, Rajasthan	Sri. Amara Ram Choudhary, Hon'ble Minister, Devasthan Department Mr. OnkarshingjiLakhawat, Chairman, RHPPA Mr. Ashok Shekhar, ACS, Devasthan Department Shri D.B. Gupta, Chairman, RSRDC Mr. Mahagaonkar, Retd. Town Planner Mr. Khare, Town Planner Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR Ms. Gurmeet Rai, Director and Conservation Architect, CRCI Ms. KomalPotdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI
6	09.02.2016	Jaipur, Rajasthan	Mr. OnkarshingjiLakhawat, Chairman, RHPPA Mr. Mahagaonkar, Retd. Town Planner Mr. Khare, Town Planner Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR Ms. Gurmeet Rai, Director and Conservation Architect, CRCI

Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. I			
Sabla. Collector, Dist. Dungarpur Mr. KaluramRegar, Tehsildar, Sal Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. I	, HariMandir Trust,		
Collector, Dist. Dungarpur Mr. KaluramRegar, Tehsildar, Sal Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. I			
Mr. KaluramRegar, Tehsildar, Sal Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. I			
Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. I			
	Mr. KaluramRegar, Tehsildar, Sabla		
Mr. Mahagaonkar, Retd. Town I	Dungarpur		
	Mr. Mahagaonkar, Retd. Town Planner		
Mr. Khare, Town Planner	Mr. Khare, Town Planner		
Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR	Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR		
Ms. Gurmeet Rai, Director	Ms. Gurmeet Rai, Director and Conservation		
Architect, CRCI	Architect, CRCI		
Ms. KomalPotdar, Conservation	Architect, CRCI		
8 21.03.2016 Jaipur, Rajasthan Mr. OnkarshingjiLakhawat, Cha	airman, RHPPA		
Mr. Mahagaonkar, Retd. Town I	Planner		
Mr. Khare, Town Planner	Mr. Khare, Town Planner		
Mr. Harpreet Singh, PDCOR			
Ms. Gurmeet Rai, Director	and Conservation		
Architect, CRCI			



2. Introduction to the Settlement: Beneshwardham, Dist. Dungarpur

2.1 History and Development

The islandBeneshwarDham of lies within the erstwhile boundaries of Vagad region (also known as Vagar) in South-Eastern Rajasthan state of WesternIndia. The major cities of the region areDungarpurandBanswara, bothprincely states in the 19th century. It includes the currents

districts of Banswaraand Dungarpur, and is bounded on the North by Mewarregion of Rajasthan, on the South East and East by Malwaregion of Madhya Pradeshand on the West and South West by Gujarat state.



Map 1: Map showing Vagad region in the political map of Rajasthan, Currently the Distrcits of dungarpur and Banswara; source: Wikimedia.org

The dynasty was founded by RawalSamant Singh, the eldest son of RawalSamarsi of Chittor (1193). He abandoned his domains and went to Delhi, where the Mughal Emperor honoured him with the insignia of royalty and bestowed the principality of Vagad, on condition that he wrested those lands from the Bhils. He then migrated south, where he slew Chaurasi Mal Parmar and established himselfas the local ruler. The original capital of the place being Batpatrak or Baroda. His successors gradually enlarged the state after driving out the remaining Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona.

MaharawalDungarSinghji established a new capital during the latter half of the fourteenth century, which he named Dungarpur after himself.

MaharawalUday Singh of Dungarpur divided his territories between his two quarrelling sons. He assigned Dungarpur to the elder son, Prithviraj, and gave Banswara to the younger son, Jagmal. They succeeded to their separate parts when he died fighting gallantly against Babar, at Khanwa, in 1527. In common with other states in

Table 1: Historic Ruler of Mewar - Gahlot Dynasty

Rajputana, Dungarpur signed a treaty of protection with the HEIC (Honourable East India Company) in 1818.

Gahlot Dynasty (734 C.E – 1303 C.E)

The creators of Mewar's ruling dynasty in Rajputana came originally from the Gahlot clan. Folklore claim this clan originated in Kashmir and migrated to Gujarat in the 6th Century C.E. In the 7th Century they migrated again to the plains of Mewar, in the area around Magda -- named after one of the earliest clan leaders.

BappaRawal, the later founder of a dynasty of rulers of Mewar, was born as Kalbhoj. After a promising beginning as a good warrior for a local chieftain called Maan Mori in Malwa and Mewar, BappaRawal usurped his patron's territory and established himself as its new ruler (although some sources insist his claim to the throne was legitimate as he was related to Maan Mori and simply assumed leadership after Maan Mori's assassination). All subsequent rulers of the territory traced their lineage directly to Bappa and assumed the title Rawal.

Ruler	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign	Capital
Grahaditya	566	586	Idur
BhojaGahlo	586	606	
Mahendra I	606	626	
Nagaditya	626	646	Nagda
Siladitya	646	661	
Aparajita	661	688	
Mahendra II	688	734	
BappaRawal	734	753	Chittor
Khuman I	753	773	
Matatt	773	793	
Bhartibhatt 1	793	813	
SinghaGahlot	813	828	

Khuman II	828	853	
Mahayuk	853	878	
Khuman III	878	942	
Bhartribhatt II	942	943	
Allat Singh	951	953	
Narwahana	971	973	Ahar
Shalivahana	973	977	
Shakti Kumar	977	993	
Amba Prasad	993	1007	
ShuchiVarma	1007	1021	
Narvarma	1021	1035	
Kirtivarma	1035	1051	
Yograj	1051	1068	
Vairath	1068	1088	
Hanspal I	1088	1103	
Bair Singh	1103	1107	
Vijai Singh	1107	1127	
Ari Singh I	1127	1138	
Chaudh Singh	1138	1148	
Vikram Singh	1148	1158	
Karan Singh I	1158	1168	
Kshem Singh	1168	1172	
Samant Singh	1172	1179	Dungarpur
Kumar Singh	1179	1191	
Manthan Singh	1191	1211	
Padma Singh	1211	1213	
Jaitra Singh	1213	1253	Chittor
Mewar without ruler for 8 years	1253	1262	
Tej Singh	1262	1273	
Samar Singh	1273	1302	
Ratan Singh I	1302	1303	

The Sisiodia Dynasty (Vagad Region) - Genealogy

The state was founded in 1197. The rulers of Dungarpur claim descent from the Rajput royal House of Mewar. Towards the end of the 12th century, Samant Singh, the eldest son of the ruler of Mewar, had to leave Mewar in favour of his younger brother Kumar Singh. Samant Singh drifted into the hilly area of Vagad (Bagar)

and, within the next century, Samant Singh's successors controlled the whole province of Vagad (Bagar). RawalUdai Singh of Bagar was killed at the battle of Khanua in 1527, fighting for Mewar against Mughal Emperor Babur. His territory was thereafter divided between his two sons, forming two separate states. Prithvi Raj

remained in Dungarpur while his brother Jagmal Singh became independent ruler of Banswara. The Maharawals of Dungarpur were tributary, from time to time, to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi and to the Marathas, from whom they were finally rescued by the British Power, a treaty being concluded in 1818, soon after, the Bhils were reduced to submission.

Table 2: Royal House of Dungarpur; Source: www.royalfamilyofindia.com/dungarpur/

Ruler	Beginning of Reign	End of Reign	Capital
RawalShriSamant Singh	1197	1209	Dungarpur
RawalShriJayant Singh	1209	1218	
RawalShriSinhadDeo	1218	1248	
RawalShriVijayasinghDeo	1248	1251	
MaharawalShri Deva Pal	1251	1278	
MaharawalShriVirsinghDeo	1278	1303	
MaharawalShriBhachand	1303	1331	
MaharawalShriDungar Singh-I	1331	1361	
MaharawalShri Karan Singh-I	1361	1384	
MaharawalShriJaykrishna	1384	1386	
MaharawalShriMahipal Singh-I	1386	1398	
MaharawalShriKanhadDeo	1398	1405	
MaharawalShriPratapSinghji	1405	1440	
MaharawalShriGopinath	1440	1455	
MaharawalShriSomDasj	1455	1481	
MaharawalShri Ganga Devji	1480	1504	
MaharawalShriUdai Singh-I	1504	1527	
MaharawalShriPrithviraj Singh	1527	1549	
MaharawalShriAskaran Sahib	1549	1587	
MaharawalShriSahas Mal	1587	1604	
MaharawalShri Karan Singh-II	1604	1609	
MaharawalShriPunjaraj	1609	1658	
MaharawalShriGirdhar Das	1658	1659	
MaharawalShriJaswant Singh I	1659	1691	
MaharawalShriKhuman Singh-I	1691	1700	
MaharawalShri Ram Singh	1700	1728	
MaharawalShri Shiv Singh	1728	1783	
MaharawalShriVairisal	1783	1789	
MaharawalShriFateh Singh	1789	1808	
MaharawalShriJaswant Singh II	1808	1846	
MaharawalShriUdai Singh-II	1846	1898	
MaharawalShri Sir Bijaya Singh	1898	1918	
MaharawalShri Sir Lakshman Singh	1918	1989	
MaharawalShriMahipal Singh	1989	Present	

Dungarpur: A princely state steeped in royalty

The district Dungarpur is named after "the town of hillocks" and the capital of the former princely state of Dungarpur. The town of Dungarpur itself is said to have been a Bhil Pal or a hamlet of Dungaria, a Bhil Chieftain whom Rawal Veer Singh Dev caused to be assassinated in the fourteenth century. Whatever may be the legend about the beginning of the settlements in the district, there is no doubt that it formed the part of the territory known in history as Bagar or Vagad with Vatpadrak, present Baroda (a village in Aspur tehsil) as its old capital.

The material remains of the Ahar civilization discovered in Mewar region constitute remnants of the civilization which may date back to 4000 year ago. From Ahar this culture extended to other centers in the south-east of Rajasthan including parts of present Dungarpur and Banswara district. Some more light it thrown on the history of the region by the silver coins unearthed in thousands from Sarwaniya village in Banswara State, which was also a part of Vagad. These coins trace the history of this region as far back as 181 to 353 A.D. They also establish that this territory was, then, ruled by Kshtrapas or Satraps of the Saka, inhabitants of area lying between Iran and Afghanistan. They entered Afghanistan and India sometime in the first century of the Vikram Era. However the Gupta rule over this tract cannot be ascertained with exactitude. Thereafter, the territory may have formed a part of the kingdom of Vallabi.

Vagad is said to have been invaded by the Arabs between 725 A.D. and 738 A.D. However, their attacks were repelled and they were expelled from these parts. From the time the Parmars of Malwa came to rule Bagar, the continuous history of this area is available. In 12th century

A.D, the Sisodias of Mewar (Udaipur) established their suzerainty in this area.

It is mentioned in the *Khyats* that during the times of Maharawal Veer Singh Dev, the Sixth descendant of Sawant Singh of Mewar, the county in the vicinity of the present town of Dungarpur was held by a powerful Bhil Chieftain Dungaria who aspired to marry the daughter of a wealthy Mahajan named Sala Shah. The latter fixed a distant date for the wedding and, in the meantime, conspired with Veer Singh to have the whole marriage party including Dungaria assassinated while they were in a state of intoxication. This was successfully carried out. Rawal Veer Singh took possession of Dungaria's village and founded that town of Dungarpur in 1358 A.D.

The legend has it that Veer Singh had promised to the two widows of Dungaria Bhil to preserve their memories by erection a monument in their honor. He is also reported to have agreed to name to town after their departed husband. He further lay down that in future, at the installation of each new ruler, a descendant of Dungaria would put the *Tilak*on the forehead of the ruler from the blood drawn from his finger which is even followed today.

Rawal Veer Singh was killed in the sack of Chittor by AllauddinKhilji. He was succeeded by Bhachundi who erected the Hanumat Pol. RawalGopinath who succeeded him is famous for his victory over Ahmedshah, the Sultan of Gujarat in 1433 A.D. and it was he who built the Gaipsagar Lake at Dungarpur which exists even today remains a beauty spot of this town. RawalSomdasji, the 13th ruler is famous for repelling the invasion of Sultan Mahmood Shah and Gayasuddin.

MaharawalUdai Singh I is also noted for his bravery. He divided 'Vagad' into two parts. The western portion, with the capital at Dungarpur, he retained for his elder son Prithviraj and the eastern portion subsequently known as Banswara, gave to his younger son Jagmal. It was in the year 1529 A.D. that the two states became independent.

MaharawalAskaran's reign witnessed the arrival of the Mughals in this part of the county for the first time. During his reign Akbar himself visited these parts and Askaran attended his court. He acknowledged the Mughal suzerainty and became vassal the Empire. MaharawalPunjaraj was honored by the Emperor Shahjahan, who conferred on him the insignia of the Mahimaratiband a grant of a DedhahazariMansaband Izzatto 1,500 Sawarsin recognition of the services rendered by him to the Emperor in his campaigns in the Daccan.

In the time of Maharawal Ram Singh, the Marahattas invaded these parts. Maharawal Shiv singh the 25th ruler became an ally of the in the time Marahattas. It was MaharawalJaswant Singh II. That a treaty of perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests was concluded with the British crown on 11th December, 1818 A.D. according to which a tribute of Rs.17, 500 was to be paid annually the British Government. MaharawalUdai Singh II rendered loyal services to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by MaharawalBijai Singh in 1898 A.D. who was a very enlightened prince. MaharawalLakshaman Singh ascended the gaddi on the 5th November, 1918 A.D. and continued to govern the State till its merger in the United States of Rajasthan in 1948.

GAZETTER OF INDIA, RAJASTHAN Distt-Dungarpur

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTERS (Dungarpur) (By-K.K. Sehgal)

Directorate district gazetters Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur (1974)

Chapter XIX Places of Intrest (Page 362 to 364)

BANESHWAR

The Baneshwar temple containg the most revered Shiva linga of the area, is Situated on a delta formed at the confluence of Som and Mahi rivers, about One and a half Km. from Nawa Tapra Village, distance of adout 7Km.

For a long time the erst-while Dungarpur and Banswara, states claimed the Temple in their respective territories Finally the Government of India declared it to be in Dungarpur in the year 1886. A.D. An Inscription of this effect, Singed By Major M. M. Mukerjee, Political Superintendent' Hilly tracts, is available there.

In the wagadi language van means a delta, the temple of Baneshwar is, therefore, the temple of the master of delta, the linga in the Temple is belived to be Swanyanbbu or self created, The linga stands Five feet high and is split broken at the top in Five Parts.

Just near the Baneshwar temple the Vishnu Temple constructed in Sanwat 1850 (1793 A.D.) by Jankunwari daughter in-law of Mavji, a highly revered saint of area and belived to be incornation on spot where Mavji spent his time in meditation and devotion to the God.

To disciples of Mavji called Aje and Vaja built the Laxmi Narayan and other gods and godesses, the people identity them as Mavji, his wife, his son JanKunwar, his daughter in law JanKunwori and Mavii's discipla Jinwandas.

Besides there temples, there in also a temple of Brahma, Mavaji built a temple at Sable which is the permanent residence of the Goshwami, a descendent of Mavji It is beautiful building, wood has been freely used in the construction and the carvings on the pillars and doors in time.

A big fair is held at Baneshwar annually form MAGH Shukla Purnima. The fair is attended by thousands of people from far and near.

Image 4: Extract from Gazetteer of India, Rajasthan, for record on Beneshwardham narrating its historic and religious significance

Τt in 1945 that the was DungarpurRajyaPrajaMandalcame into existence and a year later in 1946, a demand was made for grant of responsible Government under the aegis of the ruler. In March, 1948 the ruler of responsible announced grant Government. However, on the inauguration of the United States of Rajasthan the local Government came to an end when the administration of the State was handed over to Rajpramukhof the newly formed union of State and Dungarpur was constituted as a district of the United States of Rajasthan.

2.2 Physiography



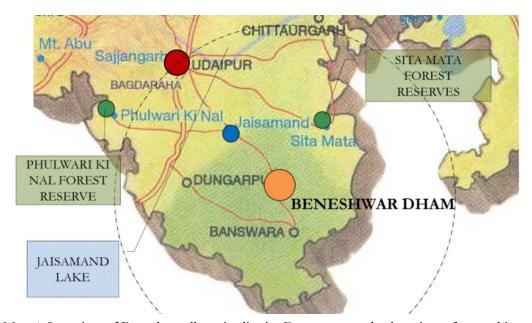
Map 2: Distrcit map of Rajasthan; Source: Maps of India

Dungarpur District lies in southern Rajasthan on the border with Gujarat. The district has an area of 3,770 km² and a population of 1,388,906 (As per census of 2011). The district is roughly triangular in shape. The Mahi River runs along the southeastern edge of the district, forming the boundary with Banswara District.

The Som River, a tributary of the Mahi, runs along the northern edge of the district, largely forming the boundary with Udaipur District. The district is bounded on the southeast by the districts of Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Dahod of the state of Gujarat. The Vatrak River originates in Dungarpur District.

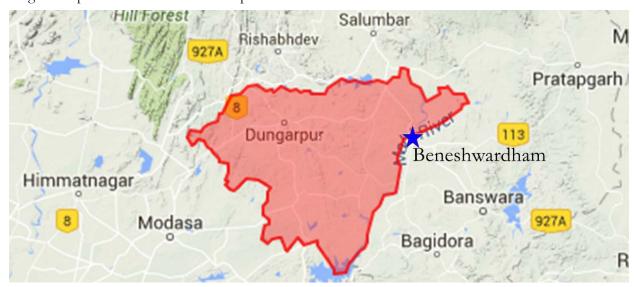


Map 3: District Map of Dungarpur; Source: Maps of India

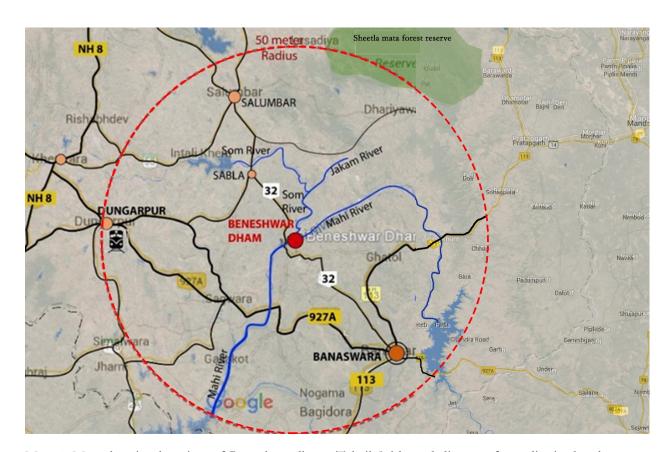


Map 4: Location of Beneshwardham in district Dungarpur and other sites of natural importance; Source: Project team

A major part of the district is charactriesed by a rugged terrain. The North E-S trending Aravali ranges are prominent in the western part. The ground elevation of the area is about 320 mts. While the hills riseupto 552mts. above mean sea level.



Map 5: Terrain Map of Dungarpur district highlighting BeneshwarDham; Source: Maps of India



Map 6: Map showing location of Beneshwardham, Tehsil Sabla and distance from district headquarters Dungarpur and Banswara; Source: Project team

Island of Benshwardham

BeneshwarDham Island is located at a distance of 70 kilometers from Dungarpur, at an approximate altitude of 160 meters above the mean sea level, formed by the confluence of two rivers; Som and Mahi. Owing to the

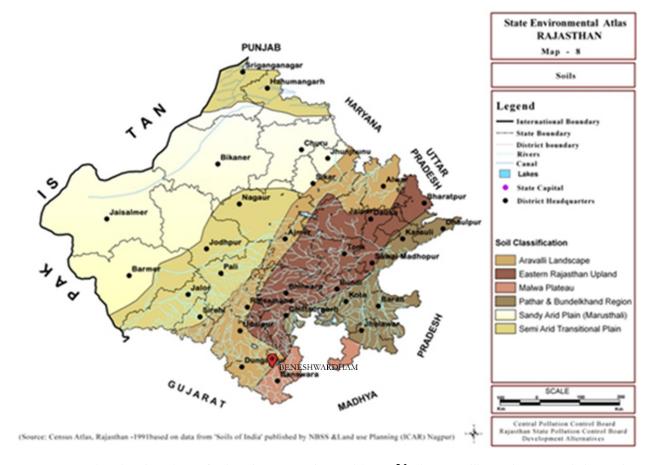
topography, the island is susrrounded by a number of water bodies that act as catchment areas for the rain water rolling down the terrain of the Aravalli.



Map 7: Map showing BeneshwarDham Island with respect to River Som and Mahi; Source: Project team

The above map shows the location of the island of Beneshwardham, located with in the confluence of Rivers Mahi, Som and Jakham. There are two water reseviors: SomKamla Dam and Mahi Dam. The water from these reservoirs is released for the irrigation and

daily use purposes. The excess of water from the irrigation fields are released again in the rivers. An anicut, built in 2010 control the water level in these rivers.



Map 8: Map showing location of Dist. dungarpur located betwe Yn the aravalli Landscape and the Malwa Plateau; Source: Source: rpcb.rajasthan.gov.in

The above map indicates, District Dungarpur is located in the AravalliLandscape, the area has a good network of water catchment areas, giving rise to rivers and streams, lakes, etc.

The valleys of these rivers have rich soils in which a number of crops including rice are grown. The soil quality is not very deep as there is considerable soil erosion. The eastern part of the district slopes down towards the basin of the Mahi River. There is hardly any pasture land. The cultivated area is almost confined to valleys and low-lying lands between the hills where the

soil is rich and alluvial, and there is irrigation potential.

The terrain of Dungarpur is interspersed with stony hills covered with a jungle of cactus, jojobatrees and salar (a gum producing tree), together with several other varieties of shrubs and treesnot requiring deep soil or moisture. This terrain is not typically an agricultural area, since a largepart of the district here consists of hills, valleys and rocky surfaces. While some lands permitnormal sedentary agriculture, in large parts crops are grown on hilly and undulating slopes, yielding low crop yields.

2.3 Climate

The district has a dry climate with a hot season from April to June; however the climate is milder than in the desert regions of Rajasthan to the north and west. The maximum temperature in the district occurs during the hot season and ranges between 40°to 45° Celsius. The minimum temperature ranges between 10° and 12° Celsius, usually occurring in January. The monsoon season, which runs from June through September, brings almost the only rain to much of the district, but some rain may fall from November through February. The annual rainfall varies extensively over the district from up to 880 mm in Dungarpur town in the northwest to under 500 mm at Nithawa in the northeast.[9] But the rainfall is quite variable from year to year, as Nithawa had 805 mm in 2013 but only 465 mm in 2014.

The prevailing climate in Dungarpur is known as a local steppe climate. There is little rainfall throughout the year. The average annual temperature in Dungarpur is 26.1 °C.

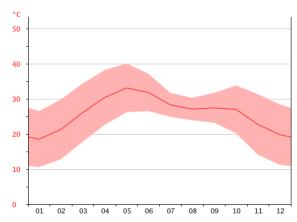


Image 5: Average temperature in Dungarpur district; Source: www.en.climate-data.org

With an average of 33.1 °C, May is the warmest month. The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in January, when it is around 18.5 °C

Precipitation here averages 668 mm. The driest month is February. There is 0 mm of precipitation in February. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in July, with an average of 249 mm.

The rainfall is not too low as compared to the rest of the state of Rajasthan. In the last decade, there has been a shortfall in the rainfall, only for year 2006 when there was excess. Semi-perennial Mahi and Som Rivers drain the region. Ephemeral rivers flowing in the district are Jakham, Moran, Vatrak, Bhader, Gangli, Sapan, Veriganaga and Donadi.

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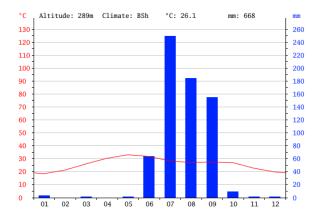


Image 6: Average rainfall in dungarpur district; Source: www.en.climate-data.org

Semi-perennial Mahi and Som Rivers drain the region. Ephemeral rivers flowing in the district are Jakham, Moran, Vatrak, Bhader, Gangli, Sapan, Veriganaga and Donadi. The rainfall is not too low as compared to the rest of the state of Rajasthan. In the last decade, there has been a shortfall in the rainfall, only for year 2006 when there was excess. Semi-perennial Mahi and Som Rivers drain the region. Ephemeral

rivers flowing in the district are Jakham, Moran, Vatrak, Bhader, Gangli, Sapan, Veriganaga and Donadi. Beside these, a number of streams and rivulets originate from the hills during monsoon months. Beneshwardham being situated at a close proximity to river experiences a dry-humid climate. The summer season is hot but milder than most of the areas of Rajasthan. The average temperature in summers falls in the

range of 43° C (maximum) to 26° C (minimum). January is the coldest month with mean daily minimum temperature of 9°C.

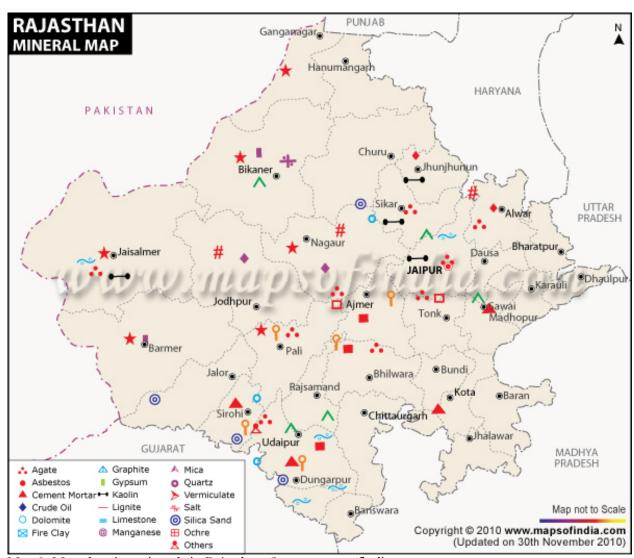
In the period from May to September winds blow from directions between South and West. In the post monsoon season the winds are predominantly from direction between North-West and North-East.

Geology

The geological antiquity of the district belongs to pre-Aravali group of rocks represented by Schists, Gneiss, Granites, Quartzite and Slates. These outcrops largely in the West. Gneissic rocks occur in between Hathai and Mandev and along the Mahi River for ten kilometers southwards from Padardi to East of Nayagaon and are associated with Diorites and Traps. Slates are in abundance in the central region and are largely, interstratified with veins of Quartz (North of Dungarpur Town). Pegmatite and granite intrusions are also seen in the states. The

chief rock types of the area Phyllite and and Quartzite striking NNW and SSE intruded by ultra basicintrusives. The Crystalline limestone/dolomite in the North-Eastern part can be used as Marble as well as for Cement Manufacture.

Dunagarpur has a rich assemblage of minerals. The important one are Soapstone, Fluorrite, Green Marble and Lime Stone. It has yellowish and red soil.



Map 9: Map showing minerals in Rajasthan; Source: mapsofindia.com

2.4 Forest and Bio-Diversity

Out of the total area of the Dungarpur district of 3,770 sq.kms, forest land covers 18.39% with the total area of 693.25 sq.kmts. The biodiversity of this region if of extreme importance as this forms the ecological barrier between the hills of Aravalli and the Rajputana Uplands to the East of the Aravalli Range. Most abundant vegetation type was scrub which comprises 45.97% of the total natural vegetation area, followed by dry deciduous forest of 25.83%.

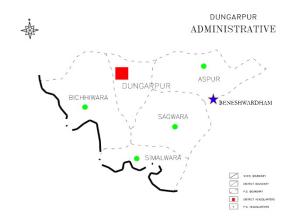
The biodiversity of the region includes 309 species of plants. Amongst the faunal species, there are 17 species of fish, seven species of amphibians, 19 species of reptiles, 126 birds and 22 species of mammals.

The terrain of Dungarpur is interspersed with stony hills covered with a jungle of cactus, *jojoba* trees and *salar*(a gum producing tree), together with several other varieties of shrubs and trees not requiring deep soil or moisture. This terrain is not typically an agricultural area, since a large

part of the district here consists of hills, valleys and rocky surfaces. While some lands permit normal sedentary agriculture, in large parts crops are grown on hilly and undulating slopes, yielding low crop yields.

2.5 Regional and political Setting and Connectivity

Dungarpurtown is the district headquarter of Dungarpur district. The state was founded by Samant Singh, a royal prince from Mewar. As per 2001 Indian census the Dungarpur district divided into four tehsils, Aspur, Dungarpur, Sagwara and Simalwara; how ever, around 2007 the new tehsil of Bichiwara (Bichhiwara) was created out of the western part of Dungarpur Tehsil. There are towns in Dungarpur district: municipalitiesDungarpurandSagwara, and two census townsSeemalwara andGaliakot. As of the 2011 census there were 976 villages in the district.Dungarpur has a rich spiritual and cultural history owing to the presence of numerous temples in its precinct and its association with Royal House of Dungarpur and MaojiMaharaj. Places of significant tourist and pilgrim interest include UdaiBilas palace, JunaMahal, Gaipsagar Lake, Governmet Museum, Fatehgarhi, BadalMahal, BeneshwarDham, HariMandir, Galiyakot, EkThambiyaMahal, Shrinathiji temple, Vijay Rajrajeshwer temple, Surpur Temple, Nagfanji, Devsomnath Temple.



Map 10: Administrative map of District Dungarpur; Source: undp.org; Human development report, Dist. Dungarpur



Map 11: Map showing connectivity of BeneshwarDham to Dungarpur; Source: Google

Dungarpur district is constituted by Aspur, Sagwada and Dungarpur tehsil. It is bounded on the north by Udaipur district and on the east by Banswara district. On its South and west, it has common border woth state of Gujrat. The district has an area of 3781 sq. km.

2.6 Transport and Mobility

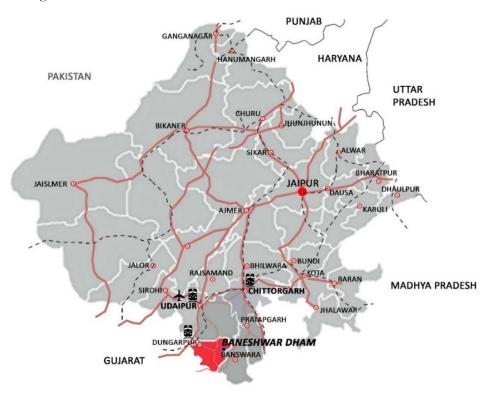
Sabla(Tehsil and the nearest village to BeneshwarDham) has very good road connectivity with the Udaipur, Ajmer and Banswara as being located on the State Highway-34.

The connection to BeneshwarDham is through Sabla, through Benshwar road. The connection from the Highway to the village is weak, the route passes on narrow village streets whose geometry and width are not suited for the movement of large vehicles. The condition of

the road is also unsatisfactory. Only 3/4th of the road section is tarred, rest is a dirty track.

To reach the island one needs to cross the respective bridges which again don't have any safety meaures.

The public transport options to access the villages are in form of autos and there is no schedule to it. The private vans/jeeps are often unsafe as they are overloaded and the vans/jeeps are not in very good condition.



Map 12: Regional connctivity in the state of Rajasthan, to district Dungarpur and Banswara; Source: GoogleMap

Table 3: Distance of Beneshwardham from major town and city centers

Towns/ Cities	Distance
Sabla	5 kilometers
Dungarpur	70 kilometers
Udaipur	116 kilometers
Chittaurgarh	182 kilometers
Jaipur	500 kilometers



Map 13: Road Connectivity to BeneshwarDham; Source: Project Team

The above map shows connectivity to the island through three major roads. Bridge 1

from Sabla tehsil, Bridge 2 from Sakarkhaya village and Bridge 3 from Banswara district.

2.7 Demography

The total population of Dungarpur was 1,107,643 as per the 2001 population census; 92.70 per cent of which dwelled in rural areas. The sex-ratio was 1,019 women for every 1,000

men; the only district in the state where this ratio exceeds 1,000.

Typical to an underdeveloped region, the population in the age group (0-6) years forms almost 21 per cent of the total. The total fertility rate (TFR) was well above 3.5 and infant mortality rate (IMR) was 112 (both greater than the Rajasthan average), as per the census of 2001. In absolute terms, some of these numbers are unsustainably high.

The population density in the district was about 294 persons per square km in 2001, which is about 178 per cent of the population density of the state. This is a predominantly rural, agricultural district- there are 872 revenue villages (237 gram *panchayats*) and only two town's here- and hence, this density could be

termed as rather high. Women formed 53.3 per cent of the agricultural work force- the work participation ratio is much higher in the district compared to the state average, principally due to a larger female participation ratio, a feature noted in most (*Bhil*) tribal regions.

The overall literacy rate (for population in the age groups more than six years) in 2001 was 48.6 per cent (up from 30.55 per cent in 1991), and in rural areas it was 46.0 per cent (up from 27.01 per cent in 1991): this has been good achievement.

The island of BeneshwarDhamis not notified under Land Revenue Records. Thus, no information could be accumulated for the same.

Table 4: Table showing geographical details of Sabla tehsil; Source: Tehsil Office

Gram Panchayat	Village	Land Holdings	Khasra No.	Area (Hect.)	Population(2011)
Sabla	Sabla	728	4825	1126	5960
Dhaulpura	Dhaulpura	144	1010	405	1156
•	ParadaChundawat	93	744	238	822
	GadaArendiya	114	777	262	1133
	Bhatoli	439	3175	904	1582
	NayaTapra	77	513	181	543
Bhuged	Bhuged	840	6730	967	4081
	Bakraiyan	57	765	121	656
	Bhodanka Vela	46	738	248	116
	VarvasaGafi	197	1381	454	797
Pindawal	Pindawal	1060	8545	1466	4687
Lodawal	Lodawal	278	1809	740	1798
	Bhadga	218	1742	569	2583
	Oada	129	1360	412	1729
	VarwasaJageer	41	486	185	613
Bhekred	Bhekred	145	1615	249	1167
	Umedpura	135	1366	230	1330
	Vadvasa	244	2502	631	1806
	Modpur	132	1295	408	1686
Nithaua	Nithaua	144	511	84	1014
	Harwar	64	410	57	348
	Pujpura	109	544	198	871
	Duglai	62	480	371	535
PaalNithaua	PaalNithaua	526	3603	2427	4614

	Karmaat	68	401	168	617
Gaamdi	Gaamdi	233	1848	340	2076
Own III	Kanodia	215	1622	555	1994
	KheraMataji	70	448	74	1028
Khanan	Khanan	156	1569	560	2313
Mianan	NaiBasti	135	983	369	379
	Godra	75	547	258	898
Reecha	Reecha	144	1426	236	1495
Reeciia	Kharadi	135	840	140	1032
	Bochi	110	832	197	1216
	Mata	45	524	80	744
	Machlaiya	55	620	202	815
Lembata	Lembata	263	2019	703	2984
	Biluda	321	1902	929	2011
Myala	Myala	189	1632	543	2219
	Tekla	191	1737	459	1324
	Methala	104	909	360	926
Walai	Walai	193	1762	584	1356
	Bhatwada	62	627	121	618
	GadaHaregji	45	291	88	324
	Hamirpura	37	170	39	498
	Dhani	34	246	86	365
	SakarKhaiya	62	775	204	825
Sagot	Sagot	314	2400	958	2544
	Barela	71	900	284	797
	Bheemroda	38	436	146	818
	Khatela	31	253	76	363
Solaj	SolajKhas	199	1126	294	907
,	SolajJuni	29	178	57	343
	Devpura	97	638	373	998
	Patanpura	112	898	826	1190
	Paadi	38	135	61	434
	Sarangi	68	480	211	717
	Satikheda	28	107	110	176
	Dalatikheda	13	123	424	157
	Sundelkheda	42	111	87	141
BodiGamaChota	BodigamaChota	561	6063	985	2708
_0010011110011010	Jogiwada	191	1809	324	1730
BodiGamaBada	BodigamaBada	800	7022	1245	2659
2001CailiaDaua	Vijaypur	73	974	190	419
	Lapniya	134	905	121	1040
Talora	Talora	368	3251	515	2032
1 01010	Ghatda	319	2907	427	1796
Maal					
Maal	Maal	6120	6120	670	2921
	Chakpawan	192	192	27	0
	Bamadiya Wada	1365	1365	213	389

Kabja	Kabja	304	3597	488	1274
	Rajpur	91	730	90	403
	Narayanpur	80	639	74	440
	Jhariyada	387	4111	655	1704
	Ambapura	75	607	15	252
	NayaGaonBabaji	62	262	80	197
	Malapa	61	257	94	284
PachlasaChota	PachlasaChota	703	5991	446	1936
	Fatehgarh	187	1592	224	1157
	Asantekri	152	1297	363	681
PachlasaBada	PachlasaBada	614	5690	997	2711
	Gothda	212	2405	446	1230
NandliAhada	NandaliAhara	278	2289	693	1990
	SarmariyaOada	125	832	164	206
	JaspurBhatoanka	226	1836	350	824
	GandaDasundi	91	581	201	820

2.8 Economy

As discussed in the context of Human Development Status, Dungarpur has the lowest per capita income in the state. The annual trend growth in the district income was around 4 per cent over the said period (last 15 years), which is commendable keeping in view that Dungarpur is a backward district. It is and comparable to (actually somewhat higher than) the growth of incomes in the state. In actual magnitude, however, the per capita income in Dungarpur is lower compared to the all-Rajasthan average; in 2004-05 the per capita income stood at Rs.12474 compared to state average of Rs.16800. The gap has rather recently widened.

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Dungarpur one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640. It is one of the twelve districts in Rajasthan currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Economy through tourism:

As the villages have historic, religiously and culturally significant sites and are located close to major tourist attractors of Udaipur,

The primary source of employment in the village is farming/agriculture. Maize and wheat are the main crops that are grown in the village.

The lack of diversity in the local economy has resulted in many of the residents of the villages to move to cities to seek employment.

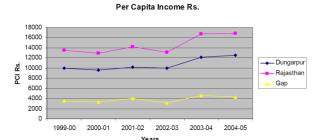


Image 7: Figure showing per capita income of the DungrapurDistt.;Source: Dungarpur: District Human resource development-2009

Banswara, Chittaurgah, Dungarpur. These strategically located villages can take advantage of this and become destinations on

the tourist route. The temples in the villages are not publicised and their history and significance is not well documented. Tourist infrastructure in the form of dharamshalas, hotels, restaurants etc. is not developed.

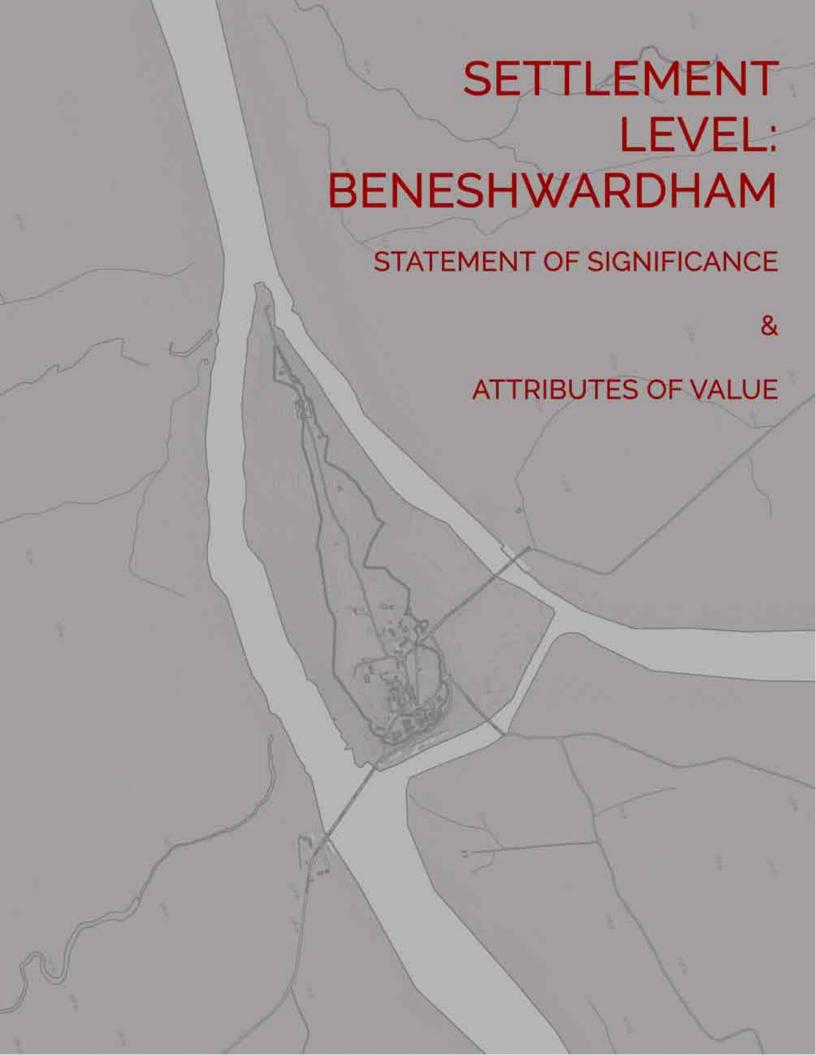
2.9 Pilgrim/Tourist foot-fall

The temples in the villages of the district have high religious and cultural significance. They attract a large number of visitors on auspicious occasions.

There is no official record of the pilgrimsvisitng the temple site of Beneshwardham. The settlement receives maximum number of visitors of days of no moon and full moon day (Amavasya and Pournimas as per the Lunar Callender) along

with daily visitors. As per the locals, unofficial record of the pilgrims visiting on regular days is approximately 1000.

The village has two major festivals held on the MaghPurnimaekadashi, full moon of Magh month (January-February). During this fair, approximately1,00,000 pilgrims visit the village from the surrounding villages. (Refer to the intangible heritage section for details description of events and the footfall)



BENESHWAR DHAM- SETTLEMENT LEVEL STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ATTRIBUTES OF VALUE

3.1 Narrative of regional history on origin of Sri Beneshwardham temple

Through Beneshwar Dham is located within the larger cultural landscape of Vagad and privy to its many tales of courage and valour, being dimunitive in scale, very little historically established facts are available it through textual sources. Thus, the only source of information for one trying to reconstruct the backdrop of a historic narrative for the settlement was the oral tradition of storytelling -- one found to be remarkably accurate in terms of dates and facts,



when on some occasions they could be checked against established chronological facts, by corelating names of the legends' heroes with contemporary rulers – that the team deployed on site gathered over multiple community consultation (See Annexures for details). Memorial structure, inscriptions, revenue streams and the hereditary tradition of Mandir ki *Pali* (system of service to the temple) were also used as tools to reassemble the past.



Photo 2: Regional History being narrated by the Locals of Beneshwar during Community Consulattion; Source: Project Team



Photo 3: Regional History being narrated by the Locals of Beneshwar during Community Consulattion; Source: Project Team

3.1.1 Legends about the origin of the Beneshwar Mahadev Temple

Mythological narrative:

According to Skanda purana, Raja Bali did tapayasa here and Lord Vaman put his third step here. It is believed that the deep gorge here was caused by his foot. It is called Abudarra, where the tribal immerse the ashes of their dead, get their heads shaved and offer food to their community. The legends narrates as when Raja Bali was performing Ashwamedh yagna, a

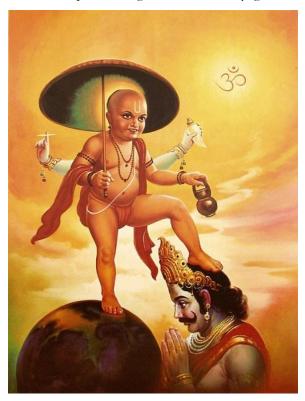


Image 8: Raja Bali offering his head to Vamana to keep the third step; Source: indianmythology.com

Brahman came to meet him. Raja Bali was very pleased with the humility of Brahman asked him to wish for anything in the world and he will grant him. Brahman told Raja Bali, "Oh King of Demons, all I need is a little bit of land. I want three steps and anywhere I step, give me that land."

Suddenly Brahman became very huge like a giant! With the first step he covered the whole earth. In his next step he took the whole universe. For his last remaining step, he asked Bali where he should step because there was nowhere else to step. Bali then, with utmost humility, offered his head the third step. Brahman was very pleased with Bali Raja's devotion and offered him a boon. He promised Bali Raja that he would guard his gates forever.

According to folklores, once a cowherd who used to take his cattle near the jungles at Baneshwar Dham to graze once observed something strange. Every day, upon returning from the jungle, one of his cows was unable to produce milk. One day he followed the cow through the day to solve the question, and came upon an astonishing sight. The cow was standing above a shiv ling in the jungle and the milk from its udders was falling in a stream and bathing it. When he tried to move the cow away, its leg hit the *shiv ling* giving it its present shape.

3.1.2 Legends about the origin of the Krishna Temple

Jankuvari, the daughter-in-law of Mavji Maharaj had hada Shri Krishna Mandir constructed at that place in Vikram Samwat 1850. According to the inscription on the stone in the Krishna Temple in Beneshwar Dham, the construction of this temple took place in the Samvat 1850 by

Jankunvari, wife of Mavji Maharaj's son Udayanand. On the stone, Udayanand and Nityanand, the sons of Mavji Maharaj are mentioned.

At the same time, the name of all the four wives are also mentioned. In the interior chamber of the temple, besides the statue of the God Shri Krishna, the statues of Udayanand ji and Nityanand as well as the wives of Mavji Maharaj is also present. Besides that, a statue of *janmata* is also present.



Image 9: Inscription supporting the incident; Source: Shri Mavji Jeevan darpan mei, Source: Jaankhti Shri Krishnaleela



Image 10: Pictorial description of Mavji's interpretation of Beneshwar Dham; Source: Shri Mavji Jeevan darpan mei Jaankhti Shri Krishnaleela

3.1.3 Connections with the Mavji

Sri Mavji Maharaj was born on Friday, *Samwat* 1771, *Magh Sud 5* (January 28, 1715), by Kesarbai, wife of the Brahmin Shri Dalam, in the village of Sabla in the district of Dungarpur.

He was indulged in leela like Lord Krishna. As a child, Mavji was overwhelmed with adoration for Lord Krishna. He used to rejoice playing harmonious melodious of his own – singing devotional songs of the virtues of Lord Krishna, in the lonely woods of Beneshwar. Seeing the boy, who shephereded cows and buffaloes, lost I ndevotion for Lord Krishna, the local people looked at him as 'a bit mad'.

When Mavji started to exercise influence on the school of thoughts of the Vaishnav religion of the area, the people of the region began to accept him, amazed by his miraculous genius. People began to join him as his disciples and apostles. Mavji founded a new sect, which is known as the 'Maharaj Pant'. Many disciples and apostles followed him from various locations of Vag Varanchal Mewar and in Gujrat. In the whole region, May manohar became the preceptor, who brought the stream of Krishna devotion to flow and led to publicity and propagation of Hindu religion in the whole region. People began to believe Mavji as an incarnation of God. Mavji himself believed to be an incarnation of the Krishna, the Nishkalank God. Everywhere in the whole Vagad area, temples, with fourhanded statues of the *Nishkalank* God, were constructed, where the Lord is worshipped in that form even today.

It is mentioned in *Harivansh Puran* that there would be Kalki avatar at Sabla village which is located at a distance of about 7 km from Beneshwar. Mavji, born in Audichya Brahman family is considered to be an incarnation of lord Vishnu by people living in Vagad. At Beneshwar also, he did *tapasya*. He preached co-existence and gave his message of love for all. Mavji made many predictions in his five books called 'Chopras'. People say that predictions have proved to be right.

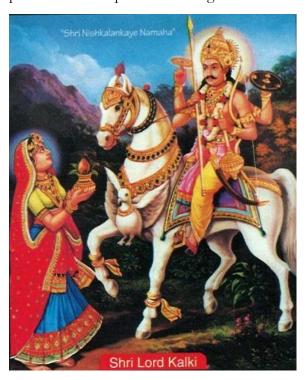


Image 11: Painting depicting Kalki avtar, as described by Mavji Maharaj; Source: Shri Mavji Jeevan darpan mein Jaankhti Shri Krishnaleela

3.1.4 Connections with the Royal House of Mewar

Of the Maharawals of Dungarpur who are associated with the Beneshwar Dham, the most prominent are Maharawal Askaran Sahib, Maharawal Fateh Singh, and Maharawal Laxman Singh. During their reign major transformations took place in Beneshwar Dham.

Maharawal Askaran Sahib

Maharawal Shri Askaran Sahib, Maharawal of Dungarpur, son of Maharawal Shri Prithviraj Singhji, Maharawal of Dungarpur succeeded on the death of his father. He gave refuge to several rebels from Mughal authority, including Chandra Sen of Marwar and Baz Bahadur. He fled into the hills when an Imperial force under Raja Man Singh of Amber came to punish him in 1573. He accepted the Mughal suzerainty by submitting to Mutamad ud-Daula Raja Todar Mal in 1576, who bestowed a valuable khilat, and conferred Imperial mansab of 2,500 sowar on him. The legends says that the foundation of temple is attributed to the Maharaja Askaran Sahib who is said to have established and worshipped this linga of Shiva at Beneshwar as the God Beneshwar. There are inscriptions inside the grabh-griha of the temple which supports the incident. Maharja Askaran appointed the ancestors of present day servitors of Beneshwar Mahadev and gave the rights of sewa-pooja of the temple which is being followed today as well.

Maharawal Shiv Singh

According to the legends, when people started visiting Mavji and started following his preachings the Royal H.H. Fateh Singh Ji got worried and thought that this could lead to disrespect of the Royal House. Then, Mavji was tested for his truthfulness and incarnation of

Lord Krishna by making him walk on the water. He was kept in Jail it was believed that he could perform miracles which are humanly not possible. Maharawal Dungarpur made a statement that if Mavji performed miracles in front of entire Dungarpur then he would also be one of his devotees and if he fails to do so he would have to leave the region.

Mavji Maharaj said, "H.H. I will definitely walk on the water, my Lord will make me do that, but your pride will destroyed by the same Lord and one day in this Gaip Sagar, the donkeys will dance interpreting there will be no source of water in Dungarpur" and soon he walked through the Gaip Sagar. After few years, his words proved to be true and soon the region fell short of water.

Maharawal Fateh Singh

Maharawal Shri Fateh Singh Sahib Bahadur was son of Maharawal Shri Vairisal Sahib Bahadur by his wife, Medtanji Rani Shubh Kumari Sahiba and succeeded on the death of his father in year 1789. His mother judged him a dangerous weakling and placed him in confinement, soon after his accession, placing all power in the hands of the minister Pema. The state nobles opposed the pair, killed the Maharani and freed Fateh Singh. However, the new arrangements that he made for the administration proved chaotic, with ministers constantly intriguing against each other and the country full of disorder. He also faced repeated almost continuous raids by the Mahrattas and his nobles engaged in revolt.

Mavji left the region after his incident with Maharwal Shiv Singh and never came back. After Mavji Maharaj's demise his son took forward his preaching to the tribal people of Vagad Region. Later Maharawal Dungarpur accepted their mistake and accepted Mavji as their *Guru*. The Darbar gave 25 *bheega* of 240 *bheega* land of Beneshwar Mahadev to Krishna temple and declared that for every descendant few respective objects will be sent from Dungarpur Darbar i.e. *Chadi, Chawar, mukut, gaddi, pao ki anguthi*. Nayatapra village was also presented as a gift to the descendants stating that the Darbar will never return to the village.

Maharawal Laxman Singh (7th March 1908 – 6th June 1989)

Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Sahib Bahadur was the eldest son of Maharawal Shri Sir Bijaya Singhji Sahib Bahadur by his first wife, Maharani Bapu Devendra Kanwarji Sahiba and succeeded on the death of his father, 15th November 1918. He reigned under a Council of Regency presided over by the British Political Agent, until he came of age and was invested with full ruling powers, 16th February

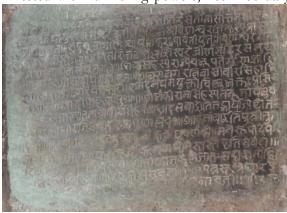


Image 12: Insciption supporting the timeline of the foundation of the temple; Source: Project Team

1928. He even established an interim responsible government in 1947, comprising a cabinet of five popular ministers, as well as a state Legislative Council and entered into a covenant with his fellow rulers to form the United State of Rajasthan on 25th March 1948, by which his state merged with that union effective from 18th April 1948. He consented to a further covenant creating the Greater

Rajasthan Union on 10th March 1949, by which his state merged with that union effective 30th March 1949. He ceased enjoying sovereign powers on the acceptance of the Constitution of Union of India by Rajasthan, 26th November 1950. He was MP (Raj Sabha) for Aspur 1952-1958, MLC for Chittor in the Rajasthan state assembly 1962-1989, Leader of the Opposition 1962-1977 and 1979, Speaker 1977-1979. The Government of India amended the Indian Constitution to remove his position as a "ruler" and his right to receive privy-purse payments, 28th December 1971. He was further President Swatantra Party of Rajasthan 1961-1969, and All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha 1962-1989, Patron Rajputana Cricket Assoc, and Cricket Club of India (CCI), Member, Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), etc.



Image 13: Portrait of Maharawal Laxman singh; Source: www.members.iinet.net.au

Maharawal Laxman Singhji was the person behind the formation of the Beneshwar Dham trust and became its first patron.

3.2 Tangible Heritage

The island of Beneshwardham requires to be understood as a cultural landscape¹ owing to the inter relationship between the cultural aspects of the settlement and natural features and topography, giving rise to what can be termed as an 'associative cultural landscape'. This can be valued on account of "religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element"

3.2.1 Natural Heritage/Micro Physiography

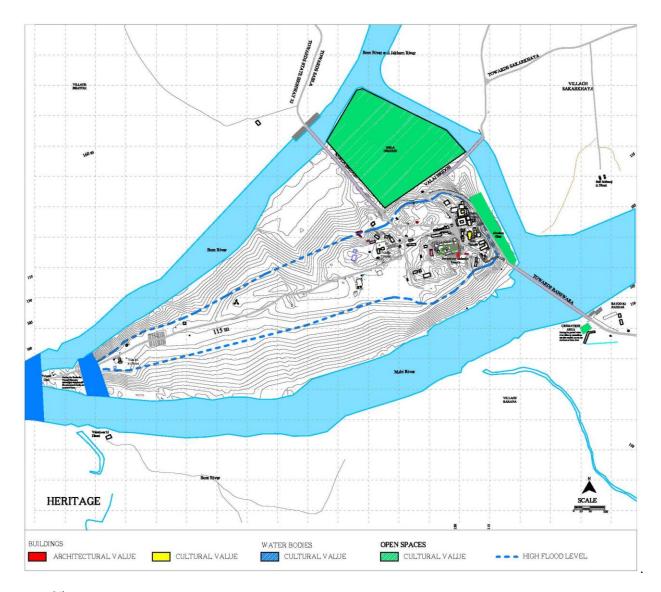
The island is situated on the confluence of three Rivers Mahi, Som and Jakham with distinct physiographical features which are translated into responsive planning with respect to nature. These rivers get flooded during the monsoon and fed my seasonal streams. The profile of the land is majorly flat, with undulations and places giving rise to valleys. Due to the vast stretch of flat land, majority of the portions are under agriculture and forest. The island of Beneshwardham is a small hillock, with the highest point being 160 m. owing to the undulating hilly terrain and, vast river beds, land is not converted to agricultural plots. The vegetation type is srub land, as the river had coarse gravel composition and sandy soil, which makes it unsuitable for agriculture.

3.2.2 Cultural landscape

The island is located at the confluence of the three rivers – Mahi, Jakham and Som. Ghats have been recently constructed on the banks of Mahi- Jakham River and Som River, both exhibit different uses (Som ghat is used for cremation services followed by consignment of ashes into the river while Mahi-Jakham ghat is used for daily purposes by locals of nearby villages). The River has high cultural significance and also popularly referred to as 'Pushkar of Vagad'.

The large expanse of the island is overgrown with shrubbery with barely no trees. The island has no habitation apart from the residences of the pujaris and their families. The few new structures have been built in recent times while the island is majorly untouched. Being of importance as the place for cremation and rituals associated with death, the ghats are the most actively used places on the island where most of the ceremonies are performed. The ghats used for the immersion of ashes is at the eastern edge of the island ensuring the ashes flow out into the river with no possible contact with others bathing in the same river

Any system of interaction between human activity and natural habitat is regarded as a cultural landscape. In a sense this understanding is broader than the definition applied within UNESCO, including, as it does, almost the whole of the world's occupied surface, plus almost all the uses, ecologies, interactions, practices, beliefs, concepts, and traditions of people living within cultural landscapes. (Fowler P)



Map %: Map marking the buildings and open spaces and water bodies of architectural and cultural value; Source: Project team

The above map indicates the coponents of tangible heritage value, which can be further classified into architectural and cultural/religious value. The temple of Beneshwar Mahadev is of architectural value, owing to its historical origins and architectural pattern. The Triveni sangam has high religious significance as three rivers meet at this point

and many puja are performed here. The ghats, which have high cultural connotation with repects to the daily and annual customs and retuals, derive a cultural value. The mela ground derives an economical and well as cultural value as the annual festival is held and celebrated on this mela ground.

(For detail map refer to Annexures)

3.2.3 Hydrology:



Map %: Water reservoirs in the region, for study of hydrology; Source: Project team

The island of Beneshwardham is an example of a cultural landscape, combined works of man and nature together. The area requires intervention different from conventional planning techniques since it is not inhabited by a residing population instead is visited by pilgrims in huge numbers on an annual event. The rivers of Mahi and Som and Jakham originate from the natural catchment area from the Mahi reservoir and Som Kamla Reservoir respectively. This network of three rivers feed into the Kandana reservoir. Owing to this network of dams, reservoirs and rivers, the agricultural feileds are well irrigated. The excess water from the irrigated fields feed back to the river.

The island is not habited and does not have a residential population. It is majorly a religious and cultural activity hub on daily and annual basis. Owing to this high cultural connotation, the preistine nature of the island has been preserved through ages. The contours and the catchments in the surrounding villages have

created catchment areas, around which villages have thrived (Viz. Bhatoli, Lasara, Satto ki padar) By studying the contours and the elevation map, one can oberve the valleys that allow these seasonal streams to feed into the catchment area. It can also be observed that the village has a good ground water table as many of the settlements around the villages depend of supply of water from the bore wells. The river bed of the three rivers Som, Mahi and Jakham is sandy and the island has an undulating terrain making it unfit for agriculture. However, the area is not inhabited and has a very sparce foot prints of buildings, only related to the religious activities. Hence, majority of the island is open and area around the Beneshwardham temple and its environs is built up with amenity spaces. This built up caters to the pilgrim activities, with ease of access and planned along the traditional activities which govern the planning of the dharamshalas, shrines and ghats and amenity areas.



Map %: Elevation map with contours and natural features of rivers, streams and ponds. Depressions in land acting as natural catchment areas forming lakes, streams, generating a distinct network of hydrology; soruce: Project team

The following pictures show the variety of water bodies (rivers, confluences, anicut and reservoirs and lakes)



Photo 4: (L-R Clockwise) Lake in Bhatoli village, Mahi River (Upstream), Triveni sangam (Confluence), Valai Bridge and three rivers; Source: Project team

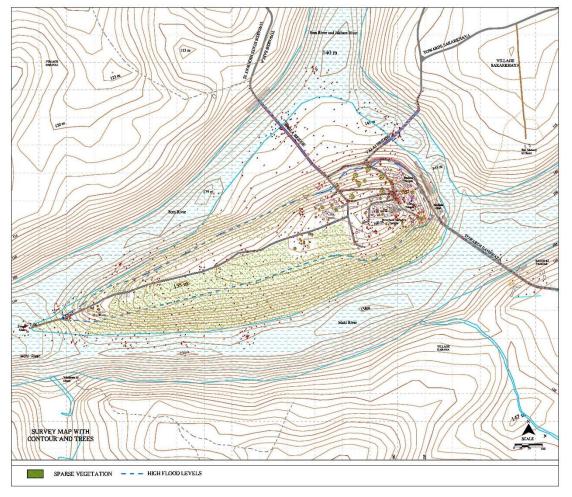
3.2.4 Ecology:

The natural vegetation type is ephemeral, occurring only during the monsoon season and belonging to the shrub category (Viz. Babul, Tamarind, Neem, Indian Laburnum, Yellow Oleander, Indian Jujube, Banyan, peepal, etc.)

These shrubs growing around the settlement contribute to the harvesting of the rain water and arresting the runoff from the ridges, semi-arid in nature, around the settlements. Examples of the flora dominant around the settlement are as follows:



Photo 5: Diversity of Flora at Beneshwardham and environs; Source: Project Team

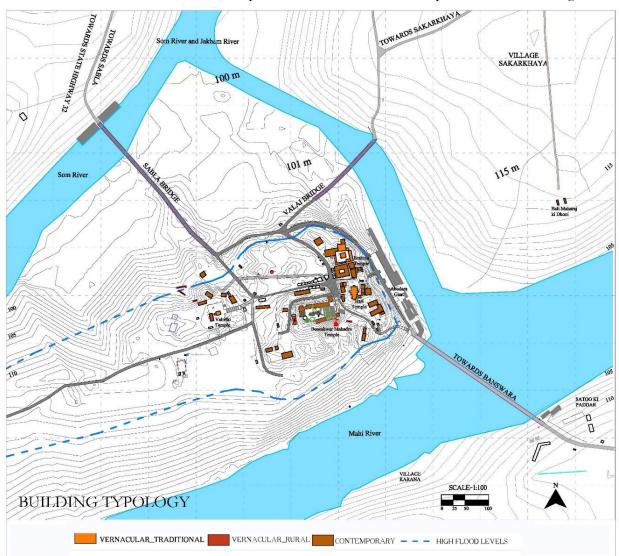


Map %. Map showing the tree cover (with the actual size of tree crowns as on site) and the scrub land on the island; source: Project team

3.2.5 Built Heritage

The built heritage component in Beneshwardham constitutes of elements of historic, associative, cultural and social significance and largely dominated by the response to topography and physiography of the area. The site is not inhabited or populated, but has a sparse pattern of built fabric. This built fabric includes the Beneshwardham temple complex, the Hari mandir temple, three dharamshalas and their associative shrines and structures under public

ownership built for mela purposes for facilitation, surveillance and provision of amenities and ghats built for the pilgrim activities. It is evident in the layout of the island, maintaining it as a pristine site of natural and religious importance, which has not been disrupted. At present, the island is declared as a no construction zone. This response to the natural environment and the spatial planning of this religious site can be treated as a component of built heritage.



Map '%: The above map indicates the building typology with respect to architectural vocabulary; Source: Project Team

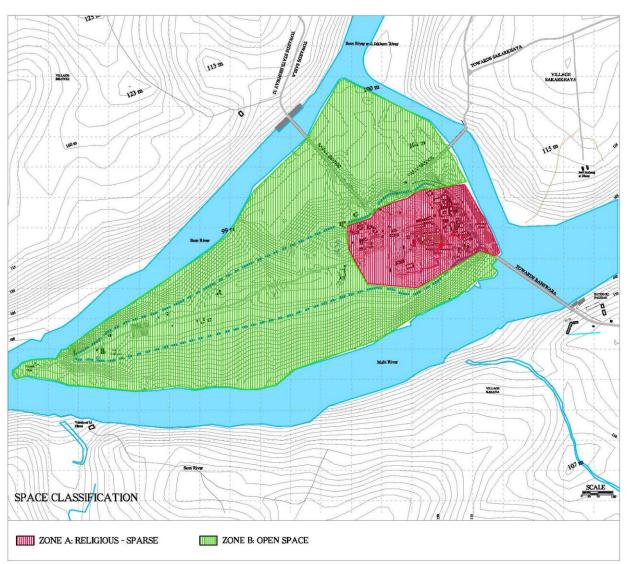
The buildings can be classified intro three major types: 1. Vernacular-Traditional (building historic importance traditional building architectural and principles) 2. Vernacular- Rural (Buildings of local importance with use of local materials and building principles) 3. Contemporary buildings (Built with modern materials and planning principles, faily new structures). It is observed from the map, that most of the buildings existing on the island are of contemporary nature, except temples of Beneshwar Mahadev and Valmiki maharaj. This map is useful to assess the pattern of new construction in the island. Any new construction is prohibited on the island, hence haphazard modern development is not evident on the island. The vernacular-traditional temple of Beneshwar Mahadev temple has layers of additions and alteration made by devotees as per use and requirement. This needs a conservation strategy.

3.2.5.1 Settlement Pattern and morphology

Planning principles

The island of Beneshwardham, being a naturally pristine setting, is uninhabited and has a very low foot print of built and spatial planning responsive to the nature. The island has a strikingly barren landscape, minimal planned vegetation and a wide river bed which

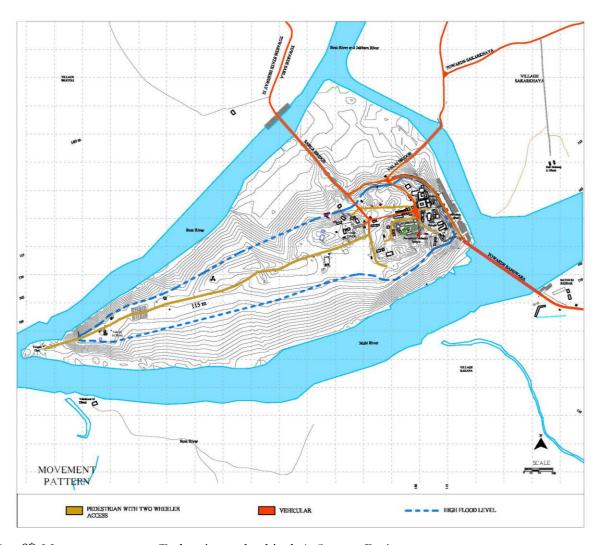
gets flooded in heavy monsoons. It is devoid of human habitation and is only occupied by the temple complex, dharamshalas and the activities associated with the temple and the religious activities.



Map %: Map showing ratio of the sparse built footprint as against the open area on thisland; Source: Project Team

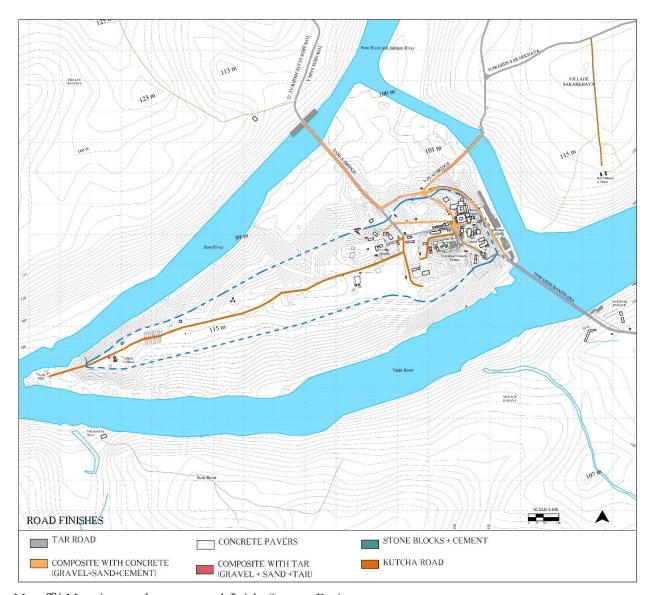
The above map shows the ratio of low footprint on the island as compared to the vast expanse of open scrub land, which is not habited or constructed upon. This low foot

print and prevention of hap hazard construction on the island helps in the conservation of the natural and pristine environment of the island.



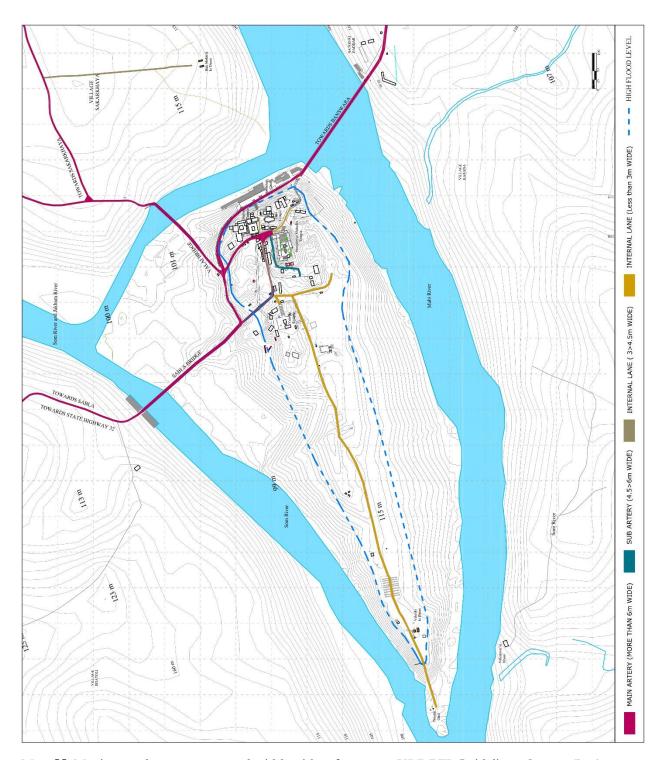
Map & Movement pattern (Pedestrian and vehicular); Source: Project team

All the roads are accessed by vehicles, as the island serves as a throughfare between the two districts.



Map & Mapping road type as road finish; Source: Project team

The roads leading to the island are cement concrete road, well developed, owing to the high influx of light as well as heavy motor vehicles. These roads also get submerged in the river water, during monsoons. These are major connectors between the two districts, through the island.



Map & Maping road type, as per road width with reference to URDPFI Guidelines; Source: Project team

The above map shows the current road widths of the three bridges leading to the island, which are more than 6m in width,

maximum thoroughfare through the island and connecting two districts.

3.2.5.2. Built Components/ Buildings of Significance Sri Beneshwar Mahadev temple

The temple complex of Sri BeneshwarMahadev is the main historical temple which has high cultural and social significance with in the island and villages around and at a regional level. The temple is approached by a series of flights, leading to a large platform, where the main temple is built. The temple is built on the Hindu temple architecture principles, with a sabha mandap and a garbha griha housing the main deity, facing the East. The main temple is accessed with few steps leading to the sabhamandap. The central sabha mandap is covered in a shallow corbelled dome structure supported over a collonaded area, square in plan. The main shrine is located at the rear end, towards the Western side of the temple, covered with a shikhara. In front of the temple, a space dedicated for the religious activities such as puja and havan, is constructed (Built in 2005). The temple complex has undergone a lot of modifications, in terms of renovation, coloring, laying of flooring, creating amenity and sit-out spaces.

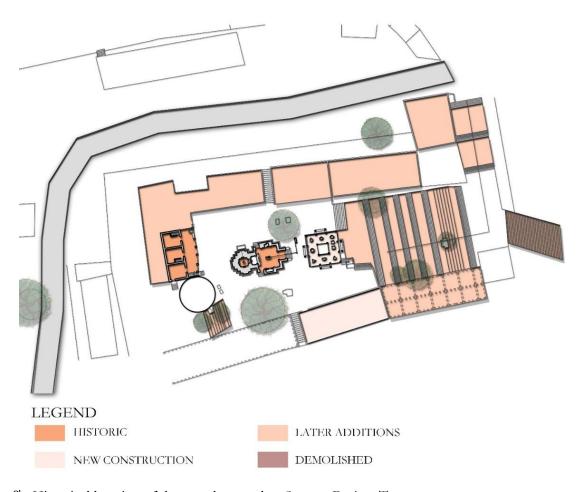
The Shiva temple is known to have been originally built by Askaran, the erstwhile ruler of Dungarpur state in 1510 (Vikram Samvat). Mavji's daughter-in-law, Janak Kunwari built a Krishna temple here in 1750. Brahma temple

was built in 1677. Two disciples of Mavji named Aje and Vaje built the Lakshmi-Narain Temple near the confluence of rivers Som and Mahi. The 'pran- pratishtha' ceremony of the idols was performed on Magh Shukla Ekadashi and since then, the fair is held on this day. The large congregation that gathers here at the time of the fair pays homage to all the deities with equal reverence.

The temple complex is located on the highest part of the island. Accessed by a monumental flight of steps the platform preceding the temple has been significantly altered with many later addition. These additions are by way of building of a pavilion to house the havan kund, a congregational space, water tank, platforms for puja, etc. The temple has been painted and decorated from the inside changing the historic fabric. The additions made to the complex are seemingly adhoc without a common architectural vocabulary. Several ancillary buildings have been built along the lower part of the hill to house activities of the pilgrims. A temple on a scale is currently monumental construction and is located at the bottom of the flight of steps which lead to the historic temple.



Photo 6: Sri Beneshwar Mahadev temple complex; Source: Project Team



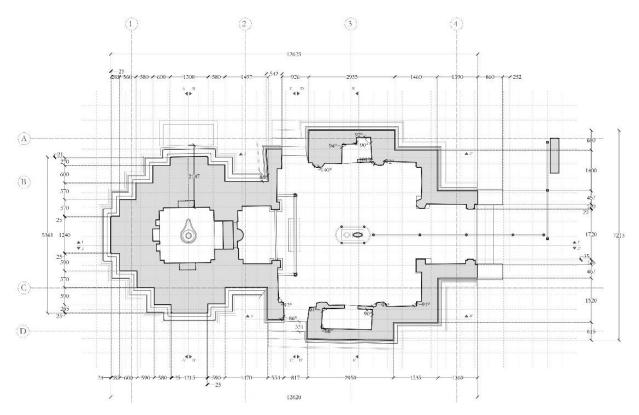
Map &: Historical layering of the temple complex; Source: Project Team

The above map shows the site plan of the Beneshwar Mahadev temple. The original temple is the only historic built form on site, other elements on the temple complex are later additions carried out as per use and requirements of the pilgrims, to perform rituals. The steps leading to the platform of the temple have been installed with new kota stones (which is an incompatible addition) The study of the temple comple in terma of its historicl character, the spatial planning and the new inteventions and the requirements of

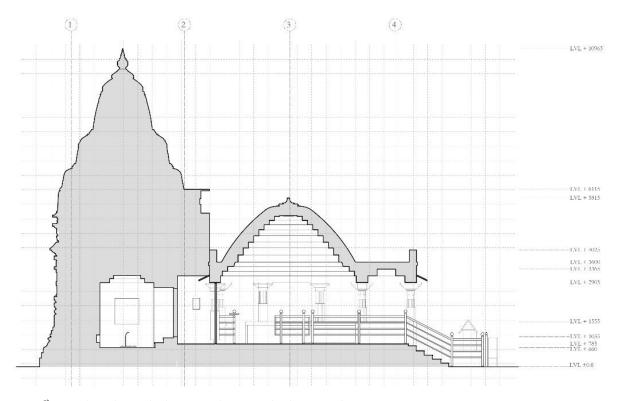
the pilgrims will lead to a conservation and development stragery of the temple complex, to maintain the historic fabric and incorporate new aditions with out disturbing it.

The temple complex has been documented architecturally, by producing measured drawings. These drawings are then further developed with mapping of the material extants, condition mapping and incompatible additions. This study will eventually generate a strategy for conservation and development.

Refer to the annexures for detailed architectural documentation, mapping of material extants and condition mapping of the Beneshwar Mahadev temple.



Map & : Plan of Beneshwar Mahadev temple; Source: Project team



Map &: Section through the Beneshwar Mahadev temple; Source: Project team

Sri Hari Mandir

The Sri Harimandir temple in Beneshwardham island was built by Jan Kuwari, dedicated to Mavji Maharaj, who was revered as an incarnation of Lord Krishna. The temple was constructed in 1850. Currently, the temple is under renovation and extension, over the original temple.









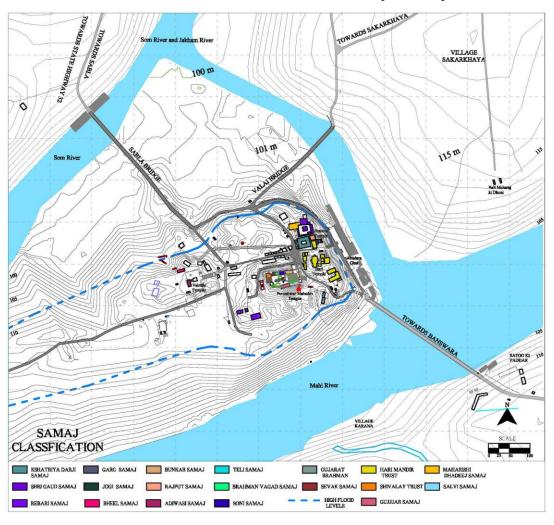
Photo 7: Montage (L-R clockwise) Original shrine of Sri Hari within the extended sabhamandap, with an ornate colonnade; The figure of Kalki avtar in the sabhamandap; ornate column in sandstone, used for the extension of the temple complex; ornate ceiling; Temple under construction, as seen from the Beneshwar Mahadev temple; sabhamandap under construction; Source: Project Team

3.2.5.3. Infrastructure and Amenities Natural Drainage pattern:

The spatial planning of the island is in response to the terrain and the topography. The island is accessed by three bridges, which are low lying. The roads have been constructed along the contours, harnessing the natural terrain, limiting access routes to the island and less footprint of built components. The storm water run off takes place along the roads and the natural slope. Currently, there is no drainage infrastructure is place, due to the absence of human habitation.

3.2.6: Social composition:

The island has a few built dharamshalas and areas dedicated to carry out rituals and customs. These samaj (social sectors) have been allocated land which is under the ownership of Beneshwar Mahadev trust and the Hari madnir Sabla. The constructions carried out are piecemeal development, without adherence to the traditional and the historic architectural vocabulary of the place. At present no construction is allowed on the island, as the notification and land records of the island are under review and development of the master plan is in process.



Map &: Mapping the different samaj and thier respective dharamshalas; Source: Project team

Table) : Table showing the existing temples and shrines in Beneshwardham; Source: Project Team

S.NO.	NAME OF THE SAMAJ	TEMPLES/SHRINES
1.	Hari Mandir Trust	Temple and museum, Bhojanalaya
2.	Kshatriya Darji Samaj	Dharamshala and temple
3.	Garg Samaj	Dharamshala
4.	Bunkar Samaj	Dharamshala
5.	Teli Samaj	Dharamshala
6.	Gujarat Brahman Samaj	Dharamshala
7.	Maharishi Dhadeej Samaj	Dharamshala and temple
8.	Sri Gaud Samaj	Sri Brahma temple, Dharamshala
9.	Jogi Samaj	Dharamshala
10.	Rajput Samaj	Dharamshala
11.	Brahman Vagad Samaj	Dharamshala
12.	Sewak Samaj	Dharamshala
13.	Shivalay Samaj	Dharamshala
14.	Salvi Samaj	Dharamshala
15.	Gujjar Samaj	Dharamshala
16.	Rebari Samaj	Dharamshala
17.	Bheel Samaj	Dharamshala
18.	Adivasi Samaj	Dharamshala
19.	Soni Samaj	Dharamshala

3.3 Intangible Heritage

The association of Beneshwardham island with the mythological narrative and the connections with Mavji Maharaj, manifests into the the daily customs, rituals and festivals which are followed by the tribal community and decendants and disciples. These historical

and the mythological elements of significance also links with the managerial aspect of communities co-existing in the island, with land divisions and ownership to cater to the rights of all the sects.

Table *: Manifestation of historical and mythological narrative into daily rituals, customs and festivals

TYP HEI	E OF INTANGIBLE RITAGE	1.	BENESHWARDHAM TEMPLE	2.	HARI MANDIR TEMPLE
Α.	DAILY CUTOMS	1. 2.	Seva pooja Cremations and asthi visarjan	1.	Pooja at Hari Mandir
В.	RITUALS ARISING DUE TO THE SIGNIFICANCE	1. 2.	Kal sarp pooja on <i>amavasya</i> day Ganga pooja	1.	Pad yatra for Mavji Maharaj
C.	CELEBRATORY SIGNIFICANCE	1. 2. 3.	Mela on Magh Pournima Holi Bar- Bij fair	1.	Palkhi and Shahi snaan on Magh Pournima

3.3.1 Daily customs

A.1.1 Beneshwardham temple: Seva puja

The Beneshwar Mahadev temple has an elaborate system of daily worship and services to the deities which involve several specific ritual services i.e. *sevapooja* that starts from early morning and continued till late evening around 11.00pm. This system was introduced by the kings of Dungarpur and is continuing till date. The people assigned with the duties of *sebapuja* are called *Sebakas* (i.e. servitors to

the God). Each and every kind of service to the God is a *seba* and for each *seba* there is a *Sebaka*.

This traditional system of *Sebakas* involve morning bath of the *Linga* through *Chandan* and *kesar*. The second bath is through *bhasm* from the cremation ground. Morning Arti takes place at 5 am and the evening arti at 7pm.

A.1.2 Cremations and asthi visarjan and other funerary rituals



Photo 8: Cremation carried out by the bhil community on the river bed; Source: Project team



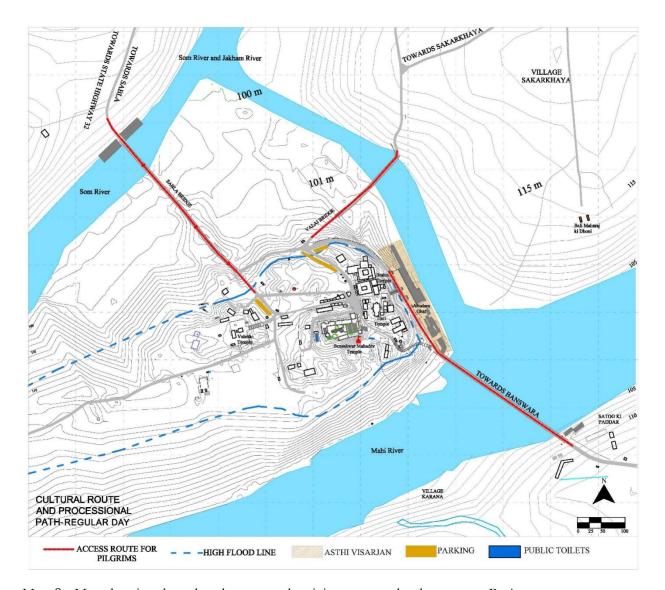
Photo 9: Private jeeps carrying people to the island through the submerged Valai bridge, Source: Project team

Owing to the significance of Beneshwardham being a sacred place (Ref: Mythological narrative) and the island being located on the confluence of three holi rivers, this place has high religious and cultural connotations within the tribal community, Bhil community of the earstwhile Vagad, to be specific (Now Dist. Dungarpur) Henec, this place is revered and has as high cultural connotation as the sacred place of Pushkar in Ajmer district. The funerary rituals are carried out by the bhil



Photo 10: Pilgrims taking a bath in the river: Source: Project team

community along the ghats of this island. Communities residing within the district arrive at this place to carry out the rituals for the deceased as Lord Shiva at Benshwardham holds a high religious value. At times when the river water is running low, creamtions also take place in the river bed. During monsoons, when the rivers are flooded, only asthi visarjan is carried out in the river and the rituals related to it. Private jeeps flock this island daily to carry out these customs.



Map &: Map showing the cultural routes and activity on a regular day; source: Project team

The above map demonstrates the three bridges taken to reach the temple (From Sabla, Valai, Sakarkhaya and Banswara). Pilgrims take private jeeps to reach the village and park For detailed map, refer to annexures.

it along the roads as demarcated in the map. Rituals take place in the temple complex and along the Abudara ghats.

3.3.2 Rituals arising due to significance:B.1.1 Kal Sarp Pooja

Beneshwar Dham is often considered as one of the spiritual and cultural sites of Vagad. The habitants of the region have immense faith in Hindu Mythology. One of the religious practices include *Kaal Sarp Yoga Pooja*.



Photo 11: The arrangements made for the Kal Sarp Pooja in the temple complex; Source: Project team

It is believed that the only way to counter these harmful effects that can ruin the life is "Kala" means time, 'Sarpa' means Serpent and "Yoga" means combination. Thus it is believed that Kala Sarpa Yoga means that the soul is caught by the Serpent of time within the axis of Karma. It reflects unusual and unexpected life-situations experienced by a person, according to his Karma of the previous birth.

through Kaal Sarp Yog. An elaborate pooja is carried out at Shiva Temple .In Vagad region, Beneshwar Mahadev is considered to be the pious home for the worshipping Lord Shiva and is an auspisious place for carryiyng Kaal Sarp Yoga Pooja. People from all over Vagad region come to Beneshwar Mahadev for this elaborate pooja. Pre-bookings are made for the pooja inside the temple complex. The procedure can be carried out at any location on the island but the pandits have to offer abhishek to the main shrine i.e. Beneshwar Mahadev without which the procedure is considered incomplete. A large number of pilgrims arrive on the day of Amavasya for the Kal Sarpa Yog and the number rises to 300-400 if the Amavasya falls on Monday when happens to be once in a year.

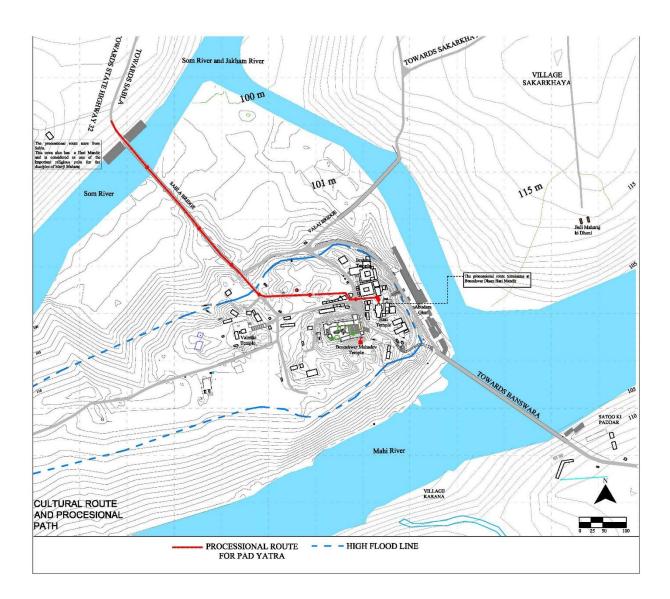


Photo 12: A kal sarp pooja in progress at the Beneshwardham temple complex; Source: Project team

B.2.1 Pad yatra for Mavji Maharaj

The pad yatra for Mavji Maharaj is held on Maagh Pournima (January-February). It originates from the Hari Mandir in Sabla. Around 10,000 followers and disciples of Mavji Maharaj flock to Sabla to be a part of this pad yatra. From the Hari Mandir, the disciples start on foot towards the island of Beneshwardham, to visit and pay their repsect

to the Hari Mandir in the island. This procession is followed by lunch and some other community programmes and visiting the Benshwardham Mahadev temple.. In the evening, the disciples leave on a return journey to Hari Mandir in Sabla again. Few of them stay at the dharmshala in Sabla and others return back to their villages.



Map & . Processional for pad yatra for Mavji Maharaj; Source: Project team

3.3.3 Celebratory significance

The annual fair at Beneshwardham, in its present form is actually a merger of two fairs: one which used to be held in honour of Beneshwar Mahadev (Lord Shiva) and another fair which started after the construction of the Vishnu temple by Jankunwari, daughter-in-law of Mavji. It is

predominantly a tribal fair with more than half of the congregation consisting of Bhils. They revere Beneshwar Mahadev as well as Mavji. The majority of the gathering is from the districts of Dungarpur, Udaipur and Banswara of Rajasthan.

C.1.1 Fair on Magh Pournima

Five days each year, in the month of February following the Hindu calendar dates from Magh Shukla Ekadashi to Magh Shukla Purnima, the tranquil, green deltaic island of Beneshwar Dham transforms itself into an almost unrecognizably colorful and vibrant sensory feast. Thronging with pilgrims and abuzz with life, the island comes alive during this span of time as devotees, largely from the Bhil tribe, come from places as near as Sabla and as far as Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to pay homage to the presiding deity of the island - Beneshwar Mahadev (literally translating from the local Vagdi language to "Lord of the Delta") a manifestation of Lord Shiva, as well as the Temple dedicated to Mavji. A living display of Rajasthan's effervescent heritage, this fair is significant not only in the Vagad region but revered across Rajasthan as a pilgrimage comparable to those of Prayag and Varanasi, and referred to as the "Pushkar of Vagad" and "Kumbh of the Vanvasis".

The Beneshwar fair is also organized on this sacred land in the remembrance of Sant Mavji. The mela started ever since the rule of

Maharawal Askaran Sahib. The celebrations starts a week before *Magh Poornima*, hundreds of devotees belonging to Mavji community begin to arrive and camp on the grounds of Beneshwar Dham singing harmonies and sonorous rhythms. Beneshwar Dham is indeed a treasure with the confluence of three holy rivers, three Gods and three deeds (holy bath, head tonsure and a dip in water).

The origin of the fair is attributed to the "pranpratishtha" of the idol that was performed on the same date here long ago, during the establishment Lakshminarayan Temple by Aje and Vaje, disciples of Mavji, the highly revered local saint who is believed to be an incarnation of Vishnu. To commemorate this event, on Magh Shukla Ekadashi, the "Mathadhish" priest arrives at the fairground in a procession from Sabla, along with an idol of Mavji. After the Mathadhish has taken a ceremonial dip in the waters circumscribing the island of Rivers Som, Jakhm and Mahi, it is believed to become more sanctified, thereby inducing nearly ten lakhs of devotees to bathe in it. In addition to taking the holy dip that is believed to rid one of all sins, some devotees also

perform final rites of passage for their close ones in the Abudara Ghat of the island.

While the fair is underway, the temple of Beneshwar Mahadev remains open to pilgrims from dawn to midnight, and elaborate "aarti"s are performed five times a day to the accompaniment of firelight, music and offerings of rice, wheat, ghee, jiggery and coconut. While spirituality reigns in the highest points of the island where the temples are located, the rest of the island, particularly the portion stretching from the northern to the eastern tip immerses itself in economic exchange. Rows of shops, particularly photo studios, start making the presence of the fair felt from the three approach bridges themselves from Sabla, Valai and Banswara Eager to participate in the respectively. spiritual aspects of the fair, pilgrims often wade directly into the river from the shallow bridges itself, only to reappear at the ghats, and then make their way on to the shops. On offer is a diverse array of artifacts ranging from iron implements, utensils, woodwork, musical instruments, traditional weaponry, jewelry, clothing, mirrors, cane items, pottery, food items, and toys. While some items, such as jewelry and plastic wares are sourced from the city, the iron implements, utensils, woodwork, musical instruments, weapons, pottery and cane articles are often made by locals using traditional knowledge, material and skillsets, customized to individual buyers' requirements on site.

Each vendor has their designated spot where they set up their stalls year after year. While the larger shops selling more expensive goods and paying tax to the Mela Committee occupy the central fairground, the smaller shops radiate outwards to the fringes where they merge into the temporary settlements that become home during the period of the fair to all the shopkeepers offering wares at the fair. The most humble shops become the very façade of the hutment as the living quarter and workshop is visible beyond. With only two service blocks in the entire fairground, needless to say, the living conditions are deplorable and open defecation is a rampant problem, causing particular concern as it is the same contaminated water that the devotees bathe in. As the day fades, the outermost ring of the fairground comes to life as the ferris wheels, carousels, performance rinks and other rides hum into activity. The tribals add to the celebration with the bonfires that they light, folk songs and dances that they perform, and the gymnastic feats that they achieve.



Photo: Temporary shops as seen on site, set up during the fair



Photo: Shops near the temple chowk selling daily necessity items, fancy jewellery



Photo: Gathering of followers of Sri Mavji Maharaj



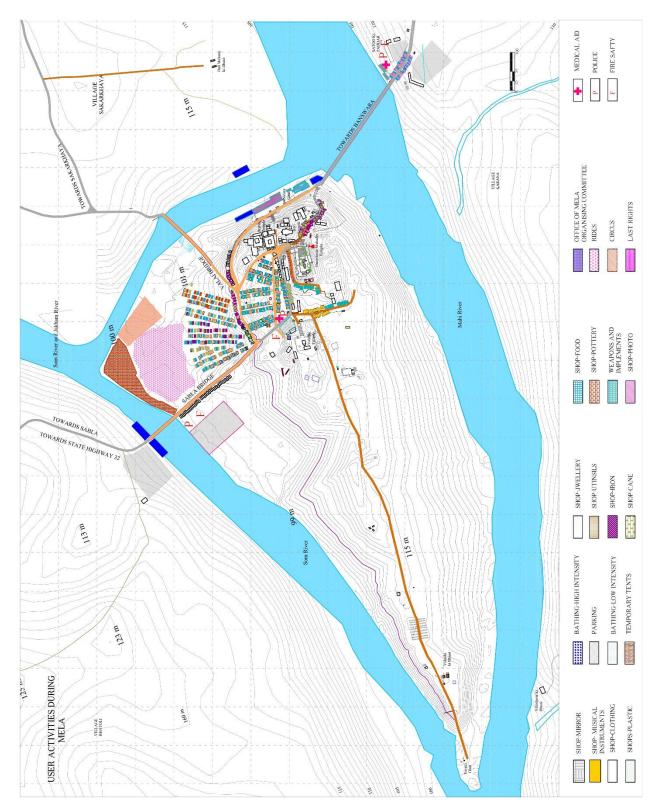
Photo: traders selling equipments for agriculture, etc.



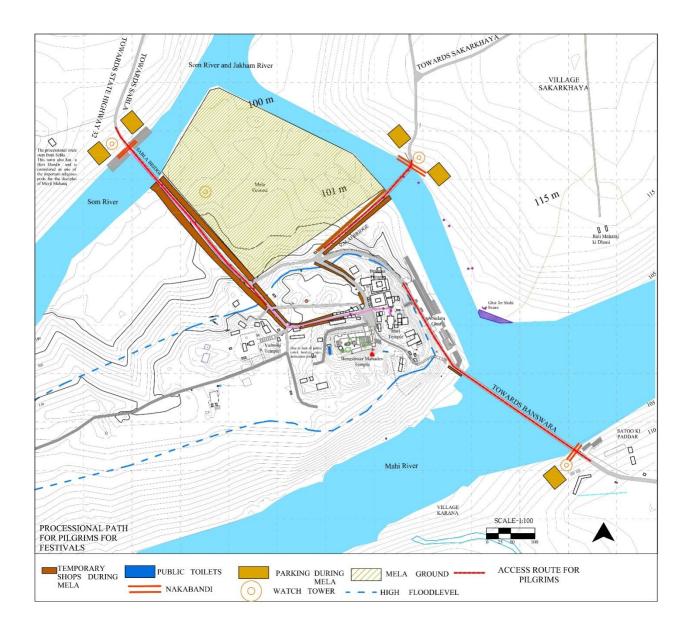
Photo: Shops selling crafts wares



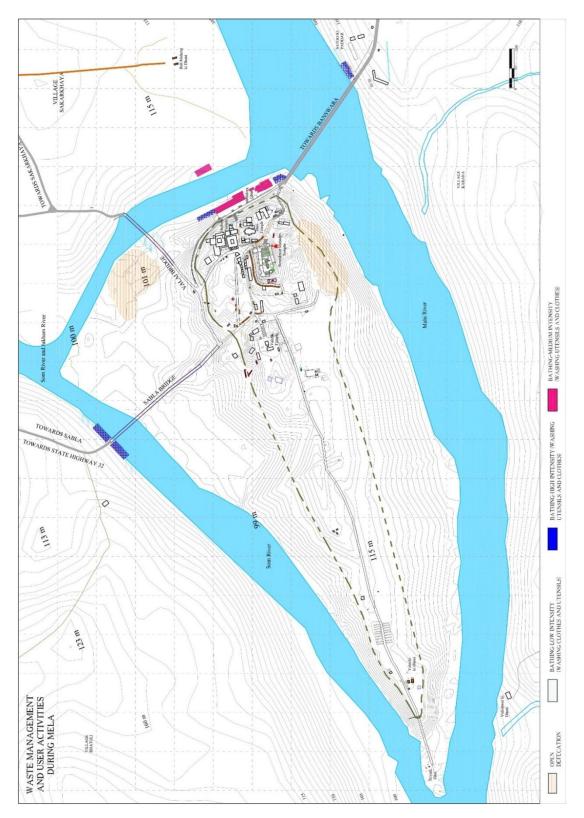
Photo: shops selling refreshments and drinks fro the pilgrims



Map &: Mapping of user amenities and temporary provisions installed on the island for the pilgrims during the Magh Pournima; Source: Project team



Map ' \$ Map showing the precessional path taken by the pilgrims to enter theisland and reach teh temple; source: Project team



Map '% to high concentration of pilgrims visiting the place and allied activities such as asthi visarjan, bathing and washing clothes; Source: Project team

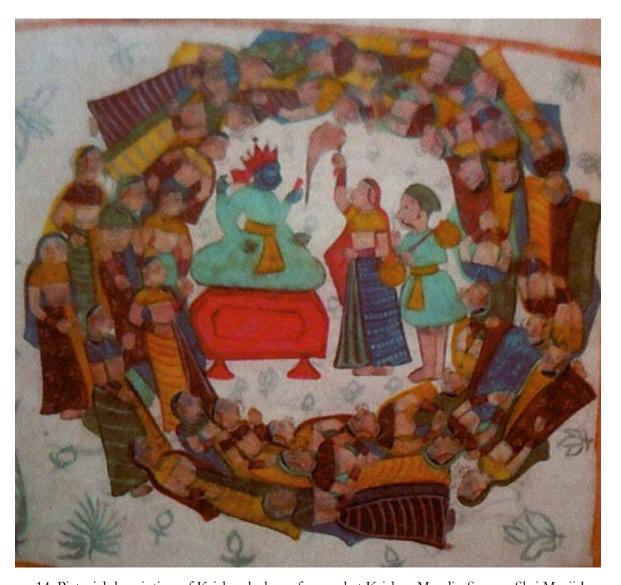


Image 14: Pictorial description of Krishna leela perfeormed at Krishna Mandir; Source: Shri Mavji Jeevan darpan mei Jaankhti Shri Krishnaleela





Photo 14: (left to right): Beneshwar fair at Beneshwar Dham; Source: Google

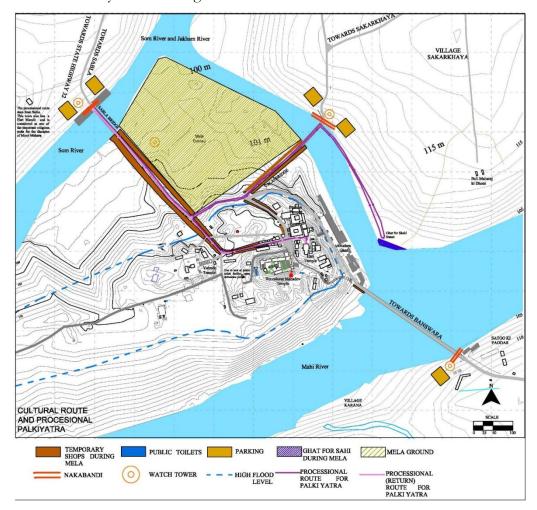
C.1.2 Bar-Bij Fair

Bar- Bij Fair is held one month after Diwali on the occasion of Bar-Bij, this is one of the most important celebrations of the district. The Bhils in their traditional costumes sing and dance. Akshaya, Tritiya and Chaitra Krishna are the main festivals of the farmers.

C.2.1 Palkhi yatra and Shahi Snaan (Royal Bath) Sri Mavji Maharaj, the present descendant:

Sri Mavji Maharaj was the first*mahant* of Beneshwar. His seat at Sabla is famous as Maninda Math. This is why descendant of Mavji is brought to Beneshwar Dham in a palanquin in the form of a procession on Magh Purnima. He stays there during the fair.

He goes to have a bath atsangam. 'Abudhara'. After this, it is believed that the water becomes sacred and that is why people begin to have bath only after the 'mahant' has done so.



Map '2: Processional path taken for the Palkhi yatra of Mavji Maharaj, proceeding towards the Harimandir in the island from Sabla.; Source: Project source

3.3.4 Management Structures

3.3.4.1 Beneshwardham temple: Madir ki pali(turn)

The Mandir ki Pali is a cyclical system of service to the temple that is shared by the families of Pujariji who was appointed by Maharawal Askarnaji on a rotational basis, changing every 365 days. The diagram illustrates the system of seva puja. This right to seva is divided with in the families, in case of many descendents, who divide their share within 365 days. This cycle repeats after all the

descendent families have served their period of seva at the temple.

In order to better understand this system, it is imperative to understand the history of the Poojaris. According to the hearsay, the ancestors of today's servitors were appointed by Maharawal Askaranji and were given the *sewa-pooja* of Beneshwar Mahadev. Rituals arising due to the significance.

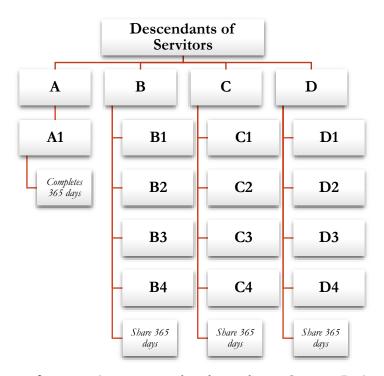


Image 15: System of seva puja amongst the descendants; Source: Project team and community consultations

3.3.4.2 Beneshwar Mahadev Trust

The management system of the Beneshwar Mahadev temple is managed by a trust called Beneshwar Dham Trust registered under Devasthan which was formed by Maharawal Laxman Singh in year 1985. The trust id refereed to as Beneshwar Dham Trust and

comprises of seven permanent members, one president, two vice-president, one secretary, one treasurer and thirt-one committee members. The patron of the Baneshwar Mahadev trust is H.H. Maharawal Dungarpur.

The seven permanent members are elected on the basis of voting of the 31 committee members. The position is not hereditary. These seven permanent members then choose the President of the Beneshwar Dham Trust. Then President along with seven committee members choose the Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer for the trust.

The trust acts as a care-taker for the 215 *bheega* of the land under Beneshawar Mahdev and President holds the decision making power in

consultation with the other members of the trust in al the matters related to the 215 *bheega* of the land.

As a regulation, no construction of any of the Samaj can be carried out in the 215 *bheega* of Beneshwar Dham. If one wishes to carry some construction, a performa needs to sign stating that one will not claim the ownership of the land in future.and will be under Beneshwar Mahadev.

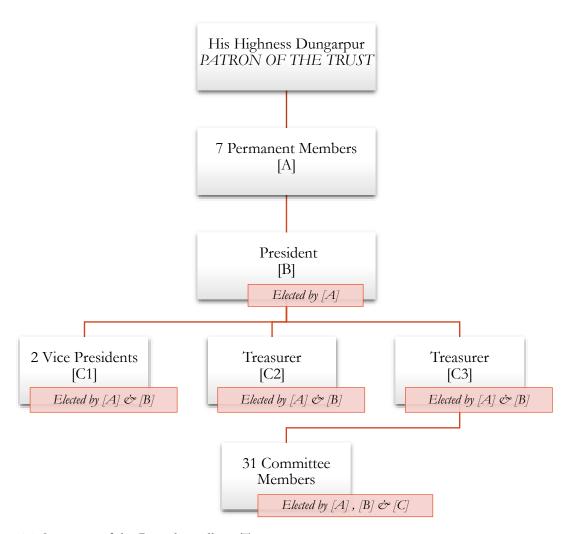


Image 16: Structure of the Beneshwardham Trust

3.3.4.3 Krishna Temple

The management follows a hereditary system. The descendants of Mavji Maharaj are taking forward the preachings and principles of Mavji Maharaj and are considered the incarnation of Lord Krishna.

At present Shri Achyutanandji, the ninth descendant holds the position of Peethadheeshwar and is taking the name of Mavji Maharaj forward.

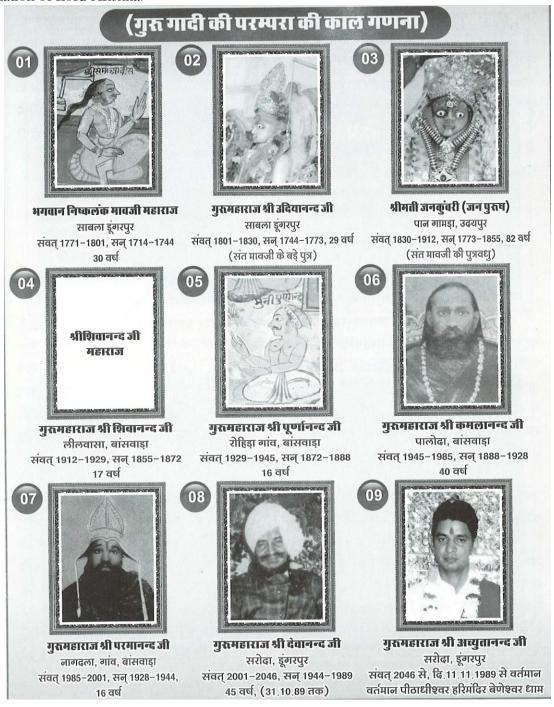


Image 17: The descendants of Mayji Maharaj; Source: Sri Krishna leela by Ravindra Pandya

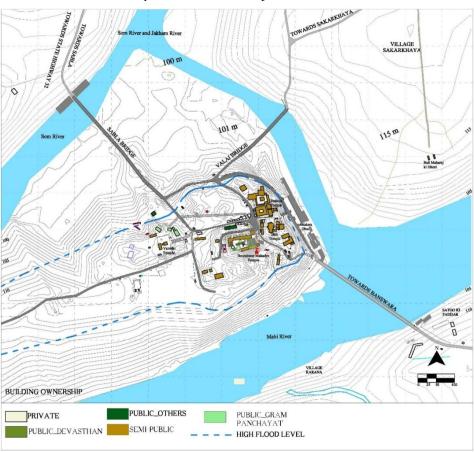
3.3.4.4 Land ownership:

The mythological and the historical narrative has translated into the cultural and religious, celebratory and management rights of the sects and followers of the Beneshwardham Mahadev temple and the Hari mandir under Sri Mavji Maharaj. These rights are evedent in land holdings in the name of these two sects. At present the island is divided under the two major land holdings (refer to the map below) no construction is allowed on the island without permission from the Beneshwardham Trust and the Hari Mandir trust. The revenue collected from shops on the island goes to the respective trust as per the land holdings.

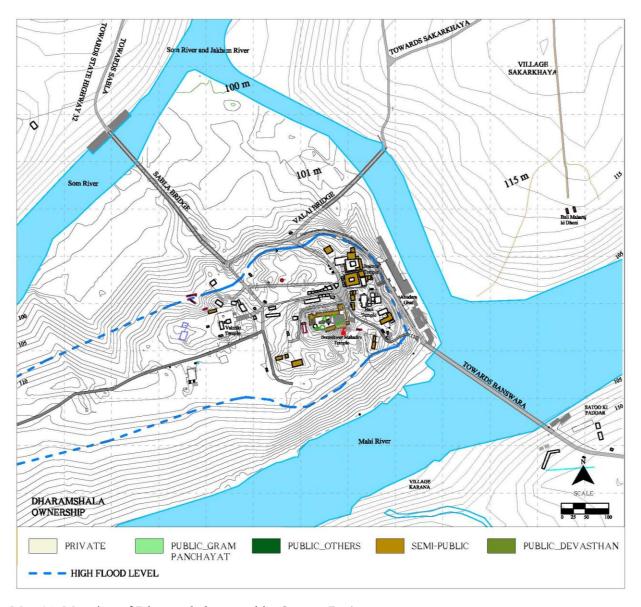
The festival in Beneshwardham has been organized by the Daulpura Gram Panchayat, Tehsil Sabla, since the last 30 years. The

festival does not have a allocated grand budget, hence the daulpura panchayt arranges for funds. The shops which are set in the mela ground and the vicinity, the rent collected from these is collected by the daulpura gram panchayat as a part of the funds to manage the festival, supply electricyt, water supply, sanitation etc.

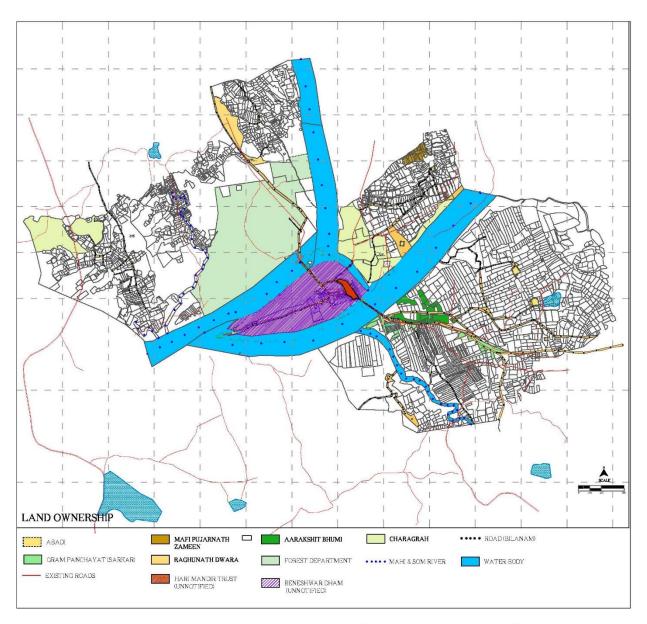
The island of Beneshwar dham is not a notified village, hence, it has not khasra records of ownership. Sabla was declared as a tehsil in 2015. Since then, the beneshwardham landholdings have been divided and the notification of land ownership is in process. The following map shows the khasra record prepared for the island, which is still in process.



Map 33: Mapping the building ownership on the island; Source: Project team



Map 34: Mapping of Dharamshal ownership; Source: Project team



Map 35: Mapping land ownership in the island and the villages around Beneshwardham; source: Project team

The above two maps sho the pattern of land ownership, with reference to the khasra records and through community consulations. The island is under the Beneshwar temple and Hari Mandir. The land ownership map is useful in planning intervention, to analyse the land ownership and generate proposals according.

Refer to details maps in the annexures.

For any future proposals and interventions at the settlement level, it is necessary to analyse the ownership of land to identify parcels of land under public use, and provide clarity in the understanding of possible locations where innterventions can be made as part of the project without entering into land ownership litigations.

3.4 Attributes of Value

3.4.1 Settlement Level

BENES	SHWARDHAM, D	ist. DUNGARPUR	
S.No.	Value	Aspects	Attributes of Value
1	Built Fabric	Townscape	The historic fabric, narrow lanes, architectural features of the temple, dharamshalas and residences; natural features like kund and talai form the townscape value of the settlement.
		Architectural	BeneshwarMahadev is the main historical temple which has high cultural and social significance with in the island and villages around and at a regional level. The temple is approached by a series of flights, leading to a large platform, where the main temple is built. The temple is built on the Hindu temple architecture principles, with a sabha mandap and a garbha griha housing the main deity, facing the East. The main temple is accessed with few steps leading to the sabhamandap. The central sabha mandap is covered in a shallow corbelled dome structure supported over a collonaded area, square in plan. The main shrine is located at the rear end, towards the Western side of the temple, covered with a shikhara. In front of the temple, a space dedicated for the religious activities such as puja and havan, is constructred (Built in 2005). The temple complex has undergone a lot of modifications, in terms of renovation, coloring, laying of flooring, creating amenity and sit-out spaces. The Shiva temple is known to have been originally built by Askaran, the erstwhile ruler of Dungarpur state in 1510 (Vikram Samvat). Mavji's daughter-in-law, Janak Kunwari built a Krishna temple here in 1750. Brahma temple was built in 1677. Two disciples of Mavji named Aje and Vaje built the Lakshmi-Narain Temple near the confluence of rivers Som and Mahi. The 'pran- pratishtha' ceremony

			of the idols was performed on Magh Shukla Ekadashi and since then, the fair is held on this day. The large congregation that gathers here at the time of the fair pays homage to all the deities with equal reverence.
	1	l	
2	Cultural	Historic	Beneshwar Mahadev Mandir The name 'Beneshwar' is derived from the revered Shivlinga, which is kept in the Mahadev Temple in Dungarpur. "Beneshwar means the 'Master of the Delta' in the local Vagdi language and this name was given to the Shivlinga. According to folklores, once a cowherd who used to take his cattle near the jungles at Baneshwar Dham to graze once observed something strange. Every day, upon returning from the jungle, one of his cows was unable to produce milk. One day he followed the cow through the day to solve the question, and came upon an astonishing sight. The cow was standing above a shiv ling in the jungle and the milk from its udders was falling in a stream and bathing it. When he tried to move the cow away, its leg hit the shiv ling giving it its present shape.
			Sri Hari Mandir Jankunvari, the daughter-in-law of mavji Maharaj had a Shri Krishna Mandir constructed at that place in Vikram Samwat 1850. According to the inscription on the stone in the Krishna Temple in Beneshwar Dham, the construction of this temple took place in the Samvat 1850 by Jankunvari, wife of Mavji Maharaj's son Udayanand. On the stone, Udyanand and Nityanand, the sons of Mavji Maharaj are mentioned. At the same time, the name of all the four wives are also mentioned. In the interior chamber of the temple, besides the statue of the God Shri Krishna, the statues of Udayanand ji and

	Nityanand as well as the wives of mavji Maharaj is also present. Besides that, a statue of <i>janmata</i> is also present.
Religious	The biggest tribal fair is held at Beneshwar in the month of January-February. Every year the fair is held from Magh Ekadasha to Magh Purnima. The fair is at its climax on Purnima. Over ten lakh people take bath in holy water (confluence of three rivers; Som, Mahi, jakham) on this day irrespective of caste and creed. Pilgrims come from the distant parts of Rajasthan and from the states of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The week long fair represents a symbol of the confluence of cultures, cultural ties and emotional unity of three states. It is one of the the biggest pilgrimage where people in lakhs come to earn <i>Poonya'</i> by bathing. They try to repay the debt of deceased ancestors by immersing their ashes in this place. The Beneshwar fair is is also associated with Sant Mavji Maharaj. The mela started ever since the rule of Maharawal Askaran Sahib. The celebrations starts a week before <i>Magh Poornima</i> , hundreds of devotees belonging to Mavji community camps on the grounds of Beneshwar Dham singing harmonies and sonorous rhythms. Beneshwar Dham is indeed a treasure with the confluence of three holy rivers, three Gods and three deeds (holy bath, head tonsure an dlibation of water).
Associational	Sri Hari Mandir Jankunvari, the daughter-in-law of mavji Maharaj had had a Shri Krishna Mandir constructed at that place in Vikram Samwat 1850. According to the inscription on the stone in the Krishna Temple in Beneshwar Dham, the construction of this temple took place in the Samvat 1850 by Jankunvari, wife of Mavji Maharaj's son Udayanand.

			On the stone, Udyanand and Nityanand, the sons of Mavji Maharaj are mentioned. At the same time, the name of all the four wives are also mentioned. In the interior chamber of the temple, besides the statue of the God Shri Krishna, the statues of Udayanand ji and Nityanand as well as the wives of mavji Maharaj is also present. Besides that, a statue of <i>janmata</i> is also present. Connections with the Royal House of Mewar Of the Maharawals of Dungarpur who are associated with the Beneshwar Dham, the most prominent are Maharawal Askaran Sahib, Maharawal Fateh Singh, and Maharawal Laxman Singh. During their reign major transformations took place in Beneshwar Dham.
3	Social	Environmental	The island of Beneshwardham, being a naturally pristine setting, is uninhabited and has a very low foot print of built and spatial planning responsive to the nature. The planning of the settlement is responsive to the physiography, the topography of the site. Owing to the contours forming ridges and valleys, catchment areas, historically the settlement has been planned away from the catchment areas. This traditional knowledge of physiography responsive planning ensure conservation of the natural streams which feed the lakes, wells and the baoli. This planning system leads to a better informed cultural landscape. The temple, being the religious core and the centre of all the cultural and traditional activities, is located at the highest point of the island. This location is a prime aspect of the sacred geopgraphy of the area. The highest location of the temple, gives it a 360° view. Morphology of the Settlement

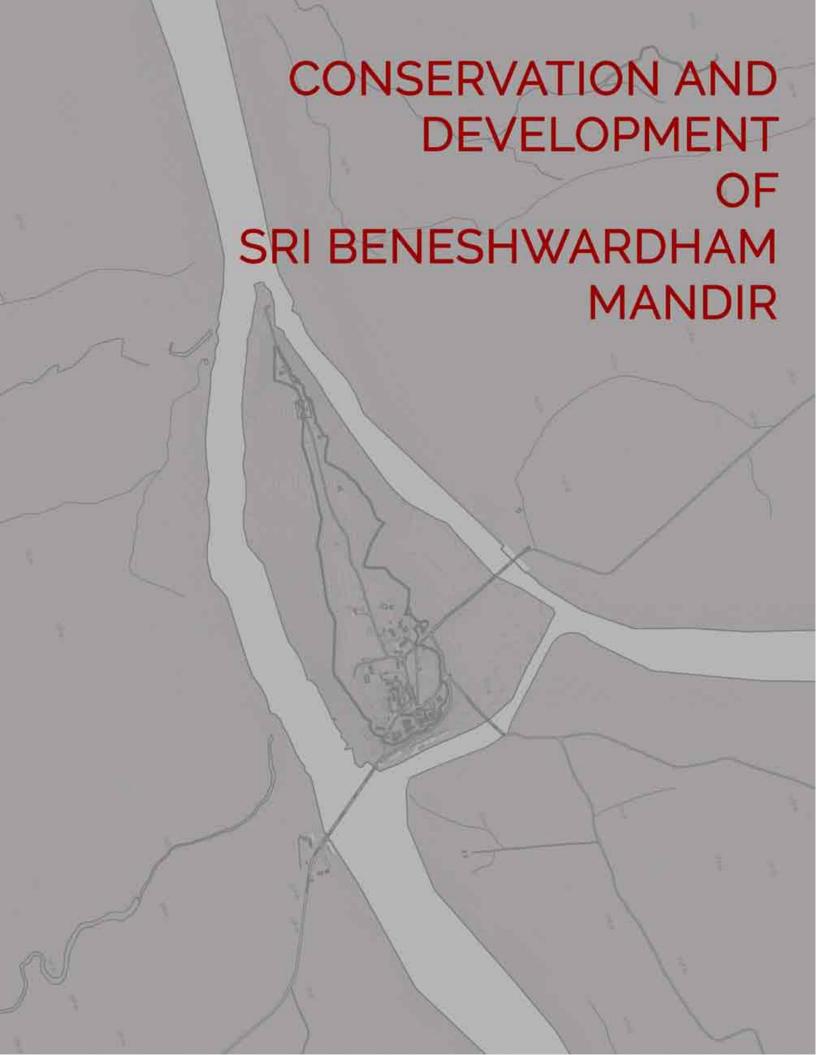
Educational	The river bed of the three rivers Som, Mahi and Jakham is sandy and the island has an undulating terrain making it unfit for agriculture. The area is not inhabited and has a very sparce foot prints of buildings, related to the religious activities. Hence, majority of the island is open and area around the Beneshwardham temple and its environs is built up with amenity spaces. This built up caters to the pilgrim activities, with ease of access and planned along the traditional activities which govern the planning of the dharamshalas, shrines and ghats and amenity areas. The traditional system of <i>osra</i> for Beneshwar Mahadev mandir and the Hari Mandir involves practices related to operation, maintenance and performance of rites and rituals with the temple. The passing down of this knowledge through generations requires verbal learning and praxis and is an important method through which the level of the engagement between the temple and the community remains constant.
	During the festivals, locals and tribals put up temporary shops around the island, on the mela ground as well as the approach roads. This is an opportunity to generate income for the local communities and can be translated into a proposal of developing a 'haat' in the area.
	Educational

3.4.2 Building Level

Sr.No. Built Components Value Component Comments Beneshwardham temple Cultural Historic Religious Associational Economic Built Fabric Townscape Architectural Cultural Historic Religious Associational Economic Cultural Historic Religious Architectural Cultural Historic Religious Architectural Cultural Historic Religious Associational Cultural Historic Religious Associational Economic Townscape Architectural Architectural Architectural Economic Townscape Architectural			BENESHWARDH			
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	3	Hari Mandir	Built Fabric	Townscape		
				Architectural		
Cultural Historic			Cultural	Historic		
Religious						
Associational				Associational		
Social Environmental			Social	Environmental		
Educational						
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4 Valmiki mandir Built Fabric Townscape	4	Valmiki mandir	Built Fabric	Townscape		

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7 Tr	riveni sangam ghat	Built Fabric	Townscape	
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s6 A	Abudara Ghat	Built Fabric	Townscape			
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		Cultural	Historic			
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			Associational			
		Social	Environmental			
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		Economic				



4. CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR SRI BENESHWARDHAM MAHADEV TEMPLE

4.1 Methodology

The temple complex of Sri Beneshwardham Mahadev is located on the highest point, in the heart of an island. The island has high cultural and religious significance. The temple is like a magnet to lakhs of pilgrims throughout the year annual fair during the Magh Purnima. Hence, to maintain and conserve this centre of reverence, it is important to develop a strategy conservation and development to cater to the increasing needs of the pilgrims and the limited carrying capacity of the temple. Measures need to be taken towards conserving the temple responsive to its historic and architectural values while considering aspirations of the pilgrims and the residents, ensure structural safety and risk preparedness during major festivals.

Conservation planning:

This Conservation Plan comprises:

- **Description** of the site and explain its setting, its current status and its historical context with elements that make up the site in the form of inventories of the cultural resource;
- Assessment of significance of the building complex, its' landscape and ecological context;

4.2 Historical and archival research

As part of the research methodology, research and documentation was undertaken of the temple and associated rituals and traditions, community consultations were carried out to • Assessment of the vulnerability of the site; •Provide recommendations in form policies and conservation interventions to protect the significance

Objectives of the conservation plan:

- Conservation approach for structural stability of the temple structure.
- Development within the premises, suggested measures for improvement of surfaces, flooring, water and electrical infrastructure, solid waste disposal. Also includes site improvement, site planning, improving visitor facilities and amenities and barrier free access.
- Visitor management plan within the temple complex during major festivals and address the needs for visitor amenities, surveillance, management and regulation.
- Improvement measures for pujari residences and toilets and resting areas.
- Specifications for materials & processes to be adopted for conservation.
- Risk preparedness plan including evacuation plan during emergency, security needs (especially during fairs & festivals) based on the analysis of the carrying capacity of the temple complex

acquire information regarding the main shrine and the temple complex. Community consultations were helpful to identify the social and cultural significance of the temple at local as well as regional level and also to comprehend awareness about the structure its history and evolution within the surroundings and with respect to the aspirations of the community.

In the past, several interventions have been undertaken inorder to 'beautify the temple' and to improve access to it. Interventions to the temple and its surroundings have been undertaken by the local communities as well as the management authority. The addition of certain spaces such as amenity areas for pujaris, bhog and Prasad, pavilion havan kund in front of the main temple, construction of staircases and alterations to the temple surfaces, during expansion of the original

temple is evident. Many dharamshalas are built by different samaj (communities / clans) at a level lower than the temple courtyard level. Due to this expansion, the main courtyard of the temple complex has amplified with additions of dharamshala as terraces contribute to the floorspace of the temple. Hence, to document the changes brought about in the past and to identify and to assess the impact of these alterations and interventions archival research was required to undertaken. However. for Sri he Beneshwardham temple, archival drawings were not available. Hence, community consultations and visual inspections, informed the understanding of chronological expansion inform the conservation plan.

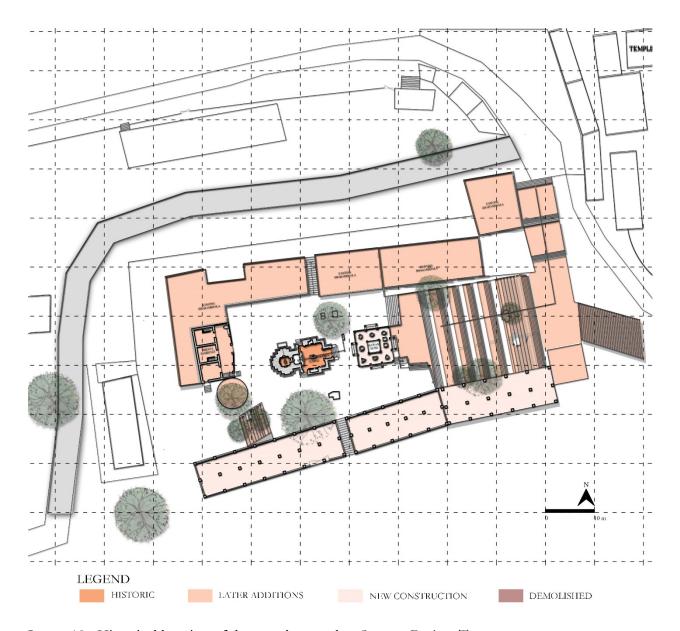


Image 18: Historical layering of the temple complex; Source: Project Team

The above map indicates the chronological development of the temple complex. The oldest core is the main shrine of Sri Beneshwardham. The amenity area for *pujari* and *havan kund* are added later. Dharamshalas are built at later dates. This documentation of chronology is important to demonstrate the

alterations brought about in the temple complex and extent of the original structure that exists on site. This map is generated through visual inspection, design analysis and community consultation. Many changes have been made to the historic complex with the temple as possibly the only historic core intact.

4.3 Philosophy and principles for conservation

The underlying principles and assessment approach for the preparation of the Conservation Plan are described in the Burra Charter (1999)

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place, and its setting.

Preservation means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration

Restoration means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material.

Adaptation means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

Use means the functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place

Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance

Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the conservation of significant fabric. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

The overarching goal of the conservation exercise is protection of cultural and natural properties of heritage significance. This cultural and natural heritage in turn represents resources which generate economic activities such as religious tourism and pilgrimage and the accrual of benefits for the local communities living in proximity to or associated with the building and site with historic and heritage connotation.

4.4 Statement of significance

Assessing the significance of a heritage asset, such as that of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev Ji Temple, lies at the very heart of The assessment approach used in this study essentially involves making value assessment about why and what aspects of the temple complex is significant. Understanding the

importance of the temple defines the way in which decisions can be made about the protection, conservation and management of the structure and its setting, from current practices into future. Consideration is given to both the overall temple and its complex as

well as the individual elements and infrastructure within the temple complex.

The island of Beneshwar Dham is situated within the boundaries of the historically eminent princely State of Dungarpur - a region in south-eastern boundary of Rajasthan, also known as Vagar or Vagad - founded by Rawal Veer Singh in the mid-14th Century and ruled thenceforth by his successors; under British East India Company's Protection from 1818 C.E. till 1970 C.E, when title-hood was abolished in independent India. The Royal family of Dungarpur claim descent from the elder branch of the Sisodiyas, the younger branch of which forms the Royal House of Mewar in Udaipur, and hold a place of paramount prestige in the history of Rajasthan as champions amidst a history of strife with the Mughals, Marathas and Bhils. The Temple of Beneshwar Mahadeva was established by Maharawal Askaran Sahib in the late 16th Century and is now considered a pilgrimage of paramount importance in the sacred geography of Rajasthan, particularly to the followers of Mavji Maharaj of Maharaj Pant who lives in the island itself. The Temple itself sits at the highest point of the sparsely populated, verdant island of Beneshwar Dham island cradled by Rivers Mahi, Som and Jakham. The historic built fabric of the settlement is planned around the foot of the temple, with the presence of a multitude of temples, shrines and dharamshalas are connected around it by a network of lanes and by lanes following the natural ridges and valleys, opening up to form chowks and nodes.

Historicity is not confined to the built footprints here, but spread across the settlement as a larger cultural landscape encompassing heritage both natural and cultural, tangible and intangible.

Nature and Culture - Tangible and Intangible

According to local beliefs, Beneshwar Dham came into existence when Vishnu in his Vaman Avatar sought audience with Maharaia Bali, asked for three foot length measures of land, and after occupying both earth and sky with his first two feet, placed his third feet on the proud King's head, crushing it and causing a depression that created the holy Abu Dara Ghat of Beneshwar Dham. However, of the many legendary character that are associated with the temple through the rich tradition of oral history carried down generations by the locals, the first individual whose existence is ascertained in history is Maharawal Askaran Sahib of Dungarpur during whose reign the Beneshwar Temple was established documented in the stone inscription within the temples sanctum sanctorum. connection makes the earliest dates available to position the temple in history as sometime in the late 16th Century.

The built heritage components in Beneshwar Dham comprises elements of historic, social, cultural, architectural, artistic, associational and environmental significance. The geographical location makes it a cultural landscape. Spatial configuration demonstrates responsiveness to the distinctive physiographic features that have informed the planning principles, and values of cultural association to landscape.

	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE										
						VALUES					
ZONE	BUILDING/ STRCUTURE	HISTORIC	ARCHITECTURAL	ASSOCIATIONAL	SPIRITUAL	INTANGIBLE	SOCIAL	EDUCATIONAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL	SPATIAL
	OD.	HIGH		HIGH	HIGH		HIGH	HIGH			
TEMPLE SRI BENESHWAR DHAM					MEDIUM						
	Dimin		LOW						LOW	LOW	LOW

Table 7: Statement of significance and values of the Sri Beneshwardham Mahadev temple; Source: Project team

Historic value

The origin of temple is related to the mythological story of Raja Bali and Lord Vaman. (Ref. Chapter 2.)

The Shiva temple is known to have been originally built by Askaran, the erstwhile ruler of Dungarpur state in 1510 (Vikram Samvat). Mavji's daughter-in-law, Janak Kunwari built a Krishna temple here in 1750. Brahma temple was built in 1677. Two disciples of Mavji named Aje and Vaje built the Lakshmi-Narain Temple near the confluence of rivers Som and Mahi.

Architectural value

The temple complex of Sri Beneshwardham Mahadev is the main historical complex and possesses high cultural and social significance, both within the settlement and at a regional level. The temple is built following the principles of Hindu Temple Architecture and includes a sabha mandap (hall way) preceding the garbha griha (sanctum sanctorum) housing the deity. Apart from the main garbha griha, there are two alcoves on either side of the

inner sabha griha, between the sabha mandapa and the garbha griha.

The name Maru Gurjara has its genesis in the fact that during ancient times, Rajasthan and Gujarat had similarities in ethnic, cultural and political aspects of the society. Ancient name of Rajasthan was Marudesh while Gujarat was called Gurjarata. 'Maru Gurjara art' literally means 'art of Rajasthan'

Associational value

Of the Maharawals of Dungarpur who are associated with the Beneshwar Dham, the most prominent are Maharawal Askaran Sahib, Maharawal Fateh Singh, and Maharawal Laxman Singh. During their reign major transformations took place in Beneshwar Dham.

Spiritual value, Intangible value

The aspect of heritage surpasses the tangible built fabric and includes also the intangible.

The Beneshwar fair, Maha kumb of the Bhil samaj, is also associated with Sant Mavji Maharaj. The *mela* started ever since the rule

of Maharawal Askaran Sahib. The celebrations starts a week before *Magh Poornima*, hundreds of devotees belonging to Mavji community camps on the grounds of Beneshwar Dham singing harmonies and sonorous rhythms. Beneshwar Dham is indeed a treasure with the confluence of three holy rivers, three Gods and three deeds (holy bath, head tonsure and dlibation of water).

Social value, Educational value

The traditional system of *osra* for Beneshwar Mahadev mandir and the Hari Mandir involves practices related to operation, maintenance and performance of rites and rituals with the temple. The passing down of this knowledge through generations requires verbal learning and praxis and is an important method through which the level of the engagement between the temple and the community remains constant.

Economic value

During the festivals, locals and tribals put up temporary shops around the island, on the mela ground as well as the approach roads. This is an opportunity to generate income for the local communities and can be translated into a proposal of developing a 'haat' in the area.

Environmental value

Conjoining culture and nature, the settlement of Beneshwardham requires comprehension as an associative cultural landscape moving beyond the precincts of the temple by virtue of the intrinsic relationship that it displays with the topographical setting of the area. This aspect can be valued on accounts of both religious, artistic and socio-cultural associations with natural elements.

Spatial configuration

The arrangement and the location of the main temple on the highest point on the island, gives a 360 °view of the island and the river and its confluence. This is an important component of the sacred geography of the temple. The temple and ancillary shrines and the ghats are located close to each other and accessible, within walking distance. Hence, majority of concentration of the pilgrims are witnessed to the east of the island.

4.5 Architectural description and documentation

Sri Beneshwardham Mahadev temple

The temple complex is located at a high level, with reference to the topography and contours of the land in the settlement. The temple courtyard is approached through a series of steps, flanked by newly built dharamshalas, and waiting areas built on either sides. The monumental flight of steps preceding the temple courtyard has been significantly altered with many later addition. The spatial configuration of this place is not

striking, due to absence of architectural elements.

In the main temple courtyard, the main shrine of Sri Beneshwardham is located in the center along with modern interventions. These additions are by way of building of a pavilion to house the *havan kund*, a congregational space, water tank, platforms for puja, etc. The temple has been painted and decorated from

the inside changing the historic fabric. The additions made to the complex are seemingly ad hoc without a common architectural vocabulary. Several ancillary buildings have been built along the lower part of the hill to house activities of the pilgrims.

The temple is built following the principles of Hindu Temple Architecture and includes a sabha mandap (hall way) preceding the garbha griha (sanctum sanctorum) housing the deity. The colonnaded Sabha Mandap in square in plan, its shallow dome roof supported over 8 columns in stone and the main wall of the garbhagriha.

Towards the west is a complex, which acts as a congregational area for visitors, pilgrims and the temple's servitors.

The external and internal facades of the temple building have been altered and the original surfaces are obliterated due to these alterations. The vertical surfaces of the walls are painted with oil paint, whereas the walls of the *garbhagriha* are fixed with mirror embellishments. The choice of materials, design and placement need to be reconsidered as they do not conform to the aesthetics of the traditional fabric.

It is possible to recover the historic fabric to some extent based on careful consideration of the original form and design and recent interventions. The reversibility of modern interventions require to be considered based on an assessment of the impact of the interventions if the retained and impact due to removal. Removal of extremely strong materials such as cement based renders from fragile surfaces of stone or lime based renders can cause further damage to the structural condition of the historic building. Further removal of oil based paints with strong paint can have a detrimental impact on porous stone surfaces below.

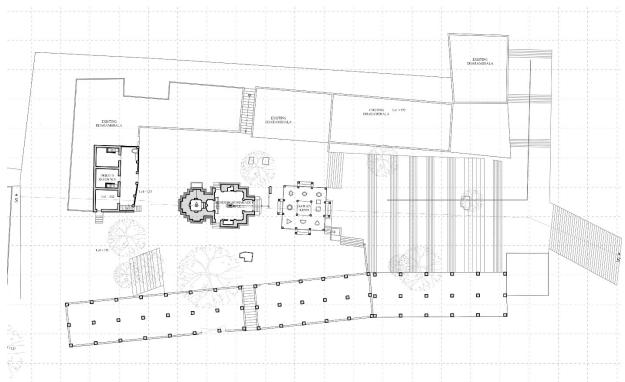


Image 19: Architectural documentation: Site plan; Source: Project team

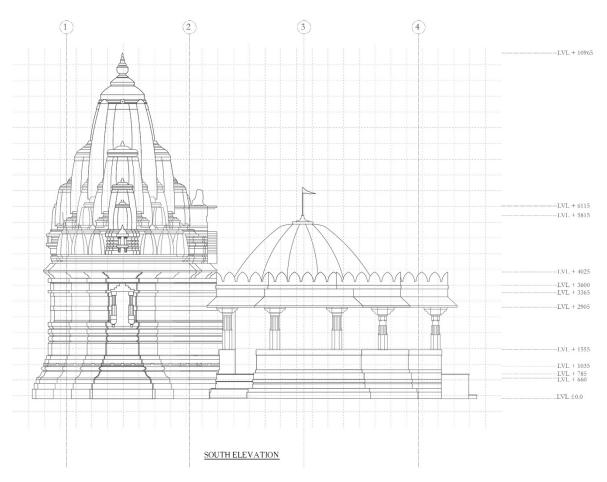


Image 20: Architectural documentation: Temple section; Source: Project team

Sri Beneshwardham Mahadev Temple Chowk

The temple chowk has the main Sri Beneshwardham temple, the Sri Harimandir temple and other shrines and dharamshalas. The chowk is devoid of a distinctive spatial configuration, and structures are constructed without prior planning inter relationships

between each other or to the natural setting. The architectural design doesnot conform to the traditional design or architectural vocabulary.

The present usage:

- Access for Sri Hari Mandir, bhojanalaya and the museum dedicated to Sri Mavji Maharaj and other shrines of samaj, present in the chowk.
- Used as parking for two wheelers, four wheelers by shop owners and locals.
- Active use of the edges of the courtyard with informal activities. The chowk is lined with shops, Public and privately owned. These shops cater to pilgrims, selling religious goods used for the worship and eateries.

4.6 Activity mapping ñ6Ë Ë ö+ÿÿ ÿ Ë ô ÿ Ë

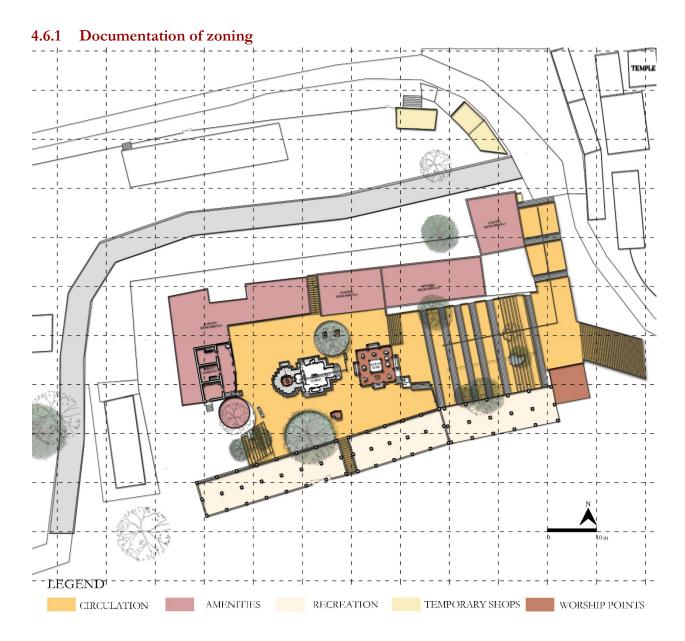


Image 21: Zoning of the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team

The above map is the documentation of zoning based on use of buildings and open spaces .. The area delineated as Recreation Zone/ circulation covers an array of diverse activities. It is used by *pujaris* for their meetings; it is used for congregation and the

singing of devotional songs, group dances, community space for celebrating festivals and also for the performance of personal meditative chants and prayers. Few rooms within the temple complex are used as a *bhandar* (storage).

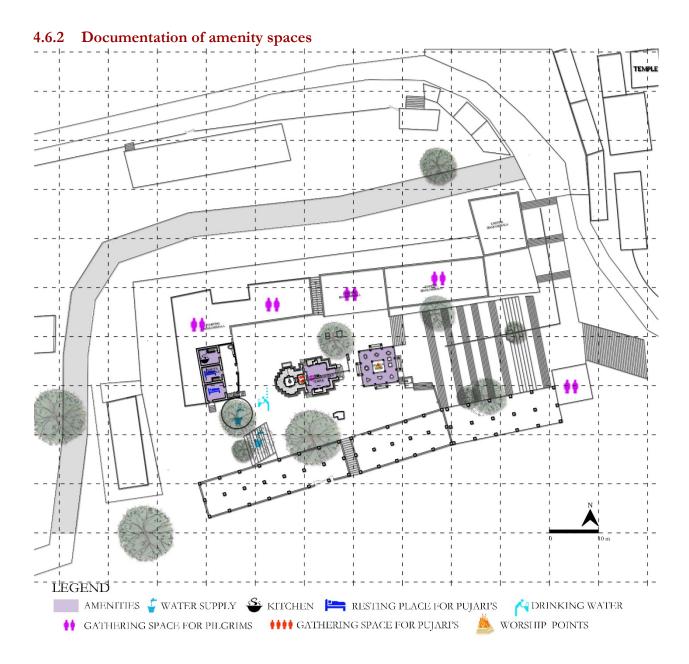


Image 22: Mapping of existing amenity spaces in the temple complex and chowk; Source: Project Team

The temple complex hosts a range of amenity areas such as:

Recreational area/ amenity space: The new construction dedicated for activities of Prasad, bhog resting for pujaris, interpretation areas, etc.

Vishram griha: Theses areas are the resting spaces for the pujaris. As per the osra system,

the Pujari in charge is not allowed to leave the temple complex. Hence, facilities of resting, bathrooms ad toilets facilities are provided within the complex.

Hawan kund: A new structure built for

Dharamshalas: This area has been recently developed by the local community to create a

space for collective activities during mela, like *bhajan* and singing religious songs, dancing. A stainless steel pole with light fixtures is installed on the flooring. The flooring is

redone in decorative design in marble. This area has a high social value and is used for gathering, dancing (traditional dance form: *gher*) during major festivals.

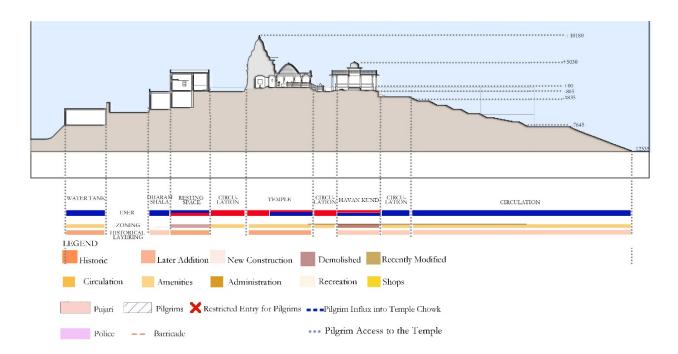


Image 23: Section 1 showing historical layering and zoning and user analysis; Source: Project Team The above sections indicate the zoning, amenity and recreational areas and the users-pujaris of pilgrims. It can be observed that few areas are dominated by the either.

4.7 Mapping of visitor infrastructure

Table 8: Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project team

	BENESHWARDHAM: Visitor Infrastructure Matrix / Visitor Management Checklist								
Sr. no.	Infrastructure	Photographs/ Illustrations	Good condition	Poor condition	Absent	Description			
TEN	TEMPLE LEVEL								
1.	Signage				٧	Few signage are painted on the walls.			

2.	Lockers			٧	No provision of lockers.
3.	Shoe Racks			٧	No show rack facilities, all the shoes are kept at the main entrance of the temple.
4.	Security System			٧	No CCTV provision.
5.	Drinking Water		٧		Water tank installed on the courtyard. Four supply connections within the island.
6.	Electrical systems (safety)		٧		Many loose wires are hanging the temple complex for supply of electricity in the main temple. Light fixtures are installed in unplanned manner.
7.	Kitchen (Rasoda)			٧	Absent
8.	Toilets			٧	Absent
9.	Illumination		٧		Few tube lights and spot lights are installed on the walls and the shikhar of the temple. Most of the electrical lighting fixtures are not working.
10.	Interpretation		٧		A board is installed in the temple complex, narrating the history of temple.
11.	Seating/ Waiting Area		٧		Dedicated area absent. Sabhagriha has few seat outs which are sued by pilgrims and pujaris.
12.	Barrier Free Design			٧	The main entrance of the temple is through a series of steps; Ramps are missing.
	MPLE PRECIN	ICT LEVEL			
13.	Signage			٧	Absent
14.	Drinking Water			٧	Absent
15.	Parking			٧	No dedicated parking area present.
16.	Bollards			٧	Absent
17.	Paved Pedestrian Areas			٧	Absent

18.	Landscape Interventions (particularly for shading)		٧	Absent
19.	Street Lights		٧	Absent
20.	Benches		٧	Absent
21.	Kiosks for Puja Ingredients' Sale	٧		Temple chowk are lined with shops selling religious goods, food and other common goods.
22.	Hoarding Policy		٧	Absent
23.	Road widening for risk preparedness	٧		The lanes around the temple range from 1 m to 7 m.
24.	Toilets	٧		Toilets are present at the rear side of the temple. Dharamshalas have toilets, which are built by samaj.
25.	Changing Rooms near the Kund		٧	No changing rooms available
26.	Barrier Free Design		٧	No ramps, indication of change in surfaces, hand rails, etc. are present on site.

4.8 Material extant:

Based on detailed inspection of site and the temple enclosure, the following materials have been identified and documented. (Refer Annexures)

Following is the comprehensive list of materials:

Flooring: Local stone; Sandstone, Marble; clay bricks, ceramic tiles, kota stone, granite, RCC

Walls: Original local stone, marble, clay bricks; wood

Columns: Local stone; Sandstone, Marble, RCC

Roof: Local stone; Sandstone, Marble, RCC

Surface treatment: Lime wash, oil paint, cement and enamel paint, mirror embellishments, ceramic tiles, china mosaic, cement mortar.

Doors/ Windows/Railings/ Grills: Stainless steel, brass and other metals, wood.

Other infrastructure: Electric fixtures and PVC conduits, water pipes is plastic, steel, PEX, PVC, Iron grating for rain water

channels, stone- PVC spouts for rain water drainage.

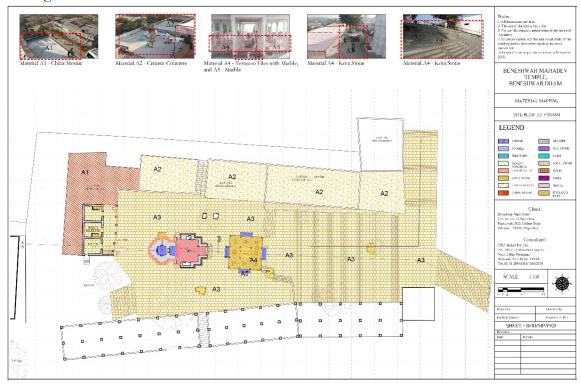


Image 24: Material Mapping: Site plan; Source: Project team

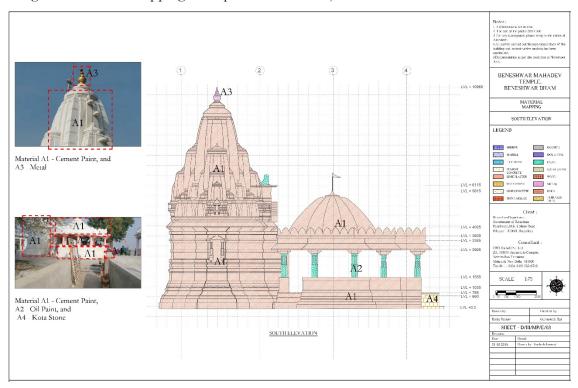


Image 25: Material Mapping: Temple section; Source: Project team

(Refer: Annexures for detailed material mapping drawings)

4.9 Condition mapping

Mapping the condition of the temple includes recording of structural issues, finishes and condition of the services within the structures. These highlighted material applications, later additions and alterations, structural decay disintegration, problemsand techniques, change in construction detrimental deteriorating conditions, factors bearing negative impact on state of conservation, etc. Also, use and condition of of electrical services, storm water and surface drainage and sewage and solid waste disposal are key issues in case of living sites. In most cases interventions are carried out in piecemeal and as per the requirements and felt needs and aspirations of the community, hence are adhoc in many cases and do not potential damages (E.g. rising anticipate dampness and water ingress due to unchannelized surface drains, removal of historic surface treatments with unsuitable materials, damaging the original surface and motifs, fire hazards due to unplanned electrical fixtures, unplanned rain water disposal system, etc.)

Based on detailed inspection of site and the temple enclosure and material mapping, the following materials have been identified and documented. (Refer Annexures)

Following is the comprehensive list of condition assessment:

Flooring: Cracking, local accumulation of water, inadequate storm water drains, missing

masonry, incompatible additions and alterations, weathering of stone.

Walls: Incompatible additions and alterations, missing masonry, rising dampness & water seepage, buckling, water stains, vegetation, decolouration, and inappropriate electrical and water supply infrastructure, stone defects (cracking, fracture, mechanical loss)

Columns: Incompatible additions and alterations, missing masonry, rising dampness & water seepage, buckling, water stains, vegetation, decolouration, and inappropriate electrical and water supply infrastructure, stone defects (cracking, fracture, mechanical loss)

Roof: Incompatible additions and alterations, missing masonry, rising dampness & water seepage, buckling, water stains, vegetation and decolouration, stone defects (cracking, fracture and mechanical loss)

Surface treatment: Lime wash, oil paint, cement and enamel paint, mirror embellishments, ceramic tiles, china mosaic, cement mortar

Doors/ Windows/Railings/ Grills: Incompatible additions and alterations, contemporary design.

Other infrastructure: Inappropriate installations, equipment for electrical and water supply infrastructure, absence of safety provisions

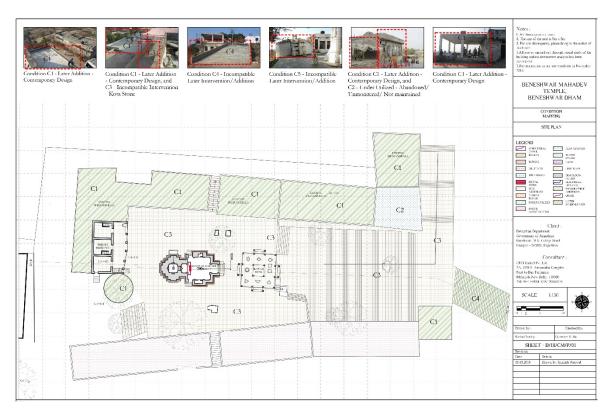


Image 26: Condition Mapping: Site plan; Source: Project team

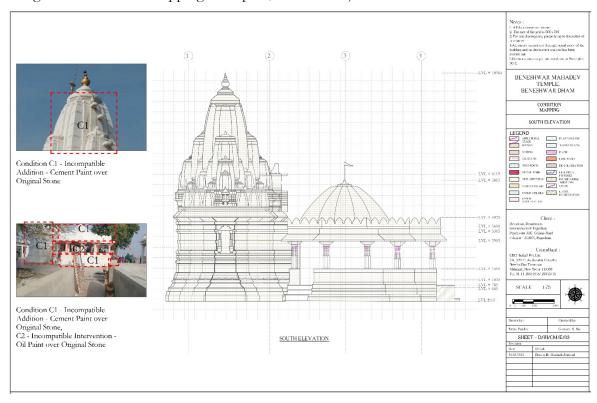


Image 27 : Condition Mapping: Temple section; Source: Project team

(Refer: Annexures for detailed condition mapping drawings)

4.10 Evaluation matrices

The following matrices were devised for detail enlisting of heritage components and elements which were documented for its materials and conditions to arrive at a conservation policy. Data regarding past interventions, current condition and its impact and probable interventions was logged into

these mat5rices along with its risks and vulnerabilities to arrive at most suitable recommendations for conservation. This method is an elaborate approach towards investigation of the heritage complex so as to cater and address all elements of the temple complex.

4.10.1 Matrix 1: Listing of heritage components, elements and attributes and its value and significance

Sr. No.	ZONE	BUILDING/ STRUCTURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES
1	Temple	Sri Beneshwardham temple complex	Sri Beneshwardham temple	SabhamandapSabha grihaGarbhagriha	 Ceiling Internal walls Internal flooring Columns Seating at cill level Roof Shikhar (internal surface) Shikhar (Eternal surface) Internal walls External walls
2			Havan Kund		External walls,ColumnsFlooring
3			Administration block		• External walls, • Terrace
4			Overhead water tank		
5			Series of steps		• Flooring

4.10.2 Matrix 2: Risk Value analysis Matrix

Table 9: Matrix for analysis of risk for values of significance; Source: Project team

S.NO.	IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RISKS VALUES	STATIC/ STRUCTURAL DANGER • Seismic activity • Flooding • Storms	HUMAN IMPACT DANGER Theft and vandalism Encroachments	 ENVIRONMENTAL DANGER Erosion Blackening Physical stress
1.	Historic Value	High	Medium	Medium
2.	Artistic value	Low	Medium	Medium
3.	Religious value	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.	Environmental value	High	High	High
5.	Associational value	Low	Low	Low
6.	Social value	Low	Low	Low
7.	Archaeological value	Low	Low	Medium
8.	Ecological value	High	Medium	Medium
9.	Economic value	Low	Low	Low
10.	Use value	High	Medium	Medium
11.	Architectural value	High	High	High

4.11 Conservation planning:

The conservation measures proposed as part of detailed project report are essentially conservation works and site development works such as site clearance, material investigations, removal of incompatible additions, consolidation, water management, site improvement works. These recommendations are based on the 'issues vs. causes' and 'material vs. condition' analysis.

The method of overlaying of condition over material so as to identify measures to be adopted for repair, restoration is adopted for conservation planning. For site development, the proposals are analyzed based on surface treatment, amenity areas, storm water, sewage and solid waste management which are demand immediate attention to defer and prevent the effects of water seepage, incompatible additions, etc. Water rise in the structure is seen on all the facades, which is detrimental to the structure. Conservation planning includes assessment to identify the items of work based on the current state of the historic structure, the bearings, and the impacts and their exact causes for conservation works. These include demolition, dismantling, vegetation clearance, debris clearance and removal of additions on site followed by conservation works ranging from removal items of incompatible materials, consolidation, investigation up gradation of infrastructure, etc

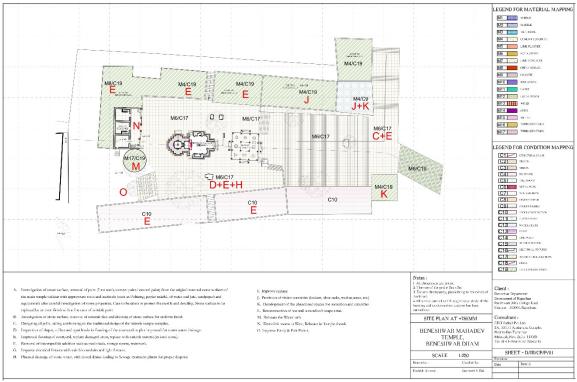


Image 28: Conservation planning: Site plan; Source: Project team

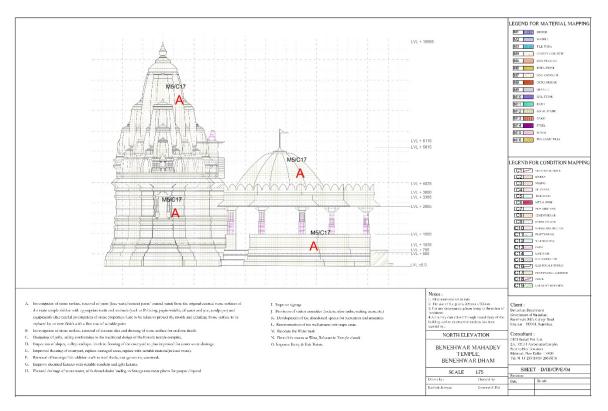


Image 29: Conservation planning: Temple section; Source: Project team

(Refer: Annexures for detailed condition mapping drawings)

4.11.1 Measures adopted and recommendations

- 1. Conservation of historic surfaces.
- 2. Removal of multiple layers of lime wash/ paint and finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
- 3. Development of details/ surface to achieve a uniform character and visual integrity in the complex. Holistic surface treatment with compatible, coherent and designed finishes to improve visual aesthetics. Removal of incompatible spaces (toilets, sheds, etc.)
- 4. Up gradation of services, electrical infrastructure.

- 5. Improve storm water management:
- i. From terrace to courtyard
- ii. From courtyard
 - 6. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas
 - 7. Improved visitor amenities (shoe racks, lockers, waiting areas, toilets, interpretation, pujari resting space)
 - 8. Risk preparedness plan
 - 9. Enhancing of sense of arrival to temple chowk through streetscape, pavers and design development guidelines

4.11.2 Determining Item of Works for Conservation

- A. Investigation of stone surface, removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
- **B.** Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.
- C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.
- D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.

- E. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas, replace with suitable material(in local stone).
- F. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds, storage rooms, watertank.
- G. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.
- H. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal
- I. Improve signage
- J. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)
- K. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities
- L. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.
- M. Relocate the Water tank
- N. Demolish rooms at West, Relocate in Temple chowk
- O. Improve Entry & Exit Points.

4.12 Conservation repair and Maintenance Policy:

Policies for Conservation, Repair and Maintenance

To implement effective regimes for maintenance and repair, protecting significance and historic integrity and observing exemplary standards of conservation practice.

- 4.12.1 To ensure regular and effective programmes of structural maintenance, with planned monitoring, inspection, conservation and repair.
 - Monitor and investigate cracks and failures
 - Investigate the need for localized stone repair/fixing
 - Remove tree and shrub growth, and discourage regrowth, and vegetation growth.
- 4.12.2 To ensure that all works, whether new works, conservation or repair, are informed by a clear and detailed understanding of the monument, are preceded by appropriate investigations of the historic fabric, and are fully recorded.
 - Establish a cycle of monitoring and maintenance
 - Investigate, survey, and record parts of monument prior to and during works
 - Ensure repairs are recorded and logged for the walls as a single maintenance
 - Archive for the monument to inform future management decisions.
- 4.12.3 To carry out all works in accordance with the highest standards of conservation, retaining significance, avoiding loss of fabric, and adhering to historical accuracy in design, materials and workmanship.

- 4.12.4 All professionals employed should be familiar with the causes of decay, so that this is remedied by an appropriate method of repair, rather than just treating the symptoms. All repairs should be undertaken and supervised by those with appropriate expertise, craftsmanship, skills and respect for the historic fabric.
- 4.12.5 Prevention further of additions/alterations original to surfaces and within the temple complex to ensure that no more incompatible materials are laid over incompatible flooring. with materials. In case of additions of spaces as required by the pilgrims and pujari should be done in consultation with the conservation architect/ specialist for appropriate design and use of materials.
- 4.12.6 Minimum intervention and disruption to the historic fabric of the enclosure walls & temple is considered good conservation practice.
- 4.12.7 Good conservation practice deems that, where possible, repairs should be reversible. All modifications should be thoroughly recorded, before and during the works.
- 4.12.8 Where possible all repairs should be carried out on a like-for-like basis; materials should, where possible, closely match the existing materials to

preserve appearance and information on how the structure was originally constructed.

4.12.9 The priority for repair work should be areas which are in danger of collapse,

but it is also important to prevent further damage from ongoing problems, such as vegetation growth and water ingress. Other factors, such as visibility and significance should also determine the priority of repairs.

Other Policies

Reversibility

All interventions should follow the principle of the reversibility, so that a structure can be returned to its former state if so desired. Developments proposed above or beside archaeological remains should be designed so that they can removed without causing disturbance. This is particularly important where interventions for decorative purposes (E.g. Mirror embellishments over stone surface, enamel paint over façade and motifs, etc.)

Expert Advice & Skills

Ensure that all conservation works are carried out under the direction of suitably qualified professionals (architects and structural engineers with particular experience in conservation) and undertaken only by suitably skilled and experienced tradesmen.

Settings & Key Views

Protect and enhance the settings of the monument and key views towards it through planning policies and strategic conservation plans. This is required for both standing and buried archaeology.

Inspections

Set in place procedures for on-going monitoring of the condition of the walls to ensure their long-term preservation. Works involving ground disturbance close to the wall circuit are to be carried out only under archaeological supervision.

Monitoring

Review this plan at agreed intervals (to coincide with Development Plans) to benchmark progress in implementation, reassess priorities and assimilate new information or changes in legislation or methodologies.

Further Research & Investigation

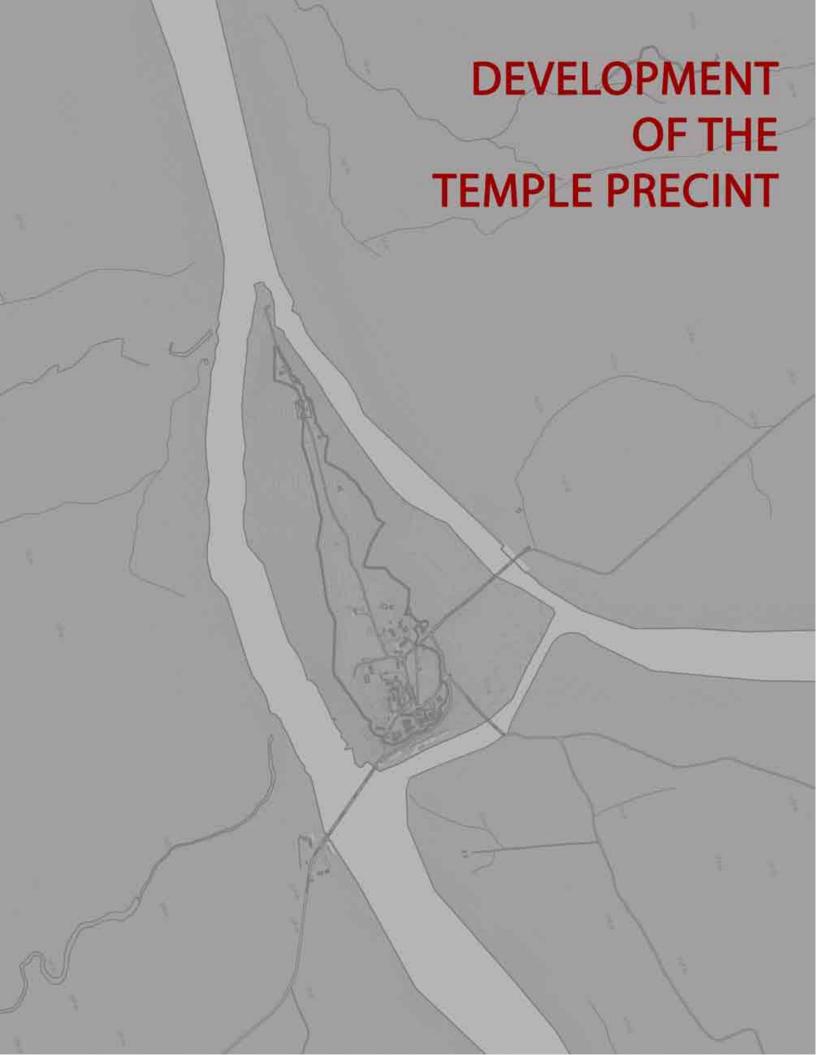
Multi-disciplinary research into the archaeological heritage of the town should be supported with the assistance, where possible, of third-level institutions to further our understanding and interpretation of the buried sections of the walls.

4.13 Shelf of projects

]	REVIEW OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR PROPOSALS AT TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL					T		
	PHASING OF PROJECTS		Immediate Action (5 Years)					
		Moderately Urgent Intervention (5-15 Years)						
				Long Ter	m Plan (15	-25 Years)		
No.	PROJECT		ND ERSHIP		RSHIP/J CTION	TIME S	PAN OF JECT	
		PUBL IC	PRIVAT E	PUBLIC	PRIVAT E	LAND ACQUIS ITION	EXECU TION	
1.1.1	Conservation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev temple and improvement of facilities related to rituals and visitor movement.	V		V		NA		
1.2.1	Improvement of security inside the temple complex and the ghats (including installation of CCTV cameras)	V		√		NA		
1.5.1	Building and design guidelines for the temple complex and outer areas	$\sqrt{}$		√				

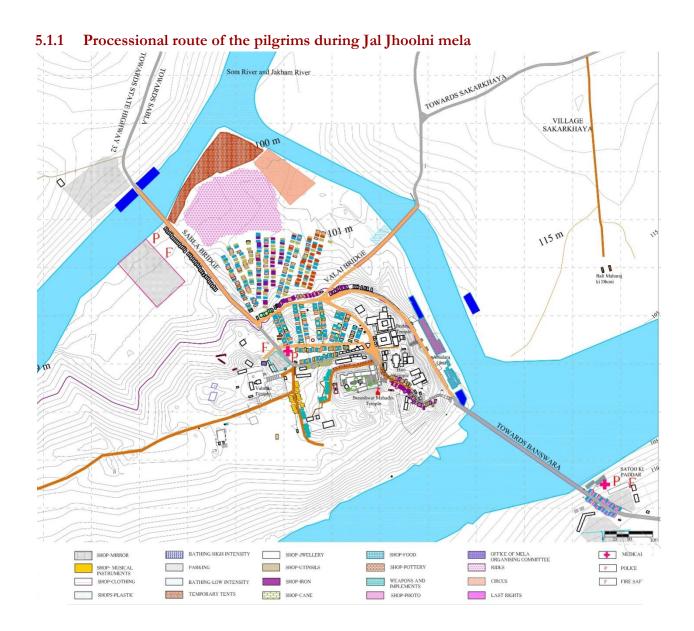
Table: List of items of work for coservation and corresponding sheets to annexures

	BENESHWAR DHAM:	CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR TEMPLE				
SR.	LIST OF ITEMS OF WORK	CORRESPONDING SHEET NUMBER				
NO.	FOR CONSERVATION					
A	Investigation of stone surface, removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papiermâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/III/CP/P/03, SHEET - D/III/CP/P/04, SHEET - D/III/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/E/02, SHEET - D/III/CP/E/03 SHEET - D/III/CP/E/04, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/02 SHEET - D/III/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/07				
В	suitable paint Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/02, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/07				
С	surface for uniform finish. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/P/02, SHEET - D/III/CP/E/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/05, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/06, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/07				
D	Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
Е	Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas, replace with suitable material(in local stone).	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
F	Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds, storage rooms, watertank.					
G	Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/01, SHEET - D/III/CP/S/02				
Н	Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
I	Improve signage					
J	Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
K	Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
L	Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.					
M	Relocate the Water tank	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
N	Demolish rooms at West, Relocate in Temple chowk	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
О	Improve Entry & Exit Points.	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				



5. Development of the temple precinct

5.1 Use and activities



Map 36: Documentation of the Jal Jhoolni festival, movement of the Rewadi of Sri Charbhuja Nath ji and the movement of pilgrims along it; Source: Project team

The annual mela during the Magh Pournima is celebrated with much enthusiasm and witnesses a crowd of around 1 lakh local

pilgrims from surrounding villages and districts.

5.2 Visitor infrastructure

The following is the list of existing infrastructure available for pilgrims as well as residents of the settlement. Due to the large number of people and limited carrying

capacity of the chowks, these infrastructure and facilities require planning with respect to areas, distance from temple and ease of access of the pilgrims.

Table 10 : Table to document and evaluate the existing amenities and infrastructure for Visitor Management; Source: Project team

BE	NESHWAR1	DHAM: Visitor	Infra	structi	ure N	Matrix / Visitor Management
Che	ecklist					
Sr. no.	Infrastructure	Photographs/ Illustrations				Description
			Good	Poor condition	Absent	
TEN	PLE PRECINO	CT LEVEL	ı	ı	1	
1.	Signage				٧	Absent
2.	Drinking Water				٧	Absent
3.	Parking				٧	No dedicated parking area present.
4.	Bollards				٧	Absent
5.	Paved Pedestrian Areas				٧	Absent
6.	Landscape Interventions (particularly for shading)				٧	Absent
7.	Street Lights				٧	Absent
8.	Benches				٧	Absent
9.	Kiosks for Puja Ingredients' Sale			٧		Temple chowk are lined with shops selling religious goods, food and other common goods.
10.	Hoarding Policy				٧	Absent
11.	Road widening for risk preparedness			٧		The lanes around the temple range from 1m to 7 m.

12.	Toilets		٧		Toilets are present at the rear side of the temple. Dharamshalas have toilets, which are built by samaj.
13.	Changing Rooms near the Kund			٧	No changing rooms available
14.	Barrier Free Design			٧	No ramps, indication of change in surfaces, hand rails, etc. are present on site.

The above list of visitor infrastructures shows the lack of visitor amenities existing within the temple complex and on the route of the Jal Jhoolni mela.

5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES



The plan is showing existing activities and important community level infrastructure provided in the island currently.





5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The plan is showing proposed activities and important community level infrastructure to be provided in the island.



5.4.1 SCHEMATIC PROPOSAL



Prepared by C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd in consortium with OASIS Design Inc. and Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd

5.4.2 PROPOSED TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL INFRASTRUCTURE

Improvement of facilities related to the temple and visitor movement.

Building and design guidelines for the temple complex and outer areas.

Plaza development of the temple complex Improvement of security inside the temple complex through installation of CCTV cameras.

Provision of facilities responsive to cultural/ social needs:

Design of a weekly haat (commercial area)(open on Monday only)

Proposal of Rang Manch (Amphitheatre) near the administrative Building.

Improvement and Provision of Visitor Amenities

Food, restrooms, changing rooms, Toilet facilities for the visitors

Provision of imporved user space and amenities, such as ghats dedicated for bathing, asthi visarjan kund, cremation area during rain

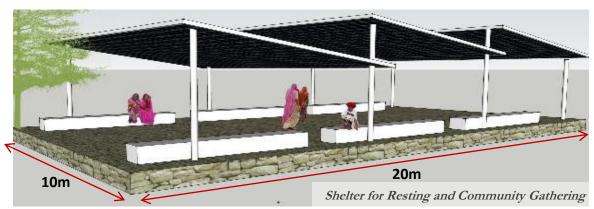
Improvement of existing Parking facilities for visitors and pilgrims.

Improved visitor management (for festival time use) by providing alternative paths connecting the parking and the bus stand.

Security system for the visitors – allocation of Police Station With Diver/ Life Guard facility

Proposing control rooms, police camps, watch towers for risk management during mela.





5.4.3 VIEWS OF THE AMPHITHETRE AND GATHERING SPACE









Strength

Social:

- BeneshwarDham Island has the main Shiva temple which hold religious and cultural importance.
- Historical connections with Sri Mavjimaharaj and Sri HariMandir.
- Sabla is one of the major town in its close vicinity (6k.m.) catering to all basic facilities like schools for higher education, health center/ hospitals, banks, daily market, lodging facilities.
- SakarKhariya is the closest settlement within 1k.m. on the western bank with primary school facility.
- There is provision for crematorium facilities on the edge of river Mahi.



 For centuries BeneshwarDham have been a tirthsthan (holy place) for the Bhil tribes and other devotees. Every year a huge fair is organized from Magh Shukla Ekadashi to Magh Krishna Panchami which lasts for three to four days. The confluence of three rivers holds importance and the temple attracts six to seven lakhs of people from Tribe dominated districts of Dungarpur and Beneshwar.



Economy:

- For the mela of Magh Shukla Pournima, thousands of pilgrims are from within the district.
- Large number of pilgrims visit the Temple every Monday as it is an auspious day of the week to worship Lord Shiva.
- Many shops selling religious goods, crafts, stoneware, iron equipment, cane items, etc. are sold in temporary shops, installed alon the main access roads.



 These shops generate and boost local economy and are recommended to be articulately planned to suit the needs of the craftspersons and the surrounding.



Built Form & Environment

- Due to no residing population and restriction in construction activities, the island is still devoid of human interventions, which helps in the preservation of the ecology.
- The river island has a rich bio-diversity and an eco-system.
- The island have a hilly terrain and green cover of indigenous flora.
- The island is surrounded by Mahi&Som River which has cultural and religious importance.





Civic Infrastructure:

- Water supply has been taken care through bore well.
- There is provision of toilet block for the pilgrims and tourist.
- The island have electricity.



Transport and mobility

• The island is well connected to theneighboring towns and also has a good connectivity from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.



Weakness

Social

 The existing Sri HariMandir museum requires up gradation of facilities and planning for improved display and history. The social, cultural and religious history of the Bhil tribes to be planned and designed.



 Lack of facilities for pilgrims to rest, cook and dine together. Temporary shed are put up for this purpose, in the absence of dedicated areas and amenities such as water supply, disposal of waste, etc.



Built form and surroundings:

 There is large open land parcels which are not organized leading to haphazard activity generation and kiosk locations and parking areas. The spaces are used in a random pattern leading to waste of space and no

- articulation of built environment and traditional architectural form.
- The edges of island have not been articulated, thus leading to bank erosion due to heavy discharge of rainwater in the rivers.
- Currently there are few Ghats at the edges of the road for use of the pilgrims, with no other facilities like changing room, toilets, etc.
- Offerings from a puja and cremation are immersed in a river, as part of religious practices also leads to pollution of river.





Economies:

- Lack of dedicated infrastructure facility like rest rooms, dining areas, etc. catering to the tourist population, especially during the festival season.
- Lack of other activities and social and culture attractions on the island to encourage tourism.

Civic Infrastructure:

- Absence of storm water drainage, leading all the waste water, rain water and pollutants into the river leading to accumulation of garbage on the banks and depleting the quality of the river water and edges.
- The island has inadequate street light or other illumination facility making it unsafe at night.



 Absence of solid waste management system resulting to accumulation of large amount of solid waste being dumped randomly which finds its way into the river.



 Due to lack of proper solid waste management, the domestic cattle are grazing on human waste and non-bio degradable waste which are hazardous to their well-being.

- No dedicated bathing facilities at the ghat, with changing facilities.
- No life guard facility or security cabin.



Transport and mobility

- The main approach roads within the island also act as shorter route for people commuting from Salumbar towards Banswara side. Thus, most of the people use the route to pass by BeneshwarDham to reach to Banswara.
- The bridges get submerged under the river during rainy season thus disrupting the connectivity of Island to other villages.
- No designated bus stand, information desk or waiting area for the convenience of the tourists coming from faraway places.
- Inadequate bus facilities towards the island, thus pilgrimsare dependent on private taxis, during non-festival days.



Opportunities

Social

- The island has its relevance due to its religious importance. Recommendations of developing as a regional cultural node to propagate the intangible heritage of the island.
- Due to existing village SakarKhaiya within 2 k.m. vicinity, thus a future expansion for development of religious and cultural activities related to BeneshwarDham temple could be proposed on the eastern banks of the river as the land is barren and used for Charaghar site.
- Gaushala and dedicated grazing grounds for the animals will ensure for their better wellbeing and the cleaner surroundings.

Economies

- Every year a huge fair is organized from Magh Shukla Ekadashi to Magh Krishna Panchami attracting lakhs of people for 3-4 days, a tourist circuit could be planned to visit other nearby places in Dungarpur, and other forest reserves.
- As BeneshwarDham is at located at the south of Rajasthan, it has good connectivity from Gujarat and M.P to attract tourist interested in eco-tourism and wildlife tourism due to proximity of two forest reserves.
- As most of the adjoining settlements main source of livelihood is agriculture and cattle rearing, same could be enhanced and promoted.
- Diversifying the rural economic basis while stabilizing and developing agriculture as a unique economic sector.
- The region is known for the residing Bhil tribes, there tribal art and craft like pithorapainting, pottery, etc. could be

promoted, through weekly haat to activate the space during other days.



Built form and environment

- A comprehensive integrated Masterplan to be developed to protect valuable natural resources and the essential ecosystem services.
- The island is surrounded by Mahi and Som River, thus the edges could be articulated to provide for a more conducive public realm and slope stabilization technique.

Transport and Mobility

- Improve and strengthen regional level connectivity between Dungarpur and Sabla, Sabla to BeneshwarDham.
- Provision for bridges above HFL (high flood level) to avoid inconvenience caused during heavy rains due to existing bridges getting submerged in river.
- Develop public transport infrastructure and to provide for safe and comfortable drop off and pick up facilities, thus create an integrated transport network for seamless movement of people

Civic Infrastructure

• Development of a waste water management and treatment system that treats and recycles waste water.

• Create a storm water management plan for the area to increase ground water infiltration.



Threats

River

• The river edges are used for bathing, rituals& puja offerings dispersal and washing of clothes which is leading to river pollution.



 People from nearby settlement also use it for everyday bathing and washing of clothes. • Due to lack of proper sewer disposal planning it is being directly flowing into the river leading to pollution.



Built form and environment

- Absence of master plan and guided vision, haphazard construction is evident.
- Due to lack of slope stabilization the edges of island are eroding, requires immediate attention.





7. Vision

SOCIAL

Promote the village Beneshwardham as primary religious and heritage destination - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan.

ECONOMIES

Build on the local tourism economy of the temple precincts and encourage other agro-based industries.

BUILT FORM & ENVIRONMENT

Provide a sustainable structure for growth and development

CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Provide state-of-the-art infrastructure system and social amenities along with clean water, energy, transportation, and an efficient waste management and drainage strategy

TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

Provide state-of-the-art infrastructure system and social amenities along with clean water, energy, transportation, and an efficient waste management and drainage strategy

SOCIAL

Promote the village Beneshwardham as primary religious and heritage destination - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan.



Preserve and restore the built and natural heritage



Develop a new state-of-the art hospitality industry that will boost the economy of the villages and attract tourists



Facilitate a well-organised system for the Deity Darshan to ensure smooth flow of worshippers

Capitalise on the villages unique setting that includes historic settlements, thriving village centres

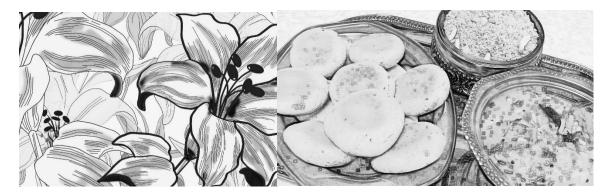


Capitalise on the walkable, humane scale of the villages and create a very pedestrian friendly environment for the residents and tourists

Create attractive activity zones inside the village centre and chowks that will hold cultural activities

SOCIAL

Promote the village Beneshwardham as primary religious and heritage destination - cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan.

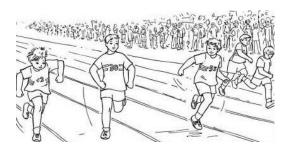


Create beautifully landscaped parks and water bodies that will cater to the tourists as well as residents Develop food and beverages retail that could cater to the visiting tourists and boost the local economy



Provide essential services and amenities to the residents and tourists – markets for visitors to buy local products / souvenirs

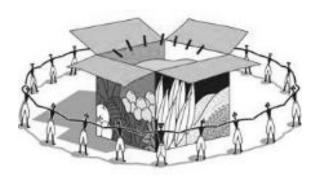
Protect and celebrate cultural and historic assets of the villages.



To create open and planned spaces to promote sports and play for children and adults.

ECONOMIES

Build on the local tourism economy of the temple precincts and encourage other agro-based industries.





Encourage other agro-based industries and other supporting industries that could capitalise on the current agricultural patterns of the villages Boost tourism and local economy such that the residents could benefit.



Creating community programs for women and senior citizens



Promoting education in hospitality and food industry

ECONOMIES

Build on the local tourism economy of the temple precincts and encourage other agro-based industries.



Creating adequate retail and commercial spaces while planning new developments.

Creating planned areas for both formal and informal economies.

To provide an integrated approach to celebrate and preserve the indigenous cultural heritage of Bhil Tribe through preservation actions, complimented by a range of initiatives designed to develop the sustainable economic contribution of the natural heritage.

- To enhance the cultural identity of the region.
- Pedestrian friendly environment for easy and safe accessibility for tourist and pilgrims.
- Facilities like toilet, drinking water, locker facilities, cloths washing facilities, etc. recommended to be provided for public convenience.
- Planning of frequent and comfortable transport facilities from closest railway stations and major towns.

- Enhance the visitor experience by engaging them with recreational activities.
- A systematic and organized approach to the cultural offerings and system of bathing.
- Upgradation of museum and panaromato showcase the spirit of the Bhil Tribes and also indigenous cultural heritage.
- Create a market/ weekly HAAT to promote local and regional arts and craft of Bhil tribe.
- Developing aformalized commercial outlets of refreshment for tourist and pilgrim, which will further boost the local economy.

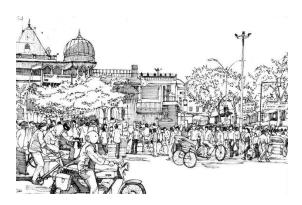
BUILT FORM & ENVIRONMENT

Provide a sustainable structure for growth and development



New developments must maintain distinctive built form which responds contextually to the climate.

The height and density of new developments must correspond with the available / planned civic infrastructure.



Maintain the villages fine grain and are high porosity making them highly



Maintain the villages fine grain and are high porosity making them highly







The developments shall be interspersed with open spaces

Natural heritage conservation: of rivers and the natural topography of the

FCOLOGY & NATURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Development of an Integrated plan for the restoration and development of locally significant natural areas, features and areas of environmental significance and encourage other environmental initiatives aimed at waste reduction.

Island:

- Island slope stabilization from the erosion due to flooding. Integration of retaining walls with ghats and recreational spaces.
- Integrated plans for restoration and development of locally significant natural areas, features and areas of environmental significance
- The natural heritage of island needs to be preserved.
- NO-DEVELOPMENT ZONE on the island to minimize the disruption of the natural ecosystem.
- Planned interventions for most suitable use of horticulture, minimize road or tar

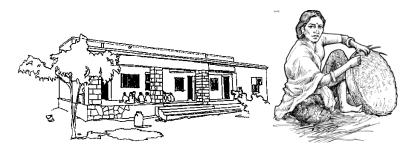
- surface and pedestrian length by appropriate planning.
- Planned Sustainable Solid Waste Management to address ecological concerns.
- Holistic water shed management strategy to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed.

River:

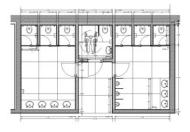
- Regulation of activites along the edge of the river to control pollution, by provision of dedicated areas for religious activites.
- Planned sewage disposal and sewage treatment plants.
- Storm water Management Plan
- Maintaining the quality of river water needs by different sustainable techniques.

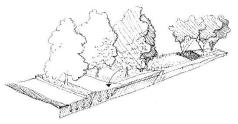
CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Provide state-of-the-art infrastructure system and social amenities along with clean water, energy, transportation, and an efficient waste management and drainage strategy



Provide required social infrastructure for the residents of the villages including schools, medical facilities, vocational training, etc. Ensure socio-economic sustainability by promoting local communities and economies and providing them with equitable distribution and access to social infrastructure





Provide sanitary facilities including public toilets and bathing

Establish a strong drainage system that could help the local ecology.



Develop an integrated network of open spaces with high quality public realm with celebrative gathering spaces that captivate, orient and congregate residents Develop a way-finding and signage strategy for the villages that could help tourists to navigate from the temple precincts to the village and other important landmarks.

TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

Provide state-of-the-art infrastructure system and social amenities along with clean water, energy, transportation, and an efficient waste management and drainage strategy



Provide parking and holding facilities for the visitors. Provide inter-modal exchange stops that integrate private and publictransport.

Develop a public transportation system that is connected: between the bus stand / railway station to the temple site/village centre

To develop a integrated mobility network to encourage smooth intermodality, ensure easy accessibility, pedestrian friendly environment to save the ecological footprint of the Island.

- Enhancing the regional level linkages by identifying missing links.
- Public transport augmentation for convenient and frequent transfers from the main railway stations and nodal villages in the vicinity.
- Shuttle vehicles to be formalized and regularized.

- Provision for permanent bus stand and waiting facilities within the island and also at the check post during the fair.
- Providing for a by-pass route from Beneshwar Road to Banaswara through Sakar Kariya to avoid traffic pollution on the island.
- Better connectivity over the river to prevent from submerging in the river during monsoon season.
- Enhance the pedestrian experience by making the island legible and environment friendly.



8. CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

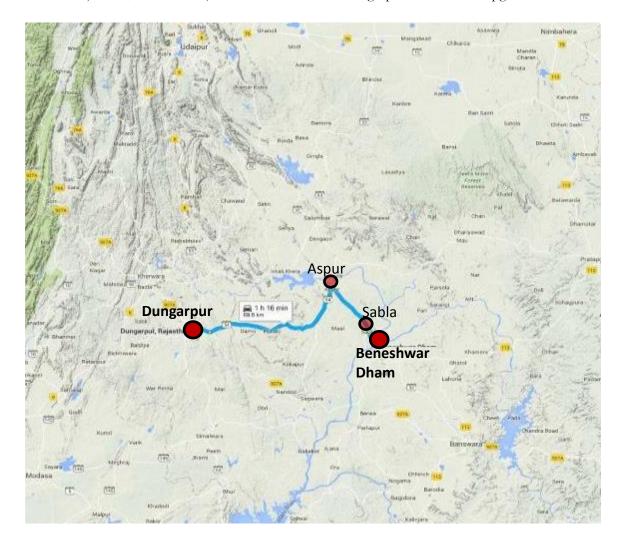
8.1 REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

8.1.1EXISTING REGIONAL LEVEL

Pilgrims and devotees visit Beneshwar Dham via road as there is no railway station in Beneshwar Dham. The closest railway station is located in Udaipur in North-west side, Dungarpur in west, Chittorgarh in the North. During festival / fair pilgrims come to Beneshwar Dham from Rajasthan, MP and Gujarat.

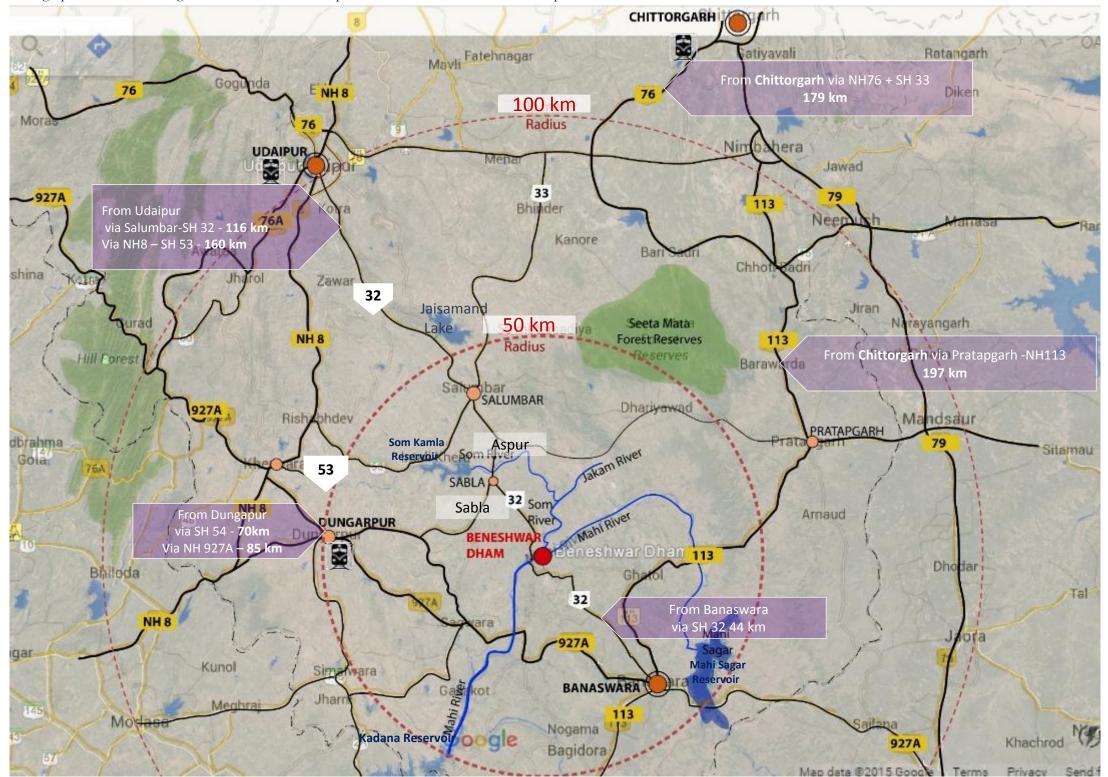
A vehicular road from Dungarpur to Beneshwar Dham Island via Aspur is being used currently to reach Beneshwar Dham which is 70 km and takes one and half hour.

There is lack of denser network at regional level on the Eastern side of Dungarpur towards Pratapgarh.



8.1.2 REGIONAL LINKAGES

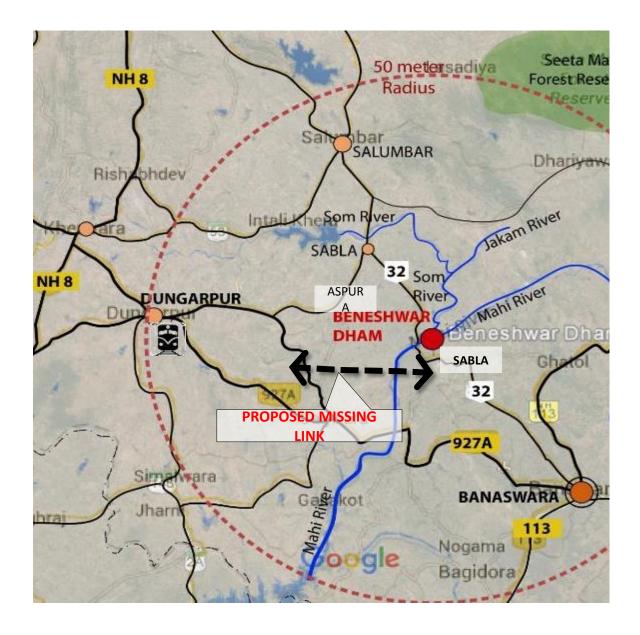
Pilgrims and devotees visit Beneshwar Dham via road as there is no railway station in Beneshwar Dham. The closest railway station is located in Udaipur in North-west side, Dungarpur in west, Chittorgarh in the North, with respective distances as shown in the map below.



Prepared by C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd in consortium with OASIS Design Inc. and Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd

8.1.3 PROPOSAL: REGIONAL LEVEL

A regional level connection from Dungarpur to Sabla should be proposed which will reduce the travel time as it is 50 km. This could further connect to Pratapgarh for a Masterplan Vision of 2025 for the larger regional level strategy.

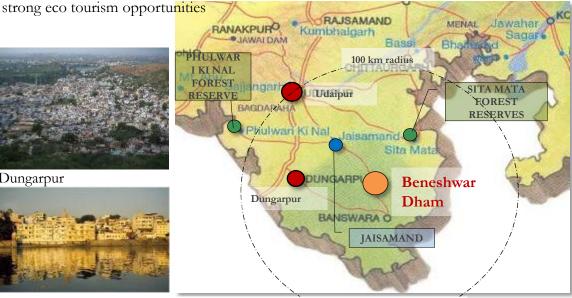


8.1.4 REGIONAL LEVEL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Due to its close proximity to Udaipur, Sita Mata forest reserves, Phulwari ki Nal reserve, Jaisamand, which have a

Dungarpur





Sita Mata Forest Reserves & Jakham Dam

FOREST RESERVES: Phulwan Ki Nal

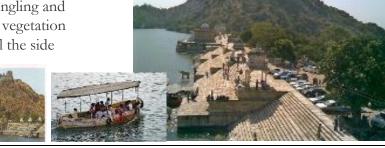


It has mesmerizing greenery and beauty of the ambience. The Jakham dam offers fascinating view of flowing water





A panoramic location, Jai Samand lake serves as a perfect spot for angling and other water spots. Rambling vegetation that bounds the lake from all the side makes delightful scenery.



8.1.6 PROPOSAL BY DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM MINISTRY OF TOURISM, ART AND CULTURE(GOI)

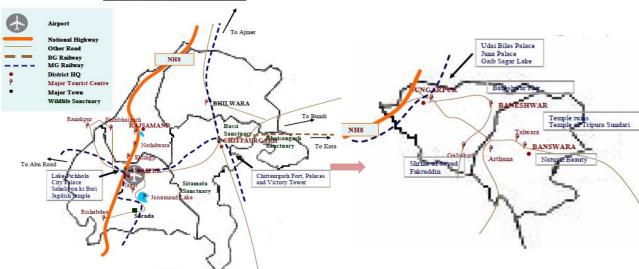
A Report on 'Study on 20 year perspective plan for sustainable tourism in Rajasthan' has been submitted.

Vagad Circuit (Dungarpur-Banswara):

The Vagad circuit offers a combination of tribal culture and history. Although a separate circuit by itself, Udaipur (Mewar Circuit) is most often the hub for this circuit. Other key tourist locations in this circuit are Baneshwar, Deo Somnath, Arthuna, Galiyakot and Mahi Dam. This circuit

adjoining the Mewar circuit. Vagad region comprises the southern tip of the Aravalli range and lies on the Rajasthan-Gujarat border. The region encompasses wild and rugged terrain in the northeast to alluvial soil in the southwest. The climate in the region is pleasant for most part of the year except the summer months from April to June. The tourist activity is high during the months of September to March, peaking during the **Beneshwar Fair**

<u>Exhibit 6.29</u> Tourist Map of Vagad Circuit



Major Tourist Spots and Attractions

6.4.6 Exhibit 6.30 indicates the major tourist locations in the Vagad circuit. Although, there are a large number of tourist spots in the Vagad area, the most popular are the Dungarpur and Banswara.

Exhibit 6.30

Major Tourist Locations in Vagad Region							
District	Major Attractions	Major Excursions	Major Events				
Dungarpur	Dungarpur (1) Udai Bilas Palace (2) Juna Mahal Palace (3) Gaib Sagar Lake (4) Government Museum	Ex-Dungarpur (1) Beneshwar Temple (60 Kms) (2) Deo Somnath Temple (24 Kms) (3) Galiyakot (Sufi shrine) (58 Kms) (4) Baroda (temples) (41 Kms) (5) Bhuvaneshwar (temple) (9 Kms) (6) Poonjpur (temple) (37 Kms)	Beneshwar Fair (February-March) Bar Bij Fair (October- November)				
Banswara	Banswara (1) Anand Sagar Lake (2) Dialab Lake (3) Abdullah Pir Shrine (4) Madareshwar Temple	(1) Mahi Dam (18 Kms) (2) Arthuna (temple ruins) (55 Kms) (3) Talwara (ruins) (15 Kms) (4) Tripura Sundari (temples) (19 Kms) (5) Parahera (Temple) (22 Kms) (6) Chinch (Temple) (18 Kms)					



8.2 SETTLEMENT CONNECTIVITY

8.2.1 Existing: Settlement Level

- SABLA is the closest nodal town for Beneshwar Dham SH 32 passes through the town, thus there is a bus terminal for Interstate Buses.
- State highway 32 moves away towards the Southern –western direction leading to Banswara which is a longer route.
- Thus people take the village road



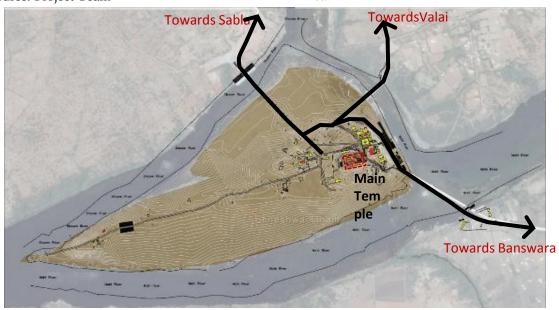
Image 'SRoad from the island to Banswara. Source: Project Team

passing through Beneshwar Dham Island to Banswara, which is a shorter route, thus the road on the island is used as a thorough fare which may be hazardous to the island environment.

 BENESHWAR ROAD which emerges from Sabla till Beneshwar Dham moves further down towards Banswara is the only main road connecting the nearby settlements.



Image " %Road to the island . Source: Project Team

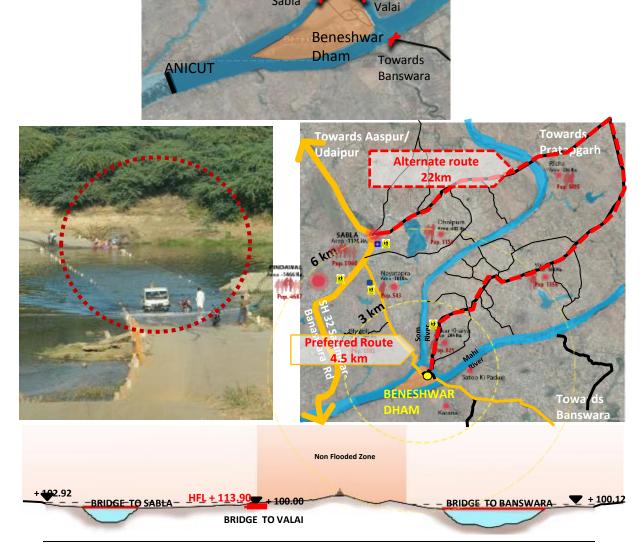


Final Report for Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan, Devasthan Department, Govt. of Rajasthan
Package III – Beneshwar Dham

8.2.1 Existing: Settlement Level

- Beneshwar Dham Island has three approach roads through Bridges on Mahi & Som River.
- During monsoons all the bridges get submerged in the river as they are not above High Flood Level.
- The Bridge over Som River connecting Sabla and Dungarpur
- gets flooded during non-monsoon seasons also due to discharge of water from Som Kamla on the upstream of Som River.
- Thus an alternate route is taken via Reecha village towards Pratapgarh which is 22km long.

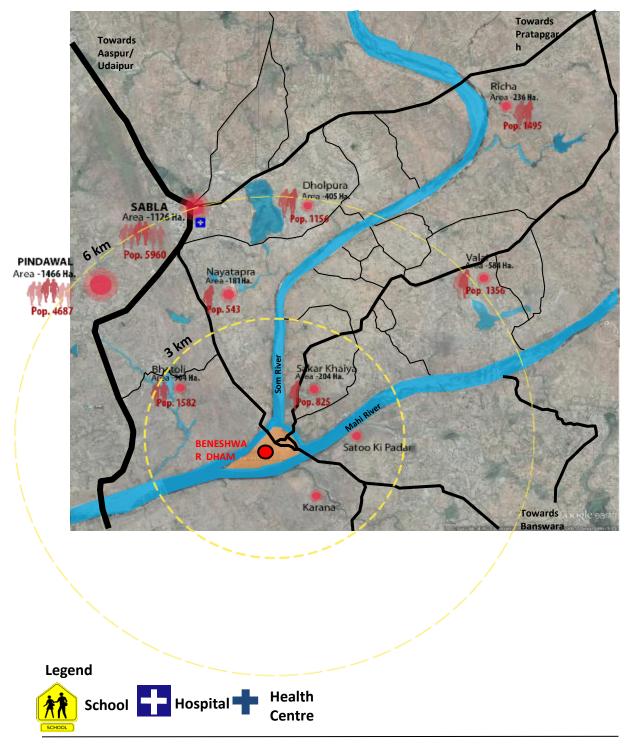
Towards



Sabla

8.2.2 SITE WITH SURROUND AREAS WITHIN 5 KM

Plan showing the infrastructure and population data in the surrounding areas within 5km.



8.2.3 PROPOSAL: SETTLEMENT LEVEL

PWD PROPOSAL

3

6

Beneshwar Road from Sabla to Beneshwar Dham – PWD Proposal for four lane

1km Katcha Road from Bhatoli Village connecting Salumbar- Banswara Rd (SH

32) to be made Pukka – PWD Proposal

For the settlement level intervention

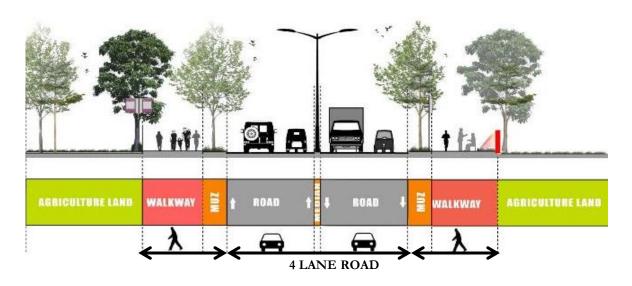
- The proposed road is planned keeping in mind the site topography and contours to have minimal impact on the natural terrain.
- The bridges constructed on the River Som and Mahi for the alternative route
 should be planned above HFL (high flood level).
 - Laxman Jhulla to be proposed connecting the temple precinct to the new development along the Valai side
 - Dirt track to be provided all along the island for pedestrians



8.2.4 PROPOSAL FOR SABLA ROAD



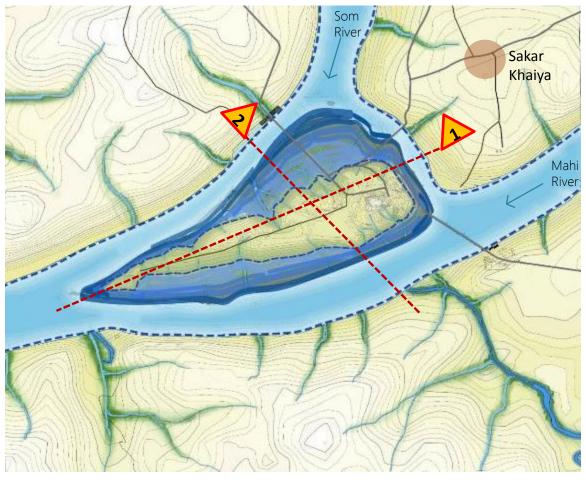
EXISTING ROAD

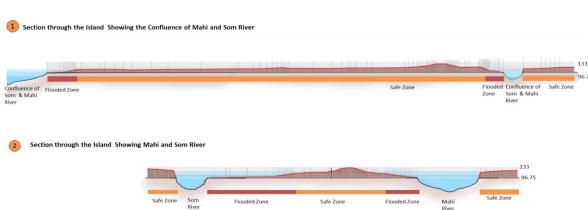


PROPOSED ROAD SECTION

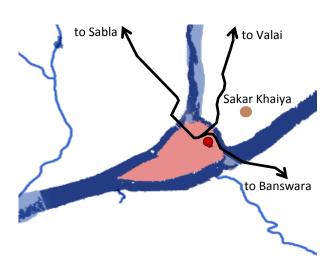
8.2.5 EXISTING ISLAND LEVEL SITUATION

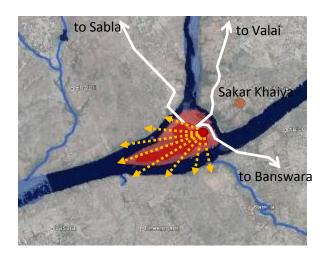
More than half the Island gets submerged in river during rains or due to discharge of water front the dam upstream, the yellow shade shows the safe area for development.





8.2.6 ECOLOGY & NATURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN





As the Temple is in the island, there are not many residential plots and unplanned growth is happening in the site as there is no controls for building. Thus this place needs to be designed keeping in mind the future. There is no proper facility that caters to the tourist population, especially during the festival season related to water, electricity, solid waste management and sewage treatment issues. As the town grows, the urban design visioning should set out areas which should not be built over from an environmental perspective -like the river flood plain - this should be left clear of any development - unplanned growth needs to be controlled- a proper storm water management strategy should help inform the city's master plan development and ensure proper rainwater harvesting recharge facilities being incorporated in the planning processes.

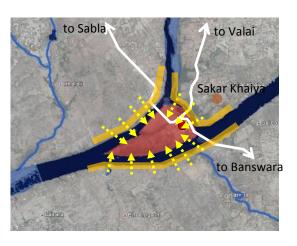
Illustration showing the present trend of development which shall lead to the island getting populated with unorganized and haphazard development. The sanctity of the island and the temple complex shall be lost



Final Report for Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan, Devasthan Department, Govt. of Rajasthan Package III – Beneshwar Dham

8.2.7 LANDUSE PLANNING

- Natural, Rural character of the site has to be maintained.
- The future developments in the area should be allowed only off the island –with vista views if the island, The Island could be treated as sacrosanct and developed into a beautiful visual



attraction which all the different Dharamshalas of the different sects could then focus on.

 This way all the tourist/visitor residential accommodation can get a waterfront view as well as a view of the temple island.

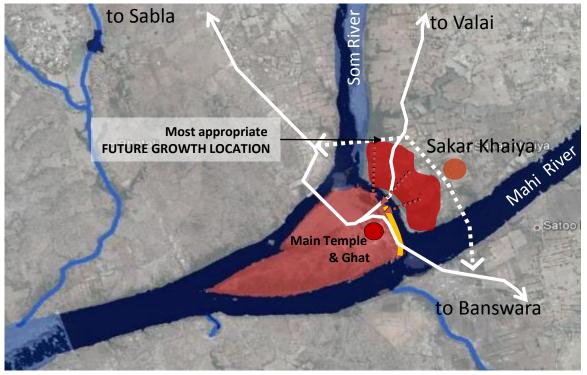
Image1: Illustration showing the proposed future development envision to safeguard the island as eco sensitive zone and allowing planned development across and along the opposite edges of the river bank Source: Project Team



8.2.8 SCOPE OF GROWTH

The most appropriate location for future growth is towards the east of the island:

- Due to close proximity of Sakar Khaiya village, will act as a nodal facility provider for cultural activities related to Baneshwar Dham Temple.
- Future growth is planned between the proposal of new bye pass road making it more accessible.
- The new ghats proposed on the eastern side of the island will maintain the view line to the main temple.
- The confluence of Som nad Mahi River can be treated as a Kund so that the religious offerings polluting the water will not directly enter the river and be dealt with sustainable practices





Final Report for Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan, Devasthan Department, Govt. of Rajasthan Package III – Beneshwar Dham

8.2.9 SCOPE OF GROWTH

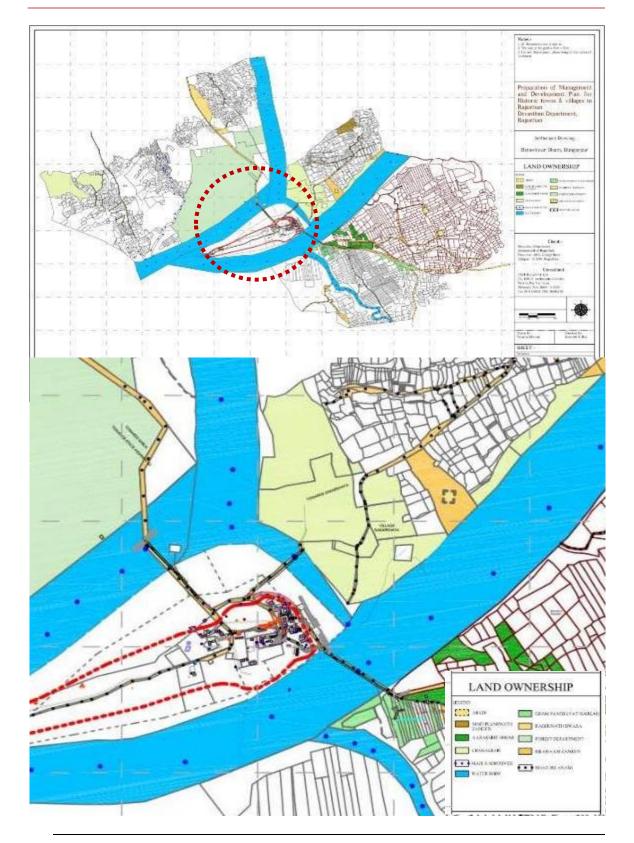
The elevation study has helped us understand the possible development and non-development zone on and

around the island. The brown shade shows the area which can be developed and is under safe zone.





8.2.10 LANDOWNERSHIP MAP

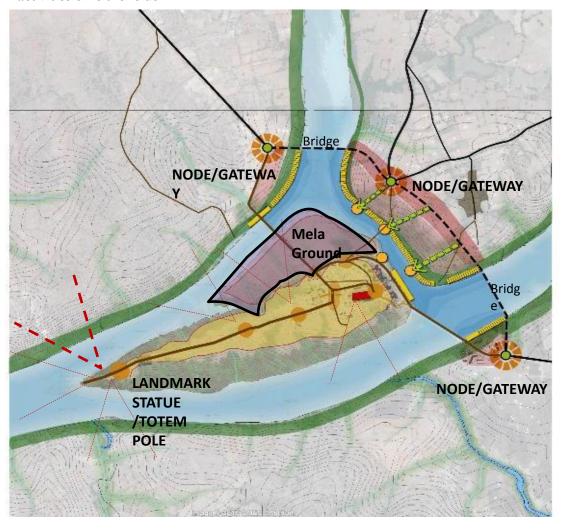


8.2.12 STRATEGY PLAN

The strategy plan illustrates the future vision for Baneshwar Dham.

- Baneshwar Dham is approached from three different directions, north from Udaipur, East from Pratapgarh and south from Banswara so the three points should be planned as round-abouts with Gateways or Landmark structure to celebrate the entrance to the island.
- The new bye pass road from Sabla-Baneshwar road to Banswara road has been proposed with commercial activities on either side.

- The cultural activity has been planned between the confluence of Mahi and Som River and the proposed Bye Pass Road
- Since the island is proposed as **NO- DEVELOPMENT** zone appropriate use of plants, minimize road or tar surface and pedestrian length by appropriate planning has to be done.
- Tip of the island which gives panoramic view should be celebrated with a Landmark Structure.



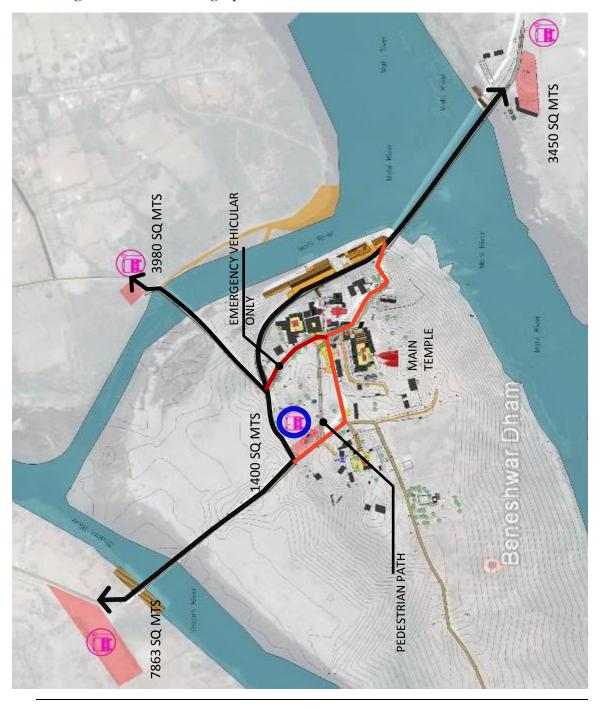
8.2.13 PROPOSED PARKING & MOVEMENT PLAN

Total Parking Area -16694 sqm

Number of Bus Parking Space-51

Number of Cars Parking Space-542

Other light vehicles Parking Space-556



8.2.14 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

MUSEUM DEVELOPMENT

Current:

There is a museum on the island which is not is a good built condition and does not have many visitors. The museum currently just informs one about the temple.

There is not interesting depiction of the art and culture of the region and also it is not informative about the existing Temple and its social & cultural importance.

Proposed:

The existing museum should be upgraded and the museum should showcase historical and cultural narratives depicting different facets of Bhil tribes inhabiting the state.

The museum should have rich repository of traditional aesthetics and artworks.

The museum should be a community driven effort to showcase local art and







craft. The museum should exhibit their historical and mythological narratives, beliefs, colorful wedding customs, farming practices, and rituals while preserving and depicting the rich culture.

The Bhil's aesthetic sense is seen on the paintings made by their women on the walls of the house and temples with images of the gods, flowers, animals, birds, depiction of their daily life, all this could be depicted in the museum and also the external look and feel of the museum can be enhanced by using the local craft.







RANGMANCH DEVELOPMENT

Current:

The Bhil tribe is known for its distinct way of singing and dancing. But there is no provision or facility to showcase their skills.

Bhil music is easily distinguished from the serene purity of the classical songs sung to the melody of perfected music. More so in the case of folk songs sung to the accompaniment of their indigenous instruments, the characteristic music acquires a haunting and awesome resonance.

A great love of music and dance characterize Bhils lives even today.

Bhil men and women gather and sing and dance in gay abandon to the beat of drums and the notes of a pawli. However, many activities of the Bhils are ritualistic. All Bhils worship Bhilat Dev, their chief deity, whose image is generally found ensconced under some spreading shady tree near Bhil habitations. And these are the spots where their community performances take place.



But the island being the main worship place do not have facility to celebrate their culture of singing and dancing.

Proposal:

A small performance area with few seating facilities and changing room is required. This will encourage the community to organize local dance and music gatherings for the pilgrims on auspicious days or during festivals.

This will also encourage small workshops that can be conducted by engaging the local tribes for understanding the tribal music and dance along with knowledge of instruments used and their demonstrating the making techniques. There can be bow and arrow making workshops to keep alive the dying legacies of Bhil tribe.

These workshops could be organized by tour organizers among the locals of that area and awareness of these can be done on websites, state level event management programs, which will also alleviate the socio- economic statue of Bhil tribes of the region.





8.2.14 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY KITCHEN/ DINING HALL

Current:

There is an existing community kitchen facility (*rasoda*) which comprises of a hall and kitchen. The lunch facility is available for a minimal amount of Rs 20/- which is maintained by the temple trust.

There are no proper infrastructure facility like toilet, washing hand space, etc.

There are lot of pilgrims come as part of tour and cook their own food near their bus, but there are no facilities for cooking or washing of plates or garbage disposal leading to unhygienic conditions for both island and pilgrims.

Proposal:

The existing community kitchen facility should be upgraded with better facilities like hand washing areas, toilet blocks, locker facilities for pilgrims coming from far off places need to be provided.The existing community should kitchen use sustainable techniques like solar kitchen facility or gas facilities to minimize dependency on conventional means of electric supply.

The pilgrims coming in groups of 25 - 35 people as part of tour, generally cook their own food near the bus parking should be provided with covered temporary facility for cooking and convenient siting areas.

Near the bus parking provision of temporary covered structure or shed on pukka platform with the basic seating facility and designated cooking area should be provided. There should be a utensil washing area with hand washing facility. A garbage disposal point also should be provided with two separate bins for both non degradable and degradable material.



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SHORT STAY FACILITY- LOCKER ROOM, DORMITORIES, BHAVANS, ETC.

Currently:

Pilgrims mostly come here for a day long stay and leave in the evening during no festive days. Lot of pilgrims come from far off places traveling 100's of kilometer by changing multiple modes of transport, but donot have proper resting facilities or locker facilities to deposit their belonging and luggage and move around hassle free.

Proposal:

A small dormitory along with locker facility should be provided. This can have large halls to accommodate large number of people which will be economical. These halls should provide for basic sleeping and resting facility, lockers for keeping their personal belonging in safe custody. They can provide for woolen rugs, mats and locks on payment of caution deposit which can be refundable. There should be provision of common toilets and bathrooms.





8.2.14 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

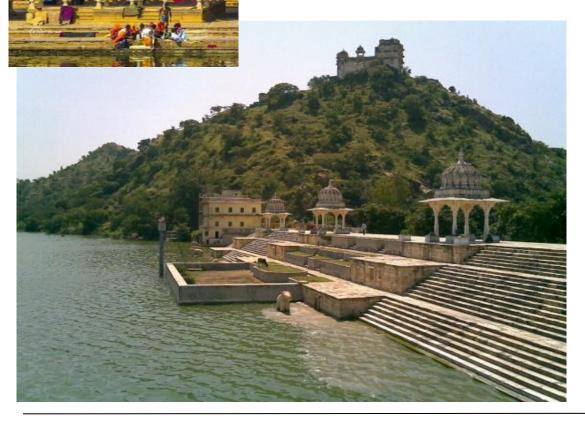
GHAT DEVELOPMENT

The new Ghats proposed on the eastern side of the island will maintain the view line to the main temple with covered ghats, changing facilities, toilets etc.

Existing and proposed Ghats should have separate bathing tanks for immersion of offerings and idols and for bathing. This will ensure, the solid waste and polluted water will not enter into the river directly but regular maintenance and cleaning of solid waste collected in the tank needs to be done periodically.





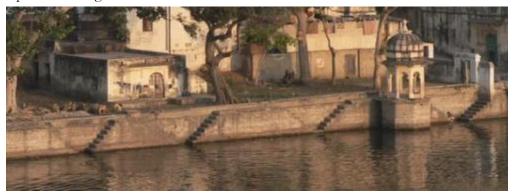


8.2.15 OTHER WAYS OF ARTICULATING THE GHAT EDGES

Existing Condition



Option For Edge1



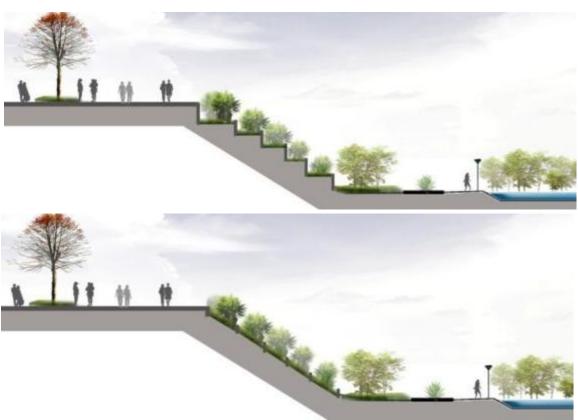
Options For Edge 2





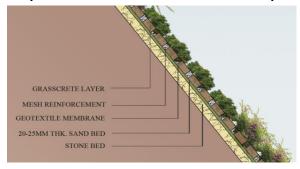
Prepared by C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd in consortium with OASIS Design Inc. and Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd

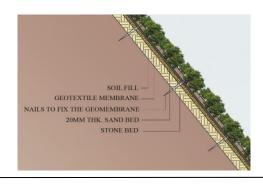
8.2.16 GHAT TYPOLOGY SLOPE STABILIZATION GHAT/ EDGE





Proposed Stabilization method for Steep Slopes





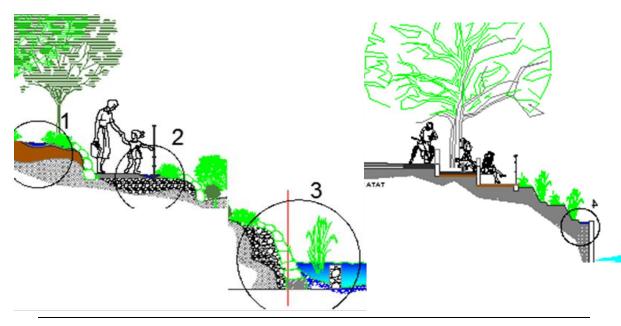
GHAT TYPE 02- VIEWING GHAT



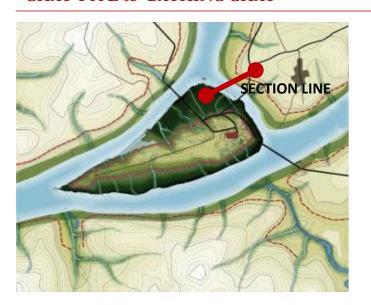


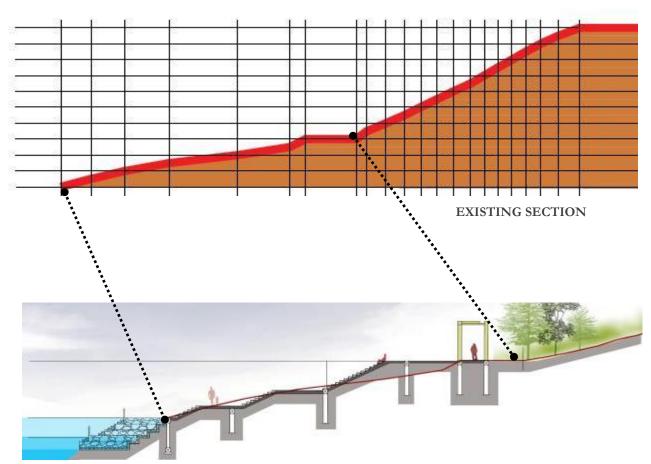


SOFT SOLUTIONS FOR SOIL STABILIZATION



GHAT TYPE 03- BATHING GHAT

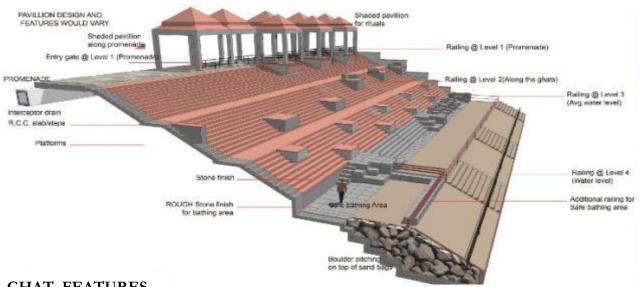




PROPOSED SECTION WITH BATHING GHAT

GHAT TYPE 03- BATHING GHAT

PROPOSAL FOR EDGE ON VALAI SIDE



GHAT FEATURES





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LIFE GUARD AND POLICE FACILTIY:

Currently there is no permanent life guard facility available on site, so we need to provide permanent facility with space allocated for the same.





SPORT FACILITIES

A playground has been proposed in the new development zone which is near the Sakr Khaiya, that will be used for mela related activities during the Baneshwar Dham Fair.



Electric crematory Facility will be provided near to the new Development zone.





8.2.17 SEWAGE TREATMENT

Current:

In Beneshwar Dham currently there is one toilet block with 4 to 5 cubicles as the number of pilgrims visiting daily are not many and due to lack of maintenance and not easily approachable, so most of the visitors prefer open defecation.

Open defecation is not just a social and aesthetic nuisance, it also results in a lot of waterborne diseases.

Even the nearby villages the households do not have access to latrines and defecate in the open. Some households use community latrines and others use shared latrines. But still a large number of households do not have access to a drainage network and are connected to natural surface drains. Large influx of pilgrims & tourist during the fair and lack of toilet facilities lead to open defecation around the area leading to unhygienic health conditions and several infectious diseases in epidemic proportions due to contamination.

Inadequate and un-safe discharge of untreated domestic wastewater will result in contamination of surface water i.e. at the rivers.

Proposal:

There is a three tier planning proposed for hygienic and low cost, sustainable and minimal maintenance for sanitation system.



Decentralised wastewater treatment system at Adarsh College, Distt Thane

SEWAGE TREATMENT

Future Growth:

Since no further growth is allowed on the island, area on the eastern bank of river Mahi is chosen for future community level activities related to the main Beneshwar temple in close vicinity of Sakar Kariya village.

Presently the Sakar Kariya also do not have a proper sewage system. The discharge of untreated wastewater is a major contributor to deteriorating health conditions and pollution of nearby water bodies. Thus effective sustainable waste water treatment needs to be proposed to tackle the issue.

Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) complement conventional treatment systems for more sustainable and effective service.

Provide treatment of waste of both domestic and industrial sources.

Provide treatment for organic wastewater flows from 1-1000 m3 per day

DEWATS applications are reliable, long lasting and tolerant towards inflow fluctuation

It is a technical approach rather than merely a technology package.

DEWATS applications are based on the principle of low-maintenance since most important parts of the system work without technical energy inputs and cannot be switched off intentionally.

DEWATS applications provide state-ofart-technology at affordable prices because all of the materials used for construction are locally available.

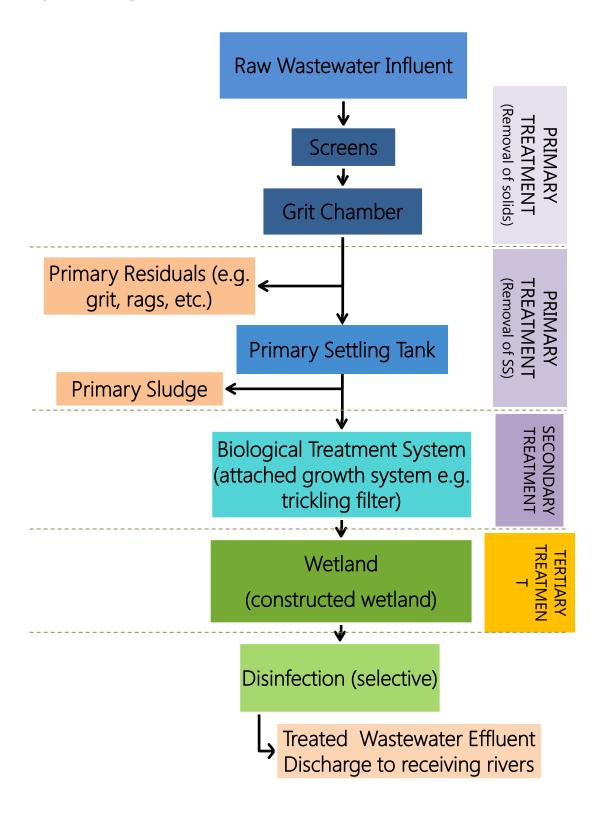
is an approach which combination of the different systems such as the settler/ biogas settler, anaerobic baffled reactor, planted gravel filter (horizontal/vertical) and polishing ponds. These systems are based on natural wastewater treatment techniques and are designed in accordance with different parameters such characteristics of wastewater, treated wastewater quality to be achieved, site and technical specifications. In these systems, both aerobic and anaerobic treatment process occurs.

DEWAT applications are based on four basic treatment modules:

- 1. Primary treatment includes pretreatment and sedimentation in settlers or septic tanks
- 2. Secondary anaerobic treatment in baffled reactors
- Tertiary aerobic/ anaerobic treatment in planted gravel filter beds
- 4. Aerobic treatment in polishing ponds

Thus DEWATS can be planned for both the existing settlement of Sakar Khariya and future proposal for new community based development for Beneshwar Dham Temple.

AN OVERVIEW OF SEWAGE TREATMENT STRATEGY



DEWATS

- Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) complement conventional treatment systems for more sustainable and effective service.
- Provide treatment of waste of both domestic and industrial sources.
- Provide treatment for organic wastewater flows from 1-1000 m3 per day
- DEWATS applications are reliable, long lasting and tolerant towards inflow fluctuation
- It is a technical approach rather than merely a technology package.
- DEWATS applications are based on the principle of low-maintenance since most important parts of the system work without technical energy inputs and cannot be switched off intentionally.
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- It is an approach which is a combination of the different systems

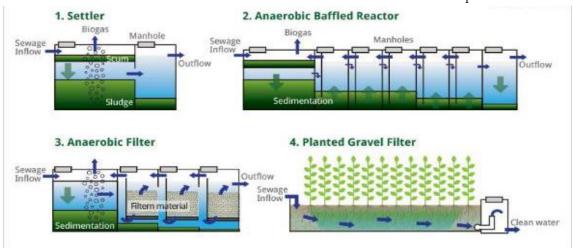
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Tertiary aerobic/ anaerobic treatment in planted gravel filter beds Aerobic treatment in polishing ponds Thus DEWATS can be planned for both the existing settlement of Sakar Khariya and future proposal for new community based development for Beneshwar Dham Temple.



DEWATS







PROPOSAL WITH DEWATS LOCATION

Due to lack of solid waste management in the temple precinct and surrounding area on the island, the solid waste is dumped near the river edges.

Also during monsoon all the solid waste scattered on the roads finds its way into the river.





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SEWAGE TREATMENT

Island Level:

As the island will not cater to more than hundred pilgrims in a day during nonfestive season a community toilet facility can be planned which can have a decentralized cleaning facility and the water can be reused for watering the **Biodigester** island. technology developed DRDO been by have proposed for resolving the problems of un-decomposed human waste. innovation degrades and converts the human waste into usable water and gases in an eco-friendly manner. The generated gas can be utilized for energy/ cooking and water for irrigation purposes.

The process involves the bacteria which feed upon the faecal matter inside the tank, through anaerobic process which finally degrades the matter and releases methane gas that can be used for cooking, along with the treated water.

The Bio-digester tank can be manufactured and customized as per the requirement.

Salient Features:

- No bad smell in toilets from the tanks
- Faecal matter in the tank not visible
- No infestation of cockroaches & flies
- No clogging of digester
- Effluent is free from off odour and solid waste
- Reduction in pathogens by 99%
- Reduction in organic matter by 90%
- No maintenance required
- No requirement of adding bacteria/ enzyme

- No need of removal of solid waste
- Use of phenyl is permitted upto 84 ppm.

FCBT – Ferro Cement Bio Toilets

SPECIFICATIONS

- Ferro cement material
- Mould based high quality construction
- 15 mm wall thickness
- Cement surface flooring
- Low water usage pan
- Innovative snorkel vent system
- Rear ventilated

ADVANTAGES

- Sturdy construction
- Cyclone resistant
- DYI (Do it yourself kit)
- DRDO Bio digester available
- Low cost and Easy to assemble
- Long life and durable and Fire proof
- Non corrosive material
- Simple yet aesthetic









SEWAGE TREATMENT

Festival/ Mela time:

During mela the island witnesses 6 to 7 lakh of pilgrims, which may increase in years to come. Thus variety of facilities needs to be taken into consideration as the pilgrims come from all sorts of backgrounds and are use to a wide variety of toilets.

The local authority should make arrangement for provision of adequate and clean toilet facilities with strict surveillance to discourage open defecation. Temporary toilets can also work on bio-digester technique to minimize waste generation and reuse of water for flushing and irrigation.

These temporary toilets can be installed on contract basis and the contractor can be asked to ensure that there is a regular electricity and water connection. The contractor will also be responsible for its cleanliness and security. There also can be most primitive bathroom facility is termed a "flag area." The flag area consisted of just an open area that is enclosed by a fence where a person can go about their business anywhere within this designated area.

There can be roadside urinals and pit toilets for defecation that do not require water to flush the system.

Masterplan will plan for a designated area for installation of temporary toilets during mela/ fair.







8.2.18 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Proposal At Settlement Level For Future Growth

Current:

At present there is no system of solid waste management on the island and during the fair. The waste generated on the island is majorly due to pilgrims and tourist bringing in food items, cooking in open near parking areas and insensitive disposal of waste due to lack of proper designated sites for waste disposal. As the island do not have a residing population there is mostly waste due to floating population.

Some common practices of waste processing are uncontrolled dumping which causes mainly water and soil pollution. The qualities of both solid & liquid wastes are increasing and if the wastes are disposed in an uncontrolled manner these may cause adverse impact on public health & environment. Street sweeping, leaves, grass agricultural waste, cattle dung, drain and public toilet cleaning contribute most to waste generation in rural areas. Also the existing small kiosk selling juices, water, food stuff do not have a dustbin near their stall thus leading to scattering of solid waste on island.

Also after the fair large amount of waste is collected and some of it is burnt causing air pollution and soil pollution.

Rural settlements have tremendous wealth in terms of underutilized crop residues, animal excretion and domestic refuge which could be recycled to create resources.

Proposal

Island to be declared NO PLASTIC ZONE, thus the stall should not sell items in plastic bags

and also the pilgrims should not dispose their plastic waste on the island.

Dr. Maley is a reputed scientist known for his pioneering role in giving shape to Municipal Solid Waste Management in India. He is actively involved in solid waste management projects since 1990 as a part of the Technical Committee Member of the Supreme Court Task Force on IPNM under MOUD & PA, New Delhi.

Dr. Maley's advice was also the same – the main thing is to distinguish between dry and wet waste. The wet waste is biodegradable and should be made into compost. 90 percent of waste disposal in the world is actually done through this method. Composting or manure is balanced plant food for our overall health.

He pointed out that if we put 500 kilos of garbage, which contain left-over food, fruit skins, little pieces of vegetables into a methane is produced mixture, and the left over material turns The 500 kilo of into manure. waste can result in 40 to 50 kgs of manure and at least 20 kgs of methane Mr. Kale said that if we have 1 ton of waste, it can result into at least 40 kilograms of gas, which is equivalent to 2 LPG cylinders. In India, we have lakh tons of waste, which is lakh LPG equivalent to cylinders every day. Mr. Kale said that we can take half a ton model as economically viable with an

initial investment of Rs. 12 lakh rupees with 40 square meters space and lifetime of 40 years. After 3 or 4 years, the investment can be recovered because the gas will be produced free. He said that all big companies and school can install decentralized biogas plants.

The objective solid of waste management in rural areas should be to collect the waste at Cluster level as per SS Technique. Non Maley biodegradable waste should be first collected at 2-3 village cluster level and then send for processing at the base where second level of segregation will be done and the bye products will be Recovery recyclable reused. of materials for recycling, conversion of organic waste to compost and secured disposal of remaining waste will be done.



VERMI COMPOSTING

Bio-Degradable waste will be treated as **Vermi composting,** it is the technique for Converting the solid organic waste into compost.

An innovative discipline of vermin culture technology, the breeding and propagation of earthworms and the use of its castings has become an important tool of waste recycling the world over. Essentially, the vermin culture provides for the use of earthworms as natural bioreactors for cost effective and environmentally sound waste management





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LEAF COMPOSTING

- Leaf compost is partially or completely decomposed leaves which can be used as a soil conditioner.
- the decomposition of organic matter by bacteria, leaves are decomposed by fungi.

Composting leaves is an environmentally friendly way to recycle your garden waste into an organic soil amendment and conditioner.



Benefits of Leaf Compost

- Increases the water holding capacity of garden soils.
- Absorbs rainwater to reduce runoff making water available for plant growth.
- Acts as a pH buffer.
- Increases biological activity of earthworms and other soil organisms.
- It's free.











8.2.19 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT – GROUND WATER RECHARGE FACILITIES

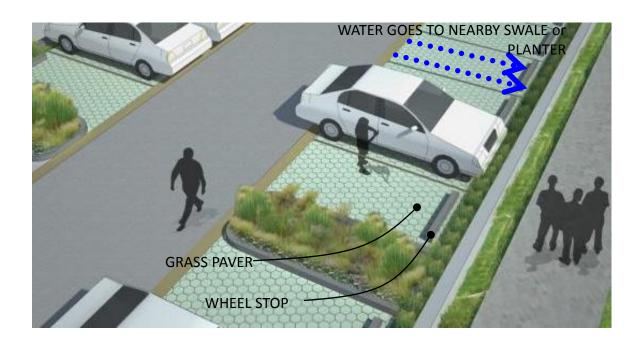
- •A storm water management plan to be proposed to increase the ground water filtration capacity of the area, which will further increase the groundwater table.
- •Movement of storm water should be directed into the road side green through gravel filter pit, which further leads the rainwater into the retention/ detention facilities proposed in the nearby parks or open areas with few recharge pits.
- •Then the excess water –overflow is connected to the storm water drain.

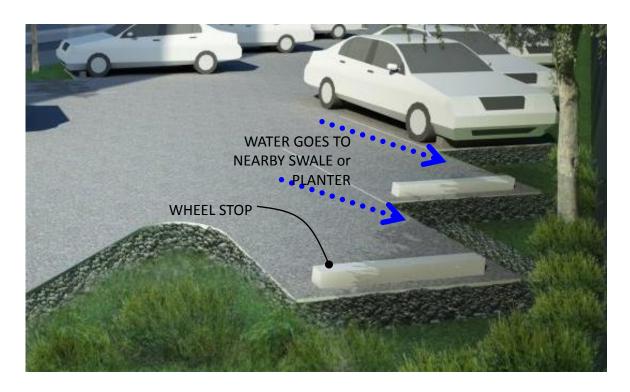
THE TYPE OF PARKING LOT SHOWS STORMWATER PLANTERS ALONG THE PARKING LOTS.

This is one of the simplest parking lot retrofit actions to implement. The best approach is to convert the parking stalls immediately adjacent to a drain inlet. Depending upon the size and parking demand of a particular parking lot, a series of parking stalls may be consolidated into stormwater planters.



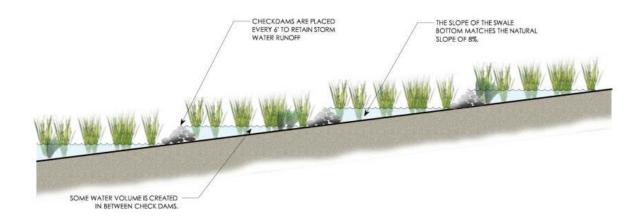
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FOR PARKING AREA IN THE TEMPLE PRECINCT-GROUND WATER RECHARGE FACILITIES



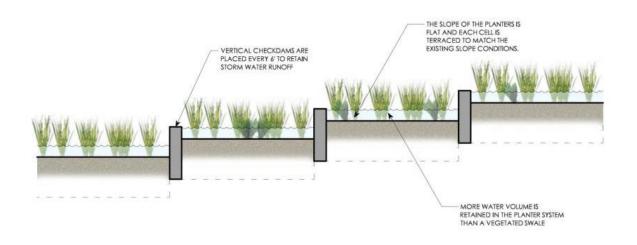


STEEP SLOPE CONDITIONS-GROUND WATER RECHARGE FACILITIES

VEGETATED SWALE ON ROAD EDGE IN STEEP SLOPE CONDITION



STORM WATER PLANTER IN STEEP SLOPE CONDITION



8.2.19 ELECTRICITY - USE OF SOLAR POWER

Current:

Current electricity requirement of the island is being fulfilled by electric substation towards Pratapgarh through convention methods.

There is lack of street lights on the island making it unsafe during the nights.

Proposal:

Rajasthan has a huge potential of solar energy, the climatic conditions of the state makes it ideal for capturing the solar rays in abundance. The average temperature in summers falls in the

range of 43° C (maximum) to 26° C (minimum). There are approximately 300 sunny days in a year and can capture upto 6-6.4 kwh/m2/ day of sun radiation.

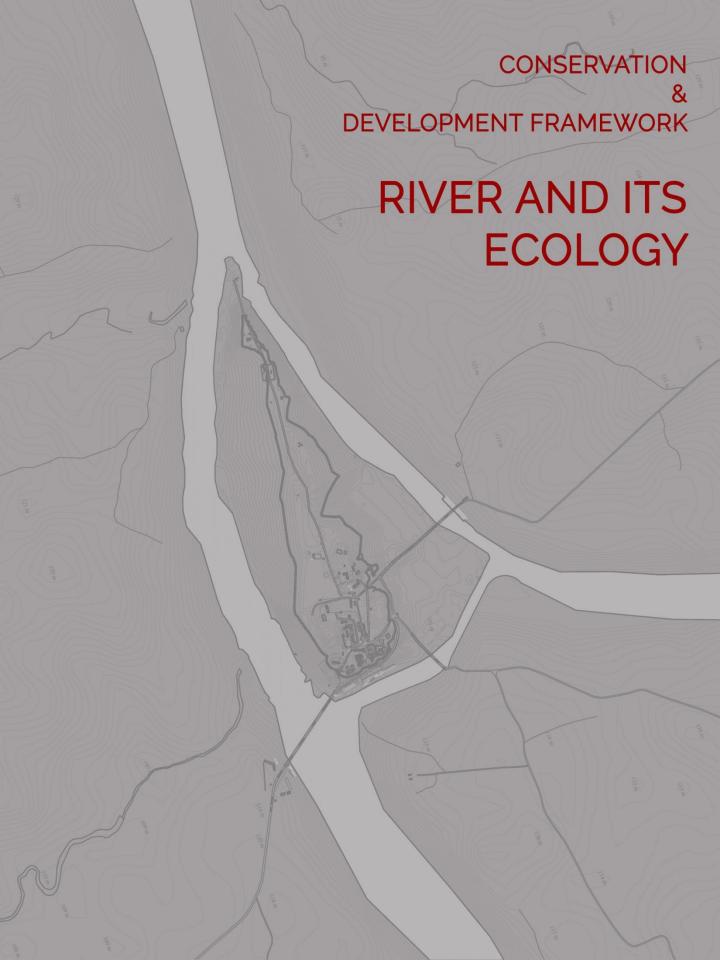
Thus all the electricity needs of the island should be taken off grid and be facilitated by solar power.

Solar powered LED street lights should be incorporated.

All the community structure should encourage solar roof tops to fulfil their electricity needs. Also the new development planned should have solar powered household and community buildings, dharamshalas, using LED lighting.

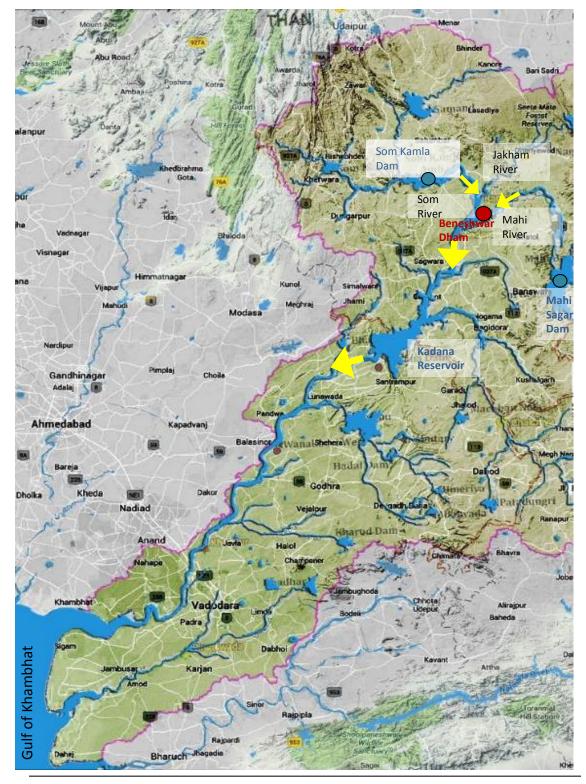






8.3 RIVER AND ITS ECOLOGY

8.3.1 RIVER NETWORK



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8.3.2 RIVER ECOLOGY

The plans shows the Google capture of Year 2009 and 2015 which clearly indicates the erosion happening on the island.





The erosion On Edge1 and Edge 2 is due to the combined discharge of Mahi,Som and Jhakham that passes through the anicut as there is no slope stabilization on the edges making the island shrink in size. Major dams i.e Mahi Bajar Sagar Dam(Peak flood discharge 8.22 lakh cusecs) Som Kamla Amba Dam Dam(Peak flood discharge 7.24 lakh cusecs) Jhakam Dam(Peak flood discharge 4.22 lakh cusecs) are in upstream of anicut.

8.3.3 SOLUTION TO MITIGATE SOIL EROSION- BY CLIENT

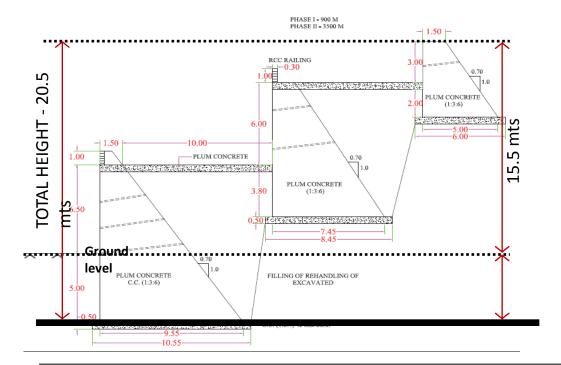


The banks of Beneshwar Dham island is gradually eroding due to high discharge in the river.

A retaining of length around 4.4 km is proposed to construct around the island, to prevent further erosion of the banks.



PROTECTION WORK OF BENESHAWAR DHAM ARROUND ISLAND TOTAL LENGTH



8.3.4 SOLUTION TO MITIGATE SOIL EROSION- BY CLIENT





15 MTS – HEIGHT OFRETAINING WALL

The amount of EARTH FILL required will be a huge QUANTUM, thus not RECOMMENDED.

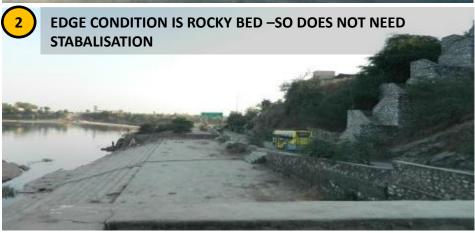
EDGE TREATMENT PROPOSAL



8.3.5 PRESENT EDGE CONDITIONS ON SITE



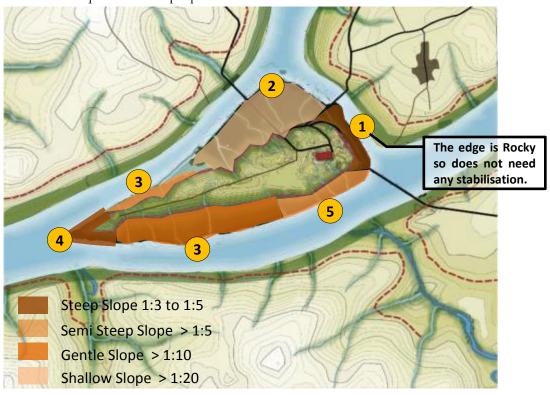






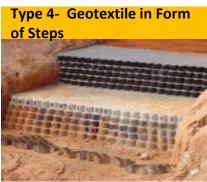
8.3.6 SLOPE ANALYSIS

The slope analysis was done to understand the nature of the slopes so that different slope stabilization techniques could be proposed.



Different slope stabilization techniques

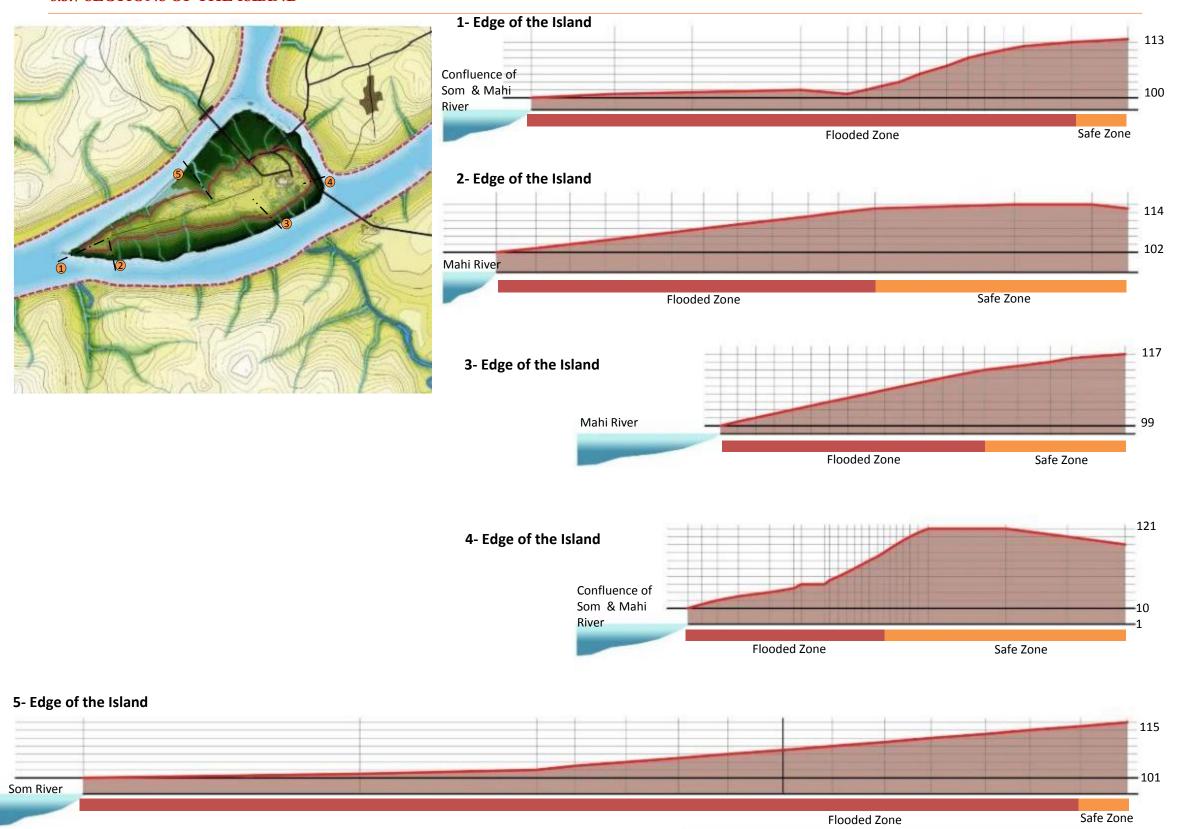




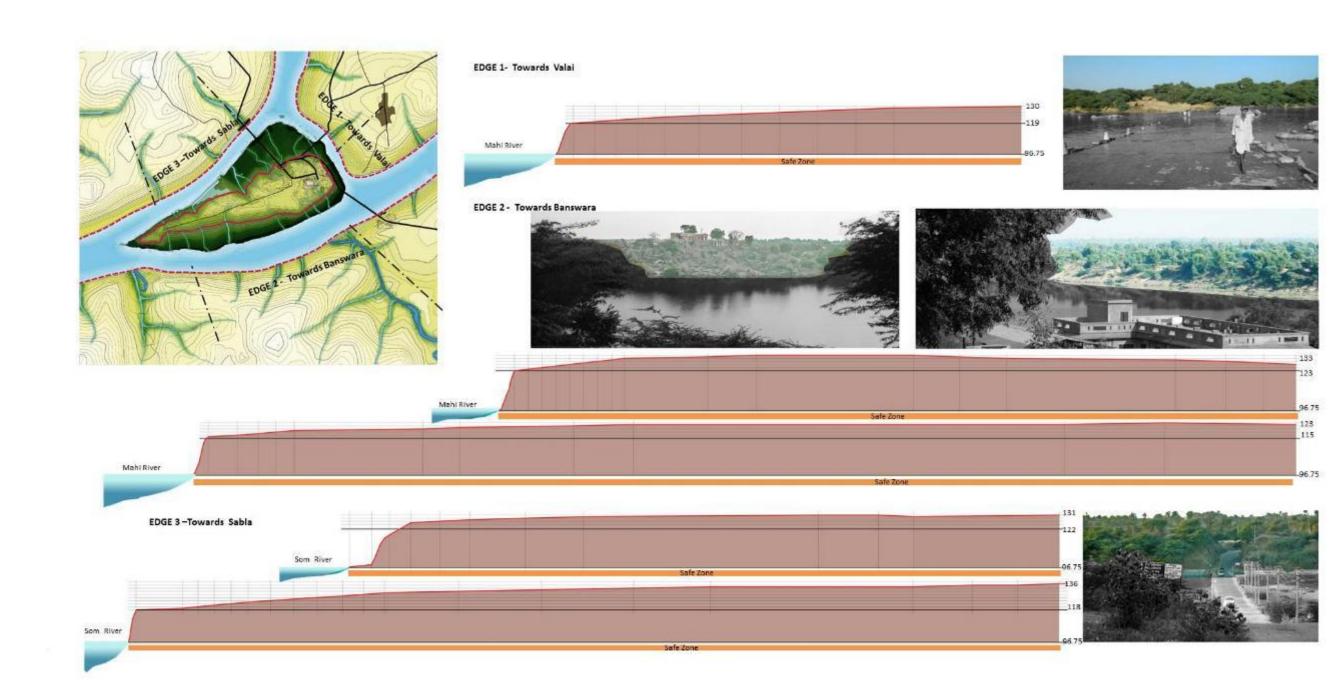




8.3.7 SECTIONS OF THE ISLAND



8.3.8 SECTIONS THROUGH THE EDGE OF THE ISLAND



8.3.9 SLOPE STABALISATION-SHALLOW SLOPE - >1:5









8.3.9 SLOPE STABALISATION-STEEP SLOPE 1:3 TO 1:5









8.3.9 SLOPE STABALISATION- GENTLE SLOPE

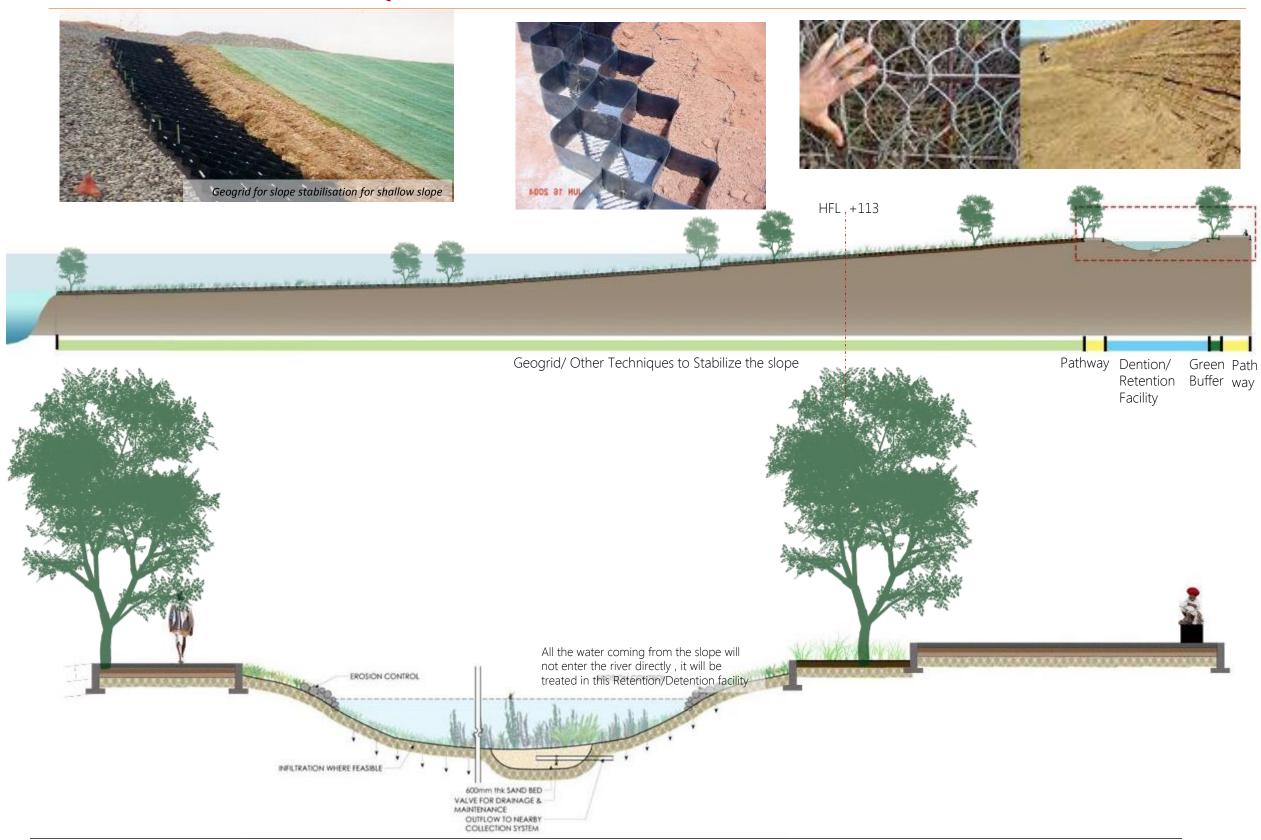






Prepared by C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd in consortium with OASIS Design Inc. and Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd

8.3.10 SECTION 1- SHOWING THE TECHNIQUE OF SLOPE STABILIZATION AND RETENTION DETENTION FACILITY ON THE EDGE OF THE ISLAND



8.3.10 SECTION 2- SHOWING THE TECHNIQUE OF SLOPE STABILIZATION AND LANDMARK STRUCTURE ON THE EDGE OF THE ISLAND





9. Management plan

9.1 Review of Existing Management Structures, Ongoing and Proposed Projects

It is recommended that at every step during the conception, design, implementation, operation, maintenance and overall management of the projects covered by this Development and Management Plan, it is borne in mind that in order to strengthen the capacity of duty bearers (the institutions obligated to fulfill the holders' rights) and empower the rights holders (who do not experience full rights), a Rights-based Approach to Development has to be adopted. The Rights-based approach to development is a global sustainability paradign that aims to drive a positive transformation of power relations among various development actors and blur the line disconnecting human rights and economic development.

In order to understand the duty bearers and the right holders, it is imperative that both the traditional management practices and the procedural system governing the management of the temple be understood.

In order to ensure that the plans proposed can be implemented with efficacy, in a transparent and participatory manner towards enhanced community involvement and accountability for heritage (both natural and cultural, tangible and intangible), both the systems have been reviewed and it is recommended that both the systems be retained simultaneously for mutual support.

9.1.1 Traditional Management Practices

The Mandir ki Pali is a cyclical system of service to the temple that is shared by the families of Pujariji who was appointed by Maharawal Askarnaji on a rotational basis, changing every 365 days. The diagram illustrates the system of seva puja. This right to seva is divided with in the families, in case of many descendents, who divide their share within 365 days. This cycle repeats after all the

descendent families have served their period of seva at the temple.

In order to better understand this system, it is imperative to understand the history of the Poojaris. According to the hearsay, the ancestors of today's servitors were appointed by Maharawal Askaranji and were given the sewa-pooja of Beneshwar Mahadev. Rituals arising due to the significance

.

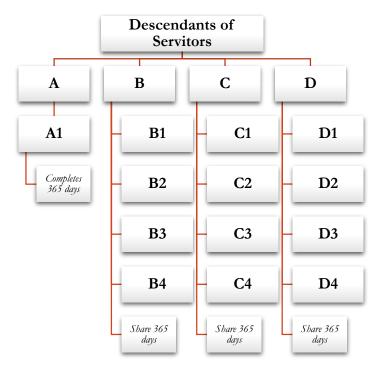


Image '& System of seva puja amongst the descendants; Source: Project team and community consultations

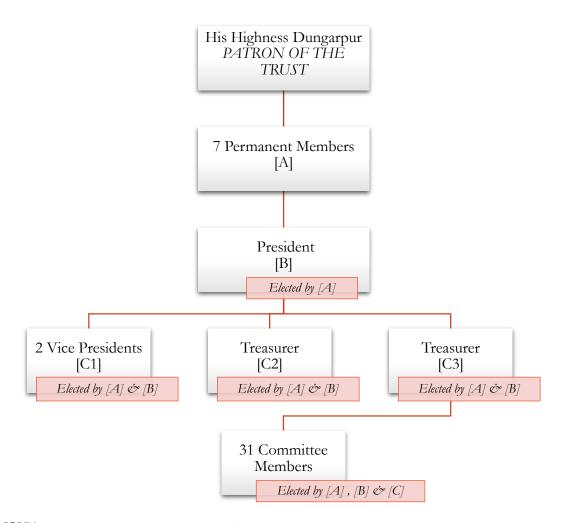
Beneshwardham Mahadev Temple Trust

The management system of the Beneshwar Mahadev temple is managed by a trust called Beneshwar Dham Trust registered under Devasthan which was formed by Maharawal Laxman Singh in year 1985. The trust id refereed to as Beneshwar Dham Trust and comprises of seven permanent members, one president, two vice-president, one secretary, one treasurer and thirt-one committee members. The patron of the Baneshwar Mahadev trust is H.H. Maharawal Dungarpur.

The seven permanent members are elected on the basis of voting of the 31 committee members. The position is not hereditary. These seven permanent members then choose the President of the Beneshwar Dham Trust. Then President along with seven committee members choose the Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer for the trust.

The trust acts as a care-taker for the 215 *bheega* of the land under Beneshawar Mahdev and President holds the decision making power in consultation with the other members of the trust in al the matters related to the 215 *bheega* of the land.

As a regulation, no construction of any of the Samaj can be carried out in the 215 *bheega* of Beneshwar Dham. If one wishes to carry some construction, a performa needs to sign stating that one will not claim the ownership of the land in future and will be under Beneshwar Mahadev.



=a UY'': Structure of the Beneshwardham Temple Trust

In order to better understand this system, it is imperative to understand the history of the residents of BeneshwardhamSettlement.

At present, the majority population of the predominantly Brahmin settlement Beneshwardhamtrace their lineage back to Nangrajji - one of the temple's most prominent priests and servitors. According to hearsay, Nangraj Ji hailed originally from Bali Gaon – a village located 20 kilometers away from Jodhpur. Though he was married earlier in Jodhpur and had issues, he was remarried to the daughter of the then high priest of Beneshwardham, with whom he had two sons - Devaji and Ramaji, forefathers of the 2 clans most prominent in present day Beneshwardham, the Ramdawats and the Devawats. Both Devaji and Ramaji had 4

sons each, leading to 8 main haans (branches) of Nangrajji. The remaining 2 haans of the 10 current haans are sons from his first wife, with whom he was re-united long after his 2nd marriage.

The 4 Chowtias and Bhandaris are elected based on their haans or race. The position is also hereditary. Among the Ramdawat clan there are 5 haans, and there are 5 more under Devawat clan. 2 Bhandaris and 2 Chowtias are selected from each Ramdawat and Devawat clan to form the final 8 trustees of the temple, based on discussions.

The Osra is divided among 650 families. 200 of these families are from Beneshwardham, 400 from Akodara Village in Nathdwara Tehsil Rajsamand District, and 50 from Gati village in Pali District. The 400 families of

Village Akodara are originally from Beneshwardhamwho moved to the new settlement after it was given to Beneshwar 9.1.2 Procedural Systems Mahadev ji in endowment by Maharana Uday Singh.

The Rajasthan Heritage Conservation Bill, 2015

The Rajasthan Heritage Conservation Bill is expected to extends through the state of Rajasthanand and is applicable to heritage assets (defined in Section 3.f. of the Bill (p 31-32) as 'the built heritage associated with historical and cultural background and natural appurtenants and included buildings, structures, sites, streets, landscape, parks, gardens, localities, precincts, towns and other natural features and sites which are associated with built heritage and which have aesthetic, cultural, historical, scientific, social, ecological, environmental or spiritual significance") that have not yet been declared sites of national importance under any law made by Parliament. Ancient Monuments Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1958), Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (1972) or Raiasthan Monuments Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1961).

The Bill defines in details the constituency of two bodies governing heritage - the Rajasthan Heritage Council and the Rajasthan Heritage Authority; and further delineates their function and powers, which not only include the nomination, declaration and protection of heritage assets; but also promotes the establishment of partnerships in heritage conservation efforts between the state and external organizations, including private sectors. Public participation in the heritage sector has also been enabled by this Bill through the recommended collaboration between the government and heritage asset owners, and capacity through training programs the arena of heritage conservation.

It provides the Rajasthan State Heritage Council the power to recommend any heritage asset to be a protected heritage asset under the clauses of this Act, following the performance of a defined series of tasks. Further, it also endorses that upon the recommendation of the council, the State

Government shall prescribe categories of heritage assets. While prescribing such categories it shall have regard to the aesthetic, cultural. historical. scientific. social. spiritual, ecological, environmental or archeological and architectural value and such other factors as may be relevant for the purpose of such categorization, and make the same available to public through exhibit on web space or in any other manner befitting to the situation.

Once the heritage asset has been identified, the are wherein it is situated and its adjacent areas should be regulated and governed by Section 7 of the Bill that defines the conditions for carrying out construction, reconstruction, repair or renovations within the regulated area. Heritage bye-laws are also recommended to be developed by the Rajasthan Heritage Authority regarding protection of heritage to include matters related to controls in elevation, façade, system, drainage roads and service nfrastructure (including electric poles, water and sewer pipelines).

The Bill also necessitates the establishment of the Rajasthan Heritage Fund. This fund is to be financed by the State Government; in addition it will also receive credits from contributions, aids and donations made by the Central Government, national and international agencies for the purpose of heritage conservation, or donations from any trusts, societies, associations of persons individuals etc. interested in heritage conservation and any sum of money received

by the authorities by way of fees. This fund is recommended to be utilized for meeting the expenses incurred by the Bill.

This Bill is imperative towards the maintenance, adaptation, use and re-use of architectural heritage that can yield aesthetic, environmental and economic benefits even where the original use may no longer be viable. The creative challenge, towards undertaking this task is to find appropriate ways to satisfy the requirements of a structure to be safe, durable and useful in one hand, and to retain its character and historical and architectural interest on the other. Thus to engage with this task it is deemed necessary to identify the heritage assets which merit conservation and provide for their protection.

This Bill can be reviewed to be a crucial step toward the protection of the vast unprotected repository of heritage in Rajasthan.

Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014

The Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill provides for, and expedites the process of land acquisition for public purposes with the least disruption to owners of the land and other stakeholders and to provide for fair and better compensation to the persons whose land is acquired and to compensare in monetized form for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

With respect to the current project of Development and Management Plans for Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements under the Devasthan Department, this Bill is of particular interest as in order to conserve and re-instate the heritage value of the assets, provide for their buffer areas and enlarge their scope to accommodate pilgrims, it is required that "conservative surgery" be performed within the settlements. Conservative Surgery refers to a mode of planning pioneered and championed by Patrick

Geddes, the father of modern town planning that advocated improvement of a precinct through an economic, humane and minimally intrusive approach to planning by weeding out uninhabited, dilapidated or hazardous houses instead of methods that called for sweeping clearances involcing extensive demolition.

While this approach requires minimum disturbance to the existing built fabric, it still des involves acquisition of land and needs to be supported by legislation. In this context, the following sections of the Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014 are found relevant.

Section 2. Delineates the legitimacy of Application of the Act for— (1) the provision of this Act shall apply when the State Government acquires land for its own use, hold or control or for use, hold and control of a local authority of a corporation owned and controlled by the State, for public purposes. This legitimized the acquisition of Land by the government on behalf of the Devasthan Department.

In case of Acquisition of irrigated or multicropped land, Section 3. of the Act can be used to justify the acquisition for infrastructure projects where infrastructure projects means projects relating to (i) a road, including toll road, elevated road, a bridge, a tunner, urban public transport system or rail system; (ii) a highway including other activities being an integral part of the highway (iii) airport, inland waterway or inland port; (iv) water supply, irrigation, storm water drainage system, water conservation or harvesting structure, water treatment system, sanitation and sewerage system of solid waste management system; (v) telecommunication services whether basic or cellular, including radio paging, domestic satellite, netowork of trunking, broadband network and internet services; (vi) protection of environment and forests (vii) generation or generation and distribution of power (viii) transmission or distribution of power by laying a network of new transmission or distribution lines; (ix) oil and gas pipelines and terminals; and (x) any other facility of similar nature needed for social and economic operation and development of the state.

A gap may be observed here in the lack of any mention of infrastructural development to support pilgrimage and heritage, although the undertaking of such infrastructural development can contribute significantly towards retaining the cultural identity of communities and providing them with heritage centric economy and livelihood opportunities. . Infrastructure development for disaster and risk preparedness is deemed necessary as a public good and hence the possibility of the use of this Act. As the development of historic settlements are usually centred on the asset of highest heritage significance (temples in the case of this Project), unregulated through time, incompatible in character and compromising to the integrity and sanctity of a place, land acquisition around assets of significance becomes imperative at times. Even in cases where no significant encroachment is encountered, it is recommended that the land peripheral to assets be acquired as a preventive measure and notified as a zone of prohibited or regulated activity, in order to give the asset long term protection.

It is thus strongly recommended that the provision for development of heritage, pilgrimage and tourism infrastructure be included in the list of developments that can validate land acquisition.

The Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Bill, 2015

Rajasthan being a water deficient state possessing only 1.16% of the total surface water available in the country making only 25 blocks out of the 243 in the state safe, water resources of the state need attention, conservation, management and institutional support. In order to mitigate this gap, the Bill

adopts the concept of integrated Water Resources Management for the management of water resources covering ground water, surface water and development of river basins and sub-basins through a multidisciplinary approach as a foundation for planning of all watershed, irrigation and drinking water projects covering the basins, sub-basins, aquifers and micro-watersheds to formulate state level water resources development plans.

This Bill not only provides for the just utilization of water resources for infrastructure, irrigation, agriculture, fisheries, transport and economy but also ensures that this development occurs under the watchful eyes of environmental experts and in agreement with inter-state agreements and awards of water dispute tribunals.

It is thus recommended that this Bill be supported as a crucial step toward the protection of Rajasthan's water resources.

Swach Bharat Abhiyan

Swach Bharat Mission Urban Overview:

- i. Elimination of open defecation
- ii. Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- iii. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- iv. To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- v. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- vi. Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- vii. To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

Swach Bharat Mission aims to ensure that

a) No households engage in the practice of open defecation,

- b) No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period and
- c) Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines.

The Target Group for construction of household units of Toilets, thus, is:

- (i) 80% of urban households engaging in open defecation
- (ii) All households with insanitary latrines
- (iii) All households with single-pit

These will be targeted under this component for the construction of household toilets or individual household latrines during the mission period. The remaining 20% of households practicing open defecation are assumed to be catered by community toilets due to constraints of space.

Household toilets constructed under SBM (Urban) will have two main structures – the toilet superstructure (including the pan and water closet), and the 7 substructure (either an on-site treatment system, or a connection to existing underground sewerage system). This scheme is recommended to be used to mobilize resources in making of toilets and treatment plants in these settlements which witnesses large floating population and hence experience open defecation as a signifianct challenge faced in these areas.

Further, this scheme is important for our young generation to inculcate a sense of confidence and values such as respect for women, martyrs and elders, good hygiene, respect for the environment, good reading habits etc. Apart from education, these villages will have quality health care. The outcomes will include 100% immunization, 100% institutional delivery, reduced IMR, MMR, reduction in malnutrition among children etc.

To create vibrant and harmonious society within the village activities like honouring village elders, folk art festivals, having a village song etc. will be promoted. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme. Adoption and adaptation of technology and introduction of innovations are critical to this programme. This will include use of space application and remote sensing for planning, mobile based technology for monitoring, agriculture technology for increasing productivity etc.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna

The Scheme is unique and transformative as holistic approach development. envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc. Far bevond infrastructure development, SAANJHI aims at instilling certain values, such as people's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, spirit of cleanliness, community service, friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, etc. in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.

Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

SAANJHI gives focus to community participation. Women participation in the decision-making process will be encouraged. In fact the Scheme envisages holding Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas to discuss women and children specific issues and concerns. Social mobilization of village community can trigger

a chain of other development activities in the village. For instance, reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/tobacco/gutka etc) among all age groups of population. Egovernance will also be given a push.

Ensuring universal access to education facilities, adult literacy, e-literacy are also important goals of SAANJHI. In addition to this the Scheme also pays attention to providing infrastructure in schools like toilets, libraries, and supporting smart schools. It is important for our young generation to inculcate a sense of confidence and values such as respect for women, martyrs and elders, good hygiene, respect for the environment, good reading habits etc. Apart from education, these villages will have quality health care. The outcomes will include 100% immunization, 100% institutional

delivery, reduced IMR, MMR, reduction in malnutrition among children etc. To create vibrant and harmonious society within the village activities like honouring village elders, folk art festivals, having a village song etc. will be promoted. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme. Adoption and adaptation of technology and introduction of innovations are critical to this programme. This will include use of space application and remote sensing for planning, mobile based technology for monitoring, agriculture technology increasing for productivity etc.

In the district of Rajsamand, MP Hariom Singh Rathore has selected the village of Tasol for the Adarsh Gram Yojna, situated 38 kilometers from Beneshwardham.

9.2 Consultative Methodologies – Local Bodies and Community Based Organizations

The vision for heritage based development is often based on international paradigms which may conflict with perceptions that local community hold about their heritage, and stakeholders on their aspirations for development. For successful and sustainable development, it is essential that local stakeholders engage with the entire extent of works towards project development conceptualization, detailing, implementation, operation and maintenance. Heritage based development, whether at the micro level (of monument) or macro level settlement/cultural landscapes) requires that the needs and aspirations of various interest groups - from both the public and private sector- are addressed to ensure that the process is inclusive and offers a platform for a participatory approach.

Towards attaining this, the multi-disciplinary team from CRCI India Pvt. Ltd made more than ten visits on field and conducted numerous presentations, stakeholders' meetings and community consultations to understand the needs of both the duty bearers and right holders, in order to ensure a rights based approach to development.

recommendations Key were made specifically towards the engagement of the youth and women with their heritage through education and development of institutions as incubators for skill development and appreciation of heritage is a prime feature of the proposals in each zone. institutions have been proposed with specific mandates, with some focused on cultural and commercial activities, and others towards skill development and entrepreneurship. A marriage of nature and culture is presented as a theme in each of the proposed institutions.







Photo: Presentation and consultation with the community and stakeholders at Sabla on 19.02.2016

Such activities are expected to create opportunities for the youth to acquire a sense of familiarity with their heritage thus developing a sense of ownership.

These strategies thus, allow for heritage to be looked after by the citizens themselves ensuring sustainable maintenance, management and more involved communities and custodians- ensuring the program is not a one time government intervention.

Planning requires that the interests of all heritage interest groups are acknowledged in proposals through a balanced approach - giving due consideration to the needs of those engaged in heritage based commerce (both the informal and formal sector) and

those working towards protection and preservation of heritage. Management requires that the public and private sector work in tandem as each offers varied opportunities for engagement with heritage-as users, caretakers, and potential to be incubators. There is a strong role of the community through the private sector and local government bodies through the agencies aligned for the task.







Photo: The multidisciplinary project team interacts with the community at various stages during preparation of Development and Management Plan; Source: Project Team

The various parts of the whole need to be addressed together from all ends as a cyclical

process- both from bottom up and top down as explained in the following figure.

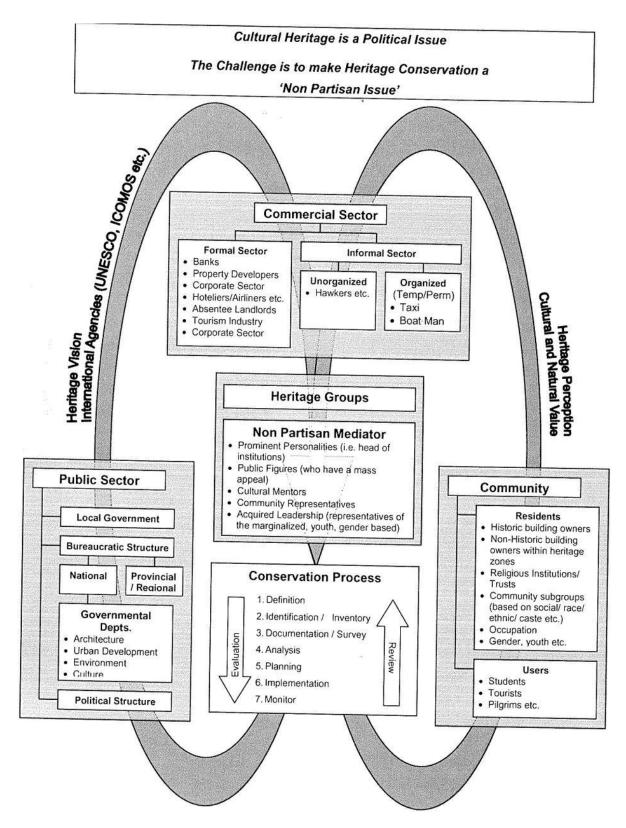


Image ' (: Consultative Methodologies

9.3 Principles of Sustainable Development

As a repository of heritage, both tangible and intangible, the socio-cultural impact of Beneshwardham transcends the boundaries of the settlement, through their associational linkages with the royal history of Mewar and the pilgrim circuits of Rajasthan. Despite this significance, the immediate response that the site generates upon first-hand experience is an awareness that the robust infrastructure imperative for the protection of such a significant heritage site is amiss. Even where basic infrastructure does cater to the site's needs, it does not respond to the sanctity and spirit of the place, and thereby compromises on its integrity. To resolve this situation, it has to be ensured that any future endeavor to improve community livelihoods involving planning should be informed by developmental frameworks supported simultaneously the four mutually by dependent pillars of sustainable development.

The vision of sustainable development with the first three dimensions was developed in the second half of the 1980 and enshrined in the Brundtland Report in 1987 as Economic Growth; Social Inclusion and Environmental Balance, further consolidated in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit as key paradigms of sustainable developments. However, recently, many voices such as that of UNESCO, UN and the World Summit on Sustainable Development have identified the three pillars of sustainable development as an oversimplification of qualifiers and recommended the inclusion of Cultural Vitality as the fourth Pillar.

For the proposed Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan too, the strengthening of these four pillarsform the central theme. This can be illustrated by the Vision conceived for the settlement which states, key headers for development as

Social – "Promote the village as primary religious and heritage destinations – cultural jewel of the state of Rajasthan"

Economic – "Build on the local tourism economy of the temple precinct and encourage agro-based industries."

Built Form & Environment – "Provide a sustainable structure for growth and development."

Civic Infrastructure – "Provide state-of-the-art infrastructure system and social amenities along with clean water, energy, transportation, and an efficient waste management and drainage strategy."

Transport and Mobility – "To develop a transformative transportation system that will ensure accessibility, social integration and economic development for the village."

These key constructs are supported constantly by the overarching drivers of:

- i. Understanding of community aspirations through extensive consultation
- ii. Transparency and full disclosure of proposals
- iii. A gender and youth inclusive approach

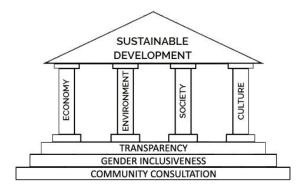


Image '): Pillars of Sustainable Development; Source: Project Team

9.3.1 The Pillar of Economy

Key Idea

This broad pillar covers the more specific themes of economic development, community economic development, labor market development, infrastructure, agriculture, handicrafts, and tourism among others.

Specific Activities

Being simultaneously a place of living and pilgrimage destination, the site exhibits immense potential to become vital, dynamic and sustainable economic centres where innovation, investment and business enterprises meet and thrive collectively. Developing such an economy calls for the following activities.

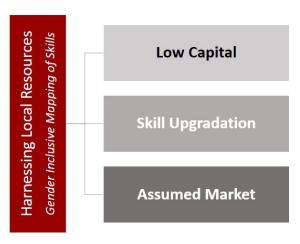


Image '*: Economic Considerations; Source: Project Team

- i. Building strong business partnerships between public sector bodies, local business associations, private entrepreneurs, institutions, non-profit organizations
- ii. Building cross sector alliances
- iii. Improving the investment climate
- iv. Improving productivity and local leadership
- v. Providing equitable business opportunities targeted to alleviate the condition of women, children and minority communities
- vi. Improving education and skills development institutions
- vii. Capacity building, training and recruitment of local individuals for cottage industries and industries related to handicrafts, F&B, hospitality, tourism and other agriculture.
- viii. Diversifying local products with improved quality and marketing
 - ix. Procuring from local farmers and enterprises
 - x. Linking to local tourism providers, increasing variety in tourist activities and integrating locals into destination activities
- xi.Enhancing the quality of livelihood of a place; designing a vibrant local community that provides a pleasurable place of life and work that retains the existing, and attracts future business opportunities as well as nurture entrepreneurism.

9.3.2 The Pillar of Environment

Key Idea

As all human beings impact the health of the environment, the environment affects the quality of life led by humans within it. Thus, a deteriorating or mismanaged environment can cause economic, social and cultural disaster.

This broad pillar covers the more specific themes of sustainable sources of energy; conservation of dwindling, non-renewable sources of energy; shrinking natural habitats; climate change; management of water systems; solid waste management; protection of biodiversity and eco-sensitive areas, regulation of land use and built environment; population control; and reduction of air and noise pollution among others.

Specific Activities

Improving the environment, particularly in the case of the site under scrutiny depends upon the following key activities:

- i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
- ii. Improving waste management
- iii. Improving security and safety
- iv. Improving public services including hygiene, water and power
- v. Enhancing encroachment control
- vi. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

9.3.3 The Pillar of Society

Key Idea

The Pillar of Society encompasses the welfare of both individual and public health;

housing infrastructural facilities; and education services; food and nutrition; poverty and homelessness; and comfort, security and inclusion, as its thematic constituents as a pre-requisite for full participation and synergy with the pillars of Economy, Environment and Culture. Further, the pillar involves incorporation of the ideals of social awareness, equity, and engagement towards the end result - an integrated community, functioning in close collaboration, for the achievement of common aspirations.

Specific Activities

Context specific activities towards the creation of this social capital will involve the following activities:

- Improving basic services and infrastructure
- ii. Improving interpretation and geographical linkages in order to evoke behavioral changes
- iii. Improving waste management
- iv. Improving conservation and heritage site management practices
- v. Improving security and safety
- vi. Integrating local individuals into destination activities
- vii. Training and recruitments
- viii. Improving education and skills development institutions
- ix. Improving productivity and local leadership
- x. Improving public services, including hygiene, water and power
- xi. Public sector bodies and local business associations
- xii. Improving regulatory and policy frameworks
- xiii. Enhancing encroachment control
- xiv. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

While outcomes of social goals are difficult to assess, the measurable outputs of social reform for this project can be expected in the form of a number of institutional and policy reforms in the short term, and improved per capita income, population, literacy, sex ratio, MMR, IMR etc. in the longer run.

9.3.4 The Pillar of Culture

Key Idea

The Pillar of Culture promotes individual identity as well as social cohesion in a community and generates a greater sense of inclusion, expression and participation which in turn provides for the wealth of intelligence, wisdom and sensitivity towards heritage that underpins and appropriates contextually anchored ecological, economic and social strategies.

The Pillar of Culture promotes individual identity as well as social cohesion in a community and generates a greater sense of inclusion, expression and participation; which in turn provides for the wealth of intelligence, wisdom and sensitivity towards heritage that underpins and appropriates contextually anchored ecological, economic and social strategies.

Specific Activities

Culture of a community can be strengthened by the following actions:

- i. Improving basic services and infrastructure
- ii. Improving interpretation and geographical linkages to evoke behavioral changes
- iii. Increasing variety in tourist activities
- iv. Improving conservation and heritage site management practices
- v. Integrating locals into destination activities

- vi. Training and recruitments
- vii. Improving regulatory and policy frameworks
- viii. Enhancing encroachment control
- ix. Guiding and regulating development informed by symbolic and cultural value of the sites

9.3.5 Technical Support

Further, aforementioned activities need to be assisted by technical support, for the provision of geoinformation and civil works.

In Conclusion

The central theme of such a developmental framework can be summarized by naturalist John Muir's quote, "When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world."

While it is useful to organize sustainability in terms of these four pillars, it is the integration



Image ' +: Project Components; Source: Project Team

between them that ultimately drives sustainability, highlight opportunities for innovation, and reduce duplication of efforts. While culture and spirituality forms the central theme of this project, it is mandatory that the other three areas of environment, economy and society also undergo strategic intervention to produce desired results.

In this particular scenario, employment of conventional development strategies can be redicted to be counterproductive by increasing expectations and not impacting the health of the resource itself. In case of the Development and Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan with its core issues of lack of conservation, infrastructure, and guided development leading compromised values of the heritage assets, 'local aspirations' and 'global goals' have to go hand in hand and nonpartisan approaches have to be undertaken. The identification, conceptualization, implementation, operation and maintenance of the project, all need to be addressed in close consortium with contiguous communities and stakeholders to ensure empowerment and engagement through entrepreneurial opportunities in the Development and Management Plan value

chain, within the larger global understanding of environmental and heritage requirements. As defined in the United Nation's Goals for Sustainable Development, Environment, Economy, Society and Culture all must be considered to be developed simultaneously towards sustainable development. It has to be borne in mind, that neither can be compromised in favor of another. Thus, all projects in the program are based

on principles of environmental friendliness, equity and social inclusion, addressing the needs of people from all strata of society – from local communities and people involved in the commercial sector to consumers to pilgrims and visitors through creation the of safe, technologically innovative, heritage responsive environments that address community aspirations, mobilize community participation and increase wellbeing.

9.4 Education and Outreach, Capacity Building and Tourism Promotion Strategy

According to calculation, Beneshwardham will see a pilgrim and visitors' floating population of 2, 25, 008 by horizon year 2040 with an anticipated 40% increase in domestic visitors and 15% increase in international visitors, the larger majority of whom will be attending the Jal Jhoolni. Thus clearly, the village of Beneshwardham does not require marketing strategies to increase visitor footfall to the settlement.

Similarly, as it emerged from the response of local communities during consultations undertaken during the project period, the residents of Beneshwardham are keenly aware of the immense heritage that they are the custodians of. It was evident, that life of the people of Beneshwardham revolve around the Temple and their cultural heritage — one that they are exceedingly honored to have been endowed with, and actively engaged with in their everyday lives. Further, as the society of Beneshwardham already possesses a highly evolved system of interaction with their heritage in the form of *Osra* — a hereditary relationship of service towards Shree Charbhuja Ji Mandir, developed through centuries of practice, these intangible values enshrined in tradition were recognized by the project

team while planning for proposals. Therefore, it was understood that inclusion of extraneous methodologies were to be strictly avoided. The scope of the project was thus realized to be primarily in assisting the existing systems of sustainable heritage management which are economically and socially viable, in the current climate of development pressure that is often unresponsive and hence fatal to heritage values and their attributes. Thus, in this context the role of the Project Team at Beneshwardham was understood as:

- 1. Identifier of issues within the heritage fabric of Beneshwardham, which should be resolved through a participatory approach, encouraging the use of local knowledge and traditional skill.
- 2. Providers of technical assistance towards protection and promotion of tangible heritage.
- 3. Enablers for technical guidance and planning for heritage responsive development.

Thus, need of the hour was in assisting the residents of Beneshwardham through planning to reconnect with the fundamental values of their heritage and achieve a holistic approach towards sustainable development which further ensures mitigation of past interventions which have been detrimental to heritage resource base.

Need for a Participatory Approach

Despite heritage being a generator of commerce and economic development, there is a general apathy towards heritage due to lack of awareness at an administrative level, which further reflects upon the perception of visitors and communities contiguous to heritage sites. Community appreciation and involvement was an essential ingredient towards creating sustainable mechanisms for protection and up gradation of heritage assets. Objective of

the program thus included evoking a behavioral change in users and village dwellers. This will only happen if heritage sites impact the quality of life of the residents and hence induce a sense of well-being - present and future - through opportunities which link the past to the future. Further, the employment of local skill sets and traditional knowledge systems through public participation is mandatory, as it increases the communal engagement with heritage – something that a contractor based approach is seen not to achieve.

Behavioral Change

While communities in Beneshwardham themselves are proud of their cultural identity, as can be seen from their intrinsic commitment to intangible heritage. The limitations in heritage management is due to inadequate state, local and policy level interventions for management practices of tangible heritage. This lack of prioritization, recognition and inadequate financial aid towards the conservation and maintenance of built heritage in turn hampers the appreciation of heritage by its users and also impacts the visitors' perception towards the site and surroundings. Thus, in this particular scenario, employment conventional promotion and marketing strategies may be counterproductive as it would increase expectations and not impact the health of the resource itself. In the case of Beneshwardham, 'local aspirations' and 'global goals' have to go hand in hand; nonpartisan approaches have to be used. The community needs that are understood from stakeholder consultations require to be addressed simultaneous within the larger environmental and heritage requirements. As defined in the United Nation's Goals for Sustainable Development, Environment, Economy, Society and Culture all must be considered to be developed simultaneously towards sustainable development. It has to be borne in mind, that neither can be compromised in favor of another. Thus, all

projects in the program have been proposed based on principles of equity and social inclusion. They address the needs of people from all strata of society - from people involved in the commercial sector to consumers, pilgrims to tourists, and local citizens as well as visitors through the creation of safe environments. Addressing aspirational values of the local community is critical mobilizing community participation. Various aspects of the scheme offer to increase sense of wellbeing among its users and custodians towards this end. A balance of the visual vocabulary of interventions while being sympathetic to the historic setting is proposed as modern in its functioning/ technology used addressing aspirational values of people development. Of the various issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve a desired behavioral change, the following have been observed to exist in the village of Beneshwardham:

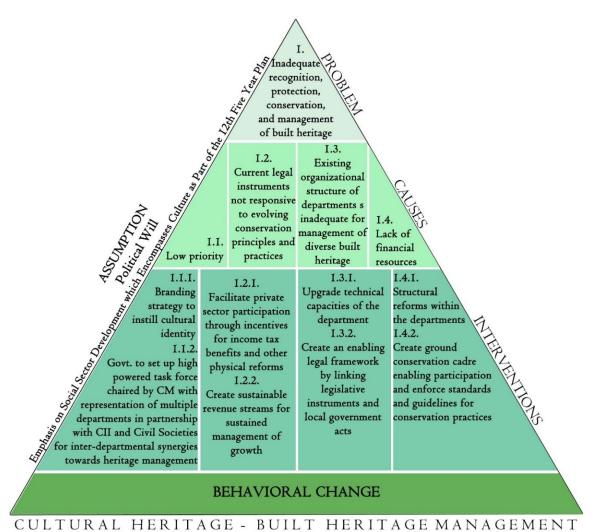
<u>Problem 1:</u> Inadequate recognition, protection, conservation and management of built heritage

<u>Problem 2:</u> Lack of recognition of people's collective and individual growth initiatives that are imperative towards growth and sustainability

<u>Problem 3:</u> Environment (comprising both nature and culture) not recognized as one of

the pillars of sustainable development framework

The following Log Frame Triangles capture the various aspects of the existing ground conditions, analyses proposes and interventions necessary to impact behavioral change towards heritage management. This would ensure a richer experience for locals and visitors alike. The Problems have been described on the apex of each triangle, while the ultimate goal which is Behavioral Change towards heritage appreciation thus impacting management is the fundamental desired outcome. The path from identification of the Problem to achieving Behavioral Change, is divided into delineating the Causes behind the problem, and recognizing possible Interventions that can be adopted to alleviate them. Thus Cause and Intervention form two tiers in the triangle, intermediate to Problem. Given that the Government of Rajasthan through the Devasthan Department is committed to heritage sensitive development and so is the local government, political will towards heritage sensitive development is taken as an assumption. Further the emphasis placed on Social Sector development as part of the 12th Five Year Plan, of which culture is significant part is another area of commitment. The interventions proposed under the Project for Beneshwardham all respond to the Problems identified.



COLICKAL HERITAGE - BOILT HERITAGE MANAGEMEN

Image ',: Log Frame 1 - Towards Built Heritage Management; Source: Project Team

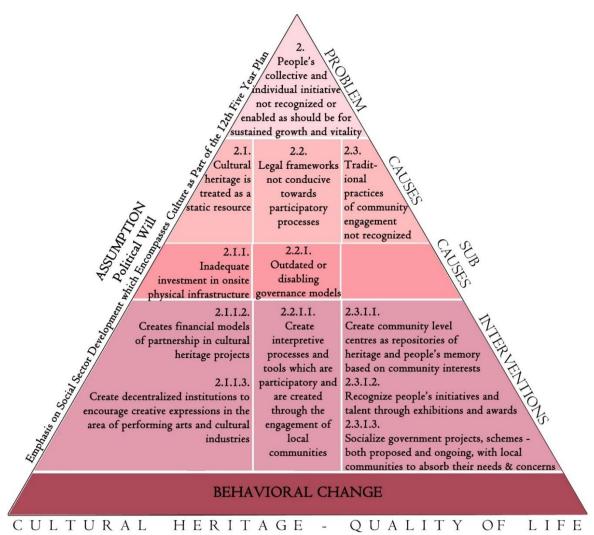


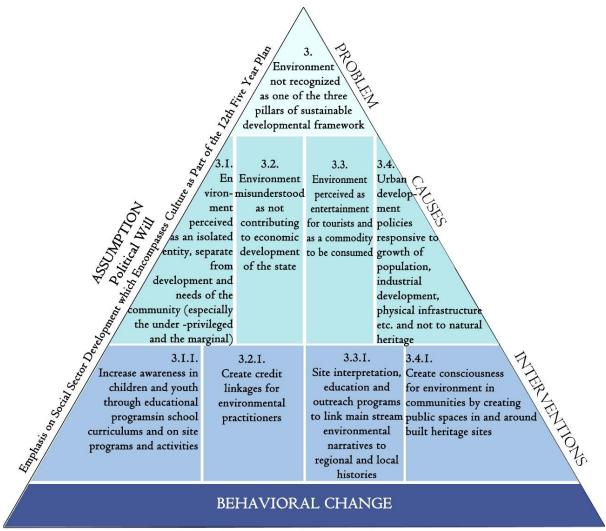
Image '-: Log Frame 2 - Towards Improved Quality of Community Lifr; Source: Project Team

The first Problem Inadequate Recognition, Protection, Conservation and Management applies for both built heritage and batural heritage. The Causes behind this are identified as Less Priority being given to Culture and Environment with Economic development being prioritized. Inadequate legal instruments, as bylaws for preservation unprotected heritage do not exist. The organizational structure existing departments responsible for the village's heritage, such as the Devasthan Department is inadequate for management of diverse built heritage and could benefit through the inclusion of specialists and skilled artisans as well as working arrangements with the

Department of Culture. Lack of financial resources is also a causal factor.

While it is commendable that the program to come up with the Development Management Plans for the Historic Temple Complexes and Settlements of Rajasthan was organized by the Devasthan Department, it is recommened that a continued engagement with heritage be maintained by multi-party involvement and conjunction of interests, the details - budgest, prioritisation, phasing and convergence with existing schemes - have been elaborate in Chapter Implementation. It is also recommended that an Advisory Body be convened under the District Collector, with the primary objective of ensuring the convergrence of projects to avoid any unnecessary overlap. This advisory body can meet on a monthly basis to advice, oversee and intereact directly with the executing agencies to resolve any issues related to proects. Further, it is endorsed in the interest of the project that Master Plans be developed and notified for the settlement, either as individual documents or as extensions to part of the master plan for a near by city as part of the regional development plan. It is also

recommended that watershed management and development of towns and villages of special assets be part of the larger planning area. Towards this end, the Bills reviwed - Rajasthan Heritage Conservation Bill, Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Bill are also recommended to be passed as crucial steps towards the conservation of the State's heritage.



CULTURAL HERITAGE - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

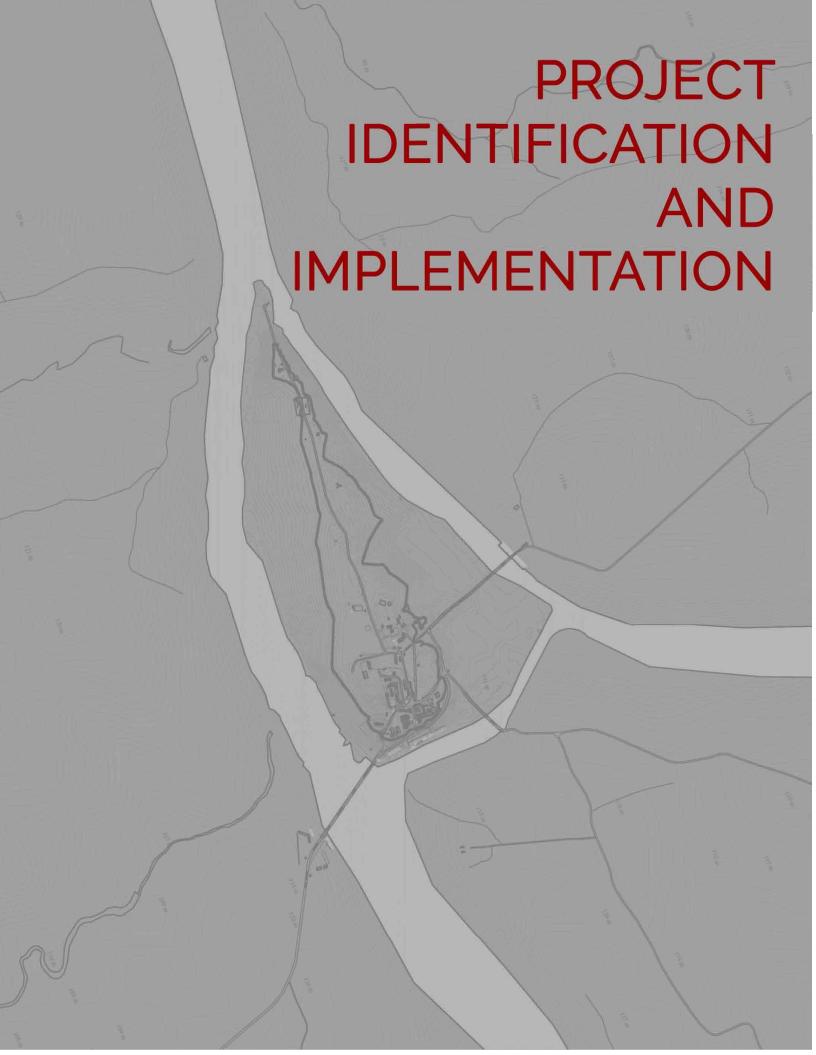
Image 8: Log Frame 3 - Towards Sustainable Development; Source: Project Team

The second Problem that needs to be addressed is that of Lack of Recognition and Support to People's Collective and Individual Initiatives for Maintained Growth and Visibility can be addressed through providing meaningful support to the traditional institutional infrastructure of the local community. The Causes behind this issue is that cultural traditions and traditional social institutions, in this fast globalizing age are being treated as static resource. The existing modern legal frameworks do not adequately enable or encourage participatory processes in cultural heritage management, traditional systems

and practices of community are not appropriately recognized in mainstream cultural heritage conservation, inadequate investment on onsite physical infrastructure, and outdated disabling governance models.

The final problem is of Environment Not Being Recognized as One of the Three Pillars of Sustainable Development Framework. The Causes for this are identified as environment being perceived as an isolated identity separate from development and needs of community, culture misunderstood as not contributing to economic development of the state, culture

being perceived as entertainment for visitors as a commodity to be consumed, development policies responsive to growth of population, industrial development, physical infrastructure etc. and not the natural heritage.



12. Project identification and Implementation

12.1 Risk value assessment:

Based on the studies undertaken of the temples, the setting of the temples, historic settlement and assessment of both natural and cultural heritage the following matrix was developed to map the condition and values. This matrix was the first step to map the urgency of intervention required:

CONDITION					
EXCELLENT					
GOOD					
MODERATE					
POOR					
BAD					
VALUE	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH

Hence, steps for prioritizing interventions included:

- 1. Assessment of Value of the resource
- 2. Condition assessment
- 3. Correlating condition of a component with the risk of loss, both cumulative and immediate.
- 4. Assessment of the needs of the community and the pilgrims

It was determined as part of the project methodology that all the onsite observations and assessments of condition be plotted on this matrix. The nature of interventions were determined to primarily reduce the risk of loss of attributes of value while on the other proactive interventions have been planned to enhance the value and on the same time address the needs of community.

Hence, the objective of conservation and development recommendations is to enable the resource to move from 'red' zones –which depict 'poor' to 'moderate' condition towards the 'green' -indicating good condition.

The most appropriate means to achieve this 'state of wellbeing' was chosen from the toolkit for intervention. Conservation planning and development strategy has been based on an objective and a scientific method.

This framework will enable the site managers to take appropriate actions following an acceptable framework for conservation works while following a step by step process of evaluation and assessment.

The principles followed for conservation are based on national and internationally acceptable norms.

The implementation strategy recommends phasing as described below;

- 1: Short term projects Phase I: To be executed in 0 to 18 months (one and half years)
- 2: Medium term projects Phase II: 18-36 months (up to three years)
- 3: Long term Phase III:36 months to 72 (up to six years)

The short term projects are related to conservation of the temple and interventions to impact the quality life for the visitors which included provision of visitor amenities, improved mobility both pedestrian and vehicular, way finding signage and interpretation signage,. Medium term projects are for improvement and provision of infrastructure within the existing settlement as well as interventions for improvement and conservation of both natural and cultural heritage. The long term projects are those for guiding urban development for the future responsive to the sensitivities of the heritage resource and needs of the future generations. Key organization which are responsible for the planning, implementation and in some cases, operation and maintenance of the project components have been identified for each of the projects, the time scale for implementation, and the resources needed, though this list may be revised periodically based on ground conditions.

The projects are derived from analysis of data collected from primary site visits and collection of firsthand information through surveys, as mentioned in the report and application of principles of conservation of natural and cultural heritage, urban design and urban planning for a holistic management and development plan. Through several community consultations, with local residents and government officials, a list of projects have been enlisted and categorized at three levels:

- 1. Temple level,
- 2. Precinct level
- 3. Settlement level

12.2 Classification of projects:

	TYPE OF PROJECT	JUSTIFICATION
1	Conservation and development of temple complex and elements of heritage significance	
2	Improvement /Provision of visitor amenities and infrastructure, Environmental upgradation	Up gradation and facilitation of visitor for better experience, by provision of amenities, infrastructure by mapping and documenting the visitor movement, and shortcomings. Infrastructure development at the temple level, at the existing settlement on ordinary days as well as addressing needs during festivals
3	Interpretation, education and outreach	Documentation and demonstration of oral histories, tradition and culture and facilitating the visitor

		experience.
4	Infrastructure augmentation within the existing settlement	For the improvement of quality of life, improved connectivity, planned development, mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/expansion, Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
5	Improved management of resources through interventions and planning for future growth.	Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage, address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment), improve 'inter' settlement connectivity; interventions to protect nature and culture

12.3 Aspects considered to arrive at management and development plan:

Following is the comprehensive list of important aspects carefully considered while planning of the projects, under the five categories mentioned above.

- 1. Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible
- 2. Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level
- 3. Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
- 4. Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims
- 5. Risk preparedness ensuring safety and security
- 6. Infrastructure development at the temple level, at the existing settlement on ordinary days as well as addressing needs during festivals
- 7. Provision of community spaces, open areas
- 8. Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources
- 9. Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure
- 10. Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
- 11. Interventions to protect nature and culture
- 12. Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion
- 13. Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
- 14. Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage
- 15. Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment)
- 16. Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity

12.4 Proposed projects: PHASE I: SHORT TERM (To be executed in 6 to 18 months)

PHASE	PHASE I: SHORT TERM (To be executed in 6-18 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE INR (In Cr.)	
TEMPL	E LEVEL		
1	Conservation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev temple and improvement of facilities related to rituals and visitor movement.	 Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources Interventions to protect nature and culture 	
2	Infrastructure Augmentation &Security Enhancement	 Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security 	
TEMPLE PRECINCT LEVEL			
3	Landscape improvement on the Abudara ghat, hardscapes interventions	 Conservation of built heritage at the settlement level Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources Interventions to protect nature and culture 	
4	Provision of visitor / pilgrim amenities such as improved bathing areas, asthi-visarjan kund, covered areas for cremation and puja and other religious activity areas.	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure 	

5	Provision for changing facilities near few ghats	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
6	Provision of public hall with locker service, toilets and bathrooms	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
7	Landscape improvement of the main temple chowk	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Prevent/Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment)
8	Improvement of existing Parking facilities for visitors and pilgrims.	 Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Provision of community spaces, open areas Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure
SETTL	EMENT LEVEL	
9	Interpretive Plan at the Settlement level	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims
10	Landscape development and construction of pathway at the area for Shahi Snan for Sri Mavji Maharaj	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Prevent/Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources

		Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment)
11	Development of Valimiki Dhoni	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas

12.5 Proposed projects: PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18 to 36months)

PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18-36 months)			
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE INR (In Cr.)	
TEMP	LE PRECINCT LEVEL		
13	Provision of kiosks and periodic bazaars (Haat)	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement 	
14	Provision for Rangmanch or amphitheatre (OAT) rooms, etc.	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement 	
15	Improvement of the landscape and pedestrian environment	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of 	

		movement
16	Up gradation of structures built around the temple through architectural design intervention	 Conservation of cultural heritage directly linked with the temples- tangible and intangible Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage
17	Existing Museum improvement and Up gradation	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
18	Creation of an interpretative space including provision of interpretative panels and statues of Saint Mavji Maharaj.	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims
19	Provision of infrastructure for use by the management authority	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
SETTI	EMENT LEVEL	
20	Provision of Pedestrian Suspended bridge - Connecting the temple precinct to the New Development on the Valai side. 4 m. wide and 130 m. length	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of

		movement
21	Dirt Track – inner loop road around the island	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Provision of community spaces, open areas Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
22	Provision of covered platform with solar panels near bus parking for cooking facilities for pilgrims	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment)
23	Provision of entrance gateways to the island from all the approach roads	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure
24	Construction of police station/ post in the village	 Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement
25	Development of the parking area and bus stand near the Sabla bridge and the Banswara bridge	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity

12.6 Proposed projects: PHASE III: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 36 to 72 months)

PHASE	PHASE III: LONG TERM (To be executed in 36-72 months)			
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE INR (In Cr.)		
SETTL	EMENT LEVEL			
25	Environmental conservation and up gradation of the edge of the river beds by dredging, cleaning, etc. and stabilization of slope.	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Provision of community spaces, open areas Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources Interventions to protect nature and culture Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage 		
26	Development of landscape and up gradation as a landmark and recreational area at the Sangam of the island near Valmiki Ashram.	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Provision of community spaces, open areas Prevent / Mitigate loss of natural and cultural resources Interventions to protect nature and culture Improvement of visitor experience by up gradation of infrastructure Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage 		
27	Improved solid waste management at the settlement level through waste management strategy (Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure 		

	50 tonne/day composting plant)	 Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage
28	Improvement waste water management system for the island,, DEWAT's, etc.	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Interventions to protect nature and culture Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Planned land use for conservation of natural resources Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Address issues related to sustainability (impact on environment) Mitigation of potential threats to resource due future growth/ expansion Planned land use for conservation of natural resources
29	Road strengthening of the Sabla-Beneshwar Road with improved street and pathway lighting.	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity
30	Provision of a by- pass road and two new bridges connecting Dungarpur to Banswara through Sakarkhaiya.	 Addressing aspirations of the local community and those of the pilgrims Improvement of quality of life by up gradation of infrastructure Planned future growth to prevent loss of heritage Improved infrastructure to ensure ease of movement Risk preparedness – ensuring safety and security Improve 'inter' settlement connectivity

12.7 Preliminary Cost Estimates:

Based on the proposals for conservation, urban design and urban planning, the following unit rates for construction have been considered. For Phase I projects ball park unit rates have been used to arrive at the project estimates. Detailed estimates can be prepared at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Reports where in items and specifications based on reference the Schedule of Rates for, Rajasthan.

SR.N		TYPE OF INTERVENTION	RATE
3 I V.11			KATE
1		Conservation of historic structure	Rs. 1500/sq.ft
2		Improvement in existing building	Rs. 1500/sq.ft
3		Construction of new building, amenities	Rs. 2000/sq.ft
4		Landscape on open spaces enclosed within buildings comprising a mix of both soft scape and paving (courtyards).	Rs. 500/sq.ft
5		Social forestry with O&M	Rs. Per acres
6		Environmental conservation and up gradation of water bodies	Rs. 20 lakh/acre
7		Landscape up gradation	
7	7 A	Highly manicured landscaped areas, with boundary walls, paving, street furniture, benches, water supply and drainage, retaining walls if required, etc.	Rs. 1 Cr/acre
7	7B	Landscape with paving, water supply, horticulture, signage and street scape.	Rs. 40 Lakh/acre
7	7 C	Landscape only with soft scaping, paving.	Rs. 15 Lakh/acre
8		Strengthening of existing road	Rs. 30-50 Lakh/km
9		Construction of new road	Rs. 80 Lakh/km
10		Solid waste management	O&M cost Rs 1,500 / tonne
10	0A	Bio Degradable	
10	0B	Non Bio Degradable	
11		Water Supply (Decentralised for horticulture), Sanitation and Storm Water Management	O&M cost Rs 1,500 / tonne
12		Parking areas (Concrete pavers, kerb stones, planting, light post and furniture.)	Rs. 70 Lakh/ acre

12.8 List of Proposed projects and block estimates:

PHASE I: SHORT TERM (To be executed in 6-18 months)			
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE INR (In Cr.)	
TEMPL	E LEVEL		
1	Conservation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev temple and improvement of facilities related to rituals and visitor movement. (Up gradation of surface finishes, Surface treatment, removal of incompatible additions like enamel paint, marble tiles over walls, improve damaged flooring, infrastructure up gradation for electrical, surface water and waste water, upgrade visitor movement, upgrade design, etc.)	0.75	
2	Infrastructure Augmentation & Security Enhancement (Improving security within the temple complex, CCTV cameras)	0.25	
	TOTAL	1	
TEMPI	LE PRECINCT LEVEL		
3	Landscape improvement on the Abudara ghat, hardscapes interventions, furniture, light poles, signage, solid waste management systems like dustbins, etc. (Near Banswara Bridge) and construction of immersion tank.	0.75	
4	Provision of visitor / pilgrim amenities such as improved bathing areas, asthi-visarjan kund, covered areas for cremation and puja and other religious activity areas. (including toilets, drainage and garbage disposal, streetscape, street furniture) on the streets and public spaces leading to the ghats and temple complex	20	
5	Provision for changing facilities near few ghats and also some covered chhattris to be added for protection during rains. 1 Small cubicle for changing Rs 5 Lakh @ 5Nos	0.25	
6	Provision of public hall with locker service, toilets and bathrooms for the pilgrims to be used for multi-purpose activities like congregations, dormitory facility, etc.	1.1	
7	Landscape improvement of the main temple chowk (including provision of parking, shaded areas for seating) restoring the base of the hill to accentuate the elevated hill	0.75	

8	Improvement of existing Parking facilities for visitors and pilgrims. (3 Nos) re-surfacing of the existing area, lighting, paving, surface water drainage, lighting and street furniture, signage, etc	1.2
	TOTAL	24.05
SETTI	EMENT LEVEL	
9	Interpretive Plan at the Settlement level – linkages between important structures through Signage (directional, locational & descriptive)	0.25
10	Landscape development and construction of pathway at the area for Shahi Snan for Sri Mavji Maharaj	3
11	Development of Valimiki Dhoni through improved pathway/ road, provision of ghats, landscape improvement and visitor amenities (near Valai bridge)	1.5
	TOTAL	4.75
	29.8	

PHASE II: MEDIUM TERM (To be executed in 18-36 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE INR (In Cr.)
TEMPI	LE PRECINCT LEVEL	
13	Provision of kiosks and periodic bazaars (Haat) for sale of local wares on Melas as on everyday use, with shade, temporary structures, platforms, lockers, etc.	1.5
14	Provision for Rangmanch or amphitheatre (OAT) for seating facility of 200 people (approximately), with seating facilities, landscape interventions, temporary shading devices, changing rooms, etc.	1.25
15	Improvement of the landscape and pedestrian environment towards the temple, up gradation of flights of staircase from the ghats to the temple including surface treatment, soft scaping and hardscaping, pavers, furniture, lighting, provision of visitor amenities on the island (including toilets, drainage and garbage disposal)	3
16	Up gradation of structures built around the temple through architectural design intervention (to provide distinctive character to the hill and the temple above)	1
17	Existing Museum improvement and Up gradation	0.25
18	Creation of an interpretative space including provision of interpretative panels and statues of Saint Mavji Maharaj.	3.5

19	Provision of infrastructure for use by the management authority during festivals including control rooms, police camps, watch towers for risk preparedness and visitor management	0.8
	TOTAL	11.3
SETTI	EMENT LEVEL	
20	Provision of Pedestrian Suspended bridge -Connecting the temple precinct to the New Development on the Valai side. 4 m. wide and 130 m. length	3
21	Dirt Track – inner loop road around the island	1.5
22	Provision of covered platform with solar panels near bus parking for cooking facilities for pilgrims	0.48
23	Provision of entrance gateways to the island from all the approach roads	0.36
24	Construction of police station/ post in the village	0.45
25	Development of the parking area and bus stand near the Sabla bridge and the Banswara bridge, by providing platforms, waiting area and other amenities, with re-surfacing of the existing area, lighting, paving, surface water drainage, lighting and street furniture, signage, etc	1.8
	TOTAL	7.59
TOTAL (PHASE II)		18.89

PHASE	PHASE III: LONG TERM (To be executed in 36-72 months)		
SR.NO	SHELF OF PROJECTS	COST ESTIMATE INR (In Cr.)	
SETTL	EMENT LEVEL		
25	Environmental conservation and up gradation of the edge of the river beds by dredging, cleaning, etc. and stabilization of slope to solve the soil erosion issue with construction of retaining walls, geo grid, gabion walls, etc and landscape treatment along the edges of the island for management of erosion due to high water levels and velocity of water.	25	
26	Development of landscape and up gradation as a landmark and recreational area at the Sangam of the island near Valmiki Ashram. Installation of totem pole, murals, softscape and hardscape, benches, pavers, murals etc.	3	

27	Improved solid waste management at the settlement level through waste management strategy (50 tonne/day composting plant)	2
28	Improvement waste water management system for the island,, DEWATs, etc.	2
29	Road strengthening of the Sabla-Beneshwar Road with improved street and pathway lighting (electrical system) including provision of solar lighting with stormwater treatment & recharge pits	1.25
30	Provision of a by- pass road and two new bridges connecting Dungarpur to Banswara through Sakarkhaiya (protection of the island as a pristine area of cultural significance)	
	TOTAL	33.25
TOTAL (PHASE III)		33.25
GRAND TOTAL (PHASE I+II+ III)		82.0

GRAND TOTAL (PHASE I+II+III): Rs. Eighty Two Crores.

12.9 Proposed projects and required land acquisition:

No land acquisition required, as majority of the land and projects proposed are on Government owned lands or under the ownership of Sri Beneshwardham Temple Trust and Sri Hari Mandir Trust, Sabla.

12.10 Proposed Design Interventions

12.10.1 Temple precinct level:

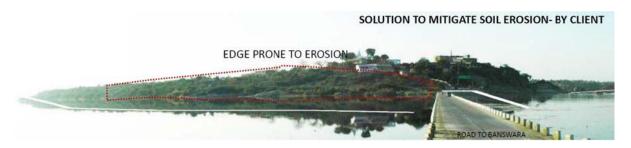
- Haat (commercial area)(open on Monday only)
- Rang Manch (Amphitheatre)
- Design for Sri Mavji Maharaj panaroma
- Visitor Amenities (Food, restrooms, changing rooms, Toilet facilities)
- Ghats redevelopment plan -Dedicated areas for bathing, asthi visarjan kund, cremation area during rains
- Security system for the visitors allocation of Police Station with Diver/ Life Guard facility
- Risk Preparedness: control rooms, police camps, watch towers for visitor management during mela.



12.10.2 View of the Proposed Amphitheatre:



EXISTING EDGE OF ISLAND

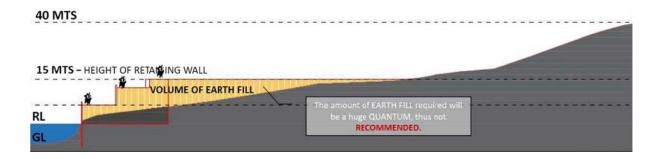


EDGE TREATMENT PROPOSAL BY CLIENT

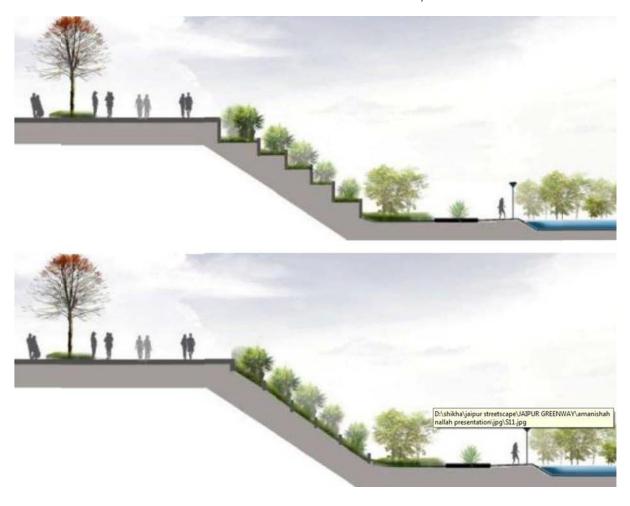


12.10.3 Solution to mitigate soil erosion (As proposed by client)

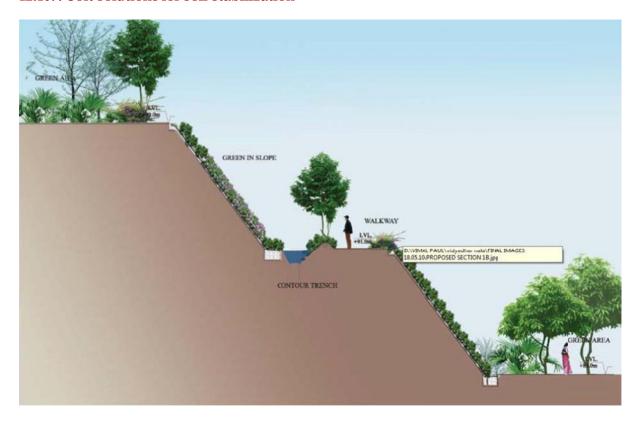
PROPOSED SECTION –SHOWING CLIENT'S PROPOSAL FOR EROSION PREVENTION



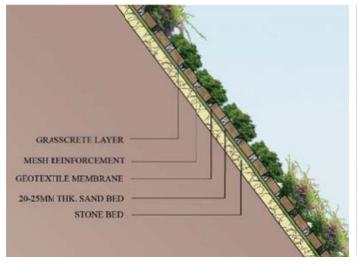
GHAT TYPE 01- SLOPE STABILIZATION GHAT/EDGE

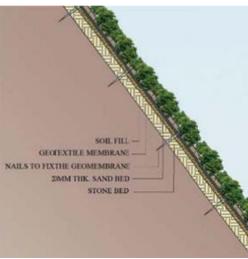


12.10.4 Soft solutions for soil stabilization



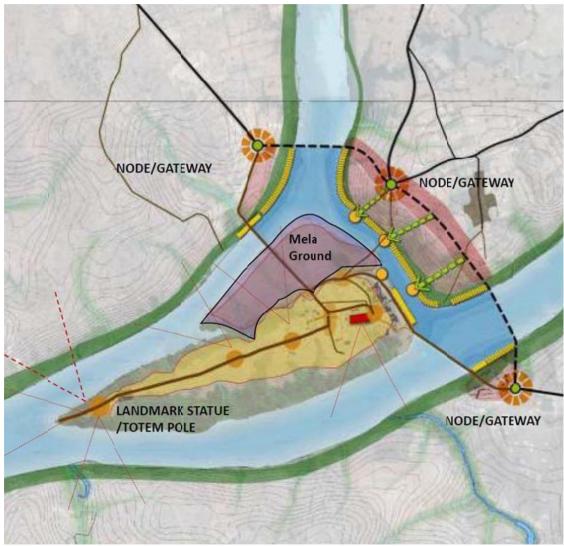
Proposed Stabilization method





12.10.5 Strategy plan for future development

- Baneshwar Dham is approached from three different directions, north from Udaipur, East from Pratapgarh and south from Banswara so the three points should be planned as roundabouts with Gateways or Landmark structure to celebrate the entrance to the island.
- The new bye pass road from Sabla- Baneshwar road to Banswara road has been proposed with commercial activities on either side.
- The cultural activity has been planned betwee and the proposed Bye Pass Road.
- Since the island is proposed as NO-DEVELOPMENT zone appropriate use of plants, minimize road or tar surface and pedestrian length by appropriate planning has to be done.
- Tip of the island which gives panoramic view should be celebrated with a Landmark stretch.



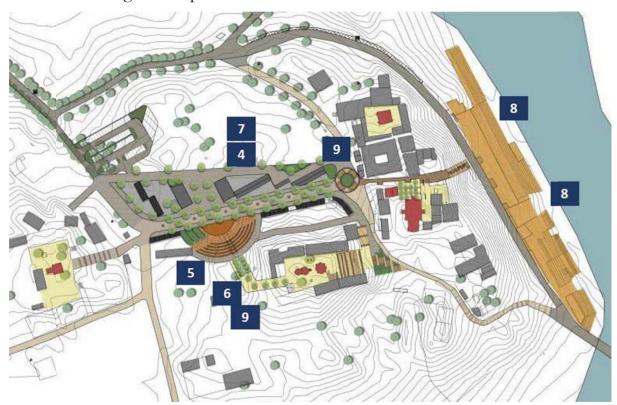
12.10.6 Temple level

- 1. Conservation of Beneshwar Iv1ahadev ji Temple
- 2. Improvement of Visitor Amenities for the Temple Complex and removal of incompatible interventions.
- 3. Improving Surface Finishes.



12.10.7 Temple precinct level

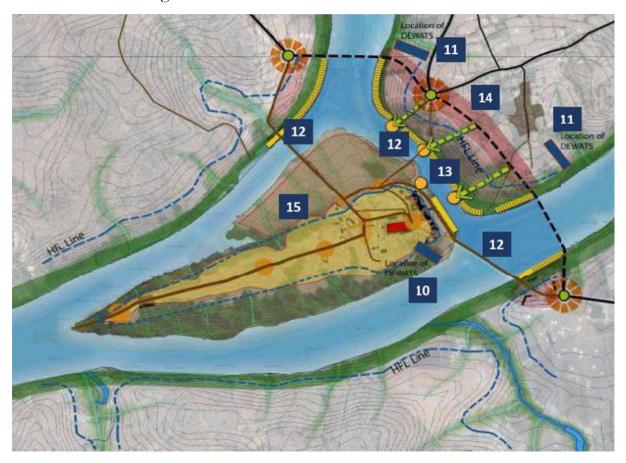
- Haat (Commercial Area) (open on Monday only) Rang Manch (Amphitheatre)
- Design for Sri Mavji Maharaj panaroma
- Visitor Amenities (Food, Restrooms, Changing Rooms, Toilet Facilities) Ghats Redevelopment Plan-Dedicated areas for Bathing, Asthi Visarjan Kund, Cremation area during rains
- Conservation and landscape development and improved infrastructure for the setting of Temple



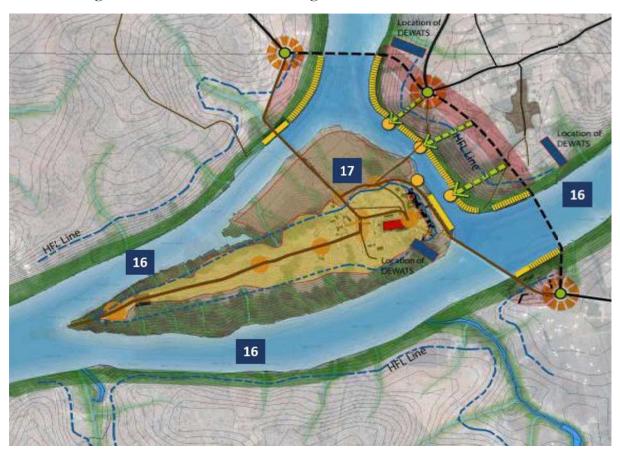
12.10.8 Settlement Level

Proposed retaining walls, with integrated ghats, user amenities.

- 11. Planned sewage management system, DEWATs, etc.
- 12. Raising the level of existing bridges in consultation with the Water Resource Department.
- 13. Laxman jhoola to connect Beneshwardham with Sakarkhaya.
- 14. By pass for vehicular movement through Sakarkhaya.
- 15. Soft road along the island above flood level.



- 16. Environmental up gradation and landscape development of the Rivers Som, Mahi and Jakham, quality through dredging and desilting, development of recreational facilities and visitor amenities.
- 17. Improved Mobility Plan for the settlement with the provision of the outer 'Ring Road' and relocation of village bus stand.



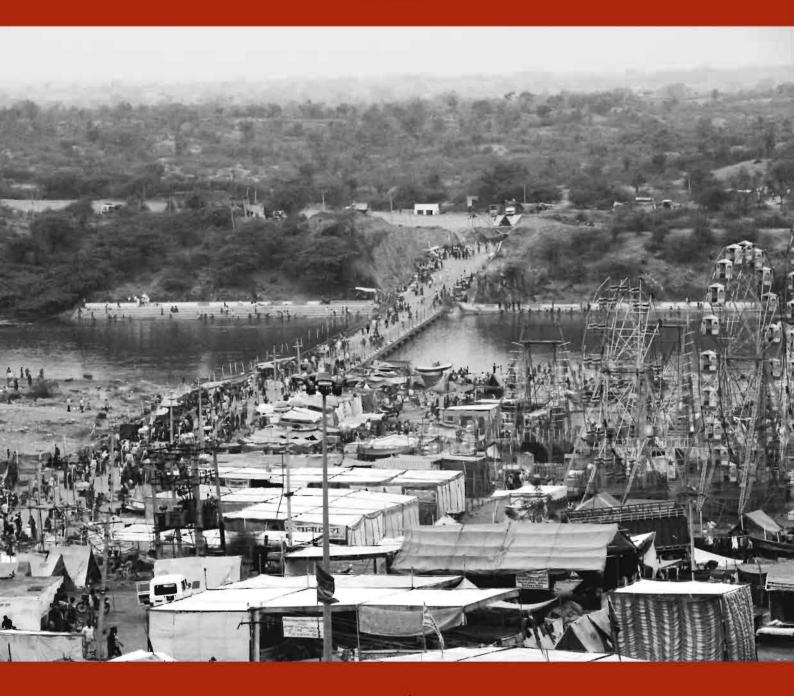
REVISED FINAL REPORT

Proposed Restoration, Development and Management Plan

Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Setlement of Rajasthan Package III (Part II/II)

BENESHWARDHAM (DIST. DUNGARPUR)

Annexures



Government of Rajasthan | Devasthan Department August 2016

Submitted By



CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd. 2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New CRCI Delhi-110030, India.

In Consortium With

OASIS Oasis Designs Inc.

3172, Sector A, Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,



Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd. D-139, Saket, New Delhi-110017, India

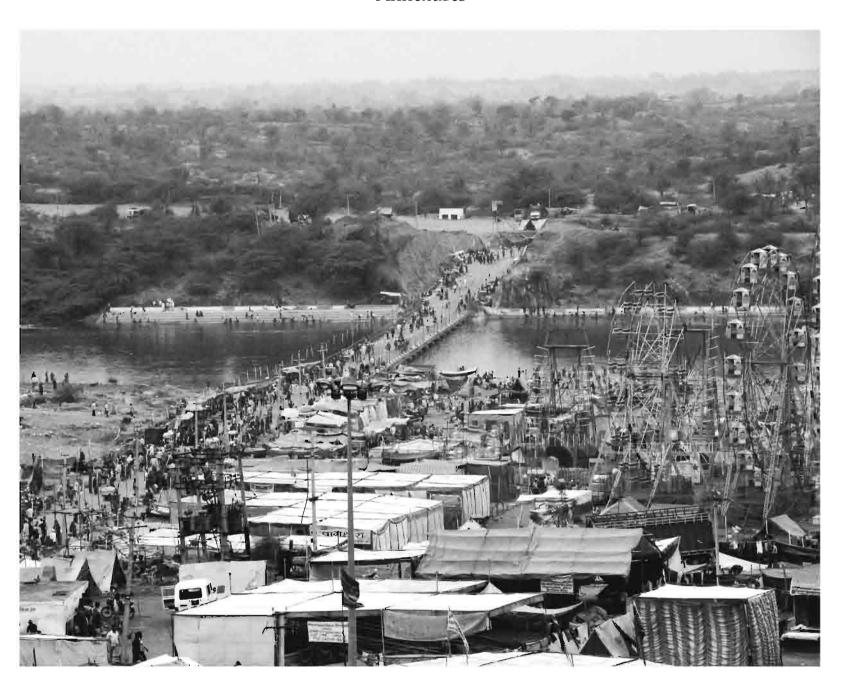
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CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd. 2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New CRCI Delhi-110030, India.

In Consortium With

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isinc. 3172, Sector A, Vasant Kunj, Delhi 10070,



Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd. D-139, Saket , New Delhi -110017, India

Team Structure

A consortium of Cultural Resource Conservation Initiative (CRCI) India Pvt. Ltd, OASIS Design Inc. and Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd have been appointed by the Devasthan Development, Government of Rajasthan to provide consultancy services for Preparation of Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlements for villages identified in Package 3 and 4.

StudioPOD Design LLP have been appointed by CRCI (India) Pvt Ltd, as urban design and planning consultants as part of a larger multidisciplinary team for creating development plans for villages in Package 4 - Garbhor and Sewantri.

Project Team



CRCI (India) Pvt. Ltd. 2A, Ambavatta Complex, 1091/1 Near Bus Terminus, Mehrauli, New Delhi-110030, India.





Kanwar Krishen Associates Pvt. Ltd. D-139, Saket , New Delhi -110017, India

Multidisciplinary Team

C.R.C.I. India Pvt. Ltd

- 1. Gurmeet S. Rai, Project Management Specialist & Principal Conservation Architect
- 2. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect & Project Coordinator
- 3. Parshati Dutta, Architectural Theoretician
- 4. Richa Pandey, Architect
- 5. Parul Sahni, Architect
- 6. Natasha Khaitan, Architect
- 7. Pragya Tyagi, Trainee Architect
- 8. Kashish Joinwal, Trainee Architect
- 9. Gargi Raychaudhary, Trainee Architect

Studio POD

- 1. Mansi Sahu, Urban Designer
- 2. Mahesh Waghdhare, Urban Designer
- 3. Sarfaraz Momin, Urban Designer
- 4. Anuja Joshi, Urban Designer
- 5. Rahul Dalal, Transportation Planner
- 6. Siddharth Khakhar, Urban Planner
- 7. Kevin Dsouza, Intern
- 8. Swati Jain, Intern

Specialist Consultant

- 1. Shyam Mehndiratta, Civil Engineer
- 2. Rohit Jigyasu, Risk Management Expert

Surveyor Team

1. National Consultancy Services, Engineers and Surveyors

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1. Community Consultations

1.1. Meeting 1

VENUE: Bharma Mandir dharamshala, Community Hall, Beneshwardham

9th December 2015, Wednesday (10.00 am to 1.00 pm)

Members present:

- Mr. Kaluram Regar, Tehsildar, Sabla
- Mr. Mahesh Chandra Awari, BDO, Sabla
- Mr. Jaykrishna Meena, Zila Parishad Member
- Mr. Dayalal Mena, Formar Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat Daulpura
- Mr. Rajendra Singh Chauhan, Secretary, Gram Panchayat, Daulpura
- Mr. Vijaylal Mena, RI, Sabla
- Mr. Nitesh Rot, Patwari, Daulpura
- Mr. Popatsingh, Police chowki incharge, Beneshwar
- Mr. Balwansingh V, President, Beneshwardham Trust
- Mr. Mahendra Upadhyay, Member, Beneshwar Dham Development Committee
- Mr. Mangilal Bhawsar, Vice President, Beneshwardham Trust
- Mr. Kodarlal Mena, JEN, PHED, Sabla
- Mr. Ramesh Patidar, JEN, PWD, Sabla
- Mr. Khuman singh Sisodia, Incharge, RSRTC, Aspur, Dungarpur Dist.
- Mr. Mohallal Saini, Patwari, Richwada, Dist. Banswara
- Mr. Suresh Uapadhyay, (Representative, Achyutanand ji Maharaj, Hari Manndir Trust)
- Ms. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Ms. Mikanshi Rana, Architect, OASIS Designs Inc., New Delhi

MAIN POINTS OF DISCUSSION:

1. The meeting was conducted in order to procure information related to all state department offices operating in Sabla tehsil.

TEHSIL OFFICE:

i. Beneshwar dham is now included under the Daulpura Gram Panchayat. It was not declared as a revenue village, hence the khasra map is yet to be notified. The land is under two ownerships: Gram Panchayat, Daulpura and Under the Hari Mandir trust. Hence, no rent, tax

- is collected from the island. An application is sent to the collector for allocating land with owners as a revenue village.
- ii. There is no budget allocation for the development of the island.
- iii. In 2014, the island was declared and a 'no construction zone'
- iv. For the mela, no special budget is allocated. Gram panchayat collects tax and rent from the shops and runs the mela on a minimal budget.
- v. Community wants the island to be declared as a separate village, and not under any other gram panchayat.
- vi. Status of land records, with land ownership for villages of Sakarkhaya, Bhatoli, Naya tapra.

RSRTC:

- i. No state transport buses ply during the year to the island of Beneshwar dham, only private buses and jeeps ply. There is a competition between the private and the roadway buses, and people prefer private transport. Running of roadway buses was truncated as it does not attract a large number of passengers.
- ii. For the mela in the month of Magh (February- March), 50 buses are specially allotted for the transporting the pilgrim to the island.
 - Buses run from Salumber, Dungarpur, Pratagarh, Udaipur, Sagwada, Ghatol, Dariyawad, Richa, Nithauwa, Parmola, Mungana, Peepalkhot in Rajasthan and other major towns in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- iii. The revenue generated is approximately Rs.10 lakhs during the mela.
- iv. From Dungarpur district, near the Sabla Bridge, an area is allocated for a bus stand during the mela. There is a need of a bus stand, platforms, waiting areas, booking windows to cater to the pilgrims coming for the mela.

BDO

- i. Under Swacch Bharat Abhiyan, approximately 3000 toilets have been constructed in the Sabla panchayt samiti (26 villages)
- ii. Projects under the 14th finance commission and State finance commission.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

- i. 500 police are deployed during the mela and tents are put. There are few buildings allocated for the stay of the police officials. Otherwise, police camps are set at various points for 20 days. (Ten days before and after the mela) (From Gyaras to Mag Purnima)
- ii. 2 constables are employed throughout the year
- iii. There is no permanent police chowki in the island. There is a need of a police chowki in sabla, Police thana in Aspur, for easier deployment of law and order.

PHED:

i. Information regarding the provision of water facilities, at various spots only during the mela.

ii. Water is pumped from the river, to the water tank built in the temple complex, which is the highest point of the island. This water is then supplied to four different points during the mela.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT:

- i. Information related to the three major dams and rivers.
- ii. The anicut is operated, such to increase the water level. Due to this, at times, the bridges get submerged into the water, causing disruption in movement of traffic.

FOREST DEPARTMENT:

i. Land reserved under the forest department

BANESHWARDHAM Development Committee:

- i. Founded in 2014
- ii. Proposal for construction of a ring road and a retaining wall. This retaining wall will help in obstructing the river water, and the retained land can be designed as recreational areas for the pilgrims.
- iii. Provision of separate kund for asthi visarjan.
- iv. Works of development of roads to be implemented through NRRDA (National rural Road Development authority)

1.2. Meeting 2

VENUE: Collector's Office, Dungarpur

9th December 2015, Wednesday (1.00 pm – 2.00 pm)

Meeting attended by:

Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. Dungarpur

Mr. Ramheth Mena, Sr. Engg, PWD, Dist. Dungarpur

Mr. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Ms. Natasha Khaitan, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Ms. Pragya Tyagi, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Main points of discussion:

- Briefing of the project and requirements of the documents for support of the research and analysis
 of the project.
- The following documents were shared by the Devasthan Department office:
 - i. Beneshwar Development Committee, List of Members
 - ii. Beneshwar Report by Irrigation Department
- Contact details of the Mr. Narendra Kumar Kothari, ADM Banswara to acquire the 5km radius khasra map around Beneshwar Dham.
- Suggestion regarding the development of Beneshwar Dham:
 - i. Raising heights of the main approach roads into Beneshwar Dham
 - ii. Proposing an outer ring road to redirect traffic coming into the island
- iii. Proposing a separate kund for Aasthi Visarjan
- iv. Provision of dharamshalas, toilets and food stalls for visitors during mela
- v. Proposing a Bus Stand for facilitating pilgrims
- vi. Entrance gates in front of all the access points into the island
- vii. Proposing control rooms, watch towers for risk management during mela
- viii. Proposing VIP accommodation and Helipad
- ix. Proposing all new development like dharamshalas to come up on the outskirts
- x. Safety measures along the ghats
- xi. Anicut for ensuring water level of the rivers
- xii. Redevelopment of the approach road
- xiii. Revitalizing environs

1.3. Meeting 3: Minutes provided by Devasthan Department

VENUE #2: Bharma Mandir dharamshala, Community Hall, Beneshwardham

16th October 2015, Friday (5.00 pm to 7.00 pm)

Following are the suggestions received from the community:

Ishwar katara

- Lacs of pilgrims visit this area for asthi visarjan.
- Provision of public hall to be used for pilgrims as a resting place.
- Provision of a dedicated area for making food.
- Provision for change in the original format.
- Restricting the construction of bazaars and houses.

Bhagwan Singh Chauhaan

- The road leading to Saabla-Bhaneshwar should be widened.
- Water Pipeline is running at a lower level, can cause contamination due to use of ghats for asthi visarjan, cremation and other activities. Separate ghats for asthi visarjan. Construct dedicated area for bathing and washing clothes, away from the main sacred ghat.
- The natural character should be kept intact.
- Provision of Rope-Way, to be used during flooding of river.

- Restriction of the vehicular entry.
- Provision of landscaped areas with proper shaded trees having large foliage.
- There is around 100 bigha area of which only 35 hectare land is only available.
- Dwellings should be provided only at appropriate locations.
- Magh poornima receives around 2-2.5 lac pilgrims. Provide facilities for them
- At time of *magh poornima*, *mela* is organized and large number of pilgrims visit it therefore there is accumulation of dirt all over. The area should be properly cleaned.
- After the mela, water from the Anicut should be cleaned so that proper drinking water is made available at the time of Mahashivratri.
- The tribals organize food festival as part of their rituals, it should be included in providing provisions.
- There is no road connecting to the anicut, should be provided.
- Provision of public toilets along with other basic amenities.
- Establishment of memorial for saint Mavji Maharaj.
- Provision of Electronic system for opening of the anicut gates as it is a lot time consuming otherwise.
- All the shops should be at least 200-300 feet away from the temple and platforms should be constructed as well.
- The funds for the *mela* should be collected by the government and proper organization of the same should be done by the Panchayat.
- Proper provision for treatment of flood.
- No provision for Dharamshala, provision of public hall to be used for pilgrims as a resting place.
- The area should not stink and should be kept clean.
- There is Vvaman temple just 1.5 kms away which should also be maintained properly.
- Provision of boats.
- Various kinds of dealers visit the mela and also pay toll tax of which they should be exempted.
- Construction of burial grounds.
- Proper parking facilities should be provided.
- Beautification and landscaping of the central area by creating parks etc.
- Provision of bus facility from Bhaneshwar, Dungarpur and Udaipur.
- The developments in Tapu should be such that the character should not be lost.
- The mela should be addressed as tribal mahakumbh.
- The road leading from Pratapgah to Bhaneshwar dham should be widened.
- There is no provision of drinking water.
- There is worship place of Sant maruti which is 300 years old.
- A report has been made by Meharangarh trust.
- Hari mandir Sabla which is the birthplace of Mawaji Maharaj. A museum for the same should be constructed for the same in Sabla.
- The place should be declared as ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE.
- Provision of a Tourist bungalow for the tourists.
- Due to heavy rains every year, the underground 11kv line gets disrupted.
- The PWD pipeline worth Rs.135 lacs is not working and needs to be changed.

- Establishment of Solar energy plant.
- Construction of police stations in the village.
- Proper barricading should be done.
- Installation of security at the temple level, CCTV camera, guards, etc
- There should be proper supervision during Stampade.
- Roads towards to and from aaspur should be constructed separately.
- Shops should be demarcated properly.
- Proper designated marketplace should be created.
- Shops should be constructed near the temple.
- The speed of water needs to be reduced and Annicut should be properly constructed.
- Establishment of murial of Mavaji Maharaj.
- Valmiki Rishi's mural should be established in the temples of Brahma and Vishnu.
- Construction of Dharamshalas in 35hectare land.
- TAD should bear all the expenses of the mela.
- Contour survey should be properly recorded.
- There are 36 communities of which only the main temple should be there.
- The road leading from Pratapgah to Bhaneshwar dham should be connected by the bridge.
- Comprehensive planning between the collector and the consultant.
- Devasthan and Tad works differently so there should be proper co-ordination between the two.
- Establishment of Shrine Board.
- There should be permanent availability of funds for the mela. Also funds should be made available for the maintenance for the same.
- Under section 144, the zone should be declared as NO CONSTRUCTION ZONE.
- PDCOR- No permanent structure within 35 hectare of land.
- Aacharya shree- Construction of enquiry and complaint center should be done.
- Provision of Kadamb trees.
- Disaster Management should look into if any causality occurs.

1.4. Meeting 4

Venue: Collector's Office, Dungarpur

Date: 11th December, 2015

Meeting attended by:

Mr. Ashok Kumar, ADM, Dist. Dungarpur

Mr. Ramheth Mena, Sr. Engg, PWD, Dist. Dungarpur

Mr. Komal Potdar, Conservation Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Ms. Natasha Khaitan, Architect, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Ms. Pragya Tyagi, Architecture trainee, CRCI India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Main points of discussion:

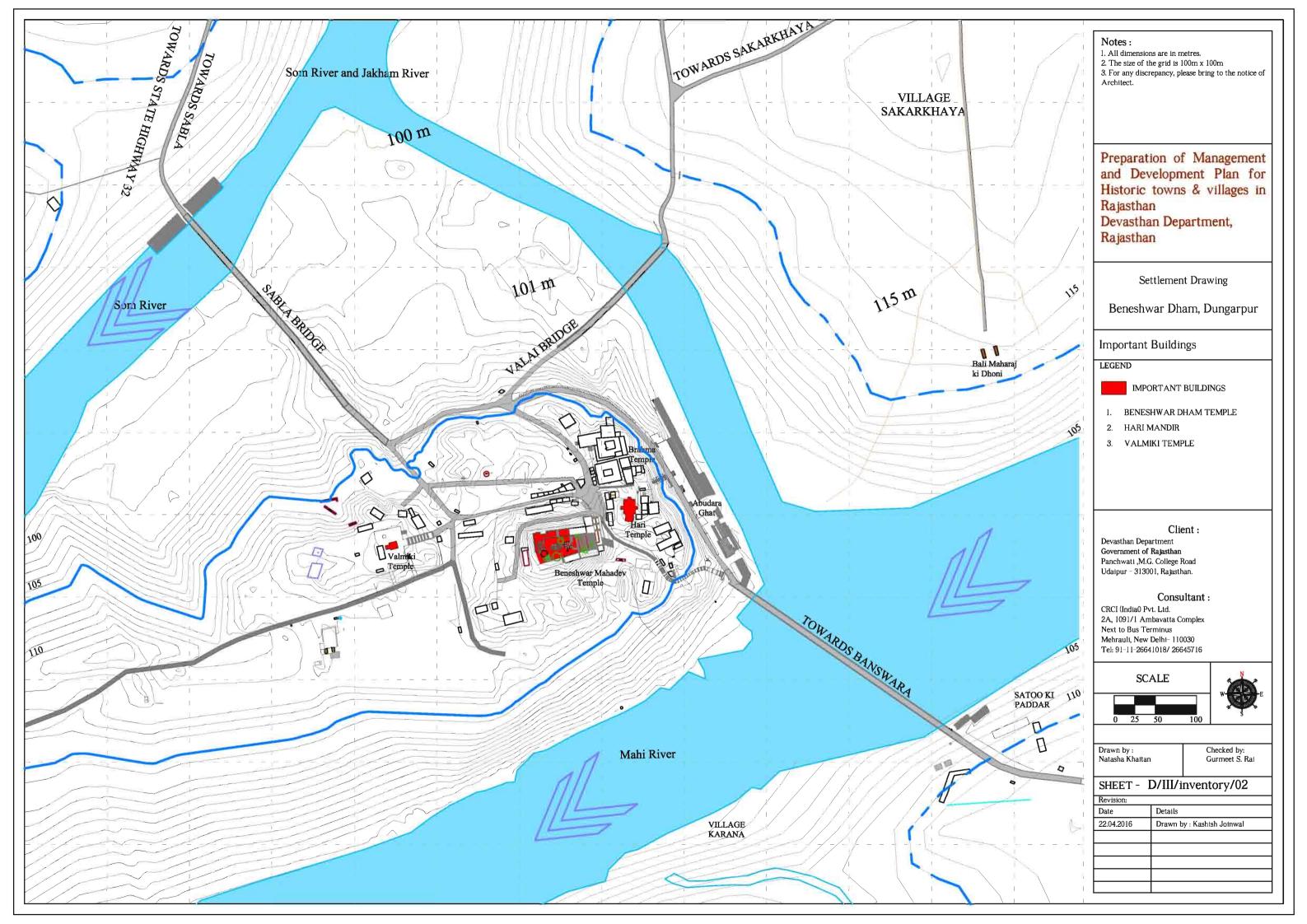
- Briefing of the project and requirements of the documents for support of the research and analysis
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- The following documents were shared by the Devasthan Department office:
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 - viii. Proposing VIP accomodation and Helipad
 - ix. Proposing all new development like dharamshalas to come up on the outskirts
 - x. Safety measures along the ghats
 - xi. Anicut for ensuring water level of the rivers
 - xii. Redevelopment of the approach road
 - xiii. Revitalising environs

2. Inventories

4 Types of inventories were created for the settlement of Beneshwar Dham through site studies and are and are as:

- i. Inventories of Buildings with Architectural, Heritage and Cultural Value
- ii. Inventories of Dharamshalas/ Accommodations for Pilgrims and Visitors
- iii. Inventories of Open Spaces with Heritage and Cultural Value
- iv. Inventories of Waterbodies with Cultural Value

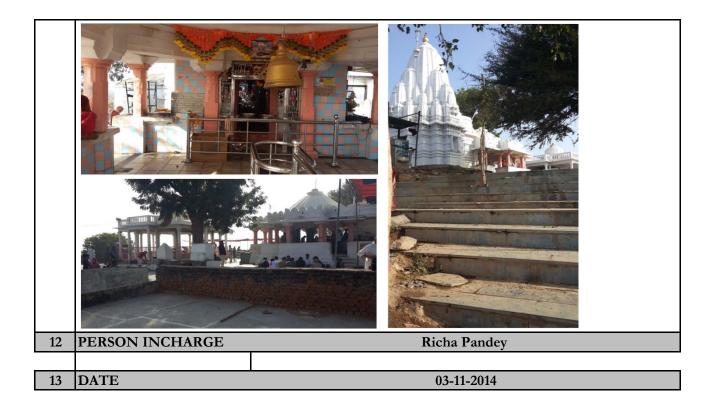
These inventories are attached below:



S No	Documentation Paramete	2#6		
1	IDENTIFICATION	.15		
1	IDENTIFICATION	Г		
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Beneshwar Mah	adev Temple, Bene	shwar Dham
1.2	Database number	1.1_temple_Ben	eshwar dham	
2	LOCATION			
2.1	Address	Street	NA	
		Settlement	Bneshwardham	
		Tehsil	Sabla	
		District	Dungarpur	
		State		
2.2	Geo cordinates		23°48'7.30"N	74°11'46.25"E
2.3	Location of Built Heritage in Master Plan/Statutory Planning Zone	Devasthan Land		
2.4	Approach	The temple is situated on the topmost point of the island Beneshwar Dham which can be accessed from 3 sides through bridges namely Banswada, Sabla and Valai. All the 3 roads lead to the temple chowk which lead to the temple.		
2.5	Surroundings	the temple is situated on the highst point on the island and is surouned by the dharamshalas and other temples.		
3	DESCRIPTION			
3.1	Date/Period of Construction			
3.2	Architectural Style	the historic ten vernacular archit		ilt in stone and is influenced by the
3.4	Historical Narrative	the historical narrative of beneshwar dham relates to the story of Lord Vishni's Vaman avtar. When the lord measured the earth with his foot his heel landed in beneshwar dham		
3.5	Usage			
	Past	Temple		
	Intermediate	Temple		
	Present	The temple is still considered in very high regard. The temple complex acts as a major community gathering space which is evident from the survey carried out by the Project Team.		
5	VISITORS STATISTICS			
	Tourist Season (Months)	September - Ma	rch	
	Daily average of tourist visiting the site	500		

	Maximum no. of tourists visiting the site	Oct-20			
	Average number of locals visiting the site daily	200-300			
	Is the site associated with local festivals/ fairs	Yes			
	If yes please provide footfall during this time	5000-10000			
	Daily Parking requirement	Yes			
	Peak season	During festivals			
6	CONSTRUCTION SYSTE	W			
	Historic Materials		TT		
	Component	Dressed Stone	Histor	ic Material	
	Plinth				
	Walls	Dressed Stone			
	Floors	Stone			
	Ceilings	Stone			
	Terracing				
	Parapet walls				
	Internal Finishes	Dressed Stone			
	External Finishes	Dressed Stone			
	Stairs				
	Decorative Features	Decorated colur	nns		
	Embellishments				
	Non-Historic Materials				
	Marble		of the entire comp		
	Mirror		lumns and ceiling o	0 0	
	Epoxy Paint	On the parapet	wall and the shikha	ra	
7	CONDITION DESCRIPTI	ON OF RESO	URCE		
	Location Reference and				
	Description	Defect		Compatibility	
	Epoxy paint on the external	D :			
	façade	Paint		Incompatible	
	Tile work on internal Façade	Tile work		Incompatible	
	EAIDO AND DECEMBER				
8	FAIRS AND FESTIVALS	D . /B			
	NT	Date/Period	Community	Additional Total	
	Name	Occurrence	Involved	Additional Infrastructure	
		Full moon day			
	n:11n :	of the Baishakh	A 11	77	
	Baishak Poornima	Month	All	Yes	

	T	I		Т
		Full moon day		
		of the Karthika		
	Kartik Poornima	Month	All	Yes
		Amavasya of		
	Haryali Amavasya	•	All	Yes
	That yan Tima vaoya			
		Krishna Paksha		
		Chaturdashi of		
		Hindu Calender		
	Mahashivratri	month Maagha	All	No
9	SAFETY AND SECURITY			
	No of security personnel on			
	site (Indicate Nos)		<u> </u>	No
	Provision for frisking tourists			
	and digital monitoring	No		
	Provision for night lighting	No		
	Are light fixtures in working			
	condition	No		
	Medical help/ first aid		-	
	available on site			No
	Street Lighting			No .
	Street Lighting		-	110
10	VALUE ASSESSMENT			
10		WALTE	ELEMENTO DE	ENIDEDING A DADTICHI AD WALLE
	VALUE	VALUE	ELEMEN 15 RE	ENDERING A PARTICULAR VALUE
	Historical	High		
	Associational	High		
	Architectural	Low		
	Archaeological	_		
	Artistic	Low		
	Information			
	Use	High		
	Religious	Low		
	Ecological			
	Landscape			
	Technological			
	Economic	Medium		
	Social	Medium		
	Educational	Medium		
11	PHOTOGRAPHS			
11	THOTOGRAFIIS			



S.No.	Documentation Paramete	ers			
1	IDENTIFICATION				
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Hari Temple, Beneshwar Dham			
1.2	Database number	1.2 temple Beneshwar dham			
		-			
2	LOCATION				
2.1	Address	Street	NA		
		Settlement	Beneshwardham		
		Tehsil	Sabla		
		District	Dungarpur		
		State			
2.2	Geo cordinates		23°48'8.52"N	74°11'49.43"E	
2.3	Location of Built Heritage in Master Plan/Statutory Planning Zone	Devasthan Land			
2.4	Approach	the temple is approached via the main chowk in the settlement. A series of steps lead up to the temple. Recently under construction for expansion			
2.5	Surroundings	the temple is surrounded by dharamshalas and other temples			
3	DESCRIPTION				
3.1	Date/Period of Construction				
3.2	Architectural Style	_	v temple is being o	e built in stone influenced by vernacular constructed over the older shrine. New	
3.4	Historical Narrative			am relates to the story of Lord Vishni's the earth with his foot his heel landed in	
3.5	Usage				
		Temple			
	Past Intermediate	Temple			
	Present	The temple is still o	• •	gh regard. The temple complex acts as a is evident from the survey carried out by	
3	AVAILABILITY OF INFR	ASTRUTURE.			
	Type	Availability	Distance	Existing System	

	Road and Public	***	0.051	The settlement is well connected with		
	Transportation	Yes	0-0.5 kms	other parts of Rajasthan.		
	Public Water Supply	Yes	0-0.5 kms			
	Public Sewer System	Yes	0-0.5 kms			
	Storm WaterManagement	Yes	0-0.5 kms			
	Power Supply	Yes	0-0.5 kms			
	Public Health	Yes	0-0.5 kms			
	Education	Yes	0-0.5 kms			
5	VISITORS STATISTICS	0 1 1 1				
	Tourist Season (Months)	September - March				
	Daily average of tourist visiting the site	500				
	Maximum no. of tourists visiting the site	Oct-20				
	Average number of locals visiting the site daily	200-300				
	Is the site associated with local festivals/ fairs	Yes				
	If yes please provide footfall during this time	1 5000-10000				
	Daily Parking requirement	Yes				
	Peak season	During festivals				
6	FAIRS AND FESTIVALS	5 /B + 1				
	Name	Date/Period Occurrence	Community Involved	Additional Infrastructure		
	Baishak Poornima	Full moon day of the Baishakh Month	All	Yes		
	Kartik Poornima	Full moon day of the Karthika Month	All	Yes		
	Haryali Amavasya	Amavasya of Shravan month	All	Yes		
	Mahashivratri	Krishna Paksha Chaturdashi of Hindu Calender month Maagha	All	No		
			<u> </u>			
7	SAFETY AND SECURITY					

	Provision for frisking tourists		N.
	and digital monitoring		No
	Provision for night lighting		No
	Are light fixtures in working		
	condition		No
	Medical help/ first aid		
	available on site		No
	Street Lighting		No
_			
8	VALUE ASSESSMENT		
	VALUE	VALUE	ELEMENTS RENDERING A PARTICULAR VALUE
	Historical	High	
	Associational	High	
	Architectural	Low	
	Archaeological		
	Artistic	Low	
	Information		
	Use	High	
	Religious	Low	
	Ecological		
	Landscape		
	Technological		
	Economic	Medium	
	Social	Medium	
	Educational	Medium	

9 PHOTOGRAPHS





10 PERSON INCHARGE Richa Pandey

11 DATE 03-11-2014

S.No.	. Documentation Parameters					
1	IDENTIFICATION					
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Valmiki Temple, Ber	neshwar Dham			
1.2	Database number	1.3_temple_Beneshwar dham				
2	LOCATION					
2.1	Address	Street NA				
		Settlement	Beneshwardham			
		Tehsil	Sabla			
		District	Dungarpur			
		State				
2.2	Geo cordinates		23°48'7.30"N	74°11'39.27"E		
2.3	Location of Built Heritage in Master Plan/Statutory Planning Zone					
2.4	Approach	it is aproached throu of steps lead up to th	_	into the island from Banswara. A number		
2.5	Surroundings	the temple is surrou	the temple is surrounded by dharamshalas and residences			
\sqsubseteq						
3	DESCRIPTION					
3.1	DESCRIPTION Date/Period of Construction					
		the temple is built in	stone inflenced by v	vernacular stlyle of architecture		
3.1	Date/Period of Construction	the historical narrat	ive of beneshwar dh	rernacular stlyle of architecture nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's the earth with his foot his heel landed in		
3.1	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style	the historical narrati	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's		
3.1	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative	the historical narrati	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's		
3.1	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage	the historical narrate Vaman avtar. When beneshwar dham Temple Temple	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's		
3.1	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage Past	the historical narrative Vaman avtar. When beneshwar dham	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's		
3.1 3.2 3.4	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage Past Intermediate Present	the historical narrativaman avtar. When beneshwar dham Temple Temple Temple Temple	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's		
3.1	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage Past Intermediate Present AVAILABILITY OF INFRAS	the historical narrate Vaman avtar. When beneshwar dham Temple Temple Temple Temple	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's the earth with his foot his heel landed in		
3.1 3.2 3.4	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage Past Intermediate Present AVAILABILITY OF INFRAS	the historical narrativaman avtar. When beneshwar dham Temple Temple Temple Temple	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's the earth with his foot his heel landed in		
3.1 3.2 3.4	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage Past Intermediate Present AVAILABILITY OF INFRAS Type Road and Public	the historical narrate Vaman avtar. When beneshwar dham Temple Temple Temple Temple	ive of beneshwar dh	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's the earth with his foot his heel landed in Existing System The settlement is well connected with		
3.1 3.2 3.4	Date/Period of Construction Architectural Style Historical Narrative Usage Past Intermediate Present AVAILABILITY OF INFRAS	the historical narrate Vaman avtar. When beneshwar dham Temple Temple Temple Temple Temple Availability	ive of beneshwar dhe the lord measured Distance	nam relates to the story of Lord Vishni's the earth with his foot his heel landed in		

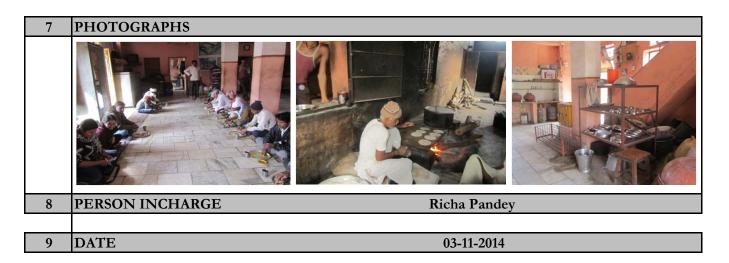
	Public Sewer	Yes	0-0.5 kms				
	System Storm WaterManagement	Yes	0-0.5 kms				
	Power Supply	Yes	0-0.5 kms				
	Public Health	Yes	0-0.5 kms				
	Education	Yes	0-0.5 kms				
	Zuucuton	100	0 0.3 MH	1			
5	VISITORS STATISTICS						
	Tourist Season (Months)	September - March					
	Daily average of tourist visiting the site	500					
	Maximum no. of tourists visiting the site	Oct-20					
	Average number of locals visiting the site daily	200-300	200-300				
	Is the site associated with local festivals/ fairs	Yes	Yes				
	If yes please provide footfall during this time	5000-10000					
	Daily Parking requirement	Yes					
	Peak season	During festivals					
6	FAIRS AND FESTIVALS						
	Name	Date/Period Occurrence	Community Involved	Additional Infrastructure			
	Baishak Poornima	Full moon day of the Baishakh Month	All	Yes			
	Baishak Poornima		All	Yes			
	Baishak Poornima Kartik Poornima			Yes			
		the Baishakh Month Full moon day of					
	Kartik Poornima	the Baishakh Month Full moon day of the Karthika Month Amavasya of	All	Yes			
	Kartik Poornima Haryali Amavasya	Full moon day of the Karthika Month Amavasya of Shravan month Krishna Paksha Chaturdashi of Hindu Calender	All	Yes			
7	Kartik Poornima Haryali Amavasya	Full moon day of the Karthika Month Amavasya of Shravan month Krishna Paksha Chaturdashi of Hindu Calender	All	Yes			
7	Kartik Poornima Haryali Amavasya Mahashivratri	Full moon day of the Karthika Month Amavasya of Shravan month Krishna Paksha Chaturdashi of Hindu Calender	All All	Yes			
7	Kartik Poornima Haryali Amavasya Mahashivratri SAFETY AND SECURITY No of security personnel on	Full moon day of the Karthika Month Amavasya of Shravan month Krishna Paksha Chaturdashi of Hindu Calender	All All	Yes Yes No			

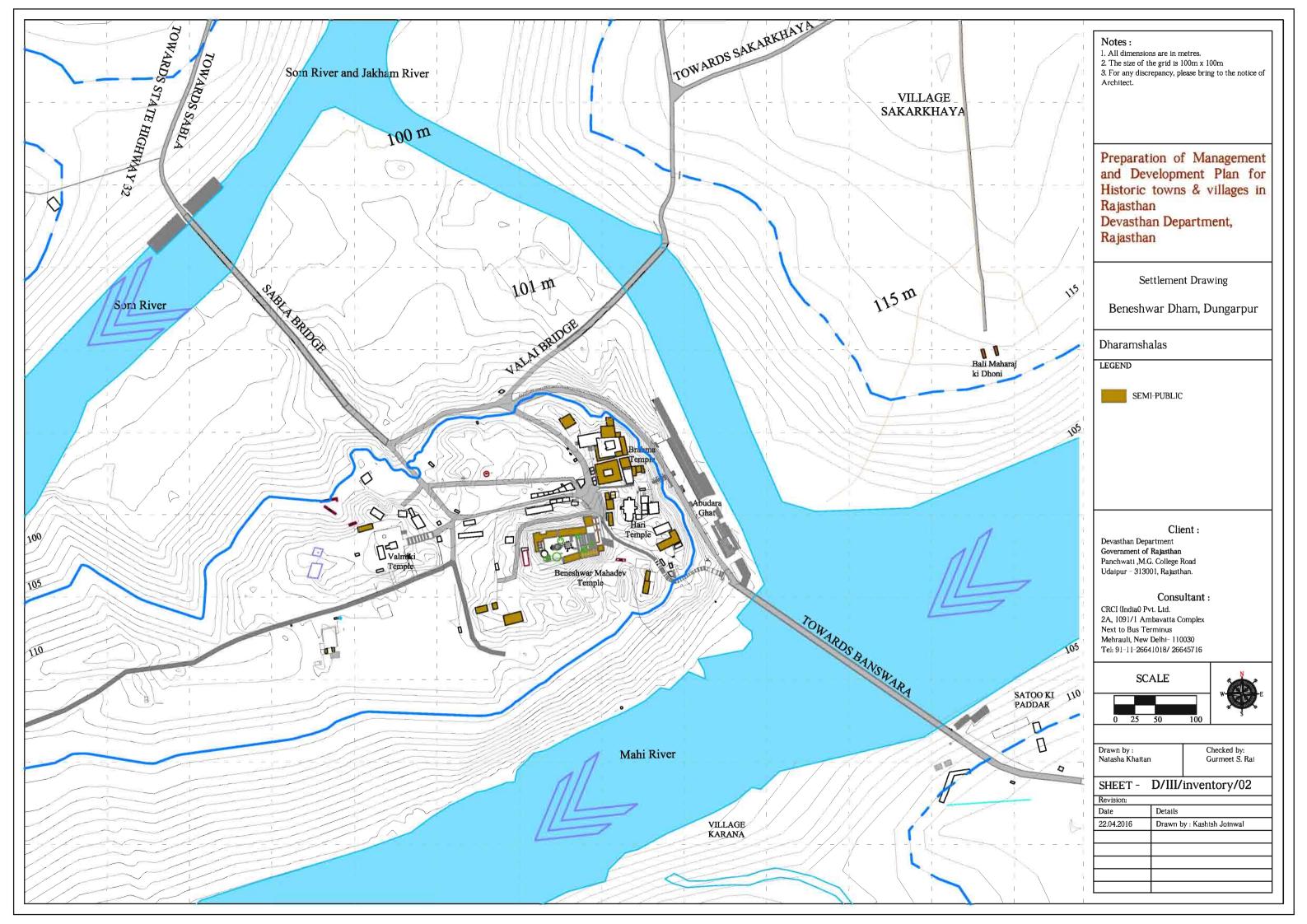
	Are light fixtures in working condition		No	
	Medical help/ first aid available		INO	
	on site		No	
	Street Lighting		No	
	Street Lighting	110		
8	VALUE ASSESSMENT			
0	VALUE ASSESSMENT VALUE	VALUE	ELEMENTS RENDERING A PARTICULAR VALUE	
	Historical	Medium	ELEMENTS REINDERING A PARTICULAR VALUE	
	Associational	High		
	Architectural	Low		
		LOW	+	
	Archaeological Artistic	Low	+	
	Information	LOW	+	
	Use	T T' - 1.		
		High		
	Religious	Low		
	Ecological			
	Landscape			
	Technological	3.6.1		
	Economic	Medium		
	Social	Medium		
	Educational	Medium		
9	PHOTOGRAPHS	(1.14.		
10	PERSON INCHARGE		Richa Pandey	
11	DATE		03-11-2014	

INVENTORIES_1. BUILDINGS OF

S.No.	Documentation Parameters					
1	IDENTIFICATION					
1.1	Name of temple/heritage building/site/building	Bhojnalaya, Ben	Bhojnalaya, Beneshwar Dham			
1.2	Database number	1.4_building_Beneshwar dham				
2	LOCATION					
2.1	Address	Street	NA			
		Settlement	Beneshwardham			
		Tehsil	Sabla			
		District	Dungarpur			
		State	~ ~			
2.2	Geo cordinates		23°48'10.15"N	74°11'49.40"E		
	Location of Built Heritage in Master Plan/Statutory Planning Zone	Devasthan Land				
2.4	Approach					
2.5	Surroundings					
3	DESCRIPTION					
3.1	Date/Period of Construction					
3.2	Architectural Style					
3.4	Historical Narrative					
3.5	Usage					
	Past	Bhojnalaya				
	Intermediate	Bhojnalaya				
	Present	Bhojnalaya				
		<u>'</u>				
4	VISITORS STATISTICS					
	Tourist Season (Months)	September - Ma	rch			
	Daily average of tourist visiting the site	500				

	Maximum no. of tourists visiting the site	Oct-20			
	Average number of locals visiting the site daily	200-300			
	Is the site associated with local festivals/ fairs	Yes			
	If yes please provide footfall during this time	5000-10000			
	Daily Parking requirement	Yes			
	Peak season	During festivals			
5	FAIRS AND FESTIVALS				
	Name	Date/Period Occurrence	Community Involved	Additional Infrastructure	
	Baishak Poornima	Full moon day of the Baishakh Month	All	Yes	
	Kartik Poornima	Full moon day of the Karthika Month	All	Yes	
	Haryali Amavasya	Amavasya of Shravan month	All	Yes	
	Mahashivratri	Krishna Paksha Chaturdashi of Hindu Calender month Maagha	All	No	
6	SAFETY AND SECURITY	7			
	No of security personnel on site (Indicate Nos)			No	
	Provision for frisking tourists and digital monitoring			No	
	Provision for night lighting	No			
	Are light fixtures in working condition			No	
	Medical help/ first aid available on site			No	
	Street Lighting			No	

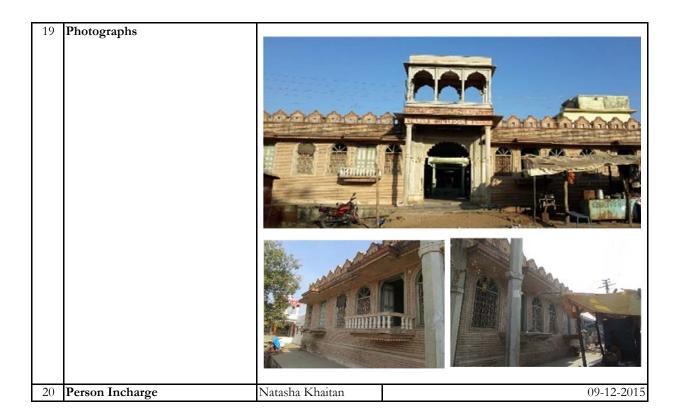




INV	NVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
	In 37			
	Building No.	2.1_Accomodation_Beneshwardham		
1	Name	Hari mandir sarai (1)		
2	Co-ordinates			
3	Ownership of land	Hari mandir		
4	Year of Establishment	NA		
5	Affiliation	Hari mandir samaj		
6	Whether on temple	No		
7	Whether within temple premises	No		
8	No. of employees	Information unavailable		
9	No. of visitors every year	Information unavailable		
	No. of rooms	2 rooms		
	No. of beds	2		
	Occupancy (in %)	NA		
13	Source of funding	Samaj		
14	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable	
		Open Area:	Information unavailable	
15	Building Height	G		
16	Facilities		Only residential facility. Currently, people are residing on rent.	
	Room Rent	Information unavailable		
18	Any additional facilities	Information		
	provided during festivals	unavailable		
19	Photographs	North Klains		
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015	

INV	NVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.2_Accomodation_Beneshwardham		
1	Name	Hari mandir sarai (2)		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'8.45"N, 74°11	'48.49"E	
3	Ownership of land	Hari mandir samaj		
4	Year of Establishment	,		
5	Affiliation	Hari mandir samaj		
6	Whether on temple premises	No		
7	Whether within temple premises	No		
8	No. of employees	Information unavailable		
9	No. of visitors every year	Information unavailable		
	No. of rooms	3 rooms		
11	No. of beds	2		
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA		
13	Source of funding	Samaj		
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable	
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable	
15	Building Height	G		
16	Facilities		Only residential facility. Currently, people are residing on rent.	
17	Room Rent	Information unavailable		
18	Any additional facilities	Information		
	provided during festivals	unavailable		
	Photographs			
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015	

	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.3_Accomodation_Beneshwardham		
1	Name	Kshatriya and Darji s	,	
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'10.20"N, 74°11'48.60"E		
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailable		
4	Year of Establishment	2006		
5	Affiliation	Information unavailal	ble	
6	Whether on temple premises	No		
7	Whether within temple	No		
	premises			
8	No. of employees	Information		
		unavailable		
9	No. of visitors every year	Information		
		unavailable		
	No. of rooms	3 rooms		
11	No. of beds	2		
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA		
13	Source of funding	Samaj		
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable	
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable	
15	Building Height	G		
16	Facilities		Only residential facility for pilgrims	
17	Room Rent	Information		
		unavailable		
18	Any additional facilities	Information		
	provided during festivals	unavailable		



	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.4/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham		
1	Name	Teli samaj		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'6.14"N, 74°11	'50.28"E	
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailal	ble	
4	Year of Establishment	Information unavailal	ble	
5	Affiliation	Information unavailable		
6	Whether on temple premises	No		
7	Whether within temple premises	No		
8	No. of employees	Information unavailable		
9	No. of visitors every year	Information unavailable		
10	No. of rooms	1 RCC Shed		
11	No. of beds	NA		
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA		
13	Source of funding	Samaj		
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable	
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable	
15	Building Height	G		
16	Facilities	,	ACC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials for need provided for various activites (stay/ puja/	
17	Room Rent	Information unavailable		
18	Any additional facilities	Information		
	provided during festivals	unavailable		
19	Photographs			
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015	

	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY				
	Building No.	2.5/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham			
	27				
1	Name	Gujarat samaj	INO BOUT		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'5.49"N, 74°11			
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailab			
4	Year of Establishment	Information unavailab			
5	Affiliation	Information unavailab	ole		
6	Whether on temple premises	No			
7	Whether within temple	No			
	premises				
8	No. of employees	Information			
		unavailable			
9	No. of visitors every year	Information			
		unavailable			
10	No. of rooms	3 rooms and 1 RCC S	hed		
11	No. of beds	NA			
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA			
13	Source of funding	Samaj			
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable		
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable		
15	Building Height	G			
16	Facilities	Only a shed built in R	CC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials for		
		redign or using the sh	ed provided for various activites (stay/ puja/		
		kitchen, etc)			
17	Room Rent	Information			
1 /	Room Kent	unavailable			
18	Any additional facilities	Information			
10	provided during festivals	unavailable			
19	Photographs	una vanable			
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015		

	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY				
	Building No.	2.6/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham			
1	Name	Brahmaji Mandir/ Sh	rigaud samaj		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'11.37"N, 74°1			
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailal	ble		
4	Year of Establishment	1932			
5	Affiliation	Information unavailal	ble		
6	Whether on temple premises	No			
7	Whether within temple premises	No			
8	No. of employees	Information			
		unavailable			
9	No. of visitors every year	Information			
		unavailable			
10	No. of rooms	4 rooms, 1 kitchen, 1	hall		
11	No. of beds	NA			
	Occupancy (in %)	NA			
13	Source of funding	Samaj			
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable		
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable		
	Building Height	G			
16	Facilities	for redign or using the (stay/ puja/ kitchen,	ACC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials e shed provided for various activites etc)		
17	Room Rent	Information unavailable			
18	Any additional facilities	Information			
	provided during festivals	unavailable			
19	Photographs				
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015		

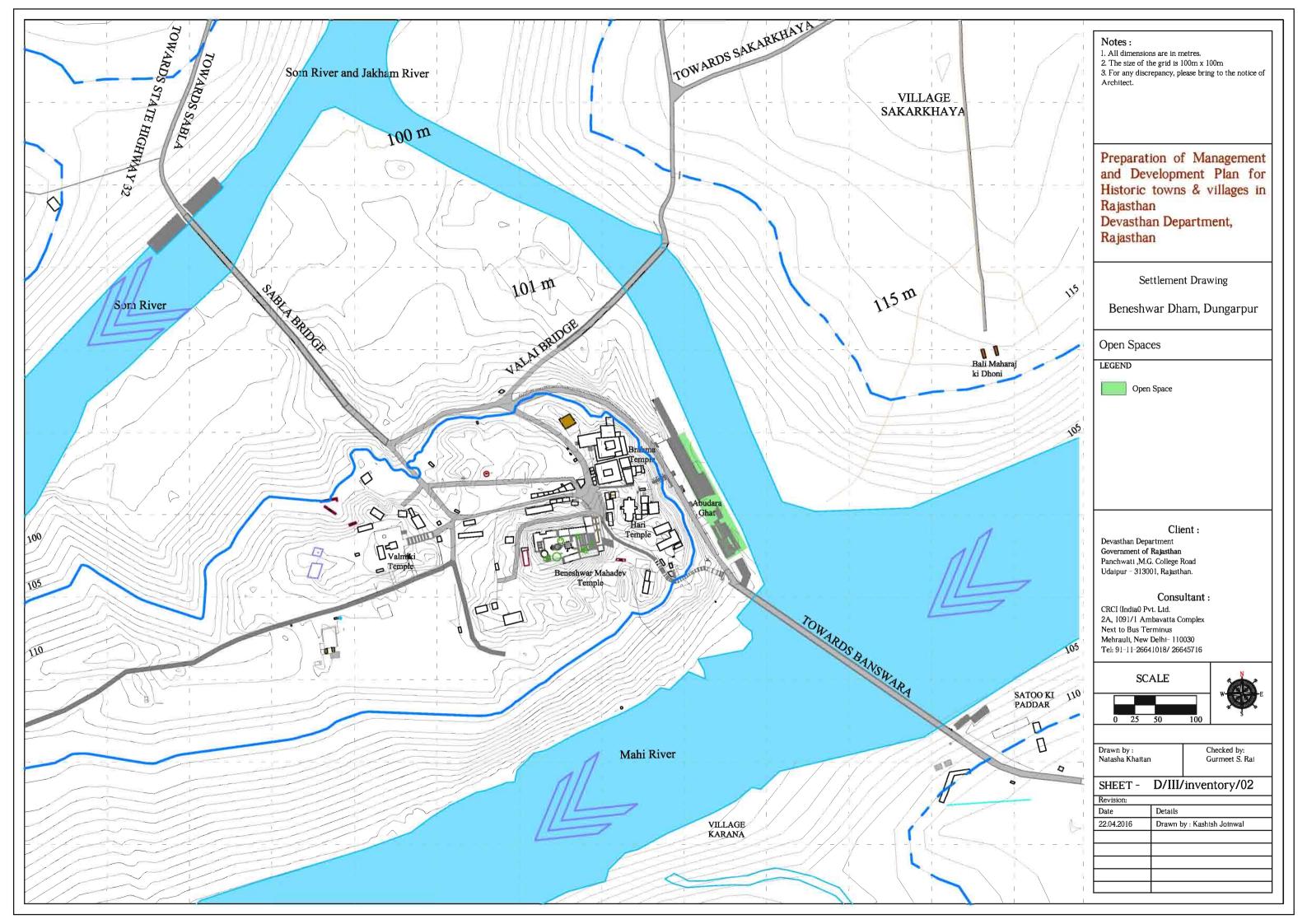
	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY				
	Building No.	2.7/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham			
1	Name	Gayatri mandir/ Da	dheech Temple		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'11.49"N, 74°			
3	Ownership of land	Information unavail	able		
4	Year of Establishment	1932			
5	Affiliation	Information unavail	able		
6	Whether on temple	No			
7	Whether within temple premises	No			
8	No. of employees	Information unavailable			
9	No. of visitors every year	Information unavailable			
10	No. of rooms	2 halls and 1 baseme	ent		
11	No. of beds	NA			
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA			
13	Source of funding	Samaj			
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable		
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable		
15	Building Height	G			
16	Facilities	1	RCC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials he shed provided for various activites (stay/		
17	Room Rent	Information unavailable			
18	Any additional facilities	Information			
	provided during festivals	unavailable			
19	Photographs				
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015		

	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.8/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham		
1	Name	Achutanandji dharams		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'7.52"N, 74°11		
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailab	ble	
4	Year of Establishment	NA		
5	Affiliation	Information unavailab	ble	
6	Whether on temple	No		
7	Whether within temple premises	No		
8	No. of employees	Information unavailable		
9	No. of visitors every year	Information unavailable		
10	No. of rooms	Information unavailable		
11	No. of beds	NA		
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA		
13	Source of funding	Samaj		
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable	
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable	
15	Building Height	G		
16	Facilities	for redign or using the (stay/ puja/ kitchen, e	CC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials e shed provided for various activites etc)	
17	Room Rent	Information unavailable		
18	Any additional facilities provided during festivals	Information unavailable		
19	Photographs			
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015	

INVEN	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
Building No.	2.9/Accomodation/	2.9/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham		
1 Name	Bunkar Samaj Sarai			
2 Co-ordinates	23°48'10.65"N, 74°1	1'49.14"E		
3 Ownership of land	Information unavaila	ble		
4 Year of Establishment	NA			
5 Affiliation	Information unavaila	ble		
6 Whether on temple	No			
7 Whether within temple	No			
premises				
8 No. of employees	Information			
	unavailable			
9 No. of visitors every year	Information			
	unavailable			
10 No. of rooms	Information			
	unavailable			
11 No. of beds	NA			
12 Occupancy (in %)	NA			
13 Source of funding	Samaj			
Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable		
14	Open Area:	Information unavailable		
15 Building Height	G			
16 Facilities	Only a shed built in F	ACC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials		
	for redign or using th	e shed provided for various activites (stay/		
	puja/ kitchen, etc)			
17 Room Rent	Information			
	unavailable			
18 Any additional facilities	Information			
provided during festivals	unavailable			
19 Photographs				
20 Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-201		

	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY			
	Building No.	2.10/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham		
1	Name	Bunkar Samaj Dharan	nshala	
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'12.28"N, 74°1	1'46.68"E	
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailab	ble	
4	Year of Establishment	NA		
5	Affiliation	Information unavailab	ble	
6	Whether on temple	No		
7	Whether within temple	No		
	premises			
8	No. of employees	Information		
		unavailable		
9	No. of visitors every year	Information		
		unavailable		
10	No. of rooms	Information unavailab	ble	
11	No. of beds	NA		
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA		
13	Source of funding	Samaj		
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable	
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable	
15	Building Height	G		
16	Facilities		CC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials for	
		0	ed provided for various activites (stay/ puja/	
		kitchen, etc)		
17	Room Rent	Information		
		unavailable		
18	Any additional facilities	Information		
	provided during festivals	unavailable		
19	Photographs			
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015	

	INVENTORY_ 2. ACCOMMODATION FACILITY				
	Building No.	2.11/Accomodation/ Beneshwardham			
1	Name	Eklavya Bheel Sewa S	anstha		
2	Co-ordinates	23°48'7.91"N, 74°11	'38.00"E		
3	Ownership of land	Information unavailab	ole		
4	Year of Establishment	1932			
5	Affiliation	Information unavailab	ole		
6	Whether on temple	No			
7	Whether within temple premises	No			
8	No. of employees	Information unavailable			
9	No. of visitors every year	Information unavailable			
10	No. of rooms	2 halls and 1 basement			
11	No. of beds	NA			
12	Occupancy (in %)	NA			
13	Source of funding	Samaj			
	Plot area	Built up:	Information unavailable		
14		Open Area:	Information unavailable		
15	Building Height	G			
16	Facilities	Only a shed built in RCC. Pilgrims need to carry their materials for redign or using the shed provided for various activites (stay/puja/kitchen, etc)			
17	Room Rent	Information unavailable			
18	Any additional facilities	Information			
	provided during festivals	unavailable			
19	Photographs				
20	Person Incharge	Natasha Khaitan	09-12-2015		



IN	NVENTORY_3. OPEN SPACES				
	Database No. 3.1_open spaces_Beneshwar Dham				
1	Name	Abudara Ghat			
	Current	Abudara Ghat			
	Historical	Abudara Ghat			
2	Location				
	Address				
	Gram Panchayat	Beneshwar Dham			
	Tehsil	Sabla			
	District	Dungarpur			
	State	Rajasthan			
3	Typology	Garden /parks	Water Body	Open Space	
4	Geo Co-ordinates	23°48'10.00"N	74°11'52.22"E		
5	Usage				
	Past	situated right behind the te	of religious activities in Ber emple. Residents and pilgrim d taking a holy dip in the sa	s frequent the ghat for	
	Present	It is presently used for the	same purposes.		
6	Ownership Public /	T			
	Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	Public			
7		The cultural narrative goes as that when Lord Vishnu's Vaman avatar measured earth with his foot his heel landed in Beneshwar dham. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.			
8	Description of Site		edge of the island. The step ns and Devotees come to th		
9	Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	
-	Significance				
	at temple level	The Ghat has no diect con	nection with the temple		
	at settlement level	The Ghat is a point of religious activities for both the pilgrims and devotees. It also acts as a point of congregation as it is one of the point of access to the river.			
11	Visitation Pattern				
	Pilgrim	Pilgrims visit the Ghat			
	Tourist				
	Local	The local visiting pattern is	s moderate		
12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally	
	by local residents	High	All through out the day	Daily	
		• /		-	

by pilgrims	High	All through out the day	Daily				
by tourists	Medium	Not decided	Occasionaly				
13 Present Condition			•				
Site:							
The ghat is presently located	The ghat is presently located on one edge of the island. Ghat mainly caters to pilgrims visiting the temple or						
devotees coming to perform	the last rites.						
Surrounding:							
The site is bound by rivers So	m, Mahi and Jakham. T	There is a vegetation surrounding	all sides of the island				
440							
Operation and Maintenanc	e						
Authority		Maintained by Gram Panchayat					
Quality	Go	ood/Satisfactory /Poor/Unhygie	enic				
Infrastructure and 15 Facilities	Yes/No	Detail	le.				
Toilets	No	Detail					
Drinking Water	No						
Lighting	No						
Signage - Information	No						
Pavements /walkways	No						
·	No						
Signage-Descriptive Parking	No						
Surveillance	No						
Seating	No						
Access	Yes						
Ticketed/open entry	Open entry						
Landscape	No						
16 Photo	110						
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	State of the state						

Date

24th November 2015

Komal Potdar and Pragya

Tyagi

17 Person Incharge

IN	VENTORY_3. OPEN SPA	ACES		
	Database No.	3.2_open spaces_Beneshw	rar Dham	
1	Name	Triveni Ghat		
	Current	Triveni Ghat		
	Historical	Triveni Ghat		
2	Location	Thvelii Ghat		
	Address			
	Gram Panchayat	Beneshwar Dham		
	Tehsil	Sabla		
	District	Dungarpur		
	State	Rajasthan		
	State	Tu)uotiuii		
3	Typology	Garden /parks	Water Body	Open Space
4	Geo Co-ordinates	23°47'53.99"N	74°11'3.13"E	
Ė			-	
5	Usage	I	I	
Ť		this phat is situated at the t	ip of the island. the river So	om. Iakham and Mahi meet
	Past		of rivers makes is a very sac	
		1	essed by the resudents until	
6	Present Ownership	even though the ghat has r	religious significance people	do not frequent it.
Ü	Public /	n 11		
	Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust	t Public		
7	Local tradition associated with the site		as that when Lord Vishnu' landed in Beneshwar dham	
8	Description of Site	The ghat is situated at the ghat to perform rituals dur	tip of the island. Pilgrims ar ring the mela festivities	nd Devotees come to the
9	Condition	Good	Fair	Poor
	Significance			
	at temple level	The Ghat has no diect con	nnection with the temple	
	at settlement level	The Ghat being situated at the tip of the island doesnot get frequent visited by the people living in the settlement		
11	Visitation Pattern			
	Pilgrim	Pilgrims visit the Ghat		
	Tourist	Ü		
\vdash	Local	The local visiting pattern is	s moderate	
	Local			

12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally
	by local residents	Low	All through out the day	Daily
	by pilgrims	Low	All through out the day	Occasionaly
	by tourists	Low	Not decided	Occasionaly
13	Present Condition			
	devotees coming to perform Surrounding:	ed at the tip of the island. Green the last rite and during me	la.	
14	Operation and Maintena	ance		
	Authority	Maintained by Gram Panc	hayat	
	Quality	Good	l/Satisfactory /Poor/Unhy	gienic
15	Infrastructure and Facilities	Yes/No	Det	tails
	Toilets	No		
	Drinking Water	No		
	Lighting	No		
	Signage - Information	No		
	Signage-Descriptive	No		
	Pavements /walkways	No		
	Parking	No		
	Surveillance	No		
	Seating	No		
	Access	Yes		
	Ticketed/open entry	Open entry		
	Landscape	No		
16	Photo			
17	Person Incharge	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	Date	24th November 2015

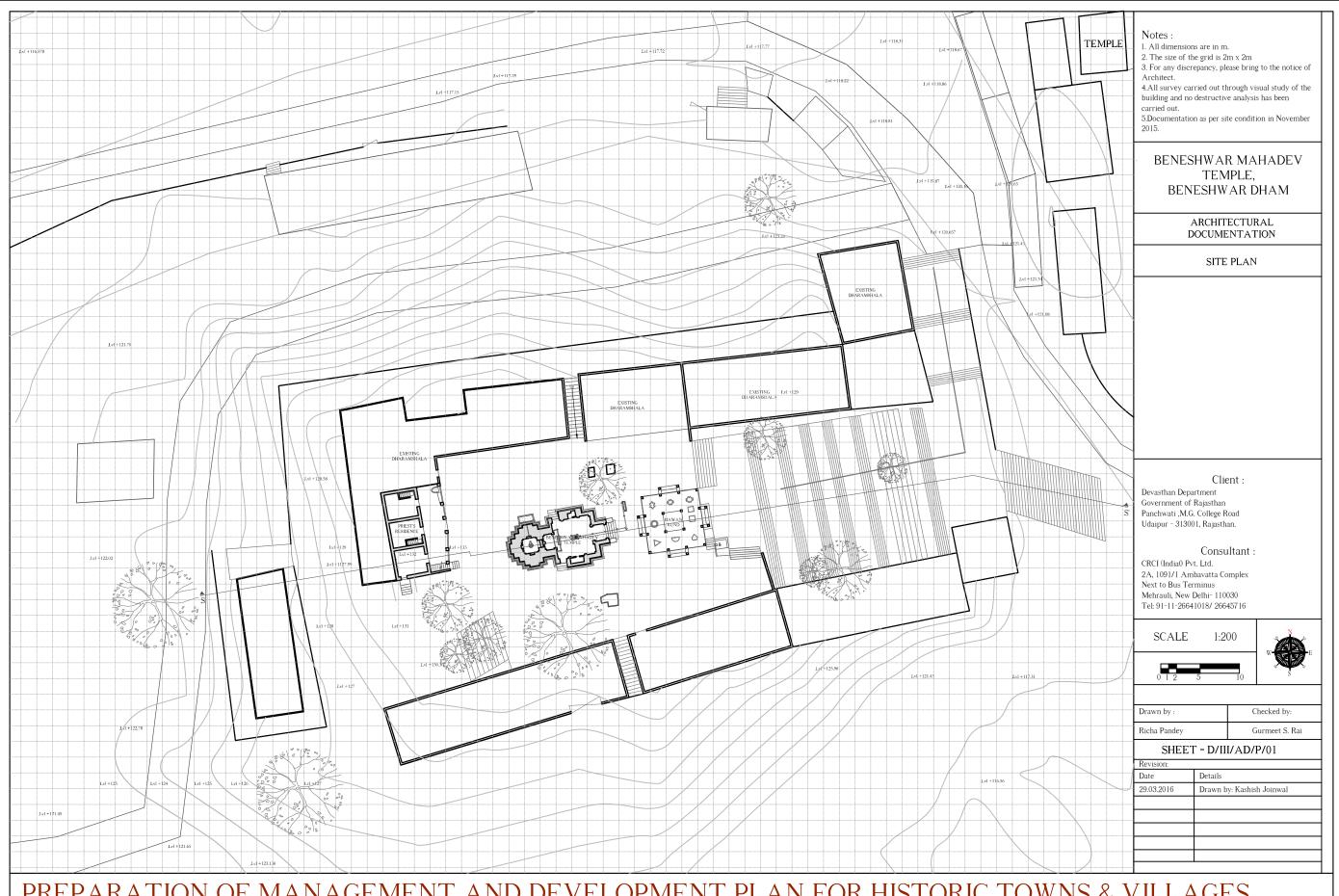
IN	VENTORY_3. OPEN SPA	ACES				
	Database No.	3.3_open spaces_Benesh	war Dham			
1	Name	Ghat towards Bansara Bridge				
	Current	Ghat towards Bansara Bridge				
	Historical	Ghat towards Bansara Br				
2	Location	Offat towards Dansara Di	nage	1		
	Address					
		Beneshwar Dham				
	Gram Panchayat	Sabla				
	Tehsil					
	District	Dungarpur				
	State	Rajasthan				
3	Typology	Garden /parks	Water Body	Open Space		
4	Geo Co-ordinates	23°48'0.46"N	74°12'4.29"E			
5	Usage	ī				
	Past	The ghat is recently built purposes.	and is used by devotees and	pilgrims for relgious		
	Present	It is presently used for the	e same purposes.			
6	Ownership Public /					
	Private/Govt./Samaj/Trust					
7	Local tradition associated with the site		The cultural narrative goes as that when Lord Vishnu's Vaman avatar measured earth with his foot his heel landed in Beneshwar dham. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.			
8	Description of Site	leading towards Banswra	e opposite side of the island, The steps of the ghat continue to the ghat to perform r	nue down into the river.		
9	Condition	Good	Fair	Poor		
	Significance		1			
	at temple level	The Ghat has no diect connection with the temple.				
	at settlement level	The Ghat is a point of religious activities for both the pilgrims and devotees. It also acts as a point of congregation as it is one of the point of access to the river.				
11	Visitation Pattern					
	Pilgrim	Pilgrims visit the Ghat				
	Tourist	J				
	Local	The local visiting pattern	is moderate			
	Locai	The local visiting pattern is moderate				

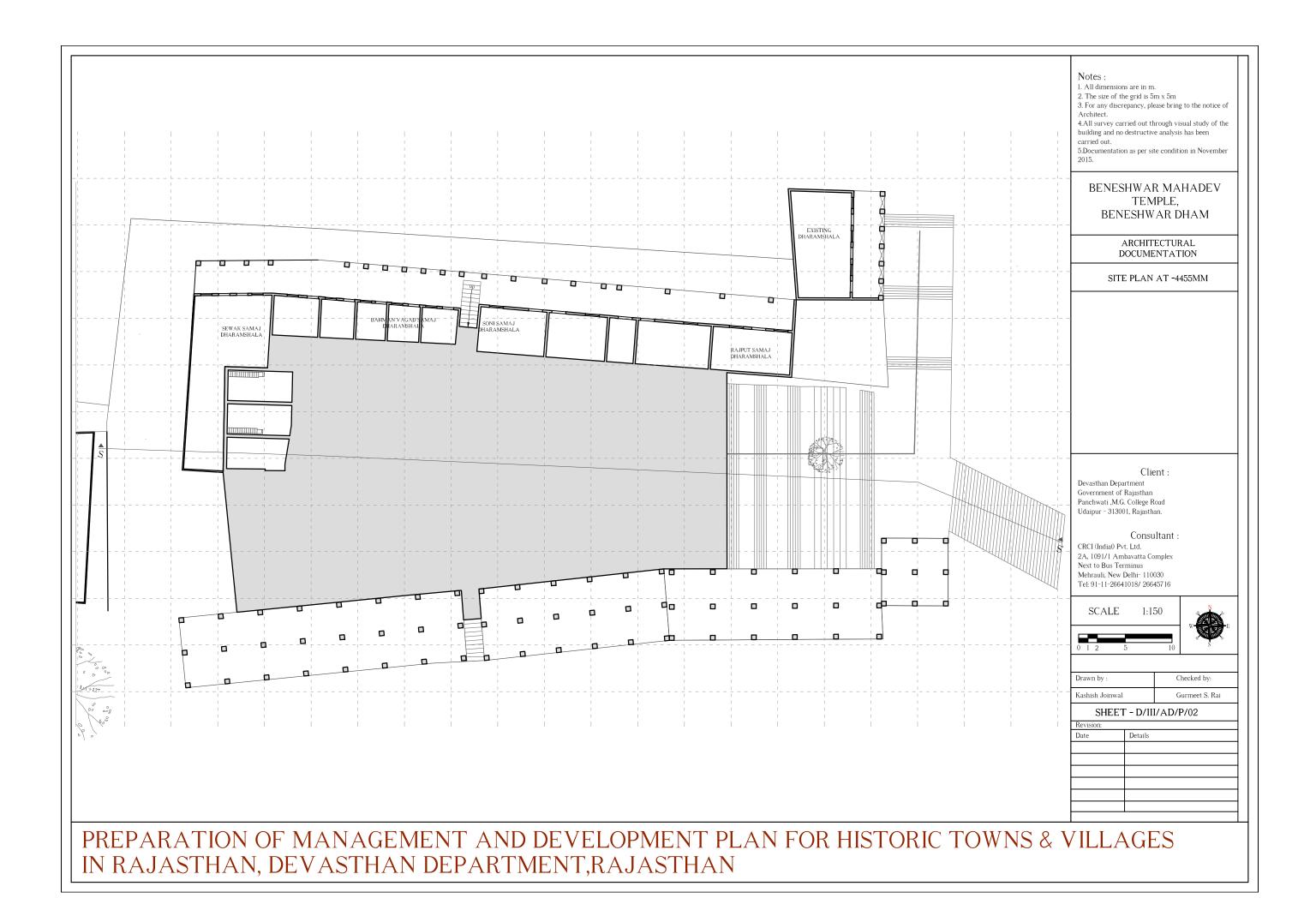
12	Usage Pattern	High/Medium/Low	Time of day (morning /afternoon/ evening/night)	Daily /Occasionally	
	by local residents	Medium	All through out the day	Daily	
	by pilgrims	Medium	All through out the day	Daily	
	by tourists	Medium	Not decided	Occasionaly	
13	Present Condition				
	Site:				
	The ghat is presently located on the other side of the island, accessed by the road leading towards Banswara. Ghat mainly caters to pilgrims visiting the temple or devotees coming to perform the last rites.				
	Surrounding:				
14	The site is bound by rivers Som, Mahi and Jakham. There is a vegetation surrounding all sides of the island. Operation and Maintenance				
	Authority Maintained by Gram Panchayat				
	Quality	Good	l/Satisfactory /Poor/Unhy	gienic	
	Infrastructure and				
15	Facilities	Yes/No	Det	ails	
	Toilets	No			
	Drinking Water	No			
	Lighting	No			
	Signage - Information	No			
	Signage-Descriptive	No			
	Pavements /walkways	No			
	Parking	No			
	Surveillance	No			
	Seating	No			
	Access	Yes			
	Ticketed/open entry	Open entry			
	Landscape	No			
16	Photo				
17	Person Incharge	Komal Potdar and Pragya Tyagi	Date	24th November 2015	

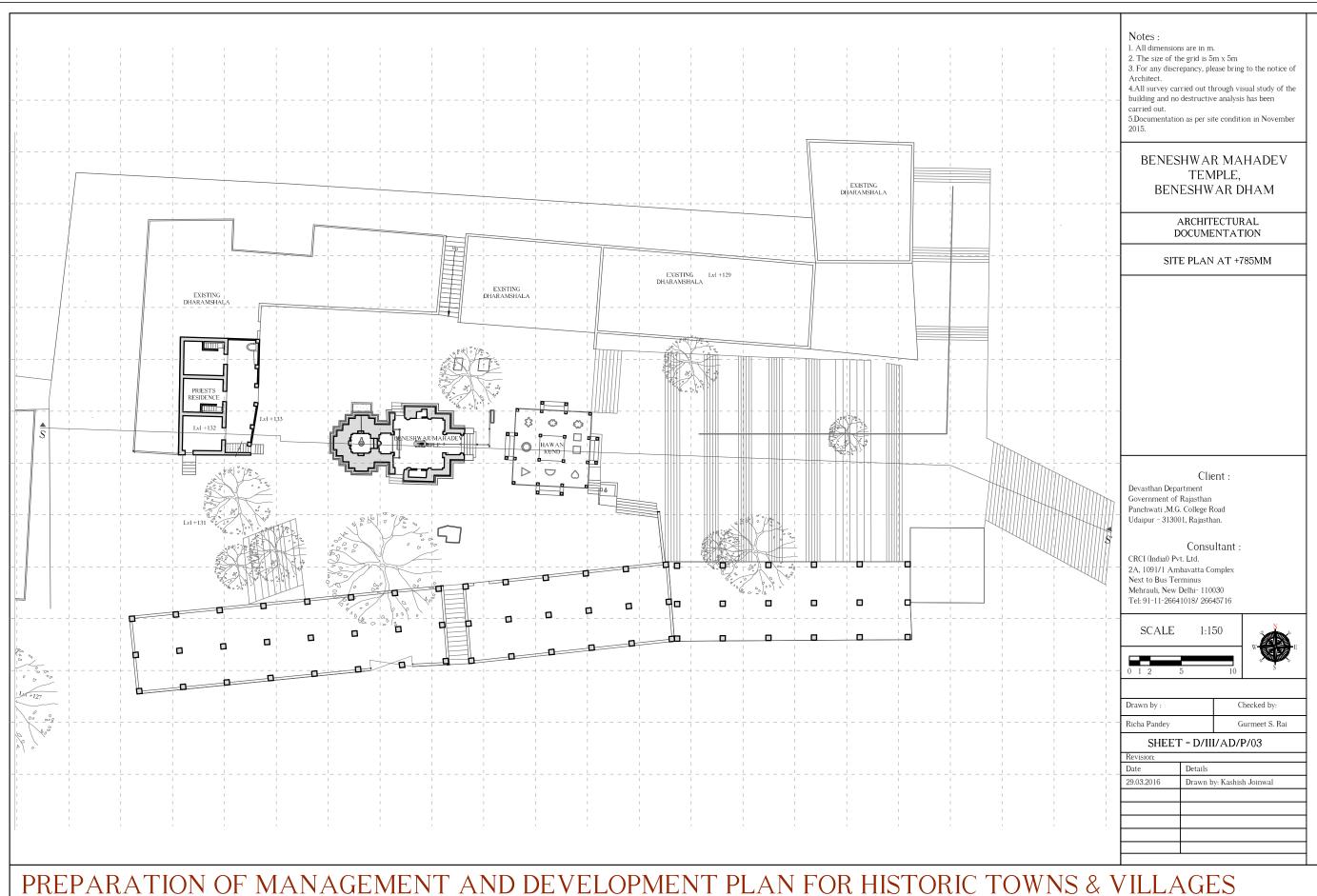
- 3. Documentation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev Ji Temple
 - i. Architectural Documentation

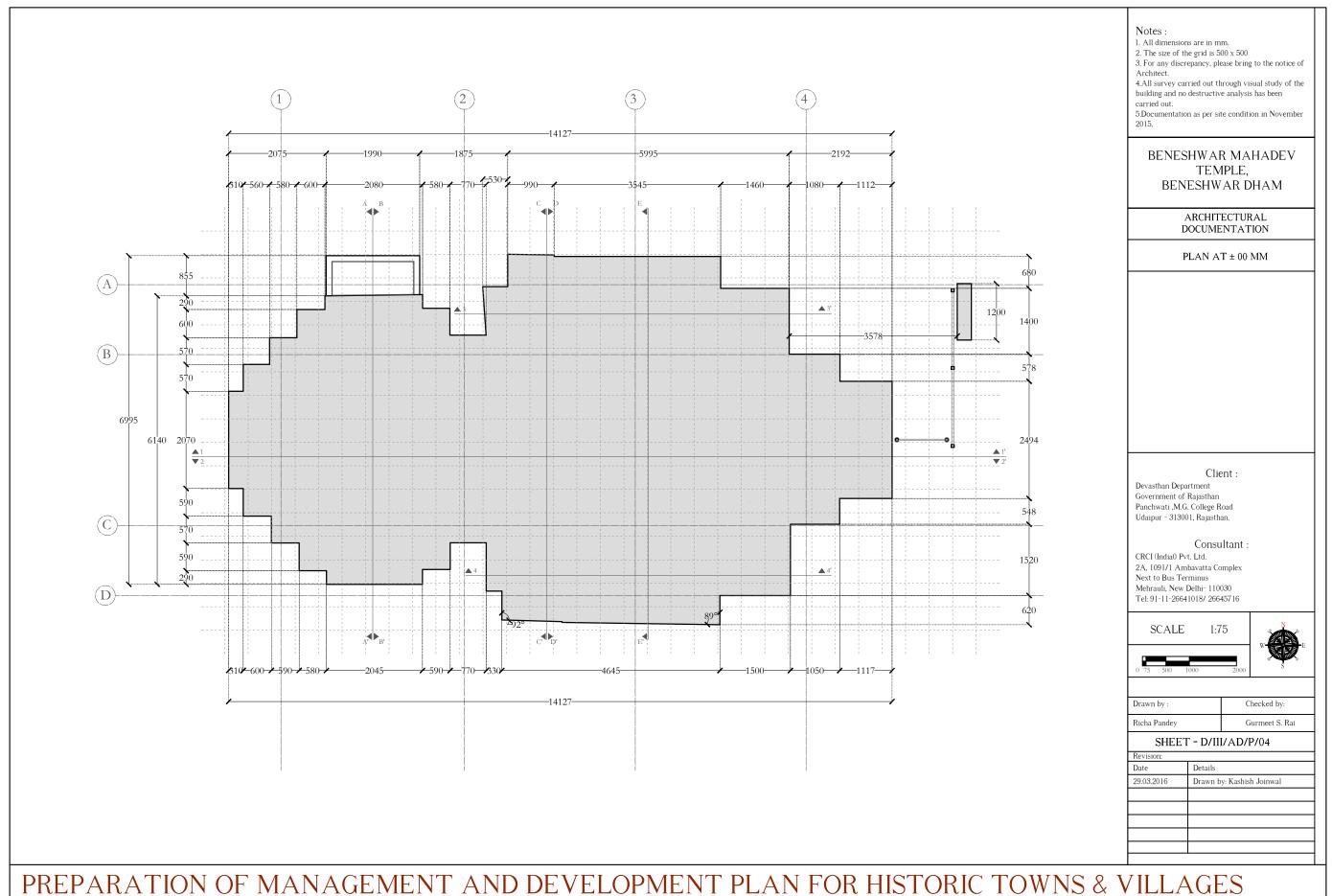
	BENESHWARDHAM: CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR TEMPLE					
SR.	SHEET TITLE	DRAWING NUMBER				
NO.						
	ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION					
1	SITE PLAN 1	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/01				
2	SITE PLAN 2	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/02				
3	SITE PLAN 3	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/03				
4	PLAN AT 00M	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/04				
5	PLAN AT 785M	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/05				
6	PLAN AT 1560M	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/06				
7	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN	SHEET - D/III/AD/P/07				
8	EAST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/AD/E/01				
9	WEST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/AD/E/02				
10	SOUTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/AD/E/03				
11	NORTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/AD/E/04				
12	SECTION 1-1'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/01				
13	SECTION 2-2'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/02				
14	SECTION 3-3' & 4-4'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/03				
15	SECTION A-A' & B-B'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/04				
16	SECTION C-C'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/05				
17	SECTION D-D'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/06				
18	SECTION E-E'	SHEET - D/III/AD/S/07				
	MATERIAL	MAPPING				
	T					
19	SITE PLAN 1	SHEET - D/III/MP/P/01				
20	SITE PLAN 2	SHEET - D/III/MP/P/02				
21	PLAN AT + 785 MM	SHEET - D/III/MP/P/03				
22	PLAN AT + 1560 MM	SHEET - D/III/MP/P/04				
23	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN	SHEET - D/III/MP/P/05				
24	SECTION 1-1'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/01				
25	SECTION 2-2'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/02				
26	SECTION 3-3' & 4-4'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/03				
27	SECTION A-A' & B-B'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/04				
28	SECTION C-C'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/05				
29	SECTION D-D'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/06				
30	SECTION E-E'	SHEET - D/III/MP/S/07				
31	EAST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/MP/E/01				
32	WEST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/MP/E/02				
33	SOUTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/MP/E/03				
34	NORTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/MP/E/04				
25	CONDITION					
35	SITE PLAN 1	SHEET - D/III/CM/P/01				
36	PLAN AT + 785 MM	SHEET - D/III/CM/P/02				
37	PLAN AT + 1560 MM	SHEET - D/III/CM/P/03				
38	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN	SHEET - D/III/CM/P/04				
39	SECTION 1-1'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/01				
40	SECTION 2-2'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/02				

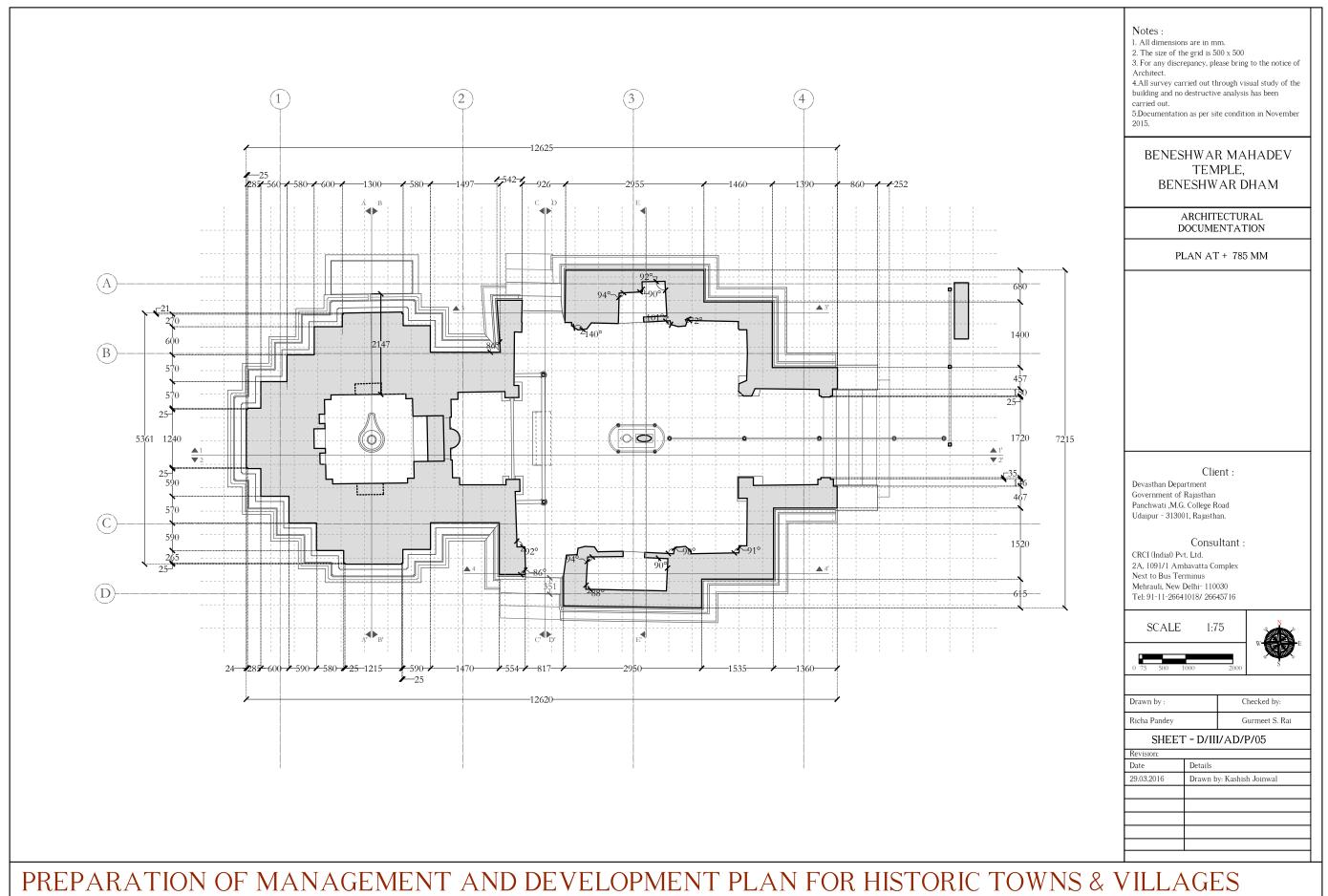
41	SECTION 3-3' & 4-4'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/03				
42	SECTION A-A' & B-B'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/04				
43	SECTION C-C'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/05				
44	SECTION D-D'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/06				
45	SECTION E-E'	SHEET - D/III/CM/S/07				
46	EAST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CM/E/01				
47	WEST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CM/E/02				
48	SOUTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CM/E/03				
49	NORTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CM/E/04				
	CONSERVATION PLANNING					
50	SITE PLAN 2	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01				
51	PLAN AT + 785 MM	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/02				
52	PLAN AT + 1560 MM	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/03				
53	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/04				
54	SECTION 1-1'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/01				
55	SECTION 2-2'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/02				
56	SECTION 3-3' & 4-4'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/03				
57	SECTION A-A' & B-B'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/04				
58	SECTION C-C'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/05				
59	SECTION D-D'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/06				
60	SECTION E-E'	SHEET - D/III/CP/S/07				
61	EAST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CP/E/01				
62	WEST ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CP/E/02				
63	SOUTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CP/E/03				
64	NORTH ELEVATION	SHEET - D/III/CP/E/04				

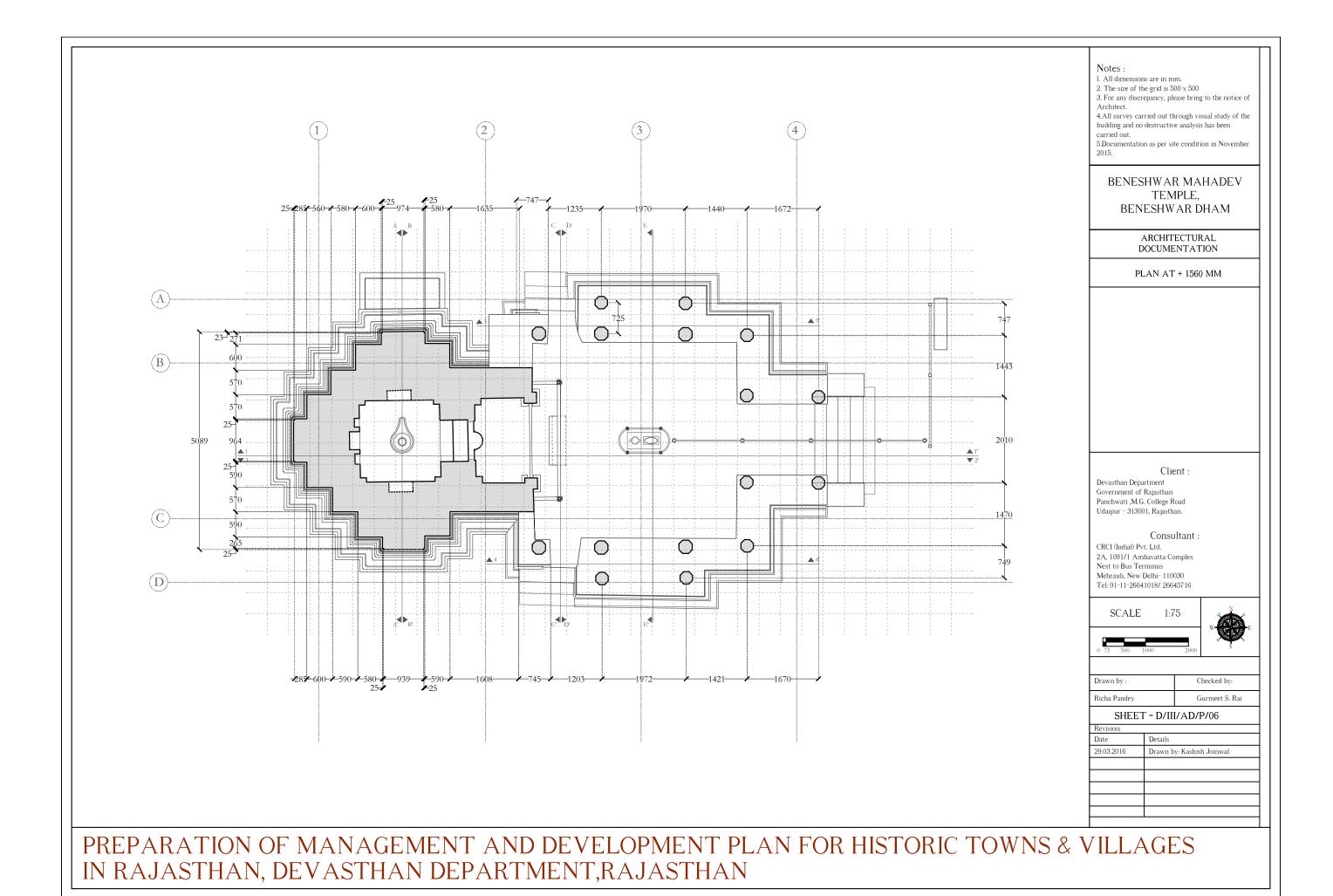


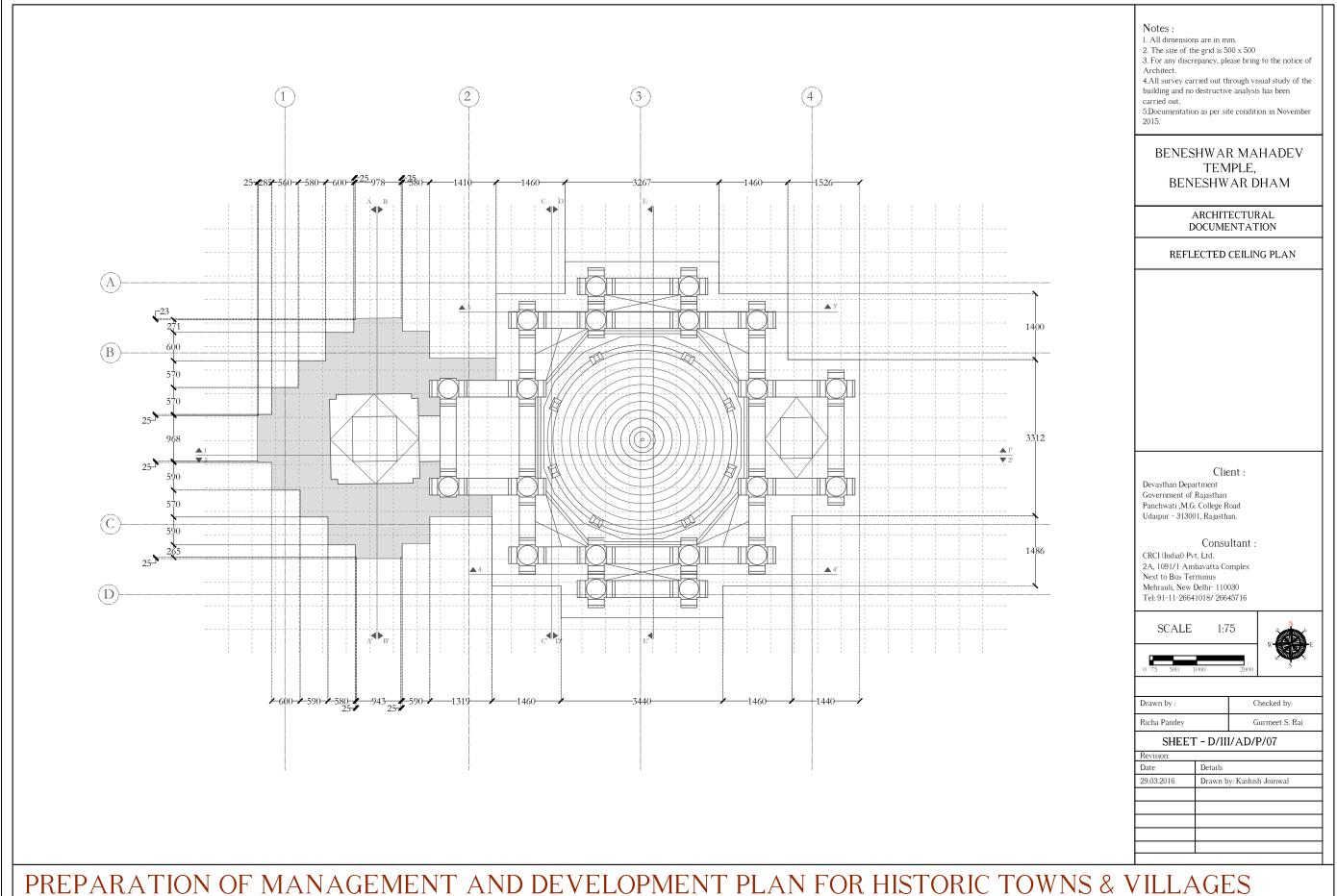


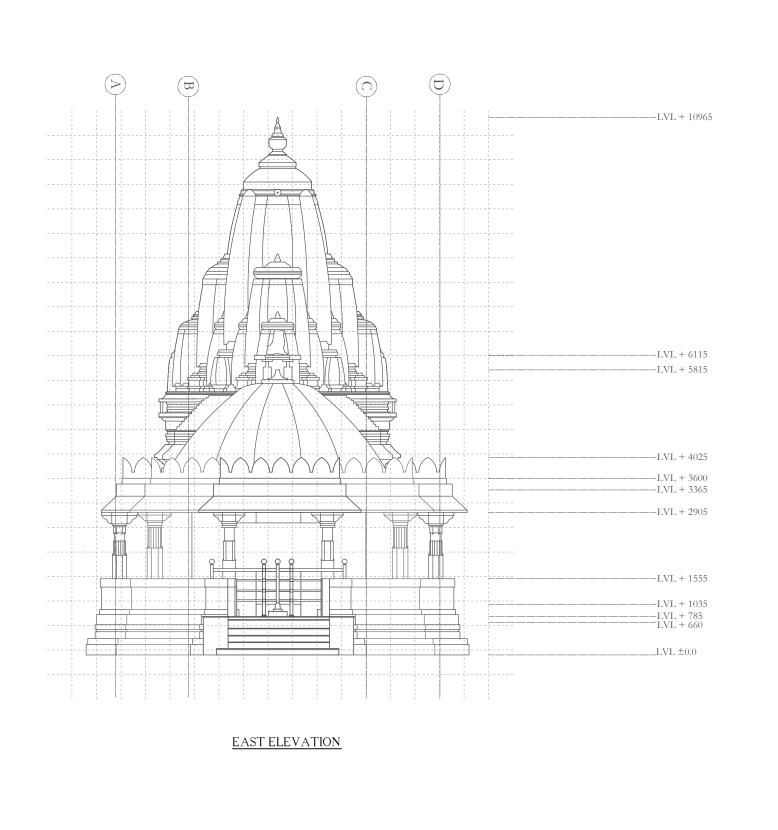












- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
- 2. The size of the grid is 500×500
- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of
- 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
- 5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

EAST ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

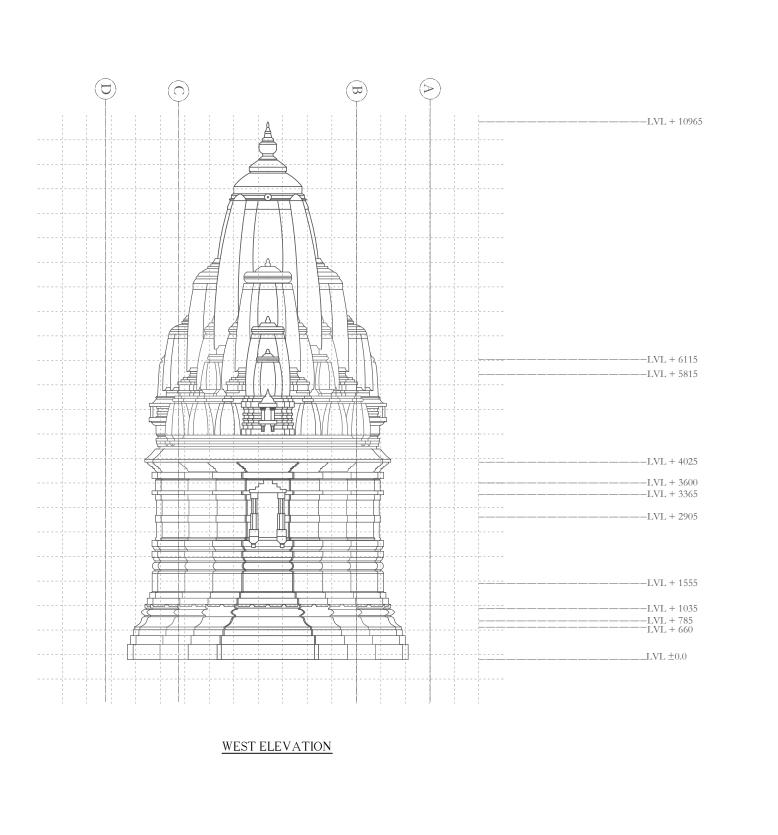
SCALE 1:75



Checked by: Drawn by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/AD/E/01

Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal



- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
- 2. The size of the grid is 500×500
- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
- 4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
- 5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

WEST ELEVATION

Client :

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

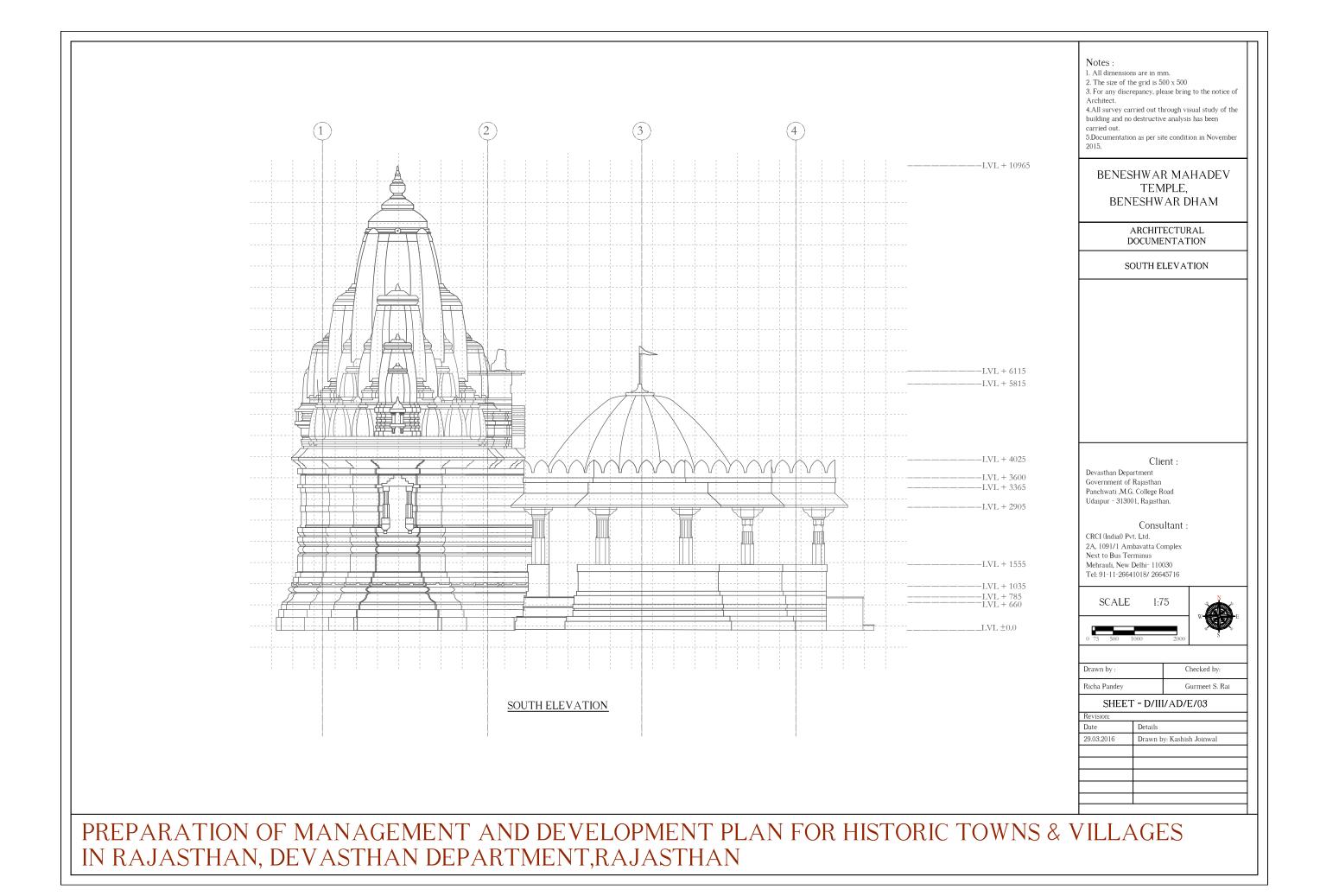
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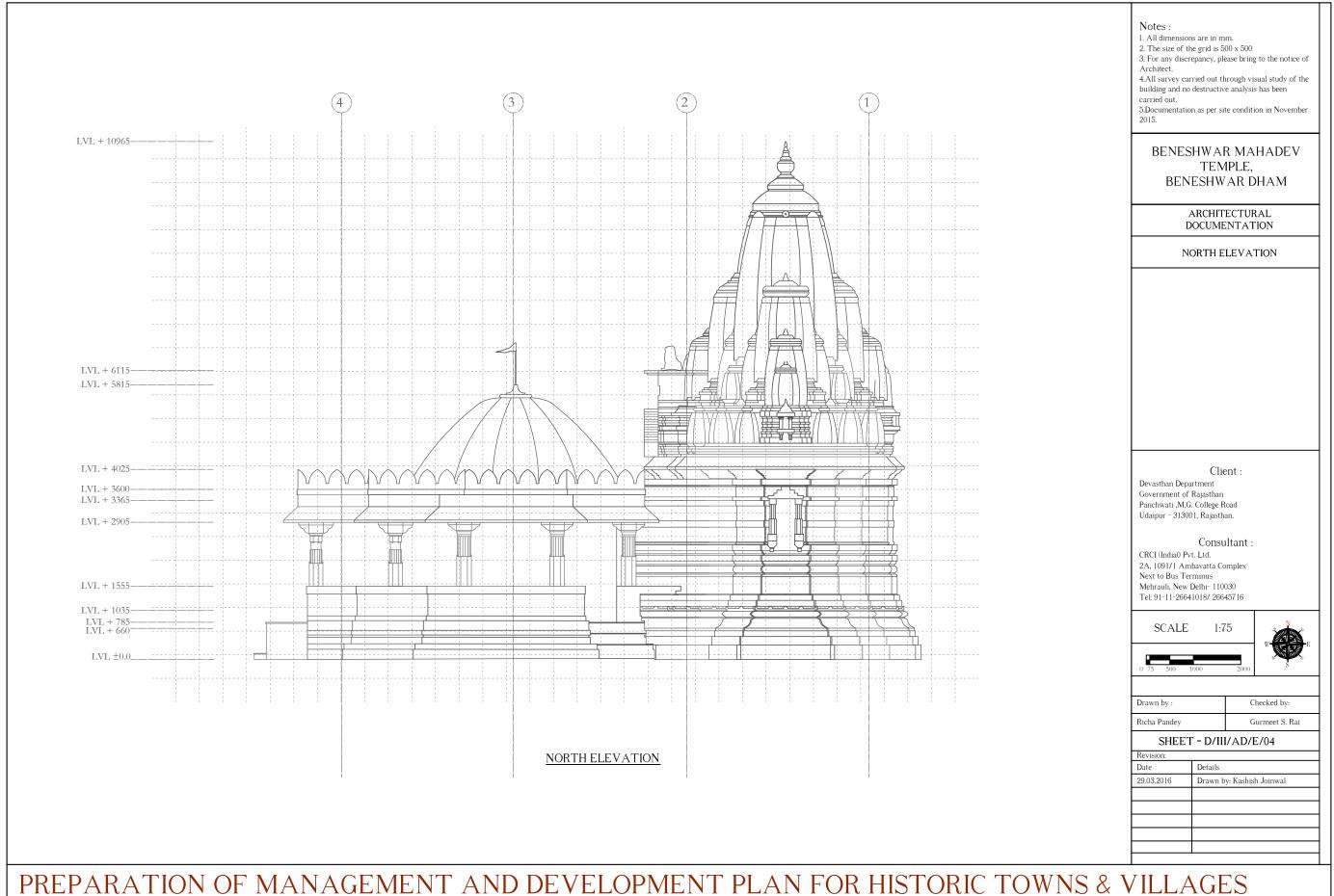


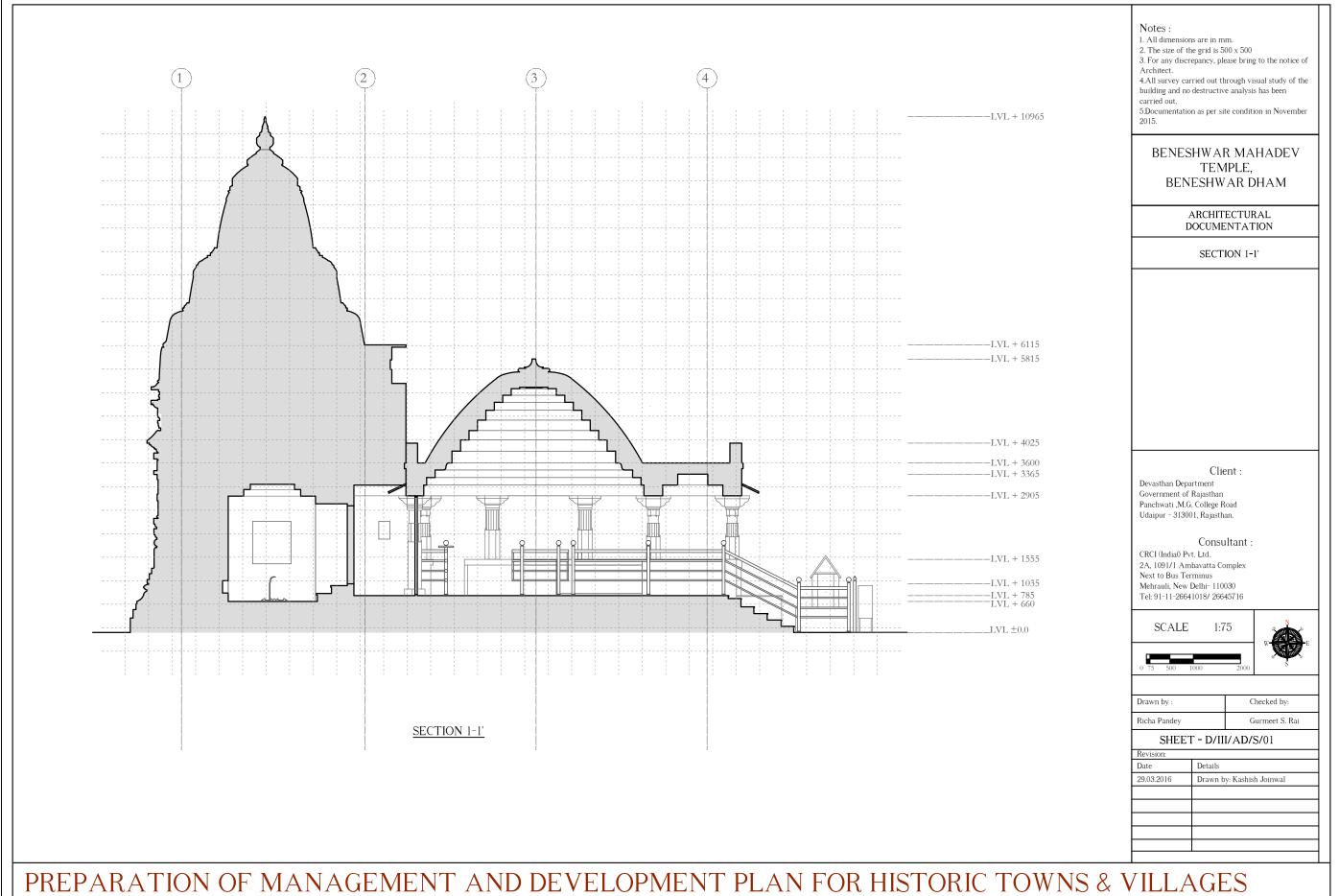
Checked by: Drawn by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

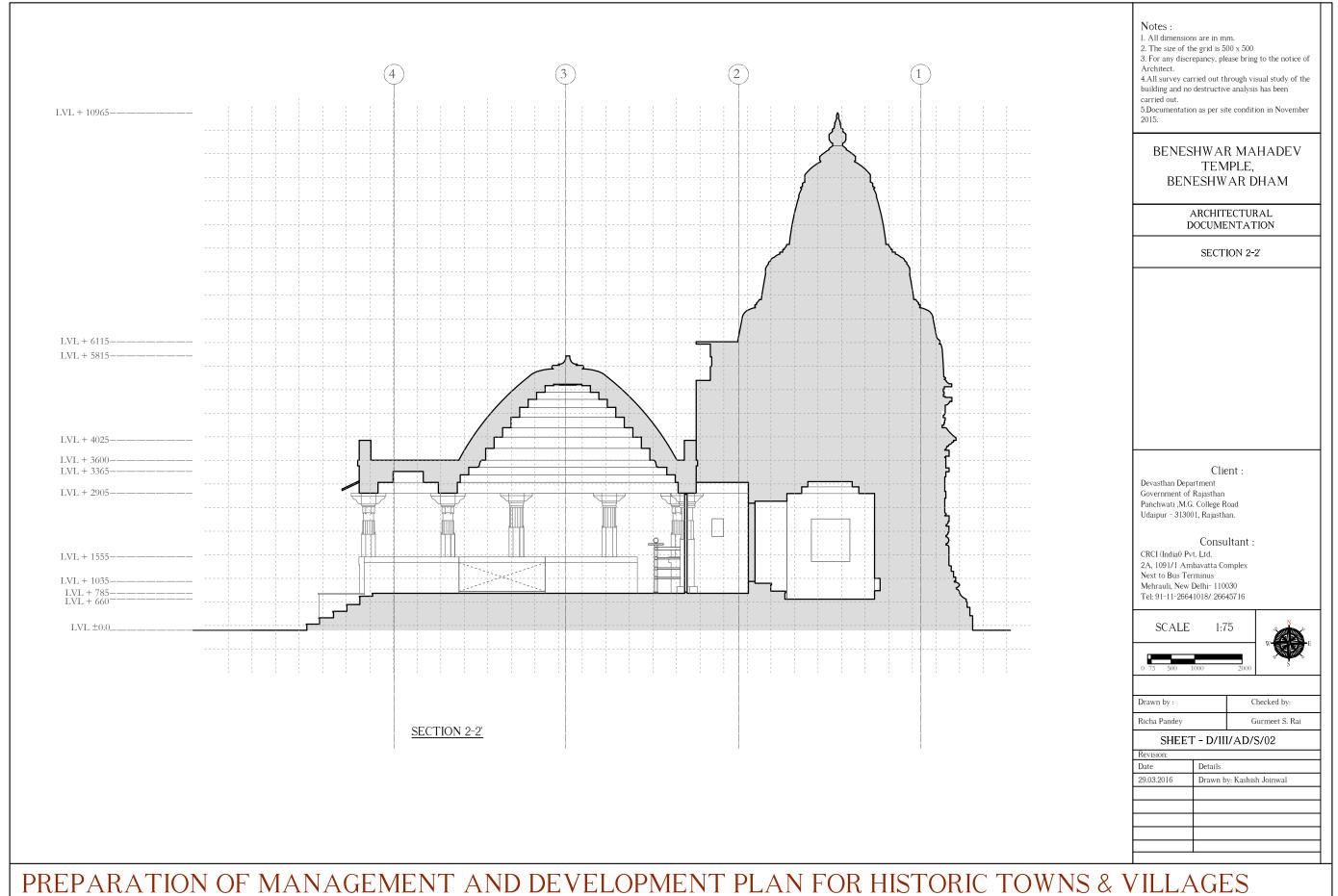
SHEET - D/III/AD/E/02

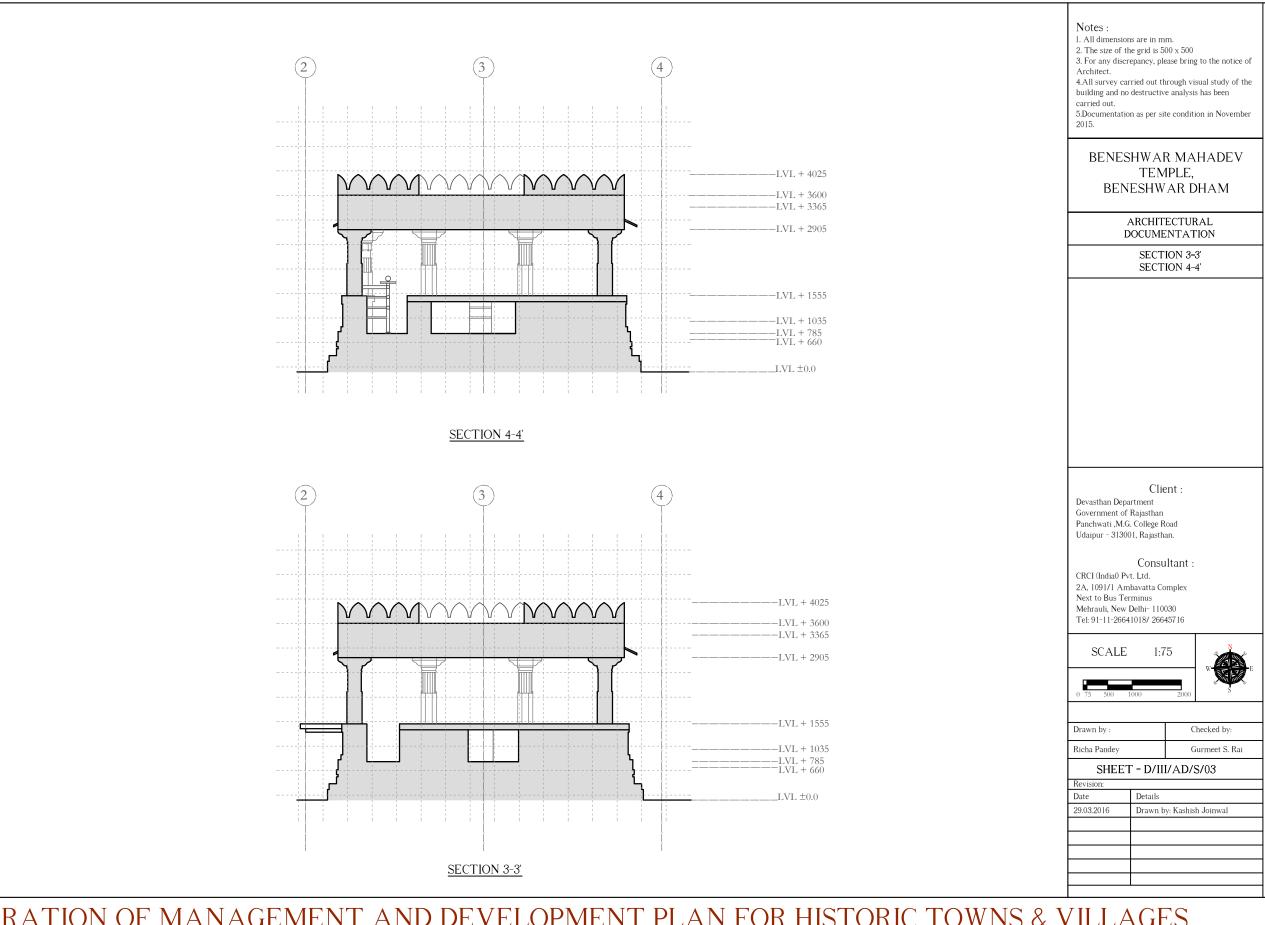
Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

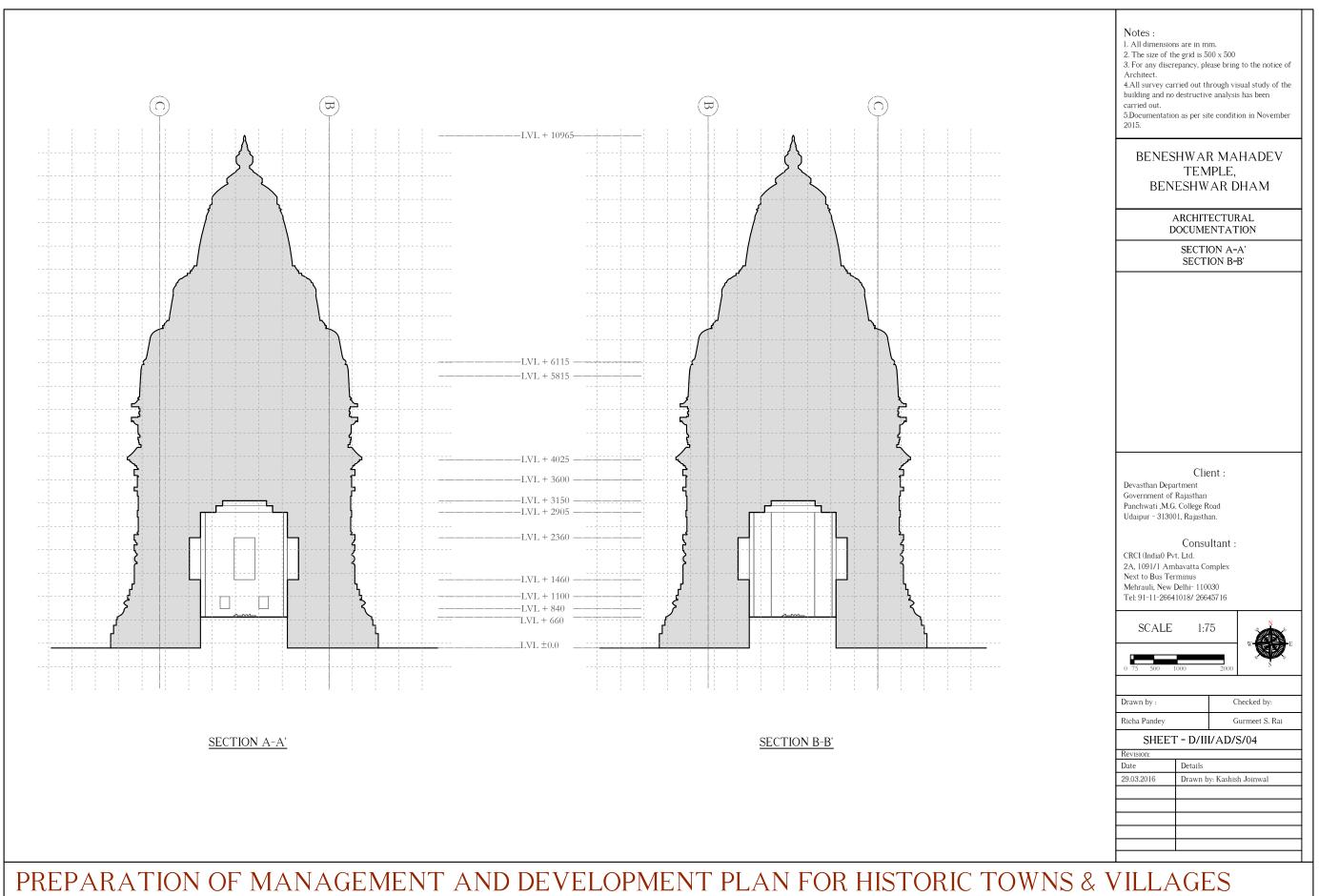


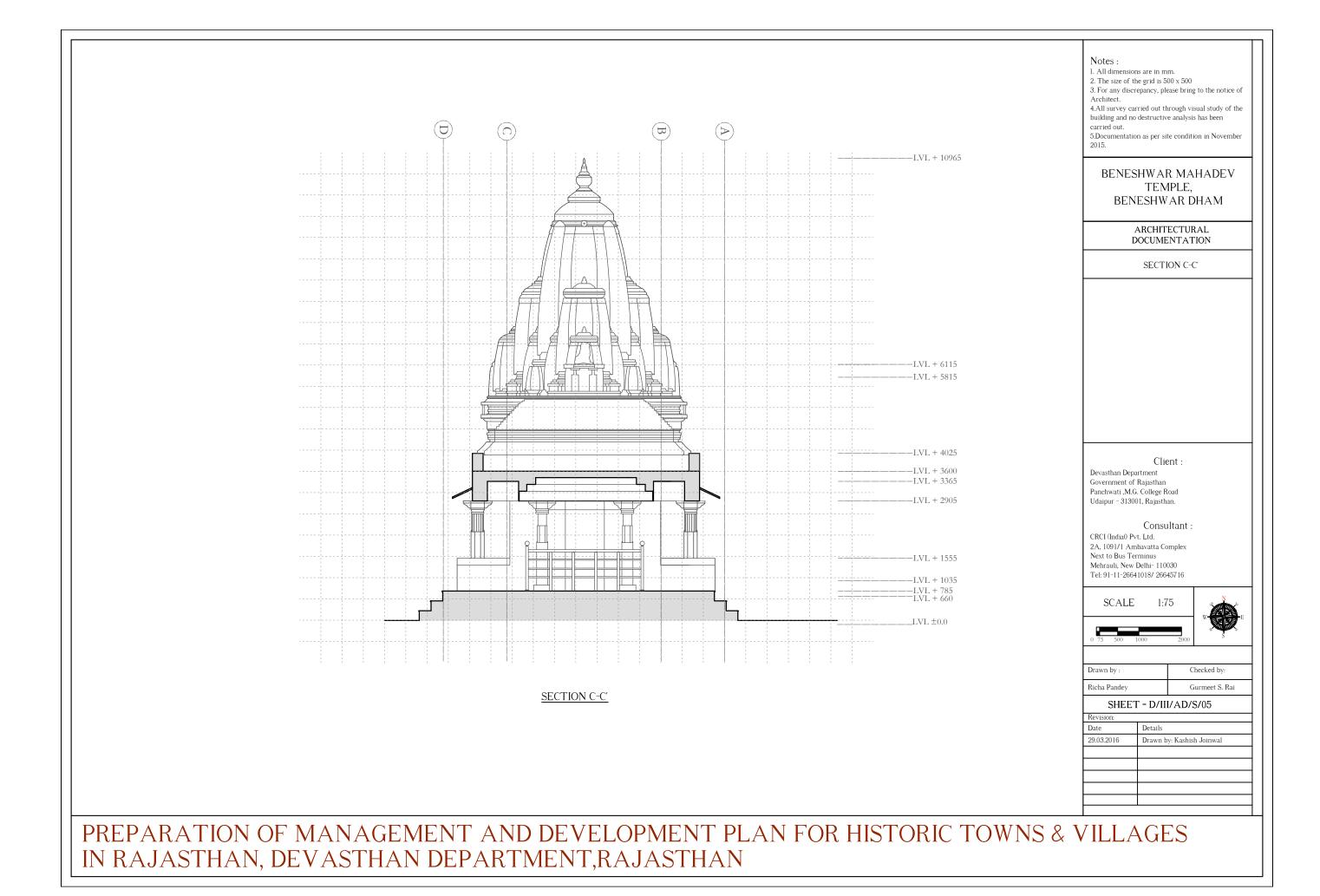


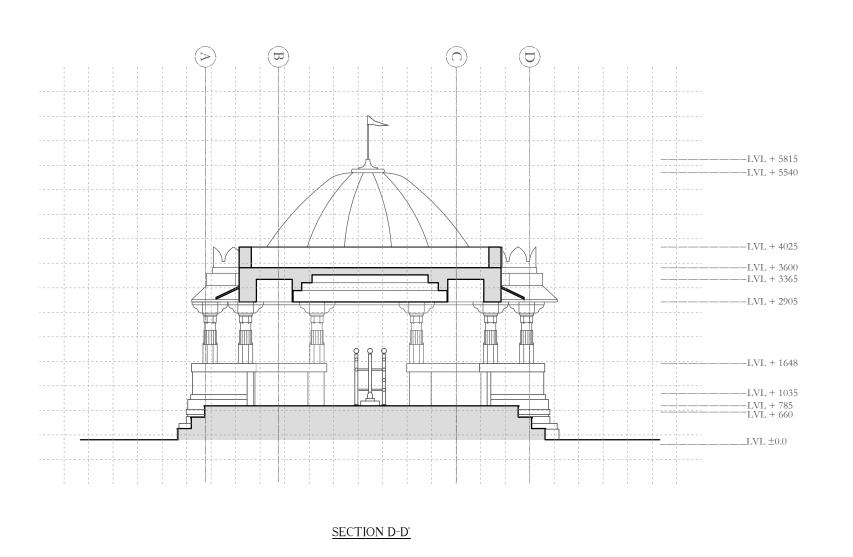












- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
- 2. The size of the grid is 500×500
- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
- 4. All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
- 5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION D-D'

Client :

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

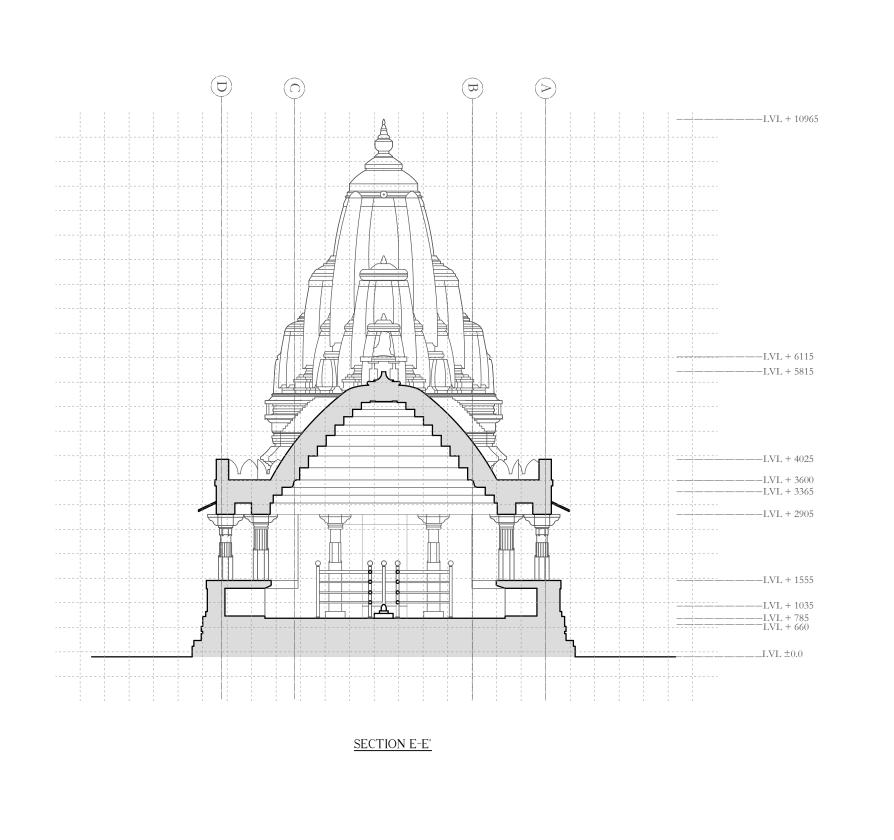
SCALE 1:75



Checked by: Drawn by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/AD/S/06

Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal



- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
- 2. The size of the grid is 500×500
- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
- $4.\mbox{All}$ survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
- 5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SECTION E-E'

Client :

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

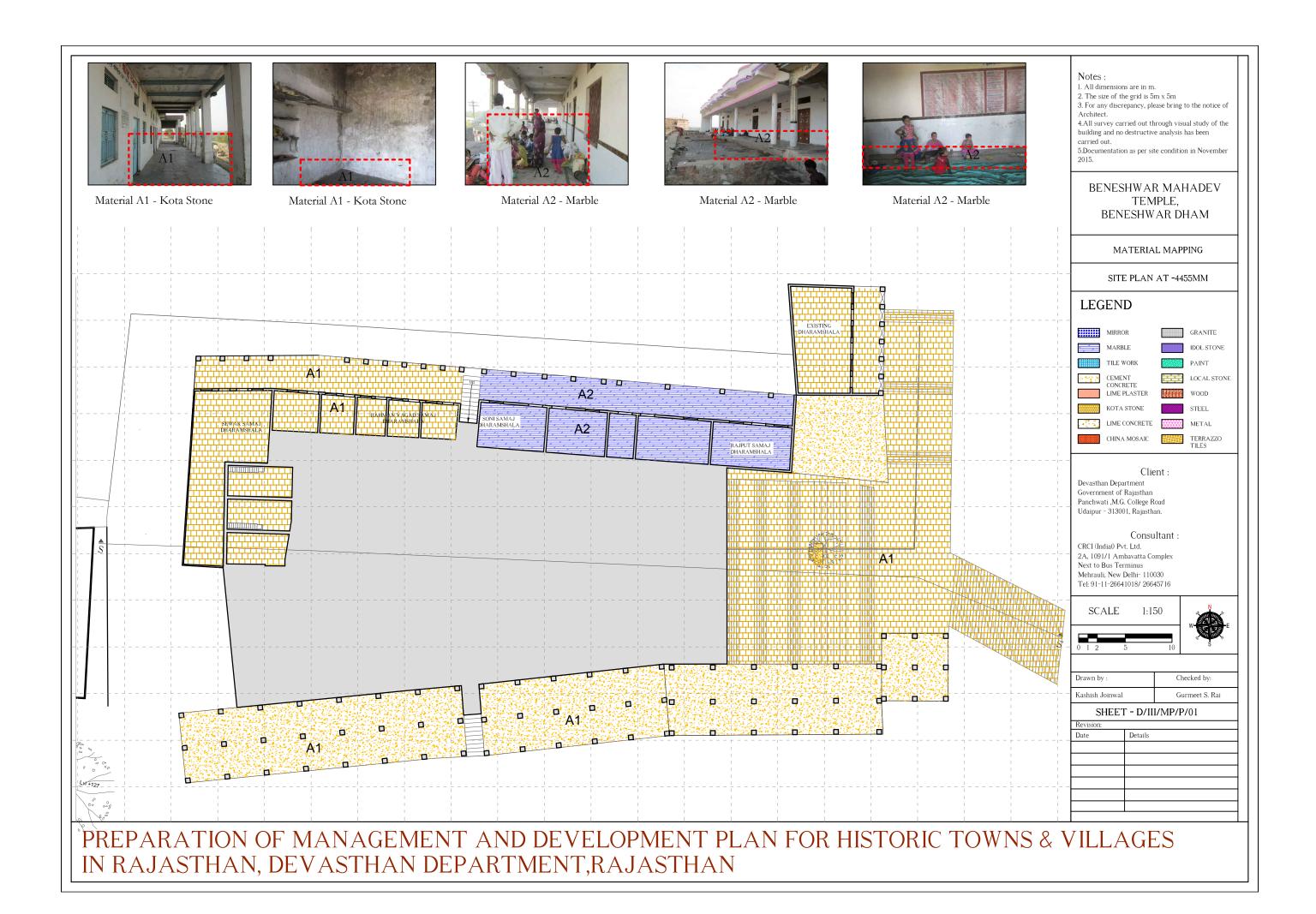


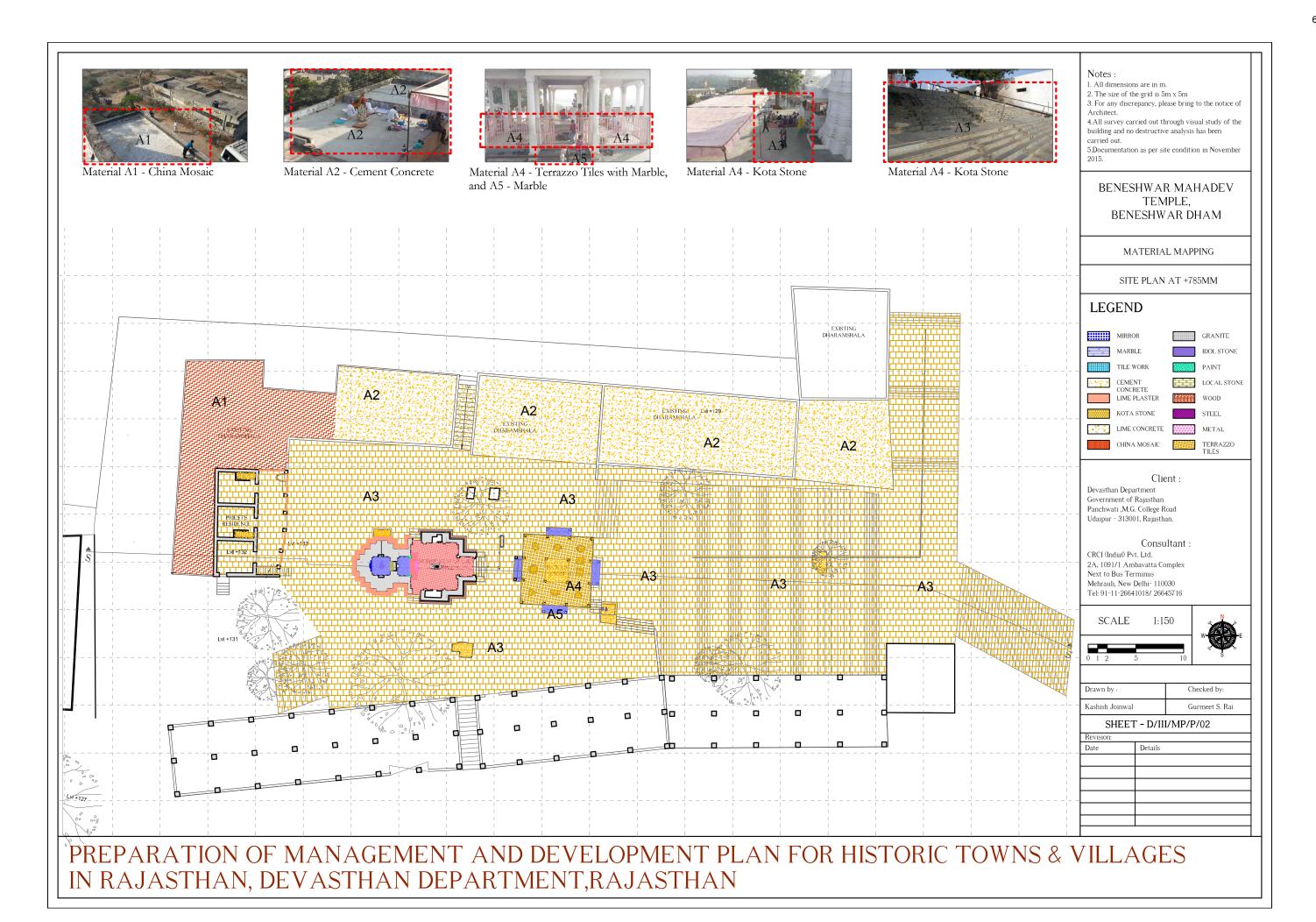
	,
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

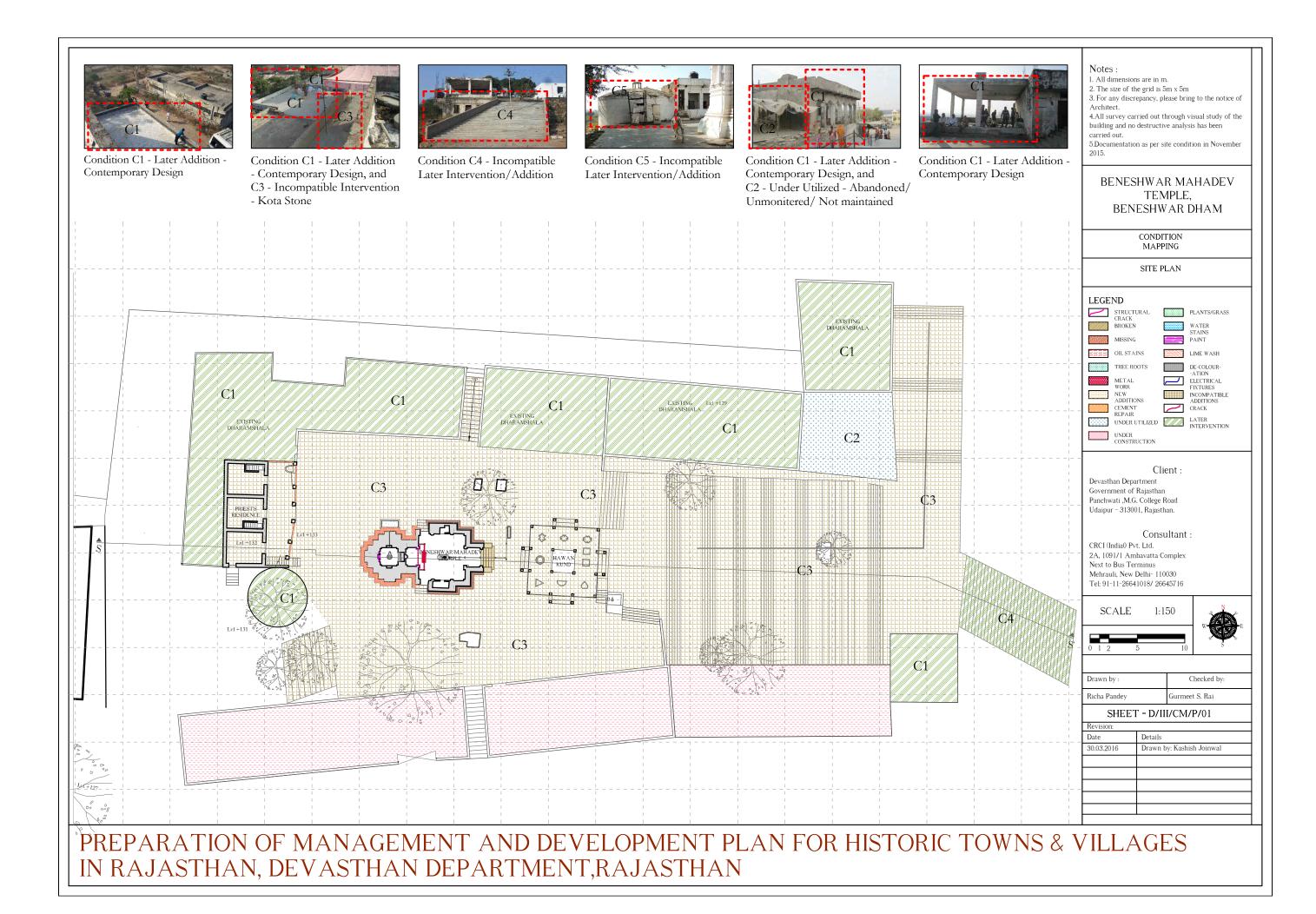
SHEET - D/III/AD/S/07 Drawn by: Kashish Joinwal

3. Documentation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev Ji Temple

ii. Material Extents and Condition Planning

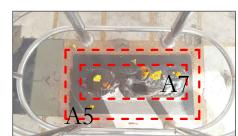




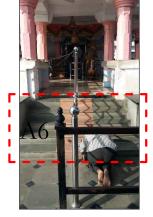




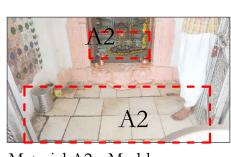
Material A1 - Marble Set in Mosaic Pattern, and A3 - Metal



Material A5 - Granite, and A7 - Idol Stone



Material A6 -Kota Stone

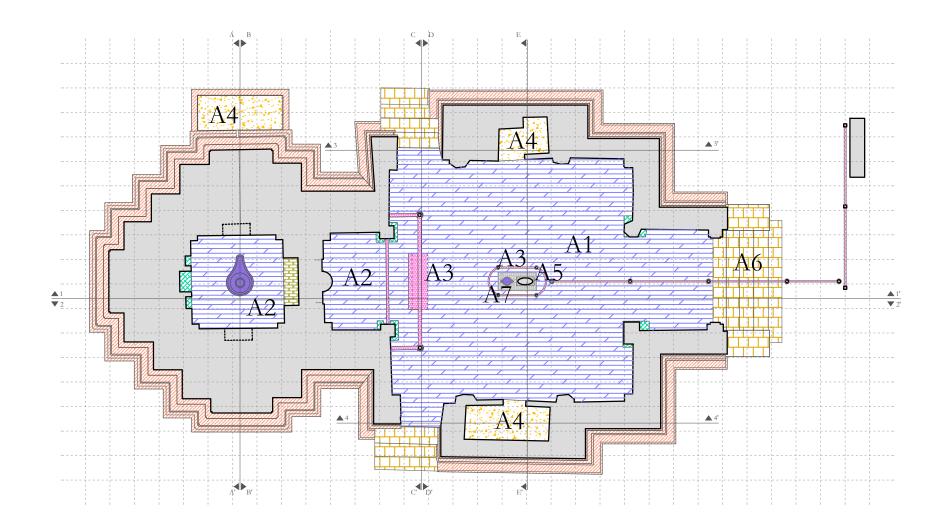


Material A2 - Marble



Material A4 - Cement Concrete

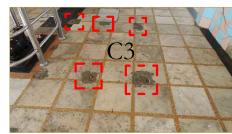




BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM MATERIAL MAPPING PLAN AT + 785 MM LEGEND GRANITE IDOL STONE TILE WORK CEMENT CONCRETE LIME PLASTER LOCAL STONE WOOD KOTA STONE LIME CONCRETE BRICK CHINA MOSAIC TERRAZZO TILES Client: Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan. Consultant: CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716 SCALE 1:75 Checked by Drawn by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai SHEET - D/III/MP/P/03 Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal



Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Marble Set in Mosaic additions in cement over local Pattern over Original Stone



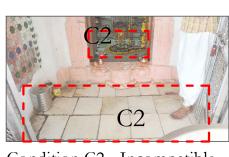
Condition C3 - Incompatible stone



Condition C5 -Incompatible Later Intervention/ Addition - Kota

Stone over Original

Stone



Condition C2 - Incompatible Addition - Marble over original stone



Condition C4 - Incompatible additions in Cement Concrete over local stone



3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been

1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500 x 500

2015.

CONDITION MAPPING

PLAN AT + 785 MM



Client :

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

N N	5	1:75		\LE	SC.	S	
	2000		1000	00		75	0
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Checked by Drawn by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/CM/P/02

Revision:	
Date	Details
31.03.2016	Drawn By: Kashish Joinwal

(B) (D)



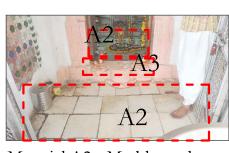
Material A1 - Marble Set in Mosaic Pattern, and A4 - Metal



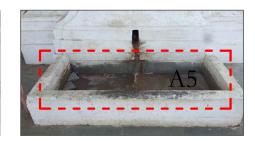
Material A2 - Marble



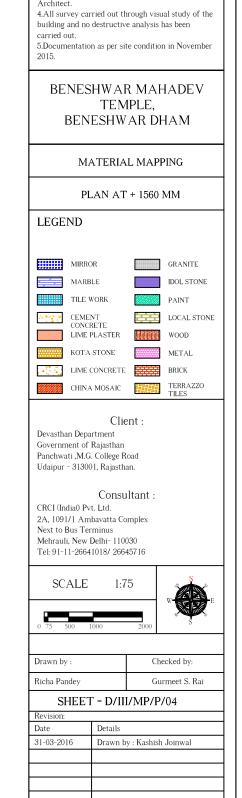
Material A6 -Kota Stone



Material A2 - Marble, and A3 - Cement Paint

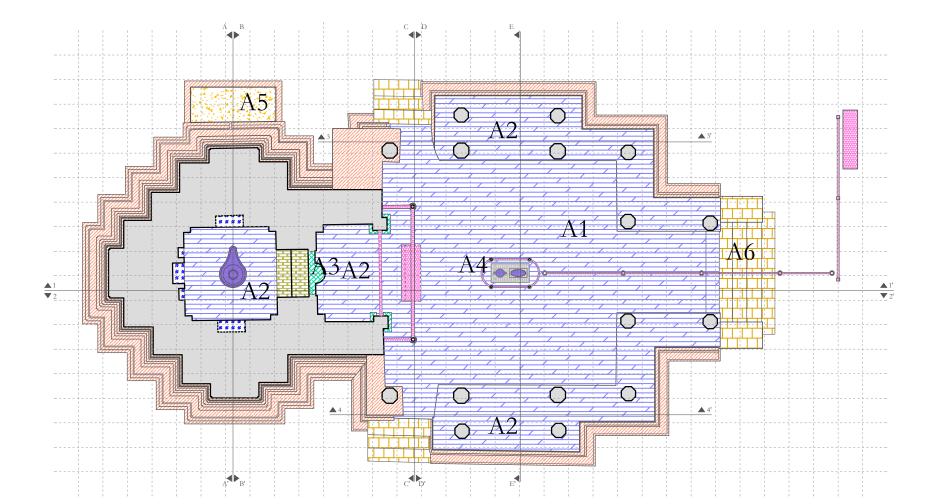


Material A5 - Cement Concrete



1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of





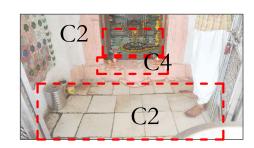
Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Marble Set in Mosaic Pattern over Original Stone, and A4 - Metal



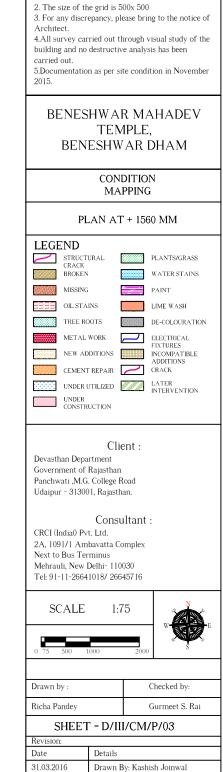
Condition C3 - Incompatible Later Intervention/Addition -Marble over Original Stone



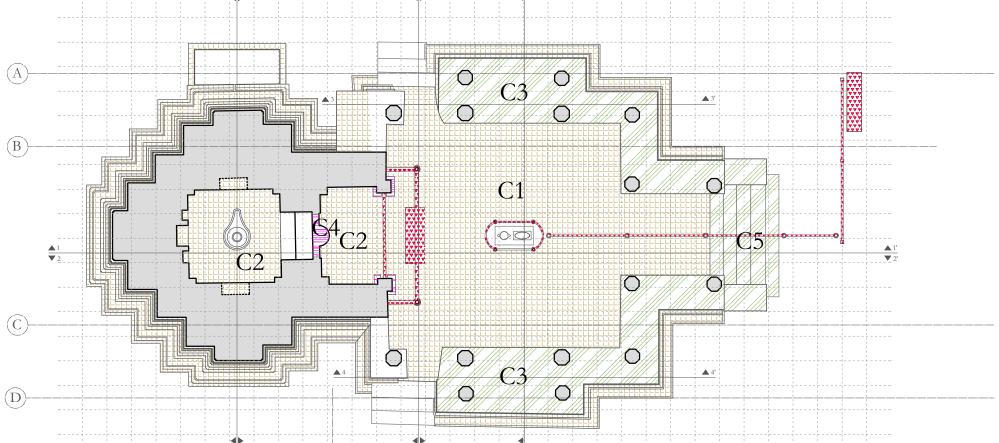
Condition C5 -Incompatible Later Intervention/ Addition - Kota Stone over Original Stone

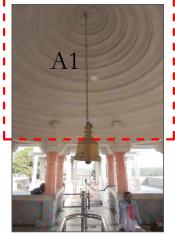


Condition C2 - Incompatible Addition - Marble over original stone, and C4 - Incompatible Later Intervention/Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone

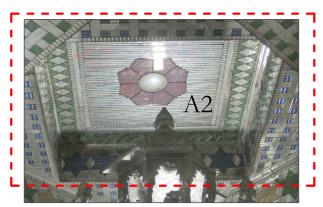


1. All dimensions are in mm.

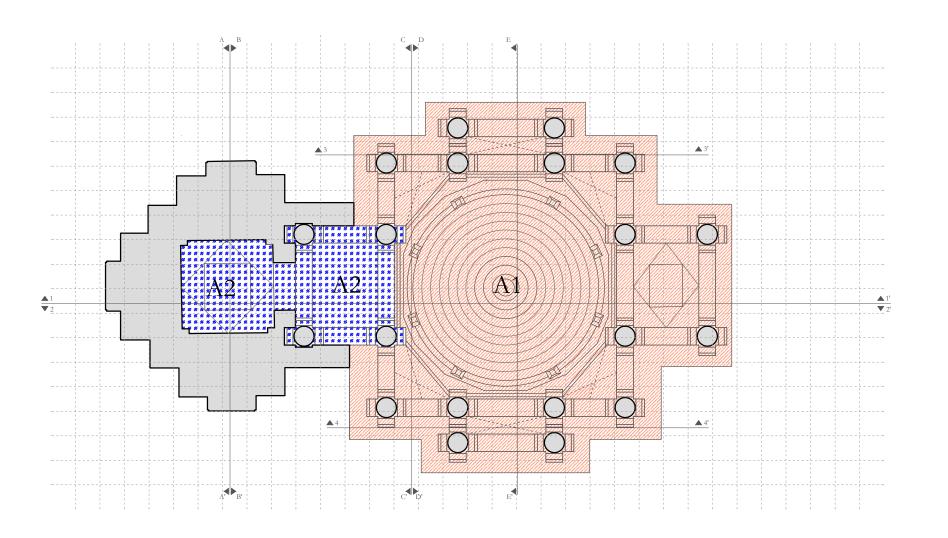




Material A1 - Cement Paint



Material A2 - Mirror on Ceiling



LEGEND

1. All dimensions are in mm.

2. The size of the grid is 500×500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

> BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

> > MATERIAL MAPPING

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

GRANITE IDOL STONE TILE WORK CEMENT CONCRETE LIME PLASTER LOCAL STONE WOOD ... LIME CONCRETE BRICK CHINA MOSAIC TERRAZZO TILES

Client:

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

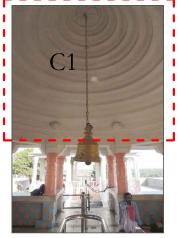
SCALE 1:75



Drawn by Checked by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/MP/P/05

Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal

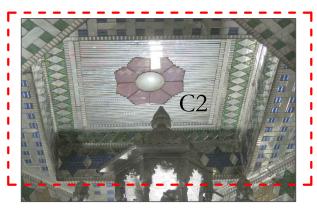


Condition C1 -Incompatible Addition -Lime Plaster

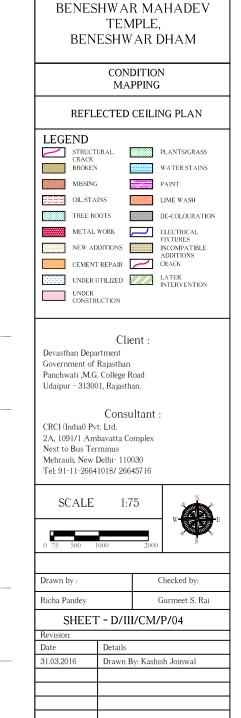
C2

C2

(D)



Condition C2 - Incompatible Addition - Mirror on Ceiling



1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is $500x\ 500$

carried out.

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been

1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the

BENESHWAR MAHADEV

TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

> MATERIAL MAPPING

EAST ELEVATION

Client:

Consultant:

SCALE 1:75

SHEET - D/III/MP/E/01

Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal

GRANITE IDOL STONE

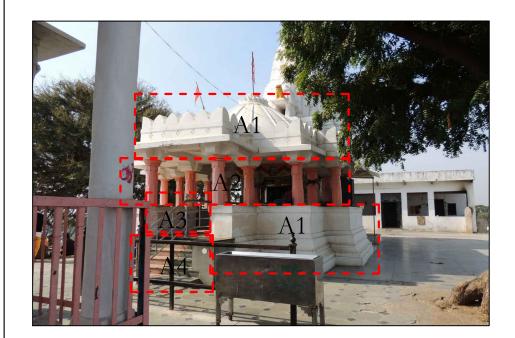
PAINT

WOOD ...

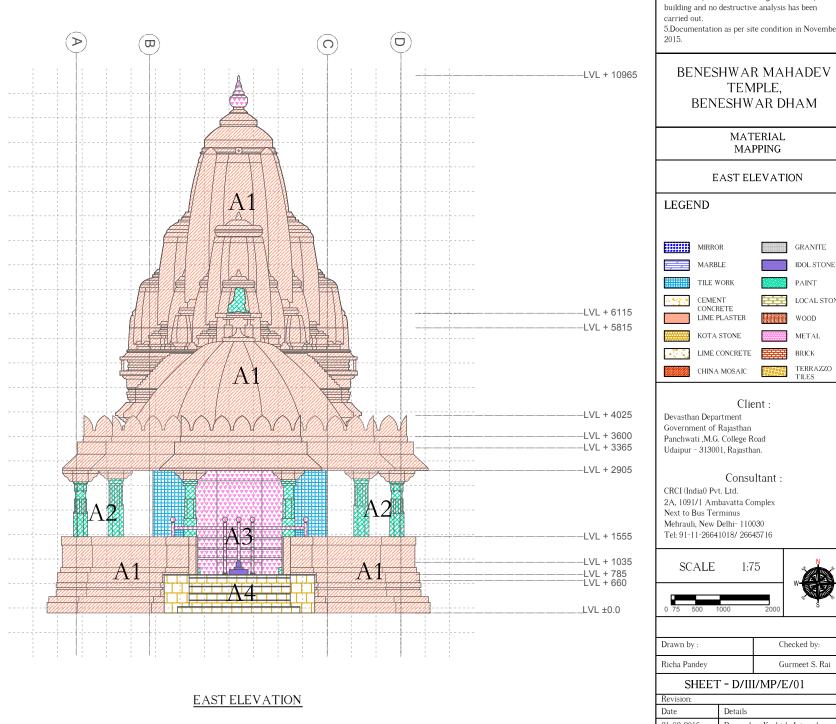
Checked by

Gurmeet S. Rai

LOCAL STONE

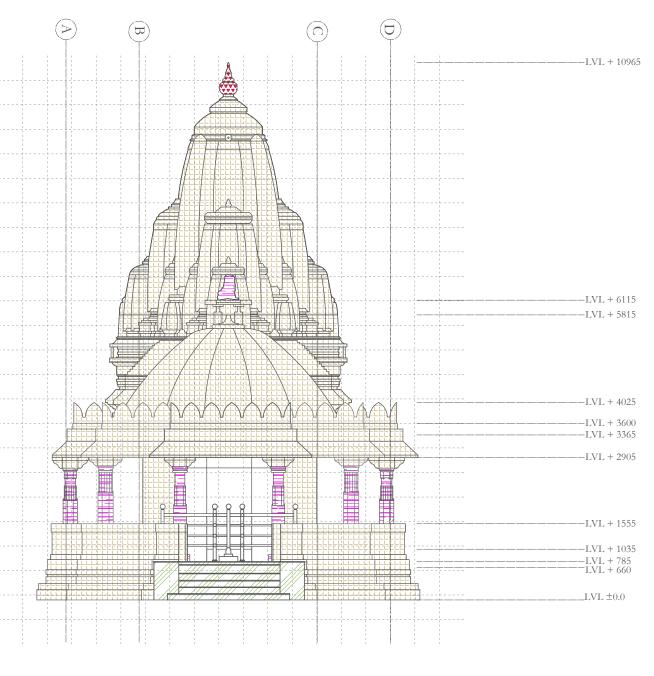


Material A1 - Cement Paint, A2 - Oil Paint, A3 - Metal, and A4 - Kota Stone





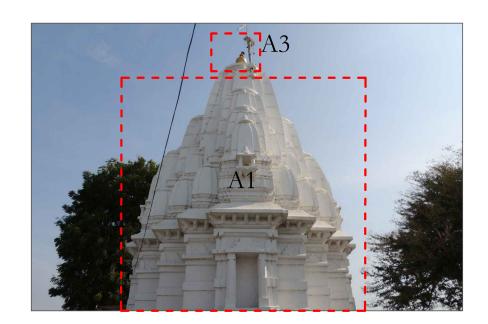
Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone, C2 - Incompatible Intervention -Oil Paint over Original Stone, and C3 - Incompatible Later Intervention/ Addition - Kota Stone over Original Stone



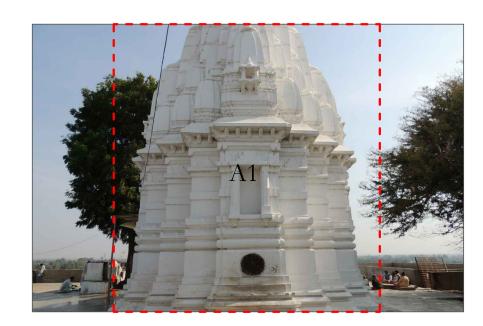
EAST ELEVATION

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM CONDITION MAPPING EAST ELEVATION STRUCTURAL CRACK BROKEN METAL WORK ELECTRICAL NEW ADDITIONS INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS CEMENT REPAIR CRACK UNDER UTILIZED LATER INTERVENTION Client: Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan. Consultant: CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716 SCALE 1:75 Checked by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai SHEET - D/III/CM/E/01 Drawn By: Kashish Joinwal

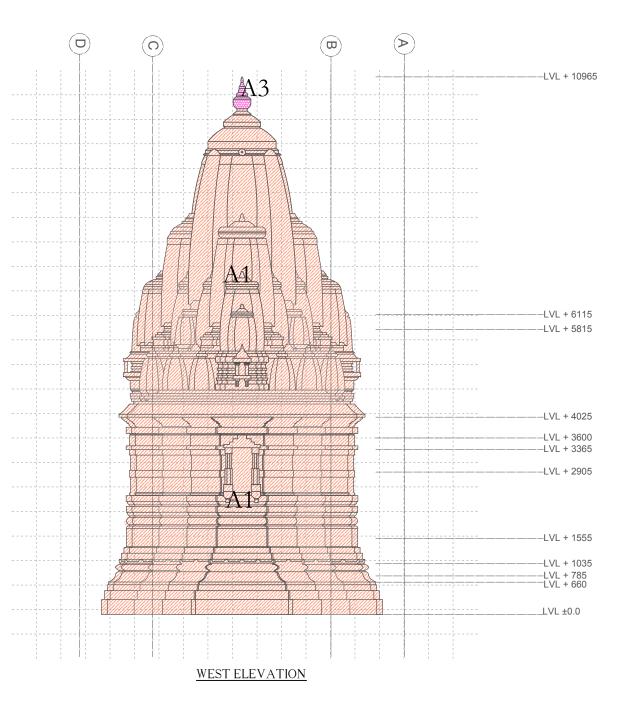
1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500



Material A1 - Cement Paint, and A3 - Metal



Material A1 - Cement Paint



Notes:
1. All dimen
2. The size of
3. For any diverset.
4. All survey

LEGEND

1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of

4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

5.Documentation as per site condition in November 2015.

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

> MATERIAL MAPPING

WEST ELEVATION

MIRROR GRANITE

MARBLE IDOL STONE

TILE WORK PAINT

CEMENT CONCRETE
LIME PLASTER WOOD

LIME CONCRETE BRICK
CHINA MOSAIC TERRAZZO
TILES

Client
Devasthan Department
Government of Rajasthan
Panchwati ,M.G. College Road
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

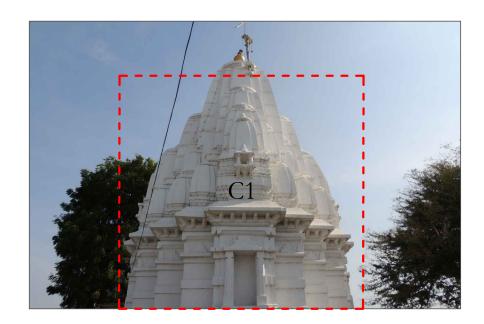
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Drawn by : Checked by:

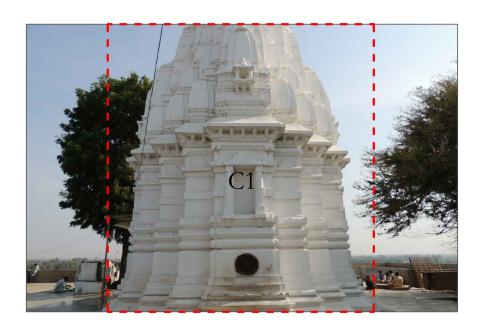
Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/MP/E/02

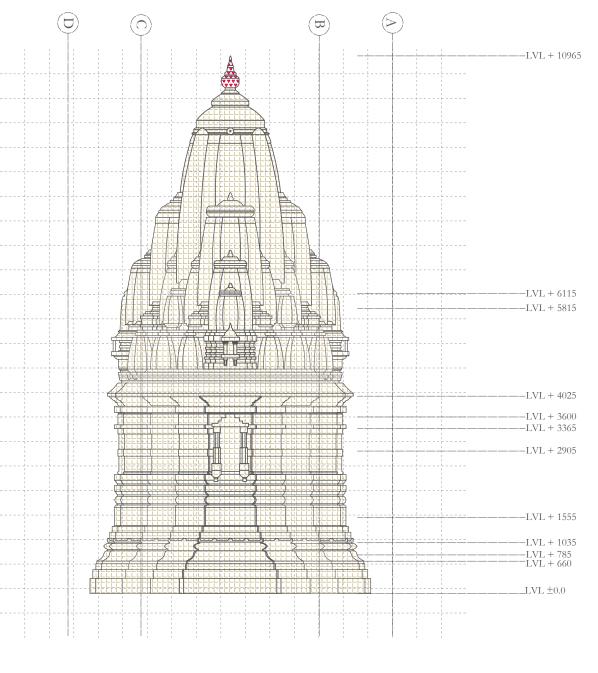
Date Details
31-03-2016 Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal



Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone



Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone



WEST ELEVATION

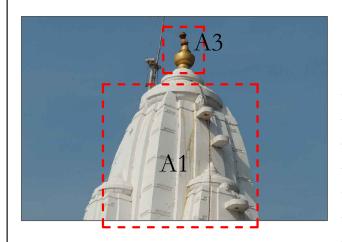
Notes: 1. All dimensions are in m 2. The size of the grid is 5 3. For any discrepancy, ple Architect. 4. All survey carried out the building and no destructive carried out. 5. Documentation as per si 2015.	00×500 ease bring to the notice of arough visual study of the re analysis has been
TEM	R MAHADEV IPLE, 'AR DHAM
	DITION PPING
WEST EI	LEVATION
CRACK BROKEN MISSING EEEE OIL STAINS TREE ROOTS METAL WORK NEW ADDITIONS CEMENT REPAIR	PLANTS/GRASS WATER STAINS PAINT LIME WASH DE-COLOURATION ELECTRICAL FIXTURES INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS CRACK LATER INTERVENTION
Clie Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College R Udaipur - 313001, Rajasth	
Consu CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Co Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 266	030
SCALE 1:7	75 W E
0 75 500 1000	2000
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai
SHEET - D/III	I/CM/E/02

Revision:

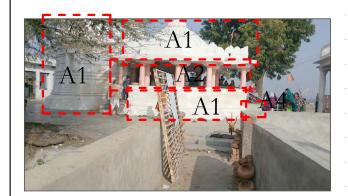
Date Details

31.03.2016 Drawn By: Kashish Joinwal

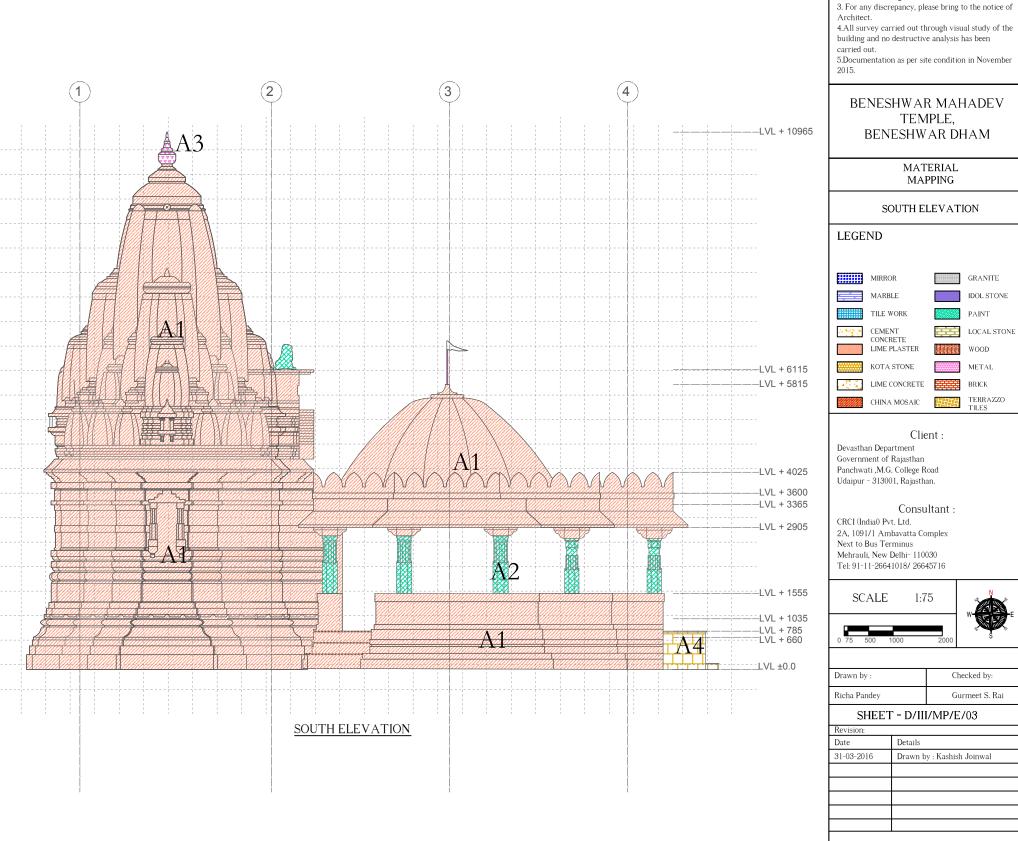
1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500

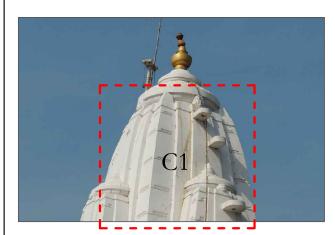


Material A1 - Cement Paint, and A3 - Metal

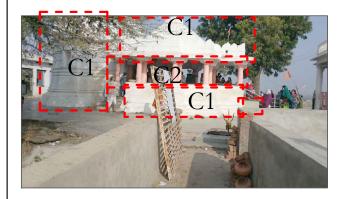


Material A1 - Cement Paint, A2 - Oil Paint, and A4 - Kota Stone

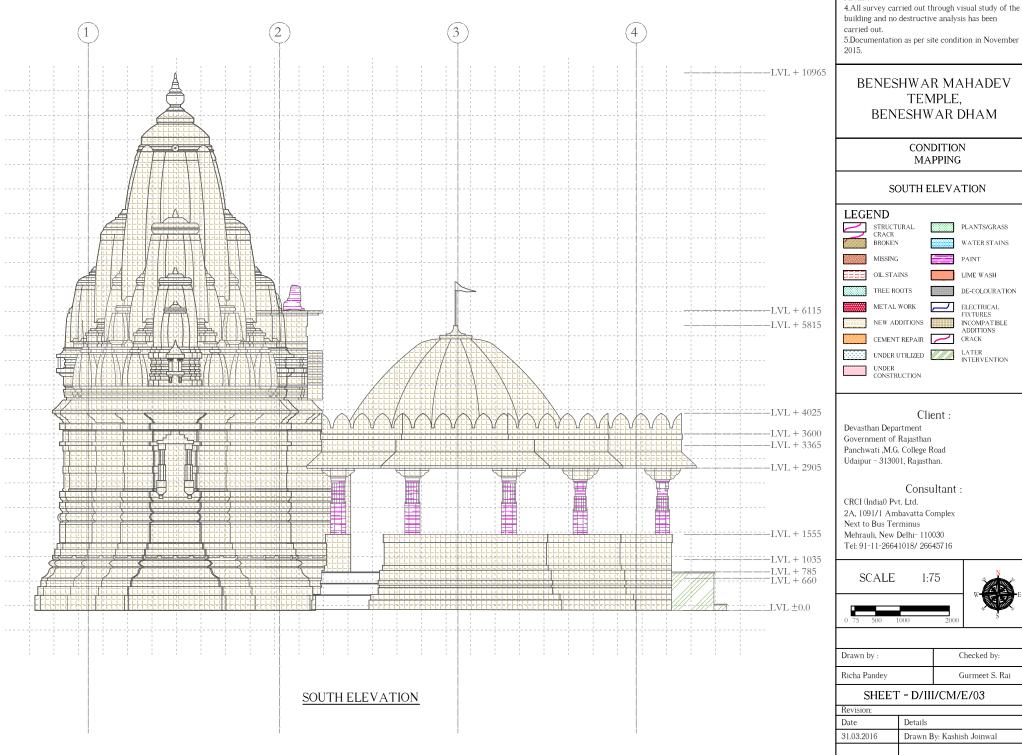




Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone



Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone, C2 - Incompatible Intervention -Oil Paint over Original Stone



1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500 x 500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

> CONDITION MAPPING

SOUTH ELEVATION

Client :

Consultant:

SHEET - D/III/CM/E/03

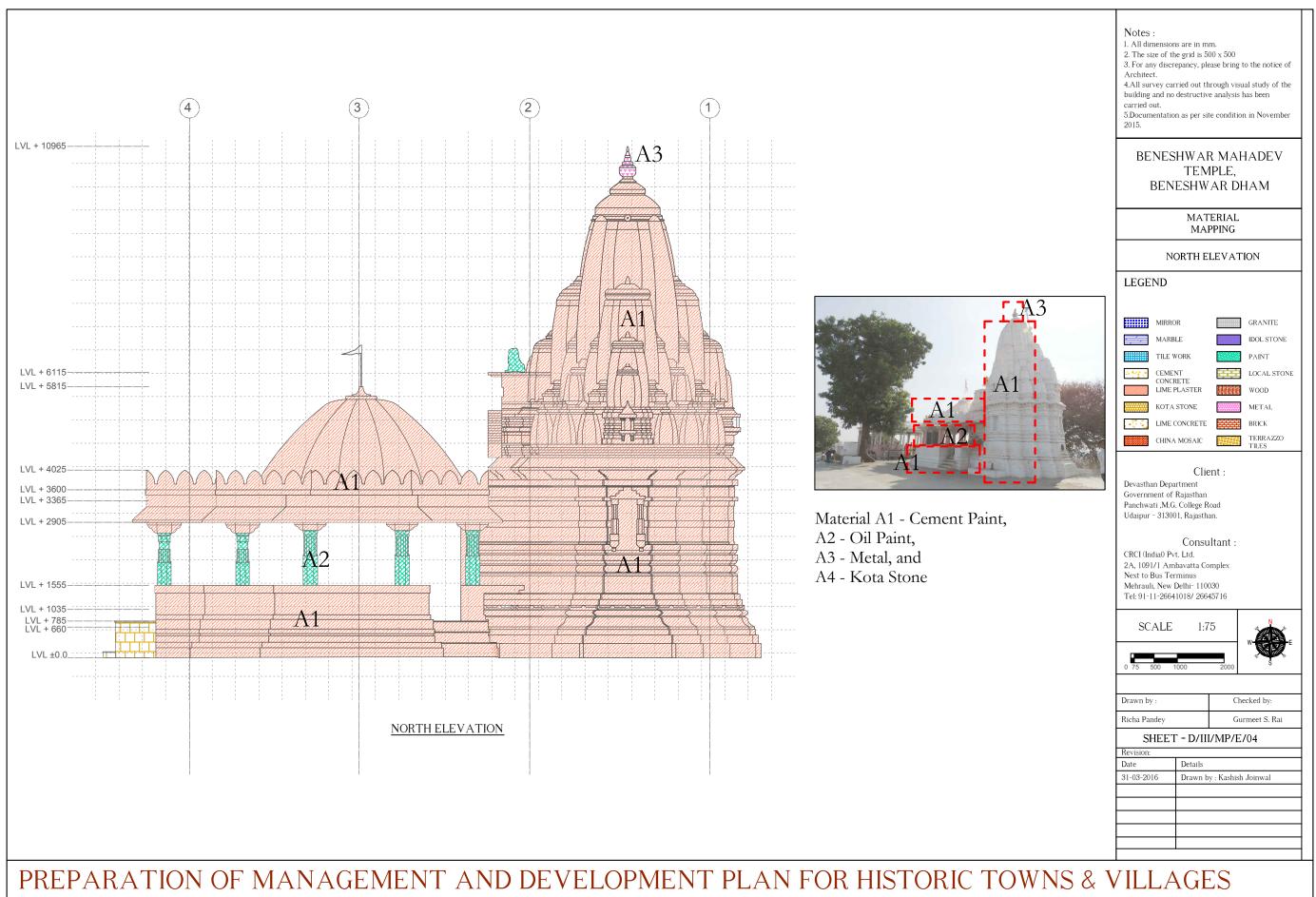
Drawn By: Kashish Joinwal

Checked by

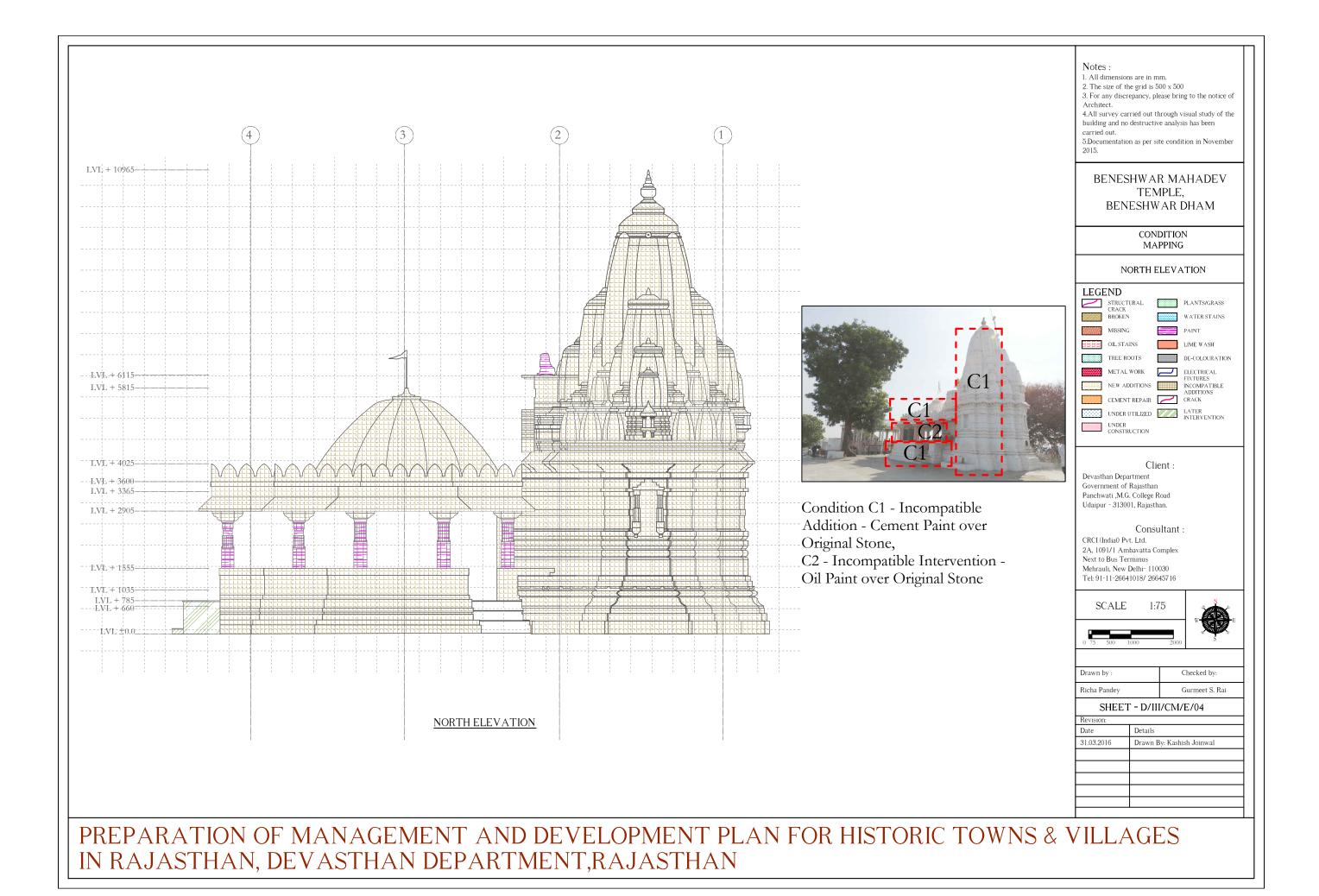
Gurmeet S. Rai

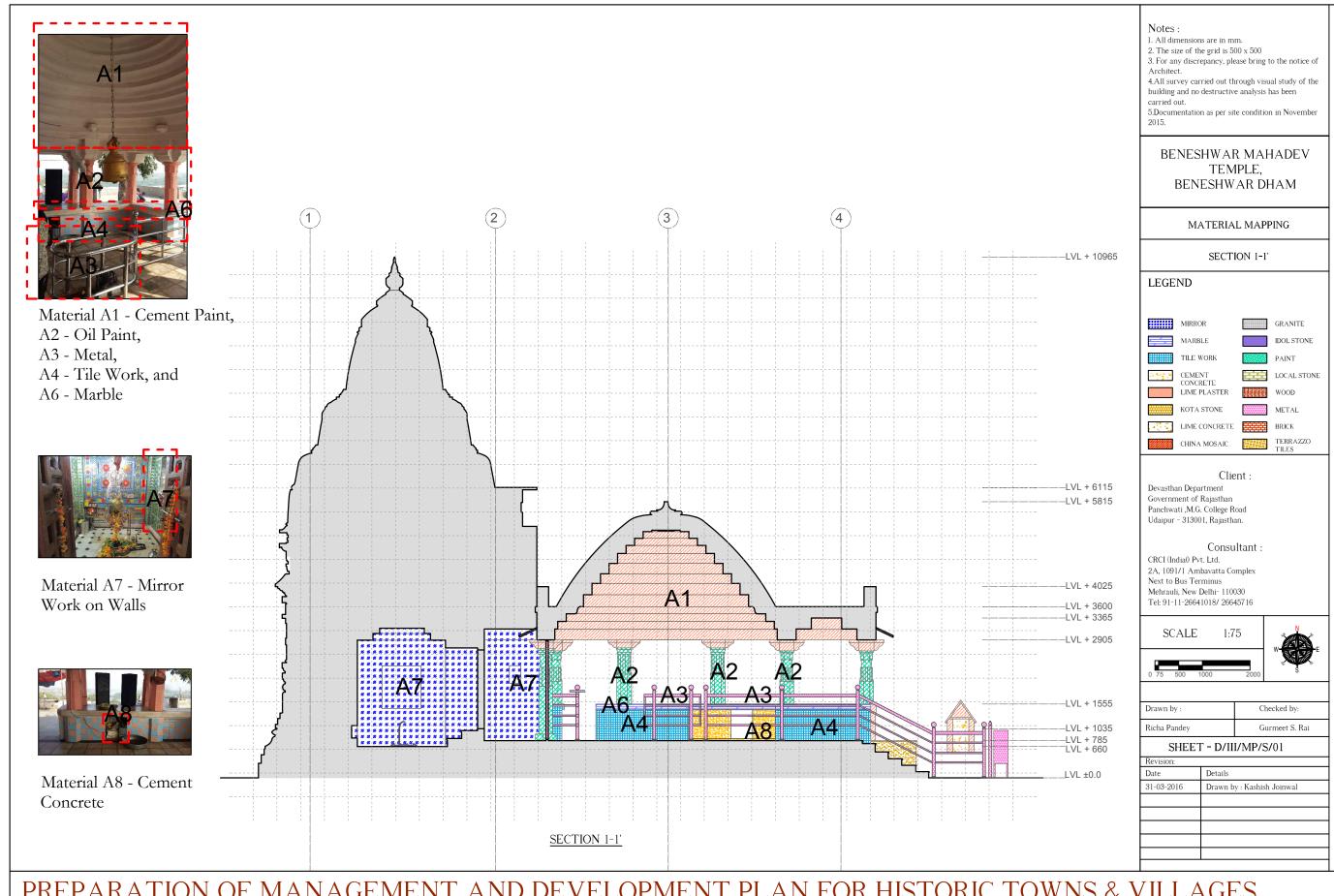
SCALE 1:75

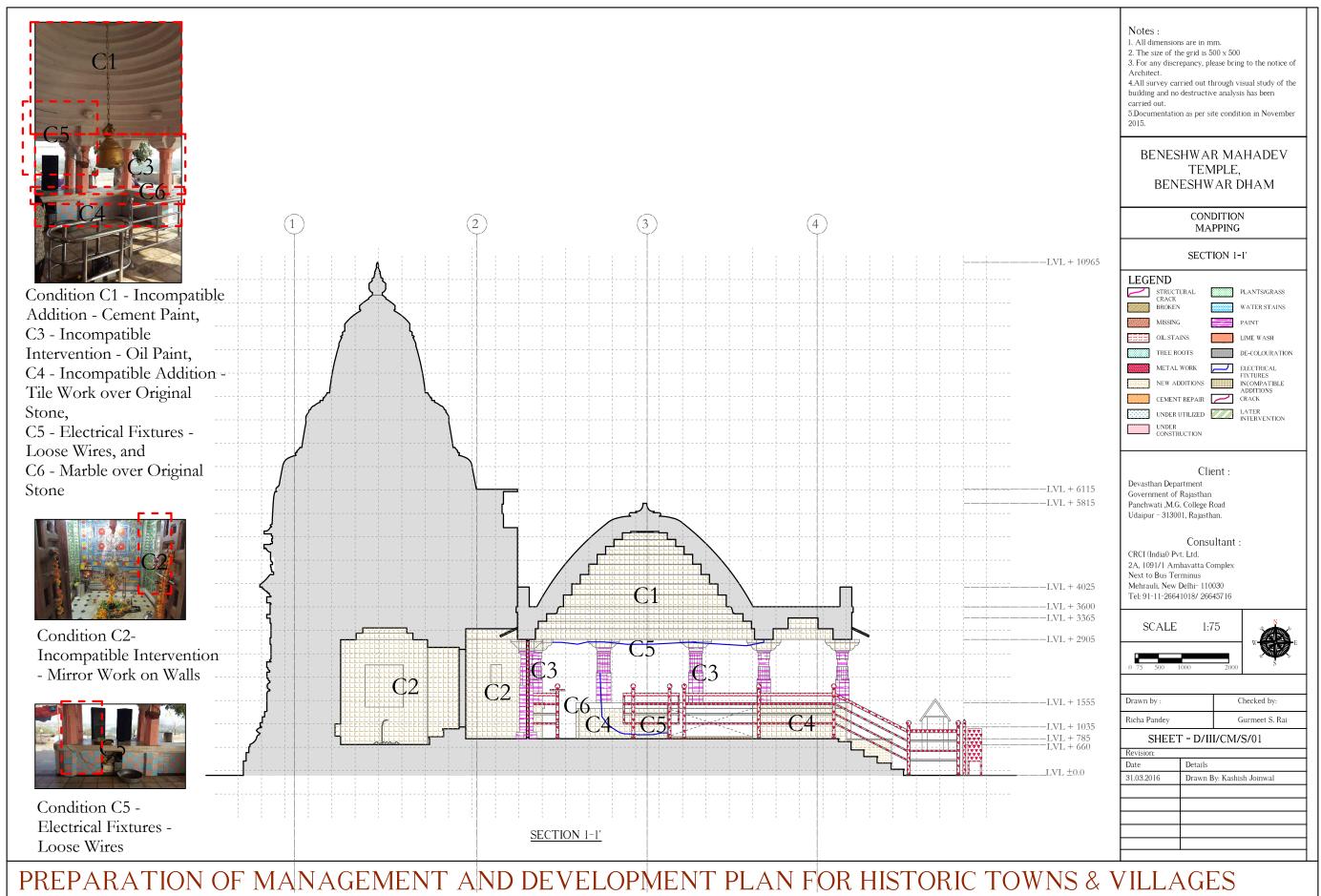
LIME WASH



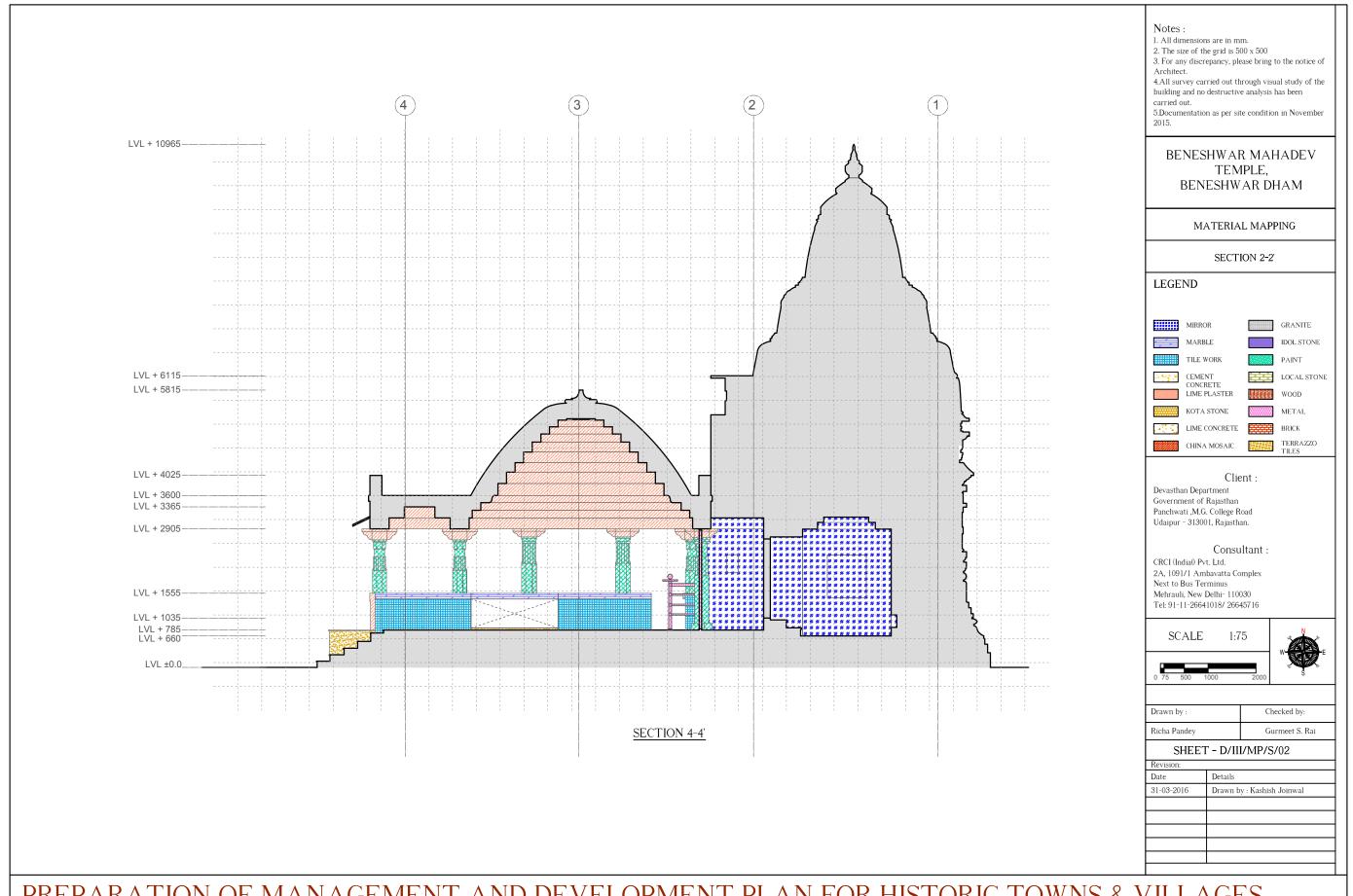
IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

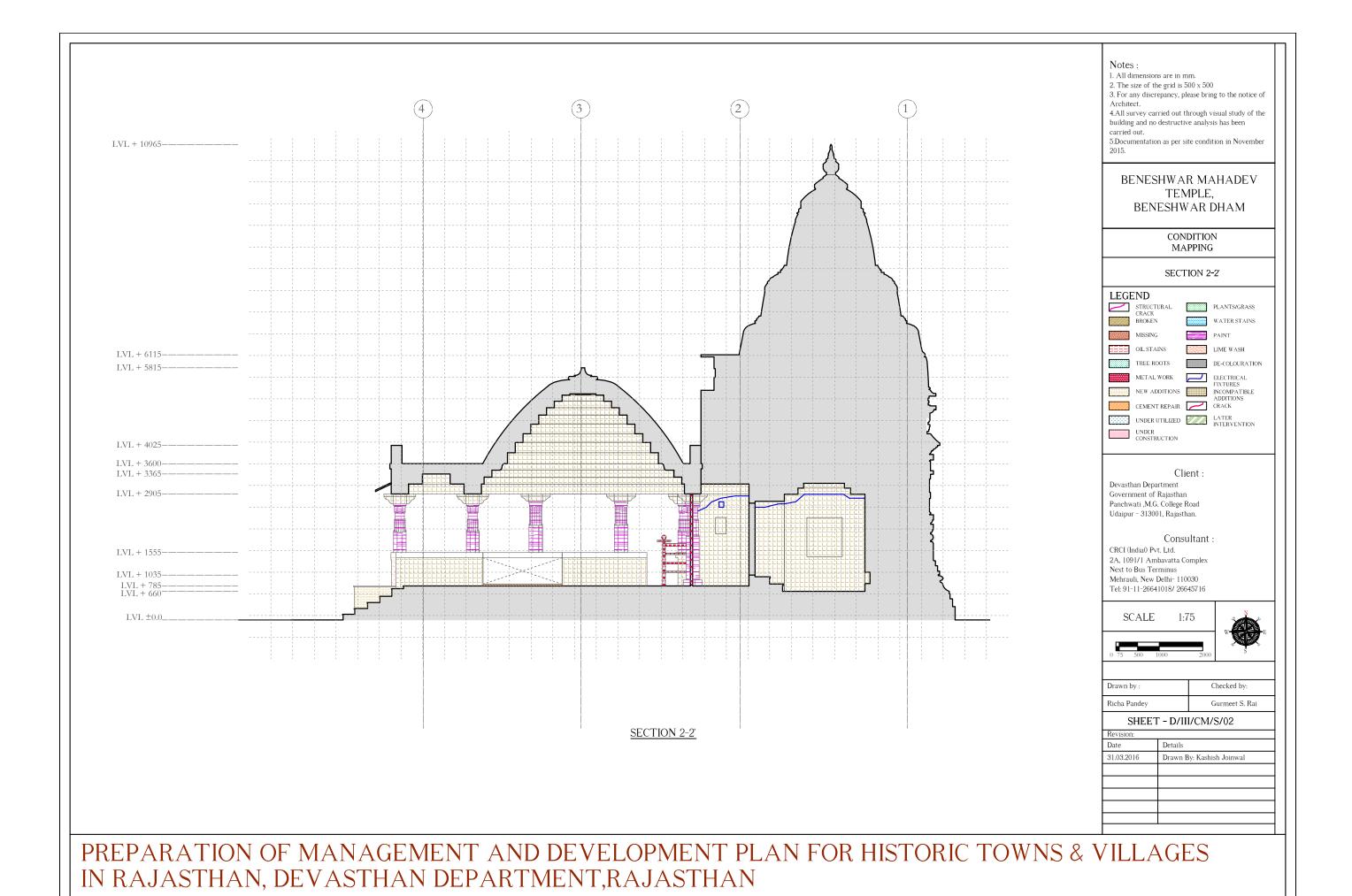


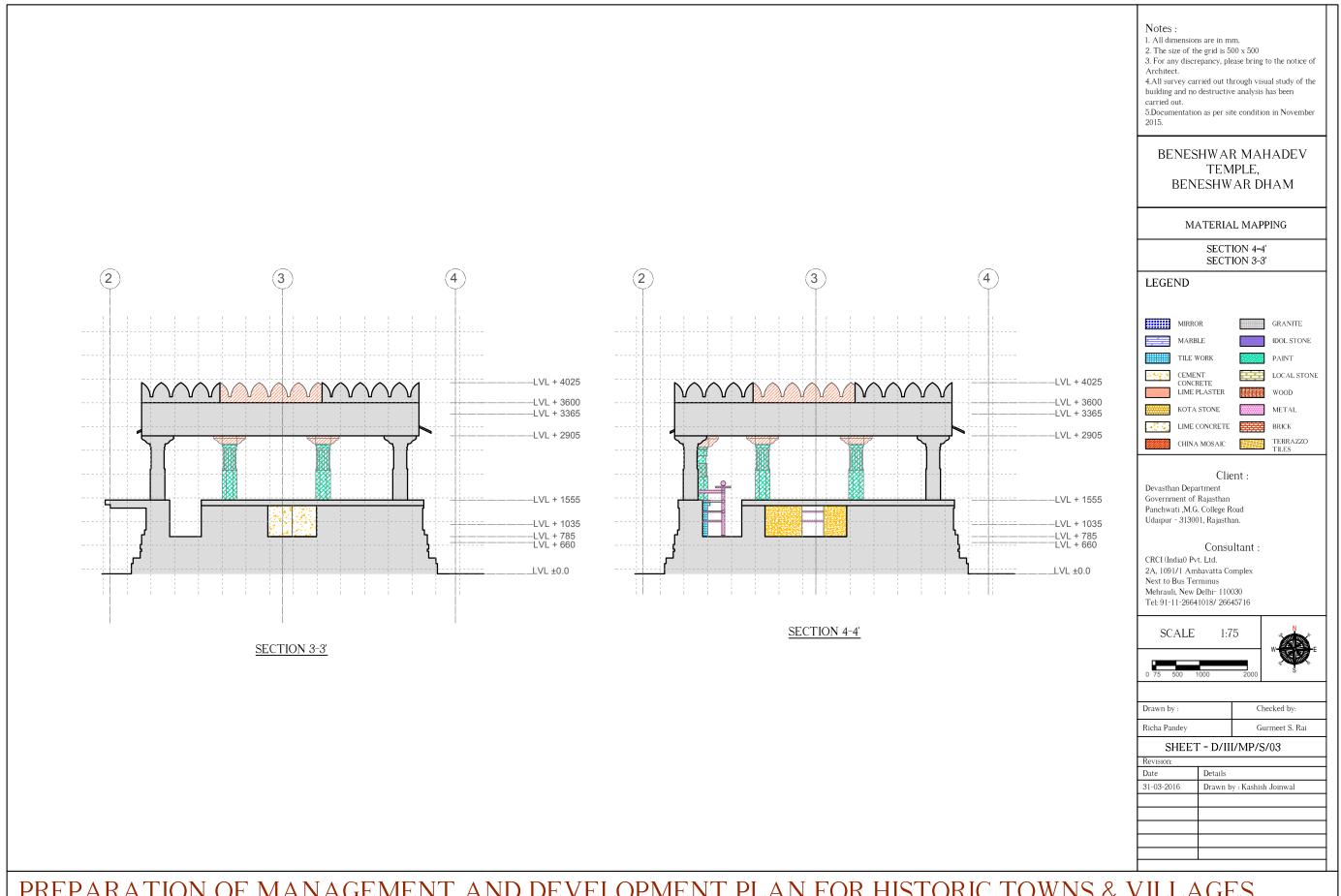


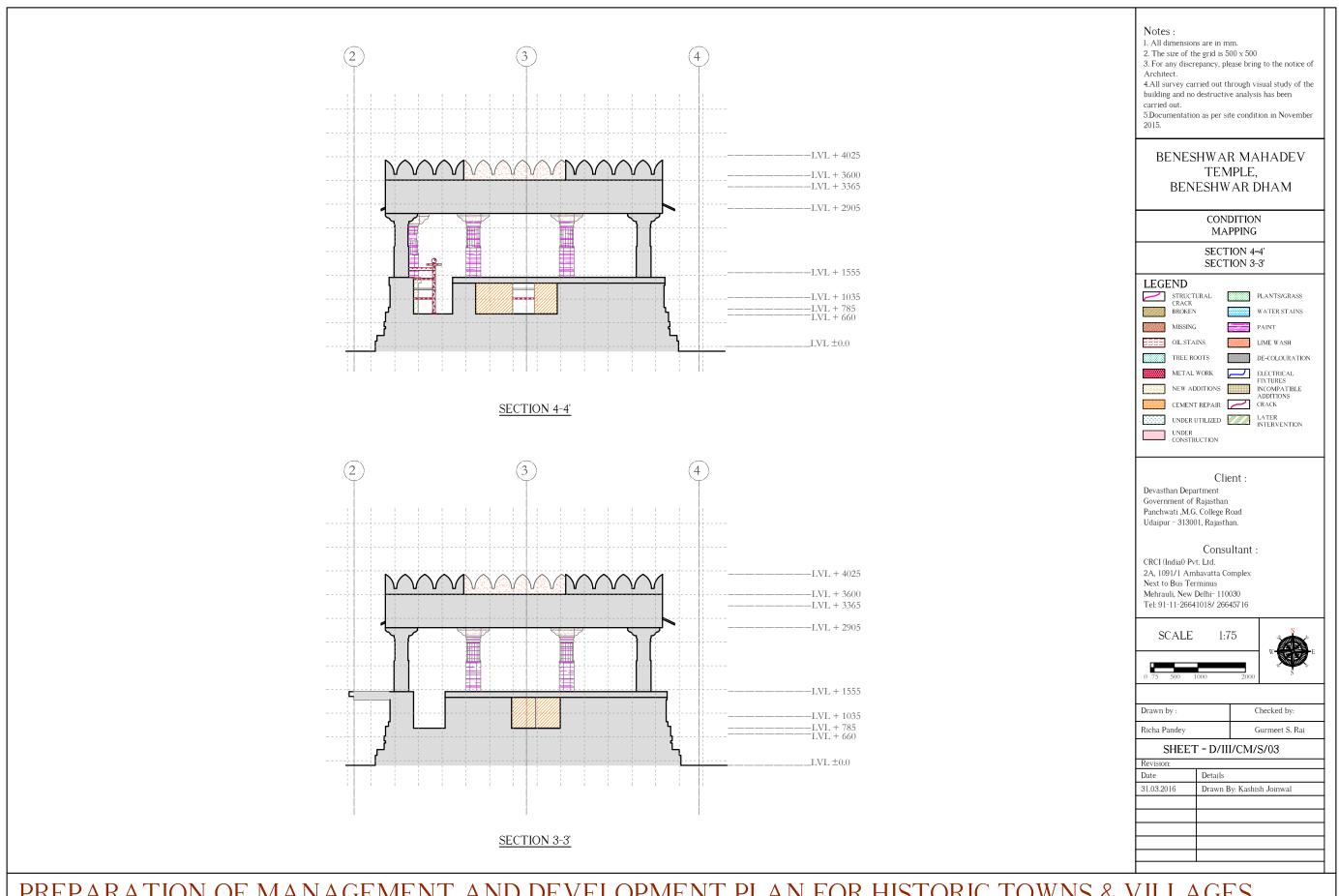


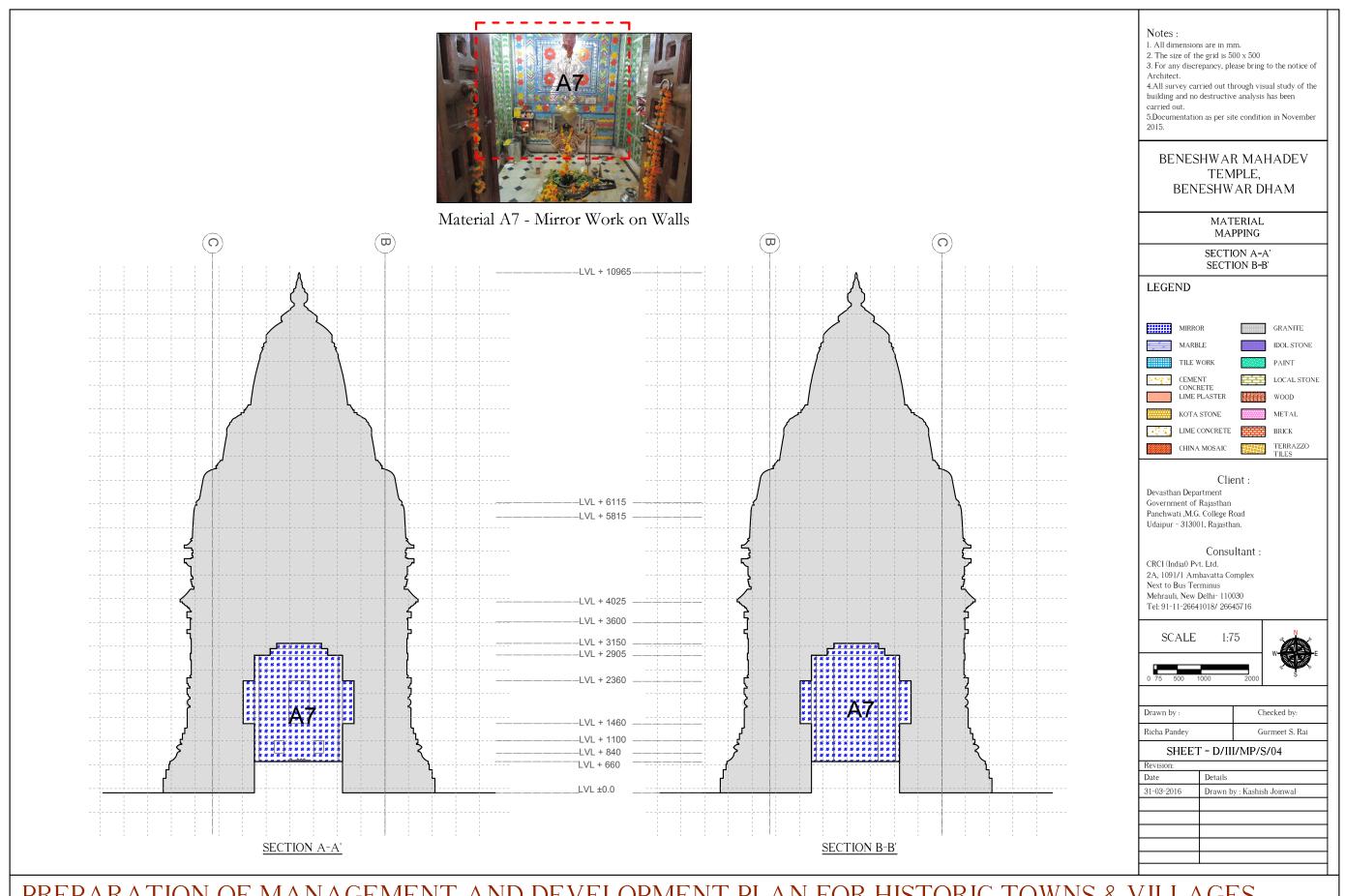
IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

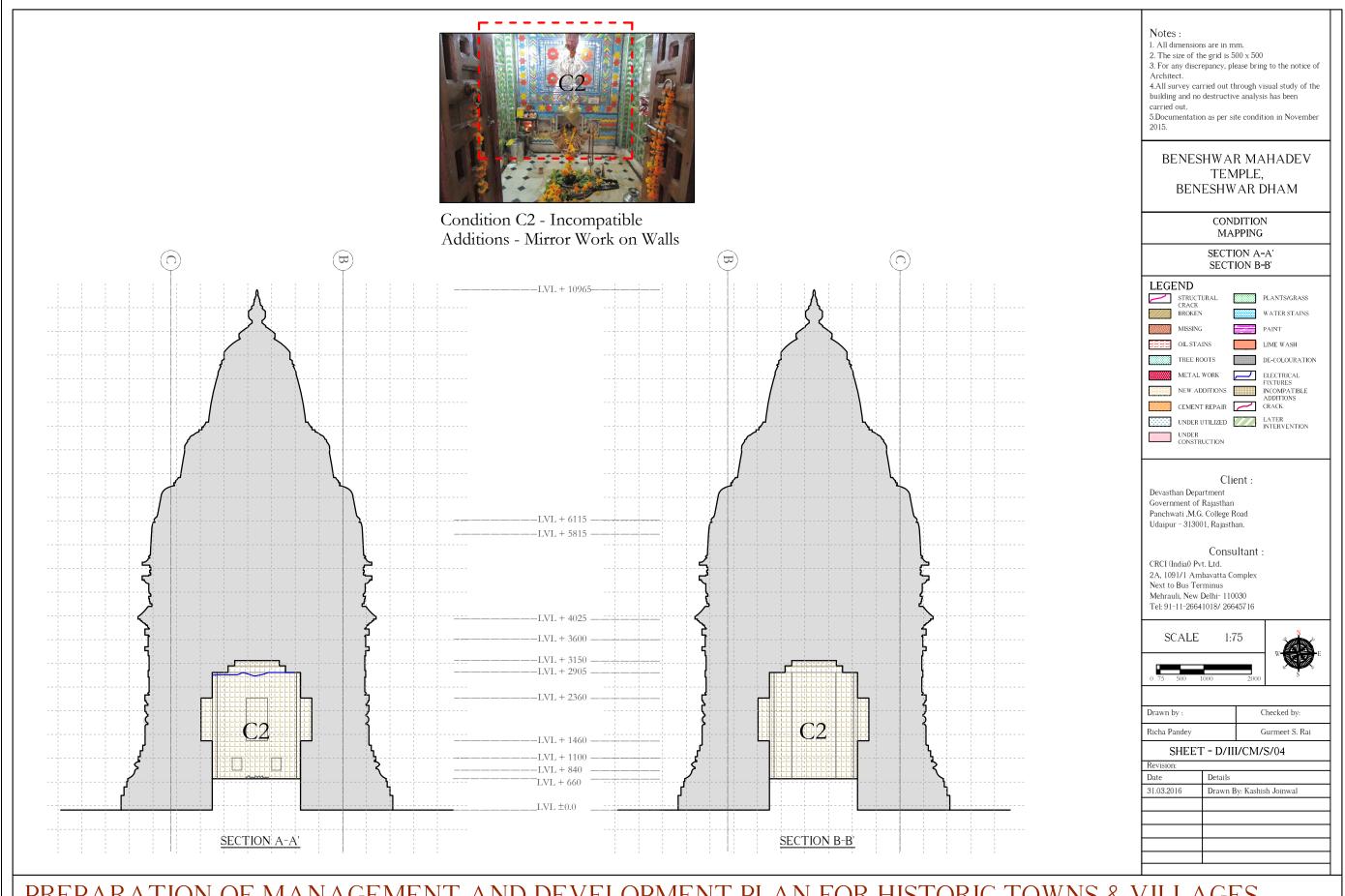




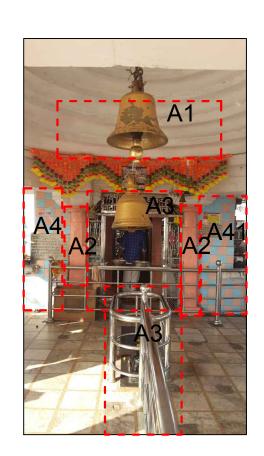




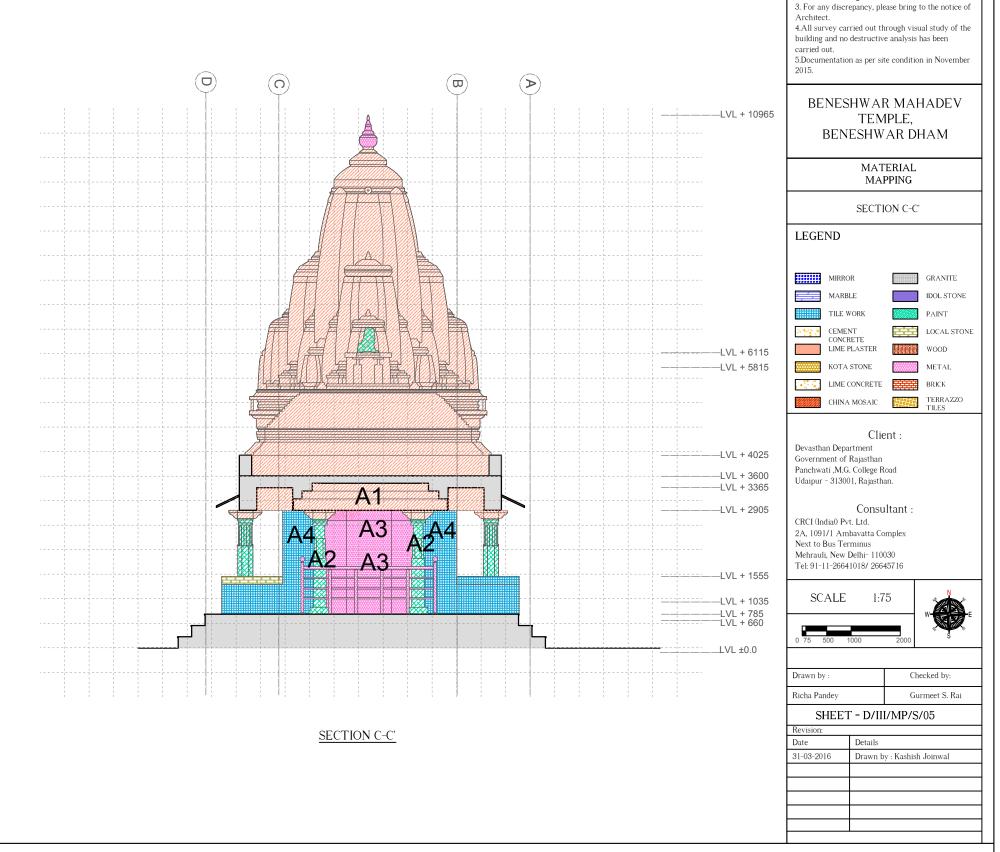


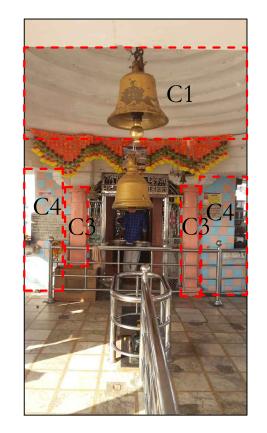


1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500



Material A1 - Cement Paint, A2 - Oil Paint, A3 - Metal, and A4 - Tile Work

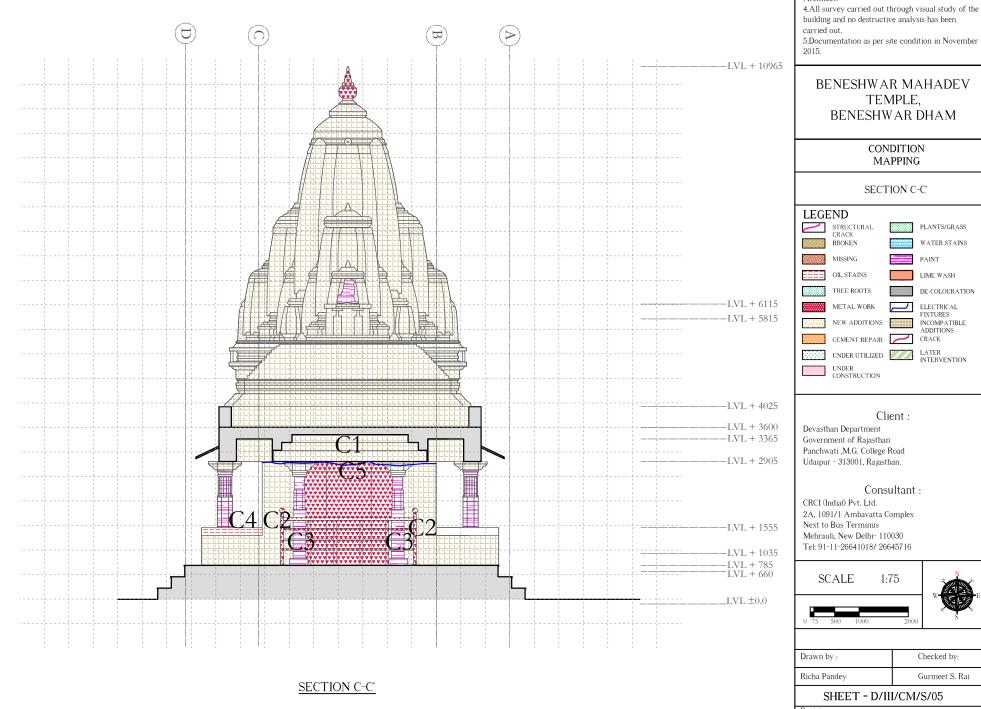




Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone, C3 - Incompatible Intervention -Oil Paint over Original Stone, and C4 - Incompatible Intervention -Tile Work over Original Stone



Condition C5 - Electrical Fixtures, and C7 - Oil Stains



1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

> CONDITION MAPPING

SECTION C-C'

METAL WORK _____ ELECTRICAL

Client :

Consultant

SHEET - D/III/CM/S/05

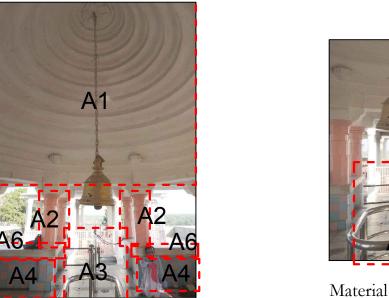
Drawn By: Kashish Joinwal

Checked by

Gurmeet S. Rai

SCALE 1:75

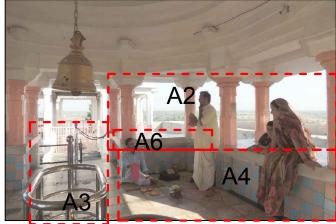
LIME WASH



Material A1 - Cement Paint,

A2 - Oil Paint,

A3 - Metal,

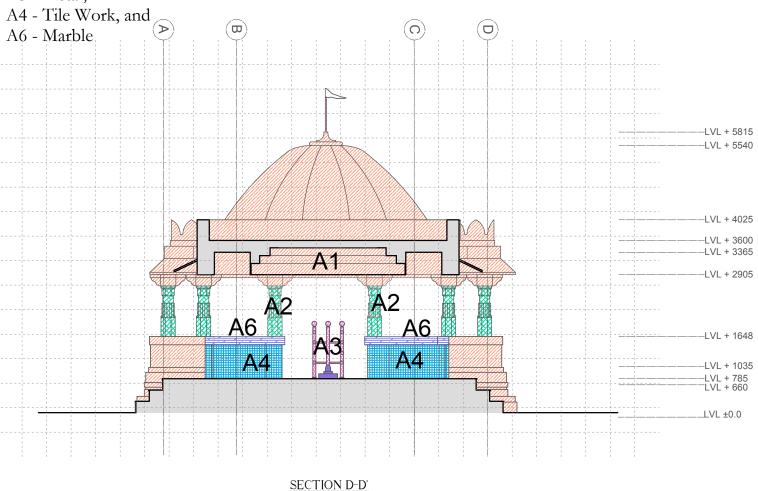


Material A2 - Oil Paint,

A3 - Metal,

A4 - Tile Work, and

A6 - Marble



LEGEND

- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
- 2. The size of the grid is 500×500
- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of
- 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.
- 5.Documentation as per site condition in November

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTION D-D'

GRANITE IDOL STONE TILE WORK PAINT CEMENT CONCRETE LIME PLASTER LOCAL STONE WOOD KOTA STONE LIME CONCRETE BRICK CHINA MOSAIC TERRAZZO TILES

Client

Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

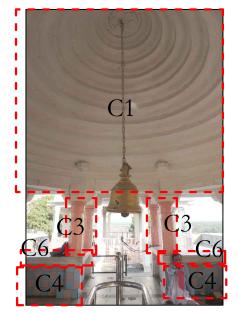
CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

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7.5	500	1000		\Box

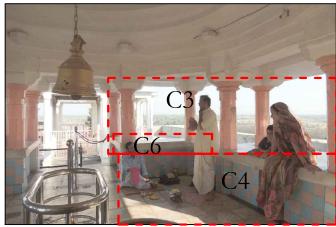
Drawn by :	Checked by:
Richa Pandey	Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/MP/S/06

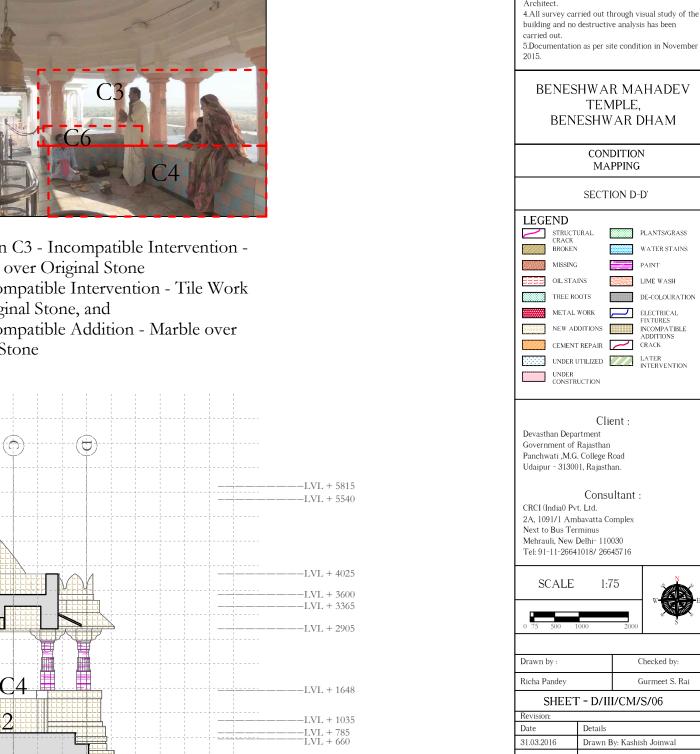
Revision:	
Date	Details
31-03-2016	Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal



Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition -Cement Paint over Original Stone, C3 - Incompatible Intervention - Oil Paint over Original Stone C4 - Incompatible Intervention - Tile Work over Original Stone, and C6 - Incompatible Addition - Marble over Original Stone



Condition C3 - Incompatible Intervention -Oil Paint over Original Stone C4 - Incompatible Intervention - Tile Work over Original Stone, and C6 - Incompatible Addition - Marble over Original Stone



_LVL ±0.0

1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500

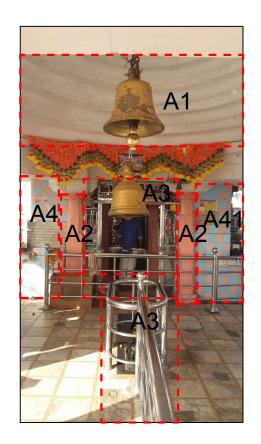
3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of

Checked by

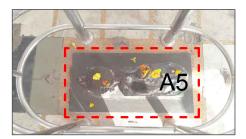
Gurmeet S. Rai

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

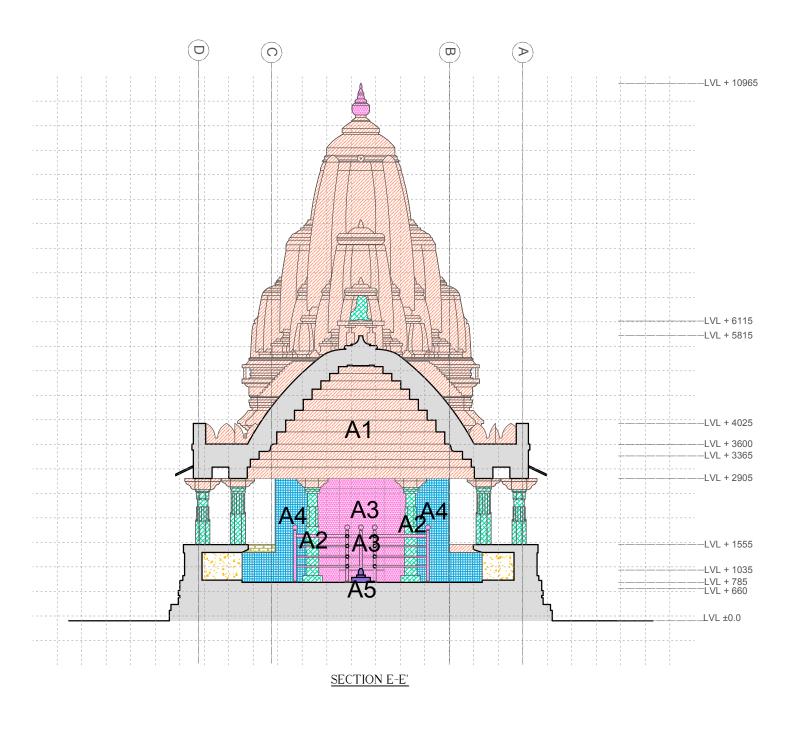
SECTION D-D'



Material A1 - Cement Paint, A2 - Oil Paint, A3 - Metal, and A4 - Tile Work



Material A5 - Idol Stone



LEGEND

1. All dimensions are in mm.

2. The size of the grid is 500×500

3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of

4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

5.Documentation as per site condition in November

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

> MATERIAL MAPPING

SECTION E-E'

GRANITE IDOL STONE TILE WORK CEMENT
CONCRETE
LIME PLASTER LOCAL STONE WOOD LIME CONCRETE BRICK CHINA MOSAIC TERRAZZO TILES

Client Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

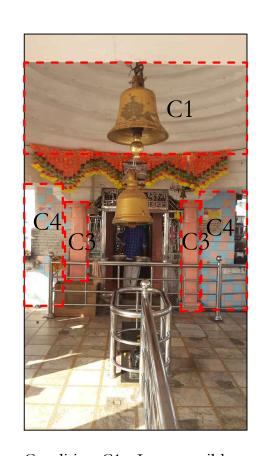
Consultant CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

SCALE 1:75

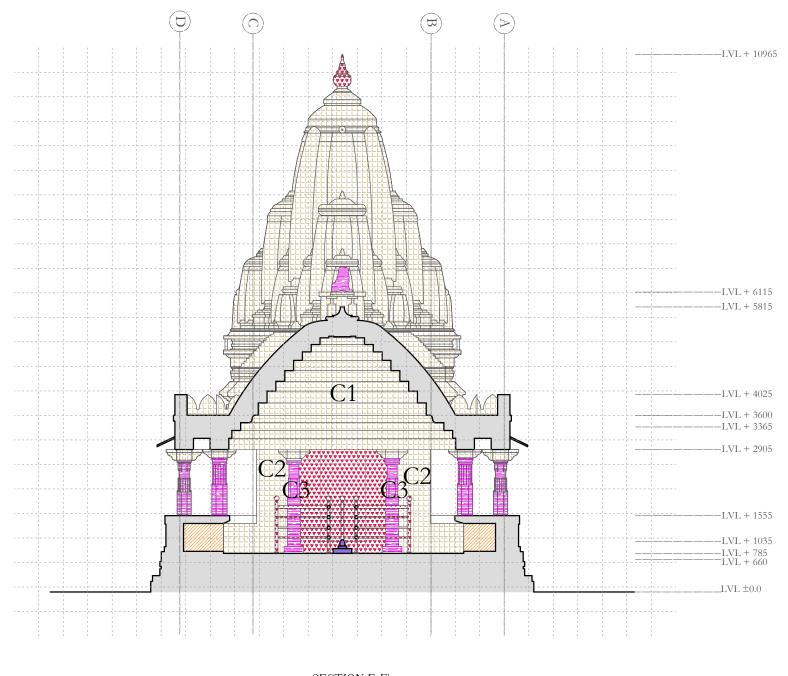
Drawn by Checked by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai

SHEET - D/III/MP/S/07

Drawn by : Kashish Joinwal



Condition C1 - Incompatible Addition - Cement Paint over Original Stone C3 - Incompatible Intervention -Oil Paint over Original Stone, and C4 - Incompatible Intervention -Tile Work over Original Stone



SECTION E-E'

1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500×500 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM CONDITION MAPPING SECTION E-E' STRUCTURAL CRACK BROKEN LIME WASH METAL WORK _____ ELECTRICAL NEW ADDITIONS INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS CEMENT REPAIR CRACK UNDER UTILIZED LATER INTERVENTION UNDER CONSTRUCTION Client : Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan Panchwati ,M.G. College Road Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan. Consultant: CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716 SCALE 1:75 Checked by Richa Pandey Gurmeet S. Rai SHEET - D/III/CM/S/07 Drawn By: Kashish Joinwal

3. Documentation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev Ji Temple

iii. Matrices for Listing of Heritage Components, Evaluation of Past Interventions and Recommendations

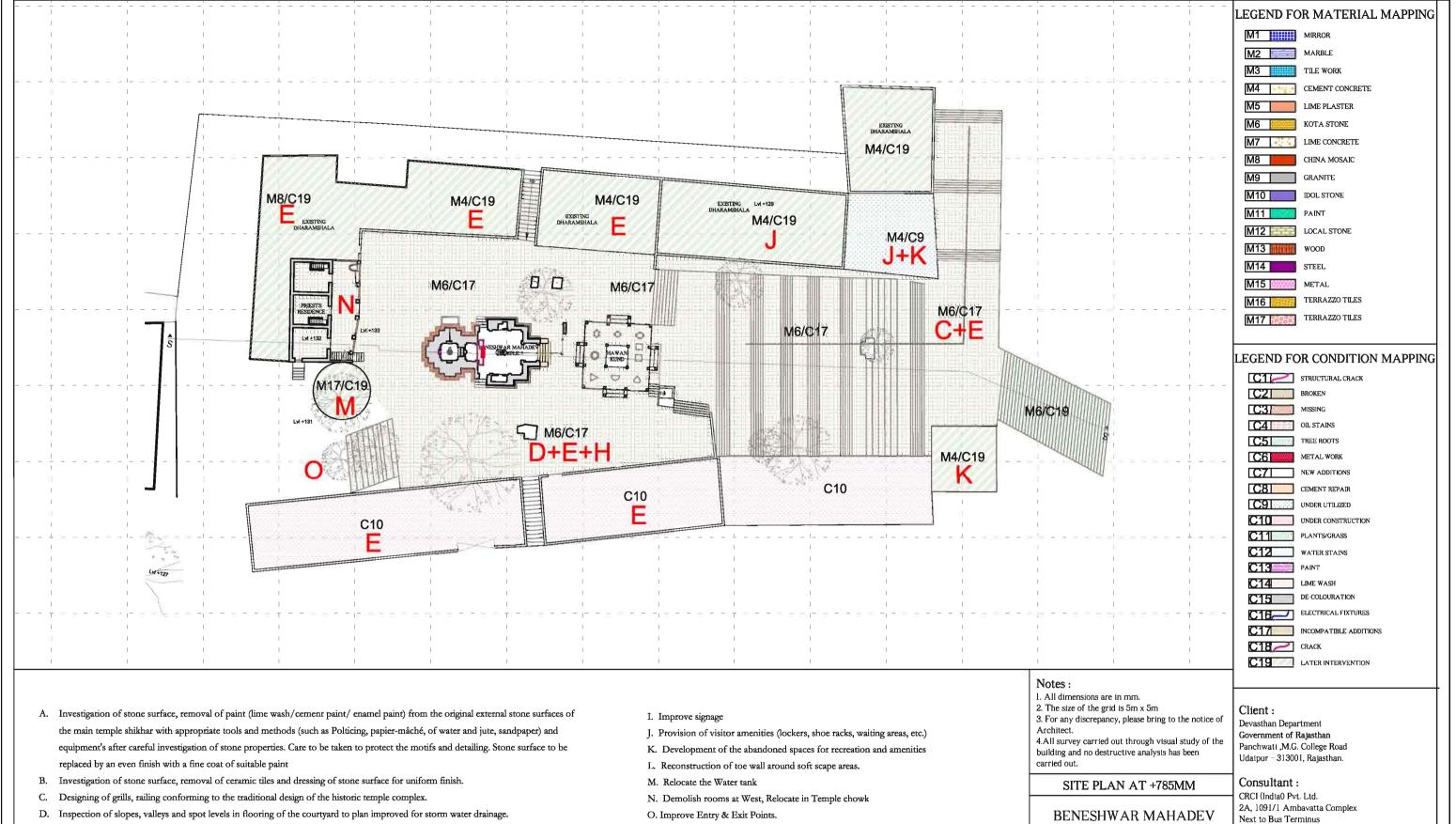
	L	STING OF HERITAGE	LISTING OF HERITAGE COMPONENTS, ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES							TERVENTION	PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS						
No	ZON	BUILDING/STRUC	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT	PAST INTERVENTION	CC	ONDITI	ON	OBSERVATION	RISK/	VULNEI IES	RABILIT	IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
					ES		GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW			ALEGOMMENDATION	
1	TEMPI	E BENESHWARDH AM MAHADEV TEMPLE	Beneshwardham Mahadev temple	Sabha Mandap	Flooring	Original flooring in local stone. Re-laid with marble flooring		1		Marble flooring is wearing off, rounding of surface due to excess use by high number of pilgrims			V	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.		May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	
															alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	√
															Ŭ	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	
										The floor is divided with a railing in stainless steel, to facilitate movement of pilgrims.			٧	The design of the railing does is contemporary and not conforming to the traditional design. Issues of accesibility for elederly and differently abled	A. Stainless steel railing does not match	Redesign railing in local material and design	٧
2					Steps	Original flooring in local stone. Re-laid with marble flooring		V		Marble flooring is wearing off, rounding of surface due to excess use by high number of pilgrims			V	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	surface by removal of marble stone flooring, examine slopes for surface drainage, install channels, deep khurras.	May cause damage to the stone surface and cause issues of levelling. Original surface may require dressing.	
															alteration over stone surface	This will ensure that no more incompatible additions are laid over the flooring, with incompatible materials.	V
															Ŭ	Marble stone flooring may further wear out due to over use, causing cracking, flaking and loss of stone surface.	

	LISTI	NG OF HERITAGE	COMPONENTS	, ELEMENTS AND ATTRI	BUTES	EVALU	JATION	OF P	AST INT	TERVENTION	PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
No.	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT	PAST INTERVENTION	CO	ONDITI	ON	OBSERVATION	RISK/V	ULNER IES	RABILIT	IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE	
		10.00			ES	IIIIIIIIIII	GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	CONDITION		ALEGOMINE (BITTOT)	1102	
3	TEMPLE	BENESHWARDH AM MAHADEV TEMPLE	Beneshwardham Mahadev temple	Sabha Mandap	Walls	Original stone surface installed with ceramic tiles (Dado level)		1		Original stone surface installed with ceramic tiles (Dado level)			1	Incompatible alterations: In terms of design of the new structures, not conforming to the traditional design; Effects of visual aesthetics	A. Re-construction of wall in traditional material	Revive the original aesthetics of the temple complex	V	
															B. No change			
						Electrical infrastructure installed over the ceilings, on steel bars suspended by anchoring on columns and walls		√		Loose wires, Unplanned fixing of lighting elements over the columns.		√		Loose wires and unplanned infrastructure affect the visual aesthetics of the temple and also pose issues of probable fire hazards due to absence of conducting.	A. Planned infrastructure for electrification, conducting of electrical wires and fixtures	safety	√	
															B. No change	May lead to fire hazards		
4				Garbhagriha	Walls and ceiling	Original structure in local stone, cladded in mirror embellishments and enamel paint over motifs and walls		√		Incompatible additions over original building material in cement mortar			√	Incompatible additions in cement over local stone; does not allow the stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	A. Improved/regulated finishes. (Removal of marble tiles)	Removal of marble may cause damage to the original surface, causing loss of motifs and detailing or decorative work in stone.		
														Enamel paint does not allow stone to behave naturally leading to deterioration of the stone.	B. Investigation of stone, cleaning of surfaces of enamel paint with appropriate treatment (Sandpaper), to revive the existing motifs and carvings on the surface.	Cleaning enamel paint will improve the aesthetics of the sabhamandap area, revive the original stone motifs and carvings.	V	
																This will ensure no further additions of incompatible cladding in marble and stone fixed in cement are carried out over the original stone, to prevent further damage.	V	
5				Havan kund		New structure		V		Design of the new structure does not conform to the traditional deisng of the temple			√	Deisng of the new structure does not conform to the traditional design of the temple	A. Design of new havan kund area, with design in conformation to the original structure	Improved visual aesthetics, conforming to the traditional design	V	
															B. No change			

		LISTIN	NG OF HERITAGE	, ELEMENTS AND ATTRI	BUTES	EVALU	ATION	OF PA	ST IN	TERVENTION	PROPOSED RECOMMEDATION AND ITS PROBABLE IMPACTS							
No). Z	ZONE	BUILDING/STRUC TURE	COMPONENTS	ELEMENTS	PHYSICAL ATTRIBUT ES	PAST INTERVENTION	со	NDITIO	ON	OBSERVATION	RISK/V	ULNER IES	RABILIT	IMPACT OF CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPACT OF RECOMMENDATION	PREFERRE NCE
						123		GOOD	FAIR	BAD		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW				
6	TEI			Beneshwardham Mahadev temple	Main temple complex	Flooring, Parapet walls	Original platform, now laid with kota stone flooring, china mosaic flooring and few exposed cement concrete areas (roof of dharamshalas)			$\sqrt{}$	The temple complex has been added with dharamshalas at the lower levels.			√	New structures in contemporary design and materials, addedd as piece meal development, use of different surface finishes are evident. Intervention in modern design affects the visual intergrity and authenticity	re-design flooring with original/local stone, integrating with the entire temple complex, steps, etc.	The deisng and integrating local stone flooring along with sit outs, steps, etc. will bring about positive change in the visual intergrity and authenticity of the historical complex.	√
																	Compromise to the authenticity and historicity of the complex	
7					Administration block		New construction (office space and resting space for the pujari)			√ -	Contemporary design, no surface finishes to match the historic complex.			√ -	Intervention in modern design affects the visual intergrity and authenticity of the historic temple complex	administration block. Relocation of the quarters for pujaris, with in the temple complex.	Generate more space for user actitivities and further planning interventions and amenity spaces for this.	$\sqrt{}$
																	Reviving the visual aesthetics and the authenticity of the complex.	
8					Overhead Water tank		New construction			√	Water pumped from the river Som, used for religious as well as daily purposes. Supplies water to four water points with in the island		√		Affecting visual aesthetics. May lead to water seepage in the flooring of the temple complex and eventually damage the historic struture due to rising damp, water seepage.		Aversion of risks related to water. Installation of supply points for fire brigade during the mela as a measure for risk preparedness	√
																B. No change		
9					Steps leading to the main temple floor		New constrcution, contemporary material			V	Steps are designed in piecemeal, laid with kota stone, railings in stainless steel, and RCC sheds built by individual samajs as resting and amenity sapces.			V	Compromising visual aesthetics, integrity and autheniteity.	laying the steps, surface treatment	Reviving the visual aesthetics and the authenticity of the complex.	V
																B. No change		

3. Documentation of Sri Beneshwar Mahadev Ji Temple

iv. Conservation Planning



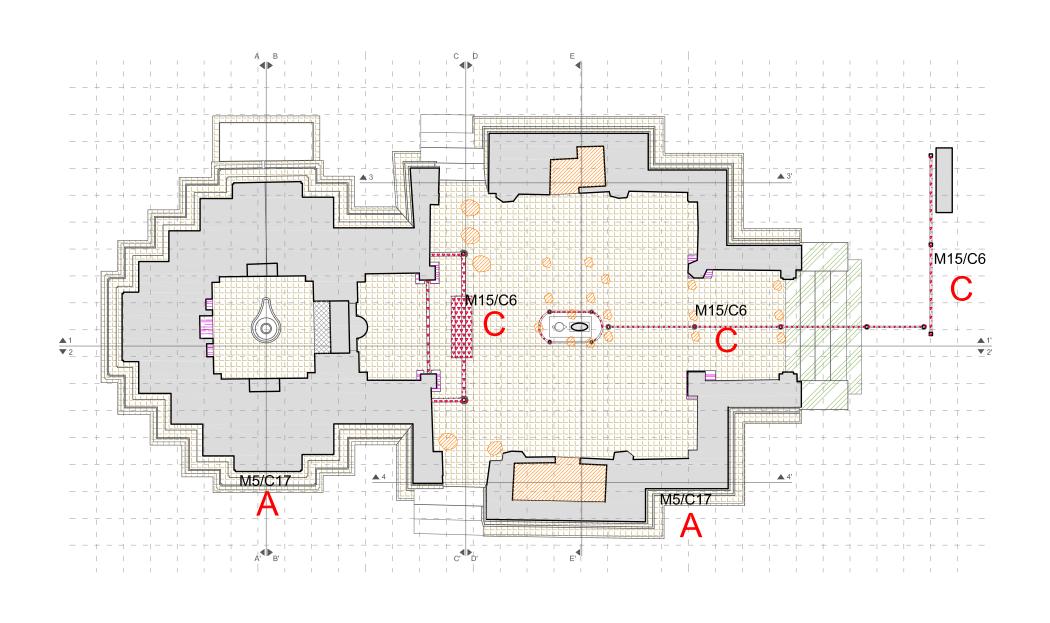
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- G. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.
- H. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal

O. Improve Entry & Exit Points.

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

SHEET - D/III/CP/P/01 SCALE Drawn by: Checked by: Details Kashish Joinwal Gurmeet S. Rai

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716



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- O. Improve Entry & Exit Points.

All dimensions are in mm. The size of the grid is 500mm x 500mm For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Notes:

4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

PLAN AT +785MM

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

CHINA MOSAIC

M10 IDOL STONE

M11 PAINT

LOCAL STONE

M13 WOOD

STEEL

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK

C8 CEMENT REPAIR

C9 2000 UNDER UTILIZED

C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

C11 PLANTS/GRASS

C12 WATER STAINS

C13 PAINT

C14 LIME WASH

C15 DE-COLOURATION

C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C18 CRACK

Devasthan Department

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Next to Bus Terminus

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030

Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

Government of Rajasthan

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Client:

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

C2 BROKEN

C3 MISSING

C4 E OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

METAL WORK

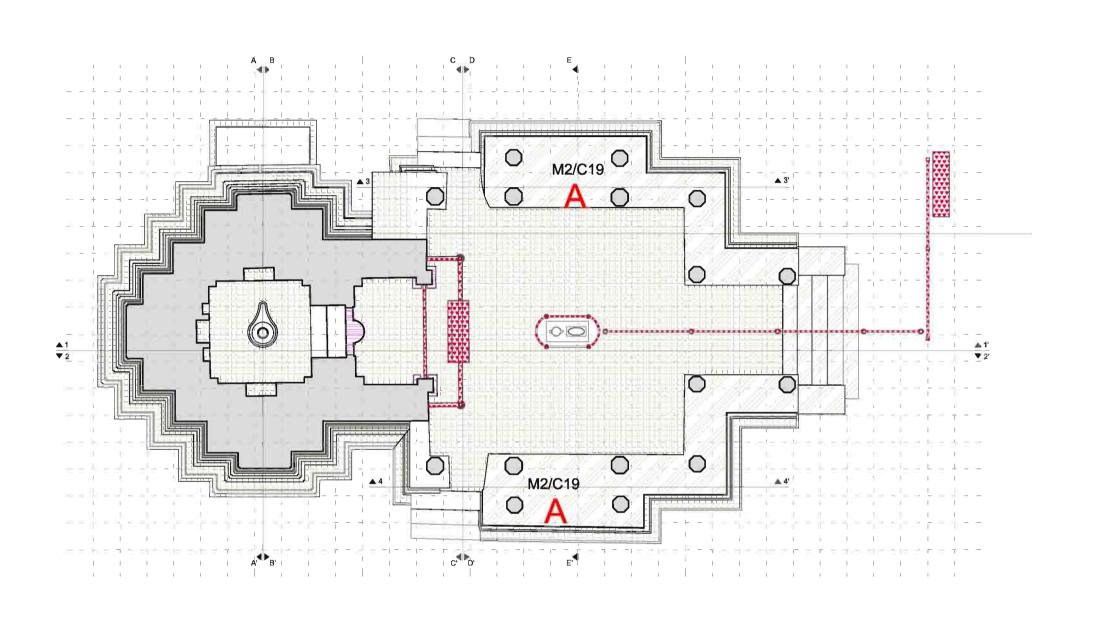
TERRAZZO TILES

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

M15 METAL

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M1 MIRROR
M2 MARBLE



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PLAN AT +1560MM

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

SCALE	1:75	SHEE	SHEET - D/III/CP/P/03
Revision:	Revision:		
Drawn by :	Checked by:	Date	Details
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai		

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M3 TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

M5 LIME PLASTER

M6 KOTA STONE

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M8 CHINA MOSAIC

METAL
TERRAZZO TILES

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK

BROKEN

C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION
C11 PLANTS/GRASS
C12 WATER STAINS
C13 PAINT
C14 LIME WASH
C15 DE-COLOURATION
C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C18 CRACK

Devasthan Department

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.

Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030

Government of Rajasthan

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Client:

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

C4 OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

C6 METAL WORK

C7 NEW ADDITIONS

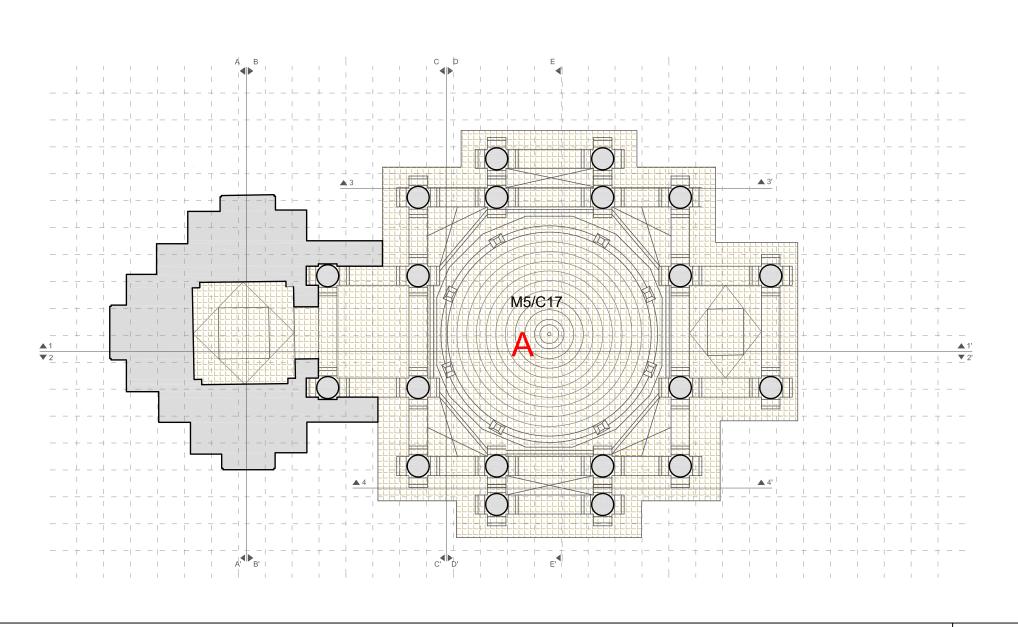
C8 CEMENT REPAIR

UNDER UTILIZED

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

M1 MIRROR

M2 MARBLE



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- 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been

REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

SCALE	1:75	SHEE	Γ - D/III/CP/P/04
	Revision:		
Drawn by:	n by : Checked by: Date Details	Details	
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai		

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPIN (1)

TILE WORK M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

CHINA MOSAIC

TERRAZZO TILES

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK C2 BROKEN C3 MISSING C4 CEE OIL STAINS C5 TREE ROOTS C6 METAL WORK

C8 CEMENT REPAIR C9 UNDER UTILIZED C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION C11 PLANTS/GRASS C12 WATER STAINS C13 PAINT C14 LIME WASH C15 DE-COLOURATION C16— ELECTRICAL FIXTURES C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C18 CRACK

Devasthan Department

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.

Next to Bus Terminus

Government of Rajasthan

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Client:

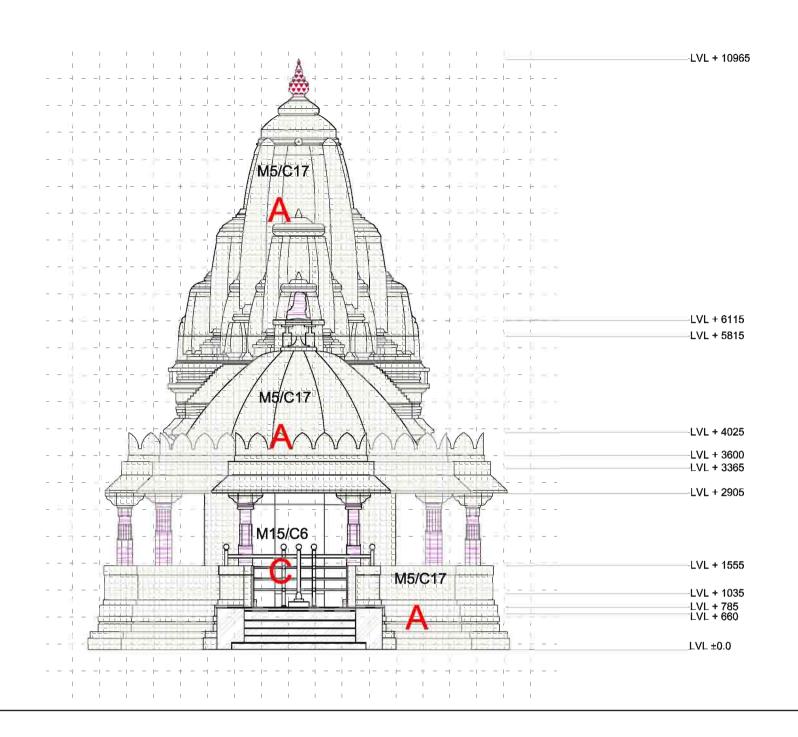
C19 LATER INTERVENTION

IDOL STONE PAINT M12 LOCAL STONE

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M15 METAL

M1 MIRROR M2 MARBLE



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EAST ELEVATION

TEMPLE,

BENESHWAR MAHADEV **BENESHWAR DHAM**

SCALE	1:75	SHEE	T - D/III/CP/E/01
Revision:			
Drawn by: Checked	Checked by:	Date	Details
Kashish Joinwal	Gurmeet S. Rai		

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

TILE WORK M4 CEMENT CONCRETE LIME PLASTER KOTA STONE M7 LIME CONCRETE

CHINA MOSAIC

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK C2 BROKEN

C3 MISSING C4 OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

C6 METAL WORK

C7 NEW ADDITIONS C8 CEMENT REPAIR C9 UNDER UTILIZED C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

C11 PLANTS/GRASS

C12 WATER STAINS

C13 PAINT

C18 CRACK

Devasthan Department

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Next to Bus Terminus

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030

Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

Government of Rajasthan

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Client:

C14 LIME WASH C15 DE-COLOURATION

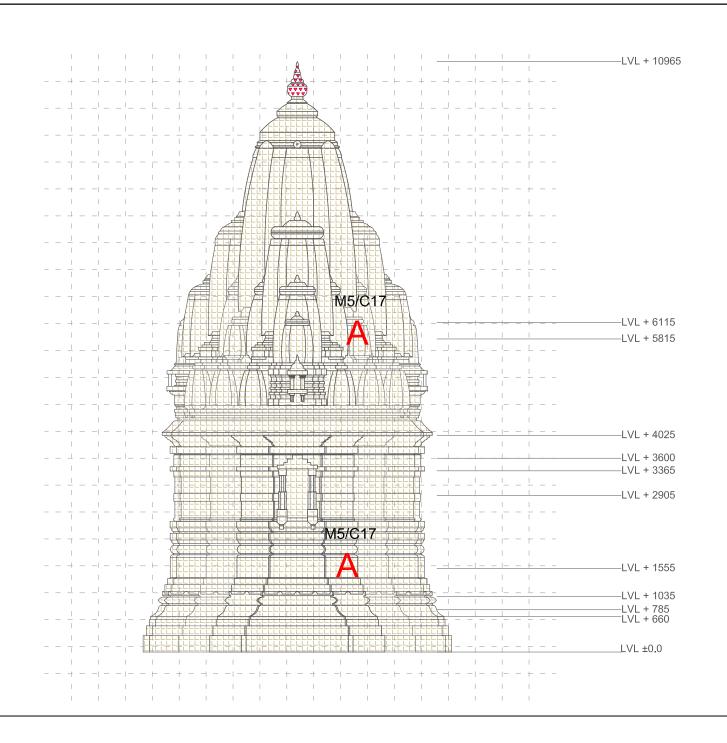
C16______ ELECTRICAL FIXTURES C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

IDOL STONE

M15 METAL M16 TERRAZZO TILES

M1 MIRROR M2 MARBLE



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Gurmeet S. Rai

Notes:

Kashish Joinwal

1. All dimensions are in mm.

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPIN (6)3

TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

KOTA STONE

CHINA MOSAIC

TERRAZZO TILES

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

STRUCTURAL CRACK

C2

BROKEN

M10 IDOL STONE
M11 PAINT
M12 LOCAL STONE

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M14

M15 METAL

C3 MISSING

C4 EEEE OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

C6 METAL WORK

C8 CEMENT REPAIR
C9 UNDER UTILIZED
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

C11 PLANTS/GRASS
C12 WATER STAINS

C13 PAINT

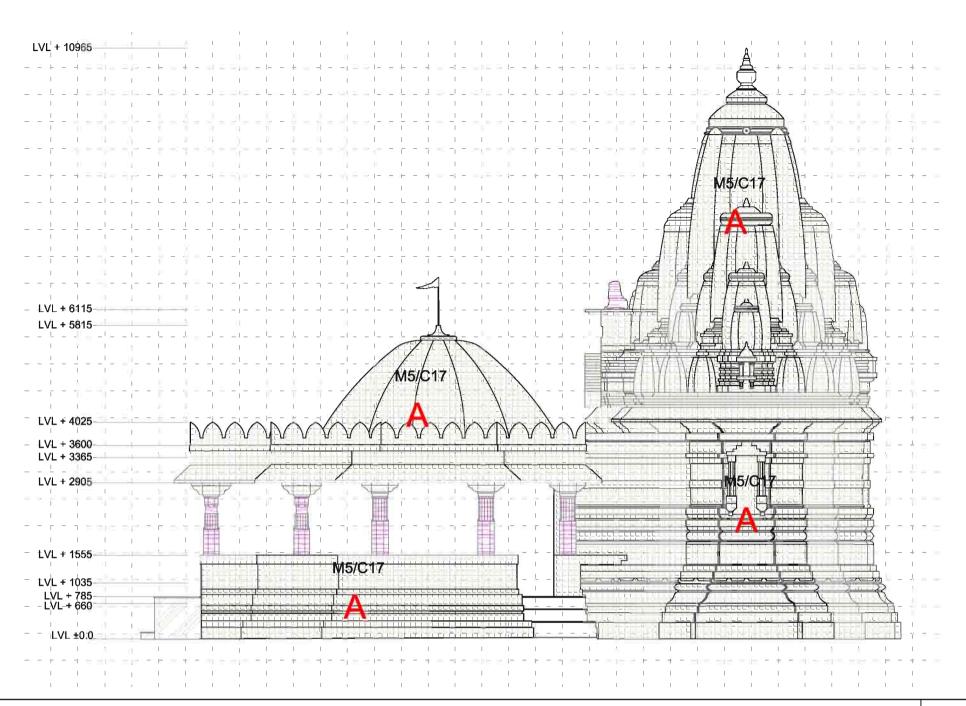
C18 CRACK

C14 LIME WASH
C15 DE-COLOURATION

C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

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M2 MARBLE



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SOUTH ELEVATION

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

SCALE 1:75 Drawn by: Checked by: Date Details Kashish Joinwal Gurmeet S. Rai

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M3 TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

M5 LIME PLASTER

M6 KOTA STONE

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M8 CHINA MOSAIC

METAL

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK

BROKEN

C3 MISSING

C4 OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

C6 METAL WORK

C7 NEW ADDITIONS
C8 CEMENT REPAIR
C9 UNDER UTILIZED
C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

C11 PLANTS/GRASS
C12 WATER STAINS

C13 PAINT
C14 LIME WASH
C15 DE-COLOURATION
C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C18 CRACK

Devasthan Department

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.

Next to Bus Terminus

Government of Rajasthan

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030

Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

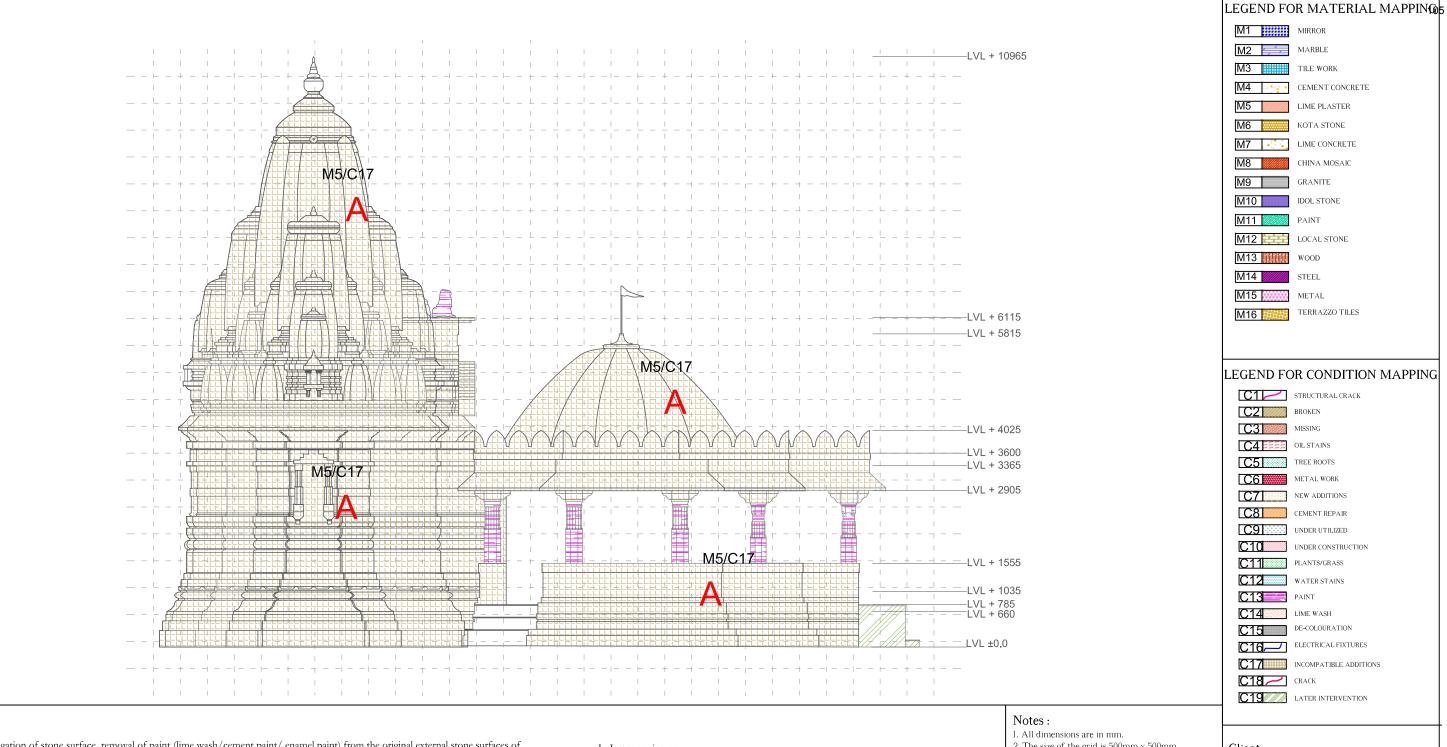
Client:

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

TERRAZZO TILES

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

M1 MIRROR
M2 MARBLE



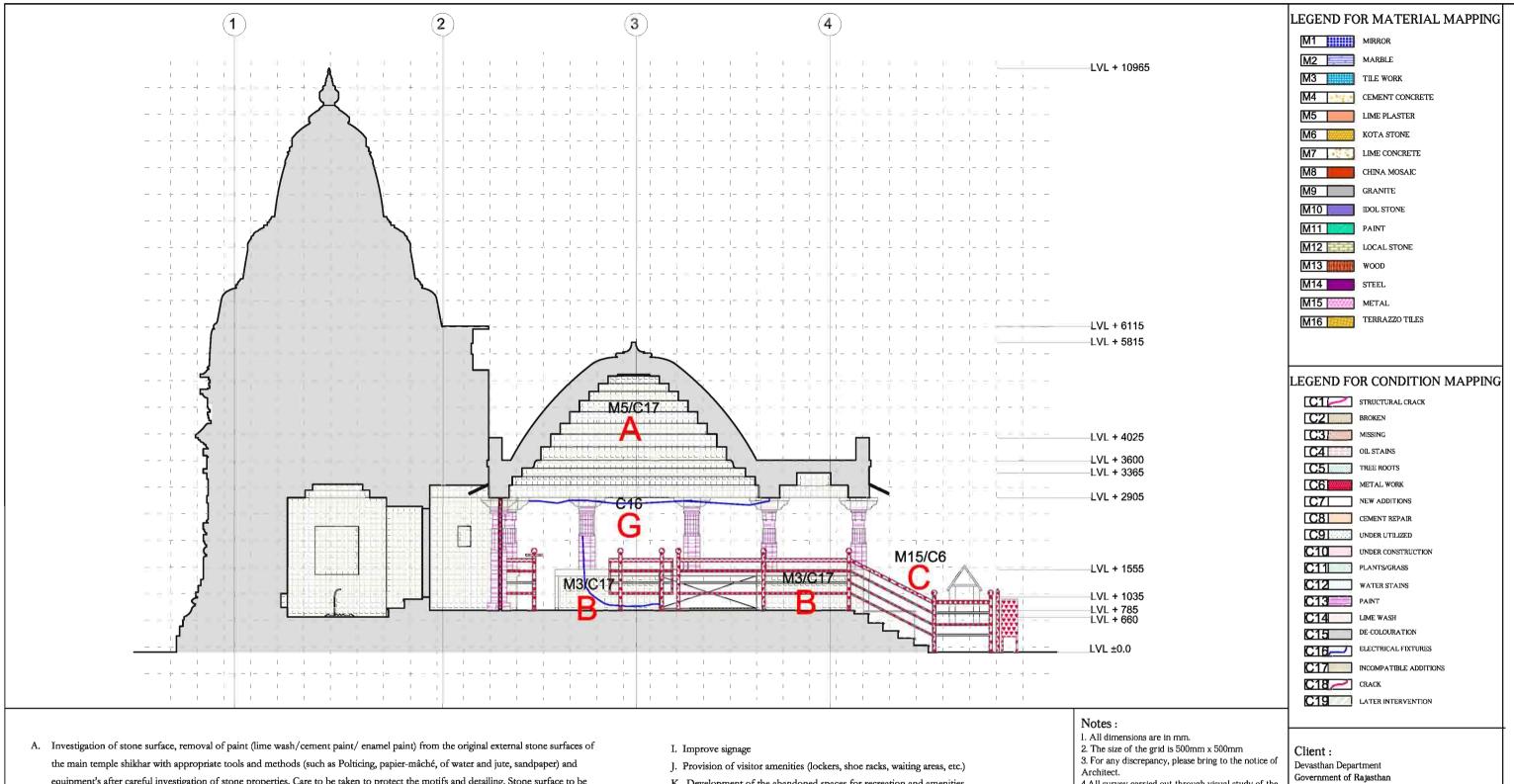
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Gurmeet S. Rai

Kashish Joinwal



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SECTION 1-1'

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

SHEET - D/III/CP/S/01 SCALE Checked by: Drawn by: Details Kashish Joinwal Gurmeet S. Rai

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030

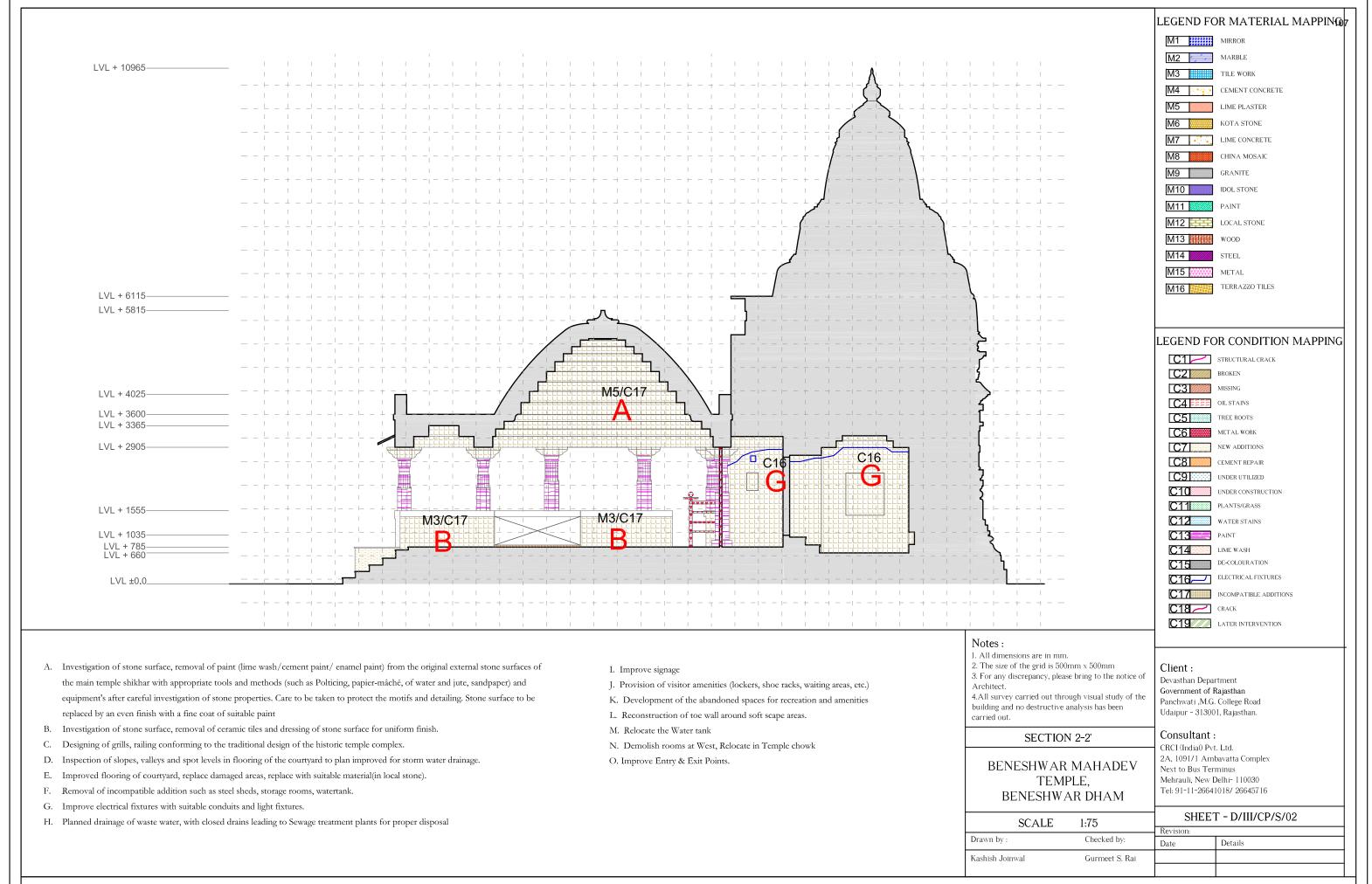
Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

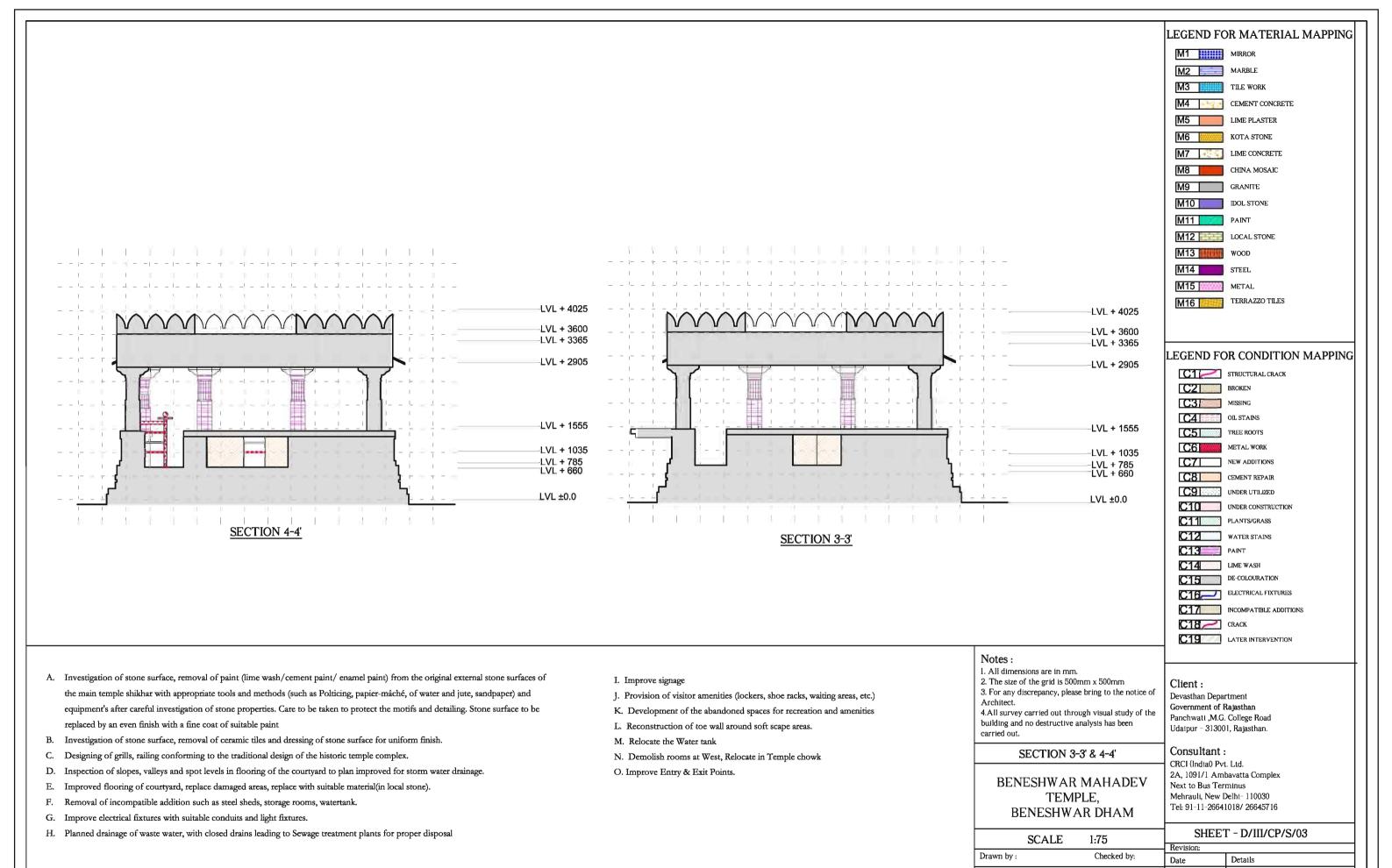
Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.

Next to Bus Terminus

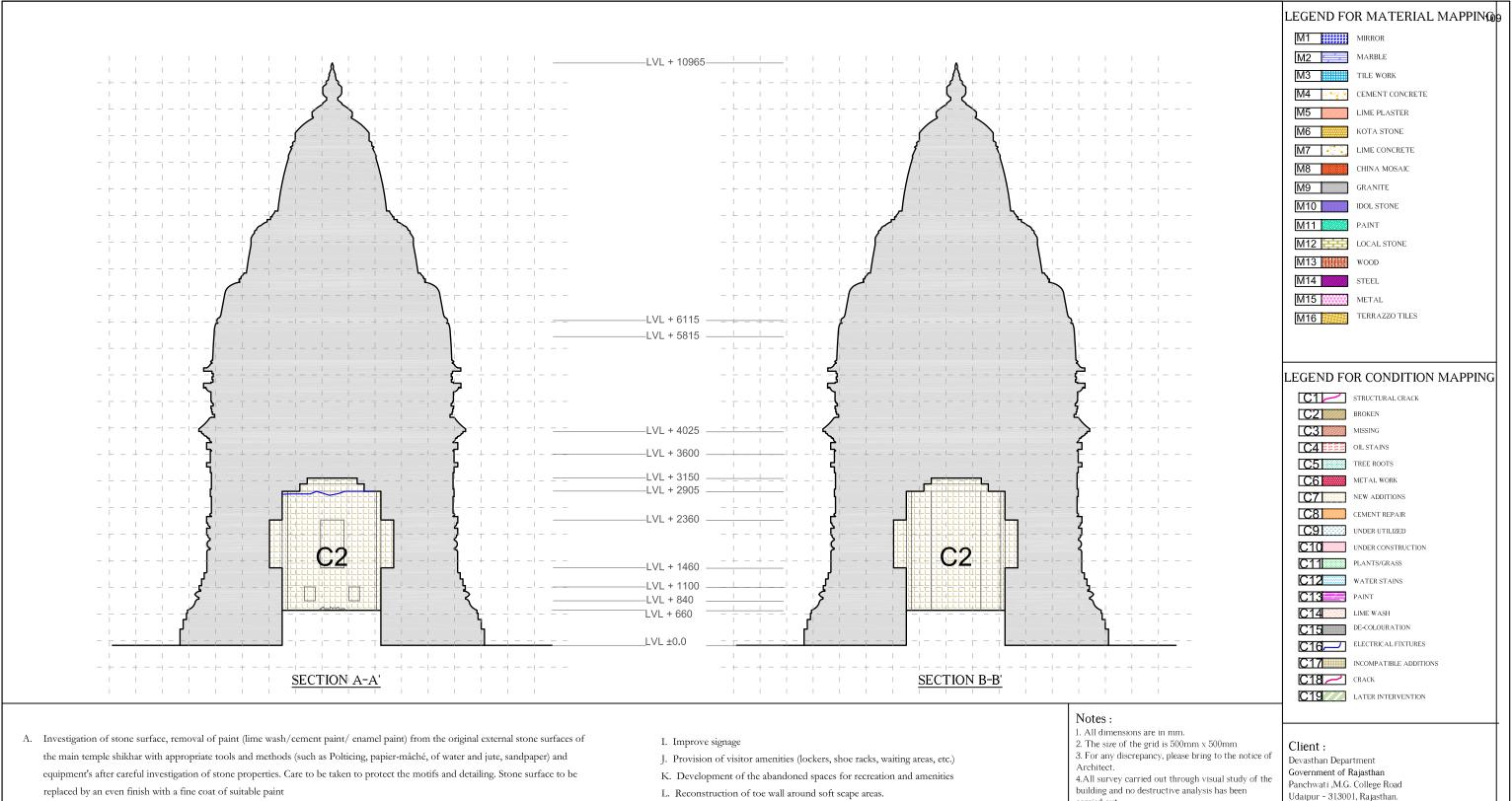




PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HISTORIC TOWNS & VILLAGES IN RAJASTHAN, DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

Kashish Joinwal

Gurmeet S. Rai



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- N. Demolish rooms at West, Relocate in Temple chowk
- O. Improve Entry & Exit Points.

SECTION AA' & BB'

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

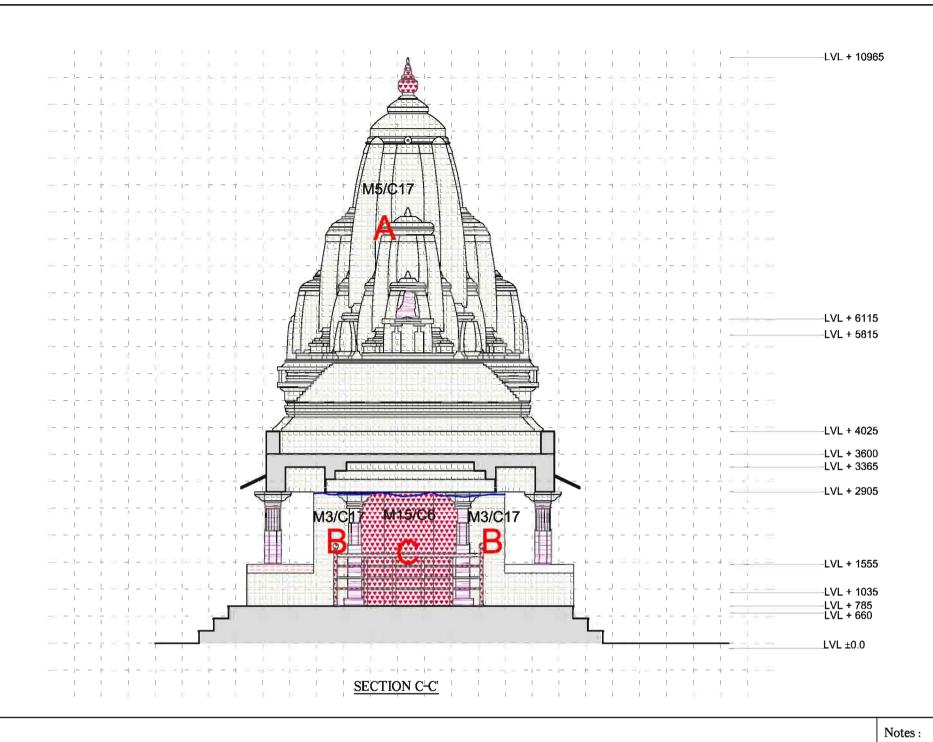
Next to Bus Terminus Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.

SC	ALE	1:75	SHEE".	- D/III/CP/S/04
	Revision:			
Drawn by:		Checked by:	Date	Details
Kashish Joinwal		Gurmeet S. Rai		



- A. Investigation of stone surface, removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Politicing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
- B. Investigation of stone surface, removal of ceramic tiles and dressing of stone surface for uniform finish.
- C. Designing of grills, railing conforming to the traditional design of the historic temple complex.
- D. Inspection of slopes, valleys and spot levels in flooring of the courtyard to plan improved for storm water drainage.
- E. Improved flooring of courtyard, replace damaged areas, replace with suitable material(in local stone).
- F. Removal of incompatible addition such as steel sheds, storage rooms, watertank.
- G. Improve electrical fixtures with suitable conduits and light fixtures.
- H. Planned drainage of waste water, with closed drains leading to Sewage treatment plants for proper disposal

- I. Improve signage
- J. Provision of visitor amenities (lockers, shoe racks, waiting areas, etc.)
- K. Development of the abandoned spaces for recreation and amenities
- L. Reconstruction of toe wall around soft scape areas.
- M. Relocate the Water tank
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1. All dimensions are in mm. 2. The size of the grid is 500mm x 500mm Client: 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Devasthan Department Government of Rajasthan 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the Panchwati ,M.G. College Road building and no destructive analysis has been Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan. Consultant: SECTION CC' CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd. 2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex BENESHWAR MAHADEV Next to Bus Terminus TEMPLE, Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030 Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716 BENESHWAR DHAM SHEET - D/III/CP/S/05 SCALE Checked by: Drawn by: Details Kashish Joinwal Gurmeet S. Rai

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M3 TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

M5 LIME PLASTER

M6 KOTA STONE

CHINA MOSAIC

TERRAZZO TILES

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK

C2 BROKEN

C3 MISSING

C4 OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

METAL WORK

NEW ADDITIONS

CS CEMENT REPAIR
C9 UNDER UTILIZED
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

C11 PLANTS/GRASS

C12 WATER STAINS
C13 PAINT
C14 LIME WASH
C15 DE-COLOURATION

C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17 INCOMPATBLE ADDITIONS

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

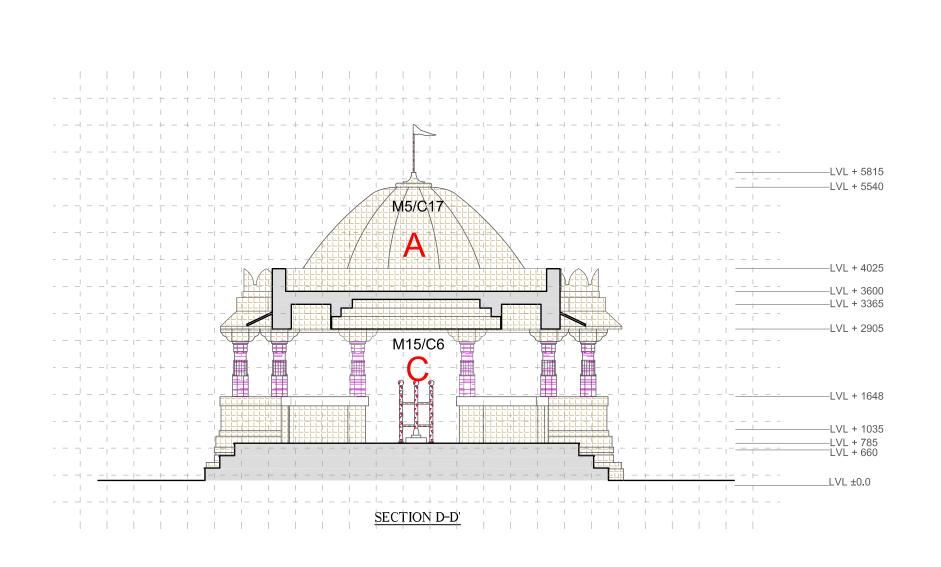
C18 CRACK

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M15 METAL

M1 MIRROR
M2 MARBLE



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Notes:

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

KOTA STONE

CHINA MOSAIC

M7 LIME CONCRETE

M10 IDOL STONE

M11 PAINT

M12 LOCAL STONE
M13 WOOD

M15 METAL

STEEL

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK

C2 BROKEN

C3 MISSING

C4 EEEE OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

C6 METAL WORK

C7 NEW ADDITIONS

C8 CEMENT REPAIR

C9 CEMENT REPAIR

UNDER UTILIZED

C18 CRACK

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

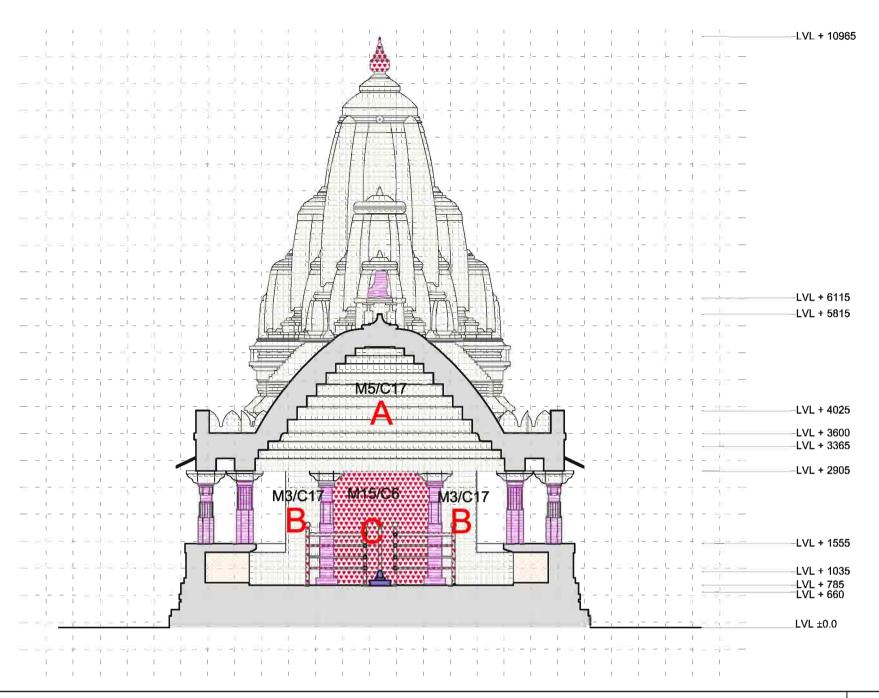
C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION
C11 PLANTS/GRASS
C12 WATER STAINS
C13 PAINT
C14 LIME WASH
C15 DE-COLOURATION
C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

TERRAZZO TILES

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

M14

M1 MIRROR
M2 MARBLE



- A. Investigation of stone surface, removal of paint (lime wash/cement paint/ enamel paint) from the original external stone surfaces of the main temple shikhar with appropriate tools and methods (such as Polticing, papier-mâché, of water and jute, sandpaper) and equipment's after careful investigation of stone properties. Care to be taken to protect the motifs and detailing. Stone surface to be replaced by an even finish with a fine coat of suitable paint
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- 1. All dimensions are in mm.
- 2. The size of the grid is 500mm x 500mm
- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.
- 4.All survey carried out through visual study of the building and no destructive analysis has been carried out.

SECTION EE'

BENESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE, BENESHWAR DHAM

LEGEND FOR MATERIAL MAPPING

M3 TILE WORK

M4 CEMENT CONCRETE

M5 LIME PLASTER

M6 KOTA STONE

M7 LIME CONCRETE

CHINA MOSAIC

M1 MIRROR

M2 MARBLE

M15 METAL

M16 TERRAZZO TILES

C1 STRUCTURAL CRACK

BROKEN

C3 MISSING

C4 OIL STAINS

C5 TREE ROOTS

C6 METAL WORK

C7 NEW ADDITIONS

C9 UNDER UTILIZED

C10 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

C11 PLANTS/GRASS
C12 WATER STAINS

C13 PAINT

C18 CRACK

Devasthan Department

Consultant:

CRCI (India0 Pvt. Ltd.

Next to Bus Terminus

Government of Rajasthan

Panchwati ,M.G. College Road

2A, 1091/1 Ambavatta Complex

Mehrauli, New Delhi- 110030

Tel: 91-11-26641018/ 26645716

Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan.

Client:

C14 LIME WASH
C15 DE-COLOURATION

C16 ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
C17 INCOMPATIBLE ADDITIONS

C19 LATER INTERVENTION

LEGEND FOR CONDITION MAPPING

4. Settlement Plans



- 3. For any discrepancy, please bring to the notice of Architect.

Preparation of Management and Development Plan for Historic towns & villages in Devasthan Department,

Beneshwar Dham, Dungarpur





Checked by: Gurmeet S. Rai

Revision:	
Date	Details
22.04.2016	Drawn by : Kashish Joinwa

