



CHOTH KA BARWARA FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER, 2016

Development and Management Plan of Temple Town

Submitted To:
The Devasthan Department, Govt. of Rajasthan

Acknowledgement

Government of Rajasthan decided to develop Temple Complex village of Choth Ka Barwara acting through the Devasthan Department, Government of Rajasthan to improve the infrastructure of the area. Devasthan Department decided to undertake the work of Development and Management Plan for Temple Complex and Settlement for Choth Ka Barwara through consultants/consultancy firms. The project envisages revitalization of the small temple town by enhancing their infrastructure and renovating the temples.

For this, Devasthan Department made an open bid tender under the name of work “Development and Management Plan for Historic Temple Complex and Settlement” and through this open tender process, Devasthan Department appointed M/S. Structwel Designers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd and ANB Consultants for providing the required consultancy services for preparation of Development and Management Plan for The Historic Temple Complex and Settlement of Choth Ka Barwara.

The Contract Agreement for the assignment was signed on July 15, 2016, by M/S Structwel Designers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd. Navi Mumbai with client Devasthan Department, Udaipur. A work order was issued by Devasthan Department, Udaipur in favour of M/S Structwel Designers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd. Navi Mumbai for the same and the project commenced on July 16, 2016.

Structwel Designers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd. acknowledges with heartfelt gratitude, the invaluable inputs and guidance of The Hon’ble Minister of Devasthan Department, The Hon’ble Chairman of RHPPA, The Member of Parliament of Choth Ka Barwara, The Member of Legislative Assembly Choth Ka Barwara, The Additional Chief Secretary of Devasthan Department, District Collector, Sawai Madhopur, District Forest Officer, Sawai Madhopur, The District Transport Officer, Sawai Madhopur, The Executive Engineer PHED, Sawai Madhopur, The Asst. Engineer PWD, Sawai Madhopur Asst. The Engineer Vidyut Department, Sawai Madhopur; officials of Gram Panchayat, Choth Ka Barwara and Choth mataTrust. We also acknowledge the co-operation and support extended by the residents of Choth Ka Barwara during surveys and stakeholder meetings.

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A. Significance and details of Chothmata Temple



1. CHOTHMATA TEMPLE LOCATION

The Chothmata Temple situated in the village Choth Ka Barwara of Sawai Madhopur district is dedicated to Choth Mataji. This temple was built by the then ruler Shri Bhim Singhji Chauhan in 1451. According to the legend, the ruler had a dream in which Choth Mataji guided him to establish her in Barwara in place of Panchala village.

The temple can be reached via NH 52 which runs North-South from Jaipur district to Sawai Madhopur district. The MDR 111, Choth Ka Barwara road and the Choth Ka Barwara - Aligarh road also leads to the Choth Ka Barwara village. The Chothmata Temple lies to the North East of the Choth Ka Barwara village.

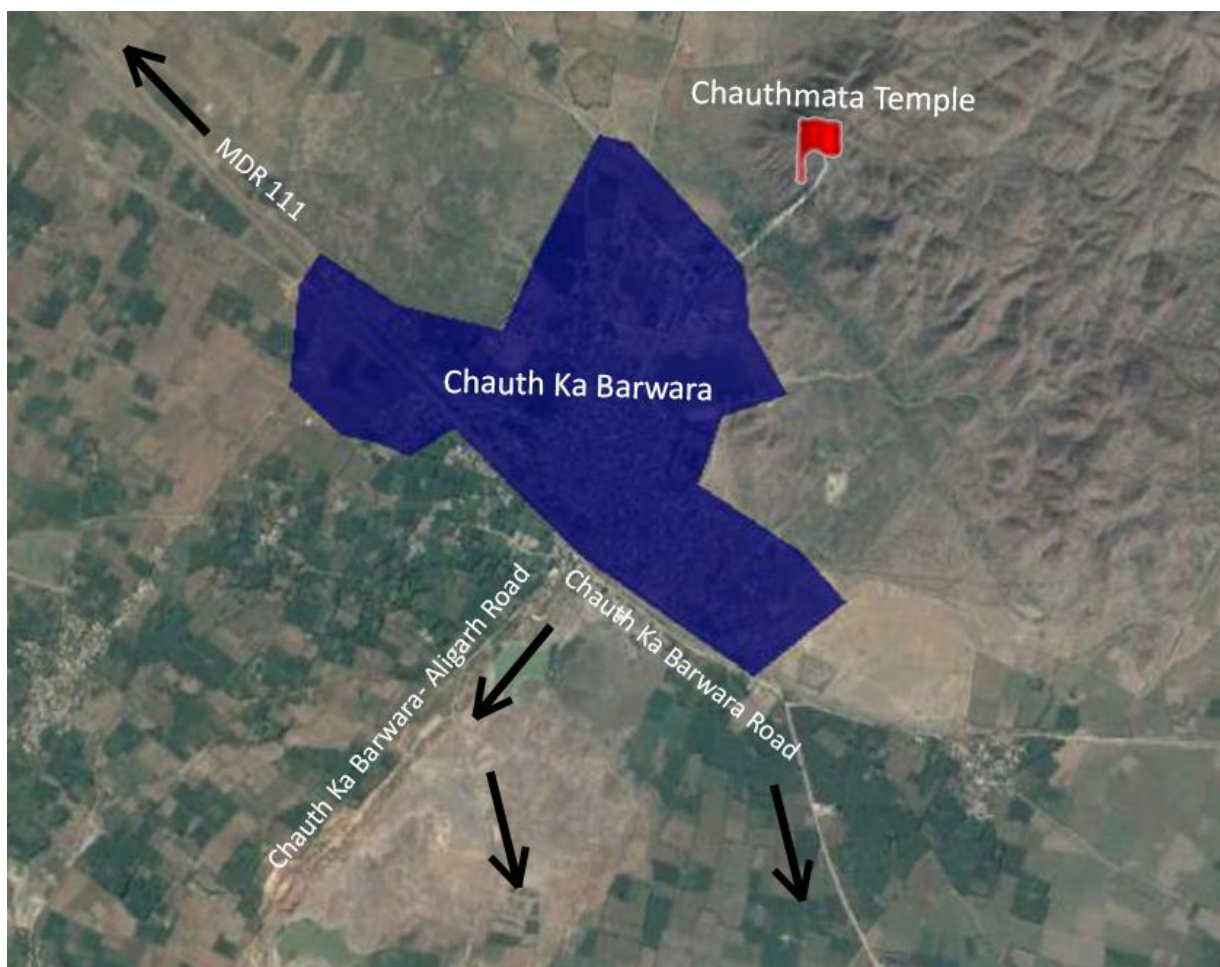


IMAGE 1: showing the roads approaching towards Choth Ka Barwara village

An internal road leads to the temple which is situated on the hill. To reach the Choth Mata temple, only a fleet of stairs is present which can only be used by the pedestrians and there is no roadway present which can be used for the vehicles in order to reach the temple. There is a ropeway proposed to be constructed near the gate leading to the platform for the senior citizens and physically handicapped people in order to reach the temple to offer their prayers.

2. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In Samvat 1428 Shri Bhim Singhji Chauhan was the ruler, who was a staunch believer of Choth Mataji. One day in his dream Choth Mataji guided him to establish her in Barwara, in Panchala village. Hence Shri Bhim Singhji Chauhan established the cave temple of Choth Mataji on the highest mountain of Aravali ranges situated at the west of the village in the month of Buddi Chaturthi Samvat 1451. The village was thus renamed as Choth Ka Barwara. On the basis of the Shilalekhas in the year 1682, Shri Tej Singh Rathore got the walls built, which were facing towards the rust in Bhadwa Shudi Dwadashi and under the rule of Shri Jawahar Singhji he got the statue of Lord Ganesha established towards the west of Choth Mata. Since then, this place has been popularly known as Choth Ganesha.

3. CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



Image 2 Choth Mata Temple

The Idol of Chothmata: Goddess of Choth- worshipped by ladies for the long life of their husbands. The image of the goddess seated on a lion, is in white marble and is installed in the sanctum sanctorum. At the back to the left side, is the idol of Bhairo Ji. The goddess commands widespread respect. People from the state and also from the states nearby flocked to the temple to have their wishes fulfilled by the divine favours of the Mother Goddess. The temple commands a scenario and panoramic beauty. Chothmata is actually the holy deity or Kul Devi Mata of the Rajwada of Barwara and around 200 years ago, the statue of Chothmata was brought from Karauli to the highest hillock of Barwara and the King put the foundation of the temple.



Image 3 Deity of Choth Mata

The whole ritual consists of the journey from the holy bath in the lake at the bottom of the hill to the temple of Chothmata situated at the top of the highest hillock. The Holy bath is just beside the mela ground (common gathering) and is a place of interest for the locals as well as visitors. The pond on the south side has a stepped ghat for the visitors to bathe. This is used by devotees for rituals and for bathing by the visitors. The south of the ghat, where the main pathway is located has common gathering area with small shops and kiosk owned by local florist from MAALION KI DHANI and other sellers. These are opened during the mela time.



Image 4 View of the Kund



Image 5 Shops as seen on the pathway

Also there exists a very old tree which is considered to be holy and is a part of the rituals. Beside this ritual part, the platform below the tree is the point of interest which is being used in various ways as a common pulpit among villagers.



Image 6 Holy tree near the Kund



Image 7 View of Shiva Temple

4. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND FEATURES

On the way to the Choth Mata temple, the number of steps to reach the temple is 599 with the width of 3.5m to reach to the temple where at the last landing; crowd is segregated into male and female rows. The entire three storied complex of the temple has a good circulation pattern and the ritual periphery around the temple is hustle free.



Image 2 Balcony of the temple



Image 1 Columns of the original temple

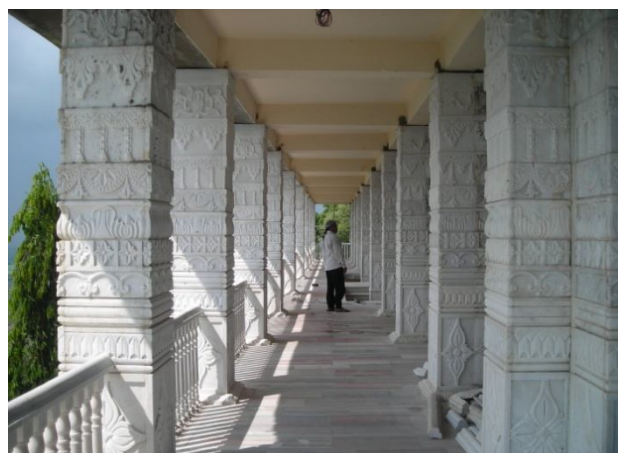


Image 1 Pillars in the temple

The old block of the temple is very simple and small made up of lime stone and is 200 years old. Presently, the temple is being extended all around the periphery making 8-9 meters projections with

steel I-Section beams and concrete columns clad with marble. The ceiling and other lateral surfaces are clad with carved marble, which is bolted to the concrete super structure.



Image 3 Marble & I-sections in the ceiling



Image 10 Construction work going on inside the Temple

The newly constructed part of the building is in harmony with the old temple. The local workmen are employed for ornamentation work on the external cladding of marble. The ornamented arches at the back ally provide a traditional *Rajasthani* architectural appearance.



Image 11 Dome of the temple structure



Image 12 Model of temple structure

The centre of the roof consists of concrete domes cladded with Jodhpuri stones and the entire appearance of the temple complex on the hillock of Barwara depicts the traditional architectural style of Rajasthan.

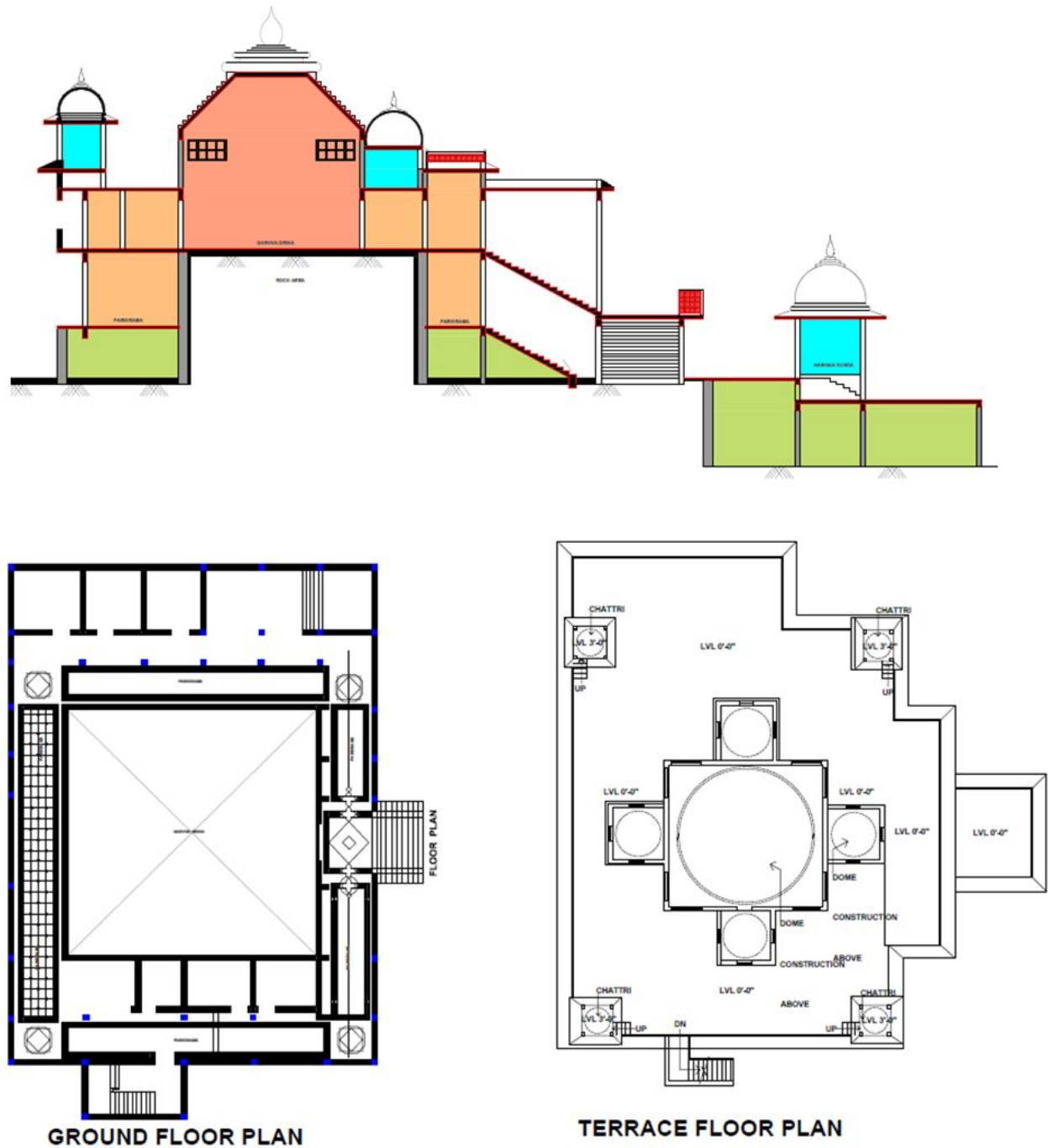


Image 12(a) Temple section along with ground floor plan and Terrace plan

5. ACTIVITY CALENDAR

This temple commands great respect of millions of people of the neighbouring districts. It is a centre of their faith ensuring a constant flow of devotees over the centuries. This temple is therefore a site of cultural and religious heritage. Tourists outnumber local residents during weekends when tourists/ pilgrims from Jaipur and nearby places visit the temple. The major festivals and events are Special Navratri prayers and rituals which are held in the month of *Chaitra* and *Ashwin*. Also in the month of *Magha*, on the fourth day a big *mela* (fair) begins and lasts for 15 days. Newly married couples visit the temple for blessings of a happy life. Newly born babies are also brought to the temple for the ritual first shearing of their hair.

The temple is much frequently visited during Navratris of *Chaitra* and *Ashwin* months when pilgrims from far and wide come here to pay their homage. The place has a great tourism potential which must be exploited by bringing the place on the tourism map into focus and creating infrastructure facilities.

All the special occasions result in higher tourist flows as follows:

- According to the Choth Mata Temple Trust, in the month of January on the festival of '*Sankranti*' 3-4 lakhs people arrive for time duration of 8 days while on general days around 5000 tourists arrive at the village.
- At the time of *Chaturthi*, around 1.5 lakhs of pilgrims visit the village.
- During *Navratris*, around 10000 tourists visit the village everyday and on the day of *Ashtami*, 50-60lakh pilgrims arrive at the village.
- On general days, 2500 pilgrims visit the village daily.



Image 13 Celebration of Teej festival at the holy tree



Image 14 Gathering of people for the celebration

S. No.	List of Important Festivals
1.	Choth of every month
2.	<i>Sankranti</i> (January)
3.	Navratri (<i>Chaitra</i> and <i>Ashwin</i>)
4.	<i>Magha</i> month

Table 1 List of Important festivals in Choth ka Barwara

6. CHOTHMATA TEMPLE TRUST

The Chothmata Temple Trust was established in the year 1997 to take care of the Chothmata Temple and its related work. The President of the trust is Mr. Bhagwati Singh who is also the *Nawab* of the royal family of the village. The trust manages and organizes the festivals and other important events every year in the village which is registered with the Devasthan Department. The *Nawab* of the village is the head official of the festival. *Vaishakhi Poornima*, *Hariyali Amawas*, *Kartika Poornima*, *Patotsava*, *Jal Jhoolani Ekadashi*, *Annakuta*, etc are all organised by the trust. In these activities like *prasad* preparation, cleanliness, temporary arrangements, water facilities, decorations, etc., trust is always involved.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX

7.1 Prasad System

The temple does not have its own system to make and distribute Prasad. People or pilgrims who visit the temple buy the *Prasad*, i.e. *chiraunji* and *mishri*, available at the shops on the approach road to the temple. Also, people tend to donate sacks of grains and goats as their offerings to the Temple. Animal sacrifice was practised in the temple in the past but has been stopped now. Yet people insist on offering goats. The goats can be found tied at the basement level of the temple. The temple workers sell these off to the villagers.

7.2 Services

All the basic services such as, electricity, drinking water and toilets are provided within the temple complex. There are no drainage lines and the water flows through the slope of the hill on which the temple is situated.

7.3 Drinking water

Drinking Water facility for the pilgrims is available within the temple premises. Two water coolers with purifiers have been installed in the temple premises which are taken care of by the temple trust and are in very good condition.



Image 15 Water coolers with purifiers in the temple premises

7.4 Public Toilets

There are no public toilets located in and around or nearby the Choth Mata temple or the hilltop on which it is situated. The only toilet located is at the bottom of the hillock next to the Trust Dharamshala. So people have to walk a lot to reach the toilet. There had been an attempt to construct a toilet complex by the trust beside the stairs going to the temple but due to the issues of having made it on forest land, it was left half-constructed. Though, a Sulabh Complex is being constructed by the Trust next to Choth Mata Kund.



Image 16 Left-Public toilet left incomplete and inaccessible; Right- Toilet block near Dharamshala

7.5 Solid Waste Management

A big dustbin is located on the platform near the stairs where the waste can be dumped while passing through the queue. The waste is collected on a daily basis by the people of the trust and is burnt at the well-located at the backside of the temple. It was mentioned that it would be impossible for any workers to carry down so much waste daily to dispose off in a better way. There is no elevator or ropeway to ensure ease of transport.

Before getting on the way to the temple, there exists the mela ground beside the road which is being encroached upon by locals and the entire mela ground decreases day by day. Presently, this mela ground is getting converted into a waste dumping ground as well and tents etc are put up here during the melas.



Image 17 Location showing the Existing Solid waste Dumping site

7.6 Security

The temple premises and the approaching road do not have any security arrangements near it. The temple structure has only 4 CCTV cameras and the footage is under the surveillance of Choth Mata Trust. During the time of festivals, only few assigned policemen can be seen around the premises and no woman police officers are assigned as well.

8. HERITAGE STRUCTURES AND THEIR CONDITION

8.1 Choth ka Barwara Fort



Image 18 Fort at Choth ka Barwara

- The fort belonged to the royal family of the village.
- Since, it has not been maintained, conserved and restored for a long time the ruins can be found around which is in a dilapidated condition.
- Due to lack of maintenance and ignorance to the structure, at present it has been sold to a private company which would later on turn the fort into a heritage hotel.



Image 19 View of the Fort

8.2 Chhatri



Image 19(a) Chattris at the village

- The Chattris present at the village are in a deteriorating condition.
- It has not been maintained, conserved for a long time.
- Due to poor maintenance and neglect of the structure it is in a dilapidated condition. All the chattris at the village which are in bad condition need to be restored.

8.3 Bawri



Image 20 Bawri at the village

- The Bawri present in the village is in a deteriorating condition.
- The water inside it is contaminated and is full of garbage.
- Water marks can be found on the walls and column of the structure.
- Algae deposits can also be found on the walls and the water as well.
- Vegetation growth is seen on the walls of the Bawri.



Image 21 Deposition of algae, garbage in the Bawri and vegetation inside it

9. ISSUES

The Choth Mata Temple is a historically significant place of worship which defines the culture and lifestyle of the people of Choth Ka Barwara. The main issues identified within the temple complex are:

- Limited space at the single approaching road for entry/exit which poses a danger of stampede due to overcrowding.
- The solid waste is dumped at the backside of the temple on the hillock and there is no provision for SWM.
- Large inflow of tourists is observed during short time duration due to religious significance.
- There are no toilets near the temple premises.
- The parking area had been proposed but it has been encroached by the slum dwellers and other local people and so the vehicles are being parked near the trust of dharamshalas.

B. Existing Status of Town



1. REGIONAL SETTING

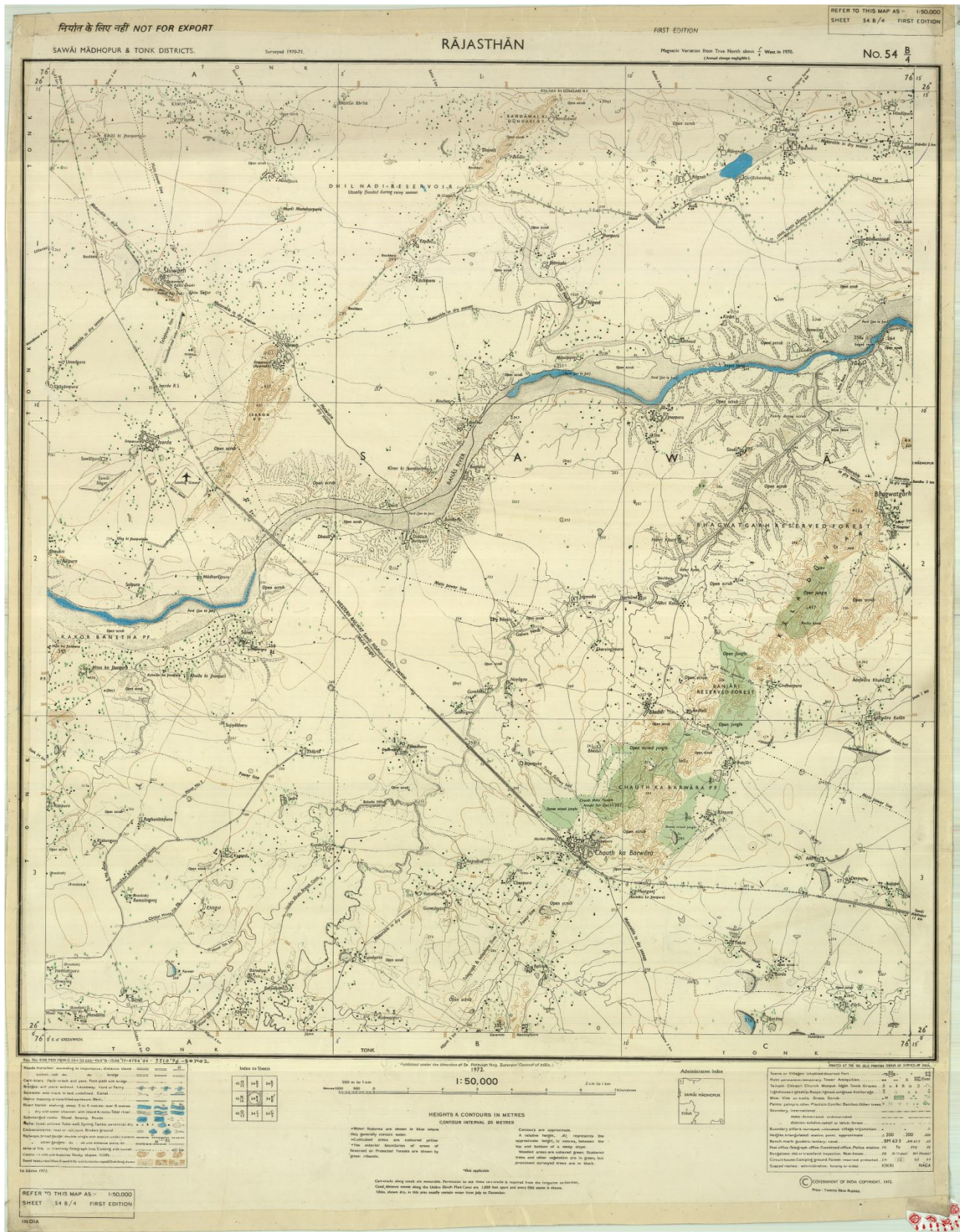
Choth Ka Barwara is a village in Choth Ka Barwara Tehsil in Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan State, India. It is located 26.2km towards west from district headquarters Sawai Madhopur. Choth Ka Barwara is surrounded by Jaipur in the North and Tonk district in the west. It is located about 132.7 km from the State capital of Jaipur.

Choth Ka Barwara is well connected by roadways. National Highway 52 connects Jaipur and SH1 connects to Sawai Madhopur. The village has a railway station and Sawai Madhopur has an Air Strip that is not in use. So the nearest International Airport is at Jaipur which is at a distance of 132 km.

2. TOPOGRAPHY

The Choth ka Barwara village is a partly plain and partly undulating hilly terrain. Also, the Sawai Madhopur sub-division can be described as hilly areas while the remaining tract is generally level and plain. The plain is fertile and then soil in most parts is light & sandy. As the land is fertile, most of the people are highly dependent on the agricultural sector.

Development and Management Plan for Temple Complex and Settlement for Choth Ka Barwara



Map 1 Topography sheet of Choth ka Barwara

3. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The climate of the village can be classified as semi-humid. It is characterized by very hot summers and very cold winters with fairly good rainfall during south-west monsoon period. In May, the maximum temperature may sometimes reach up to 40.6°C. The potential evapo-transpiration rates are quite high, especially during May and June. The total annual potential evapo-transpiration is 1658.0 mm and is highest in the month of June (220mm). The normal annual rainfall of the district is 721 mm is slightly higher than average rainfall. Most of the rainfall is received (93.5%) during the monsoon months. 3 Districts are prone to mild and normal type of droughts. Probability of average annual rainfall exceeding around 1000mm is only 10%. However there is 90% probability that the average rainfall will be more than 380mm. The probability of occurrence of mean annual rainfall is about 50%.

month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
mm	8	5	5	1	7	57	290	314	122	11	2	4
°C	16.1	19.1	24.7	30.2	34.6	34.5	30.0	28.3	28.4	26.2	20.8	17.3
°C (min)	8.4	10.7	16.3	22.0	27.2	28.7	26.1	24.9	23.7	18.9	11.9	8.9
°C (max)	23.9	27.5	33.2	38.4	42.0	40.3	34.0	31.7	33.1	33.6	29.7	25.7
°F	61.0	66.4	76.5	86.4	94.3	94.1	86.0	82.9	83.1	79.2	69.4	63.1
°F (min)	47.1	51.3	61.3	71.6	81.0	83.7	79.0	76.8	74.7	66.0	53.4	48.0
°F (max)	75.0	81.5	91.8	101.1	107.6	104.5	93.2	89.1	91.6	92.5	85.5	78.3

Figure 1 Climate Table (Source: climate-data.org)

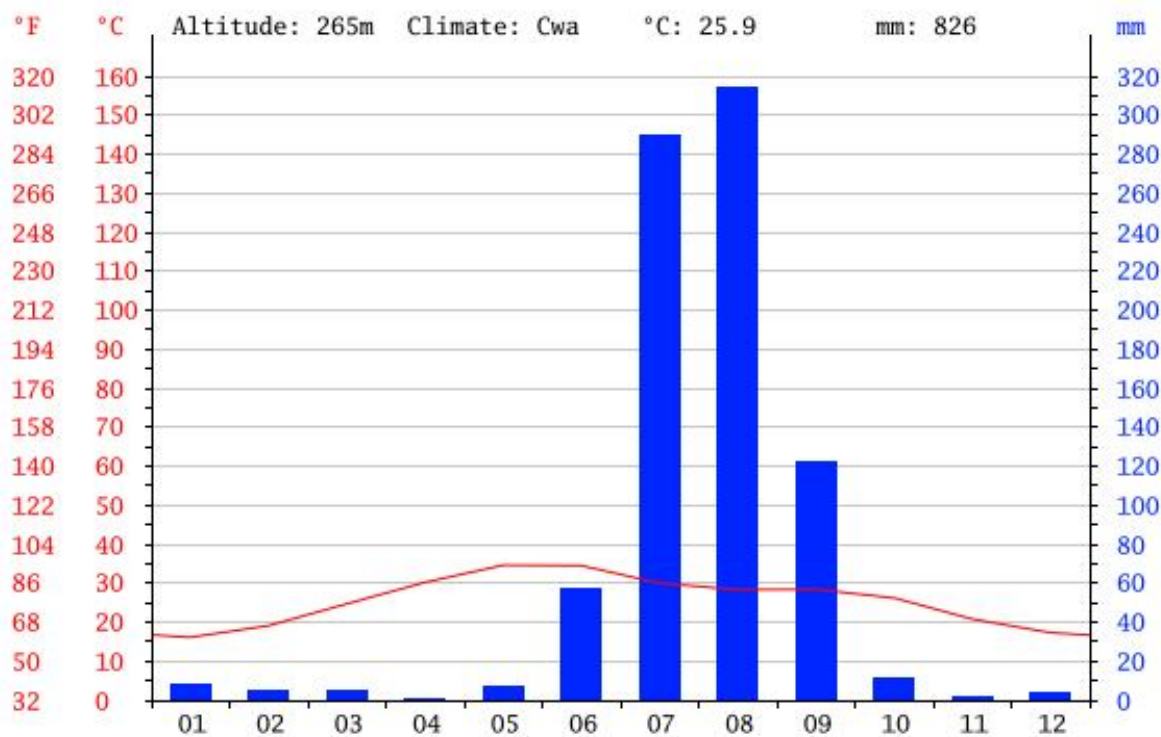


Figure 2 Climate Graph (Source: climate-data.org)

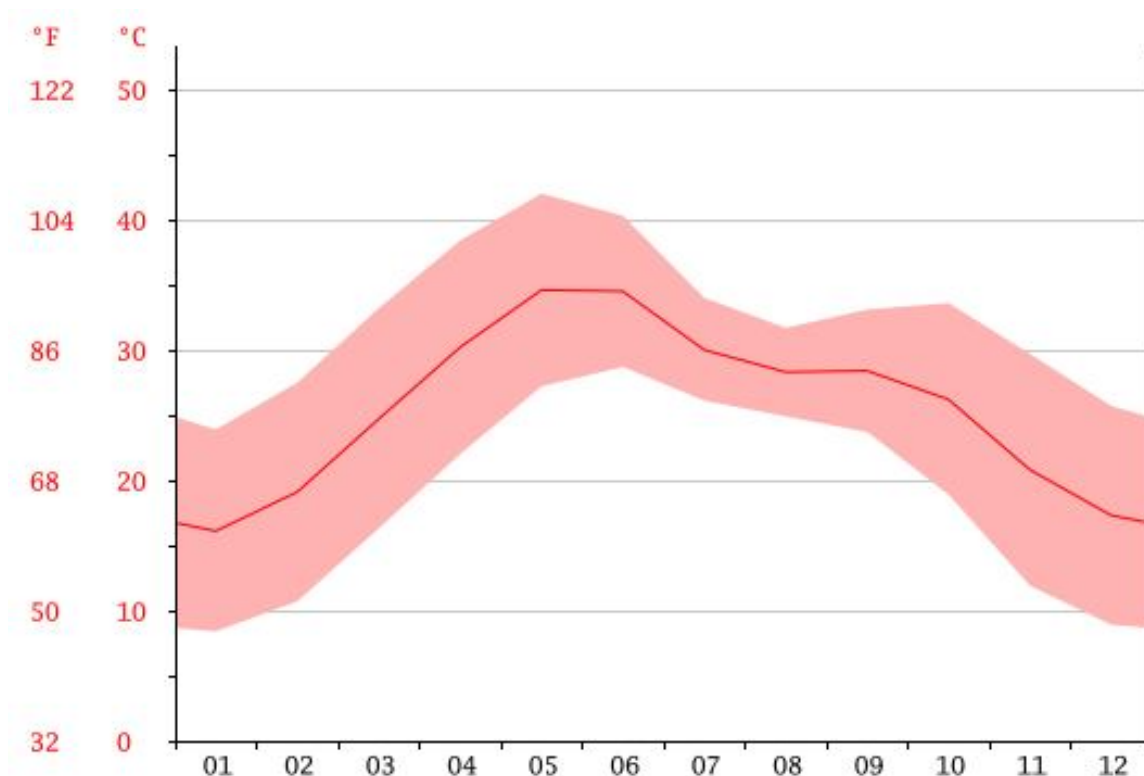


Figure 3 Temperature Graph (Source: climate-data.org)

4. WIND

Dust storm and thunder storms occur all through the summer and are particularly active in pre-monsoon period. In summer, mean humidity is 60%. The predominant wind direction is from west and South West direction.

5. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Choth Ka Barwara is a large village located in Choth Ka Barwara of Sawai Madhopur district, Rajasthan with total 2554 families residing. The village has a population of 14038 of which 7247 are males, while 6791 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Choth Ka Barwara village population of children with age 0-6 is 2109 which makes up 15.02 % of total population of the village. Average Sex Ratio of Choth Ka Barwara village is 937 which are higher than Rajasthan state with an average of 928. Child Sex Ratio for the Choth Ka Barwara as per census is 883, lower than Rajasthan average of 888.

Choth Ka Barwara village has a higher literacy rate compared to Rajasthan. In 2011, literacy rate of Choth Ka Barwara village was 69.28 % compared to 66.11 % of Rajasthan. In Choth Ka Barwara Male literacy stands at 85.08 %, while female literacy rate was 52.59 %. Choth Ka Barwara village of Sawai Madhopur has a substantial population of Schedule Caste. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 32.83 %, while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 3.70 % of the total population of Choth Ka Barwara village.

S. No.	Year	Population	Difference	Growth Rate
1.	1971	5188		
2.	1981	7191	+2003	38.61%
3.	1991	9388	+2197	30.55%
4.	2001	11886	+2498	26.61%
5.	2011	14038	+2152	18.10%

Table 2 Population Growth (Source: Census of India)

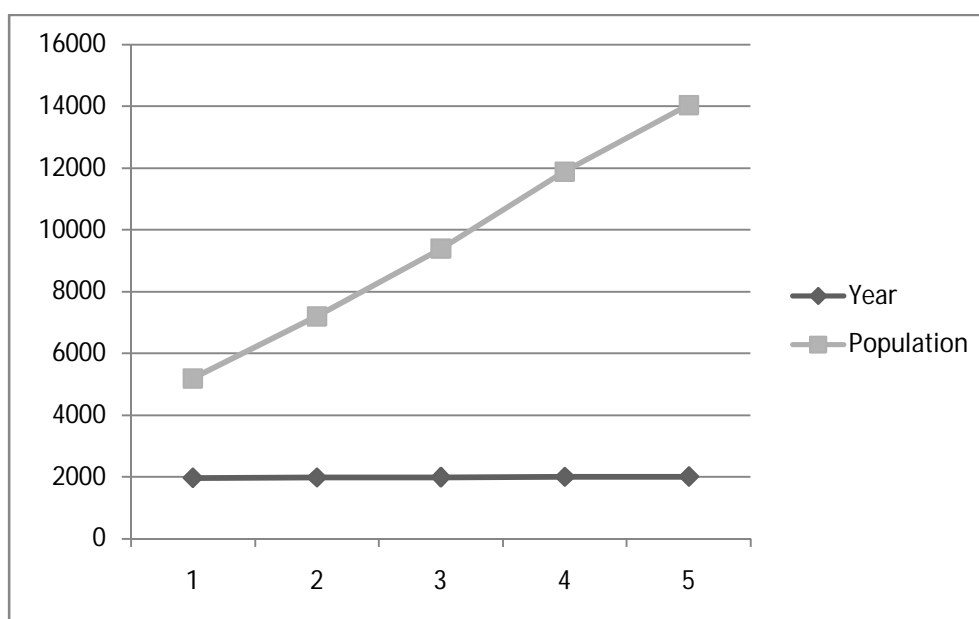


Figure 4 Population Growth

The population of Choth Ka Barwara village in the year of 1971 was 5188 which increased to 7191 in the year of 1981 with a growth rate of 38.61% and a population of 9388 in the year 1991 with the growth rate of 30.55%. In the decade 1991-2001, the growth rate was recorded at 26.61% with the population increasing to 11886, whereas in the decade 2001-2011 the population rose to 14038 with the growth rate of 18.10%. The population of the village has been consistently increased throughout the decades with an average growth rate of 31.92%. Also, pilgrims in huge numbers visit Choth Ka Barwara village annually during festivals in the month of January, which increase the flow of crowd there and hence demands for better infrastructure.

5.1 Occupational Structure

In Choth ka Barwara village, the total working population is 4740 out of which 79.64% are main workers whereas, 20.36% are marginal workers. Out of 3775 main workers, 23.07% were cultivators, 2.40% were agricultural labourers, 5.66% were household industrial workers and 68.76% were other workers, whereas marginal workers were 965, out of which 14.40% were cultivators, 21.03% were agricultural labourers, 9.32% were household industrial workers and 55.23% were other workers.

Total Working Population		Total Working Population	Total Working Population Male	Total Working Population Female
		4740	3471	1269
Main Workers	Cultivator Population	871	596	275
	Agricultural Labourer's Population	94	74	20
	Household Industries' Population	214	186	28
	Other Worker's Population	2596	2287	309
Total		3775	3143	632
Marginal Workers	Cultivator's Population	139	19	120
	Agricultural Labourer's Population	203	31	172
	Household Industries' Population	90	17	73
	Other Worker's Population	533	261	272
Total		965	328	637

Table 3 Working Population (Source: Census of India, 2011)



Image 22 People at Choth ka Barwara village

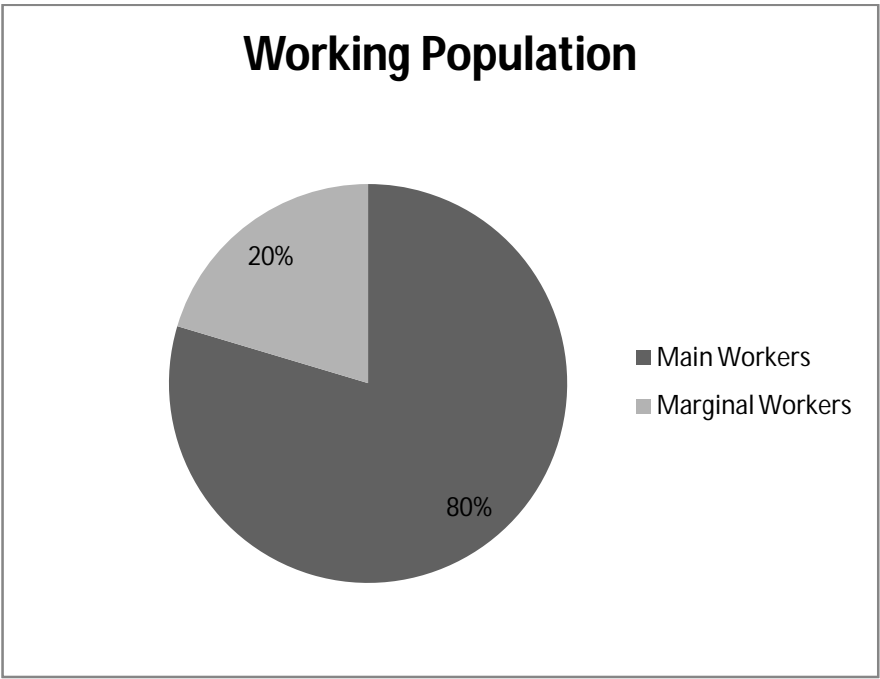


Figure 5 Occupational Structure

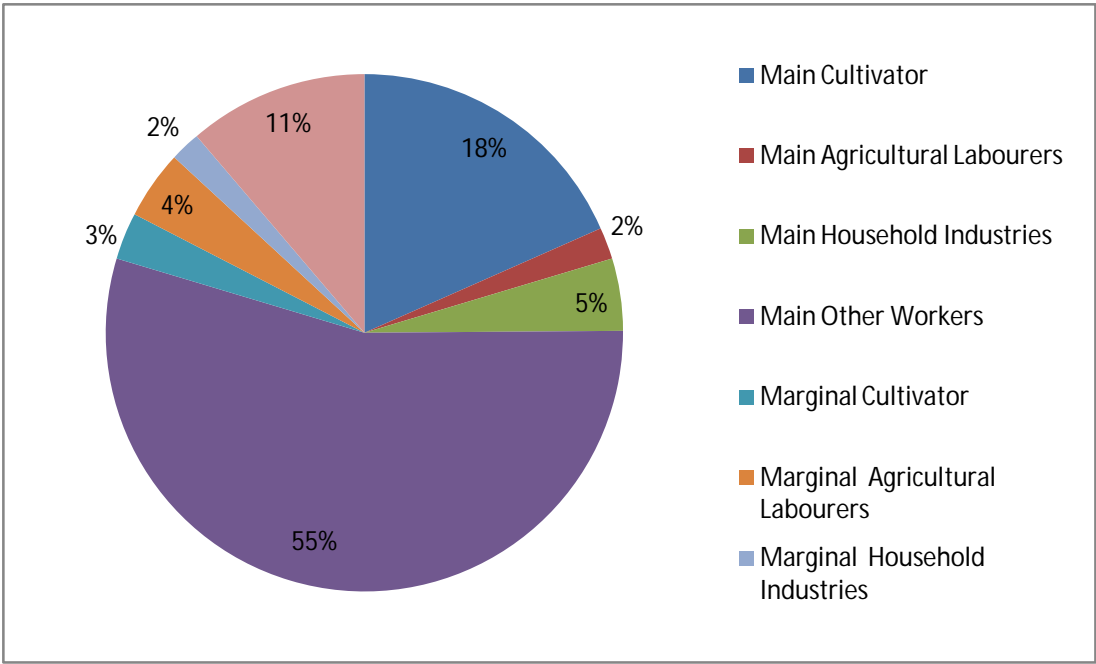


Figure 6 Categories of Workers

If the whole population of the village is considered then out of 14038, only 27% are main workers and 7% are marginal workers. The female work force of the village is 9.03% of which 49.80% are main workers and 50.2% are marginal workers.

5.2 Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR)

Work Force Participation Rate of Choth ka Barwara village of 34% is comparatively less when compared to the average of India which is 39.1% and is low when compared to the average of Rajasthan which is 43.60% as well.

5.3 Population Density

Settlement Type	Persons per Hectare(pph) in	
	Plain Areas	Hill Areas
Small Towns	75-125	45-75
Medium Town	100-150	60-90
Large Cities	100-150	60-90
Metropolitan Cities	125-175	100-150

Table 4 Developed area average density (Source: URDPFI Guidelines)

As per URDPFI guidelines, the gross density for a small town should be 75-125 persons per hectare (pph) for plain areas.

The Gross density of the developed areas in Choth Ka Barwara village is 55 persons per acre which is lower when compared to the standard developed area's average density for plain areas. Also, the Net density of the village is 156 persons per acre.

6. SETTLEMENT PATTERN

A linear settlement is a geographic term that describes a group of buildings arranged along a main thoroughfare. In Choth Ka Barwara, the settlement is in a linear form and the buildings are clustered along the road which forms its central spine and the town spreads from North West to South East to West over a distance of 3 km. The direction of the settlement growth is along the roads of the village. The area around the temple is not inhabited as it is situated at the hillock. The settlement pattern is scattered between the railway line and the hillock. The agricultural land parcels extend behind the buildings. Near the temple, on the way to the approach stairs many sweet shops are located along the street. There are many dharamshalas in the village so as to facilitate the pilgrims

7. LAND USE

Choth Ka Barwara village has a total area of 272 acres. Despite being a pilgrimage site, a major portion of land use type is under Residential land use while commercial land use is also pre-dominant. There are also mixed land use with houses at the back or upper stories and shops on the ground floor opening into the street. Most of the building structures are ground structures and also the majority of the structures are pucca in nature.

S.No.	Land Use	Area In Acre	% Of Developed Area	% Of Total Area	% as per URDPFI guidelines
1	Residential	90	40	33.08	35-40
2	Commercial	10.37	4.57	3.81	5-7
3	Industrial	4	1.50	1.47	
4	Governmental	7.73	3.41	2.84	-
5	Recreational	8	3.52	2.94	10-12
6	Public & Semi-Pub.	36.55	16.12	13.43	10-12
7	Circulation	70	30.88	25.73	12-14
	Total Developed Area	226.65	100	-----	
8	Vacant /Agriculture land	45.35		16.70	Balance
	Total Area	272		100	

Table 5 Existing Land use (Source: Primary Survey)

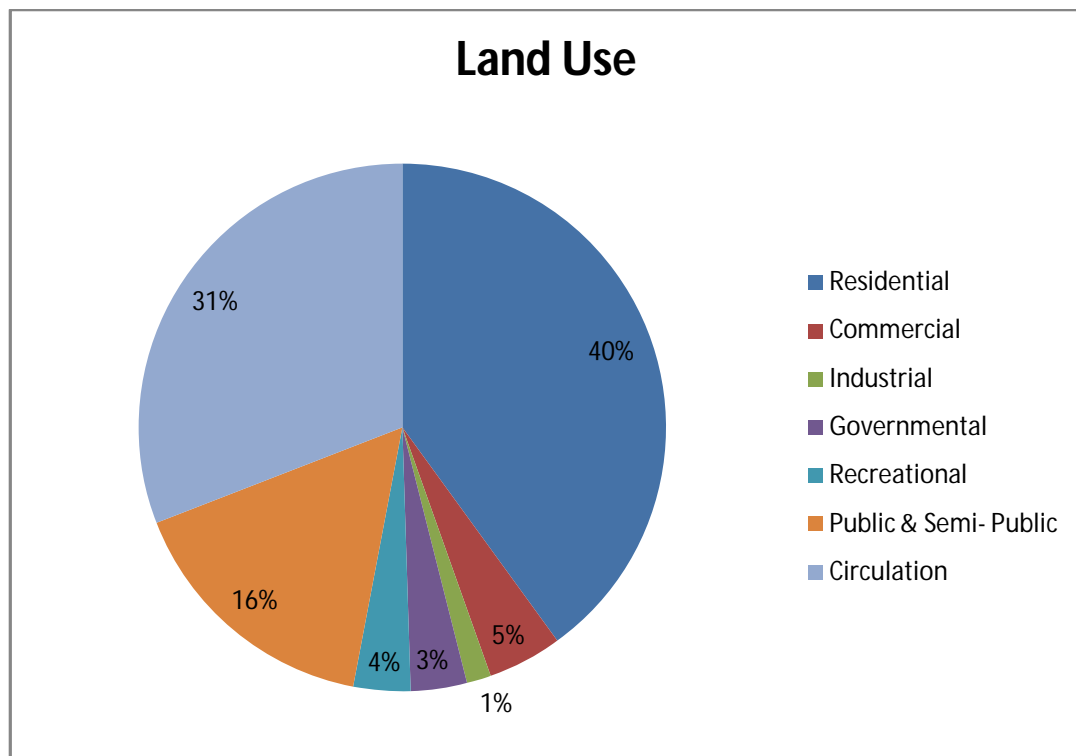
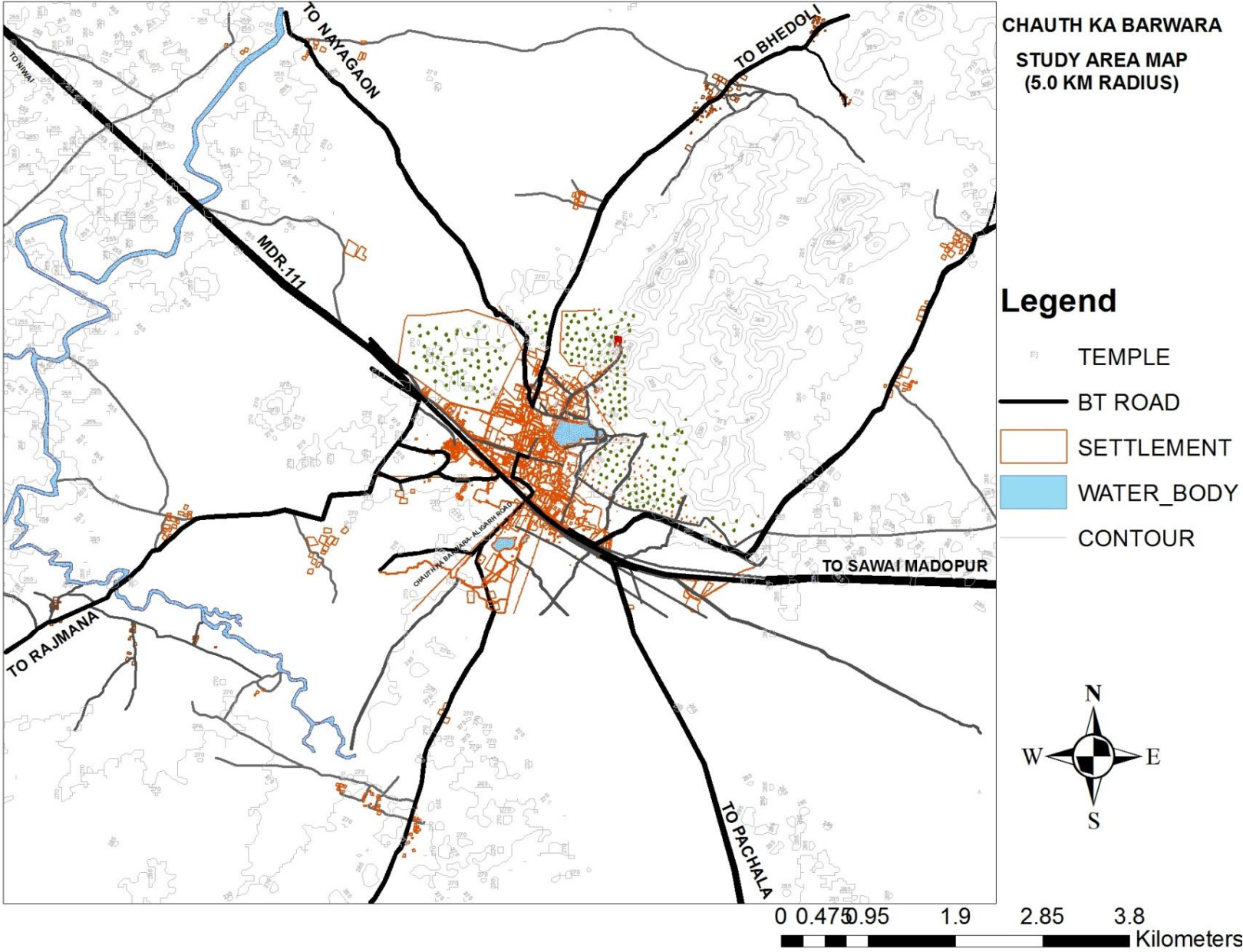
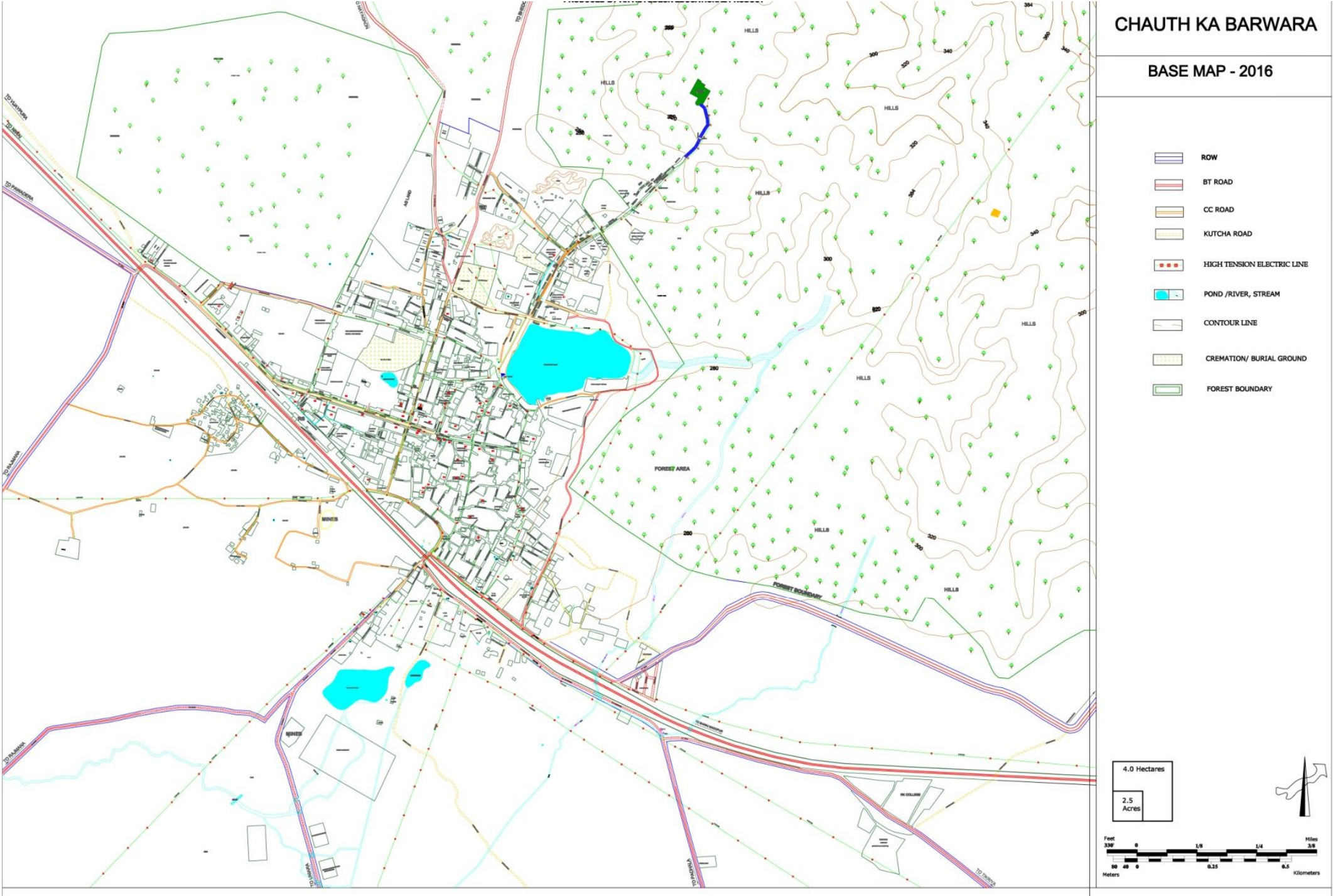


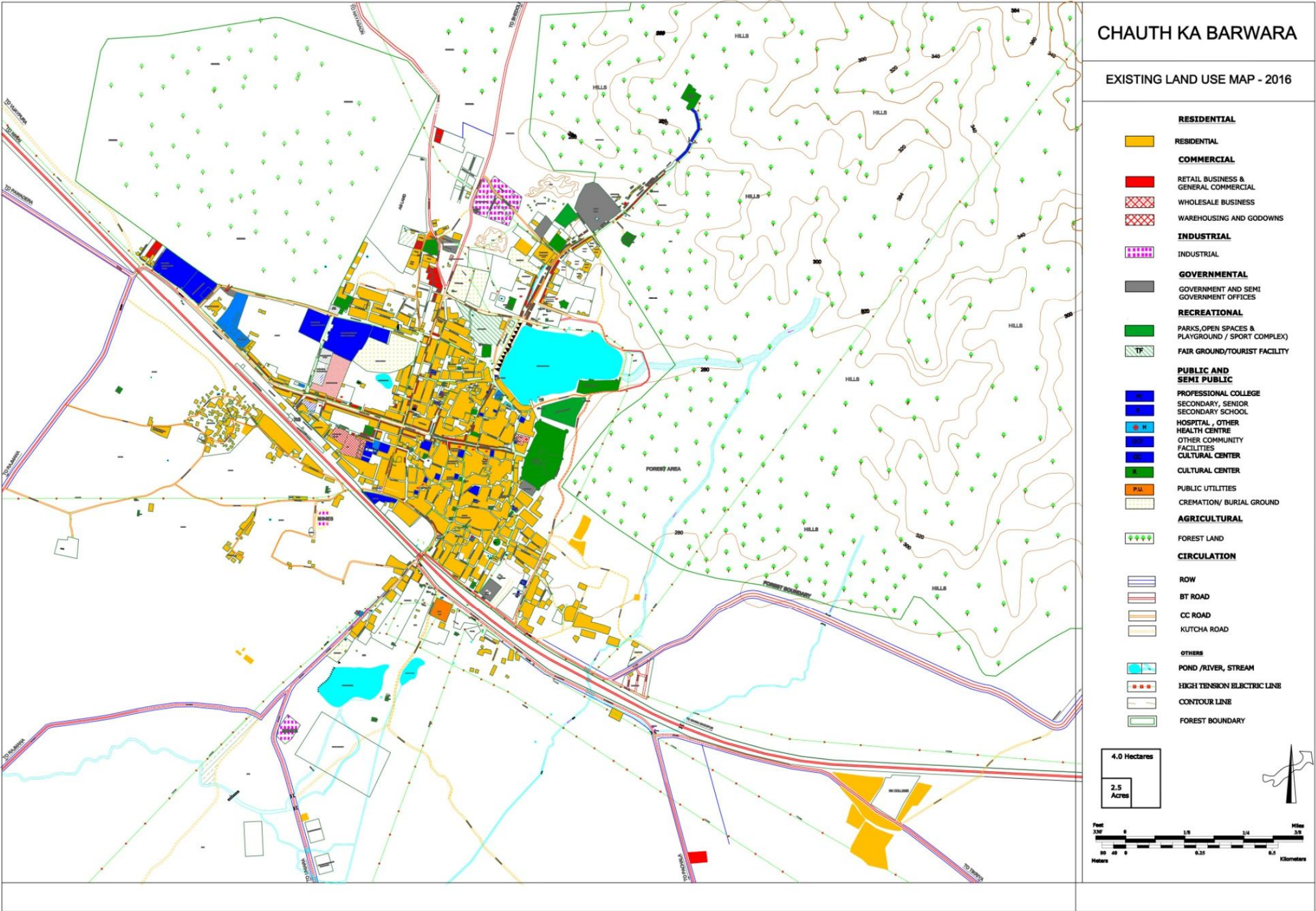
Figure 7 Existing Land use (Source: Primary Survey)



Map 2 Study Area: 5.0 km



Map 3 Base Map



Map 4 Land Use- 2016

7.1. Residential

The existing residential land use area in Choth Ka Barwara village is 90 acres which is 40% of the total developed area and the land use share is 33.08% of the total area of the village. When the share of residential land use of developed area is compared with the URDPFI guideline which is 35-40%, it can be observed that the share is of the standard. The total number of households in the village is 2554 and the net density of the village is 156 people per acre.

At present, as the growth of the settlement is along the roads, so along Sawai Madhopur Road, Aligarh Road and Choru Road residential houses can be found been constructed.

7.2 Commercial

The existing commercial land use area in Choth Ka Barwara village is 10.37 acres which is 4.57% of the total developed area and the land use share is 3.81% of the total area of the village. When the share is compared with the URDPFI guideline which is 5-7%, it can be observed that the share is standard.



Image 23 Commercial establishments in the village

Due to the presence of Chothmata Temple, the village experiences a *mela* on the *Choth* of every month and so the commercial activities are more in the area. Along the road starting from the Choth Mata temple till the police station in the village, Commercial establishments are concentrated on both the sides. Grocery market near the hospital and *krishi mandi* near Gandhi Chowk also attracts vehicular traffic in those areas. Vendors can also be found along the Gandhi Chowk Road. Temporary

shops are also situated near the Gurjar dharmashala till the Mali Samaj dharmashala along the road leading to the Chothmata temple.



Image 24 Sabji Mandi in the village



Image 25 Local people at the sabji mandi

After the Gateway which stands at the foot of the stairs of the temple, lies under the forest land. Though the shops are not allowed to be installed on the forest land but commercial establishments are found on it as a good amount of money is charged to them by the department.

7.3 Industrial

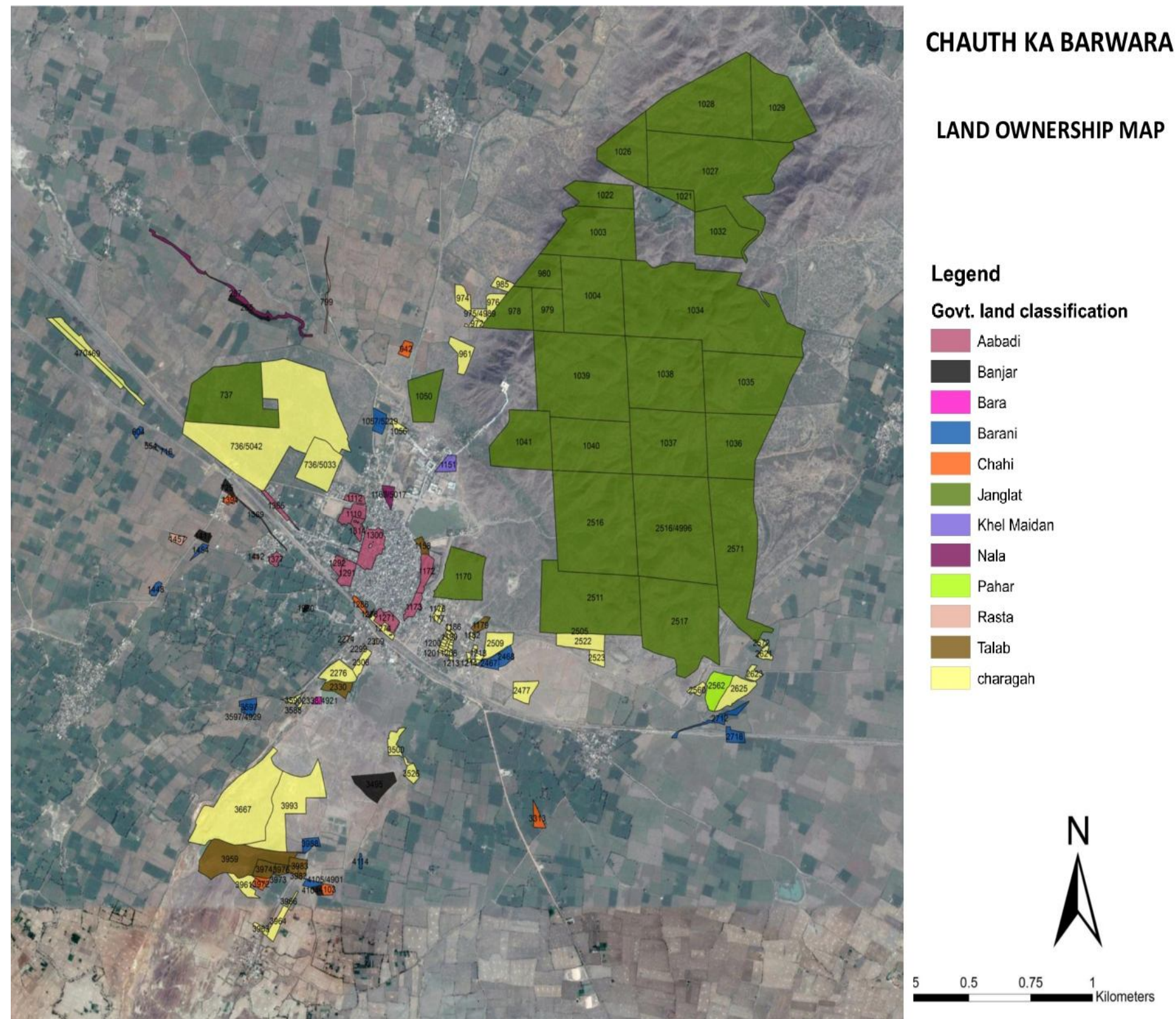
The existing industrial land use area in Choth Ka Barwara village is 4 acres which is 1.5% of the total developed area and the land use share is 1.47% of the total area of the village.

7.4 Governmental

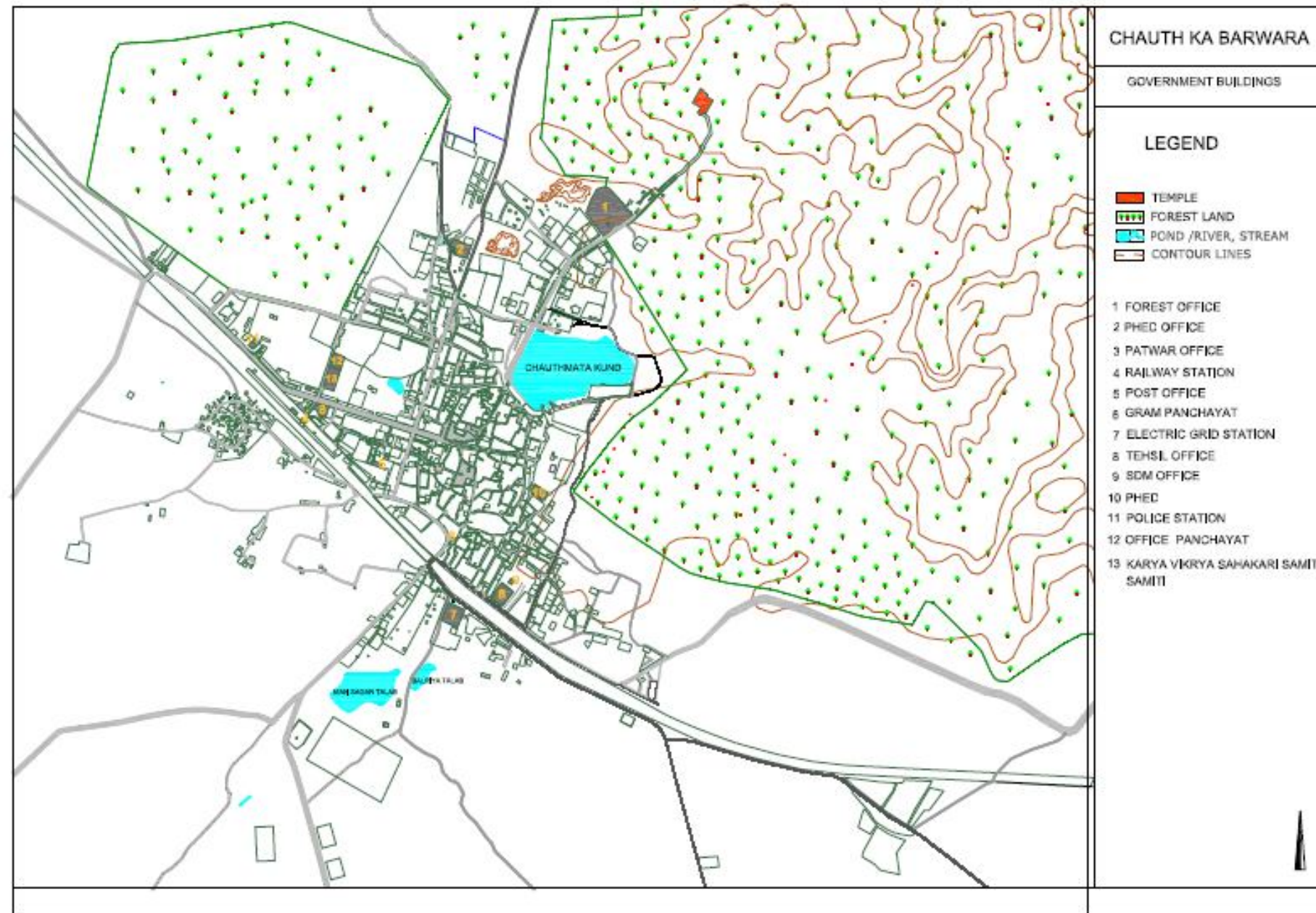
The existing governmental land use area in Choth Ka Barwara village is 7.73 acres which is 3.41% of the total developed area and the land use share is 2.84% of the total area of the village.



Image 26 Gram Panchayat office



MAP 5: Land Owner Ship



MAP 6: Government buildings



Image 27 Tehsil Office

S. No.	Name of the Government Offices	No. Of Workers
1	Sub- District Collector	3
2	Tehsil Office	48
3	Junior Engineer PHED	13
4	Gram Panchayat, Choth ka Barwara	1
5	Junior Engineer JVVNL	17
6	Office of assistant Engineer, PWD	3
7	Assistant Engineer, PWD, Sub- Regional First	6
8	Post Office	12
9	Police Station	25
10	Railway Station, Choth ka Barwara	10
11	Assistant Vanpal, Choth ka Barwara	22
	Total	160

7.5 Recreational: Open Spaces, Play Ground, Parks, Stadium, Tourists' Facilities and Fair Ground

The existing recreational land use area in Choth Ka Barwara village is 8 acres which is 3.52% of the total developed area and the land use share is 2.94% of the total area of the village. When compared to the URDPFI guidelines, the share of this land use is near to the standard which is 10-12% in the land use.

The village has a fair ground situated at the north of the Thakur Ji Temple. Chothmata Temple is a famous religious place where lakhs of people from faraway places arrive to offer their prayers. Every

year and every month on the day of Choth, a fair is held on this fair ground. The fairground becomes busy during the time of festivals with many other religious events. A ground for the animals and trade fair is situated at the North of the former fairground which is also useful during the animal trade fair and vice versa. A garden named Mahatma Jyoti Rav Phule which is situated at the North of Khangar Chhatriya Dharamshala. A playground of Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya is also situated at the west of State Janjati Mada Ashram. State Higher Secondary School's playground is situated at the west of the burial ground. Another playground of Upadhyay Sanskrit School is at the East of the former ground. Chothmata Kund is situated at the Temple road. Raigar ki Talai is situated near the cremation ground at the south. Also, there is a pond located at the East of Aligarh road which gets filled by the storm water during monsoon.



Image 28 Park constructed by the Temple trust



Image 29 Gate of the park

7.6 Public and Semi- Public

The existing public and semi-public land use area in Choth Ka Barwara village is 36.55 acres which is 16.12% of the total developed area and the land use share is 13.43% of the total area of the village. When the share is compared with the URDPFI guideline which is 10-12%, it can be observed that the share is even more than the standard.

7.6.1 Secondary School/ Senior School

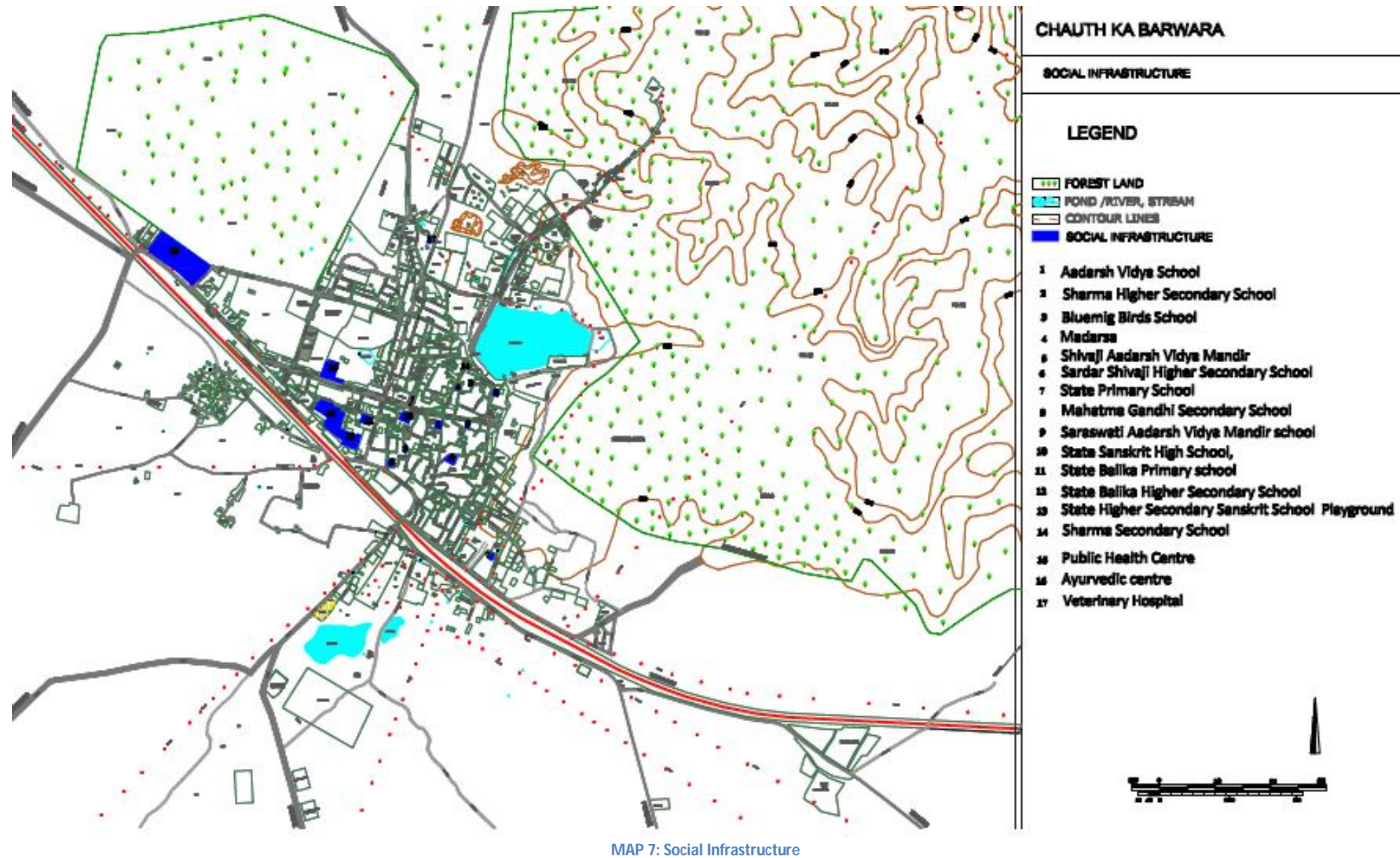
The Choth ka Barwara village has a good number of schools which is 26 schools in total.

S.No	Name of the School	Type	Education level	Number of Students	Condition of the Rooms	Amenities			
						Electricity supply	Drinking Water	Play Ground	Toilets
1.	State Sanskrit High School, Choth ka Barwara (Sawai Madhopur)	Govt.	Graduation	187	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2.	State Varishtha Upadhyay Sanskrit Higher Secondary School, Choth ka Barwara	Govt.	12 th	321	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	State Senior Upadhyay Sanskrit Higher Secondary School	Govt.	12th	321	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	State Balika Primary school	Govt.	5th	68	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5.	State Balika Higher Secondary School	Govt.	12th	422	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	State Higher Secondary School	Govt.	12th	545	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	State Sanskrit Higher Primary School	Govt.	8th	79	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	State Sanskrit Senior Upadhyay School	Govt.	8th	40	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
9.	State Primary School Madarsa	Govt.	5th	63	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
10.	State Balika Primary School	Govt.	5th	71	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
11.	State Primary School Hasth Ganj	Govt.	5th	18	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	State Primary School Harizan	Govt.	5th	92	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Development and Management Plan for Temple Complex and Settlement for Choth Ka Barwara

	Basti								
13.	Rishi International School	Private	5th		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
14.	Veer Shivaji Aadarsh Vidhya Mandir	Private	Closed	Closed	&	&	&	&	&
15.	Jagdamba High Primary School	Private	8th	125	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
16.	Aadarsh Vidhya Mandir	Private	8th	240	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
17.	Gyandeep English Academy	Private	5th	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
18.	Chandra Academy	Private	5th	71	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
19.	Mahaveer High Primary School	Private	8th	150	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
20.	Divya Bharti Public School	Private	5th	65	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
21.	Sardar Shivaji Higher Secondary School	Private	12th	274	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Shivaji Aadarsh Higher Secondary School	Private	12th	50	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
23.	Mahatma Gandhi Primary School	Private	5 th	176	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
24.	Saraswati Primary Aadarsh Vidya Temple	Private	5 th	303	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Nehru Aadarsh Secondary School	Private	10 th	128	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
26.	Mahatma Gandhi Secondary School	Private	10 th	162	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Table 6 List of Schools at the village



7.6.2 Health care

There is one public health centre in Choth Ka Barwara village. Other than this, there is another Ayurvedic Centre and a State veterinary Hospital as well. The president of the temple trust of Chothmata has constructed a hospital for the village but it is not in active working state as the trust has approached many doctors to appoint them as staff for the hospital but nobody has agreed to the work there till now. So the building structure is currently used to house the labourers working on the construction of the heritage hotel in the fort.

S. No.	Health Care Institute	Number
1	State Public Health Care Centre	1
2	Ayurvedic Centre	1
3	State veterinary Hospital	1

Table 7 List of Health care centres

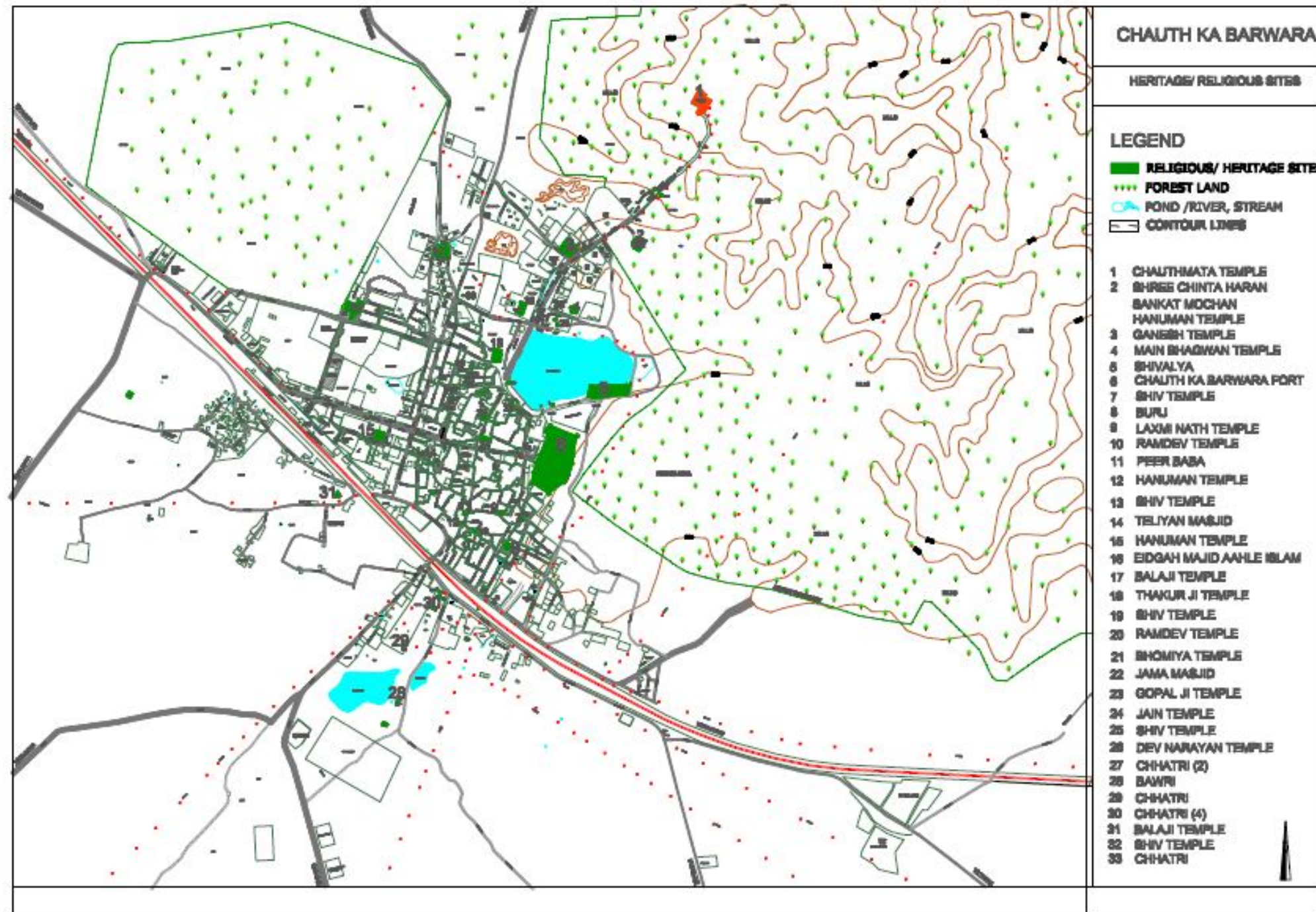


Image 30 Public Health Care centre

7.6.3 Religious/ Historical

Choth Mata temple is situated in the village with lakhs of people visiting the site from faraway places. The temple is taken care of by the Choth Mata trust which is located to the west of the Barwara Fort. Other famous religious places are Hanuman Ji temple, Shiv Ji temple, Jain temple, Ganesh Ji temple, Shri Chintaharan Sankat Mochan Temple, Lakshmi Nath Temple, Bala Ji temple, Kamdev temple, Jama Masjid, teliyan masjid, Eidgah Masjid, etc. The village also has Choth ka Barwara fort situated there.

- Chothe Mata temple
- Choth ka Barwara Fort
- Shri Chintaharan Sankat Mochan Temple
- Main Bhagwan Temple
- Ganesh Ji Temple
- Thakur Ji Temple
- Shiv Ji Temple
- Jain Temple
- Jama Masjid
- Eidgah Masjid
- Bala Ji Temple
- Gopal Ji Temple
- Bhaumya Ji Temple
- Ramdev Temple
- Hanuman Dev Temple
- Laxmi Nath Ji Temple
- Peer Baba Mazar
- Dev Maharaj Temple
- Yagyashala



MAP 8: Heritage and Religious sites



Image 31 Dev Narayan Ji Temple



Image 32 Entrance of the Shiv Temple



Image 33 Jain Temple



Image 34 Gate of Choth Mata Temple



Image 35 Jama Masjid



Image 36 Bawadi



Image 37 Barwara Fort and the Kund



Image 38 Choth ka Barwara Fort

7.6.4 Burial and cremation ground

In Choth ka Barwara, a cremation ground is located at the south of Mali Samaj Dharmashala and at the Aligarh road near the lake in the North West direction. A burial ground is situated at the east of State High School.

7.6.5 Other Community facility

There are 39 dharamshalas at present in each village.

S. No.	Name of the Facility Centre	No.
1.	Akhil Bhartiya Bairwa Samaj Dharamshala	1
2.	Choth Mata Trust Dharamshala	1
3.	Akhil Bhartiya Jagind Brahman Samaj Dharmashala	1
4.	Akhil Bhartiya Reger Samaj Dharmashala	1
5.	Akhil Bhartiya Kevat Samaj Dharmashala	1
6.	Akhil Bhartiya Shri Rajpoot Samaj Dhamashala	1
7.	Akhil Bhartiya Vaishnava Samaj Dhamashala	1
8.	Akhil Bhartiya Bajrang Dal Dhamashala	1
9.	Akhil Bhartiya Raghuvanshi Nayak Samaj Dhamashala	1
10.	Akhil Bhartiya Khatik Samaj Dhamashala	1

11.	Akhil Bhartiya Ravan Rajpoot Samaj Dhamashala	1
12.	Akhil Bhartiya Meena Samaj Dhamashala	1
13.	Akhil Bhartiya Dhobi Samaj Dhamashala	1
14.	Akhil Bhartiya Gurjar Samaj Dhamashala	1
15.	Akhil Bhartiya Nagar Bakad Samaj Dhamashala	1
16.	Akhil Bhartiya Daksh Prajapati Samaj Dhamashala	1
17.	Akhil Bhartiya Chhatriya Kumawat Samaj Dhamashala	1
18.	Akhil Bhartiya Poorviya Rajpoot Samaj Dhamashala	1
19.	Akhil Bhartiya Swarnakar Samaj Dhamashala	1
20.	Akhil Bhartiya Khangaar Chhatriya Dhamashala	1
21.	Akhil Bhartiya Mali Samaj Dhamashala	1
22.	Akhil Bhartiya Sain Samaj Dharmashala	1
23.	Samudaayik Bhawan	1
24.	Aanganwadi	1
25.	Akhara	1
26.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1
27.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	1
28.	Post Office	1
29.	Krey Vikrey Sahkari Samiti	1
30.	Sawai Madhopur Bhumi Vikas Bank	1
31.	Sahkari Samiti Limited	1
32.	Police Station	1
33.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	1
34.	Patwar Bhawan	1
35.	Rajkiya Jan Jati Mada Aashram	1
36.	Petrol Pump	1
37.	Mobile tower	4
38.	Mohan Lal Tikkivala Dharamshala	1
39.	Central Sahkari Bank Limited	4

7.6.6 Public Utilities

Water Supply

At present, there are 29 tube wells and 48 hand pumps. Drinking water fountain (pyaoo) - to be increased to 20 numbers from 9 now. The underground water is the source in Choth ka Barwara and also there 3 OHTs which receives water through tube wells and further supplies it in the village on alternate days. 1928 houses, 32 commercial establishments and 24 government buildings have water connections and the water reaches per capita is 45lpcd.

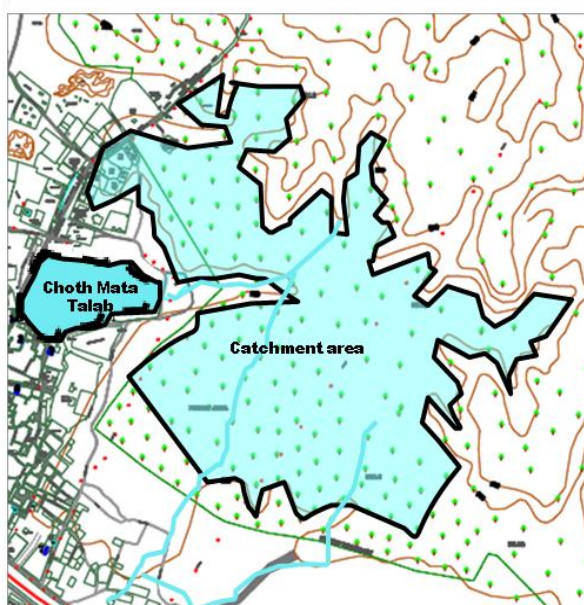
Service level benchmark for drainage as recommended by MoUD Manual

S.No.	Indicator	Benchmark Levels	Existing Service Level
1	Coverage of WS connections (Population)	100%	
2	Per capita availability of WS at consumer end	135 lpcd	45lpcd

3	Extent of metering of WS connections	100%	0%
4	Extent of Non-Revenue Water	20%	40%-30%
5	Continuity of Water Supply	24x7	
6	Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints	80%	
7	Quality of Water Supplied	100%	
8	Cost recovery of in Water Supply Service	100%	60%-70%
9	Efficiency in collection of Water Supply Charge	90%	

Table 8 Service level benchmark for water supply (Source: MoUD manual)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY



- Catchment area-10.45 Sq.m
- Average rainfall - 380 mm
- Considering 50% collection of water-
1.9 lakh Cu.mt
- Existing population -14038
- Choth Mata Talaab-
Volume of water- 1.55 lakh Cu.mt
- Existing Talaab gets dried within 2-3 months.
- That means it has very high percolation rate.
- By deepening of Talaab, will increase the holding vol.of water which percolate and increases the ground water table.

Hence deepening of pond can be proposed to utilize the rain water for drinking purpose.

Here, viability of filtration plant is a question

There are streams as well which can be used for ground water recharge by constructing Gabion Weir.



GABION WEIR



Canal Top Solar Power Plants on Narmada Canal Electricity:

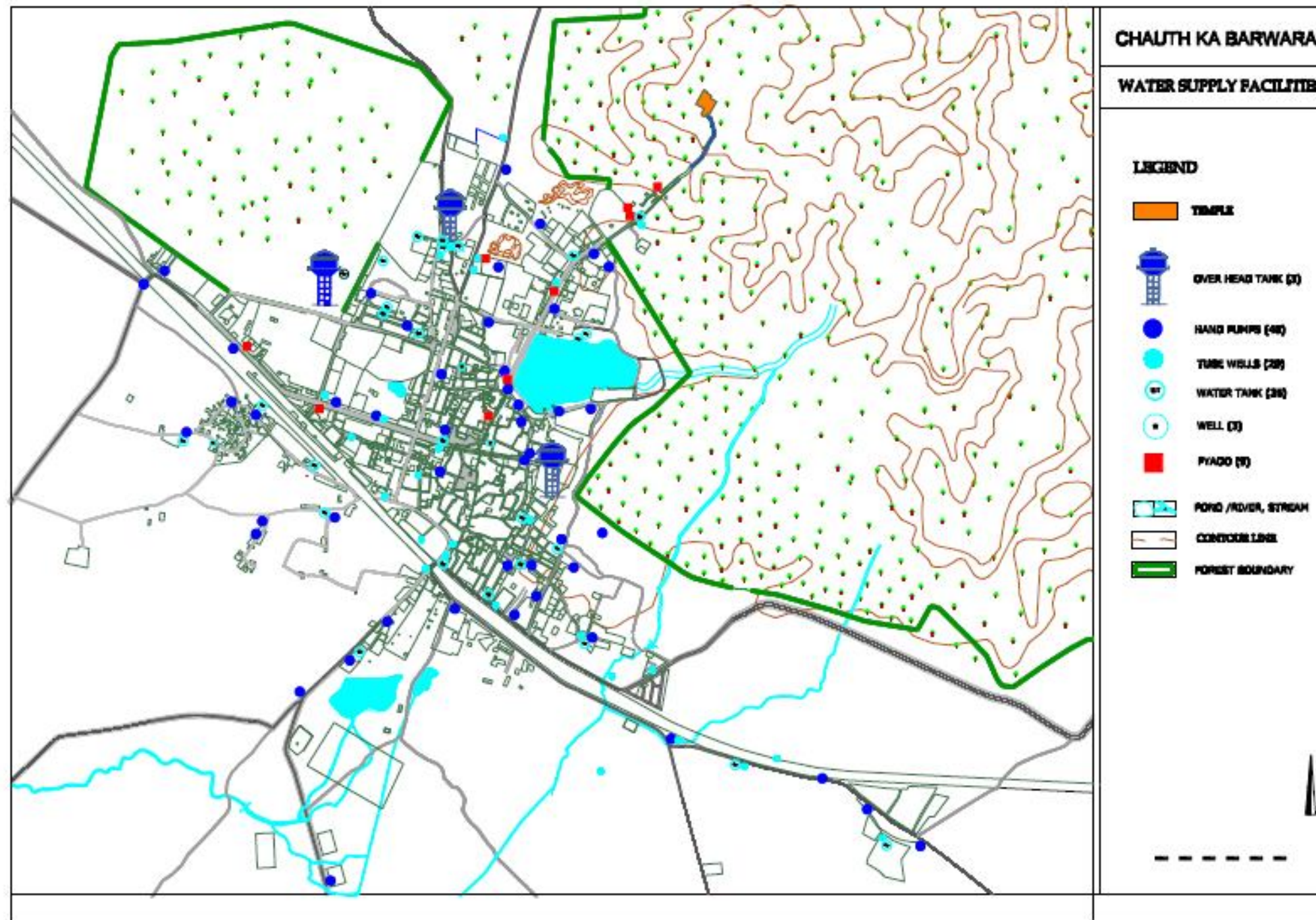


The Canal Solar Power Project is a project launched in Gujarat, India, to use the 19,000 km (12,000 mi) long network of Narmada canals across the state for setting up solar panels to generate electricity. It was the first ever such project in India. This project has been commissioned by Sun Edison India.

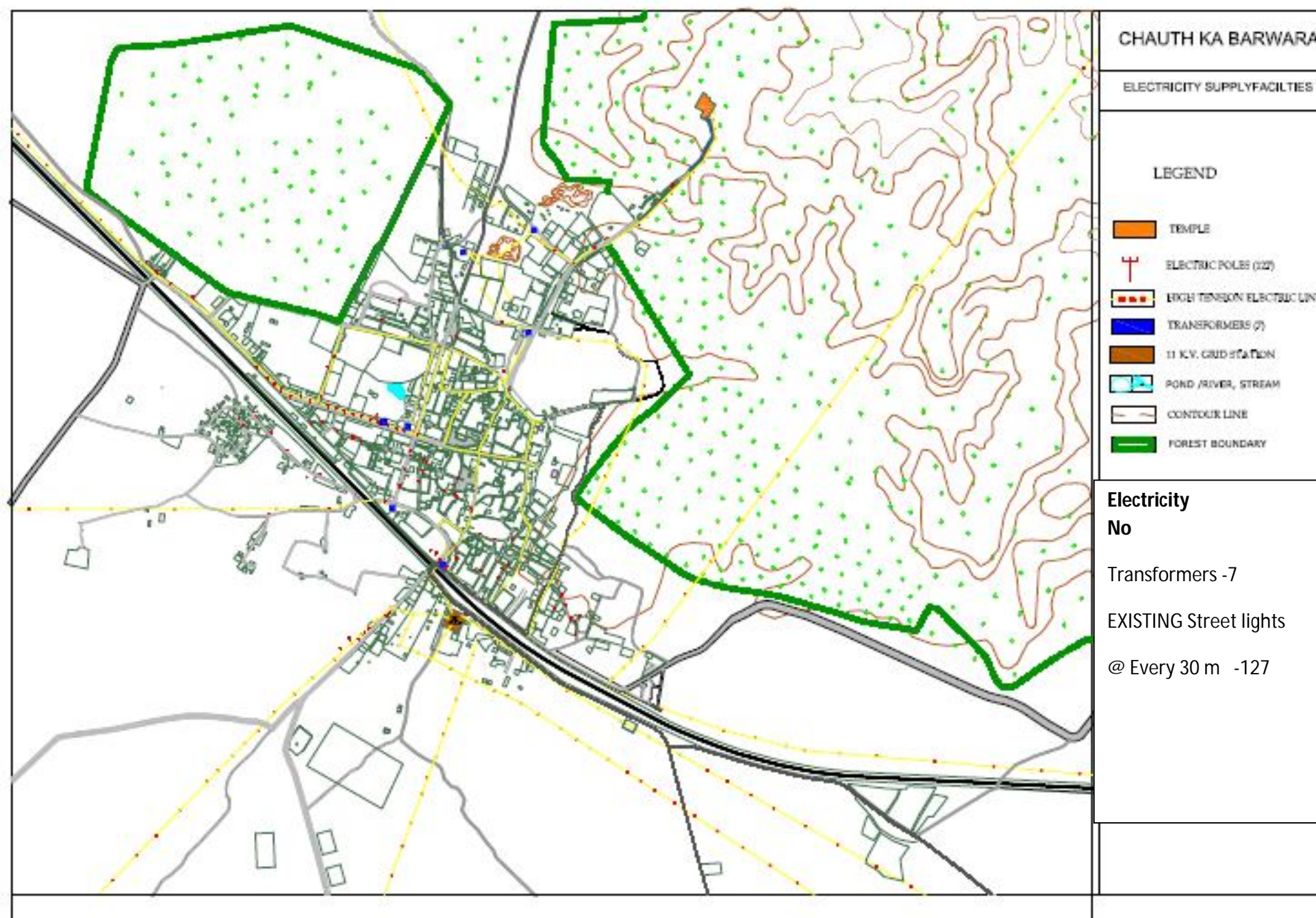
Considering 15 KM length of a canal with solar panels, we can illuminate around 200 houses with an investment of approx. 40 Crores.

Electricity

In Choth ka Barwara village for the electricity supply, a sub-grid station of 11KV by Ajmer Electricity Supply Nigam Limited is situated which supplies electricity to the residential, commercial, etc. The street lights are maintained by the Gram Panchayat. The power is not supplied in the village continuously and is a huge problem. During the time of festivals the village does not get any special arrangement for the electricity and the houses face power-cut as well.



MAP 9: Water supply facilities



MAP 10: Electricity supply facilities

Drainage:

Open drains can be easily found on the road side near houses in the village. Due to inadequate flow in the system there is choking and blockage growth due to siltation in the drains and the waste remains exposed which leads to a foul smell and breeding of mosquitoes. Rain water flows through the streets as surface run-off. At times it stays stagnant in pools and in open lands, causing health hazards. Earlier the storm water used to flood the mine present at the village and soothe the water that contaminated it, thus the village people diverted the route towards the Tributary of Galwa River. Now, at present the open drains collect the waste which flows directly to the small tributary of Galwa River and then it leads to the Banas River without any treatment.

Service level benchmark for drainage as recommended by MoUD Manual

S.No.	Indicator	Benchmark Levels	Existing Service Level
1	Coverage of Wastewater network service	100%	0%
2	Collection efficiency of Wastewater network	100%	0%
3	Adequacy of Wastewater treatment capacity	100%	0%
4	Quality of Wastewater treatment	100%	0%
5	Extent of reuse & recycling of treated Wastewater	20%	0%
6	Extent of cost recovery in Wastewater management	100%	0%
7	Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints	80%	0%
8	Efficiency in collection of sewerage charges	90%	0%
9	Coverage of toilets	100%	0%

Table 9 Service level benchmark for drainage (Source: MoUD manual)

Service level benchmark for drainage as recommended by MoUD Manual

S. No.	Indicator	Benchmark Levels	Existing Service Level
1	Coverage of storm Water Drainage network	100%	0%
2	Incidence of water logging / flooding	0%	90%

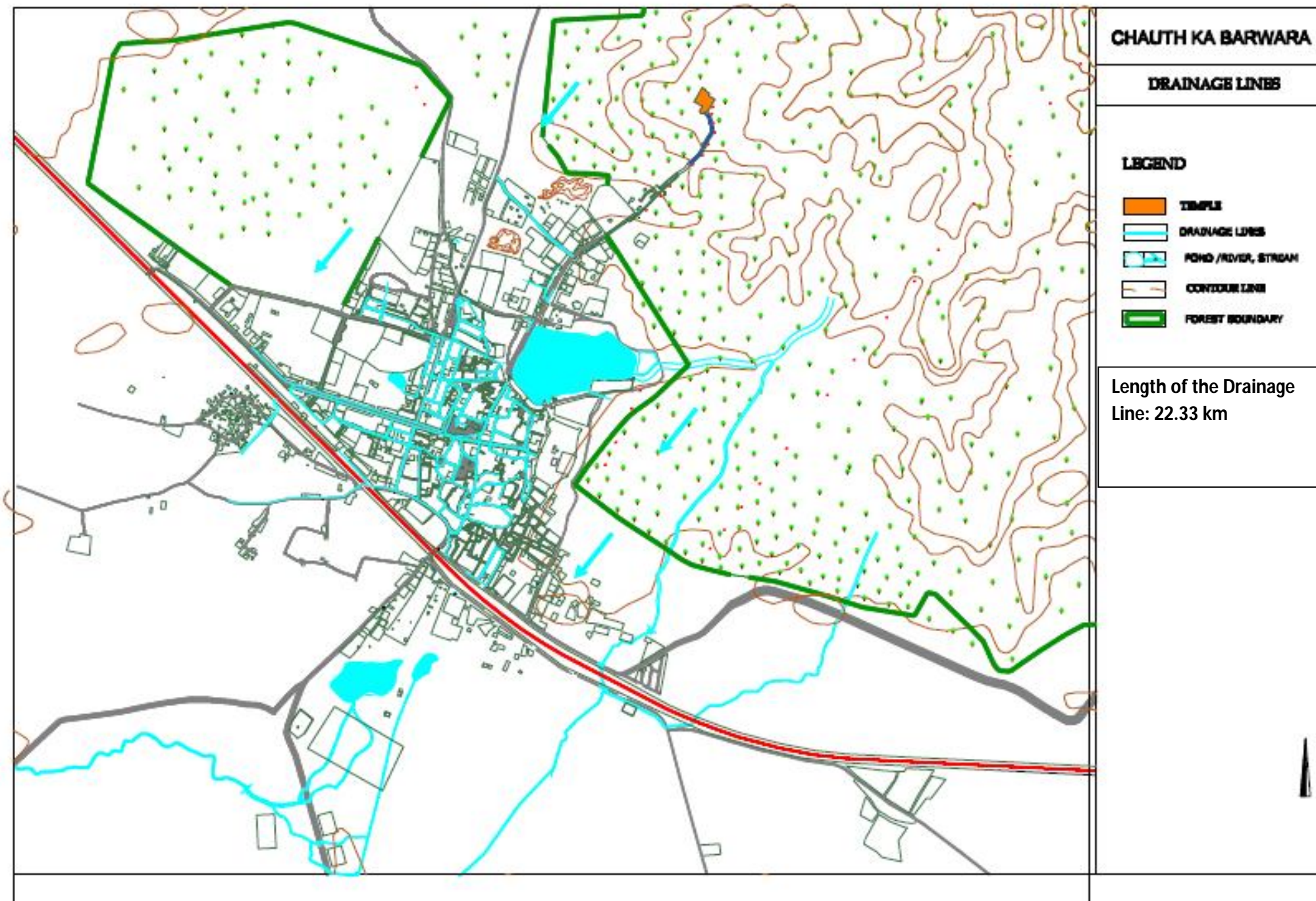
Table 10 Service level benchmark for storm water drainage (Source: MoUD manual)



Image 39 Open Drains

Sewerage & Sanitation

Toilets are present in many houses and some people tend to defecate in the open. 70% of the households have toilet facilities at their houses. There are two Sulabh Complexes in the village which are maintained by the Trust. Although the places near temple area are clean as the temple land is a part of Forest Department and its management, the rest remains a potential towards unhygienic conditions, sanitation issues, breeding of mosquitoes etc. There are no sewerage networks available nor is there a STP. Under 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', the Gram Panchayat has planned to construct 1700 septic tanks in the village out of which 1350 septic tanks have been completely constructed.



MAP 11: Drainage Lines



MAP 12: Toilet Facilities

Solid Waste Management:

The solid waste generated in the village mainly consists of domestic waste, wastes from commercial areas; vegetable fruit market, bio-medical waste, wastes from hotels/restaurants and other solid wastes are thrown in the mela ground. Apart from these, waste is also generated from drains in the form of wet silt, which is exposed alongside the road and creates unhygienic conditions, foul smell and breeding of mosquitoes. 20 community bins are provided in the entire village. Gram Panchayat has also assigned 20 workers for door-to-door waste collection on a daily basis. During the time of festivals, the Gram Panchayat assigns around 40 workers to collect the waste which is collected in tractors and dumped outside the village.

Service level benchmark for drainage as recommended by MoUD Manual

S.No.	Indicator	Benchmark Levels	Existing Service Level
1	Household level Coverage of Solid Waste Management service	100%	0%
2	Efficiency of Collection of Municipal Solid Waste	100%	0%
3	Extent of segregation of Municipal Solid Waste	100%	0%
4	Extent of Municipal Solid Waste recovered / recycled	80%	0%
5	Extent of scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste	100%	0%
6	Extent of cost recovery in Solid Waste management service	100%	0%
7	Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints	80%	0%
8	Efficiency in collection of user charges	90%	0%



Image 40 Condition of Community Bin

7.7 Circulation

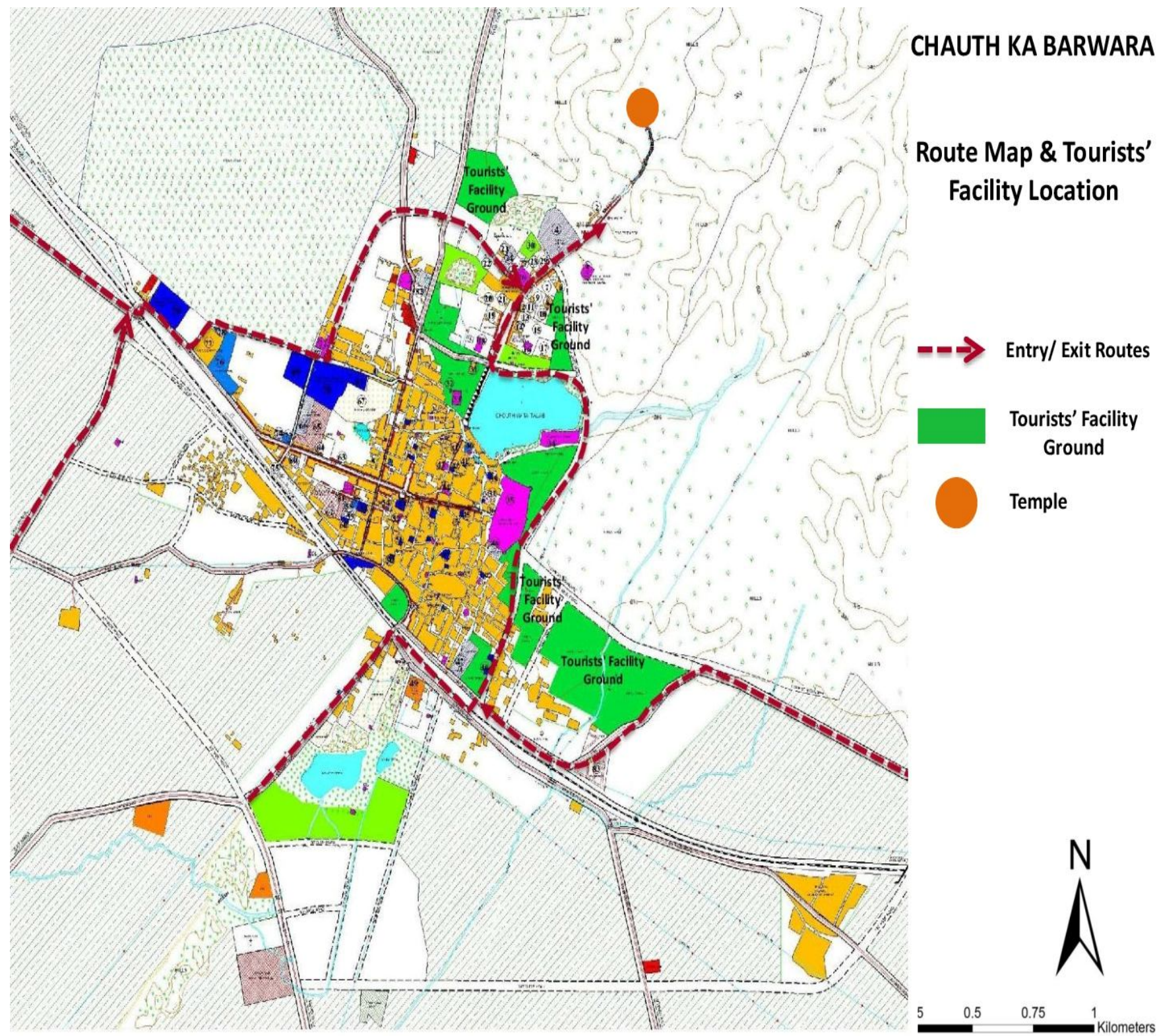
Choth ka Barwara village is situated at the north of Jaipur- Madhopur railway line which is connected to the Uniar-Sawai Madhopur road. The forest area exists in the North East direction of the village, the hilly area exists at the north and east side of the village and the famous Choth Mata temple is located at the hillock in the North direction. The village is also connected to the Rajmada, Pawadera, Churu, and Pachola with proper roads. Public transport services for Aligarh and Churu goes through the village via the road parallel to the railway line. Public transport from Pawadera to Sawai Madhopur also goes via the village. There are no facilities for parking the vehicles arriving during the *mela* and other festivals. Taxis can be seen near the main road and the railway station. The main roads leading to the Choth Ka Barwara are MDR 111, Choth ka Barwara- Aligarh road and Choth ka Barwara road. The internal roads inside the village are not in good condition. Potholes and stagnant water filled in them can be seen easily.

Road Network

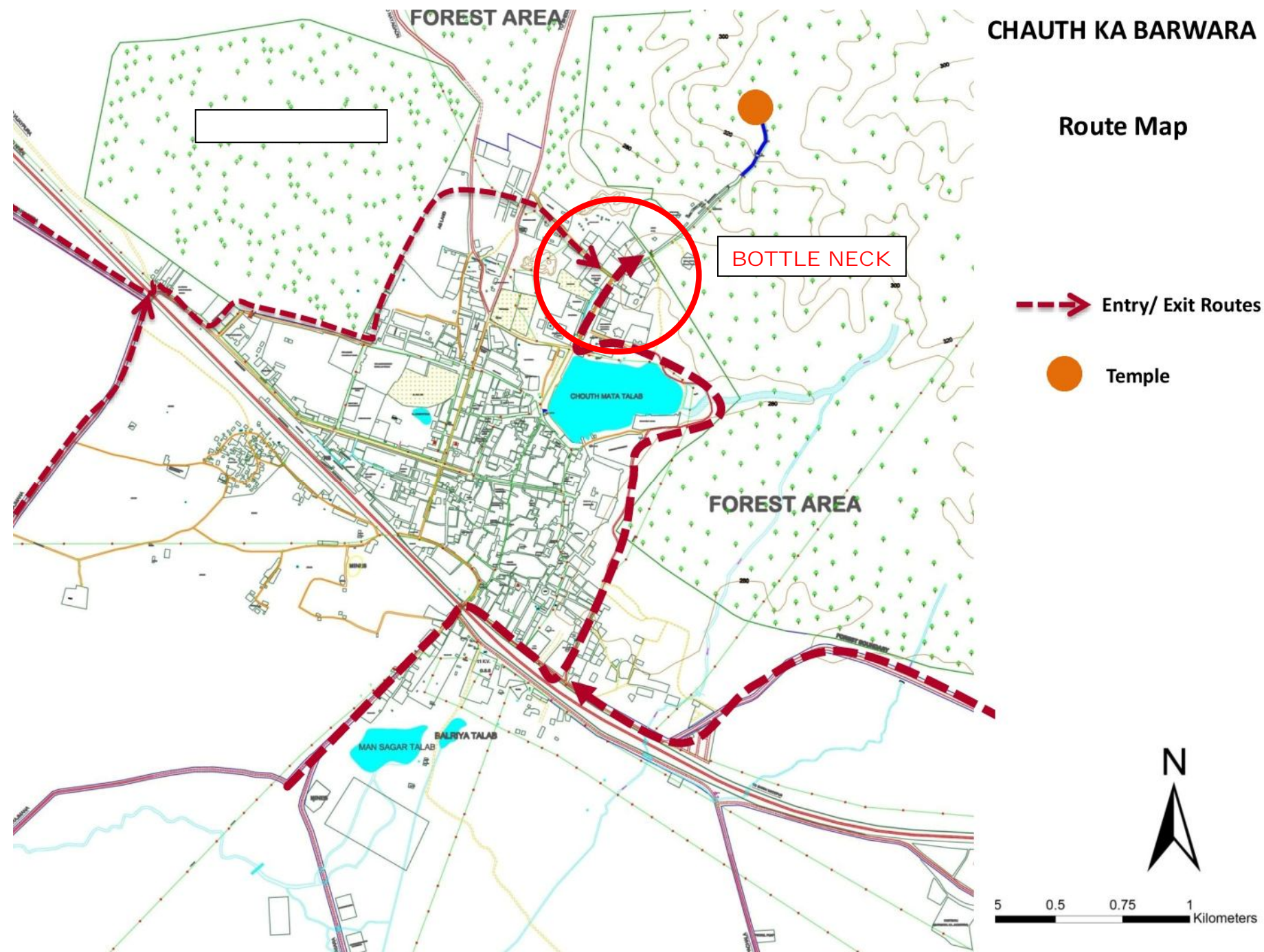
Choth Mata temple is situated near the settlement which is connected by the concrete road but at the time of festivals, the road which is used from the outside of the settlement, is kutcha in nature. The width of the internal roads of the settlement ranges between 3m -5m. Width of the road from the Chothmata Trust till Man Singh junction is 6m-9m and the width of the road from Man Singh junction to the Gandhi Chowk is 15m but due to the presence of the Krishi Mandi and the movement of the trucks and trolleys, the public transport faces a continuous pressure. Most internal roads are CC in nature, few roads are not and they also have open drains on both sides. The areas which are

getting developed on the outer part of the village have 6m wide CC as well as *kutchha* roads. The newly developed residential areas have under developed services, like there are no drains on both the sides of the roads and there is no space provided for shops and parks. Along the Aligarh road at the east of the railway line and the road going towards Churu, residential area can be seen to be developed in a scattered way. There is no bypass road for the vehicles travelling from different places to Sawai Madhopur and the vehicles have to pass through the road parallel to the railway lines. Also, the vehicles which have to travel from Siwad and Jhelra to Sawai Madhopur, Aligarh and Rajmada use the same road which is highly dangerous. The road going towards the temple has been half constructed and further construction has been halted by the Forest department. Also, the entrance gate before the stairs of the temple is narrow which creates a bottleneck during the busy days.

The road leading through Siwad village eventually ends up to 5 bridges after crossing which could lead to the village but currently are in a collapsed condition. If this road is taken by the pilgrims, it would take 125km whereas if the road is taken via Tonk road, it takes 137km to reach the village.



Map 13 Route Map and Tourists facility location



Map 14 Route Map

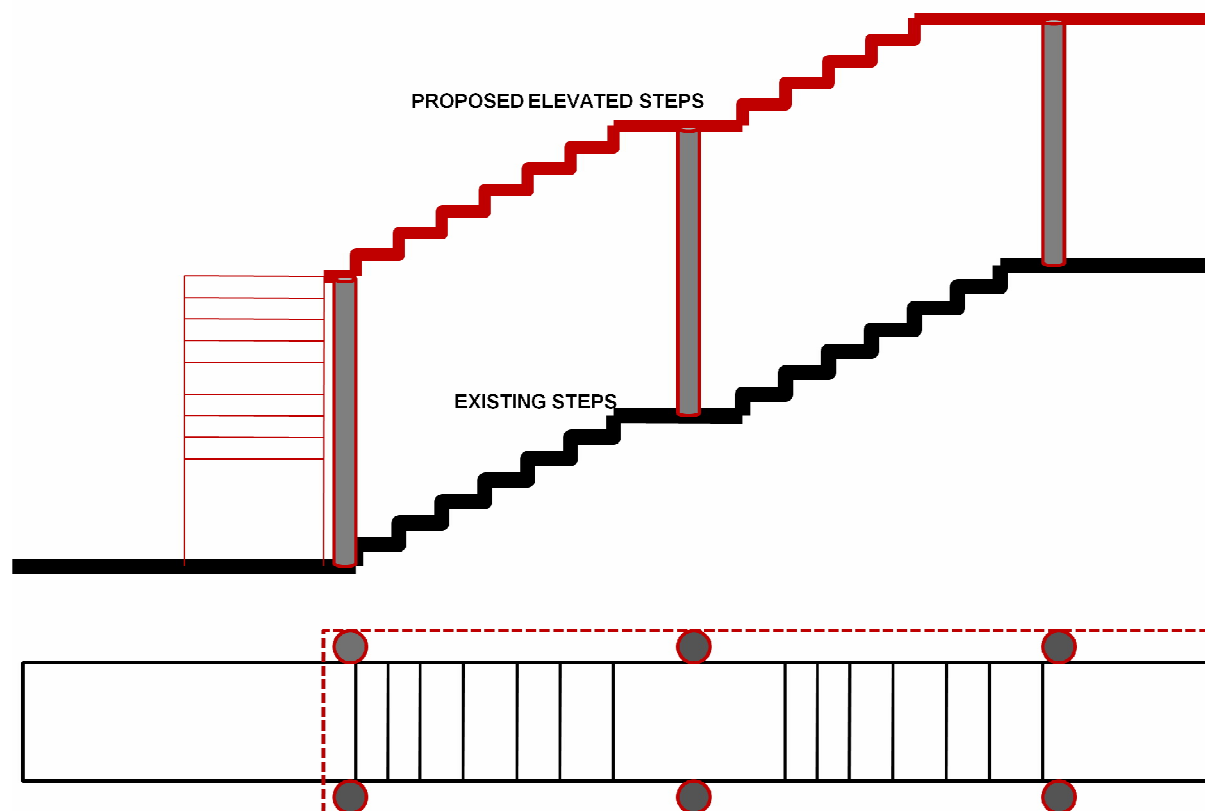


IMAGE 41 PROPOSED ELEVATED STEPS NEAR TEMPLE

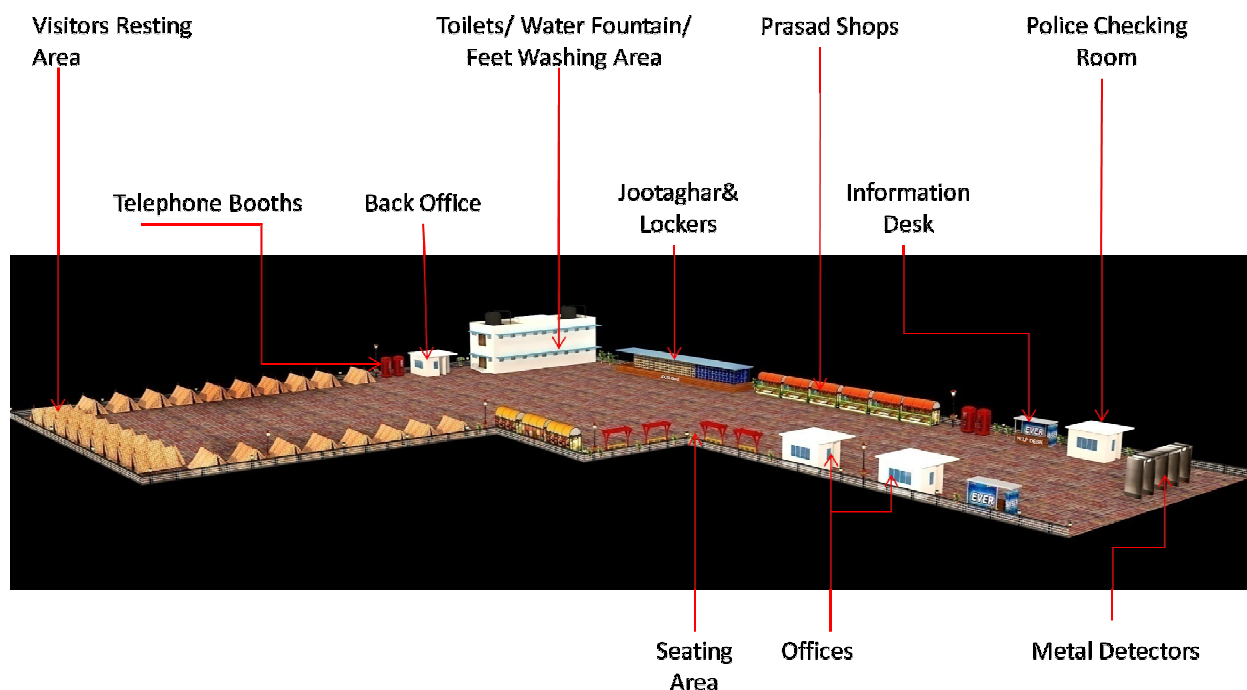
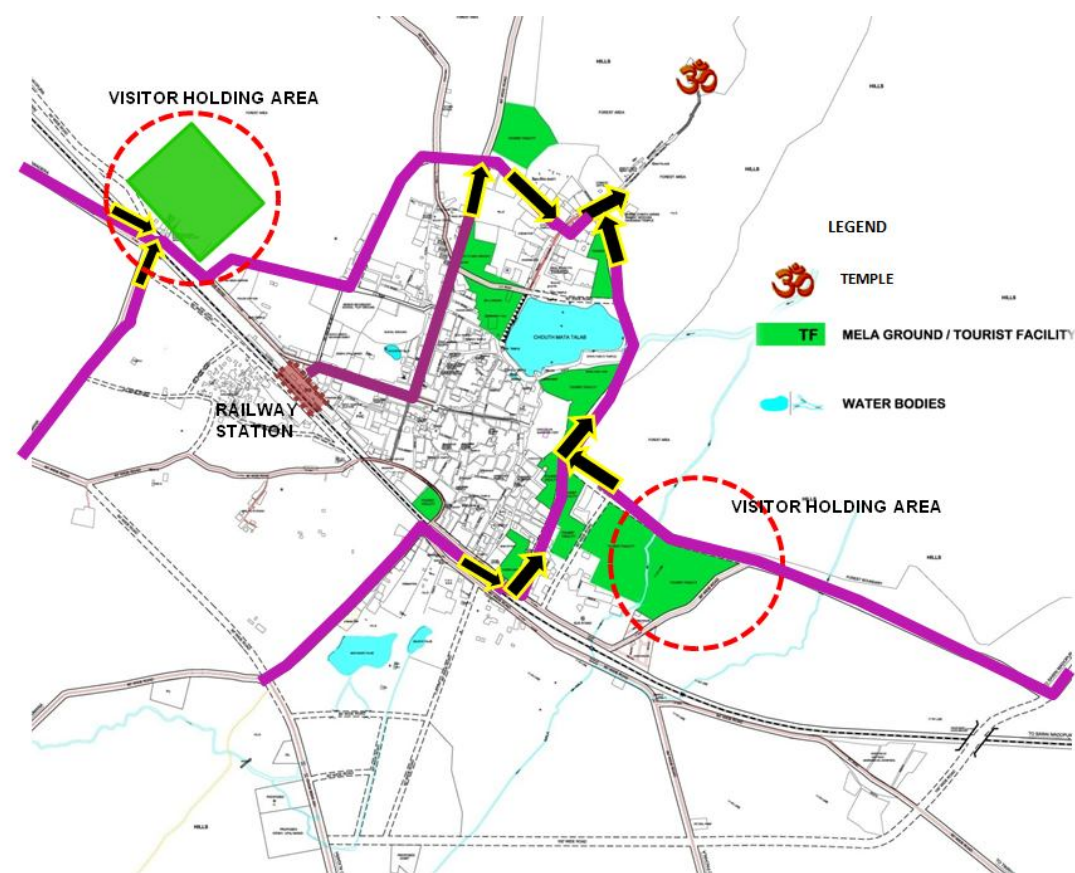


IMAGE 42 PROPOSED LAYOUT OF VISITOR HOLDING AREA & CIRCULATION

Public Transport

Man Singh junction- Gandhi Chowk road and the road taken for Bhedola face a lot of pressure of vehicular traffic. There is no bus stand available in the village, so the buses stop near the entrance road of the village and go by. There is a ropeway proposed to be constructed near the gate leading to the platform for the senior citizens and physically handicapped people in order to reach the temple to offer their prayers, but this has been delayed due to permissions from the Forest Department.

Existing Pilgrim Routes

At present, pilgrims in a huge numbers visit Choth Mata Temple during festivals and on general days as well. The routes that have been followed by the pilgrims to enter the village are the road coming from Pawadera, Bhedola, Nayagaon, Choru and Sawai Madhopur.

Pilgrim Route during general as well as general days

During the general days in Choth ka Barwara, pilgrims follow the mentioned roads:

- Pawadera road to enter the village;
- Bhedola road;
- Nayagaon road;
- Choth ka Barwara road;
- Sawai Madhopur road;

7.8 Vacant /Agriculture land

A total area of 45.35ac of vacant and agricultural land is in Choth ka Barwara village which is around 16.70% of the total village area. A large population which is around 50% is highly dependent on the agricultural sector of the village.

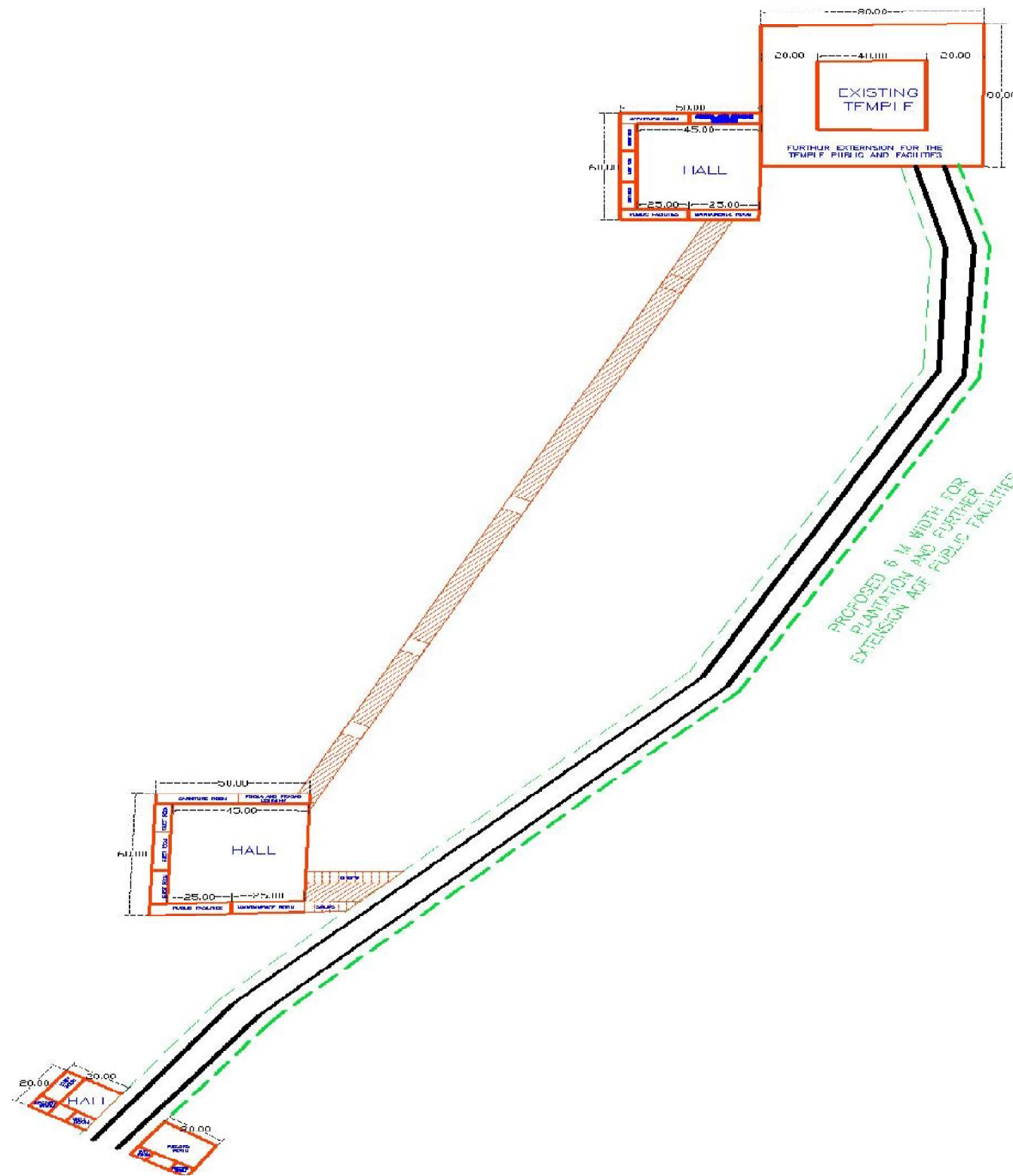


Image 43 Red colour route marks the proposed Ropeway alignment

7.9 Water Body

The village has only one water body which is Choth Mata Kund. The local people use the Kund for their daily purposes like washing clothes, taking bath, etc. The festival, i.e. *Sankranti* is celebrated near the Kund and a ground has been allotted for the *mela* purpose next to it. The *mela* ground and a part of the Kund have been encroached upon by the local people and construction has been done on the land. Because of the encroachment done on the Kund land, flow of water has been blocked causing it to flood the Shankar Bhagwan Temple premises.



Image 44 Condition of the Kund

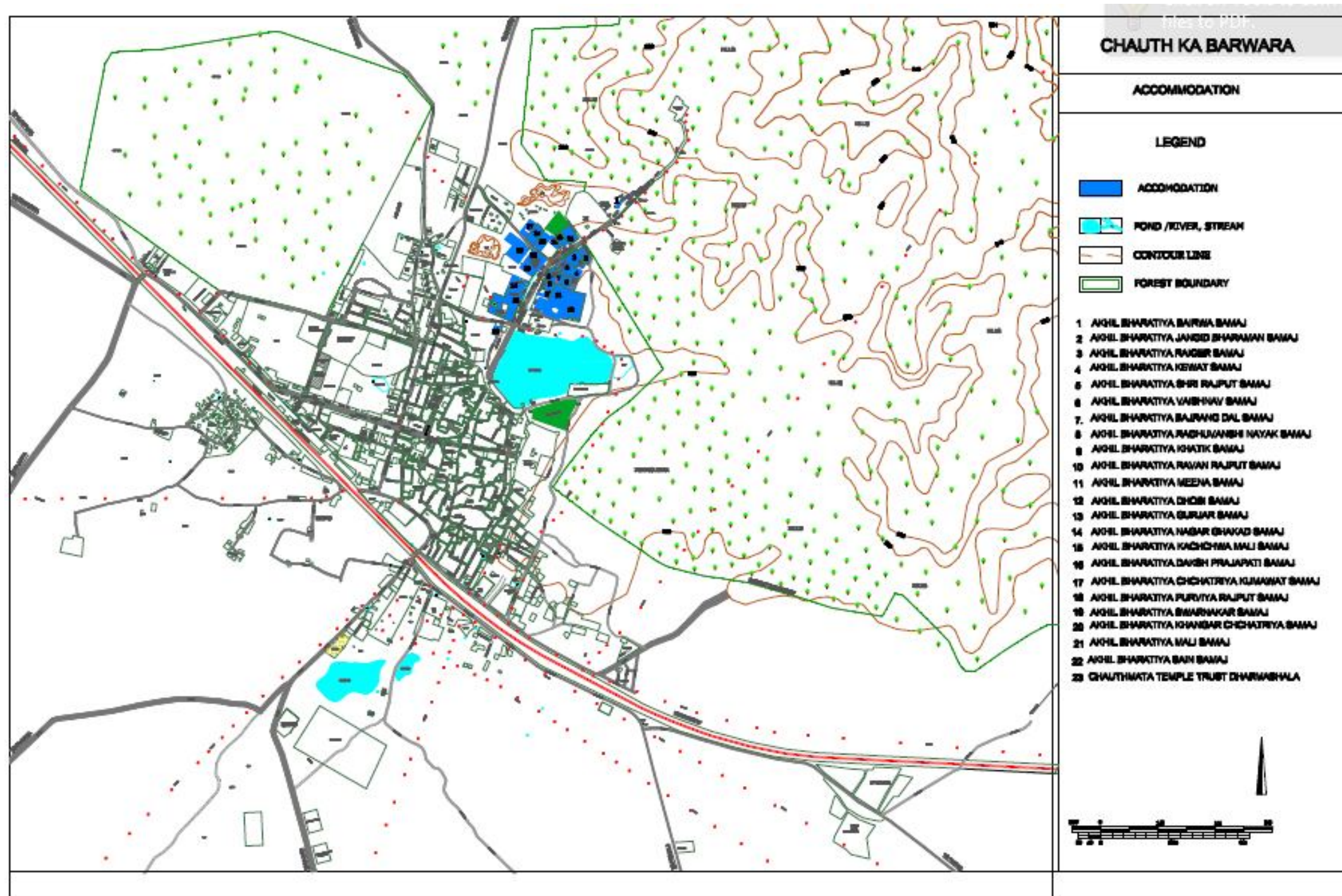
8. TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE

The temple trust has done a lot of work for the convenience of the tourists and still some construction works are ongoing. The trust wants to develop the area around the Choth Mata temple on the hillock, but now there are issues regarding the maintenance work of the development as well as permissions from the Forest Department.

8.1. Dharamshalas/ Accommodation

There are a variety of *dharamshalas*, dormitories, bedding systems and dhabas available for tourist accommodation. There are no cloak rooms and lockers provided for the tourists.

The dharmashala provided by the temple trust is fully equipped and well-maintained. There is a variety of rooms available including non AC, dormitory type, private room with cooler and private rooms with air conditioning and attached bathrooms.



Map 15 Accommodation Facilities

8.2. Signage

There is no signage system directing the visitors towards the temple and the village. The village has a big stone gateway constructed at the entry towards the temple before the steps, which further leads to the Choth Mata temple.

Within the temple premises, there are neither directional signages nor informative signages provided. Though many other signages, which are not related to the temple can be seen hanging around the area.



Image 45 Signage board of advertisements

8.3. Tourism with respect to the Senior Citizens/ Handicapped People/ People with small children

Regardless of one's physical limitations, disabilities and age, the assurance and accessibility of proper tourist destinations, products and services is one of the most important aspects of tourism and often popular as Accessible Tourism. In the context of Choth ka Barwara village, the accessible tourism does not appear to be in proper terms, as the tourist infrastructure does not enable people, i.e., people with disabilities, senior citizens and people with small children as well, with access requirements, including mobility, vision, hearing, and cognitive dimension of access and to function independently through the delivery of the designed tourism services and environment.

9. SAFETY & SECURITY

There is a Police Station located in Choth Ka Barwara village. There is no Mela Guide plan made by authorities to facilitate the pilgrims. As there is a footfall of upto ten lakhs during mela, it is required to have a special mela action plan for Police which takes care of parking, barricading, checkpost, control room etc.

10. ISSUES

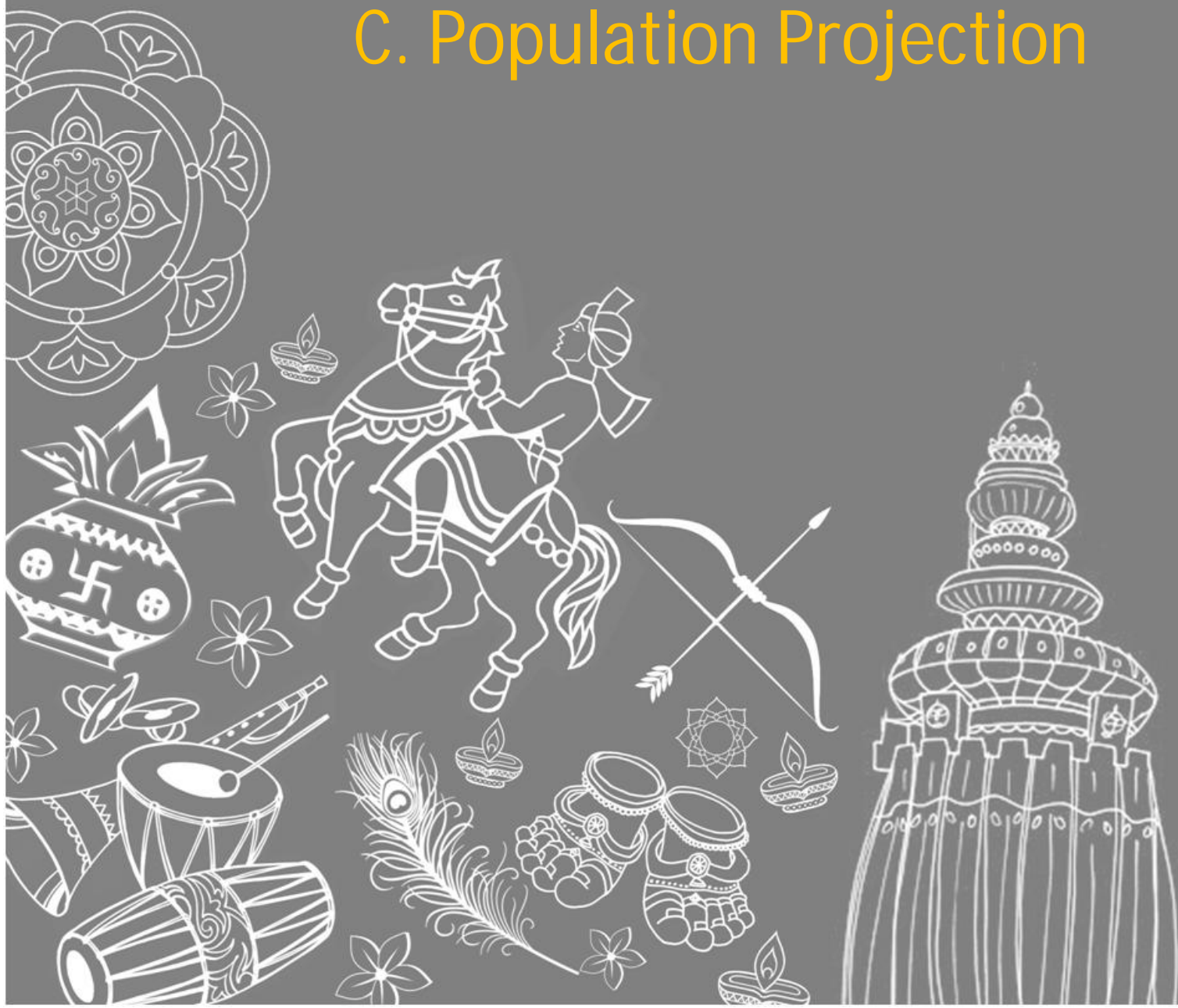
Choth Ka Barwara is a small village and the major issues are:

- Tourist inflows in Choth Ka Barwara which stresses the carrying capacity and is a management challenge for the local authorities.
- The road widths are narrow which lead to traffic congestion due to limited carrying capacity.
- No infrastructure is in place for pedestrians or cyclists despite the fact that many people walk or cycle. No footpaths, poor street lighting and signage system is available, causing inconvenience to the pedestrians.
- Parking areas are not enough to accommodate large numbers of vehicles during weekends and special occasions and also not planned.
- Water supply is only 45lpcd while the recommended benchmark is 135lpcd.
- Power cuts are a regular feature.
- No storm water drainage system exists and natural drains are blocked.
- Only 70% of the premises have toilets.
- No Sewerage system and no sewerage treatment plant exist.
- Waste is dumped outside the village.
- The Shiv Temple in the village gets flooded with the Kund water. A part of Kund has been encroached upon by the local people and so the water does not get its proper flow route and floods the temple premises.



Image 46 Newspaper article showing the flooded Shiv temple premises

C. Population Projection



1. POPULATION PROJECTION

The population of Choth ka Barwara village in the year of 1971 is 5,188 which increased to 7,191 in the year of 1981 with a growth rate of 38.61% and a population of 9,388 in the year of 1991 with the growth rate of 30.55%. In the decade 1991-2001, it increased to 11,886 with a growth rate recorded as 26.61% whereas for the decade 2001 -2011, the population increased to 15,500 with the growth rate of 30.40%.

S. No.	Year	Population	Difference	Growth Rate
1.	1971	5188		
2.	1981	7191	+2003	38.61%
3.	1991	9388	+2197	30.55%
4.	2001	11886	+2498	26.61%
5.	2011	14038	+2152	18.10%

Table 11 Growth Rate

Pilgrims in huge numbers visit Choth ka Barwara village daily and annually during festivals, which increase the flow of crowd there and hence demands better infrastructure. Choth ka Barwara being a pilgrimage/ tourist place and having potential to further develop and enhance its heritage value, the number of tourists is likely to increase in the coming years.

According to the population growth which is increasing rapidly, after the perspective 25 years, in 2041, the estimated population of Choth ka Barwara village will increase to 26515. The table below shows the population which has been projected for the consecutive decades till the year 2041 with different methods.

Year	Arithmetical Increase Method	Geometrical Increase Method (or Geometrical Progression Method)	Incremental Increase Method	Average
1971	5188	5188	5188	5188
1981	7191	7191	7191	7191
1991	9388	9388	9388	9388
2001	11886	11886	11886	11886
2011	14038	14038	14038	14038
2015	14259	16035	15138	15144
2021	16251	19029	16789	17356
2031	18463	25795	20077	21445
2041	Average			26515

Table 12 Population Projection

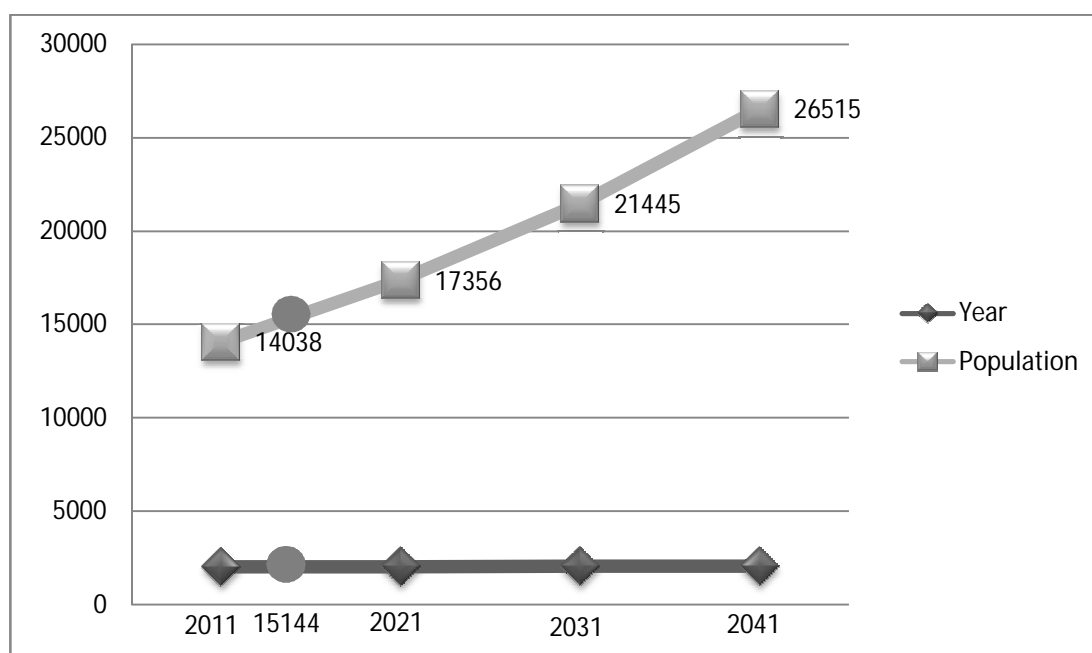


Figure 8 Projected Population Growth

The population has been projected for the next three decades using three methods, i.e. arithmetical increase method, geometrical increase method and incremental increase method. The projection has been done for the years 2015, 2021, 2031 and 2041. When compared to last census year 2011, the population in the year 2015 has not faced a major increase. In the further decade, 2021, the population again can be seen increasing at the same rate. In 2031, an estimation of 21,445 populations can be observed and by the year perspective year 2041, the population increases to a standard of 26,515.

2. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

According to the census 2011, the work force participation rate is 34% of the total population, i.e., 4740 is the working population in the Choth ka Barwara village in different sectors out of which 80%, i.e. 3,775 are main workers and 20%, i.e. 965 are marginal workers. For the year 2,041, 34% of the total population has been estimated as working population, which comes up to 9,015 out of which 80%, i.e. 7212 could be main workers and 20%, i.e. 1,803 marginal workers.

Total Working Population		Total Working Population	Percentage
		9015	100
Main Workers	Cultivator Population	1659	18
	Agricultural Labourer's Population	173	2
	Household Industries' Population	404	5
	Other Worker's Population	4976	55
Total		7212	
Marginal Workers	Cultivator Population	260	3
	Agricultural Labourer's Population	379	4
	Household Industries' Population	168	2
	Other Worker's Population	995	11
Total		1803	

Table 13 Occupational Structure

Out of main workers, 18% have been estimated as cultivators, 2% as agricultural labourers, 5% as household industrial workers and 5% as other workers, whereas among the marginal workers, 3% have been estimated as cultivators, 4% as agricultural labourers, 5% as household industrial workers and 11% as other workers.

Development and Management Plan for the Historic Chothmata Temple Complex and Settlement

1. DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

For a religious city or town or village, development and management planning is a process through which attempts are made to make the best possible way for its growth. According to its future size, pattern and direction of growth, form, etc., the development and management plan has been made, which provides a definite guideline and roadmap for the future development of the area to meet the needs of the residents as well. The plan has been made for the period of 25 years till the year 2041 which aims to provide the desirable environment for the local as well as floating population.

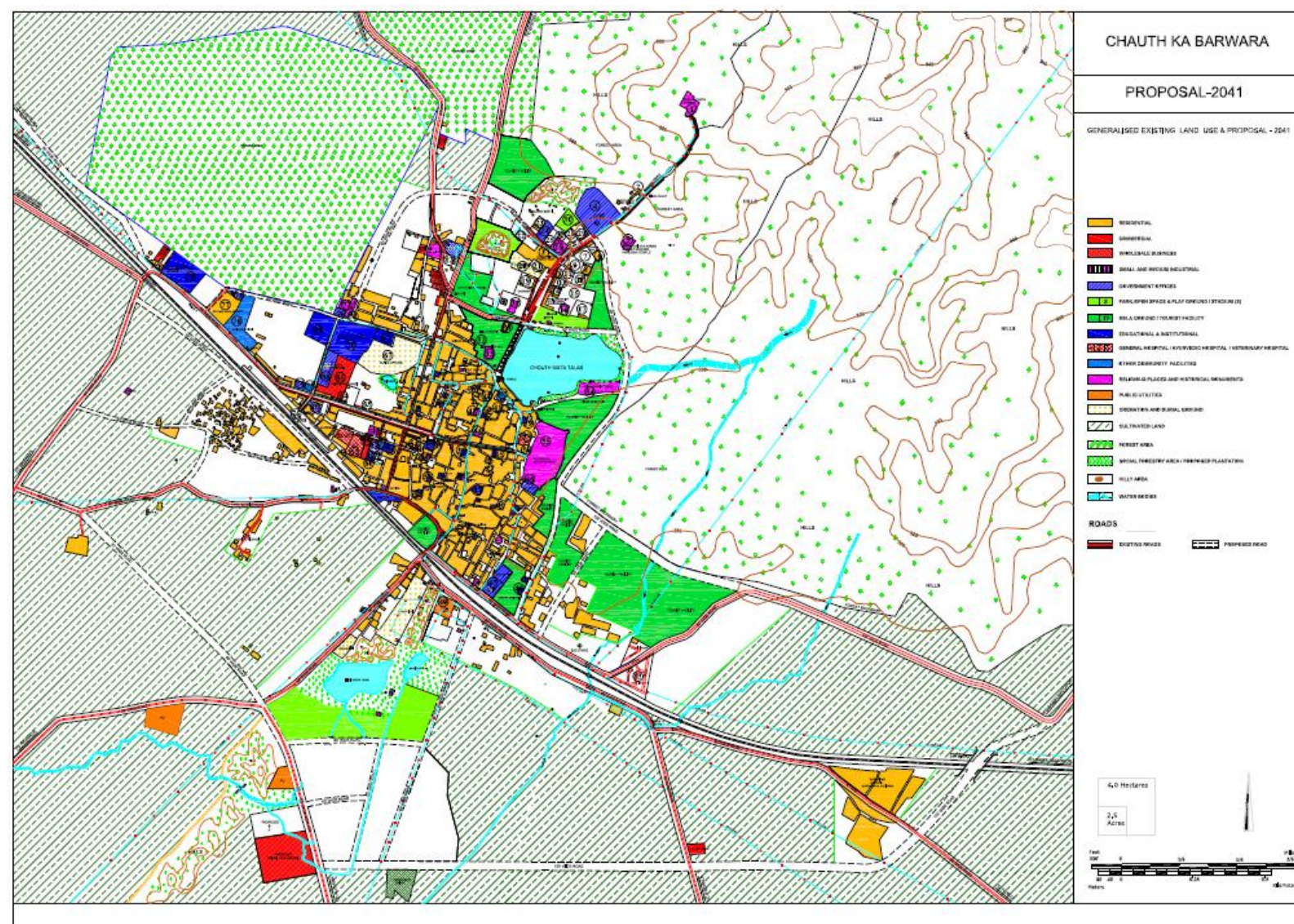
This plan has been prepared taking into consideration, the major decisions of various requirements in relation to each other to enable the village to be a self-supporting, self-contained and well-designed new community for people to live, work and enjoy the pleasant surroundings. For the perspective year 2041, the population was estimated to be 26,515. The village is being planned as an integrated area with the prime focus on heritage conservation.

The plan includes the route movement inside the village during festivals, the facility centres, infrastructure, provision of recreational and open spaces and conservation & restoration of the temple and the heritage structures.

1.1 Circulation

For any town or village, a proper mobility and accessibility to other places is necessary and important. The present circulation pattern of Choth ka Barwara village is not efficient for the proposed land use of 2041 and demands for a better infrastructure. Thus, the circulation plan of the village has been planned in a way to make the mobility easy within the settlement, to improve the accessibility to nearby areas. In order to overcome the qualitative and quantitative deficiency of circulation pattern, it is proposed to provide enough space under this use. Accordingly, roads have been widened, proposed and improved for the area.

The proposed Circulation Plan is based on a well-defined road network of appropriate hierarchy in order to cater to the traffic needs of the village on normal days as well as during festivals for the population living and working there. It includes redefining, strengthening and augmenting the existing road network and additional linkages to be created, in order to rationalize the traffic and transportation within the village and areas proposed for the perspective year. Keeping in view the future shape and size of the developable area, there is a need to create an efficient and effective system of transportation.



Map 16 Proposals -2041

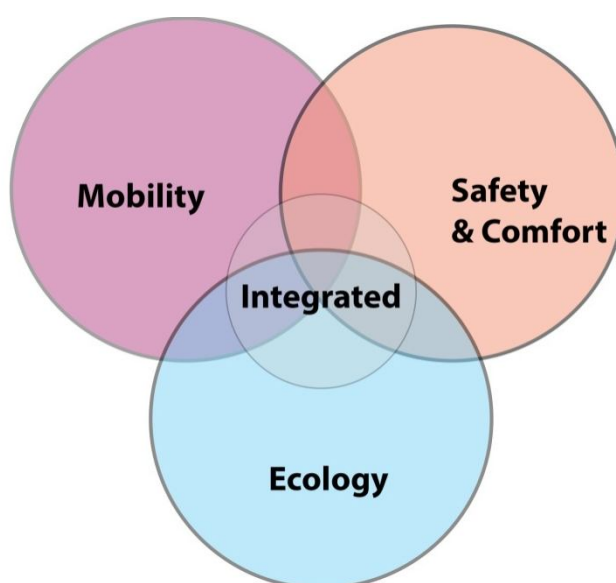


Figure 9 Integrated Goals for the transportation system

Goals for this efficient and effective system of transportation:

- **Goal 1: Mobility and Accessibility**
Maximum number of people should be able to move fast, safely and conveniently through the village.
- **Goal 2: Safety and Comfort**
Make streets safe, clean and walk able, create climate sensitive design.
- **Goal 3: Ecology**
Reduce impact on the natural environment; and reduce pressure on the built infrastructure.

The existing road network in Choth ka Barwara village has a distinct character with a linear road and few radial roads as well. Here, the village with this pattern needs to be supplemented with a better road network in order to rationalize the movement within the settlement and the traffic coming from other places to it and its equitable distribution within different parts of the village. Also, the proposed roads have a width of 30m, 24m and 18m with tree plantations on both sides of the road at a distance of 3m.

1.1.1 Road Widening and Improvement

- At the east of the 11KV Grid Station, Pachala road and the proposed 30m road has been proposed to be connected to the proposed 18m road.
- Aligarh road and Rajmada road has been proposed to be connected to the proposed 24m road.
- A road of width 18m has been proposed, from Rajmada road to the East of Kanjar Basti parallel to the railway lines to the railway barrier gate.

- From Rajmada road to the South of the Kanjar Basti, till the railway barrier gate, a 12m wide road has been proposed. Another road of width 12m has also been proposed at the West of Kanjar Basti.
- 24m wide road coming from Sawai Madhopur has been proposed to widen.

1.1.2 Proposed Roads

The existing roads of the village shall be maintained and developed as per the standards and need of the people in order to improve the mobility. Depending upon the availability of land and area along the roads, widening of roads have been proposed. The internal and other important roads of the village have been proposed to be widened considering the present Right of way (ROW) and possible interventions that can be made.

- Aligarh road has been proposed to be widened to 30m. Roads coming through other different villages have also been proposed to be widened to 24m.
- Choth Mata Temple is situated on the hillock and the people approach the temple via the stairs located beyond the Hanuman Temple. At present, people use the internal road and the road to the East of Kund and the fort to approach for the temple which is not in a good condition. So, it is proposed to make this road 18m wide cement concrete road for the pilgrims to make it easy for them. It will also help ease the transportation within the village.
- From the West of the Mada ashram to the Public Health Centre at North of the Police station, a road of 18m, an 18m road connecting the Naya Gaon and Bhadoli road and a road of 12m width running from the Brick factory to the Temple road has been proposed.
- Tourist facility ground has been proposed at the North East of Dusshera Ground and at the west of Sawai Madhopur road. This will have parking space for the time of festivals, resting area, public amenities, etc. In this area 18m wide road connecting to the main road has been proposed which will be used by the vehicles to move to and fro from the parking space provided.
- At the south of the Man Sagar Lake, a vegetable market has been proposed. Hence a 30m road has been proposed to connect the Sawai Madhopur road to the Aligarh road.
- The road coming from Sawai Madhopur has been proposed to be widened to 18m.
- Another road which is a part of the entry route along the Shashtri Balika Sanskrit College has been proposed to be widened to 12m.
- Further this road meets the road at the north of Choth Mata Trust Dharamshala has been proposed to be widened to 12m.
- The road coming from the direction of Uniara village has been proposed to be widened to 18m.
- The road along the Dusshera Ground which further goes till fort and Choth Mata Kund has been proposed to be 18m.
- As the water of the kund floods the road along it, this road has been proposed to be made elevated so that the pilgrims do not face any problems in the future.
- Taxi stand and bus stand has been proposed to be located next to the main road at the West of Sawai Madhopur road and Lakshmi Nagar. At present, the width of the main roads is less and is permanently encroached. So, it has been proposed to relocate the structures which have encroached upon the road to make the circulation movement easy.

PROPOSALS AT RAILWAY STATION-As per the information Railway authority in the village.

- 1) Proposal of Pay & Use toilets
- 2) Work of a Foot Over Bridge between Platform 1 and 2 is going on.



Image 47 Existing Parking Area At Railway Station



Image 48 Proposal Parking Shed At Railway Station



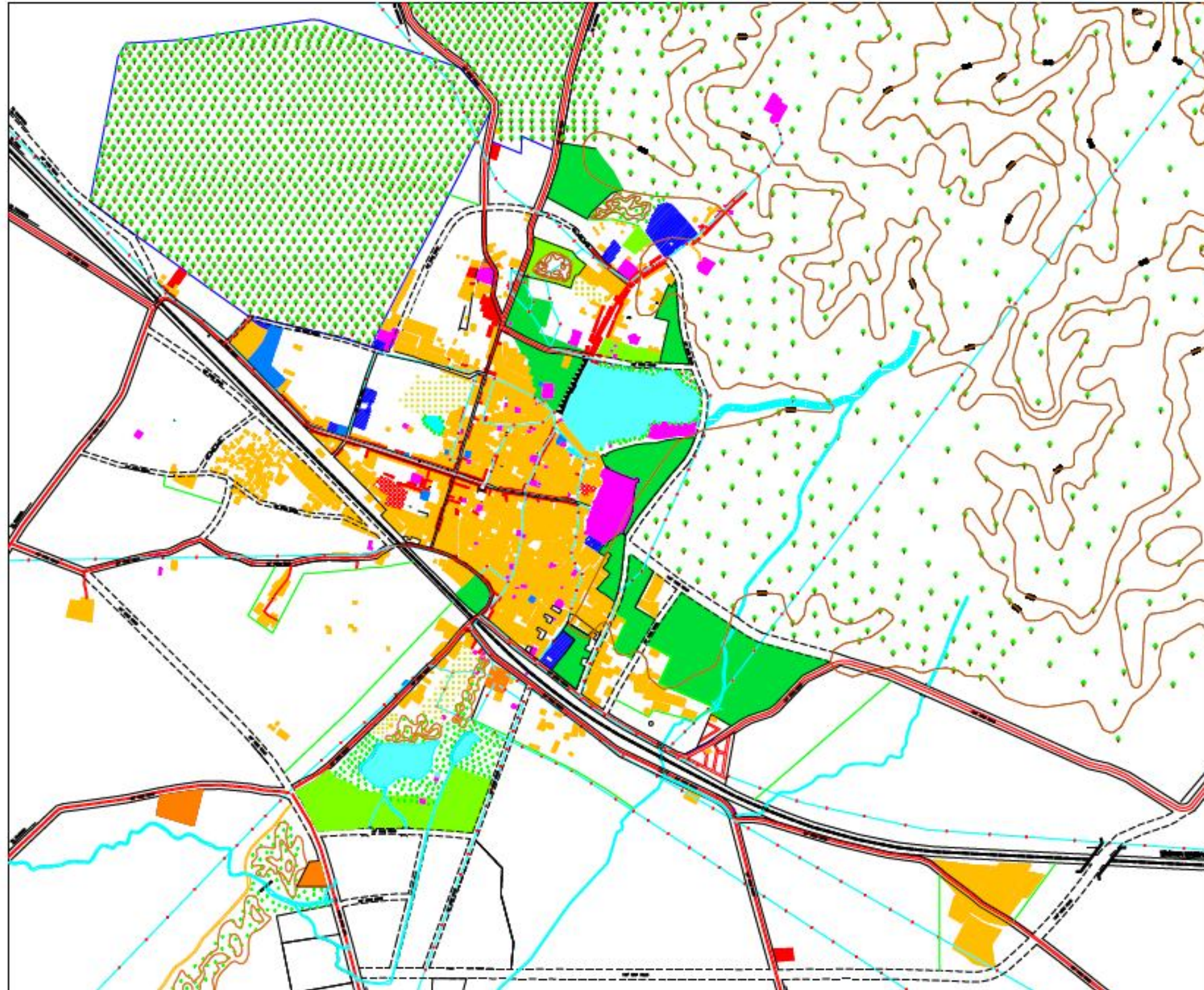
Image 49 Existing Shed To The Platform At Railway Station



Image 50 under construction Shed to the Platform



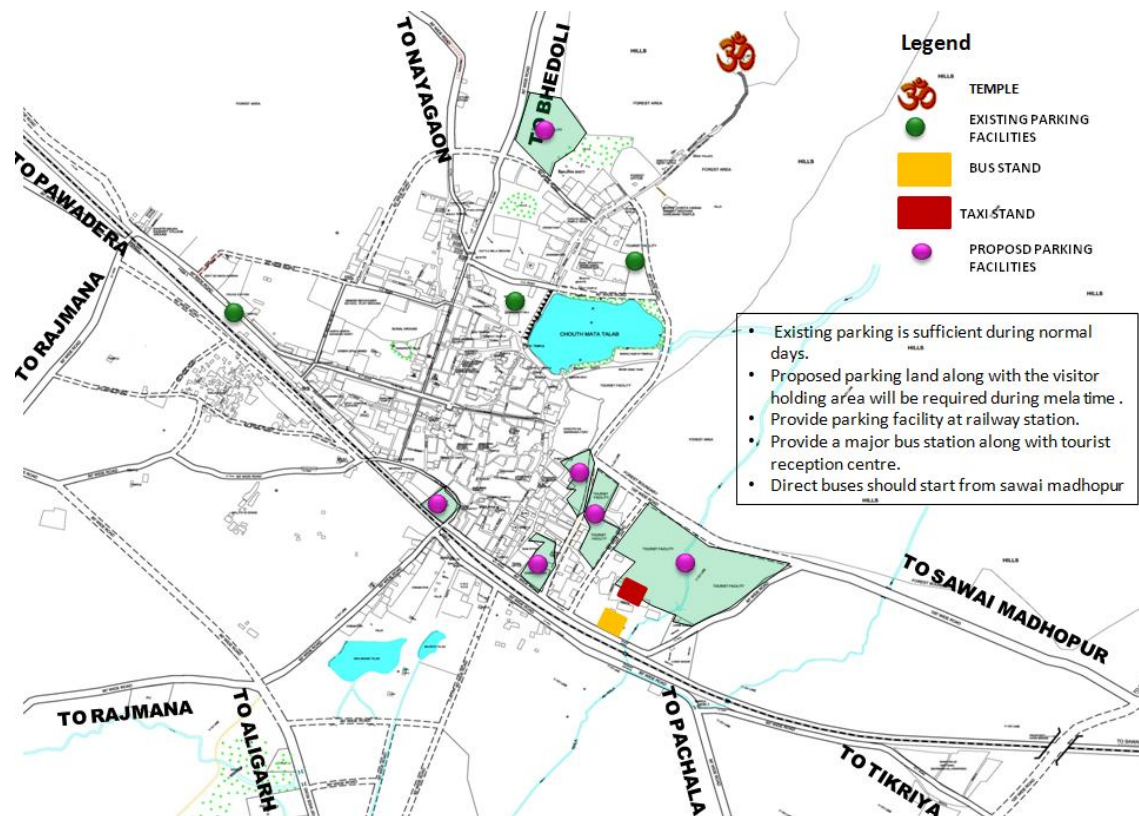
Image 51 Proposal Foot Over Bridge At Railway Station



Map 17 Proposed roads

1.1.3 Parking Facility

Taxi stand and bus stand has been proposed to be located next to the main road at the West of Sawai Madhopur road and Lakshmi Nagar. The tourist facility locations would also be used as parking spaces during the festival time.



Map 18 Proposed Parking Facilities

1.1.4 Festival Route Movement

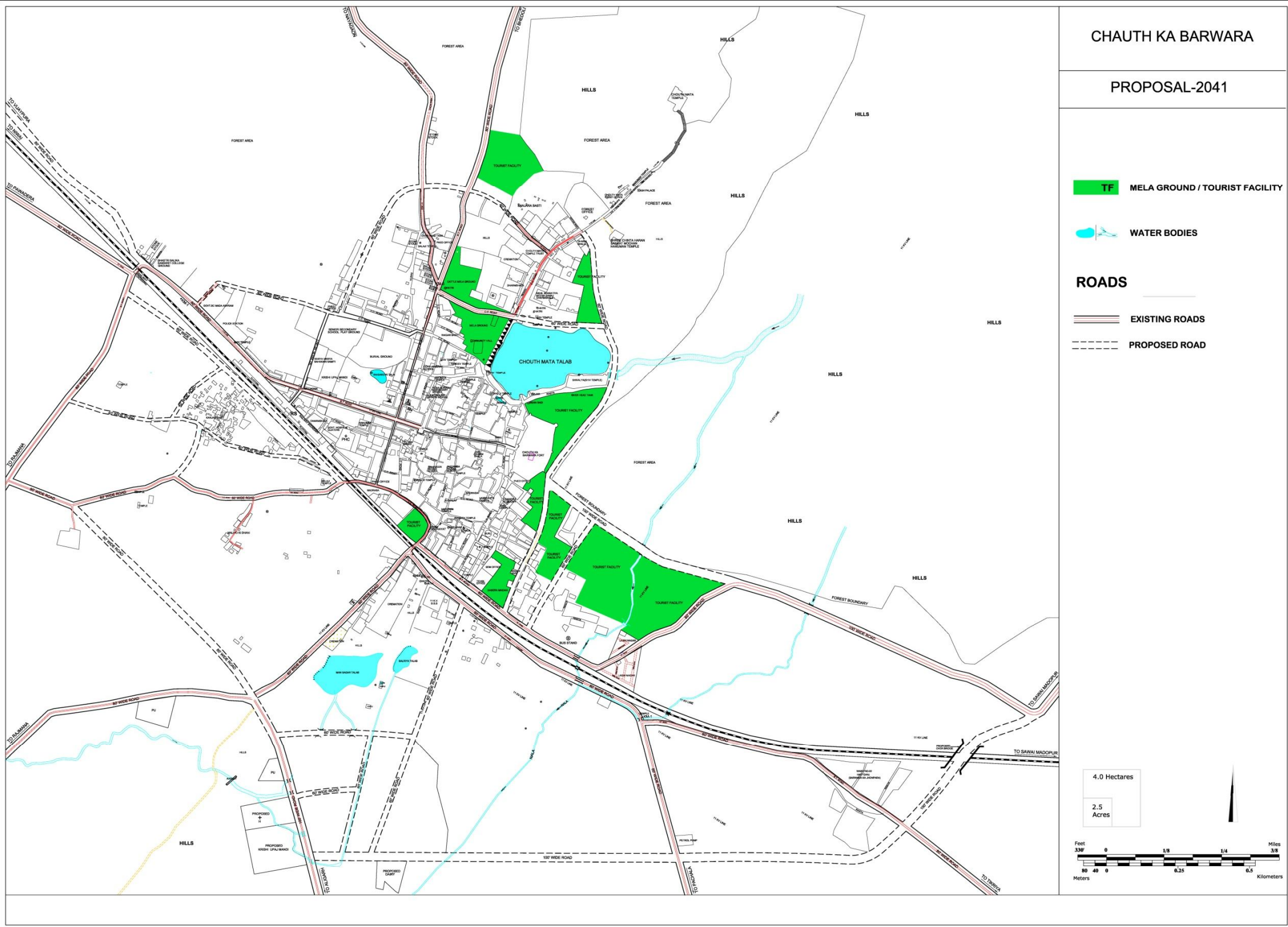
During festivals, the inflow of tourists/ pilgrims in the Choth ka Barwara village increases to lakhs. To handle such a huge number of visitors, the present unplanned movement pattern in the village is not efficient, so a better and planned route movement pattern has been proposed for the visitors to follow inside the village during the festivals.

Entry Route (Magenta color routes): The entrance for the tourists/ pilgrims has been planned to be executed from two sides which would be adopted by the pilgrims. The routes are as follows: Pilgrims from the direction of Sawai Madhopur, Rajmada and Uniara have been planned to adopt the respective roads which joins the proposed 18m road at the east of Dusshera ground going through the east of the Fort and Choth Mata Kund which leads to the temple road. The second route is the proposed 60m road coming from Pawadera and Rajmada which goes along the Shashtri Balika Sanskrit College ground in the west of the village and joins to the road next to the PHED office and eventually goes along the Choth Mata Trust Dharamshala at the north and leads to the temple. Pilgrims from Nayagaon and Bhedola can adopt the respective roads leading to the village which would join the road at the north of Choth Mata Trust Dharamshala leading to the temple.

Exit Route (Red color routes): As the village is bound by the Forest land and hillocks at one side, it is not possible to propose different entry and exit routes for the pilgrims. Hence, exit would also be done from the same route as entry.

1.2 Tourist's Facilities & Fair Ground

Considering the religious and historical value of the Choth ka Barwara village, tourist facilities and fair grounds have been proposed to be used during festivals. Different land pockets have been spread around the village along with the proposed routes/roads, to be used by the tourists/ pilgrims to enter the village. These land pockets would be used for parking facilities, shelter, cloak room, refreshment stalls, toilets and other facilities if required. Two land parcels of area 12.42ac and 13.30ac at the route coming from Sawai Madhopur, at the road east to the Dusshera ground, two land parcels have been proposed of area 4.96ac and 2.38ac. A land of area 3.16ac at the north of Choth Mata Kund has been proposed. For the pilgrims coming from the direction of Nayagaon and Bhedola, a land of area of 7.92ac has been proposed.



Map 19 Proposed Tourist's Facilities

1.3 Signages

Permanent and temporary signages should be put up, that exude the essence of Rajasthan with attractive and traditional colors and design. The signage should show movement paths for pedestrians and vehicles, entry/ exit, way to the bus stand and parking, drinking water facility, way to toilet etc. There must also be some instructional signages requesting visitors to maintain discipline and not litter etc.

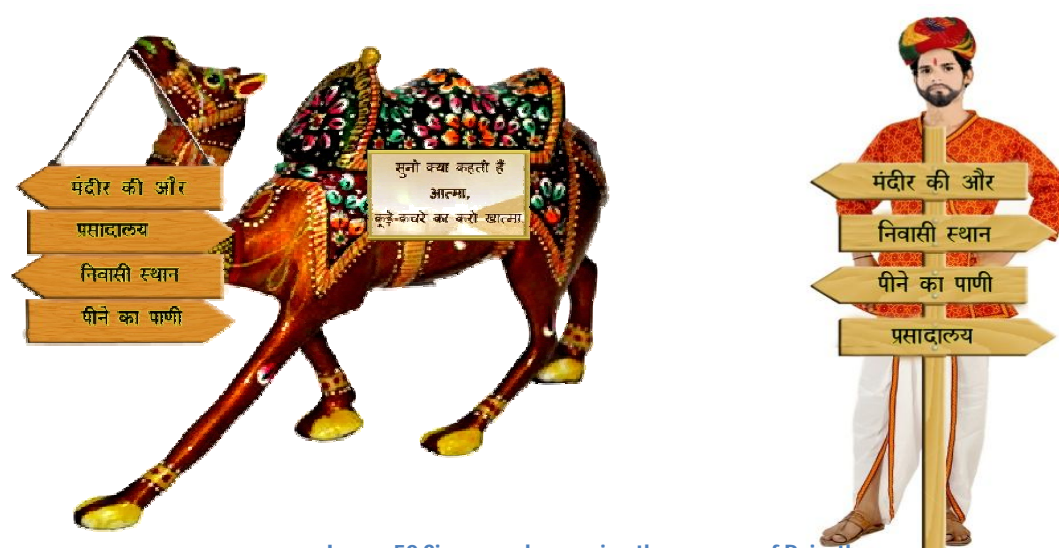


Image 52 Signages showcasing the essence of Rajasthan

The signage system has been proposed for the town and the temple. Instead of hanging banners innovative signages are proposed to enhance the aesthetics along with lighting fixtures.

1.4 Recreational Areas: Park, Open Spaces, Play Ground

Choth ka Barwara village badly lacks in the provision of green /recreational spaces which has affected adversely the quality of life prevailing there. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide recreational area as per prescribed norms and standards. In order to meet the deficiency of such activities, recreational land areas have been proposed.

In the village, Choth ka Barwara, at the North of Thakur Ji Temple, a festival ground is available which gets active and is used during the time of *mela* and also for other religious purposes. *Pashu mela* ground is situated at the north of the former ground. It is used only during the Pashu mela or Choth Mata Mela. On temple road, Choth Mata Kund is located which is proposed for beautification and conservation. Regaro ki Talai is also proposed for landscaping which would be done under NREGA by the Panchayat. Government land available around the Man Sagar Lake near the Aligarh road has also been proposed to be developed to a park which is at the lower level. On the hilly area and the areas on the south have been proposed to have landscaping around them which would be done under the NAREGA scheme.



Image 53 Stone paving around the lake is proposed

1.4.1 Public Utilities

The public utilities include the water supply, electricity, drainage, sewerage and sanitation and solid waste management which are the basic infrastructure of the village. Considering the increasing population of the village, the present infrastructure would not be sufficient to cater to the needs of future. So for the projected population, the basic infrastructure of the village has been proposed to be upgraded.

a) Water Supply

The settlement within the village is served by inadequate water supply and a large section of the population is not covered by the piped network. There are 2554 households in the village, out of which only 1928 households are being served water. Presently the water supply is only 0.63MLD but the present water supply in the village for the population of 14038 is 45lpcd during general days. Other than this during the festivals time, water tankers are provided as per the number of tourists.

Service level benchmark as indicated by the CPHEEO, recommended by MoUD Manual

S.No.	Classification of town/cities	Recommended maximum water supply levels (lpcd)
1	Towns provided with piped water supply but without sewerage system.	70
2	Cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system exists /is contemplated.	135
3	Metropolitan and Mega cities provided with piped water supply where sewerage system is exists/is contemplated	150

Table 14 Benchmark for Water Supply

According to the CPHEEO standards, the towns with piped water supply but without sewerage system should have a recommended adequacy standard water supply of 70lpcd. The condition is same for the Choth ka Barwara village, thus making it reach the demand of 70lpcd. For the projected population for the year 2041, i.e. 18,398; the present water supply at the rate of 40lpcd on normal days would not be adequate to cater to the needs of the future population. Considering the standard level, for the projected population, the water supply should be 2MLD on normal days to run their need.

Demand Assessment

The inadequate service levels for the residents, tourists and pilgrims; inadequate coverage in the whole village and the inability to ensure supply on continual basis are indicated by the demand assessment of water supply. When the future growth is considered, the present situation is not sufficient and lacks supply for the existing population as well. The water demand and the net surplus or deficit is estimated for the base year 2011 and 2041, for the projected population taking the standard water supply level of 70lpcd.

The tables below show the water demand mentioned:

Year	Population	Available Water Supply (MLD) @45lpcd for the Population	Water Demand (MLD) @70lpcd by Population	Surplus/ Deficit for Population (MLD)
2011	14038	0.63	0.98	-0.35
2041	26515	0.63	1.85	-1.22

Table 15 Projected Water Demand

Note: '-' indicates the deficit and '+' indicates the surplus

Here, in the present condition, the village lacks in the water supply of 0.35MLD. Considering the present water demand as 0.98MLD and for the perspective year of 2041, the supply lack is 1.22MLD if the future water demand is considered as 1.85MLD and the present availability is considered as 0.63MLD. A major gap can be seen in the supply and demand which has to be fulfilled as required. Considering the deficits and the future demand of water supply, the strategies and interventions have been suggested further.

Proposals and strategies are based on the principle of optimum utilization and focus on the recharge of the surface source and the ground water as well. They have been framed in a way to improve the water supply system in the village to enhance the quality of life of the people and make it accessible and affordable to all the citizens for the future period of 25 years. In order to develop a proper and better water supply system that can fulfil the water requirement for the next 25 years, different strategies and interventions have been proposed, to be planned and executed further in two parts if required:

- Renovation and rehabilitation of existing schemes (if any); and
- Construction of new schemes and projects

Strategies to address the current issues and future requirements are elaborated below.

Existing Issues	Strategies
• Water supply level is poor.	• Measures to be taken to assure the adequate and equitable water supply daily.
• Water supply is irregular and is supplied only twice a day thrice during festivals.	• Preparation of layout plan for the complete water supply network of the village
• Water supply system is insufficient and inadequate.	• Inventory of the existing system and identification of the problematic areas.
• Deficient pipeline distribution network of water supply.	• Prioritization of projects based on the existing scenario and requirements.
• There is no existing water treatment plant.	• Detailed design of the network and preparation of DETAILED PROJECT REPORT;
• There is no proper facility for public drinking water;	• Renovation and rehabilitation of existing piped network and other city services like fire hydrant, <i>Pyaoos</i> etc.
	• Provision of new water works, storage and distribution system, city services, etc.
	• New construction of the services would be needed to enhance the water supply status of the city;
	• Permanent facility for the festival time would be needed.
	• Encouragement of Water Conservation and Recharge measures.
	• Mandating Rainwater Harvesting Scheme (RHS) for every new development, in order to improve the ground water table.
	• An operation and management plan should be adopted.
	• Condition of the assets and their performance should be regularly assessed.
	• Adequate supply of water should be given as per the demand on normal days and during festivals as well.

Table 16 Strategies for improving Water Supply

The recommended approach is to increase the supply levels in terms of coverage, to achieve an average gross supply of 70lpcd and to cater to 100 percent of the population and for the floating population as well.

Drainage

At present, there is an insufficient water drainage system within the village, also the storm water becomes stagnant in open areas which cause health hazards and the natural drainage channels get blocked due to organic and unorganized growth in them. A proper separate drainage network is required to be planned for the village to manage the flow of storm water and to prevent the water logging and the related issues. This shall also help to prevent the sewage water from being affected from storm water and treated effectively.

Proposals and strategies have been framed for the improvement of the drainage system of the village to enhance the quality of life of the people over the next 25 years. In order to develop an effective drainage system which can provide a clean and healthy environment at present and for the future as well, different strategies and interventions have been proposed to be planned and executed further.

No fines concrete Application in Rajasthan for Ground water recharge

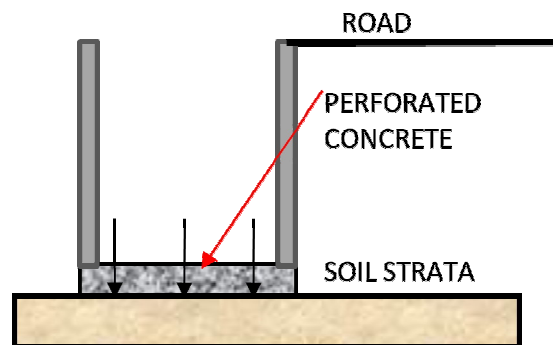
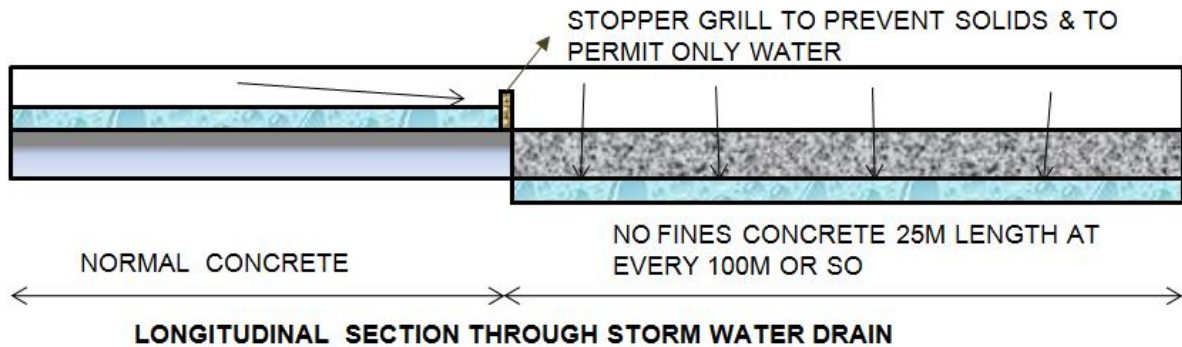


Image 54 No fines concrete experiment in the laboratory (Source- Structwel Laboratory, Mumbai)

No fines concrete (Grade M20) prepared routinely in Structwel Laboratory shows that this concrete is pervious. The passage of water through this concrete will create a vertical drain. The rain water

seepage will be effective through No Fines concrete drain. Ground water will be recharged. It will be a boon to the areas like Rajasthan where there is scarcity of water. The maximum amount of rainwater will thus be used.

Hence we recommend creating the drains constructed with 'No fines Concrete'. The pathways also can be paved with 'No Fines Concrete' to allow more ground water recharge.



Advantages & Benefits of user Pervious Concrete/ No fine concrete

Pervious concrete provides various environmental benefits:

- **Storm water Management:** By allowing water to infiltrate, pervious pavements arrest storm water flow to a great extent and enhance the efficiency of storm water management systems.
- **Green & Sustainable development:** It provides an opportunity to utilize waste materials like fly ash, GGBS, etc. thus making it a Green Concrete.
- **Temperature control:** Pervious concrete absorbs less heat than conventional pavements. The open void structure helps in keeping the pavement cool during higher environmental temperatures.
- **Increase in water table:** Pervious concrete increases the ground water table in the surrounding areas, thus making it possible to get perennial availability of water.

- **Soil conservation:** The area covered with pervious concrete helps to arrest erosion of the soil and subsequent air pollution.
- **Enhanced green cover:** The enhanced water table & porous nature of pervious concrete helps growth of trees in the surrounding area and also controls the ambient temperatures.

(Source – ‘Pervious concrete – a value added material’, paper by S.B. Kulkarni & Clinton Pareira)

Strategies to address the current issues and future requirements are elaborated below.

Existing Issues	Strategies
• No coverage is there for waste-water network service;	• Preparation of layout plan for the complete drainage network;
• Collection deficiency of waste-water ;	• Inventory of the existing network;
• Storm water runs over the surface;	• Identification of the problematic areas;
• Stagnant water pools in open areas ;	• Identification of the non-served areas;
• 90% incidences of water logging;	• Prioritization of projects/works based on the condition of the existing system and requirements;
• Blockage of drains and channels;	• Detailed design of the network and preparation of DETAILED PROJECT REPORT;
• Blockage and stagnant water causing health hazards;	• Provision for separate drainage system/ network in the entire city;
• No provision for waste-water treatment ;	• Construction of new secondary drains along the road and street sides;
• No reuse & recycling of waste-water ;	• Up gradation and cleaning (de-silting and removal of solid waste) existing secondary drains;
• No cost recovery in waste-water management.	• Construction of additional drains in newly developing areas and especially low-lying areas.
	• Root Zone Technology is proposed.

Table 17 Strategies for improving Drainage

The recommended approach is to increase the service levels in terms of coverage to 100% in the village, through proper and separate drainage system with treatment facilities of the required capacities.

Electricity

For the projected population, it has been proposed to provide a 33KV grid station at the village. Also, considering the electricity wires tangled around on the electric poles in the village at present, it has been proposed to cover them underground. Street lights will be installed at the distance of 30m. On the roads median these lights would be installed at the median, whereas on the internal roads, the

street lights will be installed on both sides of the road at 30m distance each and at the distance of 15m alternatively.

Sewerage & Sanitation

The National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP), 2008 aims at transforming India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy, and liveable cities and towns. For that, NUSP indicates some basic features for the planning of the city:

- Cities must be open defecation free;
- Practice of manual scavenging must be eliminated and adequate personnel protection equipment must be provided to the sanitation workers for their safety;
- Municipal sewage and storm water drainage must be safely managed;
- Implementation of recycle and reuse of treated sewage for non-potable applications should be done, wherever possible;
- Solid waste must be collected and disposed-off fully and safely;
- Services to the poor should be provided and systems must be made to give sustaining results;
- Improved public health outcomes and environmental standards should be taken care of.

Its objective is to ensure that sewage or excreta and sullage discharged from community is properly discharged, collected, transported, and treated as required and disposed-off in the end without causing any health or environmental issues.

Demand Assessment

The inadequate service levels for the residents and tourists/ pilgrims; inadequate coverage in the whole village are indicated by the demand assessment of existing sewerage system. When the future growth is considered, the present situation is not sufficient for the existing population as well as for the tourists. The sewerage conveyance and treatment capacities should take this requirement into consideration when planned for the future needs. Requirements of the peak tourist flow are also to be met through alternate arrangements.

Year	Estimated Population	Sewage Generation by the Citizen (MLD)	Surplus/ Deficit for Treatment (MLD)
2011	14038	0.50	-0.50
2040	26515	1.48	-1.48

Table 18 Surplus/ Deficit

Note: '-' indicates the deficit in the sewage treatment

Here, in the present condition, the village generates 0.50MLD and lacks in its treatment as there is no sewerage treatment plant, whereas for the perspective year 2041 the estimated generation is estimated to be 1.5MLD.. A major increase can be seen in the present as well as future sewage generation which has to be treated and taken care of as required. Considering the future generation of sewage, the strategies and interventions have been suggested further.

As per CPHEEO manual, 80% of water supply reaches the sewers and the manual recommends designing the system after considering a minimum waste-water flow of 100lpcd. At present, most of the sewers are uncovered in the village and the waste is exposed and inadequate flow in the sewer system causes choking of sewers. In Choth ka Barwara village, for the projected population, the water supply would be 2MLD, considering the 80% of the supply, i.e. 1.5MLD, the sewerage system should be designed. As per the sewage generation, the STP should be designed for the capacity of 1.5MLD, but considering the floating population during the festivals and the generation of sewage in surplus amount, the STP design has been proposed for the capacity of 2MLD.

Also, according to The World Health Organization's recommendation, there should be 1 community toilet for every 100 persons, so to cater the need of the projected population for the year 2041, and considering the floating population, as well during the festivals and different occasions, the provision of community toilets should be there, so to meet the needs, availability of portable/movable toilets has been proposed, which would be present in the villages at assigned places for that time duration. Also, used after the festival season in the village, these movable toilets can also be to the other places in the state during other festivals as well and these toilets can be maintained, when there is no such event going on.

Since, Choth ka Barwara is a religious place where thousands of people come to perform religious activities; an efficient sanitation system needs to be developed for the safe disposal of the sludge and waste water. Proposals and strategies have been framed for the improvement of the sewerage and sanitation system of the village to enhance the quality of life of the people and also accessible and affordable to the citizens over the next 25 years. In order to develop an effective sewerage and sanitation system which can provide a clean and healthy environment at present and for the future as well, different strategies and interventions have been proposed to be planned and executed further in two parts if required:

- Renovation and rehabilitation of existing schemes (if any); and
- Construction of new schemes and projects.

Strategies to address the current issues and future requirements are elaborated below.

Existing Issues	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of the sewerage system in the village; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing separate sewerage network;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste is exposed leading to foul smell and breeding of mosquitoes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of layout plan for the complete sewerage network and provision of a STP;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate flow in the sewers resulting in choking due to silting; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of the existing situation;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water and solid waste ingress to sewers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the most affected areas;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged and blocked man holes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of projects or works based on the condition of the existing situation and requirements considering the festivals;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitary condition; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed design of the network and preparation of DETAILED PROJECT REPORT;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 2 community toilets are available; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovated and rehabilitated based on detailed design, drawing and priority as per the present and future requirement;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 70% of families have individual toilets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification and up gradation of existing sanitary facilities (community toilets and bathrooms etc);
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective sewerage system needs to be provided and community latrines to be constructed for the safe and hygienic defecation to the poorest in the city.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portable/Movable toilets are proposed during the time of festivals.

Table 19 Strategies for improving Sewerage and Sanitation Systems

The recommended approach is to increase the service levels in terms of coverage to 100% for both the residents and floating population as well, through protected sewerage and sanitation system with treatment & disposal facilities of the required capacities.

Also, for the sanitation purposes, Zero Discharge Toilet Systems (ZDTS) have been proposed which are actually the portable toilets and can be rented as and when required during the melas.

What is ZDTS?

ZDTS stands for Zero Discharge Toilets and are different from other toilets, used in houses and offices. Normal toilets discharge the effluents or water, but ZDTS do not discharge any fecal matter or water or anything through it.

How does it work?

ZDTS collects all the fecal matter which is then vermin composed. The waste becomes organic fertilizer and is free from pathogens. The amount of water which is used for flushing is very minimal and the used water gets stored into the tank for further reuse. These toilets are mobile as well as stationery.

Cost and maintenance

Installation charges vary from place to place like from community toilets to public and railway toilets.



Image 55 Portable Zero Discharge Toilets System

Best Initiatives

During Maha Kumbh at Allahabad in the year 2012, approximately 300 such toilets were installed which were used by 3000-4000 people, on a daily basis. In 2015, on the occasion of Magh Mela at Allahabad, these toilets were used again to save the water body from getting polluted. At present Samnvay, an NGO has taken the initiative to promote these toilets to help in operation and maintenance.

Advantages

- Green rated product- no need to add external chemicals or aids.
- Portable- lightweight, easy transportable.
- Simple installation.
- No need of any approval- since the whole waste stream is recycled, approvals are not normally required.
- Treated water matches pollution control board's standards.
- Economical- No recurring cost.
- Highly effective.
- Less footprint- compact.
- Retrofitted- can be fitted without doing any significant modification.

Solid Waste Management:

There is no proper solid waste management process active at the village at present. The solid waste generated in the village mainly consists of domestic waste, wastes from commercial areas; vegetable fruit market, bio-medical waste, wastes from hotels/restaurants and other solid wastes are thrown at the present mela ground. Apart from these, waste is also generated from drains in the form of wet silts, which are exposed alongside the road and create unhygienic conditions, foul smell and breeding of mosquitoes. 20 community bins are provided in the entire village. Gram Panchayat has also assigned 20 workers for door-to-door waste collection on a daily basis. During the time of festivals, the Gram Panchayat assigns around 40 workers to collect the waste which are collected in tractors and are further dumped outside the village. But these facilities are sufficient to create a neat and clean environment in the village.

Proposals and strategies have been framed for the improvement of the SWM system of the village to enhance the quality of life of the people over the next 25 years. In order to develop an effective solid waste management system which can provide an aesthetic, clean and healthy environment at present and for the future as well by using a systematic scientific system, different strategies and interventions have been proposed to be planned and executed further.

Strategies to address the current issues and future requirements are elaborated below.

Existing Issues	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No primary collection system of MSW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of primary collection system by introducing door-to-door collection with public private participation system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor secondary collection system of MSW. Solid waste remains spread over the roads and streets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation of bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient number of bins for storage of domestic, trade and institutional wastes at source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation of recyclable materials like papers, polythene bags, glass pieces, wrappers, plastics, metallic substances etc. that can be reused
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Segregation of solid waste i.e. bio-degradable and non- bio-degradable matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to rag picker for the segregation/picking of the recyclable waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clogging of sewers and storm water drains due to littering of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of community bins in the village should be there in a buffer of 500m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper transportation system for MSW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a better transportation system for MSW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picking of soiled Solid waste by rag picker without separation/segregation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of treatment unit for the treatment of bio-degradable municipal solid waste e.g. compost plant, vermiculture etc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient man power and machineries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a separate system for municipal wastes collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Bio-medical wastes from the hospitals, dispensaries, and medical shops and bio wastes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of treatment unit for the treatment of bio-degradable municipal solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and development of Land filling Sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of proper Land Filling Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal has been made to make wigs out of the human waste hair generated at the temple
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal has been made to make organic and natural colours out of flowers which become a part of waste generated from the temple.

Table 20 Strategies for improving SWM System

The recommended approach is to increase the service levels in terms of coverage to 100%, from the step of collection till disposal through planned SWM as per requirements.

Proposed Solid Waste Management System

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is an organized process of segregating, storing, collecting, transporting, treating, and disposing of solid refuse that is discarded as it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. In Diggi, solid waste is generated by a number of sources including households,

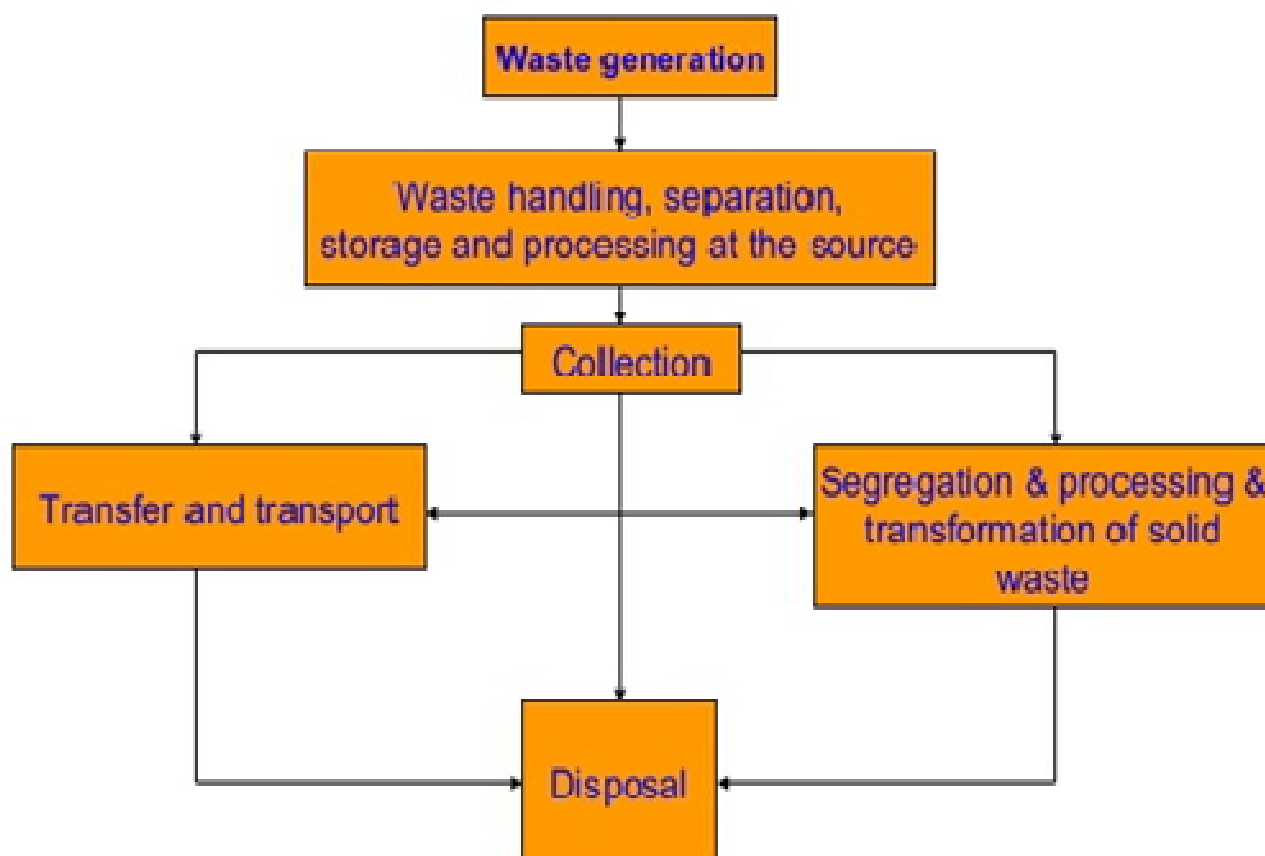


Figure 10 SWM Procedure

commercial areas, institutions, construction and demolition sites, streets, etc. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste creates insanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne diseases as well. It is an integrated process which comprises of collection methods, various transportation equipments, storage facilities; 4Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover Waste) and different methods such as composting, waste-to-power and disposal in a designated engineered sanitary landfill. Solid waste also poses a wide variety of administrative, economic, and social problems that must be managed and solved.

MSW (M & H) RULES, 2000

Salient aspects of the MSW (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 which are to be followed for any SWM system are outlined below:

- Prohibit littering on the street.
- Organize door-to-door waste collection and notifying public on the schedule and methodology of storage and collection.
- Conduct awareness programs to disseminate information to the public and hold regular meetings with the resident welfare groups and NGOs.
- Devise ways to collect waste from unsanitary and difficult areas such as slums, hotels, restaurants, office complexes and commercial areas.
- Build adequate storage facilities taking into account the population density so as to prevent overflowing of trashcans.
- Colour code waste bins to encourage and ensure segregation of waste at source, i.e. green for bio-degradable, white for recyclable wastes (bags preferred) and red/red for other wastes.
- The wastes are to be transported only in closed vans to avoid spilling of wastes.
- Dispose of the collected wastes by adopting any of the prescribed methods such as vermin-composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, pelletisation, etc. Landfill is to be adopted for inert waste.

Following presents the proposed improvements to the existing SWM system in Choth Mata village in accordance with the above mentioned aspects of MSW Handling Rules 2000 and CPHEEO Manual on Solid Waste Management. The steps have been taken from the segregation of solid waste till its disposal.

(i) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Segregation and Storage at the source of generation

Improvement measures should evolve effective strategies so as to mobilize the community and citizens towards synchronizing their system of waste storage at source with the primary collection of the wastes and to maintain clean streets. The local inhabitants shall be advised to keep two separate bins/bags for the purposes of segregation of wastes at source and adopt appropriate mode of disposal of such wastes from the source.

The following standards of keeping storage bins as per the uses should be adopted:

Generation	Storage of segregated bin	
	Bio-degradable (Green colour bin)	Non- Bio-degradable (Red colour bin)
• Households (4 to 5 persons)	Plastic/ reinforced bins, 1 to 10 capacity each	Plastic/ reinforced bins, 1 to 10 capacity each
• Hotels, restaurants	50l capacity at least 2 bins depending on the capacity	50l capacity at least 2 bins depending on the capacity
• Shops, offices, institutions	Containers not exceeding 25-30l required 1 in number	Container not exceeding 50l of required numbers.

• Market stalls	20-30l bins	20-30l bins
• Wedding/ community halls	Adequate capacity containers shall be provided	25 or 50l capacity in various numbers depending on the volume.
• Health care institutions	10l capacity bin for domestic waste	10l capacity bin for domestic waste
• Construction/ demolition waste		
• Garden waste	Store within premises	Deposit in large community bin or to the municipal crew

Table 21 Standards for keeping Storage Bins

At present the process of segregation of waste at source in the village is absent resulting in unorganized collection and disposal. It becomes necessary to promote the practice of segregation and storage of waste at source, so as to facilitate an organized and hierarchical system of waste collection and disposal. The measures for such a system are:

- At the household or individual levels, the waste should be kept separately in two bins as, bio-degradable and non- bio-degradable.
- During the door-to-door collection system, the concerned employee must carry two separate bins for the segregation for bio-degradable waste (green colour) and Non-bio-degradable waste (red colour).
- Segregation has to be done at source to ensure recyclable fraction, to get a better price.

Storage at source

The following table presents the comparison of the prevailing situation with that of the standards/ norms for the mechanism of waste storage at source:

Category	Recommendations
• Segregation and Storage of wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food/bio-degradable waste to be stored in non-corrosive container with a lid. • Dry/recyclable waste to be stored in bags/ sacks made of plastic/paper/cloth • Domestic hazardous wastes to be stored in bags/ sacks made of plastic/paper/cloth to be deposited in a notified area for safe disposal.
• Multi- storied buildings, commercial complexes, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide with separate bins for dry and wet waste for the primary collection • The members are to deposit the wastes regularly in those bins before an hour of collection.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel and restaurants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The container should be 100l in size with handles on top or on side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetable and fruit markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide large containers to match with the size of transportation system. • Deposit the waste when generated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street Vendors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep bin to store the waste when generated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage and community halls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide large containers to match the size of transportation system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals and nursing homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store the wastes as per the directions in the Govt. Of India, Ministry of Environment, Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules-1998
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and Demolition Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store the wastes within the premises or with due permission of the authorities just outside premises without obstructing the traffic.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garden wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost the wastes within the garden and trim the plants once a week on notified days.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The citizens are not allowed to throw any solid waste in the neighbourhood, streets, etc.

Table 22 Recommendations for keeping storage at source

(ii) MSW Collection

The mechanism in Choth Mata requires a reorganized model to meet the requirements of the MSW rules 2000. The major effort required in this regard starts from the waste collection till its disposal. It is proposed to bring in the private sector into the solid waste management processes for a longer term with a performance based contract. The overall concept of SWM system starts from the proper collection of MSW and its segregation at the generation point itself, which further makes the whole system work in a planned way and hence meet the requirements needed. To practice a proper MSW collection, the door-to-door collection of waste has been proposed at the primary level which includes the households, commercial shops, etc, and collection of waste at the secondary level has been planned as well.

Primary Waste Collection System

The following table shows the recommended norms/standards with respect to the primary collection system:

Category	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of wet/bio-degradable and dry/recyclable/non-bio-degradable waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door-to-door collection from the households, establishments and institutions on a daily basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste should be segregated into bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable and hazardous waste before primary collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of tools and equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use handcarts/tricycles with detachable containers of 20/40l capacity with necessary accessories and handles for easy handling.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of Sanitary Worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sanitary workers are required to undertake door-to-door along with the sweeping process.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial orientation to the primary collection on the basis of quantity and quality of the waste generated by different sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the concept of 'user', 'abuser' and 'polluter' charges based on the quantity and characteristics of the waste generated by different sources.

Table 23 Recommendations for primary waste collection

Door-to-door Collection Waste Collection

Collection of wastes from Households and commercial establishments like provision stores and institutions like schools, temples, etc would be a part of door-to-door collection system. The primary transportation vehicles like hand carts, tri-cycles, auto tippers or 4 wheeled tippers will be used for door-to-door collection. The deployed door-to-door collection vehicles would visit each and every waste generator in the deployed area. The collected waste will be disposed by these vehicles into the nearest compactor or community or container bins which are called secondary storage points. This collection of waste will reduce the burden of secondary collection system due to reduced number of open points. Dumper placers or compactors would carry these wastes to the land fill site for disposal.

Individual Households and Community / Group Households

A container of 10L capacity for a family of about 4 to 5 members would generally be sufficient for MSW storage, a green bin for Bio-degradable waste and a red bin shall be kept for non-bio-

degradable waste. In case of multi-storied buildings and housing complexes, every household should ensure that the waste reaches the dumper bin through internal arrangement of their own.

- Doorstep collection of wastes through containerized Tri-cycles & handcarts with community participation should be undertaken. The containerized Tri-cycles and handcarts to be used for the purpose shall have the following specifications:
 - a) The Tri-cycles shall have 8 detachable containers each of capacity 30 to 40 litres (0.3 to 0.4 cu. m capable of accommodating 15 to 20 kg) with a total capacity of each handcart 175 kg,
 - b) 4 containers shall be earmarked for bio-degradable waste, 3 containers for non-bio-degradable waste and 1 container of yellow colour exclusively for domestic hazardous waste.
- Collection shall be done and fixed at a specific time in the morning, i.e. between 8 a.m to 9 a.m
- Fixed area for sweeping plus a fixed number or stretch of houses for the collection of waste should be assigned to each Sanitary Worker.
- The Sanitary Worker has to ring the bell or blow the whistle announcing his/her arrival at the place of work and start sweeping the street and the people are then supposed to put their domestic wet and bio-degradable waste into the Tri-cycles of the Sanitary Worker or hand over the waste to him/her on hearing the bell or whistle.
- On account of non-availability at home, when Sanitary Worker arrives in the area, they may leave the domestic waste in bins or bags just outside their house on the street in the morning, so as to enable the Sanitary Worker to pick up the waste and put it into the handcart.

Shops / Offices / Institutions

Shops and Offices usually produce recyclable waste viz., paper and other stationeries with small portion of Bio-degradable waste.

- Shops and establishments normally open after 9 or 10 a.m. These timings do not synchronize with the usual work schedule of the Sanitary Workers. Under this situation one of these three alternatives may be adopted.
 - a) Self-arrangement has to dispose the waste in to the community bins on their own;
 - b) Door-to-door collection may be carried out during closing hours.
- To ensure segregated waste is getting emptied in the corresponding dumper.

Markets

- The market shops should be clearly instructed not to throw their waste on road/street side. This is very much essential as the waste cause nuisance due to faster degradation rate and also by attracting stray animals. It is desirable that these wastes should be kept in containers with lid supplied to them by the corporation at their costs.
- It should be ensured that the wastes lifted from the markets increased frequencies daily.

Marriage/Community halls

These are the places, which generate high quantity of waste even though not on daily basis when functions are held in these establishments. These establishments should be instructed to install their own large size containers (preferably of size 25 L or 50 L) for storage of waste at source in dining halls and kitchen.

Commercial and Institutional Establishments

Being a tourist place, there are a number of hotels and restaurants. These hotels and restaurants do not practice storage of waste at source system leading to multiple handling of solid wastes. They should be advised to segregate their waste into Bio- degradable waste and non-bio-degradable waste and store them separately on-site in steel/plastic containers of varying sizes based on size and type of hotels and restaurants. Depending on the volume of waste generation, 50 L capacity bin in various numbers can be used for storage of waste. Dumper bins shall be hired wherever required. They may be directed to keep non-bio-degradable waste separately as and when produced and dispose it off to the corresponding community dumper bins.

Hospitals / Nursing Homes / Health Care Centres / Laboratories

- The collection of bio-medical waste has to be done in accordance with the directions contained in the Bio-medical & Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, Ministry of Environment; Government of India; Notification dated July 20, 1998.
- The liability of disposing Bio-medical waste is vested with the waste producer. If any Bio-medical wastes are found mixed with MSW, The entire waste shall be treated as bio-medical waste and disposed accordingly.

Construction and Demolition Wastes

Construction and demolition Waste should not be allowed to be stored on the road unauthorized. As it is voluminous and likely obstruct the traffic, it shall be removed then and there. The generator shall obtain prior permission for demolition and demolition shall be carried out in presence of the corporation staff to ensure the wastes are shifted then and there. Wherever adequate space is available the generator shall be directed to store with in the premises. Collection of demolition/construction waste shall be carried out purely on commercial basis.

Garden Wastes and Agricultural Wastes

- The parks should be instructed to reuse all plant wastes on-site by pit (Anaerobic) composting.
- To be collected on a weekly basis by arranging a rotation for collecting such waste from different areas, on different days to be notified to enable them to trim the trees and lawns accordingly and keep the waste ready.

Street Sweeping

Conducting street sweeping operations, cleaning and removal of waste from public places, office areas, administrative areas, markets, parks and other general places are considered for collection of waste using sweeping mechanism. The street sweeping staff would clean these areas regularly considering the quantity of waste generated in these generators. The Waste generators which generate more waste will be cleaned daily, average waste generators will be cleaned twice a week and less waste generators will be cleaned once in a week. The municipal solid waste collected from these operations will be disposed into the secondary waste storage points like compactor bins or container bins.

Sweeping Process

The Sanitary Workers are to sweep the roads and footpaths in the area allotted to them on daily basis and see that the roads are kept clean. The sweeping norms mentioned below are for cleaning the streets in the first 4 hours of the working day. Above all, it will include all the surface drains abutting the road having width less than 1 m.

- Sanitary Workers should be assigned fixed individual work according to the density of the area to be swept. Alternatively, the following guidelines may be considered while prescribing these norms:
 - a) High-density area: 250 to 350 running meters of road length.
 - b) Medium-density area: 400 to 600 running meters of road length.
 - c) Low-density area: 650 to 750 running meters of road length.
- The sweeper shall not travel more than 250 m to dispose of primary collection waste. Therefore distance between two secondary waste collection locations shall not be more than 500m.
- In areas where placement of large containers (dumper placer containers) is inconvenient, small containers of 1.00 cum size may be placed on the roads, lanes and by-lanes at short distances of about 300m.

Secondary Waste Collection System

There are two types of waste streams from the primary collection of waste – ‘bio-degradable’, and ‘non-bio-degradable’ or ‘recyclables’. The recyclables will be sold directly in the market by the waste collectors.

- It is proposed to provide a secondary collection facility for bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable waste. MSW at every secondary collection point shall be stored in two separate covered containers – green for bio-degradable and red for non-bio-degradable. Non-bio-degradable will include drain silt and street sweepings which should be kept in red bins.
- The segregated waste collected from the primary collection at the individual level are further deposited in the secondary bins as per the bins’ classification.
- The wastes from these secondary bins are then to be collected and transported by the assigned vehicles for further treatment and disposal.



Image 53 Signages proposed to urge cleanliness



Image 54 Dustbins proposed on every electric pole

(iii) Waste Transportation System

As per the norms/standards prescribed in the Manual, the comparisons with the prevailing situation in transportation of the wastes are presented in the table below with respect to the Transportation System:

Category	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic/ Trade/ Institutional Wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning in accordance with the quantity of waste generation and filling frequency • Grouping of containers based on the clearing requirements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routing of Vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zigzag movement of vehicles to be avoided • Routing based on the clearance requirement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of Vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle to synchronize with the collection system • Selection of vehicle based on quantity of waste to be transported, distance to be travelled, road width and road condition • Simple hydraulic vehicles are recommended to avoid manual handling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff requirement based on the number of vehicles • Separate full-fledged workshop to attend minor repairs and major repairs if possible.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular fleet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standby vehicles are required, 30% of the total vehicles are to be used each day.

Table 24 Recommendations for waste transportation system

The MSW transportation system is proposed and the requirement of transportation vehicles has been estimated based on the following plan-

- The sanitary workers shall transport the bio-degradable waste (green containers) from secondary collection points to a designated composting site on a day-to-day basis.
- The workers shall transport the non-bio-degradable waste (red containers) from secondary collection points to a designated integrated waste processing facility at least once in two days.

Synchronization of Collection with the Transportation Process

- The collection of waste needs to be containerized and the proposed transportation system is envisaged to be compatible with the collection system.
- The synchronization of transportation with that of collection process is envisaged in a phased manner considering the manpower requirements and operation and maintenance capacity.

- The containerized vehicles (dumper placers - twin containers) are suggested to start the transportation with two empty containers and shall place the empty container properly in place with shutters open for use and to lift the filled container.

Fleet and Type of Vehicles

- As per the norms/standards, it is suggested to have vehicular capacity equivalent to 1.3 times that of the actual generation of waste. However, from the economic point of view, the vehicles less than 8 years (economic life) are proposed for regular routes on a daily basis with a design capacity of 85 percent of the total waste generation in the city.
- Dumper Placer -Twin Container, these vehicles would have two containers, each of capacity 3 cum with side loading and unloading facilities using hydraulic system.
- Existing push carts may be used where tri-cycles do not get entry and where even push carts do not enter manual collection shall be adopted.

(iv) Waste Treatment & Disposal

The following are the measures that have been proposed to be practised in Choth Mata village for the better treatment, disposal, recycling and reuse of the waste generated there.

SANITARY LANDFILL

Land filling is the ultimate disposal process for Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW) management. The quantity of MSW for land disposal can be substantially reduced by setting up of waste processing facilities and recycling the waste materials as much as possible.

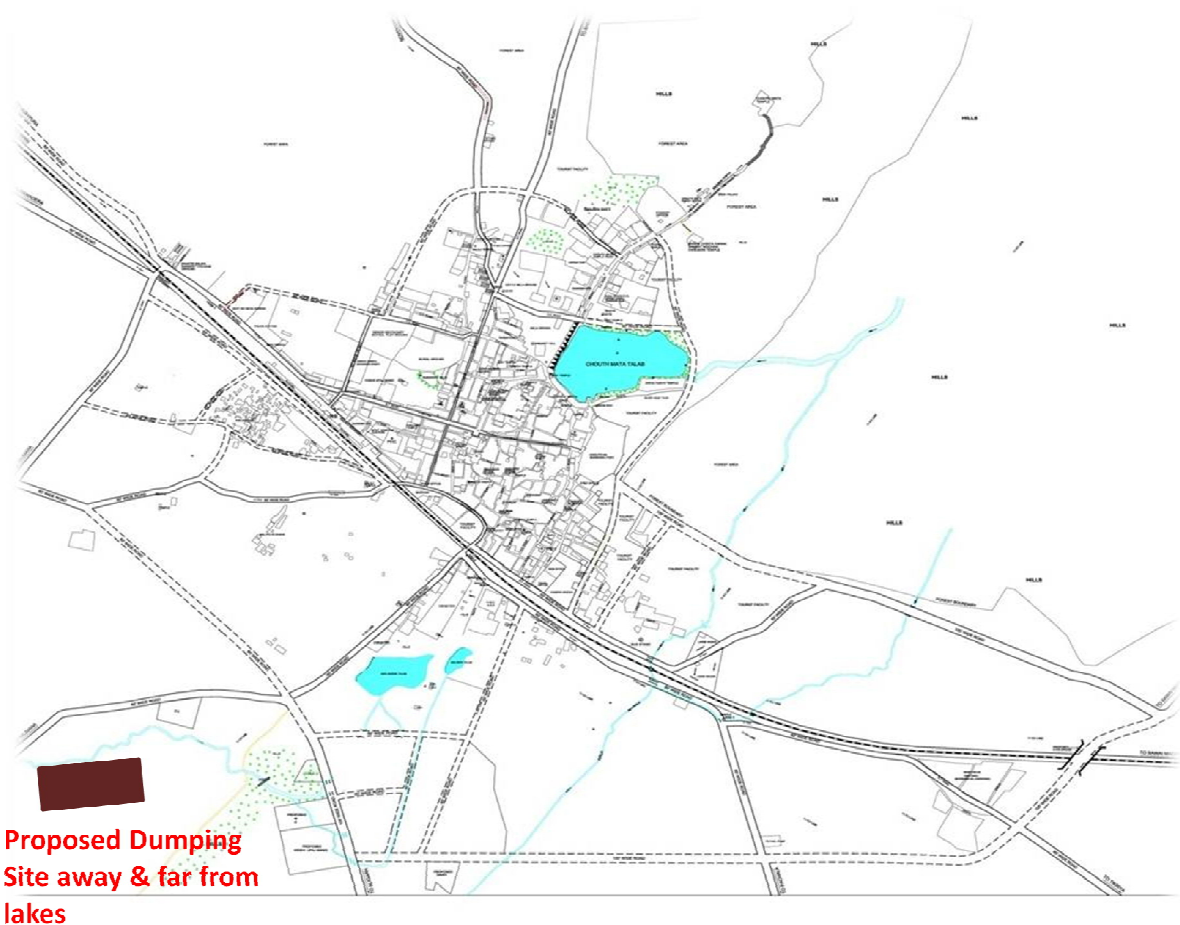
The design concept of containment landfill consisted of constructing a low permeability liner to restrict leachate from percolating through the base of the landfill and a pipe system to collect leachate. Containment landfill was mandated for disposal of hazardous waste and commonly practiced for all waste in many countries. However, landfill disposal remains as the main approach for Integrated Solid Waste Management as final disposal; since this method is the cheapest and simplest to operate. Proper management of landfill site is of major concern because a poorly operated and mismanaged landfill is bound to cause adverse environmental impacts.

Specifications for Landfill Site

- MSW Rules, 2000 prescribes that land filling shall be permitted to non-bio-degradable, inert waste and other wastes that are not suitable either for recycling or for biological process.
- The landfill site shall be planned and designed with proper documentation of a phased construction plan as well as a closure plan
- The landfill facility shall be nearby a waste processing plant or an integral part of it and shall be designed for 20-25 years
- The landfill shall be fenced with proper gate at entrance for monitoring incoming wastes/vehicles, to prevent entry of cattle, to keep record movement of vehicles and wastes, etc.

- Drinking water and other sanitary facilities and other safety measures including health check-up shall be provided to workers.
- Waste subjected to land filling shall be compacted in thin layers to achieve maximum capacity of landfill.
- In order to prevent pollution problems from landfill operation, the necessary steps should be taken.
- Ground water quality to be monitored within 50 m periphery of landfill site. Also, ground water quality data to be generated before construction of landfill site for future reference.
- A vegetative cover shall be provided over completed site.
- Installation of landfill gas control system including gas collection system shall be made at landfill site to minimize odour generation, prevent off-site migration of gases and to protect vegetation planted on rehabilitated landfill surface
- The post-closure care of landfill site shall be conducted after fifteen years and for long term monitoring.

Here, in Choth ka Barwara village, a solid waste land filling site has been proposed on a government land near proposed 24m link road of Aligarh road and Rajmada Road in the West direction of Man Sagar Lake with an area of 2.58 acres.



1.5 Water Body

Choth ka Barwara village has the presence of Choth Mata Kund which remains dry during the general days, but gets filled with water during the monsoon season. Also, a part of the Kund has been encroached by the local people and construction has been done on the land, its water tends to flow towards the Shankar Bhagwan Temple and floods it all over inside the structure. In order to avoid that, the revival, conservation and beautification of this lake has been proposed in the proposed plan which would also act as a big source of water and a better recreational place as well. The revival of the lake involve the deepening and excavation of the lakes, desilting them, widening of the boundary to its original extent and also the existing *ghat* has been proposed to have the sidewalks, paved area, seating and landscaping.

As the water of the Kund is used by the local people and pilgrims for various purposes, so it is necessary to maintain the natural state of water in it. In order to maintain its quality, Also, the compound wall around the temple has been proposed to be made of solid structure and the road approaching to the temple to be elevated so that the water of the Kund do not enter and floods the temple in future.

D. Policies and Institutions



According to The Benchmarking Report 2015, published by World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), the 23 million jobs directly generated by India's Travel and Tourism sector are more than those generated by education, financial services, mining, chemicals manufacturing, and auto-manufacturing combined. In the month of June, 2015 5.13 lakhs foreign tourists arrived in India and registered a 1.8% growth over the same month of the previous year.

1. NATIONAL TOURISM POLICY

A **National Policy on Tourism for India was first formulated in 1982**. In keeping with the economic environment of the times, the Policy took a broad view on sectoral growth. While offering overarching direction for the nation's Tourism industry, the role of the private sector and foreign investment were not central to its focus. Similarly, Domestic tourism and product development were other area, which was not fully addressed in the Policy.

Subsequently, the **National Tourism Policy 2002** was formulated with the objective of positioning Tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for generating employment and eradicating poverty in an environmentally sustainable manner. It recognized Domestic tourism as a major driver of Tourism growth and acknowledged the critical role of the private sector with the Government playing the role of facilitator and catalyst. The Policy highlighted seven key areas that would provide the required thrust to Tourism development. These were: Swagat (welcome), Soochana (information), Suvidha (facilitation), Suraksha (safety), Sahyog (cooperation), Samrachana (infrastructure development) and Safai (cleanliness).

The **2015 policy** development process therefore sought to push the 2002 policy into a new status of focused implementation. This policy addresses the issues of achieving growth commensurate with our potential, within a framework of:

- Responsibility (in line with UNWTO's Global Code of Ethics)
- Social, environmental and cultural preservation, protection and promotion
- Opportunities for community development
- Job creation for youth and women
- SME development

India's transformation economically, demographically and psycho-graphically over the past two decades on the back of economic reforms has led to the emergence of a large urban middle class which has become the main stay of India's tourism sector. From 270 million domestic visits in 2002 it has steadily grown to 1.14 billion in 2013.

Supporting this growth in Tourism activity, as a highly labour intensive activity, Tourism and Tourism support activities create a high proportion of employment and career opportunities, providing 277 million jobs globally and directly accounting for 23 million jobs or 5.5% of total employment in India, as per the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) estimate. This number swells to 36.6 million or 8.7% of the total jobs when the indirect jobs created by the sector are also included. The WTTC estimate has pegged the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in India at INR 7,642.5 billion or 6.7% of GDP in 2014. This is expected to rise by 7.3% per annum to INR 16,587 billion in 2025, accounting for 7.6% of GDP and generating 45.5 million jobs (9% of the nation's total workforce)

India has from time immemorial been a destination that has drawn and welcomed seekers from afar in search of enlightenment. Tourism in India has traditionally thrived upon travelers visiting places of spiritual interest. As the birthplace of four great religions, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism, India can attract significant number of visitors. Up gradation of infrastructure at pilgrim centers to offer a serene and spiritual experience to the travelers is critical. Proactively promoting tour packages including charters into these destinations can help build a sizeable market within a short period.

- Identify spiritual destinations and work with States to improve infrastructure and experience of the visitors.
- Incentivize tour packages / charters in foreign markets in the short term
- Promote spiritual destinations as a product / circuit.
- Encourage States to have a body to act as a guardian for the destinations.

Fairs & festivals in India are also colourful commemorations of religious or historical events or celebrations of the change of seasons. They reflect the vigour and life-style of its people and provide unique experience to visitors. Vibrant colours, music and festivities make the country come alive throughout the year. Fairs and festivals should be assertively utilized to drive year-round, cross-country travel, creating planning tools such as festival calendars to enable tourists to include these in their itineraries.

2. RAJASTHAN TOURISM PERSPECTIVE PLAN

The perspective plan acknowledges the importance of tourism in Rajasthan and notes that the experience sought by tourists has changed and now favours newer (less 'Touristy') destinations offering the same traditional experience (e.g. Bundi, distant heritage hotels, etc.) Also, Domestic tourists are gradually becoming more important than foreign tourists: more so, since, in the last few years (and particularly in 2001) foreign tourists have been static while domestic tourists have grown.

Strategic Action Plan for Tourism Development in Rajasthan has identified focus areas which include:

- Creation of New Circuits/ Destinations
- Creation of New Tourism Products
- Tourism as a Vehicle for Area Development related to Tourism development and promotion

The strategies proposed in the perspective plan stress on **promotion of lesser explored destinations** by providing basic tourist infrastructure and reliable services at these destinations. It also highlights the need to **promote lesser explored circuits** providing upgraded and new amenities and services to meet the tourist needs.

Tourism has also been identified as the main vehicle for area development. Religious tourism destinations tend to attract the largest number of individual tourists, yet in terms of tourist spends and contribution to the local economy these destinations remain on the lower end of the spectrum. With an area development approach, the focus of efforts to develop the settlement would be focussed on offering the visiting tourist, more avenues to spend. The mechanics of such an approach has been detailed as:

Integral Development:

- Improvement of civic infrastructure (water, power, roads exportation)
- Comprehensive 'clean and green' programmes focusing on solid waste and sewage disposal, water supply, drainage, lake cleaning and city beautification
- Reduction of traffic-related air pollution by imposing restriction on vehicle movement within the city
- Landscaping at key tourist attractions in the cities

Create low-impact, non-degrading tourist infrastructure:

- Encouraging spread of tourism activity outside core town areas by imposing restrictions on Hotel construction in the towns
- Aggressive promotion of new tourist destinations around the main attraction and diverting the tourists to these places by providing basic tourism infrastructure
- Decongestion of roads by restricting vehicular traffic near the pilgrim centers

Increase avenues to generate income from tourist activities:

- Encourage construction of mid-priced and luxury hotels in the region
- Creation of entertainment and leisure facilities in the region

3. RAJASTHAN TOURISM POLICY

Rajasthan is a leading state in terms of tourism in the country given its incredible tangible and intangible heritage. Thus, the state feels that there is a need for expanding tourist centric infrastructure facilities to keep pace with the present trends and the potential tourism growth in the state.

The industry today employs over one lakh people directly and over three lakh people indirectly. Its contribution to the State economy is estimated to be over Rs 2000 Cr. presently. Given the increasingly important role that the sector plays in the overall socioeconomic development of the state, the State Government of Rajasthan has accorded an industry status to tourism from the year 1989.

The latest Tourism Unit Policy mainly addresses the issues related to conversion of land for tourism units, and allotment of land for tourism units among others. The policy can be summed up in following points:

- (i) The state can provide the land for development of tourism units identified by development authorities and approved by the tourism department.
- (ii) Application for approval of building plans shall be disposed off in 60 days in urban area, and 45 days in rural areas.
- (iii) Tourism units must be on roads not less than 30 feet in rural areas, while that in urban areas should be as per local building bye laws.
- (iv) Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) charges for Heritage Hotels is to be charged only for covered area.
- (v) The existing heritage units operating as hotels without permission shall be regularized.
- (vi) Fiscal benefits and incentives include benefits for tourism under RIPS scheme, rebate in road tax for tourist buses.
- (vii) Heritage hotels registered with tourism department and enrolled as a training partner for skill development, are to ensure 50% of the trained youth employed as per Employment Linked Skill Training Programmes (ELSTP) norms. These hotels are then eligible to get subsidies.

- (viii) Tourism Advisory Committee is to be constituted to give suggestions regarding tourism growth in the state.

4. RAJASTHAN TOURISM INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The State Government through its various departments and with assistance from the Central Government agencies is engaged in the task of creating tourism assets, managing them and promoting tourism in Rajasthan. The existing institutional framework for tourism development and promotion in Rajasthan is engaged in activities at three levels.

Primary agencies involved directly in development and promotion of tourism are Department of Tourism, Art and Culture (DoT), Rajasthan, RTDC and RSHCL (DoT undertakings) and RITTMAN (Autonomous body)

DoT, established in 1956, functions as an independent department within the Rajasthan State Government. Its functions include:

- Formulation and implementation of state policies and programmes related to tourism development and promotion
- Implementation of national policies and programmes related to tourism
- Co-ordination between various departments of the State Government and the private sector

DoT through its two state public sector undertakings, namely, RTDC and RSHCL provides accommodation and midway/ wayside facilities at various places across the state. DoT also runs the Tourist Reception Centres (TRCs)/ Tourist Information Bureaus (TIBs) at important tourist locations in the state. RTDC also organises various local, regional and state level conducted tours for visitors.

Besides these, DoT also carries out/ supports various promotional activities such as organisation of Rajasthan promotion seminars in different states and countries, organisation of fairs and festivals, art competitions and exhibitions, etc.

Agency/ Institution	Role
State Level Institutions	
Public Works Department (PWD)	Civil works falling under roads, bridges and public buildings and also work falling under activities like improvement of water bodies
	Responsible for maintenance of roads and government buildings
	Construction and maintenance of Helipads in the state
Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)	Provides travel network (buses and bus stations) across the state
Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED)	Responsible for supply of water and management of sewage systems
Local Municipal Councils/Municipalities and local agencies	Solid waste management, laying of roads and footpaths, street lighting, law and order, etc.
Urban Improvement Trust (UIT)	Construction and maintenance of Traffic circles, street lighting, slum development, laying of roads and pavements, public utilities, etc.
Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB)	Responsible for electricity generation and distribution
Department of Forest and Wildlife	Ownership and conservation of protected areas and wildlife in the state
Archaeology and Museums	Ownership and conservation of archaeological wealth of the state
Devasthan Department	Ownership and management of land and property at religious places
Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP)	Implementation of urban infrastructure projects in Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Kota

Central level/ National Institutions	
Indian Railways	Railway lines, stations and services
Airports Authority of India	Providing for Airport infrastructure and Airstrips
Archaeological Survey of India	Ownership and conservation of certain archaeological sites in the state
INTACH	Restoration and conservation of archaeological sites
Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forest Department is responsible for the management of forests and wildlife in the state of Rajasthan. To protect, develop and manage the forest and wildlife resources of the state. To implement policies and programmes of the State Government with regard to protection, development and management of forest and wildlife resources of the state.

Other agencies that are involved (indirectly) in the execution of tourism-related projects in the state include Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RAJSICO), Avas Vikas Sansthan (AVS), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), District Collectorates (DC) and local self-government bodies like Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Gram Panchayat, etc.

Given the nature of tourism projects, the DoT liaises with other agencies/ departments on a regular basis for planning and implementing projects related to tourism development and promotion.

Project Development Corporation Limited (PDCOR), a joint sector company between HDFC, IL&FS and Government of Rajasthan, has been set up with the prime objective of implementing infrastructure projects in the state on a commercial format. PDCOR takes up project development work including identification of prima facie commercially viable projects, preparation of detailed feasibility and investment banking reports, obtaining required government approvals and identification of private parties which can own and execute these projects.

5. ISSUES

The tourism sector has a huge employment potential that has been recognised in international, National as well as State policies but this has not been realised in Choth Ka Barwara. This is primarily due to:

- No attempt to regulate tourist flows or to increase duration of stay of tourists by development and promotion of alternate attraction sites to the main temple – Kund, Choth Ka Barwara Fort, etc. despite high percentage of repeat visitors.
- Limited duration of stay of tourists due to inadequate tourist infrastructure in terms of facilitation systems.
- There is no funding and also the agencies or authorities responsible and are active to maintain so there are no new developments taking place at present.

Only a very limited class of tourists due to

- Poor image of the place due to insanitary conditions, poor levels of cleanliness.
- Very few people are aware of Choth Ka Barwara and its significance and thus many potential tourists are left untapped due to low scale and very limited promotion as a tourist destination. It is also not included prominently in tourist circuits and limited information is available. Also no incentivisation or tour packages.

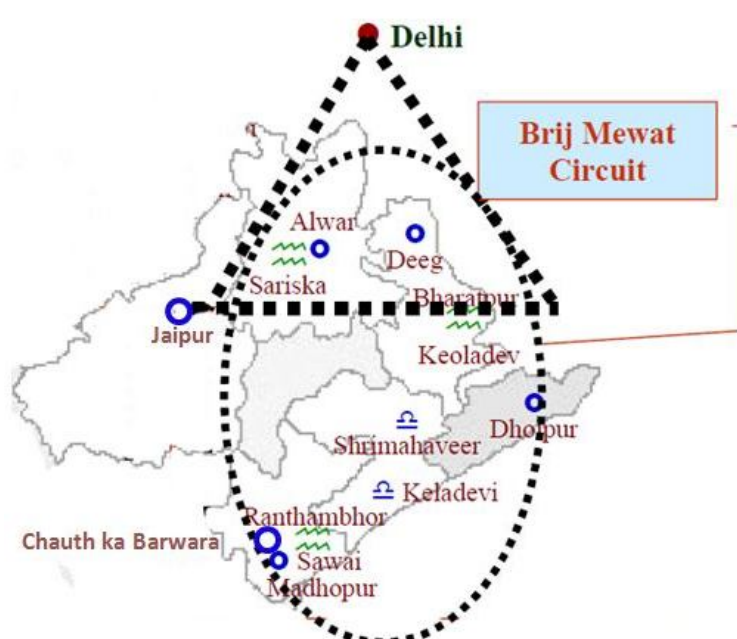
- Many tourists do not recommend the place to others due to low infrastructure levels with poor water supply, sewerage and solid waste management systems.

Multiple agencies at the national, state and local levels are involved in upkeep of infrastructure and services in Choth Ka Barwara. Lack of a single window redressal system is confusing for tourists.

Tourism Circuit

As per the Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan, tourism in the state extends almost through the entire state, though tourist activity is concentrated around six main cities, which serve as 'tourist hubs' for places of tourist attraction in and around these 'hubs'. These tourist 'hub' cities include are Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Sariska as well. The connection of these four cities creates a well potential spot for the tourists and forms a 'Brij- Mewat Circuit'. Ramdevra being, a major pilgrimage site has also been included in this circuit.

The Brij- Mewat circuit includes the popular tourist locations of Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Sariska. This circuit is very popular with wildlife enthusiasts. The region also has a fair share of places of historic and archaeological importance. The circuit covers locations bordering Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and includes Alwar, Sariska, Deeg, Bharatpur, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. Although termed as a circuit these tourist locations are covered as daily excursions from Jaipur or en route Jaipur from either Delhi or Agra. Sawai Madhopur is also covered as a standalone circuit by the domestic to tourist and also it includes a major pilgrimage Chauthmata Temple at Chauth ka Barwara.



The tourist arrivals at these locations are the maximum during the winter months from October to February. The main attractions in the Brij Mewat circuit are the National Parks at Sariska, Bharatpur and Ranthambhor. The circuit (especially Sariska and Bharatpur) is also popular as a weekend tourist destination for visitors coming from Delhi and the National Capital Region

Circuit	Season	Main Tourist Locations	Main Attractions/ Tourism Experience	Other Places of Tourist Interest
Desert Circuit	Oct-Feb	Sawai Madhopur Bharatpur Alwar Sariska	Nature/ Wild life tourism Few forts, palaces and lakes	Chauthmata Temple, Siliserh Lake Palace (near Sariska and Alwar), Deeg (near Bharatpur)

E. Stakeholders Consultation



Meeting held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Devasthan Department and Hon'ble Chairman of RHPPA on 15th October, 2015, Choth Ka Barwara Village, Sawai Madhopur

As per the meeting held on 15th Oct. 2015 at the Choth Ka Barwara village with Hon'ble ministers, officers of various departments and other stakeholders, several comments and suggestions were received for the project.

The suggestions made are listed below:

- The lakes used for taking bath gets dried up so anicut should be constructed.
- Permanent Police Station is needed.
- 700 old Choth Mata lake has been polluted and around it. It should be given to the Trust to be taken care of.
- Though Banas River is nearby still there is lack of water supply in the village.
- Security arrangements should be made for the tourists who arrive at night time.
- Security arrangements should be made for the offerings made to the Temple and the jewellery of Choth Mata.
- At least 5 Sulabh Complexes should be made.
- Railway line acts as a barrier. It gets difficult to go on the other side.
- Roads are half completed. Toilets are absent. The earlier constructed road of Forest Department cannot be repaired because of technical and legal issues.
- Transport facilities for Kota and Tonk should be made high in number. More direct buses should be there.
- Ropeway facility should be there.
- Multipurpose hospital.
- Liquor shops should be removed.
- The Chothmata Kund's wall should be repaired. The junction near Dev Narayan Mandir and the queues should be managed there as well.
- Dustbins should be kept.
- The land is Gair Aabadi in nature.
- It has temple on all the four sides. Religious circuit should be made.
- Changing rooms should be made for women.
- Railway station should be improved. Shade should be extended.
- Choth ka Barwara should have Drinking water facility.
- The temple hilltop should be donated to the trust.
- Parking should be at the railway station.
- Ex Sarpanch- Tourists does not have to go from the middle of the village; by pass should be made.
- Big SPA and restroom should be made.
- Park should be made.
- Express trains should have a stop here also.
- Sewarage system should be there.
- Good Gaushala should be there.
- 'Rain Basera' should be made.

- Roadways bus stand should be made.
- Khnadar (From Siwad to Choth ka Barwara-7m wide road, 9 crore 30lakhs sanctioned)
- Direct bus services should start from Sawai Madhopur.
- There are 100-150 shops near the temple and there is no electricity as well.
- The whole village receives water from two drains; the whole village gets flooded.
- Health care facilities should be for 24 hours.
- Railway station to Choth Mata to be widened.
- Trees should be planted on all the main roads for shade.
- Forest ranger- a project to be given in one week- in 8 days *Kadam* trees were planted.
- The wastewater goes into the mine and then the same is supplied to the city.
- The drains are in bad condition. Should be repaired.
- Lay the pipeline till the Banas River and supply water.
- Hon'ble MP: roads, food facilities, employment should be given to the people.
- Charagah land is there outside. Aabadi land is less in area. So Charagah to be converted into Aabadi.
- Police station should get located near Mata Mandir.
- Lighting should be made better from the railway station to the temple.
- Poisonous insects are there; accommodation should be arranged.

SDM and Tehsildar to be Nodal Officer: *"Apne Sapno ka Chothmata"*

Officers Meeting

- Mela- At the night of Choth, crowd is faced. CCTV used.
- Note to be given to collector.
- SDM- Railway Station to Temple Transport.
- Permit may be given by RTO.
- Mata Mandir should have ladies force.
- Proposed SE-RSEB-132 GSS has been send.
- Proposal of solar light should be made.
- Water works- supply water from Isarda.
- PWD- Bypass.
- Forest- Protected Forest for 9 Sq.Km.
- Irrigation- Annicut project is getting constructed.
- *Ktampad* should be made with the hillock.
- 6 km all around- Revenue Record.
- Infrastructure system, land records, road lights.

Lakhawat Ji

- Plan would be made with your proposals only- we don't have any proposal.
- The facility of the nearby villages should be taken care of. The development t of the area has to be done.
- Farmers are tensed.

- The visitors should not face problems while offering their prayers so that they should disperse in less time.
- Police- last mela- entry-exit route should be made separately.
- Buses and e-rickshaws are arranged during the mela.
- During poornima and ekadashi, no facility is there from bus stand to the temple.
- Toilets- Separate structures should be made for the visitors.
- Exit route should be via fort.
- Cleaning employees.
- Electricity supply facility- underground.
- Visitor's movement- Visitors should get happy after the offering of the prayers. Stampede to be avoided.
- Market should not be disturbed.
- Beautification- the colour should be the same. It should be similar, and uniformity should be there.
- Environment- main junctions should have water fountains.
- Rambagh *Nuskha Sujhav*- facilities should be developed by constructing a Ring Road at all the four sides.
- Ban to plastic.
- Ring Road- 10-15 lakh visitors arrive at the mela.

1. RESIDENTS

654 residents from 12 families were surveyed in the Choth ka Barwara village and the samples were from all over the area.

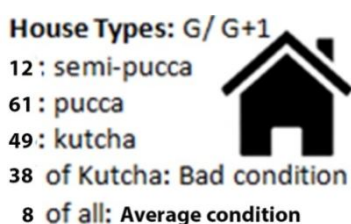
The average household size of families in Choth Ka Barwara village is 5 which is higher than the national average. Approx 23% of the households surveyed had 5 family members and one had 25 members.



The average monthly household income of families in Choth Ka Barwara ranges from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 80000. The average income is Rs. 9600 and only 18% families have a monthly income of more than Rs.5000.



Most of the buildings are only ground floor structures and the rest structures goes up to G+3 floors. Most of the houses are privately owned and the rest are encroached on Govt. land.



The condition of houses in Choth Ka Barwara is generally in good condition with about 42% of the sample share. Also only 50% are pucca structures, 10% are semi-pucca structures and 40% houses are kutcha.

Issues identified by residents:

1. Littering and insanitary conditions



27% highlighted the insanitary conditions of the town and rampant littering by visitors as well as commercial establishments which peaks at times when the numbers of visitors is high.



2. Traffic congestion

27% felt that traffic congestion was a problem especially during festivals.

3. Power cuts



89% identified power cuts as a problem while 68% thought water shortage was an issue.



4. Water shortage

Only 19% of the people felt that food prices escalated during festivals and special events at the temple

18% expressed concern over security and 25% had an issue with the increased noise levels.

2. TOURISTS

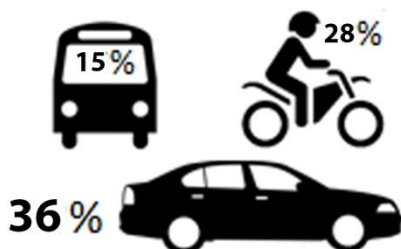


Few tourist from New Delhi and Mumbai

A total of 60 tourist groups were surveyed within Choth Ka Barwara village.

Tourists that visit the village of Choth Ka Barwara are mostly from within the State of Rajasthan from areas like Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Jaipur, Chomu, Ranthambore, Ajmer, Sirohi, Tonk, Sikar, etc. Only few tourists were spotted from New Delhi and Mumbai.

Mode of travel to Chauth ka barwara



The mode of travel to Choth Ka Barwara is mostly Bus, 4-wheelers and 2-wheelers. Taxis are available on a sharing model and are economical for most. Also since it lies in close proximity to Sawai Madhopur city, travel by such modes is convenient. The distance in the proximity of up to 100 Kms also encourages some people to venture out on 2 their destinations or they use their own vehicles.

Most tourists travel in



32 % pairs



20%: > 6 members



36%: 2 to 6 members

Female tourists are only observed in larger groups

Most tourists travel in groups of families, friends or devotees. 32% travel in pairs, 20% groups are large with more than 6 members and 36% travel in groups of up to 6 members. Female tourists are only observed in larger groups and seldom in pairs.



Duration of stay is mostly less than a day

38%: Stay Overnight
62 % annual visitors

38% tourists in Choth Ka Barwara stay overnight and there are many Dharamshalas available for stay of pilgrims. 53% are annual visitors and visit every year. Thus, the captive tourists for Choth Ka Barwara are high and potential to further increase duration of stay can be explored along with new tourist attractions.

Other visits:

Ganesh Ji Temple and Siwad



Other places visited by tourists were Ganesh Ji temple and Siwad.

The expenditure profile of tourists to Choth Ka Barwara reveals that the maximum amount was spent on travel to the village. The amount on travel to the town ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs.10000 per head depending on the distance. A few spent less than Rs. 500 per head since they visited from



Expenditure heads:

Accommodation:
100 to 800

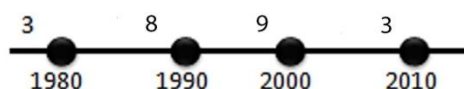


Temple Visit: 400 to 1500
for most while a few did not spend

Food:
Upto 500 : **45%**
500 to 1000 : **20%**
>1000 : **24%**



Number of Dharamshalas



Most Dharamshalas are affiliated to a religious society



52 % have temples in premises

19 Dharamshalas are funded by trusts



Room rents:

Rs. 100-300

Only 4: Rs. 100-500



Jaipur. Nothing was spent on travel within Choth Ka Barwara since most of them tend to walk from their houses.

18% of tourists paid for accommodation in Choth Ka Barwara and the amount spent ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800 per head.

Most people did not spend anything on their temple visit while a few spent Rs. 400 to Rs. 1500

Food is the third category for which tourists spent the most. 45% spent up to Rs.500, 24% spent more than Rs.1000 while 20% spent between Rs.500 to Rs.1000 on food.

3. DHARAMSHALAS

There have been 21 Dharamshalas and hotels in total in the village which have been surveyed.

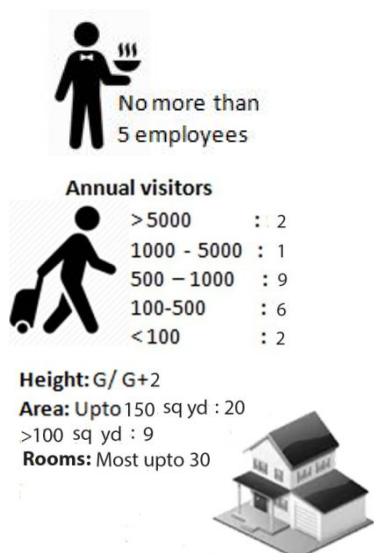
10 dharamshalas have come up between 1980 and 2000 and many are being added due to the increasing demand for accommodation facilities in the town. Only 10 were functional before 2000. The rest 11 dharamshalas established after 2000.

Most of the dharamshalas are affiliated to religious societies

52% of these dharamshalas have temples on premises.

19 dharamshalas are funded by trusts. Rest of the dharamshalas are privately funded.

Accommodation is provided in a budget ranging from Rs.100 to Rs. 300.



Most of the dharamshalas have less than 5 employees.

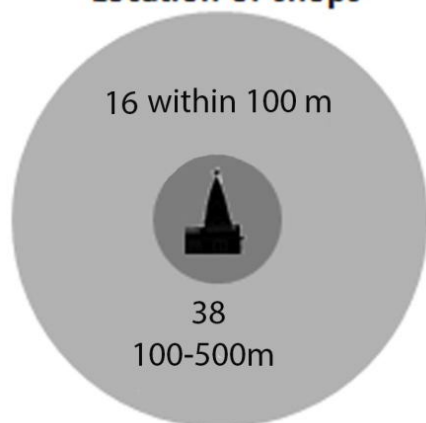
Average number of visitors annually is 1000 per dharmashala.

3 of the dharamshalas have get visitors more than 5000 in a year.

These dharamshalas are generally built on ground floor or up to second floor. 12 no. of the dharamshalas are built over within 150 sq.yd. of space. 9 are occupying space less than 100 sq. yard.

Most no. of dharamshalas has up to 30 rooms.

Location of shops



4. SHOPS AND KIOSKS

16 shops are located within 100m radius of the temple. 38 shops are located at a distance of more than 200 till 1000m.



Average size of the shops is 10' X 15'. However 46% of the shops have size greater than 10' X 15'.

Most of these shops sell puja items along with other items.

9 shops sell food items or other edible products.

Rest sell books, toys, clothes, jewellery, idols of gods etc.



Daily customers:

22 avg : Normal
3000-4000 : Festivals



On normal days, these shops are visited by 22 customers on an average, whereas according to the sample size of 65 shops, five shops receive customers ranging from 3000-4000 who buy *prasad*, *puja* items, fruits and books during festivals.



Not more than 1
workers per shop

On an average only 1 worker works at the shop daily.



30
shops avail finance
of more than 1000
rupees

30 shops avail finance of more than Rs. 5000.

Major issues identified by shopkeepers:



Traffic congestion Narrow roads Charges taken by forest department Absence of public toilets electricity drinking water

Major issue faced by shopkeepers in the town is cleanliness and other issues are:

- Traffic congestion and narrow roads
- Poor parking facility
- Charges taken by the Forest department
- Absence of public toilet, electricity, drinking water facilities

F. Annexure



Annexure 1 Residents Survey

S.No.	Resident Information					Land Use						Issues						
	Family Head	No. of members	Location of residence w.r.t. the temple	Location Details	Monthly Income	Building No.	Type	Use	Condition	No. of Floors	Ownership	Traffic Congestion	Littering and insanitary conditions	Noise	Compromised Security	Power Cuts	Water Shortage	Food price escalation
1	BHAVANI SINGH	5	200 M TO 500 M	GOYAL JI KA MANDIR KE PASS		-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
2	RAMESH	5	200 M TO 500 M	PALA PADA CHOM KA BAKHADA	6000	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
3	AMBA LAL BAVARIYA	5	200 M TO 500 M	MARAANA PRATAP COLONY	3000	-	Kutchra	Residential		G	Private	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
4	MOOLCHAND	4	500M TO 1 KM.	MATA JI DARWAJA KE PASS	3000	-	Pucca	COMMERCIAL	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
5	JOGENDR SINGH	4	500M TO 1 KM.	BAWADI KE PASS BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
6	RAMSINGH	6	500M TO 1 KM.	BAWADI KE PASS CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
7	SITARAM	7	500M TO 1 KM.	BAWADI PADA CHOTH KA BARWADA		-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
8	VIRENDR	4	500M TO 1 KM.	GOYAL JI KA MANDIR KE PASS		-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
9	MAHENDR SINGH	3	500M TO 1 KM.	GOYAL JI KA MANDIR KE PASS		-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
10	GOYAL SINGH	5	500M TO 1 KM.		10000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+2	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
11	DEVI SHANKAR KUMHAR	7	500M TO 1 KM.	KUMHARI KA KOTLA GADH KE PASS		-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
12	LALLU SINGH	6	500M TO 1 KM.	BALAJI TALAAI	6000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
13	JAGADESH	7	500M TO 1 KM.	MALAKI BALAJI		-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
14	BHANVAR JI	4	500M TO 1 KM.	KHATIKO KA MOHALLA	3000	-	Kutchra	Residential		G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
15	KAMAL	3	500M TO 1 KM.	KHATIKO KA MOHALLA	3000	-	Kutchra	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
16	SALIM	6	500M TO 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	7000	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
17	GIRAJ GURJAR	11	500M TO 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	25000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1		✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
18	SURAJ MAL VARMA	4	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	35000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	GOVT.	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
19	DEVI SHANKAR VARMA	7	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	70000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	GOVT.	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
20	PRABHULAL VARMA	13	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	40000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1		✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
21	RAMSHVARUP JI VARMA	15	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	80000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G		✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
22	MURALI MANOHAR SOLAKI	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KUMHARO KA MOHALLA GAD KE PASS	8000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
23	DHANN RAJ SINGH	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KUMHARO KA MOHALLA GAD KE PASS	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
24	HANUMAAN SINGH	7	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KUMHARO KA MOHALLA GAD KE PASS	20000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
25	GORI SHANKAR	4	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BAWADI KA MOHALLA	4000	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
26	NAND KISHOAR	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G+1	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
27	RAMPRASAD MEENA	25	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	60000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓

28	LAXMI NARAYN CHOHAN	8	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	4000 0	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
29	KAANA KER	16	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KERO KA MOHALLA	8000	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
30	MAHAVEER DHOBI	4	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
31	SURAJ DHOBI	4	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
32	HAKIM TELI	11	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	1000 0	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
33	SHIVJI LAL	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	3000	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
34	SHANKAR LAL	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
35	LALLU MEENA	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
36	AASHA RAM	4	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
37	SITARAM SAINI	5	within 200 m	TUSTA DHARMASHALA KE PASS	1500	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
38	SITARAM	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY		-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
39	RAJU	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
40	RANJEET	2	within 200 m	VARD NO. MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
41	SARDAR	7	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
42	SHANKAR	4	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
43	SURAJ	4	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
44	MANGI LAL	7	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
45	MEERA DEVI	1	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
46	RAMSINGH	5	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
47	SAMBHU DAYAL	1	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
48	SAYAR	1	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
49	KEHAR	7	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutchra	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
50	MADAN LAL GURJAR	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	7000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
51	LALLU SINGH	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
52	ISHALAL KHAN	7	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	6000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
53	JEETU GURJAR	8	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	4000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓

54	SHAHJAD TELI	9	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BHEDOLA ROAD CHOTH KA BARWADA	7000	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
55	SHANKAR GURJAR	7	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
56	SURAJ BAWARIYA	2	200 M TO 500 M	MARANA PRATAP COLONY	4000	-	Kutch	Residential		G	Private	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
57	SIVA RAM BAWARIYA	3	200 M TO 500 M	MARANA PRATAP COLONY	2000	-	Kutch	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
58	RAMWATAAR	4	500M TO 1 KM.	BALAJI TALAAI	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
59	HARIMOHAN PRAJAPAT	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	5000	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
60	DASHRATH LAL PAHADIYA (PURB SRAPANCH)	7	500M TO 1 KM.	MATA DARWAJA KE PASS		-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
61	NEM SHANKAR PAHADIYA	7	500M TO 1 KM.	MATA JI KE DARWAJA PASS		-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
62	HARISHANKAR	5		MATA JI KE DARWAJA PASS		-	Pucca	COMMERCIAL	Average	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
63	CHIRAJ PRAJAAPAT	4	500M TO 1 KM.	GAD KA MOHALLA	2000	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
64	NATHU LAL	5	500M TO 1 KM.	TRAWA KI PAJ RAJO KA MOHALLA	2000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
65	MEERA DEVI	3	200 M TO 500 M	MARANA PRATAP COLONY	3000	-	Kutch	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
66	SHAMBHU PRAJAPAT	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	4000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
67	KAILASH SAINI	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
68	MOOL CHAND KALAS	5	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAWA KA MOHALLA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+2	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
69	BHERU LAL SHARMA	4	500M TO 1 KM.	GAD KA CHOL KA MOHALLA	1000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
70	RAMESH PRAHADIYA	4	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAW KA MOHALLA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+3	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
71	MUKESH PRAHADIYA	4	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAW KA MOHALLA	4000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
72	PAPPU KHATIK	6	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAW KA MOHALLA	3000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
73	BUDI PRAKAR	5	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAW KA MOHALLA	7000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+2	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
74	RAMSHVARUP KALAL	5	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAW KA MOHALLA	4000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+2	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
75	SATYANARAYN	6	500M TO 1 KM.	TALAW KA MOHALLA	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
76	LADHU MAALI	7	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	6000	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
77	PAPPU NAAGAR	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
78	MAHAVEER NAAGAR	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	GANESH KA MOHALLA BY PASS	4000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
79	ASHOK MAALI	4	200 M TO 500 M	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY		-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
80	RAMNIWAS JI	10	200 M TO 500 M	BUS STEND KE PASS	7000	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
81	SHV. PREM DEVI	3	500M TO 1 KM.	KHATIKO KA MOHALLA MATA JI KA DARWAJA	6000	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
82	SATYANARAYN	6	MORE THAM 1 KM.	REGARI KA MOHALLA VARD NO. 2	7000 - 8000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
83	LAXMI NARAYN VARMA	7	MORE THAM 1 KM.	REGARI KA MOHALLA VARD NO. 2		-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G+1	Private	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
84	PARVAT SINGH	3	MORE THAM 1 KM.	BY PASS DOKHARI TALAAI	4000	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
85	SURENDR SINGH	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KUMHARO KA MOHALLA GET KE PASS	3000	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
86	GUMAAN SINGH	4	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KUMHARO KA MOHALLA GET KE PASS	5000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-

87	SIYARAM MAALI	5	200 M TO 500 M	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
88	SITARAM MAALI	5	200 M TO 500 M	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-
89	CHAMAN FHAKIR	4	200 M TO 500 M	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
90	MAHAVEER KHANGAR	4	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
91	KAALI KHANGAR	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓
92	HAJAARI LAL BAJARN	5	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
93	SRAWAN LAL	5	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
94	KHANO JI BAJARN	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
95	GULAAB LAL BAJARN	6	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
96	RAKESH VARMA	4	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARI KA MOHALLA CHOTH KA BARWADHA	-	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
97	SURENDR VARMA	6	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARI KA MOHALLA CHOTH KA BARWADHA	-	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
98	JAGADESH	5	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
99	FHAKARDEEN	4	500M TO 1 KM.	MATA JI DARWAJA TALAAB KE PASS	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
100	KAJOD MAL VARMA	6	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	5000	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
101	PREMRAJ	4	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	1000 0	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
102	PRABHAT VARMA	8	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA MATA DARWAJA KE PASS		-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
103	SUBHASH LAL VARMA	5	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA MATA DARWAJA KE PASS	6000	-	Kutcha	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
104	SHANKAR LAL	4	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA MATA DARWAJA KE PASS	5000	-	Kutcha	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
105	CHOTHMAL LAL VARMA	5	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	3000	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
106	GOYAL LAL VARMA	6	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	9000	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
107	NIRMAL VARMA	4	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	-	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
108	RAKESH KUMAR / RAMSHVARUP JI	6	500M TO 1 KM.	REGARO KA MOHALLA	-	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G+1	Private	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
109	SATYANARAYN	5		REGARO KA MOHALLA	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
110	NARENDR JI	2	200 M TO 500 M	REGARO KA MOHALLA	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
111	RADHESHYAM VARMA	6	200 M TO 500 M	REGARO KA MOHALLA	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
112	RAJU VARMA	2	200 M TO 500 M	RAGARO KA MOHALLA CHOTH KA BARWADHA	-	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
113	NARASHI LAL PAHAADIYA	2	500M TO 1 KM.	CHOTH MATA DARWAJA KE PASS	-	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
114	RAJESH PAHAADIYA	2	500M TO 1 KM.	CHOTH MATA DARWAJA KE PASS	1200 0	-	Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
115	MUKESH KUMAR VARMA	6	500M TO 1 KM.	RAGARO KA MOHALLA CHOTH KA BARWADHA	3000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
116	CHHOGA RAM	2	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
117	SOHAN BAJAARN	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP	-	-	Kutcha	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-

				COLONY														
118	JAYARAM BAJAARN	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
119	RAJU BAJAARN	5	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
120	BACHCHU	3	within 200 m	VARD NO. 3 MAHARANA PRATAP COLONY	-	-	Kutch	Residential	Bad	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
121	JAGADESH	6	500M TO 1 KM.	MAALIWAYA KE DHARMSHALA KE PASS	5000	-	Semi-Pucca	Residential	Average	G	Private	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
122	GOMSINGH	5	MORE THAM 1 KM.	KUMHARO KA MOHALLA GET KE PASS	5000 - 6000	-	Pucca	Residential	Good	G	Private	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-

Annexure 2 Tourist Survey

S. No.	Origin	Number of People Travelling	Relation of travellers	Age of Tourists	Female Tourists	Mode of Travel to the Town	Period of Stay	Mode of Travel within the Town	Expenditure Heads and Amount Spent						Other places visited	Reason for Visit	Frequency of Visit
									Travel to Town	Travel within town	Accommodation	Food	Temple Visit	Visit to other places			
1	CHOMU (JAIPURI)	2 to 6	Family	14-40	2	Taxi	One Night	Taxi	6000	-	-	2000	-	4000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
2	SANGANER	2 to 6	Family	14-40	2	Taxi	One Night	Taxi	3000	-	-	1000	-	2000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
3	JAIPUR	2 to 6	Family	14-40	2	Bus	One Night	Bus	4000			1500	-	3000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
4	KOTA	2	Friends	14-40	-	Taxi	One Night	Taxi	3000	-	-	150	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
5	CHOUT KA BARWARA	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	2	Taxi	Less than a Day	walk	100	-	-	-	101		-	Darshan	Monthly
6	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	2	Friends	14-40	1	Taxi	Less than a Day	walk	700	-	-	200	51	-	-	Darshan	Annual
7	RANTHMBORE	SINGLE	other	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	walk	150	-	-	50	551	-	-	Darshan	Annual
8	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	2	Friends	14-40	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	walk	700	-	-	150	51	-	-	Darshan	Annual
9	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	SINGLE	other	14-40	1	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	500	-	-	100	51	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
10	ACHROL	>6	Family	14-40	4	Taxi	Less than a Day	Taxi	5000	-	-	2000	2000	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
11	FAGI	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	4 wheeler	2000	-	-	500	1500	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
12	CHOUTH KA BARWARA	SINGLE	other	14-40	-	WALK	Less than a Day	walk	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
13	KOTPUTALI	2 to 6	Family	14-40	3	Taxi	One Night	Taxi	6000	-	-	2000	-	3000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
14	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	SINGLE	other	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	400	-	-	50	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
15	SIKAR	>6	Family	14-40	-	Taxi	One Night	Taxi	5000	-	-	2000	-	3000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
16	MUMBAI	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	Bus	One Night	walk	10000	-	-	5000	-	5000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	other
17	DEVALI TONK	2	Family	14-40	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
18	GANDHINAGAR	2 to 6	other	14-40	-	4 wheeler	One Night	walk	6000	-	-	2000	-	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
19	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	2	Friends	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	500	-	-	100			SIWAD	Darshan	Annual
20	KARAULI	>6	Friends	14-40	-	SHARE TAXI	Less than a Day	SHARE AUTO	7000	-	-	600	-	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
21	TONK	2	Friends	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
22	AJMER	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	One Night	4 wheeler	3000	-	-	2000	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
23	KOTA	2 to 6	other	40-60	3	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	4 wheeler	1000	-	-	700	-	300	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Other
24	BUNDI	>6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	One Night	walk	3000	-	-	100		700	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
25	KOTA	>6	Family	14-40	3	4 wheeler	One Night	walk	2000	-	-	1000	-	500	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
26	JAIPUR	>6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	2000	-	-	100	400	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Other
27	AMER	2 to 6	Family	40-60	2	Taxi	Less than a Day	walk	3000	-	-	7000	400	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
28	BHARATPUR	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	Bus	One Night	walk	4000	-	-	1200	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
29	AJMER	2	Family	40-60	1	2 WHEELER	One Night	2 wheeler	1500	-	-	500	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
30	UDAIPUR	2	Family	40-60	1	4 wheeler	One Night	walk	4000	-	-	1000	551	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
31	CHITTORGARH	2 to 6	Family	14-40	2	BUS	One Night	walk	1500	-	400	700	1500	-	-	Darshan	Annual
32	KOTA	2	Family	40-60	-	Taxi	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	1000	-	-	500	-	200	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Monthly
33	CHOUTH KA BARWARA	2	Family	40-60	1	WALK	Less than a Day	walk	-	-	-	50	550	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
34	JAIPUR	>6	Family	14-40	8	4 wheeler	One Night	4 wheeler	3000	-	700	1500	1100	900	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
35	RANTHMBORE	2	Family	1	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	300	-	-	50	1100	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
36	NIWAI	SINGLE	other	40-60	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	200	-	-	50	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
37	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	2 to 6	Family	14-40	2	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	4 wheeler	1000	-	-	100	551	-	-	Darshan	Monthly

38	DELHI	2	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	One Night	walk	1000	-	300	800	-	300	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Monthly
39	GANGAPUR CITY	>6	Friends	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	walk	1000	-	-	-	500	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	other
40	JAIPUR	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	3000	-	-	-	-	1000	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
41	KARAULI	2	Friends	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	One Night	walk	2000	-	100	1000	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
42	SIROHI	>6	Family	14-40	4	4 wheeler	One Night	walk	2000	-	300	2000	-	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
43	AJMER	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	1000	-	800	-	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
44	HADOTI	2	Family	14-40	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	walk	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
45	HADOTI	2 to 6	Family	14-40	3	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	1000	-	-	800	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
46	KOTA	2	Friends	14-40	-	BUS	Less than a Day	walk	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
47	KOTA	2 to 6	Family	40-60	2	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	1000	-	-	200	-	-	-	Darshan	other
48	ASHATI JAIPUR	2	Friends	14-40	-	BUS	One Night	walk	1500	-	100	900	-	300	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	other
49	TONK	2	Family	14-40	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	200	-	-	100	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
50	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	SINGLE	other	40-60	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	500	-	-	100	-	-	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Monthly
51	AJMER	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	Taxi	One Night	walk	1000	-	200	700	-	400	-	Darshan	Annual
52	NIWAI	>6	Family	40-60	7	BUS	Less than a Day	4 wheeler	1000	-	-	200	-	-	-	Darshan	Annual
53	CHOUTH KA BARWARA	2 to 6	Family	14-40	3	WALK	Less than a Day	walk	-	-	-	100	1100	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
54	KARAULI	>6	Family	14-40	9	BUS	One Night	4 wheeler	3500	-	700	1500	-	-	-	Darshan	other
55	HANUMANGARH	2 to 6	Family	14-40	4	BUS	One Night	4 wheeler	3000	-	300	1500	551	-	-	Darshan	other
56	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	SINGLE	other	14-40	-	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	300	-	-	50	51	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
57	AMER	>6	Friends	14-40	-	Taxi	Less than a Day	4 wheeler	3000	-	-	1000	-	500	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Annual
58	KOTA	2	Family	14-40	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	700	-	-	300	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
59	SAWAIMADHOUPUR	2	Family	14-40	1	2 WHEELER	Less than a Day	2 wheeler	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	Darshan	Monthly
60	AJMER	2 to 6	Friends	14-40	-	4 wheeler	Less than a Day	walk	700	-	-	500	-	300	Ganesh Ji	Darshan	Monthly

Annexure 3 Shops & Kiosks Survey

S.No.	Shops and Kiosks Information			Items on sale								Number of daily customers			
	Shop and Kiosks	Location of shop/kiosk	Area of shop/kiosk (sq.ft.)	Fast food	Packed snacks/drinks	Groceries	Puja items	Souvenirs	other	Additiona items during festivals	Number of workers	Festival times	Normally	Availability of finance/Income per day	Availability of SWM
1	Suni Chandi Choth Mata Ke Raste Me	200 m to 500 meter	5x5	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad	-	1	1000-2000	10	100-300	✓
2	Mohmmad Kha Choth Mata Ke Raste Me	200 m to 500 meter	5x5	-	-	-	-	-	Khilone	-	1	700	5	100-200	✓
3	Bharami Kha Fancy Store	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	150-300	15-30	6000	72000
4	Ramesh Agarwal Fancy Store	Within 100m	30x28	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	Nastha Pani	6	3000-4000	200-400	30000-40000	✓
5	Jhagir Kha Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	150-250	15-25	5000	60000
6	Ramkishan Fancy Store Choth Ka Rasta	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	300-350	30-35	6000	72000
7	Maa Jagdamba Photo Studio	200 m to 500 meter	10x20	-	-	-	-	-	Photo	-	3	400-500	50	1500	28000
8	Laxmi Narayan Verma Tasver Center	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	Photo	-	1	100-200	10-20	9000	108000
9	Satyanarayan Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	6000	180000
10	Babu Lal Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	5-10	8000	240000
11	Shankar Lal Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	8000	240000
12	Dhanraj Singh Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	8000	240000
13	Channu Lal Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	8000	240000
14	Raju Soni Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	5000	180000
15	Manoj Soni Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	5000	60000
16	Chotmal Verma Photo State	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	Photo	-	1	100-200	10-20	6000	72000
17	Rajkumar Verma Fancy Store	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	150-300	15-20	6000	72000
18	Surendra Singh Tasver Center	Within 100m	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	Photo	-	1	100-200	20	3000	72000
19	Prahalad Photo Studio	200 m to 500 meter	20x30	-	-	-	-	-	Photo	-	3	500-1000	50-100	1000	120000
20	Radheshyam Saini Prasad	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	Prasad Ki	-	1	100-200	20-25	5000	6000
21	Mahaveer Prasad	200 m to 500 meter	30x40	-	-	-	-	-	Prasad Ki	-	3	500-1000	50-100	10000	120000
22	Rajesh Saini Prasad	200 m to 500 meter	5x15	-	-	-	-	-	Prasad Ki	-	1	100-150	10-15	5000	60000
23	Shankar Lal Fancy Store Choth Mata Ka Rasta	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	200-300	20-30	6000	72000
24	Chital Fancy Store	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	2	200-300	20-30	7000	84000
25	Suman Pooja Prasad Bhandar	More Than 1 Km	13x22	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad Ki	-	1	100-300	10-40	1900	✓
26	Kumawat Fancy Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x20	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	200-300	10-20	6000	72000
27	Chotmara Pavitra Bhojnalaya	500 m to 1 Km	10x30	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	-	3	500	10-20	800	✓
28	Saini Janral Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x20	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	4	500-1200	100-200	500	120000
29	Mukesh Prasad Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x7	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad	-	1	600	30-35	300	✓

30	Raju Prasad Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x5	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad	-	1	700	10-30	300	✓
31	Shambulal Fancy Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x8	-	-	-	-	-	Fancy Store	-	2	500	10-30	700	✓
32	Raju Verma Fancy Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x15	-	-	-	-	-	Khilone	-	1	400	10-30	200-400	✓
33	Jagdish Bhuralal Fancy Store	500 m to 1 Km	15x30	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	2	500	30-40	7000	✓
34	Prem Devi Janral Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x7	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad Ki	-	1	1000	10-50	600	130000
35	Shyam Prajapat Store	More Than 1 Km	10x30	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad Ki	-	2	600	10-15	400	✓
36	Nanad kishore Verma Prasad Store	More Than 1 Km	10x7	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad Ki	-	1	100-400	15-30	300	✓
37	Hadoti Sudh Bhojanalya & Restaurant	More Than 1 Km	15x30	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	-	2	300	10-30	1000	✓
38	Saini Call Drinks Store	More Than 1 Km	15x30	-	-	-	-	-	Tea/Nasta	-	2	600	15-30	500	✓
39	Meena Pavitra Bhojanalya & Tea	More Than 1 Km	30x30	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	-	3	700	15-40	600	✓
40	Chakardhari Prajapati Pavitra Bhojanalya	More Than 1 Km	31x40	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	2	350	30-40	7000	✓
41	Meena Pavitra Bhojanalya & Prasad Bhandar	More Than 1 Km	30x30	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	Prasad	2	1000	5-10	1000	✓
42	Saini Pavitra Bhojanalya & Misthan Bhandar	More Than 1 Km	10x20	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	-	3	400	170	500	✓
43	Prajapati Resturant	More Than 1 Km	10x25	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	-	3	400-800	10-40	900	✓
44	Meena Pavitra Bhojanalaya	More Than 1 Km	20x35	-	-	-	-	-	Khana	-	4	1000	15-40	1900	✓
45	Madan Lal	200 m to 500 meter	10x20	-	-	-	-	-	Khilone	-	1	1000	10-20	300-500	✓
46	Sitaram Store	200 m to 500 meter	10x30	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad Ki	-	2	1000	10-20	200-500	✓
47	Vinod Store	200 m to 500 meter	10x20	-	-	-	✓	-	Prasad Ki	-	1	1000	10-20	500	✓
48	Tejpal Store	200 m to 500 meter	10x20		-	-	-	-	Khilone	Prasad	4	700	10-20	500	✓
49	Bhagwan Dash	200 m to 500 meter	10x20	-	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad	1	1000	10-20	400-500	✓
50	Papu Lal Saini Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x20	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad	1	700	10-15	6000	✓
51	Brijmohan	500 m to 1 Km	15x10	-	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad	1	500-600	10-15	10000	✓
52	Vinod Kumar Store	500 m to 1 Km	5x10	-	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad	1	500-600	15-20	2000	✓
53	Rajendra Kumar Store	500 m to 1 Km	20x30	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad , Nasta Pani	2	300-600	15-20	5000	✓
54	Moji Ram Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x20	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	1	300-600	15-20	2000	✓
55	Suresh Verma Store	500 m to 1 Km	10x20	-	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad	1	300-600	5-10	5000	✓
56	Pintu Soni Fancy Store	200 m to 500 meter	10x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	4000	48000
57	Ramesh Fancy Store Choth Mata Ke Rasta	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	7000	84000
58	Pooran Mal Fancy Store	200 m to 500 meter	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	10-20	6000	72000
59	Krishana Fancy & Janral Store	200 m to 500 meter	10x20	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	250-300	25-30	5000	60000
60	Sunil Pooja Prasad	500 m to 1 Km	5x10	-	-	-	-	-	Prasad Ki	-	2	250-300	25-30	6000	72000
61	Anil Meena Shop No. 52 Prasad	500 m to 1 Km	25x20	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	400	50	1000	120000
62	Manoj Verma	200 m to 500 meter	10x10	-	-	-	✓	-	-	Prasad Ki	2	300	100	300	36000
63	Mohan Lal Saini	Within 100m	10x10	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	1	100-200	50-60	5000-4000	60000
64	Hemraj Saini Fancy Store	Within 100m	6 Fit	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	100-200	50-60	500	6000
65	Sonu Gupta Store Choth Mata Ke Rasta	Within 100m	6 fit	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	1	200-300	100	500	150000

Annexure 4 Accommodation Survey

S.No.	Name	Location	Type	Ownership of land on which located	Registration Under Devasthan Deptt.	Registratio n Under any other Dep’t.	Year of establishment	Affiliation	Wheth er a temple on premis es	Whether within the premises	No. of employees	No. of visitors every year	No. of rooms
1	GURJAR SAMAJ DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	-	-	1990-2000	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	YES	5-10	500-1000	10-50
2	AKHIL BHARATIYA KACHWA V MALI SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	1980-1990	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	500-1000	LESS THAN 10
3	VEERU PAKSHA FAMILY RESTURANT	CHOTH KA BARWARA	RESTURANT	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	NONE	-	-	5-10	500-1000	10-50
4	HOTEL SHIV PRIYA PALACE	CHOTH KA BARWARA	HOTEL	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	NONE	-	-	5-10	500-1000	10-50
5	AKHIL BHARATIYA BAIRWA SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	500-1000	LESS THAN 10
6	CHOUTH MATA TRUST DHARMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	SHREE CHOUTH MATA TRUST	1990-2000	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	YES	MORE THAN 10	MORE THAN 5000	MORE THAN 100
7	AKHIL BHARATIYA SAIN SAMAJ DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	OFF								
8	NAYAK SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	-	1980-1990	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	100-500	LESS THAN 10
9	PURVAGI RAJPUT DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	1990-200	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	500-1000	10-50
10	SHREE RAJPUT DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	-	POST-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	LESS THAN 100	LESS THAN 10
11	SARVANKAR SAMAJ DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	100-500	LESS THAN 10
12	CHETRIYA KHAGAR RAJVANSH	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	UP TO 5000	LESS THAN 10
13	AKHIL BHARATIYA RAIGER SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	100-500	10-50
14	KUMAWAT SAMAJ DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	2000-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	100-500	LESS THAN 10
15	AKHIL BHARATIYA MALI SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	POST-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	100-500	LESS THAN 10
16	AKHIL BARATIYA KHATIK SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	-	2000-2010	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	500-1000	10-50
17	AKHIL BHARATIYA JANGID BHARAMAN SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	-	1990-2000	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	500-1000	10-50
18	RAMDASH JI MAHARAJ DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	-	1990-2000	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	LESS THAN 100	10-50
19	AKHIL BHARATIYA NAGAR DHAKAR SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	1980-1990	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	LESS THAN 5	500-1000	10-50
20	AKHIL BHARATIYA MEENA SAMAJ	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	-	-	1990-2000	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	YES	-	5-10	MORE THAN 5000	MORE THAN 100
21	RAWANA RAJPUT DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH KA BARWARA	DHARAMSHALA	CHOTH MATA KA RASTA	YES	-	1990-2000	RELIGIOUS SOCITEY	-	-	LESS THAN 5	100-500	LESS THAN 10

Occupancy (%)		Source of funding	Plot area			Building Height	Facilities Provided	Room Rent	Any additional facilities provided during festivals	C.C.T.V.Facility	C.C.T.V.Facility No.
			Total	Built-Up	Open						
Month	Year										
12	100	SAMAJ	100-150	-	YES	G+1	ANY OTHER, SECURITY	100-500	-	YES	6
10	90	SAMAJ	90-100	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100	-	-	-
15	-	PERSONAL	30-35	YES	-	G	ANY OTHER	200	-	-	-
15	-	PERSONAL	50-60	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	200	-	-	-
10	45	SAMAJ	60-80	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	200	-	-	-
27	90	TRUST	150-150	-	YES	G+2	MEDICAL, SECURITY	100	MEDICAL, SECURITY, FOOD	YES	3
15	-	TRUST	70-90	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	150-200	-	-	-
14	100	TRUST	100-120	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100	-	-	-
7	20	TRUST	60-70	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	15-300	-	-	-
11	-	TRUST	70-60	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100	-	-	-
15	100	TRUST	70-90	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100	-	-	-
15	40	TRUST	100-110	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100-200	-	-	-
20	-	TRUST	100-120	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	150	SECURITY	-	-
5	-	TRUST	150-150	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100	SECURITY	-	-
10	100	TRUST	70-110	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100-300	-	-	-
12	90	TRUST	110-120	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100-200	-	-	-
18	-	TRUST	90-90	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100	-	-	-
10	100	TRUST	100-110	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	50-150	-	-	-
15	100	TRUST	100-150	-	YES	G+1	MEDICAL, SECURITY	200	-	YES	6
20	-	TRUST	70-100	-	YES	G	ANY OTHER	100-200	-	-	-

G.PROJECT COSTING



Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount in INR	Amount in Crore
Phase I						
1	Drinking water outlets (Pyao)	No	11.000	200,000.00	2,200,000.00	0.22
2	Toilet facilities	No	6.000	300,000.00	1,800,000.00	0.18
3	Sinages(Instructional, Locational, Directional)					
	Type 1	No	12.000	15,000.00	180,000.00	
	Type 2	No	12.000	31,000.00	372,000.00	
	Type 3	No	14.000	80,000.00	1,120,000.00	
					1,672,000.00	0.17
4	Dustbins	No	400.000	2,000.00	800,000.00	0.08
5	Street lights	No	300.000	40,000.00	12,000,000.00	1.20
6	Tourist reception centre	LS			7,000,000.00	0.70
7	Parking and Public holding area					
		SQM	43962.825	1,300.00	57,151,672.86	
		SQM	7887.732	1,300.00	10,254,052.04	
	Parking area	SQM	77775.834	800.00	62,220,667.20	
					129,626,392.11	12.96
8	Stone flooring at lake					
	sand stone flooring	SQM	3020.446	1,455.00	4,394,749.07	
	Sand stone cladding	SQM	604.089	1,800.00	1,087,360.59	
					5,482,109.67	0.55
9	Restoration					
	Chhatri	No	3.000	1,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	0.45
	Bawari	No	2.000	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.10
10	Existing toilet modifications	SQM	312.000	20,000.00	6,240,000.00	0.62
11	Elevated stair + walkway	LS	1.000			4.50
	Total cost for Phase I					21.73
Phase II						
1	Modification in drains using pervious concrete	Mtr	9985.000	900.00	8,986,500.00	0.90
2	Roads					
	Internal Roads (concrete)					
	5.00 mtr wide road redoing	KM	5.200	9,000,000.00	46,800,000.00	4.7
	External (Bitumen)					
	30 mtr wide road (New)	KM	3.363	66,000,000.00	221,968,758.00	
	24.00 mtr wide road (New)	KM	1.624	52,800,000.00	85,723,545.60	
	18.00 mtr wide road (New)	KM	4.691	39,600,000.00	185,782,576.32	
	12.00 mtr wide road (NEW)	KM	2.064	26,400,000.00	54,500,070.24	
	24 mtr wide road (widening)	KM	0.566	45,100,000.00	25,506,305.00	
	18mtr wide road (widening)	KM	2.029	35,200,000.00	71,421,989.76	
					644,903,244.92	64.5
3	Substation	LS			100,000,000.00	10.00
	Total cost for Phase I					80.07
	Grand Total cost (for Phase I + Phase II)					101.80

Chetan R. Raikar

Chairman & Managing Director